



## INFORMATION BULLETIN

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### General Elections 2014

Article 324 of the Constitution of India provides that the superintendence, direction and control of elections shall be vested in the Election Commission of India. Sections 14 and 15 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 stipulate for holding the General Elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies at any time within a period of six months before the expiration of the term of the House concerned. Since the five-year term of the 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, which commenced its first sitting on 1 June 2009 was up to 31 May 2014, General Elections were held in the months of April and May 2014 for constituting the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. More than 800 million voters voted at nearly one million polling stations, manned by nearly five million polling personnel, apart from nearly one million civil and police forces. Polling was held on 9 poll days *viz.* 7,9,10,12,17,24 and 30 April 2014 and 7 and 12 May 2014. Results were declared on 16 May 2014.

#### Electoral Landscape

Out of 834,101,479 registered electors, male electors constitute 52.4 per cent while female electors constitute 47.6 per cent. In absolute numbers, out of the total 834,101,479 electors, 553,801,801 people constituting 66.4 per cent cast their votes in the 2014 General Elections. As on 14 February 2014, the estimated number of electors aged between 18 and 19 years were 23,161,296 constituting 2.84 per cent of total electors, against 0.75 per cent in 2009. The total size of the electorate was 173,212,343 in the 1<sup>st</sup> General Elections held in 1951-1952.

#### Some Interesting Facts

Oldest Member	Shri LK Advani (86 Years)
Youngest Member	Shri Dushyant Chautala (26 Years)
Maximum Votes Secured by a Winner	Shri Ramcharan Bohara (863358 Votes), Jaipur (Rajasthan)
Minimum Votes Secured by a Winner	Shri Mohammed Faizal P.P. (21665 Votes), Lakshadweep
Maximum Margin	Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi-Vadodara-570128 Votes
Minimum Margin	Shri Thupstan Chhewang-Ladakh-36 Votes
Average Age of the Elected MPs	53.83
Total Number of Overseas Indian Electors	13135
Members Securing more than 50 per cent Votes Polled	206 without NOTA Votes, 200 with NOTA Votes
Candidates Contesting from two Constituencies	Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav

Uttar Pradesh with more than 13.90 crore electors or 16.66 per cent of the national electorate has the largest number of electors, while Sikkim with around 3.71 lakh electors or 0.04 per cent of the national electorate has the smallest number of electors. Further, the top five States, *i.e.*, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, in terms of number of electors constitute 49.1 per cent of the national electorate; while the bottom five States, *i.e.*, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Nagaland, constitute 0.49 per cent of the total electorate of the country.

Among the 28 States and seven Union territories, 21 states/UTs have a higher percentage of female electors than that of the national average of 47.6 per cent. In seven States/UTs namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Puducherry, the number of female electors exceeds that of male electors. Kerala has the highest proportion of female electors, followed by Puducherry .

The transgender persons were allowed in the electoral rolls for the first time with gender written as ‘Others’. The estimated number of electors enrolled in this category as on 14 February 2014 was 28,314. Seventeen States/UTs have electors belonging to the ‘Others’ category with Karnataka having the largest number of such electors, followed by Uttar Pradesh. A total of 13,135 overseas electors have been enrolled in the current electoral rolls. The Representation of the People Act, 1950 was amended in 2010 to confer voting right to citizens of India who were absenting from their place of ordinary residence in India owing to their employment, education or otherwise. Besides, there are 13, 28,621 service electors.

#### **Electoral data: A Fact Sheet**

Total Number of Electors	834,101,497
Total Number of Electors who Voted	553,801,801(66.4 per cent)
Total Number of Male and Female Voters	293,236,779 (Males) ( 67.09 per cent), 260,565,022(Females (65.63 per cent)
Largest Number of Electors in a Constituency	Malkajgiri (Andhra Pradesh), 3,183,325
Lowest Number of Electors in a Constituency	Lakshadweep, 49,922
Maximum Contestants in a Parliamentary Constituency	Chennai South ( 42 Contestants)
Polling Station with Least Number of Electors	18 with less than or equal to 10 electors
Maximum Women Contestants in a State	Uttar Pradesh (126 Contestants)

Minimum Women Contestants in a State	Meghalaya, Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1 Contestant each)
Number of Polling Stations	9,28,237 Polling Stations as compared to 8,30,866 in 2009, an increase of 11.7 per cent.
Number of EVMs used in the Election	Ballot Units-1339402, Control Units-1029513 (Total= 2368915)

## Results

In the 2014 Elections, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won 282 seats. The Indian National Congress (INC) secured 44 seats. The BJP for the first time has won a majority of seats on its own and it is the only the second time that a non-Congress party has succeeded at securing majority by itself.

