
GENDER GAP AND WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTION AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AFFECTING ON WOMEN'S VOTING PATTERN IN INDIA

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Abstract: In India the right to vote is irrespective of caste, creed, religion and gender. There has been a marked increase in women's voting in last two Assembly elections. This paper has examined the gender gap in electors and voters in national elections across Indian states and factors affected on women voting from 2004 to 2014. We report four key findings on basis of sex ratio for electors, voters and gender gap calculation modal. The gender gap between the 18 plus population and registered electors Second the gender gap between electors and voters which, is more than 20% higher among females in Assembly Elections. Third, we focus on the gender gap in voting, which is 10% in turnout that was higher in the states as compared to national turnout. Finally, we correlate socio-demographic factors affect on women voting and their participation in elections and their decision making for voting.

Keywords: Gender gap, women voted, factors affecting, LSE (Lok Sabha assembly Election).

Introduction: India is a democratic country that holds regular, free and fair elections and the right to vote is irrespective of caste, religion and gender. In India right to equality in voting is a basic human right, Women enjoy this to equality in voting, the fact that more women are voluntarily exercising their right of adult suffrage across India, The rise of self-empowerment of women to secure their fundamental right to freedom of expression. Man has voted substantially more democratic than Woman in each election since 1962 (The election exit polls, ECI), "while men voters have more ballots in each election. On the 10th LSE 1991 the gender gap in turnout was continuing around 10% and this was continued more or fewer still 14th LSE 1998. Woman's voter participation in LSE 2014 has dramatically increased up to 65.63% as compeer to 55.83% in the 2009 Election. Woman voting as a percentage of total women electorates and in the 16th LSE gender Gap was 1.46% reduce by 2.9% of 15th LSE. During the same time that men's participation has remained constant. In last two LSE woman participation and involvement seems to increase. It's owing to confined to familial connections rather than based on interest and societal encouraged to active participate in elections. In this paper, we were explaining our findings on the basis of LSE 2004, 2009 and 2014 states wise data. In India voting senior is different in the state. Women's were more deprived in their turnout (voting) in states as a camper to national level. Women decision-making positions in government should go a long way in addressing a serious lacuna in the country and their engagement, equality and freedom in election voting give them power and liberty to maturity and efficacy of democracy in the country (Mudit.K.et al 2014;). Some of the study show that male patriarchy and dominance that act as impediments to women's

participation as voters. In a patriarchal society, voting is one way in which women may make their presence felt, Social, demographic factors (literacy rate, sex ratio, urbanization, employment, caste, etc.) such as increase in higher education, sex ratio and employment less impact on voting (Preveen R., 2011;) Women living in rural areas voted more than in 2009 as compared to urban areas of India. Social and cultural factors restricting women's active participation in elections in the last many national elections, gender differences mattered more they have in decade.

Methods: The explorative nature of the subject involved in the present paper data perceived from various data sources such as, data of electors and turnout (voters) from Election Commission of India (ECI) by state and sex wise used for statistical analysis of registration of male and female as Electors and their turnout in particular LSE year 2004, 2009 and 2014, this date where cross check by the States Election Commission statistics. Data sours for the estimated 18 plus population to get gender inequality in electors (R.P Act1950) has been taken from Indian census 2001 and 2011. Data source for examining social status of population by Age, sex, literacy rate, and urbanization and sex ratio where received visually from the Census of India and population survey.

With the smoothing of age date by sex wise, we analyse the growth rate (r) to estimate population growth rate. Appling equation one to calculated r (growth rate) where 't' Refers to time in years and P_t and P_0 for population at the end, at beginning of census year for estimated population of the LSE years. Expanding equation, second we estimated exponential population of male and female for LSE years 2004, 2004 and 2014 to conceptualize the

gender gap in registration of electors out of the population.

$$\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \ln(Pt^m/Po^m) = r^m \dots\dots\dots (1).$$

$$P_{(t-a)} = P_t^{er^a(t)} \dots\dots\dots (2).$$

Equation (3) refers to the calculated gender gap in between estimated population and electors (register with ECI) by the appalling subtraction mathematical method, to identify under registration of women electors. In the notations T_{N_ϵ} for total non registers electors, P_t refers estimated population and T_ϵ for registered electors for the particular election years for male and female separately.

$$P_t - T_\epsilon = T_{N_\epsilon} \dots\dots\dots (3).$$

The gender inequality between electors and voter derived from using equation number four for male female individual Where T_ϵ is total electors and T_v for voters. T_{nv} is the total non voter population, which is farther used to find out the gender gap in voters or voting in between male and female.

$$T_\epsilon - T_v = T_{nv} \dots\dots\dots (4)$$

Equation number five and six explain and construction of elector's sex ratio and sex ratio of voter for the female electors and voters, per one thousand male electors and voters. Where 's' is the state election and, 'i' is the national election year in the state.

