



ISSN:2230-9926

Available online at <http://www.journalijdr.com>

IJDR

International Journal of  
DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

International Journal of Development Research  
Vol. 4, Issue, 1, pp. 136-143, January, 2014

### Full Length Research Article

## ELECTORAL GEOGRAPHY: A SPATIO- TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF DELHI AND ITS ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

\*Seema

Department of Geography, Delhi School of Economic, University of Delhi

#### ARTICLE INFO

##### Article History:

Received 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2013  
Received in revised form  
04<sup>th</sup> November, 2013  
Accepted 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2013  
Published online 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2014

##### Key words:

Electoral Geography,  
Demarcation,  
Delineation,  
Constituency,  
Assembly Elections.

#### ABSTRACT

This paper entitled "Electoral Geography: A History of Assembly Constituency Making in Delhi" deals with the evolution of the Electoral setting in Delhi and the development of Assembly Constituency of Delhi. The electoral geography emphasis on the spatial location, distribution, interrelationships of economic groups, living in physical settings within its limited resources base. Electoral geography consist only of a disconnected set of isolated studies, few in numbers and limited in purposes. This paper also deals with the Historical evaluation of the Delhi as a Capital city of India, and also the process and pattern of assembly elections in Delhi till date.

Copyright © 2013 Seema. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

#### INTRODUCTION

Electoral geography is relatively a new branch of study which is emerging strongly in developed and developing society of the world. The spatial distribution of political cultural phenomena, the state and the process of development are more or less influence by policy, decisions that are taken by the governments and therefore the study of electoral behaviour of the people becomes utmost important. The electoral geography emphasis on the spatial location, distribution and interrelationships of economic groups, living in the physical settings within its limited resources base. Although the route of the study of electoral geography can be traced to the early years of this century (Siegfried 1913; Kareil, 1916; Sauer, 1918),<sup>1</sup> research by geographers into various aspects of voting has never been more than slight in its volume with the possible exception of French work. The heritage for current workers in electoral geography consisting only of a disconnected set of isolated studies, few in numbers and limited in purposes (Busteed, 1975, p.3). If the political geography is to be integrated into geography as a science with an emphasis upon rigour in drawing hypothesis testing, and the theory

construction, then it is likely that studies of areal variations in the level of different political activities will play an important role in this integration. Data collected by bounded areal units referring to such a real phenomena as voting for different political parties or issues are among the most available and accessible source of the quantitative data for the political geographers (Cox, 1969, p.58-76)<sup>2</sup>. Modern human geography is often defined as having a focus on the spatial distribution of phenomena and the process by which these are generated. In such studies, the adjective "geographical" is used as synonymous with the spatial or location effects. Human geography is concerned with the spatial organization of society (Morrill, 1970; Abler, Adams and Gould, 1971). This comprises two elements;

- (1) The *de facto* organization, which is the 'natural' reflection of society in spatial pattern – the continuous geographical distribution.
- (2) The *de jure* organization, which is the set of spatial explicit defined for administrative purpose (Cox, 1973).

\*Corresponding author: Seema, Department of Geography, Delhi School of Economic, University of Delhi

<sup>1</sup>André Siegfried was a French academician, geographer and political writer. He is considered as the father of Electoral Geography. Kareil 1916, a French Political Geographer, Sauer 1918 a German political geographer.<sup>2</sup>Cox, K.R. 1969, he is a political geographer, he writes about the voting behavior and decision in a spatial context.

## Demarcation and Delineation of Constituency

Delhi, the capital of India has a strong historical background. It was ruled by some of the most powerful emperors in Indian history. The history of the city is as old as the epic Mahabharata. The town was known as Indraprastha, where Pandavas used to live. In due course eight more cities came alive adjacent to Indraprastha: LalKot, Siri, Dinpanah, QuilaRaiPithora, Ferozabad, Jahanpanah, Tughlakabad and Shahjahanabad.

### Delhi (before 16<sup>th</sup> C)

According to Indian folklore, Delhi was the site of the magnificent and opulent Indraprastha, capital of the Pandavas in the Indian epic Mahabharata, founded around 3500 BC. It was, one of the five *prasthas* or 'plains', which included Sonepat, Panipat, Tilpat (near Faridabad), and Baghpat<sup>3</sup>. 16th-century, Persian historian, Firishta, recorded a tradition that Delhi or Dilli was founded by a Raja Dhilu before the Yavana (Greek) invasions. However, it should be noted that the kings then referred to the initial Muslim invaders as Yavanas. Hindu texts state that the city of Delhi used to be referred in Sanskrit as Hastinapur, which means "elephant-city". The name Delhi may be derived from the word 'Dhillika', though there are other theories. According to Satyarth Prakash (1874) of Swami Dayanand<sup>4</sup>, Raja Dhilu (King Dihlu) founded ancient Delhi in 800 BC, however it is not supported by any older texts<sup>5</sup>. It was the name of the first medieval township of Delhi, located on the southwestern border of the present Delhi, in Mehrauli. This was the first in the series of seven medieval cities. It is also known as Yoginipura, that is, the fortress of the yoginis (female divinities). It gained importance during the time of Ananga Pala Tomar. In the 12th century, the city was included in the dominions of king Prithvi Raj Chauhan.

