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DISPARITY IN RAJASTHAN ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES AFTER LAST DELIMITATION

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Abstract

Delimitation is the process of fixing the electoral boundaries which is based on census and its mandatory for smooth functioning of the country. This article is an attempt to analyze the disparities happened in Rajasthan after last delimitation because electoral boundaries freeze till 2026 this is based on expectation that by 2026 population is likely to be stabilized but result of this freezing of the boundaries disturbing the population ratio per seat, it means it's a question on the whole process because ultimately it is affecting the politics of the State in general and population in particular.

Keywords: Delimitation, Electoral Boundaries, Freeze.

Introduction

Delimitation of electoral constituencies is a very crucial process because it is responsible for equal representation, for it is necessary that delimitation should take place after every census so that increasing population can be justified. In Delimitation process population is playing very eminent role, as we all aware that population is dynamic in nature for balancing that increasing population and for equal representation Delimitation process would take place periodically as our constitution made it mandatory because they are anticipatory about the dynamic nature of population but in India every law and process can be mold so with the Delimitation process. First Delimitation took place in 1952 based on 1951 census, 2nd Delimitation took place in 1962, 3rd Delimitation in 1972, last delimitation took place in 2008 on the basis of 2001 census. Delimitation which was held in 2008 has significantly changed the situation, it is important to understand the magnitude of changes which was the prime factor in disparities.

Table 1.1 Ratio of Population- Assembly Seats of Rajasthan in the Fourth Delimitation (2008)

District	Population According to 2001 Census in Lakh	Number of Seats in State Assembly after last delimitation	Ratio of Population per seat (in lakh)
Ajmer	21.81	8	2.72
Alwar	29.92	11	2.72
Banswara	15.01	5	3.00
Baran	10.21	4	2.55
Barmer	19.64	7	2.80
Bharatpur	21.01	7	3.00
Bhilwara	20.13	7	2.87
Bikaner	16.74	7	2.39
Bundi	9.62	3	3.20
Chittorgarh	18.03	5	3.60
Churu	19.23	6	3.20
Dausa	13.17	5	2.63



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Dholpur	9.83	4	2.45
Dungarpur	11.07	4	2.76
Ganganagar	17.89	6	2.96
Hanumangarh	15.18	5	3.03
Jaipur	52.51	19	2.76
Jaisalmer	5.08	2	2.54
Jalore	14.48	5	2.89
Jhalawar	11.80	4	2.96
Jhunjhunu	19.13	7	2.81
Jodhpur	28.86	10	2.88
Karauli	12.09	3	4.03
Kota	15.68	6	2.61
Nagaur	27.75	10	2.77
Pali	18.20	6	3.03
Rajsamand	9.87	4	2.46
Sawai Madhopur	11.17	4	2.79
Sikar	22.87	8	2.85
Sirohi	8.51	3	2.83
Tonk	12.11	4	3.02
Udaipur	26.33	8	3.29
Rajasthan	56507188	200	

Source-Census of India

- Paratabgarh was created as the 33rd District in 2008 by dividing Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Banswara. After the last delimitation it has 2 assembly seats.



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Table 1.2 Ratio of Population- Assembly Seats of Rajasthan in the Fourth Delimitation (2008)

District	Population According to 2011 Census (in lakh)	Number of Seats in State Assembly after last delimitation	Ratio of Population per seat (in lakh)
Ajmer	25.83	8	3.22
Alwar	36.74	11	3.34
Banswara	17.97	5	3.59
Baran	12.22	4	3.05
Barmer	26.03	7	3.71
Bharatpur	25.48	7	3.64
Bhilwara	24.08	7	3.44
Bikaner	23.63	7	3.37
Bundi	11.10	3	3.67
Chittorgarh	15.44	5	3.08
Churu	20.39	6	3.39
Dausa	16.34	5	3.26
Dholpur	12.06	4	3.01
Dungarpur	13.88	4	3.47
Ganganagar	19.69	6	3.28
Hanumangarh	17.74	5	3.54
Jaipur	66.26	19	3.48
Jaisalmer	6.69	2	3.34
Jalore	18.28	5	3.65
Jhalawar	14.11	4	3.52
Jhunjhunu	21.37	7	3.05
Jodhpur	36.87	10	3.68
Karauli	14.58	3	4.86
Kota	19.51	6	3.25



