



2014

# Electoral Statistics

Pocket Book



**Election Commission of India**  
Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road,  
New Delhi-110001

## CONTENTS

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<b>1. Election Commission of India</b> .....	<b>8</b>
1.1. Former Chief Election Commissioners / Election Commissioners .....	9
1.2. Present Commission .....	9
<b>2. President of India</b> .....	<b>10</b>
2.1. Presidents of India .....	11
2.2. Schedule of Presidential Elections .....	11
2.3. Electoral Participation in Presidential Elections .....	12
2.4. Value of Votes of 2012 Presidential elections.....	13
<b>3. Vice- President of India</b> .....	<b>14</b>
3.1. Vice-Presidents of India .....	14
3.2. Schedule of Vice Presidential Elections.....	15
3.3. Electoral Participation in Vice Presidential elections .....	15
<b>4. Council of states (Rajya Sabha)</b> .....	<b>16</b>
4.1. Allocation of seats in the Council of States To each State / Union territory .....	17
4.2. Changes in Composition of Rajya Sabha.....	17
4.3. Women Members Elected / Nominated in Rajya Sabha .....	17
<b>5. Delimitation</b> .....	<b>18</b>
5.1. Year of Delimitation Acts .....	18
5.2. Administrative Units Used For Delimitation Exercise Of 2002 .....	19
5.3. Seats Reserved for SC/ST for Lok Sabha over the years .....	20
5.4. SC/ST seats in Lok Sabha as per last two Delimitation Orders .....	21
5.5. SC/ST seats in Legislative Assemblies as per the last two delimitation orders.....	22
<b>6. Lok Sabha</b> .....	<b>23</b>
6.1. Constituencies/ Seats in which Elections To Lok Sabha Have Been held .....	24
6.2. Election Programme .....	25
6.3. Polling Stations .....	26
6.4. Electoral Participation .....	26
A. Electoral Participation in Lok Sabha Elections - trends.....	27
6.4.1. Voter Turnout over years.....	28
6.4.2. Contestants .....	28
6.4.3. contesting Political Parties .....	29
B. Seats won by Political Parties in Lok Sabha Elections - Graph.....	30
6.4.4. Seats Won by Parties.....	31

6.4.5	Vote Share by winners & runner-ups .....	31
C.	Vote Share of Winner and Runner-Up Party in Lok Sabha Elections .....	32
6.4.6	Participation of Women.....	32
6.5	Lok Sabha Elections 2009 .....	33
6.5.1	State-wise Number Of Constituencies .....	34
D.	State-wise Parliamentary Constituencies - Chart .....	35
6.5.2	State-wise Polling Stations, Re-polls held, and Contestants.....	36
E.	State wise Voter Turnout- Lok Sabha 2009 - Map .....	37
6.5.3	State wise Voter Turnout .....	38
6.5.4	Statewise Seat Won And Vote share %, Lok Sabha 2009 .....	39
6.5.5	Deployment of resources & Preventive actions .....	42
7.	Prime Minister of India .....	43
7.1	Prime Ministers after each Election.....	44
8.	Expenditure on Election .....	45
8.1	Election expenditure by central government for Lok Sabha elections.....	45
9.	Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishads).....	46
9.1	Legislative Councils in India .....	47
9.2	Composition of the existing Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishads).....	48
10.	State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabhas).....	49
10.1.	Number of Elections Held.....	50
10.2	Number of Constituencies & Polling Stations .....	51
10.3	Electoral Participation .....	52
10.3.1	Voter Turnout.....	52
F.	State wise voter turnout General Election to Legislative Assembly – Map .....	53
10.3.2	Political Parties .....	54
10.3.3	Votes Share of Winner & Runner up.....	55
10.3.4	Nominations, Contestants, forfeiture of deposits.....	57
10.3.5	Participation of Women.....	58
10.3.6	Votes polled for 'NOTA' .....	60
G.	NOTA votes polled in State Elections Oct.-Dec. 2013.....	60
11.	State Election Commissions and Local Bodies .....	61
11.1	State Election Commissions.....	62
11.2	Rural Local Bodies .....	63
11.3	Urban Local Bodies.....	64
12.	Miscellaneous Indicators.....	65

<b>12.1 Area and Population</b> .....	65
<b>12.2 Communication</b> .....	66
<b>12.3 Newspapers &amp; Periodicals</b> .....	66
<b>12.4 Education &amp; Literacy</b> .....	67
<b>12.5 Crime</b> .....	67
<b>12.6 Energy</b> .....	67
<b>Party abbreviations:</b> .....	<b>68</b>
<b>Statistical Sources &amp; References</b> .....	<b>70</b>
<b>Electoral Statistics Pocketbook 2014 feedback</b> .....	<b>71</b>

**V. S. SAMPATH**  
Chief Election Commissioner of India



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग  
Election Commission of India



#### MESSAGE

I am happy to know that a pocket book on electoral statistics has been brought out. The sheer size and diversity of our geography and demography is a formidable challenge to our democracy and a statistical nightmare to many. A common goal of statistics is to investigate causality; analyse, interpret and draw reasonable and evidence based conclusions on the effect and impact of various initiatives and interventions introduced. In that sense, statistics is an authentic learning tool for understanding electoral operations and outcome.

The Election Commission of India has been playing a seminal role in strengthening the Indian democracy through delivery of free, fair, faultless and peaceful elections. The conduct of an election generates not only information but also lessons that can be used for appropriate course correction and better management of future elections. I hope that a compilation of the essentials of election related data over the years, in the form of a user friendly pocket book, would be helpful and handy for our election managers and other stakeholders.

*V. S. Sampath*

(V.S. Sampath)  
Chief Election Commissioner



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**H. S. BRAHMA**  
Election Commissioner of India

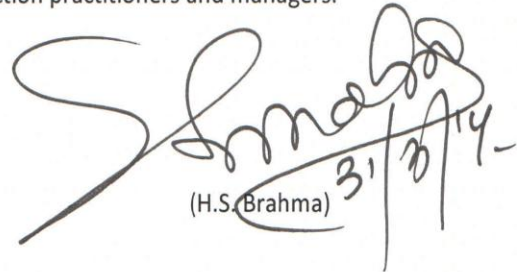


**भारत निर्वाचन आयोग**  
**Election Commission of India**



**MESSAGE**

It is my pleasure to introduce this Pocket Book on Electoral Statistics to all the stakeholders of Indian democracy as a quick reference guide. The Indian election process generates a variety of information and data, given the sheer magnitude of operations. We all live in an information age and information society. Being the largest democracy in the world with a complex electoral management apparatus, vital information about elections is very useful and helpful in perfecting the complex electoral process. I am sure this document would serve as an excellent tool in the hands of election practitioners and managers.

  
(H.S. Brahma) 31/3/14



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Election Commission of India



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**MESSAGE**

I am happy to release the statistical pocket book on Indian elections, the first such initiative from ECI to present the readers with an authentic information resource on our elections. It is gratifying to see that the book carries comprehensive data on various Indian elections and associated issues. The management of elections in India has earned international acclaim for ECI. Now our managers are being sought by other democracies in the world to help in improving their electoral processes. Every single election in the country generates new information that needs to be properly compiled and collated, in order to promote public trust, professional competence and enlightened planning and management of elections. I am sure this pocket book of electoral statistics will be useful as an authentic reference and ready reckoner for managers, analysts and other interested readers.

*Nasim Zaidi*  
(Dr. Nasim Zaidi)

**ASHISH SRIVASTAVA, IAS**  
Director General



सत्यमेव जयते



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग  
*Election Commission of India*



### FOREWORD

The Electoral Statistics Pocket Book 2014 has been brought out by the Election Commission of India in an attempt to present all election related statistics over the years in one place in an easily portable form. The Commission has been conducting elections to the Parliament of India, State Legislatures and to the offices of President and Vice-President since 1951. State Election Commissions, set up at various points of time, are conducting elections to local bodies since early nineties when local self governments were given Constitutional backing.

The book contains concise yet organized presentation on elections to various public offices in India till 2013. It gives an overview of our electoral system, referencing to the Constitution of India and various legislations and electoral databases. Detailed Statistical Reports on various elections are available in the web site of the Election Commission of India [www.eci.nic.in](http://www.eci.nic.in).

I hope that this compilation of the essentials of election data over the years in the form of a user-friendly pocket book will be very helpful and handy for election managers, stakeholders and analysts. I request readers to complete the feedback form at the end of this publication and send it to Director (Statistics), Election Commission of India, Nirvachan Sadan, Ashok Road, New Delhi – 110001 for helping us further improve our presentation of electoral statistics in the time to come.

(Ashish Srivastava)  
Director General

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# 1. ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

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**Election Commission of India is a Constitutional Body created under Article 324 of the Constitution of India. It was set up on January 25, 1950. The Constitution provided for the Election Commission to be either a single member or a multi-member body, depending upon the requirements from time to time. The first Chief Election Commissioner was appointed on March 21, 1950. Since its creation, the Commission was a single member body except for a brief period from 16th October 1989 to 1st January 1990 when it was converted into a three member body. Subsequently, since October 1, 1993, the Commission has been a three-member body, consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners. Election Commission of India conducts elections to the offices of President & Vice President of India, both houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha), State Legislative Assemblies and State Legislative Councils.**

**The election machinery is headed by Chief Electoral Officers at the state/ UT level, and the District Election Officer at the district level. Electoral Registration Officers and Returning Officers discharge their duties provided in the law at the constituency level. During elections, a large number of central and state government officials are deployed to work for election on duties related to polling/ security/ election observation etc. All such persons are deemed to be on deputation to the Commission and are subject to its control, supervision and discipline.**

## 1.1. Former Chief Election Commissioners / Election Commissioners

Sl. No.	Name	Period
<b>Former Chief Election Commissioners</b>		
1	Shri. Sukumar Sen	21 March 1950 to 19 December 1958
2	Shri. KVK Sundaram	20 December 1958 to 30 September 1967
3	Shri. SP Sen Verma	1 October 1967 to 30 September 1972
4	Dr Nagendra Singh	1 October 1972 to 6 February 1973
5	Shri. T Swaminathan	7 February 1973 to 17 June 1977
6	Shri. SL Shaktihar	18 June 1977 to 17 June 1982
7	Shri. RK Trivedi	18 June 1982 to 31 December 1985
8	Shri. RVS Peri Sastri	1 January 1986 to 25 November 1990
9	Smt VS Ramadevi	26 November 1990 to 11 December 1990
10	Shri. TN Seshan	12 December 1990 to 11 December 1996
11	Dr. MS Gill	12 December 1996 to 13 June 2001
12	Shri. J.M. Lyngdoh	14 June 2001 to 7 Feb 2004
13	Shri. T.S. Krishna Murthy	8 Feb 2004 to 15 May 2005
14	Shri. B.B. Tandon	16 May 2005 to 29 June 2006
15	Shri. N. Gopaldaswami	30 June 2006 to 20 April 2009
16	Shri. Navin B. Chawla	21 April 2009 to 29 July 2010
17	Dr. S.Y.Quraishi	30 July 2010 to 10 June 2012
<b>Former Election Commissioners</b>		
1	Shri V.S. Seigell	16 October 1989 to 2 January 1990
2	Shri S.S. Dhanoa	16 October 1989 to 2 January 1990
3	Dr. G.V.G. Krishnamurty	1 October 1993 to 30 September 1999

## 1.2 PRESENT COMMISSION

Shri V.S. Sampath	Chief Election Commissioner
Shri H.S. Brahma	Election Commissioner
Dr. Nasim Zaidi	Election Commissioner

THE PRESIDENT APPOINTS CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER AND ELECTION COMMISSIONERS. THEY HAVE TENURE OF SIX YEARS, OR UP TO THE AGE OF 65 YEARS, WHICHEVER IS EARLIER. THEY ENJOY THE SAME STATUS AS THE JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA. THE CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER CAN BE REMOVED FROM OFFICE ONLY THROUGH IMPEACHMENT BY PARLIAMENT. ELECTION COMMISSIONERS INCLUDING THE CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER HAVE EQUAL SAY IN THE DECISION MAKING OF THE COMMISSION.

## 2. PRESIDENT OF INDIA



A person who is a citizen of India, has completed 35 years of age and is qualified for election as a member of the House of People, is eligible for election as President of India. He/she should not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or the government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of said governments. The President of India is elected by the members of an Electoral College consisting of (a) the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and (b) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States and the Union Territories which have Legislative Assembly (namely NCT of Delhi and UT of Puducherry). Nominated members are not included in the electoral college.

Value of vote for each of the members of the Electoral College is decided based on the population census of 1971 and it will continue to be so till population of the first census after 2026 have been published. As stipulated in the Constitution (Article 55), as far as practicable, uniformity is ensured in the scale of representation of the different States. Thereby value of votes differs from State to State.

The elections<sup>1</sup> are held in accordance with the system of Proportional Representation by means of single transferable vote. Each elector has as many preferences as there are candidates.

Term of office of the President of India is 5 years. Shri Pranab Mukherjee assumed office as the 13<sup>th</sup> President of India on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2012.

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<sup>1</sup> The Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and The Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections Rules 1974

## 2.1. PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

Year	Name of President	Year	Name of President
1952	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	1982	Giani Zail Singh
1957	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	1987	Shri R. Venkataraman
1962	Dr. S. Radha Krishnan	1992	Dr. S.D. Sharma
1967	Dr. Zakir Hussain	1997	Shri K.R. Narayanan
1969	Shri V.V. Giri	2002	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
1974	Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	2007	Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil
1977	Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy	2012	Shri Pranab Mukherjee

## 2.2. SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Sl No.	Year of Election	Notified on	Date of Poll	Assumption of Office
1	1952	04.04.1952	02.05.1952	13.05.1952
2	1957	06.04.1957	06.05.1957	13.05.1957
3	1962	06.04.1962	07.05.1962	13.05.1962
4	1967	03.04.1967	06.05.1967	13.05.1967
5	1969	14.07.1969	16.08.1969	24.08.1969
6	1974	16.07.1974	17.08.1974	24.08.1974
7	1977	04.07.1977	06.08.1977	25.07.1977
8	1982	09.06.1982	12.07.1982	25.07.1982
9	1987	10.06.1987	13.07.1987	25.7.1987
10	1992	10.06.1992	13.07.1992	25.07.1992
11	1997	09.06.1997	14.07.1997	25.07.1997
12	2002	11.06.2002	15.07.2002	25.07.2002
13	2007	16.06.2007	19.07.2007	25.07.2007
14	2012	16.6.2012	19.7.2012	25.07.2012

## 2.3 ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Sl No	Year of Election	Total Electors	No. of State Legislative Assemblies	Contestants	Value of individual Votes		Total value of Votes Polled
					MP	MLA	
1	1952	4056	23	5	494	7 to 143	605386
2	1957		14	3	496	59 to 147	464370
3	1962		15	3	493	59 to 147	562945
4	1967	4131	17	17	576	8 to 174	838048
5	1969			15			836337
6	1974	4405	21	6	723	9 to 208	954783
7	1977	4532	22	1	702	7 to 208	uncontested
8	1982	4583	22	2	702	7 to 208	1036798
9	1987	4695	25	3	702	7 to 208	1023921
10	1992	4748	25	4	702	7 to 208	1026188
11	1997	4848	27	2	708	7 to 208	1006921
12	2002	4896	30	2	708	7 to 208	1030250
13	2007	4896	30	2	708	7 to 208	969422
14	2012	4896	30	2	708	7 to 208	1029750

## 2.4. VALUE OF VOTES OF 2012 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Sl no.	Name of State	Assembly Seats (Elective)	Value of Vote of Each Legislature	Value of Votes
1	Andhra Pradesh	294	148	43512
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60	8	480
3	Assam	126	116	14616
4	Bihar	243	173	42039
5	Chhattisgarh	90	129	11610
6	Goa	40	20	800
7	Gujarat	182	147	26754
8	Haryana	90	112	10080
9	Himachal Pradesh	68	51	3468
10	Jammu & Kashmir	87	72	6264
11	Jharkhand	81	176	14256
12	Karnataka	224	131	29344
13	Kerala	140	152	21280
14	Madhya Pradesh	230	131	29344
15	Maharashtra	288	175	50400
16	Manipur	60	18	1080
17	Meghalaya	60	17	1020
18	Mizoram	40	8	320
19	Nagaland	60	9	540
20	Odisha	147	149	21903
21	Punjab	117	116	13572
22	Rajasthan	200	129	25800
23	Sikkim	32	7	224
24	Tamil Nadu	234	176	41184
25	Tripura	60	26	1560
26	Uttarakhand	70	64	4480
27	Uttar Pradesh	403	208	83824
28	West Bengal	294	151	44394
29	NCT of Delhi	70	58	4060
30	Puducherry	30	16	480
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>		<b>4120</b>		<b>549474</b>
<b>LOK SABHA</b>		<b>543</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>549408</b>
<b>RAJYA SABHA</b>		<b>233</b>	<b>708</b>	
<b>SUB TOTAL (LOK SABHA + RAJYA SABHA)</b>		<b>776</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>4896</b>		<b>1098882</b>

VALUE OF VOTE OF EACH MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT:  
 TOTAL MEMBERS = 776 (LOK SABHA 543 + RAJYA SABHA 233)  
 VALUE OF EACH VOTE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT= TOTAL VALUE OF VOTES  
 FOR THE STATE/TOTAL MEMBERS IN PARLIAMENT=549474/776 = 708

## 3. VICE- PRESIDENT OF INDIA

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A person who is a citizen of India, has completed 35 years of age and is qualified for election as a member of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) is eligible for election as Vice-President. S/he should not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or the government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said governments.