The Tomar dynasty founded Lal Kot in 736. The *Prithviraj Raso* names the Tomar Anangpal as the founder of LalKot, whose name is inscribed on Iron Pillar of Delhi at Qutb complex, ascribed to Chandra or Chandragupta II.<sup>6</sup> The Chauhan kings of Ajmer conquered LalKot in 1180 and renamed it Qila Rai Pithora. The Chauhan king Prithviraj III was defeated in 1192 by the Muslim invader Muhammad Ghori. Anangpal Tomar, who, according to historian Augustus Hoernle, was a Gurjar<sup>7</sup> ruler of Delhi, often described as the founder of Delhi, built the citadel some 10 kilometres from SurajKund around 731. From 1206, Delhi became the capital of the Delhi Sultanate under the Slave Dynasty. The first Sultan of Delhi, Qutb-ud-din Aybak, was a former slave who rose through the ranks to become a general, a governor and then Sultan of Delhi. Qutb-ud-din started the construction of the QutubMinar, a recognisable symbol of Delhi, to commemorate his victory but died before its completion. In the Qutb complex he also constructed the Quwwat-al-Islam (might of Islam), which is the earliest extant mosque in India.

<sup>3</sup> Gazetteer p.233

<sup>4</sup>It is a book written originally in Hindi (1974) by Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, a renowned social reformer and the founder of Arya Samaj.

<sup>5</sup>SatyarthPrakash-Swami DayanandaSaraswati.

<sup>6</sup>Ghosh, A. (1991). *Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology*. BRILL.p. 251.ISBN 90-04-09264-1.

<sup>7</sup>A. F. Rudolf Hoernle. *Some Problems of Ancient Indian History. No. III: The GurjaraClans(Concluded from p. 662, October, 1904)*.

He was said to have destroyed twenty-seven Jain temples initially housed in the Qutb complex and pillaged exquisitely carved pillars and building material from their debris for this mosque, many of which can still be seen.<sup>8</sup> After the end of its the Slave dynasty, a succession of Turkic Central Asian and Afghan dynasties, the Khilji dynasty, the Tughluq dynasty, the Sayyid dynasty and the Lodi dynasty held power in the late medieval period and built a sequence of forts and townships in Delhi. In 1398, Timur Lang invaded India on the pretext that the Muslim sultans of Delhi were too tolerant of their Hindu subjects. After defeating the armies of Nasiruddin Mahmud of Tughlaq dynasty, on 15 December 1398, Timur entered Delhi on 18 December 1398, and the city was sacked, destroyed, and left in ruins, and over 100,000 war prisoners were killed as well. In 1526, following the First Battle of Panipat, Zahiruddin Babur, the former ruler of Fergana, defeated the last Afghan Lodi sultan and founded the Mughal dynasty which ruled from Delhi, Agra and Lahore.

### Delhi (16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries)

In the mid-16th century there was an interruption in the Mughal rule of India as Sher Shah Suri defeated Babur's son Humayun and forced him to flee to Afghanistan and Persia. Sher Shah Suri built the sixth city of Delhi, as well as the old fort known as Purana Qila. Even though this city was settled since the ancient era. After Sher Shah Suri's death in 1545, his son Islam Shah took the reins of north India from Delhi. Islam Shah ruled from Delhi till 1553 when Hindu king Hem Chandra Vikramaditya, also called Hemu, became the Prime Minister and Chief of Army of Adil Shah. Hem Chandra fought and won 22 battles in all against rebels and twice against Akbar's army in Agra and Delhi, without losing any. After defeating Akbar's army on 7 October 1556 at Tughlakabad fort area, Hemu acceded to Delhi throne and established Hindu Raj in North India for a brief period, and was bestowed with the title 'Samrat Hem Chandra Vikramaditya', at his coronation in Purana Quila, Delhi. The third and greatest Mughal emperor, Akbar, moved the capital to Agra, resulting in a decline in the fortunes of Delhi. In the mid-17th century, the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan (1628–1658) built the city that sometimes bears his name Shahjahanabad, the seventh city of Delhi that is more commonly known as the old city or old Delhi.

This city contains a number of significant architectural features, including the Red Fort (LalQila) and the Jama Masjid. The old city served as the capital of the later Mughal Empire from 1638 onwards, when Shah Jahan transferred the capital back from Agra. Aurangzeb (1658–1707) crowned himself as emperor in Delhi in 1658 at the Shalimar garden ('Aizzabad-Bagh) with a second coronation in 1659. After 1680, the Mughal Empire's influence declined rapidly as the HinduMaratha Empire rose to prominence<sup>9</sup>. In 1737, Maratha forces sacked Delhi, following their victory against the Mughals in the First Battle of Delhi. In 1739, a weakened Mughal Empire lost the Battle of Karnal, following which the victorious forces of Nader Shah invaded and looted Delhi, carrying away many treasures, including the Peacock Throne.

<sup>8</sup>World heritage Pg.107. Google Books. Retrieved 2009-05-27

<sup>9</sup>Thomas, Amelia. Rajasthan, Delhi and Agra.Lonely Planet.ISBN 978-1-74104-690-8.

