

# ELECTION ATLAS OF INDIA

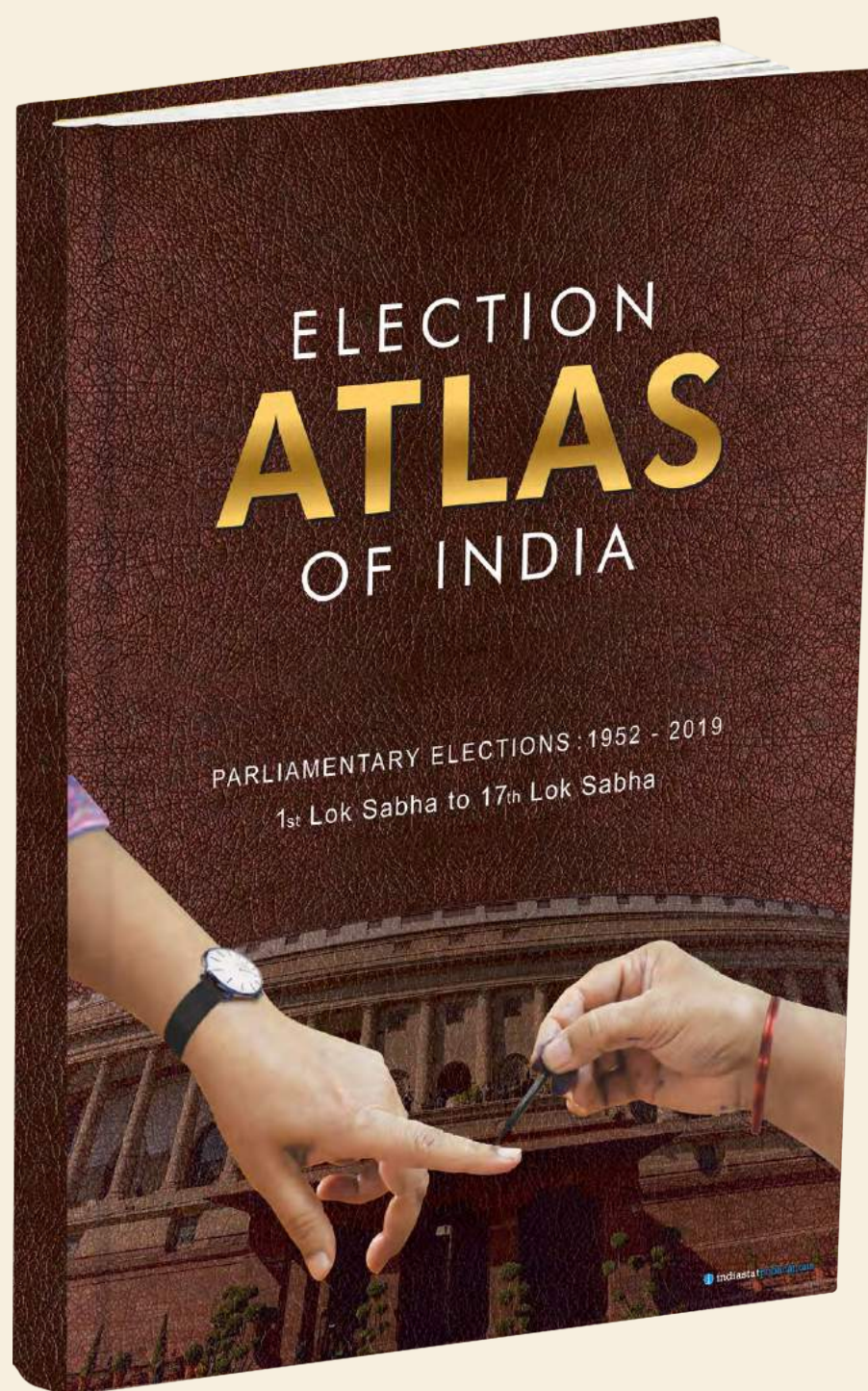
PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS : 1952 - 2019

1<sup>st</sup> Lok Sabha to 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha





ELECTION  
**ATLAS**  
OF INDIA



PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS  
1952 - 2019

1<sup>st</sup> Lok Sabha to 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha

UPDATED JANUARY 2022

 [indiastatpublications](https://www.indiastatpublications.com)

# Contents

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**Datanet India Pvt. Ltd.**  
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New Delhi - 110020 (India).  
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Website : www.indiastatelections.com

Online Books Store :  
www.indiastatpublications.com

ISBN : 978-93-86683-92-2

Printed in India at :  
Garuda Offset Graphics, New Delhi

First Edition : **October 2017**  
Second Edition : **January 2022**

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Price : Rs. 11000  
US\$ 270

## Electoral Maps

**Coverage :** Number and Name of Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs) | General and Reserved Parliamentary Constituencies | Electors | Male Electors | Female Electors | Voters | Voter Turnout | Polling Stations | Electors Per Polling Station | Voters Per Polling Station | Contesting Candidates | Female Contesting Candidates | Winner Parties | Runner-up Parties | Winning Margin by Number of Votes | Winning Margin by Percentage of Votes | Parties at 3rd Position | Parties at 4th Position | Parties at 5th Position | National Parties Votes | State Parties Votes | Independent Candidates Votes | Overall 1st Position Party Votes | Overall 2nd Position Party Votes | Overall 3rd Position Party Votes | Overall 4th Position Party Votes | NOTA Votes | Polarity of Parties | Winner in SC/ST Reserved Parliamentary Constituencies | Winner in Above & Below Average Poll Percentage | Demographic Maps of Parliamentary Constituencies under 2014 Parliamentary Election Along with Synopsis & Photo Collage.

























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# Preface

India's election represented the world's largest democratic exercise. Holding the election in the second-most populous country is a complex task but the enthusiasm and devotion among the people make this complicated exercise as a festival. Elections in India provided a way to the people to raise their voices, opinions and choose the person whose party's ideas, ideals, and priorities match with the most. It also holds great importance because they set a standard by which a government promote social and economic stability within the states and outside the country.

Elections in India were started taking place before the Independence from British rule. At the time of Britishers, few Indians had the right to participate in elections and cast their votes but, after the Independence, India adopted Universal Adult Suffrage (which consists of the right to vote to those who are above 18 irrespective of any caste, race, religion or ethnicity). It is considered as one of the significant decision which changed India for the better. Some major transformation due to this is that it gives the tremendous opportunity to both poor and minority section to choose their political leader who becomes the voice of oppressed, eliminated the untouchability and achieving gender equality by giving women the right to vote.

Indian elections are pivotal to the future of India, concerning greater socio-economic equity, infrastructural development, and better governance. The changing attitude and perspective of voters towards their government make the result of elections difficult to predict. Talking about 2019 Lok Sabha (lower house of the parliament) elections, Bharatiya Janta Party won the second time with more seats as compared to the previous election which makes it the most influential government since 2014 and became the second party after the INC who had been able to win with such a huge majority on its own. Some notable features of this general election were the registered electors counted over to nearly 911 million (highest ever turnout recorded in any parliamentary poll in the country) who got the opportunity to realize their democratic power, the female voters came out with outnumbered and made their voices heard. 2019 elections marked in the history of the election that female turnout surpassed male turnout which somewhere narrowed the gender gap and it was also considered as the most inclusive poll as it ensured that each and every citizen of India cast their vote including those with disabilities. Providing a wide range of facilities for disabled voters to fulfil their rights equally with others by making the obstacle-free access to voting compartments, separate

entry and exit, braille Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) and voter slip as well as free local public transport facilities. Another noteworthy point was that this year election termed as the most expensive election ever. The money spent by political parties' for campaigning to attract voters have seen a consistent rise by every election. The overall expenditure of the first general elections in 1952 was much lower as compared to 2019 where parties spent generously on publicity and logistics etc.

India's electoral witnessed some significant shifts from the very first General Election in 1952 to 17th General Election in 2019. Bharatiya Janta Party surprised the whole nation through its spectacular performance that many thought was not possible whereas Congress party put up a stronger fight this time in comparison to 2014 General Election but were unable to make any meaningful gains. From 1952 to 1984 Congress was the only single dominated party in Indian politics. Since the late 1980s when the era of coalition emerged, the median win margins had declined across all the constituencies but Bharatiya Janta Party reversed this trend in 2014 by driving up the median win margin and has continued in 2019 election. Interestingly, the glorious victory of Bharatiya Janta Party in 2014 was repeated in the 2019 General Election, and that resulted in a tectonic shift in the Indian political scenario from the Congress to BJP and the party sealed its pole position in Indian politics.

Finding a book where you get all the data of India Parliamentary Elections is not an easy task but this book presents you all the scattered electoral data in a very precise manner. Hence, the information in this book in the form of Atlas is very well sorted with the latest electoral data from the authentic sources which help and give solution to any data-seeker.

The election in India is considered as the 'World largest democratic exercise' and having a book that presents you the year-wise comprehensive electoral data of the Parliamentary Election from 1952 to 2019 is icing on the cake. Thematic maps, statistical diagrams, time-line information etc. of each Parliamentary Election has made it a unique book in itself. The electoral data of each Parliamentary Election is divided into specific sectors such as Reserved and General Parliamentary Constituencies, Cluster of Electors, Voters, Voter Turnout, Polling Stations with Electors and Voters per Polling Station, Contesting Candidates including both male and female, Winner Parties, Runner-up Parties etc. This book also covers the results of bye-elections and

deleted or modified parliamentary constituencies according to delimitations and re-organization of states since independence. By using demographic maps and figures, the information on total population and share of different sections of the population (As per the 2011 census) have also been provided in the Atlas. A synopsis and photo collage have also been added for every General Elections.

This Atlas is broadly classified into three main chapters. The first chapter consists of electoral map that present the key features through best-visualized GIS techniques for parliamentary Elections chronologically (from 1st Lok Sabha in 1952 to 17th Lok Sabha in 2019). The second chapter provides the election timeline and general information with interesting diagrams, charts and tables about the time series trend during the last parliamentary elections. It also covers the list of the Presidents, the Vice Presidents, the Prime Ministers, the speakers and the Chief Election Commissioners since Independence. And the third chapter presents the electoral features and results with the statistical tables of a particular constituency which cover the demographic and electoral features and also display the election results up to the 5th position candidates. The bye-elections and the electoral details of deleted or modified constituencies and states are the unique features of these data sheets.

As this book is published in a statistical format, it will be of immense help to the vast electoral stakeholders including politicians, electoral administrators, political analysts, research scholars and also act as a useful resource to the teachers, students and avid readers who devoted themselves towards the facts and figures of India's General Elections. We thankfully acknowledge the contribution of the Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC), erstwhile known as Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), for providing historical images about the conduction of elections.

At the end we would like to thank the entire team of Datanet India including the staff teams of field data collection, research, process, GIS, designing and technical cells for their efforts and valuable contribution in the publication of this historical Atlas.

We hope that you will find this book interesting as well as a best source of knowledge on General Elections of India. Suggestions for further improvement in the next book will be thankfully acknowledged.



# Messages



**Annika Savill**  
*Executive Head | UN Democracy Fund | United Nations*



**UNDEF**  
*The United Nations Democracy Fund*

India has been a donor and Board member of the UN Democracy Fund since it was created by then UN Secretary-General Kofi A. Annan 15 years ago, as the only UN entity with the sole mandate of strengthening democracy through civil society. Thanks to support from donors like India, the Fund empowers civil society, promotes human rights, and encourages the participation of all groups in the democratic life of their nation and community. This includes supporting electoral processes through civil society projects in a number of countries beyond India's borders, from electoral education and awareness to training candidates, from supporting registration to monitoring elections. The history of India's elections illustrates the massive collective effort it requires to undertake this exercise in democracy.

## **The United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)**

1 United Nations Plaza, Room DC1-1300  
New York, NY 10017, USA.



**Jonghyun Choe**  
*Secretary-General*



*Association of World Election Bodies (A-WEB)*

I am delighted to offer my warm congratulations on the publication by Datanet India Private Limited of the second edition of the Election Atlas of India.

Just as the political and social culture can vary from country to country so does the way in which elections evolve differ around the world. India has taken remarkable strides forward in the process of its political and electoral development since it gained independence in 1947. Indeed, India, with rich experience of holding elections of diverse kinds and on an unmatched scale, is the world's largest democracy. Moreover, chairing the Association of World Election Bodies (A-WEB), the Election Commission of India is well sharing its best practices with election management bodies around the world.

The Election Atlas of India is a scholarly atlas containing comprehensive data and maps relevant to all the Parliamentary Elections held from 1952 to 2019. I have every confidence that this book, providing solid ground for readers to further deepen their understanding of elections, will be of real help to scholars studying elections as well as electoral stakeholders.

I take this opportunity to wish Dr. R.K. Thukral, Editor, and his editorial team who have demonstrated such commitment to this wonderful initiative, every continued success in all their undertakings.

## **Association of World Election Bodies**

A-WEB Secretariat  
24th Floor, G-Tower, 175 Artcenter-daero,  
Yeonsu-gu, Incheon, Republic of Korea, 22004.





**Stephen Twigg**  
*Secretary-General*



*Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)*

Indiastat's second edition of the "Election Atlas of India" is a welcome accompaniment to the innovative original published in 2018. From 1952 to 2019, the Atlas on the Indian Parliamentary Elections provides comprehensive electoral data which will no doubt serve to inform high-level research in years to come. We hope parliaments in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's (CPA) India Region, and beyond, can benefit from the vast information provided in this volume.

**Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)**

CPA Headquarters International Secretariat  
Richmond House  
Houses of Parliament  
London SW1A 0AA, United Kingdom



**Dr Kevin Casas-Zamora,**  
*Secretary-General*



*International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance*

Each fact and figure about our elections carries insights about the democratic aspirations of our citizens. Tracking data carefully over time allows us to understand patterns and gaps – which in turn can inform our services to the electoral processes in the future. This comprehensive Election Atlas of India can serve as a model to that end.

**International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance**

Strömsborg, SE-103 34, Stockholm, Sweden



**Pippa Norris,**  
*Harvard Political Scientist & Founding Director of the Electoral Integrity Project*



*HARVARD  
Kennedy School*

An invaluable and fascinating visual historical guide to the complexities of parliamentary elections and voting in India.

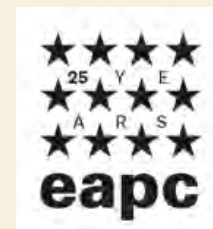
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Harvard University  
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**Igor Mintusov**  
President



*EAPC –European Association of Political Consultants*

I have the pleasure to inform you about a wonderful book that may be of interest to all political consultants, as well as researchers and academics who study electoral processes in different countries of the world.

In February 2022, a unique edition of the "Election Atlas of India" is being published. This book contains comprehensive data on all general elections i.e. parliamentary constituency elections in India from 1952 to 2019.

My colleagues from other countries, who have never worked in India, know at least two important things about the Indian elections. The first is that India is the largest democracy in the world in terms of the number of voters. Secondly, the Election Commission of India (ECI) is perhaps the most independent commission in the world from the executive branch in terms of its structure, organization and working procedure. The third, not very important thing is that despite the fact that democracy in India is the largest in the world, Indian politicians usually do not invite political consultants abroad to work in India.

Nevertheless, the publication "Election Atlas of India", which describes all general and parliamentary elections over the past 70 years, has no analogues. This book is a window for foreigners into India's electoral democracy. The window is large, bright, wide and professional.

The book is intended for both researchers and academics, as well as practitioners who are interested in the electoral system of India and the experience of fellow political consultants in India.

The Everest of India's electoral data will be an inexhaustible source for analysis and reflection by academic and practitioners of the electoral process in all other countries.

I wish great success to the "Election Atlas of India" among readers.

I am sure that this book will take its rightful place in the libraries of hundreds of universities around the world, as it contains the virtually complete electoral history of modern India.

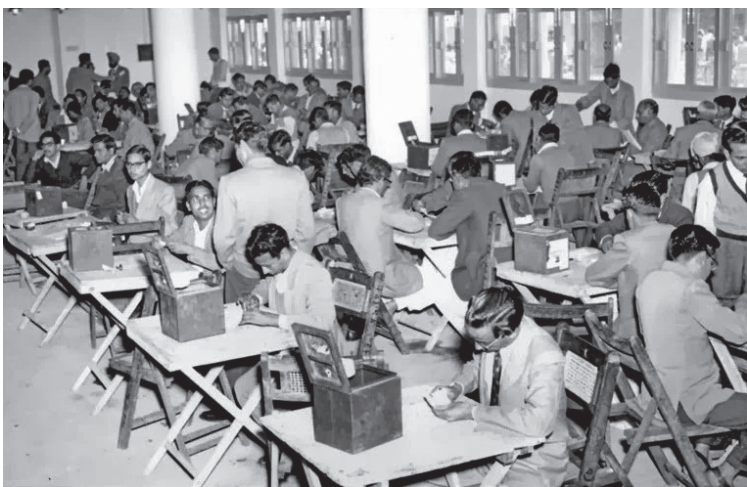
**European Association of Political Consultants**

Roemerstrasse 18, 8430 Leibnitz, Austria



# 1st Lok Sabha Election

## 1952







India attained independence from the colonial rule on the midnight of 14th-15th August 1947. The constitution was signed on 26th November 1949 and came into effect on 26th January 1950. At that time India was under the rule of an interim government. It had become necessary that the first democratically elected government should be installed in the country. The Election Commission of India (ECI) was setup in January 1950 and Sukumar Sen became the first Chief Election Commissioner. It was discovered by the ECI that holding free and fair elections was not going to be an easy task in a vast size country like India. Delimitation of boundaries of the electoral constituencies, preparation of electoral rolls were required to hold the elections. Preparation of the First Lok Sabha Election was a mammoth exercise. The First General Election (GE) was to be the first big test of democracy for a poor and illiterate country like India. The Indian experiment had proved the critics of universal adult franchise wrong. The First GE had become a landmark in the history of democracy throughout the world. It backlashed those arguers who were of the view that democratic elections could not be held in situations like poverty and lack of education. Mr. Sukumar Sen who successfully conducted the entire

electoral exercise was also among the first recipients of the civilian honour of Padma Bhushan.

The polling of the First Lok Sabha Election was conducted from 25th October 1951 to 21st February 1952. It was conducted across 26 states, which were classified into three (A, B & C) parts. There were total 401 constituencies out of which the general category had 393 seats (98%) while 8 seats (2%) were reserved for scheduled tribes (STs). An amount of Rs. 10.45 crores were spent to conduct the First Lok Sabha election.

**Electoral Features:** Out of total 173212343 electorates, North Bengal (West Bengal) had the highest 931845 electorates and on the other hand, Bilaspur had the lowest 68130 electorates during the First General Election.

The voter turnout recorded in 1952 was 44.87% and total voters were counted to 105950083. Kottayam (Travancore Cochin) catalogued the maximum 80.49% voter turnout and on the contrary Kotah Bundi (Rajasthan) was accounted for minimum 22.59% turnout during the 1952 Parliamentary Election.

Total polling stations were 196084 during the First General Election.

**Contesting Candidates:** There were total 1874 contesting candidates out of which, Karnal (Punjab) registered the highest 14 candidates while Bilaspur, Yadgir (Hyderabad), Coimbatore (Madras), Rayagada Phulbani (Orissa) and Halar (Saurashtra) each had only 1 contesting candidate (who all were elected unopposed) in the 1952 Lok Sabha Election.

Total 24 female candidates were elected contributing 4.91% to the total strength of the First Lok Sabha.

**Performance of Political Parties:** In the newly independent India, 14 national and 39 state parties contested the First GE.

Out of 105950083 votes, the national parties secured 80516821 votes, 8583173 votes were obtained by the state parties and Independent candidates bagged 16850089 votes during the First Lok Sabha Election.

In terms of combined votes of national parties, Eluru (Madras) registered the highest 940265 votes whilst Kutch East (Kutch) recorded the lowest 31625 votes and on the other hand with respect to the combined votes of state parties, Nalgonda (Hyderabad) with 591279 votes attained the first position whereas

(iii) KMPP with 6135978 (5.79%) votes was spotted at the third place. Mysore registered the highest 196175 (27.54%) votes while Pratapgarh district (East) (Uttar Pradesh) recorded the lowest 2750 (2.25%) votes of KMPP.

Top 3 winner parties in scheduled tribe (ST) reserved constituencies were: the INC- 5 seats (62.5%), the JHP-2 seats (25%) and IND -Muchaki Kosa- 1 seat (12.5%).

**Key features:**

- ECI had to strike down around 40 lakh names of women from the first draft of the rolls because a large number of women were identified as "wife of... or daughter of....."
- Inside each polling booth a box for each candidate along with the election symbol of that candidate



Bombay City South (Bombay) with 3232 votes obtained the lowest spot.

Total 533 Independent candidates contested the First GE wherein Quilon cum Mavelikara (Travancore Cochin) documented the highest 358874 vote count whereas Garhwal District (East) cum Moradabad District (North-East) of Uttar Pradesh catalogued the lowest 3360 votes.

Top 3 winner parties occupying the highest number of seats in the First Lok Sabha Election were: the INC - 364, CPI - 16 and SP - 12 seats.

Top 3 winning parties in terms of number of votes in the 1952 General Election were: the INC, SP and KMPP.

(i) INC obtained 47665951 (44.99%) votes under which Saharanpur district (West) cum Muzzaffarnagar district (North) of Uttar Pradesh clocked the highest 253220 (35.60%) votes while Tripura West (Tripura) registered the lowest 10613 (13.63%) votes.

(ii) SP occupied 11216719 votes (10.59%) in its account wherein Goalpara Garo Hills (Assam) topped with 182093 (25.85%) votes while Sehore (Bhopal) stood at the bottom with lowest 3329 (3.51%) votes.

was decided to be placed. Each voter had to drop a blank ballot paper into the box of the candidate according to his/her choice.

- Around 20 lakh steel boxes were used to store the votes cast.
- Shyam Saran Negi from Himachal Pradesh was the first voter of the country who cast his vote in Chini Tehsil (now Kinnaur district) in the First GE.
- The father of the Indian constitution, B.R Ambedkar lost election from a reserved seat of Bombay City North.
- The Congress party contested the polls on yoked oxen symbol whereas the Forward Bloc had contested on hand.





