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POPULATION AND ELECTORAL REPRESENTATION THROUGH ASSEMBLY IN AJMER DISTRICT

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Abstract

Populations that reside in a particular region are responsible for the structure of government and this government is responsible for the population residing it's a vice versa relation. Dynamism of population affects the representation of a region in politics and ratio of seats as well. Population constitutes the very important component of Politics being in Democratic country it is the pillar of politic, as we know Democracy is for the people, by the people, to the people.To understand the importance of population for proper representation is very necessary because if representation is haphazard it will disturb the whole concept of one equal representation, it affects the area in general and population in particular.This paper is an attempt to show that dynamics of population with the help of 60 years trends of Population and changes in population also affects the representation of a region in politics.

Keywords: Representation, Population, Dynamic.

Introduction

Population is always dynamic in nature, Population dynamics means how populations of a species change over timeand it is the important element right from beginning of life on the Earth or can say from the evolution of the Earth because population tells the story of a region's stages of changes which a region gone through and these changes are responsible for development of social, economic and political aspects of that region. Populations that reside in a particular region are responsible for the structure of government and this government is responsible for the population residing it's a vice versa relation. Dynamism of population affects the representation of a region in politics and ratio of seats as well. Population constitutes the very important component of Politics being in Democratic country it is the pillar of politic, as we know Democracy is for the people, by the people, to the people. This paper is an attempt to show that dynamics of population with the help of 60 years trends of Population and changes in population also affects the representation of a region in politics. We took Ajmer district as a study region because it has an eminent place in Rajasthan's politics, history has evidences where we find out the importance of Ajmer whether its annexation of Ajmer in Rajasthan or its role in politics .With this paper we tried to point out that in Ajmer district population which is one of the pillars of Democracy and Democracy means equal representation is showing increasing trends with increasing population ratio of seats also fluctuate than how far it is justifiable that with increasing population its seats are decreasing in Assembly.

Methodology

To conduct the study set of qualitative and quantitative methods was used and the data was collected from secondary sources. Secondary data for Assembly seats of Ajmer was collected from the Election Commission and to analyse the demographic structure of the study area over the past 60 years the data was also taken from the Census of Rajasthan and handbook of Ajmer district.

The ratio of seats and assembly representation fis calculated by using the formula  
=Total population according to the census/ No of seats Delimited according to Delimitation Commission

Population in Ajmer District from 1951-2011

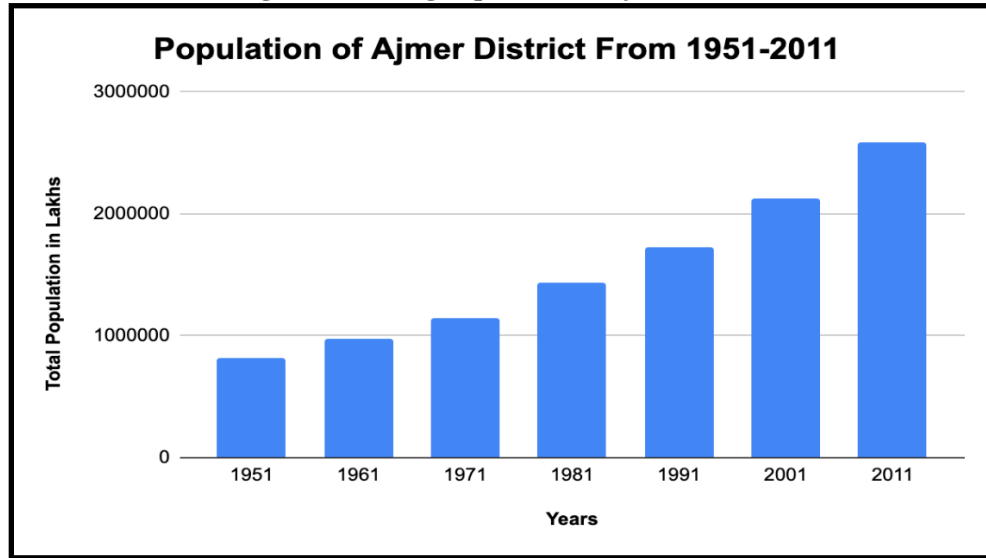
Table-1.1 Showing Population in Ajmer District

S.No	Years	Total Population Lakhs
1	1951	819977
2	1961	976547
3	1971	1147729
4	1981	1440366
5	1991	1729207
6	2001	2121670
7	2011	25,83,052

Source: District Census and Statistical Handbook, Ajmer (various years)



Figure-1 Showing Population of Ajmer District



Source- prepared by researcher

**Representation of Ajmer District in Assembly**

Commencement of Assembly in Ajmer started after the annexation of Ajmer in Rajasthan with the reorganization act 1956. Allocation of seats or can say boundaries of Assembly Constituencies are drawn by Delimitation Commission on the basis of latest census. Delimitation Commission is responsible for redrawing the boundaries of either Assembly or Lok Sabha and they are responsible for equal representation.