The term of office for the Vice- President is 5 years from the date on which S/he enters upon office.

Electoral college consists of members of both Houses of Parliament including nominated members. Value of vote of each Member of Parliament is one. Each elector has as many preferences as there are candidates. The elections are held in accordance with the system of Proportional Representation by means of single transferable vote. (Article 66)

The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. The present Vice President of India is Shri M. Hamid Ansari.

### 3.1 VICE-PRESIDENTS OF INDIA

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Year	Name of Vice-President	Year	Name of Vice-President
1952	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	1982	Shri. R. Venkatraman
1957	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	1987	Dr. S.D. Sharma
1962	Dr. Zakir Hussain	1992	Shri. K.R. Narayanan
1967	Shri. V.V. Giri	1997	Shri. Krishan Kant
1969	Shri. G.S. Pathak	2002	Shri. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
1974	Shri. B.D. Jatti	2007	Shri. M. Hamid Ansari
1979	Shri. M. Hidayatullah	2012	Shri. M. Hamid Ansari

### 3.2. SCHEDULE OF VICE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

SI No.	Year of Election	Notified on	Date of Poll	Assumption of Office
1	1952	12.04.1952	12.05.1952	13.05.1952
2	1957	09.04.1957	11.05.1957	13.05.1957
3	1962	06.04.1962	07.05.1962	13.05.1962
4	1967	03/04/1967	06.05.1967	13.05.1967
5	1969	31.07.1969	30.08.1969	31.08.1969
6	1974	26.07.1974	27.08.1974	31.08.1974
7	1979	23.07.1979	27.08.1979	31.08.1979
8	1984	20.07.1984	22.08.1984	31.08.1984
9	1987	04.08.1987	07.09.1987	03.09.1987
10	1992	17.07.1992	19.08.1992	21.08.1992
11	1997	15.07.1997	16.08.1997	21.08.1997
12	2002	10.07.2002	12.08.2002	19.08.2002
13	2007	09.07.2007	10.08.2007	11.08.2007
14	2012	06.07.2012	07.08.2012	11.08.2012

### 3.3. ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION IN VICE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

SI No.	Year of Election	Total Electors	Valid Contestants	Valid Votes Polled
1	1952	715	1	uncontested
2	1957	735	1	uncontested
3	1962	745	2	582
4	1967	749	2	676
5	1969	759	6	
6	1974	767	2	662
7	1979		1	uncontested
8	1984	788	2	715
9	1987	790	1	uncontested
10	1992	790	2	701
11	1997	790	2	714
12	2002	790	2	752
13	2007	790	3	752
14	2012	790	2	728



## 4. COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)

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**Rajya Sabha is the Upper House of the Parliament of India. Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and is not subject to dissolution. One-third members of Rajya Sabha retire after every second year. Vice President of India is the ex officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.**

**As per the Constitution of India (Article 80) maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is 250, out of which 12 members are nominated by the President and not more than 238 are representatives of the States and of the Union Territories. The present strength of Rajya Sabha is 245, out of which 233 are representatives of States and UTs and 12 are nominated by the President. The members nominated by the President are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as literature, science, art and social service (Article 80). The allocation of elective seats is made on the basis of the population of each State. Consequent on the reorganization of states and formation of new states, the number of elected seats in the Rajya Sabha allotted to States and Union Territories has changed from time to time since 1952.**

**A person is qualified for the membership of the Rajya Sabha if he / she is a citizen of India, not less than 30 years of age (Article 84) and is not disqualified under the provisions of the Constitution (Article 102) or the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (Sections 8 to 10 A).**

**The election of representatives of the States and of the Union Territories in the Rajya Sabha is an indirect election. The representatives of each State and the two Union Territories with Legislature are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State/ Union Territory in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the remaining Union Territories may be chosen in such manner as the Parliament may by law provide (Article 80).**

## 4.1 ALLOCATION OF SEATS IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES

Sl. No.	Name of State	Seats of Rajya Sabha	Sl. No.	Name of State	Seats of Rajya Sabha
1	Andhra Pradesh	18	17	Meghalaya	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	18	Mizoram	1
3	Assam	7	19	Nagaland	1
4	Bihar	16	20	Odisha	10
5	Chhattisgarh	5	21	Punjab	7
6	Goa	1	22	Rajasthan	10
7	Gujarat	11	23	Sikkim	1
8	Haryana	5	24	Tamil Nadu	18
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	25	Tripura	1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	26	Uttarakhand	3
11	Jharkhand	6	27	Uttar Pradesh	31
12	Karnataka	12	28	West Bengal	16
13	Kerala	9	29	NCT of Delhi	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	30	Puducherry	1
15	Maharashtra	19	<b>Total</b>		<b>233*</b>
16	Manipur	1			

\*The representatives of the Union territories without Legislature in the Council of States shall be chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law prescribe (Article 80(5))

## 4.2 CHANGES IN COMPOSITION OF RAJYA SABHA

Year	Elective members	Total	Year	Elective members	Total
1952	204	216	1966	228	240
1954	207	219	1972	231	243
1956	220	232	1976	232	244
1960	224	236	1987	233	245
1964	226	238	Till date	233	245

Source: [http://rajyasabha.nic.in/rsnew/rsat\\_work/chapter-2.pdf](http://rajyasabha.nic.in/rsnew/rsat_work/chapter-2.pdf)

## 4.3. WOMEN MEMBERS IN RAJYA SABHA

Year	Women Members		Year	Women Members		Year	Women Members		Year	Women Members	
	No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
1952	15	6.9	1968	22	9.2	1984	24	9.8	1999	20	8.2
1954	16	7.3	1970	14	5.8	1986	28	11.5	2000	22	9.0
1956	20	8.6	1972	18	7.4	1988	25	10.2	2002	25	10.2
1958	22	9.5	1974	17	7.0	1990	24	9.8	2004	28	11.4
1960	24	10.2	1976	24	9.8	1992	17	6.9	2006	25	10.2
1962	17	7.6	1978	25	10.2	1994	20	8.2	2008	24	9.8
1964	21	8.8	1980	29	11.9	1996	19	7.8	2010	27	11.0
1966	23	9.6	1982	24	9.8	1998	19	7.8	2012	24	9.8

Source: [http://rajyasabha.nic.in/rsnew/information\\_booklet/INFORMATION%20AT%20A%20GLANCE.pdf](http://rajyasabha.nic.in/rsnew/information_booklet/INFORMATION%20AT%20A%20GLANCE.pdf)

## 5. DELIMITATION

The division of each State into as many constituencies as in the Lok Sabha from that state & State Legislative Assemblies is done primarily on the basis of population census. The last delimitation was done under the Delimitation Act of 2002 using figures of population census of 2001. As far as practicable, geographical area of constituencies were to be delimited taking into account physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience.

Number of seats allocated to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly were kept fixed (based on 1971 population census) and the number of seats reserved for SCs and STs were readjusted based on their population as per population census of 2001. State average per Assembly Constituency was the guiding factor for delimiting the constituencies so that each constituency in the state, so far as practicable, has an equal population. Constituencies were delimited having regard to the administrative units, i.e., district / sub-divisions / tehsils / patwari circles, panchayat samitis / panchayats, etc., as it existed on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2004. It was also ensured that Assembly Constituencies were not extended to more than one district and the Parliamentary Constituencies in a State to the extent possible were constituted of equal numbers of Assembly Constituencies.

The Delimitation Commission readjusted the territorial extent of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in all states (including UTs having Legislative Assembly) except<sup>1</sup> the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir in the last delimitation exercise. The Delimitation Order in respect of State of Jharkhand was not given effect in accordance with the provision of section 10B of Delimitation Act 2002. The Election Commission consolidated Orders of the Delimitation Commission as 'The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008'.

### 5.1. YEAR OF DELIMITATION ACTS

Delimitation Commission	Year	Legislations
First	1952	Delimitation Commission Act, 1952
Second	1963	Delimitation Commission Act, 1962
Third	1973	Delimitation Act, 1972
Fourth	2002	Delimitation Act, 2002

<sup>1</sup> Provisions of Delimitation Act 2002 was not extended to Jammu & Kashmir.

Under section 10 A of the Delimitation Act 2002, the delimitation exercise in respect of States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur and Nagaland were deferred.

## 5.2 ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS USED FOR DELIMITATION 2002<sup>1</sup>

S.No	State / UT	Rural	Urban
1	Himachal Pr.	Tahsil, Sub-Tahsil, KC, PC	Municipality/ Municipal Council
2	Punjab	Tahsil, KC, PC	Corporation/ Municipality/ward
3	Uttarakhand	Tahsil, KC, PC	Municipality/ward
4	Haryana	Tahsil, KC, PC	Municipality/Council/ward
5	NCT of Delhi	-	NDMC/DMC/ Census Town (CT)/ EB/Census Charge/Village
6	Rajasthan	Tahsil, ILRC, PC	Municipal Council/Corp./Ward
7	Uttar Pradesh	Tahsil, KC, PC	Corporation/ Municipality/ward
8	Bihar	C.D.Block, Gram Panchayat	Municipal Corporation/ Municipalities/ward
9	Sikkim	Sub-Division, Revenue Blocks	Notified Town Area/ ward
10	Arunachal Pr.	Circle, Village	Town
11	Nagaland	Circle, Village	Sadar/Ward
12	Mizoram	R.D.Block, Village	Urban/Town
13	Tripura	Sadar Sub-Division, Tehsil, Mouza	Municipality Council/ Nagar Panchayat/Ward
14	Meghalaya	C.D.Block, Gram Sevak Circle	Municipality/Ward
15	Assam	C.D.Block, village	Municipal Corporation/Municipal Board/ Town Committee/Ward
16	West Bengal	Sub-Division, C.D.Block, Gram Panchayat	Corporation/ Municipality/ward
17	Jharkhand	C.D.Block, Gram Panchayat, Village	Municipal Corporation/ Municipality/ward
18	Odisha	C.D.Block, Gram Panchayat	Municipal Corporation/ Municipality/ward
19	Chhattisgarh	Tahsil, Revenue Inspector Circle (RIC), PC	Nagar Palika/ Nagar Panchayat/ Nagar Nigam/Ward
20	Madhya Pradesh	Tahsil, RIC, PC	Corporation/ Municipality/ Nagar Panchayat /Ward
21	Gujarat	Taluka, village	Municipal Corporation/ Municipalities/ward
22	Maharashtra	Tahsil, RIC, Saza, Village	Corporation/ Municipality/ Council /Ward
23	Andhra Pradesh	Mandal, Village	Corporation/ Municipality/ Ward
24	Karnataka	Taluk, Circle (Hobli), Village	Municipality/Municipal Corporation/ ward
25	Goa	Taluka, Circle, Saza, Village	Municipal Council/ward
26	Kerala	Taluka, Panchayat	Municipality/ Corporation /Ward
27	Tamil Nadu	Taluk, Revenue Village	Corporation/ Municipality/Town Panchayat/ Ward
28	Puducherry	Commune Panchayat, Gram Panchayat, Village	Municipal / Municipality /ward

Source: Changing Face of Electoral India : Delimitation 2008, Vol.I, Delimitation Commission

### 1 Abbreviations used

**KC:** Kanungo Circle, **PC:** Patwari Circle, **R.D. Block:** Rural Development Block  
**C.D. Block:** Community Development Block, **ILRC:** Inspector Land Revenue Circle  
**RIC:** Revenue Inspector Circle, **EB:** Enumeration Block

### 5.3 SEATS RESERVED FOR SC/ST FOR LOK SABHA OVER THE YEARS

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Year of Election	1951	1957	1962	1967	1971	1977	1980	1984-85
Seats Reserved for SCs	72	76	76	77	76	78	79	79
Seats Reserved for STs	26	31	31	37	36	38	41	41
Total Seats	489	494	494	520	518	542	529	541

Year of Election	1989	1991-92	1996	1998	1999	2004	2009
Seats Reserved for SCs	78	79	79	79	79	79	84
Seats Reserved for STs	39	41	41	41	41	41	47
Total Seats	529	537	543	543	543	543	543

## 5.4. SC/ST SEATS IN LOK SABHA AS PER LAST TWO DELIMITATION ORDERS

Sl. No	Name of State	SC seats		ST seats		Total Seats
		1976	2008	1976	2008	
1	Andhra Pradesh	6	7	2	3	42
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	2
3	Assam	1	1	2	2	14
4	Bihar	7	6	0	0	40
5	Chhattisgarh	2	1	4	4	11
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	2
7	Gujarat	2	2	4	4	26
8	Haryana	2	2	0	0	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	6
11	Jharkhand	1	1	5	5	14
12	Karnataka	4	5	0	2	28
13	Kerala	2	2	0	0	20
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	5	6	29
15	Maharashtra	3	5	4	4	48
16	Manipur	0	0	1	1	2
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	2	2
18	Mizoram	0	0	1	1	1
19	NCT of Delhi	1	1	0	0	7
20	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	1
21	Odisha	3	3	5	5	21
22	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1
23	Punjab	3	4	0	0	13
24	Rajasthan	4	4	3	3	25
25	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1
26	Tamil Nadu	7	7	0	0	39
27	Tripura	0	0	1	1	2
28	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	5
29	Uttar Pradesh	18	17	0	0	80
30	West Bengal	8	10	2	2	42
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	1
32	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	1	1
34	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	1
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>79</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>543</b>

## 5.5. SC/ST SEATS IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES AS PER THE LAST TWO DELIMITATION ORDERS

Sl. No	Name of State	SC seats		ST seats		Total ACs
		1976	2008	1976	2008	
1	Andhra Pradesh	39	48	15	19	294
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	59	59	60
3	Assam	8	8	16	16	126
4	Bihar	39	38	0	2	243
5	Chhattisgarh	10	10	34	29	90
6	Goa	1	1	0	0	40
7	Gujarat	13	13	26	27	182
8	Haryana	17	17	0	0	90
9	Himachal Pradesh	16	17	3	3	68
10	Jammu and Kashmir <sup>1</sup>	6	7	0	0	87
11	Jharkhand	9	9	28	28	81
12	Karnataka	33	36	2	15	224
13	Kerala	13	14	1	2	140
14	Madhya Pradesh	34	35	41	47	230
15	Maharashtra	18	29	22	25	288
16	Manipur	1	1	19	19	60
17	Meghalaya	0	0	55	55	60
18	Mizoram	0	0	39	39	40
19	NCT of Delhi	13	12	0	0	70
20	Nagaland	0	0	59	59	60
21	Odisha	22	24	34	33	147
22	Puducherry	5	5	0	0	30
23	Punjab	29	34	0	0	117
24	Rajasthan	33	34	24	25	200
25	Sikkim <sup>2</sup>	2	2	12 (BL)	12 (BL)	32
26	Tamil Nadu	42	44	3	2	234
27	Tripura	7	10	20	20	60
28	Uttarakhand	12	13	3	2	70
29	Uttar Pradesh <sup>3</sup>	89	85 (84)	0	0(2)	403
30	West Bengal	59	68	17	16	294
<b>Total</b>		<b>570</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4120</b>

1 Under the constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of that State excluding the 24 seats earmarked for Pakistan occupied territory is 87 out of which 7 seats have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes in pursuance of the Jammu And Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957.

