



ELECTORAL STATISTICS  
POCKET BOOK  
**2017**



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

# ELECTORAL STATISTICS POCKET BOOK 2017



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**Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001**



**डा० नसीम जैदी**

भारत के मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त

**DR. NASIM ZAIDI**

Chief Election Commissioner of India



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग  
Election Commission of India

### Message



Electoral Statistics Pocket Book is one of the best ECI publications with respect to the quantum of information it holds in the most simplified form. It is good to see that this publication is coming up this year in the first quarter of the calendar year. In future, I am visualising an e-version of this pocket book with interactive analytics that election managers, researchers, academicians will carry in their own mobile devices.

Sincere wishes for the publication.

Nasim Zaidi  
(Dr. Nasim Zaidi)

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ए. के. जोति  
भारत के निर्वाचन आयुक्त

A. K. JOTI  
Election Commissioner of India



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग  
Election Commission of India

### Message



The Electoral Statistics Pocket Book was an initiative of the Commission to present electoral data over years in one place. The first edition of the book appeared in 2014 by integrating data since 1951 in respect of Parliamentary and Presidential elections apart from data from latest Assembly elections. This publication is the Fourth Edition updated with information for the year 2016.

Best wishes to the Publication.

(A.K. Joti)

ओ. पी. रावत  
भारत के निर्वाचन आयुक्त  
**O.P. RAWAT**  
Election Commissioner of India



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग  
Election Commission of India

### Message



The fourth edition of the Electoral Statistics Pocket Book incorporates additional information on details on conduct of elections 2016 along with updates on all the sections of previous edition. Presentation of data with relevant write up makes this edition indeed special. Even a beginner can easily relate with the data presented. I request users to provide feedback on the book to make future editions more useful. I take this opportunity to commend the tireless efforts of the team which brought this fourth edition to shape.

(O.P. Rawat)

डॉ. संदीप सक्सेना

उप निर्वाचन आयुक्त

**DR. SANDEEP SAXENA**

Deputy Election Commissioner



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग  
Election Commission of India

## FOREWORD



Electoral Statistics Pocket Book 2017 is the fourth edition of the first publication on the same theme in 2014, with updated data and information. The book presents various facts about elections in pocket size and has been appreciated by all concerned. Efforts have been made in fourth edition to make the publication more useful. Data on each election has been updated to provide up - to- date information to the readers. This publication is a ready reckoner about the elections to the offices of President, Vice-President, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, Vidhan Sabha etc. Data has been provided on Election Officials, Polling Stations with Assured Minimum Facility and Electoral Rolls. The Book gives an overview of the set up on which elections were held in 2016, schedule of the General and Bye - elections held, Election Symbols allotted, and other details on conduct of elections like disposal of Model Code of Conduct cases, Paid News, Expenditure violation cases etc.

I convey my sincere thanks to the Election Database Management Division team in ECI to bring this Publication in 2017 and also acknowledge the contribution of the original team who brought up the theme of pocket book in first edition in 2014.

(Dr. Sandeep Saxena)

Jayasree M.G.

Director



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग  
Election Commission of India

## Preface

Electoral Statistics Pocket Book is being presented again by the Election Database Management Division with information updated on elections conducted by ECI in 2016. The book contains 13 chapters. A brief text on the data presented in each of the chapters have been included for the benefit of readers. Apart from data on elections, the book improves the readability of the data by explaining the offices to which elections are being held and the associated constitutional and legal provisions. The pattern has been adhered to while adding a new chapter on the glimpses of conduct of elections conducted by the ECI in the year 2016 to this edition of the Electoral Statistics Pocket Book.

The book covers electoral statistics over elections conducted by ECI starting from the first Elections in case of General Elections to Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Presidential & Vice- Presidential elections. In case of General Elections to Legislative Assemblies, information on latest elections has been included. With the addition of a brief on Legislative Councils and the latest composition of seats in them, all elections which are done at the behest of Election Commission of India are comprehensively covered in this publication. Even though Local Body Elections are done by respective State Election Commissions, set up and the number of elections which are held to the local bodies are included in this book.

Sincere thanks to the team in EDMD who drafted the report, and officers who contributed in verifying the data.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jaswati" or "Jaswati M G".

(Jayasree M G)

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## 1. Election Commission of India



Election Commission of India is a Constitutional Body created under Article 324 of the Constitution of India. It was set up on 25<sup>th</sup> January 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 21<sup>st</sup> March 1950. Since its creation, the Commission was a single member body except for a brief period from 16<sup>th</sup> October 1989 to 1<sup>st</sup> January 1990 when it was converted into a three member body. Subsequently, since 1<sup>st</sup> October 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 Officer at the State/UT level, and by 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 K.V.K. Sundaram	20 December 1958 to 30 September 1967
3	Shri S.P.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 S.L. Shakdhar	18 June 1977 to 17 June 1982
7	Shri R.K. Trivedi	18 June 1982 to 31 December 1985
8	Shri R.V.S. Peri Sastri	1 January 1986 to 25 November 1990
9	Smt. V.S. Ramadevi	26 November 1990 to 11 December 1990
10	Shri T.N. Seshan	12 December 1990 to 11 December 1996
11	Dr. M.S. Gill	12 December 1996 to 13 June 2001
12	Shri J.M. Lyngdoh	14 June 2001 to 7 February 2004
13	Shri T.S. Krishna Murthy	8 February 2004 to 15 May 2005
14	Shri B.B. Tandon	16 May 2005 to 29 June 2006
15	Shri N. Gopalaswami	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
18	Shri V.S. Sampath	11 June 2012 to 15 January 2015
19	Shri H. S. Brahma	16 January 2015 to 18 April 2015

Sl. No.	Name	Period
<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

Dr. Nasim Zaidi	Chief Election Commissioner
Shri A. K. Joti	Election Commissioner
Shri O. P .Rawat	Election Commissioner

The President appoints Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners. They have tenure of six years, or upto 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 with 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.

## 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 Devi Singh Patil
1977	Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy	2012	Shri Pranab Mukherjee

1. The President & Vice President Elections Act, 1952 & The President & Vice President Elections Act, 1974.

## 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	25.07.1987
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	Value of individual Votes Polled	Total value of Votes Polled
MP	MLA						
1	1952	4056	23	5	494	7 to 143	605386
2	1957	3897	14	3	496	59 to 147	464370
3	1962	3803	15	3	493	59 to 147	562945
4	1967	4131	17	17	576	8 to 174	838048
5	1969	4137	17	15	576	8 to 174	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	1098882

## 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

SINo.	Name of State	Assembly Seats (Elective)	Value of Vote of Each Legislature	Value of Votes
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
Sub-total		4120		549474
Lok Sabha		543	708*	549408
Rajya Sabha		233	708*	
Sub total (Lok Sabha+ Rajya Sabha)		776		
Grand total		4896		1098882

\*Value of vote of every Rajya Sabha & Lok Sabha MPs are same and is calculated as 549474/176

### **3. Vice-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 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 of Constitution of India.)

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

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

Sl 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	10.08.2002	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	788	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) //



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 s/he 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 prescribe (Article 80).

#### **4.1 Allocation of Seats in the Council of States to each State/Union Territory**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Seats of Rajya Sabha	Sl. No.	Name of State	Seats of Rajya Sabha
1	Andhra Pradesh	11	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	Telangana#	7
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4	26	Tripura	1
11	Jharkhand	6	27	Uttarakhand	3
12	Karnataka	12	28	Uttar Pradesh	31
13	Kerala	9	29	West Bengal	16
14	Madhya Pradesh	11	30	NCT of Delhi	3
15	Maharashtra	19	31	Puducherry	1
16	Manipur	1		Total	233*

\*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)].

# The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014 was notified on the 1st March 2014, when the new State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh came into existence.

## 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

\*12 Members are nominated by the President.

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 Elected/Nominated in Rajya Sabha

Year	Women Members										
	No.	%									
1952	15	6.9	1970	14	5.8	1988	25	10.2	2004	28	11.4
1954	16	7.3	1972	18	7.4	1990	24	9.8	2006	25	10.2
1956	20	8.6	1974	17	7.0	1992	17	6.9	2008	24	9.8
1958	22	9.5	1976	24	9.8	1994	20	8.2	2010	27	11.0
1960	24	10.2	1978	25	10.2	1996	19	7.8	2012	24	9.8
1962	17	7.6	1980	29	11.9	1998	19	7.8	2014	31	12.8
1964	21	8.8	1982	24	9.8	1999	20	8.2	2016	27	11.0
1966	23	9.6	1984	24	9.8	2000	22	9.0			
1968	22	9.2	1986	28	11.5	2002	25	10.2			

Source:<http://RajyaSabha.nic.in> and  
[url://164.100.47.5/newmembers/women.aspx](http://164.100.47.5/newmembers/women.aspx).

## **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 Assemblies was kept fixed (based on 1971 population census) and the number of seats reserved for SCs and STs was 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

The Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Act, 2015 was passed on 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2015 to give effect to the acquisition of 51 Enclaves from Bangladesh and transfer of 111 Enclaves of India to Bangladesh. Subsequently the Delimitation of 6 Assembly Constituencies of West Bengal was undertaken by the Election Commission in pursuance of "The Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2016" and the final Order Notifying the changes in the extent of concerned six Assembly Constituencies No. 1-Mekliganj (SC), 5-Sitalkuchi(SC), 6-Sitai(SC), 7-Dinhata, 8-Natabari and 9-Tufanganj Assembly Constituencies and in the extent of 1-Coochbehar(SC), 2-Alipurduars(ST) and 3-Jaipaiguri(SC), Parliamentary Constituencies consequent upon the alteration of the extent of the above mentioned six Assembly Constituencies was Notified on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2016. The transfer of the said territories between India and Bangladesh thereafter took place on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2015.

<sup>1</sup>Provisions of Delimitation Act 2002 was not extended to Jammu & Kashmir. Under section 10A 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 Exercise, 2002

S.No	State/UT	Rural	Urban
1	Himachal Pradesh	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)/ Enumeration Block(EB)/Census Charge/ Village
6	Rajasthan	Tahsil,ILRC,PC	Municipal Council/Corporation/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 Pradesh	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

S.No	State/UT	Rural	Urban
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

S.No	State/UT	Rural	Urban
27	Tamil Nadu	Taluk Revenue Village	Corporation/Municipality/Town Panchayat/Ward
28	Puducherry	Commune Panchayat, Gram Panchayat,Village	Municipal/Municipality/Ward
29	Telangana	Mandal,Village	Corporation/Municipality/Ward

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

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

### 5.3 Seats Reserved for SC/ST for Lok Sabha over the years

Year of Election	1951	1957	1962	1967	1971	1977	1980	1984- 85	1989	1991- 92	1996	1998	1999	2004	2009	2014
Seats Reserved for SCs	72	76	76	77	76	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	84	84
Seats Reserved for STs	26	31	31	37	36	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	47	47
Total Seats	489	494	494	520	518	543	543	543	543	543	543	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 <sup>#</sup>	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

# 3 SC constituencies and 2 ST constituencies are in Telangana State

Sl.No	Name of State	SC seats		ST seats		Total Seats
		1976	2008	1976	2008	
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

Sl.No	Name of State	SC seats		ST seats		Total Seats
		1976	2008	1976	2008	
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
Total		79	84	41	47	543

## 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 <sup>1</sup>	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>2</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

Sl.No	Name of State	SC seats		ST seats		Total ACs
		1976	2008	1976	2008	
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>3</sup>	2	2	12(BL)	12(BL)	32
26	Tamil Nadu	42	44	3	2	234
27	Tripura	7	10	20	20	60

Sl. No	Name of State	SC seats		ST seats		Total ACs
		1976	2008	1976	2008	
28	Uttarakhand	12	13	3	2	70
29	Uttar Pradesh <sup>4</sup>	89	84(85)	0	2(0)	403
30	West Bengal	59	68	17	16	294
	Total	570	613	532	556	4120

<sup>1</sup>The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014 was notified on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014, when the new State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh came into existence. 19 SC seats and 12 ST seats are in Telangana.

<sup>2</sup>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 People Act, 1957.

<sup>3</sup>In Case of Sikkim, 1 Seat is reserved for Sanghas, 2 Seats for Scheduled Castes and 12 for the Sikkimese or Bhutia Lepcha (BL) origin under section 7(1a) of The Representation of the People Act, 1950.

<sup>4</sup>SC/ST seats reallocated Vide Notification Number: 282/UP/SC-ST/2014 dated 13/01/2014 issued by Election Commission of India on the basis of revised census figures 2001 of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of Uttar Pradesh, as notified and published by the RGI in an extraordinary issue of the Gazette of India, Part-III Section 4, dated 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2013. The number of seats reserved originally 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 upto 530 members to represent the States, upto 20 members to represent the Union Territories and not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian Community to be nominated by the Honorable 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 The Representation of the 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 of India. 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<sup>th</sup> October 1951 to 21<sup>st</sup> February 1952. The Sixteenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 4<sup>th</sup> June, 2014.

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 in States/UTs in which General Election 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) <sup>#</sup>	26 States*
1957	494(403 Constituencies) <sup>#</sup>	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@	25 States (Except Assam & Meghalaya) & 6 UTs
1984-85	542	25 States & 6 UTs
1989	529	23 States (Except Assam) & 7 UTs
1991-92	537\$	23 States (Except J&K) & 7 UTs
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
2014	543	<sup>&amp;</sup> 28 States & 7 UTs

\*States out of these became UTs after State Re-organisation Act 1956

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

<sup>@</sup>Election was not held in 12 Seats of Assam, 1 Seat of Meghalaya

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

<sup>&</sup>The State of Telangana was created on 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2014 by the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014

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

## 6.2 Election Programme

Year of Election	Date of announcement and issue of press note*	Date(s) of issue of notification	Dates of Poll	Days 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>	17		02.04.1952	1 <sup>st</sup>
1957		19.01.1957	24.02.1957 to 15.03.1957 <sup>3</sup>	20		05.04.1957	2 <sup>nd</sup>
1962		13.01.1962 and 20.01.1962	19.02.1962 to 25.02.1962	7		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>	13		04.03.1967	4 <sup>th</sup>

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

<sup>2</sup>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.

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

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

Year of Election	Date(s) of announcement and issue of press note*	Dates of Poll	Days of Poll	Days of counting*	Date of constitution of Lok Sabha	Lok Sabha
1971	27.01.1971 to 03.02.1971	01.03.1971 to 10.03.1971 <sup>5</sup>	9		15.03.1971	5 <sup>th</sup>
1977		10.02.1977	16.03.1977 to 20.03.1977	4		23.03.1977 6 <sup>th</sup>
1980	26.10.1979	03.12.1979	03.01.1980 and 06.01.1980	2		10.01.1980 7 <sup>th</sup>
1984		20.11.1984	24.12.1984 to 28.12.1984	3		31.12.1984 8 <sup>th</sup>
1989		23.10.1989	22.11.1989 to 26.11.1989	3		02.12.1989 9 <sup>th</sup>
1991		19.04.1991	20.05.1991 to 05.06.1991	4		20.06.1991 10 <sup>th</sup>

\*Dates of poll have gone upto 6<sup>th</sup> June1971 in Jammu and Kashmir

Year of Election	Date of announcement and issue of press note*	Date(s) of issue of notification	Dates of Poll	Days of Poll	Date of counting*	Date of constitution of Lok Sabha	Lok Sabha
1996	19.03.1996	27.03.1996	27.04.1996 to 07.05.1996 <sup>6</sup>	3	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>	4	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	8	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	4	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	5	16.05.2009	18.05.2009	15 <sup>th</sup>
2014	05.03.2014	14.03.2014 to 17.04.2014	07.04.2014 to 12.05.2014	10	16.05.2014	04.06.2014	16 <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.

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

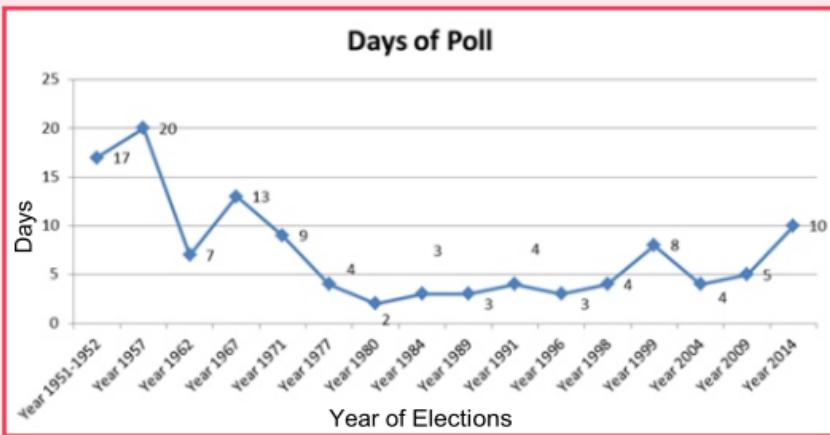
<sup>7</sup>Dates of counting for Jammu and Kashmir were 01.06.1996 and 03.06.1996

<sup>8</sup>One of the date of notification in Jammu and Kashmir was 10.2.1998 also

<sup>9</sup>One of the date of poll in Jammu & Kashmir was 07.03.1998 also

<sup>10</sup>Dates of Counting in Meghalaya was 23.02.1996 and date of counting for Jammu & Kashmir were on 08.03.1996 & 09.03.1996

## A. Graph: Days of Poll over Lok Sabha Elections



### 6.3 Registration of Political Parties and Symbols

Registration of political parties is governed by the provisions of section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. A party seeking registration under the said section with the Election Commission has to submit an application to the Commission within a period of 30 days following the date of its formation in the prescribed format with basic particulars about the party such as name, address, membership details of various units, names of office bearers, etc. Further, registered political parties, in course of time, can get recognition as 'State Party' or 'National Party' subject to the fulfilment of the conditions prescribed by the Commission in the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, as amended from time to time.

Commission adopted symbol system since the first general election to Lok Sabha in 1951, when literacy rate was only 16%. Election symbols are commonly known objects, animate or inanimate, so that they are easily identifiable by the electors despite their illiteracy and ignorance and are readily distinguishable from each other.

Symbols are not allotted exclusively on registration. Symbols are reserved only for those political parties which, after registration, contest a general

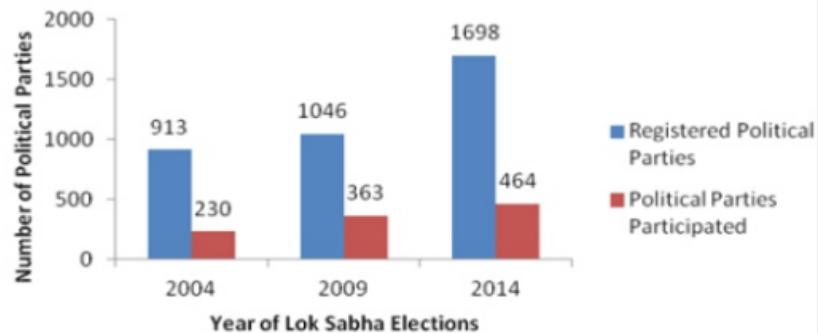
election and become eligible for recognition as national or state parties on the basis of their poll performance. Others contesting elections are required to choose, out of a list of free/unreserved symbols, at the time of elections. Registered unrecognized parties get preference in the matter of allotment of free symbols over independent candidates.

