

Frequently Asked Questions:

- Q.1** What is delimitation?
- Q.2** What are the constitutional and legal provisions governing the Delimitation?
- Q.3** How the States are divided into Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies?
- Q.4** Which Census figures form basis for the Delimitation?
- Q.5** What is the methodology for allocation of Assembly Constituencies to the Districts?
- Q.6** What is the methodology for delimitation of Assembly Constituencies?
- Q.7** How the Parliamentary Constituencies are carved out?
- Q.8** How the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is decided?
- Q.9** How the working paper is prepared?
- Q.10** How the working paper is approved by the Delimitation Commission?
- Q.11** What is the role of Associated Members for approval of the working papers?
- Q.12** How the draft proposals are notified?
- Q.13** When the public sittings are held?
- Q.14** When the final orders are issued?

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 Commissions have been constituted 4 times – in 1952 under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, in 1963 under Delimitation Commission Act, 1962, in 1973 under Delimitation Act, 1972 and in 2002 under Delimitation Act, 2002.

The Delimitation Commission in India is a high power body whose orders have the force of law and cannot be called in question before any court. These orders come into force on a date to be specified by the President of India in this behalf. The copies of its orders are laid before the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly concerned, but no modifications are permissible therein by them.