The number of registered political parties in this year's Lok Sabha polls was a record 1687. However, out of these 464 parties participated in the elections. In the First General Elections only 53 parties had participated. The number kept on increasing significantly and reached 209 in 1996 elections. The figure stood at 363 during the 2009 Parliamentary elections.

A total of 8251 candidates contested the elections, out of which 668 were women and 7,578 were men. Five transgenders also contested the polls. The winning percentage of women in the General Elections 2014 is 9.13 per cent while that of Men is 6.36 per cent. The average number of contestants per seat is 15.2.

### All India Results-General Elections 2014

Sl.No.	Party	Number of Contestants	Won	Success Percentage	Seat Share %	Vote Share %
1.	Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)	503	0	0	0	4.14
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	428	282	65.89	51.93	31.0
3.	Communist Party of India (CPI)	67	1	1.49	0.18	0.78
4.	Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI(M)]	93	9	9.68	1.66	3.25
5.	Indian National Congress (INC)	464	44	9.48	8.1	19.31
6.	Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)	36	6	16.67	1.11	1.56
7.	Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)	432	4	0.93	0.75	2.05
8.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)	40	37	92.5	6.81	3.27
9.	All India N.R. Congress (AINRC)	1	1	100	0.18	0.05
10.	All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)	131	34	25.95	6.26	3.84
11.	All India United Democratic Front (AIUDF)	18	3	16.67	0.55	0.42
12.	Biju Janata Dal (BJD)	21	20	95.24	3.68	1.71
13.	Indian National Lok Dal (INLD)	10	2	20	0.37	0.51
14.	Indian Union Muslim League (IUML)	25	2	8	0.37	0.2
15.	Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party (JKPDP)	5	3	60	0.55	0.13

16.	Janata Dal (Secular) [JD(S)]	34	2	5.88	0.37	0.67
17.	Janata Dal (United) [JD(U)]	93	2	2.15	0.37	1.08
18.	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JVM)	21	2	9.52	0.37	0.3
19.	Kerala Congress (M) [KC(M)]	1	1	100	0.18	0.08
20.	Lok Jan Shakti Party (LJP)	7	6	85.71	1.11	0.41
21.	Naga Peoples Front (NPF)	2	1	50	0.18	0.18
22.	National Peoples Party (NPP)	7	1	14.29	0.18	0.1
23.	Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK)	9	1	11.11	0.18	0.33
24.	Rashtriya Janata Dal ( RJD)	30	4	13.33	0.75	1.34
25.	Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP)	6	1	16.67	0.18	0.3
26.	Samajwadi Party (SP)	197	5	2.54	0.92	3.37
27.	Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD)	10	4	40	0.75	0.66
28.	Shivsena (SHS)	58	18	31.03	3.31	1.85
29.	Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF)	1	1	100	0.18	0.03
30.	Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS)	17	11	64.71	2.03	1.22
31.	Telugu Desam (TDP)	30	16	53.33	2.95	2.55
32.	All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen (AIMIM)	5	1	20	0.18	0.12
33.	Apna Dal (AD)	7	2	28.57	0.37	0.15
34.	Rashtriya Lok Samta Party (BLSP)	4	3	75	0.55	0.19
35.	Swabhimani Paksha (SWP)	2	1	50	0.18	0.2
36.	Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party (YSRC)	38	9	23.68	1.66	2.53
37.	Dravida Munnettra Kazhagam (DMK)	35	0	0	0	1.74
38.	Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam (DMDK)	14	0	0	0	0.38
39.	Jharkhand Vikas Morcha(Prajatantrik) (JVM)	16	0	0	0	0.29
40.	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (MDMK)	07	0	0	0	0.26
41.	All India Forward Bloc (AIFB)	39	0	0	0	0.22
42.	Communist Party of India (Marxist–Leninist) Liberation [CPI (ML) (L)]	82	0	0	0	0.18
43.	Bahujan Mukti Party (BMUP)	232	0	0	0	0.14
44.	Independent	3235	3	0.09	0.55	3.02
45.	Others	--	--	---	0	2.81
46.	Total	8251	543	100	100	98.92 @
	NOTA Votes					1.08
	Total					100

@ Except NOTA.