1. **AJMER (2)**

1. Ajmer North

2. Ajmer South
2. **ASSAM (10)**

1. Barpeta

2. Cachar Lushai Hills\*

3. Darrang

4. Dibrugarh

5. Gauhati

6. Goalpara Garo Hills\*

7. Golaghat Jorhat

8. Nowgong

9. Sibsagar North Lakhimpur

10. Autonomous Districts
3. **BHOPAL (2)**

1. Raisen

2. Sehore
4. **BHOPAL (44)**

1. Ranchi West (ST)

2. Bhagalpur Central

3. Bhagalpur cum Purnea\*

4. Bhagalpur South

5. Chailbassa (ST)

6. Champaran East

7. Champaran North

8. Darbhanga Central

9. Darbhanga cum Bhagalpur

10. Darbhanga East

11. Darbhanga North

12. Gaya East\*

13. Gaya North

14. Gaya West

15. Hazaribagh East

16. Hazaribagh West

17. Monghyr North East

18. Monghyr North West

19. Monghyr Sadar Cum Jamui\*

20. Muzaffarpur North West

21. Muzaffarpur North East

22. Muzaffarpur Central

23. Muzaffarpur East

24. Muzaffarpur cum Darbhanga\*

25. Palamau cum Hazaribagh cum Ranchi\*

26. Pataliputra

27. Patna Central

28. Patna East

29. Patna cum Shahabad

30. Purnea North East

31. Purnea Central

32. Purnea cum Santal Parganas\*

33. Ranchi North East

34. Samastipur East

35. Santal Parganas cum Hazaribagh\*

36. Saran North

37. Saran Central

38. Saran East

39. Saran South

40. Saran cum Champaran\*

41. Shahabad North West

42. Shahabad South\*

43. Manbhum North\*

44. Manbhum South cum Dhalbhum\*
5. **BILASPUR (1)**

1. Bilaspur
6. **BOMBAY (37)**

1. Ahmedabad\*

2. Ahmednagar North

3. Ahmednagar South

4. Banaskantha

5. Baroda West

6. Belgaum North

7. Belgaum South

8. Bhusawal

9. Bijapur North

10. Bijapur South

11. Bombay City North\*

12. Bombay City South

13. Bombay Suburban

14. Broach

15. Dharwar North

16. Dharwar South

17. Jalgaon

18. Kaira North

19. Kaira South

20. Kanara

21. Kolaba

22. Kolhapur cum Satara\*

23. Mehsana East

24. Mehsana West

25. Nasik Central

26. North Satara

27. Panch Mahals cum Baroda East\*

28. Poona Central

29. Poona South

30. Ratnagiri North

31. Ratnagiri South

32. Sabarkantha

33. Sholapur\*

34. South Satara

35. Surat\*

36. Thana\*

37. West Khandesh\*
7. **COORG (1)**

1. Coorg
8. **DELHI (3)**

1. New Delhi

2. Outer Delhi\*
3. Delhi City
9. **HIMACHAL PRADESH (2)**

1. Chamba Sirmur

2. Mandi Mahasu\*
10. **HYDERABAD (21)**

1. Adilabad

2. Ambad

3. Aurangabad

4. Bhir

5. Bidar

6. Gulbarga

7. Hyderabad City

8. Ibrahimpatnam

9. Karimnagar\*

10. Khammam

11. Kushtagi

12. Mahbubnagar\*

13. Medak

14. Nalgonda\*

15. Nanded\*

16. Nizamabad

17. Osmanabad

18. Parbhani

19. Vikarabad

20. Warangal

21. Yadgir
13. Durg Bastar

14. Hoshangabad

15. Jabalpur North

16. Mahasamund

17. Mandla Jabalpur South\*

18. Nagpur

19. Nimar

20. Sagar

21. Surguja Raigarh\*

22. Wardha

23. Yeotmal
14. **MADRAS (62)**

1. Anantapur

2. Aruppukkottai

3. Bellary

4. Cannanore

5. Chingleput

6. Chittoor\*

7. Coimbatore

8. Cuddalore\*

9. Cuddapah

10. Dharmapuri

11. Dindigul

12. Eluru\*

13. Erode\*

14. Gudivada
41. Sankaranainarkoil

42. South Kanara (North)

43. South Kanara (South)

44. Srikakulam

45. Srivaikuntam

46. Srivilliputhur

47. Tanjore

48. Tellicherry

49. Tenali

50. Tindivanam\*

51. Tiruchengode

52. Tirunelveli

53. Tiruchirappalli

54. Tirupati

55. Tiruppur

56. Tiruvallur\*

57. Vellore\*

58. Vijayavada

59. Visakhapatnam\*

60. Vizianagaram

61. Wandiwash

62. Malappuram
18. **PATIALA & EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION (4)**

1. Kapurthala Bhatinda\*

2. Mohindergarh

3. Patiala

4. Sangrur
19. **PUNJAB (15)**

1. Ambala Simla

2. Amritsar

3. Fazilka Sirsa

4. Ferozepore Ludhiana\*

5. Gurdaspur

6. Gurgaon

7. Hissar

8. Hoshiarpur\*

9. Jhajjar Rewari

10. Jullundur

11. Kangra

12. Karnal\*

13. Nawan Shahr

14. Rohtak

15. Tarn Taran
20. **RAJASTHAN (18)**

1. Alwar

2. Banswara Dungarpur (ST)

3. Barmer Jalore
3. Crangannur

4. Ernakulam

5. Kottayam

6. Meenachil

7. Nagercoil

8. Quilon cum Mavelikara\*

9. Thiruvella

10. Trichur

11. Trivandrum
23. **TRIPURA (2)**

1. Tripura East

2. Tripura West
24. **UTTAR PRADESH (69)**

1. Agra District (East)

2. Agra District (West)

3. Aligarh District\*

4. Allahabad District (East) cum Jaunpur District (West)\*

5. Allahabad District (West)

6. Almora District (North East)

7. Azamgarh District (East) cum Ballia District (West)

8. Azamgarh District (West)\*

9. Bahraich District (East)

10. Bahraich District (West)
28. Faizabad Distric (North West)\*

29. Farrukhabad District (North)

30. Garhwal District (East) cum Moradabad District (North East)

31. Garhwal District (West) cum Tehri Garhwal District cum Bijnor District (North)

32. Ghazipur District (East) cum Ballia District (South West)

33. Ghazipur District (West)

34. Gonda District (East) cum Basti District (West)

35. Gonda District (North)

36. Gonda District (West)

37. Gorakhpur District (Central)

38. Gorakhpur District (North)

39. Gorakhpur District (South)

40. Hamirpur District

41. Hardoi District (North-West) cum Farrukhabad District (East) cum Shahjahanpur District South)\*

42. Jalaun District cum Etawah District (West) cum Jhansi District (North)\*

43. Jaunpur District (East)\*

44. Jhansi District (South)

45. Kanpur District (Central)

46. Kanpur District (North) cum Farrukhabad District (South)

47. Kanpur District (South) cum Etawah District (East)

48. Lucknow District (Central)

49. Lucknow District Cum Bara Banki District\*

50. Mainpuri District (East)

51. Mathura District (West)

52. Meerut District (North East)

53. Meerut District (South)

54. Meerut District (West)

55. Mirzapur District cum Banaras District (West)\*

56. Moradabad District (Central)

57. Moradabad District (West)

58. Muzaffarnagar District (South)

59. Naini Tal District cum Almora District (SouthWest) cum Bareilly District (North)

60. Pilibhit District cum Bareilly District (East)

61. Pratapgarh District (East)

62. Pratapgarh District (West) cum Rae Bareli District (East)\*

63. Rampur District cum Bareilly District (West)

64. Saharanpur District (West) cum Muzaffarnagar District (North)\*

65. Shahjahanpur District (North) cum Kheri (East)\*

66. Sitapur District cum Kheri District (West)\*

67. Sultanpur District (North) cum Faizabad District (South-West)

68. Sultanpur District (South)

69. Unnao District cum Rae Bareli District (West) cum Hardoi District (South East)\*
25. **VINDHYA PRADESH (4)**

1. Chhatarpur Datia Tikamgarh\*

2. Rewa

3. Satna

4. Shahdol Sidhi\*
26. **WEST BENGAL (26)**

1. Bankura\*

2. Barrackpore

3. Basirhat\*

4. Berhampore

5. Birbhum\*

6. Burdwan\*

7. Calcutta North East

8. Calcutta North West

9. Calcutta South East

10. Calcutta South West

11. Contai

12. Diamond Harbour\*

13. Ghatal

14. Hooghly

15. Howrah

16. Kalna Katwa

17. Malda

18. Midnapore Jhargram\*

19. Murshidabad

20. Nabadwip

21. North Bengal\*\*

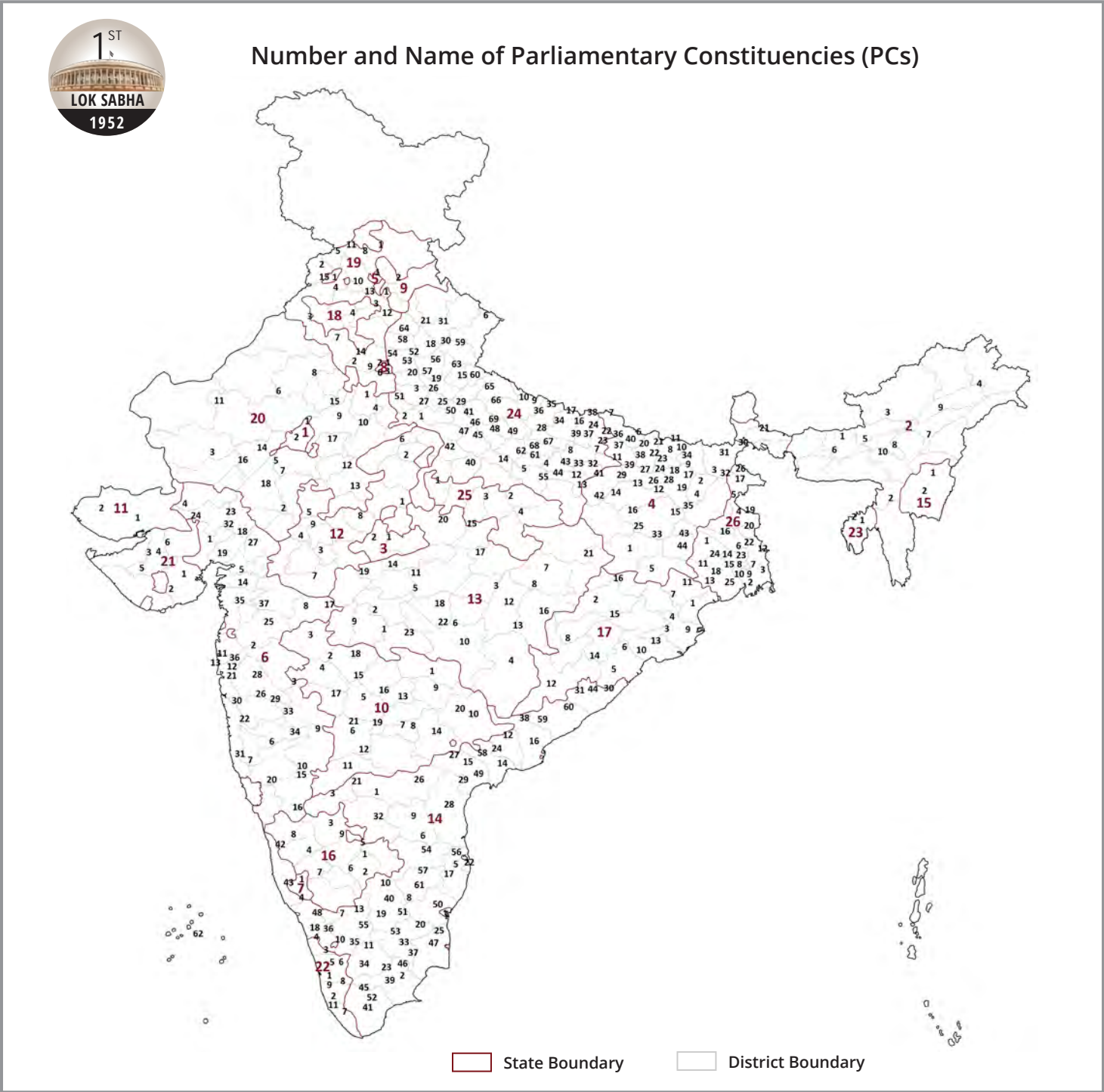
22. Santipur

23. Serampore

24. Tamluk

25. Uluberia

26. West Dinajpur

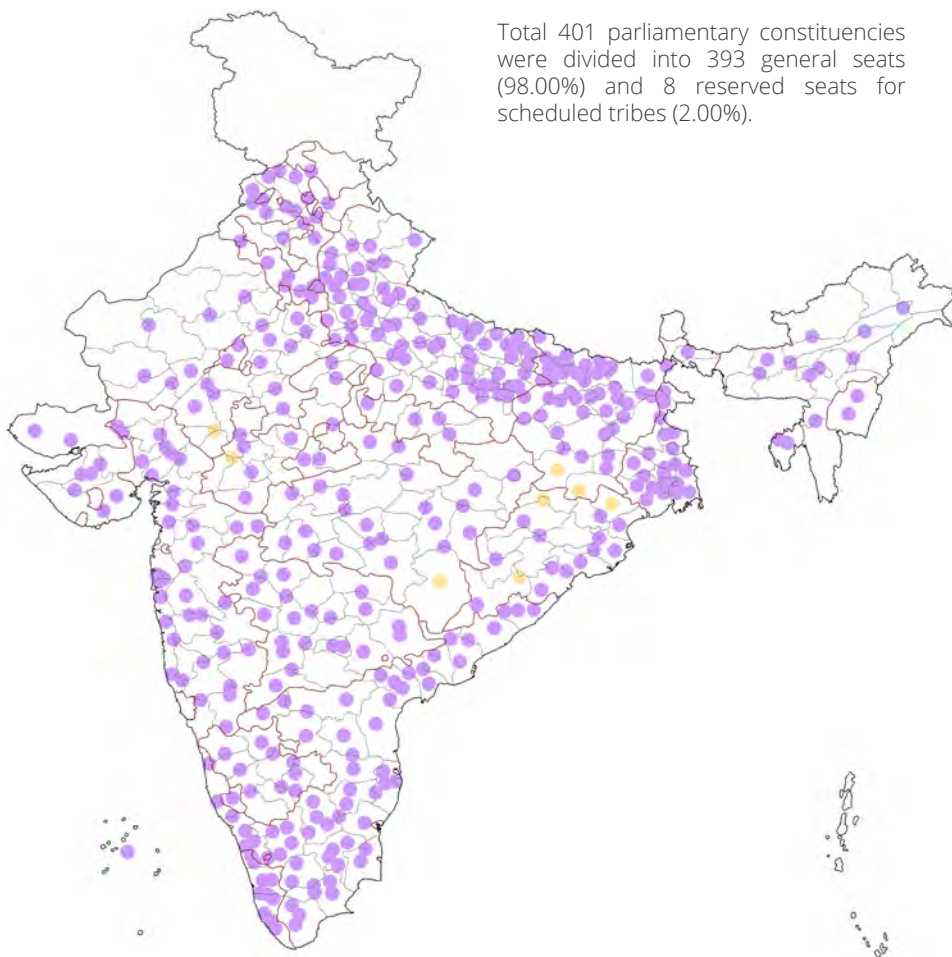






### General and Reserved Parliamentary Constituencies

Total 401 parliamentary constituencies were divided into 393 general seats (98.00%) and 8 reserved seats for scheduled tribes (2.00%).



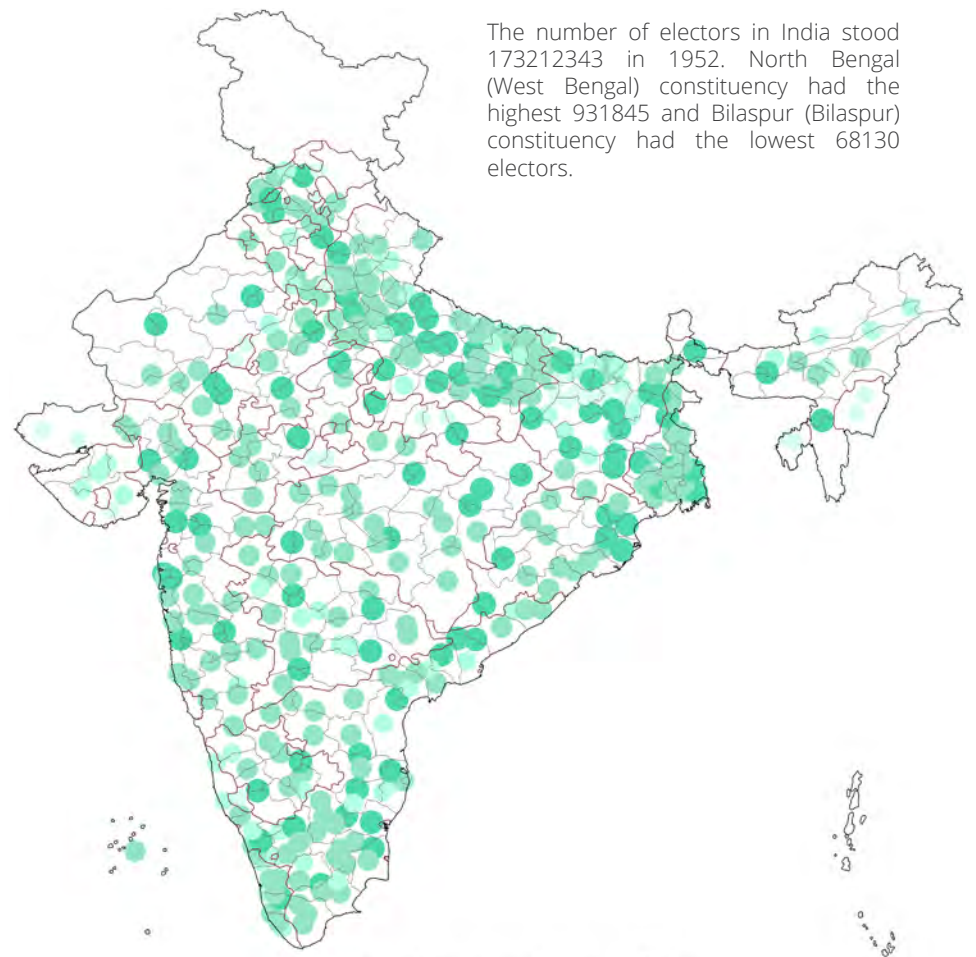
**General & Reserved Parliamentary Constituencies**

Category	Count
General	393
ST	8
<b>Total 401 PCs</b>	



### Electors

The number of electors in India stood 173212343 in 1952. North Bengal (West Bengal) constituency had the highest 931845 and Bilaspur (Bilaspur) constituency had the lowest 68130 electors.



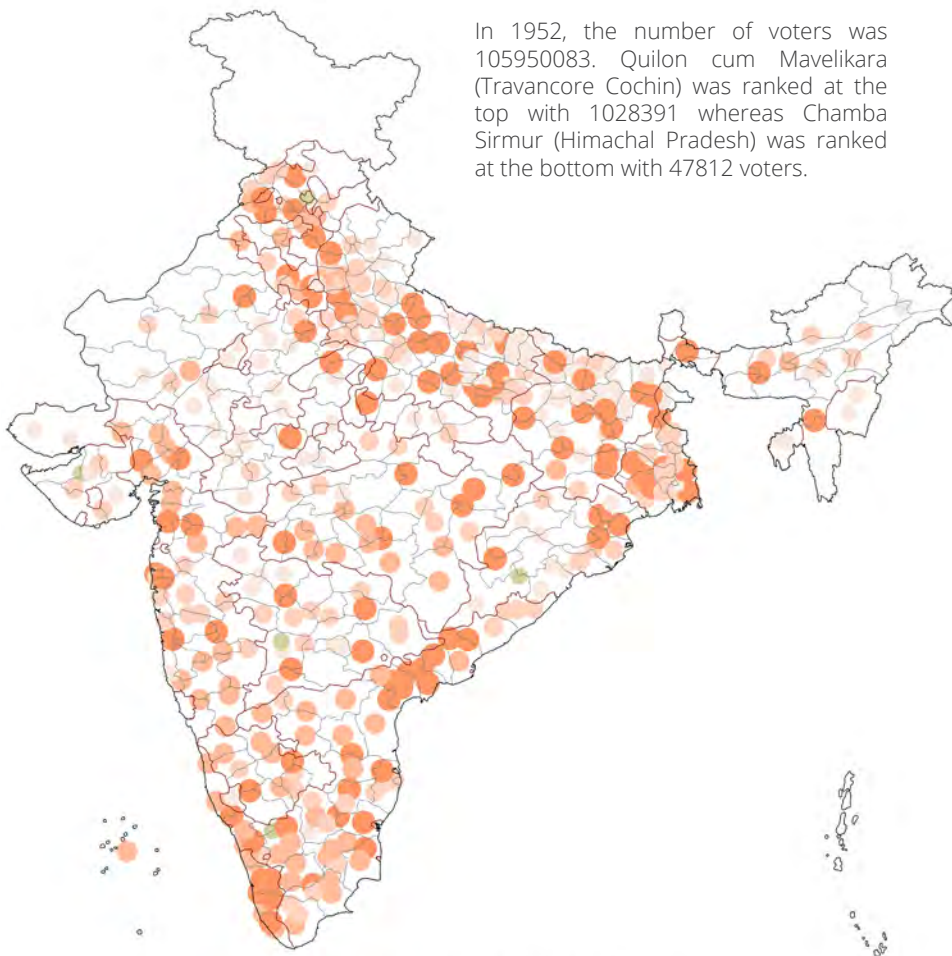
**Number of Electors (Lakh per PC)**

Range	Count
< 3	29
3 - 3.5	60
3.5 - 4	220
> 4	92
<b>Total 401 PCs</b>	



### Voters

In 1952, the number of voters was 105950083. Quilon cum Mavelikara (Travancore Cochin) was ranked at the top with 1028391 whereas Chamba Sirmur (Himachal Pradesh) was ranked at the bottom with 47812 voters.



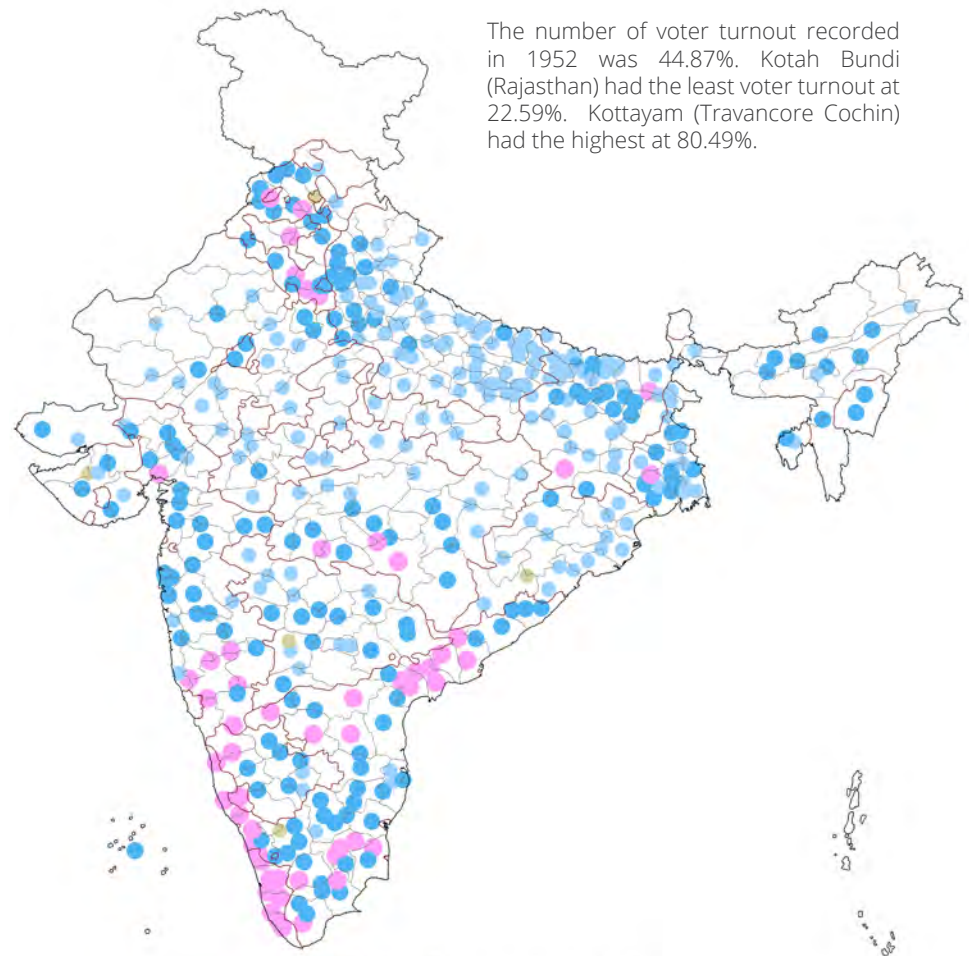
**Number of Voters (Lakh per PC)**

Range	Count
< 1.5	117
1.5 - 2	107
2 - 2.5	72
> 2.5	100
Uncontested	5
<b>Total 401 PCs</b>	



### Voter Turnout

The number of voter turnout recorded in 1952 was 44.87%. Kotah Bundi (Rajasthan) had the least voter turnout at 22.59%. Kottayam (Travancore Cochin) had the highest at 80.49%.



**Polling Percentage Per PC**

Range	Count
0 - 20	NIL
20 - 45	178
45 - 60	163
60 - 80	55
80 - 100	NIL
Uncontested	5
<b>Total 401 PCs</b>	



# 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha Election

## 2019





The election to the 17th Lok Sabha was announced on 10th March 2019. This election was conducted in 7 phases i.e. 11th April, 18th April, 23rd April, 29th April, 06th May, 12th May and 19th May and the counting was done on 23rd May 2019.

This election was conducted in 29 states and 7 union territories. Out of total 543 constituencies during the 17th General Election (GE), the general category had 412 seats (75.87%), 84 seats (15.47%) were reserved for scheduled castes whereas 47 seats (8.66%) were reserved for scheduled tribes.

**Electoral features:** The count of total electorates went up by 9.34% with 911950734 as against the previous election. Malkajgiri (Telangana) witnessed the most 3150313 electorates while Lakshadweep marked the least count of 55189 electorates during the 17th Parliamentary Election.

Talking in terms of male-female electorates, total 473373748 male electorates were counted in this Lok Sabha Election whilst the tally of the female electorates stood at 438537911. Malkajgiri (Telangana) documented the maximum 1638054 male electorates whereas the minimum 28053 electorates were clocked by Lakshadweep.

Malkajgiri (Telangana) was the topper with the highest 1511910 female electorates and contrarily the lowest 27136 electorates were catalogued by Lakshadweep during the General Election of 2019.

Total 614684398 voters were counted in this election which shows an increase of 10.92% as against the previous election. The voter turnout was registered at 67.40% which appeared to be 0.96% higher than the 66.44% turnout during the previous election. Dhubri (Assam) witnessed the highest 90.66% voter turnout and on the other hand the lowest 8.98% voter turnout was recorded by Anantnag (Jammu & Kashmir).

The tally of polling stations stood at 1037848 which represented 11.89% hike in comparison to the previous election. Maximum 2964 polling stations were registered in Bulandshahr (Uttar Pradesh) whereas Lakshadweep catalogued the minimum 51 polling stations in this election.

**Contesting candidates:** The overall sum of the contesting candidates during the 17th GE was 8054. This sum decreased by 2.39%. Nizamabad (Telangana) marked the maximum 185 contesting candidates whereas the lowest 3 were documented by Tura (Meghalaya) during this election.

**Female Participation:** The tally of female contesting candidates in this Lok Sabha Election stood at 726 which shows an increase of 8.68% in variation to the previous election. Out of these, 171 female candidates belonged to national parties, 57 to state parties, 272 from registered (unrecognised) parties whilst 226 were independents. Uttar Pradesh had the maximum count of 106 contesting female candidates while only 1 female candidate (each) contested from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar



Haveli, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Sikkim during the 17th Lok Sabha Election.

Total 78 female candidates were elected during the GE of 2019 wherein the highest 11 candidates (each) were elected from Uttar Pradesh and West

(23.76%) votes were cast for them wherein Narasaraopet (Andhra Pradesh) witnessed the most i.e. 1337530 whereas the least 505 votes were recorded by Mandi (Himachal Pradesh).

The registered (unrecognised) parties had a share of 4.34% in the total valid



Bengal whereas the lowest 1 elected female candidate (each) was counted from Assam, Chandigarh, Haryana, Kerala, Meghalaya, NCT OF Delhi, Telangana, Tripura and Uttarakhand. During this election, 648 female candidates were defeated and 575 lost their deposits.

From the beginning of Lok Sabha Elections i.e. 1952 till 2019, the highest count of contesting female candidates i.e. 726 was registered during this election.

**Performance of Political Parties:** 7 national, 43 state, 621 registered (unrecognised) parties contested this election.

Total 614172823 valid votes were cast during this Lok Sabha Election out of which total 418569347 (68.15%) votes were secured by the national parties wherein Gauhati (Assam) witnessed the highest 1682407 while the lowest 2399 votes were documented by Chennai South (Tamil Nadu). Regarding the votes of state parties, total 145945574

votes wherein the count stood at 26649357. Out of this count of votes, the uppermost spot was occupied by Nagaur (Rajasthan) with 667537 votes whilst Andaman & Nicobar Islands achieved the lowermost position with 212 votes.