After fourth general election 1967, Election Commission codified provisions relating to recognition of political parties and allotment of symbols at one place as Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order 1968 which is amended from time to time.

Even though standards of literacy since independence have vastly improved, symbol system has become a permanent feature of elections and electoral system in India. Political parties have become identified with their symbols. Electoral system did not change with introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs). EVMs are only an electronic version of paper ballots with name and photograph of contestants and their symbols. Currently, 1841 (as on 13.12.2016) political parties are registered with Election Commission of India. Of these 7 are recognized national parties, 48 recognized state parties and 1786 unrecognized parties.

#### B. Graph-Political Parties - Registered and Participated over 3 LS Elections

#### Political Parties - Registered Vs. Participated



## 6.4 Polling Stations

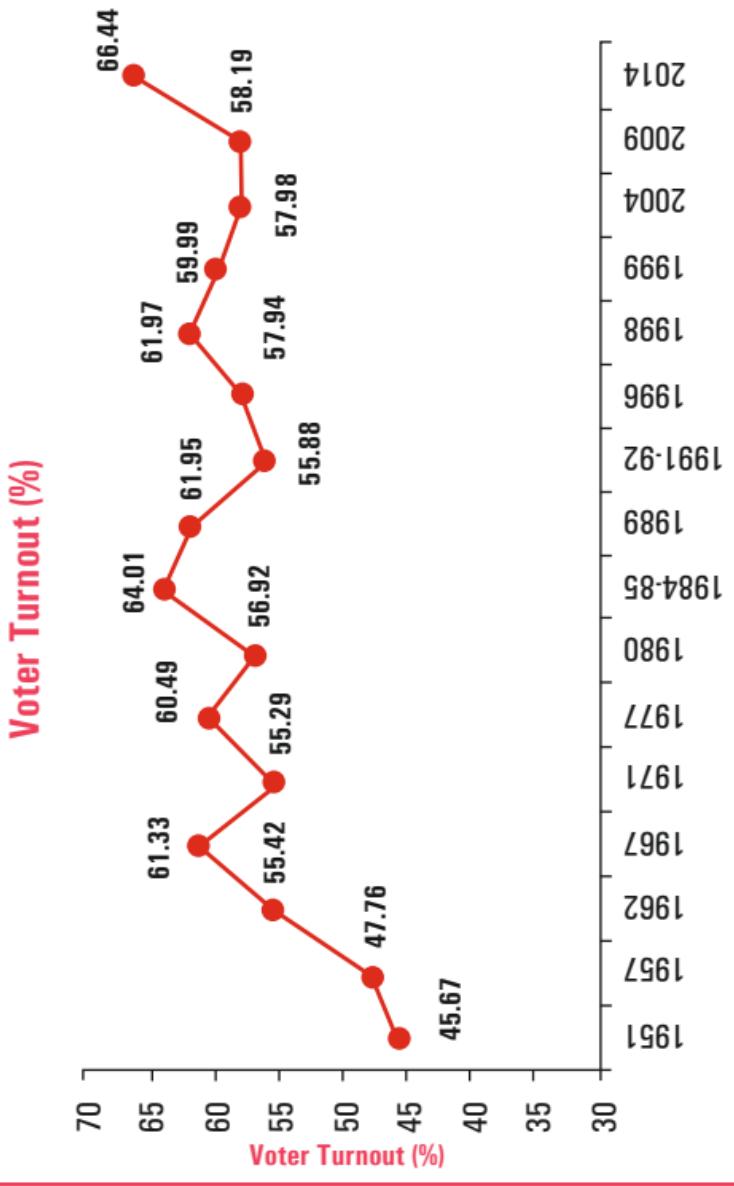
Year of Election	Number of Polling Stations	Year of Election	Number of Polling Stations
1951	196084	1989	580798
1957	220478	1991-92	591020
1962	238031	1996	767462
1967	243693	1998	772681
1971	342918	1999	774651
1977	373910	2004	687473
1980	436813	2009	830866
1984-85	506058	2014	927553

Polling stations are generally setup for 1200 electors in rural areas and 1400 electors in urban areas barring exceptions. Polling stations are setup by district election officers with the approval of Election Commission. Separate polling stations are allowed for 300 or even fewer electors in remote locations. The total number of polling stations as of December 2016 in the country is 9,68,752.

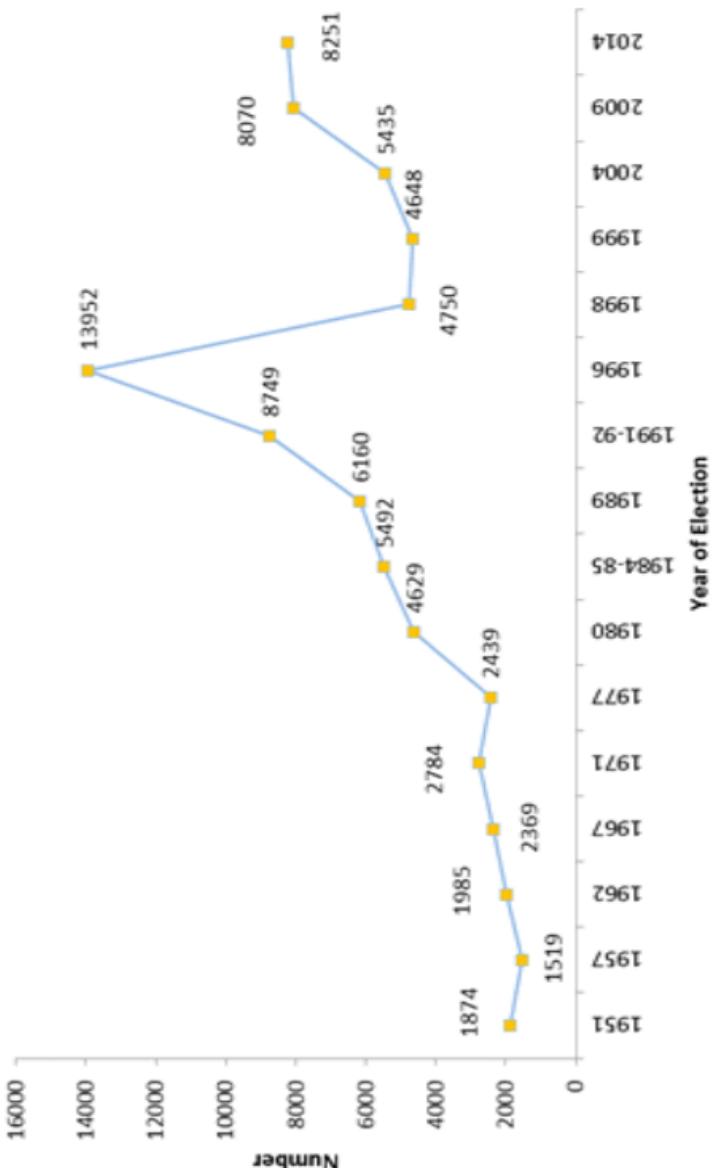
## 6.5 Electoral Participation

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 has adopted Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) strategy to increase peoples' participation in the electoral process.

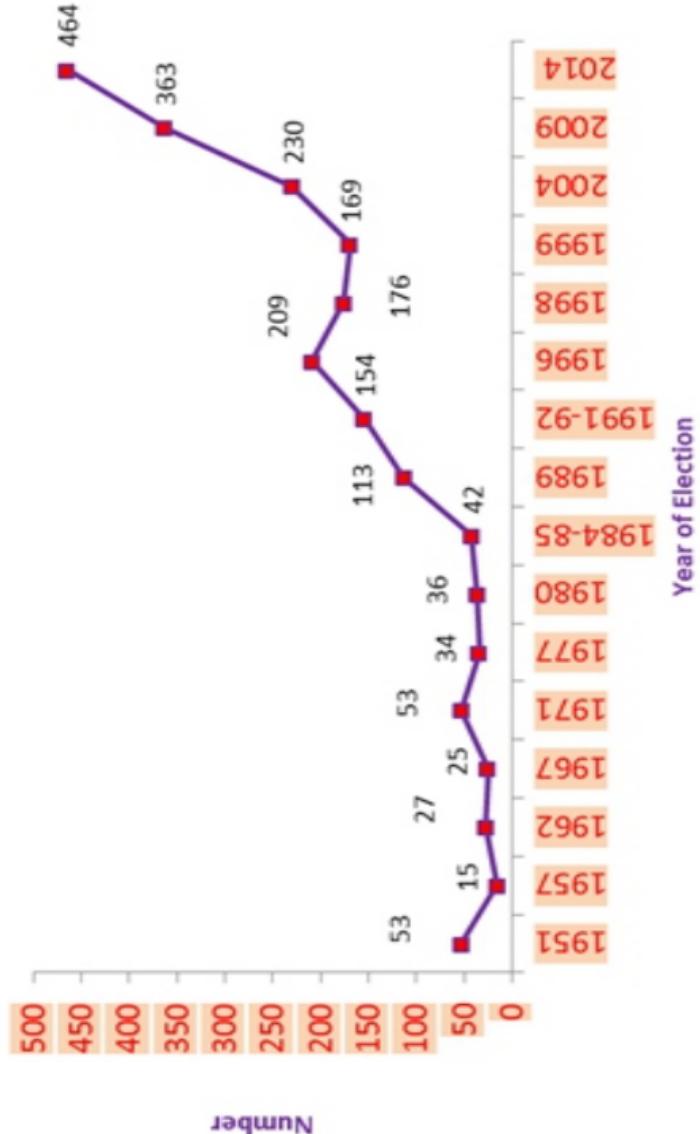
### C. Graphs : Electoral Participation in 2014 Lok Sabha - Trends



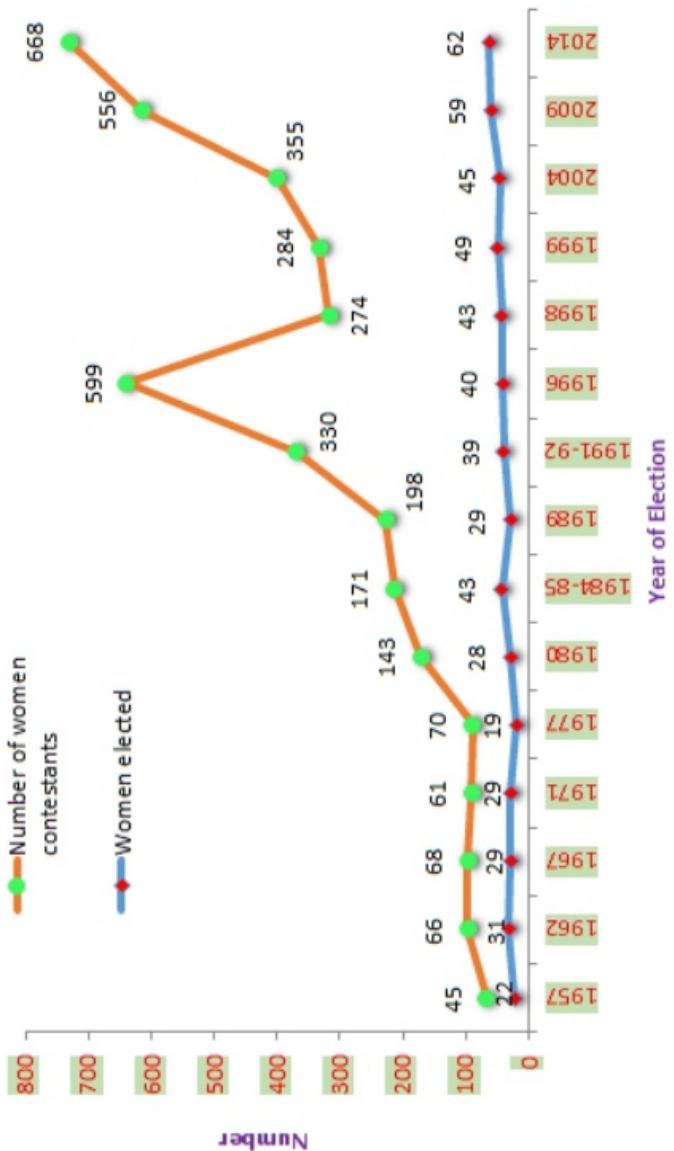
## Number of Contesting Candidates



## Number of Political Parties participated



## Women Contested Vs Elected



### 6.5.1 Voter Turnout over years

Year of Election	Registered Electors (million)	Voter Turnout (%)
1951	173.2	45.67
1957	193.7	47.74
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
1984-85	400.3	64.01
1989	498.9	61.95
1991-92	511.5	55.88
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
2014	834.0	66.44

### 6.5.2 Contesting Candidates

Year of Election	Number of Contestants	Year of Election	Number of Contestants
1951	1874	1989	6160
1957	1519	1991-92	8749
1962	1985	1996	13952
1967	2369	1998	4750
1971	2784	1999	4648
1977	2439	2004	5435
1980	4629	2009	8070
1984-85	5492	2014	8251

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

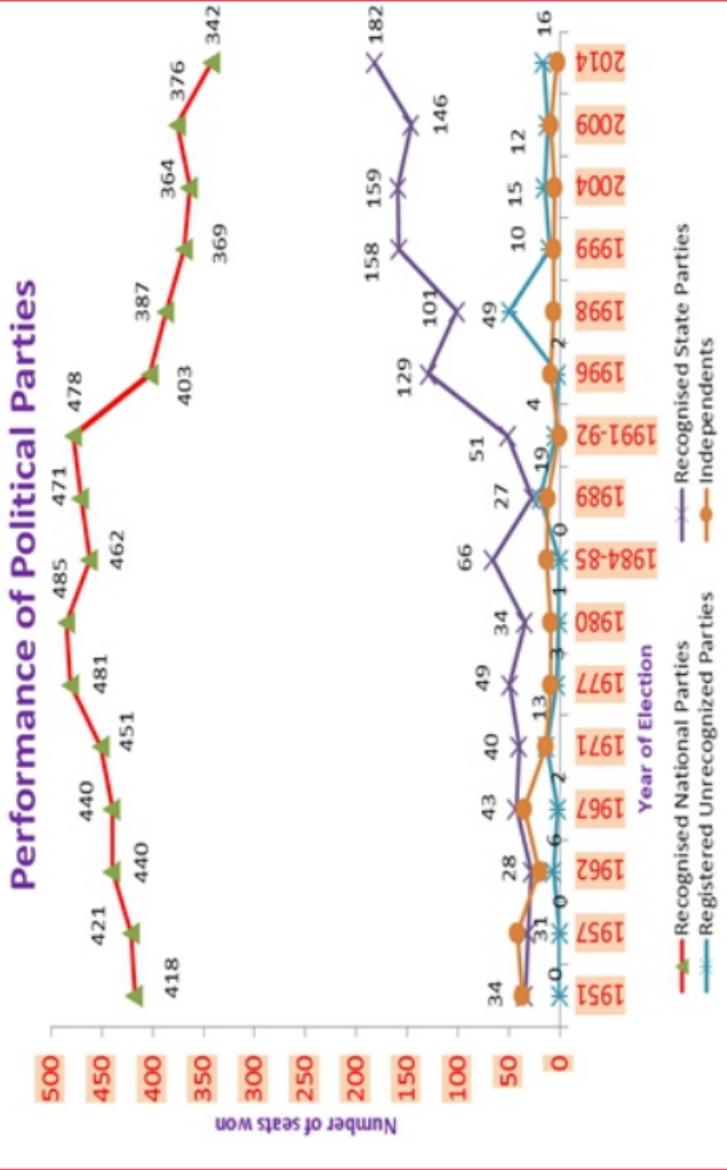
### 6.5.3 Political Parties contested and seats won - Party type wise

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
1984-85	35	462	66	0	13	541
1989	113	471	27	19	12	529
1991-92	145	478	51	4	1	534
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
2014	464	342	182	16	3	543

\* Registered Unrecognized

# Independent

D. Graph- Seats won by Political Parties in Lok Sabha Elections



#### 6.5.4 Seats Won by Political Parties

National Parties	Seats won in Lok Sabha Elections			
	2014	2009	2004	1999
BJP	282	116	138	182
BSP	0	21	19	14
CPI	1	4	10	4
CPM	9	16	43	33
INC	44	206	145	114
JD(S)	-	-	-	1
JD(U)	-	-	-	21
NCP	6	9	9	-
RJD	-	4	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>369</b>
State Parties	182	146	159	158
Registered Unrecognized Parties	16	12	15	10
Independents	3	9	5	6
<b>Total</b>			<b>543</b>	

JD(U) & JD(S) were national parties during Lok Sabha Elections 1999 and RJD was national party during Lok Sabha Election 2009 NCP was a state party during Lok Sabha Election 1999

### 6.5.5 Vote Share by Winners & Runner-Ups

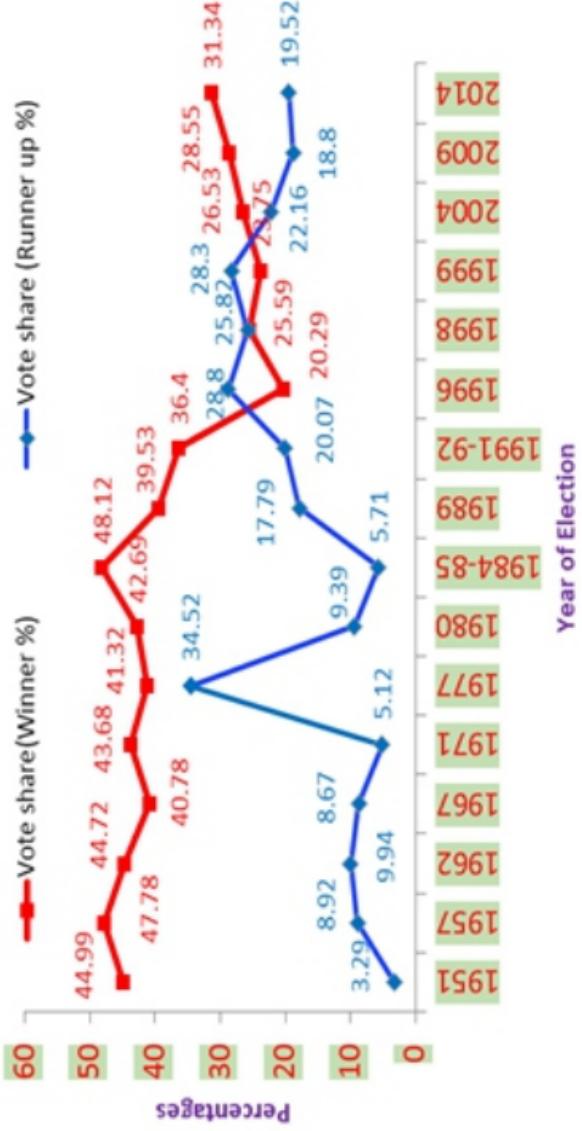
Election Year	Winner*			Runner Up\$		
	Party	Seats	Vote Share as % of valid votes polled	Party	Seats	Vote Share as % of valid votes polled
1951	INC	364	44.99	CPI	16	3.29
1957	INC	371	47.78	CPI	27	8.92
1962	INC	361	44.72	CPI	29	9.94
1967	INC	283	40.78	SWA	44	8.67
1971	INC	352	43.68	CPM	25	5.12
1977	BLD	295	41.32	INC	154	34.52
1980	INC(I)	353	42.69	JNP(S)	41	9.39
1984-85	INC	424	48.12	CPM	22	5.71
1989	INC	197	39.53	JD	143	17.79
1991-92	INC	244	36.4	BJP	120	20.07
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
2014	BJP	282	31.34	INC	44	19.52