Sex Ratio of electors

$$= \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^s \text{Female electors}}{\sum_{i=1}^s \text{Male electors}}\right) * 1000 \dots\dots\dots (5)$$

Sex Ratio of Voters

$$= \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^s \text{Female voters}}{\sum_{i=1}^s \text{Male voters}}\right) * 1000 \dots\dots\dots (6)$$

Equation seven refers to the calculated gender gap in turnout in between male and female voted in the national election. In the equation G_p is the gender gap between men and woman turnout. Where M_v is a male voter and W_v is female voted, in LSE, (T_v) total turnout (voting) and hundred is multiplied to get a rate of gender inequality.

$$G_p = \frac{M_v - W_v}{T_v} \times 100 \dots\dots\dots (7)$$

We used bi- variate and multivariate analysis to determine factors affecting on gender gap and women's participation in national election. Add explanatory variables determine whether they can explain the factors affecting the magnitude of male and female voters. Explanatory analyses of the entire series of provide evidence that a single casual process (woman education, urbanization, ect.) is responsible for the changing voting behavior of women (emergence of gender gap) carried out by using SPSS.20 software for the correlation coefficient.

Results: In the LSE women have disproportionately participated as compared with men in the state level. In India, gender gap in turnout was 1.46% it's a remarkable achievement that the number of women participated in voting it seems too good, but in the Indian state had different situation where gender gap

was near 10%. The size of general gap has been large in women population and women electors. Female participation in turnout (voting) has been narrowing in the last national election, but it matters a large gender gap in turnout in states.

Gender inequality in registered electors: Indian states have eligible women population to register as electors, out of 35 states In India, 15 states eligible women population of electors still un-registered. Female population was under registered as an elector in the states for LES 2009. The female population in Bihar 25.87 million, but female electors were 25.28 million same as for Rajasthan 18.63:17.52, West Bengal 30.08: 24.93, Maharashtra 36.58:34.79. In the states like West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Haryana and J& k more than 2 million women are still need to be register, An as average, they are not eligible as an elector one time and women electors quite good in the states like Kerala, Assam, Punjab, Delhi and Uttarakhand gap in women elector registration were less than 1 million. There is over registration of electors in many states, one person registered more than one time. In Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, where shows that the incompleteness of men electors registrations whereas more or less same situation in LES 2004. In overall 20 states women have insignificant electors registration, these adverse effects shows that the gender ratio is reflected, under-enrolment of women, In Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, men were on an average or more than one time eligible for voting. One important finding we found that out of 20 states 14 states were on an average woman has eligibility to register as electors but they are not register, even one's time in their constituency as a legal voter (Table 1,2)

In LSE 2014 sex ratio of electors high among the states, Kerala (1073), Tamil Nadu (1000) Andhra Pradesh (988), Chhattisgarh and Karnataka, it's near to national level. States where the sex ration of elector lower than natural expected in Delhi (803), Uttar Pradesh (827) and Bihar (870)

Gender Gap in voting: The Turnout for LS 2014 stands at a record high of 66.4 % against 58.19% in 2009. Outcome of equation four examines the gender inequality in voting (difference between Elector and Voted). States like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have around 10 million women were not voted in LSE 2009. States like Kerala, Uttarakhand and Assam were found that around below 3 million nonvoting women. Percentage of women turnout in the states Uttar Pradesh (42.0), Madhya Pradesh (14.3), Maharashtra (44.6), Bihar (44.5), Jammu and Kashmir (40.9), and Haryana (44.4) were less than men polling turnout in LSE 2009. Where as in LSE 2004 states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar,

Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Gujarat have more than 5% gender gap in voting as compared to males. The states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh were men and women voting turnout same in average. In the Kerala has adverse voting and Andhra Pradesh less gap in male and female voting as compeer to LSE 2004 gap was narrowing in Ls 2009 election. In the LSE 2014 gender gap in voting more than 10 percentages in the states Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh (12.92%), Karnataka, Haryana (12.52), and Chhattisgarh. The gender gap in voting was > 5% and < 10 % in the Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Delhi and Kerala, some of Indian States had gender inequality in voting < 5 % such as West Bengal, Assam J & k and Punjab. A state like Tamil Nadu (-0.30) and Orissa (-3.45) had more women voting than male voting and same the adult sex ratio also higher. In the LSE 2014 sex ratio of electors high in the state Tamil Nadu (900) and Kerala (1073) and low in the states Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Haryana and Bihar respectively 827, 827, 802, 847 and 870 Per 1000 male electors (Table.04).