The count of independent candidates ascended on the graph by 6.99% during this election (as compared to the previous election) which stood at 3460 and total 16485773 (2.68%) votes were cast for them; out of which, maximum 769195 votes were counted in Mandya (Karnataka) while the minimum 996 votes were registered in Outer manipur (Manipur).

Overall, 'None of The Above' (NOTA) secured 6522772 (1.06%) votes. Among the NOTA votes in this Lok Sabha election, the highest 51660 votes were counted in Gopalganj (Bihar) while the lowest 100 NOTA votes were registered in Lakshadweep.

Top 3 winner parties in terms of having the highest number of seats during this

Lok Sabha Election were: the BJP - 303, INC - 52 and DMK - 24 seats.

Top 3 winner parties occupying most of the count of votes during the 17th General Election were: the BJP, INC and AITC.

- BJP with 229076879 votes occupied the top spot wherein Indore (Madhya Pradesh) had the most 1068569 votes whereas Lakshadweep recorded the least 125 votes.
- With 119495214 votes INC stood 2nd. Bangalore Rural (Karnataka) had the highest count of 878258 votes of INC whilst Sikkim got hold of 3990 votes.
- By holding 24929330 votes, AITC stood at the 3rd spot with the maximum 791127 votes in Diamond Harbour (West Bengal) and on the contrary the minimum 1721 votes were clocked by Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Top 3 winner parties attaining the highest count of seats in SC reserved constituencies during 2019 GE were: BJP - 46 seats (54.76%), INC- 6 seats (7.14%) and AITC - 5 seats (5.95%) whereas BJP - 31 seats (65.96%), INC - 4 seats (8.51%) and BJD - 2 seats (4.26%) were the top 3 winner parties achieving the highest number of seats in ST reserved constituencies.

#### Key Features:

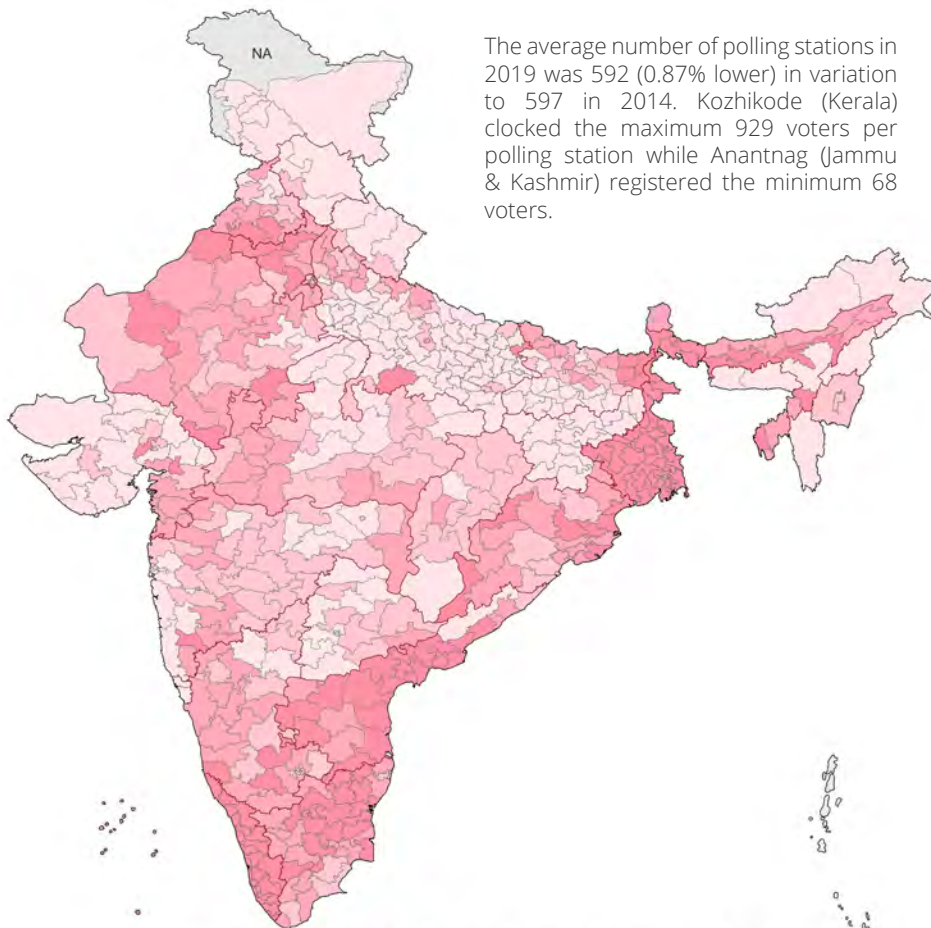
- This time, Congress President Rahul Gandhi conceded defeat from Amethi (Uttar Pradesh) seat; where BJP Candidate Smriti Irani emerged victorious on this seat for the first time.
- For the first time, Rahul Gandhi contested from Wayanad constituency of Kerala and had won by defeating the CPI candidate PP Suneer.
- Congress candidate Jyotiraditya Scindia lost his family bastion i.e. seat from Guna (Madhya Pradesh) constituency.
- EVM was 100% backed by a 'Voter-Verifiable Paper Audit Trail' (VVPAT) for the first time in 2019 Lok Sabha Election.
- For the first time, all the electronic voting machines (EVMs) and postal ballot papers introduced with candidates photo, in addition to the party name and symbol.
- Malikarjun Kharge of INC faced first ever defeat from Gulbarga (Karnataka) in his political career.
- BJP president Amit Shah won his first Lok Sabha election from Gandhinagar (Gujarat) by over 5 lakh votes.
- Jagan Mohan Reddy-led YSR Congress Party swept the Andhra Pradesh in Lok Sabha Polls with 22 out of 25 seats in the state.
- Sumanlatha Ambareesh, an Independent candidate beats Karnataka CM Kumaraswamy's son Nikhil Kumaraswamy in Mandya (Karnataka)
- BJD's Chandrani Murmu, has won Keonjhar (Odisha) by defeating two-time MP Ananta Nayak to become the youngest ever Lok Sabha MP.





### Voters Per Polling Station

The average number of polling stations in 2019 was 592 (0.87% lower) in variation to 597 in 2014. Kozhikode (Kerala) clocked the maximum 929 voters per polling station while Anantnag (Jammu & Kashmir) registered the minimum 68 voters.



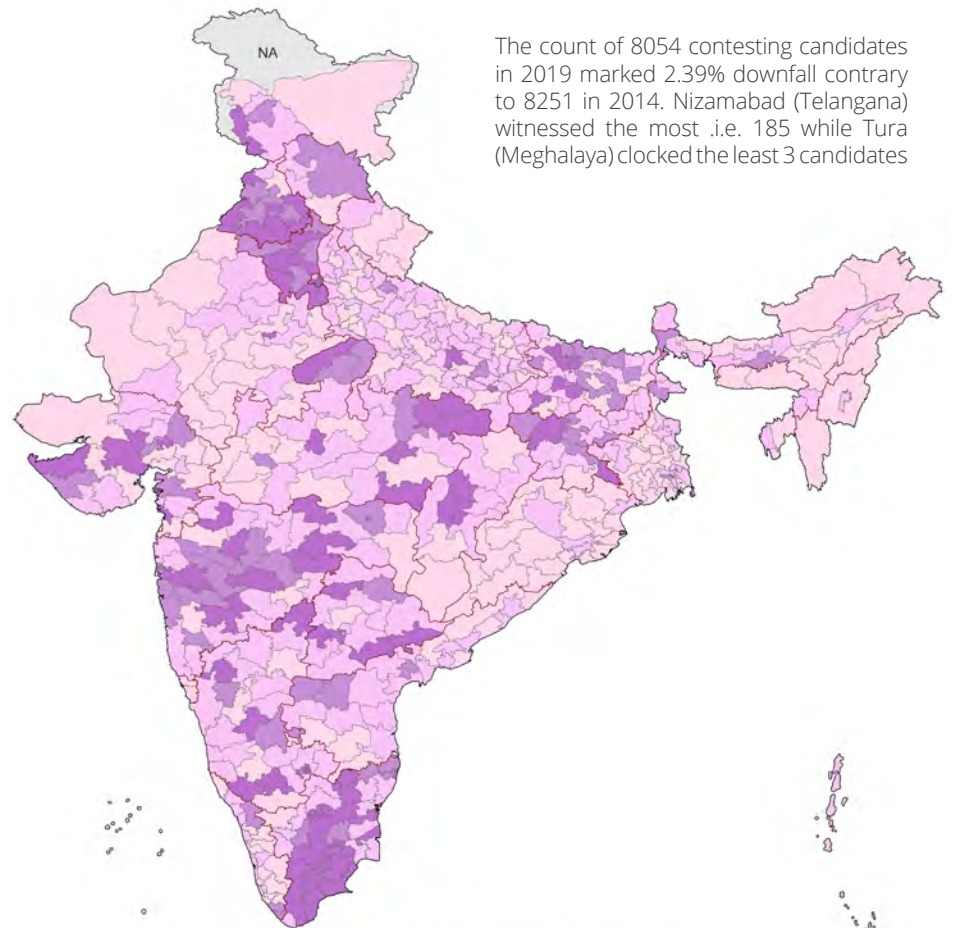
Number of Voters Per Polling Station (Hundred per PC)

< 5.5	5.5 - 6	6 - 6.5	> 6.5
170	114	120	139
Total 543 PCs			



### Contesting Candidates

The count of 8054 contesting candidates in 2019 marked 2.39% downfall contrary to 8251 in 2014. Nizamabad (Telangana) witnessed the most .i.e. 185 while Tura (Meghalaya) clocked the least 3 candidates



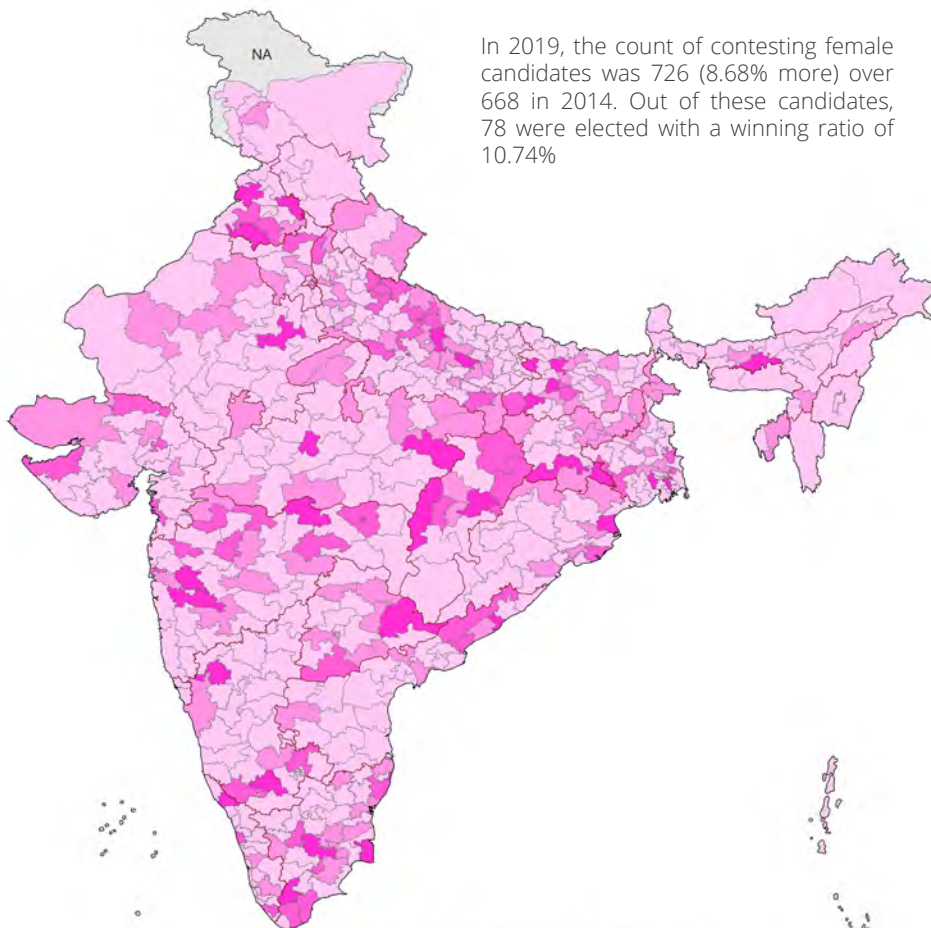
Number of Contesting Candidates

< 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	> 20
159	221	67	96
Total 543 PCs			



### Female Contesting Candidates

In 2019, the count of contesting female candidates was 726 (8.68% more) over 668 in 2014. Out of these candidates, 78 were elected with a winning ratio of 10.74%



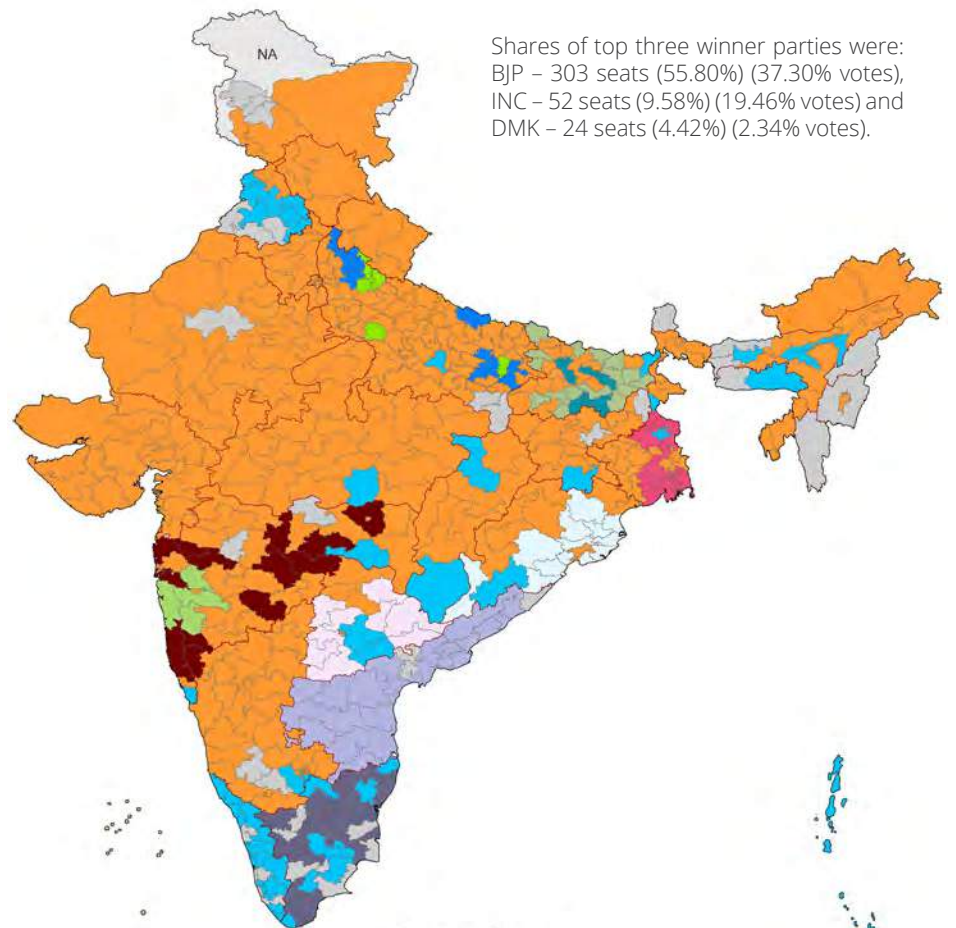
Number of Female Contesting Candidates

< 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	> 3
344	110	49	40
Total 543 PCs			



### Winner Parties

Shares of top three winner parties were: BJP – 303 seats (55.80%) (37.30% votes), INC – 52 seats (9.58%) (19.46% votes) and DMK – 24 seats (4.42%) (2.34% votes).



Winner Parties

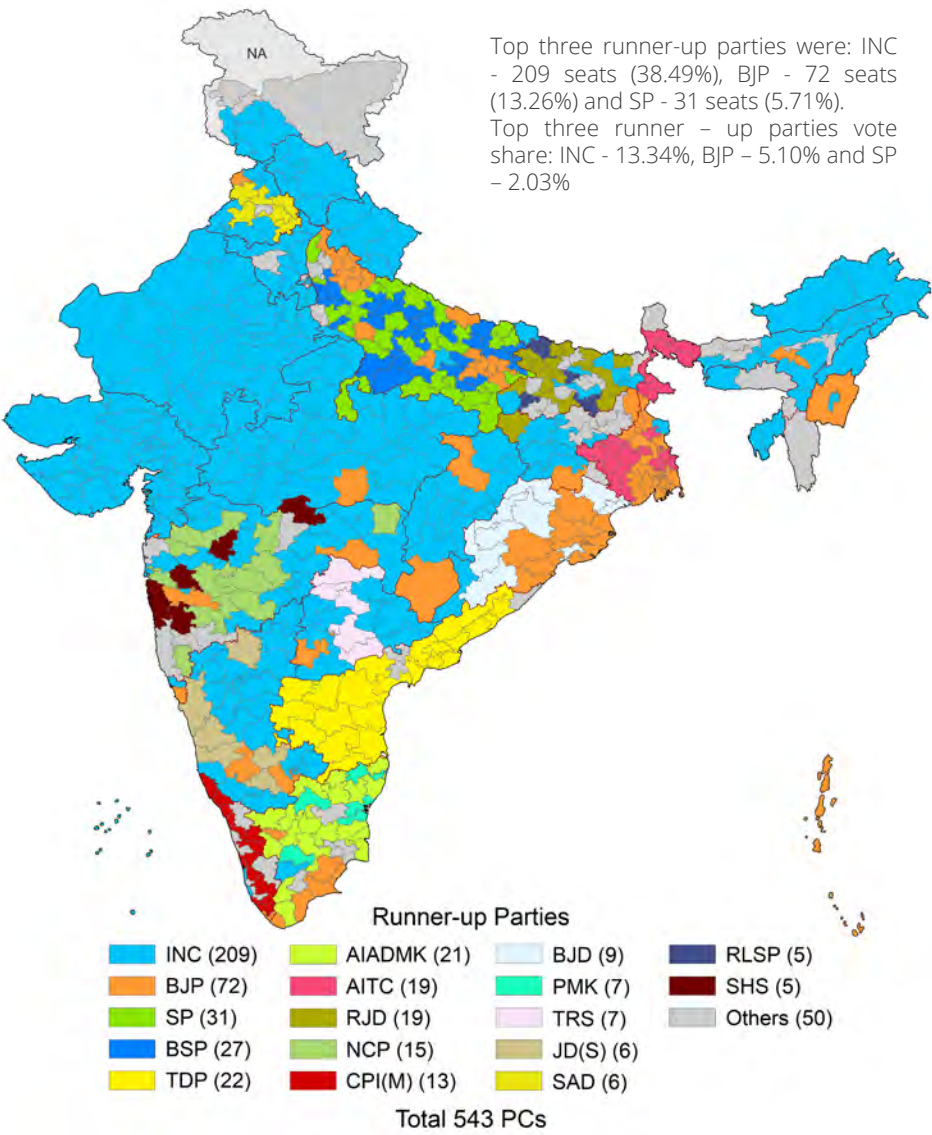
BJP (303)	YSRCP (22)	BSP (10)	NCP (5)
INC (52)	SHS (18)	TRS (9)	Others (39)
DMK (24)	JD(U) (16)	LJP (6)	
AITC (22)	BJD (12)	SP (5)	