A treaty signed in 1752 made Marathas the protector of the Mughal throne at Delhi. In January 1757, Abdali invaded Delhi. He returned to Afghanistan in April 1757 giving the control of Delhi to Najib-ud-Daula. However, Marathas occupied Delhi after defeating Najib in the Battle of Red Fort. In 1761, the Marathas lost Delhi as a consequence of the third battle of Panipat, the city was again raided by Abdali. In early 1771, ten years after the collapse of Maratha supremacy in north India in the Third Battle of Panipat, Marathas under Mahadji Shinde recaptured Delhi and restored the Mughal king Shah Alam II as a titular head to the throne in 1772. In 1803, during the Second Anglo-Maratha War, the forces of British East India Company defeated the Maratha forces in the Battle of Delhi, ending the Maratha rule over the city.<sup>10</sup> As a result, Delhi came under the control of British East India Company. Delhi passed into the direct control of British Government in 1857 after the First War of Indian Independence. The city received significant damage during the 1857 siege. Afterwards, the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar II was exiled to Rangoon and the remaining Mughal territories were annexed as a part of British India. During the decade 1911-21 the area of the city expanded from 43.25 km square in 1911 to about 143 km in 1921, because of the increasing industrial and allied activities in the city which attracted a substantial number of migrants.

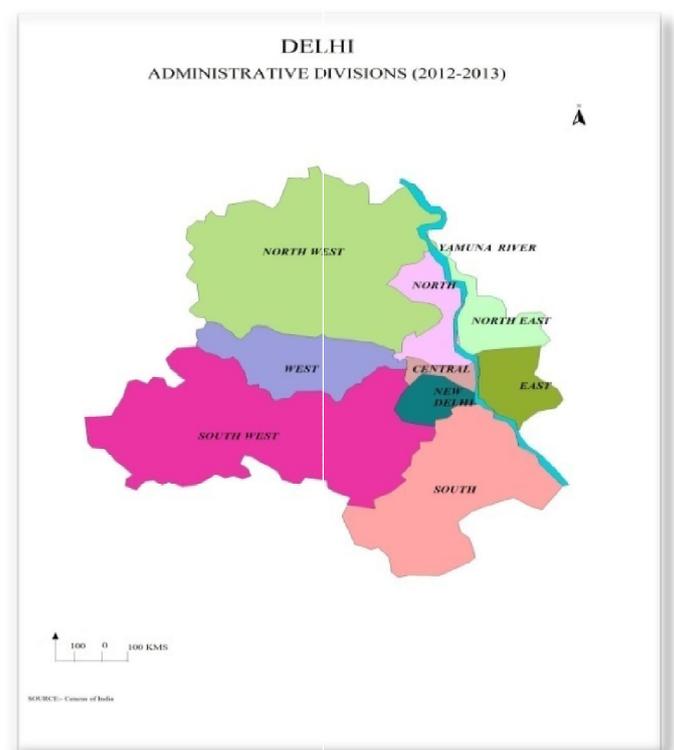
### Delhi (1947- Present)

After 1947 The refugees that came to Delhi provides sites for shelters in different parts of Delhi. First of all they were accommodate in the open spaces of Karol bagh, Shadhra and Kingsway camp . It was the time for Delhi to develop as an important administrative and industrial center. So the government decided to built the residential quarter for its employs and in this way many colonies like Vijay nagar, Shah nagar, Kaka nagar, Motibagh and Krishna nagar, etc were ere planned and built in an excellent way. After this many private housing colonies like Defence colony, South extension, Greater kailash, in the south, Friends colony in the east, Raja Garden in north were developed to give a good look to Delhi. Along with these colonies like Ramesh Nagar in the west and Model Town in north were also came into existence. The Above colonies were planned but side by side some unauthorized colonies also started developing in a haphazard's manner. The center realized this problem and it decided to develop the city in a planned way. For these executions the Delhi Development Authority (D.D.A.) was set up and it was given the responsibility to implement the first master plan in Delhi.

The D.D.A played a major role in developing Delhi and it has acquired the cultivated land approx 135 villages, at present in more than 150 villages. The incorporation of villages into the city has led to change in the occupational structure, from agricultural base to small scale industries daily commercial activities and other furnaces. It has also led to outward movement of services mainly labourers however unauthorized colonies acted as substitute to these shortage of manpower in Delhi. Map no-1.1 shows the Administrative Divisions of Delhi in 2011.

1. North West Delhi
2. North Delhi
3. North East Delhi
4. West Delhi
5. South West Delhi
6. Central Delhi
7. New Delhi
8. East Delhi
9. South Delhi

The struggle for Delhi electoral body started in 1962 when the formation of the Delhi Municipal Committee (DMC) failed miserably fulfilling the expectation of people. Delhi was then the head quarter of the Eastern division in British India. In 1912, Delhi was carved out as a separate province with special status showing King George's decisions to shift the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. Delhi was placed under chief commissioners having financial and administrative power under central government.