\* 'Winner' means party with highest number of seats won

\$ 'Runnerup' means party with second highest number of seats won

**E. Graph: Vote Share of Party with Maximum Number of Seats Won and of Runner Up Party in Lok Sabha Elections**

## Vote Share winner vs. runner up



### 6.5.6 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			24		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	171	3.1	42	8.2	48.2	44.4	58.6
1985*	9	5.0	1	3.7	45.7	45.4	71.7
1984-85	171	3.1	43	7.9	48.04	44.46	59.25
1989	198	3.2	29	5.5	47.5	43.9	57.3
1991-92#	330	3.8	39	7.3	47.4	42.9	50.6
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
2014	668	8.0	62	11.4	47.6	46.95	65.5

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

## 6.6 Lok Sabha Election 2014



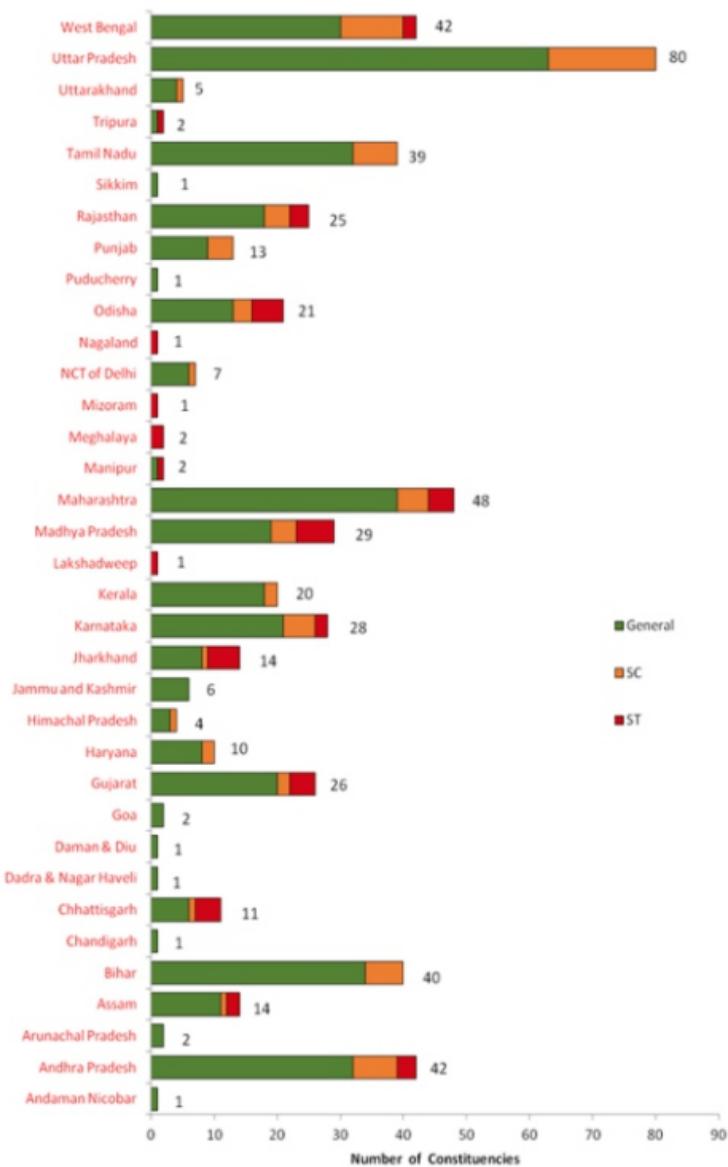
General Election to Lok Sabha was held in 2014 to constitute the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. The Election Commission of India announced the schedule of General Election on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2014 and subsequently polling was held across the country on ten polling days between 7<sup>th</sup> April 2014 and 12<sup>th</sup> May 2014 and counting was done on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2014. Some innovative and best practices witnessed in Lok Sabha Election 2014 were:

- Advance planning and preparation for all Law and Order related plans was put in place.
- Arrangements for treatment of all security personnel who sustained injury during election duty; including cashless facility at hospitals.
- The option of NOTA (None Of The Above) on Electronic Voting Machines was introduced pan-India for the first time in Lok Sabha elections 2014
- VVPATs (Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail) were introduced in select PCs to ensure further transparency of recording of votes. After

introducing an amendment to the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, a printer with a drop box was attached to a voting machine for printing a paper trail of the vote.

- Voter slips were distributed across the country for Lok Sabha election to enable the voters to know at which polling station s/he is enrolled as a voter and their serial number in the electoral roll. All states reported a very high percentage of distribution of voter slips, between 90 to 100%.
- Awareness Observers were deployed in Lok Sabha election to monitor the Systematic Voter Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) activities conducted in the States/ Union Territories along with observing the working of Media Certification and Monitoring Committees (MCMCs). These were senior cadre officers from the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
- In a bid to attract voters to the polling booths and give a festive look to the electoral exercise, some model polling stations were setup across the country. The concept of model polling station was brought about to provide a friendly and pleasant experience to the voters when they came to the polling station to cast their votes. Besides basic minimum facilities like drinking water, shelters, toilets, ramps for accessibility at all the polling stations; additional facilities like waiting halls, first aid kits etc. were also provided.
- As a part of inclusion process, 'Transgenders' were categorized as 'third genders in these elections. Of the total 28527 third gender electorate, 1968 voters exercised their right to vote.
- Overseas Indian Residents were given right to vote provided they were registered themselves at the time of voting at their place of ordinary residence in India. Among the total 13039 electorate, 12234 were men and 804 were women. Of these, 10 exercised their right to vote.

## F.Graph-State-Wise Parliamentary Constituencies-LS2014



**6.6.1 State-Wise Polling Stations and Re-Polls  
Held For 2014 and 2009 Elections**

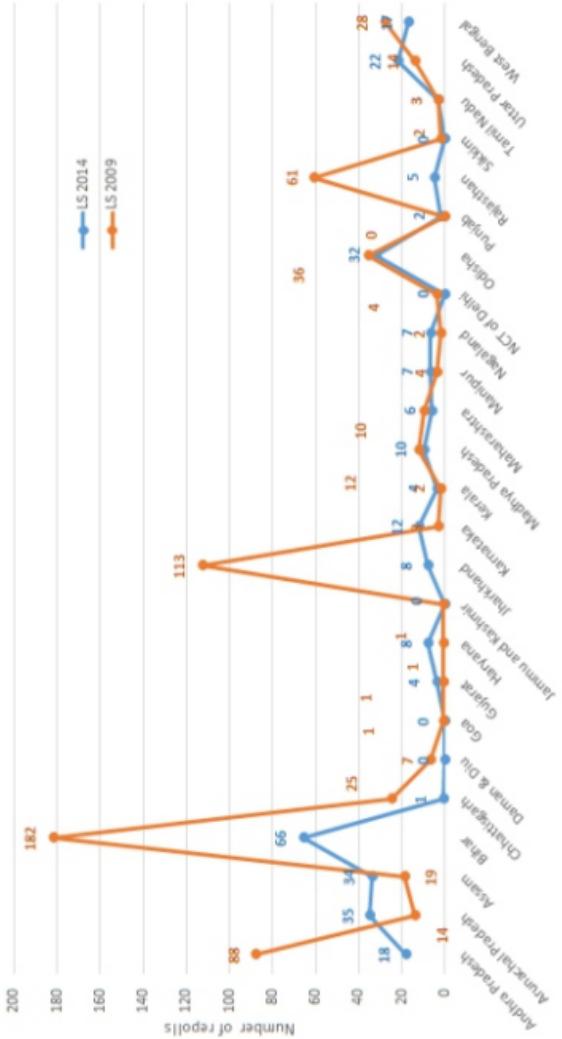
Sl.No	Name of State/UT	PC	Polling Stations		Re-poll* Held	
			LS 2014	LS 2009	LS 2014	LS 2009
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	386	347	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	42	71225	66760	18	88
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2158	2057	35	14
4	Assam	14	24280	18828	34	19
5	Bihar	40	61721	57020	66	182
6	Chandigarh	1	519	422	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	11	21424	20985	1	25
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	240	161	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	1	131	94	0	7
10	Goa	2	1624	1339	0	1
11	Gujarat	26	45383	42568	4	1
12	Haryana	10	16244	12894	8	1
13	Himachal Pradesh	4	7385	7253	0	0
14	Jammu and Kashmir	6	9633	9129	0	1
15	Jharkhand	14	24751	23696	8	113
16	Karnataka	28	54264	43642	12	3
17	Kerala	20	21427	20510	4	2
18	Lakshadweep	1	44	40	0	0

Sl.No	Name of State/UT	PC	Polling Stations		Re-poll* Held	
			LS 2014	LS 2009	LS 2014	LS 2009
19	Madhya Pradesh	29	54844	47812	10	12
20	Maharashtra	48	90386	82598	6	10
21	Manipur	2	2662	2193	7	4
22	Meghalaya	2	2562	2117	0	0
23	Mizoram	1	1126	1028	0	0
24	NCT of Delhi	7	12010	11348	0	4
25	Nagaland	1	2059	1790	7	2
26	Odisha	21	35929	31617	32	36
27	Puducherry	1	905	856	0	0
28	Punjab	13	22019	18846	2	0
29	Rajasthan	25	47947	42699	5	61
30	Sikkim	1	538	493	0	2
31	TamilNadu	39	60817	52158	3	3
32	Tripura	2	3095	3008	0	0
33	Uttarakhand	5	10078	9003	0	0
34	Uttar Pradesh	80	140485	129446	22	14
35	West Bengal	42	77252	66109	17	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>543</b>	<b>927553</b>	<b>830866</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>633</b>

\*Re-polls may be held in case of abnormality in Presiding officers' diary, violence,EVM faults during counting etc

## G. Graph-Re-poll Held

STATE\*-WISE RE-POLL HELD FOR 2014 AND 2009 LOK SABHA ELECTIONS



\*States with no re-poll have not been included

**6.6.2 State-Wise Constituencies with more than 16 Contestants  
and Average number of Contestants in Lok Sabha 2014 and  
2009 Elections**

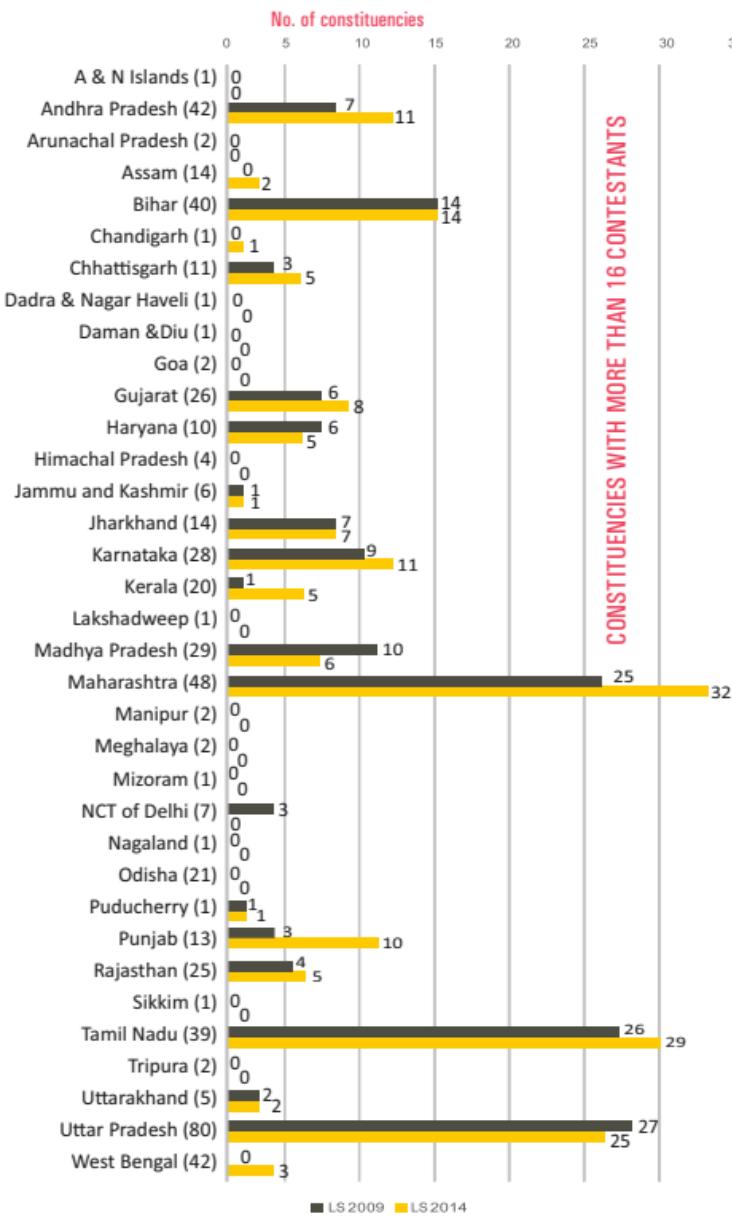
Name of State/UT	PC	Constituencies with more than 16 (in number & %) contestants <sup>s</sup>		Average number of Contestants per Parliamentary Constituency	
		LS-2009*	LS-2014	LS-2009	LS-2014
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	11	15
Andhra Pradesh	42	7(17%)	11(26.19%)	13	14
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	4	5
Assam	14	0	2(14.29%)	11	11
Bihar	40	14(35%)	14(35%)	16	15
Chandigarh	1	0	1(100%)	14	17
Chhattisgarh	11	3(27%)	5(45.45%)	16	19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	5	11
Daman & Diu	1	0	0	7	4
Goa	2	0	0	9	9
Gujarat	26	6(23%)	8(30.77%)	13	12
Haryana	10	6(60%)	5(19.23%)	21	23
Himachal Pradesh	4	0	0	7	9
Jammu and Kashmir	6	1(17%)	1(16.67%)	13	12
Jharkhand	14	7(50%)	7(50%)	17	17
Karnataka	28	9(32%)	11(39.29%)	15	15
Kerala	20	1(5%)	5(25%)	10	13
Lakshadweep	1	0	0	4	6

Name of State/UT	PC	Constituencies with more than 16 (in number & %) contestants <sup>§</sup>		Average number of Contestants per Parliamentary Constituency	
		LS-2009*	LS-2014	LS-2009	LS-2014
Madhya Pradesh	29	10 (34%)	6(20.69%)	14	13
Maharashtra	48	25(52%)	32(66.67%)	17	18
Manipur	2	0	0	8	9
Meghalaya	2	0	0	5	5
Mizoram	1	0	0	4	3
NCT of Delhi	7	3(43%)	0	22	3
Nagaland	1	0	0	3	21
Odisha	21	0	0	7	9
Puducherry	1	1(100%)	1(100%)	28	30
Punjab	13	3(23%)	10(76.92%)	16	19
Rajasthan	25	4(16%)	5(20%)	13	12
Sikkim	1	0	0	7	6
Tamil Nadu	39	26(67%)	29(74.36%)	21	21
Tripura	2	0	0	9	12
Uttarakhand	5	2(40%)	2(40%)	15	16
Uttar Pradesh	80	27(34%)	25(31.25%)	17	14
West Bengal	42	0	3(7.14%)	8	11
Total	543	155(28.55%)	189(34.81%)	14	15

\*:There was no NOTA in the list of candidates in Lok Sabha Election 2009.

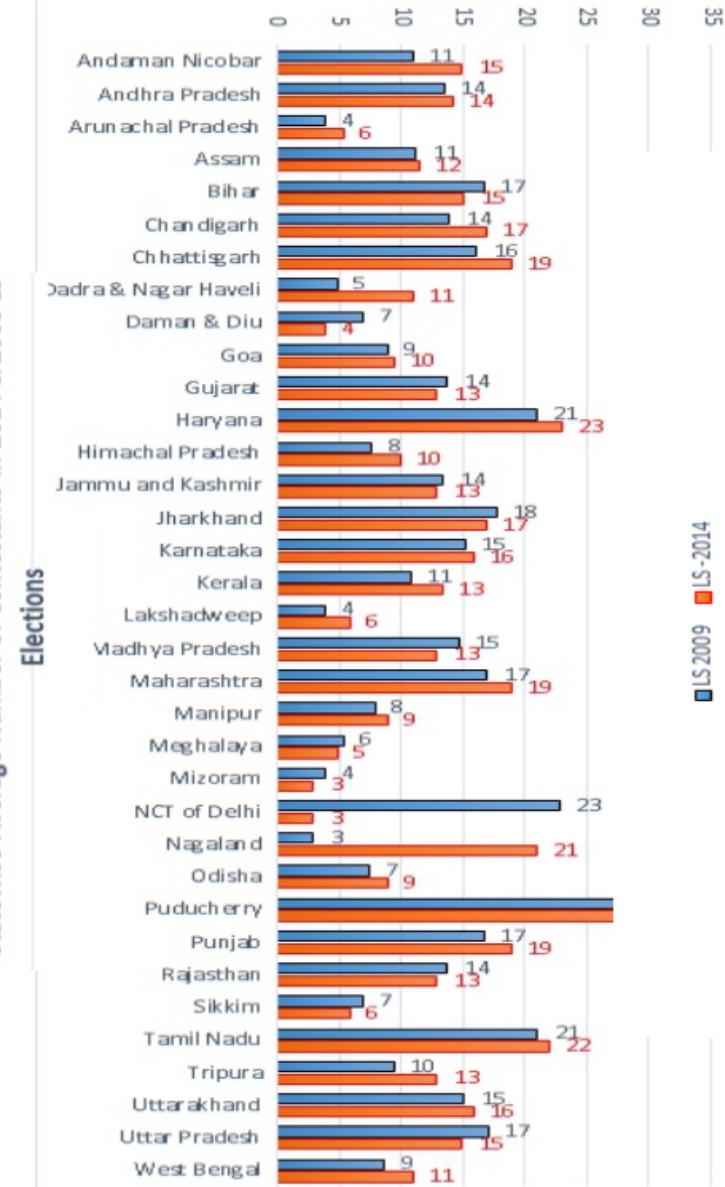
<sup>§</sup>One balloting unit of EVM can accommodate a maximum of 16 candidates (including NOTA)