Total 543 PCs

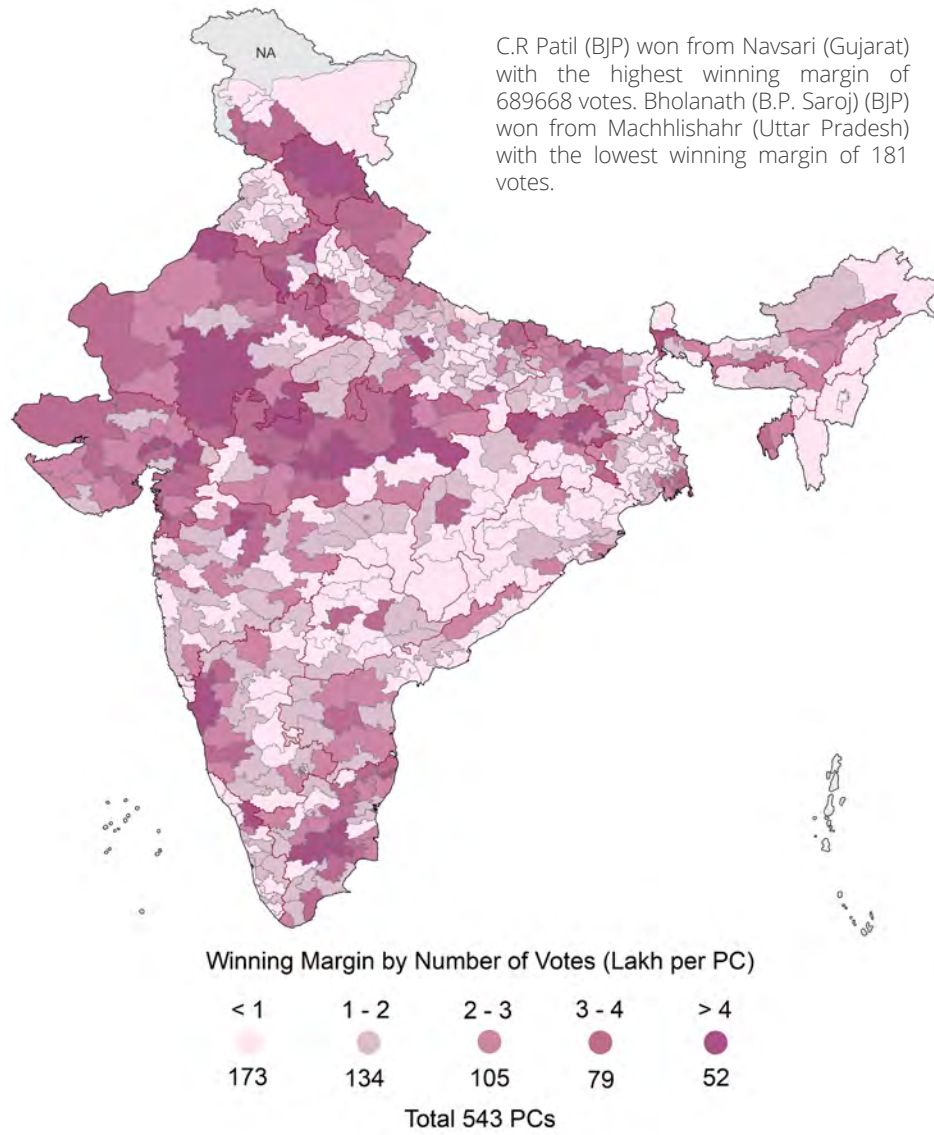




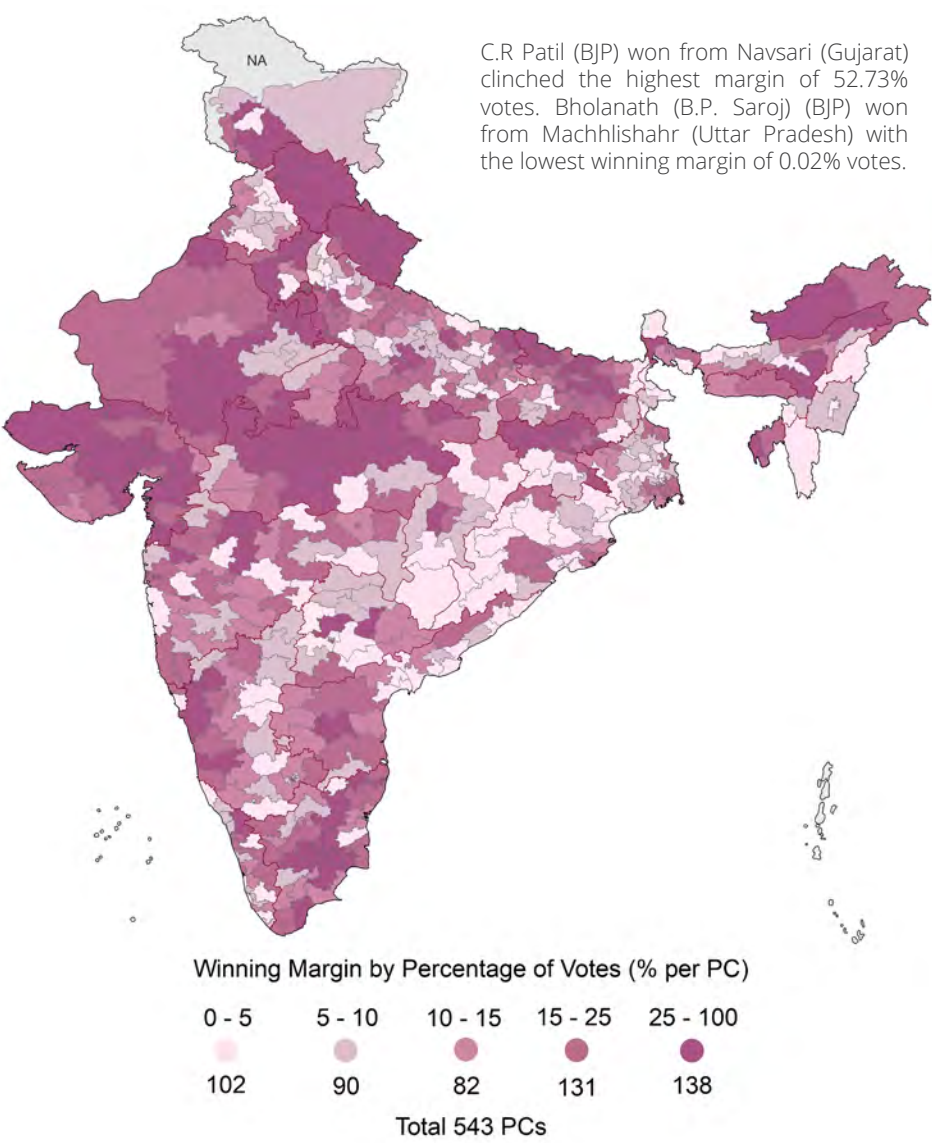
Runner-up Parties



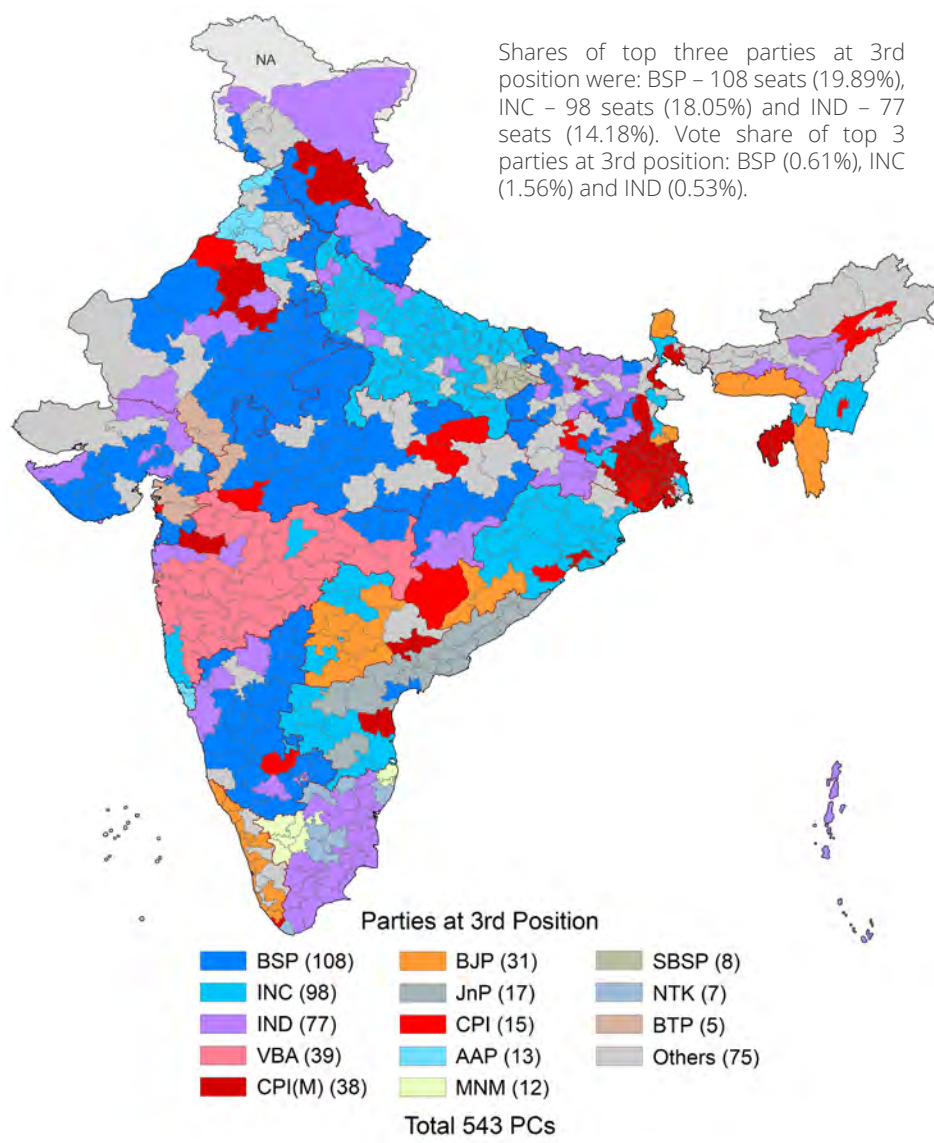
Winning Margin by Number of Votes



Winning Margin by Percentage of Votes



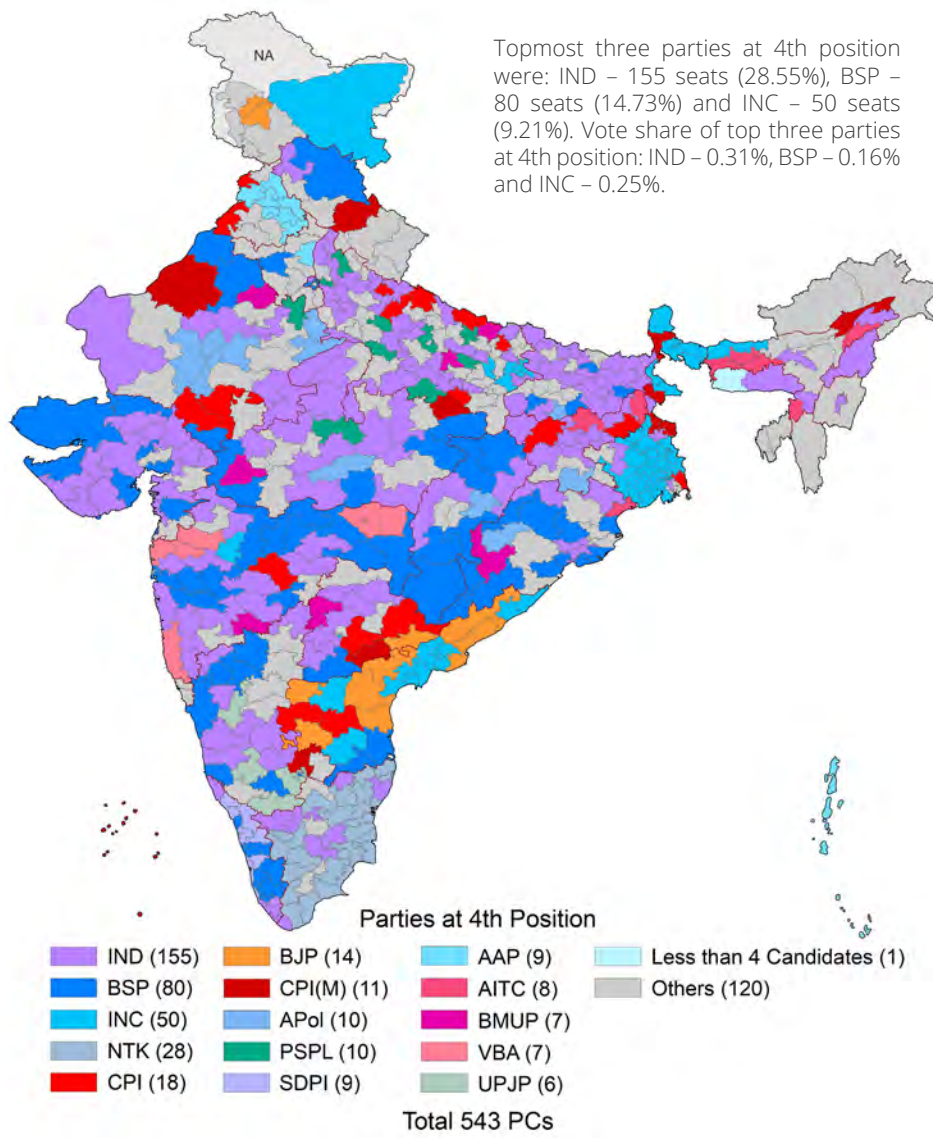
Parties at 3rd Position



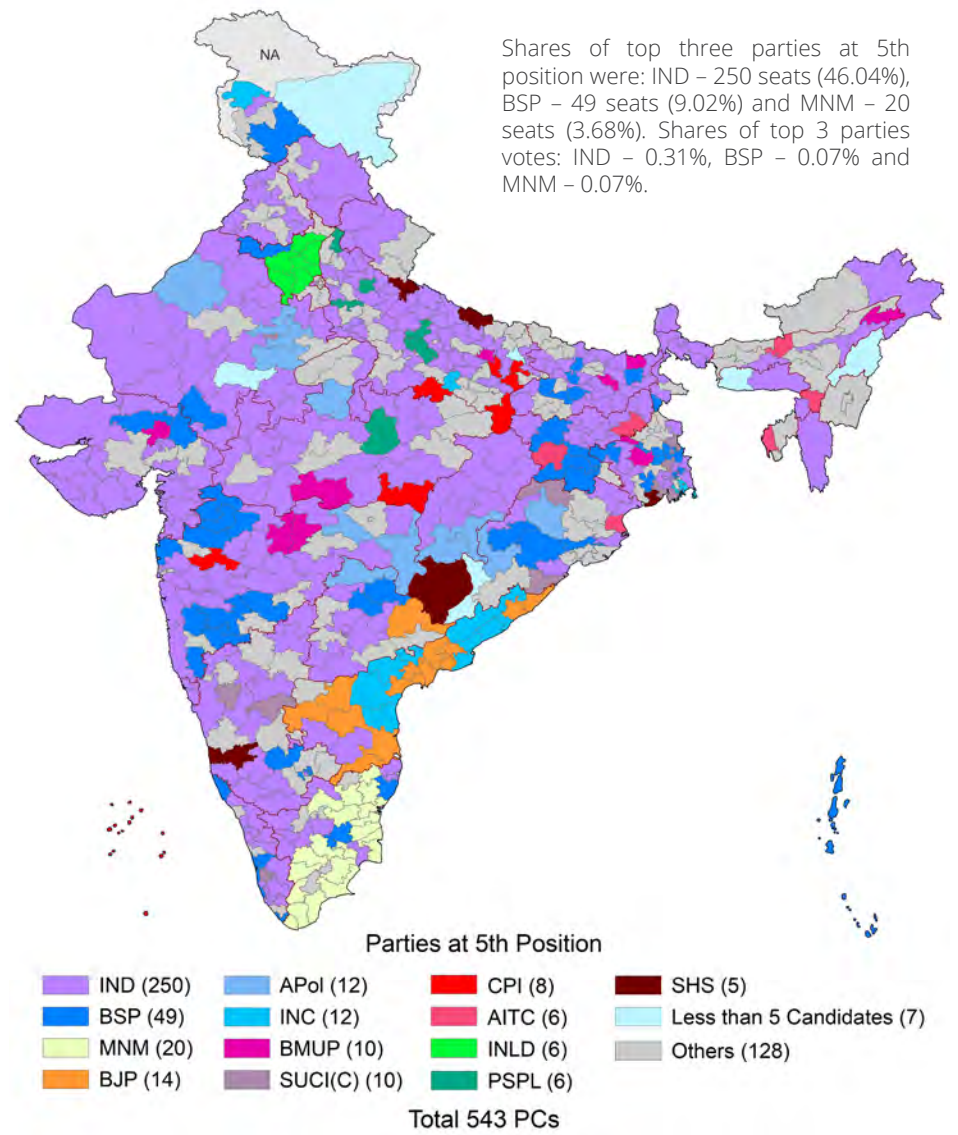




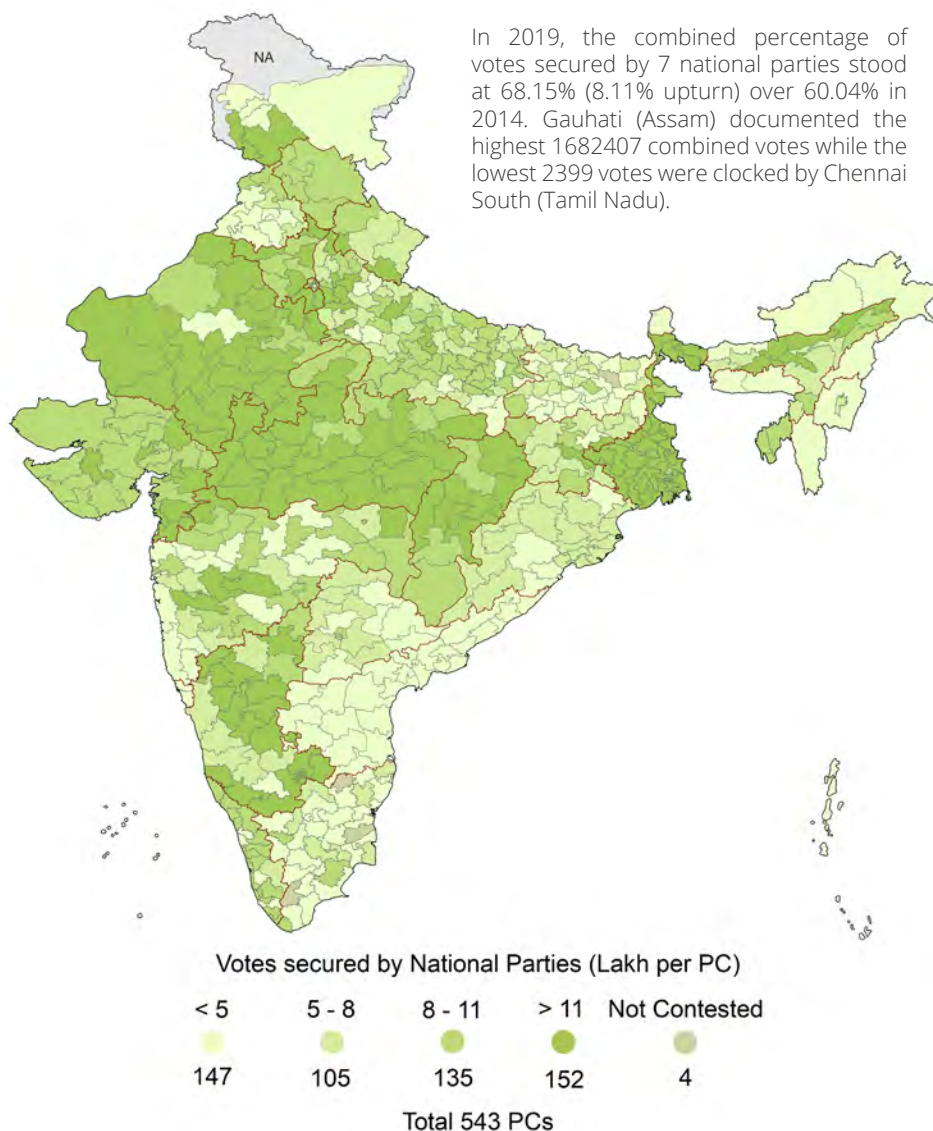
## Parties at 4th Position



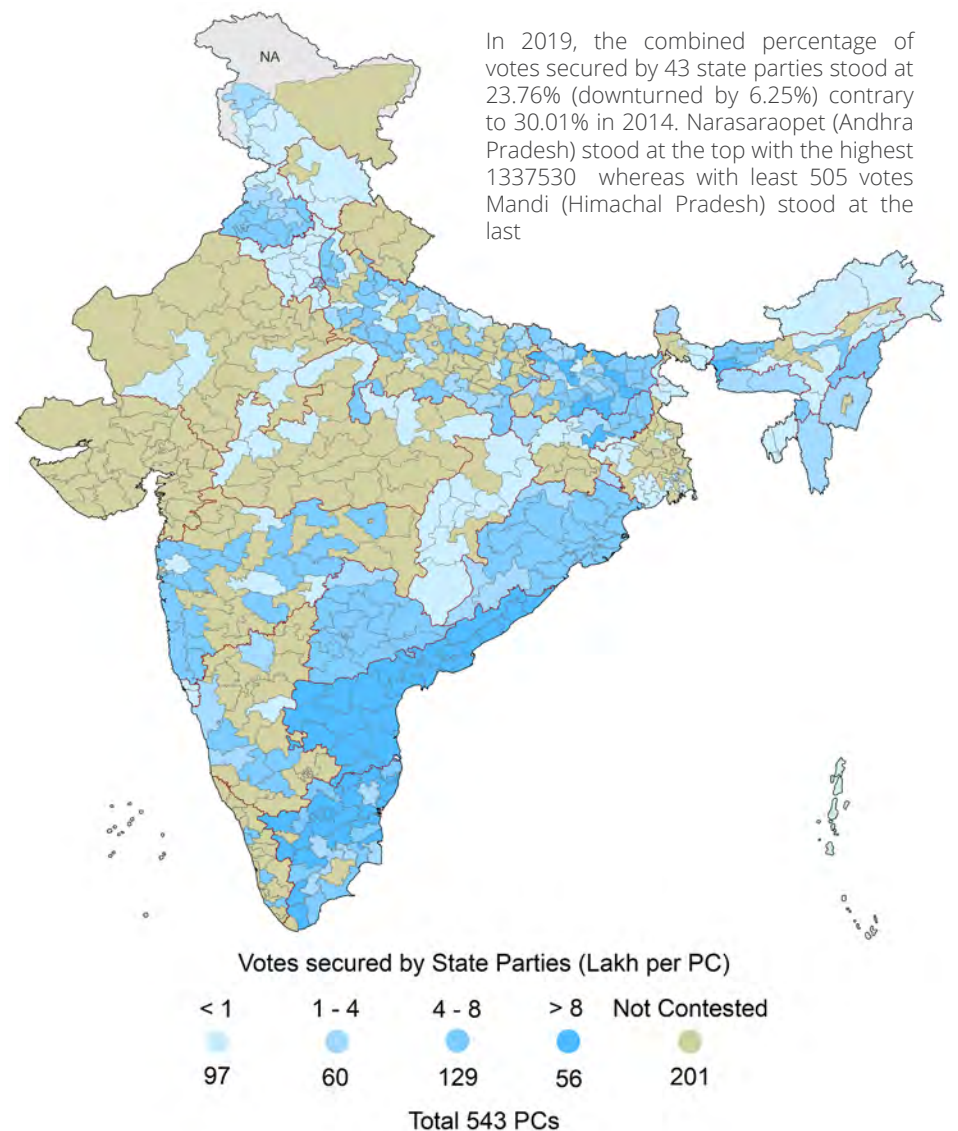
## Parties at 5th Position



## National Parties Votes



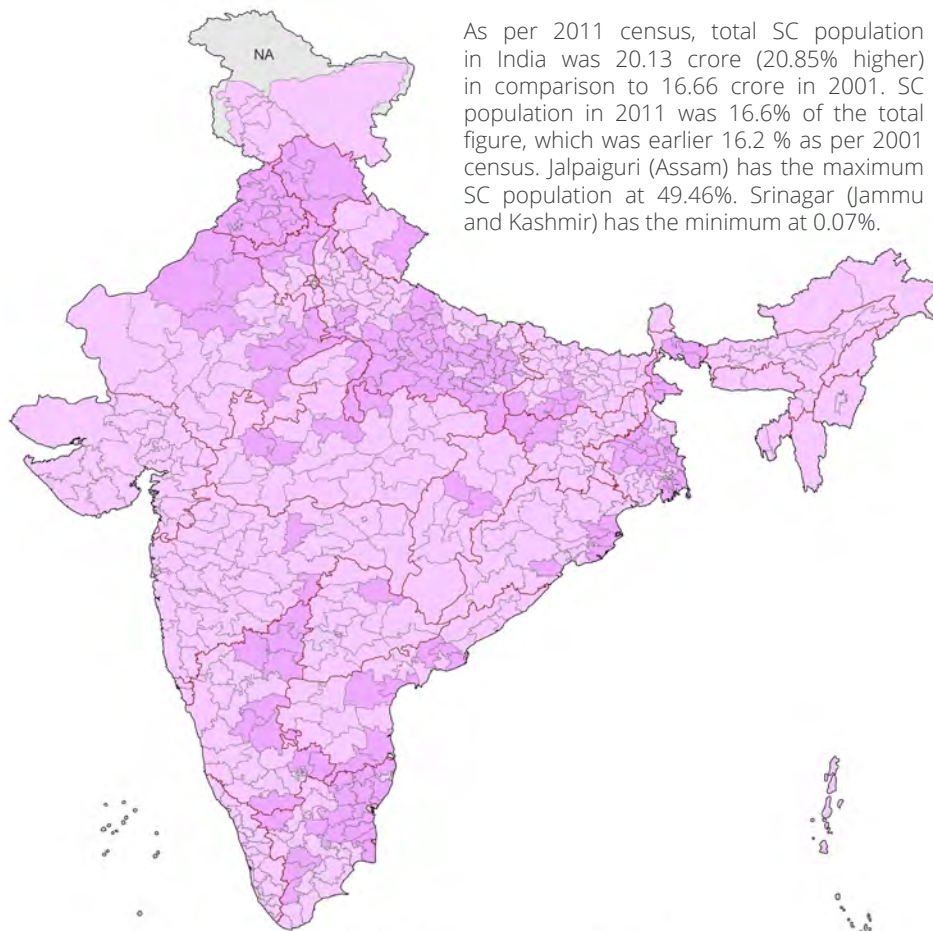
## State Parties Votes







### Schedule Caste Population



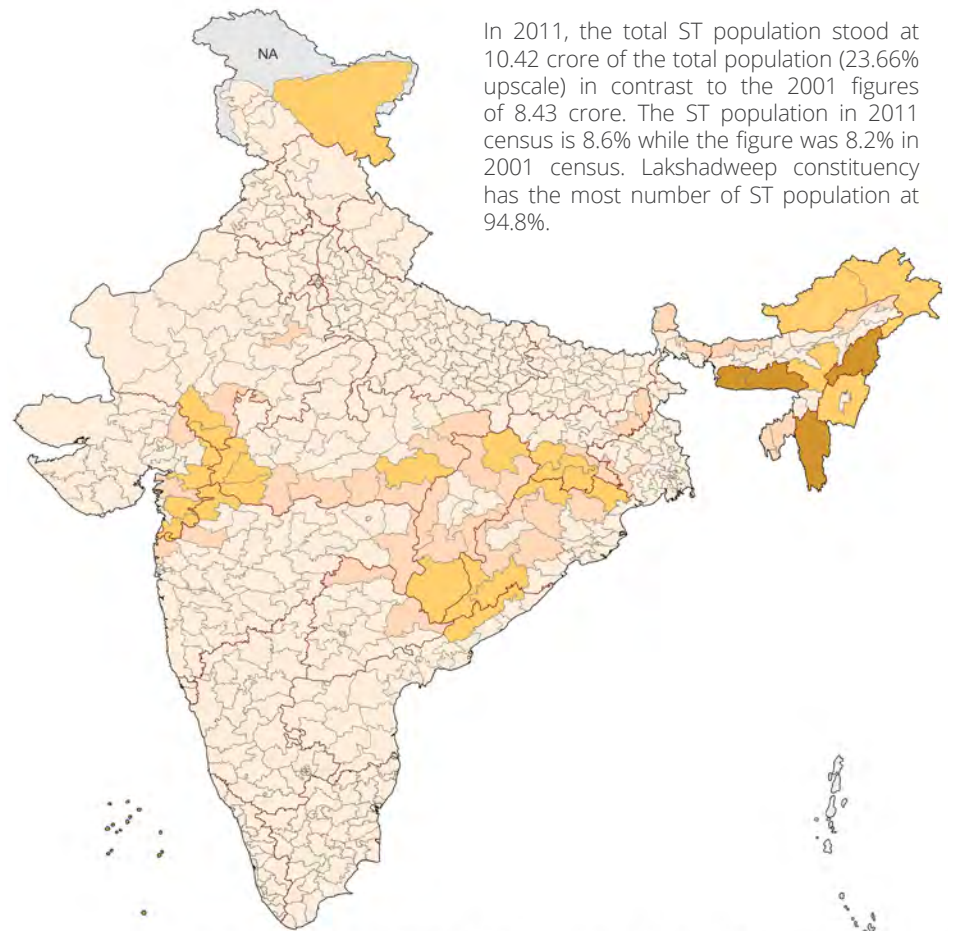
As per 2011 census, total SC population in India was 20.13 crore (20.85% higher) in comparison to 16.66 crore in 2001. SC population in 2011 was 16.6% of the total figure, which was earlier 16.2 % as per 2001 census. Jalpaiguri (Assam) has the maximum SC population at 49.46%. Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) has the minimum at 0.07%.

Estd. Scheduled Caste (SC) Population (% per PC)

< 20	20 - 50	50 - 80	> 80
387	156	NIL	NIL
Total 543 PCs			



### Schedule Tribe Population



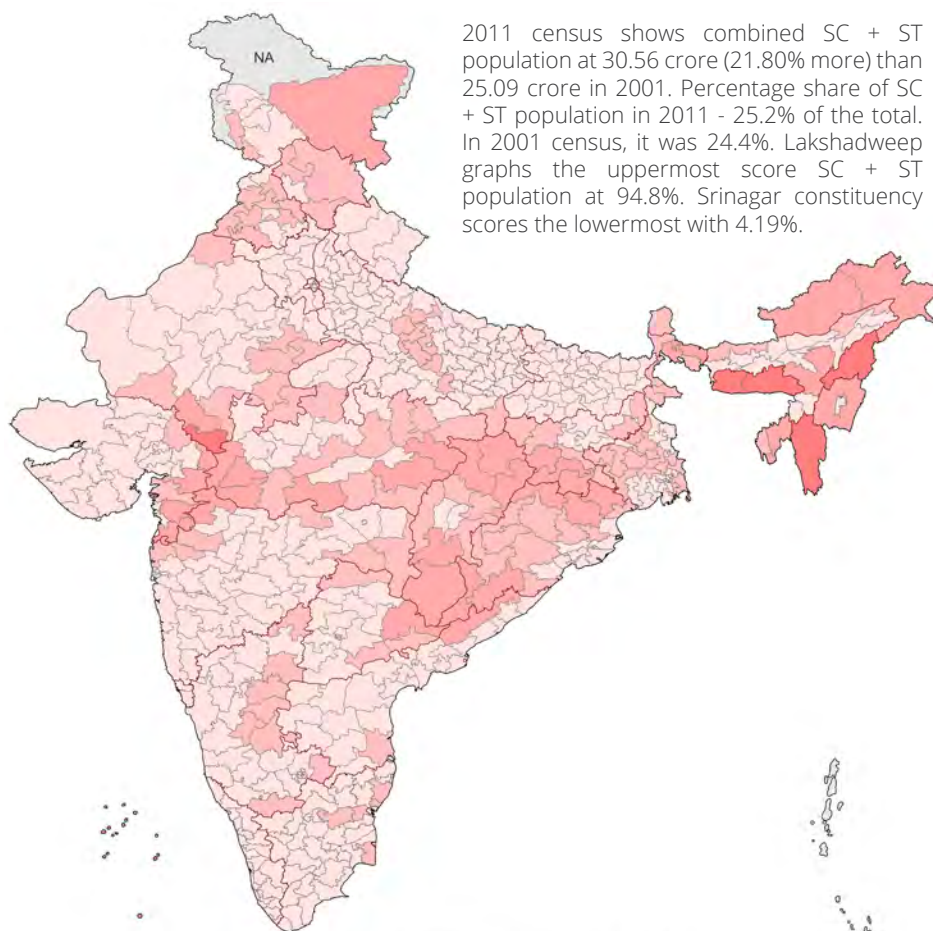
In 2011, the total ST population stood at 10.42 crore of the total population (23.66% upscale) in contrast to the 2001 figures of 8.43 crore. The ST population in 2011 census is 8.6% while the figure was 8.2% in 2001 census. Lakshadweep constituency has the most number of ST population at 94.8%.