Gender Gap in Turnout: The gender gap now stands reduced by 1.46 percentage points against more than 4 percentage points in 2009. Female turnout stands at 65.63 % in current LSE 2014 against 55.82% in LES 2009. (Male turnout at 67.09% in LSE 2014 and 60.24% in LSE 2009), in this paper, we have focused on the general differences in male and female turnout. We have identified that Indian state that has gap in election voting. The Gender gap in turnout in LSE 2009 was more than 10% in 9 states via Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Gujarat, J&K, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and in the Madhya Pradesh leads gap more than 18%, J&K with 20% and Gujarat has a gap of around 10%. On the other hand state like Kerala where gender gap was showing in negative percentage (-2.8). The gender gap in turnout in LSE 2004 was more than 10% in 9 states via Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh with Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir lead with a gap of more than 20%. Whereas states like Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka had gap in turnout less than 5%, The Karnataka shows gap 5.65 and Kerala has -0.28% gender gap in 2004 and 2009 it was -2.8% more woman was voted than men in LSE 2009. (Table.03)

At the LSE 2014 States with highest turnout are Nagaland 87.82%, Lakshadweep 86.61, and Tripura 84.72%. Among the major states West Bengal has recorded 82.16% and Assam 79.88 %. In Jammu & Kashmir, turnout has gone up by 9.84 percentage point from LS 2009 and gender gap has been reduced from more than 11 to 2.5 percentage points in LS 2014. Goa has recorded the highest increase in turnout at

21.74% point; Gujarat has recorded an increase of 15.7 % points, Rajasthan 14.69 % points, Chhattisgarh 14.26 % points, Delhi 13.22% points, Bihar 11.82 % and UP 10.57 % points. In the Arunachal Pradesh Highest ever turn-out and higher women turnout for the first time in any LSE 2014. Bihar Women turn out higher than men for the first time in LSE 2014. Odisha Historic turnout and higher women turnout for the first time in any LS and gender gap was (-3.45). Punjab Women turnout higher for the first time in any LS and in the Utarakhand Highest ever and higher women turnout for the first time in any LS Women voters surpassed men for the first time ever in any LSE. In Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat have gender gap more than 10 points and Karnataka, Kerala, J & K, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam were a gender gap in turnout was less than 5 points in the LSE 2014.

The Sex ratio voter was high in the states Tamil Nadu (1006), Kerala (1071) and Andhra Pradesh (986) and sex ratio low in the states Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Gujarat respectively 778, 771, 803 and 811 per 1000 male voters.

Factors affecting on women voting: In LES 2004 Voting percentage among male is negatively associated with literacy rate around 53%, as for female voter percentage female literacy positively related around 54% and voting percentage for male is negatively with sex ratio (per 1000 male) average around 59% for female voter it is positively associated at 59 % and significance at same level, Other variable not significant with male voting percentage in LS 2004. Women's participation in voting is also determined by the rural-urban divide that is a significant predictor of their levels of voting in elections. Women living in rural areas voted more in 2004 as compared to the urban areas of India. The reasons could be manifold, but low participation in electoral politics is a common phenomenon among urban voters in India and urban women are no exception (Table no 6) In the Lok Sabha election 2009 male voting percentage is strongly negatively associated with sex ratio around 78% were as for female voter percentage female sex ratio positively related with 77% . Correlation between female voting percentage and female literacy rate positively associated around 65%.and woman voting percentage positively associated with woman literacy rate whereas 65% All other variable found to insignificant. (Tablet no.05) shows that higher the percentage of literacy rate in male and female the higher the percent of voting in male and female, and the higher percentage of urbanization lower the percentage of turnout voted via versa for rural population percentage. There is high percentage of other cast in voting in state those have higher male female voting

turnout. There is a high percentage voting among female related to the other cast group.