The performance of political parties in some States shows some interesting facts. In Odisha, the BJD's share of national votes is only 1.71 per cent while its seat share is 3.68 per cent. Out of 21 seats in the State, it secured 95 per cent of seats (20) with a vote share of 44.1

per cent in the State. The AIADMK's national vote share is 3.27 per cent but its seat share is 6.81 per cent. Inside Tamil Nadu, it got 44.3 per cent of votes and bagged 37 of the 39 seats. In West Bengal, the AITC with 39.3 per cent of votes polled in the State bagged 80.95 per cent of seats. With a national vote share of 3.84 per cent, its seat share is 6.26 per cent.

One of the characteristic features of this election is that some of the parties got a proportionately fair share of votes but could not win a single seat. In Odisha, the INC got 26 per cent of votes polled in the State but no seat. While the BJP got 21.5 per cent and won one seat. In Tamil Nadu, the DMK even though secured 23.6 per cent of votes polled in the State, did not get a single seat. While the BJP and the PMK with 5.5 and 4.4 per cent of vote share in the State, respectively, got one seat each. Similarly in West Bengal, the CPI (M) with 22.7 per cent of vote share in the State managed to get only two seats. In Uttar Pradesh, the BSP even with a vote share of 19.6 per cent in the State could not secure a single seat. While, the INC with only a vote share of 7.5 per cent in the State secured two seats.

### Performance of Parties

Political Party	Number of Seats Won out of 543					
	2004		2009		2014	
	No. of Seats	% of Votes	No. of Seats	% of Votes	No. of Seats	% of Votes
BJP	138	22.16	116	18.80	282	31.0
BSP	19	5.33	21	6.17	0	4.14
CPI	10	1.41	4	1.43	1	0.78
CPI (M)	43	5.66	16	5.33	9	3.25
INC	145	26.53	206	28.55	44	19.31
NCP	9	1.80	9	2.04	6	1.56
RJD#	-	-	4	1.27	-	-
State Parties	159	28.90	146	14.39	182	30.03*
Registered (Unrecognized) Parties	15	3.96	21	16.82	16	5.37*
Independents	5	4.25	9	5.20	3	3.02
NOTA	-	-	-	-	-	1.08

# National Party in 2009.

\* Provisional.

One of the new entrants to the poll fray during the General Elections 2014, the AAP had put up over 400 candidates across the country. However, it could win only four seats. But, in terms of vote share, its performance in two States, Delhi and Punjab, is creditable. In Delhi, it got 32.9 per cent votes, improving upon its vote share from the last State Assembly elections held in

December 2013 when it had got 29.49 per cent votes. It lost out decisively to BJP this time because BJP itself improved its vote share to 46.4 per cent from 33.07 per cent in December 2013. Despite an impressive vote share of 32.9 per cent, the AAP could not get any seat from Delhi. In Punjab, AAP got nearly 24.4 per cent votes, and secured four seats.

Incidentally, if comparisons are drawn from the past, unlike BJP winning a majority on its own this time, no party has ever before won more than half the seats with a vote share of just 31 per cent. The previous lowest vote share for a single party majority was 40.78 per cent of the total valid votes polled in the General Elections 1967, when the Congress won 283 out of the 520 seats.

#### **Single Party Majority with Vote Share Percentage**

<b>General Election Year</b>	<b>Party Securing Majority</b>	<b>Total Seats</b>	<b>Seats won</b>	<b>% of Votes</b>
1951	INC	489	364	44.99
1957	INC	494	371	47.78
1962	INC	494	361	44.72
1967	INC	520	283	40.78
1971	INC	518	352	43.68
1977	BLD (Janata Party)	542	295	41.32
1980	INC	529	353	42.69
1984	INC	514	404	49.10
2014	BJP	543	282	31.00

#### **Independent Candidates**

The 2014 General Elections have seen the lowest ever number of Independent candidates getting elected. Out of a total of 8251 contestants, 3235 were Independent candidates and out of this, only 3 candidates have been elected. In the previous General Elections held in 2009, the total number of Independent candidates was 3831 out of which 9 were elected. The highest ever number of Independents elected was 42 during the 1957 General Elections. The number of Independent candidates contested was highest at 10636 in the 1996 General Elections.