Estd. Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population (% per PC)

< 20	20 - 50	50 - 80	> 80
475	36	27	5
Total 543 PCs			



### SC + ST Population



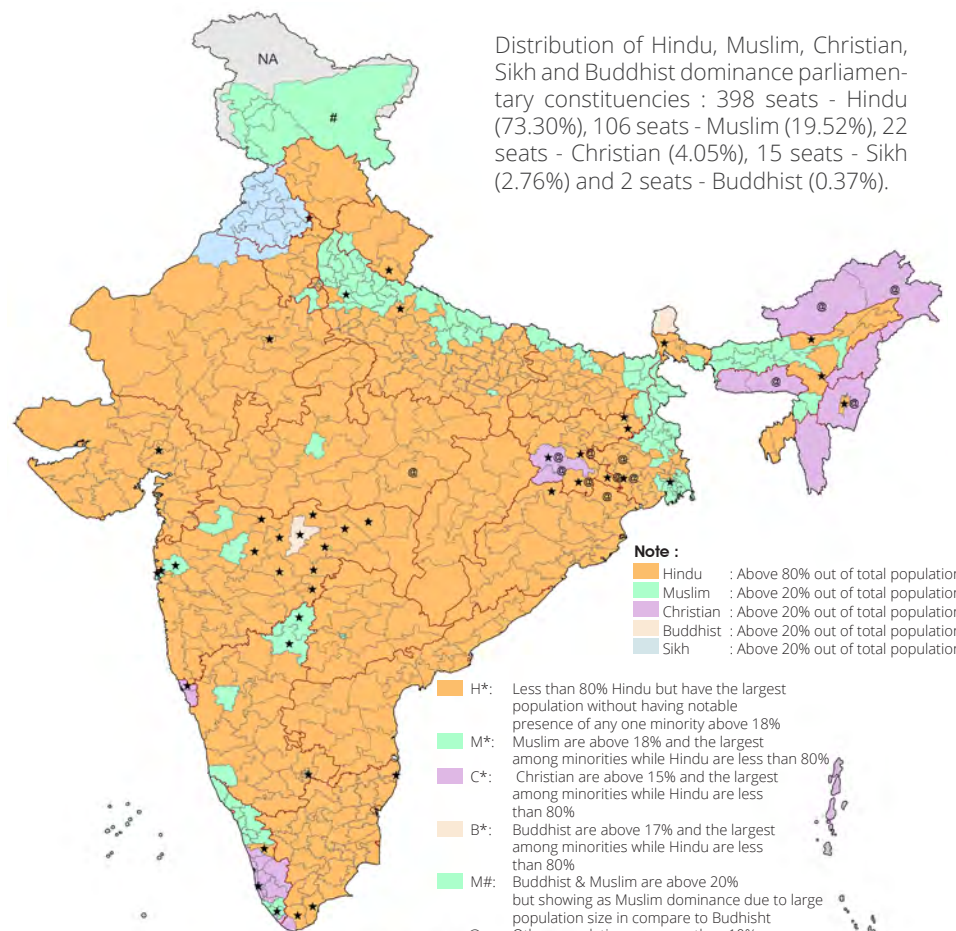
2011 census shows combined SC + ST population at 30.56 crore (21.80% more) than 25.09 crore in 2001. Percentage share of SC + ST population in 2011 - 25.2% of the total. In 2001 census, it was 24.4%. Lakshadweep graphs the uppermost score SC + ST population at 94.8%. Srinagar constituency scores the lowermost with 4.19%.

Estd. SC + ST Population (% per PC)

< 30	30 - 50	50 - 80	> 80
398	103	36	6
Total 543 PCs			



### Religious Dominance



Distribution of Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh and Buddhist dominance parliamentary constituencies : 398 seats - Hindu (73.30%), 106 seats - Muslim (19.52%), 22 seats - Christian (4.05%), 15 seats - Sikh (2.76%) and 2 seats - Buddhist (0.37%).

**Note :**  
 H\*: Above 80% out of total population  
 M\*: Above 20% out of total population  
 C\*: Above 20% out of total population  
 B\*: Above 20% out of total population  
 S\*: Above 20% out of total population

H\*: Less than 80% Hindu but have the largest population without having notable presence of any one minority above 18%  
 M\*: Muslim are above 18% and the largest among minorities while Hindu are less than 80%  
 C\*: Christian are above 15% and the largest among minorities while Hindu are less than 80%  
 B\*: Buddhist are above 17% and the largest among minorities while Hindu are less than 80%  
 M#: Buddhist & Muslim are above 20% but showing as Muslim dominance due to large population size in compare to Buddhist  
 @ : Other population are more than 10%.

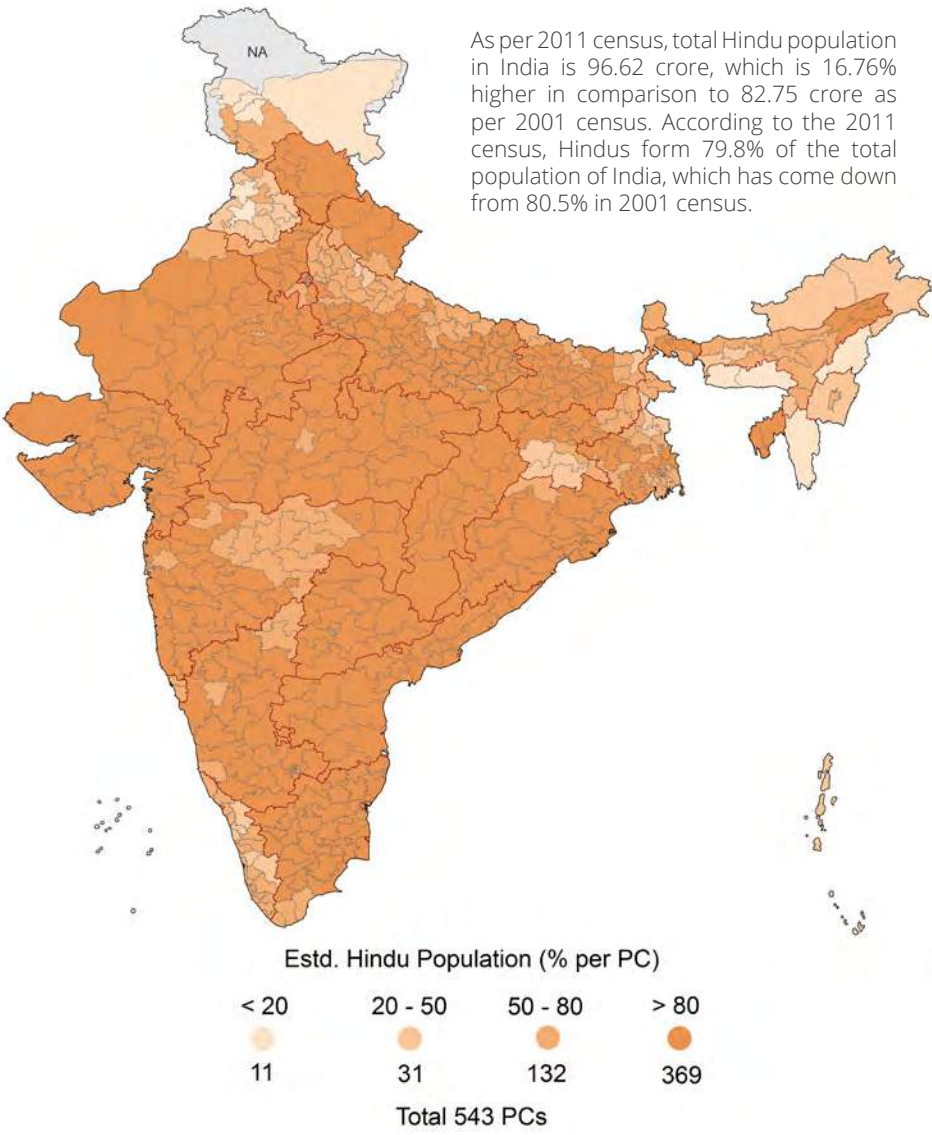
Estd. Religious Dominance

Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist
398	106	22	15	2
Total 543 PCs				

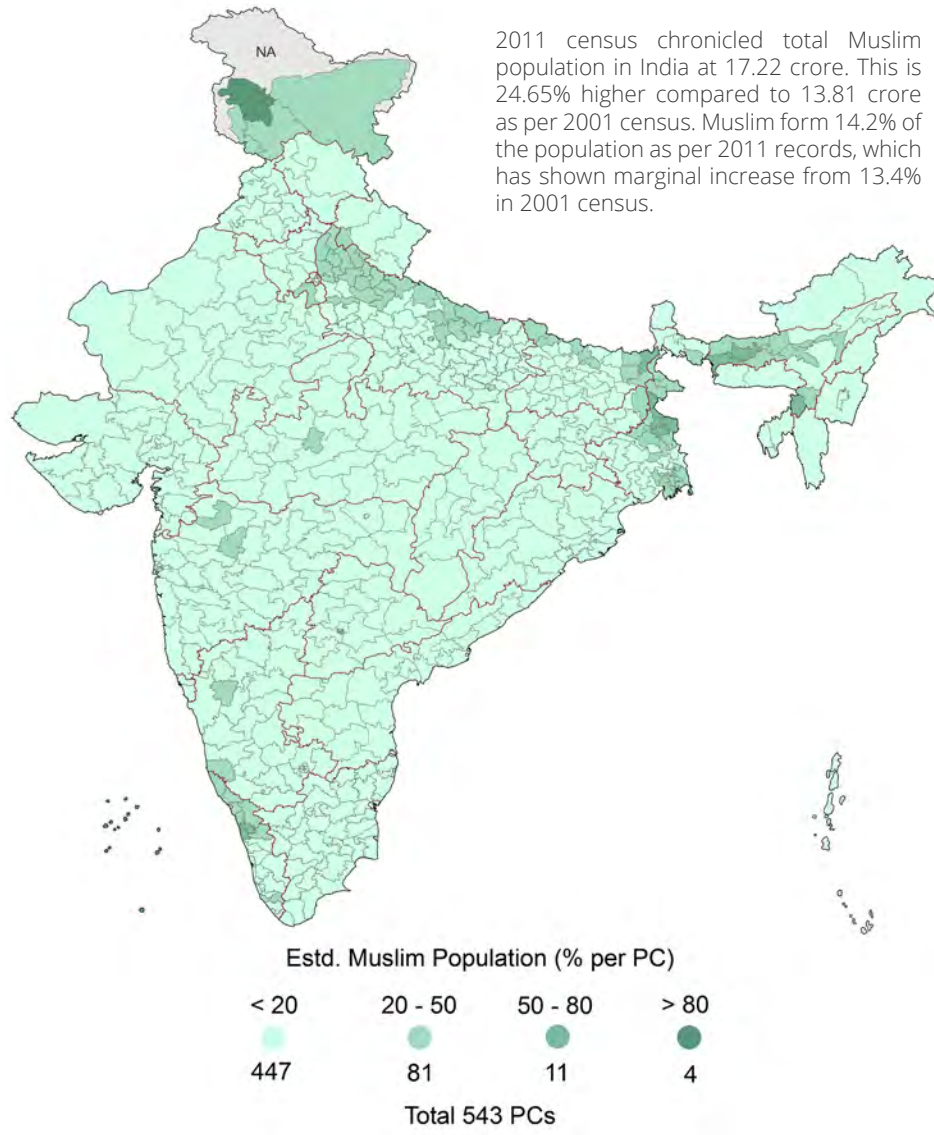




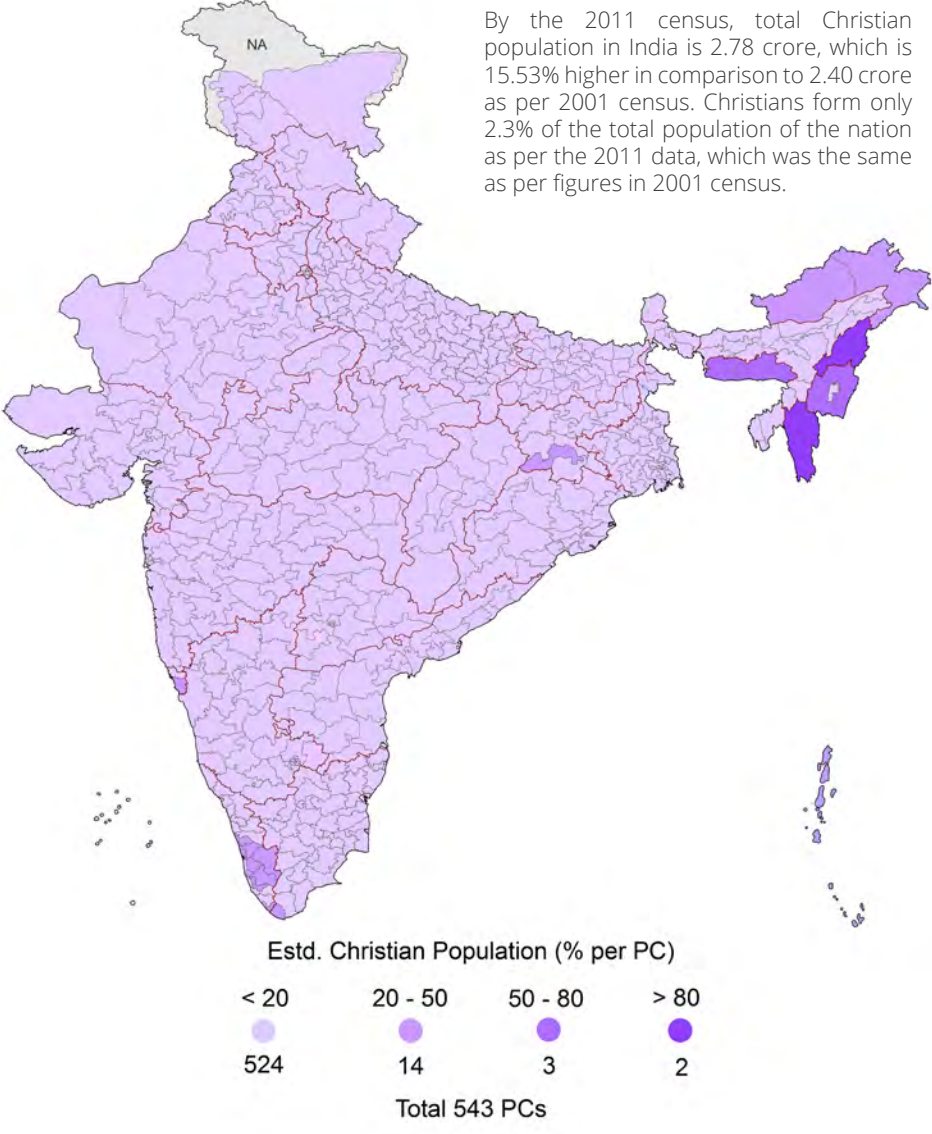
Hindu Population



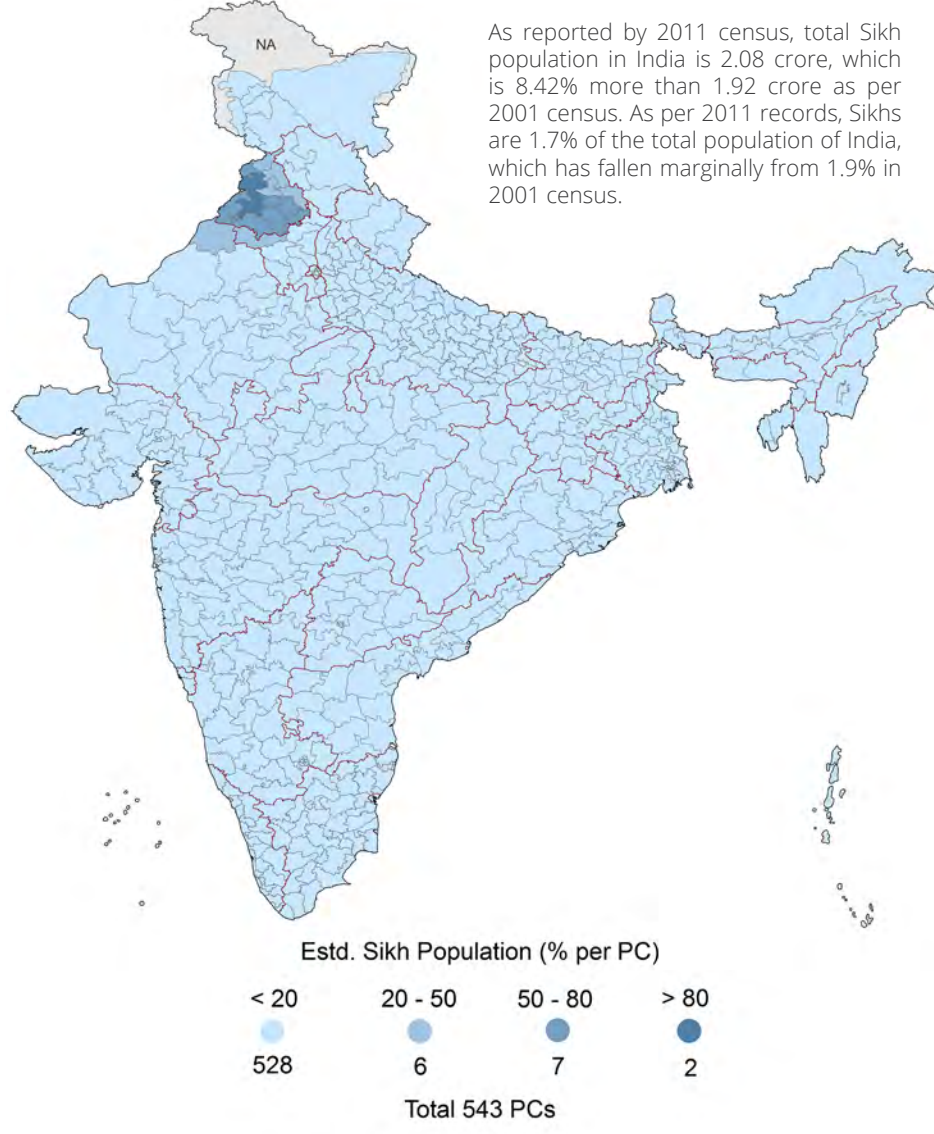
Muslim Population



Christian Population

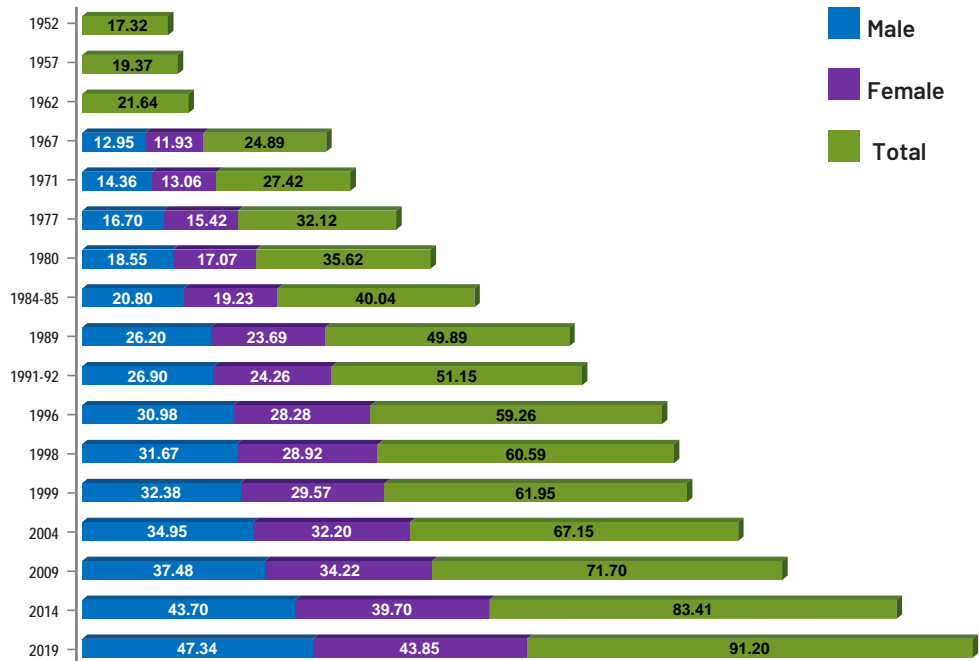


Sikh Population



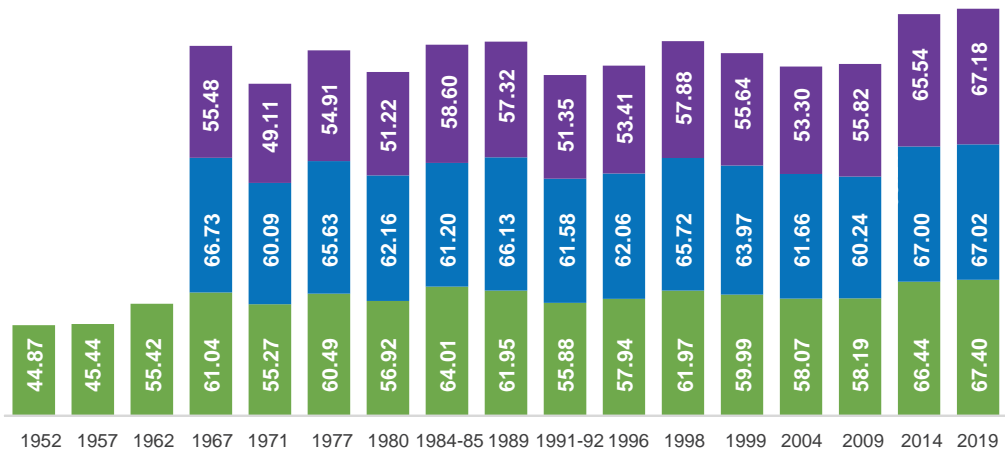


Number of Electors (in crore)



(Male/Female Break-up is not available for 1952 to 1962 Parliamentary Elections)

Poll Percentage



(Male/Female Break-up is not available for 1952 to 1962 Parliamentary Elections)

Top Ten Parliamentary Constituencies with Highest Historical Poll Percentage

Rank	Year	Constituency	State	Poll %
1	2004	Nagaland	Nagaland	91.77
2	2019	Dhubri	Assam	90.66
3	2009	Tamluk	West Bengal	90.32
4	2009	Nagaland	Nagaland	89.99
5	2009	Kanthi	West Bengal	89.97
6	1996	Panskura	West Bengal	89.88
7	1996	Tamluk	West Bengal	89.80
8	1996	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	89.56
9	1996	Basirhat	West Bengal	89.20
10	1984-85	Barpeta	Assam	89.04

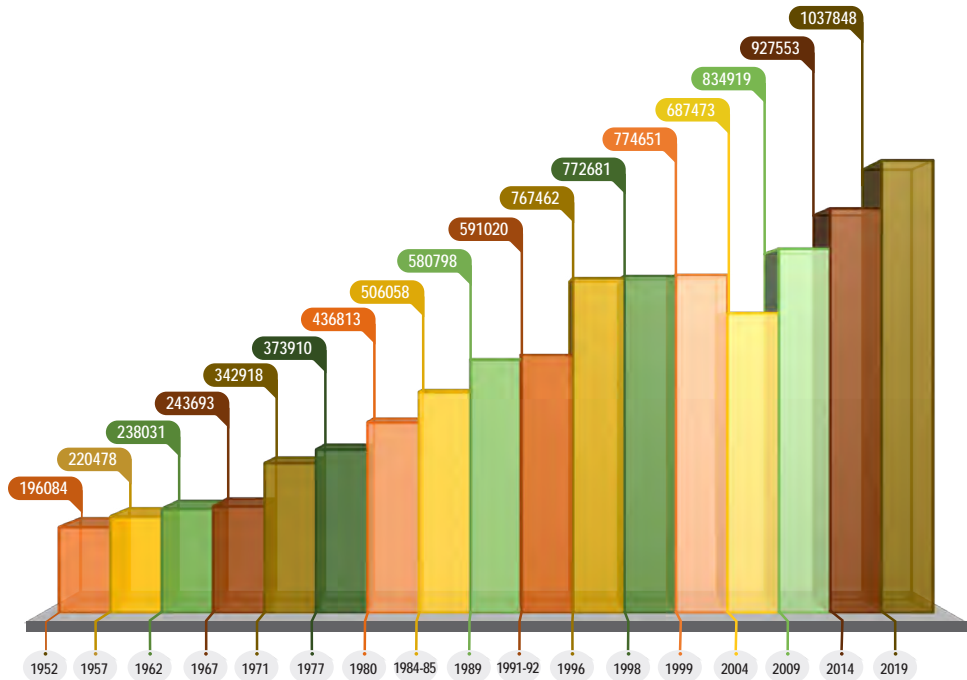
Note : Excluding Bye-Elections.