Map 1.1. Administrative Divisions of Delhi

The new constitution categorized Delhi as a 'C' state<sup>11</sup> with a committee of ministers and a legislature as a result of this Delhi State Assembly was formed in 1952 with Ch. Braham Prakash as Chief minister. A Chief Commissioner headed by the government set up and the councils of ministers had only the advisory power. In September 1957, a Municipal Corporation for Delhi on the patterns of Bombay Municipal Cooperation replacing the State Assembly amid wide protests. For the successful of this the two advisory committee public relations under Sri Gopinath Aman as chairman and industrial committee with Dr. Yudhir Singh were formed. When the Delhi administrative bill was introduced in Parliament in November 1985, it was opposed by all politicians. An interim

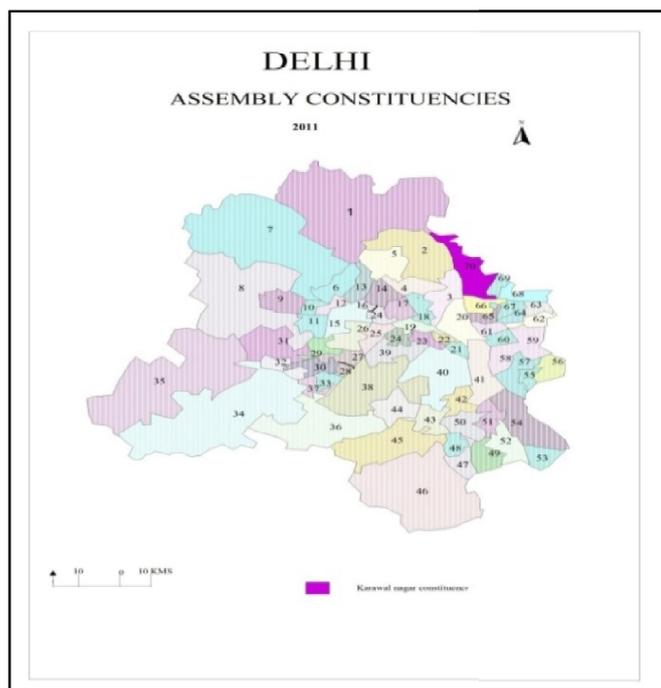
<sup>10</sup>Mayaram, Shail. *Against history, against state: counterperspectives from the margins Cultures of history*. Columbia University Press, 2003. ISBN 978-0-231-12731-8

<sup>11</sup>'C' States: - on 17<sup>th</sup> march 1952 the legislative Assembly was first constituted under the government of Part 'C' State Act. But it abolished in 1956 and declared the Union Territory of India.

Delhi Metropolitan Council (DMC) was formed in 1966 after the bill was passed in the Parliament and Miss Mushtak became the first Chief Executive Councilor. The DMC, despite of its limitations, managed to do a lot to promote

**Table 1.1. Assembly constituencies in Delhi in 2013**

S.NO	Name of the Constituency	S.NO	Name of the Constituency
1	NERALA	36	BIJASWAN
2	BURARI	37	PALAM
3	TIMARPUR	38	DELHI CANTT
4	ADARSH NAGAR	39	RAJENDAR NAGAR
5	BADLI	40	New Delhi
6	RITHALA	41	Janakpuri
7	BAWANA	42	KASTURBA NAGAR
8	MUNDKA	43	MALVIYA NAGAR
9	KIRARI	44	R.K PURAM
10	SULTANPUR	45	MEHRAULI
11	NAGLOI JAT	46	CHHATARPUR
12	MANGOLPURI	47	DEOLI
13	ROHINI	48	AMBEDKAR NAGAR
14	SHALIMAR BAG	49	SANGAM VIHAR
15	SHAKUR BASTI	50	GREATER KAILASH
16	TRI NAGAR	51	KALKAJI
17	WAZIRPUR	52	TUGLAKABAD
18	MODEL TOWN	53	BADARPUR
19	SADAR BAZAR	54	OKHLA
20	CHANDNI CHOWK	55	TRILOK PURI
21	MATIA MEHAL	56	KONDLI
22	BALLIMARAM	57	PARTAPGANJ
23	KAROL BAG	58	LAXMI NAGAR
24	PATEL NAGAR	59	VISHWAS NAGAR
25	MOTI NAGAR	60	KRISHNA NAGAR
26	MADIPUR	61	GANDHI NAGAR
27	RAJOURI GARDEN	62	SHAHDRA
28	HARI NAGAR	63	SEEMAPURI
29	TILAK NAGAR	64	ROHATAS NAGAR
30	JANAKPURI	65	SEELAMPUR
31	VIKASPURI	66	GHONDA
32	UTTAM NAGAR	67	BABURPUR
33	DWARKA	68	GOKALPURI
34	MATIALA	69	MUSTAFABAD
35	DELHI STATE	70	KARAWAL NAGAR



