

**Chapter 1****SCHEDULE FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS 2014**

Press Note by Election Commission of India announcing the Schedule for General Elections 2014.

**ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA**

Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi – 110 001.

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**PRESS NOTE**

SUBJECT: SCHEDULE FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2014

The five year term of the 15th Lok Sabha is due to expire on 31st May, 2014. Credible elections, conducted at regular prescribed intervals, are the very soul of any democratic system. Article 324 of the Constitution of India bestows the relevant powers, duties and functions upon the Election Commission of India while Section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides for conduct of the elections to constitute a new Lok Sabha before the expiry of its current term. Taking into account these Constitutional and legal provisions, the Election Commission of India has made comprehensive preparations for conduct of elections to the 16th Lok Sabha in a free, fair and peaceful manner.

2. Elections to world's largest democracy pose immense challenges with respect to logistics and man and material management and Commission's endeavour in this direction has been to consult all stakeholders, invite inputs from all relevant departments/ organizations and evolve a coordinated framework for smooth delivery of yet another round of General Elections.

3. In the course of assessing various dimensions involved in holding elections to the 543 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs) and, in particular, the parameters to be considered for their scheduling and phasing, the Election Commission of India held a meeting with the representatives of all recognized National and State Political Parties on 4th February, 2014. At this meeting, the Commission also shared its concerns with the representatives of the Political Parties on certain aspects relating to maintenance of the standards of election campaign and political discourse which the Commission has assiduously been trying to ensure, with cooperation from all stakeholders, over the past few decades.

4. The issues that emerged during the meeting with Political Parties provided the backdrop for the planning process to be taken forward. In this direction, the Commission organized a Conference of the Chief Electoral Officers (CEOs) of all the 35 States and Union Territories (UTs) on 10th February, 2014 at New Delhi. All aspects of election preparedness were reviewed for each State/ UT and relevant instructions were issued to the CEOs for ensuring efficient conduct of the elections.

5. The Commission also held a meeting with the Chief Secretaries, Directors General of Police, Home Secretaries, Chief Electoral Officers and Police Nodal Officers of all States and UTs on 20th February, 2014, to assess the overall law and order situation, ascertain State/ UT specific areas of concern, deliberate on the quantum of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) required in each State/ UT and to review the overall preparedness of the election machinery. The cooperation of all authorities was sought for conducting free, fair and peaceful elections across the country, under the overall supervision and control of the Commission.

6. The conduct of General Elections in the entire country requires considerable deployment of Central and State Police Forces to ensure peaceful, free, fair election with fearless participation of electors, especially in the vulnerable areas/ pockets. Mobilization, deployment and disengagement of these forces with minimum criss cross movement and optimal utilization, involved complex planning and detailed analysis, carried out over several rounds of consultations with the senior officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs/ CAPFs/ Police Nodal Officers of the States/ UTs. The Commission too, held discussions with the Union Home Secretary to highlight the areas of coordination for effective deployment of these forces.

7. The Commission had detailed discussions on the nation-wide Election Communication Plan with the

## Chapter 1

Secretary, Department of Telecommunication (DoT) and senior officials of BSNL and MTNL to ensure effective multi-mode communication system so that the priority during the meeting and DoT was asked to ensure coverage of all such areas, after identifying the best available option.

8. Meeting was also taken by the Commission with Chairman, Railway Board and other senior officials of the Ministry of Railways in regard to the specific requirements of special trains for smooth and timely movement of CAPF Companies and other police forces across States/ UTs, including their intra-State shifting during the election period.

9. Keeping in view the interests of the students and also the fact that Polling Stations are mostly located in school buildings and teachers are engaged as polling personnel, the Commission has consciously factored-in the examination schedules of various State Boards, including the Central Board of Secondary Education, in the process of finalizing the poll dates. In addition to this, other relevant factors like various holidays and festivals falling in the months of March, April and May, harvest season in certain parts of the country and the inputs obtained from the Indian Meteorological Department on the pre-monsoon rainfall, onset and spread of monsoon and acute hot weather conditions in certain parts of the country have also been taken into consideration. Thus, while deciding on the number of poll days for each State/ UT and the composition of the PCs that go to polls on a particular poll day, the Commission has, to the extent possible, taken all relevant aspects and information, related thereto, into view.

### **DELIMITATION OF PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES**

10. The General Election to the House of People, 2014 to constitute the 16th Lok Sabha shall be held on the basis of the extent of PCs as per “Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008”. The General Election to the House of People, 2009 was also held on the basis of the said PCs. Therefore, there is no change in the extent and status of PCs after 2009 General Election. Further, the total number of PCs allotted to various States and UTs, including SC/ ST seats continues to be the same. Similarly, General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim shall be held on the basis of the extent of Assembly Constituencies (ACs) as per 2008 Delimitation Order, as mentioned above. The total number of ACs allotted to these States including SC/ ST seats shall continue to be the same.

### **ELECTORAL ROLLS**

11. Electoral Rolls have been revised with reference to 1-1-2014 as the qualifying date and have been finally published in all States and Union Territories. The process of continuous updation of electoral rolls will continue till the last date of filing nominations.

12. The total electorate in the country as per final published E-rolls in reference to 01.01.2014 is approximately 814.5 million compared to 713 million in 2009. This marks an increase of more than 100 million electors. There has been a remarkable increase in the enrollment of electors in the age group of 18 to 19 years. Over 23 million electors are in this age group. Electors in the age group of 18 to 19 years now constitute 2.88% of total electors, against 0.75% in 2009. Commission allowed enrollment of transgender persons with gender written as “Others” in the electoral rolls since 2012. The number of electors enrolled as “Others” gender is 28,314. Parliament amended the Representation of the People Act, 1950, allowing enrollment of Indian citizens living overseas as electors. 11,844 overseas electors have been enrolled in the current electoral rolls. There are 13,28,621 service electors in the electoral rolls.

### **PHOTO ELECTORAL ROLLS AND ELECTOR PHOTO IDENTITY CARDS (EPIC)**

13. The country had gone to polls with Photo Electoral Rolls for the first time in 2009. In that year the State of Assam, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland did not have Photo Electoral Rolls (PERs), and Electors’ Photo Identity Cards (EPICs) were not distributed to electors in Assam and Nagaland. Now all States and UTs have PERs Rolls. Photographs of 98.64% electors are already printed in the electoral rolls. 95.64% electors have been given EPIC. The percentage of electors with EPIC and photographs in electoral rolls is likely to increase further before the elections. 17 States and UTs, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Puducherry, Goa, Daman & Diu, NCT of Delhi, Lakshadweep, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Kerala have photographs of 100% electors in the electoral rolls. 16 States and UTs have 100% EPIC coverage. These are - Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, NCT of Delhi, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Kerala. Remaining electors are advised to submit their photographs to obtain their EPIC from the concerned Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) urgently. CEOs have

been directed to maximize photo and EPIC coverage in the electoral rolls before the elections.

#### **MEASURES FOR FACILITATING FRANCHISE OF EPIC HOLDERS – SPECIAL CAMPS TO BE ORGANISED**

14. Commission has received complaints that some persons having EPIC have in the past been denied the right to vote because their name was not found in the electoral rolls. It is clarified here that only those persons are allowed to vote at a Polling Station who are enrolled in the electoral roll for that Polling Station. EPIC is only an identity document and does not confer the right of vote on any person, whose name is not in the electoral roll. It is also clarified that the law does not allow inclusion of names in the electoral roll after 3.00 PM on the last date of filing nominations, till the electoral process is complete. All persons are, therefore, advised that they must check that their names are in electoral rolls. Facility of checking is provided on the website of Chief Electoral Officers. Facility to check the names in electoral rolls through SMS has also been provided. The number on which SMS is to be sent is different for each State and shall be publicized by Chief Electoral Officers. In addition, the Commission has directed that a special camp shall be organized at all Polling Stations on 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2014 (Sunday) for this purpose. In this camp, the electoral roll for that Polling Station shall be pasted on the wall of the Polling Station and shall also be read out in public, so that people can check that their name is in the electoral roll. If the name of any person eligible to be enrolled is left out for some reason or has been wrongly deleted, such a person should immediately fill application for inclusion of name in Form 6 and hand it over to the Booth Level Officer (BLO), who will be present in the camp at the Polling Station. The BLO shall then deliver the form to the ERO, who will include the name if the applicant is found eligible to be enrolled as an elector.

#### **INTENSIVE MONITORING OF ELECTORAL ROLLS BY THE COMMISSION**

15. Commission has put in place a mechanism of daily monitoring of electoral rolls during the period of continuous updation. Instructions have been given that there shall be no suo motu deletion of names after final publication of electoral rolls. EROs have been directed that they must consult the District Election Officer (DEO) on all deletions after final publication of e-rolls; further, no deletion or modification shall be done, after 10 days of announcement of elections, without prior approval of the Commission.

#### **MEASURES TO PREVENT IMPERSONATION OF ABSENTEE VOTERS**

16. BLOs shall do a door to door survey and prepare a list of voters found absent from the place of their ordinary residence. Similarly, names of shifted and dead voters shall also be added to this list by BLOs. This list of Absent, Shifted or Dead (ASD) voters shall be given to the Presiding Officers on the poll day. Commission has issued instructions that voting will be allowed only after proper identification of voters. Identification shall be done on the basis of EPIC or Photo Voter Slips issued by the Commission or other alternative identity documents permitted by the Commission. Presiding Officers are required to double check the identity of voters whose names are on the ASD list.

#### **POLLING STATIONS**

17. Presently there are approximately 9,30,000 Polling Stations in the country, as compared to 8,30,866 Polling Stations set up during Lok Sabha election, 2009. This marks an increase of nearly 11.9 percent Polling Stations. This increase is largely due to rationalization of Polling Stations, which the Commission undertook in the recent years.

#### **BASIC MINIMUM FACILITIES (BMF) AT POLLING STATIONS**

18. The Commission has recently issued instructions to the Chief Electoral Officers of all States/ UTs to ensure that every Polling Station is equipped with Basic Minimum Facilities (BMF) like drinking water, shed, toilet, ramp for the physically challenged voters and a standard voting compartment etc.

#### **ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES (EVM)**

19. The Commission has decided to use Electronic Voting Machines in all the polling stations of the country as was done in Lok Sabha Elections in 2004 and 2009. There are 14,68,430 Control Units (CUs) and 14,95,430 Ballot Units (BUs) available in the country. Apart from this, manufacturers have been asked to manufacture and supply 2,51,650 Control Units and 3,82,876 Ballot Units, which are expected to be received by 31st March, 2014. With this, the country will have 17,20,080 Control Units and 18,78,306 Ballot Units. First Level Checking (FLC) of the available EVMs has been started in all the States/ UTs and has been completed in many places.

20. Commission has put in place several administrative safeguards for EVMs. These include, sealing of CU and BU with Pink Paper seals specially manufactured by Security Printing Press, Nasik; two stage

## Chapter 1

randomization; mock poll by casting 1000 votes in at least 5% EVMs both during FLC and preparation of EVMs during candidate set operation, taking a sequential print of the 1000 votes cast during the mock poll at the preparation stage and showing it to representatives of political parties and candidates; mock poll by casting at least 50 votes on poll day, multiple thread seals on the EVM and green paper seal on the result section of the CU after mock poll. All of this is done in the presence of political party representatives and candidates, and their signatures are obtained on the seals and in the registers kept for this purpose. Polled EVMs are transported under armed escort and stored in strong rooms with a double lock system and guarded 24x7 by armed police. There is CCTV coverage of strong rooms and political parties and candidates are also allowed to keep a watch on them, round the clock.

### **VOTER VERIFIABLE PAPER AUDIT TRAIL (VVPAT)**

21. The Commission has also decided to use Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) system in the General Election to the House of the People, 2014, in some of the Constituencies, subject to availability of number of units. Presently, Commission has 600 units of VVPAT and another 20,000 units have been ordered and are likely to be received by 31st March, 2014.

### **NONE OF THE ABOVE (NOTA) OPTION IN EVMs**

22. In its judgement dated 27th September, 2013 in Writ Petition (C) No. 161 of 2004, the Supreme Court has directed that there should be a "None of the Above" (NOTA) option on the ballot papers and EVMs and that the same should be implemented 'either in a phased manner or at a time with the assistance of Government of India'. For implementing the NOTA option, the Commission has issued detailed instructions to the Chief Electoral Officers of all States/ UTs.

23. On the BUs, below the name of the last candidate, there will now be a button for NOTA option so that electors who do not want to vote for any of the candidates can exercise their option by pressing the button against NOTA.

24. The Commission is taking steps to bring this option to the knowledge of voters and all other stakeholders and to train all field level officials including the polling personnel about the NOTA option.

### **USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

25. Commission uses Information Technology (IT) in a big way for three important purposes. These are - providing easier access to electors for service delivery, greater transparency and better election management. Examples of use of IT for easier access to service delivery include on-line application forms for inclusion of names and modifications and deletion of entries in electoral rolls; facility for electoral search on the website of CEOs and through SMS; Polling Station locations on maps on ECI website; use of Call centre with 1950 as the phone number for public grievances, etc. IT will be used to increase transparency by putting affidavits of candidates on website, electoral rolls in PDF form on the website, use of webcasting from Polling Stations, etc. Commission will use IT for better management of elections by applications such as SMS based poll monitoring, Election Monitoring dashboard for officers at all levels, EVM tracking through software, etc.

### **MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT**

26. Consequent on the announcement of the Schedule for the General Elections through this Press Note, the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) for the Guidance of Political Parties and Candidates comes into operation with immediate effect from today itself in the entire country. This will be applicable to all Political Parties and to the Union and State Governments and UT Administrations. In pursuance of the judgement of Supreme Court dated 5th July 2013, in SLP(C) no 21455 of 2008 (S.Subramaniam Balaji vs Govt of T.N. & others) the Election Commission has framed Guidelines on Election Manifesto in consultation with recognized Political Parties. These Guidelines have been incorporated as part VIII of "Model Code of Conduct for Guidance of Political Parties & Candidates" and shall be applicable & implemented in Lok Sabha Elections - 2014 as part of MCC and for all future elections. The Commission calls upon all the Political Parties, Candidates and the Union and State Governments and UT Administrations to strictly adhere to the MCC. The Commission has made elaborate arrangements for ensuring the effective implementation of the MCC Guidelines. Any violations of these Guidelines would be strictly dealt with and the Commission re-emphasises that the instructions issued in this regard from time to time should be read and understood by all Political Parties, contesting candidates and their agents/ representatives, to avoid any misgivings or lack of information or understanding/ interpretation.

**AFFIDAVITS BY CANDIDATES**

27. All the candidates will be required to file an affidavit (in Form 26) along with their nomination papers. This affidavit will include information on the criminal antecedents of the candidate, if any, assets (including the movable, immovable properties and investments even in foreign countries, of the candidate, his/ her spouse and dependents), liabilities of the candidate, his/ her spouse and dependents and his/ her educational qualifications. The filing of the affidavit is mandatory and its non-filing will result in rejection of the nomination paper by the Returning Officer. The Commission is making arrangements for optional e-filing of the affidavit by the candidates. After e-filing, the hardcopy of the affidavit is required to be got notarised by the candidate and submitted to the Returning Officer. The e-filing system will help candidates in filling up the information in the affidavit in correct manner, without any omission.

28. In pursuance of the judgment of the Supreme Court dated 13th September, 2013, in Writ Petition (C) No. 121 of 2008, which inter-alia makes it obligatory for the Returning Officer “to check whether the information required is fully furnished at the time of filing of affidavit with the nomination paper”, the Commission has issued instructions that in the affidavit to be filed along with the nomination paper, candidates are required to fill up all columns. If any column in the affidavit is left blank, the Returning Officer will issue a notice to the candidate to submit a fresh affidavit, duly filling up all columns. After such notice, if the candidate fails to file the affidavit, complete in all respects, the nomination paper will be liable to be rejected at the time of scrutiny. The Chief Electoral Officers have been directed to brief all Returning Officers about the judgment of the Supreme Court and the Commission’s instructions.

29. As part of the efforts of the Commission to widely disseminate the information contained in the affidavits filed by contesting candidates to the citizens at the earliest, instructions have been issued to the Returning Officers to display the copies of these affidavits on notice-boards outside their offices and to make available, on demand, the copies of the affidavit freely to other candidates, general public, media, etc. on the very day of filing of affidavit by a candidate. Further, Commission has issued instructions for displaying copies of the abstract part of the affidavit of contesting candidates at various public offices within the Constituency such as Collectorate, Zila Parishad Office, Panchayat Samiti Office etc. The scanned copies of these affidavits will also be uploaded on the website of CEOs for public viewing and any member of the public can download such copies of affidavits.

30. The Commission appeals to the citizens, the media and all the interested parties to cooperate with the election authorities for the widest dissemination of this information as contemplated in the directions of the Courts and the Commission.

**POLLING PARTIES AND RANDOMIZATION**

31. Polling Parties shall be formed randomly, through a special application software. Three-stage randomization will be adopted. First, from a wider District database of eligible officials, a shortlist of a minimum 120% of the required numbers will be randomly picked up. This group will be trained for polling duties. In the second stage, from this trained manpower, actual polling parties as required shall be formed by random selection software in the presence of General Observers. In the third randomization, the polling stations will be allocated randomly just before the polling party’s departure. There shall be randomization for such Police Constables and Home guards also, who are deployed at the Polling Stations on the poll day.

**COMMUNICATION PLAN**

32. The Commission attaches great importance to preparation and implementation of a perfect communication plan at the District/ Constituency level for the smooth conduct of elections and to enable concurrent intervention and mid-course correction on the poll day. For the said purpose, the Commission has directed the Chief Electoral Officers to coordinate with the officers of Telecommunication Department in the State/ UT headquarters, BSNL/ MTNL authorities, the representatives of other leading service providers in the State so that network status in the State is assessed and communication shadow areas are identified. The CEOs have also been advised to ensure best communication plan in their States/ UTs.

**VIDEOGRAPHY**

33. All critical events will be video-graphed. District Election Officers will arrange sufficient number of video and digital cameras and camera teams for the purpose. The events for videography will include filing of nominations, scrutiny thereof and allotment of symbols, FLC, preparation and storage of EVMs, important public meetings, processions etc. during campaign, process of dispatching Postal Ballot papers, polling process in identified

## Chapter 1

vulnerable Polling Stations, storage of polled EVMs, counting of votes etc. Digital cameras will also be deployed inside Polling Stations, wherever needed and inside all counting centers. CDs of video recordings will be available on payment to anyone who wishes to obtain a copy of the same.

### **LAW AND ORDER AND DEPLOYMENT OF FORCES**

34. Conduct of elections involves elaborate security management. It includes ensuring the security of polling personnel and materials, security at the polling stations and also the overall security of the election process. CAPFs are deployed for area domination prior to poll in order to build confidence in the minds of voters specially vulnerable voters viz. SCs/ STs/ weaker sections, minorities etc. Taking all these into consideration, the Poll Schedule, sequencing of the Poll Days and PCs to be covered on each Poll Day had to follow the logic of force availability and force management.

35. The Commission has taken various measures to ensure free and fair elections by creating an atmosphere in which each elector is able to access the polling station, without being obstructed or being unduly influenced/intimidated by anybody.

36. Based on the assessment of the ground situation, CAPFs and State Armed Police (SAP) drawn from other States will be deployed during the ensuing General Elections. The CAPFs and SAP will be used generally for safeguarding the Polling Stations and for providing security to the electors and polling personnel at the Polling Stations on the poll day. Besides, these forces will be used for securing the strong rooms where the EVMs are stored, the counting centers and for other purposes, as required.

37. The Commission has been issuing instructions, from time to time, with regard to the advance preventive measures to be taken by the District Magistrates and Police authorities to maintain the Law & Order and to create an atmosphere conducive for the conduct of free and fair elections. The Commission will be constantly monitoring the ground situation closely and will take appropriate measures to ensure peaceful, free and fair polls in all the States/ UTs.

### **PROTECTION TO SC/ ST ELECTORS**

38. As per Section 3(1)(vii) of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, forces or intimidates a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe not to vote or to vote for a particular candidate or to vote in a manner other than that provided by law shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine. The Commission has asked the State Governments to bring these provisions to the notice of all concerned for prompt action.

### **GENERAL OBSERVERS**

39. The Commission will deploy General Observers in adequate number to ensure smooth conduct of elections. The Observers will be asked to keep a close watch on every stage of the electoral process to ensure free and fair elections.

### **EXPENDITURE OBSERVERS**

40. Expenditure Observers from Central Government Services would be appointed to keep a close watch on election expenditure of the candidates and to ensure that no inducement is offered to the electors during the entire election process for exercise of their franchise.

41. The names, addresses within the District/ Constituency and telephone numbers of all Observers (General as well as Expenditure) will be publicized in local newspapers so that the general public can quickly approach them for any grievance redressal. The Observers will be given a detailed briefing by the Commission before their deployment.

### **POLICE OBSERVERS**

42. The Commission has decided to deploy IPS officers as Police Observers at State and District levels, depending upon the sensitivity of the Constituency, wherever required. They will monitor all activities relating to force deployment, law and order situation and co-ordinate between the Civil and Police administration to ensure free and fair election.

### **AWARENESS OBSERVERS**

43. For the first time in Lok Sabha Elections, the Commission will deploy Central Awareness Observers to

oversee the efficient and effective management of the electoral process at the field level, mainly in respect of voter awareness and facilitation. Awareness Observers will be deployed in two phases of seven days each and shall observe the interventions undertaken by the election machinery to bridge the gap in people's participation in the electoral process particularly in regard to voters' turnout. They shall also monitor the various media related aspects of RP Act 1951 and observe the mechanism directed by the Commission at District levels on checking the problem of 'Paid News'.

#### **MICRO OBSERVERS**

44. In addition to General Observers, the Commission will also deploy Micro Observers to observe the poll proceedings on the poll day in selected critical polling stations. They will be chosen from Central Government/ Central PSUs officials. Micro-Observers will verify the BMF at the Polling stations and certify the same before start of polling. They will observe the proceedings at the Polling Stations on the poll day right from the mock poll to the completion of poll and the process of sealing of EVMs and other documents to ensure that all instructions of the Commission are complied with by the Polling Parties and the Polling Agents. They will also report to the General Observers directly about vitiation of the poll proceedings, if any, in their allotted Polling Stations.

#### **ASSISTANT EXPENDITURE OBSERVERS**

45. In addition to Expenditure Observers, Assistant Expenditure Observers will be appointed for each Assembly segment to ensure that all major election campaign events are videographed and complaints of electoral malpractices are promptly attended.

#### **TRAINING OF ELECTION OFFICIALS**

46. Training of election machinery is an important part of Election Management. Preparatory training for these General Elections have been imparted to Officials and Master Trainers of various levels and categories over the past year and are continuing. The endeavour of the Commission is to ensure that every person working in relation to these Elections is trained and prepared to discharge his or her responsibilities in an error-free manner, impartially and faithfully implementing the various guidelines and instructions of the Commission, in the field.

#### **CONDUCT OF OFFICIALS**

47. The Commission expects all officials engaged in the conduct of elections to discharge their duties in an impartial manner, without any fear or favour. They are deemed to be on deputation to the Commission and shall be subject to its control, supervision and discipline. The conduct of all Government Officials who have been entrusted with election related responsibilities and duties would remain under constant scrutiny of the Commission and strict action shall be taken against those officials who are found wanting on any account.

48. The Commission has already given instructions that no election related official or Police officer of the rank of Inspector and above shall be allowed to continue in his/ her home district. Besides, instructions have also been issued that election related officials including police officials of Inspector level and above who have completed three years in a district during last four years should be transferred out of that district. Police Officers of the rank of Sub Inspectors who have completed three years in a Sub Division/ AC or are posted in their home Sub Division/ AC shall be transferred out of that Sub Division and the AC.

49. The Commission has also instructed the State Governments not to associate any officer with the electoral process against whom charges have been framed in a Court of law, in any case.

#### **DISTRICT ELECTION PLAN**

50. The District Election Officers have been asked to prepare a comprehensive district election plan in consultation with SPs and Sector Officers including the route plan and communication plan for conduct of elections. These plans will be vetted by the Observers taking into account vulnerability mapping exercise and mapping of critical polling station in accordance with Election Commission of India's extant instructions.

#### **PHOTO VOTER SLIPS**

51. To facilitate the voters to know where he/ she is enrolled as a voter at a particular polling station and what is his/ her serial number in the Electoral Roll, the Commission has directed that Voter Slip along with Photo (wherever present in the roll) will be distributed to all enrolled voters by the DEO. It has also been directed that the said Voter Slip should be in the languages in which electoral roll is published for that AC. These Voter Slips will also be accepted as identity proof of voters at Polling Stations.

### COMPLAINT REDRESSAL MECHANISM – CALL CENTRE AND WEBSITE

52. All States/ UTs shall have a complaint redressal mechanism based on a dedicated Call Centre and website. The National Call Centre number is 1950, which is a toll free number. The URL of the complaint registration website will be announced for each State/ UT by the respective Chief Electoral Officer separately. Complaints can be registered by making calls to the toll free Call Centre number or on the website. Action will be taken within a time limit on all complaints.

Complainants will also be informed of the action taken, by SMS, if they have registered their Mobile Phone number and also by the Call Centre. Complainants can also see the details of the action taken on their complaints, on the website.

### ELECTION EXPENDITURE MONITORING

53. Election Commission has issued several instructions to curb the abuse of money power during the elections. These measures, inter alia, include deployment of Flying Squads, Static Surveillance Teams, Accounting Teams and Video Surveillance Teams, at AC level, to check distribution of cash or any other bribe among electors as well as setting up of Media Certification and Monitoring Committee, in each district, to keep a watch on election advertisements and Paid News by the candidates and Political Parties. Commission has also ordered that Shadow Observation Register shall be maintained for the election expenditure of each candidate and after each inspection of the candidate's accounts, the same shall be scanned and uploaded on the website of the CEO, for public viewing.

54. Each candidate is required to open a separate bank account for election purpose and incur all election expenses from the said bank account, by issuing cheques. Besides, a campaign to spread awareness among the electors on ethical voting will be launched, after the announcement of election.

55. The Commission shall take effective measures to monitor production, storage and distribution of liquor during elections. The Commission has asked the Income Tax Department and the Financial Intelligence Unit of Government of India to keep watch on movement of cash during elections. The Political Parties and candidates are advised to exercise self-restraint in their spending during elections and submit correct accounts of election expenses to the Commission.

### CEILING OF ELECTION EXPENSES FOR CANDIDATES

56. The election expenses ceiling for candidates has been revised by the Government of India vide Notification dated 28th February, 2014. As per the revised ceilings, the maximum limit of election expenses for a Lok Sabha Constituency is Rs.70.00 lakh per candidate for all States except Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Sikkim. For these three States it is Rs.54.00 lakh per candidate. For the Union Territories, the maximum limit is Rs.70 lakh per candidate for NCT of Delhi and Rs.54.00 lakh per candidate for other UTs.

57. For the Assembly Constituencies, the maximum limit is Rs.28.00 lakh per candidate for the bigger States and NCT of Delhi and Rs.20.00 lakh per candidate in the other States and Union Territory of Puducherry. Accordingly, in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha the limit of expenses for Assembly Constituencies is Rs.28.00 lakh per candidate and in Sikkim it is Rs.20.00 lakh per candidate.

### ACCOUNTS OF CANDIDATES

58. It is mandatory under the election law for every contesting candidate to maintain and furnish a separate and true account of his/ her election expenditure. Under Section 77 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 only the expenses on account of travel of leaders or Star Campaigners of any Political Party concerned (whose names are communicated to the Commission and the CEO of the State/ UT within the prescribed period of 7 days from the date of notification) will be exempted from being included in the account of expenses of a candidate. All other expenses – incurred/ authorized for election campaign of the candidate are required to be included in the account of the candidate.

59. The Commission has already issued detailed guidelines on the manner in which accounts are to be maintained and submitted by the candidates and it is incumbent upon them to maintain a daily account of expenditure and to submit it for inspection to the Designated Officer/ Election Observer three times during the campaign period. To strengthen the monitoring of expenses, the Commission has taken special steps. A separate election expenditure monitoring division has been set up in the Commission to deal with information on poll expenses of the candidates and political parties. To assist the candidates, the Commission has prepared e-

learning modules for maintaining their election expense accounts, and such modules are freely accessible on the Commission's Website.

### ACCOUNTS BY POLITICAL PARTIES

60. All Political parties sponsoring candidates for the elections are required to maintain day to day accounts for all election campaign expenses and submit the accounts to the Commission within 90 days of Lok Sabha Elections and 75 days of Assembly Elections. Such accounts will be uploaded on the website of the Commission for public viewing.

### VOTER PARTICIPATION

61. The Election Commission of India launched its Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) programme in end-2009 to enhance people's participation in the electoral process. In these four and a half years various initiatives were undertaken to streamline the process of voter registration to facilitate citizens. Initiatives were also taken in the General Elections to the Assemblies of 23 States/ UTs since 2009 to make voting experience easy, accessible and voter friendly as well as remove the gaps both in information and motivation related to registration and voting through systematic interventions. These have given encouraging results, which are visible.

62. Comprehensive measures for voters' education and awareness were taken up during the Summary Roll Revision process (in October – December 2013) across the country. These measures will continue during the electoral process. Chief Electoral Officers have been directed to ensure wide dissemination of election related information and also for carrying out Voter Education campaigns as well as adequate facilitation measures for ensuring wider participation of people in polling. State and District SVEEP plans have been approved by the Commission based on situation analysis on voter participation at the micro-level and these are being implemented in partnership with a host of governmental and non-governmental departments and agencies, corporate and media. Targeted interventions have been taken up to meet shortfall in turnout among various segments of population at polling station levels. Commission looks forward to continued support of all partner agencies and departments for enhanced turnout in the Lok Sabha polls.

63. All arrangements and facilities will be in place to make voting a smooth and friendly experience. Voter-helplines, Voters' Facilitation Centres, web and SMS based search facilities are active for assistance of voters. There are special facilities in place for women, for the aged, for the physically challenged or for those with special needs.

### MEDIA ENGAGEMENT

64. Commission has always found media as an important ally in election management. Hence, in conduct of Lok Sabha election, an efficient structure for information dissemination to media has been created at the Commission, State and District levels. Commission will ensure timely and due access to election related data and information by media. Authority Letters will be issued to all accredited Media for the polling day and the day of counting. Commission expects the media to play a positive and pro-active role in supplementing election management in delivery of a free, fair, transparent, peaceful and participative election.

65. At the same time, Commission has created District and State level Media Certification and Monitoring Committees (MCMCs) to deal with the problem of Paid News and other media related violations, besides carrying out the existing provisions of pre-certification of political advertisements. Such mechanism will be at work for the first time in a Lok Sabha General election. Again, for the first time, the use of social media for election campaigning has been subjected to similar conditions, as that applies to use of other electronic media.

### SCHEDULE

66. The Commission, after taking into account all relevant factors, has finalized the Schedule for General Elections to be held on 9 Poll days to constitute the 16th Lok Sabha. Details of Poll Days and corresponding Schedules are given at **Statement-A**. An abstract of number of Parliamentary Constituencies voting on different Polling Dates in States and Union Territories is given at **Statement-B**. State/ UT-wise Schedule indicating the number and names of the Parliamentary Constituencies are given in alphabetical order of States and UTs in **Statement-C**. The Schedule for Legislative Assembly Elections for the 3 States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim is given at **Statement-D**. The Schedule for Assembly Constituencies in each of these three States, Poll Day wise, is given at **Statements E, F and G** respectively.

## Chapter 1

The **Highlights of the Schedule** are indicated below:

### POLL DAYS – GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2014

POLL DAY	DATE OF POLL	NUMBER OF STATES & UNION TERRITORIES	NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES
1	07.04.2014	2	6
2	09.04.2014	5	7
3	10.04.2014	14	91
4	12.04.2014	4	7
5	17.04.2014	12	121
6	24.04.2014	12	117
7	30.04.2014	9	89
8	07.05.2014	7	64
9	12.05.2014	3	41
<b>TOTAL PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES</b>			<b>543</b>

### TOTAL NUMBER OF POLL DAYS IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

TOTAL NO. OF POLL DAYS	STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES
6	2
5	2
3	5
2	5
1	21

67. Counting will take place on 16.05.2014 (Friday) and is expected to be completed on the same day.

68. The Commission has decided to forward its recommendations to the President of India, for issuing 10 Notifications calling upon the Parliamentary Constituencies covered on each Poll Day in the States and Union Territories concerned to elect members to the House of the People. With this, the campaign days for the Constituencies for each Poll Day have been kept to the possible minimum.

#### GENERAL ELECTIONS TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES\*

69. The Commission has taken into account the fact that the tenure of the Legislative Assemblies of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim will expire on 02.06.2014, 07.06.2014 and 21.05.2014 respectively. It is also conscious of the fact that a new Assembly in Sikkim has to be constituted before 22nd May, 2014.

70. After taking into account all relevant factors, the Commission has decided to hold elections for new Legislative Assemblies for these three States, simultaneously with the General Elections to the 16th Lok Sabha. Elections to the different Assembly Constituencies in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha will follow the same Schedule as for the corresponding Parliamentary Constituencies of which these are the relevant Assembly segments. For elections to the Legislative Assembly of Sikkim, the same Schedule as for the corresponding Parliamentary Constituency will be followed for all stages up to the date of counting. The Commission has decided to forward its recommendations to the Governors of these three States, for issuing Notifications (under Section 15 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951), calling upon the respective Legislative Assembly Constituencies to elect members to the concerned Legislative Assemblies, as per Schedule appended hereto at **Statement-D**.

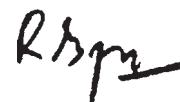
**BY-ELECTIONS TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES**

71. There are 23 casual vacancies in Legislative Assemblies of 8 States, as on 03.03.2014. In regard to provisions of Section 151A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Commission has decided to hold bye-elections to these 23 Assembly Constituencies following the **same schedule** as for the relevant Parliamentary Constituency. Details of the Assembly Constituencies and the Day/ Date of poll are given in **Statement-H**.

72. Elections, free, fair, peaceful and participative, are the life force of democracy. By virtue of holding its first national election in 1952 India achieved the status of the world's largest liberal democracy. Credible democratic elections at stipulated intervals have since enabled our nation, starting with deep- rooted social hierarchies and developmental backlog, to undertake a peaceful transformative journey for inclusion and empowerment of the common citizen and, thereby, become an inspiration to the whole world.

73. **On the occasion of the 16th Lok Sabha Elections, the Commission:**

- *Reassures the nation of its solemn resolve and deep commitment to fulfill its constitutional mandate to conduct free, fair, credible elections;*
- *Exhorts the eleven million plus election machinery to rededicate themselves to the tasks associated with the conduct of elections as a sacred duty;*
- *Appeals to all stakeholders and in particular, the political parties and candidates, to uphold the peerless democratic traditions of the nation by maintaining high standards of political discourse and fair play in course of their election campaigns; and*
- *Calls upon all voters to reinforce the democratic ethos of the nation by turning up at polling stations and exercising their right to vote in an informed and ethical manner.*



(R.BALAKRISHNAN)

Deputy Election Commissioner

\* The Governor of Arunachal Pradesh vide his order dated 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2014 has dissolved the 5<sup>th</sup> Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly with immediate effect. The Commission has decided that simultaneous election to the State Legislative Assembly would be held along with the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha Elections. The date of Poll will be 9<sup>th</sup> April, 2014.

**SCHEDULE FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS – 2014****EXPLANATORY NOTE ON STATEMENTS**

The Statements appended to the Press Note contain various terms and abbreviations, which are explained below:

- **Statement-A:**

- Poll Days signify the number assigned to a particular day on which Polling is to take place, in the National Schedule for Lok Sabha elections. The first Poll Day of the nation is 7th April, 2014 (Monday) and the ninth (last) Poll Day is 12th May, 2014 (Monday).
- Every reference to a Poll Day in the Press Note invariably refers to the Poll Day of the National Schedule.
- Each Poll Day has a corresponding single Schedule except Poll Day 3, which has two Schedules 3A and 3B, necessitated due to local holiday on 22nd March, 2014 (Saturday) in Bihar State.

- **Statement-B:**

- State/UT-wise abstract of number of Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs) voting on different Poll Days and the corresponding Date and Day of the week for all the 543 PCs.
- Abstract of State/UTs voting from a Single Poll Date to a maximum of Six Poll Dates.

- **Statement-C:**

- Complete Schedule (with Poll Event-wise dates) for each PC with its Number, Name and Type and corresponding Schedule Number (1 to 9) for all 35 States/UTs in their alphabetical order.

- **Statement-D**

- Abstract of Poll Days and Corresponding Schedules for 3 State Legislative Assemblies viz. Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim.

- **Statement-E, F and G:**

- Complete Schedule (with Poll Event-wise dates) for each Assembly Constituency (AC) with its Number, Name and Type and applicable Schedule(s) Number for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim respectively.

- **Statement-H:**

- Details of By-elections to fill up 23 casual vacancies in Legislative Assemblies of 8 States with AC Number, Name and corresponding Date of Poll of the PC of which these ACs are a segment.

**ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA  
GENERAL ELECTIONS - 2014**

**POLL DAYS & CORRESPONDING SCHEDULE (LOK SABHA)**

Sl No	Poll Event	Schedule									
		1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Announcement & Issue of Press Note	Schedule-1 05 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	Schedule-2 05 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	Schedule-3A 05 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	Schedule-3B 05 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	Schedule-4 05 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	Schedule-5 05 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	Schedule-6 05 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	Schedule-7 05 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	Schedule-8 05 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	Schedule-9 05 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)
2	Issue of Notification	14 Mar 2014 (Friday)	15 Mar 2014 (Saturday)	15 Mar 2014 (Saturday)	13 Mar 2014 (Thursday)	19 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	19 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	29 Mar 2014 (Saturday)	02 Apr 2014 (Wednesday)	12 Apr 2014 (Saturday)	17 Apr 2014 (Thursday)
3	Last Date for filing Nominations	21 Mar 2014 (Friday)	22 Mar 2014 (Saturday)	22 Mar 2014 (Saturday)	20 Mar 2014 (Thursday)	26 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	26 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	05 Apr 2014 (Saturday)	09 Apr 2014 (Wednesday)	19 Apr 2014 (Saturday)	24 Apr 2014 (Thursday)
4	Scrutiny of Nominations	22 Mar 2014 (Saturday)	24 Mar 2014 (Monday)	24 Mar 2014 (Monday)	21 Mar 2014 (Friday)	27 Mar 2014 (Thursday)	27 Mar 2014 (Thursday)	07 Apr 2014 (Monday)	10 Apr 2014 (Thursday)	21 Apr 2014 (Monday)	25 Apr 2014 (Friday)
5	Last date for withdrawal of Candidature	24 Mar 2014 (Monday)	26 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	26 Mar 2014 (Wednesday)	24 Mar 2014 (Monday)	29 Mar 2014 (Saturday)	29 Mar 2014 (Saturday)	09 Apr 2014 (Wednesday)	12 Apr 2014 (Saturday)	23 Apr 2014 (Wednesday)	28 Apr 2014 (Monday)
6	Date of Poll	07 Apr 2014 (Monday)	09 Apr 2014 (Wednesday)	10 Apr 2014 (Thursday)	10 Apr 2014 (Thursday)	12 Apr 2014 (Saturday)	17 Apr 2014 (Thursday)	24 Apr 2014 (Thursday)	30 Apr 2014 (Wednesday)	07 May 2014 (Wednesday)	12 May 2014 (Monday)
7	Counting of Votes on	16 May 2014 (Friday)	16 May 2014 (Friday)	16 May 2014 (Friday)	16 May 2014 (Friday)	16 May 2014 (Friday)	16 May 2014 (Friday)	16 May 2014 (Friday)	16 May 2014 (Friday)	16 May 2014 (Friday)	16 May 2014 (Friday)
8	Date before which the election shall be Completed	28 May 2014 (Wednesday)	28 May 2014 (Wednesday)	28 May 2014 (Wednesday)	28 May 2014 (Wednesday)	28 May 2014 (Wednesday)	28 May 2014 (Wednesday)	28 May 2014 (Wednesday)	28 May 2014 (Wednesday)	28 May 2014 (Wednesday)	28 May 2014 (Wednesday)
	Number of PCs	6	7	86	5	7	121	117	89	64	41
	No of States/UTs in each Schedule	2	5	13	1	4	12	12	9	7	3

NOTE: Schedule 3B is only for Bihar (Separate schedule was required due to holiday on 22 Mar 2014)

**ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA**  
**GENERAL ELECTIONS 2014**

NUMBER OF PCs VOTING ON DIFFERENT POLLING DATES IN STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

State/UT	No of PCs	Poll Day No/ Date of Poll / Day of the week									Page Ref.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		07/04/14 Mon	09/04/14 Wed	10/04/14 Thu	12/04/14 Sat	17/04/14 Thu	24/04/14 Thu	30/04/14 Wed	07/05/14 Wed	12/05/14 Mon	
Andhra Pradesh	42							17	25		25
Arunachal Pradesh	2		2								26
Assam	14	5			3		6				26
Bihar	40			6		7	7	7	7	6	27
Chhattisgarh	11			1		3	7				28
Goa	2				2						29
Gujarat	26							26			29
Haryana	10			10							30
Himachal Pradesh	4								4		30
Jammu & Kashmir	6			1		1	1	1	2		31
Jharkhand	14			4		6	4				32
Karnataka	28					28					33
Kerala	20			20							33
Madhya Pradesh	29			9		10	10				34
Maharashtra	48			10		19	19				35
Manipur	2		1			1					36
Meghalaya	2		2								36
Mizoram	1		1								36
Nagaland	1		1								37
Odisha	21			10		11					37
Punjab	13							13			38
Rajasthan	25					20	5				38
Sikkim	1				1						39
Tamil Nadu	39						39				39
Tripura	2	1			1						40
Uttar Pradesh	80			10		11	12	14	15	18	40
Uttarakhand	5								5		42
West Bengal	42					4	6	9	6	17	43
A & N Islands	1			1							44
Chandigarh	1			1							44
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1							1			45
Daman & Diu	1							1			45
Lakshadweep	1			1							45
NCT of Delhi	7			7							46
Puducherry	1						1				46
<b>Total PCs</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>41</b>	
<b>No of States/UTs in each Poll Day</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	

	No. of States and UTs polling in	States/UTs	PCs
	Single poll date	21	167
	Two poll dates	5	92
	Three poll dates	5	116
	Five poll dates	2	48
	Six poll dates	2	120
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>543</b>

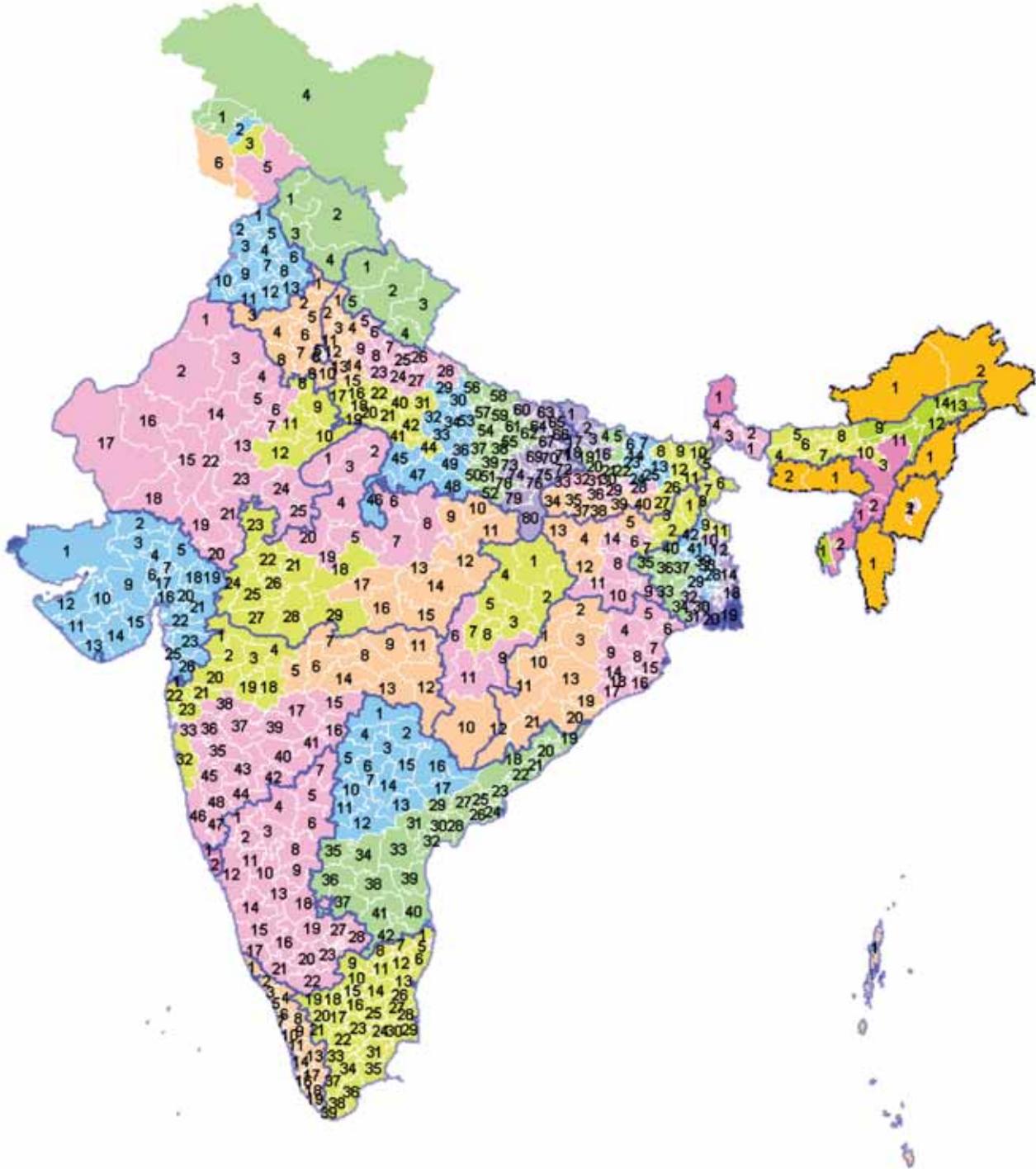
*ECI PRESS NOTE - 05-Mar, 2014  
General Elections - 2014 - Statement-H*

**ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA  
GENERAL ELECTIONS - 2014  
BY-ELECTIONS TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES**

<b>SL. NO.</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>AC NO</b>	<b>NAME OF AC</b>	<b>POLL DAY</b>	<b>DATE OF POLL</b>
1	Bihar	112	Maharajganj	8	07 May 2014
2	Bihar	145	Sahebpur Kamal	7	30 Apr 2014
3	Gujarat	1	Abdasa	7	30 Apr 2014
4	Gujarat	6	Rapar	7	30 Apr 2014
5	Gujarat	27	Himatnagar	7	30 Apr 2014
6	Gujarat	87	Visavadar	7	30 Apr 2014
7	Gujarat	90	Somnath	7	30 Apr 2014
8	Gujarat	96	Lathi	7	30 Apr 2014
9	Gujarat	157	Mandvi (ST)	7	30 Apr 2014
10	Madhya Pradesh	144	Vidisha	6	24 Apr 2014
11	Maharashtra	33	Risod	3	10 Apr 2014
12	Mizoram	28	Hrangturzo (ST)	2	09 Apr 2014
13	Uttar Pradesh	165	Unnao	7	30 Apr 2014
14	Uttar Pradesh	240	Fatehpur	7	30 Apr 2014
15	Uttar Pradesh	244	Rampur Khas	8	07 May 2014
16	Uttar Pradesh	247	Vishwanath Ganj	8	07 May 2014
17	Tamil Nadu	28	Alandur	6	24 Apr 2014
18	West Bengal	10	Kumargram (ST)	5	17 Apr 2014
19	West Bengal	16	Maynaguri (SC)	5	17 Apr 2014
20	West Bengal	86	Santipur	9	12 May 2014
21	West Bengal	91	Chakdaha	9	12 May 2014
22	West Bengal	256	Katulpur (SC)	8	07 May 2014
23	West Bengal	274	Galsi (SC)	7	30 Apr 2014

SCHEDULE FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS 2014

PollDay-1 07 Apr 2014	PollDay-2 09 Apr 2014	PollDay-3 10 Apr 2014	PollDay-4 12 Apr 2014	PollDay-5 17 Apr 2014	PollDay-6 24 Apr 2014	PollDay-7 30 Apr 2014	PollDay-8 07 May 2014	PollDay-9 12 May 2014
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For more details, please visit Election Commission of India website [www.eci.nic.in](http://www.eci.nic.in)

## Chapter 2

## STATE/UT WISE SEATS IN THE LOK SABHA

For the purpose of constituting the Lok Sabha, the whole country has been divided into 543 Parliamentary Constituencies, each one of which elects one member. The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the eligible voters. The President of India can nominate a maximum of two members as representatives of the Anglo- Indian community. Some seats are reserved in Lok Sabha for the members of the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As per the order issued by the Delimitation Commission in 2008, 84 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 47 seats for the Scheduled Tribes. Earlier it was 79 and 41 for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

Table 1 shows State-wise break-up of seats and reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes before and after the Delimitation in 2008.

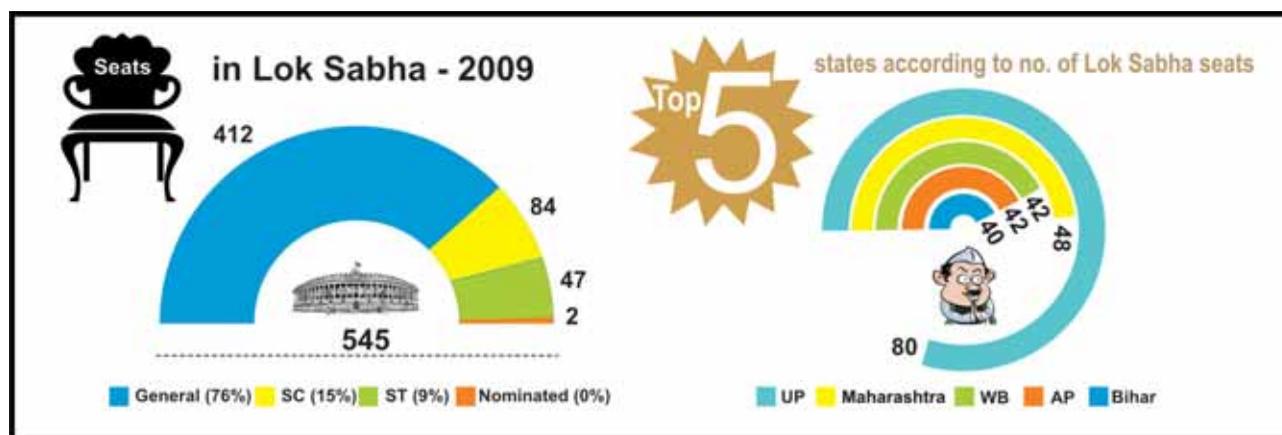
Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Seats in the House as constituted in 2004 on the basis of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976			Seats in the House as subsequently constituted as per the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008		
		Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes	Total	Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes
<b>STATES</b>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	6	2	42	7	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	2	-	-	2	-	-
3.	Assam*	14	1	2	14	1	2
4.	Bihar	40	7	-	40	6	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	2	4	11	1	4
6.	Goa	2	-	-	2	-	-
7.	Gujarat	26	2	4	26	2	4
8.	Haryana	10	2	-	10	2	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	-	4	1	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	6	-	-	6	-	-
11.	Jharkhand**	14	1	5	14	1	5
12.	Karnataka	28	4	-	28	5	2
13.	Kerala	20	2	-	20	2	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	4	5	29	4	6
15.	Maharashtra	48	3	4	48	5	4

## Chapter 2

16.	Manipur*	2	-	1	2	-	1
17.	Meghalaya	2	-	-	2	-	2
18.	Mizoram	1	-	1	1	-	1
19.	Nagaland*	1	-	-	1	-	1
20.	Odisha	21	3	5	21	3	5
21.	Punjab	13	3	-	13	4	-
22.	Rajasthan	25	4	3	25	4	3
23.	Sikkim	1	-	-	1	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	39	7	-	39	7	-
25.	Tripura	2	-	1	2	-	1
26.	Uttarakhand	5	-	-	5	1	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	80	18	-	80	17	-
28.	West Bengal	42	8	2	42	10	2
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	-	1	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	1	-	-	1	-	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	1	1	-	-
32.	Delhi	7	1	-	7	1	-
33.	Daman and Diu	1	-	-	1	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	1	-	1	1	-	1
35.	Puducherry	1	-	-	1	-	-
	<b>Total Seats</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>47</b>

\* - States excluded from Delimitation Exercise

\*\* Order issued by the Delimitation Commission was nullified by the Sec 10 B of the Delimitation Amendment Act, 2008



## Chapter 3

**PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES RESERVED FOR  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

Sl.No	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Name of the Parliamentary Constituencies Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Name of the Parliamentary Constituencies Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes
1.	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b> (7 SCs & 3 STs)	Peddapalle Nagarkurnool Warangal* Amalapuram Bapatla* Tirupati Chittoor*	Adilabad* Mahabubabad* Araku*
2.	<b>Assam</b> (1SC & 2 STs)	Karimganj	Autonomous District Kokrajhar
3.	<b>Bihar</b> (6 SCs & Nil STs)	Gopalganj* Hajipur Samastipur* Sasaram Gaya Jamui*	-
4.	<b>Chhattisgarh</b> (1 SC & 4 STs)	Janjgir Champa*	Surguja Raigarh Bastar Kanker
5.	<b>Gujarat</b> (2 SCs & 4 STs)	Kachchh* Ahmedabad West*	Dahod Chhota Udaipur Bardoli* Valsad
6.	<b>Haryana</b> (2 SCs & Nil STs)	Ambala Sirsa	-
7.	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b> (1 SC & Nil STs)	Shimla	-
8.	<b>Jharkhand</b> (1 SC & 5 STs)	Palamu	Rajmahal Dumka Singhbhum Khunti Lohardaga
9.	<b>Karnataka</b> (5 SCs & 2 STs)	Bijapur* Gulbarga* Kolar Chitradurga* Chamarajanagar	Raichur* Bellary*
10.	<b>Kerala</b> (2 SCs & Nil STs)	Alathur Mavelikkara	-

## Chapter 3

Sl.No	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Name of the Parliamentary Constituencies Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Name of the Parliamentary Constituencies Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes
11.	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b> ( 4 SCs & 6 STs)	Bhind* Tikamgarh* Dewas* Ujjain	Shahdol Mandla Ratlam* Dhar Khargone* Betul*
12.	<b>Maharashtra</b> (5 SCs & 4 STs)	Amaravati* Ramtek* Shirdi* Latur* Solapur	Nandurbar Gadchiroli-Chimur* Dindori* Palghar*
13.	<b>Manipur</b> (Nil SCs & 1 ST)	-	Outer Manipur
14.	<b>Meghalaya</b> (Nil SCs & 2 STs)		Shillong* Tura*
15.	<b>Mizoram</b> (Nil SCs & 1 ST)	-	Mizoram
16.	<b>Nagaland</b> (Nil SCs & 1 ST)	-	Nagaland
17	<b>Odisha</b> (3 SCs & 5 STs)	Bhadrak Jajpur Jagatsinghpur*	Sundargarh Keonjhar Mayurbhanj Nabarangpur Koraput
18.	<b>Punjab</b> (4 SCs & Nil STs)	Jalandhar* Hoshiarpur* Fatehgarh Sahib* Faridkot*	-
19.	<b>Rajasthan</b> (4 SCs & 3 STs)	Ganganagar Bikaner* Bharatpur* Karauli – Dholpur*	Dausa* Udaipur* Banswara
20.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b> (7 SCs & Nil STs)	Tiruvallar* Kancheepuram* Viluppuram* Nilgiris* Chidambaram Nagapattinam Tenkasi	-
21.	<b>Tripura</b> (Nil SCs & 1 ST)	-	Tripura East
22.	<b>Uttarakhand</b> (1 SC & Nil STs)	Almora*	-

Sl.No	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Name of the Parliamentary Constituencies Reserved for the Scheduled Castes	Name of the Parliamentary Constituencies Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes
23.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b> (17 SCs & Nil STs)	Nagina* Bulandshahr* Hathras Agra* Shahjahanpur* Hardoi Misrikh Mohanlalganj Etawah* Jalaun Kaushambi* Barabanki Bahraich* Bansgaon Lalganj Machhlishahr* Robertsganj	-
24.	<b>West Bengal</b> (10 SCs & 2 STs)	Coochbehar Jalpaiguri* Ranaghat* Bangaon* Jaynagar* Mathurapur Arambag* Bishnupur* Bardhaman Purba* Bolpur*	Alipurduars Jhargram
25.	<b>Lakshadweep</b> (Nil SCs & 1 ST)	-	Lakshadweep
26.	<b>Delhi</b> (1 SC & Nil STs)	North West Delhi*	-

\* refers to newly reserved constituencies as per order issued by Delimitation Commission in 2008.



## **Demographic Profile of the Electorate** (as on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014)

- A Snapshot of the Indian Electorate for the General Elections 2014
- Gender-wise Composition of the Indian Electorate
- Distribution of Indian Electors aged between 18 and 19 years across States and Union Territories
- Gender-wise Composition of Indian Electors aged between 18 and 19 years
- Comparison of the Indian Electorate from 1951-52 to 2014
- An Analysis of the Indian Electorate from 1998 to 2014



## Chapter 4

## A SNAPSHOT OF THE INDIAN ELECTORATE FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS 2014

### A TOTAL OF 814,591,184 REGISTERED ELECTORS IN THE COUNTRY

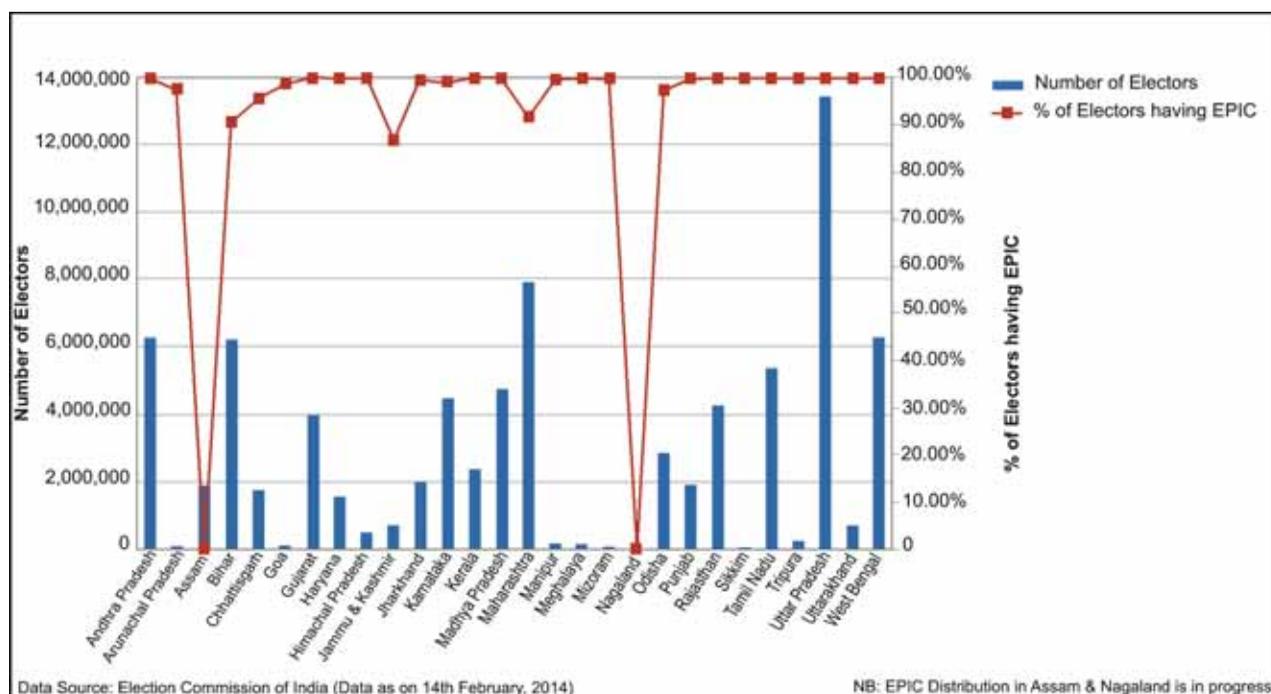
The electoral data as per the final publication of summary revision 2014 released by the Election Commission of India on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014 shows that there are a total of 814,591,184 registered electors in the country. Out of this, the 28 states together account for 98.27% of electors while the 7 Union Territories together account for the remaining 1.73%. Among the UTs, the National Capital Territory of Delhi accounts for 1.48%, the other six UTs constituting 0.253% of the Indian electorate. Among states, Uttar Pradesh with more than 13.43 crore electors or 16.49% of the national electorate has the largest number of electors, while Sikkim with around 3.62 lakh electors or 0.044% of the national electorate has the smallest number of electors. Further, the top 5 states in terms of number of electors constitute 49% of the national electorate while the bottom 5 states constitute 0.49% of the total electorate of the country.

**Table 1: Distribution of the Indian Electorate across States and UTs**

State / UT	Number of Electors	No. of Electors as Percentage of Total Indian Electorate	% of Electors having EPIC
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	257,856	0.032%	98.54%
Andhra Pradesh	62,385,949	7.659%	100.00%
Arunachal Pradesh	753,216	0.092%	97.60%
Assam	18,723,032	2.298%	0.00%
Bihar	62,108,447	7.624%	90.60%
Chandigarh	580,700	0.071%	99.95%
Chhattisgarh	17,521,563	2.151%	95.67%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	188,783	0.023%	99.99%
Daman & Diu	102,260	0.013%	96.01%
Goa	1,043,304	0.128%	98.66%
Gujarat	39,871,571	4.895%	99.96%
Haryana	15,594,427	1.914%	100.00%
Himachal Pradesh	4,674,187	0.574%	100.00%
Jammu & Kashmir	6,933,118	0.851%	86.86%
Jharkhand	19,948,683	2.449%	99.55%
Karnataka	44,694,658	5.487%	99.23%
Kerala	23,792,270	2.921%	100.00%
Lakshadweep	47,972	0.006%	100.00%
Madhya Pradesh	47,544,647	5.837%	100.00%
Maharashtra	78,966,642	9.694%	91.60%
Manipur	1,739,005	0.213%	99.62%

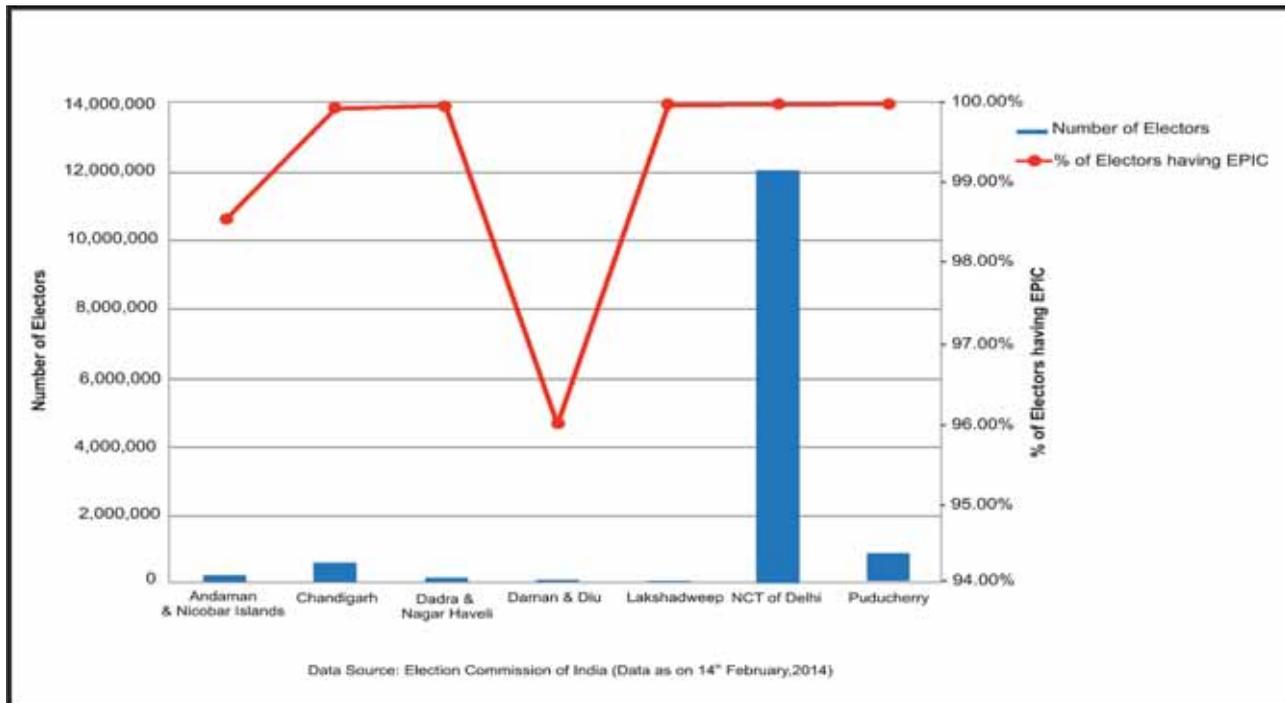
State / UT	Number of Electors	No. of Electors as Percentage of Total Indian Electorate	% of Electors having EPIC
Meghalaya	1,553,028	0.191%	100.00%
Mizoram	696,448	0.085%	100.00%
Nagaland	1,174,663	0.144%	0.00%
NCT of Delhi	12,060,493	1.481%	100.00%
Odisha	28,880,803	3.545%	97.33%
Puducherry	885,458	0.109%	100.00%
Punjab	19,207,230	2.358%	100.00%
Rajasthan	42,559,543	5.225%	99.74%
Sikkim	362,326	0.044%	100.00%
Tamil Nadu	53,752,682	6.599%	100.00%
Tripura	2,379,541	0.292%	100.00%
Uttar Pradesh	134,351,297	16.493%	99.92%
Uttarakhand	6,786,394	0.833%	100.00%
West Bengal	62,468,988	7.669%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>814,591,184</b>	<b>100.000%</b>	<b>95.64%</b>

Data Source: Election Commission of India (data as on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014)



State-wise Distribution of the Indian Electorate

## UT-wise Distribution of the Indian Electorate



## Chapter 5

## GENDER-WISE COMPOSITION OF THE INDIAN ELECTORATE

## MALE ELECTORS CONSTITUTE 52.4%, FEMALES 47.6% AND OTHERS 0.0035%

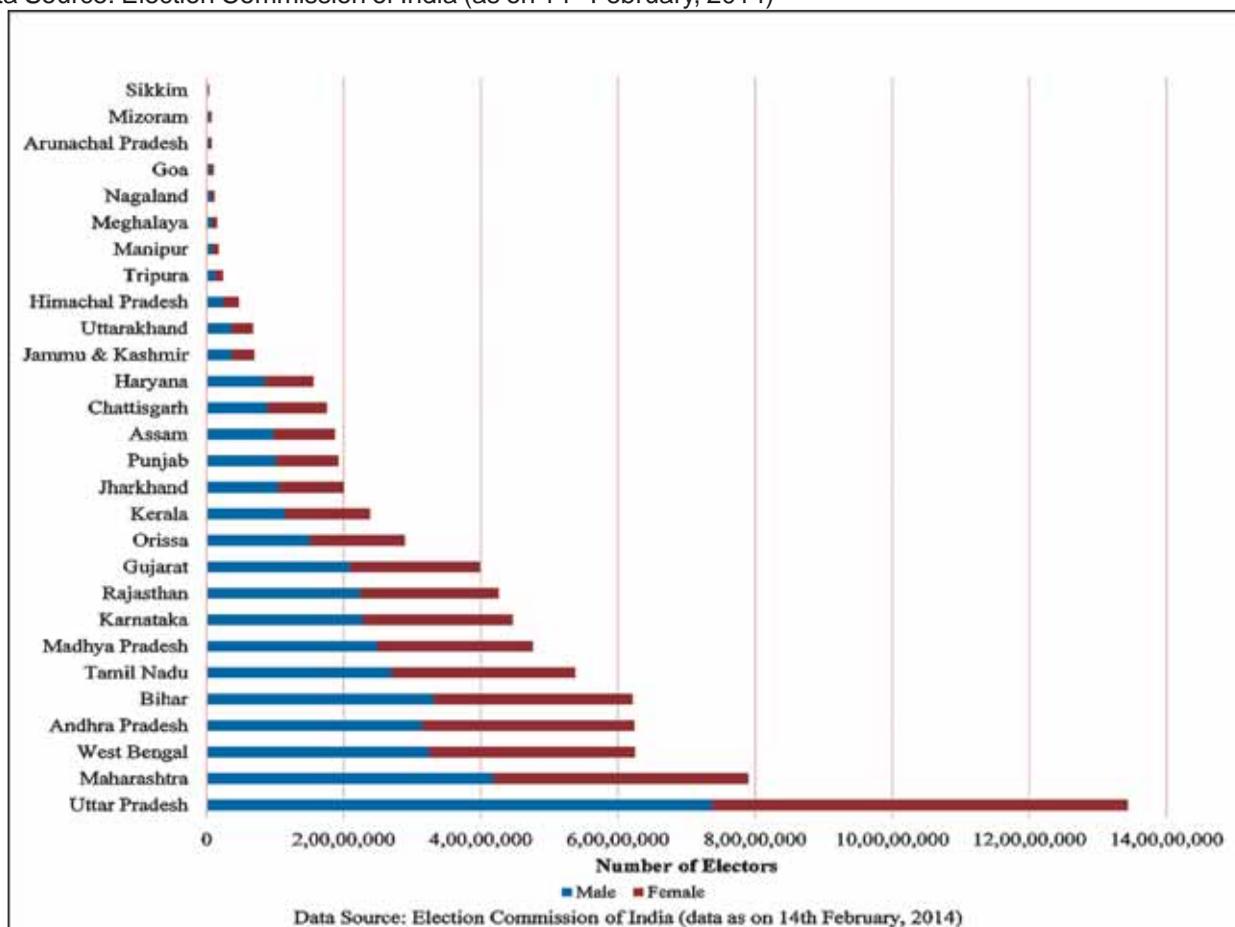
The electoral data as per the final publication of summary revision 2014 released by the Election Commission of India on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014 shows that out of a total of 814,591,184 electors in the country, male electors constitute 52.4%, female electors 47.6% and electors belonging to the category "Others" constitute 0.0035%. Among the 28 states and 7 union territories, 21 states/UTs have a higher proportion of female electors than that of the national proportion of 47.6%. There are 8 states/UTs where the number of female electors exceeds that of male electors. Puducherry with 52.01% female electors has the highest proportion of female electors, followed by Kerala with 51.90%. The National Capital Territory of Delhi has the lowest proportion of female electors at 44.57%, followed by Uttar Pradesh with 45.20% female electors. 17 states/UTs have electors belonging to the "Others" category, with Karnataka having the largest number of such electors, followed by Uttar Pradesh.