2 In Case of Sikkim, 1 Seat is Reserved for Sanghas, 2 Seats for Scheduled Castes And 12 for the Sikkimese of Bhotia Lepcha (BI) origin under section 7(1a) of The Representation Of The People Act, 1950.

3 SC/ST seats reallocated Vide Notification Number: 282/UP/SC-ST/2014 dated 13/01/2014 issued by Election Commission of India and is given in brackets

## 6. LOK SABHA



Lok Sabha is composed of representatives of the people chosen by direct election on the basis of adult suffrage. It is called the House of the People (Lower House of Parliament). The maximum strength of the House envisaged by the Constitution is 552 (Article 81 & 331), which is made up by election of up to 530 members to represent the States, up to 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the Honourable President, if, in his/ her opinion, that community is not adequately represented in the House. Number of seats in the House of the People as per First Schedule of Representation of People Act, 1950 is 543.

To become a member of the Lok Sabha, a person should be a citizen of India, not less than 25 years of age and possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament. Under normal situations, unless dissolved by the President, the Lok Sabha continues for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. However, this period may be extended by Parliament by law if Emergency is proclaimed. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are the Presiding Officers of the Lok Sabha.

The Lok Sabha (House of the People) was duly constituted for the first time on 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1952 after the first General Election held from 25 October 1951 to 21 February 1952. The Fifteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2009.

Parliament, from time to time, by law makes provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to the Lok Sabha, including the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies and all other matters necessary for securing the due constitution of the Lok Sabha.



## 6.1 YEAR WISE NUMBER OF CONSTITUENCIES/ SEATS IN STATES/ UTS IN WHICH GENERAL ELECTIONS TO LOK SABHA HAVE BEEN HELD

Years of Elections	Number of Seats for which election held	Number of States in which elections held
1951	489 (401 constituencies) #	26 States*
1957	494 (403 Constituencies) #	13 States, 4 UTs
1962	494	14 States & 4 UTs
1967	520	17 States & 10 UTs
1971	518	18 States & 9 UTs
1977	542	25 States & 6 UTs
1980	529 <sup>@</sup>	25 States & 6 UTs
1984	514	23 States (Except Assam & Punjab) & 6 UTs
1985	27	Assam & Punjab
1989	529	24 States (Except Assam) & 7 UTs
1991	524 <sup>\$</sup>	23 States (Except Punjab & J&K) & 7 UTs
1992	13	Punjab
1996	543	25 States & 7 UTs
1998	543	25 States & 7 UTs
1999	543	25 States & 7 UTs
2004	543	28 States & 7 UTs
2009	543	28 States & 7 UTs

\*States out of these became UTs after State Reorganisation Act 1956

# Upto 1957 election, certain constituencies were represented by 2 or 3 seats (abolished vide Two-member Constituencies Abolition Act, January 1961)

@ Election was not held in 12 Seats of Assam, 1 Seat of Meghalaya

\$ Election was countermanded in 2 seats of Bihar, 1 seat of UP and could not be held due to court cases

Reference: ECI publications & website: [www.eci.nic.in](http://www.eci.nic.in)

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BYE ELECTIONS WERE/ ARE HELD TO FILL CASUAL  
VACANCIES IN SEAT(S) ALLOTTED TO CONSTITUENCIES

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## 6.2 ELECTION PROGRAMME

Year of Election	Date of announcement and issue of press note *	Date(s) of Issue of notification	Dates of Poll	Date of counting*	Date of constitution of Lok Sabha	Lok Sabha
1951		01.11.1951 to 29.11.1951 <sup>1</sup>	02.01.1952 to 25.01.1952 <sup>2</sup>		02.04.1952	1 <sup>st</sup>
1957		19.01.1957	24.02.1957 to 15.03.1957 <sup>3</sup>		05.04.1957	2 <sup>nd</sup>
1962		13.01.1962 and 20.01.1962	19.02.1962 to 25.02.1962		02.04.1962	3 <sup>rd</sup>
1967		13.01.1967 and 16.01.1967	15.02.1967 to 28.02.1967 <sup>4</sup>		04.03.1967	4 <sup>th</sup>
1971		27.01.1971 to 03.02.1971	01.03.1971 to 10.03.1971 <sup>5</sup>		15.03.1971	5 <sup>th</sup>
1977		10.02.1977	16.03.1977 to 20.03.1977		23.03.1977	6 <sup>th</sup>
1980	26.10.1979	03.12.1979	03.01.1980 and 06.01.1980		10.01.1980	7 <sup>th</sup>
1984		20.11.1984	24.12.1984 to 28.12.1984		31.12.1984	8 <sup>th</sup>
1989		23.10.1989	22.11.1989 to 26.11.1989		02.12.1989	9 <sup>th</sup>
1991		19.04.1991	20.05.1991 to 05.06.1991		20.06.1991	10 <sup>th</sup>
1996	19.03.1996	27.03.1996	27.04.1996 to 07.05.1996 <sup>6</sup>	08.05.1996 to 11.05.1996 <sup>7</sup>	15.05.1996	11 <sup>th</sup>
1998	01.01.1998	20.01.1998 to 28.01.1998 <sup>8</sup>	16.02.1998 to 28.02.1998 <sup>9</sup>	08.03.1996 <sup>10</sup>	10.03.1998	12 <sup>th</sup>
1999	11.07.1999	11.08.1999 to 07.09.1999	05.09.1999 to 03.10.1999	06.10.1999	10.10.1999	13 <sup>th</sup>
2004	29.02.2004	24.03.2004 to 16.04.2004	20.04.2004 to 10.05.2004	13.05.2004	17.05.2004	14 <sup>th</sup>
2009	02.03.2009	23.03.2009 to 17.04.2009	16.04.2009 to 13.05.2009	16.05.2009	18.05.2009	15 <sup>th</sup>

\*Until the year 1996, date of announcement of election by Commission and date of counting was not part of the published election programme.

1 Except in Travancore Cochin, Punjab and Bilaspur (October 1951) and in Himachal Pradesh (10<sup>th</sup> September 1951)

2 UP polled in February, 1952 also. Travancore Cochin and Hyderabad polled in December 1951 also. Himachal Pradesh polled from 25.10.1951 to 30.11.1951.

3 Dates of poll have gone upto 15<sup>th</sup> July 1957 in hilly areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

4 Dates of poll have gone upto 31<sup>st</sup> May 1967 in hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh

5 Dates of poll have gone upto 6<sup>th</sup> June 1971 in Jammu and Kashmir

6 Dates of poll have gone upto 23<sup>rd</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> May 1996 in Jammu and Kashmir

7 Date of counting for Jammu and Kashmir were 01.06.1996 and 03.06.1996

8 One of the date of notification in Jammu and Kashmir was 10.2.1998 also

9 One of the date of poll in Jammu & Kashmir was 7.03.1998 also

10 Date of Counting in Meghalaya was 23.02.1996 and date of counting for Jammu & Kashmir were on 08.03.1996 & 09.03.1996

## 6.3 Polling Stations

Year of Election	Number of Polling stations	Year of Election	Number of Polling stations
1951	196084	1989	580798
1957	220478	1991	576353
1962	238031	1992 <sup>#</sup>	14667
1967	243693	1996	767462
1971	342918	1998	772681
1977	373910	1999	774651
1980	436813	2004	687473
1984	479512	2009	830866
1985 <sup>*</sup>	26546		

\*Elections were held separately for States of Assam & Punjab

<sup>#</sup>Elections were held separately for State of Punjab

POLLING STATIONS ARE GENERALLY SETUP FOR 1200 ELECTORS IN RURAL AREAS AND 1400 ELECTORS IN URBAN AREAS BARRING EXCEPTIONS. POLLING STATIONS ARE SET UP BY DISTRICT ELECTION OFFICERS WITH THE APPROVAL OF ELECTION COMMISSION. SEPERATE POLLING STATIONS ARE ALLOWED FOR 300 OR EVEN FEWER ELECTORS IN REMOTE LOCATIONS.

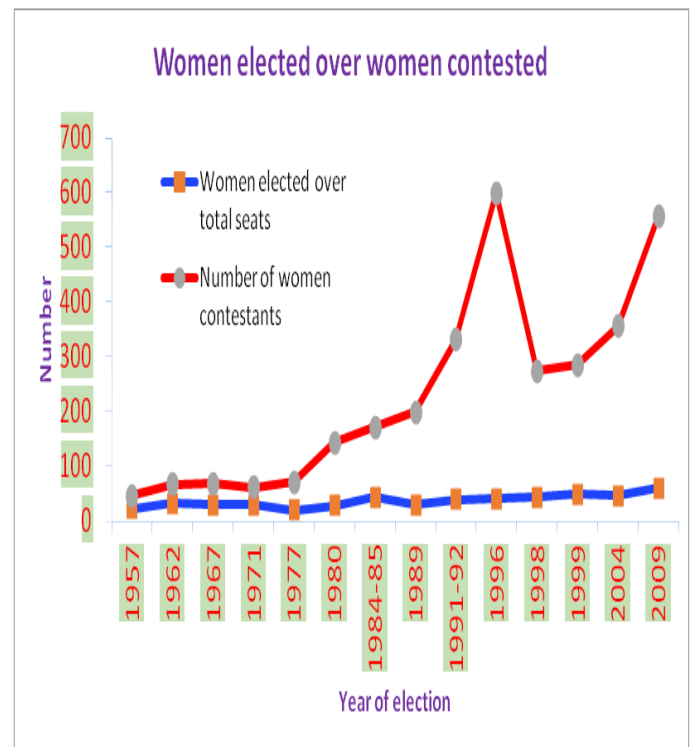
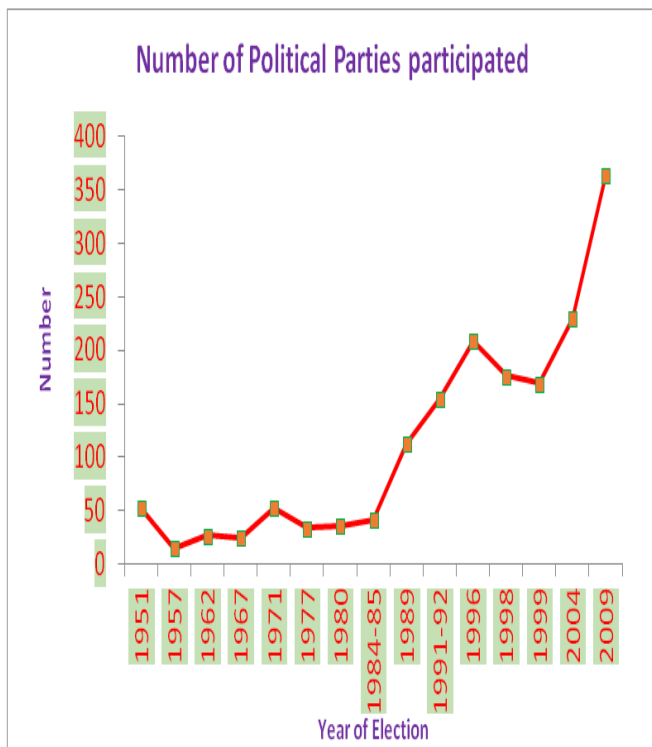
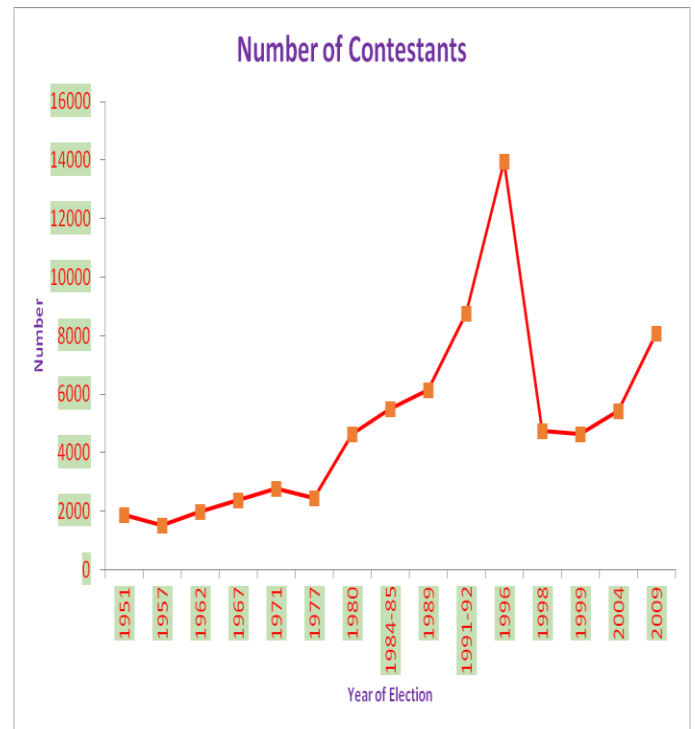
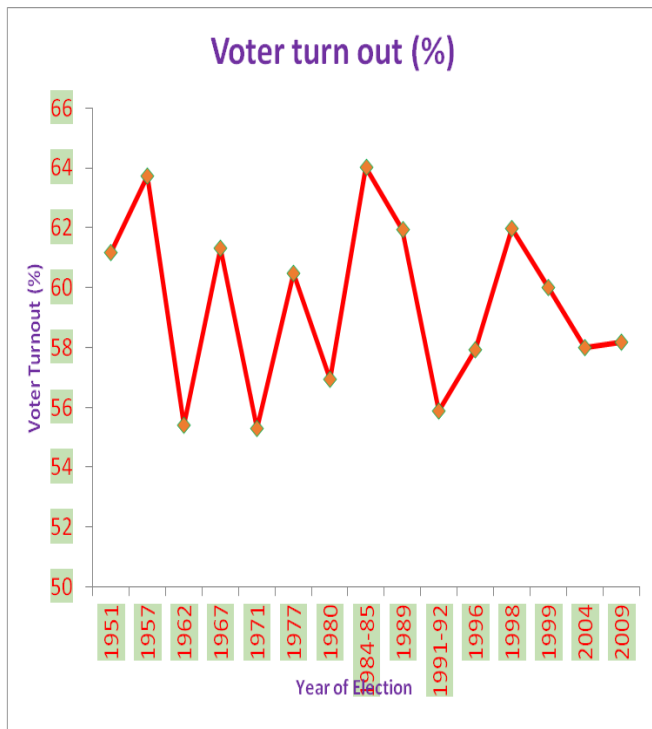
## 6.4 ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION



Number of registered electors, voter turnout, number of nominations filed, contesting candidates and participating political parties are some indices of electoral participation in democracy.

Electoral participation rates depend on many factors, including the type of social groupings to which voters belong, voters' perceptions and beliefs, their places of residence, and a host of other factors. The Election Commission of India adopts a Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation strategy to increase peoples' participation in the electoral process.

## A. ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION IN LOK SABHA ELECTIONS - TRENDS



SEPARATE ELECTIONS WERE HELD FOR STATES OF ASSAM & PUNJAB IN 1985 & FOR STATE OF PUNJAB IN 1992.