## H. Graph-Constituencies with more than 16 Contestants



## I. Graph-Average Number of Contestants in 2014 & 2009 LS Elections

Statewise Average Number of Contestants in 2014 & 2009 LS Elections

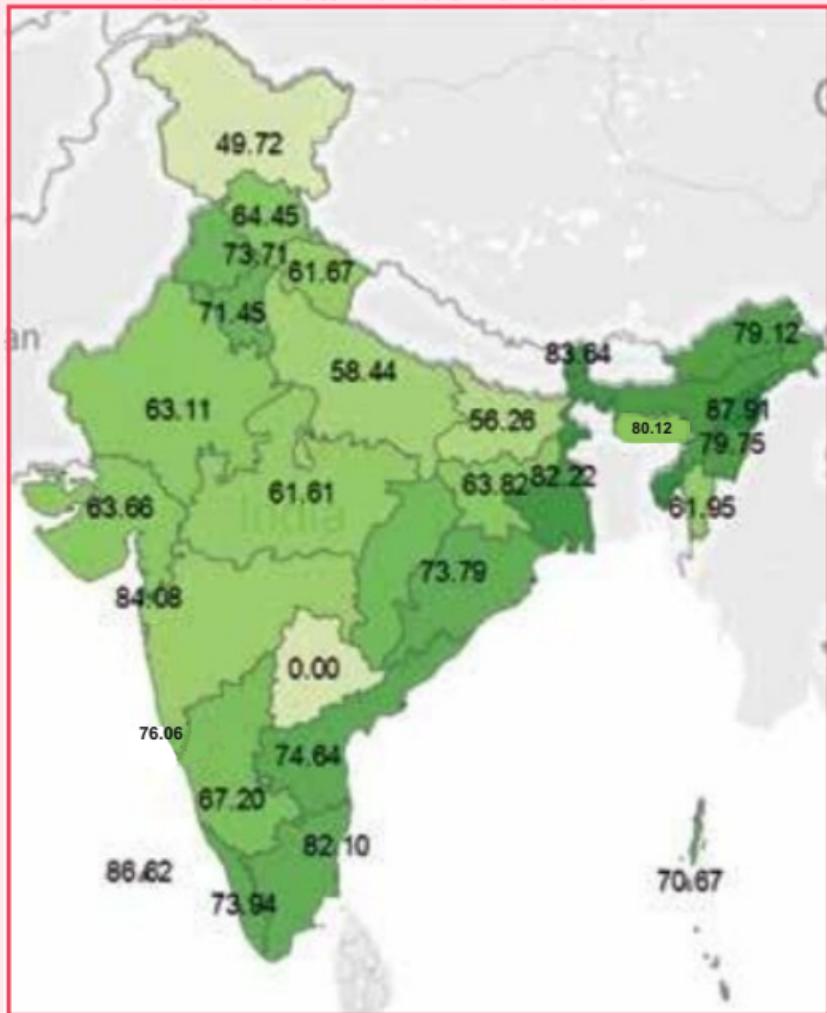


**6.6.3 State/UT wise Voter Turnout (%)–2014  
and 2009 Lok Sabha Elections**

Name of State/UT	All seats		SC seats		ST seats	
	LS 2014	LS 2009	LS 2014	LS 2009	LS 2014	LS 2009
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	70.67	64.16	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	74.64	72.63	78.66	74.18	76.19	74.11
Arunachal Pradesh	79.12	68.16	0	0	0	0
Assam	80.12	69.53	76.08	64.13	78.84	72.23
Bihar	56.26	44.46	53.69	41.14	0	0
Chandigarh (UT)	73.71	65.51	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	69.39	55.28	61.35	48.57	70.78	58.28
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (UT)	84.09	73.23	0	0	84.08	73.23
Daman & Diu (UT)	78.01	71.32	0	0	0	0
Goa	76.06	55.28	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	63.66	47.9	62.27	45.49	71.86	53.55
Haryana	71.45	67.49	74.55	71.78	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	64.45	58.41	64.08	55.72	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	49.72	39.68	0	0	70.47	0
Jharkhand	63.82	50.98	59.45	45.97	66.77	55.28
Karnataka	67.20	58.81	66.4	57.38	64.28	53.45

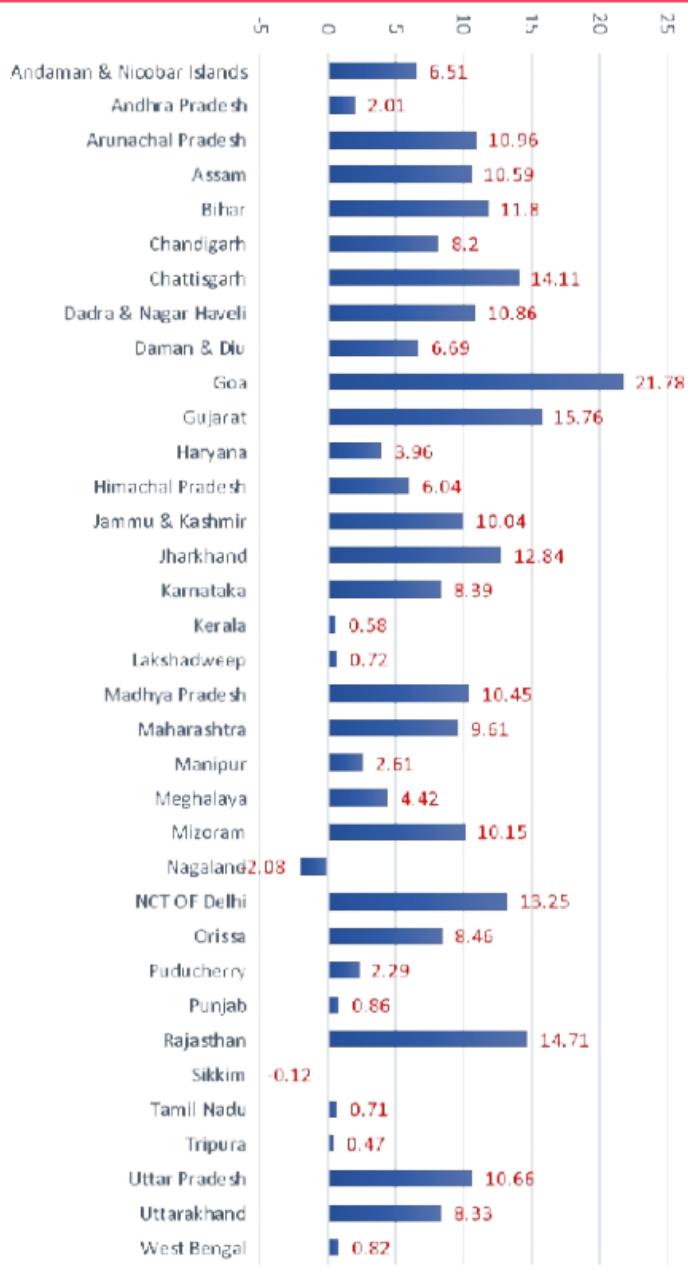
Name of State/UT	All seats		SC seats		ST seats	
	LS 2014	LS 2009	LS 2014	LS 2009	LS 2014	LS 2009
Kerala	73.94	73.36	73.65	72.76	0	0
Lakshadweep (UT)	86.62	85.9	0	0	86.62	85.9
Madhya Pradesh	61.61	51.16	58.29	48.77	64.98	53.57
Maharashtra	60.32	50.71	61.96	50.81	65.83	52.97
Manipur	79.75	77.14	0	0	84.12	83.14
Meghalaya	68.80	64.38	0	0	70.72	64.38
Mizoram	61.95	51.8	0	0	61.75	51.8
Nagaland	87.91	89.99	0	0	88.17	89.99
NCT of Delhi (UT)	65.10	51.85	61.46	47.69	0	0
Odisha	73.79	65.33	74.59	67.32	77.12	65.98
Puducherry (UT)	82.10	79.81	0	0	0	0
Punjab	70.63	69.77	69.84	68.4	0	0
Rajasthan	63.11	48.4	61.24	45.02	65.49	54.62
Sikkim	83.64	83.76	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	73.74	73.03	75.91	73.55	0	0
Tripura	84.92	84.45	0	0	83.48	83.06
Uttar Pradesh	58.44	47.78	56.54	44.64	0	0
Uttarakhand	61.67	53.34	52.36	45.47	0	0
West Bengal	82.22	81.4	84.39	84.49	84.28	76.58

**J. Map-**  
**Statewise Voter Turnout –Lok Sabha 2014**



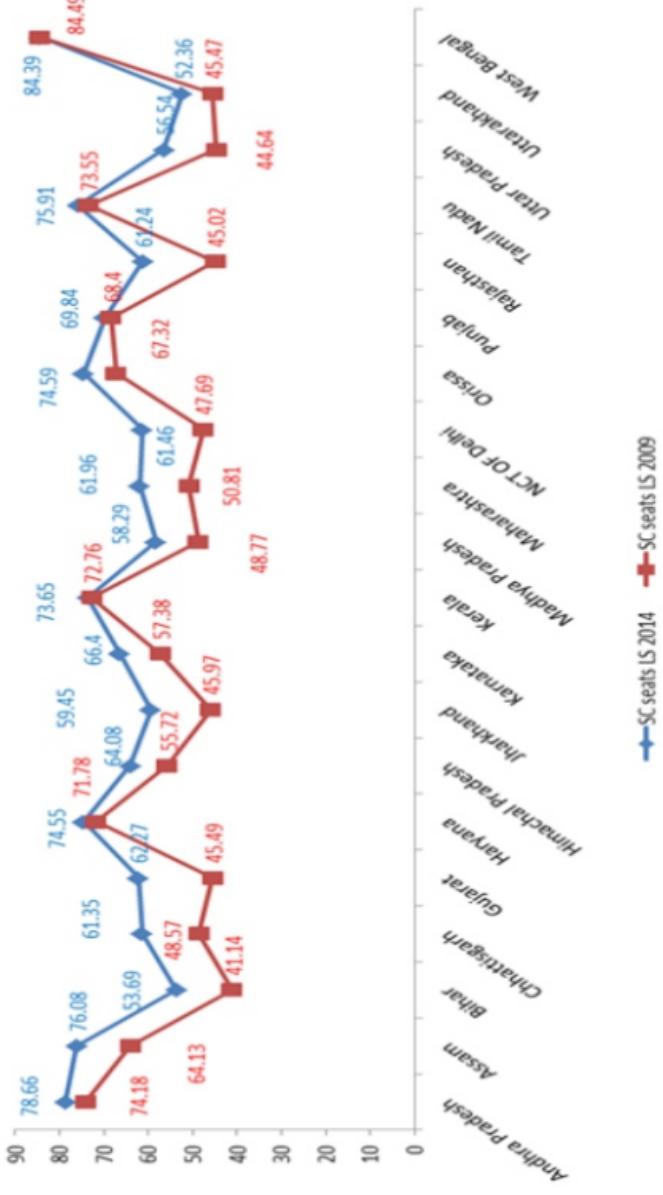
Telangana map shows 0.00% because the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014 was notified on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014. The Central Government has, in its notification SO. 655E dated 4<sup>th</sup> March 2014, specified 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2014, as the appointed day for the purposes of the Act, when the new State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh came into existence. Lok Sabha elections and State Assembly elections were held before that.

## K. Graphs - Voter turnout comparison 2014 & 2009



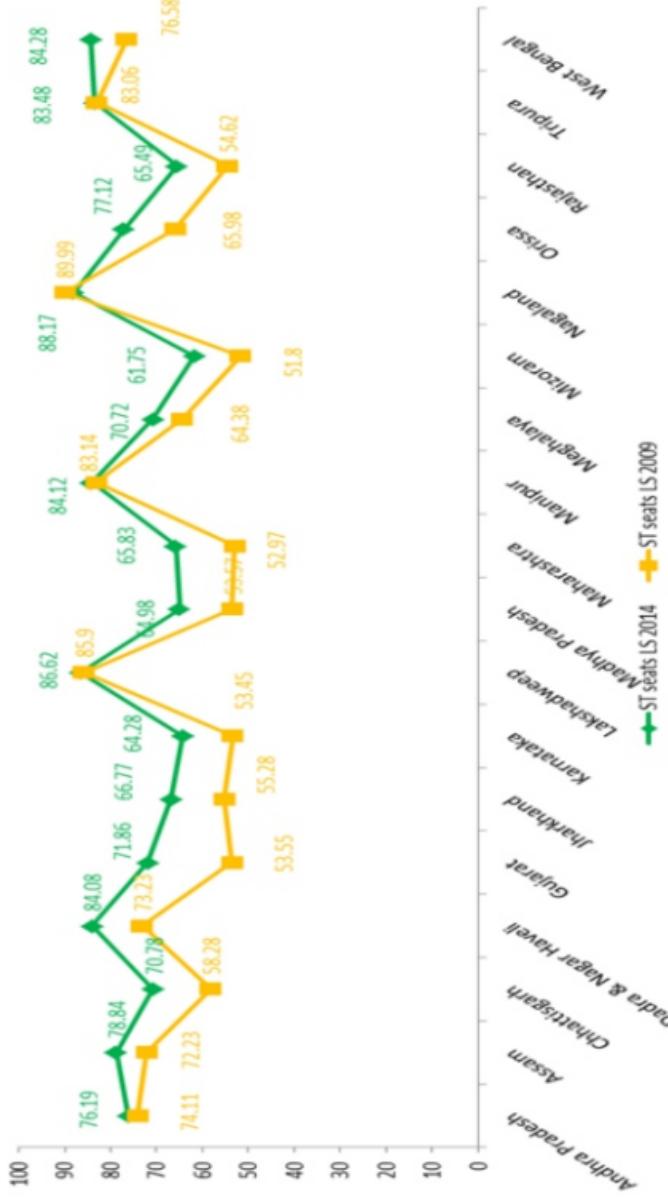
LS 2014 witnessed higher voter turnout of 66.44% in comparison with 58.19% voter turnout of LS 2009

## State Wise Voter Turnout (%) in SC Seats in Lok Sabha Elections 2014 and 2009



States with no SC seats have not been included

## State Wise Voter Turnout (%) in ST Seats in Lok Sabha Elections 2014 and 2009



States with no ST seats have not been included

#### 6.6.4 State/UT wise Seats won and Vote Share (%) Lok Sabha 2014 and 2009

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
Andhra Pradesh	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	0.83	0.91
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	3	0	8.52	3.75
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	0.39	1.58
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.33	1.27
	Indian National Congress	N	N	2	33	11.62	38.95
	Nationalist Congress Party	N	-	0	-	0.01	-
	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	S	S	11	2	14.03	6.14
	Telugu Desam	S	S	16	6	29.36	24.93
Arunachal Pradesh	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	10	1	32.95	19.13
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	1.98	3.3
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	1	0	46.62	37.17
	Indian National Congress	N	N	1	2	41.66	51.11
	Nationalist Congress Party	N	-	0	-	1.03	-
	All India Trinamool Congress	S	-	0	-	1.55	-
	People's Party of Arunachal	S	-	0	-	7.96	-

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
Assam	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	0.78	1.79
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	0.4	0.63
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	7	4	36.86	16.21
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	0.19	0.92
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.43	0.7
	Indian National Congress	N	N	3	7	29.9	34.89
	All India United Democratic Front	S	-	3	-	14.98	-
	Asom Gana Parishad	S	S	0	1	3.87	14.6
	Bodoland Peoples Front	S	-	0	-	2.21	-
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	1	1.93	8.72
Bihar	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	1	0	9.62	7.59
	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	2.17	4.42
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	22	12	29.86	13.93
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	1.17	1.4
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.3	0.51

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
Goa	Indian National Congress	N	N	2	2	8.56	10.26
	Nationalist Congress Party	N	N	1	0	1.22	1.22
	Janata Dal (United)	S	S	2	20	16.04	24.04
	Lok Jan Shakti Party	S	S	6	0	6.5	6.55
	Rashtriya Janata Dal	S	N	4	4	20.46	19.31
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	3	0	9.37	6.23
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	2	4.34	12.12
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	2	1	54.12	44.78
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	1.25	2.34
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	1	37.02	22.6
Gujarat	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	5.48	3.53
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	2.13	2.1
	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	0.96	1.62
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	26	15	60.11	46.52
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	0.05	0.09

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.11	0.19
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	11	33.45	43.38
	Nationalist Congress Party	N	N	0	0	0.95	0.3
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	2.23	3.14
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	2.14	4.77
Haryana	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	4.6	15.74
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	7	0	34.84	12.09
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	0.19	0.17
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.18	0.23
	Indian National Congress	N	N	1	9	22.99	41.77
	Haryana Janhit Congress (BL)	S	-	0	-	6.14	-
	Indian National Lok Dal	S	S	2	0	24.43	15.77
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	1	4.95	11.29
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	1.67	2.62
	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	0.75	1.59

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)
		2014	2009	2014	2009	
Jammu & Kashmir	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	4	3	53.85
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.83
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	1	41.07
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	2.58
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	0.93
	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	1.53
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	3	0	32.65
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	2	23.07
	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	S	S	0	3	11.22
Punjab	Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	S	S	0	0	1.23
	Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party	S	S	3	0	20.72
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	3.26
						4.72

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
Karnataka	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	1	6.32	6.28
	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	0.86	1.66
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	17	19	43.37	41.63
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	0.09	0.1
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.12	0.07
	Indian National Congress	N	N	9	6	41.15	37.65
	Nationalist Congress Party	N	N	0	0	0.14	0.09
	Janata Dal (Secular)	S	S	2	3	11.07	13.57
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	1.63	1.04
Kerala	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	1.57	4.12
	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	0.4	1.28
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	0	0	10.45	6.31
	Communist Party of India	N	N	1	0	7.68	7.44
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	5	4	21.84	30.48
	Indian National Congress	N	N	8	13	31.47	40.13

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
Madhya Pradesh	Indian Union Muslim League	S	-	2	-	4.59	-
	Janata Dal (Secular)	S	-	0	-	1.71	-
	Kerala Congress (M)	S	S	1	1	2.39	2.53
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	1	0	7.96	0.15
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	2	0	11.5	3.82
	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	1	3.85	5.85
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	27	16	54.76	43.45
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	0.33	0.38
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.06	0.03
	Indian National Congress	N	N	2	12	35.35	40.14
Maharashtra	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	3.78	2.15
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	1.88	4.91
	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	2.63	4.83
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	23	9	27.56	18.17
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	0.12	0.11

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
Maharashtra	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.38	0.53
	Indian National Congress	N	N	2	17	18.29	19.61
	Nationalist Congress Party	N	N	4	8	16.12	19.28
	Maharashtra Navnirman Sena	S	-	0	-	1.47	-
	Shivsena	S	S	18	11	20.82	17
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	1	2	9.36	12.39
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	1	3.27	8.06
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	0	0	11.98	9.49
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	14.05	14.93
	Indian National Congress	N	N	2	2	41.91	42.96
Manipur	Nationalist Congress Party	N	N	0	0	4.39	5.96
	All India Trinamool Congress	S	-	0	-	3.75	-
	Naga Peoples Front	S	-	0	-	20.01	-
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	0.86	16.97
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	3.06	1.73

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
<b>Meghalaya</b>	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	-	0	-	9.16	-
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	0.71	0.83
	Indian National Congress	N	N	1	1	39.02	44.84
	National Peoples Party	S	-	1	-	22.84	-
	United Democratic Party	S	S	0	0	10.19	15.12
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	0.84	17.84
<b>Mizoram</b>	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	17.24	2.59
	Indian National Congress	N	N	1	1	49.33	65.58
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	-	0	-	2.79	-
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	47.89	33.41
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	0	30.22	29.35
	Naga Peoples Front	S	S	1	1	68.84	69.96
<b>Odisha</b>	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	0.94	0.69
	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	1.03	1.9
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	1	0	10.94	16.89