Table 1: Gender-wise Composition of the Indian Electorate

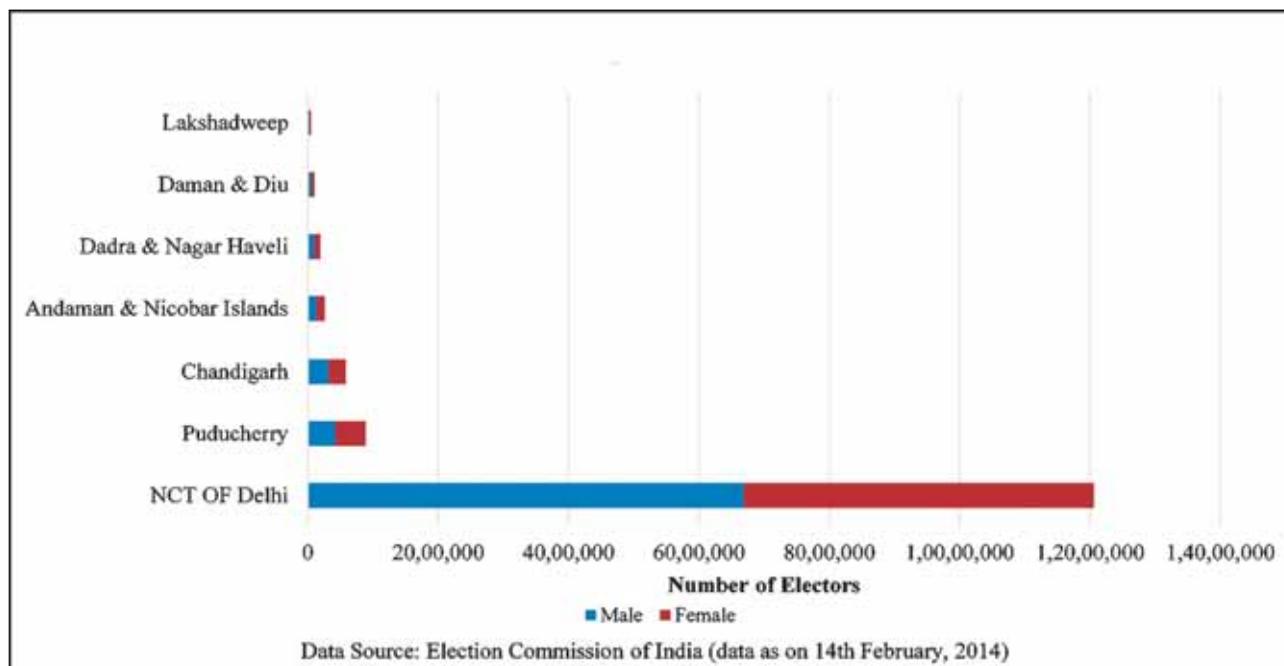
State / UT	Male	Female	Others	Total
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	136,356	121,500	0	257,856
Andhra Pradesh	31,359,303	31,022,225	4,421	62,385,949
Arunachal Pradesh	375,927	377,289	0	753,216
Assam	9,694,654	9,028,378	0	18,723,032
Bihar	33,098,022	29,008,544	1,881	62,108,447
Chandigarh	315,336	265,364	0	580,700
Chhattisgarh	8,882,939	8,638,607	17	17,521,563
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	101,262	87,521	0	188,783
Daman & Diu	50,595	51,665	0	102,260
Goa	520,264	523,040	0	1,043,304
Gujarat	20,864,446	19,006,837	288	39,871,571
Haryana	8,442,220	7,152,207	0	15,594,427
Himachal Pradesh	2,390,117	2,284,068	2	4,674,187
Jammu & Kashmir	3,657,764	3,275,354	0	6,933,118
Jharkhand	10,508,420	9,440,237	26	19,948,683
Karnataka	22,800,918	21,885,287	8,453	44,694,658
Kerala	11,442,927	12,349,343	0	23,792,270
Lakshadweep	24,216	23,756	0	47,972
Madhya Pradesh	24,959,925	22,583,669	1,053	47,544,647
Maharashtra	41,841,934	37,124,438	270	78,966,642
Manipur	852,953	886,052	0	1,739,005
Meghalaya	769,711	783,317	0	1,553,028

State / UT	Male	Female	Others	Total
Mizoram	341,934	354,514	0	696,448
Nagaland	594,572	580,091	0	1,174,663
NCT of Delhi	6,684,476	5,375,379	638	12,060,493
Odisha	15,038,356	13,841,339	1,108	28,880,803
Puducherry	424,958	460,488	12	885,458
Punjab	10,112,897	9,094,333	0	19,207,230
Rajasthan	22,406,058	20,153,464	21	42,559,543
Sikkim	186,826	175,500	0	362,326
Tamil Nadu	26,893,009	26,856,677	2,996	53,752,682
Tripura	1,212,509	1,167,032	0	2,379,541
Uttar Pradesh	73,613,039	60,731,628	6,630	134,351,297
Uttarakhand	3,562,721	3,223,661	12	6,786,394
West Bengal	32,489,949	29,978,526	513	62,468,988
<b>Total</b>	<b>426,651,513</b>	<b>387,911,330</b>	<b>28,341</b>	<b>814,591,184</b>

Data Source: Election Commission of India (as on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014)



Gender-wise Composition of the Indian Electorate in States



### Gender-wise Composition of the Indian Electorate in UTs

Table 2: States & UTs where the number of female electors exceeds that of male electors

State / UT	No. of Males	No. of Females	No. of Males (%)	No. of Females (%)
Puducherry	424,958	460,488	48.0%	52.0%
Kerala	11,442,927	12,349,343	48.1%	51.9%
Manipur	852,953	886,052	49.0%	51.0%
Mizoram	341,934	354,514	49.1%	50.9%
Daman & Diu	50,595	51,665	49.5%	50.5%
Meghalaya	769,711	783,317	49.6%	50.4%
Goa	520,264	523,040	49.9%	50.1%
Arunachal Pradesh	375,927	377,289	49.9%	50.1%

Data Source: Election Commission of India (as on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014)

## Chapter 6

## DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN ELECTORS AGED BETWEEN 18 AND 19 YEARS ACROSS STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

### NEWLY ELIGIBLE ELECTORS CONSTITUTE 2.8% OF NATIONAL ELECTORATE

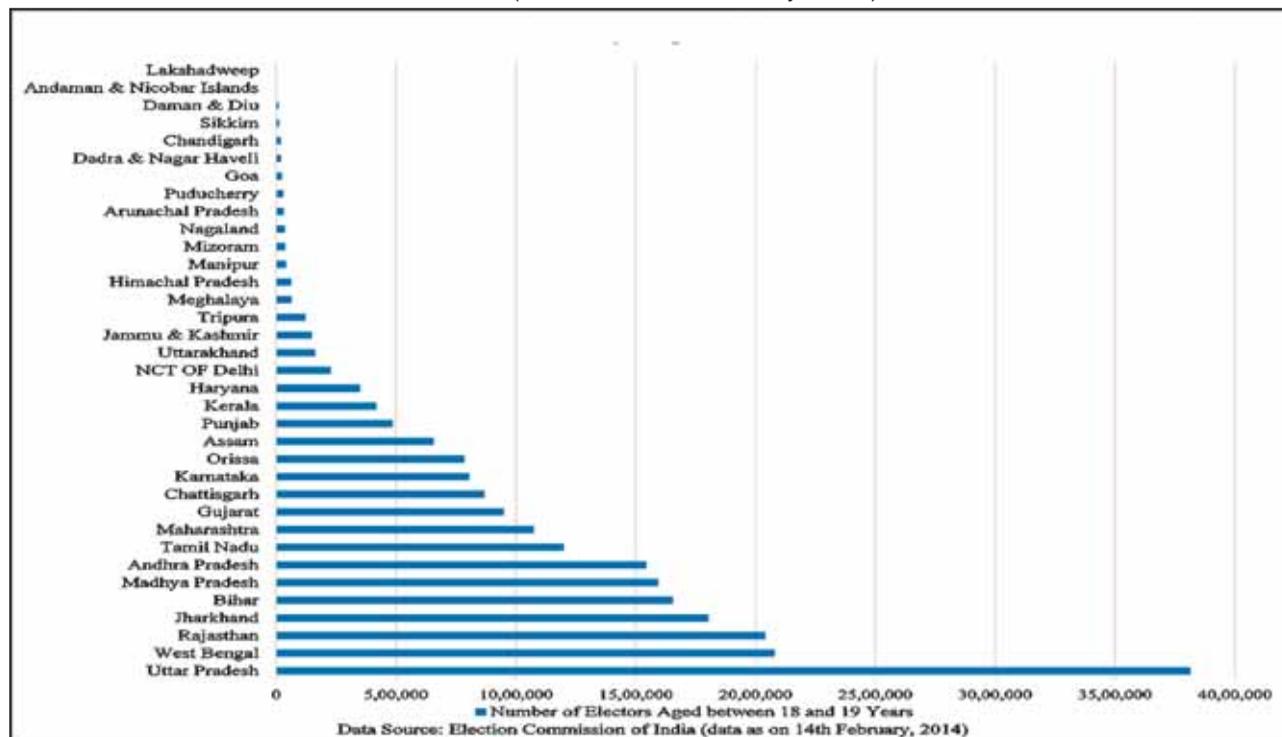
According to the electoral data as per the final publication of summary revision 2014 released by the Election Commission of India on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014, there are 23,161,296 electors aged between 18 and 19 years out of a total of 814,591,184 electors in the country, thus constituting 2.8% of the national electorate. Among the 28 states and 7 union territories, Dadra & Nagar Haveli has the highest proportion of newly eligible electors at 9.88%, followed by Jharkhand at 9.03%. Andaman & Nicobar Islands at 1.12% has the lowest proportion of newly eligible electors, followed by Himachal Pradesh at 1.33%. In absolute numbers, Uttar Pradesh tops the list with more than 38.1 lakh electors aged between 18 and 19 years, followed by West Bengal with around 20.8 lakh electors in this age group.

**Table 1: Distribution of Newly Eligible Indian Electors across States and Union Territories**

State / UT	18 – 19 Years of Age		Above 19 Years		Total No. of Electors
	No. of Electors	% of Total Electors	No. of Electors	% of Total Electors	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,899	1.1%	254,957	98.9%	257,856
Andhra Pradesh	1,544,203	2.5%	60,841,746	97.5%	62,385,949
Arunachal Pradesh	30,399	4.0%	722,817	96.0%	753,216
Assam	657,190	3.5%	18,065,842	96.5%	18,723,032
Bihar	1,654,602	2.7%	60,453,845	97.3%	62,108,447
Chhandigarh	18,170	3.1%	562,530	96.9%	580,700
Chattisgarh	867,099	4.9%	16,654,464	95.1%	17,521,563
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18,655	9.9%	170,128	90.1%	188,783
Daman & Diu	8,778	8.6%	93,482	91.4%	102,260
Goa	23,985	2.3%	1,019,319	97.7%	1,043,304
Gujarat	948,242	2.4%	38,923,329	97.6%	39,871,571
Haryana	349,239	2.2%	15,245,188	97.8%	15,594,427
Himachal Pradesh	62,133	1.3%	4,612,054	98.7%	4,674,187
Jammu & Kashmir	148,480	2.1%	6,784,638	97.9%	6,933,118
Jharkhand	1,802,248	9.0%	18,146,435	91.0%	19,948,683
Karnataka	804,786	1.8%	43,889,872	98.2%	44,694,658
Kerala	417,490	1.8%	23,374,780	98.2%	23,792,270
Lakshadweep	2,050	4.3%	45,922	95.7%	47,972
Madhya Pradesh	1,593,519	3.4%	45,951,128	96.6%	47,544,647
Maharashtra	1,075,376	1.4%	77,891,266	98.6%	78,966,642

State / UT	18 – 19 Years of Age		Above 19 Years		Total No. of Electors
	No. of Electors	% of Total Electors	No. of Electors	% of Total Electors	
Manipur	40,191	2.3%	1,698,814	97.7%	1,739,005
Meghalaya	63,018	4.1%	1,490,010	95.9%	1,553,028
Mizoram	37,375	5.4%	659,073	94.6%	696,448
Nagaland	36,159	3.1%	1,138,504	96.9%	1,174,663
NCT of Delhi	226,833	1.9%	11,833,660	98.1%	12,060,493
Odisha	784,677	2.7%	28,096,126	97.3%	28,880,803
Puducherry	29,187	3.3%	856,271	96.7%	885,458
Punjab	485,488	2.5%	18,721,742	97.5%	19,207,230
Rajasthan	2,041,271	4.8%	40,518,272	95.2%	42,559,543
Sikkim	11,715	3.2%	350,611	96.8%	362,326
Tamil Nadu	1,199,309	2.2%	52,553,373	97.8%	53,752,682
Tripura	121,114	5.1%	2,258,427	94.9%	2,379,541
Uttar Pradesh	3,814,180	2.8%	130,537,117	97.2%	134,351,297
Uttarakhand	161,512	2.4%	6,624,882	97.6%	6,786,394
West Bengal	2,079,724	3.3%	60,389,264	96.7%	62,468,988
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,161,296</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>791,429,888</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	<b>814,591,184</b>

Data Source: Election Commission of India (data as on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014)



Distribution of Newly Eligible Indian Electorate

## Chapter 7

## GENDER-WISE COMPOSITION OF INDIAN ELECTORS AGED BETWEEN 18 AND 19 YEARS

### MALE ELECTORS CONSTITUTE 58.6%, FEMALES 41.4% AND OTHERS 0.018%

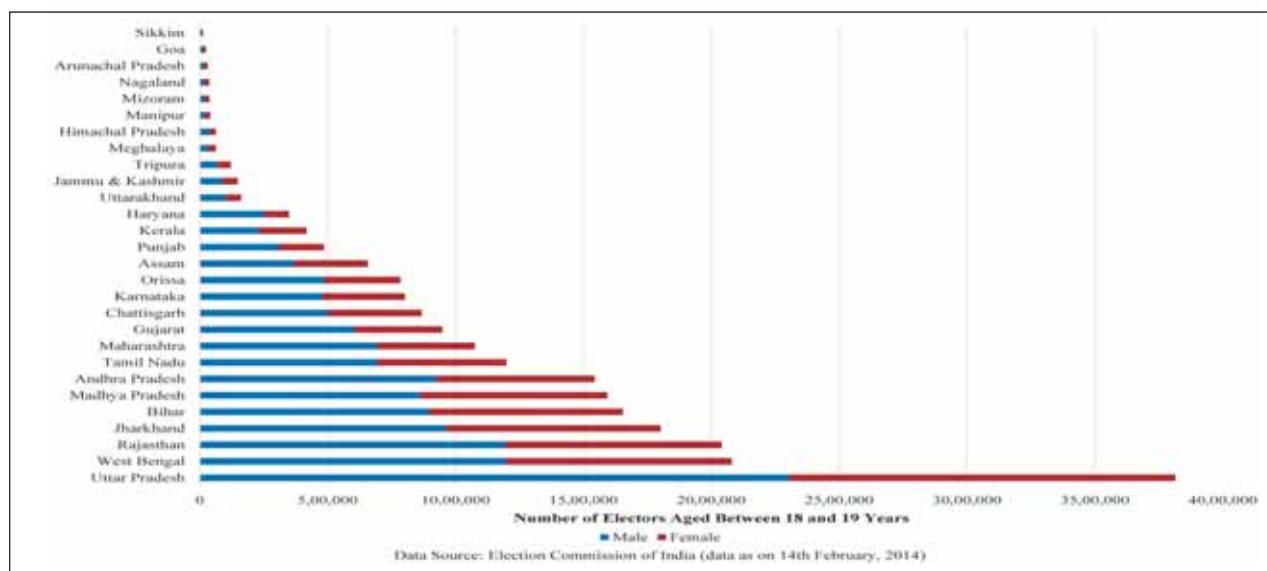
According to the electoral data as per the final publication of summary revision 2014 released by the Election Commission of India on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014, out of a total of 23,161,296 Indian electors aged between 18 and 19 years, male electors constitute 58.6%, female electors 41.4% and electors belonging to the category "Others" constitute 0.018%. Among the 28 states and 7 union territories, 21 states/UTs have a higher proportion of female electors in this age category than that of the national proportion of 41.4%. Nagaland with 50.4% female electors in this age group is the sole state where the number of newly eligible female electors exceeds that of newly eligible male electors. There are 10 states/UTs where the proportion of females among newly eligible electors is less than 40%. Haryana has the lowest proportion at 28.3% followed next by Maharashtra at 35.4%. 15 states/UTs have newly eligible electors belonging to the "Others" category, with Karnataka having the largest number of such electors, followed next by Andhra Pradesh.

**Table 1: Gender-wise Composition of Newly Eligible Indian Electors**

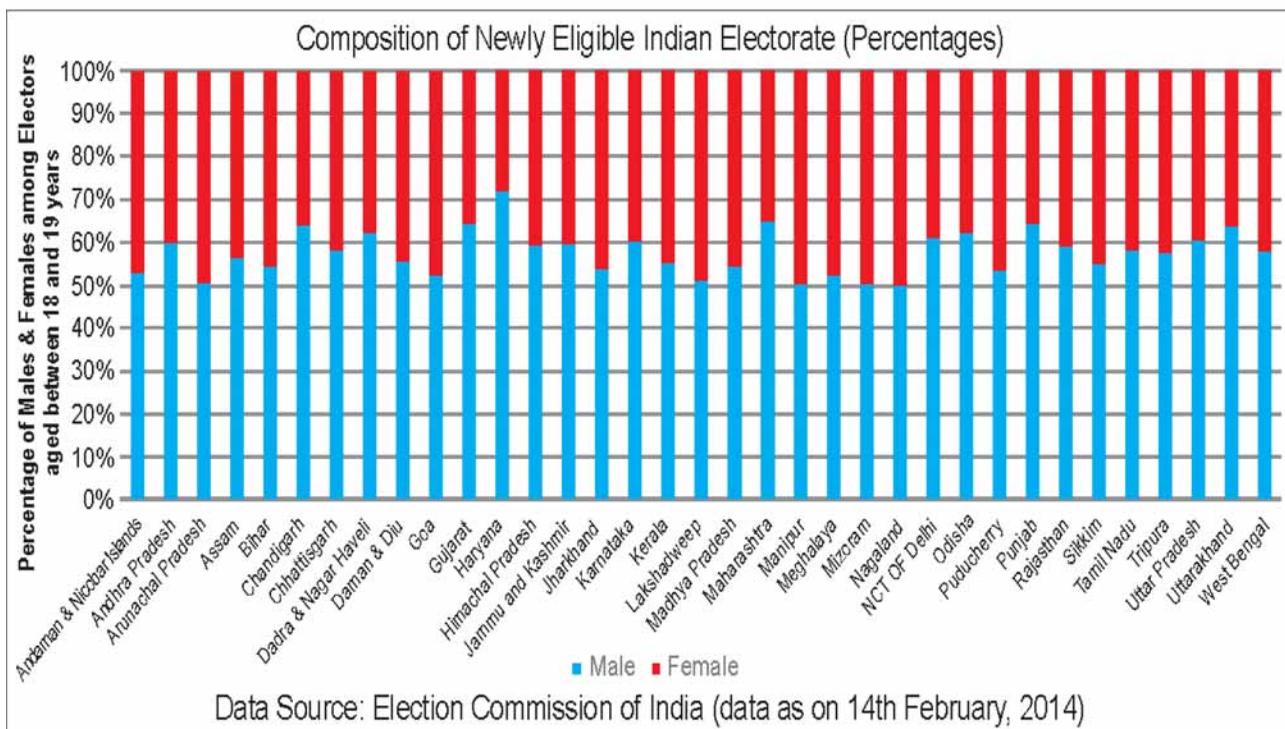
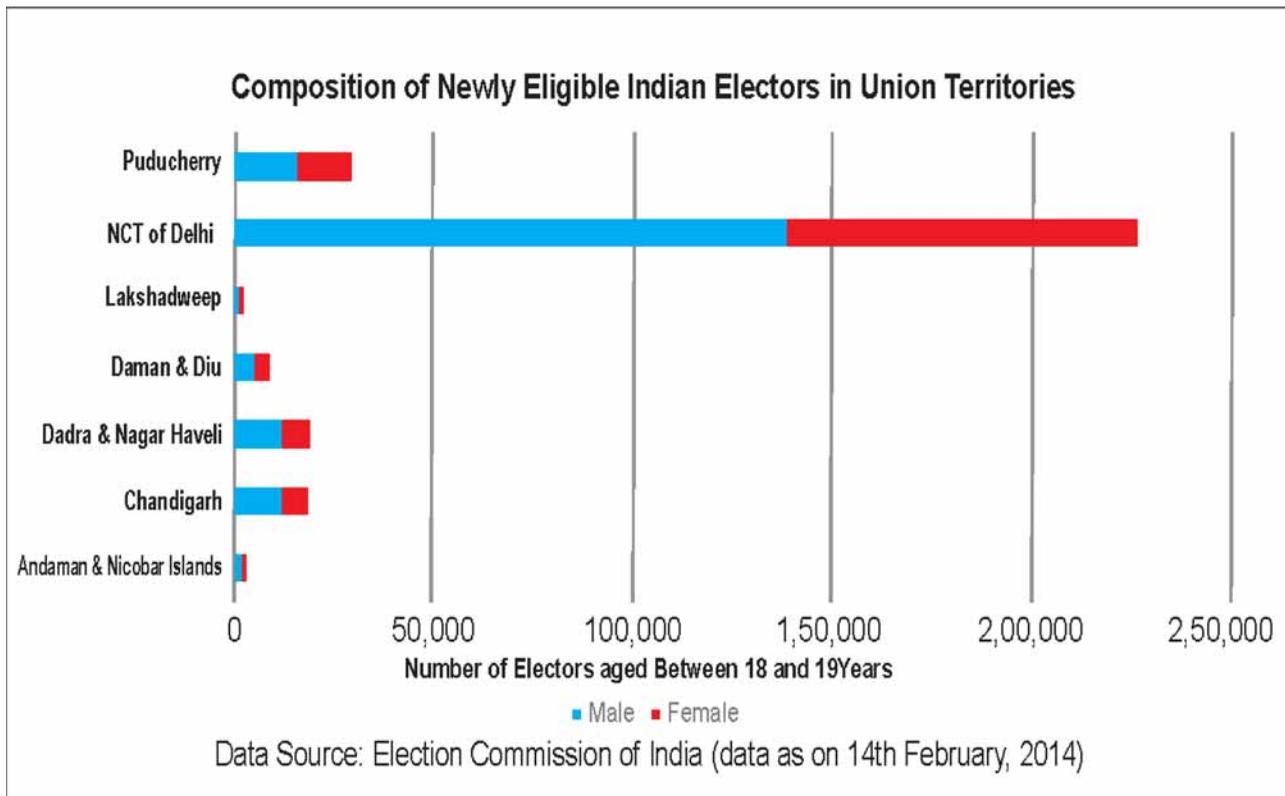
State / UT	Male		Female		Others		Total Electors
	No. of Electors	% of Total Electors	No. of Electors	% of Total Electors	No. of Electors	% of Total Electors	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,529	52.7%	1,370	47.3%	0	0.000%	2,899
Andhra Pradesh	925,709	59.9%	617,998	40.0%	496	0.032%	1,544,203
Arunachal Pradesh	15,335	50.4%	15,064	49.6%	0	0.000%	30,399
Assam	370,550	56.4%	286,640	43.6%	0	0.000%	657,190
Bihar	897,009	54.2%	757,363	45.8%	230	0.014%	1,654,602
Chandigarh	11,593	63.8%	6,577	36.2%	0	0.000%	18,170
Chhattisgarh	500,585	57.7%	366,507	42.3%	7	0.001%	867,099
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11,560	62.0%	7,095	38.0%	0	0.000%	18,655
Daman & Diu	4,860	55.4%	3,918	44.6%	0	0.000%	8,778
Goa	12,458	51.9%	11,527	48.1%	0	0.000%	23,985
Gujarat	605,264	63.8%	342,964	36.2%	14	0.001%	948,242
Haryana	250,495	71.7%	98,744	28.3%	0	0.000%	349,239
Himachal Pradesh	36,621	58.9%	25,512	41.1%	0	0.000%	62,133
Jammu & Kashmir	88,210	59.4%	60,270	40.6%	0	0.000%	148,480
Jharkhand	963,842	53.5%	838,403	46.5%	3	0.000%	1,802,248
Karnataka	479,418	59.6%	322,779	40.1%	2,589	0.322%	804,786
Kerala	229,389	54.9%	188,101	45.1%	0	0.000%	417,490
Lakshadweep	1,044	50.9%	1,006	49.1%	0	0.000%	2,050

State / UT	Male		Female		Others		Total Electors
	No. of Electors	% of Total Electors	No. of Electors	% of Total Electors	No. of Electors	% of Total Electors	
Madhya Pradesh	861,333	54.1%	732,139	45.9%	47	0.003%	1,593,519
Maharashtra	694,108	64.5%	381,268	35.5%	0	0.000%	1,075,376
Manipur	20,144	50.1%	20,047	49.9%	0	0.000%	40,191
Meghalaya	32,764	52.0%	30,254	48.0%	0	0.000%	63,018
Mizoram	18,725	50.1%	18,650	49.9%	0	0.000%	37,375
Nagaland	17,934	49.6%	18,225	50.4%	0	0.000%	36,159
NCT of Delhi	138,484	61.1%	88,311	38.9%	38	0.017%	226,833
Odisha	487,234	62.1%	297,291	37.9%	152	0.019%	784,677
Puducherry	15,501	53.1%	13,685	46.9%	1	0.003%	29,187
Punjab	309,861	63.8%	175,627	36.2%	0	0.000%	485,488
Rajasthan	1,194,036	58.5%	847,233	41.5%	2	0.000%	2,041,271
Sikkim	6,416	54.8%	5,299	45.2%	0	0.000%	11,715
Tamil Nadu	692,597	57.7%	506,588	42.2%	124	0.010%	1,199,309
Tripura	69,185	57.1%	51,929	42.9%	0	0.000%	121,114
Uttar Pradesh	2,304,350	60.4%	1,509,401	39.6%	429	0.011%	3,814,180
Uttarakhand	102,769	63.6%	58,743	36.4%	0	0.000%	161,512
West Bengal	1,193,818	57.4%	885,861	42.6%	45	0.002%	2,079,724
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,564,730</b>	<b>58.6%</b>	<b>9,592,389</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>0.018%</b>	<b>23,161,296</b>

Data Source: Election Commission of India (as on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014)



Gender-wise Composition of Newly Eligible Indian Electors in States



## Chapter 8

## COMPARISON OF THE INDIAN ELECTORATE FROM 1951–1952 TO 2014

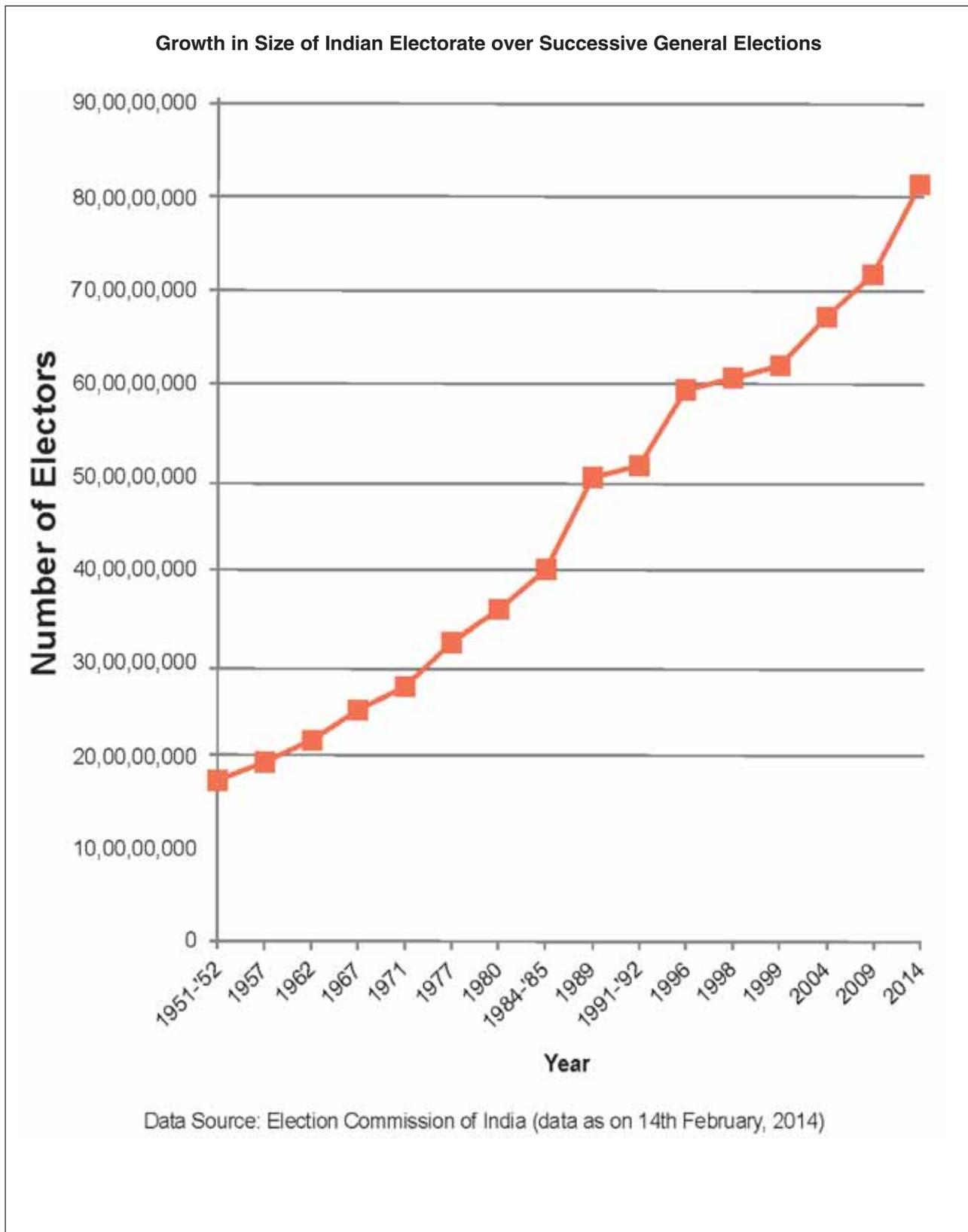
## ELECTORATE SIZE BECOMES MORE THAN 4.7 TIMES BETWEEN 1951–1952 AND 2014

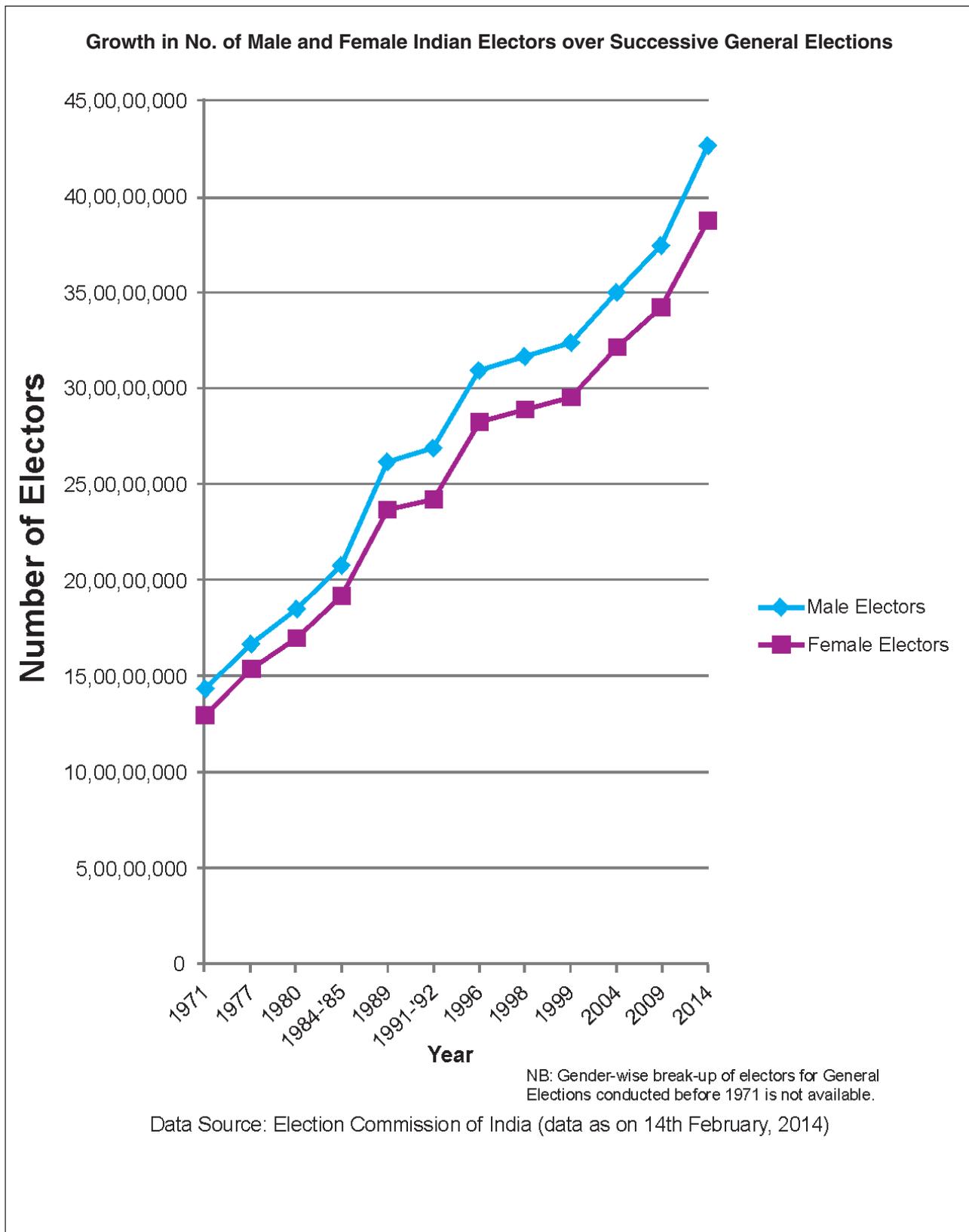
A comparison of the electoral data as per the final publication of summary revision 2014 (released by the Election Commission of India on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014) with that of previous General Elections shows that the total electorate size of the country grew from 173,212,343 electors in the 1st General Elections of 1951 – 1952 to become 814,591,184 in 2014 - more than 4.7 times the figure in 1951 – '52. Relative to 1971 (the year since when the sex-wise break-up of electors is available), the size of the total electorate grew by 197.1% or became 2.97 times. Further, both the number of male electors and the number of female electors became 2.97 times of their respective numbers in 1971. The proportion of female electors in the Indian electorate has showed little variation since 1971, always hovering between 47.4% and 48.0%.

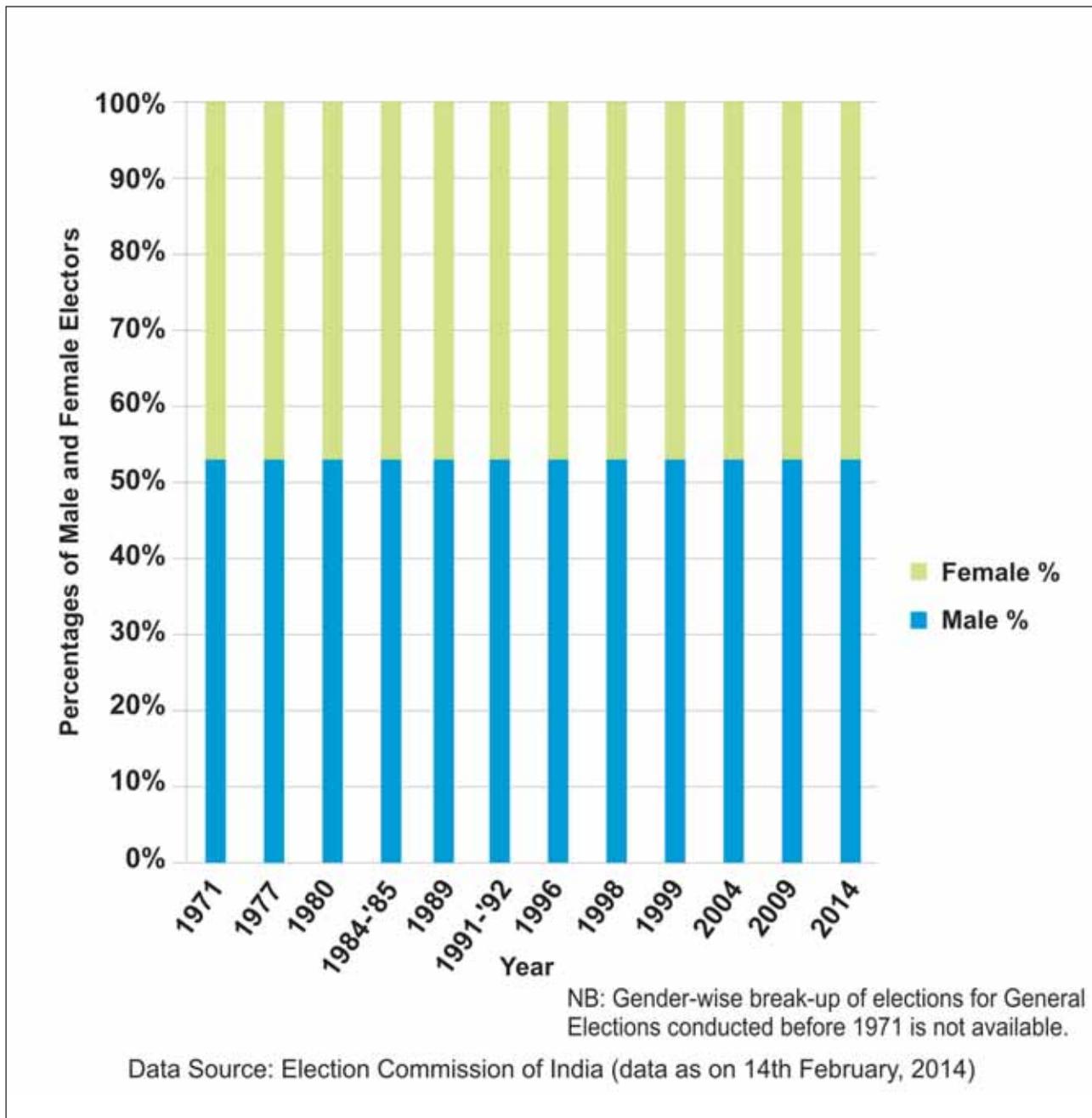
**Table 1: Size and Gender-wise Composition of the Indian Electorate over Successive General Elections**

Year	Total Number of Electors	Male Electors		Female Electors	
		No. of Electors	% of Total Electors	No. of Electors	% of Total Electors
1951 - '52	173,212,343	NB: Gender-wise break-up of electors of General Elections conducted before 1971 is not available.			
1957	193,652,179				
1962	216,361,569				
1967	248,904,300				
1971	274,189,132	143,564,829	52.4%	130,624,303	47.6%
1977	321,174,327	167,019,151	52.0%	154,155,176	48.0%
1980	356,205,329	185,539,439	52.1%	170,665,890	47.9%
1984 -'85	400,375,333	208,040,256	52.0%	192,335,077	48.0%
1989	498,906,129	262,045,142	52.5%	236,860,987	47.5%
1991 -'92	511,533,598	268,962,610	52.6%	242,570,988	47.4%
1996	592,572,288	309,815,776	52.3%	282,756,512	47.7%
1998	605,880,192	316,692,789	52.3%	289,187,403	47.7%
1999	619,536,847	323,813,667	52.3%	295,723,180	47.7%
2004	671,487,930	349,490,864	52.0%	321,997,066	48.0%
2009	716,985,101	374,758,801	52.3%	342,226,300	47.7%
2014	814,591,184	426,651,513	52.4%	387,911,330	47.6%

Data Source: Election Commission of India (data as on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014)







Gender-wise Composition of the Indian Electorate over Successive General Elections

## Chapter 9

## ANALYSIS OF THE INDIAN ELECTORATE FROM 1998 TO 2014

## INDIAN ELECTORATE GREW IN SIZE BY 34.45% BETWEEN 1998 AND 2014

A comparison of the electoral data as per the final publication of summary revision 2014 (released by the Election Commission of India on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014) with that of last four General Elections (from 1998 onwards) shows that the total electorate size of the country grew by 34.45% from 605,880,192 electors in 1998 to reach 814,591,184 in 2014. This growth was 21.31% relative to an electorate size of 671,487,930 in 2004. Among the 28 states and 7 union territories, Dadra & Nagar Haveli at 53.9% registered the highest rate of growth in electorate size during the period from 2004 to 2014, next followed by Puducherry at 39.1%. Among states, West Bengal registered the highest rate of growth at 31.7%. Among all states and UTs, Andaman & Nicobar Islands registered the lowest rate of growth at 6.7%, next followed by Jammu & Kashmir at 8.9%. In absolute numbers, Uttar Pradesh registered the highest growth in electorate size relative to 2004, while Lakshadweep the lowest.

Table 1: Number of Electors in States/UTs in General Elections

State/UT	No. of Electors in Election Year				
	1998	1999	2004	2009	2014
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	232,013	247,384	241,645	265,108	257,856
Andhra Pradesh	49,133,135	49,654,389	51,146,342	57,892,259	62,385,949
Arunachal Pradesh	565,621	611,572	684,034	734,541	753,216
Assam	14,277,806	14,290,673	15,014,874	17,470,329	18,723,032
Bihar	58,766,580	58,788,098	50,559,672	54,505,246	62,108,447
Chandigarh	531,146	585,006	527,684	524,444	580,700
Chhattisgarh*	0	0	13,719,442	15,476,577	17,521,563
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95,832	98,376	122,681	150,704	188,783
Daman & Diu	71,934	72,216	79,232	95,382	102,260
Goa	880,746	908,849	941,167	1,020,794	1,043,304
Gujarat	28,770,306	29,512,402	33,675,062	36,484,281	39,871,571
Haryana	11,086,895	11,038,955	12,320,557	12,087,710	15,594,427
Himachal Pradesh	3,628,864	3,786,479	4,181,995	4,606,674	4,674,187
Jammu & Kashmir	5,022,782	5,030,094	6,368,115	6,572,896	6,933,118
Jharkhand*	0	0	16,812,339	17,934,095	19,948,683
Karnataka	33,098,338	34,284,098	38,592,095	41,790,939	44,694,658
Kerala	21,188,712	22,058,901	21,125,473	21,859,536	23,792,270
Lakshadweep	36,738	37,619	39,033	45,983	47,972
Madhya Pradesh	44,607,368	46,915,473	38,390,101	38,085,179	47,544,647

No. of Electors in State/UT	Election Year				
	1998	1999	2004	2009	2014
Maharashtra	56,205,250	56,853,196	63,012,208	72,954,058	78,966,642
Manipur	1,330,209	1,372,339	1,536,510	1,736,251	1,739,005
Meghalaya	1,157,494	1,178,250	1,289,374	1,277,739	1,553,028
Mizoram	442,457	449,406	549,959	629,374	696,448
Nagaland	926,569	955,914	1,041,433	1,321,878	1,174,663
NCT of Delhi	8,297,622	8,712,530	8,763,475	11,096,854	12,060,493
Odisha	23,393,600	24,187,490	25,651,989	27,194,864	28,880,803
Puducherry	665,486	701,990	636,667	762,440	885,458
Punjab	15,344,540	15,717,304	16,615,399	16,958,380	19,207,230
Rajasthan	29,751,400	31,106,488	34,712,385	37,060,011	42,559,543
Sikkim	236,494	255,377	281,937	300,584	362,326
Tamil Nadu	45,577,788	47,733,664	47,252,271	41,620,460	53,752,682
Tripura	1,727,463	1,796,055	1,978,222	2,082,265	2,379,541
Uttar Pradesh	101,982,480	102,946,404	110,624,490	116,006,374	134,351,297
Uttarakhand*	0	0	5,562,637	5,887,724	6,786,394
West Bengal	46,846,524	47,649,856	47,437,431	52,493,168	62,468,988
<b>Total</b>	<b>605,880,192</b>	<b>619,536,847</b>	<b>671,487,930</b>	<b>716,985,101</b>	<b>814,591,184</b>

\*States constituted after 1999

Data Source: Election Commission of India (as on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014)

**Table 2: Distribution of Electors between States & Union Territories**

	Election Year				
	1998	1999	2004	2009	2014
<b>% of Electors in UTs</b>	1.64%	1.69%	1.55%	1.80%	1.73%
<b>% of Electors in States</b>	98.36%	98.31%	98.45%	98.20%	98.27%
<b>Total</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Data Source: Election Commission of India (as on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014)

Table 3: States/UTs having Largest Number of Electors

	Election Year									
	1998		1999		2004		2009		2014	
	State/UT	Electors (%) <sup>*</sup>								
1	Uttar Pradesh	16.8%	Uttar Pradesh	16.6%	Uttar Pradesh	16.5%	Uttar Pradesh	16.2%	Uttar Pradesh	16.5%
2	Bihar	9.7%	Bihar	9.5%	Maharashtra	9.4%	Maharashtra	10.2%	Maharashtra	9.7%
3	Maharashtra	9.3%	Maharashtra	9.2%	Andhra Pradesh	7.6%	Andhra Pradesh	8.1%	West Bengal	7.7%
4	Andhra Pradesh	8.1%	Andhra Pradesh	8.0%	Bihar	7.5%	Bihar	7.6%	Andhra Pradesh	7.7%
5	West Bengal	7.7%	Tamil Nadu	7.7%	West Bengal	7.1%	West Bengal	7.3%	Bihar	7.6%
<b>Largest 5</b>		<b>51.6%</b>		<b>51.0%</b>		<b>48.1%</b>		<b>49.4%</b>		<b>49.1%</b>

\* Electors (%) is the number of electors from the respective state/UT as a proportion of total electors of the country for that year.

Data Source: Election Commission of India (data as on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014)

Table 4: States having Smallest Number of Electors

	Election Year									
	1998		1999		2004		2009		2014	
	State	Electors (%) <sup>*</sup>								
1	Sikkim	0.0390%	Sikkim	0.0412%	Sikkim	0.0420%	Sikkim	0.0419%	Sikkim	0.0445%
2	Mizoram	0.0730%	Mizoram	0.0725%	Mizoram	0.0819%	Mizoram	0.0878%	Mizoram	0.0855%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0934%	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0987%	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1019%	Arunachal Pradesh	0.1024%	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0925%
4	Goa	0.1454%	Goa	0.1467%	Goa	0.1402%	Goa	0.1424%	Goa	0.1281%
5	Nagaland	0.1529%	Nagaland	0.1543%	Nagaland	0.1551%	Meghalaya	0.1782%	Nagaland	0.1442%
<b>Smallest 5</b>		<b>0.5037%</b>		<b>0.5135%</b>		<b>0.5210%</b>		<b>0.5527%</b>		<b>0.4947%</b>

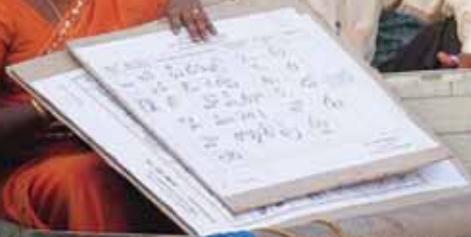
\* Electors (%) is the number of electors from the respective state as a proportion of total electors of the country for that year.

Data Source: Election Commission of India (data as on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2014)



## **Statistical Information on General Elections 2009**

- Political Parties that Participated in the General Elections 2009
- Representation of Political Parties in 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha
- Winners and Runners-up in the General Elections 2009
- List of Winning Candidates with winning margin less than 10,000 Votes in General Elections 2009
- Age-wise Distribution of Contestants & Winners in General Elections 2009
- Position of Contestants of Major Political Parties in General Elections 2009
- Seats won by Parties in SC Constituencies in General Elections 2009
- Seats won by Parties in ST Constituencies in General Elections 2009
- Performance of Women candidates in States & UTs in General Elections 2009
- Women's Participation in General Elections 2009
- Size of Electorate & Valid Votes Polled in General Elections 2009



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## Chapter 10

## POLITICAL PARTIES THAT PARTICIPATED IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009

Sl. No.	Abbreviation	Party
<b>NATIONAL PARTIES</b>		
1	BSP	Bahujan Samaj Party
2	BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party
3	CPI	Communist Party of India
4	CPM	Communist Party of India (Marxist)
5	INC	Indian National Congress
6	NCP	Nationalist Congress Party
7	RJD	Rashtriya Janata Dal
<b>STATE PARTIES</b>		
8	ADMK	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
9	AIFB	All India Forward Bloc
10	AITC	All India Trinamool Congress
11	AC	Arunachal Congress
12	AGP	Asom Gana Parishad
13	AUDF	Assam United Democratic Front
14	BJD	Biju Janata Dal
15	DMK	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
16	INLD	Indian National Lok Dal
17	JKN	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference
18	JKNPP	Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party
19	JKPDP	Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party
20	JD(S)	Janata Dal (Secular)
21	JD(U)	Janata Dal (United)
22	JMM	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha
23	KEC	Kerala Congress
24	KEC(M)	Kerala Congress (M)
25	LJP	Lok Jan Shakti Party
26	MAG	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak
27	MPP	Manipur Peoples Party
28	MDMK	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
29	IUML	Indian Union Muslim League
30	NPF	Nagaland Peoples Front
31	PMK	Pattali Makkal Katchi
32	RSP	Revolutionary Socialist Party

Sl. No.	Abbreviation	Party
33	SP	Samajwadi Party
34	SGF	Save Goa Front
35	SAD	Shiromani Akali Dal
36	SHS	Shivsena
37	SDF	Sikkim Democratic Front
38	TRS	Telangana Rashtra Samithi
39	TDP	Telugu Desam Party
40	UDP	United Democratic Party
41	UKKD	Uttarakhand Kranti Dal
<b>REGISTERED (Unrecognised) PARTIES</b>		
42	ADSP	Adivasi Sena Party
43	ACNC	A-Chik National Congress(Democratic)
44	AWD	Adarshwadi Dal
45	AIC	Advait Ishwasyam Congress
46	AJBP	Ajeya Bharat Party
47	AJSUP	Ajsu Party
48	ABMSKP	Akahand Bharat Maha Sangh Sarvahara Krantikari Party
49	ABHM	Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha
50	ABAS	Akhil Bharatiya Ashok Sena
51	ABCD(A)	Akhil Bharatiya Congress Dal (Ambedkar)
52	ABDBM	Akhil Bharatiya Desh Bhakt Morcha
53	ABHKP	Akhil Bharatiya Hind Kranti Party
54	ABJS	Akhil Bharatiya Jan Sangh
55	ABKMM	Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Mazdoor Morcha
56	ABLTP	Akhil Bharatiya Loktantra Party
57	ABMSD	Akhil Bharatiya Manav Seva Dal
58	ABRS	Akhil Bharatiya Rajarya Sabha
59	ABSR	Akhil Bharatiya Shivsena Rashtrawadi
60	ABMP	Akhil Bhartiya Manavata Paksha
61	ABSSP	Akhil Bhartiya Sindhu Samajwadi Party
62	ARWP	Akhil Rashtrawadi Party
63	AIJMK	Akhila India Jananayaka Makkal Katchi (Dr. Issac)
64	AIVP	Akila India Vallalar Peravai
65	AIBS	All India Bahujan Samman Party
66	ABJP	All India Bharti Jug Party
67	AIDWC	All India Dalit Welfare Congress
68	AIFB(S)	All India Forward Bloc (Subhasist)

Sl. No.	Abbreviation	Party
69	AIMIM	All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen
70	AIMF	All India Minorities Front
71	AIRP	All India Raksha Party
72	AJSP	Alpjan Samaj Party
73	ANC	Ambedkar National Congress
74	APRD	Ambedkar Pragatisheel Republican Dal
75	ASP	Ambedkar Samaj Party
76	ABP	Ambedkarbadi Party
77	ARP	Ambedkarist Republican Party
78	AMB	Amra Bangalee
79	ADSMK	Anaith India Dravidar Samudaya Munnetra Kazhagam
80	AD	Apna Dal
81	ASDC	Autonomous State Demand Committee
82	AP	Awami Party
83	BCUF	B. C. United Front
84	BCDP	Backward Classes Democratic Party, J&K
85	BREM	Bahujan Republican Ekta Manch
86	BSP(AP)	Bahujan Samaj Party (Ambedkar-Phule)
87	BSP(K)	Bahujan Sangharsh Party (Kanshiram)
88	BSA	Bahujan Shakty
89	BUM	Bahujan Uday Manch
90	BVA	Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi
91	BVP	Bahujan Vikas Party
92	BJKVP	Bajjikanchal Vikas Party
93	BD	Bharat Dal
94	BKLJP	Bharat Ki Lok Jimmedar Party
95	BPD	Bharat Punarnirman Dal
96	BUDM	Bharat Uday Mission
97	BVM	Bharat Vikas Morcha
98	BHSASP	Bharatheeya Sadharma Samsthapana Party
99	BHC	Bharathiya Congress
100	BSC	Bharathiya Sahayog Congress
101	BHBP	Bharatiya Bahujan Party
102	BBP	Bharatiya Backward Party
103	BEP	Bharatiya Eklavya Party
104	BGTD	Bharatiya Gaon Taj Dal
105	BGD	Bharatiya Grameen Dal

## Chapter 10

Sl. No.	Abbreviation	Party
106	BHJAP	Bharatiya Jagaran Party
107	BJBCD	Bharatiya Jan Berojgar Chhatra Dal
108	BJKD	Bharatiya Jan Kranti Dal (Democratic)
109	BJSH	Bharatiya Jan Shakti
110	BJJD	Bharatiya Jantantrik Janta Dal
111	BJTP	Bharatiya Jantantrik Parishad
112	BLKD	Bharatiya Lok Kalyan Dal
113	BLPGL	Bharatiya Loktantrik Party(Gandhi-Lohiawadi)
114	BMSM	Bharatiya Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh
115	BMF	Bharatiya Momin Front
116	BNRP	Bharatiya Nagrik Party
117	BNJD	Bharatiya Natiional Janta Dal
118	BHPP	Bharatiya Peoples Party
119	BHPD	Bharatiya Pichhra Dal
120	BPJP	Bharatiya Praja Paksha
121	BRP	Bharatiya Rashtravadi Paksha
122	BRM	Bharatiya Rashtriya Morcha
123	BRPP	Bharatiya Republican Paksha
124	BSSP	Bharatiya Sadbhawna Samaj Party
125	BSD	Bharatiya Samaj Dal
126	BSKPB	Bharatiya Samaj Kalyan Party Bharat
127	BSKRP	Bharatiya Sampuran Krantikari Party
128	BSSPA	Bharatiya Samta Samaj Party
129	BSK	Bharatiya Sarvkalayan Kranti Dal
130	BSKP	Bharatiya Sarvodaya Kranti Party
131	BSRD	Bharatiya Subhash Sena
132	BBM	Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangha
133	BCP	Bhartiya Chaitanya Party
134	BDBP	Bhartiya Deshbhakt Party
135	BJBP	Bhartiya Jai Bheem Party
136	BPC	Bhartiya Pragatisheel Congress
137	BOP	Bira Oriya Party
138	BOPF	Bodaland Peoples Front
139	BVVP	Buddhiviveki Vikas Party
140	BAP	Bundelkhand Akikrit Party
141	BMM	Bundelkhand Mukti Morcha

Sl. No.	Abbreviation	Party
142	CGVP	Chhattisgarh Vikas Party
143	CSP	Chhattisgarhi Samaj Party
144	CDF	Christian Democratic Front
145	CPI(ML)(L)	Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)
146	DBSP	Democratic Bharatiya Samaj Party
147	DCP	Democratic Congress Party
148	DPI	Democratic Party of India
149	DESEP	Democratic Secular Party
150	DBP	Desh Bhakt Party
151	DPK	Desia Pathukappu Kazhagam
152	DMDK	Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam
153	DGPP	Duggar Pradesh Party
154	EKSP	Eklavya Samaj Party
155	FCI	Federal Congress of India
156	GGP	Gondvana Gantantra Party
157	GMS	Gondwana Mukti Sena
158	GRIP	Great India Party
159	HJCBL	Haryana Janhit Congress (BL)
160	HSPDP	Hill State People's Democratic Party
161	HDVP	Hind Vikas Party
162	HJP	Hindustan Janta Party
163	IBSP	Indian Bahujan Samajwadi Party
164	ICSP	Indian Christian Secular Party
165	IJP	Indian Justice Party
166	IPP	Indian Peace Party
167	IPFB	Indian Peoples Forward Block
168	IUML	Indian Union Muslim League
169	IVD	Inqalab Vikas Dal
170	JANS	Jaganmay Nari Sangathan
171	JGP	Jago Party
172	JBP	Jai Bharat Party
173	JBSP	Jai Bharat Samanta Party
174	JCGP	Jai Chhattisgarh Party
175	JJKMC	Jai Jawan Jai Kisan Mazdoor Congress
176	JKANC	Jammu & Kashmir Awami National Conference
177	JPC	Jammu & Kashmir People Conference
178	JCP	Jan Chetna Party

## Chapter 10

Sl. No.	Abbreviation	Party
179	JKD	Jan Ekta Dal
180	JM	Jan Morcha
181	JSS	Jan Surajya Shakti
182	JHKP	Jana Hitkari Party
183	JP	Janata Party
184	JUP	Janata Uday Party
185	JSP	Jansatta Party
186	JPS	Janvadi Party(Socialist)
187	JKM	Jawan Kisan Morcha
188	JJ	Jebamani Janata
189	JDP	Jharkhand Disom Party
190	JHJM	Jharkhand Jan Morcha
191	JHJAM	Jharkhand Janadikhar Manch
192	JKP	Jharkhand Party
193	JKP(N)	Jharkhand Party (Naren)
194	JKPP	Jharkhand Peoples Party
195	JVD	Jharkhand Vikas Dal
196	JVM	Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajatantrik)
197	KS	Kalinga Sena
198	KDC	Kamarajar Deseeya Congress
199	KCVP	Kannada Chalavali Vatal Paksha
200	KTMK	Karnataka Thamizhar Munnetra Kazhagam
201	KNMK	Kongu Nadu Munnetra Kazhagam
202	KOKD	Kosal Kranti Dal
203	KVSP	Kosi Vikas Party
204	KKJHS	Kranti Kari Jai Hind Sena
205	KSVP	Krantikari Samyavadi Party
206	KM	Krantisena Maharashtra
207	LSVP	Laghujan Samaj Vikas Party
208	LM	Lal Morcha
209	LBP	Lok Bhalai Party
210	LB	Lok Bharati
211	LD	Lok Dal
212	LJVM	Lok Jan Vikas Morcha
213	LSP	Lok Satta Party
214	LVKP	Lok Vikas Party
215	LPSP	Lokpriya Samaj Party

Sl. No.	Abbreviation	Party
216	LKSGM	Loksangram
217	LKJP	Loktanrik Janata Party (Secular)
218	LKSP	Loktanrik Sarkar Party
219	LSWP	Loktanrik Samajwadi Party
220	LTSD	Loktanrik Samata Dal
221	MJP	Mahagujarat Janta Party
222	MD	Mahan Dal
223	MNS	Maharashtra Navnirman sena
224	MAP	Mahila Adhikar Party
225	MKD	Maidani Kranti Dal
226	MKUP	Majdoor Kisan Union Party
227	MMKA	Makkal Manadu Katchi
228	MANP	Mana Party
229	MMM	Manav Mukti Morcha
230	MAMAK	Manithaneya Makkal Katchi
231	MCPI(S)	Marxist Communist Party of India (S.S. Srivastava)
232	MCO	Marxist Co-Ordination
233	MBP	Matra Bhakta Party
234	MADP	Maulik Adhikar Party
235	MDP	Meghalaya Democratic Party
236	MOP	Moderate Party
237	MC	Momin Conference
238	MB(S)P	Mool Bharati (S) Party
239	MMUP	Muslim Majlis Uttar Pradesh
240	NMK	Namadhu Makkal Katchi
241	NDPF	National Democratic Peoples Front
242	NDEP	National Development Party
243	NLHP	National Lokhind Party
244	NLP	National Loktantrik Party
245	NSCP	National Secular Party
246	NYP	National Youth Party
247	NBNP	Navbharat Nirman Party
248	NELU	Nelopa(United)
249	NSSP	Niswarth Sewa Party
250	OMM	Odisha Mukti Morcha
251	PKMK	Pachai Kudi Makkal Katchi
252	PDS	Party for Democratic Socialism

## Chapter 10

Sl. No.	Abbreviation	Party
253	PECP	Peace Party
254	PDA	Peoples Democratic Alliance
255	PDFO	Peoples Democratic Forum
256	PDF	Peoples Democratic Front
257	PG	Peoples Guardian
258	PPA	People's Party of Arunachal
259	PPIS	Peoples Party of India (Secular)
260	PRBP	Peoples Republican Party
261	PRCP	Prabuddha Republican Party
262	PMSP	Pragatisheel Manav Samaj Party
263	PBHP	Praja Bharath Party
264	PRAP	Praja Rajyam Party
265	PRSP	Prajatantrik Samadhan Party
266	PRPI	Professionals Party of India
267	PTSS	Proutist Sarva Samaj Party
268	PLP	Punjab Labour Party
269	PRBD	Purvanchal Rajya Banao Dal
270	PNK	Puthiya Needhi Katchi
271	PT	Puthiya Tamilagam
272	PPOI	Pyramid Party of India
273	RDSB	Rajasthan Dev Sena Dal
274	RJVP	Rajasthan Vikas Party
275	RNSP	Rajya Nojawan Shakti Party
276	RDHP	Rajyadhikara Party
277	RBD	Rashtra Bhakt Dal
278	RSWD	Rashtra Sewa Dal
279	RASD	Rashtravadi Aarthik Swatantrata Dal
280	RCP	Rashtravadi Communist Party
281	RVNP	Rashtravadi Janata Party
282	RALP	Rashtrawadi Labour Party
283	RWSP	Rashtrawadi Samaj Party
284	RWS	Rashtrawadi Sena
285	RAD	Rashtriya Agraniye Dal
286	RBCP	Rashtriya Bahujan Congress Party
287	RDMP	Rashtriya Dehat Morcha Party
288	RGOP	Rashtriya Gondvana Party
289	RJSD	Rashtriya Jan Sahay Dal

Sl. No.	Abbreviation	Party
290	RJAP	Rashtriya Janadhikar Party
291	RASJP	Rashtriya Janhit Party
292	RJJM	Rashtriya Jan-Jagram Morcha
293	RAJUP	Rashtriya Janutthan Party
294	RJPK	Rashtriya Jan-Vadi Party (Krantikari)
295	RTKP	Rashtriya Kranti Party
296	RKJP	Rashtriya Krantikari Janata Party
297	RKSP	Rashtriya Krantikari Samajwadi Party
298	RLD	Rashtriya Lok Dal
299	RLP	Rashtriya Lokhit Party
300	RALOP	Rashtriya Lokwadi Party
301	RMSP	Rashtriya Machhua Samaj Party
302	RMGLMP	Rashtriya Mangalam Party
303	RMEP	Rashtriya Mazdoor Ekta Party
304	RND	Rashtriya Naujawan Dal
305	RPP	Rashtriya Pragati Party
306	RPC(S)	Rashtriya Praja Congress (Secular)
307	RRD	Rashtriya Raksha Dal
307	RASAP	Rashtriya Sahara Party
309	RSPS	Rashtriya Samaj Paksha
310	RSMD	Rashtriya Samanta Dal
311	RSUPRP	Rashtriya Surya Prakash Party
312	RSBP	Rashtriya Swabhimaan Party
313	RVP	Rashtriya Vikas Party
314	RYS	Rashtriya Yuva Sangh
315	RSP(S)	Rastriya Samajwadi Party (Secular)
316	RRS	Rayalaseema Rashtra Samithi
317	RP(K)	Republican Paksha (Khoripa)
318	RPI	Republican Party of India
319	RPI(D)	Republican Party of India (Democratic )
320	RPI(KH)	Republican Party of India (Khobragade)
321	RPI(A)	Republican Party of India (A)
322	RPPI	Republican Presidium Party of India
323	RPIE	Republician Party of India Ektawadi
324	RCPI(R)	Revolutionary Communist Party of India (Rasik Bhatt)
325	SJTP	Samajik Jantantrik Party
326	STPI	Samajtantric Party of India