Top Ten Parliamentary Constituencies with Lowest Historical Poll Percentage

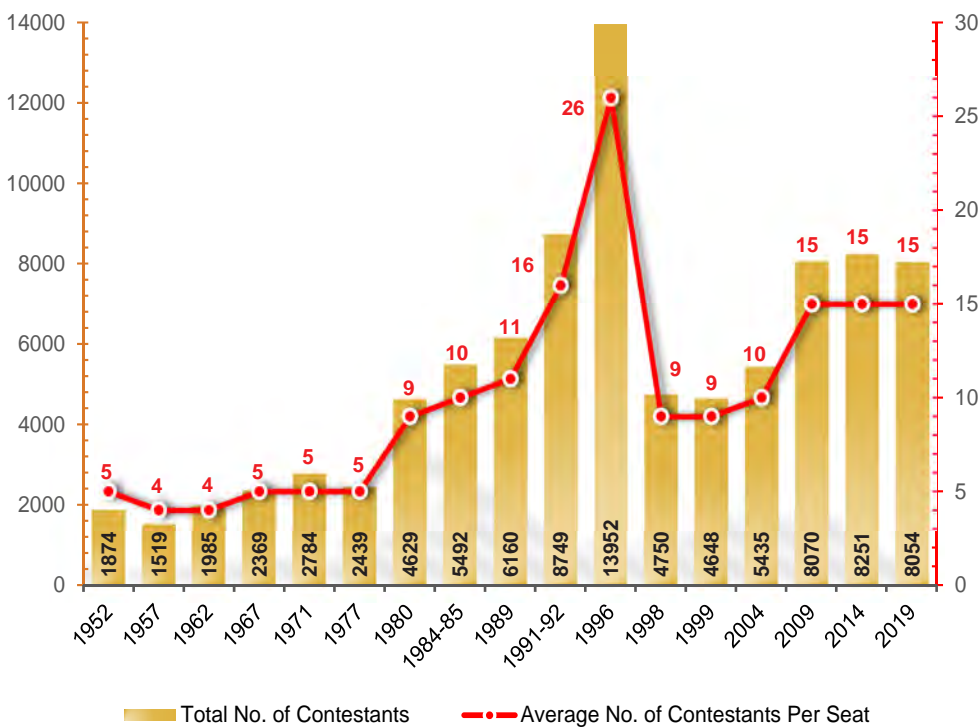
Rank	Year	Constituency	State	Poll %
1	1989	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	5.07
2	1989	Baramulla	Jammu and Kashmir	5.48
3	2019	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	8.98
4	1991-92	Tarn Taran	Punjab	9.50
5	1991-92	Sangrur	Punjab	10.90
6	1999	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	11.93
7	1962	Bhanjanagar	Odisha	12.04
8	1962	Koraput	Odisha	12.17
9	1962	Phulbani	Odisha	13.92
10	1991-92	Bathinda	Punjab	13.92

Note : Excluding Bye-Elections.

Number of Polling Stations

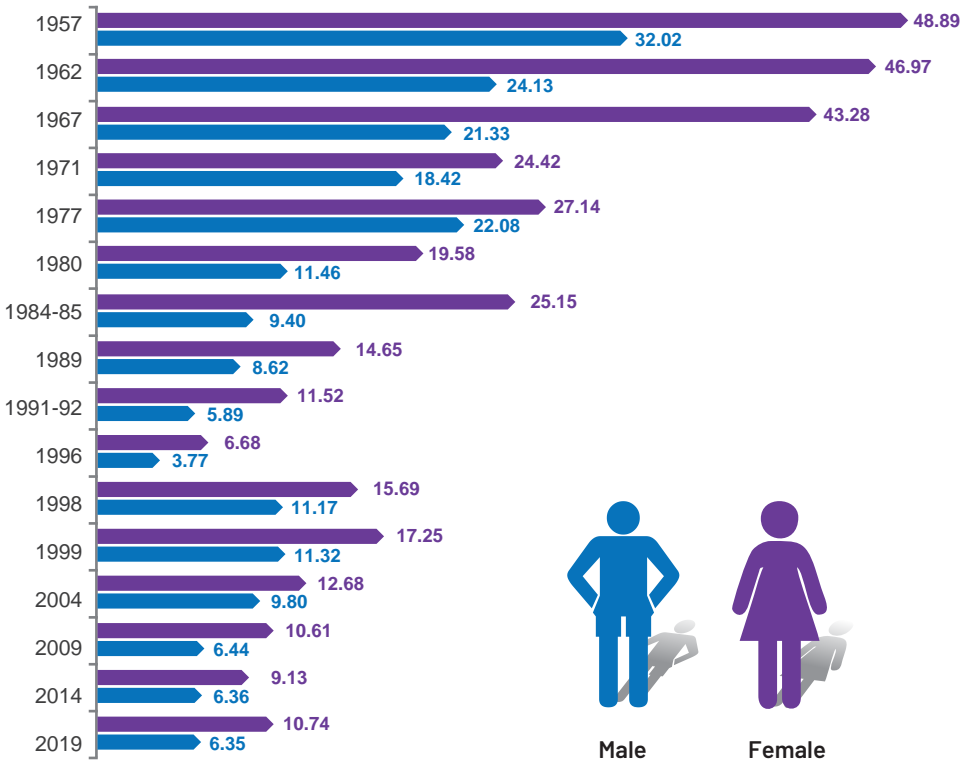


Number of Contestants and Average Contestant





Percentage of Winners among Male and Female Contestants



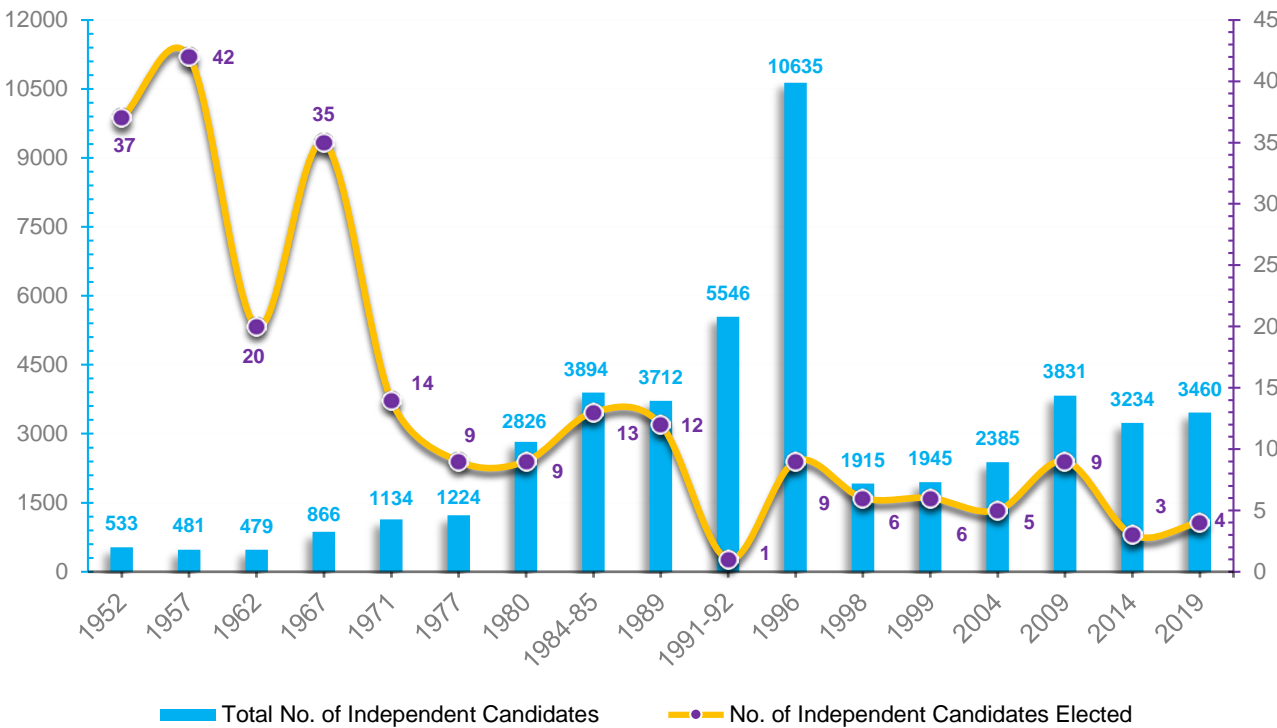
Single Party Majority with Vote Share Percentage

Election Year	Party Securing Majority	Total Seats	Seats won	% of Votes
1952	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	542	353	42.69
1984-85	INC	542	414	48.12
2014	BJP	543	282	31.00
2019	BJP	543	303	37.30

Year-wise Top Three Parties, Seats Won and Vote Share

Year	1st Position			2nd Position			3rd Position		
	Party	Seats Won	Vote %	Party	Seats Won	Vote %	Party	Seats Won	Vote %
1952	INC	364	44.99	CPI	16	3.29	SP	12	10.59
1957	INC	371	47.78	CPI	27	8.92	PSP	19	10.41
1962	INC	361	44.72	CPI	29	9.94	SWA	18	7.89
1967	INC	283	40.78	SWA	44	8.67	BJS	35	9.31
1971	INC	352	43.68	CPM	25	5.12	CPI	23	4.73
1977	BLD	295	41.32	INC	154	34.52	CPM	22	4.29
1980	INC(I)	353	42.69	JNP(S)	41	9.39	CPM	37	6.24
1984-85	INC	414	48.12	TDP	30	5.72	CPM	22	4.06
1989	INC	197	39.53	JD	143	17.79	BJP	85	11.36
1991-92	INC	244	36.4	BJP	120	20.07	JD	59	11.73
1996	BJP	161	20.29	INC	140	28.8	JD	46	8.08
1998	BJP	182	25.59	INC	141	25.82	CPM	32	5.16
1999	BJP	182	23.75	INC	114	28.3	CPM	33	5.4
2004	INC	145	26.53	BJP	138	22.16	CPM	43	5.66
2009	INC	206	28.55	BJP	116	18.8	SP	23	3.42
2014	BJP	282	31	INC	44	19.31	ADMK	37	3.27
2019	BJP	303	37.3	INC	52	19.46	DMK	24	2.34

Number of Independent Candidates and Elected Members





## PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA



**Jawahar Lal Nehru**  
15 August 1947 –  
27 May 1964  
(16 Years, 9 Months,  
12 Days)



**Gulzari Lal Nanda (Acting)**  
27 May 1964 –  
9 June 1964  
(13 Days)



**Lal Bahadur Shastri**  
9 June 1964 –  
11 January 1966  
(1 Year, 7 Months,  
2 Days)



**Gulzari Lal Nanda (Acting)**  
11 January 1966 –  
24 January 1966  
(13 Days)



**Indira Gandhi**  
24 January 1966 –  
24 March 1977  
(11 Years, 2 Months)



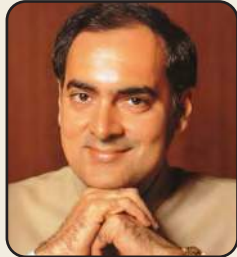
**Morarji Desai**  
24 March 1977 –  
28 July 1979  
(2 Years, 4 Months,  
4 Days)



**Charan Singh**  
28 July 1979 –  
14 January 1980  
(5 Months, 17 Days)



**Indira Gandhi**  
14 January 1980 –  
31 October 1984  
(4 Years, 9 Months,  
17 Days)



**Rajiv Gandhi**  
31 October 1984 –  
2 December 1989  
(5 Years, 1 Month)



**Vishwanath Pratap Singh**  
2 December 1989 –  
10 November 1990  
(11 Months, 8 Days)



**Chandra Shekhar**  
10 November 1990 –  
21 June 1991  
(7 Months, 11 Days)



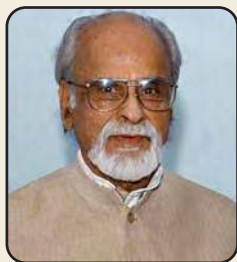
**P.V. Narasimha Rao**  
21 June 1991 –  
16 May 1996  
(4 Years, 10 Months,  
25 Days)



**Atal Bihari Vajpayee**  
16 May 1996 –  
1 June 1996  
(16 Days)



**H.D. Deve Gowda**  
1 June 1996 –  
21 April 1997  
(10 Months, 20 Days)



**Inder Kumar Gujral**  
21 April 1997 –  
19 March 1998  
(10 Months, 26 Days)



**Atal Bihari Vajpayee**  
19 March 1998 –  
22 May 2004  
(6 Years, 2 Months,  
3 Days)

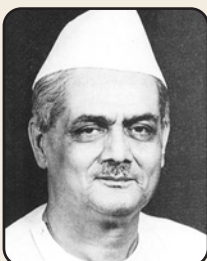


**Dr. Manmohan Singh**  
22 May 2004 –  
26 May 2014  
(10 Years, 4 Days)



**Narendra Modi**  
26 May 2014 –  
Till date

## LOK SABHA SPEAKERS OF INDIA



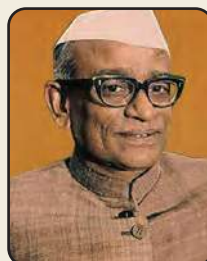
**Ganesh Vasudev Mavalankar**  
15 May 1952 –  
27 February 1956  
(3 Years, 9 Months,  
12 Days)



**M. A. Ayyangar**  
8 March 1956 –  
16 April 1962  
(6 Years, 1 Month,  
8 Days)



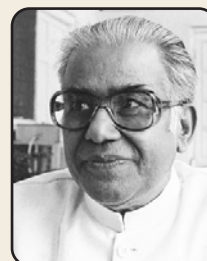
**Sardar Hukam Singh**  
17 April 1962 –  
16 March 1967  
(4 Years, 10 Months,  
27 Days)



**N. Sanjiva Reddy**  
17 March 1967 –  
19 July 1969 &  
26 March 1977 –  
13 July 1977  
(2 Years, 4 Months, 2 Days &  
3 Months, 17 Days)



**G. S. Dhillon**  
8 August 1969 –  
17 March 1971 &  
22 March 1971 –  
1 December 1975  
(6 Years, 3 Months, 23 Days)



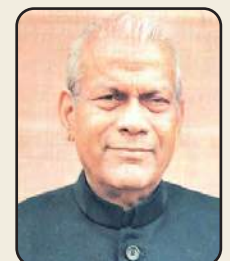
**Bali Ram Bhagat**  
15 January 1976 –  
25 March 1977  
(1 Year, 2 Months,  
10 Days)



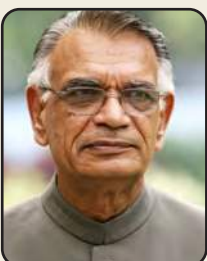
**K. S. Hegde**  
21 July 1977 –  
21 January 1980  
(2 Years, 6 Months)



**Bal Ram Jakhar**  
22 January 1980 –  
15 January 1985 &  
16 January 1985 –  
18 December 1989  
(9 Years, 10 Months, 26 Days)



**Rabi Ray**  
19 December 1989 –  
9 July 1991  
(1 Year, 6 Months,  
20 Days)



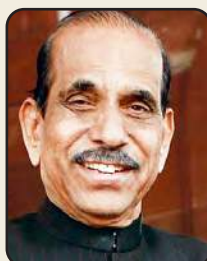
**Shivraj V. Patil**  
10 July 1991 –  
22 May 1996  
(4 Years, 10 Months,  
12 Days)



**P. A. Sangma**  
23 May 1996 –  
23 March 1998  
(1 Year, 10 Months)



**G. M. C. Balayogi**  
24 March 1998 –  
3 March 2002  
(3 Years, 11 Months,  
7 Days)



**Manohar Joshi**  
10 May 2002 –  
2 June 2004  
(2 Years, 23 Days)



**Somnath Chatterjee**  
4 June 2004 –  
31 May 2009  
(4 Years, 11 Months,  
27 Days)



**Meira Kumar**  
4 June 2009 –  
4 June 2014  
(5 Years)



**Sumitra Mahajan**  
6 June 2014 –  
17 June 2019  
(5 Years, 11 Days)



**OM Birla**  
19 June 2019 –  
Till Date




### State-wise Languages of Electoral Roll during General Election 2019

State/UT	Parliamentary Constituency	Language
Andhra Pradesh	All Parliamentary Constituencies	Telugu
Arunachal Pradesh	All Parliamentary Constituencies	English
Assam	Karimganj & Silchar	Bengali
Assam	Autonomous District	Assamese and English
Assam	All Other Parliamentary Constituencies	Assamese
Bihar	All Parliamentary Constituencies	Hindi
Chhattisgarh	All Parliamentary Constituencies	Hindi
Goa	All Parliamentary Constituencies	Konkani in Devangari script, Marathi & English
Gujarat	All Parliamentary Constituencies	Gujarati
Haryana	All Parliamentary Constituencies	Hindi
Himachal Pradesh	All Parliamentary Constituencies	Hindi
Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur & Jammu	Urdu and Hindi
Jammu and Kashmir	All Other Parliamentary Constituencies	Urdu
Jharkhand	All Parliamentary Constituencies	Hindi
Karnataka	Chikkodi, Belgaum, Bidar & Uttara Kannada	Kannada and Marathi
Karnataka	Bangalore Rural, Bangalore North, Bangalore Central, Bangalore South & Kolar	Kannada and English
Karnataka	All Other Parliamentary Constituencies	Kannada
Kerala	Kasaragod	Malayalam and Kannada
Kerala	Idukki	Malayalam and Tamil
Kerala	All Other Parliamentary Constituencies	Malayalam
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Hindi and Urdu
Madhya Pradesh	All Other Parliamentary Constituencies	Hindi
Maharashtra	Nagpur, Thane, Mumbai North, Mumbai North West, Mumbai North East, Mumbai North Central, Mumbai South Central, Mumbai South & Pune	Marathi and English
Maharashtra	All Other Parliamentary Constituencies	Marathi
Manipur	Inner Manipur	Manipuri
Manipur	Outer Manipur	Manipuri and English
Meghalaya	All Parliamentary Constituencies	English
Mizoram	Entire Parliamentary Constituency	English
Nagaland	Entire Parliamentary Constituency	English
Odisha	All Parliamentary Constituencies	Oriya
Punjab	Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Patiala, Ludhiana & Ferozpur	Punjabi and Hindi
Punjab	All Other Parliamentary Constituencies	Punjabi
Rajasthan	All Parliamentary Constituencies	Hindi
Sikkim	Entire Parliamentary Constituency	English
Tamil Nadu	Chennai North, Chennai South & Chennai Central	Tamil and English
Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	Tamil and Telugu
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	Tamil, Telugu and Kannada
Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris & Kanniyakumari	Tamil and Malayalam
Tamil Nadu	All Other Parliamentary Constituencies	Tamil
Telangana	Adilabad, Zahirabad, Nizamabad, Malkajgiri, Secundrabad & Hyderabad	Telugu, English and Urdu
Telangana	All Other Parliamentary Constituencies	Telugu
Tripura	All Parliamentary Constituencies	English
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur, Bijnor, Nagina, Moradabad, Rampur, Sambhal, Amroha & Meerut	Hindi and Urdu
Uttar Pradesh	All Other Parliamentary Constituencies	Hindi
Uttarakhand	All Parliamentary Constituencies	Hindi
West Bengal	Darjeeling	Bengali and Nepali
West Bengal	Raiganj	Bengali and Hindi
West Bengal	Barasat, Diamond Harbour & Medinipur	Bengali and English
West Bengal	Kolkata Dakshin & Kolkata Uttar	English
West Bengal	All Other Parliamentary Constituencies	Bengali
A & N Islands	Entire Parliamentary Constituency	Hindi and English
Chandigarh	Entire Parliamentary Constituency	Hindi and Punjabi
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Entire Parliamentary Constituency	Gujarati, Marathi and English
Daman and Diu	Entire Parliamentary Constituency	Gujarati
NCT of Delhi	All Parliamentary Constituencies	Hindi and English
Lakshadweep	Entire Parliamentary Constituency	Malayalam
Puducherry	Entire Parliamentary Constituency	Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam



NATIONAL LEVEL ANALYSIS - INDIA

	DEMOGRAPHICS		ELECTORAL FEATURES															
	Household Population	246692667 1210854977	Year	Total PCs	Electors			Total Voters	Poll %age	Total Valid Votes	Polling Stations (PS)			Contesting Candidates			Month of Poll	Reserved PCs
	Percentage of Total Population		Total	Male	Female	No. of PS	Electors per PS	Voters per PS	Total	Male	Female							
	Rural	69	2019	543	911950734	473373748	438537911	614685268	67.4	614172823	1037848	879	592	8054	7322	726	April-May	SC-84, ST-47
	Urban	31	2014	543	834082814	437035372	397018915	554175255	66.44	553802946	927553	899	597	8251	7577	668	April-May	SC-84, ST-47
	SC	16.63	2009	543	716985101	374758801	342226300	417236311	58.19	417159281	834919	859	500	8070	7514	556	April-May	SC-84, ST-47
	ST	8.61	2004	543	671487930	344940864	321997066	389948330	58.07	389779784	687473	977	567	5435	5080	355	April-May	SC-79, ST-41
	Hindu	79.8	1999	543	619536847	323813667	295723180	371669104	59.99	364437294	774651	800	480	4648	4364	284	Sept.-Oct.	SC-79, ST-41
	Muslim	14.23	1998	543	605880192	316692789	289187403	375441739	61.97	368376700	772681	784	486	4750	4476	274	Feb.-March & June	SC-79, ST-41
	Christian	2.3	1996	543	592572288	309815776	282756512	343308090	57.94	334873286	767462	772	447	13952	13353	599	April-May	SC-79, ST-41
	Buddhist	0.7	1991-92	543	511533598	268962610	242570988	285856465	55.88	278223387	591020	866	484	8749	8419	330	Feb., May	SC-79, ST-41
	Sikh	1.72	1989	543	498906529	262045142	236861387	309050451	61.95	300776423	580798	859	532	6160	5962	198	November	SC-78, ST-39
	Jain	0.37	1984-85	542	400119657	207912918	192206739	256294963	64.05	249585334	505288	792	507	5492	5321	171	Sept. & Dec.	SC-79, ST-40
	Others	0.9	1980	542	356205329	185539439	170665890	202752893	56.92	197824274	436813	815	464	4629	4486	143	January	SC-79, ST-41
	Literacy Rate	72.99	1977	542	321174327	167019151	154155176	194263915	60.49	188917504	373910	859	520	2439	2369	70	March	SC-78, ST-38
Based on Census-2011.		1971	518	274189132	143564829	130624303	151536802	55.27	146602276	342918	800	442	2784	2698	86	Jan-Feb., April-July & Oct.	SC-76, ST-36	
		1967	520	250207401	-	-	152724611	61.04	145866510	-	-	-	2369	2302	67	February	SC-77, ST-37	
		1962	494	216361569	-	-	119904284	55.42	115168890	238031	909	504	1985	1919	66	February	SC-79, ST-30	
		1957	403	193652179	-	-	120513915	45.44	120513915	-	-	-	1594	-	-	Feb-March & May	SC-0, ST-16	
		1952	401	173212343	-	-	105950083	44.87	105950083	-	-	-	1874	-	-	March	SC-0, ST-8	

NOTA Votes (%)

2019 : 6522772 (1.06)

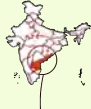
2009 : 6002942 (1.08)

NOTA Votes (%age) 2014 : 6002942 (1.06), 2019 : 6522172 (1.06)