#### 6.4.1 VOTER TURNOUT OVER YEARS

Year of Election	Registered Electors (million)	Voter turnout (%)
1951	173.2	61.16
1957	193.7	63.73
1962	216.4	55.42
1967	249.0	61.33
1971	274.2	55.29
1977	321.2	60.49
1980	356.2	56.92
1984	379.5	63.56
1985*	20.8	72.23
1989	498.9	61.95
1991	498.4	56.73
1992 <sup>#</sup>	13.2	23.96
1996	592.6	57.94
1998	605.9	61.97
1999	619.5	59.99
2004	671.5	57.98
2009	717.0	58.19

\*Elections were held separately for States of Assam & Punjab

<sup>#</sup>Elections were held separately for State of Punjab

Reference: ECI publications & website: [www.eci.nic.in](http://www.eci.nic.in)

#### 6.4.2 CONTESTANTS

Year of Election	Number of contestants	Year of Election	Number of contestants
1951	1874	1989	6160
1957	1519	1991	8668
1962	1985	1992 <sup>#</sup>	81
1967	2369	1996	13952
1971	2784	1998	4750
1977	2439	1999	4648
1980	4629	2004	5435
1984	5312	2009	8070
1985*	180		

\*Elections were held separately for States of Assam & Punjab

<sup>#</sup>Elections were held separately for State of Punjab

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### 6.4.3 CONTESTING POLITICAL PARTIES

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Year of Election	Total No. of parties which participated	Number of Seats Won according to status of parties				
		Recognised National Parties	Recognised State Parties	R.U.*	IND#	Total
1951	53	418	34	-	37	489
1957	15	421	31	0	42	494
1962	27	440	28	6	20	494
1967	25	440	43	2	35	520
1971	53	451	40	13	14	518
1977	34	481	49	3	9	542
1980	36	485	34	1	9	529
1984	33	451	58	0	5	514
1985 <sup>\$</sup>	9	11	8	0	8	27
1989	113	471	27	19	12	529
1991	145	466	50	4	1	521
1992 <sup>@</sup>	9	12	1	0	0	13
1996	209	403	129	2	9	543
1998	176	387	101	49	6	543
1999	169	369	158	10	6	543
2004	230	364	159	15	5	543
2009	363	376	146	12	9	543

\* Registered Unrecognized

# Independent

<sup>\$</sup>Elections were held separately for States of Assam & Punjab

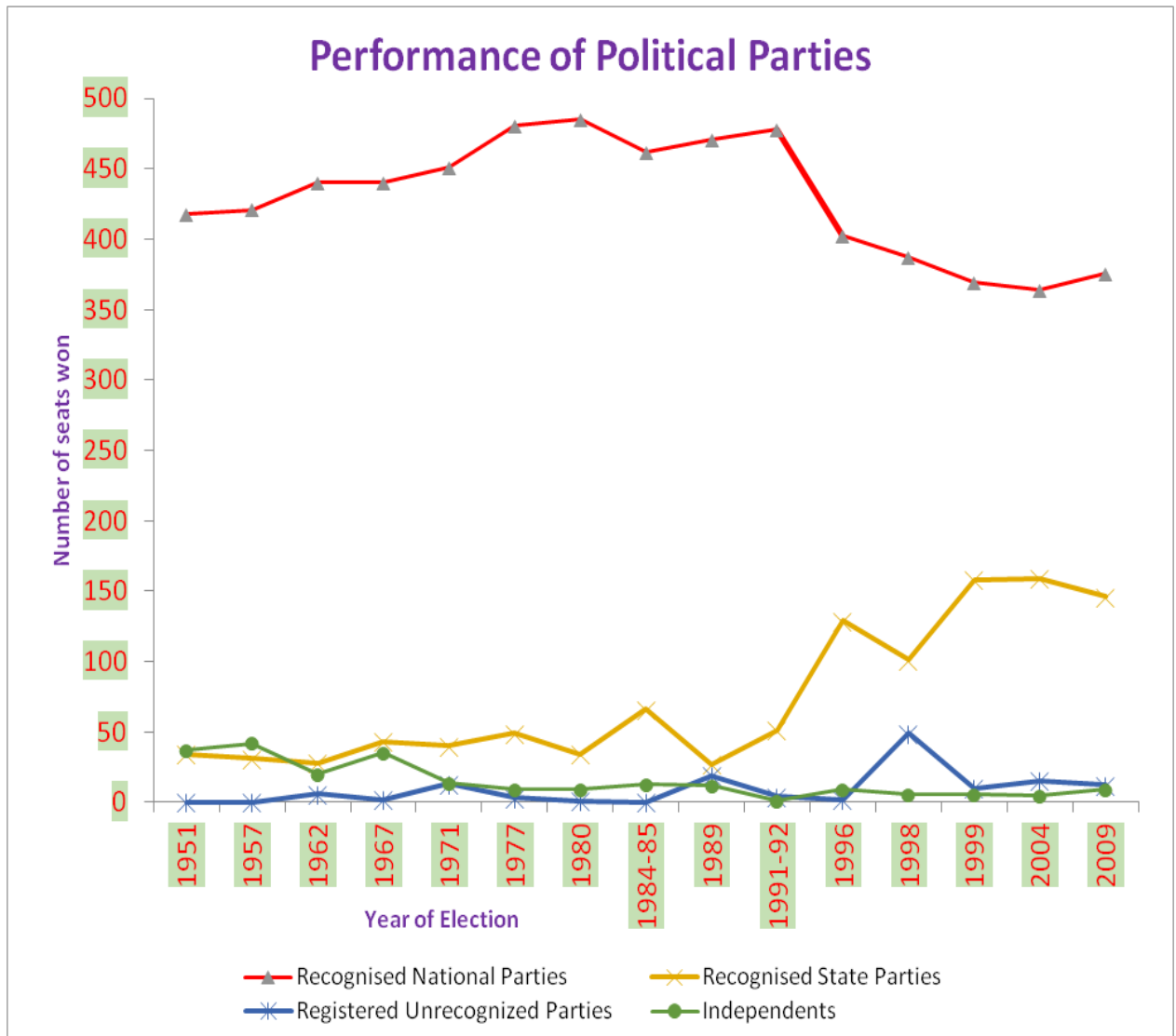
<sup>@</sup>Elections were held separately for State of Punjab

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POLITICAL PARTIES ARE REGISTERED WITH THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA UNDER SECTION 29A OF THE REPRESENTATION OF PEOPLE ACT, 1951. REGISTERED PARTIES GET STATUS OF RECOGNISED PARTIES BASED ON THEIR PERFORMANCE IN A GENERAL ELECTION. RECOGNIZED PARTIES GET THE FACILITY OF A RESERVED SYMBOL FOR ALLOTMENT TO CANDIDATES SET UP BY THEM. A NATIONAL PARTY HAS A RESERVED SYMBOL FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY. A STATE PARTY HAS RESERVED SYMBOL IN THE STATE CONCERNED.

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B. SEATS WON BY POLITICAL PARTIES IN LOK SABHA ELECTIONS - GRAPH



#### 6.4.4 SEATS WON BY PARTIES

National Parties	Seats won in the year		
	2009	2004	1999
BJP	116	138	182
BSP	21	19	14
CPI	4	10	4
CPM	16	43	33
INC	206	145	114
JD(S)	-	-	1
JD(U)	-	-	21
NCP	9	9	-
RJD	4	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>369</b>
State Parties	146	159	158
Registered Unrecognized Parties	12	15	10
Independents	9	5	6

#### 6.4.5 VOTE SHARE BY WINNERS & RUNNER-UPS

Election Year	Winner*			Runner Up <sup>§</sup>		
	Party	Seats	Vote Share as % of valid votes polled	Party	Seats	Vote Share as % of valid votes polled
1951	INC	364	44.99	CPI	16	3.29
1957	INC	371	47.78	CPI	27	8.92
1962	INC	361	44.72	CPI	29	9.94
1967	INC	283	40.78	SWA	44	8.67
1971	INC	352	43.68	CPM	25	5.12
1977	BLD	295	41.32	INC	154	34.52
1980	INC (I)	353	42.69	JNP(S)	41	9.39
1984	INC	404	49.10	CPM	22	5.87
1985 <sup>§</sup>	INC	10	32.14	ICS	1	3.18
1989	INC	197	39.53	JD	143	17.79
1991	INC	232	36.26	BJP	120	20.11
1992 <sup>@</sup>	INC	12	49.27	BSP	1	19.71
1996	BJP	161	20.29	INC	140	28.80
1998	BJP	182	25.59	INC	141	25.82
1999	BJP	182	23.75	INC	114	28.30
2004	INC	145	26.53	BJP	138	22.16
2009	INC	206	28.55	BJP	116	18.80

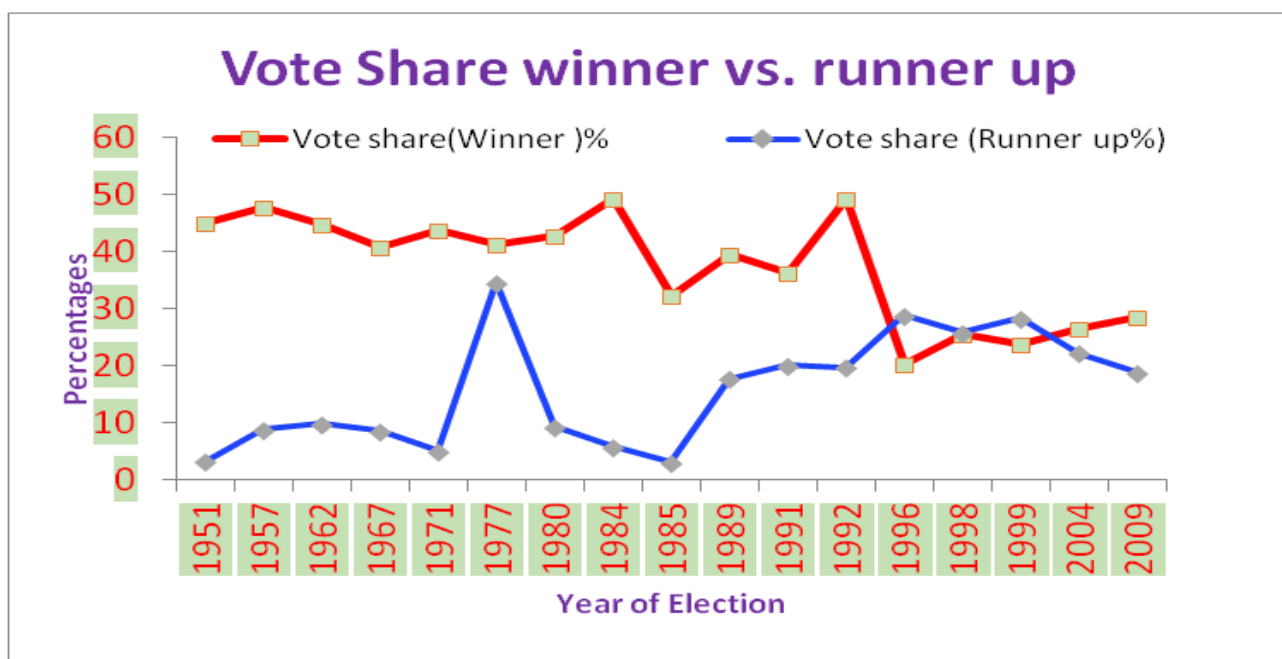
\* 'Winner' means party with highest number of seats won § 'Runner up' means party with second highest number of seats won

§Elections were held separately for States of Assam & Punjab

@Elections were held separately for State of Punjab



### C. VOTE SHARE OF PARTY WITH MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SEATS WON AND OF RUNNER UP PARTY IN LOK SABHA ELECTIONS



#### 6.4.6 PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

Election year	Women Contestants		Women elected over total seats (%)		Women registered electors over total registered electors (%)	Votes polled by women over total votes polled (%)	Votes polled by women over women registered electors (%)
	No.	%	No.	%			
1951					45.0	-	-
1957	45	3.0	22	4.5	47.2	38.3	38.8
1962	66	3.3	31	6.3	47.3	39.8	46.6
1967	68	2.9	29	5.6	48.0	43.4	55.5
1971	61	2.2	29	5.6	47.7	42.3	49.1
1977	70	2.9	19	3.5	48.0	43.6	54.9
1980	143	3.1	28	5.3	47.9	43.1	51.2
1984	162	3.0	42	8.2	48.2	44.4	58.6
1985*	9	5.0	1	3.7	45.7	45.4	71.7
1989	198	3.2	29	5.5	47.5	43.9	57.3
1991	326	3.8	37	7.1	47.5	43.0	51.3
1992#	4	4.9	2	15.4	45.9	40.2	21.0
1996	599	4.3	40	7.4	47.7	44.0	53.4
1998	274	5.8	43	7.9	47.7	44.4	57.7
1999	284	6.1	49	9.0	47.7	44.3	55.6
2004	355	6.5	45	8.3	48.0	44.4	53.6
2009	556	6.9	59	10.9	47.7	45.8	55.8

Note: Data on participation of women is not available for 1951 elections

\*Elections were held separately for States of Assam & Punjab

#Elections were held separately for State of Punjab

## General Elections to Lok Sabha, 2009



### 6.5 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS 2009

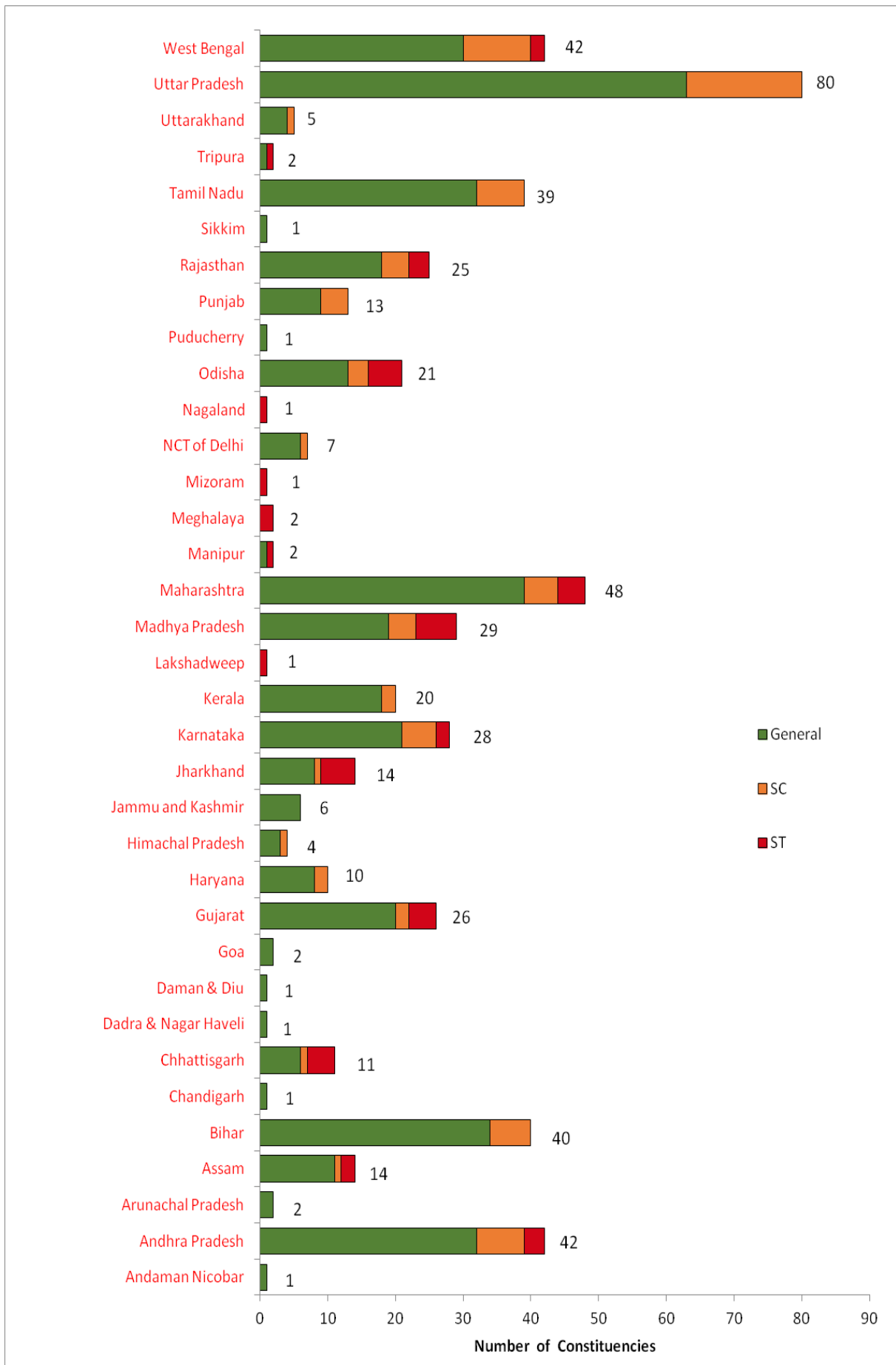
General Election to Lok Sabha was held in 2009 to constitute the 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. It was held in five phases between 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2009 and 13<sup>th</sup> May, 2009. Some innovations and best practices witnessed in Lok Sabha Elections 2009 were:

- Booth Level Officers were appointed from among government employees for the polling station areas.
- Political parties were advised to appoint their polling agents from the same polling station area so that polling parties are assisted in identifying the registered electors. Persons with valid EPIC were allowed to be appointed as polling agents.
- Photo Electoral Rolls were used in all states and Union Territories except Assam and, Jammu & Kashmir.
- Deployment of micro observers was done from amongst central government employees. They reported directly to General Observers. This further enabled the Commission in overseeing the efficient and effective management of electoral process.
- The practice to map vulnerable locations was undertaken to curb undue influence on and intimidation of voters.
- 24 hour control room was set up in the Election Commission of India, State capitals and district head quarters to monitor the electoral process.
- Nation-wide communication plan – COMET was introduced. It had search enabled database of polling station level contacts for poll day use.