**Map 1.2. Assembly constituencies of Delhi**

public well being till the dissolution of the fourth council in January 1990. Delhi did not have any self government since

then and the government had referred the matter to the Sarkaria Bal Krishna Committee which recommended a united administrative structure for Delhi with Separate board for housing, water and electricity. In December 1991 constitutional amendment bill that granted the union territory of Delhi, a political status more or less similar to that of Pondicherry. Most of the politicians who served in previous local administration felt that the Assembly is an improvement over all the earlier forms of Governs of Delhi. Delhi witnessed, for the first time, State Vidhan Sabha elections in 1952. At that time Delhi was divided into 42 assembly constituencies. Six of its constituencies were doubled member, meaning that from those constituencies two members were elected and each voter had two votes to cast. The Delhi legislative Assembly came into being on March 19, 1952. The 48 members had a provision for a Council for Ministers to aid and advice the chief Commissioner. The first council of ministers was headed by Ch. Braham Prakash. The legislative powers of Delhi assembly were limited. At the time of 1950 elections, Delhi had a total population of 17.44 lakh out of which 3.06 lakh were rural and 14.37 lakh were urban. Most of the urban population consisted of refugees who had come from Pakistan and settled in area like Moti Nagar, Patel nager, Rajinder Nager, Jain nager. Most of these refugees were Punjabi & Sikh, but this community is divided between Congress and Jansangh. A large rural urban divide existed in the then electorate of Delhi. The rural candidate only voted for the rural candidate. Similarly the urban population prefers an urban candidate.

### Electoral pattern in Delhi

Elections are the most significant aspect of most contemporary political system, democratic or otherwise as they remain the first and foremost touchstone on the basis of which the representatives and legitimately of a system is to be judged. In fact, election of are complicated political process which provides a link between the society and the polity and between the traditional social system and evolving political structure. Therefore, the elections must be analysis within the context of the total political and social system. Besides being a formal act of collective decision, they involves a stream connected antecedent and subsequent behaviour and a concatenation of thousands of events, significant and trivial. Nevertheless, elections perform different roles in different political system. In some, they are central while in other they may be peripheral. They may contribute to political development in some, to political decay in others. they may sometimes be used as veiled disguises for authoritarianism, while in established democracies, they are the institutional producers for system maintenance and also the instruments for support – building, interest – aggregation, peaceful and orderly transfer of power recruitment and training of leaders , and above all for an increasing democratization of the political system. Thus the elections are device for legitimacy, identification, integration, communication, political education control and are inextricably linked with the distinctive characteristics, traditions, experiences, value and goals of different political systems.

### Election pattern in Delhi from 1952-2008

Delhi State Assembly was first constituted on 17 March 1952 under the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, but it was

abolished on 1 October 1956. Then in September 1966, the assembly was replaced by a Metropolitan Council with 56 elected and 5 nominated members. The Council however had no legislative powers, only an advisory role in the governance of Delhi. This Council was finally replaced by the Delhi Legislative Assembly through the Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991, followed by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 the Sixty-ninth Amendment to the Constitution of India, which declared the Union Territory of Delhi to be formally known as National Capital Territory of Delhi also supplements the constitutional provisions relating to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of Ministers and related matters. The Legislative Assembly is selected for period of five years, and presently it is fifth assembly, which was selected through the Delhi state assembly elections, 2013.

**Table 1.2. Assembly elections in Delhi 1993-2013**

Election Year	Assembly	Winning Party/Coalition	Chief Minister
1993	First Assembly	Bharatiya Janata Party	Madan Lal Khurana Sahib Singh Verma Sushma Swaraj
1998	Second Assembly	Indian National Congress	Sheila Dikshit
2003	Third Assembly	Indian National Congress	Sheila Dikshit
2008	Fourth Assembly	Indian National Congress	Sheila Dikshit
2013	Fifth Assembly	Hung Assembly	AAP ? ????

Source:- Election commission of Delhi

previous election. In the Fifth Assembly elections we find a new party Aam Adami Party (AAP) has come into existence and it has won 28 seats from 70 assembly constituency seats in Delhi just short of 7 seats to form the government in Delhi. Here the BJP emerged the largest winning part in 2013 assembly election in Delhi. Aam Admi Part was second but the surprising result from the congress party which is the oldest party and in all the previous assembly election it was successful and a major vote taker just secure 8 seats. The seat sharing among the political parties is such that no one got the majority at present both the BJP and AAP which can formed government with an alliance from Congress are denying for an alliance as result making it a hung assemble. Both BJP and AAP are firm for any alliance in this situation only a re-election seems to be a possible solution and if this happen it will first of its kind in the history of Delhi. This historic performance by one and half year old AAP party has compel the political thinkers and other political parties to re draw their attitude toward voters, development, ideology, transparency, issues and challenges and the new mood of the people s of Delhi.

### Basic constitutional Provisions

The provision regarding franchise and elections are contained in Part XV of the constitution which consist of six articles (Article 324 to 329). Article 324 provides for a signal central election commission to superintend, direct, and control all elections to parliament and to the state legislature and to