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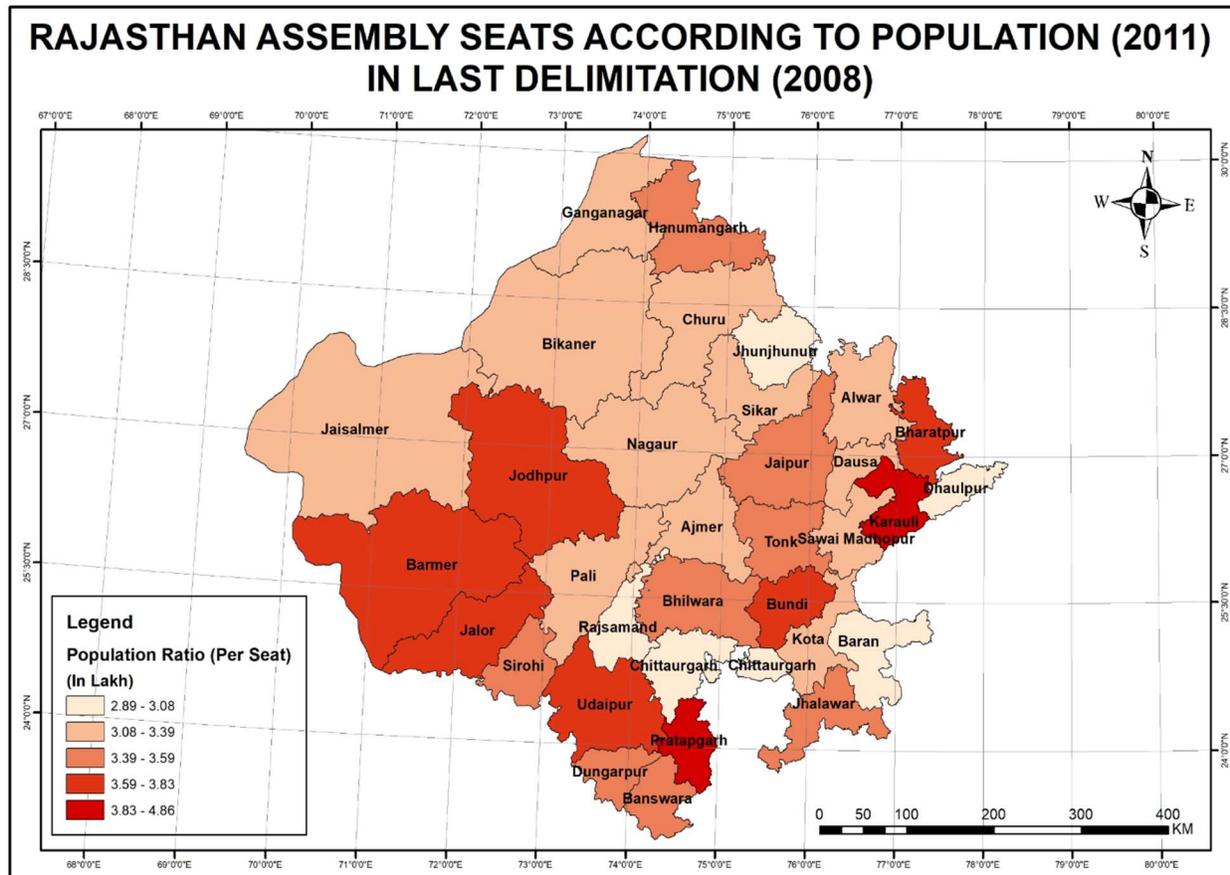
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Nagaur	33.07	10	3.30
Pali	20.37	6	3.39
Rajsamand	11.56	4	2.89
Sawai Madhopur	13.35	4	3.33
Sikar	26.77	8	3.34
Sirohi	10.36	3	3.45
Tonk	14.21	4	3.55
Udaipur	30.68	8	3.83
Pratapgarh	8.67	2	4.33
Rajasthan	68548437	200	

Source- Census of India

Table 1.1 and 1.2 showing the population and seats of Assembly Ratio according to 2001 and 2008 census and showing changes in population which is ultimately leads to increase pressure of population per seats.





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Above mention map is showing seats and population ratio. In Rajasthan total SC seats are 34 and ST seats are 25 according to 2001 census. As per census 2001 total ST population 17.2% and ST population was 12.6% and in 2011 SC population is 17.83% and ST population is 13.48% and 2021 census that means next census still awaited in which dimension of population will change. The process of delimitation is based on population and whole country is basically waiting for delimitation from 2 decades. Due to freezing of seats and delayed of delimitation process pressure per seat increasing and it will lead to imbalance because population is dynamic which is increasing with every census but Assembly seats are not increasing according to the population it is very important because our Constitution make delimitation process mandatory with every census and to avoid the discrepancies and makers of constitution were visionary about dimension of politics.

Conclusion

Delimitation merely not a process of redrawing or fixing the boundaries of electoral constituencies but irregularities in boundaries leads to imbalance in the development of a particular region. It is been 3 decades that delimitation process is not taken place it will also affecting the motto of one vote one representation because in the absence of new boundaries according to current census it is the subject of gerrymandering through which politicians mold the entire process of election.

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