**In 1957**-First Delimitation took place in 1957 in Ajmer on the basis of 1951 census after it Assembly starts in Ajmer with 9 seats, the district had nine seats within eight assembly constituencies viz Ajmer city West Ajmer city East, Pushkar, Nasirabad, Kishangarh, KekariBeawar and Masuda . Out of these Kekri was a double member constituency with one seat reserved for SC.

**In 1962**- double member Assembly Constituency of Kekri was bifurcated into Kekri (gen.) and Bhinay (SC) assembly constituencies.

**In 1967** -Kekri was also made a reserve SC Assembly Constituency and a part of Kishangarh and a part of Sarwar was merged with Bhinai. **In 1967** a part of Ajmer Tehsil formerly with Kishangarh constituency was added to Pushkar and Nasirabad assembly constituencies. There was no other change in 1967, the position remained the same in 1972.

**After 1972** in the last Delimitation which was held in 2008 which changes the profile of Electoral Constituencies of Ajmer, changes are as follows old constituencies viz Ajmer East(SC), Ajmer west and Bhinay was deleted and Ajmer North, Ajmer South(SC) was created as new constituencies.



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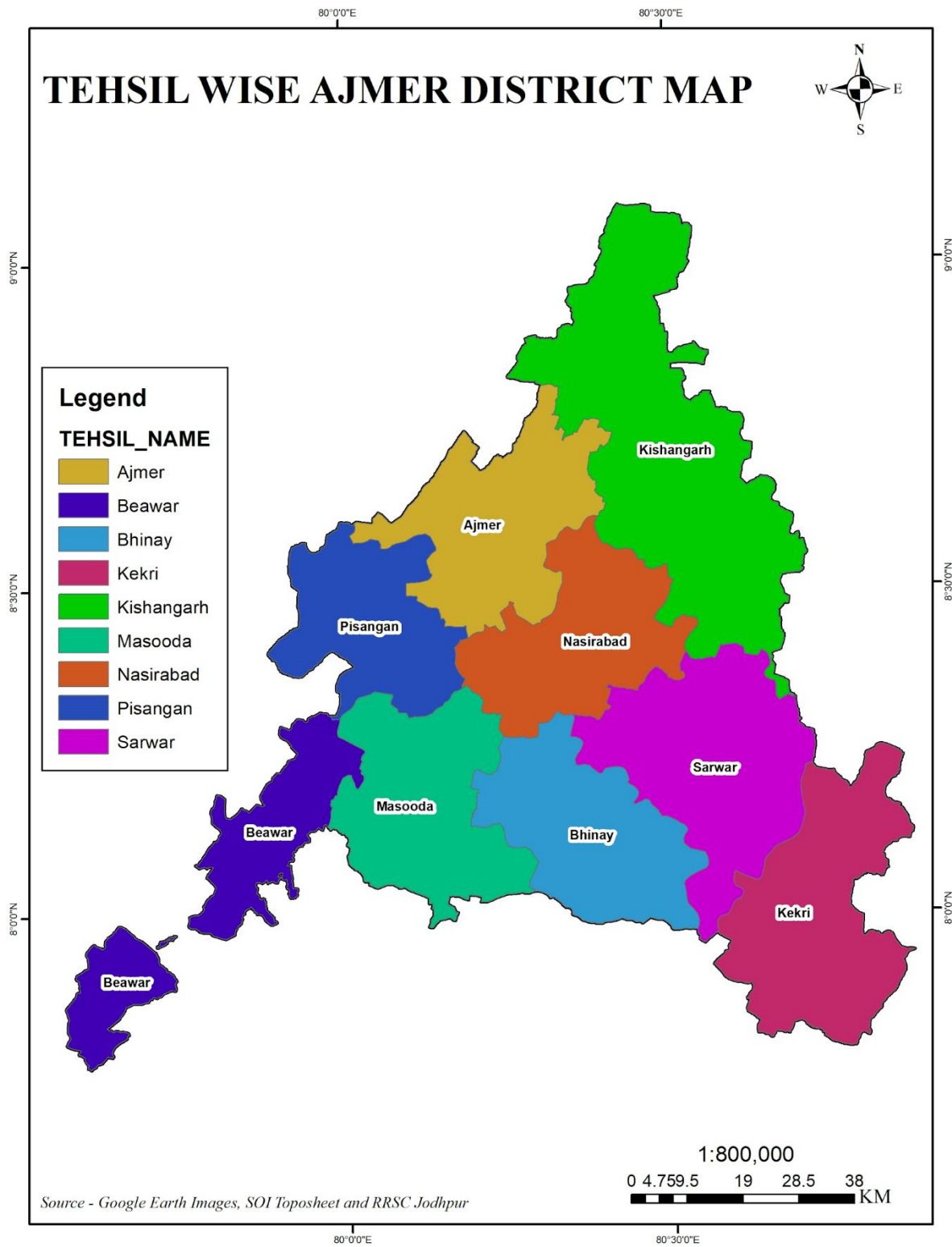