**Table 1.3. Election pattern in Delhi 1952-2008**

	1952	1972	1977	1983	1993	1998	2003	2008
Electorate (lakh)	7.4	20.7	27.4	33.5	58.5	84.2	84.5	107.3
Turnout (%)	58.5	68.9	55.8	55.6	61.8	48.5	53.4	57.8
Seats	48(6)	56	56	56	70	70	70	70
Candidates	187	270	249	400	1316	815	817	875
Indian National Congress (Cong)	39(47)	44(52)	10(51)	34(56)	14(70)	52(70)	47(70)	43(70)
Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	5(31)	5(56)	-	19(50)	49(70)	15(67)	20(70)	23(69)
BJS (till 1962)	0.219	0.385	-	0.37	0.428	0.34	0.352	0.363
Communist Party of India (CPI)	0(1)	3(4)	0(4)	0(2)	0(12)	0(3)	0(2)	0(5)
Communist Party of India Marxist (CPM)	-	-	0(1)	0(1)	0(6)	0(4)	0(3)	0(4)
Janata Party (JP)	2(6)	0(11)	46(56)	1(37)	0(20)	0(8)	0(2)	-
SOC (till 1972)	0.024	0.003	0.526	0.037	0.002	0	0	-
Lok Dal (LD)	-	2(19)	-	2(6)	0(7)	0(9)	-	0(1)
INCO (in 1972)	-	0.02	-	0.041	0	0.003	-	0
Lok Jan Shakti Party (LJP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0(14)	1(41)
Janata Dal (JD)	1(5)	0(1)	0(2)	-	4(70)	1(48)	0	-
ABHM (till 1977)	0.013	0	0	-	0.126	0.018	-	-
Janata Dal Secular (JDS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(12)	0(3)
Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(33)	0(16)
Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)	-	-	-	-	0(55)	0(58)	0(40)	2(70)
Others	0(19)	0(23)	0(6)	0(5)	0(240)	0(195)	0(327)	0(238)
Independents (IND)	1(78)	2(104)	0(129)	0(243)	3(766)	2(353)	1(284)	1(358)
	0.159	0.056	0.083	0.073	0.059	0.087	0.049	0.039

Source:- Election commission of Delhi

Table 1.3 represents the electorate pattern in Delhi from 1952-2008. This table leads that the number of electorate and the candidates will increases at a faster rate in present time. From the 1998-2008 congress records the highest votes against the other parties. And after that the election was held on 4<sup>th</sup> December 2013. This table also represents the seats score by the individual party from 1952-2008 Assembly elections, in which the highest seats are in favor of congress. Here we find a unique pattern of elections in Delhi from 1952-2008 because the rate of development and the participation of the people in the politics have increased very rapidly in Delhi from the last

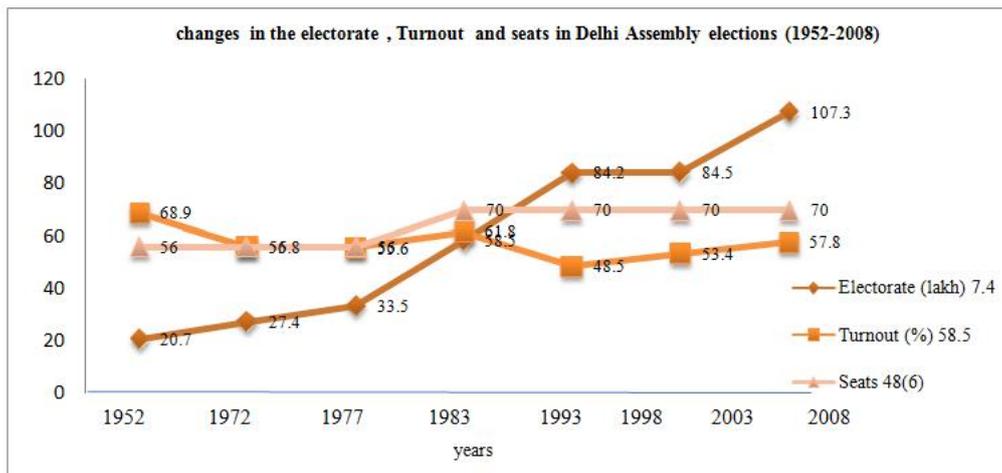
the office of president and vice president. The article provides that the Election commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and such number of other election commissioner, if any, as the president may from time to time fix. It also provides for the appointment of regional commissioners at the time of general elections. The word "election" under this article, as interpreted by the supreme court in union of India VS Association for democratic Reforms & others (2002), is used in a wide sense to include the entire process of election which consists of several stages and embraces many steps. Article 327 vests legislative power

in the parliament to make laws relating to all matters concerning elections to either house of parliament or of a state legislature, including the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies and all other matters "necessary for securing the due constitution of such house or houses". Article 328 confers similar powers on the state legislature to make laws relating to election house either house or either house of legislature of the state, insofar as provision is not made on that behalf by parliament by law. Article 329 bars the jurisdiction of courts to enquire the validity of laws regarding the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies. It also lays down that no elections

Delhi Police personnel and 107 companies of central paramilitary forces was deployed to ensure a peaceful election.

**RESULTS**

After 15 long years in power the Congress was headed for a rout in Delhi, with the BJP on the winning track, but it was debutante Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) that put up a spectacular show in the battle for the 70-member assembly. After result trends showed a clear end to the Congress rule, Delhi chief minister Sheila Dikshit conceded defeat and submitted her resignation to Lt. Governor Najeeb Jung. Sheila Dikshit, herself lost to AAP founder-leader ArvindKejriwal in



Source:- Election commission of Delhi

**Fig 1.1.changes in the Electorate, Turnout and Seats in Delhi Assembly elections (1952-2008)**

may be called in questions except through an election petition, presented to such authority and in such a manner as many be provided for by law.