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	1	0.31	1.29
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.17	0.4
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	6	26.38	16.37
	Biju Janata Dal	S	S	20	14	22.39	18.61
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	3.88	2.63
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	1.57	2.33
Punjab	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	1.91	5.75
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	2	1	8.77	10.06
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	0.4	0.33
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.13	0.14
	Indian National Congress	N	N	3	8	33.19	45.23
	Nationalist Congress Party	N	-	0	-	0.02	-
	Shiromani Akali Dal	S	S	4	4	26.37	33.85
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	4	0	25.6	2.31
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	3.61	2.32

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
Rajasthan	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	2.37	3.37
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	25	4	55.61	36.57
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	0.26	0.26
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.29	1.26
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	20	30.73	47.19
	Nationalist Congress Party	N	-	0	-	0.05	-
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	3.94	2.04
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	1	6.75	9.31
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	0	0	2.39	1.77
Sikkim	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	0	2.36	29.59
	Sikkim Democratic Front	S	S	1	1	53.74	63.3
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	41.51	3.88
	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	0.39	0.77
Tamil Nadu	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	1	0	5.56	2.34
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	1	0.55	2.85

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	1	0.55	2.2
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	8	4.37	15.03
	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	S	S	37	9	44.92	22.88
	Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam	S	-	0	-	5.19	-
	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	S	S	0	18	23.91	25.09
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	1	1	12.39	15.68
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	2.16	3.79
Tripura	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	0	0	5.77	3.38
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	2	2	64.77	61.69
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	0	15.38	30.75
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	13.2	1.97
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	0.89	2.03
Uttar Pradesh	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	20	19.77	27.42
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	71	10	42.63	17.5

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	0.16	0.16
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.01	0.02
	Indian National Congress	N	N	2	21	7.53	18.25
	Nationalist Congress Party	N	N	0	0	0.03	0.25
	Rashtriya Lok Dal	S	-	0	-	0.86	-
	Samajwadi Party	S	S	5	23	22.35	23.26
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	2	5	4.91	8.63
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	1	1.76	4.52
West Bengal	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	0.49	1.02
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	2	1	17.02	6.14
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	2	2.36	3.6
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	2	9	22.96	33.1
	Indian National Congress	N	N	4	6	9.69	13.45
	All India Forward Bloc	S	S	0	2	2.17	3.04
	All India Trinamool Congress	S	S	34	19	39.79	31.18

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
	<b>Revolutionary Socialist Party</b>	S	S	0	2	2.46	3.56
	<b>Registered Unrecognized Parties</b>	U	U	0	0	2.14	1.74
	<b>Independent Candidates</b>	Z	Z	0	1	0.93	3.08
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<b>Bahujan Samaj Party</b>	N	N	0	0	2.44	4.52
	<b>Bharatiya Janata Party</b>	N	N	10	10	49.66	22.51
	<b>Communist Party of India</b>	N	N	0	0	0.48	0.92
	<b>Communist Party of India (Marxist)</b>	N	N	0	0	0.12	0.14
	<b>Indian National Congress</b>	N	N	1	1	39.09	18.66
	<b>Registered Unrecognized Parties</b>	U	U	0	0	3.92	2.23
	<b>Independent Candidates</b>	Z	Z	0	0	4.29	9.85
	<b>Bahujan Samaj Party</b>	N	N	0	0	1.1	3.52
	<b>Bharatiya Janata Party</b>	N	N	12	8	40.71	27.53
	<b>Communist Party of India</b>	N	N	0	0	0.61	1.16
<b>Jharkhand</b>	<b>Communist Party of India (Marxist)</b>	N	N	0	0	0.53	0.54
	<b>Indian National Congress</b>	N	N	0	1	13.48	15.02

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)
		2014	2009	2014	2009	
	AJSU Party	S	-	0	-	3.77
	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	S	S	2	2	9.42
	Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik)	S	-	0	-	12.25
	Rashtriya Janata Dal	S	N	0	0	1.66
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	1	13.14
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	2	3.33
Uttarakhand	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	4.78
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	5	0	55.93
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	0.15
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.23
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	5	34.4
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	2.82
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	1.75
A & N Islands	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	0.46

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)
		2014	2009	2014	2009	
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	1	1	48.19 44.21
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	0.94 4.23
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	0	44.05 42.46
	Nationalist Congress Party	N	N	0	0	0.61 2.76
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	3.74 1.48
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	1.86 1.51
Chandigarh	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	3.54 17.88
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	1	0	42.49 29.71
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	1	27.03 46.87
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	25.06 0.3
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	1.89 1.87
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	0.6 1.25
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	1	1	49.77 46.43
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	0	45.94 45.87
	Nationalist Congress Party	N	-	0	-	0.99 -

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)	
		2014	2009	2014	2009	2014	2009
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	-	0	-	0.97	-
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	1.72	6.44
Daman & Diu	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	-	0	-	0.57	-
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	1	1	54.66	65.49
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	0	43.92	28.97
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	0.85	0.56
NCT of Delhi	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	1.23	5.34
	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	7	0	46.63	35.23
	Communist Party of India	N	N	0	0	0.05	0.09
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	7	15.22	57.11
	Aam Aadmi Party	S	-	0	-	33.08	-
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	0.6	1.12
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	3.18	1.11
Lakshadweep	Bharatiya Janata Party	N	N	0	0	0.43	0.62
	Communist Party of India	N	-	0	-	0.42	-

Name of State/UT	Name of Political Party	Party Type		Seats Won		Vote Share(%)
		2014	2009	2014	2009	
	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	N	N	0	0	1.08
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	1	46.69
	Nationalist Congress Party	N	N	1	0	50.25
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	-	0	-	46.32
Puducherry	Bahujan Samaj Party	N	N	0	0	0.29
	Communist Party of India	N	-	0	-	0.61
	Indian National Congress	N	N	0	1	27.16
	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	S	-	0	-	1.77
	All India N.R. Congress	S	-	1	-	49.41
	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	S	-	0	-	18.48
	Pattali Makkal Katchi	S	S	0	0	3.17
	Registered Unrecognized Parties	U	U	0	0	34.32
	Independent Candidates	Z	Z	0	0	1.31
						9.18
						3.73
						4.28

N=National Party, S= State Party, U=Registered(Unrecognised) Party, Z=Independent

## 6.6.5 Deployment of Resources & Preventive Actions 2014 Elections

LS 2014		LS 2009	
Deployment	Number	Deployment	Number
Observers*	1607	Observers*	2046
Micro Observers Deployed	151417	Micro Observers Deployed	1,39,284
Polling Staff (including drivers)	66,96,084	Polling Staff (including drivers)	46,90,575
Video cameras (including webcasting)	1,55,020	Videographers	74,729
Digital Cameras	64,725	Digital Cameras	40,599

\*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 act as eyes and ears of the Election Commission in the field during elections.

Preventive actions to counter electoral malpractices	LS 2014	LS 2009
Vulnerable Hamlets identified	75,237	86,782
Persons booked under preventive sections	2,18,227	3,73,861
Polling stations with higher deployment of forces	61,908	1,81,604

Vulnerability mapping is done to prevent voters from being unduly influenced and to ensure level playing field for all stakeholders in elections

(1) : Data available from the Poll Day report provided by the States and UTs during Lok Sabha elections 2014

(2) : Data provided by States and UTs as a part of working group reports for CEO seminar in July, 2014

(3) : Statistical Report on G.E.2009 to Fifteenth Lok Sabha

### **6.6.6 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 any 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 October–December 2013 and continued in the General Election to State Legislative Assemblies of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim in April–May 2014 along with the General Elections to Lok Sabha 2014.

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.

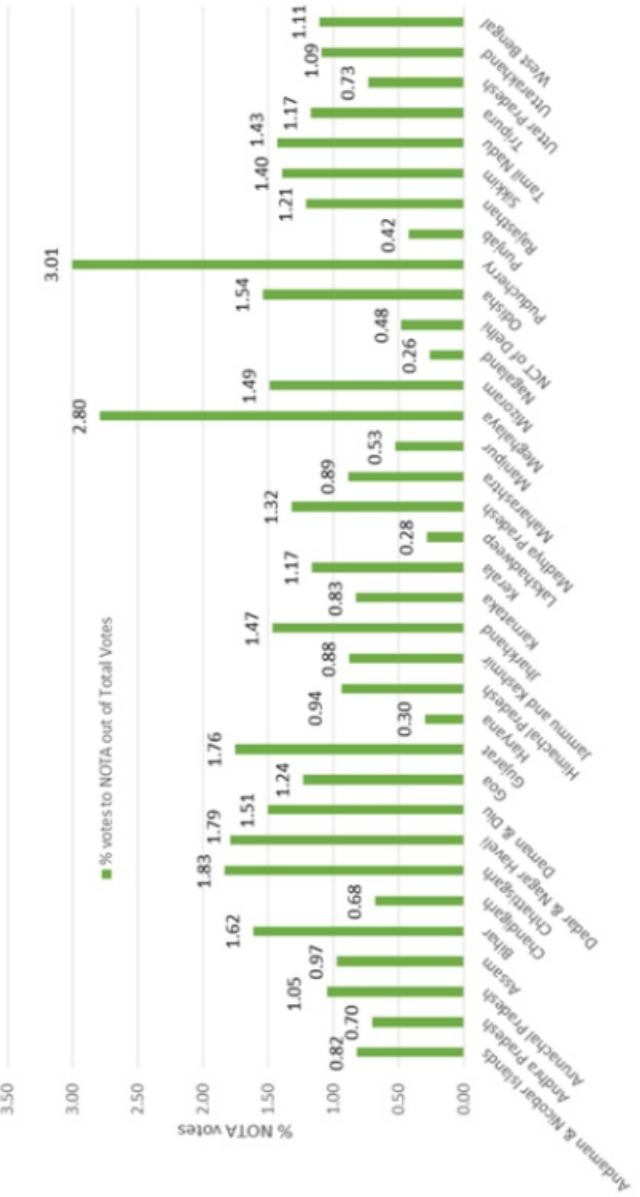
Symbol for NOTA has been introduced in 2015



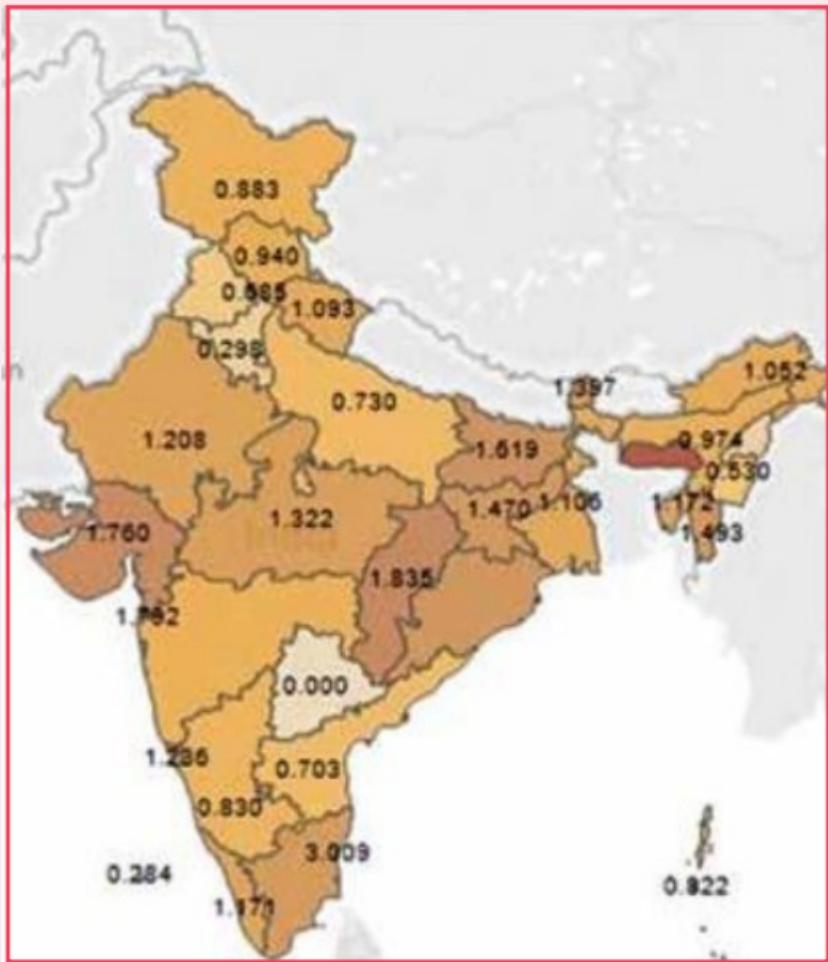
Symbol for NOTA

## L. Graph - NOTA Votes Lok Sabha Elections 2014

Percentage of NOTA Votes out of Total Votes for Lok Sabha Elections 2014  
(State wise)



## M. Map - NOTA votes polled(%) - Lok Sabha 2014



The Telangana map shows 0.00% because the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014 was notified on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014. The Central Government has, in its notification SO. 655E dated 4<sup>th</sup> March 2014, specified 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2014, as the appointed day for the purposes of the Act, when the new State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh came into existence. Lok Sabha elections and State Assembly elections were held before that.

## 7. Prime Minister of India



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 every Elections

Election year	National Parties	Prime Minister
1951*	BJS,BPI,CPB,FBBL(MG),FBBL(RG),HMS, INC,KLP,KMPP,RCPI,RRP,RSP,SCF,SP	Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru,(15 <sup>th</sup> August,1947 to 27 <sup>th</sup> May, 1964)
1957	BJS, CPI,INC, PSP CPI,INC,BJS,PSP,SSP,SWA	-do-
1962		-do-
1967	BJS,CPI,CPM,INC,PSP,SSP,SWA	Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda (27 <sup>th</sup> May, 1964 to 9 <sup>th</sup> June, 1964)
1971	BJS,CPI,CPM,INC,NCO,PSP,SSP,SWA	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri (9 <sup>th</sup> June, 1964 to 11 <sup>th</sup> January,1966)
1977	BLD,CPI,CPM,INC,NCO	Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda (11 <sup>th</sup> January, to 24 <sup>th</sup> January,1966)
1980	CPI,CPM,INC(I),INC(U),JNP,JNP(S)	Mrs. Indira Gandhi (24 <sup>th</sup> January, 1966 to 24 <sup>th</sup> March,1977) -do-
1984	BJP,CPI,CPM,ICS,INC,JNP,LKD	Shri Morarji Desai (24 <sup>th</sup> March,1977 to 28 <sup>th</sup> July,1979)
1989	BJP,CPI,CPM,ICS(SCS),INC,JD,JNP (JP),LKD(B)	Shri Charan Singh,(28 <sup>th</sup> July,1979 to 14 <sup>th</sup> January,1980) Mrs. Indira Gandhi(14 <sup>th</sup> January,1980 to 31 <sup>st</sup> October, 1984)
		Shri Rajiv Gandhi(31 <sup>st</sup> October,1984 to 2 <sup>nd</sup> December, 1989)
		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)

Election year	National Parties	Prime Minister
1991	BJP,CPI,CPM,ICS(SCS),INC,JD,JD(S), JPLKD	Shri P.V.Narasimha Rao(21 <sup>st</sup> June,1991 to 16 <sup>th</sup> May, 1996)
1996	AllCT) 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. Manmohan Singh(22 <sup>nd</sup> May,2004 to 21 <sup>st</sup> May, 2009)
2009	BJP,BSP,CPI,CPM,INC, NCP,RJD	Dr. Manmohan Singh(22 <sup>nd</sup> May, 2009 to 25 <sup>th</sup> May, 2014)
2014	BJP,BSP,CPI,CPM,INC, NCP	Shri Narendra Modi (26 <sup>th</sup> May, 2014 till date)

\*There were 14 Recognised parties on all-India basis during 1951 elections. After the first general election, 4 parties were recognized 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] in1953.

## Party abbreviations used in table 7.1

AICC(T): All India Indira Congress (Tiwari)	JNP(JP): Janata Party (JP)
BJP: Bharatiya Janta Party	JNP: Janata Party
BJS: All India Bhartiya Jan Sangh	JNP(S):Janta Party (Secular)
BLD: Bharatiya Lok Dal	JP: Janata Party
BPI: Bolshevik Party of India	KLP: Krishikar Lok Party
BSP: Bahujan Samaj Party	KMPP: Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party
CPI: Communist Party of India	LKD(B): Lok Dal (Bahuguna)
CPM: Communist Party of India(Marxist)	LKD: Lok Dal
FBL(MG):Forward Bloc(Marxist Group)	NCO: Indian National Congress (Org)
FBL(RG): Forward Bloc(Rukkar Group)	NCP: Nationalist Congress Party
HMS: Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha	PSP: Praja Socialist Party
ICS: Indian Congress(Socialist)	RCP: Revolutionary Communist Party of India
ICSSCS: Indian Congress (Socialist-Sarat Chandra Sinha)	RJD: Rashtriya Janata Dal
INC: Indian National Congress	RRP: Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad
INC(I): Indian Natioanl Congress(I)	RSP: Revolutionary Socialist Party
INC(U):Indian National Congress(U)	SAP: Samata Party
JD: Janata Dal	SCF: All India Scheduled Caste Federation
JD(S): Janata Dal (Samajiwadi) in1991	SP: Socialist Party
JD(S):Janata Dal (Secular) in1999	SSP: Samyukta Socialist Party
	SWA: Swatantra Party

## 8. Election Expenditure

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 borne 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 (Provisional) (in Rs.)	Year of Election	Expenditure incurred (Provisional) (in Rs.)
1952	10,45,00,000	1967	10,79,69,000
1957	5,90,00,000	1971	11,60,87,450
1962	7,32,00,000	1977	23,03,68,000

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

Year of Election	Expenditure incurred (Provisional) (in Rs.)	Year of Election	Expenditure incurred (Provisional) (in Rs.)
1980	54,77,39,000	1998	666,22,16,000
1984-85	81,51,34,000	1999	947,68,31,000
1989	154,22,00,000	2004*	1,016,08,69,000
1991-92	359,10,24,679	2009 <sup>#</sup>	1,114,38,45,000
1996	597,34,41,000	2014	3,87,034,56,024

\*The expenditure also includes the Govt. of India's share paid to the respective State Govt. by Govt. of India in connection with the election to the 14th Lok Sabha. The figures of '2004' also includes expenditure incurred on State/UT Legislative Assemblies elections which were held with '2004' Lok Sabha elections

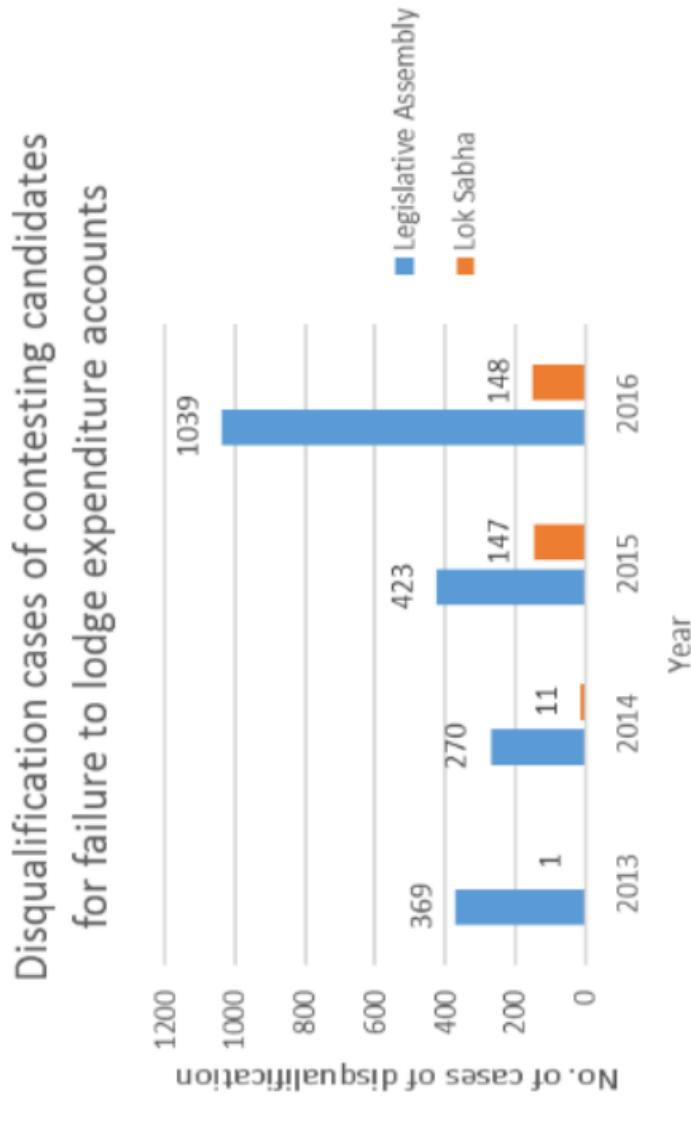
#Figures relates to demand received from State/UTs for conducting of general election 2009 of Lok Sabha.