**6.5.1 STATE-WISE NUMBER OF CONSTITUENCIES IN WHICH GENERAL ELECTION TO LOK SABHA WERE HELD IN 2009**

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	Parliamentary Constituencies			
		Total	General	SC	ST
1	Andaman Nicobar Is.	1	1	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	42	32	7	3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0	0
4	Assam	14	11	1	2
5	Bihar	40	34	6	0
6	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	11	6	1	4
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	1
9	Daman & Diu	1	1	0	0
10	Goa	2	2	0	0
11	Gujarat	26	20	2	4
12	Haryana	10	8	2	0
13	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	1	0
14	Jammu and Kashmir	6	6	0	0
15	Jharkhand	14	8	1	5
16	Karnataka	28	21	5	2
17	Kerala	20	18	2	0
18	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	29	19	4	6
20	Maharashtra	48	39	5	4
21	Manipur	2	1	0	1
22	Meghalaya	2	0	0	2
23	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
24	NCT of Delhi	7	6	1	0
25	Nagaland	1	0	0	1
26	Odisha	21	13	3	5
27	Puducherry	1	1	0	0
28	Punjab	13	9	4	0
29	Rajasthan	25	18	4	3
30	Sikkim	1	1	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	39	32	7	0
32	Tripura	2	1	0	1
33	Uttarakhand	5	4	1	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	80	63	17	0
35	West Bengal	42	30	10	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>543</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>47</b>

## D. STATE-WISE PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES - CHART

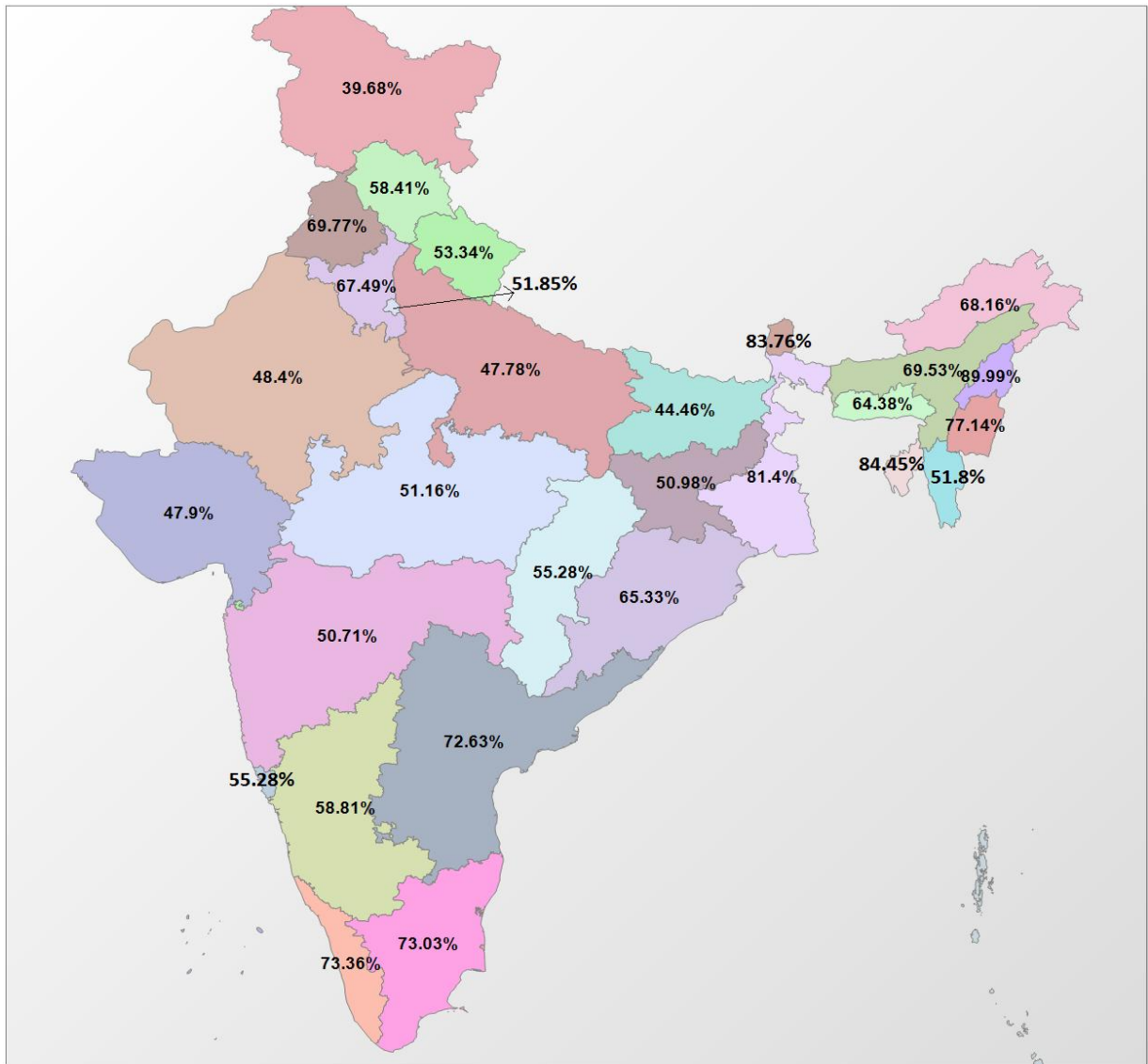


## 6.5.2 STATE-WISE POLLING STATIONS, RE-POLLS HELD, AND CONTESTANTS

Sl. No	Name of state	Parliamentary Constituencies	Polling stations	Re-poll *	Constituencies with more than 16 contestants	Avg. no. of Contestants per PC
1	Andaman Nicobar	1	347	0	0	11.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	42	66760	88	7 (17%)	13.55
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2057	14	0	4.00
4	Assam	14	18828	19	0	11.29
5	Bihar	40	57020	182	14 (35%)	16.80
6	Chandigarh	1	422	0	0	14.00
7	Chhattisgarh	11	20985	25	3 (27%)	16.18
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	161	0	0	5.00
9	Daman & Diu	1	94	7	0	7.00
10	Goa	2	1339	1	0	9.00
11	Gujarat	26	42568	1	6 (23%)	13.81
12	Haryana	10	12894	1	6 (60%)	21.00
13	Himachal Pradesh	4	7253	0	0	7.75
14	Jammu and Kashmir	6	9129	1	1 (17%)	13.50
15	Jharkhand	14	23696	113	7(50%)	17.79
16	Karnataka	28	43642	3	9 (32%)	15.25
17	Kerala	20	20510	2	1 (5%)	10.85
18	Lakshadweep	1	40	0	0	4.00
19	Madhya Pradesh	29	47812	12	10 (34%)	14.79
20	Maharashtra	48	82598	10	25 (52%)	17.06
21	Manipur	2	2193	4	0	8.00
22	Meghalaya	2	2117	0	0	5.50
23	Mizoram	1	1028	0	0	4.00
24	NCT of Delhi	7	11348	4	3 (43%)	22.86
25	Nagaland	1	1790	2	0	3.00
26	Odisha	21	31617	36	0	7.48
27	Puducherry	1	856	0	1 (100%)	28.00
28	Punjab	13	18846	0	3 (23%)	16.77
29	Rajasthan	25	42699	61	4 (16%)	13.84
30	Sikkim	1	493	2	0	7.00
31	Tamil Nadu	39	52158	3	26 (67%)	21.10
32	Tripura	2	3008	0	0	9.50
33	Uttarakhand	5	9003	0	2 (40%)	15.20
34	Uttar Pradesh	80	129446	14	27 (34%)	17.10
35	West Bengal	42	66109	28	0	8.76
<b>Total</b>		<b>543</b>	<b>830866</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>155 (28.55%)</b>	<b>14.86</b>

\*REPOLLS MAY BE HELD IN CASE OF ABNORMALITY IN PRESIDING OFFICERS' DAIRY, VIOLENCE, EVM FAULTS DURING COUNTING ETC.

# E. STATE WISE VOTER TURNOUT- LOK SABHA 2009 - MAP



### 6.5.3 STATE WISE VOTER TURNOUT

Sl. No	Name of state	Registered electors (In millions)	Voters turn out%		
			All seats	SC seats	ST seats
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.27	64.16	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	57.9	72.63	74.18	74.11
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.74	68.16	-	-
4	Assam	17.5	69.53	64.13	72.23
5	Bihar	54.5	44.46	41.14	-
6	Chandigarh	0.52	65.51	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	15.5	55.28	48.57	58.28
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.15	73.23	-	-
9	Daman & Diu	0.095	71.32	-	-
10	Goa	1.02	55.28	-	-
11	Gujarat	36.5	47.90	45.49	53.55
12	Haryana	12.1	67.49	71.78	-
13	Himachal Pradesh	4.61	58.41	55.72	-
14	Jammu & Kashmir	6.57	39.68	-	-
15	Jharkhand	17.9	50.98	45.97	55.28
16	Karnataka	41.8	58.81	57.38	53.45
17	Kerala	21.9	73.36	72.76	-
18	Lakshadweep	0.05	85.90	-	85.90
19	Madhya Pradesh	38.1	51.16	48.77	53.57
20	Maharashtra	73.0	50.71	50.81	52.97
21	Manipur	1.74	77.14	-	83.14
22	Meghalaya	1.28	64.38	-	64.38
23	Mizoram	0.63	51.80	-	51.80
24	Nagaland	1.32	89.99	-	89.99
25	Odisha	27.2	65.33	67.32	65.98
26	Punjab	17.0	69.77	68.40	-
27	Rajasthan	37.1	48.40	45.02	54.62
28	Sikkim	0.30	83.76	-	-
29	Tamil Nadu	41.6	73.03	73.55	-
30	Tripura	2.08	84.45	-	83.06
31	Uttarakhand	5.89	53.34	45.47	-
32	Uttar Pradesh	116.0	47.78	44.64	-
33	West Bengal	52.5	81.40	84.49	76.58
34	NCT of Delhi	11.1	51.85	47.69	-
35	Puducherry	0.76	79.81	-	-

#### 6.5.4 STATEWISE SEAT WON AND VOTE SHARE %, LOK SABHA 2009

S. No.	State Name	Party Name	Party Type <sup>#</sup>	Seats Won	Votes Share (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	Indian National Congress	N	33	38.95
		Telugu Desam	S	6	24.93
		Telangana Rashtra Samithi	S	2	6.14
		All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen	U	1	0.73
2	Arunachal Pr.	Indian National Congress	N	2	51.11
3	Assam	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	4	16.21
		Indian National Congress	N	7	34.89
		Asom Gana Parishad	S	1	14.6
		Assam United Democratic Front	S	1	16.1
		Bodaland Peoples Front	U	1	5.41
4	Bihar	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	12	13.93
		Indian National Congress	N	2	10.26
		Rashtriya Janata Dal	N	4	19.31
		Janata Dal (United)	S	20	24.04
		Independent	Z	2	12.12
5	Goa	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	1	44.78
		Indian National Congress	N	1	22.6
6	Gujarat	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	15	46.52
		Indian National Congress	N	11	43.38
7	Haryana	Indian National Congress	N	9	41.77
		Haryana Janhit Congress (BL)	U	1	10.01
8	Himachal Pradesh	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	3	49.58
		Indian National Congress	N	1	45.61
9	Jammu & Kashmir	Indian National Congress	N	2	24.67
		Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	S	3	19.11
		Independent	Z	1	6.28
10	Karnataka	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	19	41.63
		Indian National Congress	N	6	37.65
		Janata Dal (Secular)	S	3	13.57
11	Kerala	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	4	30.48
		Indian National Congress	N	13	40.13
		Kerala Congress (M)	S	1	2.53
		Muslim League Kerala State Committee	S	2	5.07
12	Madhya Pradesh	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	16	43.45
		Bahujan Samaj Party	N	1	5.85
		Indian National Congress	N	12	40.14



S. No.	State Name	Party Name	Party Type <sup>#</sup>	Seats Won	Votes Share (%)
13	Maharashtra	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	9	18.17
		Indian National Congress	N	17	19.61
		Nationalist Congress Party	N	8	19.28
		Shivsena	S	11	17
		Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi	U	1	0.6
		Swabhimani Paksha	U	1	1.3
		Independent	Z	1	8.06
S14	Manipur	Indian National Congress	N	2	42.96
15	Meghalaya	Indian National Congress	N	1	44.84
		Nationalist Congress Party	N	1	18.78
16	Mizoram	Indian National Congress	N	1	65.58
17	Nagaland	Nagaland Peoples Front	S	1	69.96
18	Orissa	Communist Party of India	N	1	2.57
		Indian National Congress	N	6	32.75
		Biju Janata Dal	S	14	37.23
19	Punjab	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	1	10.06
		Indian National Congress	N	8	45.23
		Shiromani Akali Dal	S	4	33.85
20	Rajasthan	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	4	36.57
		Indian National Congress	N	20	47.19
		Independent	Z	1	9.31
21	Sikkim	Sikkim Democratic Front	S	1	63.3
22	Tamil Nadu	Communist Party of India	N	1	2.85
		Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	1	2.2
		Indian National Congress	N	8	15.03
		All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	S	9	22.88
		Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	S	18	25.09
		Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	S	1	3.66
		Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi	U	1	2.41
23	Tripura	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	2	61.69
24	Uttar Pradesh	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	10	17.5
		Bahujan Samaj Party	N	20	27.42
		Indian National Congress	N	21	18.25
		Samajwadi Party	S	23	23.26
		Rashtriya Lok Dal	U	5	3.27
		Independent	Z	1	4.52

S. No.	State Name	Party Name	Party Type <sup>#</sup>	Seats Won	Votes Share (%)
25	West Bengal	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	1	6.14
		Communist Party of India	N	2	3.6
		Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	9	33.1
		Indian National Congress	N	6	13.45
		All India Forward Bloc	S	2	3.04
		All India Trinamool Congress	S	19	31.18
		Revolutionary Socialist Party	S	2	3.56
		Independent	Z	1	3.08
26	Chattisgarh	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	10	45.03
		Indian National Congress	N	1	37.31
27	Jharkhand	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	8	27.53
		Indian National Congress	N	1	15.02
		Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	S	2	11.7
		Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajanatrik)	U	1	10.48
		Independent	Z	2	11.12
28	Uttarakhand	Indian National Congress	N	5	43.14
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	1	44.21
30	Chandigarh	Indian National Congress	N	1	46.87
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	1	46.43
32	Daman & Diu	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	1	65.49
33	NCT OF Delhi	Indian National Congress	N	7	57.11
34	Lakshadweep	Indian National Congress	N	1	51.88
35	Puducherry	Indian National Congress	N	1	49.41
<b>#N= National Party      S= State Party      U= Registered (Unrecognised) Party</b> <b>Z= Independent</b>					

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## 6.5.5 DEPLOYMENT OF RESOURCES & PREVENTIVE ACTIONS

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Deployment	Number
Observers *	2,046
Micro Observers Deployed	1,39,284
Polling Staff	46,90,575
Videographers	74,729
Digital Cameras	40,599

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\*U/S 20B OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT 1951, OBSERVERS ARE APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSION. THE OBSERVERS ARE SENIOR OFFICERS SELECTED FROM THE PREMIER SERVICES OF THE COUNTRY AND THEY ARE EYES AND EARS OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION IN THE FIELD DURING ELECTIONS.