In LSE 2014 women’s participation in voting was determined by social and demographic factor that urban population (-.170), SC/ST population (-.013) unmarried female population (-.053) and population density (-.0108) negatively correlated with percentage women voters. A married woman is 84 % positively associated with women voting. And literacy rate and sex ratio were positively correlated with woman participation in voting.

Conclusion: Though there are less woman participations in voting, but in recent last national election participation of woman voted to increasing, higher women turnout for the first time in LSE 2014. The empowerment of women and many awareness programmers’ and advertisements were conducted through media may not be the sole reason for a higher voting percentage among women. In India it

has been suggested that women’s participation in electoral is generally lower than of men either because they have been socialised differently, especially as far as marriage, motherhood, employment, and property ownership are concerned, or because they have fewer resources. Similarly, the socioeconomic, demographics and gender-specific reasons have been mostly cited in research as factors that determine their level of participation in the election process at the various tiers as outlined above. In order to assess crucial factors that determines women’s level of participation in formal politics like voting and campaigning in India. This paper has limitation on them of voter migrant, death of electors and dual registration of electors. Our paper analysis decline in gender bias in voting due to voluntary participation of women that reason we term this paper gender gap and factors affecting in election voting.

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Table 01: GENDER GAP IN VOTER TURNOUT OF LOK SABHA ELECTION, INDIA (in %)

Year	Male turnout	Female turnout	Total	Gap in turnout
1991	61.58	51.35	56.93	10.23
1996	62.06	53.41	57.94	8.65

1998	65.72	57.88	61.97	7.84
1999	63.97	55.64	59.99	8.33
2004	61.66	53.30	57.65	8.36
2009	60.24	55.82	58.19	4.42
2014	67.09	65.63	66.4	1.46

(Source: Election Commission of India, Delhi.)

Table.02: Gender Inequality and Gap in Registers electors and voters (turnout, LSE 2004):
Estimated population for 2004 and electors and voters (turnout) for LSE 2004 (in millions)

State	2004 Estimated population		Electors		Eligible electors		Voters (Turnout)		Gender Inequality in voters	
	Male	Female	Men	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Uttar P.	49.7	45.36	60.33	50.30	1.21	1.11	32.5	20.72	27.7	29.58
Maharashtra	33.2	37.21	32.79	30.22 [#]	0.99	0.81	18.9	15.26	13.8	14.96
Bihar	24.3	23.04	27.05	23.51	1.11	1.02	17.2	12.13	9.86	11.37
W. Bengal	27.0	25.16	24.80	22.64	0.92	0.90	19.8	17.07	4.99	5.57
Andhra P.	25.10	25.10	25.36	25.79	1.01	1.03	18.3	17.38	7.04	8.41
Madhya P.	18.82	17.55	20.03	18.36	1.06	1.05	11.32	7.12	8.71	11.24
Tamil Nadu	22.21	32.88	23.27	23.98 [#]	1.05	0.73	15.01	13.64	8.26	10.34
Rajasthan	17.0	16.09	18.15	16.56	1.07	1.03	10.0	7.29	8.14	9.27
Karnataka	17.8	17.45	19.61	18.99	1.10	1.09	13.1	11.96	6.49	7.02
Gujarat	17.1	16.13	17.34	16.33	1.01	1.01	8.66	6.54	8.68	9.79
Orissa	12.0	11.76	13.19	12.46	1.09	1.06	9.01	7.93	4.18	4.53
Kerala	10.6	11.77	10.17	10.96 [#]	0.95	0.93	7.48	7.57	2.69	3.39
Jharkhand	10.6	11.77	8.91 [#]	7.90 [#]	0.84	0.67	5.56	3.80	3.35	4.10
Assam	8.41	7.79	7.82 [#]	7.19 [#]	0.93	0.92	5.67	4.70	2.15	2.49
Punjab	8.51	7.69	8.65	7.96	1.02	1.04	5.44	4.79	3.21	3.17
Chhattisgarh	6.45	6.51	6.90	6.81	1.07	1.05	4.04	3.10	2.86	3.71
Haryana	7.03	6.19	6.66 [#]	5.66 [#]	0.95	0.91	4.54	3.55	2.12	2.11
Delhi	5.14	4.10	4.95 [#]	3.81 [#]	0.96	0.93	2.43	1.70	2.53	2.11