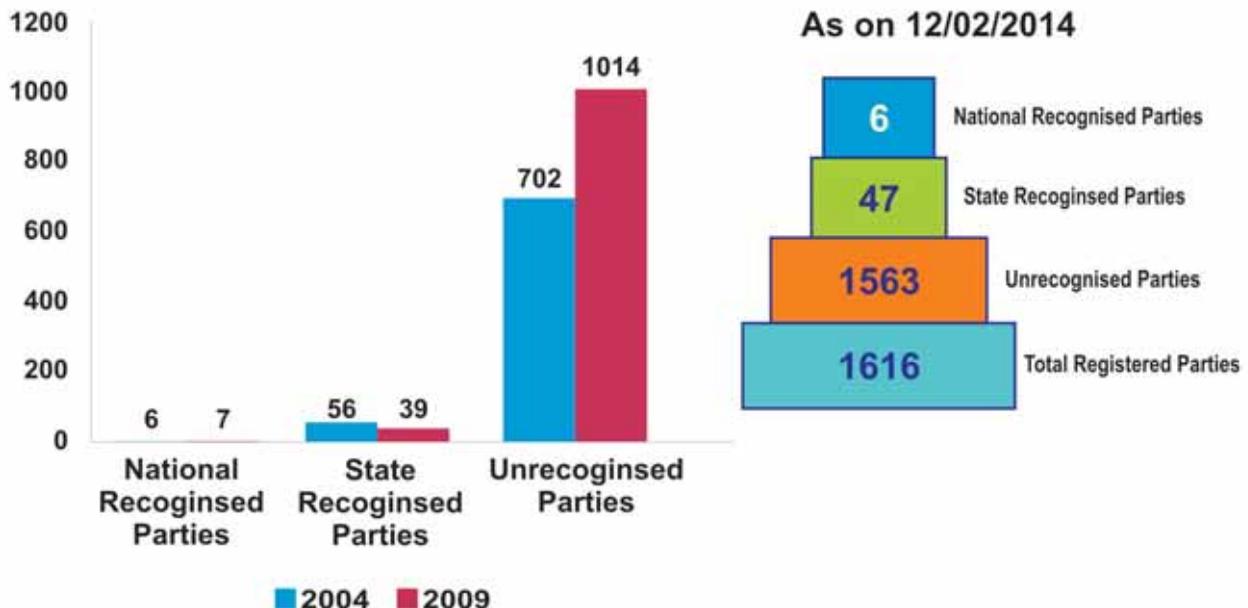
Sl. No.	Abbreviation	Party
327	SWJP	Samajwadi Jan Parishad
328	SJP(R)	Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)
329	SAP	Samata Party
330	SAMO	Samruddha Odisha
331	SVPP	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Party
332	SKP	Sarvodaya Karnataka Paksha
333	SVSP	Savarn Samaj Party
334	SSBD	Shakti Sena (Bharat Desh)
335	SAD(M)	Shiromani Akali Dal (Amritsar) (Simranjit Singh Mann)
336	SVRP	Shivrajya Party
337	SSD	Shoshit Samaj Dal
338	SGPP	Sikkim Gorkha Prajatantrik Party
339	SHRP	Sikkim Himali Rajya Parishad
340	SJEP	Sikkim Jan-Ekta Party
341	SMBHP	Smast Bhartiya Party
342	SLP(L)	Socialist Party (Lohia)
343	SBSP	Suheldev Bhartiya Samaj Party
344	SUSP	Sunder Samaj Party
345	SWP	Swabhimani Paksha
346	SWPI	Swarajya Party of India
347	STBP	Swatantra Bharat Paksha
348	THPI	The Humanist Party of India
349	TPPP	Trilinga Praja Pragati Party
350	UMK	Ulzaipali Makkal Katchy
351	UCPI	United Communist Party of India
352	UGDP	United Goans Democratic Party
353	UNLP	United National Loktantrik Party
354	UWF	United Women Front
355	UPRP	Uttar Pradesh Republican Party
356	VAJP	Vanchit Jamat Party
357	VCK	Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katch
358	VP	Vikas Party
359	VHS	Vishva Hindustani Sangathan
360	VVS	Vishwa Vikas Sangh
361	YSP	Youth And Students Party
362	YFE	Youth For Equality
363	YVP	Yuva Vikas Party
<b>INDEPENDENTS</b>		
364	IND	Independent

### Number of Registered Political Parties at the Time of General Elections

	Registered	Participated
<b>2004</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Recognized Parties 6</li> <li>State Recognized Parties 56</li> <li>Unrecognized Parties 702</li> <li>Total Registered Parties 764</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6</li> <li>36</li> <li>173</li> <li>215</li> </ul>
<b>2009</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Recognized Parties 7</li> <li>State Recognized Parties 39</li> <li>Unrecognized Parties 1014</li> <li>Total Registered Parties 1060</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7</li> <li>34</li> <li>322</li> <li>363</li> </ul>
<b>As on 12/02/2014</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Recognized Parties 6</li> <li>State Recognized Parties 47</li> <li>Unrecognized Parties 1563</li> <li>Total Registered Parties 1616</li> </ul>	

Source: Election Commission of India

### Registered Political Parties



## Chapter 11

REPRESENTATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN 15<sup>th</sup> LOK SABHA

Sl. No.	Party Name	Contestants	Strength at the time of constitution	Strength* as on 06.02.14
1.	Bahujan Samaj Party	500	21	21
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party	433	116	112
3.	Communist Party of India	56	4	4
4.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	82	16	16
5.	Indian National Congress	440	206	204
6.	Nationalist Congress Party	68	9	9
7.	Rashtriya Janata Dal	44	4	3
8.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	23	9	9
9.	All India Forward Bloc	22	2	2
10.	All India Trinamool Congress	35	19	19
11.	Asom Gana Parishad	6	1	1
12.	Assam United Democratic Front **	25	1	—
13.	Biju Janata Dal	18	14	14
14.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	22	18	18
15.	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	3	3	3
16.	Janata Dal (Secular)	33	3	1
17.	Janata Dal (United)	55	20	19
18.	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	42	2	2
19.	Kerala Congress (M)	1	1	1
20.	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	4	1	1
21.	Indian Union Muslim League	17	2	—
22.	Nagaland Peoples Front	1	1	—

Sl. No.	Party Name	Contestants	Strength at the time of constitution	Strength* as on 06.02.14
23.	Revolutionary Socialist Party	17	2	2
24.	Samajwadi Party	193	23	22
25.	Shiromani Akali Dal	10	4	4
26.	Shivsena	47	11	11
27.	Sikkim Democratic Front	1	1	1
28.	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	9	2	2
29.	Telugu Desam Party	31	6	6
30.	All India Majlis-E-Ittehadul Muslimeen	1	1	1
31.	Bahujan Vikas Aaghadi	1	1	1
32.	Bodaland Peoples Front	2	1	1
33.	Haryana Janhit Congress (BL)	10	1	1
34.	Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (Prajantrik)	16	1	2
35.	Rashtriya Lok Dal	9	5	5
36.	Swabhimani Paksha	1	1	1
37.	Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi	3	1	1
38.	Independents	3831	9	8
39.	Indian Union Muslim League	5	0	2
40.	Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party	0	0	2
41.	All India United Democratic Front**	0	0	1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>543</b>	<b>533</b>

\* 10 vacant seats

\*\* Assam United Democratic Front later changed the name to All India United Democratic Front

Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat

## Chapter 12

## WINNERS AND RUNNERS-UP IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>								
1-Adilabad (ST)	1131.21	76.34	Rathod Ramesh	TDP	43.11	Kotnak Ramesh	INC	29.78
2-Peddapalle (SC)	1315.64	68.72	Dr.G.Vivekanand	INC	34.7	Gomasa Srinivas	TRS	29.28
3-Karimnagar	1496.21	66.12	Ponnam Prabhakar	INC	32.14	Vinod Kumar Boinapally	TRS	27.06
4-Nizamabad	1333.27	66.72	Madhu Yaskhi Goud	INC	33.33	Bigala Ganesh Gupta	TRS	26.54
5-Zahirabad	1359.57	74.82	Suresh Kumar Shetkar	INC	38.9	Syed Yousuf Ali	TRS	37.19
6-Medak	1389.72	76.29	Vijaya Shanthi .M	TRS	36.67	Narendranath .C	INC	36.1
7-Malkajgiri	2325.65	51.84	Sarvey Sathyanarayana	INC	32.21	Bheemsen.T	TDP	24.47
8-Secundrabad	1574.82	54.93	Anjan Kumar Yadav M	INC	39.37	Bandaru Dattatreya	BJP	19.7
9-Hyderabad	1393.24	52.48	Asaduddin Owaisi	AIMIM	42.14	Zahid Ali Khan	TDP	26.56
10-Chelvella	1681.66	64.52	Jaipal Reddy Sudini	INC	38.78	A.P.Jithender Reddy	TDP	37.08
11-Mahbubnagar	1368.87	67.68	K. Chandrasekhar Rao	TRS	39.56	Devarakonda Vittal Rao	INC	37.39
12-Nagarkurnool(SC)	1460.48	70.21	Dr. Manda Jagannath	INC	41.23	Guvvala Balaraju	TRS	36.57
13-Nalgonda	1455.02	74.14	Gutha Sukender Reddy	INC	45.78	Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy	CPI	31.6
14-Bhongir	1478.39	76.28	Komatireddy Raj Gopal Reddy	INC	44.7	Nomula Narsimhaiah	CPM	32.29
15-Warangal(SC)	1486.62	69.32	Rajaiah Siricilla	INC	38.48	Ramagalla Parameshwar	TRS	26.39
16-Mahabubabad(ST)	1265.4	78.74	P. Balram	INC	39.59	Kunja Srinivasa Rao	CPI	32.67
17-Khammam	1259.82	82.08	Nama Nageswara Rao	TDP	45.39	Renuka Chowdhury	INC	33.36
18-Aruku (ST)	1182.51	67.01	Kishore Chandra Suryanarayana Deo Vyricherla	INC	45.49	Midiyam Babu Rao	CPM	21.2
19-Srikakulam	1226.12	74.93	Killi Krupa Rani	INC	42.2	Yerrnaidu Kinjarapu	TDP	33.16
20-Vizianagaram	1323.24	77.07	Jhansi Lakshmi Botcha	INC	40.36	Appalanaidu Kondapalli	TDP	34.42
21-Visakhapatnam	1387.48	72.96	Daggubati Purandeswari	INC	36.43	Palla Srinivasa Rao	PRAP	29.85
22-Anakapalli	1331.7	78.71	Sabbam Hari	INC	35.3	Nookarapu Surya Prakasa Rao	TDP	30.25
23-Kakinada	1265.09	76.32	M.M.Pallamraju	INC	33.51	Chalamalasetty Sunil	PRAP	29.99

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
24-Amalapuram (SC)	1275.29	80.28	G.V.Harsha Kumar	INC	35.99	Pothula Prameela Devi	PRAP	32.09
25-Rajahmundry	1260.97	80.72	Aruna Kumar Vundavalli	INC	35.12	M. Murali Mohan	TDP	34.91
26-Narsapuram	1173.14	84.47	Bapiraju Kanumuru	INC	39.3	Thota Sita Rama Lakshmi	TDP	27.72
27-Eluru	1275.58	84.59	Kavuri Sambasiva Rao	INC	39.28	Maganti Venkateswara Rao(Babu)	TDP	35.31
28-Machilipatnam	1251.05	83.6	Konakalla Narayana Rao	TDP	39.19	Badiga Ramakrishna	INC	38
29-Vijayawada	1402.32	77.61	Lagadapati Raja Gopal	INC	39.46	Vamsi Mohan Vallabhaneni	TDP	38.29
30-Guntur	1365.18	76.53	Rayapati Sambasiva Rao	INC	38.66	Madala Rajendra	TDP	34.9
31-Narasaraopet	1360.43	79.52	Modugula Venugopala Reddy	TDP	42.83	Balashowry Vallabhaneni	INC	42.69
32-Bapatla (SC)	1321.61	78.97	Panabaka Lakshmi	INC	44.15	Malyadri Sriram	TDP	37.51
33-Ongole	1375.56	74.25	Magunta Srinivasulu Reddy	INC	44.1	Madduluri Malakondaiah Yadav	TDP	36.41
34-Nandyal	1358.71	73.22	S.P.Y.Reddy	INC	40.21	Nasyam Mohammed Farook	TDP	31.08
35-Kurnool	1307.31	66.65	Kotla Jaya Surya Prakash Reddy	INC	43.92	B.T.Naidu	TDP	35.45
36-Anantapur	1411.46	70.86	Anantha Venkata Rami Reddy	INC	45.78	Kalava Srinivasulu	TDP	37.99
37-Hindupur	1377.61	74.51	Kristappa Nimmala	TDP	42.45	P Khasim Khan	INC	40.23
38-Kadapa	1347.72	76.15	Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy	INC	52.87	Palem Srikanth Reddy	TDP	35.44
39-Nellore	1450.94	69.09	Mekapati Rajamohan Reddy	INC	42.92	Vanteru Venu Gopala Reddy	TDP	37.43
40-Tirupati (SC)	1464.9	72.46	Chinta Mohan	INC	40.36	Varla Ramaiah	TDP	38.54
41-Rajampet	1311.45	75.92	Annayyagari Sai Prathap	INC	42.58	Ramesh Kumar Reddy Reddappagari	TDP	31.49
42-Chittoor (SC)	1291.92	80.84	Naramalli Sivaprasad	TDP	41.59	Thippeswamy M	INC	40.57
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>								
43-Arunachal West	433.37	65.93	Takam Sanjoy	INC	49.16	Kiren Rijiju	BJP	48.7
44-Arunachal East	301.17	71.36	Ninong Ering	INC	53.7	Tapir Gao	BJP	21.86
<b>ASSAM</b>								
45-Karimganj(SC)	1068.81	64.13	Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya	INC	37.89	Rajesh Mallah	AUDF	36.74
46-Silchar	978.51	70.37	Kabindra Purkayastha	BJP	35.37	Badruddin Ajmal	AUDF	29.35
47-Autonomous District(ST)	693.41	69.3	Biren Singh Engti	INC	41.17	Elwin Teron	ASDC	25.66

## Chapter 12

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
48-Dhubri	1371.95	76.31	Badruddin Ajmal	AUDF	51.66	Anwar Hussain	INC	34.04
49-Kokrajhar(ST)	1377.84	73.65	Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary	BOPF	48.8	Urkhao Gwra Brahma	IND	30.04
50-Barpeta	1239.61	72.7	Ismail Hussain	INC	35.75	Bhupen Ray	AGP	32.37
51-Gauhati	1723.86	64.32	Bijoya Chakravarty	BJP	44.74	Capt. Robin Bordoloi	INC	43.67
52-Mangaldoi	1416.68	69.78	Ramen Deka	BJP	31.15	Madhab Rajbangshi	INC	25.5
53-Tezpur	1210.13	69.66	Joseph Toppo	AGP	41.78	Moni Kumar Subba	INC	38.21
54-Nowgong	1411.33	70.81	Rajen Gohain	BJP	38.11	Anil Raja	INC	33.57
55-Kaliabor	1348.37	71.24	Dip Gogoi	INC	45.25	Gunin Hazarika	AGP	29.43
56-Jorhat	1182.35	64.57	Bijoy Krishna Handique	INC	47.46	Kamakhya Tasa	BJP	38.04
57-Dibrugarh	1114.96	67.29	Paban Singh Ghatowar	INC	47.87	Sarbananda Sonowal	AGP	43.19
58-Lakhimpur	1332.52	68.26	Ranee Narah	INC	38.73	Dr. Arun Kr. Sarma	AGP	33.83
<b>BIHAR</b>								
59-Valmiki Nagar	1275.65	46.91	Baidyanath Prasad Mahto	JD(U)	46.4	Fakhruddin	IND	15.71
60-Paschim Champaran	1220.87	42.22	Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal	BJP	38.56	Prakash Jha	LJP	29.38
61-Purvi Champaran	1187.26	40.59	Radha Mohan Singh	BJP	41.74	Akhilesh Prasad Singh	RJD	25.28
62-Sheohar	1269.06	45.09	Rama Devi	BJP	40.8	Md. Anwarul Haque	BSP	18.84
63-Sitamarhi	1355.82	42.54	Arjun Roy	JD(U)	40.36	Samir Kumar Mahaseth	INC	21.19
64-Madhubani	1397.26	39.83	Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav	BJP	29.48	Abdulbari Siddiki	RJD	27.7
65-Jhanjharpur	1418.98	42.84	Mangani Lal Mandal	JD(U)	43.63	Devendra Prasad Yadav	RJD	31.66
66-Supaul	1279.55	54.52	Vishwa Mohan Kumar	JD(U)	44.96	Ranjeet Ranjan	INC	21.16
67-Araria	1311.22	55.71	Pradeep Kumar Singh	BJP	38.71	Zakir Hussain Khan	LJP	35.63
68-Kishanganj	1186.37	52.84	Mohammad Asrarul Haque	INC	38.19	Syed Mahmood Ashraf	JD(U)	25.38
69-Katihar	1272.77	56.95	Nikhil Kumar Choudhary	BJP	37.23	Shah Tariq Anwar	NCP	35.3
70-Purnia	1305.4	53.99	Uday Singh Alias Pappu Singh	BJP	51.5	Shanti Priya	IND	25.08
71-Madhepura	1508.36	50.15	Sharad Yadav	JD(U)	48.99	Prof. Ravindra Charan Yadav	RJD	25.51

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
72-Darbhanga	1307.07	41.75	Kirti Azad	BJP	43.85	Md. Ali Ashraf Fatmi	RJD	35.33
73-Muzaffarpur	1339.95	46.41	Captain Jai Narayan Prasad Nishad	JD(U)	31.37	Bhagwanlal Sahni	LJP	23.69
74-Vaishali	1278.89	48.86	Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	RJD	45.53	Vijay Kumar Shukla	JD(U)	41.96
75-Gopalganj (SC)	1349.07	37.4	Purnmasi Ram	JD(U)	39.64	Anil Kumar	RJD	31.22
76-Siwan	1282.48	50.05	Om Prakash Yadav	IND	36.8	Hena Shahab	RJD	26.91
77-Maharajganj	1312.22	45.69	Uma Shanaker Singh	RJD	35.3	Prabhu Nath Singh	JD(U)	34.83
78-Saran	1268.34	45.79	Lalu Prasad	RJD	47.21	Rajiv Pratap Rudy	BJP	38.29
79-Hajipur (SC)	1327.08	41.83	Ram Sundar Das	JD(U)	44.44	Ram Vilas Paswan	LJP	37.61
80-Ujiarpur	1229.33	45.89	Aswamedh Devi	JD(U)	31.92	Alok Kumar Mehta	RJD	27.43
81-Samastipur (SC)	1312.95	44.54	Maheshwar Hazari	JD(U)	44.37	Ram Chandra Paswan	LJP	26.52
82-Begusarai	1473.26	48.75	Dr. Monazir Hassan	JD(U)	28.64	Shatrughna Prasad Singh	CPI	22.95
83-Khagaria	1342.97	46.54	Dinesh Chandra Yadav	JD(U)	42.72	Ravindar Kr. Rana	RJD	20.51
84-Bhagalpur	1433.35	43.89	Syed Shahnawaz Hussain	BJP	36.3	Shakuni Choudhary	RJD	27.43
85-Banka	1338.02	48.74	Digvijay Singh	IND	28.48	Jai Prakesh Narain Yadav	RJD	24.08
86-Munger	1564.6	41.61	Rajiv Ranjan Singh Alias Lalan Singh	JD(U)	57.5	Ram Badan Roy	RJD	28.41
87-Nalanda	1719.5	33.05	Kaushalendra Kumar	JD(U)	52.65	Satish Kumar	LJP	25.78
88-Patna Sahib	1641.98	33.64	Shatrughan Sinha	BJP	57.3	Vijay Kumar	RJD	27.11
89-Pataliputra	1526.24	41.17	Ranjan Prasad Yadav	JD(U)	42.86	Lalu Prasad	RJD	39.12
90-Arrah	1555.12	35.78	Meena Singh	JD(U)	38.24	Rama Kishore Singh	LJP	24.81
91-Buxar	1340.89	46.51	Jagada Nand Singh	RJD	21.27	Lal Muni Choubey	BJP	20.91
92-Sasaram (SC)	1402.79	42.7	Meira Kumar	INC	32.09	Muni Lal	BJP	24.92
93-Karakat	1386.63	41.61	Mahabali Singh	JD(U)	34.13	Kanti Singh	RJD	30.58
94-Jahanabad	1276.91	46.93	Jagdish Sharma	JD(U)	39.18	Surendra Prasad Yadav	RJD	35.62
95-Aurangabad	1376.32	43.47	Sushil Kumar Singh	JD(U)	43.48	Shakil Ahmad Khan	RJD	31.44
96-Gaya (SC)	1329.19	42.45	Hari Manjhi	BJP	43.65	Ramji Manjhi	RJD	32.58
97-Nawada	1397.51	41.62	Bhola Singh	BJP	22.46	Veena Devi	LJP	16.45

## Chapter 12

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
98-Jamui (SC)	1404.02	38.13	Bhudeo Choudhary	JD(U)	33.36	Shyam Rajak	RJD	27.79
<b>GOA</b>								
99-North Goa	486.98	60.02	Shripad Yesso Naik	BJP	47.12	Jitendra Raghuraj Deshprabhu	NCP	44.94
100-South Goa	533.81	50.95	Cosme FrancisCo Caitano Sardinha	INC	46.88	Adv. Narendra Keshav Sawaikar	BJP	42.28
<b>GUJARAT</b>								
101-Kachchh(SC)	1325.61	42.55	Jat Poonamben Veljibhai	BJP	50.58	Danicha Valjibhai Punamchandra	INC	37.94
102-Banaskantha	1296.87	49.83	Gadhvi Mukeshkumar Bheiravdanji	INC	44.78	Chaudhary Haribhai Parathibhai	BJP	43.19
103-Patan	1417.62	44.67	Jagdish Thakor	INC	44.82	Rathod Bhavsinhbhai Dahyabhai	BJP	41.9
104-Mahesana	1393.97	49.69	Patel Jayshreeben Kanubhai	BJP	48.31	Patel Jivabhai Ambalal	INC	45.15
105-Sabarkantha	1452.24	49.41	Chauhan Mahendrasinh	BJP	47.02	Mistry Madhusudan	INC	44.63
106-Gandhinagar	1555.71	50.83	L.K.Advani	BJP	54.89	Patel Sureshkumar Chaturdas (Suresh Patel)	INC	39.49
107-Ahmedabad East	1411.76	42.32	Harin Pathak	BJP	53.37	Babaria Dipakbhai Ratilal	INC	38.97
108-Ahmedabad West(SC)	1431.08	48.22	Dr. Solanki Kiritbhai Manharlal	BJP	54.61	Parmar Shailesh Premajibhai	INC	41.4
109-Surendranagar	1475.82	39.73	Koli Patel Somabhai Gandalal	INC	42.25	Mer Laljibhai Chaturbhai	BJP	41.42
110-Rajkot	1455.07	44.64	Kuvarjibhai Mohanbhai Bavalia	INC	47.34	Kirankumar Valjibhai Bhalodia (Patel)	BJP	43.54
111-Porbandar	1385.82	47.67	Radadiya Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai	INC	49.87	Khachariya Mansukhbhai Shamjibhai	BJP	43.89
112-Jamnagar	1298.6	45.79	Ahir Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Madam	INC	47.33	Mungra Rameshbhai Devrajbhai	BJP	42.89
113-Junagadh	1313.06	57.88	Solanki Dinubhai Boghabhai	BJP	46.75	Barad Jashubhai Dhanabhai	INC	44.94
114-Amreli	1312.73	39.96	Kachhadia Naranbhai	BJP	47.21	Nilaben Virjibhai Thummar	INC	40.1
115-Bhavnagar	1381.62	45.11	Rajendrasinh Ghanshamsinh Rana (Rajubhai Rana)	BJP	34.23	Gohil Mahavir Sinh Bhagirath Sinh	INC	33.29
116-Anand	1397.16	48.39	Solanki Bharatbhai Madhavsinh	INC	51.57	Patel Dipakbhai Chimanbhai	BJP	41.61
117-Kheda	1448.57	41.6	Dinsha Patel	INC	47.12	ChauhanDevusinhJesingbhai	BJP	46.98

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
118-Panchmahal	1423.38	42.62	Chauhan Prabhatsinh Pratapsinh	BJP	46.5	Vaghela Shankarsinh Laxmansinh	INC	46.15
119-Dahod(ST)	1194.82	44.73	Dr. Prabha Kishor Taviad	INC	46.89	Damor Somjibhai Punjabhai	BJP	35.94
120-Vadodara	1524.06	49.02	Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla (Balu Shukla)	BJP	57.4	Gaekwad Satyajitsinh Dulipsinh	INC	39.19
121-Chhota Udaipur(ST)	1412.31	54.18	Rathwa Ramsingbhai Patalbhai	BJP	46.2	Rathwa Naranbhai Jemlabhai	INC	42.67
122-Bharuch	1311.54	57.14	Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava	BJP	41.5	Umerji Ahmed Ugharatdar (Aziz Tankarvi)	INC	37.87
123-Bardoli (ST)	1440.22	57.81	Chaudhari Tusharbhai Amrasinhbhai	INC	47.86	Vasava Riteshkumar Amarsinh	BJP	40.77
124-Surat	1420.97	48.97	Shrimati Darshana Vikram Jardosh	BJP	52.45	Gajera Dhirubhai Haribhai	INC	41.7
125-Navsari	1623.42	46.66	C. R. Patil	BJP	55.89	Dhansukh Rajput	INC	38.38
126-Valsad (ST)	1380.24	56.11	Kishanbhai Vestabhai Patel	INC	46.2	Patel Dhirubhai Chhaganbhai (Dr. D.C.Patel)	BJP	45.27
<b>HARYANA</b>								
127-Ambala(SC)	1264.91	68.51	Selja	INC	37.19	Rattan Lal Kataria	BJP	35.5
128-Kurukshehra	1166.68	75.04	Naveen Jindal	INC	45.37	Ashok Kumar Arora	INLD	31.81
129-Sirsa(SC)	1309.51	74.93	Ashok Tanwar	INC	42.35	Dr. Sita Ram	INLD	38.74
130-Hisar	1194.69	69.35	Bhajan Lal S/O Kheraj	HJCBL	29.99	Sampat Singh	INLD	29.15
131-Karnal	1216.98	66.64	Arvind Kumar Sharma	INC	37.57	Maratha Virender Verma	BSP	28.16
132-Sonapat	1099.98	64.75	Jitender Singh	INC	47.57	Kishan Singh Sangwan	BJP	24.92
133-Rohtak	1274.97	65.56	Deepender Singh	INC	69.98	Nafe Singh Rathee	INLD	16.66
134-Bhiwani Mahendragarh	1212.51	71.29	Shruti Choudhry	INC	35.03	Ajay Singh Chautala	INLD	28.6
135-Gurgaon	1244.44	60.77	Inderjit Singh	INC	36.83	Zakir Hussain	BSP	25.61
136-Faridabad	1103.05	56.66	Avtar Singh Bhadana	INC	41.26	Ramchander Baina	BJP	30.35
<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>								
137-Kangra	1200.16	55.15	Dr. Rajan Sushant	BJP	48.69	Chander Kumar	INC	45.55
138-Mandi	1112.52	64.09	Virbhadra Singh	INC	47.82	Maheshwar Singh	BJP	45.86

## Chapter 12

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
139-Hamirpur	1187.38	58.85	Anurag Singh Thakur	BJP	53.47	Narinder Thakur	INC	43.06
140-Shimla(SC)	1106.61	55.73	Virender Kashyap	BJP	50.42	Dhani Ram Shandil	INC	45.99
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>								
141-Baramulla	1054.5	41.84	Sharief Ud Din Shariq	JKN	46.01	Mohammad Dilawar Mir	JKPDP	31.32
142-Srinagar	1106.73	25.55	Farooq Abdullah	JKN	52	Iftikhar Hussain Ansari	JKPDP	41.3
143-Anantnag	1176.22	27.1	Mirza Mehboob Beg	JKN	46.53	Peer Mohd Hussain	JKPDP	44.9
144-Ladakh	152.49	71.86	Hassan Khan	IND	29.84	Phuntsog Namgyal	INC	26.48
145-Udhampur	1363.06	44.88	Ch. Lal Singh	INC	37.9	Dr. Nirmal Singh	BJP	35.71
146-Jammu	1719.9	49.03	Madan Lal Sharma	INC	45.33	Lila Karan Sharma	BJP	30.94
<b>KARNATAKA</b>								
147-Chikkodi	1284.43	67.56	Katti Ramesh Vishwanath	BJP	50.48	Prakash Babanna Hukkeri	INC	44.11
148-Belgaum	1378.24	54.75	Angadi Suresh Channabasappa	BJP	50.93	Amarsinh Vasantrao Patil	INC	35.2
149-Bagalkot	1363.05	63.09	Gaddigoudar P.C.	BJP	48.06	J.T.Patil	INC	43.94
150-Bijapur(SC)	1373.6	47.29	Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi	BJP	47.56	Prakash Kubasing Rathod	INC	41.03
151-Gulbarga(SC)	1537.3	49.4	Mallikarjun Kharge	INC	45.46	Revunaik Belamgi	BJP	43.7
152-Raichur(ST)	1486.33	45.9	Pakkipappa.S.	BJP	46.38	Raja Venkatappa Naik	INC	41.89
153-Bidar	1470.51	52.99	N.Dharam Singh	INC	43.37	Gurupadappa Nagmarpalli	BJP	38.29
154-Koppal	1363.33	55.36	Shivaramagouda Shivanagouda	BJP	38.65	Basavaraj Rayareddy	INC	27.81
155-Bellary(ST)	1401.26	61.44	J. Shantha	BJP	46.72	N.Y. Hanumanthappa	INC	46.46
156-Haveri	1371.77	63.58	Udasi Shivkumar Chanabasappa	BJP	49.33	Saleem Ahamed	INC	39.25
157-Dharwad	1411.5	56.55	Pralhad Joshi	BJP	55.97	Kunnur Manjunath Channappa	INC	38.73
158-Uttara Kannada	1286.56	59.09	Anantkumar Hegde	BJP	44.63	Alva Margaret	INC	41.63
159-Davanagere	1344.92	67.46	G.M. Siddeswara	BJP	46.67	S.S. Mallikarjuna	INC	46.45
160-Shimoga	1435.91	66.47	B.Y. Raghavendra	BJP	50.58	S. Bangarappa	INC	45.04
161-Udupi Chikmagalur	1224.34	68.18	D.V.Sadananda Gowda	BJP	48.09	K.Jayaprakash Hegde	INC	44.86
162-Hassan	1417.21	69.17	H. D. Devegowda	JD(S)	50.64	K. H. Hanume Gowda	BJP	20.94
163-Dakshina Kannada	1364.64	74.45	Nalin Kumar Kateel	BJP	49.16	Janardhana Poojary	INC	45.18

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165-Tumkur	1388.27	64.81	G.S. Basavaraj	BJP	36.79	Muddahanumegowda S.P.	JD(S)	34.41
166-Mandya	1499.74	68.79	N Cheluvraya Swamy (Swamygowda)	JD(S)	37.26	M H Ambareesh	INC	34.99
167-Mysore	1653.99	58.88	Adagur H Vishwanath	INC	36.43	C.H.Vijayashankar	BJP	35.64
168-Chamarajanagar (SC)	1433.82	67.91	R.Dhruvanarayana	INC	38	A.R.Krishnamurthy	BJP	37.59
169-Bangalore Rural	1904.14	57.92	H.D.Kumaraswamy	JD(S)	44.73	C. P. Yogeeshwara	BJP	32.92
170-Bangalore North	2144.09	46.72	D. B. Chandre Gowda	BJP	45.22	C. K. Jaffer Sharief	INC	39.26
171-Bangalore Central	1901.35	44.55	P. C. Mohan	BJP	40.16	H.T.Sangliana	INC	36
172-Bangalore South	2031.03	44.74	Ananth Kumar	BJP	48.2	Krishna Byre Gowda	INC	44.06
173-Chikkballapur	1437.16	68.09	M.Veerappa Moily	INC	39.9	C.Aswathanarayana	BJP	34.65
174-Kolar(SC)	1340.92	69.15	K.H.Muniyappa	INC	37.18	D.S.Veeraiah	BJP	34.7
<b>KERALA</b>								
175-Kasaragod	1113.89	76.05	P Karunakaran	CPM	45.51	Shahida Kamal	INC	37.91
176-Kannur	1069.72	80.75	K. Sudhakaran	INC	50.11	K.K Ragesh	CPM	45.12
177-Vadakara	1071.17	80.55	Mullappally Ramachandran	INC	48.82	Adv. P. Satheedevi	CPM	42.31
178-Wayanad	1102.1	74.74	M.I. Shanavas	INC	49.86	Advocate. M. Rahmathulla	CPI	31.23
179-Kozhikode	1053.82	75.68	M.K. Raghavan	INC	42.92	Adv. P.A. Mohamed Riyas	CPM	42.81
180-Malappuram	1019.71	76.81	E. Ahamed	MUL	54.64	T.K. Hamza	CPM	39.88
181-Ponnani	997.08	77.17	E.T. Muhammed Basheer	MUL	50.14	Dr. Hussain Randathani	IND	39.4
182-Palakkad	1074.82	73.47	M.B. Rajesh	CPM	42.81	Satheesan Pacheni	INC	42.58
183-Alathur (SC)	1100.84	75.27	P.K Biju	CPM	46.75	N.K Sudheer	INC	44.22
184-Thrissur	1176.16	69.37	P C Chacko	INC	47.23	C N Jayadevan	CPI	44.14
185-Chalakudy	1075.39	73.72	K.P. Dhanapalan	INC	50.33	Adv. U.P Joseph	CPM	41.29
186-Ernakulam	1023.05	72.81	Prof. K V Thomas	INC	46.03	Sindhu Joy	CPM	44.44
187-Idukki	1062.85	73.94	Adv. P.T Thomas	INC	51.98	Adv. K. Francis George	KEC	42.46
188-Kottayam	1095.24	73.76	Jose K.Mani (Karingozheckal)	KEC(M)	50.13	Adv. Suresh Kurup	CPM	41.27
189-Alappuzha	1147.16	79.15	K.C Venugopal	INC	51.62	Dr. K.S Manoj	CPM	45.27

## Chapter 12

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
190-Mavelikkara (SC)	1142.99	70.32	Kodikunnil Suresh	INC	49.42	R.S Anil	CPI	43.44
191-Pathanamthitta	1213.37	65.7	Anto Antony Punnathaniyil	INC	51.21	Adv.K.Anantha Gopan	CPM	37.26
192-Kollam	1108.69	67.84	N.Peethambarakurup	INC	47.52	P.Rajendran	CPM	45.19
193-Attingal	1091.43	66.25	Adv. A Sampath	CPM	45.37	Prof.G Balachandran	INC	42.83
194-Thiruvananthapuram	1122.05	65.74	Shashi Tharoor	INC	44.29	Adv. P Ramachandran Nair	CPI	30.74
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>								
195-Morena	1339.9	53.04	Narendra Singh Tomar	BJP	42.3	Ramniwas Rawat	INC	28.09
196-Bhind(SC)	1364.41	38.39	Ashok Argal	BJP	43.41	Dr. Bhagirath Prasad	INC	39.8
197-Gwalior	1420.73	41.12	Yashodhara RajescIndia	BJP	43.19	Ashok Singh	INC	38.64
198-Guna	1202.77	54.03	Jyotiraditya Madhavrao ScIndia	INC	63.6	Dr.Narottam Mishra	BJP	25.17
199-Sagar	1185.17	48.12	Bhupendra Singh	BJP	56.8	Aslam Sher Khan	INC	33.8
200-Tikamgarh(SC)	1209.55	43.42	Virendra Kumar	BJP	38.1	Ahirwar Vrindavan	INC	30.13
201-Damoh	1357.98	44.12	Shivraj Bhaiya	BJP	50.52	Chandrabhan Bhaiya	INC	38.69
202-Khajuraho	1349.51	43.21	Jeetendra Singh Bundela	BJP	39.34	Raja Paterya	INC	34.48
203-Satna	1207.5	54.63	Ganesh Singh	BJP	29.51	Sukhlal Kushwaha	BSP	28.84
204-Rewa	1248.73	48.34	Deoraj Singh Patel	BSP	28.49	Sunder Lal Tiwari	INC	27.83
205-Sidhi	1358.29	49.75	Govind Prasad Mishra	BJP	40.09	Indrajeet Kumar	INC	33.32
206-Shahdol(ST)	1272.38	49.46	Rajesh Nandini Singh	INC	41.86	Narendra Singh Maravi	BJP	39.73
207-Jabalpur	1446.34	43.8	Rakesh Singh	BJP	54.29	Advocate Rameshwar Neekhra	INC	37.56
208-Mandla(ST)	1528.06	56.25	Basori Singh Masram	INC	45.5	Faggan Singh Kulaste	BJP	37.94
209-Balaghat	1339.24	56.49	K. D. Deshmukh	BJP	39.65	Vishveshwar Bhagat	INC	34.25
210-Chhindwara	1154.25	71.85	Kamal Nath	INC	49.41	Marot Rao Khavase	BJP	34.79
211-Hoshangabad	1297.4	54.82	Uday Pratap Singh	INC	47.73	Rampal Singh	BJP	45.03
212-Vidisha	1233.39	45.09	Sushma Swaraj	BJP	78.8	Choudhary Munabbar Salim	SP	8.7
213-Bhopal	1461.71	45.07	Kailash Joshi	BJP	50.95	Surendra Singh Thakur	INC	41.06
214-Rajgarh	1261.06	51.57	Narayansingh Amlabe	INC	49.11	Lakshman Singh	BJP	45.36
215-Dewas(SC)	1297.31	60.35	Sajjan Singh Verma	INC	48.08	Thavarchand Gehlot	BJP	46.1

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216-Ujjain(SC)	1253.69	53.25	Guddu Premchand	INC	48.97	Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya	BJP	46.6
217-Mandsour	1371.07	55.83	Meenakshi Natrajan	INC	48.8	Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey	BJP	44.77
218-Ratlam(ST)	1251.6	50.93	Kantilal Bhuria	INC	48.46	Dileepsingh Bhuria	BJP	39.42
219-Dhar(ST)	1197.17	54.69	Gajendra Singh Rajukhedi	INC	46.23	Mukam Singh Kirade	BJP	45.82
220-INDore	1570.09	50.76	Sumitra Mahajan (Tai)	BJP	48.77	Satynarayan Patel	INC	47.33
221-Khargone(ST)	1263.78	60.18	Makansingh Solanki (Babuji)	BJP	46.19	Balaram Bachchan	INC	41.7
222-Khandwa	1355.32	59.94	Arun Subhashchandra Yadav	INC	48.53	Nandkumar Sing Chauhan Nandu Bhaiya	BJP	42.4
223-Betul(ST)	1286.76	49.47	Jyoti Dhurve	BJP	52.62	Ojharam Evane	INC	37.33
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>								
224-Nandurbar(ST)	1455.54	52.64	Gavit Manikrao Hodlya	INC	36.01	Gavit Sharad Krushnrao	SP	30.68
225-Dhule	1575.22	42.53	Sonawane Pratap Narayanrao	BJP	39.3	Amarishbhai Rasiklal Patel	INC	36.4
226-Jalgaon	1549.38	42.38	A.T. Nana Patil	BJP	52.34	Adv. Vasantrao Jivanrao More	NCP	37.72
227-Raver	1418.69	50.75	Haribhau Madhav Jawale	BJP	45.67	Adv. Ravindra Pralhadrao Patil	NCP	41.75
228-Buldhana	1382.98	61.69	Jadhav Prataprao Ganpatrao	SHS	41.46	Shingane Dr.Rajendra Bhaskarrao	NCP	38.16
229-Akola	1480.61	49.91	Dhotre Sanjay Shamrao	BJP	38.91	Ambedkar Prakash Yashwant	Bbm	30.13
230-Amravati (SC)	1423.86	51.44	Adsul Anandrao Vithoba	SHS	42.91	Gawai Rajendra Ramkrushna	RPI	34.48
231-Wardha	1408.78	54.6	Datta Meghe	INC	45.88	Suresh Ganpatrao Waghmare	BJP	33.41
232-Ramtek (SC)	1502.9	50.88	Wasnik Mukul Balkrishna	INC	40.75	Tumane Krupal Balaji	SHS	38.57
233-Nagpur	1738.92	43.44	Muttemwar Vilasrao Baburaoji	INC	41.72	Purohit Banwarilal Bhagwandas	BJP	38.49
234-Bhandara Gondiya	1450.48	71.06	Patel Praful Manoharbai	NCP	47.52	Nanabhau Falgunrao Patole	IND	23.08
235-Gadchiroli Chimur(ST)	1285.39	65.14	Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	INC	38.43	Ashok Mahadeorao Nete	BJP	35.02
236-Chandrapur	1536.35	58.48	Ahir Hansaraj Gangaram	BJP	33.55	Pugalia Naresh	INC	29.94
237-Yavatmal Washim	1554.04	54.06	Bhavana Gawali (Patil)	SHS	45.76	Harising Rathod	INC	38.98
238-Hingoli	1369.7	59.68	Subhash Bapurao Wankhede	SHS	41.61	Suryakanta Jaiwantrao Patil	NCP	32.6
239-Nanded	1439.01	53.83	Khatgaonkar Patil Bhaskarrao Bapurao	INC	44.72	Sambhaji Pawar	BJP	35.09

## Chapter 12

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240-Parbhani	1610.09	54.08	Adv. Dudhgaonkar Ganeshrao Nagorao	SHS	44.26	Warpudkar Suresh Ambadasrao	NCP	36.75
241-Jalna	1426.26	55.89	Danve Raosaheb Dadarao	BJP	44	Dr.Kale Kalyan Vajjnathrao	INC	42.93
242-Aurangabad	1417.96	51.56	Chandrakant Khaire	SHS	35	Uttamsingh Rajdharsingh Pawar	INC	30.48
243-Dindori (ST)	1432.94	47.57	Chavan Harishchandra Deoram	BJP	41.26	Zirwal Narhari Sitaram	NCP	35.78
244-Nashik	1448.41	45.35	Sameer Bhujbal	NCP	36.34	Godse Hemant Tukaram	MNS	32.98
245-Palghar (ST)	1504.07	48.71	Jadhav Baliram Sukur	BVA	30.47	Adv. Chintaman Vanga	BJP	28.78
246-Bhiwandi	1487.2	39.29	Taware Suresh Kashinath	INC	31.29	Patil Jagannath Shivram	BJP	24.21
247-Kalyan	1587.72	34.32	Anand Prakash Paranjape	SHS	39	Davkhare Vasant Shankarrao	NCP	34.56
248-Thane	1796.68	41.74	Dr.Sanjeev Ganesh Naik	NCP	40.14	Chaugule Vijay Laxman	SHS	33.6
249-Mumbai North	1608.92	42.58	Sanjay Brijkishorlal Nirupam	INC	37.25	Ram Naik	BJP	36.4
250-Mumbai North West	1604.99	44.06	Ad.Kamat Gurudas Vasant	INC	35.91	Gajanan Kirtikar	SHS	30.48
251-Mumbai North East	1572.89	42.46	Sanjay Dina Patil	NCP	31.97	Kirit Somaiya	BJP	31.53
252-Mumbai North Central	1682.55	39.5	Dutt Priya Sunil	INC	48.05	Mahesh Ram Jethmalani	BJP	21.79
253-Mumbai South Central	1515.1	39.53	Eknath M. Gaikwad	INC	43	Suresh Anant Gambhir	SHS	30.36
254-Mumbai South	1590.4	40.34	Deora Milind Murli	INC	42.46	Bala Nandgaonkar	MNS	24.9
255-Raigad	1359.83	56.43	Anant Geete	SHS	53.89	Barrister A.R. Antulay	INC	34.8
256-Maval	1604.89	44.71	Babar Gajanan Dharmshi	SHS	50.84	Pansare Azam Fakeerbhai	NCP	39.61
257-Pune	1806.95	40.66	Kalmadi Suresh	INC	38.11	Anil Shirole	BJP	34.61
258-Baramati	1593.46	46.07	Supriya Sule	NCP	66.46	Kanta Jaysing Nalawade	BJP	20.57
259-Shirur	1630.47	51.44	Adhalrao Shivaji Dattatray	SHS	57.54	Vilas Vithoba Lande	NCP	36.24
260-Ahmadnagar	1517.95	51.84	Gandhi Dilipkumar Mansukhlal	BJP	39.65	Kardile Shivaji Bhanudas	NCP	33.71
261-Shirdi(SC)	1317.89	50.37	Wakchaure Bhausaheb Rajaram	SHS	54.21	Athawale Ramdas Bandu	RPI(A)	34.22
262-Beed	1637.5	65.59	Munde Gopinathrao Pandurang	BJP	51.58	Kokate Ramesh Baburao (Adaskar)	NCP	38.46
263-Osmanabad	1608.85	57.47	Patil Padamsinha Bajirao	NCP	44.22	Gaikwad Ravindra Vishwanath	SHS	43.49

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264-Latur (SC)	1509.93	54.93	Awale Jaywant Gangaram	INC	44.96	Gaikwad Sunil Baliram	BJP	44
265-Solapur (SC)	1594.14	46.62	Shinde Sushilkumar Sambhajirao	INC	52.15	Adv. Bansode Sharad Maruti	BJP	38.74
266-Madha	1558.44	58.99	Pawar Sharadchandra Govindrao	NCP	57.71	Deshmukh Subhash Sureshchandra	BJP	23.51
267-Sangli	1490.57	52.12	Pratik Prakashbapu Patil	INC	48.74	Ajitrao Shankarrao Ghorpade	IND	43.62
268-Satara	1546.15	52.82	Bhonsle Shrimant Chh. Udyanraje Pratapsinhmaharaj	NCP	65.22	Purushottam Bajirao Jadhav	SHS	28.78
269-Ratnagiri Sindhudurg	1252.26	57.39	Dr.Nilesh Narayan Rane	INC	49.24	Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu	SHS	42.74
270-Kolhapur	1583.03	64.93	Sadashivrao Dadoba Mandlik	IND	41.65	Chhatrapati Sambhajiraje Shahu	NCP	37.29
271-Hatkanangle	1458.56	67.07	Shetti Raju Alias Devappa Anna	SWP	49.17	Mane Nivedita Sambhajirao	NCP	39.46
<b>MANIPUR</b>								
272-Inner Manipur	826.54	70.56	Dr. Thokchom Meinya	INC	39.59	Moirangthem Nara	CPI	34.28
273-Outer Manipur(ST)	909.43	83.15	Thangso Baite	INC	45.56	Mani Charenamei	PDA	29.72
<b>MEGHALAYA</b>								
274-Shillong(ST)	771.96	62.23	Vincent H Pala	INC	48.35	John Filmore Kharshiing	UDP	25.9
275-Tura (ST)	505.77	67.66	Agatha K. Sangma	NCP	45.14	Debora C. Marak	INC	39.9
<b>MIZORAM</b>								
276-Mizoram(ST)	629.37	51.8	C.L.Ruala	INC	65.58	Dr. H. Lallungmuana	IND	32.16
<b>NAGALAND</b>								
277-Nagaland(ST)	1321.88	89.99	C.M. Chang	NPF	69.96	K. Asungba Sangtam	INC	29.35
<b>ODISHA</b>								
278-Bargarh	1320.27	69.65	Sanjay Bhoi	INC	43.21	Dr. Hamid Hussain	BJD	32.51
279-Sundargarh (ST)	1248.96	61.39	Hemanand Biswal	INC	36.53	Jual Oram	BJP	35.01
280-Sambalpur	1233.25	64.9	Amarnath Pradhan	INC	38.09	Rohit Pujari	BJD	36.23
281-Keonjhar (ST)	1265.22	70.48	Yashbant Narayan Singh Laguri	BJD	43.63	Dhanurjaya Sidu	INC	29.45
282-Mayurbhanj (ST)	1173.65	70.27	Laxman Tudu	BJD	31.12	Sudam Marndi	JMM	23.09
283-Balasore	1269.34	70.29	Srikant Kumar Jena	INC	35.18	Arun Dey	NCP	30.82
284-Bhadrak (SC)	1372.36	67.71	Arjun Charan Sethi	BJD	44.86	Ananta Prasad Sethi	INC	38.95

## Chapter 12

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
285-Jajpur (SC)	1227.09	66.59	Mohan Jena	BJD	53.03	Amiya Kanta Mallik	INC	37.4
286-Dhenkanal	1283.61	66.74	Tathagata Satpathy	BJD	46.53	Chandra Sekhar Tripathi	INC	24.75
287-Bolangir	1443.48	70.11	Kalikesh Narayan Singh Deo	BJD	42.5	Narasingha Mishra	INC	33.53
288-Kalahandi	1421.96	68.81	Bhakta Charan Das	INC	41.06	Subash Chandra Nayak	BJD	25.32
289-Nabarangpur(ST)	1215.65	65.14	Pradeep Kumar Majhi	INC	38.93	Domburu Majhi	BJD	35.15
290-Kandhamal	1065.28	66.44	Rudramadhab Ray	BJD	44.55	Suzit Kumar Padhi	INC	23.22
291-Cuttack	1283.58	63.38	Bhartruhari Mahtab	BJD	57.17	Bibhuti Bhusan Mishra	INC	28.13
292-Kendrapara	1434.42	68.53	Baijayant Panda	BJD	51.13	Ranjib Biswal	INC	38.2
293-Jagatsinghpur(SC)	1455.41	67.56	Bibhu Prasad Tarai	CPI	46.5	Rabindra Kumar Sethy	INC	38.7
294-Puri	1322.82	68.8	Pinaki Misra	BJD	48.01	Debendra Nath Mansingh	INC	24.79
295-Bhubaneswar	1447	49.14	Prasanna Kumar Patasani	BJD	56.32	Santosh Mohanty	INC	20.77
296-Aska	1286.19	54.57	Nityananda Pradhan	BJD	59.82	Ramachandra Rath	INC	26.65
297-Berhampur	1207.55	58.87	Sidhant Mohapatra	BJD	44.99	Chandra Sekhar Sahu	INC	36.93
298-Koraput (ST)	1217.77	62.38	Jayaram Pangi	BJD	41.18	Giridhar Gamang	INC	28.49
<b>PUNJAB</b>								
299-Gurdaspur	1318.97	70.77	Partap Singh Bajwa	INC	48	Vinod Khanna	BJP	47.1
300-Amritsar	1241.1	65.63	Navjot Singh Sidhu	BJP	48.13	Om Parkash Soni	INC	47.29
301-Khadoor Sahib	1340.14	70.64	Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala	SAD	49.44	Rana Gurjeet Singh	INC	46.03
302-Jalandhar(SC)	1339.84	67.15	Mohinder Singh Kaypee	INC	45.36	Hans Raj Hans	SAD	41.31
303-Hoshiarpur(SC)	1299.23	64.9	Santosh Chowdhary	INC	42.55	Som Parkash	BJP	42.51
304-Anandpur Sahib	1338.6	67.58	Ravneet Singh	INC	44.75	Dr. Daljit Singh Cheema	SAD	37.32
305-Ludhiana	1309.31	64.64	Manish Tewari	INC	53.08	Gurcharan Singh Galib	SAD	39.65
306-Fatehgarh Sahib(SC)	1207.56	69.41	Sukhdev Singh	INC	46.96	Charanjit Singh Atwal	SAD	42.86
307-Faridkot(SC)	1288.09	72.24	Paramjit Kaur Gulshan	SAD	49.19	Sukhwinder Singh Danny	INC	42.52
308-Ferozpur	1342.49	71.28	Sher Singh Ghubaya	SAD	47.12	Jagmeet Singh Brar	INC	44.92
309-Bathinda	1336.79	78.41	Harsimrat Kaur Badal	SAD	50.51	Raninder Singh	INC	38.97
310-Sangrur	1251.4	74.41	Vijay Inder Singla	INC	38.52	Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa	SAD	34.13

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
311-Patiala	1344.86	69.6	Preneet Kaur	INC	50.66	Prem Singh Chandumajra	SAD	40.26
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>								
312-Ganganagar(SC)	1491.98	60.97	Bharat Ram Meghwal	INC	52.39	Nihal Chand	BJP	36.93
313-Bikaner(SC)	1381.2	41.25	Arjun Ram Meghwal	BJP	42.92	Rewat Ram Panwar	INC	39.48
314-Churu	1532.27	52.37	Ram Singh Kaswan	BJP	46.94	Rafique Mandelia	INC	45.39
315-Jhunjhunu	1432.58	42.01	Sheesh Ram Ola	INC	50.89	Dr Dasrath Singh Shekhawat	BJP	40.04
316-Sikar	1507.74	48.1	Mahadev Singh	INC	44.79	Subhash Maharia	BJP	24.18
317-Jaipur Rural	1444.95	47.52	Lal Chand Kataria	INC	40.53	Rao Rajendra Singh	BJP	32.92
318-Jaipur	1684.54	48.26	Mahesh Joshi	INC	48.89	Ghanshyam Tiwari	BJP	46.91
319-Alwar	1373.38	55.53	Jitendra Singh	INC	59.02	Dr.Kiran Yadav	BJP	38.48
320-Bharatpur(SC)	1437.11	39.02	Ratan Singh	INC	53.76	Khemchand	BJP	39.23
321-Karauli Dholpur(SC)	1303.2	37.38	Khiladi Lal Bairwa	INC	44.3	Dr Manoj Rajoria	BJP	38.2
322-Dausa(ST)	1315.81	63.94	Kirodi Lal	IND	51.54	Qummer Rubbani	IND	35.17
323-Tonk Sawai Madhopur	1510.05	53.12	Namo Narain	INC	46.82	Kirori Singh Bainsla	BJP	46.78
324-Ajmer	1455.34	52.99	Sachin Pilot	INC	52.59	Kiran Maheshwari	BJP	42.72
325-Nagaur	1486.31	41.03	Dr. Jyoti Mirdha	INC	54.64	Bindu Chaudhary	BJP	29.21
326-Pali	1682.71	42.96	Badri Ram Jakhar	INC	53.62	Pusp Jain	BJP	26.41
327-Jodhpur	1506.82	45.23	Chandresh Kumari	INC	53.06	Jaswant Singh Bisnoi	BJP	38.63
328-Barmer	1441.46	54.47	Harish Choudhary	INC	53.04	Manvendra Singh	BJP	37.87
329-Jalore	1520.96	37.98	Devji Patel	BJP	33.67	Buta Singh	IND	25.05
330-Udaipur(ST)	1564.14	48.48	Raghuvir Singh Meena	INC	54.27	Mahaveer Bhagora	BJP	32.52
331-Banswara(ST)	1457.98	52.73	Tarachand Bhagora	INC	53.75	Hakaru Maida	BJP	27.8
332-Chittorgarh	1601.44	49.63	(Dr.)Girija Vyas	INC	50.28	Shrichand Kriplani	BJP	41.13
333-Rajsamand	1489.23	39.68	Gopal Singh	INC	49.82	Rasa Singh Rawat	BJP	42.06
334-Bhilwara	1492.69	50.54	Dr. C. P. Joshi	INC	54.76	Vijayendra Pal Singh	BJP	36.82
335-Kota	1498.97	45.48	Ijyaraj Singh	INC	52.87	Shyam Sharma	BJP	40.69

## Chapter 12

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
336-Jhalawarbaran	1447.16	60.25	Dushyant Singh	BJP	49.22	Urmila Jain "Bhaya"	INC	43.16
<b>SIKKIM</b>								
337-Sikkim	300.58	83.75	Prem Das Rai	SDF	63.3	Kharananda Upreti	INC	29.59
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>								
338-Thiruvallur (SC)	1204.21	70.55	Venugopal.P	ADMK	43.35	Gayathri.S	DMK	39.62
339-Chennai North	1016.66	64.91	Elangovan T.K.S	DMK	42.59	Pandian. D	CPI	39.69
340-Chennai South	1162.06	62.66	Rajendran C	ADMK	42.38	Bharathy R.S.	DMK	37.86
341-Chennai Central	1000.7	60.99	Dayanidhi Maran	DMK	46.82	MogamedAli Jinnah S.M.K.	ADMK	41.34
342-Sriperumbudur	1201.24	66.1	Baalu T R	DMK	44.41	Moorthy A K	PMK	41.26
343-Kancheepuram(SC)	1060.19	74.22	Viswanathan.P	INC	41.97	Ramakrishnan.Dr.E	ADMK	40.3
344-Arakkonam	1098.61	77.65	Jagathrakshakan	DMK	48.65	Velu R	PMK	35.78
345-Vellore	1010.07	71.63	Abdul Rahman	DMK	49.82	Vasu L K M B	ADMK	34.98
346-Krishnagiri	1014.76	74.16	Sugavanam. E.G.	DMK	44.64	Nanjegowdu. K.	ADMK	34.47
347-Dharmapuri	1069.6	72.75	Thamaraiselvan. R	DMK	47.01	Senthil. R. Dr.	PMK	29.54
348-Tiruvannamalai	1052.59	79.86	Venugopal.D	DMK	51.97	Guru (A) Gurunathan. J	PMK	34.33
349-Arani	1097.86	76.62	Krishnasswamy M	INC	47.16	Subramaniyan N	ADMK	34.46
350-Viluppuram(SC)	1068.17	74.56	Anandan M	ADMK	38.53	Swamidurai K	VCK	38.17
351-Kallakurichi	1106.35	77.28	Sankar Adhi	DMK	42.53	Dhanaraju K	PMK	29.83
352-Salem	1171.84	76.42	Semmalai S	ADMK	42.48	Thangkabal K V	INC	37.29
353-Namakkal	1075.53	78.59	Gandhiselvan.S	DMK	43.95	Vairam Tamilarasi.V	ADMK	31.83
354-Erode	1010.08	75.93	Ganeshamurthi.A.	MDMK	37.05	Elangovan.E.V.K.S.	INC	30.61
355-Tiruppur	993.76	74.64	Sivasami C	ADMK	39.87	Kharventhan S K	INC	28.36
356-Nilgiris (SC)	1003.17	70.75	Raja A	DMK	44.64	Krishnan C	MDMK	32.52
357-Coimbatore	1163.78	70.81	Natarajan.P.R.	CPM	35.58	Prabhu.R	INC	30.88
358-Pollachi	1017.81	75.8	Sugumar.K	ADMK	39.66	Shanmugasundaram.K	DMK	33.69
359-Dindigul	1085.7	75.58	Chitthan N S V	INC	44.06	Baalasubramani P	ADMK	37.44
360-Karur	1012.92	81.43	Thambidurai.M	ADMK	46.14	Pallanishamy. K.C.	DMK	40.41

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361-Tiruchirappalli	1067.19	67.3	Kumar.P	ADMK	41.59	Sarubala.R.Thondaiman	INC	40.99
362-Perambalur	1049.03	79.33	Napoleon,D.	DMK	47.91	Balasubramanian K.K.	ADMK	38.59
363-Cuddalore	986.03	76	Alagiri S	INC	42.76	Sampath M C	ADMK	39.62
364-Chidambaram(SC)	1126.83	77.18	Thirumaavalavan, Thol	VCK	49.3	Ponnuswamy E	PMK	37.91
365-Mayiladuthurai	1091.52	73.25	Maniyan O.S.	ADMK	45.54	Mani Shankar Aiyar	INC	40.93
366-Nagapattinam(SC)	982.35	77.67	Vijayan A K S	DMK	48.48	Selvaraj M	CPI	42.2
367-Thanjavur	1054.12	76.63	Palanimanickam.S.S	DMK	50.55	Durai.Balakrishnan	MDMK	37.95
368-Sivaganga	1092.44	70.97	Chidambaram P	INC	43.13	Raja Kannappan R.S.	ADMK	42.69
369-Madurai	1022.42	77.43	Alagiri M.K	DMK	54.48	Mohan P	CPM	36.67
370-Theni	1074.93	74.47	Aaron Rashid.J.M	INC	42.54	Thanga Tamilselvan	ADMK	41.76
371-Virudhunagar	992.05	77.38	Manicka Tagore	INC	40.02	Vaiko	MDMK	37.96
372-Ramanathapuram	1133.39	68.63	Sivakumar J.K. Ritheesh. K	DMK	37.92	Sathiamoorthy. V	ADMK	28.93
373-Thoothukkudi	949.15	69.13	Jeyadurai.S.R	DMK	47.4	Dr. Cynthia Pandian	ADMK	35.72
374-Tenkasi (SC)	1063.61	70.14	Lingam P	CPI	37.69	Vellaipandi G	INC	33.04
375-Tirunelveli	1059.69	66.13	Ramasubbu S	INC	39.23	Annamalai K	ADMK	36.19
376-Kanniyakumari	1178.05	64.99	Helen Davidson J	DMK	41.81	Radhakrishnan P	BJP	33.24
<b>TRIPURA</b>								
377-Tripura West	1093.8	85.71	Khagen Das	CPM	60.14	Sudip Roy Barman	INC	33.63
378-Tripura East(ST)	988.47	83.06	Baju Ban Riyan	CPM	63.47	Diba Chandra Hrangkhawl	INC	27.47
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>								
379-Saharanpur	1298.13	63.25	Jagdish Singh Rana	BSP	43.21	Rasheed Masood	SP	32.87
380-Kairana	1282.55	56.55	Tabassum Begum	BSP	39.05	Hukum Singh	BJP	35.96
381-Muzaffarnagar	1370.12	54.37	Kadir Rana	BSP	36.96	Anuradha Chaudhary	RLD	34.19
382-Bijnor	1287.07	54.98	Sanjay Singh Chauhan	RLD	34.57	Shahid Siddiqui	BSP	30.55
383-Nagina(SC)	1196.57	53.78	Yashvir Singh	SP	36.49	Ram Kishan Singh	BSP	27.22
384-Moradabad	1388.52	54.8	Mohammed Azharuddin	INC	39.59	Kunwar Sarvesh Kumar Alias Rakesh	BJP	33.14

## Chapter 12

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
385-Rampur	1154.54	52.5	Jaya Prada Nahata	SP	38.06	Begum Noor Bano Urf Mehtab Zamani Begum	INC	32.96
386-Sambhal	1290.81	52.83	Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq	BSP	30.42	Iqbal Mehmood	SP	28.44
387-Amroha	1173.92	60.17	Devendra Nagpal	RLD	40.09	Mehboob Ali	SP	27.05
388-Meerut	1508.79	48.23	Rajendra Agarwal	BJP	31.9	Malook Nagar	BSP	25.42
389-Baghat	1280.6	47.93	Ajit Singh	RLD	38.88	Mukesh Sharma	BSP	28.61
390-Ghaziabad	1831.69	45.3	Rajnath Singh	BJP	43.34	Surendra Prakash Goel	INC	32.41
391-Gautam Buddh Nagar	1522.4	48.54	Surendra Singh Nagar	BSP	33.24	Mahesh Kumar Sharma	BJP	31.08
392-Bulandshahr(SC)	1482.75	45.08	Kamlesh	SP	35.34	Ashok Kumar Pradhan	BJP	25.46
393-Aligarh	1345.35	51.44	Raj Kumari Chauhan	BSP	27.95	Zafar Alam	SP	25.56
394-Hathras(SC)	1437.72	45.1	Sarika Singh	RLD	38.23	Rajendra Kumar	BSP	32.55
395-Mathura	1341.65	54.15	Jayant Chaudhary	RLD	52.29	Shyam Sunder Sharma	BSP	28.94
396-Agra(SC)	1539.68	42.03	Dr. Ramshankar	BJP	31.48	Kunwar Chand (Vakil)	BSP	29.98
397-Fatehpur Sikri	1345.74	51.56	Seema Upadhyay	BSP	30.19	Raj Babbar	INC	28.75
398-Firozabad	1422.24	48.16	Akhilesh Yadav	SP	41.91	Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel	BSP	32.08
399-Mainpuri	1399.26	49.67	Mulayam Singh Yadav	SP	56.44	Vinay Shakya	BSP	31.54
400-Etah	1278.3	44.41	Kalyan Singh R O Madholi	IND	48.57	Kunwar Devendra Singh Yadav	BSP	25.97
401-Badaun	1405.7	52.45	Dharmendra Yadav	SP	31.7	Dharam Yadav Urf D. P. Yadav	BSP	27.29
402-Aonla	1310.88	53.74	Menka Gandhi	BJP	30.73	Dharmendra Kumar	SP	29.64
403-Bareilly	1401.42	50.36	Praveen Singh Aron	INC	31.31	Santosh Gangwar	BJP	29.99
404-Pilibhit	1310.01	63.94	Feroze Varun Gandhi	BJP	50.09	V. M. Singh	INC	16.48
405-Shahjahanpur (SC)	1627.96	48.68	Mithlesh	SP	32.43	Sunita Singh	BSP	23.53
406-Kheri	1297.09	54.58	Zafar Ali Naqvi	INC	26.13	Iliyas Azmi	BSP	24.89
407-Dhaurahra	1269.58	59.83	Kunwar Jitin Prasad	INC	51.53	Rajesh Kumar Singh Alias Rajesh Verma	BSP	27.24
408-Sitapur	1230.08	57.31	Kaisar Jahan	BSP	34.2	Mahendra Singh Verma	SP	31.42
409-Hardoi(SC)	1416.95	40.55	Usha Verma	SP	51.17	Ram Kumar Kuril	BSP	35

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
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410-Misrikh(SC)	1464.77	41.48	Ashok Kumar Rawat	BSP	34.17	Shyam Prakash	SP	30.34
411-Unnao	1818.98	49.73	Annutandon	INC	52.57	Arunshankarshukla	BSP	19.17
412-Mohanlalganj (SC)	1500.24	46.28	Sushila Saroj	SP	36.93	Jai Prakash	BSP	25.89
413-Lucknow	1653.12	35.33	Lal Ji Tandon	BJP	34.93	Rita Bahuguna Joshi	INC	27.93
414-Rae Bareli	1379.51	48.33	Sonia Gandhi	INC	72.23	R.S.Kushwaha	BSP	16.4
415-Amethi	1431.79	45.16	Rahul Gandhi	INC	71.78	Asheesh Shukla	BSP	14.54
416-Sultanpur	1430.96	49.47	Dr.Sanjay Singh	INC	42.44	Mohd.Tahir	BSP	28.48
417-Pratapgarh	1435.16	44.66	Rajkumari Ratna Singh	INC	26.39	Prof. Shivakant Ojha	BSP	21.74
418-Farrukhabad	1306.21	46.78	Salman Khurshed	INC	27.72	Naresh Chandra Agrawal	BSP	23.26
419-Etawah(SC)	1416.87	45.02	Premdas	SP	43.7	Gaurishanker	BSP	36.37
420-Kannauj	1504.28	49.32	Akhilesh Yadav	SP	45.52	Dr. Mahesh Chandra Verma	BSP	29.91
421-Kanpur	1390.06	36.9	Sri Prakash Jaiswal	INC	41.92	Satish Mahana	BJP	38.23
422-Akbarpur	1461.05	43.62	Rajaram Pal	INC	30.22	Anil Shukla Warsi	BSP	25.19
423-Jalaun(SC)	1684.99	47.33	Ghansyam Anuragi	SP	35.49	Tilak Chandra Ahirwar	BSP	34.05
424-Jhansi	1562.08	55.17	Pradeep Kumar Jain (Aditya)	INC	29.32	Ramesh Kumar Sharma	BSP	23.79
425-Hamirpur	1498.84	48.4	Vijay Bahadur Singh	BSP	27.45	Siddha Gopal Sahu	INC	23.93
426-Banda	1386.26	44.67	R. K. Singh Patel	SP	38.91	Bhairon Prasad Mishra	BSP	33.33
427-Fatehpur	1536.62	45.19	Rakesh Sachan	SP	31.53	Mahendra Prasad Nishad	BSP	24.01
428-Kaushambi(SC)	1391.31	39.63	Shailendra Kumar	SP	44.71	Girish Chandra Pasi	BSP	34.59
429-Phulpur	1426.45	38.69	Kapil Muni Karwariya	BSP	30.36	Shyama Charan Gupta	SP	27.72
430-Allahabad	1267.49	43.41	Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh Alias Mani Ji	SP	38.06	Ashok Kumar Bajpai	BSP	31.72
431-Barabanki(SC)	1422.22	52.27	P.L.Punia	INC	44.18	Ram Sagar	SP	21.59
432-Faizabad	1500.16	49.94	Nirmal Khatri	INC	28.24	Mitrasen	SP	21
433-Ambedkar Nagar	1494.84	54.24	Rakesh Pandey	BSP	32	Shankhlal Majhi	SP	29.2
434-Bahraich(SC)	1246.82	41.12	Kamal Kishor	INC	31.21	Lal Mani Prasad	BSP	23.61
435-Kaiserganj	1376.27	41.1	Brijbhushan Sharan Singh	SP	34.66	Surendra Nath Awasthi	BSP	21.9