## 8.2 Expenditure Monitoring

Expenditure ceiling has been specified for contesting candidates. Preventive action is undertaken to curb the illegal expenditure. Components of legal expenditure are regulated under section 10A, section 77 and section 78 of the Representation of People Act, 1951.

The Commission has disqualified several contesting candidates for failure to lodge expenditure for a period of 3 years under section 10A.

### N. Graph- Disqualification of contesting candidates for failure to lodge expenditure accounts



## 9. Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishads)



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 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 seven 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 Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014	<p>1. Constitution on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1958 and abolition on 31<sup>st</sup> May 1985. Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council was reconstituted in 2007.</p> <p>2. New Legislative Council of Andhra Pradesh</p>
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 Councils 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

Sl. No.	Name of State	Acts of Parliament related to Legislative Council	The Act provided for:
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
11	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014	Constitution of Telangana 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				
Andhra Pradesh	13	20	5	5	5	5	20		8	58
Telangana	10	14	3	3	3	3	14		6	40
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: The 3<sup>rd</sup> schedule to R.P.Act, 1950 and <http://jklegislativecouncil.nic.in> for Jammu & Kashmir

## 10.State Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabhas) //



The Vidhan Sabha or the 'Legislative Assembly' is the lower house (in bicameral States) 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, s/he should be a citizen of India and not less than 25 years of age and should be registered in the electoral roll of any constituency in the state.

## 10.1 Number of Elections Held

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Year of first general election to Legislative Assembly(LA)	Number of general election to LA till November 2016	Due Date for completion of present term of LA
1	Andhra Pradesh <sup>1</sup>	1955	14	18.06.2019
2	Arunachal Pradesh <sup>2</sup>	1978	9(6 LA Elections)	01.06.2019
3	Assam	1951	14	31.05.2021
4	Bihar	1951	16	29.11.2020
5	Chhattisgarh	2003	3	05.01.2019
6	Goa <sup>3</sup>	1967	11(6 LA Elections)	18.03.2017
7	Gujarat	1962	12	22.01.2018

<sup>1</sup>The Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014 was notified on the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014. The Central Government has, in its notification SO.655E dated 4<sup>th</sup> March 2014, specified 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2014, as the appointed day for the purposes of the Act, when the new State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh came into existence. Lok Sabha elections and State Assembly elections were held simultaneously in April-May 2014 and results were declared on 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2014. The States were divided after that, hence combined data are provided here.

<sup>2</sup>Arunachal Pradesh was a Union Territory since 1971 and continued to be so till 1986. First Election held based on Delimitation Order, 1976. It became a State on 20.02.1987.

<sup>3</sup>Goa became a State on 30.05.1987.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Year of first general election to Legislative Assembly(LA)	Number of general election to LA till November,2016	Due Date for completion of present term of LA
8	Haryana	1967	12	02.11.2019
9	Himachal Pradesh	1951	12	07.01.2018
10	Jammu & Kashmir <sup>4</sup>	1962	10	16.03.2021
11	Jharkhand	2005	3	05.01.2020
12	Karnataka	1957	13	28.05.2018
13	Kerala	1957	15	01.06.2021
14	Madhya Pradesh	1951	14	07.01.2019
15	Maharashtra	1962	12	09.11.2019
16	Manipur	1967	11	18.03.2017
17	Meghalaya	1972	9	06.03.2018
18	Mizoram <sup>5</sup>	1972	11	15.12.2018
19	Nagaland	1964	12	13.03.2018
20	Odisha	1951	15	11.06.2019
21	Punjab	1951	14	18.03.2017

<sup>4</sup>New Constitution for Jammu and Kashmir since January 26, 1957

<sup>5</sup> Mizoram became a State on 20.02.1987.

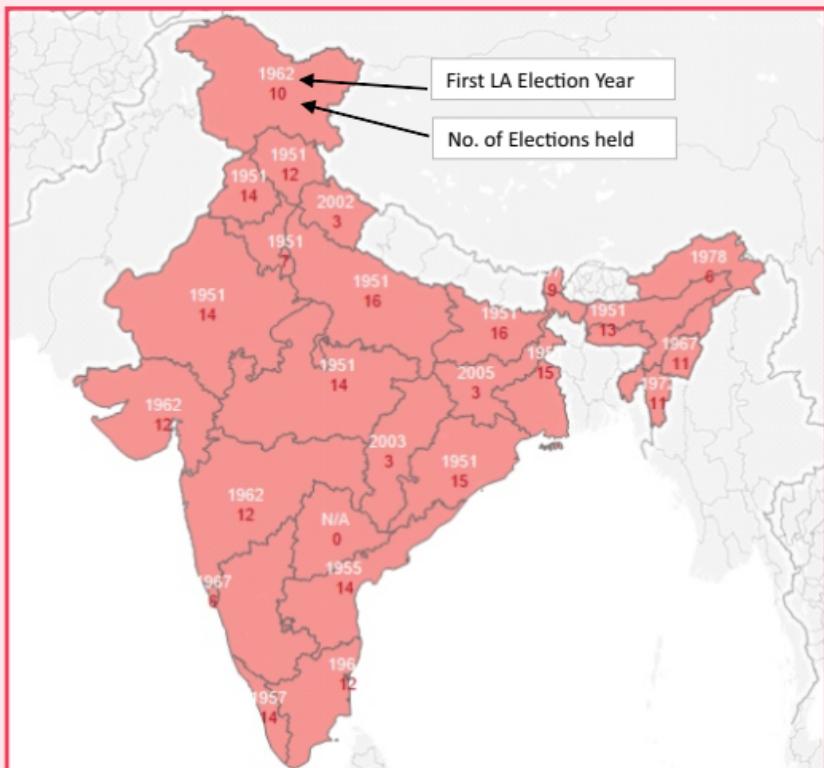
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Year of first general election to Legislative Assembly(LA)	Number of general election to LA till November 2016	Due Date for completion of present term of LA
22	Rajasthan	1951	14	20.01.2019
23	Sikkim	1979	8	27.05.2019
24	Tamil Nadu	1967	12	24.05.2021
25	Telangana	2014	1	08.06.2019
25	Tripura	1967	10	14.03.2018
26	Uttarakhand	2002	3	26.03.2017
27	Uttar Pradesh	1951	16	27.05.2017
28	West Bengal	1951	16	30.05.2021
29	NCT of Delhi <sup>6</sup> (UT)	1951	10(6 LA Elections)	22.02.2020
30	Puducherry(UT)	1964	13	08.06.2021
	Total		345	

**First schedule to Constitution of India provides list of States and the Acts constituting them.**

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<sup>6</sup>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.

## 0. MAP-LA elections over years



LA Elections and number of elections held in each state or UT. Telangana map shows 0.00% because the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014 was notified on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014. The Central Government has, in its notification SO. 655E dated 4<sup>th</sup> March 2014, specified 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2014, as the appointed day for the purposes of the Act, when the new State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh came into existence. Lok Sabha elections and State Assembly elections were held before that.

## 10.2 Number of Constituencies & Polling Stations

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of last Election to LA	Number of Constituencies	Number of Polling Stations
1	Andhra Pradesh	2014	294	71223
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2014	60	2158
3	Assam	2016	126	24890
4	Bihar	2015	243	62779
5	Chhattisgarh	2013	90	21802
6	Goa	2012	40	1612
7	Gujarat	2012	182	44579
8	Haryana	2014	90	16244
9	Himachal Pradesh	2012	68	7253
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2014	87	10035
11	Jharkhand	2014	81	24803
12	Karnataka	2013	224	52034
13	Kerala	2016	140	21645
14	Madhya Pradesh	2013	230	53942
15	Maharashtra	2014	288	90403

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of last General Election to LA	Number of Constituencies	Number of Polling Stations
16	Manipur	2012	60	2365
17	Meghalaya	2013	60	2485
18	Mizoram	2013	40	1126
19	Nagaland	2013	60	2024
20	Odisha	2014	147	35929
21	Punjab	2012	117	19841
22	Rajasthan	2013	200	47223
23	Sikkim	2014	32	589
24	Tamil Nadu	2016	234	65484
25	Tripura	2013	60	3041
26	Uttarakhand	2012	70	9789
27	Uttar Pradesh	2012	403	133879
28	West Bengal	2016	294	77411
29	NCT of Delhi	2015	70	12177
30	Puducherry	2016	30	930
	Total		4120	919775

### 10.3 Electoral Participation

#### 10.3.1 Voter Turnout

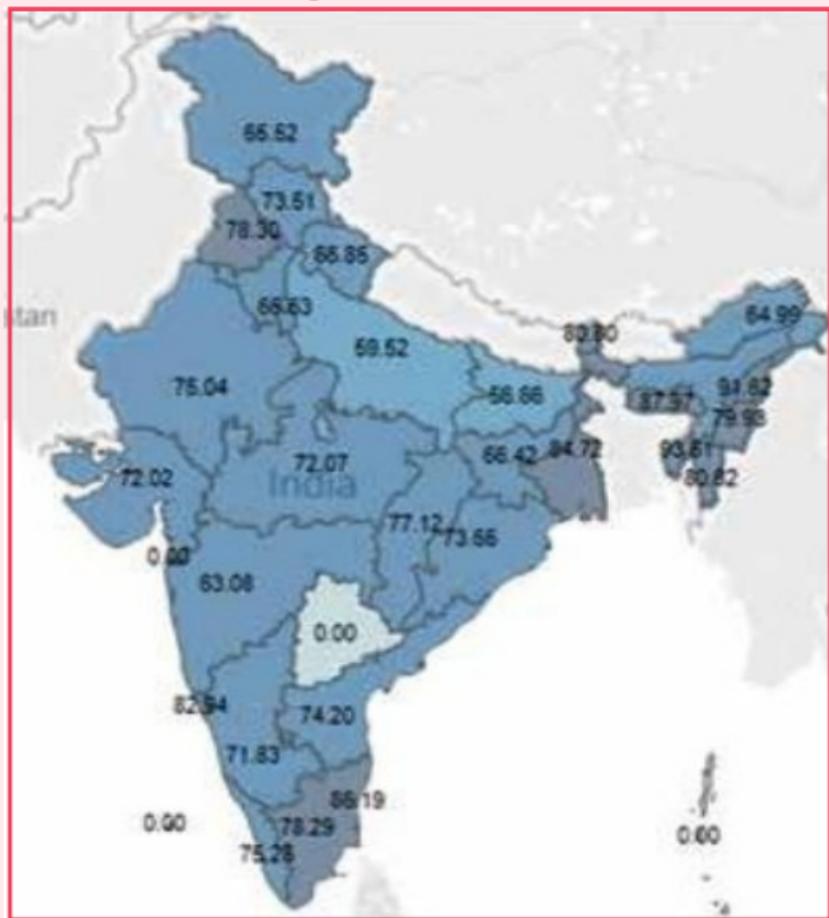
Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of last General Election to Legislative Assembly	Registered Electors (million)	Voter Turnout (%)	Postal Votes(%)
1	Andhra Pradesh	2014	64.9	74.68	0.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2014	0.75	67.36	3.5
3	Assam	2016	19.99	84.49	0.2
4	Bihar	2015	67.0	56.91	0.4
5	Chhattisgarh	2013	16.9	77.45	0.4
6	Goa	2012	1.0	82.94	1.5
7	Gujarat	2012	38.1	72.02	1.0
8	Haryana	2014	16.3	76.27	0.2
9	Himachal Pradesh	2012	4.6	73.51	1.1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2014	7.31	65.91	0.6
11	Jharkhand	2014	20.8	66.53	0.2
12	Karnataka	2013	43.7	71.83	0.5

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of last General Election to Legislative Assembly	Registered Electors (million)	Voter Turnout(%)	Postal Votes(%)
13	Kerala	2016	26.1	77.10	0.6
14	Madhya Pradesh	2013	46.6	72.69	0.8
15	Maharashtra	2014	83.5	63.38	0.5
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	2014	29.1	73.80	0.2
21	Punjab	2012	17.8	78.30	0.1
22	Rajasthan	2013	40.8	75.67	0.8
23	Sikkim	2014	0.37	83.65	3.4
24	Tamil Nadu	2016	57.7	74.24	0.8
25	Tripura	2013	2.4	93.61	1.9
26	Uttarakhand	2012	6.4	66.85	1.0

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of last General Election to Legislative Assembly	Registered Electors (million)	Voter Turnout(%)	Postal Votes(%)
27	Uttar Pradesh	2012	127.5	59.52	0.2
28	West Bengal	2016	65.9	82.66	0.4
29	NCT of Delhi	2015	13.31	67.12	0.5
30	Puducherry	2016	0.9	84.03	1.2

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.

## P. Map- State wise voter turnout of General Elections to Legislative Assemblies



State wise Voter Turnout of latest General Election to Legislative Assembly. Telangana map shows 0.00% because the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act 2014 was notified on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014. The Central Government has, in its notification SO. 655E dated 4<sup>th</sup> March 2014, specified 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2014, as the appointed day for the purposes of the Act, when the new State of Telangana and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh came into existence. Lok Sabha elections and State Assembly elections were held before that.

### 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 State-S-State Parties	Registered Unrecognised Parties	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	2014	6	2	11	70	89
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2014	3	1	2	0	6
3	Assam	2016	5	3	8	20	36
4	Bihar	2015	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	2014	5	2	4	32	43
9	Himachal Pradesh	2012	6	0	4	5	15
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2014	6	3	5	19	33

Sl. No	Name of State	Year of last General Election to Legislative Assembly	Number of parties participated				Total
			National Parties	State Parties	Other State-State Parties	Registered Unrecognised Parties	
11	Jharkhand	2014	6	4	8	47	65
12	Karnataka	2013	6	1	6	46	59
13	Kerala	2016	6	4	4	23	37
14	Madhya Pradesh	2013	6	0	9	19	34
15	Maharashtra	2014	6	2	7	75	90
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	2014	6	1	7	28	42
21	Punjab	2012	6	1	3	27	37

Sl. No	Name of State	Year of last General Election to Legislative Assembly	Number of parties participated				
			National Parties	State Parties	Other State-Sate Parties	Registered Unrecognised Parties	Total
22	Rajasthan	2013	6	0	10	18	34
23	Sikkim	2014	2	1	1	1	5
24	Tamil Nadu	2016	6	3	11	68	88
25	Tipura	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	2016	6	3	11	34	54
29	NCT of Delhi	2015	6	1	9	55	71
30	Puducherry	2016	5	4	3	8	20

### 10.3.3 Vote Share of Winner & Runner Up Political Parties

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	2014	TDP	YRSCP	116(32.53%)	70(27.88%)	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2014	INC	BJP	42(49.50%)	11(30.97%)	
3	Assam	2016	BJP	INC	60(42.12%)	26(32.06%)	
4	Bihar	2015	RJD	JD(U)	80(18.49%)	71(16.80%)	
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	2014	BJP	INLD	47(33.20%)	19(24.10%)	
9	Himachal Pradesh	2012	INC	BJP	36(42.81%)	26(38.47%)	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2014	JKPDP	BJP	28(22.67%)	25(22.98%)	
11	Jharkhand	2014	BJP	JMM	37(31.26%)	19(24.10%)	

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
12	Karnataka	2013	INC	BJP,JD(S)	122(36.59%)	40(19.89%), 40(20.19%)
13	Kerala	2016	CPM	INC	58(44.37%)	22(38.07%)
14	Madhya Pradesh	2013	BJP	INC	165(44.88%)	58(36.38%)
15	Maharashtra	2014	BJP	SHS	122(27.80%)	63(19.30%)
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	2014	BJD	INC	117(43.35%)	16(25.71%)
21	Punjab	2012	SAD	INC	56(34.73%)	46(40.09%)
22	Rajasthan	2013	BJP	INC	163(45.17%)	21(33.07%)
23	Sikkim	2014	SDF	SKM	22(55.03%)	10(40.80%)

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
24	Tamil Nadu	2016	AIADMK	DMK	135(41.06%)	88(41.35%)
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	2016	AITC	INC	211(45.18%)	44(40.37%)
29	NCT of Delhi	2015	AAP	BJP	67(54.34%)	3(32.19%)
30	Puducherry	2016	INC	AINRC	15(43.24%)	8(28.44%)

### 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†
1	Andhra Pradesh	2014	294	20	3910	3259
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2014	60	3	155	39
3	Assam	2016	126	8	1064	772
4	Bihar	2015	243	15	3450	2935
5	Chhattisgarh	2013	90	15	986	796
6	Goa	2012	40	8	215	127
7	Gujarat	2012	182	16	1666	1288
8	Haryana	2014	90	21	1351	1122
9	Himachal Pradesh	2012	68	9	459	304
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2014	87	11	831	627

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†
11	Jharkhand	2014	81	16	1136	947
12	Karnataka	2013	224	18	2948	2419
13	Kerala	2016	140	8	1203	871
14	Madhya Pradesh	2013	230	16	2583	2080
15	Maharashtra	2014	288	27	4119	3422
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	2014	147	11	1420	1076
21	Punjab	2012	117	15	1078	817
22	Rajasthan	2013	200	15	2096	1641
23	Sikkim	2014	32	4	121	57

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>
24	Tamil Nadu	2016	234	16	3728	3232
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	2016	294	6	1961	1333
29	NCT of Delhi	2015	70	13	673	525
30	Puducherry	2016	30	11	344	275