**Table 1.4. Political Parties and their Seats in 2008 Elections**

SN	Party	Seats			% Votes
		Contested	won	Changed	
1	Indian National Congress	69	42	-4	40.31
2	BharatiyaJanata Party	69	23	3	36.34
3	BahujanSamaj Party	69	2	2	14.05
4	LokJanShakti Party	23	1	1	1.35
5	Independent		1	0	3.92
Total			69		

Source:-election commission of Delhi

**Delhi legislative Assembly Election 2013**

The Delhi Legislative Assembly election was held on 4 December 2013, with result announced on 8 December. The Bharatiya Janata Party won a plurality, closely followed by Aam Aadmi Party, in its first election; this resulted in ahung assembly. This was one of the first five elections in which the Election Commission of India implemented a "None Of The Above" (NOTA) voting option, allowing the electorate to register a neutral vote but not to outright reject candidates. In a first, the Election Commission of India also appointed Central Awareness Observers, whose main task was to oversee voter awareness and facilitation. There are 11,753 polling stations, including the presence of EVMs, while 630 identified as critical and hyper critical. There were 1.19 crore eligible voters, of which 66.11 lakhs were men and 53.20 lakhs were women. While there were 4.05 lakhs first time voters. 32,801

the prestigious New Delhi constituency. Kejriwal, who had claimed that he would defeat the three-time chief minister, won by more than 25,000 votes. It was however the phenomenal success of AAP, which came into existence as a political party only last year, that surprised both the ruling Congress and the BJP. The BJP admitted that the AAP's stunning performance in Delhi elections was "surprising" but maintained that it would form a government. Incumbent Chief Minister Sheila Dixit lost her seat to AAP leader ArvindKejriwal by a margin that was double her total votes and was also less than 500 votes more than the BJP's Vijender Kumar; she then submitted her resignation to Lieutenant Governor Najeeb Jung.

**Table 1.5. Political parties and their seats in 2013 elections**

Political party	Seats Won	net change in seats	% of seats	% of votes
BJP	31	8	44	33
AAP	28	New	40	30
Congress	8	-35	11.5	25
JD(U)	1	1	1.5	0.6
SAD	1	1	1.5	1
Independent	1	0	1.5	10
Total	70	Turnout	100	voters

Source: Election commission of Delhi 2013

**Government formation in 2013**

**Role of Lieutenant Governor Najeeb Jung in Assembly elections 2013**

With a hung Assembly appearing a distinct possibility in Delhi, the onus would fall on the Bharatiya Janata Party in all

likelihood the single largest party as per current trends from leads to cobble together a coalition government. Problem is, unless there are willing Independents or smaller parties' MLAs to rope in, and if the AamAadmi Party stays committed not allying with either the Congress or the BJP, Delhi would fall under President's rule until a re-election is ordered and held. In such a scenario, fresh elections would have to be held within six months, something that Congress backroom managers would surely be thinking about right now. Lt Governor of Delhi, Najeeb Jung, will first invite the leader of the BJP in the Assembly, Dr Harsh Vardhan, to explore the formation of a government even if they fall short of the halfway mark. Incidentally, the Congress, BJP and AAP have all declared that they will not form post-poll alliances with one another. The only thing that could then stop President's Rule in Delhi will be the BJP finding Independents or MLAs from other parties to help them make up the numbers.

Now, only one Independent is leading comfortably, leaving the BJP still short by three MLAs. (The party is currently leading in 32 seats.) Wooing MLAs from the AAP is a clear option. Normally, to avoid inviting clauses of the anti-defection laws, at least one third the number of elected MLAs of any one party would have to cross over, thus defining it as a 'merger' as opposed to a 'defection'. Needless to say, the AAP will be watching its MLAs closely because as the AAP is still to get formal recognition from the EC, the anti-defection laws may not apply. Wooing MLAs from the Congress is an option too with about Eight MLAs to be the Congress Legislature Party in Delhi, defection by one third will be just enough for the BJP, and will not invite clauses of anti-defection law either. If a re-election is to be ordered, it will in all likelihood be held along with the Lok Sabha election in April-May 2014. Under President's Rule in Delhi, the Lieutenant Governor becomes the executive head of the government and has the power to appoint a group of advisors who act as his team of ministers. The Assembly remains open during this period to political parties forging a coalition.

### Emergence of AAP party and Delhi Politics

The emergence of AAP party in the 2013 election of Delhi gives a new way of the Politics of Delhi. Here we examine the six major reasons for the failure of the major party of Delhi and the emergence of a new party AAP. These six things that will now inevitably change and if the big parties fail to take note, they will pay a price – as the BJP nearly did in Delhi. All parties will be impacted by the AAP phenomenon. First, given the importance of the Delhi vote to the national audience, the clear message coming through is that TINA (there is no alternative) is a much over-rated factor in elections. Till yesterday, you had to think of the Congress and the BJP as the most viable alternatives to each other, both in Delhi and nationally. AAP has proved that a third option is possible – even if it does not win. In many states, there are third and fourth parties that can now combine with AAP and queer the pitch for the national parties. This means all parties have to rethink their strategies. Second, Delhi is not just any other state. Its citizens come from all over north India, and how they voted may impact decisions back in their home states. Pollsters will have to figure out how Bihar's, UP-hites and Dalit's voted in Delhi, since it could point to potential shifts back home too. Third, AAP is setting the agenda for clean