(Sours: census India, election commission of India 2004 and Authors findings)

Table.02 Gender Inequality and Gap in Registers electors and voters (turnout) LSE 2009:
Estimated population for 2009 and electors and voters (turnout) for LSE 2009 (in millions)

State	2004 Estimated population		Electors		Eligible electors for voting		Voters (Turnout)		Gender Inequality in voters	
	Male	Female	Men	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Uttar Pradesh	56.25	51.89	63.39	52.61	1.1	1.01	32.14	23.27	31.25*	29.34*
Maharashtr	37.32	36.58	38.16	34.79 [#]	1.0	0.95	20.48	16.49	17.68	18.31*

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Bihar	27.76	25.87	29.22	25.28 [#]	1.1	0.98	13.46	10.78	15.76*	14.51*
West Bengal	30.08	28.49	27.57	24.93 [#]	0.9	0.87	22.6	20.00	4.88	4.92
Andhra Pradesh	27.58	28.02	28.68	29.21	1.0	1.04	21.05	20.85	7.63	8.36
Madhya Pradesh	21.44	20.09 [#]	20.18 [#]	17.90	0.9	0.89	11.62	7.85	8.56	10.05*
Tamil Nadu	24.50	26.93 [#]	20.90 [#]	20.73	0.9	0.77	15.45	14.90	5.44	5.82
Rajasthan	19.49	18.63	19.54	17.52	1.0	0.94	10.07	7.84	9.47	9.68
Karnataka	20.03	19.77	21.32	20.47	1.1	1.04	12.97	11.59	8.34	8.88
Gujarat	19.35	18.23	18.90 [#]	17.59 [#]	1.0	0.96	9.85	7.62	9.05	9.96
Orissa	13.27	13.09	14.08	13.12	1.1	1.00	9.30	8.45	4.77	4.67
Kerala	11.01	12.51	10.53 [#]	11.33 [#]	1.0	0.91	7.77	8.22	2.76	3.11
Jharkhand	11.01	12.51	9.48 [#]	8.45 [#]	0.9	0.68	5.11	4.03	4.38	4.42
Assam	9.28	8.95	9.03 [#]	8.44 [#]	1.0	0.94	6.51	5.63	2.52	2.81
Punjab	9.37	8.76	8.83 [#]	8.13 [#]	0.9	0.93	6.19	5.65	2.64	2.48
Chhattisgarh	7.44	7.47	7.85	7.63	1.1	1.02	4.57	3.98	3.28	3.64
Haryana	7.99	7.30	6.59 [#]	5.50 [#]	0.8	0.75	4.54	3.62	2.06	1.88
Delhi	5.66	4.96	6.19	4.91 [#]	1.1	0.99	3.32	2.43	2.87	2.47
Jammu & K	3.78	3.36	3.42	3.15 [#]	0.9	0.94	1.54	1.07	1.88	2.09
Uttarakhand	2.97	2.98	3.04	2.85 [#]	1.0	0.96	1.69	1.44	1.35	1.41

(Sours: census India, election commission of India2009 and Authors findings)

Table.03: Gender Gap in voters (Turnout) for LSE 2004 and 2009

State	Reported Voters (Turnout) LS 2004 % (million) and Gender gap %			Reported Voters (Turnout) LS 2009 % (million) and Gender gap %		
	Men	Women	Gender Gap	Men	Women	Gender Gap
Uttar Pradesh	61.11% (32.55)	38.89 (20.72)	22.21	58.005 (32.13)	42.0 (23.27)	16.0
Maharashtra	55.40% (18.96)	44.60 (15.26)	10.79	55.40% (20.48)	44.6 (16.49)	10.8
Bihar	58.63% (17.20)	41.37 (12.13)	17.25	55.54 (13.46)	44.5 (10.78)	11.1
West Bengal	53.71% (19.80)	46.29 (17.07)	7.43	53.14 (22.86)	46.9 (20.00)	6.3
Andhra Pradesh	51.31 (18.32)	48.69 (17.38)	2.62	50.25 (21.05)	49.8 (20.85)	0.5
Madhya Pradesh	61.38 (11.32)	38.62 (7.12)	22.76	59.67 (11.62)	40.3 (7.85)	19.3
Tamil Nadu	52.38 (15.01)	47.62 (13.64)	4.76	50.91 (15.45)	49.1 (14.90)	1.8
Rajasthan	57.86 (10.01)	42.14 (7.29)	15.71	56.21 (10.07)	43.8 (7.84)	12.4