ELECTION RESULTS

Year	Party	1st Position Won (Contested)	Votes (%)	Party	2nd Position Won (Contested)	Votes (%)	Margin Votes (%)	Party	3rd Position Won (Contested)	Votes (%)	Party	4th Position Won (Contested)	Votes (%)	Party	5th Position Won (Contested)	Votes (%)	Other Votes (%)	Polarity (Party)
2019	BJP	303 (436)	229076879 (37.3)	INC	52 (421)	119495214 (19.46)	109581665 (17.84)	AITC	22 (62)	24929330 (4.06)	BSP	10 (383)	22246501 (3.62)	SP	5 (49)	15647206 (2.55)	196254921 (31.95)	Other
2014	BJP	282 (428)	171660230 (31)	INC	44 (464)	106935942 (19.31)	64724242 (11.69)	BSP	0 (503)	22946106 (4.14)	AITC	34 (131)	21262665 (3.84)	SP	5 (197)	18673089 (3.37)	206321972 (37.26)	Other
2009	INC	206 (440)	119111019 (28.55)	BJP	116 (433)	78435381 (18.8)	40675638 (9.75)	BSP	21 (500)	25728920 (6.17)	CPM	16 (82)	22219111 (5.33)	SP	23 (193)	14284638 (3.42)	157380212 (37.73)	Other
2004	INC	145 (417)	103408949 (26.53)	BJP	138 (364)	86371561 (22.16)	17037388 (4.37)	CPM	43 (69)	22070614 (5.66)	BSP	19 (435)	20765229 (5.33)	SP	36 (237)	16824072 (4.32)	140339359 (36)	Other
1999	INC	114 (453)	103120330 (28.3)	BJP	182 (339)	86562209 (23.75)	16558121 (4.54)	CPM	33 (72)	19695767 (5.4)	BSP	14 (225)	15175845 (4.16)	SP	26 (151)	13717021 (3.76)	126166122 (34.62)	Other
1998	INC	141 (477)	95111131 (25.82)	BJP	182 (388)	94266188 (25.59)	844943 (0.23)	CPM	32 (71)	18991867 (5.16)	SP	20 (166)	18167640 (4.93)	BSP	5 (251)	17186779 (4.67)	124653095 (33.84)	Other
1996	INC	140 (529)	96455493 (28.8)	BJP	161 (471)	67950851 (20.29)	28504642 (8.51)	JD	46 (196)	27070340 (8.08)	CPM	32 (75)	20496810 (6.12)	BSP	11 (210)	13453235 (4.02)	109446557 (32.68)	Other
1991-92	INC	244 (500)	101285692 (36.4)	BJP	120 (477)	55843074 (20.07)	45442618 (16.33)	JD	59 (312)	32628400 (11.73)	CPM	35 (63)	17074699 (6.14)	JP	5 (350)	9295062 (3.34)	62096460 (22.32)	Other
1989	INC	197 (510)	118894702 (39.53)	JD	143 (244)	53518521 (17.79)	65376181 (21.74)	BJP	85 (225)	34171477 (11.36)	CPM	33 (64)	19691309 (6.55)	TDP	2 (33)	9909728 (3.29)	64590686 (21.47)	Other
1984-85	INC	414 (517)	120107044 (48.12)	BJP	2 (229)	18466137 (7.4)	101640907 (40.72)	JNP	10 (219)	16630596 (6.66)	CPM	22 (64)	14272526 (5.72)	LKD	3 (173)	14086691 (5.64)	66022340 (26.45)	Other
1980	INC(I)	353 (492)	84455313 (42.69)	JNP	31 (432)	37493334 (18.95)	46961979 (34.78)	JNP(S)	41 (294)	18611590 (9.41)	CPM	37 (64)	12352331 (6.24)	INC(U)	13 (212)	10449859 (5.28)	34461847 (17.42)	Other
1977	BLD	295 (405)	78062828 (41.32)	INC	154 (492)	65211589 (34.52)	12851239 (6.8)	CPM	22 (53)	8113659 (4.29)	ADK	18 (21)	5480378 (2.9)	CPI	7 (91)	5322088 (2.82)	26726962 (14.15)	Bipolar (BLD-INC)
1971	INC	352 (441)	64033274 (43.68)	NCO	16 (238)	15285851 (10.43)	48747423 (33.25)	BJS	22 (157)	10777119 (7.35)	CPM	25 (85)	7510089 (5.12)	CPI	23 (87)	6933627 (4.73)	42062316 (28.69)	Other
1967	INC	283 (516)	59490701 (40.78)	BJS	35 (249)	13580935 (9.31)	45909766 (31.47)	SWA	44 (178)	12646847 (8.67)	CPI	23 (109)	7458396 (5.11)	SSP	23 (122)	7171627 (4.92)	45518003 (31.21)	Other
1962	INC	361 (488)	51509084 (44.72)	CPI	29 (137)	11450037 (9.94)	40059047 (34.78)	SWA	18 (173)	9085252 (7.89)	PSP	12 (168)	7848345 (6.81)	JS	14 (196)	7415170 (6.44)	27861002 (24.19)	Other
1957	INC	371 (490)	57579589 (47.78)	PSP	19 (189)	12542666 (10.41)	45036923 (37.37)	CPI	27 (110)	10754075 (8.92)	BJS	4 (130)	7193267 (5.97)	SCF	6 (21)	2038890 (1.69)	30405428 (25.23)	Other
1952	INC	364 (479)	47665951 (44.99)	SP	12 (254)	11216719 (10.59)	36449232 (34.4)	KMPP	9 (145)	6135978 (5.79)	CPI	16 (49)	3487401 (3.29)	BJS	3 (94)	3246361 (3.06)	34197673 (32.28)	Other

STATE LEVEL ANALYSIS - ANDHRA PRADESH



Andhra Pradesh  
in India

DEMOGRAPHICS	
Household Population	12664762
Population	49386799
Percentage of Total Population	
Rural	70.42
Urban	29.58
SC	17.1
ST	5.33
Hindu	90.87
Muslim	7.33
Christian	1.38
Buddhist	0.01
Sikh	0.02
Jain	0.05
Others	0.34
Literacy Rate	67.41

Estimates are based on Census-2011.

ELECTORAL FEATURES																	
Year	Total PCs	Electors			Total Voters	Poll %age	Total Valid Votes	Polling Station (PS)			Contesting Candidate			Month of Poll	Reserved and Unreserved Status		
		Total	Male	Female				No. of PS	Electors per PS	Voters per PS	Total	Male	Female				
2019	25	39405967	19521053	19880957	31674526	80.38	31612534	45959	857	689	319	292	27	April	SC-4, ST-1		
2014	42	64934138	32676266	32252318	48467721	74.64	48367188	71225	912	680	598	555	43	April-May	SC-7, ST-3		
2009	42	57892259	28684841	29207418	42048269	72.63	42047457	66761	867	630	569	530	39	April	SC-7, ST-3		
2004	42	51146342	25355118	25791224	35776275	69.95	35762670	56168	911	637	279	258	21	April	SC-6, ST-2		
1999	42	49654389	24771335	24883054	34332073	69.14	33365484	60960	815	563	285	267	18	Sep. & Oct.	SC-6, ST-2		
1998	42	49133135	24532867	24600268	32425649	66	31898911	60746	809	534	390	372	18	February	SC-6, ST-2		
1996	42	49501274	24735268	24766006	31196679	63.02	30474862	61409	806	508	1462	1372	90	April-May	SC-6, ST-2		
1991	42	42617973	21387877	21230096	26176731	61.42	25488643	49985	853	524	609	583	26	May	SC-6, ST-2		
1989	42	42475179	21273312	21201867	29916616	70.43	28764919	49782	853	601	267	260	7	November	SC-6, ST-2		
1984	42	33546487	16631513	16914974	23136116	68.97	22609046	43063	779	537	299	292	7	December	SC-6, ST-2		
1980	42	30497603	15081626	15415977	17363759	56.93	16907792	41308	738	420	271	259	12	January	SC-6, ST-2		
1977	42	27567618	13757025	13810593	17220943	62.47	16705123	30815	895	559	165	161	4	March	SC-6, ST-2		
1971	41	22697905	11389302	11380603	13420873	59.13	13073383	27928	813	481	207	200	7	May	SC-6, ST-2		
1967	41	21091212	-	-	14124097	66.97	13574005	23816	886	593	164	160	4	February	SC-6, ST-2		
1962	43	19007856	-	-	12302352	64.72	11908021	21587	881	570	147	140	7	February	SC-6, ST-3		
1957	35	17668716	-	-	9531373	53.94	9531373	-	-	-	116	-	-	February	SC-0, ST-0		
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--		

NOTA Votes (%age) 2014 : 340554 (0.7), 2019 : 468822 (1.48)

NOTA Votes (%age) 2014 : 340554 (0.7), 2019 : 468822 (1.48)

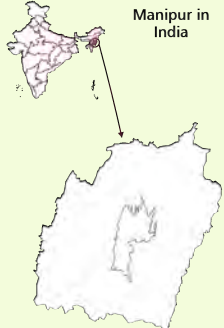
ELECTION RESULTS

Year	1st Position			2nd Position			Margin Votes (%)	3rd Position			4th Position			5th Position			Other Votes (%)	Polarity (Party)
	Party	Won (Contested)	Votes (%)	Party	Won (Contested)	Votes (%)		Party	Won (Contested)	Votes (%)	Party	Won (Contested)	Votes (%)	Party	Won (Contested)	Votes (%)		
2019	YSRCP	22 (25)	15537006 (49.15)	TDP	3 (25)	12515345 (39.59)	3021661 (9.56)	JnP	0 (17)	1829346 (5.79)	INC	0 (25)	406977 (1.29)	BJP	0 (24)	303985 (0.96)	551053 (1.74)	Bipolar (YSRCP-TDP)
2014	TDP	16 (30)	14099230 (29.15)	YSRCP	9 (38)	13995545 (28.94)	103795 (0.21)	TRS	11 (17)	6736270 (13.93)	INC	2 (41)	5578329 (11.53)	BJP	3 (12)	4091908 (8.46)	3525462 (7.29)	Multipolar (TDP-YSRCP-TRS-INC-BJP)
2009	INC	33 (42)	16377941 (38.95)	TDP	6 (31)	10481659 (24.94)	5896282 (14.32)	PRAP	0 (40)	6590046 (15.67)	TRS	2 (9)	2582326 (6.14)	BJP	0 (41)	1577512 (3.75)	4437973 (10.55)	Tripartite (INC-TDP-PRAP)
2004	INC	29 (34)	14861984 (41.56)	TDP	5 (33)	11844811 (33.12)	3017173 (8.44)	BJP	0 (9)	3006018 (8.41)	TRS	5 (22)	24411405 (6.83)	BSP	0 (26)	507381 (1.42)	3101071 (8.67)	Bipolar (INC-TDP)
1999	INC	5 (42)	14278099 (42.79)	TDP	29 (34)	13297370 (39.85)	980729 (2.94)	BJP	7 (8)	3303772 (9.9)	CPM	0 (7)	467959 (1.4)	AIMM	1 (11)	484165 (1.34)	1570119 (4.71)	Bipolar (INC-TDP)
1998	INC	22 (42)	12269475 (38.46)	TDP	12 (35)	10199463 (31.97)	2070012 (6.49)	BJP	4 (38)	5836394 (18.3)	CPM	0 (3)	921972 (2.89)	CPI	2 (3)	816200 (2.56)	1855407 (5.82)	Tripartite (INC-TDP-BJP)
1996	INC	22 (42)	12087596 (39.66)	TDP	16 (36)	9931826 (32.59)	2155770 (7.07)	NTRTDP(LP)	0 (42)	3249267 (10.66)	BJP	0 (39)	1720850 (5.65)	CPM	1 (3)	888036 (2.91)	2597287 (8.52)	Bipolar (INC-TDP)
1991	INC	25 (42)	11610772 (45.55)	TDP	13 (35)	8223271 (32.26)	3387501 (13.29)	BJP	1 (41)	2454665 (9.63)	CPM	1 (2)	619517 (2.43)	CPI	1 (2)	477689 (1.87)	2102729 (8.25)	Bipolar (INC-TDP)
1989	INC	39 (42)	14671782 (51.01)	TDP	2 (33)	9909728 (34.45)	4762054 (16.56)	CPM	0 (2)	690829 (2.4)	MM	1 (5)	602895 (2.1)	BJP	0 (2)	567124 (1.97)	2322561 (8.07)	Bipolar (INC-TDP)
1984	TDP	30 (42)	10132859 (44.82)	INC	6 (42)	9452394 (41.8)	680465 (3.01)	BJP	1 (2)	501597 (2.22)	CPI	1 (3)	418882 (1.85)	CPM	1 (2)	401582 (1.72)	1701732 (7.53)	Bipolar (TDP-INC)
1980	INC(I)	41 (42)	9508388 (56.24)	JNP	0 (31)	2575925 (15.21)	6932463 (41)	INC(U)	1 (11)	1222932 (7.23)	JNP(S)	0 (10)	1082440 (6.4)	CPI	0 (6)	621870 (3.68)	1896237 (11.22)	Unipolar (INC(I))
1977	INC	41 (42)	9582708 (57.36)	BLD	1 (37)	5400643 (32.33)	4182065 (25.03)	CPM	0 (6)	786719 (4.71)	CPI	0 (10)	446044 (2.67)	RPK	0 (1)	15189 (0.09)	473820 (2.84)	Bipolar (INC-BLD)
1971	INC	28 (37)	7286069 (55.73)	TPS	10 (14)	1873589 (14.33)	5412480 (41.4)	CPI	1 (11)	776019 (5.94)	NCO	0 (12)	725996 (5.55)	SWA	0 (9)	597777 (4.57)	1813933 (5.88)	Unipolar (INC)
1967	INC	35 (41)	6354959 (46.82)	SWA	3 (19)	1865892 (13.75)	4489067 (33.07)	CPI	1 (22)	1713585 (12.62)	CPM	0 (9)	841123 (6.2)	BJS	0 (4)	135615 (1)	2662831 (19.62)	Other
1962	INC	34 (43)	5711263 (47.96)	CPI	7 (20)	2505619 (21.04)	3205644 (26.92)	SWA	1 (28)	1775495 (14.91)	JS	0 (8)	139049 (1.17)	REP	0 (3)	114872 (0.96)	1661723 (13.95)	Other
1957	INC	37 (43)	4906044 (51.47)	CPI	2 (11)	1144811 (12.01)	3761233 (39.46)	PDF	2 (8)	1044032 (10.95)	PSP	0 (6)	345418 (3.62)	PP	0 (3)	140742 (1.48)	1950326 (20.46)	Unipolar (INC)
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



BYE-ELECTIONS IN MAHARASHTRA  
(ELECTION RESULTS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

Year	Winner		Runner- up		Winning Margin Votes (%)	3rd Position		4th Position		5th Position		Other Votes (%)	Polarity (Party)
	Candidate Name (Party)	Votes (%)	Candidate Name (Party)	Votes (%)		Candidate Name (Party)	Votes (%)	Candidate Name (Party)	Votes (%)	Candidate Name (Party)	Votes (%)		
Akola													
1972	S. V. Purushottam (INC)	247023 (68.48)	K. S. Shambhuji (RPK)	65393 (18.13)	181630 (50.35)	A. M. Munwarkha (RPI)	48297 (13.39)	-	-	-	-	-	Unipolar (INC)
1960	T. S. Patil (INC)	197237 (73.09)	S. R. S. Khandate (IND)	61231 (22.69)	136006 (50.4)	K. B. Mankikar (IND)	11398 (4.22)	-	-	-	-	-	Unipolar (INC)
Amravati													
1965	D. V. Panjabrao (INC)	123397 (68.29)	M. N. Dattatraya (PWP)	57290 (31.71)	66107 (36.58)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bipolar (INC-PWP)
Baramati													
1991	P. S. C. Govindrao (INC)	508179 (88.64)	P. Lokhande (W) (BJP)	48520 (8.46)	459659 (80.18)	M. R. Malhari (IND)	5510 (0.96)	D. N. Laxman (DPP)	5054 (0.88)	B. B. Waman (RPI)	1360 (0.24)	4672 (0.81)	Unipolar (INC)
1985	K. S. Sahebrao (JNP)	179507 (54.93)	P. S. Bajirao (INC)	130955 (40.08)	48552 (14.85)	V. P. Gujarathi (LKD)	9648 (2.95)	G. C. Chhagalal (IND)	2620 (0.80)	B. B. Waman (IND)	2018 (0.62)	2019 (0.62)	Bipolar (JNP-INC)
Beed													
2014	Munde Pritam (BJP)	922416 (70.25)	A. S. Patil (INC)	226095 (17.22)	696321 (53.03)	T. A. Ghumare (IND)	59986 (4.57)	K. D. Piraji (BSP)	21099 (1.61)	T. V. Ugale (IND)	18007 (1.37)	50646 (3.86)	Unipolar (BJP)
Bhandara - Gondiya													
2018	Kukade Madhukrao Yashawantrao (NCP)	442213 (46.61)	Hemant (Tanubhau) Patel (BJP)	394116 (41.54)	48097 (5.07)	L. K. Madavi (BBM)	40326 (4.25)	Ramvilash Shobhelal Maskare (IND)	9454 (1)	Kashiram Jagan Gajbe (IND)	8204 (0.86)	47735 (5.03)	Bipolar (NCP-BJP)
Bombay North East													
1967	S. T. Govind (INC)	156313 (51.75)	V. K. K. Menon (IND)	141257 (46.77)	15056 (4.98)	B. S. Hasasing (IND)	939 (0.31)	K. T. Mirchandani (IND)	536 (0.18)	K. R. Shivanaryan (IND)	473 (0.16)	2509 (0.83)	Bipolar (INC-IND)
Buldhana													
1970	Y. S. Mahajan (NCJ)	218389 (79.72)	D. M. Nikam (NCN)	45933 (16.77)	172456 (62.95)	D. G. Hiwale (IND)	6968 (2.54)	G. M. Dhivare (IND)	2653 (0.97)	-	-	-	Unipolar (NCJ)
Chanda													
1964	G. M. Kannamwar (INC)	105163 (52.36)	K. M. Kaushik (IND)	79529 (39.60)	25634 (12.76)	N. S. Uike (IND)	8264 (4.11)	U. D. Kulmethe (IND)	7877 (3.92)	-	-	-	Bipolar (INC-IND)
Erandol													
2007	Adv V. Jeevanarav More (NCP)	241707 (54.71)	Dr. B. S. Patil (BJP)	189498 (42.89)	52209 (11.82)	S. Rajesh Pitambar (SVRP)	4272 (0.97)	Sopan Jaysing Patil (IND)	3810 (0.86)	B. Parbat Marathe (IND)	2499 (0.57)	-	Bipolar (NCP-BJP)
Jalgaon													
2007	J. Haribhau Madhav (BJP)	227619 (50.85)	Dr. Bhaigale Arjun Gapat (INC)	201902 (45.10)	25717 (5.74)	D. D. Wani (Photographer) (IND)	4843 (1.08)	Fakira Ibrahim Tadvī (BBM)	4651 (1.04)	Rashtropati Kondekar (IND)	2246 (0.50)	6381 (1.43)	Bipolar (BJP-INC)
Jalna													
1960	R. N. Rao (INC)	100311 (65.7)	B. Shivrām (PWP)	36551 (23.94)	63760 (41.76)	M. Mulchand (IND)	15814 (10.36)	-	-	-	-	-	Unipolar (INC)
Mumbai North West													
2005	Priya Sunil Dutt (INC)	346294 (64.45)	M. Raghunath Sirpoddar (SHS)	174750 (32.52)	171544 (31.93)	Manjit Singh Abrol (RPI(A))	5069 (0.94)	Znyosho Rashtropathi (IND)	2676 (0.50)	B. Mohanlal Bhatia (IND)	1392 (0.26)	7136 (1.33)	Bipolar (INC-SHS)
Nanded													
1987	C. A. Shankarrao (INC)	283019 (59.41)	P. Y. Ambedkar (IND)	171901 (36.08)	111118 (23.33)	B. T. Gangaram (IND)	12676 (2.66)	M. A. Kishan (IND)	3021 (0.63)	Y. M. Madhavarao (IND)	2066 (0.43)	3732 (0.78)	Bipolar (INC-IND)
Nandurbar													
1981	G. M. Hodiya (INC)	188550 (62.21)	A. S. F. Jadhav (JNP)	61157 (20.18)	127393 (42.03)	P. Dilawarsingh (BJP)	47758 (15.76)	G. M. A. M. Mardankhan (IND)	5636 (1.86)	-	-	-	Tripolar (INC-JNP-BJP)
Nashik													
1963	Y. B. R. Chavan (INC)	0 (UN)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unipolar (INC)
Palghar													
2018	Gavit Rajendra Dhedyā (BJP)	272782 (30.76)	Srinivas Chintaman Vanaga (SHS)	243210 (27.42)	29572 (3.34)	Balram Sukur Jadhav (BVA)	222838 (25.13)	Gahala Kirana Raja (CPI(M))	71887 (8.11)	Damodar Barku Singada (INC)	47714 (5.38)	11554 (1.3)	Tripolar (BJP-SHS-BVA)
Ramtek													
2007	J. Prakash Bhagwantrao (SHS)	231241 (65.77)	Mohite Subodh Baburao (INC)	198669 (56.50)	32572 (9.26)	D. Ranjeet Arvindbabu (IND)	79638 (22.65)	Rahul Sukhdeo Telang (IND)	15822 (4.50)	R. Bharat Mahadeo Rao (IND)	7945 (2.26)	16968 (4.83)	Tripolar (SHS-INC-IND)
Sangli													
2006	P. Pratik Prakashbapu (INC)	252732 (41.93)	D. (Tatya)Tukaram Patil (IND)	172283 (28.58)	80449 (13.35)	Deepak Abasaheb Shinde (BJP)	119603 (19.84)	J. Mahadev Jagannath (RSP)	38612 (6.41)	Znyosho Rashtropati (IND)	7869 (1.31)	11653 (1.93)	Tripolar (INC-IND-BJP)
Satara													
2019	Shriniwas Dadasaheb Patil (NCP)	636620 (51.04)	Shriment Chh. Udyanraje Pratapsinhmaharaj Bhonsle (BJP)	548903 (44.01)	87717 (7.03)	Adv. Shivajirao Jadhav Alias Kavivary Sushilkumar Bhosarekar (IND)	26407 (2.12)	Chandrkant Tatu Khandait (VBA)	17203 (1.38)	Shivaji Narayan Bhosale (IND)	4673 (0.37)	3222 (0.26)	Bipolar (NCP-BJP)
Solapur													
2003	Mohite P. P. Shankarrao (BJP)	352360 (57.42)	A. Narayan Deokate (INC)	229543 (37.40)	122817 (20.01)	Khan Musa Ahmed (BSP)	9624 (1.57)	Shinde Saidappa Arjun (IND)	7652 (1.25)	B. Gangaram Jadhav (KJHS)	5469 (0.89)	9048 (1.47)	Bipolar (BJP-INC)
Thane													
2008	A. Prakash Paranjpe (SS)	462766 (52.02)	Sanjeev Ganesh Naik (NCP)	371894 (41.81)	90872 (10.22)	C. Shekhar R. Shukla (SP)	20971 (2.36)	Singh Rajesh Munnilal (IND)	9449 (1.06)	T. Pramod Namadeorao (PRP)	4900 (0.55)	19588 (2.20)	Bipolar (SS-NCP)
1982	P. J. Shiavram (BJP)	144458 (42.76)	P. M. Hegde (INC)	99651 (29.49)	44807 (13.27)	D. Samant (IND)	71885 (21.28)	T. Datta (JNP )	12164 (3.60)	V. Savarkar (IND)	3199 (0.95)	6508 (1.93)	Tripolar (BJP-INC-IND)



DEMOGRAPHICS	
Household Population	507152
Population	2855794
Percentage of Total Population	
Rural	71
Urban	29
SC	3.4
ST	31.61
Hindu	41.39
Muslim	8.4
Christian	41.29
Buddhist	0.25
Sikh	0.05
Jain	0.06
Others	8.57
Literacy Rate	79.85

Estimates are based on Census-2011.