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Preventive actions to counter electoral malpractices	Number
Vulnerable Hamlets identified	86,782
Persons booked under preventive sections	3,73,861
Polling stations with higher deployment of forces	1,18,604

Source: Statistical Report on G.E. 2009 to Fifteenth Lok Sabha Volume- I

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VULNERABILITY MAPPING IS DONE TO PREVENT VOTERS FROM BEING UNDULY INFLUENCED AND TO ENSURE LEVEL PLAYING FIELD FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS IN ELECTIONS

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## 7. PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

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**The Prime Minister of India is the Head of the Union (Federal) Government, as distinct from the President of India, who is the Head of State. The President of India appoints the leader of the party or alliance of parties that enjoys majority support in the Lok Sabha (Lower House of Indian Parliament) as Prime Minister. The Prime Minister leads the executive branch of the Government of India.**

**As head of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister aids and advises the President and oversees the work of all the Ministries. He presides over Cabinet meetings and is responsible for bringing proposals of legislation. The resignation or death of the prime minister dissolves the cabinet.**

## 7.1 PRIME MINISTERS AFTER EACH ELECTION

Election year	National Parties	Prime Minister
1951*	BJS,BPI,CPI,FBL(MG),FBL (RG),HMS,INC,KLP,KMPP,R CPI,RRP,RSP,SCF,SP	Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, 15 <sup>th</sup> August, 1947 to 27, May,1964
1957	BJS, CPI, INC, PSP	-do-
1962	CPI, INC, BJS, PSP, SSP, SWA	-do-
		Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, 27 <sup>th</sup> May 1964 to 9 <sup>th</sup> June, 1964
		Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri 9 <sup>th</sup> June, 1964 to 11 <sup>th</sup> January 1966
1967	BJS, CPI, CPM, INC, PSP, SSP, SWA	Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda 11 <sup>th</sup> January to 24 <sup>th</sup> January, 1966
		Mrs. Indira Gandhi, 24 <sup>th</sup> January 1966 to 24 <sup>th</sup> March 1977
1971	BJS, CPI, CPM, INC, NCO, PSP, SSP, SWA	-do-
1977	BLD, CPI, CPM, INC, NCO	Shri Morarji Desai 24 <sup>th</sup> March, 1977 to 28 <sup>th</sup> July, 1979
		Shri Charan Singh, 28 <sup>th</sup> July 1979 to 14 <sup>th</sup> January 1980
1980	CPI, CPM, INC(I), INC(U), JNP, JNP(S)	Mrs. Indira Gandhi 14 <sup>th</sup> January 1980 to 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 1984
1984	BJP, CPI, CPM, ICS, INC, JNP, LKD	Shri Rajiv Gandhi 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 1984 to 2 <sup>nd</sup> December, 1989
1989	BJP, CPI,CPM,ICS(SCS), INC, JD, JNP(JP), LKD(B)	Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, 2 <sup>nd</sup> December, 1989 to 10 <sup>th</sup> November, 1990
		Shri Chandra Shekhar 10 <sup>th</sup> November, 1990 to 21 <sup>st</sup> June, 1991
1991	BJP, CPI, CPM, ICS(SCS), INC, JD, JD(S), JP, LKD	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao 21 <sup>st</sup> June 1991 to 16 <sup>th</sup> May 1996
1996	AIIC(T), BJP, CPI, CPM, INC, JD, JP, SAP	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, 16 <sup>th</sup> May 1996 to 1 <sup>st</sup> June, 1996
		Shri H.D. Deve Gowda 1 <sup>st</sup> June, 1996 to 21 <sup>st</sup> April 1997
		Shri Inder Kumar Gujral 21 <sup>st</sup> April, 1997 to 19 <sup>th</sup> March, 1998
1998	BJP, BSP, CPI, CPM, INC, JD, SAP	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee 19 <sup>th</sup> March, 1998 to 22 <sup>nd</sup> May, 2004
1999	BJP, BSP, CPI, CPM, INC, JD(S), JD(U)	-do-
2004	BJP, BSP, CPI, CPM, INC, NCP	Dr. Man Mohan Singh 22 <sup>nd</sup> May 2004 to till date
2009	BJP, BSP, CPI,CPM,INC,NCP,RJD	-do

\* There were 14 Recognised parties on all- India basis during 1951 elections. After the first general election, 4 parties were recognised as National Parties [Indian National Congress, Praja Socialist Party(Socialist Party and Kissan Mazdoor Praja Party), Communist Party of India and All India Bhartiya Jan Sangh] in 1953.



## 8. EXPENDITURE ON ELECTION

The entire expenditure on actual conduct of elections to Lok Sabha is borne by Government of India and such expenditure on conduct of election to State Legislatures by the respective State Governments when such elections are held independently. If concurrent election to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly is held then the expenditure is shared between Central and respective State Governments.

Expenditure incurred on items of common concern to the Central and the State Governments like expenditure on regular election establishment, preparation and revision of electoral roll etc. is shared on 50:50 basis irrespective of whether such expenditure is incurred in connection with the elections to the Lok Sabha or State Legislatures. Even if election is to Lok Sabha, expenditure towards law & order maintenance is born by respective State Governments only.

### 8.1 ELECTION EXPENDITURE BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (TOWARDS STATES/UTS HAVING LEGISLATURE) FOR LOK SABHA ELECTIONS<sup>1</sup>

Year of Election	Expenditure incurred (in Rs.)	Year of Election	Expenditure incurred (Provisional) (in ₹.)
1952	10,45,00,000	1989	154,22,00,000
1957	5,90,00,000	1991-92	359,10,24,679
1962	7,32,00,000	1996	597,34,41,000
1967	10,79,69,000	1998	666,22,16,000
1971	11,60,87,450	1999	947,68,31,000
1977	23,03,68,000	2004	1,113,87,89,165 * (₹. 679,11,57,000 released on provisional basis to 30 States)
1980	54,77,39,000	2009	8,46,66,89,762 # (₹. 840,15,25,476 released on provisional basis to 35 States/UTs)
1984-85	81,51,34,000		

\* Duly audited expenditure from 23 States

# Duly audited expenditure from 17 States

Reference: Ministry of Law & Justice & ECI website

<sup>1</sup> Expenditure towards electoral offices, preparation and printing of electoral roll, charges for conduct of election and issue of photo identity cards

## 9. LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS (VIDHAN PARISHADS)

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Constitution of India (Article 168 & 169) provides for bi-cameral legislatures in certain States. The maximum strength of the Legislative Council of a State is fixed at one-third of the strength of the Legislative Assembly of that State and not less than 40. Legislative Council like the Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and not subject to dissolution. It is the Upper House of State Legislature and at present there are six Legislative Councils in the country. Union Parliament has the power to create or abolish the Legislative Council on the basis of resolutions adopted by special majority in the Assembly of the concerned State. The Council members are elected by members of Legislative Assembly of respective states, by members of local bodies, by graduates, by teachers of secondary schools and by nomination by Governor from among persons possessing special knowledge and experience in the field of Art, Science, Literature, Social Science and cooperative movement. Minimum age limit to be a member of Legislative Council is 30 years. A person seeking election to a Legislative Council has to be enrolled in the electoral roll for any of the Assembly Constituencies in that State. Members are elected for a period of 6 years and one third members retire every second year.

Elections to the State Legislative Councils are held under the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. (Article 171)

## 9.1 LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS IN INDIA

Sl. No.	Name of State	Acts of Parliament Related to Legislative Council	The Act provided for:
1	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Act 2005 w.e.f. 30.3.2007	Constitution on 1 <sup>st</sup> July 1958 and abolition on 31 <sup>st</sup> May 1985. Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council was reconstituted in 2007.
2	Maharashtra	Indian Councils Act 1861 and Bombay Reorganisation Act 1960 w.e.f. 1.5.1960	Vide Indian Councils Act 1861, Bombay Legislative Council was constituted and vide Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960 the same was renamed into Maharashtra Legislative Council w.e.f 1960
3	Madhya Pradesh	Sec.8(2) of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956	Madhya Pradesh Legislative Council is to be formed from such date as President may by public notice appoint. However, no date has been appointed under Sec. 8(2) of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956 and therefore Legislative Council is not yet constituted.
4	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1986 w.e.f. 1.11.1986 and The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council Act, 2010	Abolition of the Legislative Council in 1986
5	Karnataka	Mysore State (Alteration of name) Act, 1973 and s.8(1) of the Constitution (Seventh amendment) Act, 1956	Constitution of Karnataka Legislative Council
6	Punjab	Punjab Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1969 w.e.f.7.1.1970	Abolition of the Legislative Council
7	West Bengal	West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Act, 1969, w.e.f. 1-8-1969	Abolition of the Legislative Council
8	Uttar Pradesh	Government of India Act, 1935 and The Uttar Pradesh Reorganization Act 2000	Constitution of the Legislative Council
9	Bihar	Government of India Act, 1919 w.e.f. 7.2.1921 for Bihar-Orissa Legislative Council and The Bihar Reorganization Act of 2000	Constitution of Bihar Legislative Council
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Section 50 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir	Constitution of the Legislative Council



## 9.2 COMPOSITION OF THE EXISTING LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS (VIDHAN PARISHADS)

Year/State	Local Authorities		Graduates		Teachers		Indirect Elections by MLAs	Nominated by Governor	Total
	C	S	C	S	C	S			
2013									
Andhra Pradesh	24	31	8	8	8	8	31	12	90
Bihar	24	24	6	6	6	6	27	12	75
Jammu & Kashmir*	6	6	-	-	-	-	22	8	36
Karnataka	20	25	7	7	7	7	25	11	75
Maharashtra	21	22	7	7	7	7	30	12	78
Uttar Pradesh	35	36	8	8	8	8	38	10	100

C- Constituencies S-Seats

\*No graduates and teachers constituency in Jammu and Kashmir

Source: Central Statistics Office/Statistical Year Book, India, 2014 at [mospi.nic.in](http://mospi.nic.in) date of visit 27.1.2014 and <http://jklegislativecouncil.nic.in> for Jammu & Kashmir

## 10. STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLES (VIDHAN SABHAS)

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The Vidhan Sabha or the 'Legislative Assembly' is the lower house (in states with bicameral) or the sole house (in unicameral States) of the State legislature in different States of India. There are 30 State Legislative Assemblies in 28 States and 2 Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry. Members of a Vidhan Sabha are direct representatives of the people of the particular State as they are directly elected by an electorate consisting of all citizens of the age of 18 years and above of that State. Each Vidhan Sabha is formed for a five-year term after which all seats are up for election. The Vidhan Sabha can be dissolved before completion of term by the Governor or its term can be extended during emergency (Article 172(1)).

For a person to become a member of Legislative Assembly, he/she should be a citizen of India and not less than 25 years of age and should be registered in the electoral roll for any constituency in the state.

## 10.1. NUMBER OF ELECTIONS HELD

Sl. No.	Name of state	Year of first general election to Legislative Assembly (LA)	Number of general election to LA till October 2013	Due Date for completion of present term of LA
1	Andhra Pradesh	1955	13	02.06.2014
2	Arunachal Pradesh <sup>1</sup>	1978	8 (5 LA Elections)	04.11.2014
3	Assam	1951	13	05.06.2016
4	Bihar	1951	15	29.11.2015
5	Chhattisgarh	2003	3	05.01.2019
6	Goa <sup>2</sup>	1967	11 (6 LA Elections)	18.03.2017
7	Gujarat	1962	12	22.01.2018
8	Haryana	1967	11	27.10.2014
9	Himachal Pradesh	1951	12	07.01.2018
10	Jammu & Kashmir <sup>3</sup>	1962	9	19.01.2015
11	Jharkhand	2005	2	03.01.2015
12	Karnataka	1957	13	28.05.2018
13	Kerala	1957	14	31.05.2016
14	Madhya Pradesh	1951	14	07.01.2019
15	Maharashtra	1962	11	07.12.2014
16	Manipur	1967	11	11.03.2017
17	Meghalaya	1972	9	06.03.2013
18	Mizoram	1972	11	15.12.2018
19	Nagaland	1964	12	13.03.2013
20	Odisha	1951	14	07.06.2014
21	Punjab	1951	14	18.03.2017
22	Rajasthan	1951	14	20.01.2019
23	Sikkim	1979	7	21.05.2014
24	Tamil Nadu	1967	11	22.05.2016
25	Tripura	1967	10	10.03.2013
26	Uttarakhand	2002	3	08.03.2017
27	Uttar Pradesh	1951	16	27.05.2017
28	West Bengal	1951	15	29.05.2016
29	NCT of Delhi <sup>4</sup>	1951	9 (5 LA Elections)	31.12.2018
30	Puducherry	1964	12	02.06.2016

Source: ECI website

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FIRST SCHEDULE TO CONSTITUTION OF INDIA PROVIDES LIST OF STATES AND THE ACTS CONSTITUTING THEM.

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1 Arunachal Pradesh was a union territory since 1971 and continued to be so till 1986. First Election held based on Delimitation Order ,1976

2 Goa is a State since 1987.

3 New Constitution for Jammu and Kashmir since January 26, 1957

4 Election to UT of Delhi was first held in 1951. The Legislature was abolished in 1956. Delhi Metropolitan Council Elections (3) were held prior to Constitutional Amendment of 1991.

## 10.2 NUMBER OF CONSTITUENCIES & POLLING STATIONS

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of last general election to LA	Number of constituencies	Number of Polling stations
1	Andhra Pradesh	2009	294	66761
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2009	60	2063
3	Assam	2011	126	23853
4	Bihar	2010	243	58694
5	Chhattisgarh	2013	90	21802
6	Goa	2012	40	1612
7	Gujarat	2012	182	44579
8	Haryana	2009	90	13524
9	Himachal Pradesh	2012	68	7253
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2008	87	9077
11	Jharkhand	2009	81	23984
12	Karnataka	2013	224	52034
13	Kerala	2011	140	20785
14	Madhya Pradesh	2013	230	53942
15	Maharashtra	2009	288	83986
16	Manipur	2012	60	2365
17	Meghalaya	2013	60	2485
18	Mizoram	2013	40	1126
19	Nagaland	2013	60	2024
20	Odisha	2009	147	31617
21	Punjab	2012	117	19841
22	Rajasthan	2013	200	47223
23	Sikkim	2009	32	545
24	Tamil Nadu	2011	234	54315
25	Tripura	2013	60	3041
26	Uttarakhand	2012	70	9789
27	Uttar Pradesh	2012	403	133879
28	West Bengal	2011	294	70125
29	NCT of Delhi	2013	70	11978
30	Puducherry	2011	30	867
<b>Total</b>			<b>4120</b>	<b>875169</b>

## 10.3 ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION

### 10.3.1 VOTER TURNOUT

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of last general election to Legislative Assembly	Registered Electors (million)	Voter turnout (%)	Postal Votes (%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2009	57.9	72.72	0.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2009	0.7	76.83	2.6
3	Assam	2011	18.2	76.04	0.2
4	Bihar	2010	55.1	52.73	0.1
5	Chhattisgarh	2013	16.9	77.45	0.4
6	Goa	2012	1.0	82.94	1.5
7	Gujarat	2012	38.1	72.02	1.0
8	Haryana	2009	13.1	72.37	0.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	2012	4.6	73.51	1.1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2008	6.5	61.42	0.4
11	Jharkhand	2009	18.0	56.97	0.0
12	Karnataka	2013	43.7	71.83	0.5
13	Kerala	2011	23.2	75.26	0.5
14	Madhya Pradesh	2013	46.6	72.69	0.8
15	Maharashtra	2009	76.0	59.68	0.3
16	Manipur	2012	1.7	79.93	0.9
17	Meghalaya	2013	1.5	87.97	1.3
18	Mizoram	2013	0.7	83.41	3.1
19	Nagaland	2013	1.2	91.62	1.6
20	Odisha	2009	27.2	65.35	0.1
21	Punjab	2012	17.8	78.30	0.1
22	Rajasthan	2013	40.8	75.67	0.8
23	Sikkim	2009	0.3	84.08	2.7
24	Tamil Nadu	2011	47.1	78.29	0.4
25	Tripura	2013	2.4	93.61	1.9
26	Uttarakhand	2012	6.4	66.85	1.0
27	Uttar Pradesh	2012	127.5	59.52	0.2
28	West Bengal	2011	56.3	84.72	0.5
29	NCT of Delhi	2013	11.9	66.02	0.6
30	Puducherry	2011	0.8	86.19	0.8

VOTES ARE POLLED AT POLLING STATIONS ON ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES. SERVICE ELECTORS, POLL PERSONNEL, POLICE PERSONNEL AND PREVENTIVE DETAINEES ARE ALLOWED TO CAST THEIR VOTES THROUGH POSTAL BALLOTS. SERVICE VOTERS BELONGING TO ARMED FORCES AND PARAMILITARY FORCES CAN APPOINT A PROXY TO VOTE FOR THEM. ALTERNATIVELY, THEY CAN VOTE THROUGH POSTAL BALLOT.