#### **Winning Margins**

The winning margins are significantly up this election. With the size of the electorate growing, large winning margins have become real and frequent. The last 2009 election was more closely fought, which was revealed in the winning margins. There were 27 winners in the over 2 lakh victory margin band in 2009 whereas in 2014, 166 candidates have won with over 2 lakh winning margin. 200 candidates have won their seats by securing more than 50 per cent of votes polled (206 candidates with NOTA votes).

### Winning Margins in General Elections

Margin of votes	2014	2009	2004
0-99999	190	404	361
100000-199999	187	112	135
200000-299999	106	19	33
300000-399999	44	6	9
400000-499999	10	2	4
500000-600000	6	-	1
<b>Total Seats</b>	543	543	543

A large number of candidates have forfeited their election deposits in the elections. A total of 7000 out of the 8251 contestants have forfeited their deposits. Thus, out of the 15.2 candidates contesting per seat, on an average, only 2.5 contestants per seat have been able to retain their deposits. A list of political parties with more than 50 of their candidates forfeiting election deposits in the 2014 General Elections has been detailed below:-

### Forfeiture of Deposits

Party Name	No. of Candidates Contesting	No. of Candidates Forfeiting Election Deposits in respect of Political Parties having more than 50 Contestants	%age of Candidates Forfeiting Deposits
Bahujan Mukti Party	232	232	100
Socialist Unity Centre of India (Communist)	80	80	100
Peace Party	51	51	100
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	82	81	98.78
Aam Aadmi Party	432	413	95.6
Bahujan Samaj Party	503	447	88.87
Communist Party of India	67	57	85.07
Janata Dal (United)	93	78	83.87
Samajwadi Party	197	140	71.07
All India Trinamool Congress	131	88	67.18
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	93	50	53.76
Indian National Congress	464	178	38.36
Bharatiya Janata Party	428	62	14.49
Independent	3235	3219	99.51

### None of the Above (NOTA) Option

Pursuant to the direction issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 27 September 2013, a provision was made for button for None of the Above (NOTA) option on the Ballot Units (BUs), below the name of the last candidate, so that electors who did not want to vote for any of the

candidates could exercise their option by pressing the button against NOTA. The percentage of NOTA votes in the 2014 General Elections is 1.08. Among the States, the maximum number of NOTA votes were polled in Meghalaya (2.80 per cent), followed by Chhatisgarh (1.83 per cent) and Gujarat (1.76 per cent). Among the UTs, Puducherry registered the highest share of NOTA votes (3.01 per cent) followed by Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1.79 per cent) and Daman & Diu (1.51 per cent). In certain constituencies, the number of NOTA votes was many times more than the winning margins. The position as it exists is that 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. In case there is only one contesting candidate in the fray, the Returning Officer has to declare the sole contesting candidate as elected and the provision of NOTA option which is an expression of decision not to vote for the contesting candidates is not relevant in such cases.