## Chapter 12

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
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436-Shrawasti	1405.88	43.06	Vinay Kumar Alias Vinnu	INC	33.29	Rizvan Zaheer	BSP	26.35
437-Gonda	1341.46	45.12	Beni Prasad Verma	INC	25.72	Kirti Vardhan Singh (Raja Bhaiya)	BSP	21.81
438-Domariyaganj	1499.68	49.07	Jagdambika Pal	INC	31.24	Jai Pratap Singh	BJP	20.83
439-Basti	1570.66	49.26	Arvind Kumar Chaudhary	BSP	34.72	Raj Kishor Singh	SP	21.12
440-Sant Kabir Nagar	1694.45	47.27	Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal Tiwari	BSP	26.35	Sharad Tripathi	BJP	22.67
441-Maharajganj	1509.17	55.61	Harsh Vardhan	INC	36.4	Ganesh Shanker Pandey	BSP	21.67
442-Gorakhpur	1696.47	44.13	Adityanath	BJP	53.85	Vinay Shankar Tiwari	BSP	24.43
443-Kushi Nagar	1438.26	50.83	Ku. Ratanjeet Pratap Narayan Singh	INC	30.63	Swami Prasad Maurya	BSP	27.75
444-Deoria	1580.74	45.26	Gorakh Prasad Jaiswal	BSP	30.73	Prakash Mani Tripathi	BJP	24.89
445-Bansgaon(SC)	1663.65	39.02	Kamlesh Paswan	BJP	34.35	Shree Nath Ji	BSP	26.22
446-Lalaganj(SC)	1509.54	43.62	Dr. Baliram	BSP	31.59	Neelam Sonkar	BJP	25.52
447-Azamgarh	1578.85	44.64	Ramakant Yadav	BJP	35.13	Akbar Ahmad Dumpy	BSP	28.18
448-Ghosi	1693.23	45.23	Dara Singh Chauhan	BSP	28.82	Arshad Jamal Ansari	SP	20.86
449-Salempur	1621.14	39.21	Ramashankar Rajbhar	BSP	27.54	Dr. Bholu Pandey	INC	24.66
450-Ballia	1679.03	40.36	Neeraj Shekhar	SP	40.82	Sangram Singh Yadav	BSP	30.11
451-Jaunpur	1662.13	45.96	Dhananjay Singh	BSP	39.61	Paras Nath Yadava	SP	29.1
452-Machhlishahr(SC)	1751.07	40.99	Tufani Saroj	SP	31.09	Kamla Kant Gautam (K.K. Gautam)	BSP	27.7
453-Ghazipur	1527.72	50.43	Radhey Mohan Singh	SP	49.22	Afzal Ansari	BSP	40.23
454-Chandauli	1446.26	46.39	Ramkishun	SP	26.85	Kailash Nath Singh Yadav	BSP	26.78
455-Varanasi	1561.85	42.61	Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi	BJP	30.52	Mukhtar Ansari	BSP	27.94
456-Bhadohi	1519.45	43.35	Gorakhnath	BSP	29.73	Chhotelal Bind	SP	27.76
457-Mirzapur	1405.54	52.14	Bal Kumar Patel	SP	29.87	Anil Kumar Maurya	BSP	27.18
458-Robertsganj(SC)	1214.74	49.01	Pakauri Lal	SP	36.36	Ram Chandra Tyagi	BSP	27.92
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>								
459-Cooch Behar(SC)	1329.09	84.35	Nripendra Nath Roy	AIFB	44.66	Arghya Roy Pradhan	AITC	41.65

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
460-Alipurduars(ST)	1229.3	75.96	Manohar Tirkey	RSP	41.22	Paban Kumar Lakra	AITC	29.14
461-Jalpaiguri(SC)	1252.14	82.36	Mahendra Kumar Roy	CPM	45.54	Barma Sukhbilas	INC	36.97
462-Darjeeling	1215.46	79.51	Jaswant Singh	BJP	51.5	Jibesh Sarkar	CPM	25.29
463-Raiganj	1108.38	81.05	Deepa Dasmunsi	INC	50.29	Bireswar Lahiri	CPM	38.58
464-Balurghat	1010.22	86.65	Prasanta Kumar Majumdar	RSP	44.38	Biplab Mitra	AITC	43.79
465-Maldaha Uttar	1101.1	83.69	Mausam Noor	INC	47.78	Sailen Sarkar	CPM	41.25
466-Maldaha Dakshin	1052.09	78.84	Abu Hasem Khan Choudhury	INC	53.45	Abdur Razzaque	CPM	37.02
467-Jangipur	1087.05	85.95	Pranab Mukherjee	INC	54.24	Mriganka Sekhar Bhattacharya	CPM	40.52
468-Baharampur	1179.94	80.7	Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury	INC	56.91	Pramothes Mukherjee	RSP	37.28
469-Murshidabad	1192.9	88.14	Abdul Mannan Hossain	INC	47.21	Anisur Rahaman Sarkar	CPM	43.82
470-Krishnanagar	1223.08	85.5	Tapas Paul	AITC	42.43	Jyotirmoyee Sikdar	CPM	35.03
471-Ranaghat(SC)	1329.44	86.29	Sucharu Ranjan Haldar	AITC	50.13	Basudeb Barman	CPM	41.25
472-Bangaon(SC)	1246.98	86.47	Gobinda Chandra Naskar	AITC	50.69	Asim Bala	CPM	42.08
473-Barrackpore	1081.24	80.46	Dinesh Trivedi	AITC	49.28	Tarit Baran Topdar	CPM	42.84
474-Dum Dum	1212.22	80.49	Sougata Ray	AITC	47.04	Amitava Nandy	CPM	44.94
475-Barasat	1226.65	83.6	Kakali Ghosh Dastidar	AITC	50.95	Sudin Chattopadhyay	AIFB	38.97
476-Basirhat	1198.58	86.62	Sk. Nurul Islam	AITC	46.2	Ajay Chakraborty	CPI	40.38
477-Joynagar(SC)	1143.64	80.08	Dr. Tarun Mondal	IND	48.72	Nimai Barman	RSP	42.86
478-Mathurapur(SC)	1227.38	85.4	Choudhury Mohan Jatua	AITC	53.95	Animesh Naskar	CPM	41.55
479-Diamond Harbour	1302.4	80.94	Somendra Nath Mitra	AITC	53.56	Samik Lahiri	CPM	39.17
480-Jadavpur	1331.54	81.47	Kabir Suman	AITC	49.84	Sujan Chakraborty	CPM	44.65
481-Kolkata Dakshin	1505.64	66.9	Mamata Banerjee	AITC	57.19	Rabin Deb	CPM	35.39
482-Kolkata Uttar	1366.65	64.2	Sudip Bandyopadhyay	AITC	52.5	Md. Salim	CPM	40.05
483-Howrah	1344.75	73.91	Ambica Banerjee	AITC	48.04	Swadesh Chakraborty	CPM	44.27
484-Uluberia	1251.59	80.68	Sultan Ahmed	AITC	50.92	Hannan Mollah	CPM	41.12

## Chapter 12

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
485-Srerampur	1395.57	77.49	Kalyan Banerjee	AITC	52.68	Santasri Chatterjee	CPM	40
486-Hooghly	1405.68	82.71	Dr. Ratna De (Nag)	AITC	49.37	Rupchand Pal	CPM	42.36
487-Arambagh(SC)	1375.38	84.58	Malik Sakti Mohan	CPM	54.18	Sambhu Nath Malik	INC	36.85
488-Tamluk	1271.23	90.32	Adhikari Suwendu	AITC	55.54	Lakshman Chandra Seth	CPM	40.47
489-Kanthi	1249.78	89.97	Adhikari Sisir Kumar	AITC	53.96	Prasanta Pradhan	CPM	42.48
490-Ghatal	1354.86	86.35	Gurudas Dasgupta	CPI	53.5	Nure Alam Chowdhury	AITC	40.92
491-Jhargram(ST)	1241.57	77.19	Pulin Bihari Baske	CPM	56.89	Amrit Hansda	INC	26.39
492-Medinipur	1262.98	82.54	Prabodh Panda	CPI	47.29	Dipak Kumar Ghosh	AITC	42.69
493-Purulia	1257.8	71.91	Narahari Mahato	AIFB	44.13	Shantiram Mahato	INC	42
494-Bankura	1268.56	77.62	Acharia Basudeb	CPM	47.66	Subrata Mukherjee	INC	36.71
495-Bishnupur(SC)	1237.95	85.15	Susmita Bauri	CPM	51.33	Seuli Saha	AITC	39.06
496-Bardhaman Purba(SC)	1289.31	87.21	Anup Kumar Saha	CPM	47.31	Ashoke Biswas	AITC	42.03
497-Burdwan Durgapur	1353.38	83.87	Sk. Saidul Haque	CPM	50.52	Nargis Begum	INC	40.98
498-Asansol	1250.05	71.49	Bansa Gopal Chowdhury	CPM	48.69	Ghatak Moley	AITC	40.53
499-Bolpur(SC)	1307.73	82.49	Doctor Ram Chandra Dome	CPM	49.91	Asit Kumar Mal	INC	38.14
500-Birbhum	1221.89	83.27	Satabdi Roy	AITC	47.82	Braja Mukherjee	CPM	41.77
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>								
501-Sarguja (ST)	1306.82	61.62	Murarilal Singh	BJP	51.73	Bhanu Pratap Singh	INC	31.92
502-Raigarh (ST)	1432.75	65.31	Vishnu Deo Sai	BJP	47.44	Hridayaram Rathiya	INC	41.47
503-Janjgirchampa(SC)	1518.45	48.57	Shrimati Kamla Devi Patle	BJP	40.96	Dr.Shivkumar Dahariya	INC	29.14
504-Korba	1276.44	58.41	Charan Das Mahant	INC	42.2	Karuna Shukla	BJP	39.41
505-Bilaspur	1472.79	52.28	Dilip Singh Judev	BJP	45.18	Dr.Renu Jogi	INC	42.57
506-Rajnandgaon	1411.05	58.86	Madhusudan Yadav	BJP	52.7	Devvrat Singh	INC	38.36
507-Durg	1620.4	55.88	Saroj Pandey	BJP	31.27	Pradeep Choubey	INC	30.17
508-Raipur	1579.17	46.98	Ramesh Bais	BJP	49.19	Bhupesh Baghel	INC	41.39
509-Mahasamund	1369.15	56.69	Chandulal Sahu (Chandu Bhaiya)	BJP	47.82	Motilal Sahu	INC	41.19

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
510-Bastar (ST)	1193.12	47.33	Baliram Kashyap	BJP	44.16	Shankar Sodi	INC	26.4
511-Kanker (ST)	1294.64	57.3	Sohan Potai	BJP	45.99	Smt. Phoolo Devi Netam	INC	43.39
<b>JHARKHAND</b>								
512-Rajmahal(ST)	1167.99	55.18	Devidhan Besra	BJP	26.12	Hemlal Murmu	JMM	24.73
513-Dumka(ST)	1128.36	55.13	Shibu Soren	Jmm	33.52	Sunil Soren	BJP	30.5
514-Godda	1412.25	56.48	Nishikant Dubey	BJP	23.76	Furkan Ansari	INC	22.96
515-Chatra	1037.66	45.67	Inder Singh Namdhari	IND	22.86	Dhiraj Prasad Sahu	INC	19.44
516-Kodarma	1390.43	56.14	Babulal Marandi	JVM	25.55	Raj Kumar Yadav	CPI(M)(L)	19.34
517-Giridih	1346.53	45.98	Ravindra Kumar Pandey	BJP	37.7	Teklal Mahto	Jmm	22.4
518-Dhanbad	1806.48	45.03	Pashupati Nath Singh	BJP	32.03	Chandrashekhhar Dubey	INC	24.89
519-Ranchi	1625.15	44.56	Subodh Kant Sahay	INC	42.88	Ram Tahal Choudhary	BJP	41.04
520-Jamshedpur	1380.28	51.12	Arjun Munda	BJP	45.3	Suman Mahato	JMM	28.34
521-Singbhum(ST)	957.41	60.57	Madhu Kora	IND	44.29	Barkuwar Gagrai	BJP	28.82
522-Khunti(ST)	980.87	52.03	Karia Munda	BJP	41.19	Neil Tirkey	INC	25.48
523-Lohardaga(ST)	981.67	53.21	Sudarshan Bhagat	BJP	27.69	Chamra Linda	IND	26.1
524-Palamau(SC)	1417.38	45.95	Kameshwar Baitha	JMM	25.8	Ghuran Ram	RJD	22.18
525-Hazaribagh	1301.65	53.08	Yashwant Sinha	BJP	31.81	Saurabh Narain Singh	INC	26
<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>								
526-Tehri Garhwal	1159.69	50.36	Vijay Bahuguna	INC	45.04	Jaspal Rana	BJP	35.98
527-Garhwal	1092.28	48.85	Satpal Maharaj	INC	44.41	Lt. Gen(Retd) Tejpal Singh Rawat P.V.S.M, V.S.M	BJP	41.15
528-Almora(SC)	1057.38	45.47	Pradeep Tamta	INC	41.77	Ajay Tamta	BJP	40.33
529-Nainital Udhamsingh Nagar	1284.09	58.69	K.C. Singh Baba	INC	42.64	Bachi Singh Rawat	BJP	30.91
530-Hardwar	1294.28	60.88	Harish Rawat	INC	42.16	Swami Yatindranand Giri	BJP	25.99
<b>ANDAMAN &amp; NICOBAR ISLANDS</b>								
531-Andaman & Nicobar Islands	265.11	64.16	Shri. Bishnu Pada Ray	BJP	44.21	Shri. Kuldeep Rai Sharma	INC	42.46

## Chapter 12

Constituency Name	Voters in 1000	Voter Turnout (%)	Winner			Runner-up		
			Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)	Candidate Name	Party Name	Votes Polled (%)
<b>CHANDIGARH</b>								
532-Chandigarh	524.44	65.51	Pawan Kumar Bansal	INC	46.87	Satya Pal Jain	BJP	29.71
<b>DADRA &amp; NAGAR HAVELI</b>								
533-Dadar & Nagar Haveli	150.7	73.23	Patel Natubhai Gomanbhai	BJP	46.43	Delkar Mohanbhai Sanjibhai	INC	45.87
<b>DAMAN &amp; DIU</b>								
534-Daman & Diu	95.38	71.32	Lalubhai Patel	BJP	65.49	Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai Patel	INC	28.97
<b>NCT OF DELHI</b>								
535-Chandni Chowk	1413.54	55.21	Kapil Sibal	INC	59.67	Vijender Gupta	BJP	33.96
536-North East Delhi	1677.06	52.35	Jai Prakash Agarwal	INC	59.03	B.L.Sharma Prem	BJP	33.71
537-East Delhi	1604.8	53.43	Sandeep Dikshit	INC	60.41	Chetan Chauhan	BJP	32.3
538-New Delhi	1373.15	55.71	Ajay Makan	INC	59.59	Vijay Goel	BJP	35.04
539-North West Delhi(SC)	1798.18	47.69	Krishna Tirath	INC	56.84	Meera Kanwaria	BJP	35.33
540-West Delhi	1687.73	52.34	Mahabal Mishra	INC	54.32	Prof. Jagdish Mukhi	BJP	39.72
541-South Delhi	1542.41	47.41	Ramesh Kumar	INC	49.27	Ramesh Bidhuri	BJP	36.52
<b>LAKSHADWEEP</b>								
542-Lakshadweep(ST)	45.98	85.9	Hamdullah Sayeed	INC	51.88	Dr. Pookunhikoya	NCP	46.32
<b>PUDUCHERRY</b>								
543-Puducherry	762.44	79.74	Narayanasamy	INC	49.41	Ramadass. M	PMK	34.32

## Chapter 13

**LIST OF WINNING CANDIDATES WITH WINNING MARGIN LESS THAN  
10000 VOTES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009**

Constituency Name	Candidate	Winner Party	Votes	% Of Votes Secured/ Votes Polled	Runner-Up Party	Margin
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>						
1-Medak	Vijaya Shanthy .M	Telangana Rashtra Samithi	388839	36.67	Indian National Congress	6077
2-Rajahmundry	Aruna Kumar Vundavalli	Indian National Congress	357449	35.12	Telugu Desam	2147
3-Narasaraopet	Modugula Venugopala Reddy	Telugu Desam Party	463358	42.83	Indian National Congress	1607
<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>						
4-Arunachal West	Takam Sanjoy	Indian National Congress	140443	49.16	Bharatiya Janata Party	1314
<b>ASSAM</b>						
5-Karimganj(SC)	Lalit Mohan Suklabaidya	Indian National Congress	259717	37.89	Assam United Democratic Front	7920
<b>BIHAR</b>						
6-Madhubani	Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav	Bharatiya Janata Party	164094	29.48	Rashtriya Janata Dal	9927
7-Maharajganj	Uma Shanaker Singh	Rashtriya Janata Dal	211610	35.3	Janata Dal (United)	2797
8-Buxar	Jagada Nand Singh	Rashtriya Janata Dal	132614	21.27	Bharatiya Janata Party	2238
<b>GOA</b>						
9-North Goa	Shripad Yesso Naik	Bharatiya Janata Party	137716	47.12	Nationalist Congress Party	6353
<b>GUJARAT</b>						
10-Surendranagar	Koli Patel Somabhai Gandlal	Indian National Congress	247710	42.25	Bharatiya Janata Party	4831
11-Bhavnagar	Rajendrasinh Ghanshyam sinh Rana (Rajubhai Rana)	Bharatiya Janata Party	213376	34.23	Indian National Congress	5893
12-Kheda	Dinsha Patel	Indian National Congress	284004	47.12	Bharatiya Janata Party	846
13-Panchmahal	Chauhan Prabhatsinh Pratapsinh	Bharatiya Janata Party	282079	46.5	Indian National Congress	2081

## Chapter 13

Constituency Name	Candidate	Winner Party	Votes	%Of Votes Secured/ Votes Polled	Runner-Up Party	Margin
14-Valsad(ST)	Kishanbhai Vestabhai Patel	Indian National Congress	357755	46.2	Bharatiya Janata Party	7169
<b>HARYANA</b>						
15-Hisar	Bhajan Lal S/O Kheraj	Haryana Janhit Congress (BI)	248476	29.99	Indian National Lok Dal	6983
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>						
16-Anantnag	Mirza Mehboob Beg	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	148317	46.53	Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party	5224
17-Ladakh	Hassan Khan	Independent	32701	29.85	Indian National Congress	3684
<b>KARNATAKA</b>						
18-Bellary(ST)	J. Shantha	Bharatiya Janata Party	402213	46.72	Indian National Congress	2243
19-Davanagere	G.M. Siddeswara	Bharatiya Janata Party	423447	46.67	Indian National Congress	2024
20-Mysore	Adagur H Vishwanath	Indian National Congress	354810	36.43	Bharatiya Janata Party	7691
21-Chamarajanagar (SC)	R.Dhruvanarayana	Indian National Congress	369970	38	Bharatiya Janata Party	4002
<b>KERALA</b>						
22-Kozhikode	M.K. Raghavan	Indian National Congress	342309	42.92	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	838
23-Palakkad	M.B. Rajesh	Communist Party Of India (Marxist)	338070	42.81	Indian National Congress	1820
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>						
24-Satna	Ganesh Singh	Bharatiya Janata Party	194624	29.51	Bahujan Samaj Party	4418
25-Rewa	Deoraj Singh Patel	Bahujan Samaj Party	172002	28.49	Indian National Congress	4021
26-Dhar(ST)	Gajendra Singh Rajukhedi	Indian National Congress	302660	46.23	Bharatiya Janata Party	2661
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>						
27-Jalna	Danve Raosaheb Dadarao	Bharatiya Janata Party	350710	44	Indian National Congress	8482
28-Mumbai North	Sanjay Brijkishorlal Nirupam	Indian National Congress	255157	37.25	Bharatiya Janata Party	5779

Constituency Name	Candidate	Winner Party	Votes	%Of Votes Secured/ Votes Polled	Runner-Up Party	Margin
29-Mumbai North East	Sanjay Dina Patil	Nationalist Congress Party	213505	31.97	Bharatiya Janata Party	2933
30-Osmanabad	Patil Padamsinha Bajirao	Nationalist Congress Party	408840	44.22	Shivsena	6787
31-Latur (SC)	Awale Jaywant Gangaram	Indian National Congress	372890	44.96	Bharatiya Janata Party	7975
<b>PUNJAB</b>						
32-Gurdaspur	Partap Singh Bajwa	Indian National Congress	447994	48	Bharatiya Janata Party	8342
33-Amritsar	Navjot Singh Sidhu	Bharatiya Janata Party	392046	48.13	Indian National Congress	6858
34-Hoshiarpur(Sc)	Santosh Chowdhary	Indian National Congress	358812	42.55	Bharatiya Janata Party	366
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>						
35-Tonk Sawai Madhopur	Namo Narain	Indian National Congress	375572	46.82	Bharatiya Janata Party	317
<b>TAMIL NADU</b>						
36-Viluppuram(SC)	Anandan M	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	306826	38.53	Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katch	2797
37-Tiruchirappalli	Kumar.P	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	298710	41.59	Indian National Congress	4335
38-Sivaganga	Chidambaram P	Indian National Congress	334348	43.13	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	3354
39-Theni	Aaron Rashid.J.M	Indian National Congress	340575	42.54	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	6302
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>						
40-Agra(SC)	Dr. Ramshankar	Bharatiya Janata Party	203697	31.48	Bahujan Samaj Party	9715
41-Fatehpur Sikri	Seema Upadhyay	Bahujan Samaj Party	209466	30.19	Indian National Congress	9936
42-Aonla	Menka Gandhi	Bharatiya Janata Party	216503	30.73	Samajwadi Party	7681
43-Bareilly	Praveen Singh Aron	Indian National Congress	220976	31.31	Bharatiya Janata Party	9338
44-Kheri	Zafar Ali Naqvi	Indian National Congress	184982	26.13	Bahujan Samaj Party	8777
45-Chandauli	Ramkishun	Samajwadi Party	180114	26.85	Bahujan Samaj Party	459

## Chapter 13

Constituency Name	Candidate	Winner Party	Votes	%Of Votes Secured/ Votes Polled	Runner-Up Party	Margin
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>						
46-Balurghat	Prasanta Kumar Majumdar	Revolutionary Socialist Party	388444	44.38	All India Trinamool Congress	5105
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>						
47-Durg	Saroj Pandey	Bharatiya Janata Party	283170	31.28	Indian National Congress	9954
<b>JHARKHAND</b>						
48-Rajmahal(ST)	Devidhan Besra	Bharatiya Janata Party	168357	26.12	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	8983
49-Godda	Nishikant Dubey	Bharatiya Janata Party	189526	23.76	Indian National Congress	6407
50-Lohardaga(ST)	Sudarshan Bhagat	Bharatiya Janata Party	144628	27.69	Independent	8283
<b>UTTARAKHAND</b>						
51-Almora(SC)	Pradeep Tamta	Indian National Congress	200824	41.7	Bharatiya Janata Party	6950
<b>ANDAMAN &amp; NICOBAR ISLANDS</b>						
52-Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Shri. Bishnu Pada Ray	Bharatiya Janata Party	75211	44.21	Indian National Congress	2990
<b>DADRA &amp; NAGAR HAVELI</b>						
53-Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Patel Natubhai Gomanbhai	Bharatiya Janata Party	51242	46.43	Indian National Congress	618
<b>LAKSHADWEEP</b>						
54-Lakshadweep(ST)	Hamdullah Sayeed	Indian National Congress	20492	51.88	Nationalist Congress Party	2198

## 10 CLOSE CONTESTS IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009



Age-wise Distribution of National Parties' Contestants in 2009 Lok Sabha Elections

## Chapter 14

## AGE -WISE DISTRIBUTION OF CONTESTANTS &amp; WINNERS IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009

Party	Age 25-35		Age 35-45		Age 45-55		Age 55-65		Age >=65	
	Fielded	Won	Fielded	Won	Fielded	Won	Fielded	Won	Fielded	Won
<b>National Parties</b>										
BJP	20	4	92	23	143	33	121	38	57	18
BSP	57	1	151	9	143	5	119	3	30	3
CPI	6	-	7	2	17	-	14	1	12	1
CPM	9	3	7	1	18	6	24	3	24	3
INC	15	10	74	29	132	63	150	73	69	31
NCP	2	1	13	5	27	1	20	-	6	2
RJD	2	-	9	-	15	-	14	3	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>State Parties</b>										
AC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ADMK	-	-	1	1	12	4	10	4	-	-
AGP	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	1	-	-
AIFB	1	-	7	-	5	2	6	-	3	-
AITC	1	-	7	2	10	5	9	6	8	6
AUDF	4	-	5	-	9	1	6	-	1	-
BJD	1	1	3	2	8	7	1	-	5	4
DMK	1	-	5	4	9	9	4	3	3	2
INLD	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
JD(S)	4	-	6	-	10	2	8	-	5	1
JD(U)	4	-	18	6	14	7	16	5	3	2
JKN	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
JKNPP	1	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
JKPDP	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-
JMM	9	-	13	-	9	-	10	2	1	-
KEC	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KEC(M)	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
LJP	26	-	38	-	28	-	12	-	2	-
MAG	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

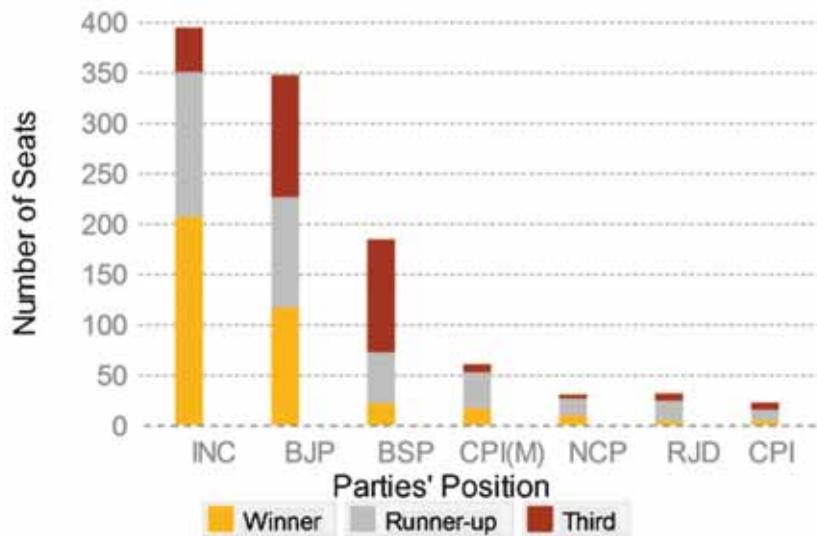
Party	Age 25-35		Age 35-45		Age 45-55		Age 55-65		Age >=65	
	Fielded	Won	Fielded	Won	Fielded	Won	Fielded	Won	Fielded	Won
MDMK	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-
MPP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IUML	2	-	4	-	6	-	2	1	3	1
NPF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
PMK	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	-
RSP	2	-	4	-	4	1	5	-	2	1
SAD	-	-	1	1	3	1	2	1	4	1
SDF	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
SGF	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
SHS	6	-	11	2	17	3	9	5	4	1
SP	19	1	65	8	56	10	37	2	16	2
TDP	-	-	10	2	9	2	9	2	3	-
TRS	1	-	3	1	2	-	3	1	-	-
UDP	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
UGDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
UKKD	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1504</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2525</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>88</b>



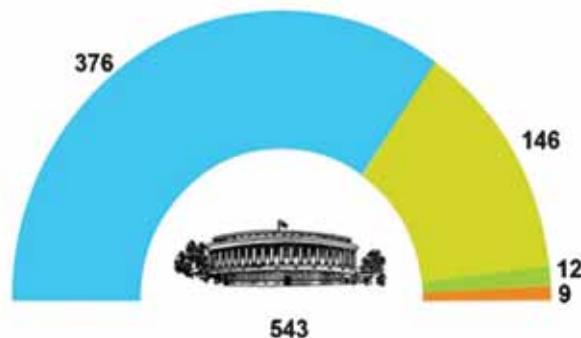
## Positions of National Parties in 2009 Lok Sabha Elections



Parties							
Total seats contested	440	433	500	82	68	44	56



## Seats won by different categories of parties in 2009 Lok Sabha



Among State parties, Samajwadi Party fielded maximum 193 candidates and won maximum 23 seats.

Among State parties, Lok Jan Shakti Party fielded 106 candidates but failed to win even a single seat.

- National Parties (69%)
- State Parties (27%)
- Registered Parties (2%)
- Independents (2%)

## Chapter 15

**POSITION OF CONTESTANTS OF MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES  
IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009**

Party	Seats Contested	First (Winner)	Second (Runner-up)	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Beyond Fifth
<b>National Parties</b>							
Bharatiya Janata Party	433	116	110	121	54	20	12
Bahujan Samaj Party	500	21	51	112	110	81	125
Communist Party of India	56	4	11	7	13	11	10
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	82	16	36	8	11	3	8
Indian National Congress	440	206	144	44	34	7	5
Nationalist Congress Party	68	9	17	4	6	11	21
Rashtriya Janata Dal	44	4	20	7	4	2	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1623</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>State Parties</b>							
Arunachal Congress	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	23	9	14	-	-	-	-
Asom Gana Parishad	6	1	4	1	-	-	-
All India Forward Bloc	22	2	1	-	-	-	19
All India Trinamool Congress	35	19	8	1	-	1	6
Assam United Democratic Front	25	1	2	6	8	5	3
Biju Janata Dal	18	14	4	-	-	-	-
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	22	18	4	-	-	-	-
Indian National Lok Dal	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Janata Dal (Secular)	33	3	1	18	-	-	11
Janata Dal (United)	55	20	3	3	6	1	22
Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	10	-	-	1	-	-	9
Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party	6	-	3	1	1	1	-
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	42	2	4	2	6	5	23
Kerala Congress	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kerala Congress (M)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lok Jan Shakti Party	106	-	8	5	1	8	84
Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	4	1	3	-	-	-	-

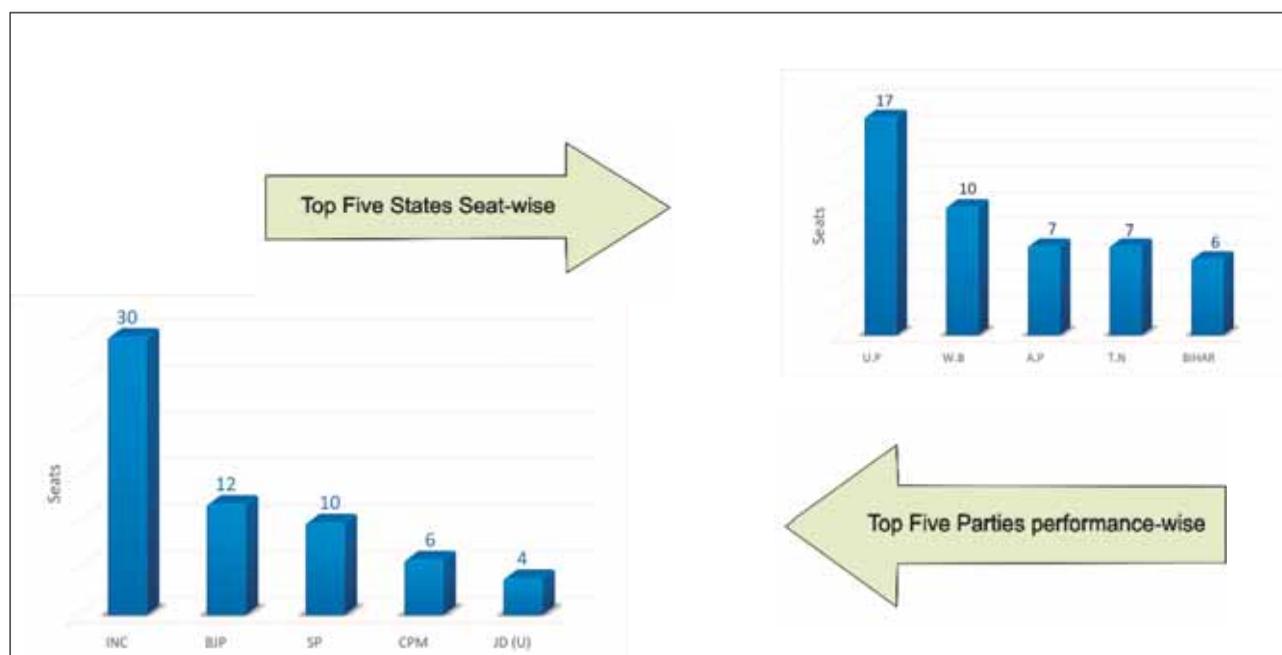
## Chapter 15

Party	Seats Contested	First (Winner)	Second (Runner up)	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Beyond Fifth
Manipur Peoples Party	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Indian Union Muslim League	17	2	-	-	-	-	15
Nagaland Peoples Front	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pattali Makkal Katchi	7	-	7	-	-	-	-
Revolutionary Socialist Party	17	2	2	-	-	-	13
Shiromani Akali Dal	10	4	6	-	-	-	-
Sikkim Democratic Front	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Save Goa Front	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Shivsena	47	11	7	4	1	1	23
Samajwadi Party	193	23	17	29	27	11	86
Telugu Desam	31	6	20	5	-	-	-
Telangana Rashtra Samithi	9	2	6	-	-	-	1
United Democratic Party	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
United Goans Democratic Party	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Uttarakhand Kranti Dal	5	-	-	-	1	4	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>1855</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1513</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>3831</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>3351</b>

## Chapter 16

SEATS WON BY PARTIES IN SC CONSTITUENCIES IN  
GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009

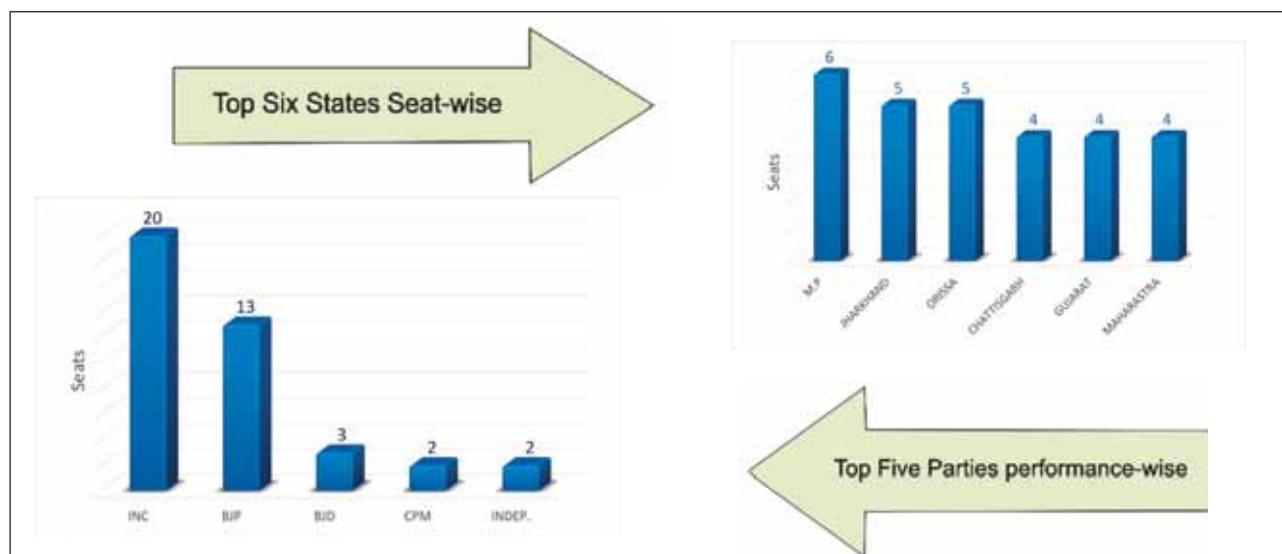
State	ADMK	AIFB	AITC	BJD	BJP	BSP	CPI	CPM	DMK	INC	IND	JD(U)	JMM	RLD	SAD	SHS	SP	TDP	VCK	Total Seats
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7
Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bihar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Gujarat	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Karnataka	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5
Odisha	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Tamil Nadu	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	17
West Bengal	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>84</b>



## Chapter 17

SEATS WON BY PARTIES IN ST CONSTITUENCIES IN  
GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009

State	BJP	BJD	BVA	BOPF	CPM	INC	IND	JMM	NCP	NPF	RSP	TDP	State Total
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Assam	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gujarat	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Karnataka	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Madhya Pradesh	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Maharashtra	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Odisha	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tripura	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
West Bengal	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Chhattisgarh	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Jharkhand	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>47</b>



## Chapter 18

**PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN CANDIDATES IN STATES & UTs IN  
GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total Seats	No. of Women		
			Contested	Elected	Deposit Forfeited
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	39	5	29
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0
3	Assam	14	11	2	9
4	Bihar	40	46	4	37
5	Goa	2	2	0	2
6	Gujarat	26	26	4	21
7	Haryana	10	14	2	12
8	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	0	1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6	6	0	5
10	Karnataka	28	19	1	16
11	Kerala	20	15	0	12
12	Madhya Pradesh	29	29	6	23
13	Maharashtra	48	55	3	45
14	Manipur	2	3	0	3
15	Meghalaya	2	3	1	1
16	Mizoram	1	0	0	0
17	Nagaland	1	0	0	0
18	Odisha	21	9	0	6
19	Punjab	13	13	4	9
20	Rajasthan	25	31	3	23
21	Sikkim	1	0	0	0
22	Tamil Nadu	39	48	1	43
23	Tripura	2	1	0	1
24	Uttar Pradesh	80	100	13	76
25	West Bengal	42	29	7	19
26	Chhattisgarh	11	15	2	10
27	Jharkhand	14	14	0	13
28	Uttarakhand	5	7	0	7
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	1
30	Chandigarh	1	1	0	1
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	1	0	0	0
33	Delhi	7	16	1	16
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>441</b>

## Chapter 19

## WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009

Sl. No.	State/UT	Women Electors	Women Voters	% of women voters over women electors	Total poll % in the State/UT
1	Andhra Pradesh	29207418	20845852	71.37	72.37
2	Arunachal Pradesh	364877	245284	67.22	68.16
3	Assam	8439234	5632823	66.75	69.49
4	Bihar	25284439	10775241	42.62	44.46
5	Goa	508319	273482	53.80	55.23
6	Gujarat	17585894	7624781	43.36	47.89
7	Haryana	5496756	3619042	65.84	67.46
8	Himachal Pradesh	2257953	1334297	59.09	58.35
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3151188	1065887	33.82	39.64
10	Karnataka	20474457	11592518	56.62	58.78
11	Kerala	11330955	8220848	72.55	73.17
12	Madhya Pradesh	17902080	7852392	43.86	51.13
13	Maharashtra	34793896	16487190	47.39	50.67
14	Manipur	899752	690644	76.76	77.13
15	Meghalaya	648303	415923	64.16	64.37
16	Mizoram	318227	154086	48.42	50.68
17	Nagaland	645156	575635	89.22	89.98
18	Odisha	13119010	8452619	64.43	65.30
19	Punjab	8129384	5645170	69.44	69.76
20	Rajasthan	17520650	7844124	44.77	48.34
21	Sikkim	143222	118668	82.86	81.80
22	Tamil Nadu	20725138	14903459	71.91	72.94
23	Tripura	1016559	838874	82.52	84.01
24	Uttar Pradesh	52611874	23271819	44.23	47.77
25	West Bengal	24925428	20003460	80.25	81.32
26	Chhattisgarh	7626789	3983764	52.23	55.27
27	Jharkhand	8449928	4033059	47.73	50.97
28	Uttarakhand	2850182	1441326	50.57	53.10
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	123959	78359	63.21	64.16
30	Chandigarh	232778	151176	64.94	65.50
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69643	52617	75.55	73.23
32	Daman & Diu	47025	35522	75.54	71.32
33	National Capital Territory of Delhi	4907979	2433896	49.59	51.85
34	Lakshadweep	22481	19777	87.97	85.90
35	Puducherry	395367	315383	79.77	79.81
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>342226300</b>	<b>191028997</b>	<b>55.82</b>	<b>58.13</b>

In 2009 Lok Sabha Elections, out of 35 States & UTs, there were Ten States and UTs where **number of women voters was less than even half of the number of women electors**. These states include NCT of Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mizoram, UP, Rajasthan, MP, Bihar, Jharkhand and J & K.

## Chapter 20

## SIZE OF ELECTORATE &amp; VALID VOTES POLLED IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total Electors	Electors who Voted	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Valid Votes	Percentage of Invalid Votes
1	Andhra Pradesh	57892259	42048269	42009025	99.907	0.093
2	Arunachal Pradesh	734541	500642	500583	99.988	0.012
3	Assam	17470329	12147016	12138945	99.934	0.066
4	Bihar	54505246	24235476	24230877	99.981	0.019
5	Goa	1020794	564255	564071	99.967	0.033
6	Gujarat	36484281	17476088	17472323	99.978	0.022
7	Haryana	12087710	8157676	8154018	99.955	0.045
8	Himachal Pradesh	4606674	2690850	2689567	99.952	0.048
9	Jammu & Kashmir	6572896	2607880	2605966	99.926	0.073
10	Karnataka	41790939	24575813	24547178	99.964	0.035
11	Kerala	21859536	16036873	16030249	99.959	0.041
12	Madhya Pradesh	38085179	19486218	19482195	99.979	0.020
13	Maharashtra	72954058	36995037	36978848	99.957	0.043
14	Manipur	1736251	1339399	1336489	99.78	0.021
15	Meghalaya	1277739	822566	822518	99.994	0.005
16	Mizoram	629374	325991	325558	99.867	0.132
17	Nagaland	1321878	1189601	1189460	99.988	0.011
18	Odisha	27194864	17767143	17757104	99.943	0.056
19	Punjab	16958380	11832306	11827727	99.961	0.038
20	Rajasthan	37060011	17935280	17924439	99.940	0.060
21	Sikkim	300584	251776	251253	99.793	0.207
22	Tamil Nadu	41620460	30397137	30383034	99.954	0.046
23	Tripura	2082265	1758501	1756517	99.888	0.112
24	Uttar Pradesh	116006374	55430198	55402134	99.950	0.050
25	West Bengal	52493168	42731483	42721172	99.975	0.025
26	Chhattisgarh	15476577	8555657	8553561	99.975	0.025
27	Jharkhand	17934095	9142173	9135434	99.926	0.073
28	Uttaranchal	5887724	3140699	3134926	99.817	0.183
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	265108	170103	170103	100	0
30	Chandigarh	524444	343557	343556	99.9998	0.0002
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	150704	110363	110363	100	0
32	Daman & Diu	95382	68024	68023	99.999	0.001
33	Delhi	11096854	5754256	5752950	99.988	0.022
34	Lakshadweep	45983	39498	39498	100	0
35	Puducherry	762440	608503	607942	99.908	0.092
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>716985101</b>	<b>417236311</b>	<b>417037606</b>	<b>99.942</b>	<b>0.058</b>

# IV

## **Comparative Analysis of General Elections 2009 & 2004**

- Performance of Political Parties in General Elections 2009 & 2004
- Performance of Political Parties State-wise in General Elections 2009 & 2004
- Performance of Women (Political Party-wise) in General Elections 2009 & 2004
- Votes Secured by Winners as Percentage of Voters and Electors in General Elections 2009 & 2004
- Size of Electorate in General Elections 1998, 1999, 2004 & 2009
- Number of Polling Stations in General Elections 1999, 2004 & 2009
- Interesting Facts of General Elections 2009 & 2004



## Chapter 21

## PERFORMANCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009 &amp; 2004

## GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009

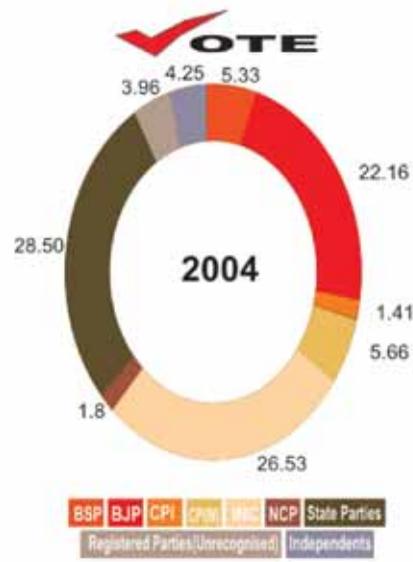
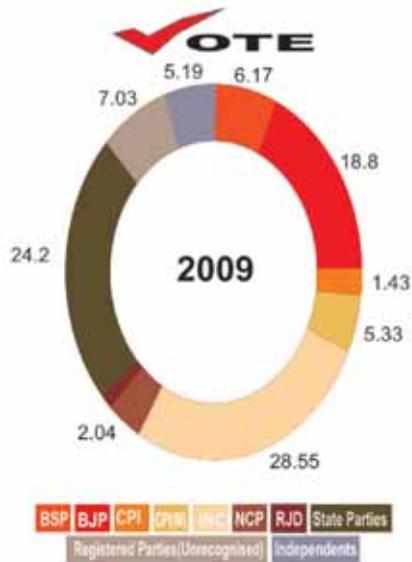
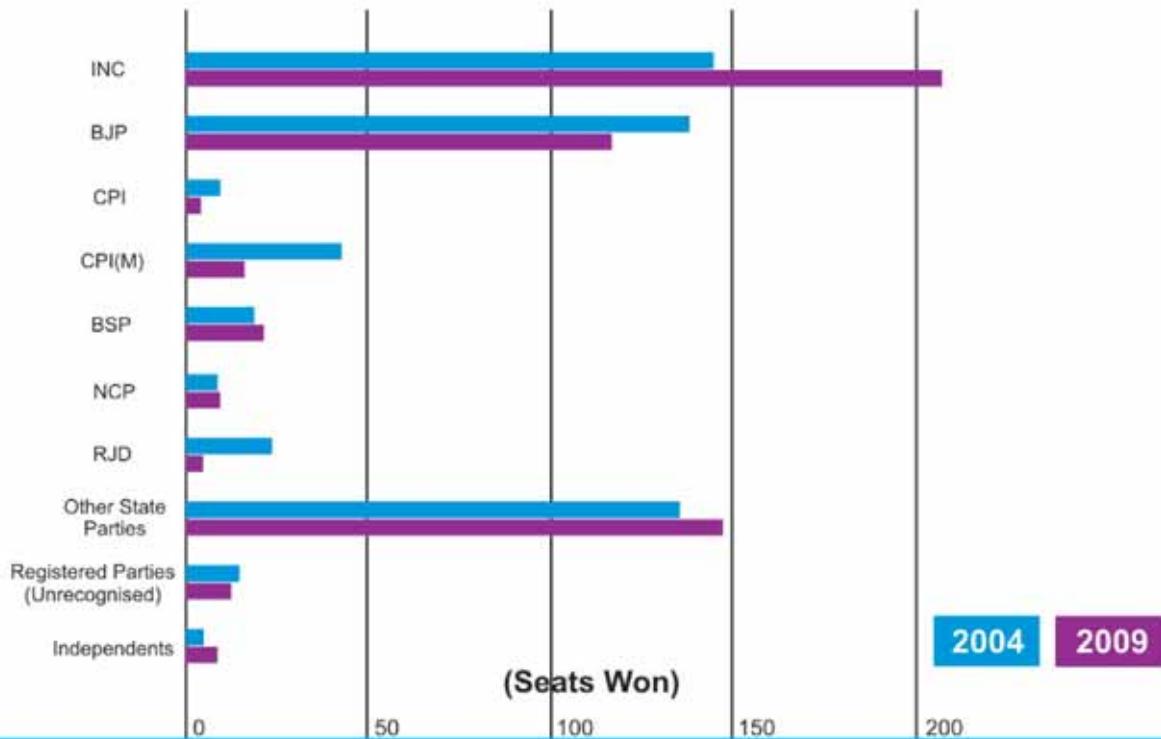
Name of Party	Seats Contested	Seats Won	% of Seats Won	Votes secured by Party	% of Votes secured*
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	500	21	4.2	25728920	6.17
Bharatiya Janata Party	433	116	26.79	78435381	18.8
Communist Party of India	56	4	7.14	5951888	1.43
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	82	16	19.51	22219111	5.33
Indian National Congress	440	206	46.82	119111019	28.55
Nationalist Congress Party	68	9	13.24	8521502	2.04
Rashtriya Janata Dal	44	4	9.09	5280084	1.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1623</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>23.17</b>	<b>265247905</b>	<b>63.58</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	23	9	39.13	6953591	1.67
All India Forward Bloc	21	2	9.52	1345397	0.32
All India Trinamool Congress	35	19	54.29	13356510	3.2
Arunachal Congress	1		0	46539	0.01
Asom Gana Parishad	6	1	16.67	1773103	0.43
Assam United Democratic Front	25	1	4	2184553	0.52
Biju Janata Dal	18	14	77.78	6612552	1.59
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	22	18	81.82	7625397	1.83
Indian National Lok Dal	5		0	1286573	0.31
Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	3	3	100	498374	0.12
Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	10		0	87502	0.02
Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party	6		0	522760	0.13
Janata Dal (Secular)	33	3	9.09	3434082	0.82
Janata Dal (United)	55	20	36.36	6331201	1.52
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	42	2	4.76	1665173	0.4
Kerala Congress	1		0	333688	0.08
Kerala Congress (M)	1	1	100	404962	0.1
Lok Jan Shakti Party	106		0	1891963	0.45
Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	1		0	6638	0
Manipur Peoples Party	1		0	101787	0.02
Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	4	1	25	1112908	0.27
Indian Union Muslim League	17	2	11.76	877494	0.21
Nagaland Peoples Front	1	1	100	832224	0.2
Pattali Makkal Katchi	7		0	1944619	0.47
Revolutionary Socialist Party	16	2	12.5	1571780	0.38
Samajwadi Party	193	23	11.92	14284638	3.42
Save Goa Front	1		0	1117	0
Shiromani Akali Dal	10	4	40	4004789	0.96
Shivsena	47	11	23.4	6454950	1.55
Sikkim Democratic Front	1	1	100	159351	0.04
Telangana Rashtra Samithi	9	2	22.22	2582326	0.62
Telugu Desam	31	6	19.35	10481659	2.51
United Democratic Party	1		0	124402	0.03
United Goans Democratic Party	1		0	16727	0
Uttarakhand Kranti Dal	5		0	38633	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>19.24</b>	<b>100949962</b>	<b>24.2</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>1857</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>29313728</b>	<b>7.03</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>3831</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>21647686</b>	<b>5.19</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8070</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>417159281</b>	<b>100</b>

## GENERAL ELECTIONS 2004

Name of Party	Seats Contested	Seats Won	% of Seats Won	Votes secured by Party	% of Votes secured *
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	364	138	37.91	86371561	22.16
Bahujan Samaj Party	435	19	4.37	20765229	5.33
Communist Party of India	34	10	29.41	5484111	1.41
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	69	43	62.32	22070614	5.66
Indian National Congress	417	145	34.77	103408949	26.53
Nationalist Congress Party	32	9	28.12	7023175	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1351</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>26.94</b>	<b>245123639</b>	<b>62.89</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Arunachal Congress	1	0	0	76527	0.02
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	33	0	0	8547014	2.19
Asom Gana Parishad	12	2	16.67	2069600	0.53
All India Forward Bloc	10	3	30	1365055	0.35
All India Trinamool Congress	33	2	6.06	8071867	2.07
Biju Janata Dal	12	11	91.67	5082849	1.3
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	65	0	0	1281688	0.33
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	16	16	100	7064393	1.81
Federal Party of Manipur	1	0	0	88179	0.02
Indian National Lok Dal	20	0	0	1936703	0.5
Janata Dal (Secular)	43	3	6.98	5732296	1.47
Janata Dal (United)	73	8	10.96	9144963	2.35
Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	6	2	33.33	493067	0.13
Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	7	0	0	70078	0.02
Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party	3	1	33.33	267457	0.07
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	9	5	55.56	1846843	0.47
Kerala Congress	1	1	100	353905	0.09
Kerala Congress (M)	1	0	0	209880	0.05
Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	2	0	0	7584	0
Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	4	4	100	1679870	0.43
Mizo National Front	1	1	100	182864	0.05
Manipur People's Party	1	0	0	77055	0.02
Indian Union Muslim League	10	1	10	770098	0.2
Nagaland Peoples Front	3	1	33.33	715366	0.18
Pattali Makkal Katchi	6	6	100	2169020	0.56
Rashtriya Janata Dal	42	24	57.14	9384147	2.41
Rashtriya Lok Dal	32	3	9.38	2463607	0.63
Revolutionary Socialist Party	6	3	50	1689794	0.43
Shiromani Akali Dal	10	8	80	3506681	0.9
Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann)	6	0	0	387682	0.1
Sikkim Democratic Front	1	1	100	153409	0.04
Shivsena	56	12	21.43	7056255	1.81
Samajwadi Party	237	36	15.19	16824072	4.32
Telugu Desam	33	5	15.15	11844811	3.04
United Goans Democratic Party	1	0	0	5881	0
Uttarakhand Kranti Dal	4	0	0	43899	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>19.85</b>	<b>112664459</b>	<b>28.90</b>
<b>Registered Parties (Unrecognised)</b>	898	15	1.67	15441786	3.96
<b>Independents</b>	2385	5	0.21	16549900	4.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>5435</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>389779784</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Votes percentage for parties has been calculated from total votes polled in the country.

### PERFORMANCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN LOK SABHA ELECTIONS



Percentage of Votes secured by National Parties and the Rest

## Chapter 22

PERFORMANCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES STATE-WISE IN  
GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009 & 2004

## Andhra Pradesh 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	40	0	0	384628	0.91
Bharatiya Janata Party	41	0	0	1577512	3.75
Communist Party of India	2	0	0	666357	1.58
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	0	0	532229	1.27
Indian National Congress	42	33	78.57	16377941	38.95
Rashtriya Janata Dal	2	0	0	17028	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25.58</b>	<b>19555695</b>	<b>46.51</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Janata Dal (Secular)	2	0	0	2312	0.01
Janata Dal (United)	2	0	0	4210	0.01
Indian Union Muslim League	1	0	0	18720	0.04
Samajwadi Party	2	0	0	3936	0.01
Telangana Rashtra Samithi	9	2	22.22	2582326	6.14
Telugu Desam	31	6	19.35	10481659	24.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17.02</b>	<b>13093163</b>	<b>31.14</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>8014950</b>	<b>19.06</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1383649</b>	<b>3.29</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>42047457</b>	<b>100</b>

## Andhra Pradesh 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	9	0	0	3006018	8.41
Bahujan Samaj Party	26	0	0	507381	1.42
Communist Party of India	1	1	100	479511	1.34
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	1	100	373148	1.04
Indian National Congress	34	29	85.29	14861984	41.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>43.66</b>	<b>19228042</b>	<b>53.77</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Communist Party of India (Marxist- Leninist) (Liberation)	1	0	0	9458	0.03
Indian Union Muslim League	2	0	0	16313	0.05
Rashtriya Janata Dal	2	0	0	7260	0.02
Samajwadi Party	2	0	0	41770	0.12
Telugu Desam	33	5	15.15	11844811	33.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11919612</b>	<b>33.33</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>3131601</b>	<b>8.76</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1483415</b>	<b>4.15</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>15.05</b>	<b>35762670</b>	<b>100</b>

## Arunachal Pradesh 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	2	0	0	186103	37.17
Indian National Congress	2	2	100	255866	51.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>441969</b>	<b>88.28</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Arunachal Congress	1	0	0	46539	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46539</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8967</b>	<b>1.79</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3167</b>	<b>0.63</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>500642</b>	<b>100</b>

## Arunachal Pradesh 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	2	2	100	207286	53.85
Indian National Congress	1	0	0	38341	9.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>66.67</b>	<b>245627</b>	<b>63.81</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Arunachal Congress	1	0	0	76527	19.88
All India Trinamool Congress	1	0	0	6241	1.62
Samajwadi Party	1	0	0	4901	1.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87669</b>	<b>22.78</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4896</b>	<b>1.27</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46736</b>	<b>12.14</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15.38</b>	<b>384928</b>	<b>100</b>

- Both the seats in 2009 elections in the State went to INC.
- In 2004, these seats were with BJP.

## Assam- 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	7	4	57.14	1967813	16.21
Communist Party of India	3	0	0	112208	0.92
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	3	0	0	84610	0.7
Indian National Congress	13	7	53.85	4235681	34.89
Nationalist Congress Party	3	0	0	28089	0.23
Rashtriya Janata Dal	1	0	0	4399	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>36.67</b>	<b>6432800</b>	<b>52.98</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	2	0	0	8375	0.07
Asom Gana Parishad	6	1	16.67	1773103	14.6
Assam United Democratic Front	9	1	11.11	1954901	16.1
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	4	0	0	14834	0.12
Lok Jan Shakti Party	3	0	0	8759	0.07
Indian Union Muslim League	1	0	0	1549	0.01
Samajwadi Party	6	0	0	25376	0.21
Shivsena	1	0	0	7228	0.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>3794125</b>	<b>31.25</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>992867</b>	<b>8.18</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>921379</b>	<b>7.59</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8.86</b>	<b>12141171</b>	<b>100</b>

## Assam -2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	12	2	16.67	2379524	22.94
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	172332	1.66
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	0	0	68627	0.66
Indian National Congress	14	9	64.29	3637405	35.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>37.93</b>	<b>6257888</b>	<b>60.33</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Asom Gana Parishad	12	2	16.67	2069600	19.95
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	3		0	108837	1.05
Janata Dal (United)	1	0	0	125966	1.21
Indian Union Muslim League	1	0	0	3533	0.03
Revolutionary Socialist Party	1	0	0	11757	0.11
Samajwadi Party	4	0	0	109088	1.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>2428781</b>	<b>23.42</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>294482</b>	<b>2.84</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>1390938</b>	<b>13.41</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12.07</b>	<b>10372089</b>	<b>100</b>

## Bihar- 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	39	0	0	1071808	4.42
Bharatiya Janata Party	15	12	80	3376109	13.93
Communist Party of India	7	0	0	339964	1.4
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	5	0	0	124007	0.51
Indian National Congress	37	2	5.41	2487008	10.26
Nationalist Congress Party	2	0	0	294469	1.22
Rashtriya Janata Dal	28	4	14.29	4678880	19.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13.53</b>	<b>12372245</b>	<b>51.06</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	4	0	0	7824	0.03
Janata Dal (Secular)	2	0	0	15707	0.06
Janata Dal (United)	25	20	80	5825874	24.04
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	4	0	0	108841	0.45
Lok Jan Shakti Party	12	0	0	1586404	6.55
Indian Union Muslim League	2	0	0	3491	0.01
Revolutionary Socialist Party	1	0	0	9853	0.04
Shivsena	4	0	0	99777	0.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>37.04</b>	<b>7657771</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1265360</b>	<b>5.22</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>2937221</b>	<b>12.12</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>24232597</b>	<b>100</b>

## Bihar- 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	16	5	31.25	4272195	14.57
Bahujan Samaj Party	40	0	0	1050484	3.58
Communist Party of India	6	0	0	343926	1.17
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	227298	0.77
Indian National Congress	4	3	75	1315935	4.49
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	286357	0.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11.76</b>	<b>7496195</b>	<b>25.56</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	21		0	705783	2.41
Janata Dal (Secular)	2	0	0	5559	0.02
Janata Dal (United)	24	6	25	6558538	22.36
Rashtriya Janata Dal	26	22	84.62	8994821	30.67
Rashtriya Lok Dal	6	0	0	21801	0.07
Shivsena	7	0	0	23124	0.08
Samajwadi Party	32	0	0	684200	2.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23.73</b>	<b>16993826</b>	<b>57.94</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>2907868</b>	<b>9.91</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1931555</b>	<b>6.59</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8.66</b>	<b>29329444</b>	<b>100</b>

## Goa – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	2	1	50	252694	44.78
Communist Party of India	2	0	0	13209	2.34
Indian National Congress	1	1	100	127494	22.6
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	131363	23.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>524760</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	1	0	0	6638	1.18
Save Goa Front	1	0	0	1117	0.2
Shivsena	1	0	0	3186	0.56
United Goans Democratic Party	1	0	0	16727	2.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27668</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11827</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>564255</b>	

## Goa – 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	2	1	50	258750	46.83
Communist Party of India	2	0	0	12015	2.17
Indian National Congress	1	1	100	164432	29.76
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	88629	16.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>523826</b>	<b>94.81</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Maharashtrawadi Gomantak	2	0	0	7584	1.37
Shivsena	2	0	0	6244	1.13
United Goans Democratic Party	1	0	0	5881	1.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19709</b>	<b>3.57</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8962</b>	<b>1.62</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>552497</b>	<b>100</b>

- In 2009 elections, Goa witnessed no change in party wise performance in terms of seats.

## Gujarat – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	24	0	0	282761	1.62
Bharatiya Janata Party	26	15	57.69	8128858	46.52
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	15257	0.09
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	0	0	32430	0.19
Indian National Congress	26	11	42.31	7579957	43.38
Nationalist Congress Party	7	0	0	52501	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30.23</b>	<b>16091764</b>	<b>92.1</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Janata Dal (United)	2	0	0	71876	0.41
Lok Jan Shakti Party	4	0	0	29653	0.17
Samajwadi Party	13	0	0	78624	0.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180153</b>	<b>1.03</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>368150</b>	<b>2.11</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>832856</b>	<b>4.77</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>7.24</b>	<b>17472923</b>	<b>100</b>

## Gujarat – 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	26	14	53.85	7204915	47.37
Bahujan Samaj Party	20	0	0	225637	1.48
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	16301	0.11
Indian National Congress	25	12	48	6671926	43.86
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	176634	1.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35.62</b>	<b>14295413</b>	<b>93.98</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Janata Dal (United)	4	0	0	130403	0.86
Samajwadi Party	11	0	0	80352	0.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>210755</b>	<b>1.39</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>179681</b>	<b>1.18</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>525055</b>	<b>3.45</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16.05</b>	<b>15210904</b>	<b>100</b>

General Elections, 2009 saw growth of over 121 percent vis-a-vis 2004 in the number of candidates contested, owing mainly to independents and registered (unrecognized) parties.

## Haryana - 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	10	0	0	1284067	15.74
Bharatiya Janata Party	5	0	0	986136	12.09
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	13587	0.17
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	18999	0.23
Indian National Congress	10	9	90	3407291	41.77
Nationalist Congress Party	3	0	0	24969	0.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5735049</b>	<b>70.31</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Indian National Lok Dal	5	0	0	1286573	15.77
Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	2	0	0	9376	0.11
Lok Jan Shakti Party	4	0	0	17994	0.22
Samajwadi Party	6	0	0	8398	0.1
Shivsena	1	0	0	1031	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1323372</b>	<b>16.22</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>884048</b>	<b>10.84</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>214084</b>	<b>2.62</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>8156553</b>	<b>100</b>

## Haryana - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	10	1	10	1393106	17.21
Bahujan Samaj Party	10	0	0	403254	4.98
Indian National Congress	10	9	90	3409950	42.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>5206310</b>	<b>64.33</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	1	0	0	2637	0.03
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	1	0	0	2487	0.03
Indian National Lok Dal	10	0	0	1815683	22.43
Janata Dal (Secular)	1	0	0	1346	0.02
Rashtriya Lok Dal	1	0	0	1849	0.02
Shivsena	2	0	0	5235	0.06
Samajwadi Party	6	0	0	137050	1.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1966287</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>671368</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>249413</b>	<b>3.08</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>8093378</b>	<b>100</b>

## Himachal Pradesh – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	4	0	0	42810	1.59
Bharatiya Janata Party	4	3	75	1333774	49.58
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	20664	0.77
Indian National Congress	4	1	25	1226933	45.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30.77</b>	<b>2624181</b>	<b>97.54</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Lok Jan Shakti Party	1	0	0	7720	0.29
Samajwadi Party	1	0	0	2120	0.08
Shivsena	3	0	0	4664	0.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14504</b>	<b>0.54</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11614</b>	<b>0.43</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39991</b>	<b>1.49</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>2690290</b>	<b>100</b>

## Himachal Pradesh – 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	4	1	25	1104066	44.24
Bahujan Samaj Party	4	00	0	43475	1.74
Indian National Congress	4	3	75	1294988	51.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>2442529</b>	<b>97.88</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Janata Dal (Secular)	1	0	0	4453	0.18
Samajwadi Party	1	0	0	7092	0.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11545</b>	<b>0.46</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41412</b>	<b>1.66</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17.39</b>	<b>2495486</b>	<b>100</b>

There was swing of 5 to 6 percent in votes polled which resulted in the reversal of results in 2009. In 2009, BJP secured 3 out of total 4 seats whereas in 2004, INC had secured 3 seats.