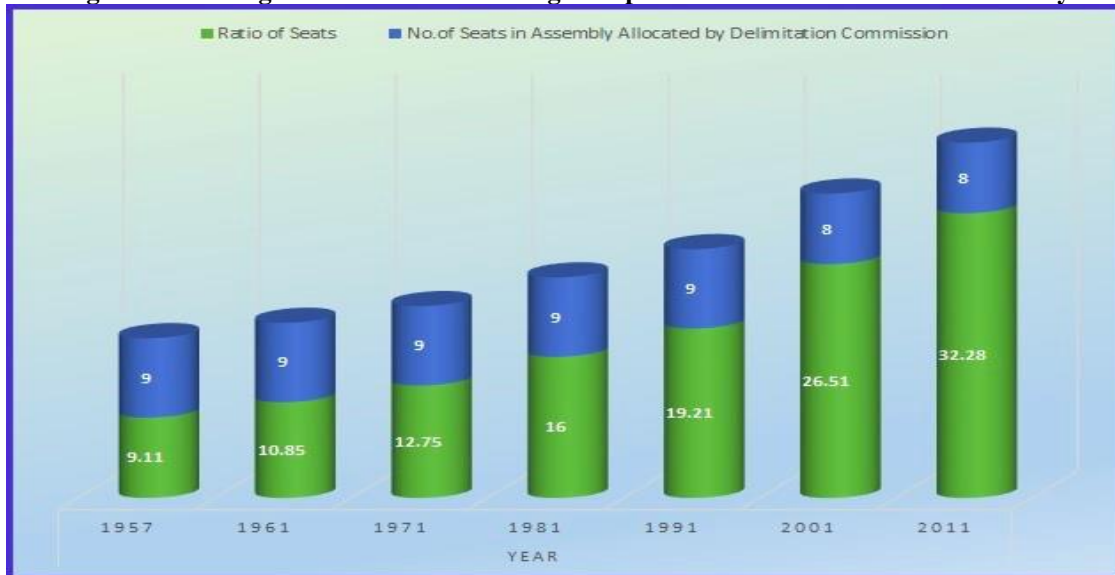


Table 1.2- Showing Ratio of Seats in Assembly - Population of Ajmer

Year	Population Lakh	No. of Seats in Assembly Allocated by Delimitation Commission	Ratio of Seats
1957	819977	9	9.11
1961	976547	9	10.85
1971	1147729	9	12.75
1981	1440366	9	16.00
1991	1729207	9	19.21
2001	2121670	8	26.51
2011	2583052	8	32.28

Source- District office of Election Commission, Ajmer

Figure 2- Showing Ratio of Seats According to Population -Number of Seats in Assembly



Source- prepared by researcher

Discussion

The present study focuses on the analysis of data for obtaining results and discussion primarily on trends of population in the district of Ajmer from 1951 to 2011 and its representation in Assembly. Table 1.1 showing trends of increasing population and table 1.2 showing seats of Assembly - Population Ratio of Ajmer. If we look at figure 2 which is an analysis of both the tables we find out that with the highest population which was in 2001 and 2011 and in that years seats were decreased and ratio of seats are showing increasing trend it means with increasing population ,representation became less, Bhinai was a constituency as a part of Kekri from the beginning than it was made independent constituency in 1962 up till the 3rd cycle of delimitation then after 4th delimitation Bhinai was annexed in Masuda they became one constituency, how can this annexure of Bhinai with Masuda justify the population residing in Bhinai because earlier they were the part of Independent constituency after 2001 they were the part of Masuda constituency so it is a question on the process or ignorance of the very dominating fact i.e population.



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## Conclusion

Population is an influential factor in the process of elections and election is the base for any form of government, for these elections proper representation is a necessity. Above used tables and figures are clearly showing that in Ajmer population are increasing with years and with every delimitation ratio of population per seats also increasing but in the last 2 delimitation seats were decreased with maximum ratio so process of delimitation got affected by caste, religion or some political parties and we can say it was gerrymandered.

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