Karnataka	52.31 (13.12)	47.69 (11.96)	4.61	52.81 (12.97)	47.2 (11.59)	5.6
Gujarat	56.97 (8.66)	43.03 (6.54)	13.95	56.37 (9.85)	43.6 (7.62)	12.7
Orissa	53.19 (9.01)	46.81 (7.93)	6.38	52.40 (9.30)	47.6 (8.45)	4.8
Kerala	49.71 (7.48)	50.29 (7.57)	-0.58	48.60 (7.77)	51.4 (8.22)	-2.8
Jharkhand	59.39 (5.56)	40.61 (3.80)	18.79	55.88 (5.11)	44.1 (4.03)	11.8
Assam	54.67 (5.67)	45.33 (4.70)	9.35	53.60 (6.51)	46.4 (5.63)	7.2
Punjab	53.14 (5.44)	46.86 (4.79)	6.29	52.28 (6.19)	47.7 (5.65)	4.6
Chhattisgarh	56.57 (4.04)	43.43 (3.10)	13.15	53.42 (4.57)	46.6 (3.98)	6.8
Haryana	56.07 (4.54)	43.93 (3.55)	12.14	55.62 (4.54)	44.4 (3.62)	11.2
Delhi	58.85 (2.43)	41.15 (1.70)	17.70	57.70 (3.32)	42.3 (2.43)	15.4
Jammu & Kashmir	62.31 (1.39)	37.69 (0.84)	24.62	59.09 (1.54)	40.9 (1.07)	18.2
Uttarakhand	55.11 (1.47)	44.89 (1.20)	10.22	53.90 (1.69)	46.1 (1.44)	7.8

(Sours: census India, election commission of India2009 and Authors findings)

Table.04: Gender Gap in voters (Turnout) and sex Ratio electors and voters in LSE 2014

States	Reported Voters (Turnout) LS 2014 % (million) and Gender gap %			Sex Ration of electors (per 1000 male)	Sex Ratio of Voters (per 1000 male)
	Male	Female	Gender Gap		
Uttar Pradesh	55.47	44.53	10.93	827	803
Maharashtra	54.83	45.17	9.67	888	824
Bihar	52.33	47.67	4.66	870	911
West Bengal	52.08	47.92	4.17	922	920
Andhra P.	50.36	49.64	0.72	988	986
Madhya P.	56.46	43.54	12.92	901	771
Tamil Nadu	49.85	50.15	-0.30	999	1006
Rajasthan	53.96	46.04	7.92	898	853
Karnataka	52.08	47.92	4.17	959	920
Gujarat	55.22	44.78	10.43	913	811
Orissa	48.28	51.72	-3.45	922	952
Kerala	52.84	47.16	5.68	1073	1071
Jharkhand	52.21	47.79	4.43	902	892
Assam	52.46	47.54	4.91	930	915
Punjab	51.57	48.43	3.15	899	906
Chhattisgarh	55.25	44.75	10.51	977	939
Haryana	56.26	43.74	12.52	847	810
Delhi	54.04	45.96	8.08	803	778
J & K.	51.66	48.34	3.32	894	850
Uttarakhand	55.47	44.53	10.93	827	936

(Sours: census India, election commission of India2014 and Authors findings)

Table.02: Factor affecting on voting (turnout) in national election 2009 and 2014

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS	% MALE VOTERS (LES 2009)	% FEMALE VOTERS (LES 2009)	% MALE VOTERS (LES 2014)	% FEMALE VOTERS (LES 2014)
Literacy	-.303 (male)	.651** (female)	.136	.145
Urban Populations	.073	-.073	.170	-.170
SC/ST population	.150	-.150	0.014	-.013
Other caste population	-.155	-.148	-.013	.013
Population Density	.224	-.224	.108	-.108
Sex Ratio (Sig)	-.776** (0.00)	.776** (0.00)	-.372	.372
Per capita income	-.525*	.250*	.047	-.047
Agricultural employment	.113	-.113	-.020	.020
Married Women	--	--	--	.084
Male Married	--	--	-.067	--
unmarried women	--	--	--	-.054
Unmarried Male	--	--	-.002	--

(* correlation is significant at the 0.05 level, ** correlation is significant at the 0.01 level)