## Jammu &amp; Kashmir – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	5	0	0	80909	3.1
Bharatiya Janata Party	4	0	0	485303	18.61
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	16598	0.64
Indian National Congress	3	2	66.67	643175	24.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15.38</b>	<b>1225985</b>	<b>47.02</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	4	0	0	7052	0.27
Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	3	3	100	498374	19.11
Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	2	0	0	73293	2.81
Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party	6	0	0	522760	20.05
Lok Jan Shakti Party	3	0	0	8230	0.32
Samajwadi Party	1	0	0	2036	0.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15.79</b>	<b>1111745</b>	<b>42.64</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105815</b>	<b>4.06</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>163790</b>	<b>6.28</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>2607335</b>	<b>100</b>

## Jammu &amp; Kashmir – 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	6	0	0	515965	23.04
Bahujan Samaj Party	3	0	0	49754	2.22
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	18466	0.82
Indian National Congress	3	2	66.67	623182	27.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15.38</b>	<b>1207367</b>	<b>53.92</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	4	0	0	5457	0.24
Janata Dal (Secular)	1	0	0	1616	0.07
Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	6	2	33.33	493067	22.02
Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	4	0	0	67619	3.02
Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party	3	1	33.33	267457	11.94
Rashtriya Lok Dal	1	0	0	1115	0.05
Samajwadi Party	2	0	0	5883	0.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14.29</b>	<b>842214</b>	<b>37.61</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24409</b>	<b>1.09</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>165352</b>	<b>7.38</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>2239342</b>	<b>100</b>

## Karnataka – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	28	0	0	407648	1.66
Bharatiya Janata Party	28	19	67.86	10228790	41.63
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	24991	0.1
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	18328	0.07
Indian National Congress	28	6	21.43	9250984	37.65
Nationalist Congress Party	4	0	0	22274	0.09
Rashtriya Janata Dal	1	0	0	16286	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27.47</b>	<b>19969301</b>	<b>81.27</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Janata Dal (Secular)	21	3	14.29	3335530	13.57
Janata Dal (United)	8	0	0	29536	0.12
Lok Jan Shakti Party	4	0	0	13376	0.05
Samajwadi Party	2	0	0	33099	0.13
Shivsena	1	0	0	8095	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>3419636</b>	<b>13.92</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>171328</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1012448</b>	<b>4.12</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>24572713</b>	<b>100</b>

## Karnataka - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	24	18	75	8732783	34.77
Bahujan Samaj Party	9	0	0	305435	1.22
Indian National Congress	28	8	28.57	9247605	36.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>42.62</b>	<b>18285823</b>	<b>72.81</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	1	0	0	3900	0.02
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	1	0	0	12413	0.05
Janata Dal (Secular)	28	2	7.14	5135205	20.45
Janata Dal (United)	4	0	0	468682	1.87
Indian Union Muslim League	1	0	0	4268	0.02
Rashtriya Janata Dal	1	0	0	14388	0.06
Shivsena	1	0	0	27853	0.11
Samajwadi Party	3	0	0	19027	0.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5685736</b>	<b>22.64</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>554983</b>	<b>2.21</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>588117</b>	<b>2.34</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16.28</b>	<b>25114659</b>	<b>100</b>

## Kerala – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	20	0	0	205337	1.28
Bharatiya Janata Party	19	0	0	1011563	6.31
Communist Party of India	4	0	0	1193300	7.44
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	14	4	28.57	4887333	30.48
Indian National Congress	17	13	76.47	6434486	40.13
Nationalist Congress Party	4	0	0	115191	0.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21.79</b>	<b>13847210</b>	<b>86.36</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Trinamool Congress	1	0	0	1606	0.01
Janata Dal (United)	2	0	0	1849	0.01
Kerala Congress	1	0	0	333688	2.08
Kerala Congress (M)	1	1	100	404962	2.53
Lok Jan Shakti Party	2	0	0	3730	0.02
Indian Union Muslim League	2	2	100	813741	5.07
Shivsena	1	0	0	4968	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1564544</b>	<b>9.76</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11311</b>	<b>0.07</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>611810</b>	<b>3.82</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>16034875</b>	<b>100</b>

## Kerala – 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	19	0	0	1566569	10.38
Bahujan Samaj Party	14	0	0	74656	0.49
Communist Party of India	4	3	75	1190526	7.89
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	13	12	92.31	4754567	31.52
Indian National Congress	17	0	0	4846637	32.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22.39</b>	<b>12432955</b>	<b>82.41</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	1		0	3270	0.02
Janata Dal (Secular)	1	1	100	340111	2.25
Janata Dal (United)	4	0	0	7806	0.05
Kerala Congress	1	1	100	353905	2.35
Kerala Congress (M)	1	0	0	209880	1.39
Indian Union Muslim League	2	1	50	733228	4.86
Rashtriya Lok Dal	1	0	0	3485	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27.27</b>	<b>1651685</b>	<b>10.95</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>307276</b>	<b>2.04</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>694512</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>15086428</b>	<b>100</b>

## Madhya Pradesh- 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	28	1	3.57	1140044	5.85
Bharatiya Janata Party	29	16	55.17	8465524	43.45
Communist Party of India	3	0	0	74844	0.38
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	5537	0.03
Indian National Congress	28	12	42.86	7820333	40.14
Rashtriya Janata Dal	2	0	0	51272	0.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31.87</b>	<b>17557554</b>	<b>90.11</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	4	0	0	11202	0.06
Janata Dal (United)	2	0	0	21562	0.11
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	1	0	0	1509	0.01
Lok Jan Shakti Party	15	0	0	50401	0.26
Indian Union Muslim League	1	0	0	1529	0.01
Samajwadi Party	18	0	0	551341	2.83
Shivsena	3	0	0	9847	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>647391</b>	<b>3.32</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>322168</b>	<b>1.65</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>957495</b>	<b>4.91</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6.76</b>	<b>19484608</b>	<b>100</b>

## Madhya Pradesh- 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	29	25	86.21	8884913	48.13
Bahujan Samaj Party	28	0	0	876871	4.75
Communist Party of India	2	0	0	43462	0.24
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	9936	0.05
Indian National Congress	29	4	13.79	6289013	34.07
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	24570	0.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32.22</b>	<b>16128765</b>	<b>87.38</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Janata Dal (Secular)	2	0	0	7074	0.04
Janata Dal (United)	1	0	0	18334	0.1
Rashtriya Lok Dal	3	0	0	21323	0.12
Samajwadi Party	29	0	0	590090	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>636821</b>	<b>3.45</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>951456</b>	<b>5.15</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>742198</b>	<b>4.02</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9.86</b>	<b>18459240</b>	<b>100</b>

## Maharashtra - 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	47	0	0	1785643	4.83
Bharatiya Janata Party	25	9	36	6721644	18.17
Communist Party of India	3	0	0	42450	0.11
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	0	0	197576	0.53
Indian National Congress	25	17	68	7253634	19.61
Nationalist Congress Party	21	8	38.1	7131175	19.28
Rashtriya Janata Dal	1	0	0	4025	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27.42</b>	<b>23136147</b>	<b>62.54</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	1	0	0	1161	0
Assam United Democratic Front	2	0	0	11638	0.03
Janata Dal (Secular)	4	0	0	76205	0.21
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	1	0	0	9262	0.03
Lok Jan Shakti Party	1	0	0	3793	0.01
Samajwadi Party	10	0	0	371209	1
Shivsena	22	11	50	6287964	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26.83</b>	<b>6761232</b>	<b>18.28</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>4110804</b>	<b>11.11</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>2983128</b>	<b>8.06</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>36991311</b>	<b>100</b>

## Maharashtra - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	26	13	50	7745290	22.61
Bahujan Samaj Party	46	0	0	1046234	3.05
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	17831	0.05
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	3	0	0	246349	0.72
Indian National Congress	26	13	50	8143246	23.77
Nationalist Congress Party	18	9	50	6271036	18.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>29.17</b>	<b>23469986</b>	<b>68.52</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Janata Dal (Secular)	1	0	0	213731	0.62
Indian Union Muslim League	1	0	0	1921	0.01
Rashtriya Lok Dal	2	0	0	7628	0.02
Shivsena	22	12	54.55	6888306	20.11
Samajwadi Party	14	0	0	269121	0.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7380707</b>	<b>21.55</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>2068757</b>	<b>6.04</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1333828</b>	<b>3.89</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>11.65</b>	<b>34253278</b>	<b>100</b>

## Manipur- 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	2	0	0	127146	9.49
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	199916	14.93
Indian National Congress	2	2	100	575393	42.96
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	79849	5.96
Rashtriya Janata Dal	1	0	0	4859	0.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28.57</b>	<b>987163</b>	<b>73.7</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Lok Jan Shakti Party	1	0	0	1252	0.09
Manipur Peoples Party	1	0	0	101787	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103039</b>	<b>7.69</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>226009</b>	<b>16.87</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23188</b>	<b>1.73</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>1339399</b>	<b>100</b>

## Manipur- 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	2	0	0	213892	20.65
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	104722	10.11
Indian National Congress	1	1	100	154055	14.88
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	107435	10.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>580104</b>	<b>56.02</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Trinamool Congress	1	0	0	20131	1.94
Federal Party of Manipur	1	0	0	88179	8.52
Janata Dal (United)	1	0	0	37455	3.62
Manipur Peoples Party	1	0	0	77055	7.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>222820</b>	<b>21.52</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>232633</b>	<b>22.46</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16.67</b>	<b>1035557</b>	<b>100</b>

Compared to 2004 elections, INC gained in a big way in 2009, raising its share of votes polled from about 15 % to 43 % and in terms of seats won, from 1 to 2 seats

## Meghalaya – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	6802	0.83
Indian National Congress	2	1	50	368801	44.84
Nationalist Congress Party	1	1	100	154476	18.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>530079</b>	<b>64.44</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
United Democratic Party	1	0	0	124402	15.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124402</b>	<b>15.12</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>146763</b>	<b>17.84</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21322</b>	<b>2.59</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18.18</b>	<b>822566</b>	<b>100</b>

## Meghalaya - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	0	0	58560	8.63
Indian National Congress	2	1	50	309233	45.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>367793</b>	<b>54.18</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Trinamool Congress	1	1	100	191938	28.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>191938</b>	<b>28.27</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>119162</b>	<b>17.55</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>678893</b>	<b>100</b>

- In 2004 and 2009 General Elections, INC repeated its performance in terms of seats.
- In 2009, there was increase of 250 percent in the number of contestants from other than national parties.

## Mizoram - 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Indian National Congress	1	1	100	213779	65.58
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	3299	1.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>217078</b>	<b>66.59</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>108913</b>	<b>33.41</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>325991</b>	<b>100</b>

## Mizoram - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Mizo National Front	1	1	100	182864	52.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>182864</b>	<b>52.46</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6512</b>	<b>1.87</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159170</b>	<b>45.67</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>348546</b>	<b>100</b>

Number of votes in the State, polled in 2009 registered a fall of 6.47 percentages

## Nagaland – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Indian National Congress	1	0	0	349203	29.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>349203</b>	<b>29.35</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Trinamool Congress	1	0	0	8174	0.69
Nagaland Peoples Front	1	1	100	832224	69.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>840398</b>	<b>70.65</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>1189601</b>	<b>100</b>

## Nagaland – 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Indian National Congress	1	0	0	246109	25.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>246109</b>	<b>25.78</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Janata Dal (Secular)	1	0	0	5149	0.54
Nagaland Peoples Front	1	1	100	698128	73.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>703277</b>	<b>73.66</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5333</b>	<b>0.56</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>954719</b>	<b>100</b>

Nagaland Peoples Front won the lone Lok Sabha seat of the State, both in 2004 and 2009.

## Odisha - 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	19	0	0	337916	1.9
Bharatiya Janata Party	21	0	0	2999520	16.89
Communist Party of India	1	1	100	457234	2.57
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	71582	0.4
Indian National Congress	21	6	28.57	5816904	32.75
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	274988	1.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10.94</b>	<b>9958144</b>	<b>56.06</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Biju Janata Dal	18	14	77.78	6612552	37.23
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	4	0	0	310560	1.75
Lok Jan Shakti Party	1	0	0	4370	0.02
Revolutionary Socialist Party	1	0	0	6018	0.03
Samajwadi Party	3	0	0	50955	0.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>51.85</b>	<b>6984455</b>	<b>39.32</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>406355</b>	<b>2.29</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>413030</b>	<b>2.33</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13.38</b>	<b>17761984</b>	<b>100</b>

## Odisha - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	9	7	77.78	3268296	19.3
Bahujan Samaj Party	12	0	0	372769	2.2
Indian National Congress	21	2	9.52	6845738	40.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21.43</b>	<b>10486803</b>	<b>61.93</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Biju Janata Dal	12	11	91.67	5082849	30.02
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	2	0	0	73785	0.44
Janata Dal (United)	1	0	0	4021	0.02
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	1	1	100	260529	1.54
Revolutionary Socialist Party	1	0	0	19250	0.11
Shivsena	1	0	0	7811	0.05
Samajwadi Party	5	0	0	105595	0.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>52.17</b>	<b>5553840</b>	<b>32.8</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132266</b>	<b>0.78</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>761415</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16934324</b>	<b>100</b>

## Punjab - 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	13	0	0	680048	5.75
Bharatiya Janata Party	3	1	33.33	1190144	10.06
Communist Party of India	2	0	0	39479	0.33
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	17147	0.14
Indian National Congress	13	8	61.54	5350377	45.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28.12</b>	<b>7277195</b>	<b>61.52</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	1	0	0	477	0
Lok Jan Shakti Party	12	0	0	24383	0.21
Revolutionary Socialist Party	3	0	0	7271	0.06
Samajwadi Party	6	0	0	17494	0.15
Shiromani Akali Dal	10	4	40	4004789	33.85
Shivsena	3	0	0	4937	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11.43</b>	<b>4059351</b>	<b>34.32</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>218312</b>	<b>1.85</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>274446</b>	<b>2.32</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>11829304</b>	<b>100</b>

## Punjab - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	3	3	100	1071650	10.48
Bahujan Samaj Party	13	0	0	784454	7.67
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	260752	2.55
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	185444	1.81
Indian National Congress	11	2	18.18	3495187	34.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17.24</b>	<b>5797487</b>	<b>56.68</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	1	0	0	7505	0.07
Janata Dal (Secular)	1	0	0	1080	0.01
Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	1	0	0	1833	0.02
Shiromani Akali Dal	10	8	80	3506681	34.28
Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann)	6	0	0	387682	3.79
Shivsena	1	0	0	3064	0.03
Samajwadi Party	2	0	0	3350	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>36.36</b>	<b>3911195</b>	<b>38.24</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>238782</b>	<b>2.33</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>281608</b>	<b>2.75</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9.15</b>	<b>10229072</b>	<b>100</b>

## Rajasthan – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	24	0	0	604355	3.37
Bharatiya Janata Party	25	4	16	6557727	36.57
Communist Party of India	2	0	0	46918	0.26
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	3	0	0	225068	1.26
Indian National Congress	25	20	80	8461227	47.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>30.38</b>	<b>15895295</b>	<b>88.64</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	4	0	0	3870	0.02
Janata Dal (United)	2	0	0	80048	0.45
Lok Jan Shakti Party	7	0	0	17020	0.09
Samajwadi Party	12	0	0	58130	0.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159068</b>	<b>0.89</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>207444</b>	<b>1.16</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>1669786</b>	<b>9.31</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>17931593</b>	<b>100</b>

## Rajasthan – 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	25	21	84	8494488	49.01
Bahujan Samaj Party	24	0	0	548297	3.16
Communist Party of India	2	0	0	64347	0.37
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	0	0	89042	0.51
Indian National Congress	25	4	16	7179939	41.42
Nationalist Congress Party	2	0	0	35802	0.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31.25</b>	<b>16411915</b>	<b>94.69</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	2		0	28839	0.17
Indian National Lok Dal	5	0	0	90320	0.52
Janata Dal (United)	1	0	0	78556	0.45
Rashtriya Lok Dal	2	0	0	2684	0.02
Samajwadi Party	10	0	0	51505	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>251904</b>	<b>1.45</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197340</b>	<b>1.14</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>471289</b>	<b>2.72</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13.51</b>	<b>17332448</b>	<b>100</b>

## Sikkim – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	0	0	4458	1.77
Indian National Congress	1	0	0	74483	29.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78941</b>	<b>31.36</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Sikkim Democratic Front	1	1	100	159351	63.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>159351</b>	<b>63.3</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9772</b>	<b>3.88</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3687</b>	<b>1.46</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14.29</b>	<b>251751</b>	<b>100</b>

## Sikkim – 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Indian National Congress	1	0	0	60258	27.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60258</b>	<b>27.43</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Sikkim Democratic Front	1	1	100	153409	69.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>153409</b>	<b>69.84</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5981</b>	<b>2.72</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>219648</b>	<b>100</b>

Sikkim Democratic Front won the lone Lok Sabha seat of the state in 2004 and 2009 elections, bagging both the times, over 63 percent of total votes polled.

## Tamil Nadu – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	37	0	0	232583	0.77
Bharatiya Janata Party	18	0	0	711790	2.34
Communist Party of India	3	1	33.33	865029	2.85
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	3	1	33.33	669058	2.2
Indian National Congress	15	8	53.33	4567799	15.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13.16</b>	<b>7046259</b>	<b>23.19</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	23	9	39.13	6953591	22.88
All India Trinamool Congress	1	0	0	755	0
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	22	18	81.82	7625397	25.09
Janata Dal (United)	2	0	0	5225	0.02
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	5	0	0	6319	0.02
Lok Jan Shakti Party	17	0	0	32650	0.11
Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	4	1	25	1112908	3.66
Pattali Makkal Katchi	6	0	0	1736000	5.71
Samajwadi Party	14	0	0	23155	0.08
Shivsena	4	0	0	3864	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28.57</b>	<b>17499864</b>	<b>57.58</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>4695562</b>	<b>15.45</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1149275</b>	<b>3.78</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>30390960</b>	<b>100</b>

## Tamil Nadu – 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	6	0	0	1455899	5.07
Bahujan Samaj Party	30	0	0	167619	0.58
Communist Party of India	2	2	100	852981	2.97
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	2	100	824524	2.87
Indian National Congress	10	10	100	4134255	14.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7435278</b>	<b>25.89</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	33	0	0	8547014	29.77
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)(Liberation)	3	0	0	6886	0.02
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	16	16	100	7064393	24.6
Janata Dal (United)	20	0	0	884293	3.08
Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	4	4	100	1679870	5.85
Pattali Makkal Katchi	5	5	100	1927367	6.71
Rashtriya Lok Dal	3	0	0	3985	0.01
Shivsena	2	0	0	5154	0.02
Samajwadi Party	4	0	0	6645	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27.78</b>	<b>20125607</b>	<b>70.09</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>205692</b>	<b>0.72</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>947938</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>28714515</b>	<b>100</b>

## Tripura – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	2	0	0	59457	3.38
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	2	100	1084883	61.69
Indian National Congress	2	0	0	540753	30.75
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	3118	0.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28.57</b>	<b>1688211</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Trinamool Congress	2	0	0	9695	0.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9695</b>	<b>0.55</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24897</b>	<b>1.42</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35698</b>	<b>2.03</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>1758501</b>	<b>100</b>

## Tripura – 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	0	0	103494	7.82
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	2	100	911073	68.8
Indian National Congress	2	0	0	189134	14.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1203701</b>	<b>90.9</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Trinamool Congress	1	0	0	67379	5.09
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	1	0	0	6475	0.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73854</b>	<b>5.58</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14861</b>	<b>1.12</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31837</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16.67</b>	<b>1324253</b>	<b>100</b>

Communist Party of India (Marxist) won both the seats of the State in 2004 and 2009 elections, securing over 61 percent of total votes polled both the years.

## Uttar Pradesh – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	80	20	25	15191044	27.42
Bharatiya Janata Party	71	10	14.08	9695904	17.5
Communist Party of India	9	0	0	88489	0.16
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	0	0	10700	0.02
Indian National Congress	69	21	30.43	10113521	18.25
Nationalist Congress Party	11	0	0	138608	0.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>21.07</b>	<b>35238266</b>	<b>63.6</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	1	0	0	3303	0.01
All India Trinamool Congress	1	0	0	2164	0
Janata Dal (Secular)	1	0	0	595	0
Janata Dal (United)	3	0	0	164959	0.3
Lok Jan Shakti Party	2	0	0	5680	0.01
Indian Union Muslim League	4	0	0	9006	0.02
Revolutionary Socialist Party	3	0	0	4593	0.01
Samajwadi Party	75	23	30.67	12884968	23.26
Shivsena	1	0	0	6836	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>25.27</b>	<b>13082104</b>	<b>23.61</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>4582094</b>	<b>8.27</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>2504643</b>	<b>4.52</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1368</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5.85</b>	<b>55407107</b>	<b>100</b>

## Uttar Pradesh – 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	77	10	12.99	11810187	22.17
Bahujan Samaj Party	80	19	23.75	13139200	24.67
Communist Party of India	6	0	0	70888	0.13
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	0	0	10937	0.02
Indian National Congress	73	9	12.33	6412293	12.04
Nationalist Congress Party	4	0	0	18871	0.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>31462376</b>	<b>59.06</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)(Liberation)	10	0	0	60945	0.11
Indian National Lok Dal	4	0	0	12938	0.02
Janata Dal (Secular)	1	0	0	1724	0
Janata Dal (United)	3	1	33.33	425460	0.8
Indian Union Muslim League	3	0	0	10835	0.02
Rashtriya Janata Dal	10	0	0	38153	0.07
Rashtriya Lok Dal	10	3	30	2391825	4.49
Shivsena	9	0	0	49995	0.09
Samajwadi Party	68	35	51.47	14243280	26.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33.05</b>	<b>17235155</b>	<b>32.35</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>2540602</b>	<b>4.77</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>2031483</b>	<b>3.81</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7.03</b>	<b>53269616</b>	<b>100</b>

## West Bengal – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	41	0	0	435945	1.02
Bharatiya Janata Party	42	1	2.38	2625182	6.14
Communist Party of India	3	2	66.67	1538211	3.6
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	32	9	28.12	14144667	33.1
Indian National Congress	14	6	42.86	5749051	13.45
Nationalist Congress Party	3	0	0	36831	0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13.33</b>	<b>24529887</b>	<b>57.41</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	3	2	66.67	1299507	3.04
All India Trinamool Congress	27	19	70.37	13321553	31.18
Assam United Democratic Front	14	0	0	218014	0.51
Janata Dal (United)	3	0	0	10231	0.02
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	7	0	0	109171	0.26
Lok Jan Shakti Party	6	0	0	28554	0.07
Indian Union Muslim League	6	0	0	29458	0.07
Revolutionary Socialist Party	4	2	50	1520772	3.56
Samajwadi Party	8	0	0	52698	0.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29.49</b>	<b>16589958</b>	<b>38.82</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>296090</b>	<b>0.69</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>1314613</b>	<b>3.08</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11.41</b>	<b>42730548</b>	<b>100</b>

## West Bengal - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	13	0	0	2983950	8.06
Bahujan Samaj Party	36	0	0	331319	0.9
Communist Party of India	3	3	100	1484152	4.01
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	32	26	81.25	14271042	38.57
Indian National Congress	37	6	16.22	5385754	14.56
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	9901	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>28.69</b>	<b>24466118</b>	<b>66.12</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	3	3	100	1352423	3.66
All India Trinamool Congress	29	1	3.45	7786178	21.04
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	5	0	0	36726	0.1
Janata Dal (Secular)	3	0	0	15248	0.04
Janata Dal (United)	1	0	0	3111	0.01
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	2	0	0	56429	0.15
Revolutionary Socialist Party	4	3	75	1658787	4.48
Shivsena	2	0	0	9462	0.03
Samajwadi Party	15	0	0	108514	0.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10.94</b>	<b>11026878</b>	<b>29.8</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>301267</b>	<b>0.81</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1205970</b>	<b>3.26</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>11.83</b>	<b>37000233</b>	<b>100</b>

## Chhattisgarh - 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	11	0	0	386872	4.52
Bharatiya Janata Party	11	10	90.91	3851970	45.03
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	78420	0.92
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	11667	0.14
Indian National Congress	11	1	9.09	3192007	37.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31.43</b>	<b>7520936</b>	<b>87.91</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Janata Dal (United)	1	0	0	4261	0.05
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	6	0	0	34881	0.41
Lok Jan Shakti Party	3	0	0	7397	0.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46539</b>	<b>0.54</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>144513</b>	<b>1.69</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>842855</b>	<b>9.85</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>8554843</b>	<b>100</b>

## Chhattisgarh - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	11	10	90.91	3413759	47.78
Bahujan Samaj Party	11	0	0	324122	4.54
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	30608	0.43
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	16479	0.23
Indian National Congress	11	1	9.09	2869260	40.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31.43</b>	<b>6654228</b>	<b>93.13</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	1	0	0	5017	0.07
Janata Dal (United)	1	0	0	3089	0.04
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	1	0	0	5909	0.08
Samajwadi Party	10	0	0	78298	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>92313</b>	<b>1.29</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123021</b>	<b>1.72</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>275614</b>	<b>3.86</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10.78</b>	<b>7145176</b>	<b>100</b>

In last two elections, BJP and INC won ten and one seat respectively out of total eleven seats in the state.

## Jharkhand – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	14	0	0	321571	3.52
Bharatiya Janata Party	12	8	66.67	2515265	27.53
Communist Party of India	3	0	0	106051	1.16
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	2	0	0	49407	0.54
Indian National Congress	9	1	11.11	1372639	15.02
Rashtriya Janata Dal	6	0	0	486870	5.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19.57</b>	<b>4851803</b>	<b>53.11</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	1	0	0	5291	0.06
All India Trinamool Congress	2	0	0	12563	0.14
Janata Dal (Secular)	1	0	0	1999	0.02
Janata Dal (United)	2	0	0	110912	1.21
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	8	2	25	1068935	11.7
Lok Jan Shakti Party	3	0	0	33270	0.36
Revolutionary Socialist Party	3	0	0	22984	0.25
Samajwadi Party	6	0	0	47046	0.51
Shivsena	1	0	0	11904	0.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>1314904</b>	<b>14.39</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1953012</b>	<b>21.38</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1016099</b>	<b>11.12</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>9135818</b>	<b>100</b>

## Jharkhand – 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	14	1	7.14	3090365	33.01
Bahujan Samaj Party	14	0	0	219247	2.34
Communist Party of India	1	1	100	356058	3.8
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	37688	0.4
Indian National Congress	9	6	66.67	2007334	21.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20.51</b>	<b>5710692</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	8	0	0	202343	2.16
Janata Dal (United)	5	0	0	356106	3.8
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	5	4	80	1523976	16.28
Nagaland Peoples Front	2	0	0	17238	0.18
Rashtriya Janata Dal	2	2	100	328197	3.51
Rashtriya Lok Dal	1	0	0	4229	0.05
Shivsena	3	0	0	16948	0.18
Samajwadi Party	10	0	0	63982	0.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16.67</b>	<b>2513019</b>	<b>26.84</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>492955</b>	<b>5.27</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>644647</b>	<b>6.89</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>9361313</b>	<b>100</b>

## Uttarakhand - 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	5	0	0	478394	15.24
Bharatiya Janata Party	5	0	0	1061358	33.8
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	7330	0.23
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	5562	0.18
Indian National Congress	5	5	100	1354468	43.14
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	5168	0.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27.78</b>	<b>2912280</b>	<b>92.75</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Janata Dal (Secular)	1	0	0	1468	0.05
Lok Jan Shakti Party	4	0	0	6671	0.21
Samajwadi Party	2	0	0	57316	1.83
Uttarakhand Kranti Dal	5	0	0	38633	1.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104088</b>	<b>3.31</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37551</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86126</b>	<b>2.74</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>3140045</b>	<b>100</b>

## Uttarakhand - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	5	3	60	1095316	40.98
Bahujan Samaj Party	3	0	0	180885	6.77
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	4360	0.16
Indian National Congress	5	1	20	1024062	38.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28.57</b>	<b>2304623</b>	<b>86.22</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	2	0	0	8112	0.3
Rashtriya Lok Dal	2	0	0	3683	0.14
Shivsena	2	0	0	7071	0.26
Samajwadi Party	5	1	20	212085	7.93
Uttarakhand Kranti Dal	4	0	0	43899	1.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>274850</b>	<b>10.28</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17304</b>	<b>0.65</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>76094</b>	<b>2.85</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9.26</b>	<b>2672871</b>	<b>100</b>

## Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	1	0	0	789	0.46
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	1	100	75211	44.21
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	7190	4.23
Indian National Congress	1	0	0	72221	42.46
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	4696	2.76
Rashtriya Janata Dal	1	0	0	4916	2.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16.67</b>	<b>165023</b>	<b>97.01</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2519</b>	<b>1.48</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2561</b>	<b>1.51</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>170103</b>	<b>100</b>

## Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands – 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	0	0	55294	35.95
Bahujan Samaj Party	1	0	0	1122	0.73
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	4175	2.71
Indian National Congress	1	1	100	85794	55.77
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	2364	1.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>148749</b>	<b>96.7</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	1	0	0	1448	0.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1448</b>	<b>0.94</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>0.64</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2639</b>	<b>1.72</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>153825</b>	<b>100</b>

The seat which was with INC in 2004, went to BJP in 2009.

## Chandigarh - 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	1	0	0	61434	17.88
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	0	0	102075	29.71
Indian National Congress	1	1	100	161042	46.87
Rashtriya Janata Dal	1	0	0	11549	3.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>336100</b>	<b>97.83</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Janata Dal (United)	1	0	0	658	0.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>0.19</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>0.11</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6433</b>	<b>1.87</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>343557</b>	<b>100</b>

## Chandigarh - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	0	0	94632	35.22
Bahujan Samaj Party	1	0	0	6203	2.31
Indian National Congress	1	1	100	139880	52.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>240715</b>	<b>89.6</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Indian National Lok Dal	1	0	0	17762	6.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17762</b>	<b>6.61</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>0.37</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9196</b>	<b>3.42</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>268670</b>	<b>100</b>

INC performed steadily in both 2004 and 2009 elections, winning the seat with comfortable margin.

## Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli - 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	1	0	0	1385	1.25
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	1	100	51242	46.43
Indian National Congress	1	0	0	50624	45.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>103251</b>	<b>93.56</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7112</b>	<b>6.44</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>110363</b>	<b>100</b>

## Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	0	0	13178	15.56
Bahujan Samaj Party	1	0	0	725	0.86
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	1158	1.37
Indian National Congress	1	0	0	21772	25.7
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	1576	1.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38409</b>	<b>45.35</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Shivsena	1	0	0	5823	6.87
Samajwadi Party	1	0	0	941	1.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6764</b>	<b>7.99</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>34665</b>	<b>40.93</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4865</b>	<b>5.74</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>84703</b>	<b>100</b>

In a closely contested election, Bharatiya Janata Party defeated Indian National Congress by 618 votes in 2009 elections. In 2004, the seat was with a registered unrecognized party.

## Daman &amp; Diu – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	1	100	44546	65.49
Indian National Congress	1	0	0	19708	28.97
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	2144	3.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>66398</b>	<b>97.61</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Samajwadi Party	1	0	0	380	0.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>0.56</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1246</b>	<b>1.83</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14.29</b>	<b>68024</b>	<b>100</b>

## Daman &amp; Diu - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	0	0	26916	48.42
Bahujan Samaj Party	1	0	0	1152	2.07
Indian National Congress	1	1	100	27523	49.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>55591</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>55591</b>	<b>100</b>

In 2004, the seat was with INC whereas in 2009, BJP got the seat by securing over 65 percentages of votes polled.

## Delhi - 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	7	0	0	307232	5.34
Bharatiya Janata Party	7	0	0	2026876	35.23
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	5244	0.09
Indian National Congress	7	7	100	3285353	57.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>31.82</b>	<b>5624705</b>	<b>97.77</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	1	0	0	1682	0.03
Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	1	0	0	486	0.01
Janata Dal (Secular)	1	0	0	266	0
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	1	0	0	405	0.01
Revolutionary Socialist Party	1	0	0	289	0.01
Samajwadi Party	7	0	0	16357	0.28
Shivsena	1	0	0	649	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20134</b>	<b>0.35</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44391</b>	<b>0.77</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63817</b>	<b>1.11</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>5753047</b>	<b>100</b>

## Delhi - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	7	1	14.29	1677833	40.67
Bahujan Samaj Party	7	0	0	102269	2.48
Indian National Congress	7	6	85.71	2261199	54.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>4041301</b>	<b>97.95</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
All India Forward Bloc	1	0	0	638	0.02
Jammu & Kashmir National Panthers Party	2	0	0	626	0.02
Shivsena	1	0	0	165	0
Samajwadi Party	1	0	0	1074	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2503</b>	<b>0.06</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29706</b>	<b>0.72</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52322</b>	<b>1.27</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>4125832</b>	<b>100</b>

INC improved its performance in 2009 elections winning all seven seats of the State.

## Lakshadweep – 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	0	0	245	0.62
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	1	0	0	467	1.18
Indian National Congress	1	1	100	20492	51.88
Nationalist Congress Party	1	0	0	18294	46.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39498</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39498</b>	<b>100</b>

## Lakshadweep - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Indian National Congress	1	0	0	15526	48.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15526</b>	<b>48.79</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Janata Dal (United)	1	0	100	15597	49.02
Samajwadi Party	1	0	0	229	0.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>15826</b>	<b>49.74</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1.47</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31820</b>	<b>100</b>

In 2009, Indian National Congress won the single seat of the Union Territory by a winning margin of 2198 votes. In 2004, the seat was won by Janata Dal (United) with a winning margin of 71 votes.

## Puducherry - 2009

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bahujan Samaj Party	1	0	0	3697	0.61
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	0	0	13442	2.21
Indian National Congress	1	1	100	300391	49.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>317530</b>	<b>52.23</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	1	0	0	456	0.08
Lok Jan Shakti Party	1	0	0	656	0.11
Pattali Makkal Katchi	1	0	0	208619	34.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>209731</b>	<b>34.5</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54674</b>	<b>8.99</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26013</b>	<b>4.28</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>607948</b>	<b>100</b>

## Puducherry - 2004

Name of Party	Seats			Votes	
	Contested	Won	Win %	Votes secured by Party	% of votes secured
<b>National Parties</b>					
Bharatiya Janata Party	1	0	0	172472	35.65
Bahujan Samaj Party	1	0	0	2665	0.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>175137</b>	<b>36.2</b>
<b>State Parties</b>					
Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)	1	0	0	1359	0.28
Janata Dal (United)	1	0	0	27546	5.69
Pattali Makkal Katchi	1	1	100	241653	49.95
Rashtriya Janata Dal	1	0	0	1328	0.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>271886</b>	<b>56.2</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>0.33</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35192</b>	<b>7.27</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>483816</b>	<b>100</b>

There was increase of 25.65 percent in the number of votes polled in 2009 elections compared to 2004 elections.

## Chapter 23

PERFORMANCE OF WOMEN (POLITICAL PARTY-WISE) IN  
GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009 & 2004

## GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009

Party	Seats			%		Votes Secured by Women Candidates
	Contested	Won	DF*	Won	DF*	
<b>National Parties</b>						
BJP	44	13	17	29.55	38.64	7959676
BSP	28	4	23	14.29	82.14	1548308
CPI	4	0	4	0.00	100.00	79301
CPM	6	1	2	16.67	33.33	1678686
INC	43	23	3	53.49	6.98	12804019
NCP	7	2	3	28.57	42.86	1309301
RJD	2	0	0	0.00	0.00	349227
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>20.37</b>	<b>38.81</b>	<b>25728512</b>
<b>State Parties' Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>49.72</b>	<b>18.06</b>	<b>7797456</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>97.75</b>	<b>2791608</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>99.03</b>	<b>1072670</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>10.61</b>	<b>79.31</b>	<b>37390246</b>

\* Deposit Forfeited

## GENERAL ELECTIONS 2004

Party	Seats			%		Votes Secured by Women Candidates
	Contested	Won	DF*	Won	DF*	
<b>National Parties</b>						
BJP	30	10	3	33.33%	10.00%	6940884
BSP	20	1	16	5.00%	80.00%	1081843
CPI	2	-	1	- 50.00%	292866	
CPM	8	5	1	62.50%	12.50%	2730678
INC	45	12	5	26.67%	11.11%	11922098
NCP	5	2	3	40.00%	60.00%	787051
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27.27%</b>	<b>26.36%</b>	<b>23755420</b>
<b>State Parties' Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21.21%</b>	<b>50.00%</b>	<b>10241047</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1.61%</b>	<b>96.77%</b>	<b>928616</b>
<b>Independents</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>- 100.00%</b>	<b>744908</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>12.68%</b>	<b>67.32%</b>	<b>35669991</b>

\* Deposit Forfeited

### Performance of women in 2009, 2004 & 1999 elections

In 2004, out of 355 seats contested by women, only 45 seats finally won.

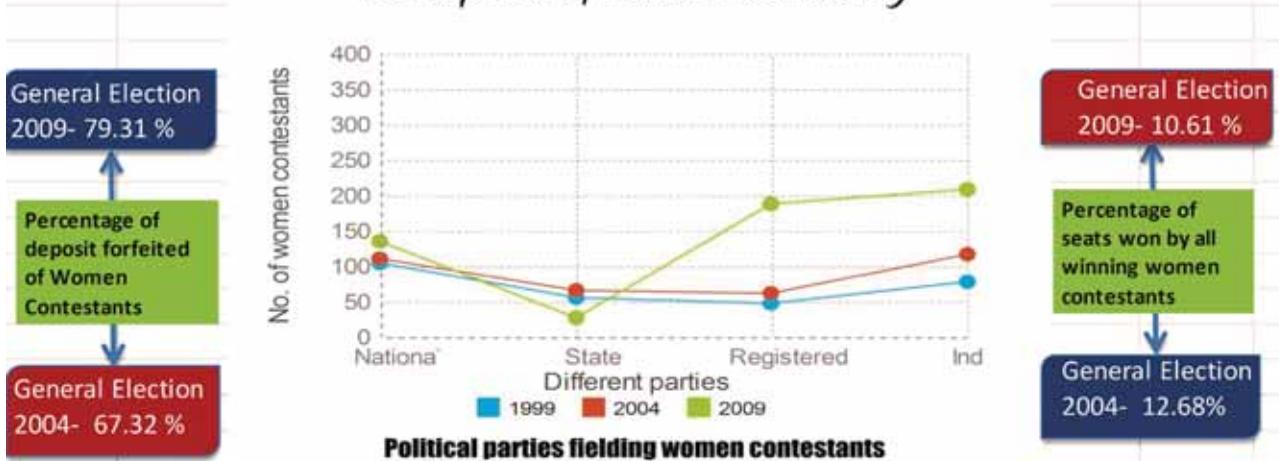
<b>2009</b> Total Women contestants 556	<b>2004</b> Total Women Contestants 355	<b>1999</b> Total Women Contestants 284
-----------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------

**Valid vote cast for different political parties in 2009 & 2004**

Total valid votes secured by women candidates in General Election 2009: 37390246

Total valid votes secured by women candidates in General Election 2004: 35669991

### Participation of women in democracy



NATIONAL PARTIES	YEAR-	seats won by women / total seats contested by women
	2009-13/44 2004-10/30 1999-15/25	2009-23/43 2004-12/45 1999-14/51
	2009-4/28 2004-1/20 1999-1/11	
	2009-1/6 2004-5/8 1999-3/5	
	2009-0/4 2004-0/2 1999-1/4	
	2009-2/7 2004-2/5 1999-NA	

## Chapter 24

### VOTES SECURED BY WINNERS AS PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS AND ELECTORS IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009 & 2004

#### VOTES SECURED BY WINNERS AS PERCENTAGE OF VOTERS IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009 & 2004

Votes Polled As Percentage of Voters	No. of Winners (2009)	No. of Winners (2004)
Below 10%	0	0
Below 20%	0	0
21% to 30%	38	16
31% to 40%	143	95
41% to 50%	267	214
51% to 60%	83	176
61% to 70%	9	36
Above 70%	3	06
<b>Total</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>

#### VOTES SECURED BY WINNERS AS PERCENTAGE OF ELECTORS IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009 & 2004

Votes Polled As Percentage of Electors	No. of Winners (2009)	No. of Winners (2004)
Below 10%	4	2
11% to 20%	155	93
21% to 30%	216	220
31% to 40%	134	186
41% to 50%	25	36
51% to 60%	3	4
61% to 70%	1	2
Above 70%	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>

- In 2004 elections, the number of candidates who got more than 50% of total votes polled was 218 whereas in 2009, the number of such candidates was 95.
- In terms of more than 50 % votes polled as percentage of electors, the number of candidates in 2004 was 6 while in 2009 elections, the number was 4 only.

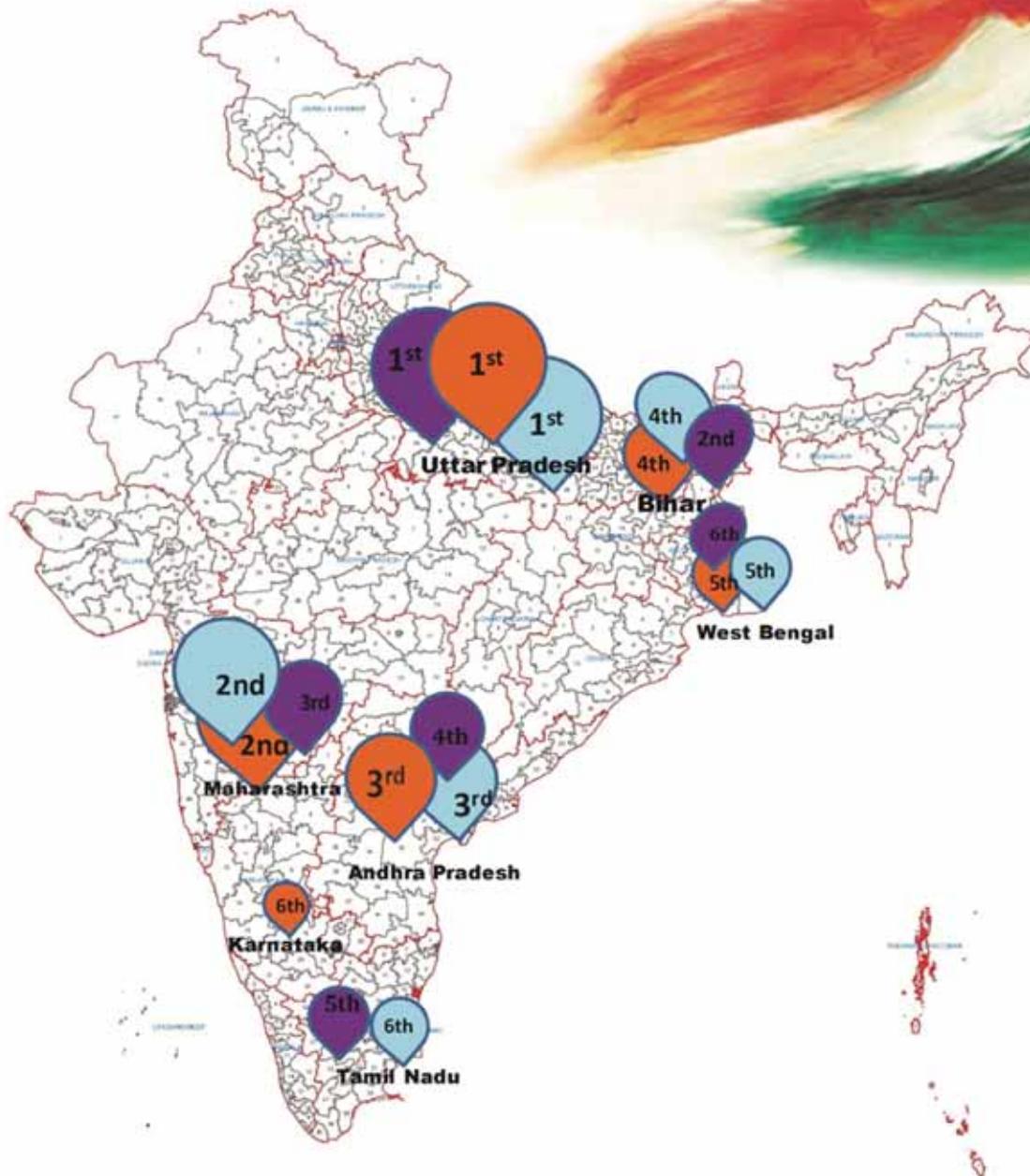
## Chapter 25

**SIZE OF ELECTORATE IN GENERAL ELECTIONS  
1998, 1999, 2004 & 2009**

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Total Electors 1998	Total Electors 1999	Total Electors 2004	Total Electors 2009
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	232013	247384	241645	265108
2	Andhra Pradesh	49133135	49654389	51146342	57892259
3	Arunachal Pradesh	565621	611572	684034	734541
4	Assam	14277806	14290673	15014874	17470329
5	Bihar	58766580	58788098	50559672	54505246
6	Chandigarh	531146	585006	527684	524444
7	Chhattisgarh*	0	0	13719442	15476577
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95832	98376	122681	150704
9	Daman & Diu	71934	72216	79232	95382
10	Delhi	8297622	8712530	8763475	11096854
11	Goa	880746	908849	941167	1020794
12	Gujarat	28770306	29512402	33675062	36484281
13	Haryana	11086895	11038955	12320557	12087710
14	Himachal Pradesh	3628864	3786479	4181995	4606674
15	Jammu & Kashmir	5022782	5030094	6368115	6572896
16	Jharkhand*	0	0	16812339	17934095
17	Karnataka	33098338	34284098	38592095	41790939
18	Kerala	21188712	22058901	21125473	21859536
19	Lakshadweep	36738	37619	39033	45983
20	Madhya Pradesh	44607368	46915473	38390101	38085179
21	Maharashtra	56205250	56853196	63012208	72954058
22	Manipur	1330209	1372339	1536510	1736251
23	Meghalaya	1157494	1178250	1289374	1277739
24	Mizoram	442457	449406	549959	629374
25	Nagaland	926569	955914	1041433	1321878
26	Odisha	23393600	24187490	25651989	27194864
27	Puducherry	665486	701990	636667	762440
28	Punjab	15344540	15717304	16615399	16958380
29	Rajasthan	29751400	31106488	34712385	37060011
30	Sikkim	236494	255377	281937	300584
31	Tamil Nadu	45577788	47733664	47252271	41620460
32	Tripura	1727463	1796055	1978222	2082265
33	Uttar Pradesh	101982480	102946404	110624490	116006374
34	Uttarakhand*	0	0	5562637	5887724
35	West Bengal	46846524	47649856	47437431	52493168
	<b>Total</b>	<b>605880192</b>	<b>619536847</b>	<b>671487930</b>	<b>716985101</b>

\* States Constituted after 1999

**During Elections 1999, 2004 and 2009**  
**Top 6 states according to Size of Electorate**



General Elections in which size of electorate of different state is taken into account:



## Chapter 26

**NUMBER OF POLLING STATIONS IN GENERAL ELECTIONS  
1999, 2004 & 2009**

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	Number of of Polling Stations: General Elections 1999	Number of of Polling Stations: General Elections 2004	Number of Polling Stations: General Elections 2009
1	Andhra Pradesh	60,960	56,036	66760
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1,741	1,756	2057
3	Assam	17,653	17,646	18828
4	Bihar	83,170	49,683	57020
5	Chhattisgarh *	0*	15,669	20985
6	Goa	1,135	1,003	1339
7	Gujarat	35,053	36,826	42568
8	Haryana	15,449	12,574	12894
9	Himachal Pradesh	6,230	6,232	7253
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6,513	7,215	9129
11	Jharkhand *	0*	17,061	23696
12	Karnataka	44,497	39,788	43642
13	Kerala	23,007	20,333	20510
14	Madhya Pradesh	56,455	42,312	47812
15	Maharashtra	74,111	62,476	82598
16	Manipur	2,001	2,003	2193
17	Meghalaya	1,576	1,582	2117
18	Mizoram	782	798	1028
19	Nagaland	1,581	1,586	1790
20	Odisha	30,015	26,250	31617
21	Punjab	18,220	15,649	18846
22	Rajasthan	40,869	35,835	42699
23	Sikkim	336	349	493
24	Tamil Nadu	54,847	45,729	52158
25	Tripura	2,367	2,372	3008
26	Uttar Pradesh	123,862	102,359	129446
27	Uttarakhand *	0	6,819	9003
28	West Bengal	61,514	48,775	66109
29	A & N Islands	370	329	347
30	Chandigarh	645	407	422
31	D & N Haveli	123	128	161
32	Daman & Diu	82	84	94
33	Lakshadweep	43	40	40
34	NCT of Delhi	8,666	9,141	510
35	Puducherry	778	557	856
	<b>Total</b>	<b>774651</b>	<b>687402</b>	<b>830866</b>

\* States Constituted after 1999

## Chapter 27

**INTERESTING FACTS OF GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009 & 2004****GENERAL ELECTIONS 2009**

- Total 543 Parliamentary Constituencies
- Total electors - 71,69,85,101; Male electors - 37,47,58,801; Female electors - 34,22,26,300
- Maximum electors (11,60,06,374) were in Uttar Pradesh
- Minimum electors (45,983) were in Lakshadweep
- Total 8,070 candidates contested the election
- Total 7,514 (93.1%) male candidates contested the election
- Total 556 (6.9%) female candidates contested the election
- Maximum number of candidates (43) contested from Chennai South Constituency
- Minimum number of candidates(3) contested from Kokrajhar (Assam) and Nagaland constituency
- All India voter turnout was 58.19%
- Maximum voter turnout (90.32%) was in Tamluk, West Bengal
- Minimum voter turnout (25.55%) was in Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir
- Parliamentary Constituency with Largest Number of Electors – 2325649 (Malkajgiri in Andhra Pradesh)
- Parliamentary Constituency with Lowest Number of Electors – 45983 (Lakshadweep)
- Maximum number of contestants in a parliamentary constituency – 43 (Chennai South)
- Maximum number of female contestants in a State – 100 (Uttar Pradesh)
- Minimum number of female contestants in a State – 1 (Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura)
- Maximum number of female winners – 13 (Uttar Pradesh)
- Maximum age of the candidate – 99 years (Arif Ahmed Shaikh Jafhar in Dhule, Maharashtra)
- Minimum age of the candidate – 25 (Many – 70 candidates)
- Maximum age of the winning candidate – 88 (Ram Sundar Das in Hajipur, Bihar)
- Minimum age of the winning candidate – 26 (Hamdullah Sayeed in Lakshadweep)
- Maximum number of votes secured – C. M. Chang in Nagaland, Nagaland – 832224
- Minimum number of votes secured – Raja L.D in Chennai South, Tamil Nadu – 118
- Minimum number of votes secured by a winner – Hamdullah Sayeed in Lakshadweep – 20492
- Maximum margin – Nagaland with 483021 votes (Winner – 832224 votes, Runner-up – 349203 votes)
- Minimum margin – Tonk-Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan, 317 votes (Winner – 375572 votes, Runner-up – 375255 votes)
- 8,34,919 polling stations were set up
- Auleyphu (Leh assembly constituency) in Ladakh Parliamentary Constituency was the highest (15,300) polling station
- 2,046 observers were deployed in the election

## Chapter 27

- 1,39,284 micro observers were deployed in the election
- 46,90,575 polling staff were deployed in the election
- 90,08,643 control units were used in election
- 11,83,543 ballot units were used in election
- 74,729 videographers were deployed in election
- 40,599 Video cameras were deployed in election
- Polls were recalled/adjourned in 645 constituencies
- 3,73,861 persons were booked under various preventive sections
- 79 parliamentary constituencies were identified as Naxal affected
- 376 candidates won among 1623 candidates fielded by national parties
- 146 candidates won among 759 candidates fielded by state parties
- 12 candidates won among 1857 candidates fielded by un-recognised registered parties
- 9 candidates won among 3831 Independent candidates
- Average age of the elected MPs – 53.03 years

### GENERAL ELECTIONS 2004

- First General Elections to Lok Sabha conducted completely by using Electronic Voting Machines in all Polling Stations
- 671,487,930 electors registered in the electoral rolls
- 5435 candidates contested the elections for which 6,87,402 polling stations were set up
- 3050 candidates represented 215 political parties and 2385 candidates were Independents
- Polling station with least no of electors: Only ONE voter in Polling station No. 29;(Dharampur) in Miao Assembly segment of Arunachal East Parliamentary Constituency
- Parliamentary Constituency with Largest Number of Electors – 3368399 (Outer Delhi)
- Parliamentary Constituency with Lowest Number of Electors – 39033 (Lakshadweep)
- Maximum number of contestants in a Parliamentary Constituency – 35 (Madras south)
- Maximum number of female contestants in a State – 61 (UP)
- Minimum number of female contestants in a State – 1 (Goa)
- Maximum number of female winners – 7 (UP)
- Out of 543 elected MPs, 45 were women
- Maximum age of the candidate – 94 years (Ramchandra Veerappa in Bidar, Karnataka)
- Minimum age of the candidate – 25 years (Many)
- Maximum age of the winning candidate – 94 years (Ramchandra Veerappa in Bidar, Karnataka)
- Minimum age of the winning candidate – 26 years Sachin Pilot in Dausa (Rajasthan)
- Maximum number of votes secured – Sajjan Kumar Outer Delhi - 855543
- Minimum number of votes secured – Ashok Kumar Chandni Chowk- 45
- Minimum number of votes secured by a winner – Dr. P. Pookunhikoya – 15597 votes (Lakshadweep)
- Maximum margin, Arambagh in West Bengal with 592502 votes. The runner-up lost his deposit
- Minimum margin, Lakshadweep, 71 Votes
- Average age of the elected MPs – 52.63 Years

# V

## **Statistics of All General Elections Since Independence**

- Facts about Successive General Elections 1952 - 2009
- Number of Contestants and Winners in General Elections 1952 - 2009
- Representation of Women Members in General Elections 1952 - 2009
- Performance of Independent Candidates in General Elections 1952 - 2009
- Voting Percentage in General Elections 1952 - 2009
- Election Expenditure by Central Government for General Elections 1952 - 2009
- Poll dates of General Elections 1952 - 2009
- Winners with Highest and Lowest margins of Victory 1962 - 2009
- Overview of General Elections 1952 - 2009



## Chapter 28

## FACTS ABOUT SUCCESSIVE GENERAL ELECTIONS 1951-52 – 2009

There has been a marked increase in the total number of candidates contesting the elections. While in 1952 there were 1874 candidates for 489 elective seats, the number steadily increased to 2784 candidates in 1971. The 1980 elections saw an increase in the number of candidates to 4629. The 9th General Elections had 6160 candidates in the fray, while the 10th general elections 8668 candidates contested for 543 elective seats. In the Eleventh General Elections, 13952 candidates contested for the 543 seats, which were reduced drastically to 4750 candidates in 12<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, because of increase of security deposit amount in August 1996. In the General Elections 2004, 5435 candidates contested the elections, for which Election Commission set up 6,87,402 polling stations. First time, the General Elections were conducted using 10.75 lakh Electronic Voting Machines in the country replacing completely the traditional system of ballot papers and ballot boxes. 2009 elections saw 8070 contestants.

Year	Total Number of Seats	Total Number of Candidates	Total Electorate	Total Number of Votes Polled	Total Number of Polling Stations
1952	489*	1,874	1,73,212,343	-	196,084
1957	494*	1,519	1,93,652,179	1,20,513,915	2,20,478
1962	494	1,985	2,16,361,569	1,19,904,284	2,38,031
1967	520	2,369	2,50,207,401	1,52,724,611	2,43,693
1971	518	2,784	2,74,189,132	1,51,536,802	3,42,918
1977	542	2,439	3,21,174,327	1,94,263,915	3,73,910
1980	529/542**	4,629	3,56,205,329	2,02,752,893	4,36,813
1984-85	541/542***	5,492	4,00,375,333	2,56,294,963	5,06,058
1989	529/543****	6,160	4,98,906,129	3,09,050,495	5,80,798
1991-92	534/543*****	8,749	5,11,533,598	2,85,856,465	5,91,020
1996	543	1,3952	5,92,572,288	3,43,308,090	7,67,462
1998	543	4,750	6,05,880,192	3,75,441,739	7,73,494
1999	543	4,648	6,19,536,847	3,71,669,104	7,74,651
2004	543	5,435	6,71,487,930	3,89,948,330	6,87,402
2009	543	8,070	71,69,85,101	41,72,36,311	8,30,866

\* Upto 1957 election, certain constituencies were representing 2 or 3 seats.

\*\* In General Elections 1980 ( 7<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 12 seats of Assam & 1 seat of Maghalaya were not held along with whole country.

\*\*\* In General Elections ,1984 ( 8<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 14 seats of Assam & 13 seats of Punjab were held in 1985.

\*\*\*\* In General Elections ,1989 (9<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 14 seats of Assam were not held.

\*\*\*\*\* In General Elections 1991 ( 10<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 13 seats of Punjab & 6 seats of Jammu & Kashmir were not held.

\*\*\*\*\* In General Elections 1991 ( 10<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 2 seats of Bihar & 1 seat of UP were not completed.

## Chapter 29

## NUMBER OF CONTESTANTS &amp; WINNERS IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 1951-52 – 2009

General Elections	Year	Total No. of seats	Total Number of Contestants	Average Number of contestants per seat	Male			Female		
					Total Number Contesting	Elected	Percentage Winning	Total Number Contesting	Elected	Percentage Winning
<b>First</b>	1951-52	489*	1874	4.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Second</b>	1957	494*	1519	3.77	1474	472	32.02	45	22	48.89
<b>Third</b>	1962	494	1985	4.02	1919	463	24.12	66	31	46.97
<b>Fourth</b>	1967	520	2369	4.56	2302	491	21.32	67	29	43.28
<b>Fifth</b>	1971	518	2784	5.37	2698	497	18.42	86	21	24.41
<b>Sixth</b>	1977	542	2439	4.50	2369	523	22.07	70	19	27.14
<b>Seventh</b>	1980	529/542**	4629	8.75	4486	514	11.45	143	28	19.58
<b>Eighth</b>	1984-85	541/542***	5492	10.15	5321	500	9.39	171	43	25.14
<b>Ninth</b>	1989	529/543****	6160	11.64	5962	514	8.62	198	29	14.65
<b>Tenth</b>	1991-92	534/543*****	8749	16.38	8419	496	5.89	330	38	11.51
<b>Eleventh</b>	1996	543	13952	25.69	13353	503	3.76	599	40	6.68
<b>Twelfth</b>	1998	543	4750	8.75	4476	500	11.17	274	43	15.69
<b>Thirteenth</b>	1999	543	4648	8.56	4364	494	11.31	284	49	17.25
<b>Fourteenth</b>	2004	543	5435	10.01	5080	498	9.80	355	45	12.68
<b>Fifteenth</b>	2009	543	8070	14.86	7514	484	6.44	556	59	10.61

**Note:** Total no. of contestants include the number of candidates elected unopposed, if any.

\* upto 1957 election, certain constituencies were representing 2 or 3 seats.

\*\* In General Elections 1980 (7<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 12 seats of Assam & 1 seat of Maghalaya were not held along with whole country.

\*\*\* In General Elections 1984 (8<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 14 seats of Assam & 13 seats of Punjab were held in 1985.

\*\*\*\* In General Elections 1989 (9<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 14 seats of Assam were not held.

\*\*\*\*\* In General Elections 1991 (10<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 13 seats of Punjab & 6 seats of Jammu & Kashmir were not held.

\*\*\*\*\* In General Elections 1991 (10<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 2 seats of Bihar & 1 seat of UP were not completed.

## Chapter 30

## REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN MEMBERS IN LOK SABHA 1951-52 – 2009

The representation of women in the successive Lok Sabhas has remained between 19 and 59. The 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha had a maximum of 59 members representing 10.86 % of the total strength of the Lower House. The 13<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha had 49 women members who constituted 9.2 % of the total strength of the House. The 6<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha had the lowest representation of women members with only 19 members. They represented 3.50 % of the total strength of the Lower House.

Lok Sabha	Total No. of seats	No. of Women contestants	No. of Women Members elected	Percentage to the total strength of Lok Sabha	Percentage to total number of women contestants
First-1952	489*	-	-	-	-
Second-1957	494*	45	22	4.45	48.89
Third-1962	494	66	31	6.27	46.97
Fourth-1967	520	67	29	5.57	43.28
Fifth-1971	518	86	21	4.05	24.41
Sixth-1977	542	70	19	3.50	27.14
Seventh-1980	529/542**	143	28	5.29	19.58
Eighth-1984-85	541/542***	171	43	7.94	25.14
Ninth-1989	529/543****	198	29	5.48	14.64
Tenth-1991-92	534/543*****	330	38	7.11	11.51
Eleventh-1996	543	599	40	7.36	6.68
Twelfth-1998	543	274	43	7.91	15.69
Thirteenth-1999	543	284	49	9.02	17.25
Fourteenth-2004	543	355	45	8.29	12.68
Fifteenth-2009	543	556	59	10.86	10.61

\* upto 1957 election, certain constituencies were representing 2 or 3 seats.

\*\* In General Elections 1980 (7<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 12 seats of Assam & 1 seat of Maghalaya were not held along with whole country.

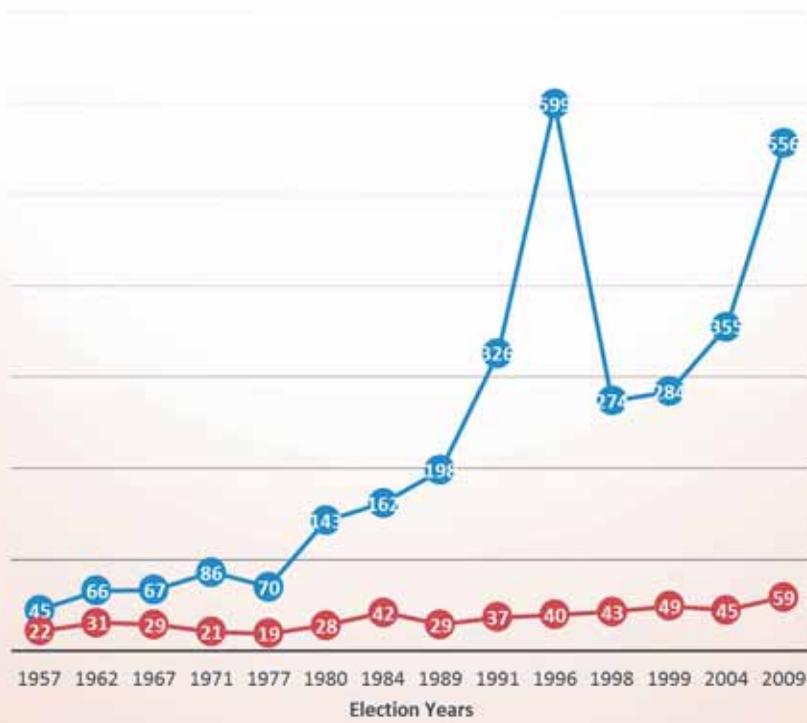
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\*\*\*\* In General Elections 1989 (9<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 14 seats of Assam were not held.

\*\*\*\*\* In General Elections 1991 (10<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 13 seats of Punjab & 6 seats of Jammu & Kashmir were not held.

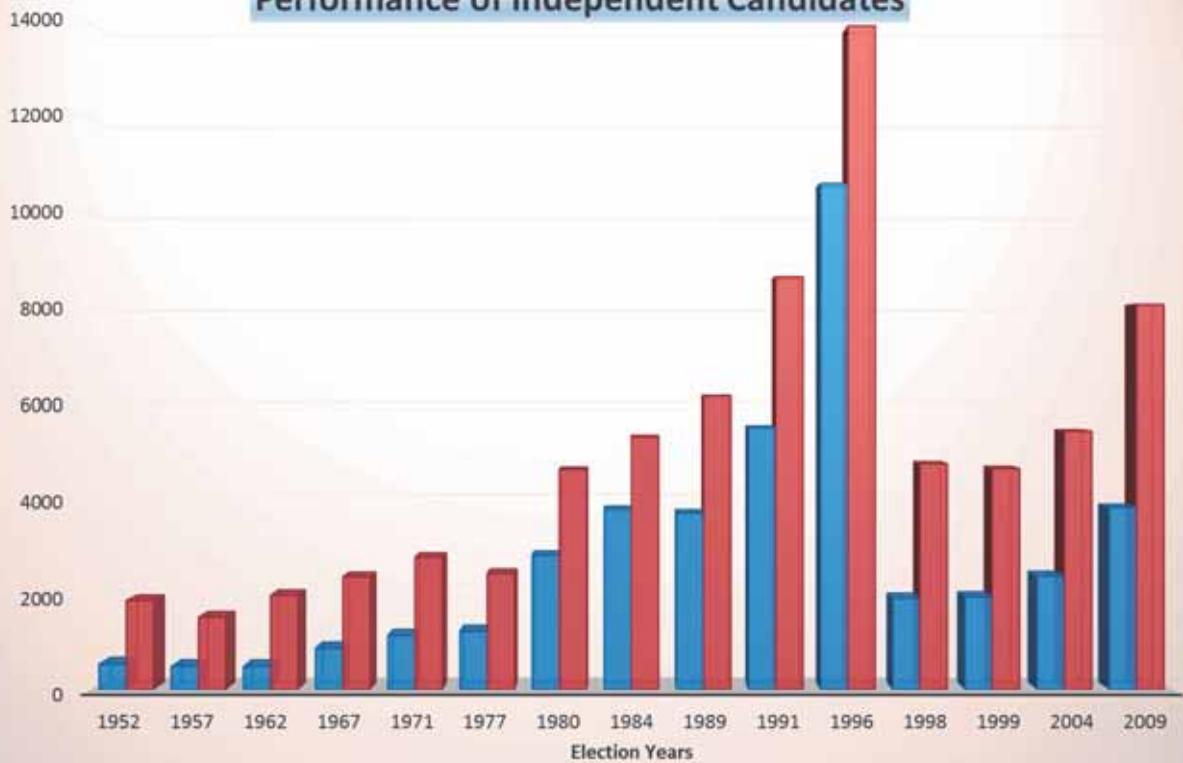
\*\*\*\*\* In General Elections 1991 (10<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 2 seats of Bihar & 1 seat of UP were not completed.

Performance of Women Contestants



— no. of women contestants — no. of women members elected

Performance of Independent Candidates

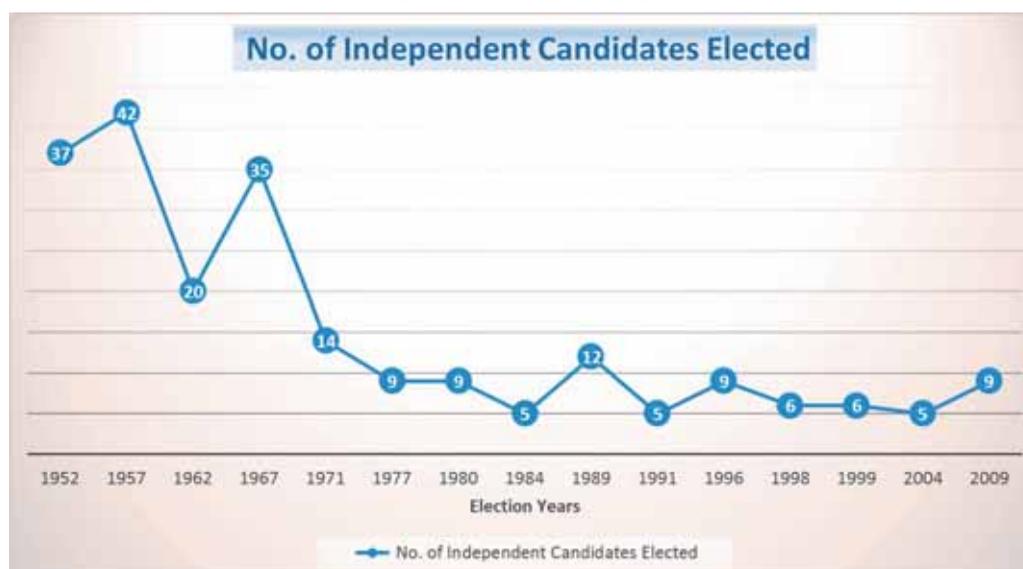


■ Total no. of Independent Candidates ■ Total no. of Contestants

## Chapter 31

PERFORMANCE OF INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES IN  
GENERAL ELECTIONS 1951-52 – 2009

Year of Election	Total No. of Contestants	Total No. of Independent Candidates	No. of Independent Candidates Elected	Total No. of Independent Candidates Forfeited Deposits
First-1952	1874	533	37	360
Second-1957	1519	481	42	324
Third-1962	1985	479	20	378
Fourth-1967	2369	866	35	747
Fifth-1971	2784	1134	14	1066
Sixth-1977	2439	1224	9	1190
Seventh-1980	4629	2826	9	2794
Eighth-1984-85	5492	3797	5	3752
Nineth-1989	6160	3712	12	3672
Tenth-1991-92	8749	5546	5	5529
Eleventh-1996	13952	10635	9	10604
Twelfth-1998	4750	1915	6	1898
Thirteenth-1999	4648	1945	6	1928
Fourteenth-2004	5435	2385	5	2370
Fifteenth-2009	8070	3831	9	3806



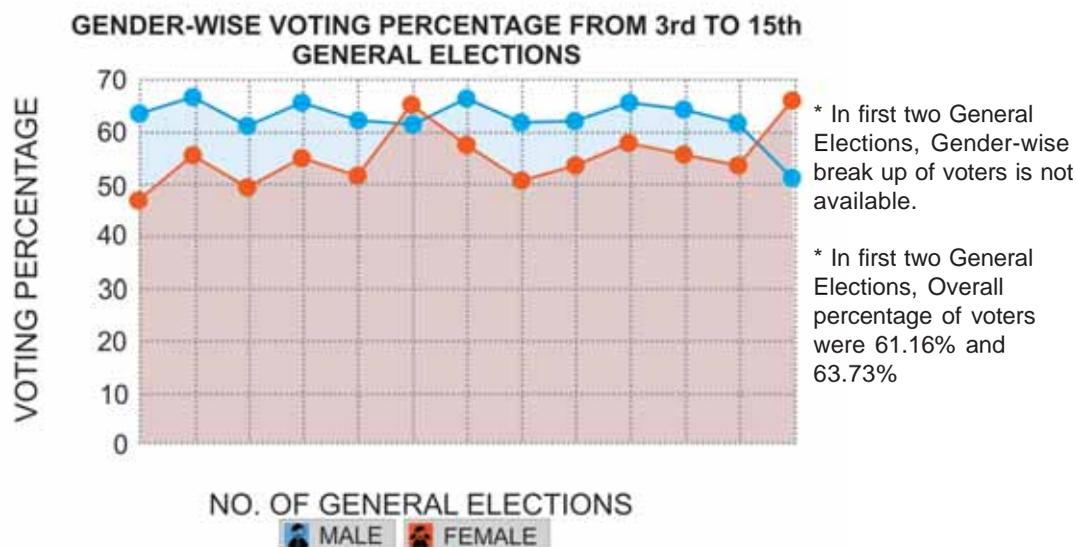
## Chapter 32

## VOTING PERCENTAGE\* IN GENERAL ELECTIONS 1951-52 – 2009

General Elections	Year	MALE	FEMALE	Total %
First	1951-52	-	-	61.16
Second	1957	-	-	63.73
Third	1962	63.31	46.63	55.42
Fourth	1967	66.73	55.48	61.33
Fifth	1971	60.9	49.11	55.27
Sixth	1977	65.63	54.91	60.49
Seventh	1980	62.16	51.22	56.92
Eighth	1984-85	61.2	58.6	64.01
Ninth	1989	66.13	57.32	61.95
Tenth	1991-92	61.58	51.35	55.88
Elevanth	1996	62.06	53.41	57.94
Twelfth	1998	65.72	57.88	61.97
Thirteenth	1999	63.97	55.64	59.99
Fourteenth	2004	61.66	53.3	58.07
Fifteenth	2009	50.97	65.96	58.19

\* Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled

Note : Gender-wise break-up of electors is not available for First & Second General Elections.