\*Contesting Candidates = validly nominated candidates – nominations withdrawn

<sup>1</sup>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

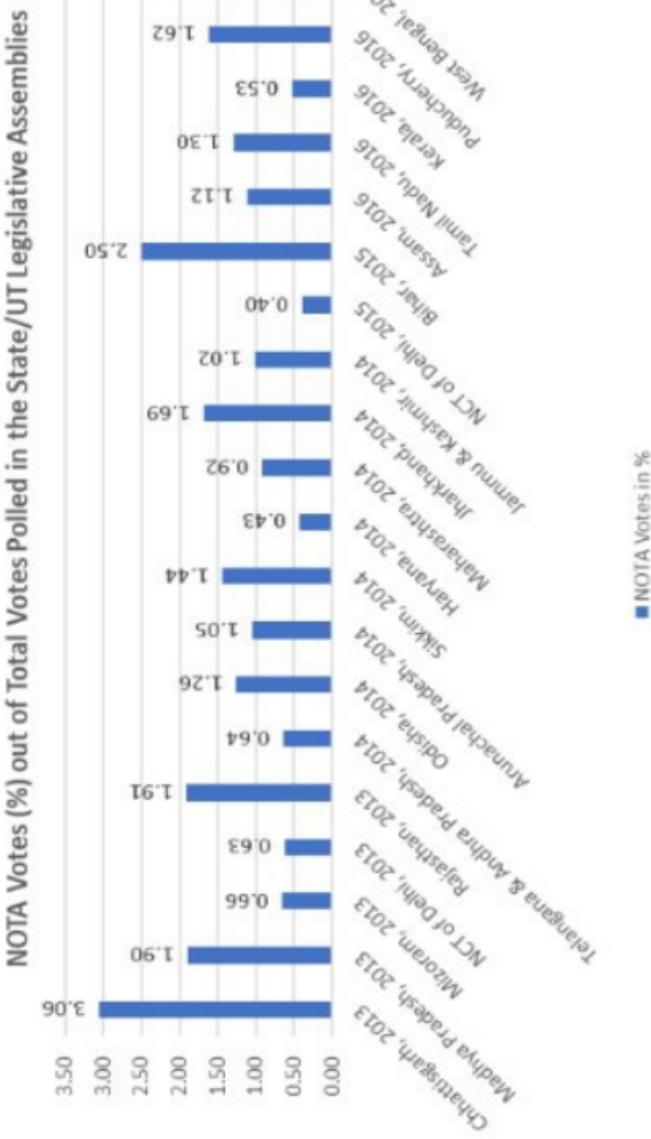
Sl. No	Name of State/UT	Year of last General Election to Legislative Assembly	% of Women Contestants	Seats won by women (%)	Registered Women electors (%)	Women votes polled (%)	Women votes polled as% of registered women electors
1	Andhra Pradesh	2014	8.08	9.2 (49.69%)	32241794 (50.10%)	23899017 (49.31%)	74.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2014	3.87	3.3 (48.26%)	379473 (48.26%)	299237 (51.15%)	78.9
3	Assam	2016	8.55	6.34 (46.64%)	9649238 (49.78%)	8169835 (49.09%)	90.38
4	Bihar	2015	7.91	11.5 (49.18%)	31272523 (49.18%)	18914687 (49.09%)	77.3
5	Chhattisgarh	2013	8.42	11.1 (49.18%)	8308557 (49.18%)	6423948 (49.09%)	84.6
6	Goa	2012	4.65	2.5 (50.20%)	515194 (50.19%)	435725 (50.19%)	69.5
7	Gujarat	2012	5.82	8.8 (47.63%)	18148715 (45.97%)	12613257 (45.97%)	

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	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
8	Haryana	2014	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	2014	3.36	2.3	3462092 (47.41%)	2294469 (47.57%)	66.2
11	Jharkhand	2014	9.77	9.9	9896924 (47.46%)	6631260 (47.87%)	67.0
12	Karnataka	2013	5.94	2.7	21367912 (48.91%)	15057361 (47.98%)	70.5
13	Kerala	2016	9.14	5.71	13533244 (51.84%)	10575485 (52.25%)	78.14
14	Madhya Pradesh	2013	7.74	13.0	22064402 (47.31%)	15465338 (45.62%)	70.1
15	Maharashtra	2014	6.72	6.9	39315278 (47.21%)	24438117 (54.58%)	62.2

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	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
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	2014	8.24	7.5	13987189 (47.98%)	10430276 (48.42%)	74.6
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
23	Sikkim	2014	9.09	9.4	179650 (48.55%)	146197 (47.15%)	81.4

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	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
24	Tamil Nadu	2016	8.58	9.33 (50.36%)	29106485 (49.07%)	21635103 (50.04%)	74.3
25	Tripura	2013	6.02	8.3 (49.07%)	1157284 (48.72%)	1075622 (48.72%)	92.9
26	Uttarakhand	2012	7.99	7.1 (47.42%)	3024346 (48.33%)	2060193 (45.46%)	68.1
27	Uttar Pradesh	2012	8.52	8.7 (44.89%)	57232002 (44.89%)	34500316 (51.21%)	60.3
28	West Bengal	2016	10.19	13.92 (48.29%)	31842992 (48.29%)	26472289 (44.47%)	88.04
29	NCT of Delhi (UT)	2015	9.80	8.57 (44.47%)	5920490 (44.47%)	3936688 (44.05%)	65.1
30	Puducherry (UT)	2016	6.10	13.3 (52.48%)	494412 (52.70%)	422427 (52.70%)	85.44

## Q. Graph - NOTA Votes Polled in state Election Oct. 2013 to Dec. 2016



## 11. State Election Commissions and Local Bodies

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 setup 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 31 SECs in the country. In the Constitutional framework, laws regarding Panchayat elections are framed by States, and therefore, there is variation across States.

### 11.1 State Election Commissions

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year of setup
1	Andhra Pradesh	September, 1994
2	Arunachal Pradesh	April, 2002
3	Assam	May, 1994
4	Bihar	January, 1994
5	Chhattisgarh	September, 2002
6	Delhi & UT of Chandigarh	1993
7	Goa	March, 1995
8	Gujarat	September, 1993

Sl. No	Name of State	Year of setup
9	Haryana	November, 1993
10	Himachal Pradesh	April, 1994
11	Jammu & Kashmir <sup>1</sup>	-
12	Jharkhand	May, 2001
13	Karnataka	May, 1993
14	Kerala	December, 1993
15	Madhya Pradesh	1993
16	Maharashtra	April, 1994
17	Manipur	July, 1994
18	Mizoram	August, 2008
19	Nagaland	August, 2003
20	Odisha	1994
21	Puducherry	1994
22	Punjab	1994
23	Rajasthan	July, 1994
24	Sikkim	September, 1996
25	Tamil Nadu	July, 1994
26.	Telangana	September, 2014
27	Tripura	1993
28	UTs(Andaman & Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	October, 1994
29	Uttar Pradesh	April, 1994
30	Uttarakhand	July, 2001
31	West Bengal	1994

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

Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj and State Election Commissions

## 11.2 Local Bodies in India

Sl No	State Name	Rural Local Body			Urban Local Bodies
		District Level	Intermediate Level	Village Level	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	16	264	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	13	660	12920	120
3	Arunachal Pradesh	20	176	1828	17
4	Assam	24	191	2696	133
5	Bihar	38	534	8398	136
6	Chandigarh	1	1	12	1
7	Chhattisgarh	27	146	10796	189
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	N.A.	20	2
9	Daman and Diu	2	N.A.	14	2
10	Delhi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	59
11	Goa	2	N.A.	191	14
12	Gujarat	33	223	14062	247
13	Haryana	21	126	6205	80
14	Himachal Pradesh	12	77	3228	54
15	Jammu and Kashmir	22	322	4169	77
16	Jharkhand	24	263	4398	43
17	Karnataka	30	176	6021	258
18	Kerala	14	152	941	93

19	Lakshadweep	1	N.A.	10	N.A.
20	Madhya Pradesh	51	313	22825	421
21	Maharashtra	34	351	28031	402
22	Manipur	10	N.A.	3011	37
23	Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9
24	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	913	22
25	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	1219	19
26	Odisha	30	314	6211	110
27	Puducherry	N.A.	10	98	5
28	Punjab	22	147	13047	183
29	Rajasthan	33	295	9894	229
30	Sikkim	4	N.A.	176	7
31	Tamil Nadu	31	385	12524	700
32	Telangana	9	438	8695	69
33	Tripura	9	75	1180	20
34	Uttarakhand	13	95	7955	96
35	Uttar Pradesh	75	821	59075	650
36	West Bengal	20	341	3342	128
Total		629	6648	254669	4635

URL-<http://lgdirectory.gov.in>; Report Printed on 27/12/2016 03:50:00 PM; Local Government Directory

## 12. Glimpses of Conduct of Elections 2016

General Elections were held to constitute the Legislative Assemblies of five States of Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal and UT of Puducherry during 2016 before the completion of terms of respective Assemblies. 27 bye elections were held to fill up casual vacancies caused due to resignation or death or disqualification of sitting members. Scheduling of elections are done considering social, educational, infrastructural, climatic and other factors. All aspects of election preparedness are reviewed for each State/UT and relevant instructions are issued to the CEOs for ensuring efficient conduct of the elections. Conduct of election involves updation of electoral roll, scheduling and announcement of the elections, nominations and symbol allocation, logistics and other security arrangements, ensuring level playing field for all candidates, and handling of cases, etc. Data on all of these aspects have been included in this chapter.

## 12.1 Electors: Final Publication 2016

Name of State / UT	GENERAL ELECTOR				NON RESIDENT INDIANS (NRIs)				SERVICE ELECTOR				Grand Total
	Male	Female	Third Gender	Total	Male	Female	Third Gender	Total	Male	Female	Total		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Andhra Pradesh	16762514	16584497	2874	33749885	11	4	0	15	33883	10681	44564	33794454	
Arunachal Pradesh	382948	386507	0	769455	0	0	0	0	1970	578	2548	772003	
Assam	10272287	9593744	465	19866496	0	0	0	0	25765	8735	34500	1990996	
Bihar	36060556	31658422	2191	67721169	9	1	0	10	62436	29757	92193	67813372	
Chhattisgarh	9091045	8921207	1245	18013497	1	1	0	2	6093	1916	8009	18021508	
Goa	536150	548086	0	1084236	24	11	0	35	543	268	811	1085082	
Gujarat	21932964	20029582	450	41962996	8	6	0	14	20694	6332	27026	41990036	
Haryana	9066765	7806869	0	16873634	14	2	0	16	65794	31757	97551	16971201	
Himachal Pradesh	2443516	2339173	6	4782695	2	2	0	4	59157	17073	76230	4858929	
Jammu & Kashmir	3865418	3509585	60	7375063	0	0	0	0	32874	8589	41463	7416526	
Jharkhand	11123238	10077383	29	21200650	1	0	0	1	2656	909	3565	21204216	
Karnataka	24613636	23850001	4304	48467941	0	0	0	0	34730	11207	45937	48513878	
Kerala	12308685	13300035	0	25608720	17500	1400	0	18900	59144	24047	83191	25710811	
Madhya Pradesh	25996081	23556188	1023	49555492	4	2	0	6	24744	8883	33627	49588925	
Maharashtra	42976577	38642615	1271	81622458	12	1	0	13	107435	40283	1477118	81770169	
Manipur	895957	931005	0	1826962	0	0	0	0	8705	2632	11337	1838299	

Name of State / UT	GENERAL ELECTOR						NON RESIDENT INDIANS (NRIs)						SERVICE ELECTOR			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Third Gender	Total	Male	Female	Third Gender	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>				
Meghalaya	819232	834436	0	1653668	0	1	0	1	1313	652	1965	165634				
Mizoram *	275578	291247	0	566825	0	0	0	0	3553	820	4373	571198				
Nagaland	578021	562016	0	1140337	0	0	0	0	6614	1666	8280	1148317				
Odisha	15699820	14608762	1475	30310057	0	0	0	0	31665	14054	45719	30355776				
Punjab	10145319	9048406	276	19194001	106	58	0	164	75231	27670	102901	19297066				
Rajasthan	22965678	20711883	9	43677570	6	2	0	8	79417	34504	113921	43791499				
Sikkim	195598	184196	0	379794	1	0	0	1	1054	90	1144	380939				
Tamil Nadu	28817712	26093332	4383	57915427	38	17	0	55	43139	14069	57208	57977690				
Telangana ^A	14472054	13840715	2351	28315120	3	1	0	4	6274	1485	7759	28322833				
Tripura	1246703	1198424	0	2415127	0	0	0	0	3028	1237	4265	2449392				
Uttarakhand	3834464	3483629	132	7318225	0	0	0	0	70368	35738	106106	7424331				
Uttar Pradesh	77298603	64361332	6998	14666333	26	3	0	29	97419	45562	142981	14180943				
West Bengal	33906350	31638993	758	65546101	8	7	0	15	80448	36406	116854	65662970				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	145869	129855	0	275704	0	0	0	0	45	21	66	275770				
Chandigarh	301701	260886	12	562599	5	5	0	10	1657	1148	2805	565414				
Daman & Diu	57502	56491	0	113993	5	17	0	22	5	3	8	114023				

Name of State / UT	GENERAL ELECTOR			NON RESIDENT INDIANS (NRIs)			SERVICE ELECTOR			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Total	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	14
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	118207	100981	0	219188	0	0	0	0	12	20
NCT of Delhi	7209151	5807640	817	13017608	23	7	0	30	3731	1776
Lakshadweep	25485	24790	0	50275	0	0	0	0	97	107
Puducherry	441085	485875	74	927034	83	11	0	94	363	174
All India	44688644	408858768	31203	855776435	17890	1559	0	19449	1052056	420740
										147796
										857268680

# Not yet published in 6 ACs of Andhra Pradesh

\* Not yet published in 9 ACs of Mizoram

^ Data of year 2015

Electoral Registration Officers maintain Electoral Roll with name and other minimum identification details of all eligible electors of his jurisdiction (Constituency wise) and update the same every year. The revised roll is published as draft roll to invite claims and objections. Final Publication of the roll is made at the beginning of a year.

## 12.2 General Elections held

Name of States	Date of announcement and issue of press note	Date(s) of Issue of notification	Dates of Poll	Days of Poll	Date of counting	Assembly Election	Term of duly constituted new Assembly
Assam	4.03.2016 9.03.2016	11.03.2016 15.03.2016	04.04.2016 11.04.2016	2	19.5.2016	14 <sup>th</sup>	01.6.2016 to 31.05.2021
West Bengal	4.03.2016	11.03.2016 14.03.2016 22.03.2016 28.03.2016 01.04.2016 04.04.2016 11.04.2016	04.04.2016 11.04.2016 17.04.2016 21.04.2016 25.04.2016 30.4.2016 05.05.2016	7	19.5.2016	16 <sup>th</sup>	31.5.2016 to 30.05.2021
Kerala	4.03.2016	22.04.2016	16.05.2016	1	19.5.2016	15 <sup>th</sup>	02.6.2016 to 01.06.2021
Tamil Nadu	4.03.2016	22.04.2016	16.05.2016	1	19.5.2016	12 <sup>th</sup>	25.5.2016 to 24.05.2021
Puducherry	4.03.2016	22.04.2016	16.05.2016	1	19.5.2016	13 <sup>th</sup>	09.6.2016 to 08.06.2021

## 12.3 Bye Elections held

### (i) Parliamentary Constituencies

SL No.	Name of State	No. and Name of Constituencies	Date of announcement and issue of press note	Date(s) of Issue of notification	Dates of Poll	Date of counting
1	Meghalaya	2-Tura(ST)	19.04.2016	22.04.2016	16.05.2016	19.05.2016
2	Assam	14-Lakhimpur	17.10.2016	26.10.2016	19.11.2016	22.11.2016
3	Madhya Pradesh	12-Shahdol (ST)	17.10.2016	26.10.2016	19.11.2016	22.11.2016
4	West Bengal	1-Coochbehar (SC) 30-Tamluk	17.10.2016	26.10.2016	19.11.2016	22.11.2016

### (ii) Assembly Constituencies

SL No.	Name of State	No. and Name of Constituencies	Date of announcement and issue of press note	Date(s) of Issue of notification	Dates of Poll	Date of counting
1	Gujarat	168-Choryasi	18.12.2015	28.12.2015	21.01.2016	24.01.2016
2	Uttar Pradesh	14-Muzaffar Nagar 274-Bikapur 5-Deoband	12.01.2016	20.1.2016	13.02.2016	16.02.2016
3	Karnataka	56-Devadurga(ST) 50 Bidar 158- Hebbal	12.01.2016	20.1.2016	13.02.2016	16.02.2016
4	Telangana	35-Narayankhed	12.01.2016	20.1.2016	13.02.2016	16.02.2016
5	Madhya Pradesh	65-Maihar	12.01.2016	20.1.2016	13.02.2016	16.02.2016
6	Maharashtra	130-Palghar(ST)	12.01.2016	20.1.2016	13.02.2016	16.02.2016
7	Punjab	24-Khadoor Sahib	12.01.2016	20.1.2016	13.02.2016	16.02.2016
8	Bihar	31-Harlakhee	12.01.2016	20.1.2016	13.02.2016	16.02.2016
9	Tripura	42 -Amparpur	12.01.2016	20.1.2016	13.02.2016	16.02.2016
10	Arunachal Pradesh	58-Kanubari (ST)	19.04.2016	22.04.2016	16.05.2016	19.05.2016

11	Jammu & Kashmir	40-Anantnag	19.04.2016	22.04.2016	22.06.2016	25.06.2016
12	Jharkhand	17-Goddha 75-Panki	19.04.2016	22.04.2016	16.05.2016	19.05.2016
13	Gujarat	91-Talala	19.04.2016	22.04.2016	16.05.2016	19.05.2016
14	Uttar Pradesh	376-Jangipur 30-Bilari	19.04.2016	22.04.2016	16.05.2016	19.05.2016
15	Telangana	113-Palair	19.04.2016	22.04.2016	16.05.2016	19.05.2016
16	Madhya Pradesh	132-Ghoradongari (ST)	29.04.2016	06.05.2016	30.05.2016	02.06.2016
17	Assam	20-Baithalangso(ST)	17.10.2016	26.10.2016	19.11.2016	22.11.2016
18	Arunachal Pradesh	45-Hayuling(ST)	17.10.2016	26.10.2016	19.11.2016	22.11.2016
19	Madhya Pradesh	179-Nepanagar (ST)	17.10.2016	26.10.2016	19.11.2016	22.11.2016
20	West Bengal	263-Monteswar	17.10.2016	26.10.2016	19.11.2016	22.11.2016
21	Tamil Nadu	195-Thiruparakundram	17.10.2016	26.10.2016	19.11.2016	22.11.2016
22	Tripura	4-Barjala 25-Khowai	17.10.2016	26.10.2016	19.11.2016	22.11.2016
23	Puducherry	17-Nellihope	17.10.2016	26.10.2016	19.11.2016	22.11.2016

#### **12.4 Election Petitions**

State/UT	Number of election petitions relating to last Legislative Assemblies election 2016	
	Filed	Pending
Assam	2	2
Kerala	16	16
Tamil Nadu	16	16
West Bengal	0	0
Puducherry	7	7

Disputes regarding elections can be challenged through Election Petition filed before high courts within 45 days of declaration of results.