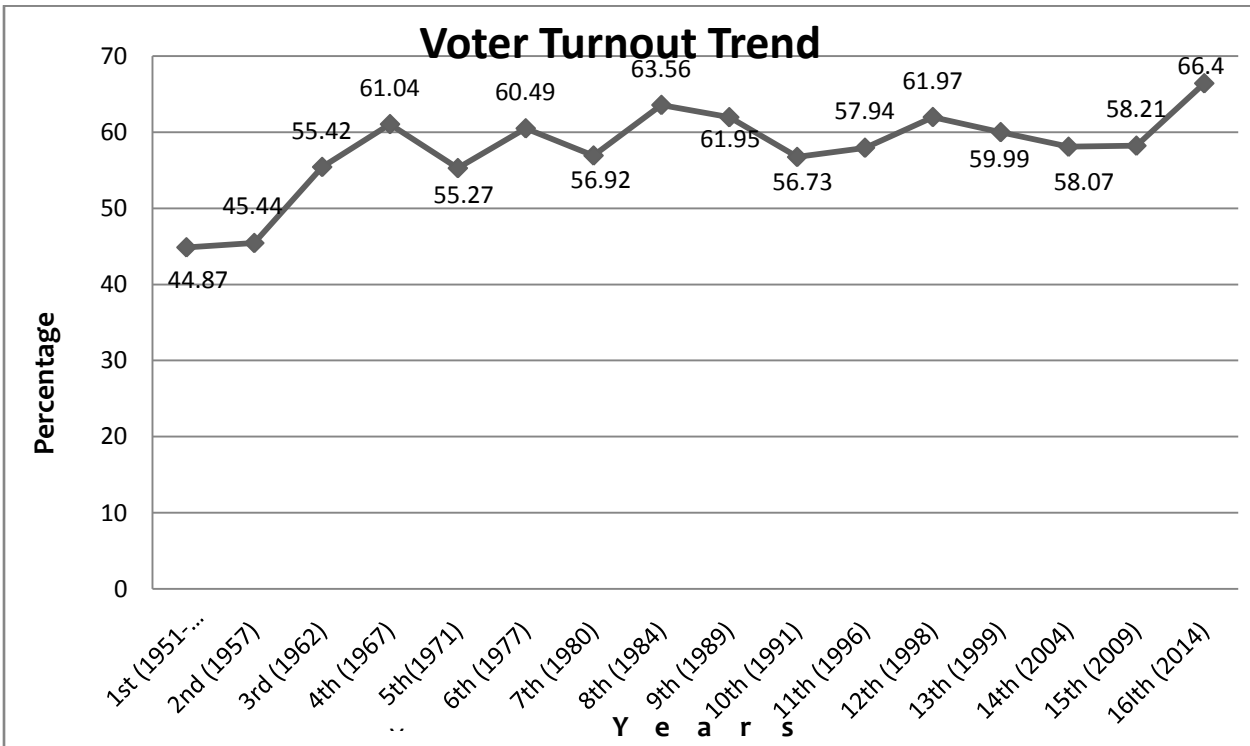
### **Women Candidates' Performance**

The 2014 General elections saw a record number of women contestants and a record number of women winners. Out of total of 8251 candidates contested, 668 were women which constitutes 8.1 per cent. A record number of 62 women have been elected as compared to 59 women elected in the General Elections 2009. This accounts for 11.42 per cent of the 543 electives seats, while 88.58 per cent of the seats are being represented by men. The least number of women winners was in 1977 (19) followed by 1971 (21) and 1952 (22). In the 2014 General Elections, Uttar Pradesh recorded maximum number of women winners, *i.e.*, 13, followed by West Bengal with 12 winners and Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra with 5 winners each.

### **Voting Pattern**

The 2014 General Elections have earned the distinction of recording the highest voter turnout ever at 66.4 per cent with a record number of 11.4 crore voters added in the last five years. This election surpasses the last higher 64.01 per cent polling witnessed in the 1984 polls. The voter turnout was 58.21 per cent in the 2009 polls. The Voter turnout was at its lowest, *i.e.*, 44.87 in the 1951 General Elections held to constitute the 1<sup>st</sup> Lok Sabha.





The top performer constituency in terms of voter turnout was Dhubri in Assam, which recorded the highest turnout at 88.22 per cent followed by Nagaland at 87.82 per cent. Srinagar of J&K recorded the lowest turnout at 25.90 per cent, followed by Anantnag of the same State at 28.84 per cent..

The highest male voter turnout was reported in Nagaland (88.15 per cent) while the highest female voter turnout was reported in Lakshadweep (88.42 per cent). Female voter turnout (in percentage) was higher than male voter turnout in 15 States and UTs. The ones with difference of above 2 per cent of voters included Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Goa, Odisha and Uttarakhand.

There are four Union Territories namely, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep and seven States namely, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand, where though male electors constitute majority, the female voter turnout outnumbered the male voter turnout. Details are as under:-

State	Male Electors	Male Voters	Male Turnout %	Female Electors	Female Voters	Female Turnout %
Bihar	34,092,938	18,779,230	55.08	29,668,858	17,106,136	57.66
Chandigarh	333,621	244,956	73.42	281,593	208,499	74.04
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	106,215	87,800	82.66	90,402	77,486	85.71
Daman & Diu	57,011	42,378	74.33	54,816	44,855	81.83
Himachal Pradesh	2,474,430	1,569,632	63.43	2,335,641	1,528,869	65.46
Lakshadweep	25,433	21,585	84.87	24,489	21,654	88.42
Odisha	15,194,309	11,032,523	72.61	14,001,732	10,499,752	74.99
Punjab	10,327,116	7,262,625	70.33	9,280,892	6,582,507	70.93
Sikkim	190,886	158,222	82.89	179,725	150,745	83.88
Tamil Nadu	27,571,785	20,249,949	73.44	27,542,720	20,370,491	73.96
Uttarakhand	3,751,098	2,268,767	60.48	3,378,841	2,123,123	62.84

Among the bigger States, West Bengal impressed with 82.16 per cent turnout. Odisha registered 73.75 per cent, Andhra Pradesh 74.47 per cent, Kerala 73.89 per cent and Tamil Nadu 73.7 per cent. However, Uttar Pradesh at 58.35 per cent and Bihar at 56.28 per cent were among the lowest-ranking states in terms of turnout, faring better than only Jammu & Kashmir, which recorded a voting percentage of 49.52 per cent. The polling in Jammu & Kashmir, which though is the lowest in India, is a major improvement over the 39.7 per cent turnout of 2009.