## Chapter 33

**ELECTION EXPENDITURE\* BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
(TOWARDS STATES/UTs HAVING LEGISLATURE)  
FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS 1951-52 – 2009**

The entire expenditure on actual conduct of elections to Lok Sabha is borne by Government of India and such expenditure on conduct of election to State Legislatures by the respective State Governments when such elections are held independently. If concurrent election to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly is held then such expenditure is shared between Central and respective State Governments. Expenditure incurred on items of common concern to the Central and the State Governments like expenditure on regular election establishment, preparation and revision of electoral roll etc. is shared on 50:50 basis irrespective of whether such expenditure is incurred in connection with the elections to the Lok Sabha or State Legislatures. Even if election is to Lok Sabha, expenditure towards Law & Order maintenance is born by respective State Governments only.

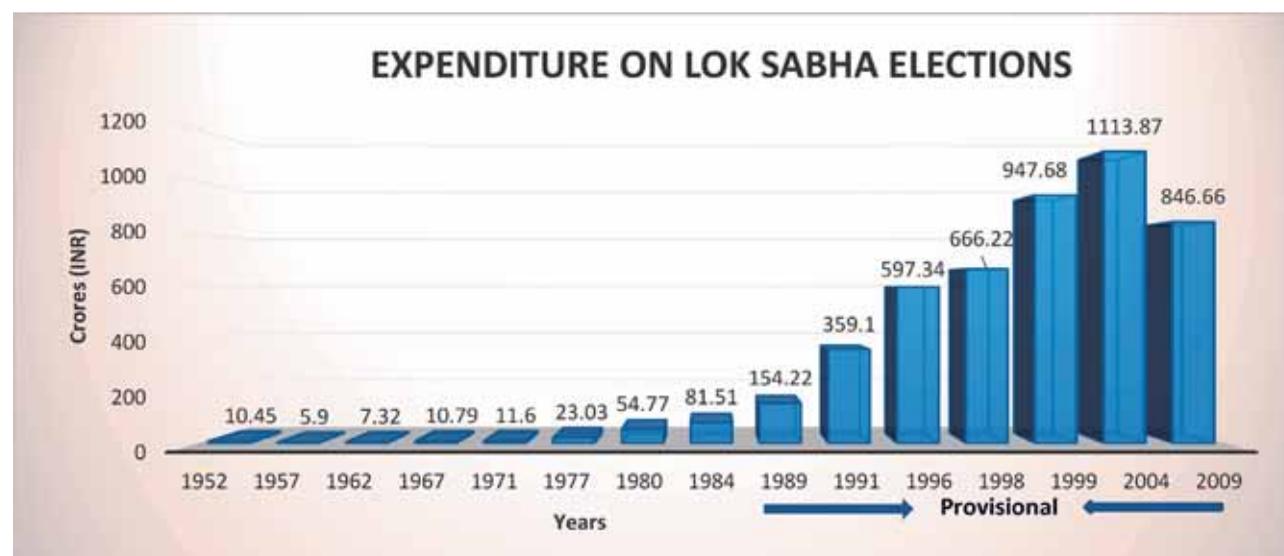
Year of Election	Expenditure Incurred (in Rs.)	Year of Election	Expenditure Incurred (Provisional) (in Rs.)
1952	10,45,00,000	1989	154,22,00,000
1957	5,90,00,000	1991-92	359,10,24,679
1962	7,32,00,000	1996	597,34,41,000
1967	10,79,69,000	1998	666,22,16,000
1971	11,60,87,450	1999	947,68,31,000
1977	23,03,68,000	2004	1,113,87,89,165* *(Rs. 679,11,57,000 released on provisional basis to 30 States)
1980	54,77,39,000	2009	8,46,66,89,762*** (Rs. 840,15,25,476 released on provisional basis to 35 States/UTs)
1984-85	81,51,34,000		

\* Expenditure towards electoral offices, preparation and printing of electoral roll

\*\* Duly audited expenditure from 23 States

\*\*\* Duly audited expenditure from 17 States

Source : Ministry of Law & Justice & ECI website



## Chapter 34

## POLL DATES OF GENERAL ELECTIONS 1951-52 – 2009

Year of Election	Period of Poll*
1951-52	October 1951, December 1951, February 1952
1957	24 <sup>th</sup> February to 14 <sup>th</sup> March, 1957
1962	19 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> February, 1962
1967	17 <sup>th</sup> to 21 <sup>st</sup> February, 1967
1971	1 <sup>st</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> March, 1971
1977	16 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> March, 1977
1980	3 <sup>rd</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> January, 1980
1984	24 <sup>th</sup> to 28 <sup>th</sup> December, 1984
1989	22 <sup>nd</sup> to 26 <sup>th</sup> November, 1989
1991	20 <sup>th</sup> May to 15 <sup>th</sup> June, 1991
1996	27 <sup>th</sup> April, 1996, 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> May 1996
1998	16 <sup>th</sup> to 23 <sup>rd</sup> February, 1998
1999	September 5, 11, 18, 25, 3 <sup>rd</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> October 1999
2004	20 <sup>th</sup> April to 10 <sup>th</sup> May, 2004
2009	16 <sup>th</sup> April to 13 <sup>th</sup> May 2009

\* Period of Election indicates the first day of the Poll and the last day of the Poll of the Election.

## Chapter 35

## WINNERS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST MARGINS OF VICTORY 1962 – 2009

## HIGHEST MARGINS OF VICTORY 1962 – 2009

General Elections	Name of Candidate	Name of Parl. Constituency	State	Name of Political Party	Highest Victory Margins
1962	Gayatri Devi	Jaipur	Rajasthan	Swatantra	157692
1967	K. Singh	Bikaner	Rajasthan	Independent	193816
1971	M. S. Sanjeevi Rao	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	Indian National Congress	292926
1977	Ram Vilas Paswan	Hajipur	Bihar	Bharatiya Lok Dal	424545
1980	Maharaja Martand Singh	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	Independents	238351
1984	Rajiv Gandhi	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	Indian National Congress	314878
1989	Ram Vilas Paswan	Hajipur	Bihar	Janata Dal	504448
1991	Santosh Mohan Deo	Tripura West	Tripura	Indian National Congress	428984
1996	Somu N.V.N	Madras North	Tamil Nadu	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	389617
1998	Dr. Kathiriya Vallabhbai Ramjibhai	Rajkot	Gujarat	Bharatiya Janata Party	354187
1999	K. Asungba Sangtam	Nagaland	Nagaland	Indian National Congress	353598
2004	Anil Basu	Arambagh	West Bengal	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	592502
2009	C.M. Chang	Nagaland	Nagaland	Nagaland Peoples Front	483021

## LOWEST MARGINS OF VICTORY 1962 – 2009

General Elections	Name of Candidate	Name of Parl. Constituency	State	Name of Party	Lowest Victory Margins
1962	Rishang	Outer Manipur	Manipur	Socialist	42
1967	M. Ram	Karnal	Haryana	Indian National Congress	203
1971	M. S. Sivasamy	Tiruchendur	Tamil Nadu	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	26
1977	Desai Dajiba Balwantrao	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	Peasants & Workers Party	165
1980	Ramayan Rai	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	Indian National Congress (I)	77
1984	Mewa Singh	Ludhiana	Punjab	Shiromani Akali Dal	140
1989	Konathala Ramakrishna	Anakapalli	Andhra Pradesh	Indian National Congress	9
1991	Ram Awadh	Akbarpur	Uttar Pradesh	Janata Dal	156
1996	Gaekwad Satyajitsinh Dilipsinh	Baroda	Gujarat	Indian National Congress	17
1998	Som Marandi	Rajmahal	Bihar	Bharatiya Janata Party	9
1999	Pyare Lal Sankhwar	Ghatampur	Uttar Pradesh	Bahujan Samaj Party	105
2004	Dr. P. Pookunhikoya	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Janata Dal (United)	71
2009	Namo Narain	Tonk-Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	Indian National Congress	317

## Chapter 36

## OVERVIEW OF GENERAL ELECTIONS 1951-52 – 2009

Elections	1951-52	1957	1962	1967	1971	1977	1980	1984-85	1989	1991-92	1996	1998	1999	2004	2009
Electorate (lakhs)	1732.1	1936.5	2163.6	2502.1	2741.9	3211.7	3562.1	4003.7	4989.6	5115.3	5925.7	6058.8	6195.4	6714.9	7169.9
Men (lakhs)	—	—	673.9	—	1435.6	1670.2	1855.4	1967.3	2620.4	2618.3	3098.1	3166.9	3238.1	3494.9	3747.6
Women (lakhs)	—	—	603.3	—	1306.2	1541.5	1706.7	1828.1	2368.6	2365.3	2827.6	2891.9	2957.2	3220	3422.3
Valid Votes (lakhs)	—	—	1151.8	1459	1466	1889.2	1978.2	2351.9	3007.7	2758.3	3349.3	3683.4	3645.7	3800	4170.4
Invalid Votes (lakhs)	—	—	47.2	68.3	49.4	53.4	49.3	60.5	82.8	68.7	83.8	70.9	71	99.4	2
Turnout (%)	61.16	63.73	55.42	61.33	55.29	60.49	56.92	64.01	61.95	55.88	57.94	61.97	59.99	58.07	58.19
<b>Total number of Constituencies</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>
<b>Total number of Seats for election</b>	<b>489*</b>	<b>494*</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>529/542**</b>	<b>541/542***</b>	<b>529/543****</b>	<b>534/543*****</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>543</b>
General	391	387	385	406	406	426	422	401	412	407	423	423	423	423	412
Reserved SC	—	—	79	77	76	78	79	79	78	79	79	79	79	79	84
Reserved ST	—	—	30	37	36	38	41	41	39	41	41	41	41	41	47
<b>Total Reserved</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>131</b>
Contested	479	482	491	515	517	540	528	514	541	537	543	543	543	543	543
Uncontested	10	12	3	5	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total number of contesting candidates</b>	<b>1874</b>	<b>1519</b>	<b>1985</b>	<b>2369</b>	<b>2784</b>	<b>2439</b>	<b>4629</b>	<b>5492</b>	<b>6160</b>	<b>8749</b>	<b>13952</b>	<b>4750</b>	<b>4648</b>	<b>5435</b>	<b>8070</b>
<b>Deposit Forfeited</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1203</b>	<b>1707</b>	<b>1356</b>	<b>3417</b>	<b>4263</b>	<b>5003</b>	<b>7486</b>	<b>12688</b>	<b>3486</b>	<b>3400</b>	<b>4218</b>	<b>6829</b>
Women candidates	—	45	66	67	86	70	143	171	198	330	599	274	284	355	556
Elected Women	—	22	31	29	21	19	28	43	29	39	40	43	49	45	59

## Chapter 36

Elections	1951-52	1957	1962	1967	1971	1977	1980	1984-85	1989	1991-92	1996	1998	1999	2004	2009
<b>Number of Participating Political Parties</b>															
<b>No. of National Parties</b>	14	4	6	7	8	5	6	7	8	9	8	7	7	6	7
<b>No of State Parties</b>	39	11	11	14	17	15	19	19	20	27	30	30	40	36	34
<b>Regd but Unrecognized Parties</b>	—	—	10	4	28	14	11	9	85	109	171	139	122	173	322
<b>Total</b>	53	15	27	25	53	34	36	35	113	145	209	176	169	215	363

\* upto 1957 election, certain constituencies were representing 2 or 3 seats.

\*\* In General Elections 1980 ( 7<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 12 seats of Assam & 1 seat of Maghalaya were not held along with whole country.

\*\*\* In General Elections ,1984 ( 8<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 14 seats of Assam & 13 seats of Punjab were held in 1985.

\*\*\*\* In General Elections ,1989 (9<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 14 seats of Assam were not held.

\*\*\*\*\* In General Elections 1991 ( 10<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 13 seats of Punjab & 6 seats of Jammu & Kashmir were not held.

\*\*\*\*\* In General Elections 1991 ( 10<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) the Elections in 2 seats of Bihar & 1 seat of UP were not completed

# VI

## **Socio-Economic Analysis of Lok Sabha Members**

- Average Age of Members from 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha
- Educational Background of Members from 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha
- Prior Legislative Experience of Members of 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha
- List of Members Elected to 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha for more than 4 times till 2009



## Chapter 37

AVERAGE AGE OF MEMBERS FROM 1<sup>st</sup> TO 15<sup>th</sup> LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA	AVERAGE AGE OF MEMBERS
FIRST	46.5
SECOND	46.7
THIRD	49.4
FOURTH	48.7
FIFTH	49.2
SIXTH	52.1
SEVENTH	49.9
EIGHTH	51.4
NINTH	51.3
TENTH	51.4
ELEVENTH	52.8
TWELFTH	46.4
THIRTEETH	55.5
FOURTEENTH	52.63
FIFTEENTH	53.03

## Chapter 38

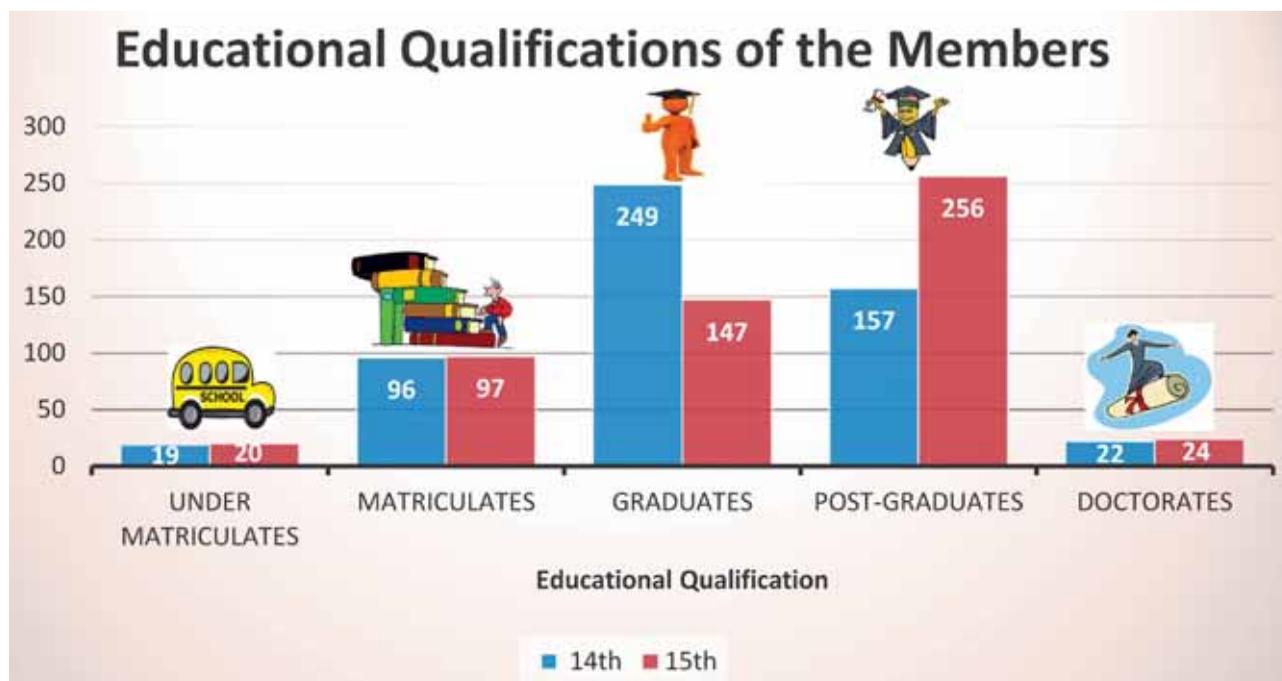
### EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF MEMBERS FROM 1<sup>st</sup> TO 15<sup>th</sup> LOK SABHA

The Fifteenth Lok Sabha had 109 post-graduate members as compared to 157 highest recorded in 14th Lok Sabha. There were 147 graduate members in the 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha though the 13<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha had registered the highest figure of 256. There were 24 Doctorates in the 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha as compared to highest figure of 29 recorded in 11<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha.

The table\* below shows the educational qualifications of the members of 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha.

Educational Background	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>	11 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>
Under Matriculates	112	120	141	54	119	52	53	42	10	18	15	12	15	19	20
Matriculates/ Under-Graduates	88	90	87	101	82	132	118	112	94	101	102	107	90	96	97
Graduates	177	160	157	172	178	205	213	238	233	220	222	237	256	249	147
Post-Graduates	85	92	98	113	127	132	136	131	124	145	149	149	145	157	256
Doctorates	15	9	7	17	8	9	8	10	17	20	29	24	27	22	24

\* Source – Lok Sabha Secretariat



## Chapter 39

PRIOR LEGISLATIVE EXPERIENCE OF MEMBERS OF 15<sup>th</sup> LOK SABHA

Sl.No.	Member Type	Male	Female	Total
1.	Total Members	485	60	545
2.	First Time Elected Members	262	29	291
3.	Re-elected Members of fourteenth Lok Sabha	163	21	184
4.	Members Having Experience of Rajya Sabha	47	5	52
5.	Members Having Experience of Legislative Assembly	218	16	234
6.	Members Having Experience of Legislative Councils	21	0	21
7.	Members who made legislative debut with fifteenth Lok Sabha	137	25	162

\* Source – Lok Sabha Secretariat

## Chapter 40

**LIST OF MEMBERS ELECTED TO 15<sup>th</sup> LOK SABHA  
FOR MORE THAN 4 TIMES TILL 2009**

Sl.No	Name of the Member	Lok Sabha to which Elected
<b>Nine Terms</b>		
1	Shri Basudeb Acharia	7 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
2	Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit	7 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Eight Terms</b>		
1	Shri Kamal Nath	7 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Seven Terms</b>		
1	Kum. Mamata Banerjee	8 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
2	Shri Palaniappan Chidambaram	8 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
3	Dr. Ram Chandra Dome	9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
4	Smt. Sumitra Mahanjan	9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
5	Shri Kariya Munda	6 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
6	Shri Vilas Baburao Muttemwar	7 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
7	Shri Harin Pathak	9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
8	Shri Sharad Chandra Govindrao Pawar	8 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
9	Shri Bajju Ban Riyan	7 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
10	Shri Arjun Charan Sethi	5 <sup>th</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
11	Shri Shibu Soren	7 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
12	Shri Sharad Yadav	5 <sup>th</sup> , 6 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Six Terms</b>		
1	Shri Lal Krishna Advani	9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
2	Shri E. Ahamed	10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
3	Shri Sai Prathap Annayagari	9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
4	Shri Ramesh Bais	9 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
5	Dr. Chinta Mohan	8 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
6	Shri Biren Singh Engti	5 <sup>th</sup> , 6 <sup>th</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
7	Smt. Maneka Gandhi	9 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
8	Shri Bijoy Krishna Handique	10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>

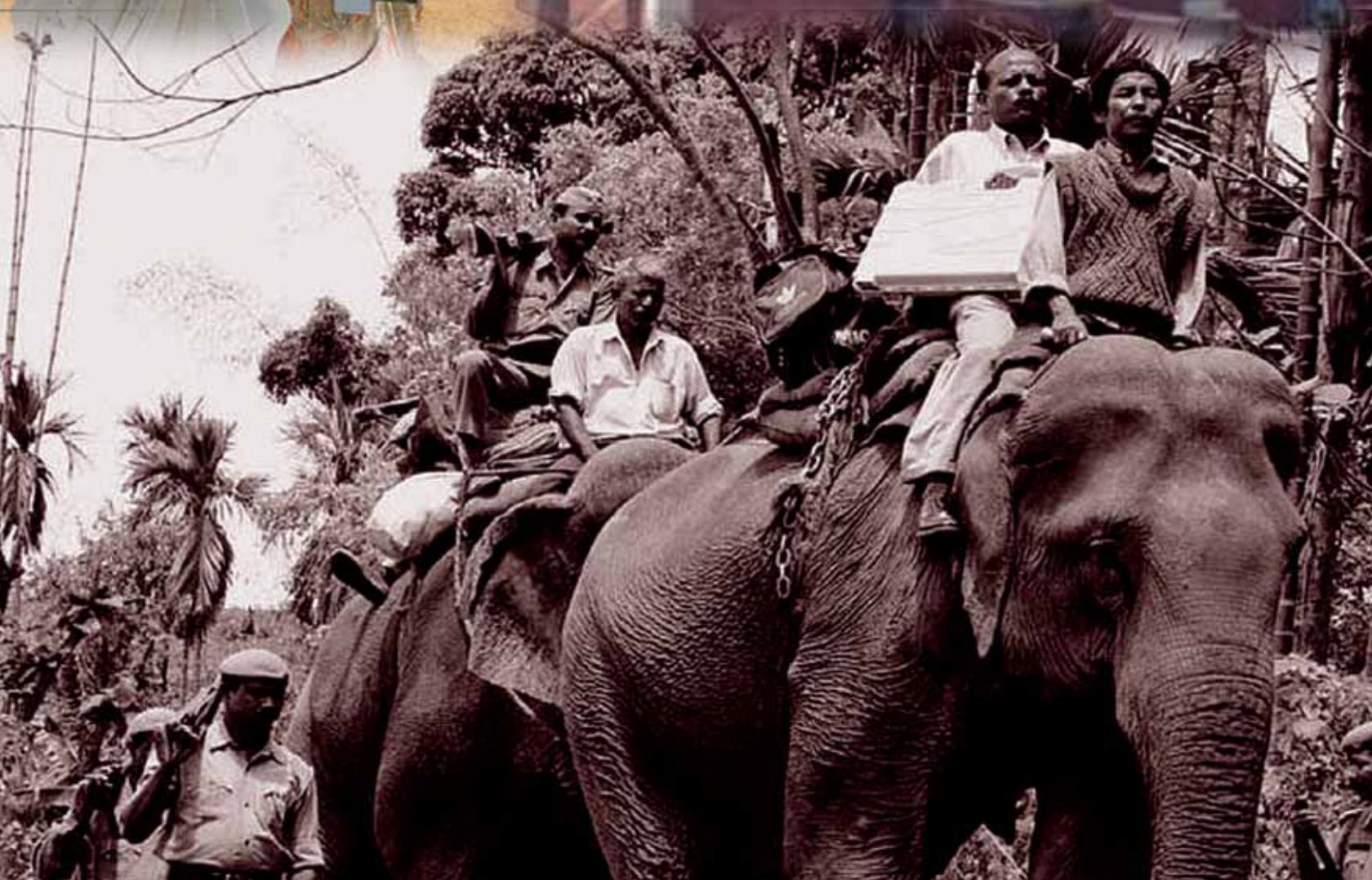
Sl.No	Name of the Member	Lok Sabha to which Elected
9	Shri Ramachandran Mullappally	8 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
10	Shri K.H. Muniyappa	10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
11	Shri Ajit Singh	9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Five Terms</b>		
1	Shri Ananth Kumar	11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
2	Shri Ashok Argal	11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
3	Shri Thiru Thalikkottai Rajuthevar Baalu	11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
4	Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo	6 <sup>th</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
5	Shri H.D. Devegowda	10 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
6	Shri Anant Gangaram Geete	11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
7	Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar	10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
8	Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi	6 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
9	Shri Gurudas Kamat	8 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
10	Shri Suresh Kodikunnil	9 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
11	Smt. Meira Kumar	8 <sup>th</sup> , 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
12	Shri Lalu Prasad	6 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
13	Shri Sis Ram Ola	11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
14	Shri S.S. Palanimanickam	11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
15	Shri Dinsha J. Patel	11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
16	Shri Rajendrasinh Rana (Raju Rana)	11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
17	Dr. Kavuri Samba Siva Rao	8 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
18	Shri Jaipal Sudini Reddy	8 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
19	Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
20	Shri Virbhadra Singh	3 <sup>rd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> , 7 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
21	Shri Thiru Danapal Venugopal	11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
22	Shri Beni Prasad Verma	11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
23	Dr. Virendra Kumar	11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>
24	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , 13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup>

\* Source – Lok Sabha Secretariat

# VII

## **Election Management**

- Evolution of Electoral System of India
- Electoral Laws of India
- Salient Features of the Representation of the People Act, 1951
- Expenditure Monitoring Mechanism
- SVEEP for Making Elections Inclusive
- Indelible Ink: Mark on Finger, a Moment of Pride
- Model Code of Conduct & its Evolution
- FAQs on Model Code of Conduct
- EVM & its Chronological Development
- FAQs on Electronic Voting Machine
- VVPAT : Voter-Verifiable Paper Audit Trail
- NOTA : None of the Above
- FAQs on Election Process
- FAQs on Voters' Enrolment Process



## Chapter 41

### EVOLUTION OF ELECTORAL SYSTEM OF INDIA

After attaining independence in August 1947, there was a need to hold General Elections in free India to elect a truly representative government elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage. Therefore, Article 324 which provides for the setting up of Election Commission as an independent constitutional authority was brought into force from 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949, whereas most of the other provisions were made effective from 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950 (when the Constitution of India became effective).

Election Commission was formally constituted on 25<sup>th</sup> January, 1950, i.e., one day before India became Sovereign Democratic Republic. First Chief Election Commissioner, Shri Sukumar Sen, was appointed on 21<sup>st</sup> March, 1950.

From 1950 to 16<sup>th</sup> October, 1989, the Commission functioned as a single member body. From 16<sup>th</sup> October, 1989 to 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1990, it was converted into a three member body but on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1990, it reverted to the system of single member body. However, since 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1993, the Commission is regularly functioning as a three member body.

The Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners are given the same salary and allowances as of a Judge of the Supreme Court. All the three Commissioners have equal powers in decision making and in case of any difference of opinion on any issue, the decision is taken by the majority. The term of office of CEC and ECs is six years or till the age of 65, whichever is earlier.

For the purpose of first General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas, the first delimitation order was issued by President, in consultation with Election Commission and with the approval of Parliament on 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1951.

To provide a legal framework for the conduct of elections, Parliament passed the first Act on 12<sup>th</sup> May, 1950 (Representation of the People Act, 1950) providing mainly for the preparation of electoral rolls and second Act on 17<sup>th</sup> July, 1951 (Representation of the People Act, 1951) laying down the procedure for the conduct of elections to both Houses of Parliament and Vidhan Sabhas for each State.

Electoral Rolls for these constituencies were published in all States by 15<sup>th</sup> November, 1951. The total number of voters (excluding Jammu and Kashmir) was 17,32,13,635 as against the total population of India (excluding Jammu and Kashmir), according to 1951 census, 35,66,91,760. The first General Elections to the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas were held between October, 1951 and March, 1952. The first Lok Sabha consisting of 497 members was constituted on 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 1952. The first Rajya Sabha consisting of 216 members was constituted on 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 1952.

After the constitution of the two Houses of Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies, the first Presidential election was held in May, 1952 and the first duly elected President assumed charge of office on 13<sup>th</sup> May, 1952. At the time of the first General Elections in 1951-52, the Commission had recognized 14 political parties as multi-state parties and 39 parties as the state parties. Presently, there are six recognized National parties and 47 recognized State parties.

For the first and second General Elections in 1951-52, and 1957, the Election Commission adopted the 'Balloting System' of voting. Under this system, every candidate was allotted a separate ballot box at each polling station in a screened compartment and the voter was required only to drop his ballot paper, the centrally pre-printed ballot papers into the ballot box of the candidate of his choice.

From the 3<sup>rd</sup> General Elections in 1962 onwards, the Commission switched over to 'marking system' of voting. Under this system, a common ballot paper containing the names and election symbols of all contesting candidates is printed on which the voter has to put a mark with an arrow cross mark rubber stamp on or near the symbol of the candidate of his choice. All the marked ballot papers are put into a common ballot box.

The Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were used for the first time in part of Parur Assembly Constituency in Kerala in 1982, on experimental basis. Later, the extensive use of EVMs started in 1998. The EVMs were used at all polling stations in the country in the 14<sup>th</sup> General Election to the Lok Sabha in 2004 for the first time. Since then all elections to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies have been held using EVMs.

Since 1951-52, fifteen General Elections have been held to the Lok Sabha and 348 General Elections to the Vidhan Sabhas and the country is now fully geared for the 16<sup>th</sup> country-wide general elections to Lok Sabha.

# Chapter 42

## ELECTORAL LAWS OF INDIA

India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic. Democracy is one of the inalienable basic features of the Constitution of India and forms part of its basic structure (*Kesavanand Bharati v State of Kerala and Others* AIR 1973 SC 1461). The concept of democracy, as visualized by the Constitution, pre-supposes the representation of the people in Parliament and State Legislatures by the method of election (*N P Punnuswami v Returning Officer Namakkal* AIR 1952 SC 64). For democracy to survive, rule of law must prevail and it is necessary that the best available men should be chosen as people's representatives for proper governance of the country (*Gadakh Yashwantrao Kankararao v Balasaheb Vikhepatil* AIR 1994 SC 678). And for the best available men to be chosen as people's representatives, elections must be free and fair and conducted in an atmosphere where the electors are able to exercise their franchise according to their own free will. Thus, free and fair elections form the bedrock of democracy.

India has adopted the British Westminster system of parliamentary form of government. We have an elected President, elected Vice-President, elected Parliament and elected State Legislature for every State. Now, we also have elected municipalities, panchayats and other local bodies. For ensuring free and fair elections to these offices and bodies, there are three pre-requisites:

- (1) an authority to conduct these elections, which should be insulated from political and executive interference,
- (2) set of laws which should govern the conduct of elections and in accordance whereof the authority charged with the responsibility of conducting these elections should hold them, and
- (3) a mechanism whereby all doubts and disputes arising in connection with these elections should be resolved.

The Constitution of India has paid due attention to all these imperatives and duly provided for all the three matters.

The Constitution has created an independent Election Commission of India on which vests the superintendence, direction and control of preparation of electoral rolls for, and conduct of elections to, the offices of President and Vice-President of India and Parliament and State Legislatures (Article 324). A similar independent constitutional authority has been created for conduct of elections to municipalities, panchayats and other local bodies (Articles 243 K and 243 ZA).

The authority to enact laws for elections to the offices of President and Vice-President and to Parliament and State Legislatures has been reposed by the Constitution in Indian Parliament (Articles 71 and 327). Laws relating to conduct of elections to municipalities, panchayats and other local bodies are framed by the respective State Legislatures (Articles 243 K and 243 ZA). All doubts and disputes relating to the elections to the office of President and Vice-President are dealt with by the Supreme Court (Article 71), whereas the initial jurisdiction to deal with all doubts and disputes relating to the elections to Parliament and State Legislatures vests in the High Court of the State concerned, with a right of appeal to the Supreme Court (Article 329). The disputed matters relating to elections to municipalities, etc. are decided by the lower courts in accordance with the laws made by the respective State Governments.

The law relating to the elections to the offices of President and Vice-President of India has been enacted by Parliament in the form of Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act 1952. This Act has been supplemented by the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules 1974 and further supplemented by the Election Commission's directions and instructions on all aspects.

Conduct of elections to Parliament and State Legislatures are governed by the provisions of two Acts, namely, Representation of the People Act 1950 and Representation of the People Act 1951.

Representation of the People Act 1950 deals mainly with the matters relating to the preparation and revision of electoral rolls. The provisions of this Act have been supplemented by detailed rules, Registration of Electors Rules 1960, made by the Central Government, in consultation with the Election Commission, under Section 28 of that Act and these rules deal with all the aspects of preparation of electoral rolls, their periodic revision and updating, inclusion of eligible names, exclusion of ineligible names, correction of particulars, etc. These rules also provide for the issue of electoral identity cards to registered electors bearing their photographs at the State cost. These rules also empower the Election Commission to prepare the photo electoral rolls containing photographs of electors, in addition to their other particulars. In exercise of these powers, the Commission is now

preparing the electoral rolls for all parliamentary and assembly constituted in India with the photographs of electors containing therein, apart from the issue of individual identity cards to them.

All matters relating to the actual conduct of elections are governed by the provisions of the Representation of the People Act 1951 which have been supplemented by the Conduct of Elections Rules 1961 framed by the Central Government, in consultation with the Election Commission, under Section 169 of that Act. This Act and the rules make detailed provisions for all stages of the conduct of elections like the issue of writ notification calling the election, filing of nominations, scrutiny of nominations, withdrawal of candidatures, taking of poll, counting of votes and constitution of the Houses on the basis of the results so declared.

The superintendence, direction and control of elections vested by the Constitution in the Election Commission empowers the Commission even to make special orders and directions to deal with the situations for which the laws enacted by the Parliament make no provision or insufficient provision. The classic example of filling such vacuous area is the promulgation of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order 1968 which governs the matters relating to recognition of political parties at the National and State level, reservation of election symbols for them, resolution of disputes between splinter groups of such recognised parties, and allotment of symbols to all candidates at elections, etc.

Another such vacuous area where the Election Commission exercises its inherent powers under Article 324 of the Constitution is the enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct for guidance of political parties and candidates. The Model Code is a unique document evolved by the political parties themselves to govern their conduct during elections so as to ensure that a level playing field for all political parties is maintained during elections and, in particular, to curb the misuse of official power and official machinery by the ruling party(ies) to further the electoral prospects of their candidates.

All post election matters to resolve doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the elections are also dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Representation of the People Act 1951. Under this Act, all such doubts and disputes can be raised before the High Court of the State concerned, but only after the election is over and not when the election process is still on.

The above mentioned Representation of the People Acts 1950 and 1951 and the Registration of Electors Rules 1960 and Conduct of Elections Rules 1961 form complete code on all matters relating to elections to both Houses of Parliament and State Legislatures. Any person aggrieved by any of the decisions of the Election Commission or the authorities functioning under it has to find a remedy in accordance with the provisions of these Acts and Rules.

These Acts and Rules enable the Election Commission to issue directions and instructions to deal with various aspects of the preparation/revision of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections and leave all such matters of detail to be dealt with by the Commission. Pursuant thereto, the Commission has issued a plethora of directions and instructions which have been consolidated by the Commission in various compendia and handbooks for the Electoral Registration Officers, Returning Officers, Presiding Officers, candidates, polling agents and counting agents.

The laws enacted by Parliament and supplemented by the Rules and by the Commission's directions and instructions there under have come for scrutiny of the Supreme Court in several important matters from time to time and a significant contribution to supplement those laws and to reform the electoral system have been made by the Apex Court. To give a few important examples, the Supreme Court in the case of *Mohinder Singh Gill vs. Chief Election Commissioner* (AIR 1978 SC 851) laid down that the Election Commission, being a creature of the Constitution, can supplement the laws made by the Parliament wherever the enacted law did not make a sufficient provision to deal with a situation arising in the course of the conduct of elections in a vast democracy like ours. It is in the exercise of such powers, that the Commission is enforcing the Model Code of Conduct which is a unique contribution to the cause of free and fair elections by the political parties themselves. Again, in the case of *People's Union for Civil Liberties* (AIR 2003 SC 2363), the Supreme Court mandated that every candidate contesting an election to Parliament or a State Legislature must furnish, on affidavit, all details with regard to his criminal antecedents, if any, his assets and liabilities as also of his spouse and dependent children, as well as his educational qualifications so that electors, the ultimate rulers in democracy, can make an informed choice while electing their representatives. Further, in the case of *Resurgence India* [LAWS(SC)-2013-9-35], the Supreme Court has recently laid down that if any candidate fails to furnish the requisite information in the abovementioned affidavit, dispute being reminded by the returning officer to do so, his nomination paper will be liable to be rejected by the returning officer at the time of scrutiny of his nomination papers. Another significant contribution to the

election law made by the Supreme Court has come in the case of *People's Union for Civil Liberties* [LAWS(SC)-2013-9-87], that a voter has a right to express his dis-satisfaction with all the candidates in the constituency and to cast a negative vote. To operationalise this judgment of the Supreme Court, the Election Commission has provided an additional button on the voting machines with the inscription 'NOTA' (None of the Above) by pressing which the voter has a right to express that he does not wish to vote for any of the candidate. This enables the voters to express their desire in secrecy but the law does not say that if the number of votes recorded for the NOTA option is more than the highest number of votes recorded by any of the candidates, it will adversely affect his election. In yet another landmark judgment in the case of *Dr. Subramanian Swamy* [LAWS(SC)-2013-10-20], the Apex Court held that the Electronic Voting Machines should have the provision for Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) so that when a voter cast his vote, a paper slip is printed showing the name and symbol of the candidate for whom he has recorded his vote. This will enable the voter to satisfy himself that the vote cast by him has been properly recorded and accounted for the candidate of his choice.

*by S.K.Mendiratta, Legal Advisor, Election Commission of India*

### Some Features of Indian Elections

- During Kerala Legislative Assembly Elections in 2007, an exclusive polling station was set up only for one elector in Perambara Assembly Constituency. Likewise a polling station was provided for a lone voter in Gir forest in Gujarat in 2012.
- Highest altitude at which the polling stations provided in the State of Jammu and Kashmir: at Leh and Anlay Phoo in Leh Assembly Constituency at the height of 5000 mtr.
- During Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Elections in 1996, as many as 1033 contesting candidates were in Modakurichi Assembly Constituency.
- Maximum number of candidates for any Parliamentary Constituency was 480 from Nalgonda Parliamentary Constituency in Andhra Pradesh during the General Elections to the Lok Sabha in 1996.

## Chapter 43

### SALIENT FEATURES OF THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1951

#### Part - I:

##### **Extent of application [section 2(1)(d) and section 2(5)]:**

The Act applies to all elections to Parliament (both Houses) and State Legislatures (except elections to the legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir).

##### **Administrative Machinery for conduct of election**

The superintendence, direction and control of elections to Parliament and State Legislature and to the offices of President and Vice-President vest in the Election Commission of India (Article 324 of the Constitution).

**Chief Electoral Officer** - For supervising the election work in a state, subject to the overall superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission, the Commission appoints a Chief Electoral Officer for each state, who is a senior Secretary level officer of the state government (section 13A of Representation of the People Act, 1950 read with section 20 of Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**District Election Officer** - For every district, there is a District Election Officer appointed by the Election Commission (section 13AA of Representation of the People Act, 1950 read with section 20A of Representation of the People Act, 1951). Normally, the head of the district administration, like, Collector, District Magistrate, etc., is so appointed as the District Election Officer.

**Returning Officer** - The conduct of election in a constituency is the responsibility of the Returning Officer, appointed by the Election Commission (section 21).

**Assistant Returning Officer** - To assist the Returning Officer, one or more Assistant Returning Officers may be appointed in each constituency by the Election Commission (section 22).

**Observers** - The Election Commission may appoint observers who watch the election proceedings in a constituency or group of constituencies. They are senior officers of the central and state governments and act as eyes and ears of the Election Commission in the field (section 20B).

**Polling stations, Presiding Officers and Polling Officers for polling stations** - In every constituency, the District Election Officer provides a sufficient number of polling stations in accordance with the instructions and directions of the Election Commission (section 25).

For every such polling station, the polling staff, i.e., Presiding Officers and Polling Officer are also appointed by the District Election Officer. (section 26).

All the above mentioned election officers, including the police officers deployed on election duties, are deemed to be on deputation to the Election Commission of India and are subject to its control, superintendence and discipline of the Election Commission of India, when so employed on election duties.

#### Part - II:

**Chapter - I - Qualifications for contesting elections to the Council of States, Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies (except Jammu and Kashmir), Sikkim Legislative Assembly, and Legislative Councils [sections 3 to 6]:**

Basically, for an election to either House of Parliament, a candidate has to be an elector in any constituency in India; and in the case of election to the Lok Sabha from a seat reserved for SC/ST, he should belong to SC/ST in any State - in the case of elections from Lakshadweep and Sikkim to Lok Sabha, the candidate should be an elector from that UT/State (sections 3 and 4).

In the case of election to the State Legislative Assembly, the candidate should be an elector in that State and should also belong to an SC/ST of that State if he is contesting from a reserved constituency (section 5).

## Chapter 43

In the case of election to a State Legislative Council, the candidate should be an elector in any Assembly Constituency in the State - in the case of elections from graduates or teachers constituency, it is not necessary that a candidate should be a graduate/teacher (section 6).

*Chapter - II - Disqualifications for contesting elections to the Council of States, Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies (except Jammu and Kashmir), Sikkim Legislative Assembly, and Legislative Councils [sections 7 to 10A]:*

The following have been laid down as disqualifications:

1. Conviction for specified offences - The disqualification is attracted from the date of conviction by the trial court itself, and the grant of bail suspending the execution of sentence does not remove or stay the effect of the disqualification. The period of disqualification is the period of imprisonment plus six further years from the date of release from prison (section 8).
2. Commission of corrupt practice at a previous election - This disqualification arises from the date of the order of the President on the opinion of Election Commission and operates for a maximum period of six years from the date on which the High Court/Supreme Court found him guilty of commission of corrupt practice (section 8A).
3. Dismissal from government service for corruption or disloyalty to state for five years from the date of dismissal (section 9).
4. Contract with the appropriate government for supply of goods or execution of works undertaken by the government, so long as the contract subsists. Appropriate government means central government in the case of elections to Parliament, and the state government in the case of elections to the state legislatures. Contracts with local authorities and public sector undertakings are not considered as contracts with the government (section 9A).
5. Holding of office of Secretary or Manager or Managing Agent of a government company in which the appropriate government has 25% shares - Cooperative Societies are exempt from the purview of disqualification (section 10).
6. Disqualification for a failure to lodge the account of election expenses within time (30 days from the date of declaration of result) and in the manner prescribed by law (section 10A).

### **Notifications for General Elections**

Notification for election to biennial election to the Rajya Sabha or for a general election to Lok Sabha is issued by the President on a date recommended by the Election Commission. Such notification cannot be issued more than six months in advance the date of expiry of the term of the Lok Sabha, and three months before the expiry of the term of the members retiring from Rajya Sabha (sections 12 and 14).

Notification for general election to a Legislative Assembly is issued by the governor of the state concerned on a date recommended by the Election Commission, nor more than six months before the expiry of the term of the Assembly (section 15).

Notification for biennial election to a state legislative council is also issued by the Governor, nor earlier than three months before the expiry of the term of the members retiring from council (section 16).

### **Notifications for By-elections**

Notifications for all by-elections to Parliament and State Legislatures are issued by the Election Commission within six months of the date of occurrence of vacancy (sections 147 to 150).

A by-election is not necessary where the remainder of the term of the member whose vacancy is being filled is less than one year. Where a by-election cannot be held within six months for any reason, the Election Commission has to issue a notification in consultation with the central government explaining the reason for not holding the by-election within six months (section 151A).

***Election Time Table***

Election Time Table/schedule is fixed and notified by the Election Commission for all elections to Parliament and State Legislatures. Such Time Table is fixed under section 30 for all elections to Parliament and State Legislatures, except elections to Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils by members of the State Legislative Assemblies. Such Time Table for elections to Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils by members of the State Legislative Assemblies is notified under section 39.

As per this Time Table,

- (a) last date for nominations is the 7th day from the date of notification calling the election;
- (b) Scrutiny of nominations is taken up on the next working day following the last day of nominations;
- (c) Two days time is given for the withdrawal of candidatures from the date of scrutiny.
- (d) Poll can be taken on the 14th day (or any day thereafter, but not earlier than that day) from the last date for withdrawn of candidatures. [in the case of elections to Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils by MLAs, poll can be taken on the 7th day from the last date of withdrawals].
- (e) The date is also fixed before which the election is to be completed in all respects.

***Hours of Poll***

The Election Commission has to fix the hours of poll, which shall not be less than eight hours on any day for an election in a Parliamentary or Assembly Constituency (Section 56).

***Counting of Votes***

Counting of votes is taken up on a date fixed by the Election Commission (Rule 51 - Conduct of Election Rules, 1961).

In the case of general elections, the counting is taken up after the poll is complete in all the phases and a gap of two or three days is provided after the last phase of polling.

***Public Notice by Returning Officer***

On the very day on which the notification for the election is issued, the Returning Officer also issues a public notice in which he informs about the place at which he will receive the nomination papers, the time and place of scrutiny of nominations and allotment of symbols. He also nominates one of the AROs who may also receive nomination papers in his absence. (Section 31)

***Nomination of candidates***

- (a) Candidates have to file their nomination papers in prescribed forms (Form 2A for Lok Sabha, 2B for Legislative Assembly, 2C for Rajya Sabha and 2D and 2E for Legislative Councils, appended to the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961). [Section 33(1)]. Candidate can file a maximum of four nomination papers in one constituency [Section 33(6)];
- (b) The candidate can contest election only in two Parliamentary Constituencies or two Assembly Constituencies at a general election to the Lok Sabha or the State Legislative Assembly, as the case may be; [Section 33(7)]
- (c) Nomination paper has to be filed before the Returning Officer or the authorized ARO only between 11.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. Nomination papers cannot be filed on a public holiday declared as such under section 25 of the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881; [Section 33(1)]
- (d) If a candidate is registered as a voter in a constituency other than the constituency from where he is contesting election, he has to produce a certified copy of the extract pertaining to his name in the electoral roll concerned, either with the nomination paper itself or by the time of scrutiny of nominations at the latest.
- (e) Nomination paper has to be subscribed by one voter of the constituency as proposer, if he is a candidate

## Chapter 43

set up by a recognized national political party or a state party recognized in that State. All other candidates, whether set up by registered-unrecognized parties or set up as independent, must have ten proposers. The candidates of even the state parties recognized in another state but not recognized in the state concerned must have ten proposers. [Section 33(1)]

- (f) Every candidate has to file an affidavit in the form prescribed (Form 26) disclosing his criminal antecedents, if any, assets and liabilities, and educational qualifications. (Section 33A). Details of assets and liabilities have to be disclosed even in respect of the spouse and dependent children. The affidavit has to be filed by 3.00 pm on the last date of nominations; in case any defect is pointed out in the affidavit by the Returning Officer, a revised affidavit can be filed latest by the time of scrutiny of nominations.
- (g) Where a candidate claims to belong to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, he should also submit a certificate to that effect issued by the competent authority. [Section 33(2)]
- (h) A candidate belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe is eligible to contest election even from a general (unreserved) constituency. [Section 55].
- (i) Candidate has also to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation in the form prescribed for the purpose in the Third Schedule to the Constitution. Such oath or affirmation has to be made after filing the nomination paper and before the date of scrutiny of nominations, before the Returning Officer or any Assistant Returning Officer or any other person authorized by the Election Commission in this regard. [Articles 84(a) and 173(b) of the Constitution].
- (j) Where a candidate has been set up by a political party, recognized or registered, Forms A and B intimating the name of such candidate by the party must reach the Returning Officer latest by 3.00 p.m. on the last date of nominations. These forms have to be submitted in original, signed in ink, and cannot be sent by fax/email.

### **Security Deposit**

A candidate contesting election to Lok Sabha has to make a deposit of Rs.25,000/- as security, whereas, for all other elections, the amount of security deposit is Rs.12,500/-. Candidates belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe get a concession of 50% in respect of the amounts of security deposit mentioned above. (Section 34).

### **Scrutiny of Nominations**

Scrutiny of nominations is done by the Returning Officer, or by the ARO in the unavoidable absence of Returning Officer. (Section 36).

At the time of scrutiny, every candidate can be represented by maximum of four persons, i.e., himself, his election agent, one of his proposers and one of the persons authorized by him. [Section 36(1)]

It is the Returning Officer, who decides the validity or otherwise of every nomination paper, having due regard to the qualifications and disqualifications of candidates and other requirements relating to proposers, scrutiny deposit, filing of affidavit, making of oath or affirmation, receipt of Forms A and B from the party's candidates, etc. The qualifications and disqualifications are judged by the Returning Officer as on the date of scrutiny of nominations. [Sections 36(2)].

Objection can be raised in relating to the nomination of a candidate by any of the other persons present or even by the Returning Officer suo motu. [Section 36(2)].

In the case of any objection in relation to any nomination, the Returning Officer can adjourn the proceedings in relation to that candidate to allow time to the parties concerned to adduce necessary evidence. Such adjournment can be granted up to the last date for withdrawal of candidatures. [Section 36(5)].

[There is no provision in the law for questioning the decision of the Returning Officer accepting or rejecting the nomination of a candidate during the election process. Such challenge can be made only by means of election petition after the election is over].

***Withdrawal of Candidatures***

Withdrawal of candidatures is permissible up to 3.00 p.m. on the last date fixed for the purpose in the Time Table notified by the Election Commission. [Section 37(1)].

Notice of such withdrawal has to be presented to the Returning Officer either by the candidate himself, or his election agent, or his proposer, who have been authorized by the candidate in this behalf in writing. [Section 37(1)].

Notice of withdrawal once given cannot be withdrawn or cancelled by the candidate. [Section 37(2)].

***List of Contesting Candidates***

After the expiry of the time permitted for withdrawal of candidature, the Returning Officer prepares a list of contesting candidates, who have chosen to remain in the field. [Section 38(1)].

This list is prepared under the following three categories: (1) candidates of recognized political parties, (2) candidate of registered political parties, and (3) independent candidates, and is prepared in alphabetical order of the official language of the state, in respect of each of the above three categories. This list is published in official gazette and is also given wide publicity.

***Candidate's Agents***

- (a) Election Agent: Every candidate is authorized to appoint one election agent of his choice, who is qualified and is not disqualified to be a candidate himself. [Sections 40 and 41]. He can act on behalf of the candidate in all matters.
- (b) Polling Agent: Candidates can also appoint Polling Agents for each of the polling station. [Section 46]. Each candidate can appoint three Polling Agents for a polling station, of whom one can remain present in the polling station at all times. (Rule 13, Conduct of Election Rules, 1961).
- (c) Counting Agent: Counting Agents can also be appointed by the candidates for each of the counting tables. [Section 47, read with Rule 52].

All the above Agents can be replaced by the candidate by giving proper notice in the prescribed forms. [Sections 42 and 48].

The absence of any of the above agents, where their presence is required, will not invalidate any act or thing done if it is otherwise duly done. [Section 51].

***Death of a Candidate***

If a candidate set up by recognized national or state political party dies before the commencement of poll, the poll is countermanded by the Returning Officer. In such eventuality, the party concerned is given an opportunity by the Election Commission to nominate another candidate within seven days from the date of the notice given by the Commission to the party concerned. [Section 52].

***Uncontested Elections***

If the number of contesting candidates, after the last date for withdrawal of candidatures, is equal to or less than the number of seats to be filled at the election, all such candidates are declared elected uncontested. [Section 53].

***Poll***

Poll is taken in the manner prescribed by rules. [Section 59].

Special provisions may be made for casting of votes by the Army and Central Police personnel, persons subjected to preventive detention, special voters (like, the President, Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Governors, et al.) and such class of persons as may be specially notified by the Election Commission in consultation with the Central Government, like Kashmiri Migrants, Brus/Riangs of Mizoram living in Camps at Tripura, et al [Section 60].

## Chapter 43

Special provisions may be made by rules for marking the figures of electors with indelible ink, production of identity cards by electors, with a view to preventing impersonation. [Section 61].

### ***Use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)***

The Election Commission may notify the constituencies in which the poll may be taken by using EVMs instead of by means of ballot papers and ballot boxes. [Section 61A].

### ***Right to Vote***

Only the persons whose names are registered in the electoral roll in force are eligible to cast their votes. [Section 62(1)].

No person can cast a vote at more than one place or in more than one constituency even if his name is registered at more than one place. [Section 62 (3) and 62(4)]. All votes cast by an elector at more than one place or constituency shall be deemed to be void.

Under-trial prisoners and persons confined in prison otherwise are not eligible to vote, even if their names are registered in the electoral rolls. However, persons under preventive detention are eligible to vote by post. [Section 62(5)].

### ***Adjournment of Poll in Emergencies***

Poll may be adjourned if it is disturbed by riot or open violence or natural calamity.

In the case of adjournment of poll, when the poll is resumed at a later date specified by the Election Commission, only those persons are allowed to vote who are noted by the time of adjournment of poll.

Counting of votes is not permitted in the constituency unless such adjourned poll is completed. [Section 57].

### ***Fresh Poll***

Where any voting machine is unlawfully tampered with or destroyed or it develops a technical defect, or the ballot boxes or ballot papers (where used) or so destroyed or tempered with, the Election Commission may declare the poll at that polling station to be void. In such eventuality, a fresh poll shall be taken at the polling station. [Section 58].

### ***Booth capturing at a polling station***

If any polling booth has been captured by any unruly elements, etc., the Election Commission may declare the poll to be void and direct a fresh poll.

If such booth capturing takes place at a number of polling stations, the Commission may countermand the poll in the whole constituency. [Section 58A].

### ***Counting of Votes***

The votes cast in a constituency shall be counted by or under the supervision and direction of the Returning Officer. Each contesting candidate, his election agent and his counting agents have a right to be present at the time of counting. [Section 64].

### ***Equality of Votes***

If at the end of counting, an equality of votes is found between two candidates at the top, the returning officer shall draw the lot and the candidate on whom the lot falls shall be declared elected. [Section 65].

### ***Declaration of Result***

After the counting has been completed in all respects, the returning officer shall declare the result in favour of the candidate who has received the maximum number of votes. The Election Commission may, however, direct that the result of election in any constituency shall not be declared without its prior approval. [Section 66].

### ***Report of the Result***

After the declaration of the result, the Returning Officer is required to report the result of election to the

Election Commission, the Secretary of the House concerned and the Central Government (in the case of election to Parliament)/State Government (in the case of election to State Legislature).

Central Government/State Government publishes the declaration of results in the official gazette.

### ***Date of Election***

Under the law, the date on which the returning officer declares the result of election is taken to be the date of election of the candidate for all purposes under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

*by S.K.Mendiratta, Legal Advisor, Election Commission of India*

**EXPENDITURE MONITORING MECHANISM**

The Election Commission conducts the elections to the office of the President, Vice President, Parliament and the State Assemblies. As per Article 324 of the Constitution, the commission is vested with the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections.

It is a well-known fact that without money, multi-party democracy cannot function, however 'Money Power' involves certain risks like:

1. Uneven Playing field and lack of fair competition,
2. Political Exclusion ie: Certain sectors face disadvantage,
3. Co-opted politicians under campaign debts,
4. Tainted Governance and Rule of Law undermined.

The Commission is seriously engaged in curbing the influence of money power in elections, during General Elections to Assembly / Parliamentary constituencies. The Election Commission has formulated a robust mechanism for monitoring election expenditure, which was first implemented during General Election to Legislative Assembly of Bihar in 2010. This monitoring mechanism was subsequently implemented effectively and systematically from 2010 to 2013 in the Assembly/ By- Elections in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Manipur, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Karnataka, Rajasthan, NCT of Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Mizoram. These measures have resulted in huge cash interception / seizures during the Assembly elections totaling to approximately Rupees 215 crore.

The following are the main features of the Election Expenditure Monitoring:

1. Opening of a separate bank account by each contesting candidate for incurring all major election expenses through cheque / demand draft drawn on this bank account only.
2. A complaint-monitoring cell in each district with 24X7 toll free number to receive complaint from the public.
3. Flying Squads, Quick Response Teams, Static Surveillance Teams headed by Executive Magistrates are formed in each constituency to track illegal cash transaction or any distribution liquor or any items for bribing/ inducement of the voters and to attend to all complains of election expenditure.
4. All airports in the State, major railway stations, hotels, farm houses, 'hawala' agents, financial brokers, cash couriers, pawn brokers and other suspicious agencies/persons engaged in movement of cash are to be kept under close surveillance by the Income Tax Department and necessary action to be taken as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act.
5. Monitoring of suspicious cash withdrawal from any bank account during election process.
6. Expenditure Observers are appointed for each district with senior officers from Income Tax Department, Customs & Central Excise Department and other finance & accounts services from outside the State to oversee the election expenditure by the candidates during election.
7. Assistant Expenditure Observers are appointed for each constituency, to assist the Expenditure Observers.
8. Shadow Observation Register is maintained in each constituency for each candidate to record major expenses observed during the election.
9. Video Surveillance Team is constituted with camera persons and Govt. officials in each team to videograph major election campaign expenses.
10. Accounting Team is constituted in each constituency to maintain Shadow Observation Register and the folder of evidence.
11. Media Certification and Media Expenditure Monitoring Committee (MCMC) constituted to monitor both print and electronic media including cable network, social media etc. for election advertisement and suspected Paid News.

12. Campaign for Ethical Voting and to create awareness among voters not to accept any inducement in exchange of votes.

Election Expenditure monitoring mechanism has been adopted to curb the misuse of money power during elections to ensure free and fair elections. The following strategies are adopted:

- i. Interpersonal communication is taken up through the State/Govt. of India units—Income Tax Dept. to track illegal cash, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) and Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) to track drugs, Enforcement Directorate to track Foreign Exchange, Police Dept. and Excise Dept. of the respective States to check other crimes related to bribery, terror, theft, narcotics, illegal liquor etc. and the abuse of money power in elections involving the candidate, his agent or any political party.
- ii. A strict vigil is maintained over the movement of cash through airports/ airstrips/ helipads and a standard operating procedure (SOP) has been developed and implemented by the Bureau of Civil Aviation in consultation with the Commission. While the CISF is involved to keep strict vigil at the airports of the poll going States to stop illegal movement of cash / bullion involving the candidate, his agent or any political party.
- iii. The Ministry of Civil Aviation has been directed to operate Air Intelligence Units (AIUs) in all the airports of the respective poll going states till the date of completion of elections so as to keep track of and report of any illegal movement of cash involving the candidate, his agent or any political party.
- iv. Units under Govt. of India like the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) has been requested to provide real time information on suspicious cash transactions in banks and to keep close watch on withdrawal of cash exceeding the specified limits from the Bank Accounts in poll going States.
- v. BSF and SSB has been requested to keep strict vigil over movement of illegal items, cash etc. through international borders of poll going States meant to influence voters.
- vi. The cases of candidates, who have not filed correct election expenditure statements, have been processed for disqualification under section 10A of the R.P. Act, 1951.

The above measures have gone a long way in curbing pernicious effect of money power during the General Elections held in the last four years. There is still a lot of distance to be covered in this regard to eliminate the deep seated malady. The intelligentsia, media, and civil society organizations should join hands with Election Commission of India to create general awareness against the use of Money Power during elections.

*by P.K.Dash , Director General, Election Commission of India*

## Chapter 45

## SVEEP: FOR MAKING ELECTIONS INCLUSIVE

*“We, the citizens of India, having abiding faith in democracy, hereby pledge to uphold the democratic traditions of our country and the dignity of free, fair and peaceful elections, and to vote in every election fearlessly and without being influenced by considerations of religion, race, caste, community, language or any inducement”.*

- a pledge, which gained popularity among newly eligible voters in India during the past three years, changed the attitude of young India towards elections, thanks to SVEEP (Systematic Voter’s Education and Electoral Participation) initiatives by Election Commission of India (ECI).

Being a landmark initiative by ECI, SVEEP has stimulated every aspect of election process to ensure enhanced voters’ participation in the polling. During the last three years, voter registration, especially among youth, has gone up from 10-15 percent to 30-35 percent and almost all the state assembly elections held since 2010, recorded high voter turnout with greater participation from youth and women.

### Background

Voter registration and electorate education are central to the election management process. However, qualitatively and quantitatively voter participation in India is still far from the ideal of participatory democracy. There is lot of gap between what the voters ‘should know’ and what they ‘actually know’ in important areas like registration, Electors’ Photo Identity Card (EPIC)/ Identity Proofs, Polling Station location, use of EVMs, timings of the poll, do’s & don’ts with regard to Model Code of Conduct, use of money/ muscle and liquor power by candidates or their associates to influence vulnerable sections of electorate. More so, as has been observed, voter awareness does not always convert into voters actually casting their vote. To achieve the objectives of increasing voter awareness and voter turnout the Election Commission has taken a major step in the form of **Systematic Voter’s Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP)** programme to inform, educate, motivate and facilitate voters and in turn make Indian democracy more participative and meaningful.

### Take off

With a sense of urgency to highlight the issue of low electoral awareness and low voter turnout issue, ECI chose the theme, “Greater Participation for a Stronger Democracy” for its Diamond Jubilee celebrations in 2010. It is in same year the journey of the nation’s biggest voter participation programme - SVEEP - began with Bihar Assembly elections. In simple terms, SVEEP is a range of policy initiatives and activities intended to improve people’s participation in the electoral process. Since then it has been taking up activities to remove gaps in information, motivation and facilitation and in turn increase voter turnout in elections to Legislative Assemblies to many states. There were planned IEC (Information, Education and Communication) interventions in Jharkhand elections of 2009. They were subsequently carried forward in the form of SVEEP (Systematic Voters’ Education and Electoral Participation) in Bihar Assembly elections of 2010 and assembly elections of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Assam, West Bengal and UT of Puducherry in 2011. This continued for the 5 State elections of UP, Goa, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Manipur and again in the twin general elections in Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat in 2012 and elections to NE states of Tripura, Meghalaya and Nagaland in early 2013.

### Revealing the obstacles

Voters’ Behaviour Surveys were carried out as part of SVEEP. These surveys revealed the underlying reasons for under registration, problems in getting duplicate EPIC, correcting names on voter list and various information gaps and low voter turn-out. Moreover, the surveys also try to map the demographics of elector-segments with lower electoral participation.

### Targeted Intervention

It was observed that the youth and women constitute a major part of the people who do not cast their vote. In order to improve participation of all sections of electorate, ECI decided to bridge the gap in information and motivation, and also simultaneously made interventions to make the process of enrolment, easier and convenient and the voting experience, people friendly. ECI also creatively engaged with people to enthuse them to join the electoral process.

## Implementation

The Systematic Voter Education and Electoral Participation Wing formulates policies, lays down the framework, plans interventions and monitors implementation besides carrying out continuous discourse with voting public, civil society groups and media. SVEEP comprises a plethora of systematic interventions for Information, Motivation and Facilitation (IMF) measures to involve the people in the electoral process. They broadly include situation analysis, systematic planning and implementation of targeted interventions (on IMF model) based on the situation analysis, mid programme review and monitoring, and end term review. The communication interventions include **multi-media and inter-personal communication, physical events and innovative activities for mobilization of people/community and voter facilitation**. Realizing the intricacies in bringing out a behavioural change among people, ECI emphasized on social orientation and collaborative approach in the whole process of SVEEP.

### Formulation of State and District Level SVEEP Plans

ECI also initiated some internal organizational changes in the state level and constituted state and district level core groups to coordinate and implement all SVEEP activities. The State Level Plans and District Level Plans are to be formulated for the whole year with intense sub plans for election period. The plans are to be in conformity with national framework, laid out by the Commission, but allowing for due flexibility and credibility at every level.

### Collaborations

The Election Commission collaborated with educational institutions and youth organizations like NYKS, NSS, NCC to particularly tap the new voters in the age group of 18-19 years to promote greater awareness amongst youth and students about electoral process and to seek their assistance in facilitating voter registration. It also collaborated with Central and State Government Departments like the departments of health, education, WCD, Cooperatives, Welfare etc., so that these departments can extend their existing infrastructure and manpower (field functionaries) for electoral education and outreach. Collaboration with Government and private media as well as Civil Society and credible NGOs for increasing people's awareness regarding electoral participation has also helped in creating voter awareness.

In 2013, ECI signed a MoU with NLMA (National Literacy Mission Authority) after which electoral literacy has become a major component of the Sakshar Bharat Programme of the Government of India. ECI and UNDP also have an MoU in the field of Voter Education. Campus Ambassadors have now been introduced (since December 2013) who would be a student in the campus and act as ambassador of the Commission and facilitate the SVEEP programme in the educational campuses. Now even private media houses and Corporates are joining in and extending support in the SVEEP programme of the ECI.

### Facilitation as Part of Strategy of SVEEP

SVEEP initiated new measures relate to voter facilitation in areas of registration, issuing voter identity cards and suggests ways and means to make the election process voter friendly. These initiatives include Voters' Helplines in all districts, searching name in the Voter list through internet and SMS, Voters' Facilitation Booths, Ideal Polling booths, EVM familiarisation camps, Voter Slip, Expanding the I-Card basket i.e., making other identity proofs (apart from EPIC) as a valid proof for voting.

### National Voters' Day

In order to reach out to the masses, ECI initiated a practice to celebrate the National Voters' Day on its foundation day, 25<sup>th</sup> January, in 2011. It is considered to be a significant step among the various SVEEP initiatives. It is being observed every year with the objective of increasing enrolment of voters to make universal adult suffrage a complete reality. With the aim to give the younger generation a sense of responsible citizenship and to encourage them to exercise their new franchise, ECI felicitates all the newly eligible registered voters in over 8 lakh polling station areas as part of the National Voters' Day observance. They are handed over their Electors' Photo Identity Cards (EPIC) and a badge with the slogan "Proud to be a Voter-Ready to Vote". They also take an oath to strengthen democracy by taking part in the elections. Since 2011, the National Voters Day is being celebrated with great enthusiasm across the country along with a series of outreach measures like symposiums, cycle rally, human chain, folk arts programmes, mini-marathon, competitions and awareness seminars.

Voter should be aware of:

- Voter registration
- EPIC/Identity proofs
- Polling station location
- Use of EVMs
- Timing of the poll
- Dos and don'ts with regard to Model Code of Conduct
- Use of money, muscle and liquor power by candidate or their associate to influence electorate
- How to file complaints

## Chapter 45

### Other Measures

Identifying the ability of the popular icons to establish authentic connection with the masses, ECI appointed national and state icons from various fields to boost the awareness programme and motivate the voters. National Icons like Former President of India Dr. A P J Abdul Kalam, M S Dhoni, Saina Nehwal and M C Mary Kom, besides many more state icons, are involved in these SVEEP initiatives.

**Table 1: Comparison of polling percentage of the State Assembly elections held after 2010 to the previous ones**

Sl. No.	State	Year of Election	Polling Percentage		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Assam	2006	76.49	74.89	75.77
		2011	76.85	74.94	75.92
2	Bihar	2005	-	-	45.85
		2010	51.12	54.49	52.67
3	Goa	2007	69.70	70.30	70.51
		2012	78.86	84.57	81.73
4	Gujarat	2007	62.31	57.02	59.77
		2012	72.94	69.50	71.30
5	Himachal Pradesh	2007	68.36	74.01	71.61
		2012	69.39	76.20	72.69
6	Jharkhand	2004	—	—	57.03
		2009	59.13	54.53	56.96
7	Karnataka	2008	66.20	63.10	64.68
		2013	71.84	70.1	71.00
8	Kerala	2006	73.17	71.08	72.38
		2011	75.08	74.78	74.92
9	Manipur	2007	85.88	86.82	86.73
		2012	76.94	81.36	79.19
10	Meghalaya	2008	88.62	89.36	88.99
		2013	85.17	88.44	86.82
11	Nagaland	2013	89.09	91.33	90.19
		2008	85.99	86.39	86.19
12	Punjab	2007	75.36	75.47	75.45
		2012	77.58	78.90	78.20
13	Puducherry	2006	84.48	86.29	86.00
		2011	83.97	86.97	85.52
14	Tamil Nadu	2006	72.41	68.75	70.82
		2011	77.53	78.51	78.01
15	Tripura	2008	90.74	91.72	91.22
		2013	90.73	92.94	91.82
16	Uttar Pradesh	2007	49.35	41.92	45.96
		2012	58.68	60.28	59.40
17	Uttarakhand	2007	58.95	59.45	59.45
		2012	64.41	68.12	66.17
18	West Bengal	2006	82.34	80.75	81.97
		2011	84.22	84.45	84.33
19	Rajasthan	2008	67.10	65.31	66.25
		2013	74.92	75.52	75.20
20	Chhattisgarh	2008	71.80	69.20	70.51
		2013	77.37	77.21	77.32
21	Delhi	2008	58.34	56.62	57.58
		2013	65.98	65.13	65.60
22	Madhya Pradesh	2008	72.30	65.91	69.28
		2013	73.95	70.11	72.66
23	Mizoram	2008	78.77	81.24	80.02
		2013	80.3	82.2	81.2

Media and non-media units, folk cultural groups, cable networks, marathons, rallies, human chains, exhibitions, hoardings, posters, pamphlets, leaflets, cinema slides, street plays, magic shows are utilized with good effect.

ECI has also been getting enthusiastic support of a range of governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and media in enlisting citizen's participation in the electoral process. In some states it has trained a band of volunteers who took the message to the masses.