STATE LEVEL ANALYSIS - MANIPUR

ELECTORAL FEATURES															
Year	Total PCs	Electors			Total Voters	Poll %age	Total Valid Votes	Polling Station (PS)			Contesting Candidate			Month of Poll	Reserved and Unreserved Status
		Total	Male	Female				No. of PS	Electors per PS	Voters per PS	Total	Male	Female		
2019	2	1959563	963066	996452	1620451	82.69	1617330	2862	685	566	19	19	0	April	SC-0, ST-1
2014	2	1774369	871417	902952	1415131	79.75	1412636	2662	667	532	18	16	2	April	SC-0, ST-1
2009	2	1736251	836499	899752	1339399	77.14	1339399	2193	792	611	16	13	3	April	SC-0, ST-1
2004	2	1536510	746054	790456	1035696	67.41	1035557	2003	767	517	12	11	1	April-May Sep. & Oct.	SC-0, ST-1
1999	2	1372339	672650	699689	901242	65.67	893648	2001	686	450	18	16	2	April	SC-0, ST-1
1998	2	1330209	660578	669631	755960	56.83	749816	1998	666	378	15	14	1	February	SC-0, ST-1
1996	2	1290990	641232	649758	968783	75.04	958980	1998	646	485	28	25	3	May	SC-0, ST-1
1991	2	1232149	615430	616719	858194	69.65	846807	1787	690	480	20	20	-	May	SC-0, ST-1
1989	2	1219514	609250	610264	875158	71.76	861125	1749	697	500	13	12	1	November	SC-0, ST-1
1984	2	1014071	512308	501763	869614	85.75	841212	1486	682	585	14	13	1	December	SC-0, ST-1
1980	2	909282	435560	473722	742442	81.65	715424	1466	620	506	15	15	-	January	SC-0, ST-1
1977	2	788223	396359	391864	473895	60.12	465341	910	866	521	11	11	-	March	SC-0, ST-1
1971	2	543407	265868	277539	265495	48.86	259761	836	650	318	11	11	-	January	SC-0, ST-1
1967	2	483049	-	-	324796	67.24	315162	709	681	458	10	10	-	February	SC-0, ST-1
1962	2	405210	-	-	264770	65.34	264627	539	752	491	11	11	-	-	SC-0, ST-1
1957	2	330211	-	-	174091	52.72	174091	-	-	-	11	-	-	May	SC-0, ST-1
1952	2	298552	-	-	152467	51.07	152467	-	-	-	14	-	-	March	SC-0, ST-0

NOTA Votes (%age) 2014 : 7594 (0.53), 2019 : 5389 (0.33)

ELECTION RESULTS																		
Year	1st Position			2nd Position			Margin Votes (%)	3rd Position			4th Position			5th Position			Other Votes (%)	Polarity (Party)
	Party	Won (Contested)	Votes (%)	Party	Won (Contested)	Votes (%)		Party	Won (Contested)	Votes (%)	Party	Won (Contested)	Votes (%)	Party	Won (Contested)	Votes (%)		
2019	BJP	1 (2)	553377 (34.22)	INC	0 (2)	398387 (24.63)	154990 (9.59)	NPF	1 (1)	363527 (22.48)	CPI	0 (1)	133813 (8.27)	NEINDP	0 (2)	37221 (2.3)	125616 (7.77)	Tripolar (BJP-INC-NPF Multipolar (INC-NPF-CPI-BJP-NCP)
2014	INC	2 (2)	588872 (41.69)	NPF	0 (1)	281133 (19.9)	307739 (21.78)	CPI	0 (1)	197428 (13.98)	BJP	0 (2)	168272 (11.91)	NCP	0 (1)	61662 (4.37)	107765 (6.63)	Other
2009	INC	2 (2)	575393 (42.96)	PDA	0 (1)	224719 (16.78)	350674 (26.18)	CPI	0 (1)	199916 (14.93)	BJP	0 (2)	127146 (9.49)	MPP	0 (1)	101787 (7.6)	110438 (8.25)	Multipolar (BJP-INC-NCP-CPI-FPM)
2004	BJP	0 (2)	213892 (20.65)	INC	1 (1)	154055 (14.88)	59837 (5.78)	NCP	0 (1)	107435 (10.37)	CPI	0 (1)	104722 (10.11)	FPM	0 (1)	88179 (8.52)	367274 (35.47)	Multipolar (INC-MSCP-MPP-NCP-CPI)
1999	INC	0 (2)	226047 (25.29)	MSCP	1 (2)	222417 (24.89)	3630 (0.41)	MPP	0 (1)	145192 (16.25)	NCP	1 (1)	120559 (13.49)	CPI	0 (1)	35337 (3.95)	144096 (16.12)	Multipolar (MSCP-CPI-INC-NCP-BJP)
1998	MSCP	1 (2)	190358 (25.39)	CPI	1 (2)	153519 (20.47)	36839 (4.91)	INC	0 (2)	139434 (18.6)	MPP	0 (1)	115785 (15.44)	BJP	0 (1)	94543 (12.61)	56177 (7.49)	Other
1996	INC	2 (2)	385206 (40.17)	FPM	0 (2)	120557 (12.57)	264649 (27.6)	MPP	0 (1)	64266 (6.7)	BJP	0 (2)	50314 (5.25)	CPI	0 (1)	38484 (4.01)	300153 (31.3)	Multipolar (INC-MRP-JD-ICS)(SCS-BJP)
1991	INC	1 (2)	325023 (38.38)	MRP	1 (1)	169692 (20.04)	155331 (18.34)	JD	0 (1)	157059 (18.55)	ICS(SCS)	0 (1)	92583 (10.93)	BJP	0 (2)	68594 (8.1)	33856 (4)	Other
1989	INC	2 (2)	387829 (45.04)	MRP	0 (1)	147128 (17.09)	240701 (27.95)	KNA	0 (1)	108085 (12.55)	CPI	0 (1)	48531 (5.64)	ICS(SCS)	0 (1)	31530 (3.66)	138022 (16.03)	Tripolar (INC(I)-JNP-INC(N))
1984	INC	1 (2)	294002 (34.95)	MRP	0 (1)	149019 (17.71)	144983 (17.24)	CPI	0 (1)	79520 (9.45)	BJP	0 (1)	58521 (6.95)	ICS	0 (1)	34868 (4.14)	225282 (26.78)	Other
1980	INC(I)	2 (2)	164473 (22.99)	JNP	0 (2)	125778 (17.58)	38695 (5.41)	INC(UN)	0 (2)	118566 (16.57)	CPI	1 (1)	69670 (9.74)	MRP	0 (1)	49277 (6.89)	187660 (26.23)	Multipolar (INC(I)-JNP-INC(N))
1977	INC	2 (2)	210851 (45.31)	MRP	0 (2)	109130 (23.45)	101721 (21.86)	CPI	0 (2)	53506 (11.5)	BLD	0 (2)	39924 (8.58)	-	-	-	51930 (11.16)	Other
1971	INC	2 (2)	77974 (30.02)	CPI	0 (1)	38900 (14.98)	39074 (15.04)	MRP	0 (1)	31029 (11.95)	NCO	0 (2)	23412 (9.01)	SSP	0 (1)	13134 (5.06)	75312 (28.99)	Other
1967	INC	0 (2)	103010 (32.68)	CPI	1 (1)	91131 (28.92)	11879 (3.77)	SSP	0 (1)	18411 (5.84)	-	-	-	-	-	-	102610 (32.56)	Other
1962	INC	1 (2)	81860 (30.93)	SOC	1 (2)	69586 (26.3)	12274 (4.84)	SP	0 (1)	21503 (8.13)	PSP	0 (1)	10909 (4.12)	-	-	-	80769 (30.52)	Other
1957	INC	1 (2)	48687 (27.97)	CPI	0 (1)	19298 (11.09)	29389 (16.88)	PSP	0 (2)	12692 (7.29)	-	-	-	-	-	-	93414 (53.66)	Other
1952	INC	1 (2)	36317 (23.82)	SP	1 (2)	29372 (19.26)	6945 (4.56)	AMN	0 (2)	22083 (14.48)	PP	0 (2)	16955 (11.12)	CPI	0 (1)	13184 (8.65)	34556 (22.66)	Multipolar (INC-SP-AMN-PP-CPI)



# Abbreviation

## POLITICAL PARTIES

<b>AAP</b>	Aam Aadmi Party
<b>AABHAP</b>	Aajad Bharat Party (Democratic)
<b>AAM</b>	Aam Adhikar Morcha
<b>AAPP</b>	Aapki Apni Party (Peoples)
<b>ABBNS</b>	Akhil Bharatiya Bhrastachar Normoolan Sena
<b>ABCD(A)</b>	Akhil Bharatiya Congress Dal (Ambedkar)
<b>ABGP</b>	Akhil Bhartiya Gondwana Party
<b>ABHM</b>	Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha
<b>ABHS</b>	Akhil Bharatiya Sena
<b>ABJS</b>	Akhil Bharatiya Jan Sangh
<b>ABLTG</b>	Akhil Bhartiya Lok Tantrik Congress
<b>ABLTP</b>	Akhil Bhartiya Loktantra Party
<b>ABML(S)</b>	Akhil Bharatiya Muslim League (Secular)
<b>ABMSD</b>	Akhil Bartiya Manav Seva Dal
<b>ABRC(D)</b>	Akhil Bharatiya Rajivwadi Congress (Dubey)
<b>AC</b>	Arunachal Congress
<b>ACNC</b>	A-Chik National Congress (Democratic)
<b>AD</b>	Akali Dal (1962)
<b>AD</b>	Apna Dal
<b>ADAL</b>	Apna Dal (Soneylal)
<b>ADC</b>	Autonomous State Demand Committee
<b>ADK</b>	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
<b>ADM</b>	Akali Dal - Master Tara Singh
<b>ADMK</b>	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
<b>ADPT</b>	Apna Desh Party
<b>ADRSP</b>	Adarsh Samaj Party
<b>ADS</b>	Akali Dal - Sant Fateh Singh Group
<b>ADSP</b>	Adivasi Sena Party
<b>ADUP</b>	Apna Dal United Party
<b>AGP</b>	Asom Gana Parishad
<b>AGRJP</b>	Agar Jan Party
<b>AHFBK</b>	Akhil Hind Forward Bloc (Krantikari)
<b>AHL</b>	All Party Hill Leaders Conference
<b>AHNP</b>	Aihra National Party
<b>AIDWC</b>	All India Dalit Welfare Congress
<b>AIFB</b>	All India Forward Bloc
<b>AIGC</b>	All India Gareeb Congress
<b>AIIC(S)</b>	All India Indira Congress (Secular)
<b>AIICS</b>	All India Indira Congress (Secular)
<b>AIIC(T)</b>	All India Indira Congress (Tiwari)
<b>AIJMK</b>	Akhila India Jananayaka Makkal Katchi (Dr. Issac)
<b>AIMF</b>	All India Minorities Front
<b>AIMIM</b>	All India Majlis-E-Ilttehadul Muslimeen
<b>AIMLF</b>	All India Muslim Forum
<b>AINRC</b>	All India N.R. Congress
<b>AIRJP</b>	All India Rashtriya Janata Party
<b>AITC</b>	All India Trinamool Congress
<b>AIUDF</b>	All India United Democratic Front
<b>AIVP</b>	Akila India Vallalar Peravai
<b>AJBP</b>	Ajeya Bharat Party
<b>AJM</b>	Asom Jana Morcha
<b>AJPI</b>	Aam Janta Party (India)
<b>AJSU</b>	All Jharkhand Students Union
<b>AJSUP</b>	Ajsu Party
<b>AMB</b>	Amra Bangalee
<b>AMI</b>	Ambedkar Makkal Iyakkam
<b>AMN</b>	All Manipur National Union
<b>AN</b>	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
<b>AnAP</b>	Anjaan Aadmi Party
<b>ANC</b>	Ambedkar National Congress
<b>ANP</b>	Andhra Nadu Party
<b>AOP</b>	Aama Odisha Party
<b>AP</b>	Awami Party
<b>APKSP</b>	Apna Kisan Party
<b>APol</b>	Ambedkarite Party of India
<b>APP</b>	All Peoples Party
<b>ARP</b>	Ambedkarist Republican Party
<b>ARPS</b>	Andhra Rastra Praja Samithi
<b>ASaP</b>	Awami Samta Party
<b>ASDC</b>	Autonomous State Demand Committee
<b>ASP</b>	Ambedkar Samaj Party
<b>ATDP</b>	Anna Telugu Desam Party
<b>ATMK</b>	Anaithinhiya Thamizhaga Munnetra Kazhag
<b>AUDF</b>	Assam United Democratic Front
<b>BAC</b>	Bangla Congress
<b>BAEP</b>	Bharatiya Aavaam Ekta Party
<b>BAHUMP</b>	Bahujan Maha Party
<b>BALP</b>	Baliraja Party
<b>BARESP</b>	Bahujan Republican Socialist Party
<b>BARP</b>	Bhartiya Anarakshit Party
<b>BAWPA</b>	Bahujan Awam Party
<b>BBM</b>	Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangha
<b>BBMKD</b>	Bharatiya Berozgar Mazdoor Kisan Dal
<b>BCM</b>	Backward Classes Mahasabha
<b>BD</b>	Bharat Dal
<b>BDJS</b>	Bharath Dharma Jana Sena
<b>BED</b>	Bharatiya Ekta Dal
<b>BGanP</b>	Bharatiya Gana Parishad
<b>BGTD</b>	Bharatiya Gaon Taj Dal
<b>BhAmAP</b>	Bharatiya Aam Awam Party
<b>BHAPRAP</b>	Bharat Prabhat Party
<b>BHBP</b>	Bharatiya Bahujan Party
<b>BHJC</b>	Bharatiya Jan Congress

<b>BHJS</b>	Bhoomijotak Samooh
<b>BJC</b>	Bihar Jana Congress
<b>BJC(R)</b>	Bhartiya Jana Congress (Rashtriya)
<b>BJD</b>	Biju Janata Dal
<b>BJNP</b>	Bhartiya Jan Nayak Party
<b>BJP</b>	Bharatiya Janta Party
<b>BJS</b>	Bharatiya Jana Sang
<b>BJSTP</b>	Bhartiya Jan Satta Party
<b>BKD</b>	Bahujan Kisan Dal (2004)
<b>BKD</b>	Bharatiya Kranti Dal
<b>BKKGP</b>	Bharatiya Kisan Kamgar Party
<b>BKNP</b>	Bhartiya Kisan Party
<b>BKPP</b>	Bharatiya Kisan Parivartan Party
<b>BKUS</b>	Bhatiya Krishi Udyog Sangh
<b>BLD</b>	Bharatiya Lok Dal
<b>BLLP</b>	Bharti Lok Lehar Party
<b>BLokSP</b>	Bharat Lok Sewak Party
<b>BLRP</b>	Bhartiya Lokmat Rashtwadi Party
<b>BLSP</b>	Rashtriya Lok Samta Party
<b>BMSM</b>	Bharatiya Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh
<b>BMUP</b>	Bahujan Mukti Party
<b>BMVP</b>	Bharatiya Manavata Vikas Party
<b>BNDI</b>	Bahujan Nyay Dal
<b>BNJD</b>	Bharatiya National Janta Dal
<b>BNP</b>	Bharatiya Navshakti Party
<b>BOP</b>	Bira Oriya Party
<b>BOPF</b>	Bodaland Peoples Front
<b>BPI</b>	Bolshevik Party of India
<b>BPSP</b>	Bihar People's Party
<b>BRC</b>	Bharatiya Rajiv Congress
<b>BREM</b>	Bahujan Republican Ekta Manch
<b>BRP</b>	Bharatiya Rashtravadi Paksha (1996)
<b>BRP</b>	Bharatiya Republican Paksha (1989 & 1991)
<b>BRP</b>	Bhartiya Rashtriya Party (1996)
<b>BRP</b>	Chota Nagpur Bhumii Rakshak Party (1977)
<b>BRPP</b>	Bharatiya Republican Paksha
<b>BRPI</b>	Bhartiya Republican Party (Insan)
<b>BRVP</b>	Bharatiya Vikash Party
<b>BSCP</b>	Bhartiya Shakti Chetna Party
<b>BSD</b>	Bharatiya Samaj Dal
<b>BSKRP</b>	Bharatiya Sampuran Krantikari Party
<b>BSP</b>	Bahujan Samaj Party
<b>BSP</b>	Bharatiya Socialist Party (1980)
<b>BSP(A)</b>	Bahujan Samaj Party (Ambedkar)
<b>BSP(K)</b>	Bahujan Sangharsh Party (Kanshiram)
<b>BSSP</b>	Bharatiya Sadbhawna Samaj Party
<b>BTP</b>	Bhartiya Tribal Party
<b>BVA</b>	Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi
<b>BYS</b>	Bharatiya Yuva Shakti
<b>CHKAP</b>	Chandigarh Ki Aawaz Party
<b>CMM</b>	Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha
<b>CNSPJJP</b>	Chota Nagpur Santhal Parganas Janta Party
<b>CP</b>	Cochin Party
<b>CPI</b>	Communist Party of India
<b>CPI(ML)</b>	Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)
<b>CPI(ML)(L)</b>	Communist Party of India (Marxist-Lenninist)(Liberation)
<b>CPIM</b>	Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) Red Star
<b>CPM</b>	Cummunist Party of India (Marxist)
<b>CSP</b>	Chhattisgarhi Samaj Party
<b>CVP</b>	Champaran Vikas Party
<b>CWL</b>	Common Weal Party
<b>DBSM</b>	Democratic Bahujan Samaj Morcha
<b>DBSP</b>	Democratic Bharatiya Samaj Party
<b>DDP</b>	Doordarshi Party
<b>DKP</b>	Deseeya Karshaka Party
<b>DLP</b>	Barat Desam Labour Party
<b>DMDK</b>	Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam
<b>DMK</b>	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
<b>DMM</b>	All India Dalit Muslim Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh
<b>DMSK</b>	Desiya Makkal Sakthi Katchi
<b>DNC</b>	Deccan Congress (1989)
<b>DNC</b>	Democratic National Conference (1967)
<b>DP</b>	Democratic Party
<b>DPP</b>	Dalit Panthers Party
<b>DSSP</b>	Dogra Swabhimani Sangathan Party
<b>DTMK</b>	Dhiravida Thelgar Munnetra Kalagam
<b>EIT</b>	Eastern Indian Tribal Union
<b>EKSP</b>	Eklavya Samaj Party
<b>ES</b>	Ekta Shakti
<b>EU</b>	Ephraim Union
<b>FB</b>	Forward Block
<b>FB(S)</b>	Forward Bloc (Socialist)
<b>FBL</b>	All India Forward Block
<b>FBL(MG)</b>	Forward Bloc (Marxist Group)
<b>FBL(RG)</b>	Forward Bloc (Ruikar Group)
<b>FBM</b>	Forward Bloc (Marxist)
<b>FPI</b>	Freethought Party of India
<b>FPM</b>	Federal Party of Manipur
<b>GAVP</b>	Gujarat Adijati Vikash Paksh
<b>GGP</b>	Gondvana Gantantra Party
<b>GKC</b>	Gandhi Kamraj National Congress
<b>GL</b>	Gorkha League
<b>GLP</b>	Gomant Lok Party

<b>GMS</b>	Gondwana Mukti Sena
<b>GNC</b>	Garo National Council
<b>GNLF</b>	Gorkha National Liberation Front
<b>GOL(BG)</b>	Akhil Bhartiya Gorkha League (Budhiman Gurung)
<b>GP</b>	Gantantra Parishad
<b>GSS</b>	Gandhi Sebak Seva
<b>GYVP</b>	Gujarat Yuva Vikas Party
<b>HAMS</b>	Hindustani Awam Morcha (Secular)
<b>HBP</b>	Hum Bhartiya Party
<b>HiPPa</b>	Hindusthan Praja Paksha
<b>HJCBL</b>	Haryana Janhit Congress (Bi)
<b>HJD</b>	Hul Jharkhand
<b>HJKP</b>	Hul Jharkhand Party
<b>HJP</b>	Hindustani Shoshit Dal
<b>HJP</b>	Hul Jharkhand Party (1991)
<b>HLC</b>	Hill Leaders Conference
<b>HLD(R)</b>	Haryana Lok Dal (Rastriya)
<b>HLS</b>	Haryana Lok Samiti
<b>HMS</b>	Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha
<b>HMSKP</b>	Hamro Sikkim Party
<b>HND</b>	Hindusthan Nirman Dal
<b>HPDP</b>	Hill State People's Democratic Party
<b>HPI</b>	Humnist Party of India
<b>HPP</b>	Hill People Party
<b>HSD</b>	Hindustani Shoshit Dal
<b>HSPDP</b>	Hill State People's Democratic Party
<b>HSPP</b>	Hyderabad State Praja Party
<b>HSS</b>	Hindustan Shakti Sena
<b>HVC</b>	Himachal Vikash Congress
<b>HVP</b>	Haryana Vikas Party
<b>ICJ</b>	Indian Congress (J)
<b>ICJ(TG)</b>	Indian Congress (J) Trikha Group
<b>ICS</b>	Indian Congress (Socialist)
<b>ICS(SCS)</b>	Indian Congress (Socialist - Sarat Chandra Sinha)
<b>IDPP</b>	Indian Democratic People's Party
<b>IDRP</b>	Indian Democratic Republican Front
<b>IFDP</b>	Indian Federal Democratic Party
<b>IGL</b>	All India Gorkha League
<b>IJP</b>	Indian Justice Party
<b>ILP</b>	All India Labour Party
<b>IML</b>	Indian Union Muslim League
<b>INC</b>	Indian National Congress
<b>INC(I)</b>	Indian Natioanl Congress (I)
<b>INC(U)</b>	Indian National Congress (U)
<b>INCP</b>	Indian New Congress Party
<b>IND</b>	Independent
<b>INL</b>	Indian National League
<b>INLD</b>	Indian National Lok Dal
<b>IPF</b>	Indian Peoples Front
<b>IPFT</b>	Indigenousn People's Front of Tripura
<b>IPGP</b>	Indian Peoples Green Party
<b>IPP</b>	Indian Peace Party
<b>ISP</b>	Indian Socialist Party
<b>ISSP</b>	Indian Savarn Samaj Party
<b>IUC</b>	Indian Unity Centre
<b>IUML</b>	Indian Union Muslim League
<b>JAAP</b>	Jan Adesh Akshuni Sena
<b>JAC</b>	Jana Congress
<b>JAC</b>	Janata Congress
<b>JANADIP</b>	Jan Adhikar Party
<b>JAP</b>	Janta Party
<b>JAPL</b>	Jan Adhikar Party (Loktantrik)
<b>JaSD</b>	Jan Shakti Dal
<b>JaSPa</b>	Jai Samaikyandhra Party
<b>JaSSP</b>	Jan Seva Sahayak Party
<b>JBSP</b>	Jai Bharat Samanta Party
<b>JD</b>	Janata Dal
<b>JD(G)</b>	Janata Dal (Gujrat)
<b>JD(S)</b>	Janata Dal (Secular)
<b>JD(U)</b>	Janata Dal (United)
<b>JDL</b>	Jansatta Dal Loktantrik
<b>JDP</b>	Jharkhand Disom Party
<b>JDR</b>	Janta Dal Rashtravadi
<b>JF</b>	Akhil Bharatiya Gram Parishad
<b>JGP</b>	Jago Party
<b>JHBHP</b>	Janhit Bharat Party
<b>JHJAM</b>	Jharkhand Janadikhar Manch
<b>JHJM</b>	Jharkhand Jan Morcha
<b>JHP</b>	Jai Hind Party
<b>JHP</b>	Jharkhand Party (1952 & 1957)
<b>JKAL</b>	Jammu and Kashmir Awami League
<b>JKANC</b>	Jammu & Kashmir Awami National Conference
<b>JKD</b>	Jana Kranti Dal (1967)
<b>JKD</b>	Jharkhand Dal (1989)
<b>JKD</b>	Jharkhand Party
<b>JKiP</b>	Janhit Kisan Party
<b>JKMP</b>	Jawan Kisan Mazdoor Party
<b>JKN</b>	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference
<b>JKNPP</b>	Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party
<b>JKP</b>	Jharkhand Party
<b>JKP(N)</b>	Jharkhand Party (Noren)
<b>JKPDP</b>	Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party
<b>JKPP</b>	Jharkhand People's Party
<b>JMBP</b>	Jai Maha Bharath Party
<b>JMD</b>	All India Shiromani Baba Jivan Singh

<b>JMM</b>	Mazabhi Dal
<b>JMM(M)</b>	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha
<b>JMM(U)</b>	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (Mardi)
<b>JNNP</b>	Jannayak Janta Party
<b>JNP</b>	Jan Parishad (1991)
<b>JNP</b>	Janata Party
<b>JnP</b>	Jansena Party
<b>JNP (JP)</b>	Janata Party (JP)
<b>JNP(S)</b>	Janta Party (Secular)
<b>JP</b>	Janata Party
<b>JPC</b>	Jammu & Kashmir People Conference
<b>JPP</b>	Jammu & Kashmir Panthers Party
<b>JPS</b>	Jan Parishad (1996)
<b>JPS</b>	Janvadi Party(Socialist)
<b>JS</b>	Jan Sangh
<b>JSS</b>	Jan Surajya Shakti
<b>JTP</b>	Jai Telengana Party
<b>JUSP</b>	Justice Party
<b>JVM</b>	Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajjatantrik)
<b>KAP</b>	Karunaadu Party
<b>KCJ</b>	Kerala Congress (J)
<b>KCM</b>	Kerala Congress (M)
<b>KCP</b>	Karnataka Congress Party
<b>KCP</b>	Kerala Congress (Pillai Group)(1977)
<b>KCVP</b>	Kannada Chalavali Vatal Paksha
<b>KEC</b>	Kerala Congress
<b>KEC(M)</b>	Kerala Congress(M)
<b>KECM</b>	Kerala Congress (M)
<b>KGP</b>	Karnataka Gana Parishad
<b>KJD</b>	Khasi-Jaintia Durbar
<b>KJSP</b>	Kisan Janta Sanyukta Party
<b>KKJHS</b>	Kranti Kari Jai Hind Sena
<b>KKP</b>	Kamgar Kisan Paksha
<b>KLP</b>	Krishikar Lok Party
<b>KM</b>	Krantisena Maharashtra
<b>KMM</b>	Kisan Mazdoor Mandal
<b>KMP</b>	Uttar Pradesh Kisan Mazdoor Party
<b>KMPP</b>	Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party
<b>KNA</b>	Kuki National Assembly
<b>KNA</b>	Kuki National Association (1952)
<b>KNDP</b>	Kannada Nadu Party
<b>KNMK</b>	Kongu Nadu Munnetra Kazhagam
<b>KRRS</b>	Karnataka Rajya Ryota Sangha
<b>KRS</b>	Karnataka Rajya Ryota Sangha
<b>KRUP</b>	Krupaa Party
<b>KS</b>	Kalinga Sena
<b>KSM</b>	Krantikari Samajwadi Manch
<b>KSP</b>	Kerala Socialist Party
<b>KSVP</b>	Krantikari Samyavadi Party
<b>KTVP</b>	Karnataka Vikash Party
<b>KVSP</b>	Kosi Vikas Party
<b>LAJSP</b>	Loktantrik Jan Swaraj Party
<b>LB</b>	Lok Bharati
<b>LBP</b>	Lok Bhalai Party
<b>LD</b>	Lok Dal
<b>LHP</b>	Lok Hit Party
<b>LIP</b>	Lok Insaaf Party
<b>LJNSP</b>	Lok Jan Shakti Party
<b>LJP</b>	Lok Jan Shakti Party
<b>LKD</b>	Lok Dal
<b>LKD (B)</b>	Lok Dal (Bahuguna)
<b>LKSGM</b>	Loksangram
<b>LP(S)</b>	Labour Party (Secular)
<b>LPI(V)</b>	Labour Party of India (V.V. Prasad)
<b>LPSP</b>	Lokpriya Samaj Party
<b>LRP</b>	Lok Raj Party Himachal Pradesh
<b>LS</b>	Lok Shakti
<b>LSP</b>	Lok Satta Party
<b>LSS</b>	Lok Sewak Sangh
<b>LSWP</b>	Loktantrik Samajwadi Party
<b>LTSD</b>	Loktantrik Samata Dal
<b>LTSP</b>	Loktanter Suraksha Party
<b>MADMK</b>	M.G.R.Anna D.M.Kazhagam
<b>MADP</b>	Moulik Adhikar Party
<b>MAG</b>	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak
<b>MAMAK</b>	Manithaneya Makkal Katchi
<b>MANP</b>	Mana Party
<b>MaSP</b>	Mahajana Socialist Party
<b>MBT</b>	Majlis Bachao Tahreek
<b>MCO</b>	Marxist Co-Ordination
<b>M-COR</b>	Marxist (Co-Ordination)
<b>MCPI</b>	Marxist Communist Party of India (S.S. Srivastava)
<b>MCPI</b>	Marxist Communist Party of India (United)(2019)
<b>MCPI(S)</b>	Marxist Communist Party of India (S.S.Srivastava)
<b>MD</b>	Mahan Dal
<b>MDF</b>	Maraland Democratic Front
<b>MDMK</b>	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
<b>MDP</b>	Meghalaya Democratic Party
<b>MHA</b>	Marx Engles Leninist Commune Health Association
<b>MIM</b>	Allindia Majlis-E Ithehad-UI-Mulimeen
<b>MIMM</b>	Mithilanchal Mukti Morcha
<b>MJP</b>	Mahagujarat Janta Party
<b>ML</b>	Madras State Muslim League Party (1952)
<b>ML</b>	Muslim League



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