

STATE/UT WISE SEATS IN THE LOK SABHA

For the purpose of constituting the Lok Sabha , the whole country has been divided into 543 Parliamentary Constituencies , each one of which elects one member. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the eligible voters . The President of India can nominate a maximum of two members as representatives of the Anglo- Indian community . Some seats are reserved in Lok Sabha for the members of the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As per the order issued by the Delimitation Commission in 2008 , 412 are general, 84 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 47 seats for the Scheduled Tribes .Earlier it was 79 and 41 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

Table 1 shows State-wise break –up of seats and reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes before and after the Delimitation in 2008.

TABLE 1

Name of the State/Union Territory		Seats in the House as constituted in 2004 on the basis of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976			Seats in the House as subsequently constituted as per the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008		
		Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes	Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes
STATES:							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	6	2	42	7	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	2	-	-	2	-	-
3.	Assam*	14	1	2	14	1	2
4.	Bihar	40	7	-	40	6	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	2	4	11	1	4
6.	Goa	2	-	-	2	-	-
7.	Gujarat	26	2	4	26	2	4
8.	Haryana	10	2	-	10	2	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	-	4	1	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	6	-	-	6	-	-
11.	Jharkhand@	14	1	5	14	1	5
12.	Karnataka	28	4	-	28	5	2
13.	Kerala	20	2	-	20	2	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	4	5	29	4	6
15.	Maharashtra	48	3	4	48	5	4
16.	Manipur*	2	-	1	2	-	1
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	-	2	-	2

18.	Mizoram	1	-	1	1	-	1
19.	Nagaland*	1	-	-	1	-	-
20.	Orissa	21	3	5	21	3	5
21.	Punjab	13	3	-	13	4	-
22.	Rajasthan	25	4	3	25	4	3
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	1	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	7	-	39	7	-
25.	Tripura	2	-	1	2	-	1
26.	Uttarakhand	5	-	-	5	1	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	80	18	-	80	17	-
28.	West Bengal	42	8	2	42	10	2
	II. UNION TERRITORIES:						
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	-	1	-	-
2.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	1	-	-
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	1	1	-	1
4.	Delhi	7	1	-	7	1	-
5.	Daman and Diu	1	-	-	1	-	-
6.	Lakshadweep	1	-	1	1	-	1
7.	Puducherry	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Total Seats	543	79	41	543	84	47

* - States excluded from Delimitation Exercise

@ Order issued by the Delimitation Commission was nullified by the Sec 10 B of the Delimitation Amendment Act ,2008

ABOUT THE DELIMITATION COMMISSION

The word “ Delimitation” literally means the act or process of fixing limits or boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country or a province having a legislative body. The job of delimitation is assigned to a high power body . Such a body is known as Delimitation Commission or a Boundary Commission . In India, such Delimitation Commission have been constituted four times , in 1952 under the Delimitation Commission Act , 1952 , in 1963 under the Delimitation Commission Act 1962, in 1973 under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1972 and in 2002 under the Delimitation Commission Act,2002.

The main purpose of the undertaking the delimitation exercise is to rationalize the structure and composition of the electoral constituencies , on the principle of “ One vote and one value”. The Delimitation Commission , set up under the Delimitation Act ,2002 , was entrusted with the task of readjusting all parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the country in all the states of India , except the state of Jammu and Kashmir, on the basis of population ascertained in 2001 Census.

On 14 th January,2008 , the Government of India promulgated an Ordinance amending the Delimitation Act,2002 nullifies the Final Order of the Delimitation Commission for the state of Jharkhand. Later on, the Government have passed four separate Orders under Sec 10 A of the Delimitation Act, 2002 , deferring the delimitation exercise in the four North Eastern states of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh , Manipur and Nagaland .