### Information at Your Fingertips!

One of the greatest advancements of the modern day technology is the penetration of internet into our life. Keeping pace with changing time, ECI revived its website to provide all kind of information and services to citizens in a hassle free manner. Social media is being used at district and state level for enhancing voter awareness and increasing voter turnout, and thus increasing polling percentage. Most of the state chief electoral offices own Facebook pages for reaching out techno-savvy young voters. The facility for online registration of voters is the only system in India where one can get an identity card, i.e. Electors' Photo Identity Cards (EPIC) without visiting a government office. The website also provides various other services like 'changing the demographic details online', and 'tracking one's application online'. The success of this online system is evident from the figures coming from various states; around 40 percent of new voters in Kerala and about 30 percent in Delhi, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have obtained the EPIC through this system.

#### SVEEP in a nutshell

- Voters' Behaviour Survey
- Formulation of State and District level SVEEP plans
- Personnel for State level
- State and District level core groups
- Collaboration with Government departments
- Collaboration with CSOs, Media and organisations
- National Voters Day
- Identification of National and State Icons

### The Way Forward

The objective of any voter education programme is to make relevant information available and accessible to public. If the campaign achieves universal coverage of the electorate it will be a great success for democracy. Under the banner of SVEEP, a series of outreach measures like marathons, rallies, processions, quiz competitions, film screening, declamation contests, street play, SMSes and helplines were conducted so far to promote voting. The gaps in the electoral process like youth disconnect, urban apathy and subdued ethical voting campaign are being filled by SVEEP activities while the areas like NRI registration, service voters low participation, migrant voters need more ECI interventions. ECI is constantly engaging to evolve programmes that can explore the in-depth correlation between the strength of an individual's vote and their empowerment.

## Chapter 46

## INDELIBLE INK: MARK ON FINGER, A MOMENT OF PRIDE

Indelible Ink is popularly known as Voter's Ink to mark on voter's finger during elections to avoid fraudulent, multiple voting and malpractices. It is not an ordinary ink; once it is applied on the finger it remains for a few months.

The credibility of producing the special ink goes to the Mysore Paints and Varnish Limited (MPVL), the Govt. of Karnataka undertaking, which is supplying this ink to India and various foreign countries.

In India it has been a great challenge for the government and the election commission to hold and complete the process of general elections. In achieving this and to eliminate fake voting, the election commission has introduced a measure, i.e. using Indelible Ink which is put on the left hand finger nail of the voter. The Indelible Ink cannot be removed by any chemical, detergents or oil, it remains for a few months.



Mysore Paints and Varnish Limited (MPVL) is specialized in manufacturing and supply of quality Indelible Ink, in association with the Election Commission of India, National Physical Laboratory, and National Research Development Corporation. It is the sole authorized supplier of this type of foolproof Indelible Ink in India having exclusive license granted by National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), New Delhi since 1962.

Mysore Paints & Varnish Ltd., was established in 1937 by late Nalwadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, then Maharaja of Mysore province, under the nomenclature "Mysore Lac & Paint Works Ltd." During 1989, it was renamed as "Mysore Paints & Varnish Ltd." In 1962, the Election Commission in collaboration with Union Law Ministry, The National Physical Laboratory (NPL) and NRDC made an agreement with Mysore Paints and Varnish Ltd., for supplying this ink for the Parliament, Assembly and other General Elections to all the states in India. Beginning with 1962 General Elections it has been supplying indelible ink for elections in India.

Apart from supplying indelible ink to Indian elections, Mysore Paints & Varnish Ltd has been exporting the Ink to 28 countries across the world since 1976: Turkey, South Africa, Nigeria, Nepal, Ghana, Papua-New Guinea, Burkina Faso, Canada, Togo, Sierra Leone, Malaysia, Cambodia among others.

### Interesting facts about Indelible Ink

For 2009 general elections MPVL supplied around 2 million vials of 10 ML size. Uttar Pradesh alone consumed 2.88 lakh vials.

Ink is applied on voter's finger as a line from the top end of the nail to the bottom of the first joint of the left fore finger with effect from 1.2.2006. Earlier, the ink was applied on the joint of nail and skin.

Electoral stain typically contains *Silver Nitrate* which stains the skin on exposure to ultraviolet light, leaving a mark that is impossible to wash off and is only removed as external skin cells are replaced. Concentration of Silver Nitrate varies from 7% to 25%.

Usually Indelible Ink is in violet color. South American country, Suriname, used Orange color ink in its legislative elections of 2005.

In the case of proxy voting, ink is applied on the middle finger of the left hand of the proxy

## Chapter 47

### MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT & ITS EVOLUTION

*Free and fair elections form the bed rock of democracy. This envisages a level playing field for the contestants and an equal opportunity for all parties for presenting their policies and programmes to voters. In this context the Model Code of Conduct gains relevance. The MCC intends to provide a level playing field for all political parties, keep the campaign fair and healthy, avoid clashes and conflicts between parties, and ensure peace and order. It aims to ensure that the ruling party, either at the Centre or in the states, does not misuse its official position to gain an unfair advantage in an election. This instrument is a major contribution of Indian electoral system to the cause of democracy.*

*The MCC is a set of norms for conduct and behaviour on the part of the Parties and candidates, in particular. The uniqueness of the MCC is the fact that this was a document that originated and evolved with the consensus of the political parties. The origin of the MCC dates back to 1960 when the MCC started as a small set of Dos and Don'ts for the Assembly Elections in Kerala in 1960. The Code covered conducting of election meetings/processions, speeches, slogans, posters and placards (CEC-Shri K.V.K.Sundaram). In 1962 General Elections, the Commission circulated this code to all the recognized political parties and the State Governments were requested to secure the acceptance of the Code by the Parties. (CEC-Shri K.V.K.Sundaram). Report received after the 1962 general election showed that the Code was followed by and large. In 1967, the Code was followed in the Lok Sabha and Assembly elections.(CEC-Shri K.V.K.Sundaram).*

#### Evolution of the MCC and its implementation since 1967:

- In 1968, the Election Commission held meetings with political parties at State level and circulated the Code of Conduct to observe minimum standard of behaviour to ensure free and fair elections. (CEC-Shri S.P. Sen Verma)
- In 1971-72, during General Elections to the House of the People/State Legislative Assemblies the Commission circulated the Code again. (CEC-Shri S.P. Sen Verma)
- At the time of General Elections to some State Assemblies in 1974, the Commission issued the code of conduct to the political parties in those States. The Commission also suggested constituting committees at district level headed by the District Collector and comprising representatives of political parties as members for considering cases of violation of the code and ensuring its compliance by all parties and candidates.
- For the 1977 Lok Sabha General Elections, the Code was again circulated to the political parties. (CEC-Shri T. Swaminathan).
- In 1979, Election Commission, in consultation with the political parties further amplified the code, adding a new Section placing restrictions on the "Party in power" so as to prevent cases of abuse of position of power to get undue advantage over other parties and candidates. (CEC-Shri S.L. Shakhdar)
- In 1991, the code was consolidated and re-issued in its present form. (CEC-Shri T.N.Seshan).
- The present code contains guidelines for general conduct of political parties and candidates (no attack on private life, no appeal to communal feelings, discipline and decorum in meetings, processions, guidelines for party in power – official machinery and facilities not to be used for electioneering, prohibition against Ministers and other authorities in announcing grants, new schemes etc).
- Ministers and those holding public offices are not allowed to combine official visits with electioneering tours.
- Issue of advertisements at the cost of public exchequer is prohibited.
- Grants, new schemes / projects cannot be announced. Even the schemes that may have been announced before the MCC came into force, but that has not actually taken off in terms of implementation on field are also required to be put on hold.
- It is through such restrictions that the advantage of being in power is blunted and the contestants get the opportunity to fight on more or less equal terms.
- MCC has got the judicial recognition of the highest court of land. The dispute over the date when the Model Code of Conduct should come into force — the issuance of the press release by EC announcing the poll dates or the date of actual notification in this regard was resolved in the *Union of India Vs. Harbans Singh Jalal and*

## Chapter 47

*Others* [SLP (Civil) No.22724 of 1997)] decided on 26.04.2001. The apex court gave the ruling that the Code of Conduct would come into force the moment the Commission issues the press release, which precedes the notification by a good two weeks. This ruling lay at rest the controversy related to the dates of enforcement of MCC. Thus the MCC remains in force from the date of announcement of elections till the completion of elections.

- Following the Judgment dated 5.7.2013 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP ( C) No. 21455 of 2008 and TC No. 112 of 2011 -S.Subramaniam Balaji Vs. Govt. of TN & Others—the Commission has added Part VIII to MCC prescribing guidelines for election manifestos on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2014.

### **Legal Status for Model Code: Views of the Election Commission**

There is an opinion in certain quarters for providing legal status to MCC. The Election Commission has, however, taken a stand against granting of such status to MCC. According to the Commission bringing the MCC on the statute book will only be counter-productive. In our country, elections are conducted within a very limited time span according to a well laid down schedule. Normally, a general election in a State is completed in about 45 days, from the day of announcement of the election schedule by the Commission. Thus, the expedition and promptness in dealing with the cases of violation of the model code of conduct is of the essence. If no timely action is taken to curb the violations and against the violators of the model code during the limited period when the election process is on, the whole significance of the MCC would be lost and the violator would be able to reap the benefit of such violation. If the model code of conduct is converted into a law, this would mean that a complaint would lie to the police/Magistrate. The procedures involved in judicial proceedings being what they are, a decision on such complaints would most likely come only long after the election is completed.

### **MCC is not a hindrance to Developmental Activities**

One often gets to hear the complaint that the MCC is coming in the way of developmental activities. However, even during the short period when MCC is in operation, the ongoing development activities are not stopped and are allowed to proceed unhindered, and only the new projects, etc. which have not taken off on the ground that have to be deferred till the completion of elections. If there is any work that cannot wait for any reason (relief work on account of any calamity, etc), the matter can be referred to the Commission for clearance.

It is apt to refer to the following passage from a very recent Judgment (dated 16.02.2012) of the Allahabad High Court (Lucknow Bench) in Writ Petition No. 1361 of 2012 (*Dr. Nutan Thakur Vs. Election Commission of India*):

*'It shall not be out of place to mention that after election, peoples' representatives discharge their obligation almost for a period of five years. The elections are held at the fag end of their tenure unless the assembly or Parliament is suspended or dissolved earlier. While holding the office, it is always obligatory on the part of the peoples' representative to discharge their obligation honestly and fairly to serve the nation. In case they failed to discharge their obligation during their entire term while in office or in opposition, then making statement as a measure of allurements or appeasement to the peoples after issuance of Election Notification, shall be nothing but an instance of unfair practice on their part.'*

### **Model Code of Conduct for political parties and candidates:**

#### **1. General Conduct**

(1) No party or candidate shall include in any activity which may aggravate existing differences or create mutual hatred or cause tension between different castes and communities, religious or linguistic.

(2) Criticism of other political parties, when made, shall be confined to their policies and programme, past record and work. Parties and Candidates shall refrain from criticism of all aspects of private life, not connected with the public activities of the leaders or workers of other parties. Criticism of other parties or their workers based on unverified allegations or distortion shall be avoided.

(3) There shall be no appeal to caste or communal feelings for securing votes. Mosques, Churches, Temples or other places of worship shall not be used as forum for election propaganda.

(4) All parties and candidates shall avoid scrupulously all activities which are "corrupt practices" and offences under the election law, such as bribing of voters, intimidation of voters, impersonation of voters, canvassing within 100 meters of polling stations, holding public meetings during the period of 48 hours ending with the hour fixed for the close of the poll, and the transport and conveyance of voters to and from polling station.

(5) The right of every individual for peaceful and undisturbed home-life shall be respected, however much the political parties or candidates may resent his political opinions or activities. Organising demonstrations or picketing before the houses of individuals by way of protesting against their opinions or activities shall not be resorted to under any circumstances.

(6) No political party or candidate shall permit its/his followers to make use of any individual's land, building, compound wall etc., without his permission for erecting flag-staffs, suspending banners, pasting notices, writing slogans etc.

(7) Political parties and candidates shall ensure that their supporters do not create obstructions in or break up meetings and processions organized by other parties. Workers or sympathizers of one political party shall not create disturbances at public meetings organized by another political party by putting questions orally or in writing or by distributing leaflets of their own party. Processions shall not be taken out by one party along places at which meetings are held by another party. Posters issued by one party shall not be removed by workers of another party.

## **II. Meetings**

(1) The party or candidate shall inform the local police authorities of the venue and time of any proposed meeting well in time so as to enable the police to make necessary arrangements for controlling traffic and maintaining peace and order.

(2) A Party or candidate shall ascertain in advance if there is any restrictive or prohibitory order in force in the place proposed for the meeting if such orders exist, they shall be followed strictly. If any exemption is required from such orders, it shall be applied for and obtained well in time.

(3) If permission or license is to be obtained for the use of loudspeakers or any other facility in connection with any proposed meeting, the party or candidate shall apply to the authority concerned well in advance and obtain such permission or license.

(4) Organizers of a meeting shall invariably seek the assistance of the police on duty for dealing with persons disturbing a meeting or otherwise attempting to create disorder. Organisers themselves shall not take action against such persons.

## **III. Procession**

(1) A Party or candidate organizing a procession shall decide beforehand the time and place of the starting of the procession, the route to be followed and the time and place at which the procession will terminate. There shall ordinarily be no deviation from the programme.

(2) The organizers shall give advance intimation to the local police authorities of the programme so as to enable the latter to make necessary arrangement.

(3) The organisers shall ascertain if any restrictive orders are in force in the localities through which the procession has to pass, and shall comply with the restrictions unless exempted specially by the competent authority. Any traffic regulations or restrictions shall also be carefully adhered to.

(4) The organisers shall take steps in advance to arrange for passage of the procession so that there is no block or hindrance to traffic. If the procession is very long, it shall be organised in segments of suitable lengths, so that at convenient intervals, especially at points where the procession has to pass road junctions, the passage of held up traffic could be allowed by stages thus avoiding heavy traffic congestion.

(5) Processions shall be so regulated as to keep as much to the right of the road as possible and the direction and advice of the police on duty shall be strictly complied with.

(6) If two or more political parties or candidates propose to take processions over the same route or parts thereof at about the same time, the organisers shall establish contact well in advance and decide upon the measures to be taken to see that the processions do not clash or cause hindrance to traffic. The assistance of the local police shall be availed of for arriving at a satisfactory arrangement. For this purpose the parties shall contact the police at the earliest opportunity.

(7) The political parties or candidates shall exercise control to the maximum extent possible in the matter of processionists carrying articles which may be put to misuse by undesirable elements especially in moments of excitement.

## Chapter 47

(8) The carrying of effigies purporting to represent members of other political parties or their leaders, burning such effigies in public and such other forms of demonstration shall not be countenanced by any political party or candidate.

### IV. Polling Day

All Political parties and candidates shall –

- (i) co-operate with the officers on election duty to ensure peaceful and orderly polling and complete freedom to the voters to exercise their franchise without being subjected to any annoyance or obstruction.
- (ii) supply to their authorized workers suitable badges or identity cards;
- (iii) agree that the identity slip supplied by them to voters shall be on plain (white) paper and shall not contain any symbol, name of the candidate or the name of the party;
- (iv) refrain from serving or distributing liquor on polling day and during the twenty- four hours preceding it ;
- (v) not allow unnecessary crowd to be collected near the camps set up by the political parties and candidates near the polling booths so as to avoid Confrontation and tension among workers and sympathizers of the parties and the candidate;
- (vi) ensure that the candidate's camps shall be simple .The shall not display any posters, flags, symbols or any other propaganda material. No eatable shall be served or crowd allowed at the camps; and
- (vii) co-operate with the authorities in complying with the restrictions to be imposed on the plying of vehicles on the polling day and obtain permits for them which should be displayed prominently on those vehicles.

### V. Polling Booth

Excepting the voters, no one without a valid pass from the Election Commission shall enter the polling booths.

### VI. Observers

The Election Commission is appointing Observers. If the candidates or their agents have any specific complaint or problem regarding the conduct of elections they may bring the same to the notice of the Observer.

### VII. Party in Power

The party in power whether at the Centre or in the State or States concerned, shall ensure that no cause is given for any complaint that it has used its official position for the purposes of its election campaign and in particular –

- (i) (a) The Ministers shall not combine their official visit with electioneering work and shall not also make use of official machinery or personnel during the electioneering work;
  - (b) Government transport including official air-crafts, vehicles, machinery and personnel shall not be used for furtherance of the interest of the party in power;
- (ii) Public places such as maidans etc., for holding election meetings, and use of helipads for air-flights in connection with elections shall not be monopolized by itself. Other parties and candidates shall be allowed the use of such places and facilities on the same terms and conditions on which they are used by the party in power;
- (iii) Rest houses, dark bungalows or other Government accommodation shall not be monopolized by the party in power or its candidates and such accommodation shall be allowed to be used by other parties and candidates in a fair manner but no party or candidate shall use or be allowed to use such accommodation (including premises appertaining thereto) as a campaign office or for holding any public meeting for the purposes of election propaganda;
- (iv) Issue of advertisement at the cost of public exchequer in the newspapers and other media and the misuse of official mass media during the election period for partisan coverage of political news and publicity regarding achievements with a view to furthering the prospects of the party in power shall be scrupulously avoided.
- (v) Ministers and other authorities shall not sanction grants/payments out of discretionary funds from the time elections are announced by the Commission; and
- (vi) From the time elections are announced by Commission, Ministers and other authorities shall not –
  - (a) announce any financial grants in any form or promises thereof; or

- (b) (except civil servants) lay foundation stones etc. of projects or schemes of any kind; or
- (c) make any promise of construction of roads, provision of drinking water facilities etc.; or
- (d) make any ad-hoc appointments in Government, Public Undertakings etc. which may have the effect of influencing the voters in favour of the party in power.

**Note:** The Commission shall announce the date of any election which shall be a date ordinarily not more than three weeks prior to the date on which the notification is likely to be issued in respect of such elections.

(vii) Ministers of Central or State Government shall not enter any polling station or place of counting except in their capacity as a candidate or voter or authorized agent.

### VIII Guidelines on Election Manifestos \*

1. The supreme court in its judgment dated 5th July, 2013 in SLP(C) No. 21455 of 2008 (S. Subramaniam Balaii vs Govt. of Tamil Nadu and others) has directed the Election commission to frame guidelines with regard to the contents of election manifestos in consultation with all the recognized political parties. The guiding principles which will lead to framing of such guidelines are quoted below from the judgment:-

- (i) "Although, the law is obvious that the promises in the election manifesto cannot be construed as, corrupt practice, under section 123 of RP Act, the reality cannot be ruled out that distribution of freebies of any kind, undoubtedly, influences all people, it shakes the root of free and fair elections to a large degree."
- (ii) "The Election commission, in order to ensure level playing field between the contesting parties and candidates in elections and also in order to see that the purity of the election process does not get vitiated, 'as in past been issuing instructions under the Model code of conduct. The fountain head of the powers under which the commission issues these orders is Article 324 of the Constitution which mandates the commission to hold free and fair elections."
- (iii) "We are mindful of the fact that generally political parties release their election manifesto before the announcement of election date, in that scenario, strictly speaking, the Election commission will not have the authority to regulate any act which is done before the announcement of the date. Nevertheless, an exception can be made in this regard as the purpose of election manifesto is directly associated with the election process".

2. Upon receiving the above directions of the Honourable Supreme Court, the Election Commission held a meeting with the recognized National and state political parties for consultation with them in the matter and took note of their conflicting views in the matter.

During consultations, while some political parties supported the issuance of such guidelines, others were of the view that it is their right and duty towards voters to make such offers and promises in manifestos in a healthy democratic polity. While the commission agrees in principle with the point of view that framing of manifestos is the right of the political parties, it cannot overlook the undesirable impact of some of the promises and offers on the conduct of free and fair elections and maintaining level playing field for all political parties and candidates.

3. The constitution under Article 324 mandates the Election commission, to conduct elections inter alia to the parliament and the State Legislatures. Having due regard to the above directions of the Supreme Court and after consultation with the Political parties the Commission, in the interest of free and fair elections, hereby directs that political parties and Candidates while releasing election manifestos for any election to the parliament or State Legislatures, shall adhere to the following guidelines:-

- (i). The election manifesto shall not contain anything repugnant to the ideals and principles enshrined in the constitution and further that it shall be consistent with the letter and spirit of other provisions of Model Code of Conduct.
- (ii). The Directive Principles of state policy enshrined in the constitution enjoin upon the state to frame various welfare measures for the citizens and therefore there can be no objection to the promise of such welfare measures in election manifestos. However, political parties should avoid making those promises which are likely to vitiate the purity of the election process or exert undue influence on the voters in exercising their franchise.

## Chapter 47

(iii) In the interest of transparency, level playing field and credibility of promises, it is expected that manifestos also reflect the rationale for the promises and, broadly indicate the ways and means to meet the financial requirements for it. Trust of voters should be sought only on those promises which are possible to be fulfilled.

\* the Commission added Part VIII on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2014 following the Judgment dated 5.7.2013 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP ( C) No. 21455 of 2008 and TC No. 112 of 2011 -S.Subramaniam Balaji Vs. Govt. of TN& Others.

## Chapter 48

## FAQs ON MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT

**Q 1. What is the Model Code of Conduct?**

**Ans.** The Model Code of Conduct for guidance of political parties and candidates is a set of norms which has been evolved with the consensus of political parties who have consented to abide by the principles embodied in the said code and also binds them to respect and observe it in its letter and spirit.

**Q 2. What is the need for such a code of conduct.?**

**Ans:** It is intended to provide a level playing field for all political parties to keep the campaign fair and healthy , avoid clashes and conflicts between parties and ensure peace and order . Its main aim is to ensure that the ruling party , either at the centre or in the states does not misuse its official position to gain an unfair advantage in an election . Similarly effects of money and muscle power are also minimized .

**Q 3. What is the role of Election Commission in the matter?**

**Ans.** The Election Commission ensures its observance by political party(ies) in power, including ruling parties at the Centre and in the States and contesting candidates in the discharge of its constitutional duties for conducting the free, fair and peaceful elections to the Parliament and the State Legislatures under Article 324 of the Constitution of India. It is also ensured that official machinery for the electoral purposes is not misused. Further, it is also ensured that electoral offences, malpractices and corrupt practices such as impersonation, bribing and inducement of voters, threat and intimidation to the voters are prevented by all means. In case of violation, appropriate measures are taken.

**Q 4. From which date the Model Code of Conduct is enforced and operational upto which date?**

**Ans.** The Model Code of Conduct is enforced from the date of announcement of election schedule by the Election Commission and is operational till the process of elections are completed.

**Q 5. What is applicability of code during general elections and by-elections?**

**Ans.**

- During general elections to House of People (Lok Sabha), the code is applicable throughout the country.
- During general elections to the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha), the code is applicable in the entire State.
- During by-elections, the code is applicable in the entire district or districts in which the constituency falls.

**Q 6. What are the salient features of the Model Code of Conduct?**

**Ans.** The salient features of the Model Code of Conduct lay down how political parties, contesting candidates and party(s) in power should conduct themselves during the process of elections i.e. on their general conduct during electioneering, holding meetings and processions, poll day activities and functioning of the party in power etc.

**Q 7. Whether a Minister can combine his official visit with electioneering work?**

**Ans.** No .The Ministers shall not combine their official visit with electioneering work and shall not also make use of official machinery or personnel during the electioneering work.

**Q 8. Whether Govt. transport can be used for electioneering work?**

**Ans.** No . No transport including official air-crafts, vehicles etc. shall be used for furtherance of the interest of any party or a candidate.

**Q 9. Whether Govt. can make transfers and postings of officials who are related to election work?**

**Ans.** There shall be a total ban on the transfer and posting of all officers/officials directly or indirectly connected with the conduct of the election. If any transfer or posting of an officer is considered necessary, prior approval of the Commission shall be obtained.

**Q 10. Is there any restriction on issue of advertisement at the cost of public exchequer regarding achievements with a view to furthering the prospects of the party in power?**

**Ans.** Yes. The advertisement regarding achievements of the party at the cost of public exchequer in the print and electronic media and the misuse of official mass media during the period of election is prohibited.

**Q 11. Whether hoardings/advertisements etc. depicting the achievements of the party(s) in power at Centre/State Governments at the cost of public exchequer can be continued?**

**Ans.** No. All such hoardings, advertisements etc. on display shall be removed forthwith by the concerned authorities. Further, no advertisements should be issued in the newspapers and other media including electronic media at the cost of public exchequer.

**Q 12. Whether a Minister or any other authority can sanction grants/ payments out of discretionary funds?**

**Ans.** No. Ministers and other authorities shall not sanction grants/payments out of discretionary funds from the time elections are announced

**Q 13. What are the main guidelines for political parties/candidates while making election campaign?**

**Ans.** During the election campaign, no party or candidate shall indulge in any activity which may aggravate existing differences or create mutual hatred or cause tension between different castes and communities, religious or linguistic. Further, criticism of other political parties, when made, shall be confined to their policies and programme, past record and work. Parties and candidates shall refrain from criticism of all aspects of private life, not connected with the public activities of the leaders or workers of other parties. Criticism of other parties or their workers based on unverified allegations or distortion shall be avoided.

**Q 14. Are there any restrictions in using religious places for election propaganda?**

**Ans.** Yes. Religious places like Temple, Mosque, Church, Gurudwara or other places of worship shall not be used as forum for election propaganda. Further, there shall be no appeal to caste or communal feelings for securing votes.

**Q 15. What happens if a candidate or party does not obey the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) ?**

**Ans:** On such incident coming to the notice of the Election Commission, the matter is examined after seeking inputs from the field. If necessary notice/s is/are issued affording opportunity to explain one's position. In case the violation of MCC is found, candidate is censured, warned or advised to be careful in future. Although MCC has no legal backing, the ECI's order on MCC has a far reaching impact on prospects of parties and candidates at an elections.

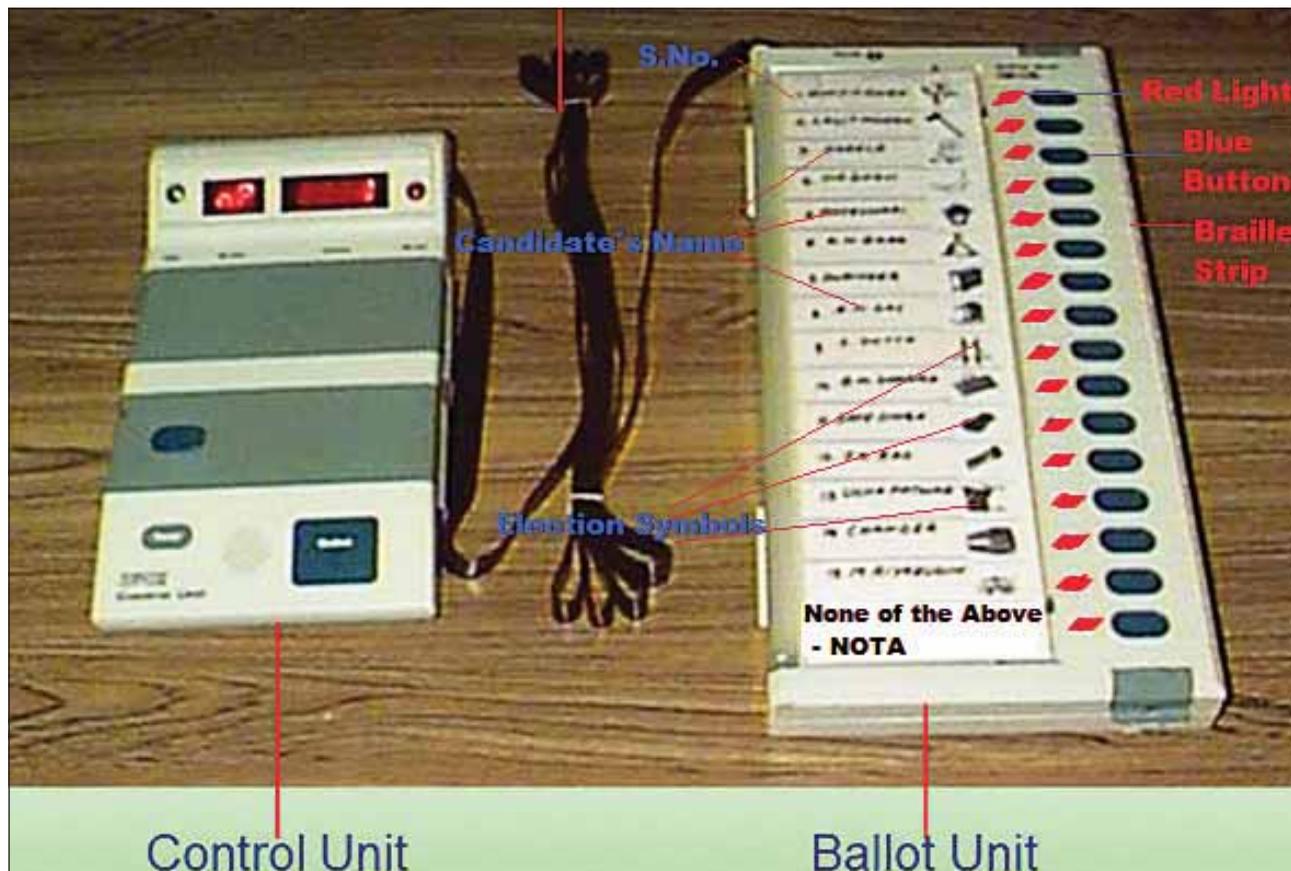
## Chapter 49

**ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINE AND ITS CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT**

Free and fair elections are central to the democratic ethos of any country. This includes fair, accurate, and transparent electoral process with outcomes that can be independently verified. Conventional voting accomplishes many of these goals. However, electoral malpractices like bogus voting and booth capturing pose a serious threat to spirit of electoral democracy. It has, thus, been the endeavour of the Election Commission of India to make reforms in the electoral process to ensure free and fair elections. EVM, devised and designed by Election Commission of India in collaboration with two Public Sector undertakings viz., Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore and Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, is a major step in this direction.

Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) are being used in Indian General and State Elections to implement electronic voting in part from 1999 elections and in total since 2004 elections. The EVMs reduce the time in both casting a vote and declaring the results compared to the old paper ballot system. Bogus voting and booth capturing can be greatly reduced by the use of EVMs. Illiterate people find EVMs easier than ballot paper system. EVMs are easier to transport as compared to ballot boxes.

EVM has become the leitmotif of the world's largest democratic exercise and gets smarter with each avatar. Here is an attempt to briefly trace the evolution of the EVM and its use in the world's largest democracy.

**Chronological Development of EVM**

- ❖ EVMs were first used in 50 polling stations of Parur Assembly Constituency of Kerala in May 1982.
- ❖ These machines could not be used after 1983 after a Supreme Court ruling that necessitated legal backing for the use of Voting machines in elections. The law was amended by Parliament in December, 1988 and a new section 61A was inserted in the Representation of the People Act, 1951 empowering the Commission to use voting machines. The amended provision comes into force w.e.f. 15th March, 1989.

## Chapter 49

- ❖ The matter regarding use of EVMs was referred by the Government of India to Electoral Reforms Committee, appointed by the Central Government in February, 1990 consisting of representatives of several recognized National and State parties.
- ❖ An Expert Committee was constituted by the Govt. of India, consisting of Prof. S. Sampath, then Chairman RAC, Defence Research and Development Organization, with Prof. P.V. Indiresan, then with IIT, Delhi and Dr C. Rao Kasarabada, the Director Electronics Research and Development Centre, Trivandrum. In its report, the committee concluded that these machines are tamper-proof.
- ❖ On 24th March, 1992, necessary amendment to the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 was notified by the Government in the Ministry of Law and Justice.
- ❖ The Commission again constituted Technical Expert Committee in December, 2005 comprising Prof. P.V. Indiresan, Prof. D.T. Shahani and Prof. A.K. Agarwala of IIT Delhi to get the new version EVMs evaluated before finally accepting these machines for actual use in elections.
- ❖ Subsequently, the Commission has been consulting a group of technical experts comprising Prof. (Late) P.V. Indiresan (member of the earlier committee), Prof. D.T. Shahani and Prof. A.K. Agarwala of IIT Delhi, on all EVM related technical issues. In November, 2010, the Commission has expanded its Technical Expert Committee by including two more experts, namely, Prof D.K. Sharma from Department of Electrical Engineering, IIT of Mumbai and Prof. Rajat Moona from Department of Computer Science and Engineering, IIT of Kanpur (now Director General, C-DAC).
- ❖ Since, November 1998, EVMs have been using in each and every general/by-elections to Parliamentary and Assembly Constituency. In the General Elections to Lok Sabha 2004 & 2009, EVMs were used in all Parliamentary Constituencies throughout the country.

**Chapter 50****FAQs ON ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINE****Q 1. What is an Electronic Voting Machine?**

A: It is a simple electronic device used to record votes in place of ballot papers and boxes which were used earlier in conventional voting system.

**Q 2. What are the advantages of EVM over the traditional ballot paper/ballot box system?**

A: (a) It eliminates the possibility of invalid and doubtful votes which, in many cases, are the root causes of controversies and election petitions.

(b) It makes the process of counting of votes much faster than the conventional system.

(c) It reduces to a great extent the quantity of paper used thus saving a large number of trees making the process eco-friendly.

(d) It reduces cost of printing almost nil as only one sheet of ballot paper required for each Polling Station.

**Q 3. Apart from India which are the other countries that use EVMs in elections?**

A: Bhutan used the Indian EVMs for the whole country during their last elections. These machines were also used by Nepal for some of their constituencies during the last general elections in the country.

**Q 4. When was the EVM introduced in India?**

A: It was first used in 1982 in the by-election to Parur Assembly Constituency of Kerala for a limited number of polling stations (50 polling stations).

**Q 5. What are the unique features of Indian EVMs?**

A: It is a simple machine that can be operated easily by both the polling personnel and the voters. It is sturdy enough to withstand rough handling and variable climatic conditions. Being a stand alone machine without any network connectivity, nobody can interfere with its programming and manipulate the result. Keeping the erratic power supply position in many places in the country, the machines have been made to run on batteries.

**Q 6. What was the necessity to switch to EVM from ballot paper election?**

A: Counting of Ballot papers at an election used to take long hours creating a charged atmosphere for the counting officials as well as candidates/political parties. Sometimes this was aggravated further by the demand for recounting resulting for the low margin of difference of votes between the top 2 candidates coupled with large number of invalid and doubtful votes.

**Q 7. Who manufacture EVMs in India?**

A: The two central govt. undertakings i.e. Bharat Electronics Limited and Electronics Corporation of India Limited are the only manufacturers from whom the EVMs are procured by the Election Commission of India.

**Q 8. Before approving EVM ,whether ECI consulted the political parties?**

A : Yes. The matter was discussed with all the recognized political parties and demonstration held before them.

**Q 9. Whether ECI took the advice of technical expert before approving the EVM?**

A : Yes. Before inducting the EVMs, opinion of the Technical Committee comprising Prof. S. Sampath, Prof. P.V. Indiresan and Dr. C Rao Kasarbada was obtained. The Committee examined the machines minutely from all technical angles and unanimously recommended their use in elections.

## Chapter 50

### **Q 10. What are the features of Control Unit?**

A: The Control Unit is the main unit which stores all data and controls the functioning of EVM. The program which controls the functioning of the control unit is burnt into a micro chip on a "one time programmable basis". Once burnt it cannot be read, copied out or altered. The EVMs use dynamic coding to enhance security of data transmitted from ballot unit to control unit. The new EVMs have also got real time clock and date-time stamping facility which enables them to record the exact time and date whenever a key is pressed. After the voting is completed and the close button is pressed, the machine does not accept any data or record any vote. Through the press of "total" button, the control unit can display the number of votes recorded till that time which can be cross checked with the register of voters in Form 17-A. The display system of the control unit shows the total number of votes polled in a polling station and the candidate-wise votes polled in the machine when the 'result' button is pressed by the counting staff in the presence of counting agents at the counting centre. The control unit can also detect any physical tampering made with the connecting cable and indicate the same in the display unit.

### **Q 11. How the EVMs can be used in the areas where there is no electricity?**

A: The EVM does not depend on electricity. It runs on alkaline batteries.

### **Q 12. What is the maximum number of votes which can be cast in the EVM?**

A: An EVM can record a maximum of 3840 votes which far exceeds the number of voters (usually less than 1400) assigned to a polling station.

### **Q 13. In some elections large number of candidates contest. What is the maximum number of candidates which EVM can cater to?**

A: Elections can be conducted through EVMs when the maximum number of candidates does not exceed 64.

### **Q 14. What will happen if the number of contesting candidate goes beyond 64?**

A: In such cases poll has to be conducted through conventional method of ballot papers/boxes.

### **Q 15. How an illiterate voter, will know the steps to vote by using EVM at the polling station? Whose help should he take?**

A: The Presiding Officer will have a card-board replica of the ballot unit with him. Through this he will demonstrate you how to vote through the EVM. He will, however, not be allowed to enter the polling chamber, where the actual ballot unit is kept.

### **Q 16. Can anybody tamper with the EVMs?**

A: Utmost care has been taken to make the EVM tamper proof. The programming of the microprocessor chip used in EVMs is burnt into the chip. The fused program can neither be altered nor overwritten. Any attempt to burn additional or substitute code on the chip would destroy its existing program and render it unusable/useless. As an additional precautionary measure, the machines prepared for a poll are physically sealed in the presence of candidates or their agents and kept in secure strong rooms guarded by Central Police Force which can also be watched by the representatives of the candidates. The storage places for these pre-poll or polled EVMs can be accessed only by following a stringent procedure set by the Commission ensuring complete transparency.

### **Q 17. Whether EVM can be pre-programmed by anybody to favour any party or candidate?**

A: In order to programme a substituted chip to transfer votes preferentially to a particular candidate, it would be necessary for the program to identify the serial number of the favoured candidate. Since the order in which the candidates appear on the reference ballot paper depends upon the nominations filed and found valid, it cannot be predicted in advance before the list of contesting candidates is actually drawn up.

### **Q 18. What are the procedures ECI follows to ensure transparency and to prove that EVM is not manipulated by anybody?**

A: The Commission has set up stringent procedures at various stages to ensure the security of the machines.

The machines are manufactured only by two public sector undertakings conforming to the specifications prescribed by the Commission in consultation with the Technical Committee comprising of renowned professionals. The machines are checked only by the engineers of the two PSUs before each election. These are generally stored in Strong rooms in district headquarters where the entry is restricted. A person is allowed inside the store only after making necessary entries in the Log Book indicating the date and time of entry along with purpose for doing so. Once the machines are prepared for poll by the Returning Officer affixing ballot papers, they are taken to the strong room in the presence of the Election Observer, candidates or their agents and kept under double lock on which the candidates/agents can put their seals. The whole process is also video graphed. The polled EVMs are stored in strong rooms following similar procedures and are guarded by the security forces in a three tier cordon. The candidates or their agents are also allowed to keep an watch on the strong room from a visible distance.

**Q 19. What is the new procedure called “EVM randomization”? Can I know why this is being done?**

A: Despite the EVMs being tamper proof, further precautions are taken by way of a two stage randomization process for the EVMs to be used in an election. This is done to make sure that nobody comes to know beforehand to which constituency/ polling station a specific EVM will be used. For this purpose, serial numbers of all the EVMs to be used under the jurisdiction of a District Election Officer are listed. The EVMs which are to be used in a particular constituency is then randomly selected through a computerized process which is known as first level randomization. Another randomization called second level randomization is done by the Returning Officer afterwards to determine which specific EVM will be used at a particular polling station of that constituency.

**Q 20. Suppose on the poll day an EVM develops problem, in that case what is the remedy available?**

A: The defective EVM is immediately replaced by a new one by the Sector Officer who constantly moves with spare polling materials in the area allotted to him covering a few polling stations.

**Q 21. What is the procedure followed to seal the EVM? Why and how is this being done?**

A: Physical sealing of different segments of an EVM is done to prevent access to the buttons controlling various process of the poll. This is done in several stages. Sealing of ballot screen of the ballot unit and the candidate set section of the control unit are done under the supervision of Returning Officer in the presence of the candidates or their agents to prevent tampering with the alignment of the ballot paper and making unwanted changes in the candidate buttons that are actually required for a particular poll. Similarly, if the result section is not sealed, any one can see the result of a particular polling station before it is taken up for counting at the counting center on the specified date. The candidates or their agents are invited by the election authorities to put their signatures on the tags/paper seals along with the seals of the Returning/Presiding Officers.

**Q 22. After poll, where are the EVMs kept till counting?**

A: The polled EVMs are generally stored in a secure storage centre in the constituency or a nearby place on which the candidates or their representatives can keep a watch. Mostly it is the same place where the counting is done.

**Q 23. How are votes counted in EVM?**

A: In the Counting Centre, the EVMs are kept on a number of counting tables whose number does not normally exceed 14. Seating arrangements are made for the counting agents in such a way that they can clearly watch the EVM and its display. When the result button of an EVM is pressed, its display segment indicates the total number of votes polled in a particular polling station and then shows the votes polled by each candidate in a serial order. Besides the counting staff, these are noted by the counting agents also. At the end of each round, the result of that round and the progressive total is announced. The result is compiled by summing up the round wise totals.

**Q 24. In our country electoral malpractices such as booth capturing etc. are reported here and there. Whether EVMs are helpful in preventing booth capturing?**

A: There is no way to prevent booth capturing as such if the EVM itself is snatched away by the booth capturers. However, the machine cannot register more than 5 votes in a minute or 300 votes in an hour

## Chapter 50

whereas a ballot box could be stuffed with any number of ballot papers. Further, on the sight of the booth-capturers, the Presiding Officer can stop the polling by pressing the “Close” button in the Control unit.

**Q 25. Is it possible to use EVM in simultaneous election for Parliament and State Legislative Assembly?**

A: Yes, simultaneous election for Parliamentary and State Legislative Assembly can be conducted through EVMs. Two separate EVMs –one for the Parliamentary election and the other for the Assembly election are used in such a situation.

**Q 26. How long the Control Unit stores the result in its memory?**

A: The result is stored permanently in the memory chip of the EVM till it is intentionally cleared for readying the machine for subsequent elections. Removal of batteries from the machine does not have any effect on its memory.

**Q 27. At the time of counting , suppose a display in EVM is not showing the result in such case how can the result be verified?**

A: The manufacturers of the EVMs have developed an “Auxiliary Display Unit” ( ADU). With the use of this ADU, results can be retrieved most of the times when there is a failure of the original display on the Control unit.

**Q 28. Is it possible to vote more than once by pressing the button again and again?**

A: No. Once a candidate button is pressed, it will record the vote in favour of the candidate shown against the button. The machine will not record any more vote until the ballot button of the Control Unit is pressed again by the Presiding/Polling Officer.

**Q 29. Earlier there was a system of mixing ballot papers so that the voting preference in a particular polling station is not known. Now the EVMs are counted one by one and the voting preference of a particular polling station become known to everybody – Can anything be done about it?**

A: A device called ‘Totaliser’ has been developed by the manufacturers of the EVMs which can, at a time, connected with several control units. It will then indicate the total number of votes polled in each polling station where these EVMs had been used as well as the grand total of votes polled in those polling stations. The number of votes polled by each candidate will, however, be shown for the whole group of polling stations to which the EVMs were used and not for any individual polling station making it impossible to know the pattern of voting in a particular polling station.

**Q 30. What does the world think of Indian EVMs?**

A : The Indian EVM is a far simpler machine than its counterpart in the USA. Unlike in USA, our EVM is a standalone machine which cannot be connected to any network and controlled through network or remote. Its original programme contained in a burnt chip cannot be altered, making it tamper proof.

**Q 31. How can a blind voter vote by using EVM?**

A: Like all physically challenged or infirm voters, a blind voter is permitted to take a companion with him to help him cast the vote. The companion can accompany him up to the polling compartment. In addition to this, many of the EVMs have ‘Braille’ signage on the ballot units indicating the serial number of the candidate. A dummy ballot paper indicating the names and the serial numbers of the contesting candidates is provided to the Presiding Officers of selected polling stations. The Presiding Officer of such polling station will give the dummy ballot paper to the blind voter on his request. The voter will then note the serial number of the candidate of his choice and return the dummy ballot paper to the Presiding Officer before proceeding to the polling compartment. Now, with the help of “Braille” signage he will be able to locate the particular serial number of the candidate on the ballot unit on his own and be able to cast his vote independently.

- General Elections, 2004 was conducted totally by using 10.75 lacs EVMs in the country
- 7700 Metric Ton of paper used for printing of ballot paper in General Elections, 1999
- 8800 Metric Ton of paper used for printing of ballot paper in General Elections, 1996

## Chapter 51

### VVPAT : Voter-Verifiable Paper Audit Trail

Voter-verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) is a method of providing feedback to voters using a ballot less voting system. VVPAT is intended as an independent verification system for electronic voting machines that allows voters to verify that their votes are cast as intended and can serve as an additional barrier to changing or destroying votes.

Under VVPAT, a printer-like apparatus is linked to the EVM. When a vote is cast, a receipt is generated showing the serial number, name and symbol of the candidate. It confirms the vote and the voter can verify the details. The receipt, once viewed, goes inside a container linked to the EVM and can only be accessed by the election officers in rarest of rare cases.

The system allows a voter to challenge his or her vote on basis of the paper receipt for the first time. As per a new rule, the booth presiding officer will have to record the dissent of the voter, which would have to be taken into account at time of counting.

The VVPAT system was not manufactured due to doubts on the EVM, but was part of the up gradation of the system.



Photograph showing Voter-Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) with EVM

#### Chronology of events leading to the use of VVPAT

- ❖ In All Party Meeting held on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2010, there was a broad consensus among Political Parties about the continued use of Electronic Voting Machines and several Political Parties suggested that the possibility of incorporating a "Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail" should be explored.
- ❖ The Election Commission referred the matter to the Expert Committee to examine the possibility of a paper trail and also directed the manufacturers i.e. Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore (BEL) and Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad (ECIL) to develop a prototype of VVPAT system.

## Chapter 51

- ❖ On the recommendation of Technical Experts Committee, a field trial was conducted in Thiruvananthapuram, Delhi, Jaisalmer, Cherapunjee and Leh in the month of July 2011 in the presence and participation of all stakeholders including general voters, national and state political parties, civil society organizations and media.
- ❖ After incorporation of the changes recommended after the first field trial, a second field trial of prototype VVPAT system was held in Delhi, Thiruvananthapuram, Leh, Jaisalmer and Cherapunjee in July-August, 2012. The Technical Expert Committee approved the final design of the VVPAT units in its meeting held on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2013.
- ❖ The Government of India, vide their notification, dated 14<sup>th</sup> August 2013, has amended the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, enabling the Commission to use VVPAT with electronic voting machines.
- ❖ For the first time Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) with Electronic Voting Machines was used for the Noksen Assembly seat in Tuensang district of Nagaland in September, 2013.
- ❖ In a ruling in October 2013, the Supreme Court (SC), in the case of Subramanian Swamy vs Election Commission of India (ECI), has held that VVPAT (Vote Verifiable Paper Audit Trail) is “indispensable for free and fair elections” and thus, directed the ECI to equip Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) with VVPAT systems to “ensure accuracy of the VVPAT system”.
- ❖ The Supreme Court directed the Election Commission to introduce a paper trail in EVMs, in a phased manner, for the next general elections in 2014, saying it will ensure free and fair polls. The apex court also directed the Centre to provide financial assistance for introducing Vote Verifier Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) system.
- ❖ In pursuance of the Supreme Court order, the Election Commission ordered to use VVPAT systems in the New Delhi constituency in Delhi Assembly elections held in 2013. The pilot project e-launched across 186 polling stations catered to 1,18,596 registered voters.
- ❖ The Election Commission also used Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail System (VVPAT) system in 10 Assembly constituencies in the 40-member State Assembly elections held in 2013. VVPAT was also introduced in one constituency each in Delhi (as mentioned above), Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan.
- ❖ The Commission will need about 14 lakh VVPAT machines to introduce the system in all 543 Lok Sabha constituencies in 2014. However, the Commission is apprehensive whether the required number of machines can be produced and tested in such a short duration of time. The Commission feels that covering all Parliamentary constituencies may not be possible before 2019 General Elections. The Commission has stated that approximately 1500 crore Rupees would be required for procuring VVPAT and installing it at all polling booths across the country.

## Chapter 52

### NOTA : None of the Above

For the first time EVMs have a button for **NOTA – “None of the Above”** option for the electorate to reject all the candidates if they want. Following a Supreme Court order directing the Election Commission to make provision for electors to exercise their right not to vote without violation of the secrecy of their decision, the Election Commission has ordered the Chief Electoral Officers of all States and Union territories to provide for ‘None of the Above’ (NOTA) option in electronic voting machines (EVMs) and ballot papers. The Commission clarified that even in the extreme case of NOTA option polling more votes than any of the candidates in fray, the candidate securing the maximum number of votes will be declared the winner. This means, the NOTA will have no impact on the outcome of the polls. Instead of absentees not choosing to vote, there would be voters casting their vote for rejection.

Supreme Court, in its judgment dated 27th September 2013 in WP (C) No. 161 of 2004, (People’s Union for Civil Liberties and another Vs. the Union of India and another) has directed the Election Commission to make necessary provision in the ballot papers/EVMs and provide a button for ‘None of the Above’ (NOTA) in EVMs so that the voters who come to the polling booth and decide not to vote for any of the candidates in the fray, are able to exercise their right not to vote while maintaining their right of secrecy. The court also held that the provisions of **Rule 49-O\*** under which one not wishing to vote for any candidate had to inform the Presiding Officer about one’s decision, are ultra vires Article 19 of the Constitution [protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech] and Section 128 [maintenance of secrecy of voting] of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. The rationale behind this position was that under the pre-existing system of implementation of the provisions of Rule 49-O, the principle of secrecy was violated.

Earlier since the ballot paper or electronic voting machine (EVM) showed only the list of candidates, a voter could record his vote under Section 49-O directly, but had to inform the presiding officer at the election booth. This violated the secrecy of his ballot. However, with paper ballot one could “waste” one’s vote by stamping on multiple candidates; this was the standard method of giving null votes without violating secrecy before the advent of the EVM.

At present, in an election, a winner will be declared irrespective of the number of ‘non-votes’. However, a note of all ‘non-votes’ will be noted by the Returning Officer at the time of counting of votes, and if sought, total number of non-votes will be available under the Right to Information Act.

In accordance with the order of the Supreme Court “None of the Above (NOTA)” option shall be printed in a separate panel on the ballot paper below the name of the last contesting candidate. This ballot paper shall be affixed on the Ballot Unit of the EVM. These words shall be written in the same language or languages as used in the case of names of candidates. The size of the panel for “None of the Above” shall be the same as for the candidates. If the voter presses the button next to “None of the Above” his desire not to vote for any of the candidates in the fray will get recorded in the EVM in secrecy. Commission has made appropriate changes in Part-II of Form 17C used during counting and the result sheet in Form 20 to separately compile the number of persons who used the option not to vote for any of the candidates in the fray. Election Commission of India has already issued detailed instructions to ensure compliance with the order of the Court.

The Election Commission has directed that the “None of the Above” (NOTA) option to be included in the EVMs/ballot papers (in some cases) for the electors to reject the candidates, if they wish, would be printed in pink for the Assembly poll and in white for the Parliamentary election.

Chhattisgarh was the first state to exercise the newly introduced ‘None of the Above’ (NOTA) option in the elections in the entire country. The Commission also implemented the NOTA option in the recently held elections in the other four states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mizoram, and Delhi.

**\* 49-O: Elector deciding not to vote**—If an elector, after his electoral roll number has been duly entered in the register of voters in Form 17A and has put his signature or thumb impression thereon as required under sub-rule (1) of rule 49L, decided not to record his vote, a remark to this effect shall be made against the said entry in Form 17A by the presiding officer and the signature or thumb impression of the elector shall be obtained against such remark.

### Significance of NOTA

- The purpose of including a NOTA Button on the EVMs is to maintain the secrecy of vote.
- Before the introduction of the EVMs in 1998 people exercised the option of non-voting in secrecy by simply putting a blank ballot slip in the ballot box. This secrecy was lost with the introduction of the EVMs as the voter who chose not to vote for any of the contesting candidates, had to inform the presiding officer about the same.
- It is the recognition of the right of a voter to a negative vote (even though it will not change the outcome of an election) as a part of freedom of expression and the right ensured in article 21.
- It will encourage voter participation and will help fight voter apathy.
- It will put pressure on the political party to nominate sound candidates, not the dubious or the tainted ones.
- It will give voice to the disillusioned electorate.
- It will help reflect and influence the public opinion that can usher change in the long term for strengthening of our democracy.

### Interesting facts about NOTA

- India has become the 12<sup>th</sup> country to introduce NOTA or a similar option in its electoral proceedings.
- Other countries which provide this option are: France, Belgium, Greece, Brazil, and Bangladesh.
- NOTA is not right to reject; but will let the disillusioned voters be heard.

## Chapter 53

## FAQs ON ELECTION PROCESS

**[A] WHO CAN CONTEST ELECTIONS?**

**Q 1. What is the minimum age for becoming a candidate for Lok Sabha (House of People) or Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) election?**

**Ans.** Not less than Twenty Five Years of age on the date of scrutiny of nomination papers. (Refer: Article 84 (b) of Constitution of India and Article 173 (b) of the Constitution read with Sec. 36 (2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 2. I am not registered as a voter in any constituency. Can I contest election?**

**Ans.** No.  
You have to be registered as a voter in the current electoral roll to contest election. (Refer: Sec. 4 (d) and Section 5 (c) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 3. I am registered as a voter in a particular State. Can I contest election for Lok Sabha (House of the People) from outside that State?**

**Ans.** Yes.  
You can contest election from any constituency in the Country, except autonomous Districts of Assam, Lakshadweep and Sikkim  
(Refer: Sec. 4 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 4. A person is a member of Schedule Caste in a particular State. Can he contest election from any other State for Lok Sabha (House of People) from a seat reserved for Scheduled Castes?**

**Ans.** Yes  
He can contest election from any other State from a seat reserved for Scheduled Castes. (Refer: Sec. 4 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 5. A person is a member of Schedule Tribe in a particular State. Can he contest election from any other State for Lok Sabha (House of People) from a seat reserved for Scheduled Tribes?**

**Ans.** Yes  
He can contest election from any other State from a seat reserved for Scheduled Tribes except Lakshadweep and other than constituencies in autonomous Districts of Assam excluding the tribal areas of Assam. (Refer: Sec. 4 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 6. A person is an elector in a particular State. Can he contest election for a seat in the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) of any other State?**

**Ans.** No. (Refer: Sec. 5 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951)

**Q 7. A person is a member of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes community. Can he contest an election from a general constituency?**

**Ans.** Yes.  
(Refer: Sec.55 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951)

**Q 8. A person is convicted for some offence and is sentenced to imprisonment for 2 years. Can he contest elections?**

**Ans.** No.  
(Refer: Section 8 (3) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 9. Supposing such person is on bail, pending disposal of his appeal, can he contest the election?**

**Ans.** No.  
Even if a person is on bail, after the conviction and his appeal is pending for disposal, he is disqualified

## Chapter 53

from contesting an election as per Supreme Court's decision. But if his conviction is also stayed, then he can contest.

**Q 10. Can a person confined in Jail vote in an election?**

**Ans.** No.

Such person cannot vote in election if he is confined in prison, whether under a sentence of imprisonment or transportation or otherwise, or is in the lawful custody of the police.

(Refer: Section 62(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 11. Is a person subjected to preventive detention under any law entitled to vote in an election?**

**Ans.** Yes.

He is entitled to vote by Postal Ballot paper.

(Refer: Proviso to Section 62(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and Rule 18 (a) (iv) of Conduct of Elections Rules 1961).

### [B] SECURITY DEPOSIT

**Q 12. Every candidate is required to make security deposit. How much is the security deposit for Lok Sabha (House of People) election?**

**Ans.** Rs. Twenty Five Thousands.

(Refer Sec. 34 (1) (a) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 13. Is there any concession in security deposit for a candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe for Lok Sabha (House of People) election?**

**Ans.** Yes.

It is Rs. Twelve thousand and Five hundred.

(Refer Sec. 34 (1) (a) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 14. How much is the security deposit for a Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) election?**

**Ans.** Rs. Ten Thousand.

(Refer Sec. 34 (1) (b) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 15. Is there any concession in security deposit for a candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe for Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) election?**

**Ans.** Yes.

It is Rs. Five Thousand.

(Refer Sec. 34 (1) (b) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 16. If a person, who is a member of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes contests election from general seat, how much security deposit he is required to make to contest election for Lok Sabha (House of the People) / Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)?**

**Ans.** Rs. Twelve thousand Five hundred for Lok Sabha / Rs. Five Thousands for Vidhan Sabha.

(Refer Section 34 (1) (a) (b) of Representation of the People Act 1951).

**Q 17. Which candidates lose the deposit?**

**Ans.** A defeated candidate who fails to secure more than one-sixth of the valid votes polled in the constituency will lose his security deposit

(Refer: section 158(4) of Representation of the People Act. 1951).

### [C] NOMINATIONS

**Q 18. Suppose, I am a candidate of a recognised National or State party, how many proposers I require for my nomination?**

- Ans.** Only one.  
(Refer: Sec. 33 (1) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).
- Q 19. If I am an independent candidate or a candidate of registered unrecognized Political Party, how many proposers I require for nomination?**
- Ans.** Ten.  
(Refer: Proviso to Sec. 33(1) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).
- Q 20. Can a person contest election to Lok Sabha (House of People)/Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) from as many constituencies as he likes?**
- Ans.** No.  
A person cannot contest from more than two constituencies at a general election for Lok Sabha (House of People)/Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)  
Refer: Section 33 (7) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).
- Q 21. Whether same restriction applies in relation to by-elections to any House held simultaneously?**
- Ans.** Yes.  
One cannot contest more than two by-elections to the same House, if called simultaneously by the Election Commission.  
(Refer: Section 33 (7) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).
- Q 22. How many nomination papers can be filed for standing as a candidate in the same Constituency?**
- Ans.** Four.  
(Refer: Proviso to section 33 (6) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).
- Q 23. Can I go to the Office of Returning Officer for filing a nomination with a procession?**
- Ans.** No.  
The maximum number of vehicles that will be allowed to come within the periphery of 100 mtrs. of Returning Officer's office has been restricted to 3 and maximum number of persons that will be allowed to enter the office of Returning Officer has been limited to 5 (including the candidate).
- Q 24. How many persons are allowed at the time of scrutiny of nominations by the Returning Officer?**
- Ans.** The candidate, his election agent, one Proposer and one other person (who can be an advocate) duly authorized in writing by the candidate, but no other person, may attend at the time fixed for scrutiny of nominations by Returning Officer.  
(Refer: Sec. 36 (1) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).
- Q 25. If a candidate, to whose nomination paper an objection has been raised, applies for time to rebut such objection, can Returning Officer grant time for such candidate?**
- Ans.** Yes.  
The Returning Officer may adjourn the hearing of the objection till the next day or the day after that but not beyond 11.00 a.m. on that day.
- [D] OATH OR AFFIRMATION**
- Q 26. Is it necessary for a candidate to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before an officer authorized by the Election Commission?**
- Ans.** Yes.  
(Refer: Article 84 (a) or Article 173 (a) of the Constitution, Section 4(a) of Govt. of Union Territory Act, 1963 or section 4(a) Govt. of National Territory of Delhi Act, 1991).
- Q 27. Who are authorized persons by the Election Commission before whom to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation?**
- Ans.** For any particular election, the authorized persons are, principally, the Returning Officer and the Assistant Returning Officer for the constituency. In the case of a candidate confined in a prison or under preventive

## Chapter 53

detention, the superintendent of the prison or commandant of the detention camp in which he is so confined or is under such detention is authorized to administer the oath. And in the case of a candidate confined to bed in a hospital or elsewhere owing to illness or any other cause, the medical superintendent in charge of the hospital or the medical practitioner attending on him is similarly authorized. If a candidate is outside India, Indian Ambassador or High Commissioner or diplomatic consular authorized by him can also administer oath/affirmation.

**Q 28. When the oath or affirmation by the candidate is required to be made?**

**Ans.** The candidate, in person, is required to make the oath or affirmation immediately after presenting his nomination papers and in any case not later than the day previous to the date of the scrutiny.

**[E] ALLOTMENT OF ELECTION SYMBOLS**

**Q 29. Who allots the election symbols to contesting candidates?**

**Ans.** Returning Officer.  
(Refer: The Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968).

**Q 30. How reserved election symbol is allotted to candidate of a recognized National or State Party?**

**Ans.** For allotment of reserve symbol, the candidate has to declare in his nomination form that he has been setup by the concerned recognized party and has to submit prescribed declaration in Form B from the authorized office bearer of the party to the effect that he has been setup by that party. The declaration in Form B should be duly signed by the office bearer of the Party whose specimen signatures have been communicated in Form–A subject to condition that both the Forms signed in original have been delivered to Returning Officer before 3 P.M on the last date of making nominations.  
(Refer: Paras 8 and 13 the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968).

**Q 31. Can a candidate deliver the declaration in Form A and Form B with facsimile signature or signature by means of rubber stamp etc. of the office bearer of the political party?**

**Ans.** No.  
Form A & Form B must bear the signatures in ink of authorized office bearer of the political party.  
(Refer: Para 13 the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968).

**Q 32. Can a candidate sponsored by a registered unrecognized political party or a candidate contesting as independent choose any one of the free symbols specified in the list of free symbols?**

**Ans.** Yes.  
For the purpose, such candidate may choose 3 free symbols from the list, in order of preference and mention the same in his nomination paper.  
(Refer: Para 12 of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968).

**Q 33. Is it necessary for a candidate sponsored by registered unrecognized political party to submit the Forms A & B to the Chief Electoral Officer of the State and Returning Officer?**

**Ans.** Yes.  
(Refer: Para 13 of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968).

**[F] ELECTION CAMPAIGN**

**Q 34. Whether there is any restriction for plying of vehicles for electioneering purposes?**

**Ans.** No.  
You can ply any number of vehicles (all mechanized/motorized vehicles including 2 wheelers) for the purpose but you have to seek prior approval of the Returning Officer for plying such vehicles and must display permit issued by Returning Officer in original (not photocopy) prominently on the windscreen of the Vehicle. The permit must bear the number of the vehicle and name of the candidate in whose favour it is issued. The expenditure incurred on this will be booked against you.

**Q 35. Can a vehicle be used for electioneering purposes without getting permit from the District Election Officer/Returning Officer?**

**Ans.** No.  
Such vehicle shall be deemed to be unauthorized and may attract penal provisions of Chapter IX A of the Indian Penal Code and shall therefore be immediately out of the campaigning exercise.

**Q 36. Is there any restriction for displaying/carrying poster/ placard/ banner/flag of the concerned party or of the candidate on the vehicle during the procession?**

**Ans.** One may display /carry one poster/placard/banner/flag of your party/or your own on vehicle during the procession, subject to any restrictions under the Motor Vehicles Act or Court orders in force.

**Q 37. Is external fitting/modification allowed in the Vehicles used for campaigning?**

**Ans.** External modification of vehicles including fitting of Loudspeaker thereon, would be subject to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act/Rules and any other Local Act/Rules. Vehicles with modifications and special campaign vehicles like Video Rath etc., can be used only after obtaining the requisite permission from the competent authorities under the Motor Vehicles Act.

**Q 38. Are there conditions/guidelines for setting up and operating of Temporary Offices by Party or candidate?**

**Ans.** Yes.  
Such offices cannot be opened by way of any encroachment either on public or private property/ in any religious places or campus of such religious places/ contiguous to any educational institution / hospital within 200 meters of an existing polling station. Further, such offices can display only one party flag and banner with party symbol/photographs and the size of the banner used in such offices should not exceed '4 feet X 8 feet' subject to the further condition that if the local laws prescribe a lower size for banner / hoarding etc., then the lower size prescribed by local law shall prevail.

**Q 39. What is the deadline after which no public meetings and processions can be taken out?**

**Ans.** You cannot hold public meetings and processions during the period of 48 hours ending with the hour fixed for the conclusion of poll. Suppose, poll day is 12<sup>th</sup> June 2014 (Thursday) and hours of poll are from 8.00A.M to 5.00 P.M., the public meetings and processions shall be closed at 5.00 P.M on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2014 (Tuesday).  
(Refer: Sec. 126 of Representation of People Act, 1951).

**Q 40. Is there any restriction on the presence of political functionaries in a constituency after campaign period is over?**

**Ans.** Yes.  
After the closure of campaign period (mentioned in answer to Q.6 above), presence of political functionaries etc. who have been brought from outside the constituency and who are not voters of the constituency should not continue to remain present in the constituency. Such functionaries should leave the constituency immediately after campaign period is over.

**Q 41. Is such restriction applicable in the case of office bearer who is in-charge of election of a political party in the State?**

**Ans.** Yes.  
However, such restriction is not insisted upon during the general elections to Lok Sabha/State Assembly only in respect of the office bearer who is in-charge of the State during the election period. Such office bearer shall declare his place of stay in the State Headquarters and his movement during the period in question shall remain confined normally between his party office and place of his stay. The above restrictions will be applicable to all other functionaries in all elections.

**Q 42. Are there any arrangements for videography of critical events during the election process?**

**Ans.** Yes.  
Video Teams are formed in constituency to record and videotape critical events like meetings addressed/ attended by Ministers, National/State level leaders/star campaigners of political parties, violent incidents, etc.

## Chapter 53

**Q 43. Is wearing of special accessories like cap, mask, scarf etc. permitted during the campaigning?**

**Ans.** Yes.

However supply and distribution of main apparels like saree, shirt, etc. by party/candidate is not permitted as it may amount to bribery of voters.

### [G] POLL DAY

**Q 44. Is there any facility provided to voters for locating their names in the electoral roll if a political party cannot set up or not willing to set up a booth in an area?**

**Ans.** Yes.

A "Voter Assistance Booth" is set up in premises/building location where three or more polling stations are located, with a proper signage manned by a team of officials who are provided with lists of roll in alphabetical order to assist the voters for locating their sl. no. in the roll and polling station. If political parties inform their inability in advance, the District Election Officer may consider making such arrangement in other areas too.

**Q 45. Are there any guidelines for setting up of election booth by candidate/political parties near polling station on the day of poll?**

**Ans.** Election booth can be set up beyond a distance of 200 meters from the polling stations, only with 1 table and 2 chairs with an umbrella or a piece of tarpaulin or cloth to protect the two occupants with one banner (3 x 4<sup>1/2</sup> feet) to display the name of the candidate/ party / election symbol at the booth. No crowd is allowed.

**Q 46. Is it necessary to obtain written permission of the concerned Government authorities or local authorities for setting up of election booth?**

**Ans.** Yes.

It is necessary to obtain the written permission of the concerned Government authorities or local authorities before setting up of such booths. Written permission must be available with the persons manning the booth for production before the police/ election authorities concerned on demand.

**Q 47. Is there any restriction on the printing of pamphlets, posters etc?**

**Ans.** Yes.

One shall not print or publish, or cause to be printed or published names of any election pamphlet or poster which does not bear on its face and addresses of the printer and the publisher thereof.  
(Refer: Section 127A of Representation of the People Act, 1951)

**Q 48. Is there any restriction of canvassing in or near the polling station?**

**Ans.** Yes.

Canvassing for votes within a distance of one hundred metres of polling station is prohibited on the day of poll.  
(Refer: Section 130 of Representation of the People Act, 1951)

**Q 49. Is there any restriction of going armed to or near the polling station?**

**Ans.** Yes.

No person is allowed to go armed with arms as defined in Arms Act 1959 of any kind within the neighbourhood of a polling station on the day of poll.  
(Refer: Section 134B of Representation of the People Act, 1951)

**Q 50. Who is entitled for voting through Postal ballot system?**

**Ans.** Special voters, service voters, voters on election duty and electors subjected to preventive detention are entitled to vote by post subject to their fulfilling the requirements specified under the Rules.  
(Refer: Rule 18 of Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961).

**Q 51. Who can exercise Proxy Voting?**

**Ans.** As an alternative option to postal ballot, service voters belonging to the Armed Forces and members

belonging to a Force to which provisions of the Army Act applies, have been provided with a facility to opt to vote either through proxy or through postal ballot papers.  
(Refer: Section 60 of Representation of the People Act, 1951).

#### [H] MICRO OBSERVERS

##### Q 52. What is the concept of Micro Observer?

**Ans.** An officer/official of Central Govt./ Public Sector Undertakings of Central Govt. working in the district is deployed as a Micro Observer at a polling station or a group of polling stations located in a premises/ building who works directly under the control and supervision of Observer of Election Commission of India.