## F. STATE WISE VOTER TURNOUT GENERAL ELECTION TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY – MAP



### 10.3.2 POLITICAL PARTIES

Sl. No	Name of state	Year of last general election to Legislative Assembly	Number of parties participated				
			National Parties	State Parties	Other States-State Parties	Registered unrecognised Parties	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	2009	6	2	7	36	51
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2009	3	0	2	1	6
3	Assam	2011	5	3	8	8	24
4	Bihar	2010	6	3	9	72	90
5	Chhattisgarh	2013	6	0	5	23	34
6	Goa	2012	5	1	4	7	17
7	Gujarat	2012	6	0	4	30	40
8	Haryana	2009	7	2	7	33	49
9	Himachal Pradesh	2012	6	0	4	5	15
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2008	7	3	6	27	43
11	Jharkhand	2009	7	3	9	44	63
12	Karnataka	2013	6	1	6	46	59
13	Kerala	2011	6	5	5	14	30
14	Madhya Pradesh	2013	6	0	9	19	34
15	Maharashtra	2009	7	1	9	60	77
16	Manipur	2012	5	2	6	5	18
17	Meghalaya	2013	4	2	3	5	14
18	Mizoram	2013	3	3	0	2	8
19	Nagaland	2013	3	1	2	1	7
20	Odisha	2009	6	2	5	19	32
21	Punjab	2012	6	1	3	27	37
22	Rajasthan	2013	6	0	10	18	34
23	Sikkim	2009	4	1	0	3	8
24	Tamil Nadu	2011	5	3	8	33	49
25	Tripura	2013	5	0	4	5	14
26	Uttarakhand	2012	6	1	9	27	43
27	Uttar Pradesh	2012	6	2	11	203	222
28	West Bengal	2011	6	3	8	38	55
29	NCT of Delhi	2013	6	0	11	17	34
30	Puducherry	2011	5	2	4	6	17

### 10.3.3 VOTES SHARE OF WINNER & RUNNER UP

Sl. No	Name of state	Year of last general election to Legislative Assembly (LA)	Winning Party	Runner-up Party	Total seats in the LA & valid votes share	
					Winner	Runner up
1	Andhra Pradesh	2009	INC	TDP	156 (36.55%)	92 (28.12%)
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2009	INC	NCP, AITC	42 (50.38%)	5 each (19.33%, 15.04%)
3	Assam	2011	INC	AIUDF	78 (39.39%)	18 (12.57%)
4	Bihar	2010	JD (U)	BJP	115 (22.58%)	91 (16.49%)
5	Chhattisgarh	2013	BJP	INC	49 (41.04%)	39 (40.29%)
6	Goa	2012	BJP	INC	21 (34.68%)	9 (30.78%)
7	Gujarat	2012	BJP	INC	115 (47.85%)	61 (38.93%)
8	Haryana	2009	INC	INLD	40 (35.08%)	31 (25.79%)
9	Himachal Pradesh	2012	INC	BJP	36 (42.81%)	26 (38.47%)
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2008	JKN	JKPDP	28 (23.07%)	21 (15.39%)
11	Jharkhand	2009	BJP, JMM	INC	18 (20.18%) 18 (15.20%)	14 (16.16%)
12	Karnataka	2013	INC	BJP, JD (S)	122 (36.59%)	40 (19.89%), 40 (20.19%)
13	Kerala	2011	CPM	INC	45 (28.18%)	38 (26.40%)
14	Madhya Pradesh	2013	BJP	INC	165 (44.88%)	58 (36.38%)
15	Maharashtra	2009	INC	NCP	82 (21.01%)	62 (16.37%)
16	Manipur	2012	INC	AITC	42 (42.42%)	7 (17%)
17	Meghalaya	2013	INC	UDP	29 (34.78%)	8 (17.11%)
18	Mizoram	2013	INC	MNF	33 (44.63%)	5 (28.65%)
19	Nagaland	2013	NPF	INC	38 (47.04%)	8 (24.89%)
20	Odisha	2009	BJD	INC	103 (38.86%)	27 (29.10%)
21	Punjab	2012	SAD	INC	56 (34.73%)	46 (40.09%)



Sl. No	Name of State	Year of last general election to Legislative Assembly (LA)	Winning Party	Runner-up Party	Total seats in the LA & valid votes share	
					Winner	Runner up
22	Rajasthan	2013	BJP	INC	163 (45.17%)	21 (33.07%)
23	Sikkim	2009	SDF	INC	32 (65.91%)	0 (27.64%)
24	Tamil Nadu	2011	AIADMK	DMDK	150 (38.40%)	29 (7.88%)
25	Tripura	2013	CPM	INC	49 (48.11%)	10 (36.53%)
26	Uttarakhand	2012	INC	BJP	32 (33.79%)	31 (33.13%)
27	Uttar Pradesh	2012	SP	BSP	224 (29.13%)	80 (25.91%)
28	West Bengal	2011	AITC	INC	184 (38.93%)	42 (9.09%)
29	NCT of Delhi	2013	BJP	AAP	31 (33.07%)	28 (29.49%)
30	Puducherry	2011	AINRC	INC	15 (31.75%)	7 (26.53%)

### 10.3.4 NOMINATIONS, CONTESTANTS, FORFEITURE OF DEPOSITS

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of last general election to Legislative Assembly (LA)	Number of Constituencies	Average number of nominations* per Assembly Constituency	Number of Contestants	Number of cases of Forfeiture of Deposits <sup>1</sup>
1	Andhra Pradesh	2009	294	21	3655	2942
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2009	60	3	157	35
3	Assam	2011	126	8	981	686
4	Bihar	2010	243	16	3523	3019
5	Chhattisgarh	2013	90	15	986	796
6	Goa	2012	40	8	215	127
7	Gujarat	2012	182	16	1666	1288
8	Haryana	2009	90	21	1222	1008
9	Himachal Pradesh	2012	68	9	459	304
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2008	87	18	1354	1161
11	Jharkhand	2009	81	21	1491	1299
12	Karnataka	2013	224	18	2948	2419
13	Kerala	2011	140	10	971	687
14	Madhya Pradesh	2013	230	16	2583	2080
15	Maharashtra	2009	288	23	3559	2886
16	Manipur	2012	60	5	279	131
17	Meghalaya	2013	60	6	345	182
18	Mizoram	2013	40	4	142	38
19	Nagaland	2013	60	4	187	42
20	Odisha	2009	147	10	1288	953
21	Punjab	2012	117	15	1078	817
22	Rajasthan	2013	200	15	2096	1641
23	Sikkim	2009	32	7	167	106
24	Tamil Nadu	2011	234	18	2748	2270
25	Tripura	2013	60	5	249	128
26	Uttarakhand	2012	70	13	788	614
27	Uttar Pradesh	2012	403	20	6839	5760
28	West Bengal	2011	294	6	1792	1190
29	NCT of Delhi	2013	70	16	810	612
30	Puducherry	2011	30	11	187	125

\*CONTESTING CANDIDATES = VALIDLY NOMINATED  
CANDIDATES – NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN

1 validly nominated candidates are required to deposit some amount as prescribed by law. Such amount will not be returned back if a candidate is polled less than or equal to one-sixth of the valid votes polled by all candidates. Elected candidates get back the security deposit even if they do not poll one-sixth of votes.

### 10.3.5 PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN

Sl. No	Name of state	Year of last general election to Legislative Assembly	% of Women Contestants	Seats won by women (%)	Registered Women electors (%)	Women votes polled (%)	Women votes polled as % of registered women electors
1	Andhra Pradesh	2009	8.21	11.6	29207416 (50.45%)	20871787 (49.58%)	71.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2009	5.73	3.3	372796 (49.71%)	287422 (49.88%)	77.1
3	Assam	2011	8.66	11.1	8786483 (48.31%)	6584353 (47.61%)	74.9
4	Bihar	2010	8.71	14.0	25464746 (46.19%)	13875175 (47.74%)	54.5
5	Chhattisgarh	2013	8.42	11.1	8308557 (49.18%)	6423948 (49.09%)	77.3
6	Goa	2012	4.65	2.5	515194 (50.20%)	435725 (50.19%)	84.6
7	Gujarat	2012	5.82	8.8	18148715 (47.63%)	12613257 (45.97%)	69.5
8	Haryana	2009	5.65	10.0	5967308 (45.49%)	4243222 (44.70%)	71.1
9	Himachal Pradesh	2012	7.41	4.4	2234980 (48.50%)	1702953 (50.27%)	76.2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2008	4.95	3.4	3097492 (47.93%)	1823212 (45.94%)	58.9
11	Jharkhand	2009	7.18	9.9	8513795 (47.18%)	4642565 (45.16)	54.5
12	Karnataka	2013	5.94	2.7	21367912 (48.91%)	15057361 (47.98%)	70.5
13	Kerala	2011	8.55	5.0	12073117 (52.02%)	9027923 (38.90%)	74.8
14	Madhya Pradesh	2013	7.74	13.0	22064402 (47.31%)	15465338 (45.62%)	70.1
15	Maharashtra	2009	5.93	3.8	36117261 (47.54%)	20669389 (45.59%)	57.2
16	Manipur	2012	5.38	5.0	890886 (50.95%)	724790 (51.86%)	81.4
17	Meghalaya	2013	7.25	6.7	759608 (50.51%)	671826 (50.78%)	88.4
18	Mizoram	2013	4.23	0.0	350333 (50.71%)	287676 (49.92%)	82.1
19	Nagaland	2013	1.07	0.0	590150 (49.24%)	538968 (49.09%)	91.3
20	Odisha	2009	10.02	4.8	13119010 (48.24%)	8514722 (47.91%)	64.9
21	Punjab	2012	8.63	12.0	8383335 (47.19%)	6614316 (47.55%)	78.9
22	Rajasthan	2013	7.92	14.0	19307320 (47.29%)	14566391 (47.15%)	75.4

Sl. No	Name of state	Year of last general election to Legislative Assembly	% of Women Contestants	Seats won by women (%)	Registered Women electors (%)	Women votes polled (%)	Women votes polled as % of registered women electors
23	Sikkim	2009	8.98	12.5	143222 (47.65%)	118598 (46.92%)	82.8
24	Tamil Nadu	2011	5.20	7.3	23408812 (49.68%)	18377708 (49.82%)	78.5
25	Tripura	2013	6.02	8.3	1157284 (49.07%)	1075622 (48.72%)	92.9
26	Uttarakhand	2012	7.99	7.1	3024346 (47.42%)	2060193 (48.33%)	68.1
27	Uttar Pradesh	2012	8.52	8.7	57232002 (44.89%)	34500316 (45.46%)	60.3
28	West Bengal	2011	9.71	11.6	26748122 (47.52%)	22589207 (47.37%)	84.5
29	NCT of Delhi	2013	8.77	4.3	5321572 (44.58%)	3466248 (43.98%)	65.1
30	Puducherry	2011	3.21	0.0	419890 (51.79%)	365161 (52.26%)	87.0

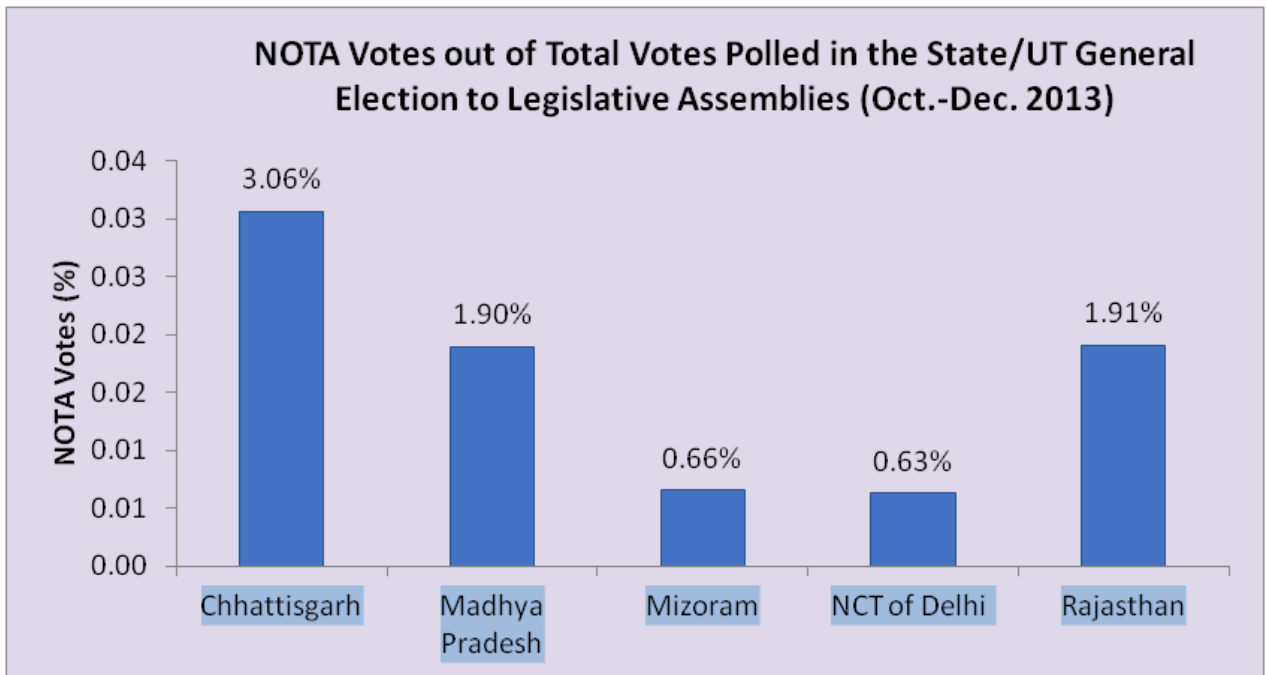
### 10.3.6 VOTES POLLED FOR 'NOTA'

According to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Election Commission made provision in the ballot papers/EVMs for None Of The Above (NOTA) option so that the voters who come to the polling booth and decide not to vote for any of the candidates in the fray, are able to exercise their right not to vote for such candidates while maintaining the secrecy of their ballot. The provision for NOTA has been made since General Election to State Legislative Assemblies of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, NCT of Delhi and Rajasthan in 2013.