## 12.5 Court cases other than EP (status as on November 2016)

Name of Court	Number of court cases filed in 2016	Number of pending cases	Number of disposed of cases
High Court of Guwahati	15	13	02
High Court of Kerala	130	19	111
High Court of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	07	04	03
High Court of Madras	122	34	88
High Court of Delhi	12	08	04
High Court of Allahabad Bench & Lucknow Bench	28	24	4
High Court of Bombay, Nagpur & Aurangabad Bench	01	0	01
High Court of Punjab & Haryana	01	01	0
High Court of Karnataka	02	0	02
High Court of Calcutta	10	10	0
High Court of Gujarat	0	0	0
High Court of Patna	20	17	03
High Court of Madhya Pradesh	02	0	02
High Court of Ranchi at Jharkhand	01	0	01
High Court of J & K	04	03	01
High Court of Uttarakhand	-	-	-
High Court of Rajasthan	0	0	0
Supreme Court of India	05	05	0
Total	360	114	218

High Court of Allahabad Bench and High Court of Uttrakhand have not provided the data with respect to the cases filed, pending and disposed of in 2016.

## **12.6 Disciplinary cases related to Legislative Assembly Election 2016 (status as on November 2016)**

<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Disciplinary cases</b>
Assam	0
Kerala	1
Puducherry	9
Tamil Nadu	0
West Bengal	0

As per provisions of the Representation of the People Act 1951, all officials engaged for conduct of elections are deemed to be on deputation with the Commission and are subject to the control, superintendence and discipline of the Election Commission during that period.

## 12.7 Cases relating to Accounts of candidate election expenditure (2016)

Assembly elections 2016						
State	Total Candidates	Not Lodged Time	Not Lodged in Format	Not in time and not in format	Not in time	Cases Pending as on December 2016*
Assam	1064	-	-	-	-	0
Kerala	1203	129	23	29	2	0
Puducherry	344	6	0	0	0	6
Tamil Nadu	3794	196	88	48	1	131
West Bengal	1971	39	18	4	0	0

Data is as per the data entry done by DEO's in EEMS Software immediately after election  
\*Updated in MIS by States/ UTs

It is mandatory under Election Law for every contesting candidate to maintain and furnish a separate and true account of his/her election expenditure within 45 days of declaration of results. The latest revision to the ceiling for candidates' election expenditure is of February, 2014. During 2016, the discrepancies were found in the submission of expenditure statement by candidates. As per Section 10A of The Representation of People Act 1951, candidates are disqualified for failure to lodge expenditure details in time and manner.

## 12.8 Details of seizures made during General Elections 2016

State/ UT Name	Year of Elections	Seizure of cash (in Rs.)	Seizure of illegal arms (in numbers)	Seizure of illegal ammunition (in numbers)	Seizure of liquor (in Liters)	Seizure of drugs (in milligrams)	Total value of Seized illegal items in above columns[2-5](value in Rs.)
		1	2	3	4	5	
Assam	2016	94940839	190	830	868498	515613	35233655
Kerala	2016	138234903	32	69	2871	1179509	3126096
Puducherry	2016	20800000	0	0	4680	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2016	1138018357	13	776	184026	595	47658303
West Bengal	2016	78005020	2044	2891 (8425 Bomb)	4055620.37	5221600000	N.A.

At the time of elections various mechanisms are put in place for seizure of unaccounted cash, illegal arms and ammunitions, liquor and drugs. The details of such seizures made during GE 2016 are given below:

## 12.9 Preventive Actions

State Name	vulnerable areas			No. of NBWs executed since announcement of elections	No. of licensed arms in the district	No. of licensed arms deposited
	Hamlets	Electors	Possible intimidators			
Assam	457	91790	1495	1682	5228	30288
Kerala	289	7708	1052	715	63051	9502
Puducherry	134	19000	713	1046	98	286
Tamil Nadu	3160	-	8887	8558	13095	19319
West Bengal	17341	16375	16428	78172	135566	45663
						38895

Preventive actions – In order to check persons indulging in obstruction of electoral exercise preventive action is taken by way of bonding against possible intimidators, executing non-bailable warrants (NBWs) and by screening of licensed arms holders.

## 12.10 MCC violation cases

State	Year of election to Legislative Assembly	Number of cases	Notices issued	No. of cases in which action taken	No. of cases in which FIR registered
Assam	2016	25077	284	24842	96
Kerala	2016	444083	143812	350616	10
Tamil Nadu	2016	318362	308547	6612	6612
West Bengal	2016	908280	908280	757803	230
Puducherry	2016	369	25	333	64

## 12.11 MCC implementation teams

State	Year of Election	Implementation teams of MCC/ Expenditure monitoring			
		No. of MCC Teams	No. of static Surveillance Teams	No .of Flying Squads	No. of Check Posts
Assam	2016	363	387	409	403
Kerala	2016	305	402	426	236
Tamil Nadu	2016	1751	712	19762	661
West Bengal	2016	951	780	768	1187
Puducherry	2016	110	33	92	33

Model Code of Conduct are enforced immediately on announcement of elections. MCC Outlines rules for a healthy and fair electoral process and aids for maintenance of law and order from announcement to declaration of results. Implementation teams are deployed for the purpose. Commission takes appropriate actions in case of violations.

## **12.12 Election Expenditure Violation cases**

State	Year of General Election to Legislative Assembly	Number of cases	Notices issued	No .of cases in which action taken	No .of cases in which FIR registered
Assam	2016	157	61	127	11
Kerala	2016	55	52	19	2
Tamil Nadu	2016	21503		530	1179
West Bengal	2016	239	89	232	7
Puducherry	2016	26	26	0	26

To prevent incurring of illegal expenditure like distribution of money, liquor and gifts to electors and expenditure related to public meetings, rallies, posters, use of vehicles, advertisement in print/ electronic media etc., Expenditure Monitoring Teams are constituted. Election expenditure of candidates, political parties and other supporters are done at the behest of the Commission immediately after filing of nominations.

### 12.13 Cases of Paid News

State	Year of General Election to Legislative Assembly	No. of cases recorded	No. of notices issued	No. of cases admitted by candidate	No. of cases found true by MCMC
Assam	2016	18	16	5	8
Kerala	2016	5	5	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2016	17	17	2	17
West Bengal	2016	2	2	1	1
Puducherry	2016	12	12	0	9

Paid news is a serious electoral malpractice. It leads to circumventing of the election expenditure limits and inhibits the voters right to reliable information.

### 12.14 Election Symbols allotted to recognised National and State political parties 2016

**Election symbols - National Parties**

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Names of Political party	Symbol in text
1	All India	All India Trinamool Congress	Flowers and Grass
2	All India	Bharatiya Janata Party	Lotus
3	All India	Bahujan Samaj Party	Elephant
4	All India	Communist Party of India	Ears of Corn And Sickle
5	All India	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	Hammer, Sickle and Star
6	All India	Indian National Congress	Hand
7	All India	Nationalist Congress Party	Clock

## Election Symbols- State Parties

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Names of Political party	Symbol in text
1	Andhra Pradesh	Telugu Desam	Bicycle
2	Andhra Pradesh	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	Car
3	Andhra Pradesh	Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party	Ceiling Fan
4	Arunachal Pradesh	People's Party of Arunachal	Maize
5	Assam	Bodoland Peoples Front	Nangol
6	Assam	Asom Gana Parishad	Elephant
7	Assam	All India United Democratic Front	Lock and Key
8	Bihar	Lok Jan Shakti Party	Bungalow
9	Bihar	Janata Dal (United)	Arrow
10	Bihar	Rashtriya Janata Dal	Hurricane Lamp
11	Bihar	Rashtriya Lok Samta Party	Ceiling Fan
12	Goa	Maharashtra wadi Gomantak	Lion
13	Haryana	Indian National Lok Dal	Spectacles
14	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	Plough

15	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	Bicycle
16	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party	Ink Pot & Pen
17	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	Bow & Arrow
18	Jharkhand	Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantri)	Comb
19	Jharkhand	Rashtriya Janata Dal	Hurricane Lamp
20	Jharkhand	AJSU Party	Banana
21	Karnataka	Janata Dal (Secular)	A lady farmer carrying paddy on her head
22	Karnataka	Karnataka Jantha Paksha	Not Allotted
23	Kerala	Revolutionary Socialist Party	Spade & Stoker
24	Kerala	Janata Dal (Secular)	A lady farmer carrying paddy on her head
25	Kerala	Indian Union Muslim League	Ladder
26	Kerala	Kerala Congress (M)	Two Leaves
27	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Navnirmansena	Railway Engine
28	Maharashtra	Shivsena	Bow & Arrow
29	Manipur	Naga Peoples Front	Cock
30	Manipur	People's Democratic Alliance	CROWN

31	Meghalaya	Hill State People's Democratic Party	Lion
32	Meghalaya	United Democratic Party	Drum
33	Meghalaya	National People's Party	Book
34	Mizoram	Zoram Nationalist Party	Sun (without rays)
35	Mizoram	Mizoram People's Conference	Electric Bulb
36	Mizoram	Mizo National Front	Star
37	Nagaland	Naga Peoples Front	Cock
38	NCT Of Delhi	Aam Aadmi Party	Broom
39	Odisha	Biju Janata Dal	Conch
40	Puducherry	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Two Leaves
41	Puducherry	All India N.R. Congress	Jug
42	Puducherry	Pattali Makkal Katchi	Mango
43	Puducherry	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Rising Sun
44	Punjab	Aam Aadmi Party	Broom
45	Punjab	Shiromani Akali Dal	Scales
46	Sikkim	Sikkim Democratic Front	Umbrella

47	Sikkim	Sikkim Krantikari Morcha	Table Lamp
48	Tamil Nadu	Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam	Nagara
49	Tamil Nadu	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Two Leaves
50	Tamil Nadu	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Rising Sun
51	Telangana	All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen	Kite
52	Telangana	Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party	Ceiling Fan
53	Telangana	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	Car
54	Telangana	Telugu Desam	Bicycle
55	Uttar Pradesh	Samajiwadi Party	Bicycle
56	Uttar Pradesh	Rashtriya Lok Dal	Hand Pump
57	West Bengal	Revolutionary Socialist Party	Spade & Stoker
58	West Bengal	All India Forward Bloc	Lion

The symbols are reserved for recognised national and state parties under the provisions of the Election Symbols (Reservation & Allotment) Order, 1986. In general, unrecognised parties and independent candidates choose symbols out of the listed free symbols. However, as per Paragraph 10 of the said Order, Commission allows unrecognised political parties to set up candidates with common symbols subject to conditions.

## 12.15 Election Officials –December 2016

S.No.	State	DEO	Non Election time			
			ERO	AERO	BLO	Supervisor
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	1	10	311	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	13	175	1019	4855	303
3	Arunachal Pradesh	19	60	2	2169	61
4	Assam	50	126	178	24811	2055
5	Bihar	38	243	1	51003	2
6	Chandigarh	1	1	3	478	0
7	Chhattisgarh	27	91	40	22722	3783
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	182	247	15
9	Daman & Diu	2	1	4	128	12
10	Goa	2	40	93	1642	169
11	Gujarat	33	182	135	48572	3935
12	Haryana	21	90	292	17021	1419
13	Himachal Pradesh	12	68	7	7487	727
14	Jammu & Kashmir	22	87	10	9982	691
15	Jharkhand	24	81	242	27307	2563
16	Karnataka	33	213	264	50700	1878
17	Kerala	14	140	77	23508	720
18	Lakshadweep	1	1	55	45	9
19	Madhya Pradesh	51	230	39	62928	5845
20	Maharashtra	36	284	60	67545	3424
21	Manipur	10	60	70	2795	256
22	Meghalaya	11	64	29	2648	242
23	Mizoram	8	40	127	1148	181
24	Nagaland	12	60	34	2160	188
25	NCT OF Delhi	11	70	2	11378	243
26	Orissa	30	141	11	22578	2030
27	Puducherry	2	30	218	911	26
28	Punjab	25	117	10	21774	1808
29	Rajasthan	33	200	1019	49582	4417
30	Sikkim	4	35	2	547	49
31	Tamil Nadu	32	234	178	58580	4158
32	Telangana	10	119	1	2605	505
33	Tripura	8	60	3	3170	183
34	Uttar Pradesh	75	410	40	108051	11832
35	Uttarakhand	13	70	182	10856	1206
36	West Bengal	21	294	4	74588	6431
	<b>Total</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>4119</b>	<b>4643</b>	<b>797060</b>	<b>61373</b>

The Commission is assisted by DEOs, EROs, AEROS, BLOs, Supervisors, ROs and AROs for revision of electoral roll and conduct of elections

## 12.16 Summary\* of the information collected on Assured Minimum Facility in Polling Stations

Attributes	Number of Polling stations
Number of Kaccha Buildings as Polling Stations	11617
Number of Pucca Building as Polling Stations	667079
Number of Semi Pucca Building as Polling Stations	23267
Number of polling stations with less than 20 sqmts	35289
Number of PS buildings dilapidated or dangerous	15866
Number of PS not in Govt building/Premises	58922
Number of PS located in an institution/religious place	83567
Number of PS in School/College building	678228
Number of polling stations not in ground floor	15976
Number of PS not having Separate door for Entry and Exit	185981
Number of political party office situated within 200 meters of PS premises	56622
Number of Polling stations without drinking water facilities in the premises	16844
Number of buildings without Electricity Supply	72834
Number of buildings without Proper lighting, Fixtures etc.	61477
Number of buildings without Toilet(Male/Female)	16981
Number of PS without ramps	48469
Number of buildings without Adequate Furniture	39833
Number of PS without shade/shelter for protection from sun/rain etc.	103452
Number of PS without Proper road connectivity	10651
Number of PS where voters have to cross river/valley/ravine or natural obstacle to reach PS	27464
Number of polling station without Landline Telephone/fax Connection	536438
Number of polling stations without Mobile connectivity	80244
Number of polling stations without Internet facility	539422
Number of PS without Proper signage of Building name and address	20158
Number of polling stations within LWE/insurgency affected area	16939
Number of polling stations Within forest/semi -forest area	19325
Number of polling station in vulnerable critical location	27275
Number of Sensitive/hyper-sensitive polling stations	59962

\* the above summary is based on data received in respect of 64.39% of the Polling Stations in the country.

**Assured Minimum Facility** is the basic minimum voter friendly facilities and amenities such as ramp, drinking water, toilet, lighting, furniture, helpdesk and proper signage at each polling station.

## 13. Miscellaneous //

13. Population estimates are prepared by RGI and Census Commissioner, Government of India. Gap in registration has been estimated for the year 2017 based on the population estimates and the actual registration to the electoral roll after Final Publication of the roll in January 2017. To estimate the eligible elector population for the year 2017, the 15+ cohort of Sample Registration System of RGI, 2014 was used to get % population in different age groups. Estimated population for 2014 has been segregated based on these percentages to arrive at estimated population in these age groups.

Eligible elector population and the estimated total population in the country for a year is presented as Elector Population (EP) ratio. For the year 2017, the EP Ratio is 72%.

### 13.1 Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Density And Decadal Growth Rate of Population (census-2011)

Sl.No.	India/ State/UT	Population	Sex ratio (females per1000 males)	Density (Per sq. km)	Decadal Growth Rate
0	INDIA	1210854977	943	382	17.70
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

Sl.No.	India/ State/UT	Population	Sex ratio (females per1000 males)	Density (Per sq. km)	Decadal Growth Rate
11	Jharkhand	32988134	949	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	2855794	985	128	24.50
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	Aandman & Nicobar Islands	380581	876	46	6.86
30	Chandigarh	1055450	818	9258	17.19
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	343709	774	700	55.88
32	Daman & Diu	243247	618	2191	53.76
33	Delhi	16787941	868	11320	21.21
34	Lakshadweep	64473	947	2149	6.30
35	Puducherry	1247953	1037	2547	28.08

Source: Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

## 13.2 Age wise Population estimates for 2014

<b>Age group</b>	<b>% estimated population 2014*</b>	<b>Estimated Population 2014</b>
0-4	8.9	113128943
5-9	9	114400055
10-14	9.7	123297837
15-19	10.1	128382284
20-24	10.3	130924507
25-29	9.5	120755613
30-34	7.9	100417826
35-39	7.1	90248932
40-44	6.1	77537815
45-49	5.3	67368921
50-54	4.3	54657804
55-59	3.6	45760022
60-64	3.1	39404463
65-69	2.2	27964458
70-74	1.5	19066676
75-79	0.9	11440005
80-84	0.4	5084447
85+	0.3	3813335
<b>All Age Group - INDIA</b>		<b>1273653944**</b>

\* Source: Sample Registration System 2014, Registrar General of India,

Ministry of Home Affairs

\*\* based on annual growth rate of population

### 13.3 Gap In Registration in the Electoral Roll 2017

Age cohort 2014@	% population in the age group as per SRS, 2014	Population in the age group in 2014 (Eligible 18+ population in 2017)	Registration in the age group in 2017 *	% gap
15-19	10.1	128382284	64089719	40.26
20-24	10.3	130924507	109066015	75.12
25-29	9.5	120755613	117045670	88.95
30-34	7.9	100417826	106801442	95.30
35-39	7.1	90248932	94496678	96.76
40-44	6.1	77537815	86327426	101.87
45-49	5.3	67368921	73499931	100.38
50-54	4.3	54657804	58546946	98.05
55-59	3.6	45760022	46327355	92.99
60-64	3.1	39404463	35182613	81.94
65-69	2.2	27964458	25705499	85.37
70-74	1.5	19066676	16788908	81.24
75-79	0.9	11440005	10413686	85.92
80-84	0.4	5084447	5332418	96.83
85+	0.3	3813335	3338633	81.04

SRS is Sample Registration System of RGI

@ Age cohort 15+ of 2014 is the age cohort 18+ of 2017

\* Data on Final publication of Electoral Roll 2017

## Statistical Sources & References

- 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
- Website of Planning Commission
- State Election Commissions
- Website of M/o Panchayati Raj
- Central Statistics Office, M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation

## Commonly Used Acronyms

ACs	: Assembly Constituencies
AERO	: Assistant Electoral Registration Officer
ARO	: Assistant Returning Officer
BLA	: Booth Level Agents
BLO	: Booth Level Officer
BMF	: Basic Minimum Facilities
CAPF	: Central Armed Police Force
CEC	: Chief Election Commissioner
CEO	: Chief Electoral Officer
DEO	: District Election Officers
ECI	: Election Commission of India
EPIC	: Electoral Photo Identity Cards
ERO	: Electoral Registration Officer
EVMs	: Electronic Voting Machines
GE	: General Election
LA	: Legislative Assembly
LS	: Lok Sabha
MCC	: Model Code of Conduct
MCMC	: Media Certification and Monitoring Committee
NOTA	: None Of The Above
PB	: Postal Ballot
PCs	: Parliamentary Constituencies
PER	: Photo Electoral Roll
PS	: Polling Station
RO	: Returning Officer
RPAct	: The Representation of the People Act, 1950/1951
SVEEP	: Systematic Voter Education and Electoral Participation
VVPAT	: Voter-Verifiable Paper Audit Trail System

## **Electoral Statistics Pocket book 2017**

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