politics. After the results, all parties have to begin wondering whether they can win with the sheer number of criminals in their midst. This is particularly true of the states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, which will be decisive for all parties in 2014. All parties will have to, at the very least, reduce the number of criminals and corrupt candidates the next time. Trying to do this can result in short-term revolts within parties, but some parties may consider this well worth the risk. Fourth, while AAP is not a national force as yet, and its mobilizing powers may not be as strong in other states as in Delhi, the fact is national elections are won with wafer-thin majorities. In UP, the party winning 30 percent of the vote takes the bulk of the seats. This is the same in almost every state. What this means is that if the AAP is able to garner even 2-5 percent of the popular vote, even if it doesn't win, it will impact the election results.

### Example

In Maharashtra, the mere existence of Raj Thackeray's MNS has robbed the Sena-BJP combine of possible victory at least twice. In Andhra, Chiranjeevi's PrajaRajyam (now merged with the Congress) took away a chunk of the vote and enabled YS Rajasekhara Reddy to make a clear sweep in 2009. This time, the Andhra Pradesh vote may be even more unpredictable in view of the Telangana factor. Small players can make a huge difference. This is why AAP could conceivably change the landscape for 2014 even if it does not win a single seat. Fifth, for the BJP in particular, the current strategy centering on the incompetence of the central government will have to be nuanced and possibly reworked. It will have to take note of the new kid – on the block, and the new issues he is bringing to the fore. It is no longer possible to pit Narendra Modi against Rahul Gandhi and hope for a walkover. Given the high media savviness of AAP and the likelihood of the party getting more national play on the media in the coming months, one cannot rule out the possibility of the focus shifting to larger issues beyond the Congress' incompetence. In this scenario, Modi's pitch may need altering. Sixth, the Muslim vote is going to matter to all parties this time – even more than usual. For the last few years now, several Muslim parties have been coming to the forefront – from Assam (AUDF) to Maharashtra (MIM, Welfare Party) to West Bengal (Welfare Party, Social Democratic Party), and Uttar Pradesh (Peace Party). In last year's Jangipur Lok Sabha bypoll, for example, Pranab Mukherjee's son Abhijit barely squeaked through as two Muslim parties cut into his vote. The Welfare Party of India and the Social Democratic Party of India (SDPI) polled 41,620 and 24,691 votes, while the Congress won by a mere 2,500 votes. With the AAM in play, it is not inconceivable that new alliances will be formed, for there is now strong evidence that Muslims are tired of voting for Congress and some of the regional parties (Samajwadi) merely to keep the BJP away. In Delhi too, a significant chunk of Muslims may have voted for AAP. The systemic impact of the AamAadmi Party will thus go far beyond what its own immediate prospects indicate. And this is what could prove very important in 2014.

### Conclusion

Delhi as well as its assembly election has evolved through time. Since ancient days it was attracted by rulers of different regime who to their best knowledge had governed and

architect the present Delhi. It was privileged to Delhi to be honoured as capital of many kingdoms in history. This has been the home of diverse group, sect and region. Even today the Delhi population is mainly the migrants from across country over time since independent that came and settled for a better livelihood. After Independence of India in 1947, Delhi has tried and formed different administrative units for effective administration and governance. Assembly elections were among those units. In 2013 delhi has gone for its fifth assembly election since 1993 when the first assembly election was held. In the first assembly election in 1993 BJP came to power, however since 1998 when the second assembly election was held Indian Nation Congress (INC) formed the government till 2013. Congress under the leadership of Smt. Shila Dixit who was the chief minister of delhi for three consecutive terms (2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> assembly election: 1998-2013) formed the government. However surprisingly in the 5<sup>th</sup> assembly election that held in Delhi in 2013, where no political party got majority (BJP and Congress) and more surprisingly by the performance of one and half year old formed political part that is AAP (Aam Aadmi Party) under leadership of Arvind Kejriwal who were the second best and won 28 assembly seat out of total 70, while BJP got 32 and Congress was third in the list just won 8 assembly seat in 2013. Here no political party is ready for any sort of coalition

to form the government making it a hung assembly and to go for a re election as per the law, overburdening the Delhi government exchequer. New lesson has been taught to other political parties across India, swing in the mood of voters across section is being notice where the votes is looking for an option with clean image candidates for better administration and governance of Delhi. Youth of Delhi has compelled the government to redraw the policies of administration and governance to make a better Delhi for tomorrow.

## REFERENCES

- Amani, K.Z., 1973, Electoral Geography and Indian elections, *Geographical review of India*, xxxv
- Busteed, M.A, 1975, Geography of voting behavior, London, Oxford University Press.
- Barney Warf 2006. Voting technologies and residual ballots in the 2000 and 2004 presidential elections
- Cox, K.R. "The voting Decisions in a spatial context" *Progress in geography* 960, vol-1.
- Census Atlas Of Delhi, 2011, Government of India.
- Delhi Gazetteer, 2001, "Delhi Administration Delhi"
- Dikshit, R.D, 1997, Political geography" New Delhi, Tata McGrow Hill.

\*\*\*\*\*