The votes polled against the NOTA option are not taken into account for calculating the total valid votes polled by the contesting candidates for the purpose of return of security deposits to candidates. Even if the number of electors opting for NOTA option is more than the number of votes polled by any of the candidates, the candidate who secures the largest number of votes has to be declared elected.

Since introduction of NOTA, Rule 49(O) of The Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 (relating to electors deciding not to vote) has been repealed.

#### G. NOTA VOTES POLLED IN STATE ELECTIONS OCT.-DEC. 2013



# 11. STATE ELECTION COMMISSIONS AND LOCAL BODIES

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**3<sup>rd</sup> tier of governance in both rural and urban areas (local bodies) was given constitutional backing by the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendments. It envisaged the setting up of State Election Commissions (SECs) consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor of the state for conducting these elections. District Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and Village Panchayats in rural areas and Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Town/Nagar Panchayats in urban areas are set up for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and elections are to be completed before the expiry of its duration or six months from the date of its dissolution.**

**The superintendence, direction and control of preparation of electoral rolls and conduct of all elections to rural and urban local bodies vest with the SECs. There are 30 SECs<sup>1</sup> in the country.**

**In the Constitutional framework, laws regarding Panchayat elections are framed by States, and therefore, there is variation across States.**

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.allsec.in/>

## 11.1 STATE ELECTION COMMISSIONS

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of set up	Present Commissioner
1	Andhra Pradesh	September, 1994	Shri P Ramakantha Reddy
2	Arunachal Pradesh	April ,2002	Shri KD Singh
3	Assam	May, 1994	Shri Biren Dutta
4	Bihar	January 1994	Shri H. C. Sirohi
5	Chhattisgarh	September 2002	Shri PC Dalei
6	Delhi & UT of Chandigarh	1993	Shri Rakesh Mehta
7	Goa	March 1995	Dr. M Modassir
8	Gujarat	September,1993	Shri Mahesh Joshi
9	Haryana	November 1993	Shri DharamVir
10	Himachal Pradesh	April, 1994	Shri DevSwarup
11	Jammu & Kashmir <sup>1</sup>	-	Shri Umang Narula (CEO)
12	Jharkhand	May 2001	Vacant (Shri SD Sharma till July 2013)
13	Karnataka	May 1993	Shri CR Chikkamath
14	Kerala	December 1993	Shri K.Sasidharan Nair
15	Madhya Pradesh	1993	Mr. R. Parshuram
16	Maharashtra	April 1994	Mrs.Neela Satyanarayana
17	Manipur	July 1994	Shri Y Rameshchandra Singh
18	Mizoram	August 2008	Ms. L. Dochhong (I/c)
19	Nagaland	August 2003	Smt. Banuo Z Jamir
20	Odisha	1994	Shri Ajit Kumar Tripathi
21	Puducherry	1994	Shri Uddipta Ray
22	Punjab	1994	Shri S S Brar
23	Rajasthan	July 1994	Shri Ram Lobhaya
24	Sikkim	September 1996	Sh. S. K. Gautam
25	Tamil Nadu	July 1994	Dr. S. Ayyar
26	Tripura	1993	Shri Y.Kumar
27	UTs (Andaman& Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu)	October 1994	Ms. Bhupinder Prasad
28	Uttar Pradesh	April, 1994	Shri S. K. Aggarwal
29	Uttarakhand	July, 2001	Shri Suvardhan
30	West Bengal	1994	Mrs. Mira Pande

Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj and State Election Commission

1 In the State of Jammu and Kashmir, no State Election Commission has been constituted and the elections are being conducted by CEO



## 11.2 RURAL LOCAL BODIES

Sl No.	Name of States and U.Ts	District Panchayats	Intermediate Panchayats	Village Panchayats
1	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	3	9	69
2	Andhra Pradesh	22	1,098	21,649
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16	155	1,734
4	Assam	21	191	2,206
5	Bihar	38	534	8,473
6	Chandigarh	1	1	17
7	Chhattisgarh	18	146	9,776
8	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	1	N.A.	11
9	Daman And Diu	2	N.A.	14
10	Goa	2	N.A.	190
11	Gujarat	26	223	13,883
12	Haryana	21	125	6,079
13	Himachal Pradesh	12	77	3,243
14	Jammu And Kashmir	22	143	4,098
15	Jharkhand	24	259	4,423
16	Karnataka	30	176	5,631
17	Kerala	14	152	978
18	Lakshadweep	1	N.A.	10
19	Madhya Pradesh	50	313	23,024
20	Maharashtra	33	353	27,912
21	Manipur	4	N.A.	160
22	Odisha	30	314	6,232
23	Puducherry	N.A.	10	98
24	Punjab	20	139	12,430
25	Rajasthan	33	248	9,181
26	Sikkim	4	N.A.	176
27	Tamil Nadu	31	385	12,527
28	Tripura	8	26	511
29	Uttarakhand	13	95	7,555
30	Uttar Pradesh	75	821	5,1897
31	West Bengal	18	333	3,239
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>6,326</b>	<b>237,426</b>

Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj: <http://www.panchayat.gov.in> (website visited on 6.12.2013)



## 11.3 URBAN LOCAL BODIES

Sl.No	Number of Urban Local Bodies			
	Name of States and U.Ts	Municipal Corporations	Municipal Councils	Nagar Panchayats
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	1	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	19	112	38
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	-
4	Assam	1	-	71
5	Bihar	11	42	87
6	Chandigarh	1	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	10	32	127
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1	-
9	Daman And Diu	-	2	-
10	Goa	1	13	-
11	Gujarat	8	159	-
12	Haryana	9	14	51
13	Himachal Pradesh	1	20	28
14	Jammu And Kashmir <sup>1</sup>	2	6	77
15	Jharkhand	3	14	19
16	Karnataka	8	138	68
17	Kerala	5	60	-
18	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
19	Madhya Pradesh	14	100	263
20	Maharashtra	26	220	13
21	Manipur	-	9	18
22	Meghalaya <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-
23	Nagaland	-	3	-
24	Mizoram	-	1	-
25	NCT of Delhi	3	-	-
26	Odisha	3	37	66
27	Puducherry	-	5	10
28	Punjab	10	95	47
29	Rajasthan	5	13	166
30	Sikkim	1	1	5
31	Tamil Nadu	10	125	529
32	Tripura	-	1	19
33	Uttarakhand	6	28	38
34	Uttar Pradesh	13	194	423
35	West Bengal	6	121	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>171</b>	<b>1598</b>	<b>2134</b>

Source: State Election Commissions of States/UTs

1 No elected representatives

2 There are 6 Municipal Boards without elected representatives in Meghalaya

# 12. MISCELLANEOUS INDICATORS

## 12.1 AREA AND POPULATION

Sl.No.	India/ State/UT	Population	Sex ratio (females per1000 males)	Density (Per sq. km)	Decadal Growth Rate
0	INDIA	1210569573	943	382	17.68
1	Andhra Pradesh	84580777	993	308	10.98
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	938	17	26.03
3	Assam	31205576	958	398	17.07
4	Bihar	104099452	918	1106	25.42
5	Chhattisgarh	25545198	991	189	22.61
6	Goa	1458545	973	394	8.23
7	Gujarat	60439692	919	308	19.28
8	Haryana	25351462	879	573	19.90
9	Himachal Pradesh	6864602	972	123	12.94
10	Jammu & Kashmir	12541302	889	124	23.64
11	Jharkhand	32988134	948	414	22.42
12	Karnataka	61095297	973	319	15.60
13	Kerala	33406061	1084	860	4.91
14	Madhya Pradesh	72626809	931	236	20.35
15	Maharashtra	112374333	929	365	15.99
16	Manipur	2570390	992	115	12.05
17	Meghalaya	2966889	989	132	27.95
18	Mizoram	1097206	976	52	23.48
19	Nagaland	1978502	931	119	-0.58
20	Odisha	41974218	979	270	14.05
21	Punjab	27743338	895	551	13.89
22	Rajasthan	68548437	928	200	21.31
23	Sikkim	610577	890	86	12.89
24	Tamil Nadu	72147030	996	555	15.61
25	Tripura	3673917	960	350	14.84
26	Uttar Pradesh	199812341	912	829	20.23
27	Uttarakhand	10086292	963	189	18.81
28	West Bengal	91276115	950	1028	13.84
29	A. & N. Islands	380581	876	46	6.86
30	Chandigarh	1055450	818	9258	17.19
31	D. & N. Haveli	343709	774	700	55.88
32	Daman & Diu	243247	618	2191	53.76
33	Delhi	16787941	868	11320	21.21
34	Lakshadweep	64473	946	2149	6.30
35	Puducherry	1247953	1037	2547	28.08

ACCORDING TO THE 2011 POPULATION CENSUS, THERE ARE 640 DISTRICTS IN INDIA WITH 6.4 LAKH VILLAGES WITH 68.85% RURAL POPULATION.

Source: Central Statistics Office/Statistical Year Book, India, 2014: mospi.nic.in (date of visit on 27.1.2014)

## 12.2 COMMUNICATION

### The Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicators

Indicators	Number/Value
<b>As on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2014</b>	
Total telecom subscribers (wireless + wireline)	922.04 million
Tele-density	74.50 %
Urban Tele-density	145.39 %
Rural Tele-density	43.13 %
<b>As on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013</b>	
Total Internet subscribers	210.38 million
Subscribers who accessed internet through Mobile Devices	188.20 million
Number of private FM Radio Stations	242
Number of private satellite TV Channels registered with Ministry of I&B	784
DTH Subscribers registered with Pvt. Service Providers	60.71 million

Source: TRAI : <http://www.trai.gov.in>

### Percentage of Households with access to modes of communication

Indicators	Value
Total Households	246.7 million
Radio Transistor	19.9 %
Television	47.2%
Telephone - Mobile only	53.2%
Telephone - landline only	4%
Telephone (Mobile & landline both)	6%
Telephone	63.2%
Computer/Laptop	9.4%
Computer/Laptop with internet	3.1%
Computer/Laptop without internet	6.3%
None of the specified modes of communication	27.4% (above 30 % in Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh among bigger States)

Source: Population Census 2011: ORGI: <http://www.censusindia.gov.in> (date of visit on 27.1.2014)

## 12.3 NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS

Claimed circulation of regd. Newspapers 2011-2012	3,738,40,000 (Total) 19,69,51,000 (Dailies)
<b>Number of regd. Newspapers and periodical (2011-2012)</b>	
<b>Total</b>	86754
<b>English</b>	11938
<b>Hindi</b>	34651
<b>Dailies</b>	10908
<b>Weekly</b>	28819
<b>Monthly</b>	26552
<b>Fortnightly</b>	10885
<b>Quarterly</b>	5371
<b>Annual</b>	733

Source: Central Statistics Office/Statistical Year Book, India, 2014 : [mospi.nic.in](http://mospi.nic.in) (date of visit on 27.1.2014)

## 12.4 EDUCATION & LITERACY

<b>Number of Universities/Colleges</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>26,474</b>	
<b>Number of Schools</b>	2009-2010	1,314,633	
<b>Expenditure on education as % of public expenditure</b>	2010-2011	14.17%	
<b>Expenditure on education as % of GDP</b>	2010-2011	3.8%	
<b>Literacy Rate 2011</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Rural</b>	79%	59%	69%
<b>Urban</b>	90%	80%	85%
<b>Total</b>	80.9%	64.6%	73%

Source: Central Statistics Office/Statistical Year Book, India, 2014 : mospi.nic.in (date of visit on 27.1.2014)

## 12.5 CRIME

<b>IPC Cases (Cognizable crime) 2012 including pending cases from previous years</b>	<b>3,243,783</b>
<b>Persons arrested</b>	3,270,016
<b>Number of IPC Cases per civil policeman 2012</b>	2.5
<b>Number of policemen per 100 square Kilometre area 2012</b>	52.9

Source: Central Statistics Office/Statistical Year Book, India, 2014 : mospi.nic.in (date of visit on 27.1.2014)

## 12.6 ENERGY

<b>Generation of electricity in utilities(Thermal – including renewable energy sources , Hydro, Nuclear) and non-utilities 2010-2011</b>	
<b>Utilities</b>	844,846 (Gwh)
<b>Non-Utilities</b>	114,224 (Gwh)
<b>Total</b>	959,070 (Gwh)
<b>Annual Growth</b>	5.86%
<b>Electricity consumed (from utility)</b>	694,392 (Gwh) (13.34% annual growth) (2010-11)
<b>Electricity lost in transmission (from utility)</b>	24.03%
<b>% Villages electrified</b>	93.8% (2011-12)

Source: Central Statistics Office/Statistical Year Book, India, 2014 : mospi.nic.in (date of visit on 27.1.2014)

# PARTY ABBREVIATIONS:

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AAP: AAM AADMI PARTY  
AIADMK: ALL INDIA ANNA DRAVIDA MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM  
AIIC(T) ALL INDIA INDIRA CONGRESS (TIWARI)  
AINRC: ALL INDIA N.R. CONGRESS  
AITC: ALL INDIA TRINAMUL CONGRESS  
AIUDF: ALL INDIA UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT  
BJD: BIJU JANATA DAL  
BJP: BHARATIYA JANTA PARTY  
BJS: ALL INDIA BHARTIYA JAN SANGH  
BLD: BHARATIYA LOK DAL  
BPI: BOLSHEVIK PARTY OF INDIA  
BSP: BAHUJAN SAMAJ PARTY  
CPI: COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
CPM: COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA (MARXIST)  
DMDK: DRAVIDA MUNNETRA KAZHAGAM  
FBL(MG): FORWARD BLOC (MARXIST GROUP)  
FBL(RG): FORWARD BLOC (RUIKAR GROUP)  
HMS: AKHIL BHARATIYA HINDU MAHASABHA  
ICS: INDIAN CONGRESS (SOCIALIST)  
ICS(SCS): INDIAN CONGRESS (SOCIALIST- SARAT CHANDRA SINHA)  
INC: INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS  
INC(I): INDIAN NATIOANL CONGRESS (I)  
INC(U): INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (U)  
INLD: INDIAN NATIONAL LOK DAL  
JD: JANATA DAL  
JD(S): JANATA DAL (SAMAJWADI)  
JD(S): JANATA DAL (SECULAR)  
JD(U): JANATA DAL (UNITED)  
JKN: JAMMU & KASHMIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
JKPDP: JAMMU & KASHMIR PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC PARTY  
JMM: JHARKHAND MUKTI MORCHA  
JNP (JP): JANATA PARY (JP)  
JNP: JANATA PARTY  
JNP(S): JANTA PARTY (SECULAR)  
JP: JANATA PARTY  
KLP: KRISHIKAR LOK PARTY  
KMPP: KISAN MAZDOOR PRAJA PARTY  
LKD (B): LOK DAL (BAHUGUNA)  
LKD: LOK DAL  
MNF: MIZO NATIONAL FRONT

NCO: INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS (ORG)  
NCP: NATIONALIST CONGRESS PARTY  
NPF: NAGA PEOPLES FRONT  
PSP: PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY  
RCPI: REVOLUTIONARY COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
RJD: RASHTRIYA JANATA DAL  
RRP: AKHIL BHARATIYA RAM RAJYA PARISHAD  
RSP: REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY  
SAD: SHIROMANI AKALI DAL  
SAP: SAMATA PARTY  
SCF: ALL INDIA SCHEDULED CASTE FEDERATION  
SDF: SIKKIM DEMOCRATIC FRONT  
SP: SOCIALIST PARTY  
SSP: SAMYUKTA SOCIALIST PARTY  
SWA: SWATANTRA PARTY  
TDP: TELUGU DESAM PARTY  
UDP: UNITED DEMOCRATIC PARTY

# STATISTICAL SOURCES & REFERENCES

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- ECI Publications
- Delimitation Commission Publication
- M/o Law and Justice
- Website of Rajya Sabha Secretariat
- Constitution of India
- Website of Prime Minister's Office
- Website of State Legislative Councils
- Planning Commission
- State Election Commissions
- Website of M/o Panchayati Raj
- Central Statics Office, M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation
- Office of Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs
- Website of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

# ELECTORAL STATISTICS POCKETBOOK 2014 FEEDBACK

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