



# Data of Lok Sabha Elections 2024

[Source: PIB](#)

## Why in News?

Recently, the [Election Commission](#) of India has released comprehensive data for the [2024 Lok Sabha elections](#) to enhance **transparency and accessibility** for all stakeholders.

## What are the Key Highlights of the Data?

- **Electors:** There were **97,97,51,847 registered electors**, marking a **7.43% increase** from 91,19,50,734 in 2019.
  - A total of **64.64 crore votes were cast**, compared to 61.4 crore in 2019.
    - **Dhubri (Assam)** recorded the **highest turnout at 92.3%**, while **Srinagar (J&K)** had the lowest at **38.7%**, (up from 14.4% in 2019).
  - **NOTA** received **63,71,839 votes (0.99%)** in 2024, and transgender voter turnout stood at 27.09%.
- **Polling Stations:** In the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, there were **10,52,664 polling stations**, an increase from 10,37,848 in 2019.
  - **Bihar** saw the **highest increase** in polling stations, adding **4,739**, followed by West Bengal (1,731).
  - **Repoll** held only in **40 Polling Stations (0.0038%** of Total Polling Stations) compared to **540 in 2019**.
- **Nominations:** In the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, **12,459 nominations** were filed, up from 11,692 in 2019.
  - **Malkajgiri (Telangana)** had the highest with **114 nominations**, while **Dibrugarh (Assam)** had the lowest with **3 nominations (excluding Surat)**.
- **Women Empowerment:** In the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, there were **47,63,11,240 female electors (48.62% of total electors)**, up from 43,85,37,911 (48.09%) in 2019.
  - **Highest** percentage share of Female electors in 2024: **Puducherry (53.03%) followed by Kerala (51.56%)**.
    - **Dhubri (Assam)** recorded the highest female voter turnout at **92.17%**, followed by **Tamluk (West Bengal) with 87.57%**.
  - The number of **female electors per 1,000** male electors increased to **946 in 2024**, up from 926 in 2019.
    - State with the highest number of Female Contesting candidates: Maharashtra (111) followed by UP (80) and Tamil Nadu (77).
- **Inclusive Elections:** In the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, **third-gender electors** rose by **23.5%** to 48,272 (39,075 in 2019), with **Tamil Nadu** having the highest at **8,467**.
  - **Voter turnout** among transgender voters nearly doubled to **27.09%** from 14.64% in 2019.
  - The number of registered **persons with disabilities (PwD)** electors rose to **90,28,696**, compared to 61,67,482 in 2019.
  - **1,19,374 overseas electors** were registered in 2024 (99,844 overseas electors in 2019).
- **Results:** In the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, **six national parties participated**, securing a combined vote share of **63.35%** of the total valid votes.
  - The **Surat (Gujarat)** constituency was **uncontested**.

- Of the **3,921 independent candidates**, only 7 were elected.
- Independent candidates received **2.79% of the total valid votes**, with 279 independent female candidates.

**Note:** The winning candidate won the **Surat Lok Sabha seat unopposed** after the nomination of one candidate was **rejected**, and eight other candidates **withdrew their nominations**.

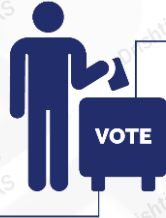
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# Election Commission of India (ECI)

## About

- **Autonomous Constitutional Authority** - Administers Union/state election
  - LS, RS, State LA, the offices of the President and VP
- Estd - **25<sup>th</sup> Jan 1950** (National Voters' Day)



## Constitutional Provisions

Part XV - Article 324 to 329

## Structure

- 1 Chief Election Commissioner and 2 Election Commissioners **appointed by President**
- **Tenure- 6 years, or up to the age of 65 years**, whichever is earlier
- Retiring ECs – **eligible for further appointment by the govt.**
- **Removal of CEC-** Resolution on the ground of **proven misbehaviour or incapacity**, with majority of 2/3rd members present and voting, supported by more than 50% of the total strength of the house



## Major Roles and Responsibilities



- Determining Electoral Constituencies
- Preparing/Revising electoral rolls
- Notifying the schedules and dates of elections
- **Registering political parties and granting them the status of national or state parties**
- Issuing the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) for political parties
- Advising the President on **matters concerning the disqualification of MPs**

## Challenges

- Truncated Tenure of CEC
- Executive Influence in Appointments
- Dependence on Centre for Finance
- Lack of Independent Staff

## UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

### Prelims

#### Q. Consider the following statements: (2017)

1. The Election Commission of India is a five-member body.
2. Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye-elections.
3. Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognised political parties.

#### Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 3 only

**Ans: (d)**