### **Gender Dimensions in Voting Pattern**

The difference in the male and the female voter turnout is showing a declining trend over the successive General Elections. From a staggering difference of 10.98 percent in the male and female voter turnout during the 1971 General Elections, prior to which gender-wise breakup of electors was not available, the difference is now at the all time low of 1.79 per cent. The next lower figure for the voter turnout difference was during the 1984 General Elections when it was 2.6 per cent.

## Voting Percentage: Male vs. Female Since 1971

General Elections	Year	Male %	Female %	Difference %
Fifth	1971	60.09	49.11	10.98
Sixth	1977	65.63	54.91	10.62
Seventh	1980	62.16	51.22	10.94
Eighth	1984 S- 85	61.2	58.6	2.6
Ninth	1989	66.13	57.32	8.81
Tenth	1991 - 92	61.58	51.35	10.23
Eleventh	1996	62.06	53.41	8.65
Twelfth	1998	65.72	57.88	7.84
Thirteenth	1999	63.97	55.64	8.33
Fourteenth	2004	61.66	53.3	8.36
Fifteenth	2009	60.24	55.82	4.42
Sixteenth	2014	67.09	65.63	1.46

### Election Expenditure

The election expenses ceiling for candidates was revised by the Government of India *vide* Notification dated 28 February 2014. As per the revised ceiling, the maximum limit of election expenses for a Lok Sabha Constituency is Rs.70 lakh per candidate for all States except Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Sikkim. For these three States, it is Rs.54 lakh per candidate. For the Union territories, the maximum limit is Rs.70 lakh per candidate for NCT of Delhi and Rs.54 lakh per candidate for other UTs.

Government's expenditure on an elector has gone up manifold since the 1st General Elections. In the first elections, the Government spent Rs. 0.60 on an elector whereas it was Rs. 12 in the 2009 General Elections and Rs. 41.6 in the General Elections 2014. Rupees 10.45 crore were spent in 1951-52 whereas an amount of Rs. 846.67 crore was spent for General Elections 2009 and Rs. 3468.73 crore (provisional) in the General Elections 2014. Election expenditure for all the Lok Sabha General Elections is as follows:-

### Expenditure on Lok Sabha Elections

Year	Expenditure (In Cr Rs)	No of Electors	Expenditure per elector (In Rs)
1952	10.45	173,212,343	0.6
1957	5.90	193,652,179	0.3
1962	7.32	216,361,569	0.3
1967	10.80	250,207,401	0.4
1971	11.61	274,189,132	0.4
1977	23.04	321,174,327	0.7
1980	54.77	356,205,329	1.5
1984-85 \$	81.51	400,375,333	2
1989	154.22	498,906,129	3.1
1991-92 #	359.1	511,533,598	7
1996	597.34	592,572,288	10
1998	666.22	605,880,192	11
1999	947.68	619,536,847	15
2004	1113.89 <sup>^</sup> (Rs. 679,12 Cr released on provisional basis to 30 States)	671,487,930	17
2009	846.67 @ (Rs. 840.15 Cr released on provisional basis to 35 States/UTs)	716,985,101	12
2014	3468.73 !!! (Rs. 350 Cr released on provisional basis to all States/UTs)	834,101,479	41.6

\$ Elections were held separately for States of Assam & Punjab in 1985.

# Elections were held separately for State of Punjab in 1992.

<sup>^</sup> Duly audited expenditure from 23 States.

@ Duly audited expenditure from 17 States.

!!! A proposal for additional allocation of the amount for further release to states/ UTs is under consideration of the Ministry of Finance.

<p>Prepared by Dr. Jayadev Sahu, Additional Director and Smt. Nalinakshi Trikha, Joint Director of Lok Sabha Secretariat under the supervision of Shri P. K. Misra, Additional Secretary and Shri Syed Kafil Ahmed, Director, with inputs from the Election Commission of India and Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice for the use and information of members of Parliament.</p>
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