##### Q 53. What is the criterion for deployment of Micro Observers?

**Ans.** Polling stations are short listed for the purpose on the basis of various factors which contribute to vulnerability of voters.

##### Q 54. What are the duties of Micro Observer on the poll day?

**Ans.** The duties of Micro Observer are mainly to watch the following aspects:-

- (i) Mock poll procedures,
- (ii) Presence of polling agents and observance of ECI instructions with regard to them,
- (iii) Observance of entry pass system and access to polling station,
- (iv) Proper identification of electors in accordance with ECI guidelines,
- (v) Identification and recording procedures for the absentee, shifted and duplicate voters list (ASD list), wherever made,
- (vi) Application of Indelible Ink,
- (vii) Noting down particulars of electors in the register in Form 17A,
- (viii) Maintenance of secrecy of voting,
- (ix) Conduct of polling agents, their complaints,

If the Micro observer feels that the poll is, for any reason, being vitiated he will immediately bring it to the notice of the Constituency Observer for taking remedial action.

#### [I] ELECTION EXPENDITURE

##### Q 55. Is a candidate free to spend as much as he likes on his election?

**Ans.** No.

A candidate is not free to spend as much as he likes on his election. The law prescribes that the total election expenditure shall not exceed the prescribed maximum limit for the constituency concerned.  
(Refer: Rule 90 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 and Section 123 (6) of Representation of People Act, 1951).

##### Q 56. What is the limit for election expenditure in a Parliamentary Constituency in bigger states like, UP, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, M.P?

**Ans.** The limit for election expenditure is revised from time to time. At present the limit of expenditure for a Parliamentary Constituency in bigger states like U. P, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh is Rs. 70 lakhs.  
(Refer: Rule 90 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961).

##### Q 57. What is the limit of such expenditure for an Assembly Constituency in these bigger States?

**Ans.** At present, the limit of election expenditure for an Assembly Constituency in the above bigger states is Rs. 28 lakhs.  
(Refer: Rule 90 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961).

## Chapter 53

**Q 58. Are these limits uniform for all States? If not, can you tell the lowest limit for a Parliamentary Constituency at present?**

**Ans.** No.

The maximum limits of election expenditure varies from State to State. The lowest limit at present for a Parliamentary Constituency is Rs. 54 lakh.  
(Refer: Rule 90 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961).

**Q 59. Are the candidates required to file any account of election expenses?**

**Ans.** Yes.

Every candidate at an election to the House of the People or State Legislative Assembly is required to keep, either by himself or by his election agent, a separate and correct account of all expenditure in connection with the election incurred or authorized by him or his election agent between the date on which he has been nominated and the date of declaration of result, both dates inclusive. Every contesting candidate has to lodge a true copy of the said account within 30 days of result of the election.  
(Refer : Sections 77 & 78 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 60. Who is the authority before whom such account is to be lodged?**

**Ans.** The account of election expenses shall be lodged by a contesting candidate with the District Election Officer of the district in which the constituency from which he contested lies.  
(Refer : Section 78 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 61. If a candidate is contesting from more than one constituency, is he required to file separate accounts or only one consolidated account?**

**Ans.** If a candidate is contesting from more than one constituency, he has to lodge a separate return of election expenses for every election which he has contested. The election for each constituency is a separate election.  
(Refer : Section 77 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 62. What is the penalty if a candidate does not file his account of election expenses?**

**Ans.** If the Election Commission is satisfied that a person has failed to lodge an account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by or under the Representation of People Act, 1951 and he has no good reason or justification for the failure, it has the power to disqualify him for a period of 3 years for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament or the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State.  
(Refer : Section 10A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 63. Whether expenditure on travel incurred by Star Campaigners (leaders ) of political party for propagating programme of that party shall be treated as expenditure incurred/authorized by a candidate of that party? If so, what are the conditions?**

**Ans.** Only in the case of expenditure on travel in respect of Star Campaigners (leaders) of the Political Party who have submitted the list of such leaders (40 in the case of National and State parties and 20 in the case of registered unrecognized party) within 7 days from the date of issue of notification to the Election Commission and Chief Electoral Officer of the State concerned for availing benefit is exempted, failing which such expenditure shall be treated as an expenditure incurred/authorized by the concerned candidate of that party.  
(Refer: Clause (a) of Explanation 1 to Section 77 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 64. Whether a person who is not a member of the party can be nominated as a Star Campaigner (Leader) of the Party for the purpose?**

**Ans.** No.

(Refer: Section 77(1) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 65. Can the name of a Star Campaigner(s) be allowed to be substituted from the list of Star Campaigners (leaders) after it is submitted to the Commission?**

**Ans.** No.  
Substituting a name from the list is permitted under the law only where any of the persons mentioned in the list dies or ceases to be a member of the political party concerned and not otherwise.  
(Refer : Explanation 2 to Section 77(1) of Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**Q 66. Whether a candidate who has been declared as a Star Campaigner (leader) by a political party can be considered to be a Star Campaigner (leader) of his political party in his own constituency from where he is contesting election for the purpose of explanation to Section 77 (1) of Representation of People Act, 1951?**

**Ans.** No.  
Such leader cannot be considered Star Campaigner (leader) of his political party in his own constituency. In his own constituency, he is a candidate first. The expenditure incurred by him within his constituency is to be booked against his election expenditure.

**Q 67. Can a friend of a candidate incur expenditure for promoting his election without his approval?**

**Ans.** Expenditure exceeding the amount of Rs.10/- incurred for promoting of election without approval of the candidate is punishable.  
(Refer: Section 171H of Indian Penal Code).

**Q 68. Suppose an expenditure is incurred by a friend with the approval of candidate for promoting his election, is such expenditure to be booked against the accounts of candidate?**

**Ans.** Yes.  
(Refer: Section 77 of Representation of the People Act, 1951).

**FAQs ON VOTERS' ENROLMENT PROCESS****Q 1. Who is eligible for enrollment as a Voter?**

- Ans.** (a) Every Citizen who is 18 years old on the qualifying date (1st January of the concerned year, unless disqualified is eligible to be enrolled).  
(b) Enrolment only at ordinary place of residence.  
(c) Enrolment only at one place.  
(d) Overseas Indian deemed to be ordinarily resident at address given in passport.  
(e) Service Voters deemed to be ordinarily resident at their home address.

**Q 2. Who is disqualified to become voter?**

- Ans.** Only persons who are of unsound mind and have been declared so by a competent court or disqualified due to 'Corrupt Practices' or offences relating to elections are not entitled to be registered in the electoral rolls.

**Q 3. Which is the relevant date for determining the age qualification of 18 years?**

- Ans.** According to Section 14 (b) of the R. P. Act, 1950, the qualifying date means the first day of January of the year in which the electoral roll is prepared or revised.

**Q 4. Suppose you have completed 18 years of age today. Can you get yourself registered as voter?**

- Ans:** No. You can get yourself registered as Voter only on 1st January or thereafter of the year in which the electoral roll is prepared or revised.

**Q 5. What proof of residence do I need to show to get enrolled as a voter?**

- Ans:** You can show any proof of residence like passport, bank pass book, driving license etc. or any govt. Document to facilitate the work of registration.

**Q 6. Can a non –Citizen of India become a voter?**

- Ans:** No. A person who is not a citizen of India cannot be registered as a voter. Article 326 of the Constitution read with Sec. 16 of R. P. Act, 1950 clarify the point.

**Q 7. Can a non resident Indian Citizen become a voter?**

- Ans:** Yes, according to the provisions of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2010, a person who is a citizen of India and who has not acquired the citizenship of any other country and is otherwise eligible to be registered as a voter and who is absenting from his place of ordinary residence in India owing to his employment, education or otherwise is eligible to be registered as a voter in the constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport is located.

**Q 8. If I am working and living in Delhi, Can I be a voter in my native village?**

- Ans.** No. If you are working in Delhi and residing there, you are an ordinary resident of Delhi in terms of Sec 19 (b). Therefore you can be enrolled at Delhi only and not in your native village.

**Q 9. Can one be enrolled at more than one place?**

- Ans.** No. A person cannot be enrolled as a voter in more than one place in the same constituency or in more than one constituency in view of the provisions contained under Sec. 17 and 18 of R. P. Act, 1950.

**Q 10. How Can I enroll/ register as a new voter and get Voter ID Card? What are various modes available to an eligible voter for an enrollment?**

- Ans.** You have to submit a filled in Form - 6 and submit it to the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) of the

Assembly Constituency and your name will be included in the electoral roll as a voter. There are various ways to submit Form-6. These are as follows:

### 1. Online Application:

**Step 1.** Log on to [www.eci.nic.in](http://www.eci.nic.in) or [www.ceodelhi.gov.in](http://www.ceodelhi.gov.in), or respective states Chief Electoral Officer (CEOs) websites where new voter ordinarily resides. Click on tab "Online Voter Registration"

**Step 2.** Sign up to obtain a user name and password.

**Step 3.** Upload one passport size colour photo in the space mentioned (Mandatory).

**Step 4.** Upload the proof of residence and age (optional). In case you are unable to upload, the Booth Level Officer (BLO) may also collect the documents from your house.

### 2. By Post:

**Step 1.** Download Form-6 from [www.eci.nic.in](http://www.eci.nic.in) or respective states CEOs websites. Fill it and attach documents.

**Step 2.** Post it to the voter's centre of your constituency.

### 3. Deliver By Hand :

**Step 1.** Download Form-6 from [www.eci.nic.in](http://www.eci.nic.in) or respective states CEOs websites. Fill it and attach necessary documents.

**Step 2.** Give the completed form to the Voters Registration Centre of your constituency or to the BLO.

#### Q 11. How I can get correction in names / other details that have been misspelt in the Electoral Roll or Voter ID Card?

**Ans.** Such mistakes are usually in respect of age, spelling of name and address etc.

(a) Please fill in Form-8 along with proof of the correct information. For example, for getting age corrected, please attach proof of age such as School Board Examination Result Certificate. For proving correct residence, please give proof of residence etc.

(b) In case the mistake has been due to an error on the part of the Election Officials then the correction will be made free of cost. In case you are responsible for the mistake in the first place such as by entering incorrect information, then you need to pay Rs.25/- in cash at your voter's registration centre for receiving the corrected Voter Identity Card (EPIC). Please remember to take the receipt for the amount paid by you.

#### Q 12. How can a Non –resident Indian citizen get registered / enrolled as Voter?

**Ans.** He/she has to file the application for the purpose in prescribed Form 6A before the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) of the constituency within which the place of ordinary residence of the applicant in India as given in his/her valid passport falls. The application can be presented in person before the ERO or sent by post addressed to the ERO concerned. If the application is sent by post it must be accompanied by duly self attested copy of the passport and all relevant documents mentioned in Form 6A.

#### Q 13. How Can You check your name in electoral roll?

**Ans.** Go to the Home page of website of the respective State CEOs and click on tab "Check your Name in the Voter's list" OR use SMS facility for checking your details Type **EPIC<SPACE>Voter ID No** and sent to 9211728082.

#### Q 14. How Can You find status of your application for enrolment?

**Ans.** Go to the Home page of website of the respective State CEOs and click on tab "Know the Status of Your application for enrolment."

#### Q 15. I have shifted my residence recently. I have photo epic card with the old address. Can I get new epic card for the present address?

**Ans.** In case you are already enrolled as a voter and have shifted your address, then the procedure to be

## Chapter 54

followed to enroll you at your new address will depend on whether you are residing in the same assembly constituency or your new residence is in a new Assembly Constituency.

In case your new residence is in a different Assembly Constituency then you have to fill in form 6. For this you can either fill it online or give it personally or by post. For the procedure involved, please look at answers to questions no. 2, 3, 4 and 5 above. The only document that you are required to submit is the proof of your new residence such as electricity bill etc. No other document is required to be submitted by you.

In case your new residence is in the same Assembly Constituency then you have to fill Form 8A. For this you can either fill it online or give it personally or by post. For the procedure involved, please look at answers to questions no. 2, 3, 4 and 5 above. The only document that you are required to attach is proof of your new residence such as electricity bill etc. You are not required to submit any other document.

### **Q 16. I have recently got married. How can I get my wife enrolled at my address?**

**Ans.** This will depend on the following:-

- (a) If your wife is a voter for the first time then she will have to fill in Form-6 for enrolment as a new voter.
- (b) In case your wife is already a voter but not in the same Assembly Constituency (such as enrolled in some other Assembly Constituency of Delhi, or anywhere else in India), then she will need to fill in Form-6 for change of residence.
- (c) If she is a voter in the same Assembly Constituency as you but needs only to change her address then, in such case she needs to fill in Form-8A for change of residence within the same Assembly Constituency.
- (d) As proof of residence she can submit a copy of her marriage certificate or copy of the marriage invitation card.

### **Q 17. What are the various forms useful for registration as voter/correction/change in address etc.? From where can these forms be obtained?**

**Ans:** Forms are available on the website of the Election Commission of India [www.eci.nic.in](http://www.eci.nic.in) or on respective States CEOs' websites. The various forms useful for registration are as follows:-

- For new voter fill application in form 6.
- Overseas voters may file application in form 6 a.
- If you want a vote deleted, you can file an objection in form 7.
- For any correction in voter list or voter card fill application form 8.
- If you have changed your address within the constituency, please file your application in form 8a.

Form can be submitted to District Election Office, Electoral Registration Officer or Booth Level Officer of your area.

### **Q 18. I have lost my old EPIC card. How can I get a new EPIC card?**

**Ans.** You can deposit a copy of the FIR lodged at the Police Station. You will get a new EPIC Card after deposit of Rs. 25 with ERO/AERO of your area. The dates for issuing EPIC Cards are published in leading Newspapers.

### **Q 19. Who is responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls for a Parliamentary or Assembly Constituency?**

**Ans.** The Electoral Registration Officer (ERO). In the case of Delhi, these are the area Sub-Divisional Magistrates/ Additional District Magistrates. The Electoral Registration officer is responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls for an Assembly Constituency which itself is the roll for the Parliamentary Constituency in so far as that Assembly Segment is concerned.

### **Q 20. How to get information about Polling Stations, Electoral Rolls, Election Officer's Names and Contact Phone Numbers on maps on ECI Website?**

**Ans:** Election Commission of India in its constant endeavour to provide information and services to citizens in a hassle free manner, has started a new service on website of the commission – [www.eci.nic.in](http://www.eci.nic.in).

- a. Click on ECI website a tab named “information linked to polling station map” provided on the left –side panel.
- b. Select the state and district / assembly constituency / polling station.
- c. Click on “click here” button.
- d. After viewing a specific polling station pin, a balloon on the map.
- e. Click on the balloon/pin to view names and contact nos of CEOs, DEOs, EROs and BLOs.

A link is also provided to view electoral roll in pdf formats provided by the states.

**Q 21. What are the grievance redressal mechanisms available to you?**

**Ans:** During every election, the Commission appoints observers who are senior civil service officers from outside the state. If you have any grievances or problems, you should approach them. If you have any grievance with regard to electoral roll, electors’ photo identity card or any other election related matter you may approach following officers:-

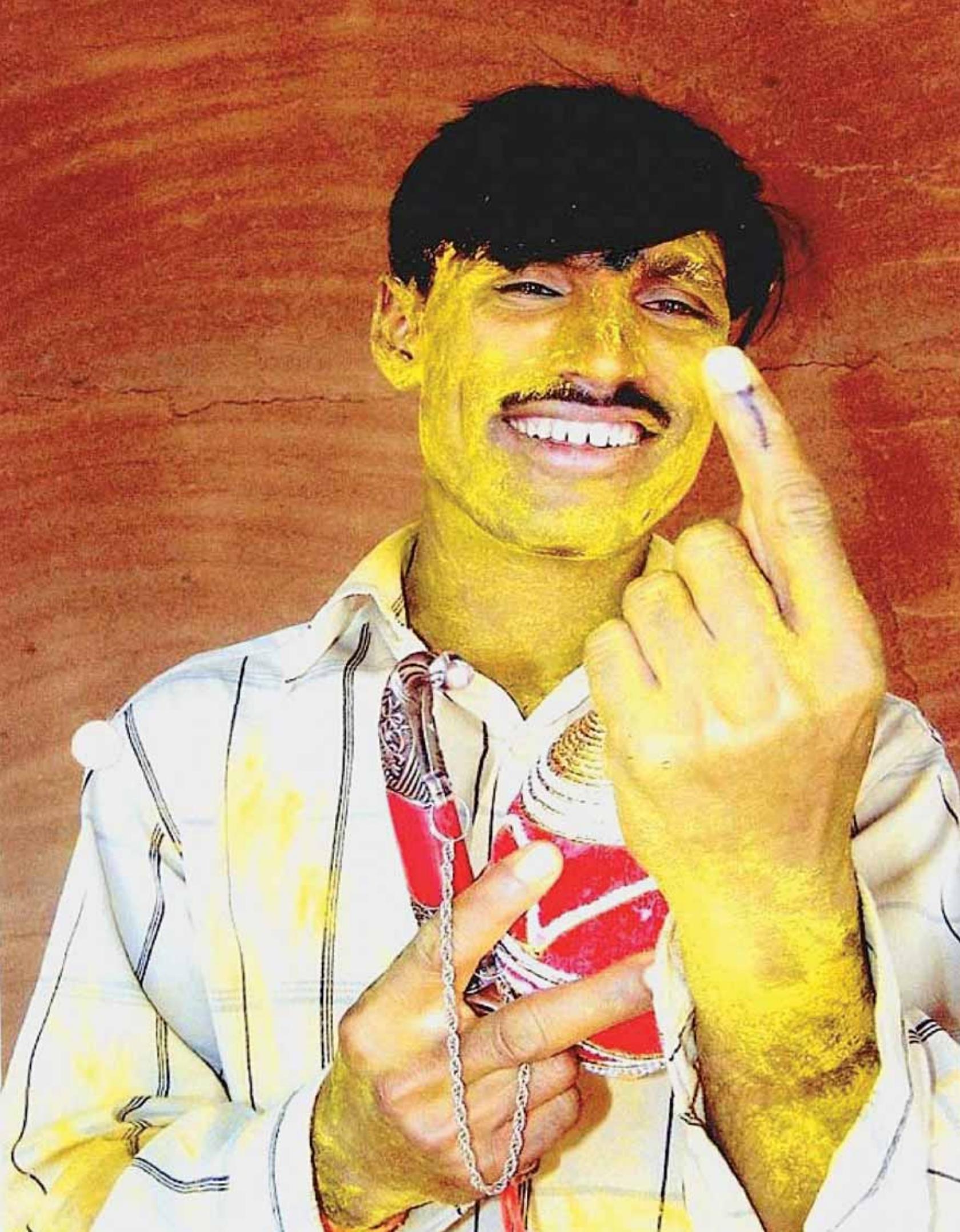
Sl. No.	Officer	Level
1	Chief Electoral Officer	At the State level
2	District Election Officer	At the District level
3	Returning Officer	At the Constituency level
4	Assistant Returning Officer	At the Taluka/ Tahsil level
5	Electoral Registration Officer	At the Constituency level
6	Presiding Officer	At Polling station
7	Zonal Officer	For a group of polling stations

(Detailed addresses are available on the websites of the CEOs of respective States/UTs).

# VIII

## **Important Provisions of Representation of the People Act, 1951**

- Section 8 – Disqualification on Conviction for Certain Offences
- Section 8A – Disqualification on Ground of Corrupt Practices
- Section 34 – Deposits
- Section 52 – Death of a Candidate of a Recognized Party before Polls
- Section 77 – Account of Election Expenses and Maximum Limits
- Section 123 – Corrupt Practices
- Section 126 – Prohibition of Public Meetings
- Section 126A – Restriction on publication and dissemination of result of exit polls
- Section 126B – Offences by Companies
- Section 158 – Return or Forfeiture of Candidates' Deposits



## Chapter 55

## IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1951

**Sec 8: Disqualification on conviction for certain offences:**

- 1) A person convicted of an offence punishable under—
  - a) section 153A (offence of promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony) or section 171E (offence of bribery) or section 171F (offence of undue influence or personation at an election) or sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 376 or section 376A or section 376B or section 376C or section 376D (offences relating to rape) or section 498A (offence of cruelty towards a woman by husband or relative of a husband) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 505 (offence of making statement creating or promoting enmity, hatred or ill-will between classes or offence relating to such statement in any place of worship or in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies) of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860); or
  - b) the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (22 of 1955) which provides for punishment for the preaching and practice of “untouchability”, and for the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom; or
  - c) section 11 (offence of importing or exporting prohibited goods) of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962); or
  - d) sections 10 to 12 (offence of being a member of an association declared unlawful, offence relating to dealing with funds of an unlawful association or offence relating to contravention of an order made in respect of a notified place) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (37 of 1967); or
  - e) the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act, 1973 (46 of 1973); or
  - f) the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985); or
  - g) section 3 (offence of committing terrorist acts) or section 4 (offence of committing disruptive activities) of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 (28 of 1987); or
  - h) section 7 (offence of contravention of the provisions of sections 3 to 6) of the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988 (41 of 1988); or
  - i) section 125 (offence of promoting enmity between classes in connection with the election) or section 135 (offence of removal of ballot papers from polling stations) or section 135A (offence of booth capturing) or clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 136 (offence of fraudulently defacing or fraudulently destroying any nomination paper) of this Act; 1[or]
  - j) section 6 (offence of conversion of a place of worship) of the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991; or
  - k) section 2 (offence of insulting the Indian National Flag or the Constitution of India) or section 3 (offence of preventing singing of National Anthem) of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 (69 of 1971), or
  - l) the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 (3 of 1988); or
  - m) the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (49 of 1988); or
  - n) the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 (15 of 2002), shall be disqualified, where the convicted person is sentenced to—
    - i) only fine, for a period of six years from the date of such conviction;
    - ii) imprisonment, from the date of such conviction and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of six years since his release.
- 2) A person convicted for the contravention of—
  - a) any law providing for the prevention of hoarding or profiteering; or
  - b) any law relating to the adulteration of food or drugs; or
  - c) any provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (28 of 1961);

## Chapter 55

- 3) A person convicted of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years [other than any offence referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2)] shall be disqualified from the date of such conviction and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of six years since his release.
- 4) Notwithstanding anything 8[in sub-section (1), sub-section (2) or sub-section (3)] a disqualification under either subsection shall not, in the case of a person who on the date of the conviction is a member of Parliament or the Legislature of a State, take effect until three months have elapsed from that date or, if within that period an appeal or application for revision is brought in respect of the conviction or the sentence, until that appeal or application is disposed of by the court.

### **Explanation –In this section:**

- a) “law providing for the prevention of hoarding or profiteering” means any law, or any order, rule or notification having the force of law, providing for—
  - (i) the regulation of production or manufacture of any essential commodity;
  - (ii) the control of price at which any essential commodity may be bought or sold;
  - (iii) the regulation of acquisition, possession, storage, transport, distribution, disposal, use or consumption of any essential commodity;
  - (iv) the prohibition of the withholding from sale of any essential commodity ordinarily kept for sale;
- (b) “drug” has the meaning assigned to it in the Durgs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940);
- (c) “essential commodity” has the meaning assigned to it in the Essential Commodity Act, 1955 (10 of 1955);
- (d) “food” has the meaning assigned to it in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

### **Sec 8A: Disqualification on ground of corrupt practices:**

- (1) The case of every person found guilty of a corrupt practice by an order under section 99 shall be submitted, as soon as may be, within a period of three months from the date such order takes effect, by such authority as the Central Government may specify in this behalf, to the President for determination of the question as to whether such person shall be disqualified and if so, for what period:  

Provided that the period for which any person may be disqualified under this sub-section shall in no case exceed six years from the date on which the order made in relation to him under section 99 takes effect.
- (2) Any person who stands disqualified under section 8A of this Act as it stood immediately before the commencement of the Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 (40 of 1975), may, if the period of such disqualification has not expired, submit a petition to the President for the removal of such disqualification for the unexpired portion of the said period.
- (3) Before giving his decision on any question mentioned in sub-section (1) or on any petition submitted under subsection (2), the President shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission on such question or petition and shall act according to such opinion.

### **Sec 34: Deposits:**

- (1) A candidate shall not be deemed to be duly nominated for election from a constituency unless he deposits or causes to be deposited:-
  - (a) in the case of an election from a Parliamentary constituency, a sum of Twenty five thousand rupees or where the candidate is a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, a sum of Twelve thousand five hundred rupees; and
  - (b) in the case of an election from an Assembly or Council constituency, a sum of ten thousand rupees or where the candidate is a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, a sum of five thousand rupees :

Provide that where a candidate has been nominated by more than one nomination paper for election in the same constituency, not more than one deposit shall be required of him under this sub-section.

(2) Any sum required to be deposited under sub-section (I) shall not be deemed to have been deposited under that sub-section unless at the time of delivery of nomination paper [under sub-section (I) or, as the case may be, sub-section (IA) of section 33] the candidate has either deposited or caused to be deposited that sum with the returning officer in cash or enclosed with the nomination paper a receipt showing that the sum has been deposited by him or on his behalf in the Reserve Bank of India or in a Government Treasury.

**Section 52: Death of a Candidate of a recognized political party before poll:**

(1) If a candidate set up by a recognized political party –

(a) dies at any time after 11.00 A.M. on the last date for making nominations and his nomination is found valid on scrutiny under section 36; or

(b) whose nomination has been found valid on scrutiny under section 36 and who has not withdrawn his candidature under section 37, dies, and in either case, a report of his death is received any any time before the publication of the list of contesting candidates under section 38; or

(c) dies as a contesting candidate and a report of his death is received before the commencement of the poll, the returning officer shall, upon being satisfied about the fact of the death of the candidate, by order, announce an adjournment of the poll to a date to be notified later and report the fact to the Election Commission and also to the appropriate authority:

Provided that no order for adjourning a poll should be made in a case referred to in clause (a) except after the scrutiny of all the nominations including the nomination of the deceased candidate.

(2) The Election Commission shall, on the receipt or a report from returning officer under sub-section (1), call upon the recognized political party whose candidate has died, to nominate another candidate for the said poll within seven days of issue of such notice to such recognized political party and the provisions of sections 30 to 37 shall, so far as may be, apply in relation to such nomination as they would apply to other nominations: Provided that no person who has given a notice of withdrawal of his candidature under sub-section (1) of section 37 before the adjournment of the poll shall be ineligible for being nominated as a candidate for the election after such adjournment.

(3) Where a list of contesting candidates had been published under section 38 before the adjournment of the poll under sub-section (1), the returning officer shall again prepare and publish a fresh list of contesting candidates under that Section so as to include the name of the candidate who has been validly nominated under sub-section (2).

**Explanation** –For the purposes of this section, sections 33 and 38, “recognized Political party”, means a political party recognized by the Election Commission under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968

**Section 77: Account of election expenses and maximum thereof:**

(1) Every candidate at an election shall, either by himself or by his election agent, keep a file separate and correct account of all expenditure in connection with the expenses incurred or authorized by him or by his election agent between [the date on which he has been nominated] and the date of declaration of the result there of, both dates inclusive.

**Explanation 1-** For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that

(a) the expenditure incurred by leaders of a political party on account of travel by air or by any other means of transport for propagating programme of the political party shall not be deemed to be the expenditure in connection with the election incurred or authorized by a candidate of that political party or his election agent for the purposes of this sub-section;

(b) any expenditure incurred in respect of any arrangements made, facilities provided or any other act or thing done by any person in the service of the Government and belonging to any of the classes mentioned in clause (7) of section 123 in the discharge or purported discharge of his official duty as mentioned in the proviso to that clause shall not be deemed to be expenditure in connection with the election incurred or authorized by a candidate or by his election agent for the purposes of this sub-section.

**Explanation 2** – For the purpose of clause (a) of Explanation 1, the expression “leaders of a political party”, in respect of any election, means –

## Chapter 55

- (i) where such political party is a recognized political party, such persons not exceeding forty in number, and
- (ii) where such political party is other than a recognized political party, such persons not exceeding twenty in number,

whose names have been communicated to the Election Commission and the Chief Electoral Officers of the States by the political party to be leaders for the purposes of such election, within a period of seven days from the date of the notification for such election published in the Gazette of India or Official Gazette of the State, as the case may be, under this Act:

Provided that a political party may, in the case where any of the persons referred to in clause (i) or, as the case may be, in clause (ii) dies or ceases to be a member of such political party, by further communication to the Election Commission and the Chief Electoral Officers of the States, substitute new name, during the period ending immediately before forty-eight hours ending with the hour fixed for the conclusion of the last poll for such election, for the name of such person died or ceased to be a member, for the purposes of designating the new leader in his place.

- (2) The account shall contain such particulars, as may be prescribed.
- (3) The total of the said expenditure shall not exceed such amount as may be prescribed.

### Sec 123: Corrupt Practices:

The following shall be deemed to be corrupt practices for the purposes of this Act:—

(1) “Bribery”, that is to say—

(A) any gift, offer or promise by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent of any gratification, to any person whomsoever, with the object, directly or indirectly of inducing—

(a) a person to stand or not to stand as, or to withdraw or not to withdraw from being a candidate at an election, or

(b) an elector to vote or refrain from voting at an election, or as a reward to—

(i) a person for having so stood or not stood, or for having withdrawn or not having withdrawn his candidature; or

(ii) an elector for having voted or refrained from voting;

(B) the receipt of, or agreement to receive, any gratification, whether as a motive or a reward—

(a) by a person for standing or not standing as, or for 6[withdrawing or not withdrawing] from being, a candidate; or

(b) by any person whomsoever for himself or any other person for voting or refraining from voting, or inducing or attempting to induce any elector to vote or refrain from voting, or any candidate to withdraw or not to withdraw his candidature.

**Explanation** – For the purposes of this clause the term “gratification” is not restricted to pecuniary gratifications or gratifications estimable in money and it includes all forms of entertainment and all forms of employment for reward but it does not include the payment of any expenses *bona fide* incurred at, or for the purpose of, any election and duly entered in the account of election expenses referred to in section 78.

(2) Undue influence, that is to say, any direct or indirect interference or attempt to interfere on the part of the candidate or his agent, or of any other person 7[with the consent of the candidate or his election agent], with the free exercise of any electoral right:

Provided that—

(a) without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of this clause any such person as is referred to therein who—

(i) threatens any candidate or any elector, or any person in whom a candidate or an elector is interested, with injury of any kind including social ostracism and ex-communication or expulsion from any caste or community; or

(ii) induces or attempts to induce a candidate or an elector to believe that he, or any person in whom he is interested, will become or will be rendered an object of divine displeasure or spiritual censure,

shall be deemed to interfere with the free exercise of the electoral right of such candidate or elector within the meaning of this clause;

(b) a declaration of public policy, or a promise of public action, or the mere exercise of a legal right without intent to interfere with an electoral right, shall not be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this clause.

(3) The appeal by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent to vote or refrain from voting for any person on the ground of his religion, race, caste, community or language or the use of, or appeal to religious symbols or the use of, or appeal to, national symbols, such as the national flag or the national emblem, for the furtherance of the prospects of the election of that candidate or for prejudicially affecting the election of any candidate:

Provided that no symbol allotted under this Act to a candidate shall be deemed to be a religious symbol or a national symbol for the purposes of this clause.

(3A) The promotion of, or attempt to promote, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India on grounds of religion, race, caste, community, or language, by a candidate or his agent or any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent for the furtherance of the prospects of the election of that candidate or for prejudicially affecting the election of any candidate.

(3B) The propagation of the practice or the commission of sati or its glorification by a candidate or his agent or any other person with the consent of the candidate or his election agent for the furtherance of the prospects of the election of that candidate or for prejudicially affecting the election of any candidate.

**Explanation**—For the purposes of this clause, “sati” and “glorification” in relation to sati shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 (3 of 1988).

(4) The publication by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent, of any statement of fact which is false, and which he either believes to be false or does not believe to be true, in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate, or in relation to the candidature, or withdrawal, of any candidate, being a statement reasonably calculated to prejudice the prospects of that candidate’s election.

(5) The hiring or procuring, whether on payment or otherwise, of any vehicle or vessel by a candidate or his agent or by any other person with the consent of a candidate or his election agent, or the use of such vehicle or vessel for the free conveyance of any elector (other than the candidate himself, the members of his family or his agent) to or from any polling station provided under section 25 or a place fixed under sub-section (1) of section 29 for the poll:

Provided that the hiring of a vehicle or vessel by an elector or by several electors at their joint costs for the purpose of conveying him or them to and from any such polling station or place fixed for the poll shall not be deemed to be a corrupt practice under this clause if the vehicle or vessel so hired is a vehicle or vessel not propelled by mechanical power:

Provided further that the use of any public transport vehicle or vessel or any tramcar or railway carriage by any elector at his own cost for the purpose of going to or coming from any such polling station or place fixed for the poll shall not be deemed to be a corrupt practice under this clause.

**Explanation**—In this clause, the expression “vehicle” means any vehicle used or capable of being used for the purpose of road transport, whether propelled by mechanical power or otherwise and whether used for drawing other vehicles or otherwise.

(6) The incurring or authorizing of expenditure in contravention of section 77.

(7) The obtaining or procuring or abetting or attempting to obtain or procure by a candidate or his agent or, by any other person 1[with the consent of a candidate or his election agent], any assistance (other than the giving of vote) for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate’s election, from any person whether or not in the service of the Government and belonging to any of the following classes, namely:—

## Chapter 55

- (a) gazetted officers;
  - (b) stipendiary judges and magistrates;
  - (c) members of the armed forces of the Union;
  - (d) members of the police forces;
  - (e) excise officers;
  - (f) revenue officers other than village revenue officers known as lambardars, malguzars, patels, desh mukhs or by any other name, whose duty is to collect land revenue and who are remunerated by a share of, or commission on, the amount of land revenue collected by them but who do not discharge any police functions; and
  - (g) such other class of persons in the service of the Government as may be prescribed:
- Provided that where any person, in the service of the Government and belonging to any of the classes aforesaid, in the discharge or purported discharge of his official duty, makes any arrangements or provides any facilities or does any other act or thing, for, to, or in relation to, any candidate or his agent or any other person acting with the consent of /the candidate or his election agent (whether by reason of the office held by the candidate or for any other reason), such arrangements, facilities or act or thing shall not be deemed to be assistance for the furtherance of the prospects of that candidate's election.
- (h) Class of persons in service of a local authority, university, government company or institution or concerned or undertaking appointed or deputed by the election commission in connection with the conduct of election.
- (8) booth capturing by a candidate or his agent or other person.

### **Explanation –**

- (1) In this section, the expression "agent" includes an election agent, a polling agent and any person who is held to have acted as an agent in connection with the election with the consent of the candidate.
- (2) For the purposes of clause (7), a person shall be deemed to assist in the furtherance of the prospects of a candidate's election if he acts as an election agent of that candidate.
- (3) For the purposes of clause (7), notwithstanding anything contained in any other law, the publication in the Official Gazette of the appointment, resignation, termination of service, dismissal or removal from service of a person in the service of the Central Government (including a person serving in connection with the administration of a Union territory) or of a State Government shall be conclusive proof—
  - (i) of such appointment, resignation, termination of service, dismissal or removal from service, as the case may be, and
  - (ii) where the date of taking effect of such appointment, resignation, termination of service, dismissal or removal from service, as the case may be, is stated in such publication, also of the fact that such person was appointed with effect from the said date, or in the case of resignation, termination of service, dismissal or removal from service, such person ceased to be in such service with effect from the said date.
- (4) For the purposes of clause (8), "booth capturing" shall have the same meaning as in section 135A.

### **Sec. 126: Prohibition of public meetings during period of forty eight hours ending with hour fixed for conclusion of poll:**

- (1) No person shall-
  - a) convene, hold or attend, join or address any public meeting or procession in connection with an election; or
  - b) display to the public any election matter by means of cinematograph, television or any other similar apparatus; or
  - c) propagate any election matter to the public by holding, or by arranging the holding of, any musical concert or any theatrical performance or any other entertainment or amusement with a view to attracting the members of the public thereto,in any polling area during the period of forty-eight hours ending with fixed for the conclusion of the poll for any election in the polling area.
- (2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- (3) In this section, the expression "election matter" means any matter intended or calculated to influence or affect the result of an election.

**Section 126A: Restriction on publication and dissemination of result of exit polls, etc.**

(1) No person shall conduct any exit poll and publish or publicise by means of the print or electronic media or disseminate in any other manner, whatsoever, the result of any exit poll during such period, as may be notified by the Election Commission in this regard.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the Election Commission shall, by a general order, notify the date and time having due regard to the following, namely:-

(a) in case of a general election, the period may commence from the beginning of the hours fixed for poll on the first day of poll and continue till half an hour after closing of the poll in all the States and Union territories;

(b) in case of a by-election or a number of by-elections held together, the period may commence from the beginning of the hours fixed for poll on from the first day of poll and continue till half an hour after closing of the poll:

Provided that in case of a number of by-elections held together on different days, the period may commence from the beginning of the hours fixe for poll on the first day of poll and continue till half an hour after closing of the last poll.

(3) Any person who contravenes the provision of this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for after which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.

**Explanation** –For the purposes of this section,

(a) “ exit poll” means an opinion survey respecting how electors have voted at an election or respecting how will all the electors have performed with regard to the identification of a political party or candidate in an election;

(b) “electronic media” included internet , radio and television including Internet Protocol Television, satellite , terrestrial or c able channels, mobile and such other media either owned by the Government or private person or by both;

(c) “print media “include any newspaper, magazine or periodical, poster, place card, handbill or any other document;

(d) “dissemination” included publication in any ‘print media’ or broadcast or display or any electronic media.

**Section 126B: Offences by Companies**

(1) Where an offence under sub-section(2) of section 126A has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of , and was responsible to the company for the conduct of , the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to the proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section render any such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section(1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed within the consent or connivance of , or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to by guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

**Explanation** –For the purpose of this section,

(a) “company” means anybody corporate, and includes a firm or other association of individual; and

(b) “director” in relation to a firm means a partner in the firm.’.

**Sec 158: Return or Forfeiture of candidate’s deposits**

(1) The deposit made under section 34 or under the section read with sub-section (2) of section 39 shall

## Chapter 55

either be returned to the person making it or his legal representative or be forfeited to the approximate authority in accordance with the provision of this section.

(2) Except in cases here under mentioned in this section, the deposit shall be returned as soon as practicable after the result of the election is declared.

(3) If the candidate is not shown in the list of contesting candidates, or if he dies before the commencement of the poll, the deposit shall be returned as soon as practicable after the publication of the list or after his death, as the case may be.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the deposit shall be forfeited if at an election where a poll has been taken, the candidate is not elected and the number of valid votes polled by him does not exceed one-sixth of the total number of valid votes by all the candidates or in case of election of more than one member at the election, one-sixth of the total number of valid votes so polled divided by the number of members to be elected:

Provided that where at an election held in, accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, a candidate is not elected, the deposit made him shall be forfeited if he does not get more than one-sixth of the number of votes prescribed in this behalf as sufficient to secure the return of a candidate.

(5) Notwithstanding anything in sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) –

(a) If at a general election, the candidate is a contesting candidate in more than one parliamentary constituency or in more than one assembly constituency, not more than one of the deposits shall be returned, and the others shall be forfeited.

(b) If the candidate is a contesting candidate at an election in more than one council constituency or at an election in a council constituency and at an election by the members of the State Legislative Assembly to fill seats in the Legislative Council, not more than one of the deposits shall be returned, and the others shall be forfeited.

# IX

## Important Orders of ECI

- Maximum Election Expenses under Conduct of Election Rules 1961
- The Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968 : Important Provisions
- Election Commission's Order for Political Advertisement on TV Channels and Cable Network Dated 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2004
- Election Commission's Order for Political Advertisement on TV Channels and Cable Network - Extension to Radio Dated 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2008
- Election Commission's Order for Political Advertisement on TV Channels and Cable Network and on Radio - Clarification Dated 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2009
- Election Commission's Order for Political Advertisement on TV Channels and Cable Network and on Radio Dated 19<sup>th</sup> March, 2009
- Election Commission's Guidelines on Paid News Dated 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2012
- FAQs on Paid News and Media Certification & Monitoring Committee
- Election Commission's Instructions for use of Social Media in Election Campaigning Dated 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2013
- Media Coverage during Period Referred in Sec 126 of RP Act, 1951
- Press Council of India's Guidelines on Election Reporting
- News Broadcasting Standards Authority's (NBSA) Guidelines for Election Broadcasts



निर्वाचन सदन  
NIRVACHAN SADAN  
भारत निर्वाचन आयोग  
ELECTION COMMISSION  
OF  
INDIA

## Chapter 56

### MAXIMUM ELECTION EXPENSES UNDER RULE 90 OF CONDUCT OF ELECTION RULES, 1961

The total of the expenditure of which account is to be kept under section 77 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 and which is incurred or authorized in connection with an election in a State or Union territory mentioned in column 2 of the Table below shall not exceed –

- (a) in any one Parliamentary constituency of that State or Union territory, the amount specified in the corresponding column 3 of the said Table; and
- (b) in any one Assembly constituency, if any, of that State or Union territory, the amount specified in the corresponding column 4 of the said Table: -

Sl. No.	Name of State / Union Territory	Maximum limit of election expenses (in Rs.) in any one	
		Parliamentary Constituency	Assembly Constituency
<b>States</b>			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70,00,000	28,00,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54,00,000	20,00,000
3.	Assam	70,00,000	28,00,000
4.	Bihar	70,00,000	28,00,000
5.	Chhattisgarh	70,00,000	28,00,000
6.	Goa	54,00,000	20,00,000
7.	Gujarat	70,00,000	28,00,000
8.	Haryana	70,00,000	28,00,000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	70,00,000	28,00,000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	70,00,000	28,00,000
11.	Jharkhand	70,00,000	28,00,000
12.	Karnataka	70,00,000	28,00,000
13.	Kerala	70,00,000	28,00,000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	70,00,000	28,00,000
15.	Maharashtra	70,00,000	28,00,000
16.	Manipur	70,00,000	20,00,000
17.	Meghalaya	70,00,000	20,00,000
18.	Mizoram	70,00,000	20,00,000
19.	Nagaland	70,00,000	20,00,000
20.	Odisha	70,00,000	28,00,000
21.	Punjab	70,00,000	28,00,000
22.	Rajasthan	70,00,000	28,00,000
23.	Sikkim	54,00,000	20,00,000
24.	Tamil Nadu	70,00,000	28,00,000
25.	Tripura	70,00,000	20,00,000
26.	Uttarakhand	70,00,000	28,00,000
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70,00,000	28,00,000
28.	West Bengal	70,00,000	28,00,000

## Chapter 56

UNION TERRITORIES			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	54,00,000	—
30.	Chandigarh	54,00,000	—
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54,00,000	—
32.	Daman and Diu	54,00,000	—
33.	Delhi	70,00,000	28,00,000
34.	Lakshadweep	54,00,000	—
35.	Puducherry	54,00,000	20,00,000

(Revised ceiling on election expenditure as per Government of India Notification dated 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2014)

The table shows the increase made in maximum ceiling of Election Expenditure from time to time since 1<sup>st</sup> General Elections, 1951-52

Sl. No.	General Election	Year	Maximum Ceiling
1.	1 <sup>st</sup>	1951-52	Rs. 25000 for big states Rs. 10000 for small states
2.	2 <sup>nd</sup>	1957	Rs. 25000 for big states Rs. 10000 for small states
3.	3 <sup>rd</sup>	1962	Rs. 25000 for big states Rs. 10000 for small states
4.	4 <sup>th</sup>	1967	Rs. 25000 for big states Rs. 10000 for small states
5.	5 <sup>th</sup>	1971	Rs. 35000 for big states Rs. 12500 for small states
6.	6 <sup>th</sup>	1977	Rs. 35000 for big states Rs. 17500 for small states
7.	7 <sup>th</sup>	1980	Rs. 100000 for big states Rs. 75000 for small states Rs. 35000 for NE states
8.	8 <sup>th</sup>	1984-85	Rs. 1.5 Lac for big states Rs. 1 Lac for small states Rs. 50000 for NE states
9.	9 <sup>th</sup>	1989	Rs. 1.5 Lac for big states Rs. 1 Lac for small states Rs. 50000 for NE states
10.	10 <sup>th</sup>	1991-92	Rs. 1.5 Lac for big states Rs. 1 Lac for small states Rs. 50000 for NE states
11.	11 <sup>th</sup>	1996	Rs. 4.5 Lac for big states Rs. 4.15 Lac for small states Rs. 50000 for NE states
12.	12 <sup>th</sup>	1998	Rs. 15 Lac for big states Rs. 13 Lac for small states
13.	13 <sup>th</sup>	1999	Rs. 15 Lac for big states Rs. 13 Lac for small states
14.	14 <sup>th</sup>	2004	Rs. 25 Lac for big states Rs. 17 Lac for small states
15.	15 <sup>th</sup>	2009	Rs. 25 Lac for big states Rs. 17 Lac for small states
16.	—	2011	Rs. 40 Lac for big states Rs. 27 Lac for small states
17.	16 <sup>th</sup>	2014	Rs. 70 Lac for big states Rs. 54 Lac for small states

## Chapter 57

**THE ELECTION SYMBOLS (RESERVATION AND ALLOTMENT) ORDER, 1968**  
**(as amended up to July, 2013)**

**IMPORTANT PROVISIONS**

**Sec. 4. Allotment of symbols** – In every contested election a symbol shall be allotted to a contesting candidate in accordance with the provisions of this Order and different symbols shall be allotted to different contesting candidates at an election in the same constituency.

**Sec. 5. Classification of symbols** –

- (1) For the purpose of this Order symbols are either reserved or free.
- (2) Save as otherwise provided in this Order, a reserved symbol is a symbol which is reserved for a recognised political party for exclusive allotment to contesting candidates set up by that party.
- (3) A free symbol is a symbol other than a reserved symbol.

**Sec. 6. Classification of political parties** –

(1) For the purposes of this Order and for such other purposes as the Commission may specify as and when necessity therefore arises, political parties are either recognised political parties or unrecognised political parties.

(2) A recognised political party shall either be a National Party or a State Party.

**Sec. 6A. Conditions for recognition as a State Party** – A political party shall be eligible for recognition as a State party in a State, if, and only if, any of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- (i) At the last general election to the Legislative Assembly of the State, the candidates set up by the party have secured not less than six percent of the total valid votes polled in the State; and, in addition, the party has returned at least two members to the Legislative Assembly of that State at such general election; or
- (ii) At the last general election to the House of the People from that State, the candidates set up by the party have secured not less than six percent of the total valid votes polled in the State; and, in addition, the party has returned at least one member to the House of the People from that State at such general election; or
- (iii) At the last general election to the Legislative Assembly of the State, the party has won at least three percent of the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly, (any fraction exceeding half being counted as one), or at least three seats in the Assembly, whichever is more; or
- (iv) At the last general election to the House of the People from the State, the party has returned at least one member to the House of the People for every 25 members or any fraction thereof allotted to that State; or
- (v) At the last general election to the House of the People from the State, or at the last general election to the Legislative Assembly of the State, the candidates set up by the party have secured not less than eight percent of the total valid votes polled in the State.

**Sec. 6B. Conditions for recognition as a National Party** – A political party shall be eligible to be recognized as National Party, if, and only if, any of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- (i) The candidates set up by the party, in any four or more States, at the last general election to the House of the People, or to the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned, have secured not less than six percent of the total valid votes polled in each of those States at that general election; and, in addition, it has returned at least four members to the House of the People at the aforesaid last general election from any State or States; or
- (ii) At the last general election to the House of the People, the party has won at least two percent of the total number of seats in the House of the People, any fraction exceeding half being counted as one; and the party's candidates have been elected to that House from not less than three States; or

(iii) The party is recognized as State party in at least four States.

**Sec. 6C. Conditions for continued recognition as a National or State Party.** – If a political party is recognised as a State Party under paragraph 6A, or as a National Party under paragraph 6B, the question whether it shall continue to be so recognised after any subsequent general election to the House of the People or, as the case may be, to the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned, shall be dependent upon the fulfillment by it of the conditions specified in the said paragraphs on the results of that general election.

*(For more details of this order, please visit Election Commission of India website [www.eci.nic.in](http://www.eci.nic.in))*

## Chapter 58

## ELECTION COMMISSION'S ORDER REGARDING ADVERTISEMENTS OF POLITICAL NATURE ON TV CHANNELS & CABLE TV NETWORKS

No. 509/75 2004/JS-I

Dated 15th April, 2004

### ORDER

1. Whereas, Section 6 of the Cable Television (Regulation) Act, 1995, provides that no person shall transmit or re-transmit through a cable service any advertisement unless such advertisement is in conformity with the prescribed advertisement code; and
2. Whereas, Sub- rule (3) of Rule 7 of the Cable Television Network (Regulations) Rules, 1994 laying down the advertising code in terms of the abovementioned Section 6 provides that "no advertisement shall be permitted, the objects whereof, are wholly or mainly of a religious or political nature; advertisements must not be directed towards any religious or political end"; and
3. Whereas, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, by its judgment and order dated 23-03-2004 in WPMP No.5214/2004 (Gemini TV Pvt. Ltd. Vs. Election Commission of India and others), suspended the above mentioned provisions of Rule 7(3) of the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Rules, 1994; and
4. Whereas the Hon'ble Supreme court, by its interim order dated 2-4-2004. In SLP (Civil) No.6679/2004 (Ministry of Information & Broadcasting Vs M/s Gemini TV and Others), in substitution of the order under challenge, had directed as below: -

(i) No cable operator or TV channel shall telecast any advertisement, which does not conform to the law of the country and which offends the morality, decency and susceptibility of views or which is shocking, disgusting and revolting;

(ii) The telecast shall be monitored by the Election Commissioner of India;

(iii) The question as to whether the expenditure incurred by the candidate on inserting such advertisement should or should not be included, shall be considered on 5th April, 2004; and

(iv) The modalities whether such advertisements are in conformity with law, shall be laid down by the Election Commissioner of India.

5. Whereas, The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by its further order dated 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2004, in SLP (Civil) No. 6679/2004 has directed as follows:

"— Before we pass the order, it will be worthwhile to notice certain provisions of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 [for short, "the Act"], as amended from time to time, and the Rules framed there under. The object of the Act is to regulate the operation of the cable television network in the country. Section 6 of the Act provides that no person shall transmit or retransmit through a cable service any advertisement unless such advertisement is in conformity with the prescribed advertisement code. Section 11 of the Act provides that if any authorized officer has reason to believe that the provisions of the Act have been or are being contravened by any cable operator, he may seize the equipment being used by such cable operator for operating the cable television network. Section 12 of the Act provides for confiscation of the equipment in the event of any violation of the provisions of the Act. Similarly, Section 13 of the Act also provides for seizure or confiscation of the equipment and punishment. Section 16 further provides for punishment for contravention of the provisions of the Act. Section 19 lays down that an authorized officer, if he thinks necessary or expedient so to do in the public interest, may, by order, prohibit any cable operator from transmitting or re-transmitting any advertisement which is not in conformity with the prescribed programme code and advertisement code and it is likely to promote enmity on grounds of religion, race, language, caste or community or any other grounds whatsoever, disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religion, racial, linguistic or regional groups or castes or communities or which is likely to disturb public tranquility. Section 22 of the Act empowers the Central Government to frame Rules to carry out the provisions of Act. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 22 of the Act is empowered to make Rules which are known as The Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 [for short, "the Rules"]. Rule 7 of the Rules provides that where an advertisement is carried in the cable service it shall be so designed as to conform to the laws of the country and should not offend morality, decency and religious susceptibilities of the subscribers. Subrule (2), inter alia, provides that no advertisement shall be permitted which derides any race, caste, colour, creed and nationality, is against any

## Chapter 58

provision of the Constitution of India and tends to incite people to crime, cause disorder or violence or breach of law or glorifies violence or obscenity in any way. Sub-rule (3) further provides that no advertisement shall be permitted the objects whereof are wholly or mainly of religious or political nature, advertisements must not be directed towards any religious or political end. It is in this background, we now propose to pass the following order:

Every registered National and State, political party and every contesting candidate proposing to issue advertisement on television channel and/or cable network will have to apply to the Election Commission/ Designated Officer (as designated by the Election Commission) not later than three days prior to the date of the proposed commencement of the telecast of such advertisement. In case of any other person or unregistered political parties, they will have to apply not later than seven days prior to the date of the telecast. Such application shall be accompanied by two copies of the proposed advertisement in electronic form along with a duly attested transcript thereof. In case of first phase of elections, the application shall be disposed of within two days of its receipt and until decision thereon is taken, our order dated 2nd April, 2004, shall apply. In case of subsequent phase of election, the application shall be disposed of within three days of its receipt and until the decision thereon is taken, our order dated 2nd April, 2004, shall apply. While disposing of such applications, it will be open to the Election Commission/Designated Officer to direct deletion/modification of any part of the advertisement.

The application for certification shall contain following details:

- (a) The cost of production of the advertisement;
- (b) The approximate cost of proposed telecast of such advertisement on a television channel or cable network with the break-up of number of insertions and rate proposed to be charged for each such insertion;
- (c) It shall also contain a statement whether the advertisement inserted is for the benefit of the prospects of the election of a candidate(s)/parties;
- (d) If the advertisement is issued by any person other than a political party or a candidate, that person shall state on oath that it is not for the benefit of the political party or a candidate and that the said advertisement has not been sponsored or commissioned or paid for by any political party or a candidate; and
- (e) A statement that all the payments shall be made by way of cheque or demand draft.

We find that Section 2(a) of the Act defines "authorized officer", within his local limits of jurisdiction, as (a) District Magistrate; (b) Subdivisional Magistrate; or (c) Commissioner of Police. Similarly, Section 28- A of the Representation of People Act, 1951 provides that the Returning Officer, Assistant Returning Officer, Presiding Officer, Polling Officer and any other officer appointed under this part and any police officer designated for the time being by the State Government, for the conduct of any election shall be deemed to be on deputation to the Election Commission for the period commencing on and from the date of the notification calling for such election and ending with the date of declaration of results of such election and, accordingly, such officer shall during that period, be subject to the control, superintendence and discipline of the Election Commission.

Since it is not physically possible for the Election Commission to have a pre-censorship of all the advertisements on various cable networks and television channels, it has become necessary to authorize the Election Commission to delegate its powers in this behalf to the respective District Magistrates of all the States or Union Territories, not below the rank of a Sub-divisional Magistrate or a member of the State Provincial Civil Service. This may be done by a general order issued by the Election Commission. These officers shall act under the control, superintendence and discipline of the Election Commission. The Election Commission in its turn may delegate its powers to the Chief Electoral Officer of each State or the Union Territories, as the case may be.

The Chief Electoral Officer of each State or Union Territory may appoint a committee for entertaining complaints or grievances of any political party or candidate or any other person in regard to the decision to grant or to refuse certification of an advertisement. The committee so appointed shall communicate its decision to the Election Commission.

The committee so constituted will function under the overall superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission of India.

The decision given by the committee shall be binding and complied with by the political parties, candidates, or any other person applying for advertisements in electronic media subject to what has been state above.

The comments and observations for deletion or modification, as the case may be, made, shall be binding and complied with by the concerned political party or contesting candidate or any other person within twenty

four hours from the receipt of such communication and the advertisement so modified will be re-submitted for review and certification.

We may clarify that provisions of Section 126 of the Representation of People Act, 1951, shall apply to the advertisement covered by this order.

If any political party, candidate or any other person is aggrieved by the decision taken either by the committee or by the Designated Officer/Election Commission it will be open for them to approach only this court for clarification or appropriate orders and no other court, tribunal or authority shall entertain any petition in regard to the complaint against such advertisement. This order shall come into force with effect from 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2004 and shall continue to be in force till 10th May, 2004.

This order is being issued in exercise of the powers under Article 142 of the Constitution of India and it shall bind all the political parties, candidates, persons, group of persons or Trusts who propose to insert the advertisement in the electronic media, including cable network and/or television channels as well as cable operators.

It will be open to the Election Commission to requisition such staff as may be necessary for monitoring the telecast of such advertisements. Where the Election Commission is satisfied that there is a violation of this order or any provisions of the Act, it will issue an order to the violator to forthwith stop such violations and it will also be open to direct seizure of the equipments. Every order shall be promptly complied with by the person(s) on whom such order is served.

The funds to meet the cost of monitoring the advertisements should be made available to the Election Commission by the Union of India. Adequate publicity of this order shall be given by the Union of India on the electronic media and through print media.

This order is in continuation of the order passed by this Court on 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 2004 and shall remain in operation as an interim measure till 10th May, 2004.

Subject to the aforesaid order, the judgment of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh dated 23rd March 2004 shall remain stayed. This order is passed not in derogation of but in addition to the powers of the Central Government in regard to the breach of the provisions of the Act.”

6. Now therefore, in pursuance of the aforesaid directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Election Commission hereby directs as follows: -

(i) The Chief Electoral Officer, Delhi is hereby directed to constitute a Committee comprising the following persons to deal with the applications by the political parties and organizations mentioned in para (ii) herein below:-

- a) The Joint Chief Electoral Officer - Chairperson.
- b) Returning Officer of an Parliamentary Constituency in Delhi.
- c) One expert being an officer not below the rank of Class-1 officer to be requisitioned from the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

(ii) The above Committee will entertain applications for certification of any advertisement to be inserted in a television channel or cable network by the following:-

- a) All registered political parties having their headquarters in NCT of Delhi.
- b) All groups or organizations or associations or persons having their headquarters in NCT of Delhi.

(iii) The Chief Electoral Officer of even- other State/Union Territory is hereby directed to constitute the following Committee to deal with applications by political parties and organizations mentioned in para (iv) below:-

- a) The Additional, Joint Chief Electoral Officer - Chairperson.
- b) Returning Officer of any Parliamentary constituency located in the capital of the State.
- c) One expert being an officer not below the rank of Class-1 officer to be requisitioned from the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.

(iv) The Committee constituted in para (iii) above will entertain applications for certification for advertisement on television channel and cable network by the following:-

- (a) All registered political parties having their headquarters in that State /Union Territory,
- (b) All organisations or group of persons or associations having their registered offices in that State/ Union Territory.

## Chapter 58

(v) The Returning Officer of every Parliamentary constituency in the country are hereby declared as Designated Officers for the purpose of entertaining application for certification of an advertisement proposed to be issued on cable network or television channel by an individual candidate contesting the election from the Parliamentary constituency of which such Designated Officer is the Returning Officer and candidates contesting in the Assembly constituencies falling within that Parliamentary constituency. The said Returning Officer may co-opt any of the Assistant Returning Officers, not below the rank of a Sub-divisional Magistrate belonging to the State Provincial Civil Service to assist him in the task of certification of applications.

7. The Chief Electoral Officer of every State/Union Territory will constitute the following Committee to entertain complaints/grievances of any political party or candidate or any other person in regard to the decision to grant or refuse certification of an advertisement:-

- (i) The Chief Electoral Officer - Chairperson.
- (ii) Any Observer appointed by the Election Commission of India
- (iii) One expert to be co-opted by the Committee other than the one mentioned in paras 6 (i) and 6 (iii) above.

8. The applications for certification of any advertisements by every registered political parties and every contesting candidates shall be made to the Committees mentioned in paras 6 (i) and 6 (iii) above or the Designated Officer as mentioned in para 6 (iv) above, as the case may be, not later than 3 (three) days prior to the date of the commencement of the telecast of such advertisements. In the case of first phase of elections such applications shall be disposed of within 2 (two) days of its receipt and until decision thereon is taken, the order of the Supreme Court dated 2-4-2004 shall apply.

9. Where an application for certification of advertisement is by any other person or unregistered political parties, it will have to be made not later than 7 (seven) days prior to the date of telecast.

10. Every such application, in the format prescribed at Annexure A, shall be accompanied by the following:

- (i) Two copies of the proposed advertisement in the electronic form along with a duly attested transcript thereof,
- (ii) The application for certification shall contain following details:-
  - a) The cost of production of the advertisement:
  - b) The approximate cost of proposed telecast of such advertisement on a television channel or cable network with the break-up of number of insertions and rate proposed to be charged for each such insertion:
  - c) It shall also contain a statement whether the advertisement inserted is for the benefit of the prospects of the election of a candidate(s)/parties;
  - d) If the advertisement is issued by any person other than a political party or a candidate, that person shall state on oath that it is not for the benefit of the political party or a candidate and that the said advertisement has not been sponsored or commissioned or paid for by any political party or a candidate:
  - e) A statement that all the payment shall be made by way of cheque or demand draft.

11. While taking a decision on the applications for certification of an advertisement, it will be open for the Committees constituted in para 6 (i) and 6 (iii) above or the Designated Officer as in para 6 (v) above or the review Committee as constituted in para 7 above to direct deletion/modification of any part of the advertisement. Every such order making comments and observation for deletion and modification shall be binding and be complied by the concerned political party or contesting candidate or any other person within 24 hours from the receipt of such communication. The advertisement so modified will be re-submitted for review and certification.

12. Where the Committees constituted in para 6 (i) and 6 (iii) above or the Designated Officer or the review Committee as constituted in para 7 above as the case may be, is satisfied that the advertisement meets the requirements of the law and in accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court as inserted in paras 4 and 5 above, it should issue a certificate to the effect of the advertisement concerned is fit for telecast. The format for the certificate is at Annexure B.

13. The directions contained in the order dated 13<sup>th</sup> April 2004 by Supreme Court shall be strictly complied with by everyone concerned and will remain in operation till 10<sup>th</sup> May 2004 and it shall bind all the political parties, candidates, persons, group of persons or Trusts who propose to insert the advertisements in the electronic media, including the cable networks and/or television channels as well as cable operators.

## Chapter 59

**ELECTION COMMISSION'S ORDER ON POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENTS ON TV CHANNELS AND CABLE TV NETWORKS - EXTENSION TO RADIO**

**ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA**  
**Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001**

No. 509/75/2004/J.S-I/Vol.II/RCC/

Dated: 21st November, 2008.

**ORDER**

1. The Commission, vide its order No. 509/75/2004/JS-I dated 15th April, 2004, in pursuance of the order dated 13-4-2004 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP(Civil) No. 6679/2004 (Ministry of I&B vs M/s Gemini TV and Others), issued directions regarding advertisements of political nature on T.V Channels & Cable T.V. Networks.

2. The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has, vide their letter No. 1/04/2004- BC.IV dated 20th November, 08, informed that clause-II (4) of the Code for Commercial Advertising on All India Radio, has been amended by adding the following provision :-

“But advertisements in the form of spots and jingles on payment of prescribed fees, from political parties/ candidates/any other person shall be accepted only in respect of General Elections to Lok Sabha/General Election to the State Assemblies/General Election to Local bodies during the period when the Model Code of Conduct is in force. Such advertisements shall be subject to prebroadcast scrutiny by the Election Commission of India/authorities under the Election Commission of India in respect of elections to Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies and State Election Commissions in the case of Local bodies.”

3. In view of the above, the Commission has directed that its order dated 15th April, 2004, regarding advertisements of political nature on TV Channel/Cable Networks shall apply to advertisements on Radio also, including the Private FM Channels, during the period Model Code of Conduct is in operation in connection with general election to the House of the People or to the Legislative Assembly of any State/UT. Accordingly, for broadcasting any advertisement of political nature on Radio, application for certification for broadcast shall be submitted to the Committee set up in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer of the State concerned for pre-broadcast scrutiny and certification permitting broadcast of the advertisement. The application shall be submitted in the same format as the one prescribed vide the order dated 15-4-2004 for advertisement on TV Channel/Cable Networks, alongwith the Tape/ CD and an attested transcript of the proposed advertisement . The format for certification of advertisement shall also be the same as that prescribed in the order dated 15-4-2004. The reference to 'telecast' in these formats shall be read to include 'broadcast' for the purposes of advertisements on Radio.

4. It is clarified that all other directions and the conditions specified in the order dated 15th April, 2004, and the subsequent instructions on the subject shall apply in the case of advertisements of political nature on Radio.

**Chapter 60****ELECTION COMMISSION'S ORDER ON ADVERTISEMENTS OF POLITICAL NATURE  
ON TV CHANNELS, CABLE NETWORKS, AND RADIO - CLARIFICATION**

**ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA**  
**Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001.**

No. 509/75/2004-JS-I/RCC/Vol.II

Dated: 18th March, 2009

To

The Chief Electoral Officer of All States/Union Territories

Sir/Madam,

Please refer to the Commission's order No. 509/75/2004/JS-I, dated 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2004, regarding scrutinizing of applications for certification for telecast on TV channels and cable networks. By its subsequent order dated 21st November, 2008, the directions in the said order have been made applicable for advertisement on Radio during the period of general election.

2. As per the above-referred order dated 15th April, 2004, the committee set up in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Delhi, is to deal with applications of all political parties having headquarters in Delhi. All the 7 National parties and a few State parties have office in Delhi. It is possible that the State units of these parties may also sponsor applications for focusing on individual States. In such cases, it is clarified that the applications from State units of the National parties may be submitted to the committee in the States concerned. However, the applications from the central office of the National and State parties with headquarters in Delhi will continue to be scrutinized by the committee in Delhi. In the case of State parties, applications from the units of the parties in States other than where they have their headquarters shall also be dealt with by the committee in the States concerned where the State units are submitting applications.

3. It is also clarified that applications from individual candidates for advertisements, both on TV and Radio, shall be made to the committee headed by the Returning Officer of the constituency concerned.

4. The Commission has also directed that when the certificate for telecast/broadcast is issued by the committee, an authenticated copy of the transcript as approved by the committee should also be handed over to the applicant, and at the same time, the committee should retain a copy of the approved transcript and an electronic copy of the material certified for telecast/broadcast.

5. These instructions may be brought to the notice of all concerned, and also to the political parties based in your State, including the State units of recognized political parties.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/

Copy to the President, Secretaries of all recognized National and State Political parties

## Chapter 61

**ELECTION COMMISSION'S ORDER ON ADVERTISEMENTS OF  
POLITICAL NATURE ON TV CHANNELS, CABLE NETWORK AND RADIO**

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA  
Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001

No.3/ER/2009/SDR

Dated : 19th March, 2009

To

The Chief Electoral Officer of All States/Union Territories

In continuation of the letter of even number, dated 18th March, 2009, the Commission gives the following further clarifications in the matter of applications for certification of political advertisements on TV channels/cable networks/Radio:

(i) If the Central Office of any of the National Parties or the State Parties with headquarters in Delhi seeks certification of same advertisement in multiple languages (Hindi/English and in regional languages), the advertisement material in each of the languages alongwith certified transcripts should be submitted to the committee in the office of the CEO, Delhi. In addition, in such cases, the applicant should also submit a duly sworn affidavit stating, as is done in the Courts, that the regional language version of the advertisement is a true translation of the advertisement in Hindi/English and the applicant will be responsible for any mistake therein.

(ii) If the Central Office of any of the National Parties or the State Parties with headquarters in Delhi wishes to seek certification of advertisement in any regional language (without there being any Hindi/English version of the advertisement), the application seeking certification will have to be submitted to the committee in the office of the CEO of the State concerned (i.e. the State to which the regional language pertains).

(iii) Any advertisement certified for telecast/broadcast by the committee in the office of the CEO, Delhi, on application from the Central Office of the National Parties and the State Parties with headquarters in Delhi, will be valid for telecast/broadcast throughout India in all States and UTs. No separate certification would be required in such cases from the committees in other States. However, the parties should submit a copy of the certificate obtained from the committee in Delhi to the Chief Electoral Officer of the State in which such advertisements are proposed to be telecast/broadcast. The copy should be submitted with a declaration that the same is a true copy of the certificate issued from the committee in Delhi and this should be submitted to the CEO in the State concerned before the advertisement is telecast/broadcast.

2. The above clarifications may be brought to the notice of all authorities in the State. A copy of this should be given to the screening committee functioning for this purpose in the office of the CEO.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/

Copy to:- All recognized National Parties and Samajwadi Party, J&K National Panthers Party, Janata Dal (Secular), Janata Dal (United), Lok Jan Shakti Party and All India Forward Bloc

Chapter 62

**ELECTION COMMISSION'S GUIDELINES ON PAID NEWS  
DURING ELECTIONS - REVISED GUIDELINES**

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA  
Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001

No. 491/Paid News/2012/Media

Dated: 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2012

To,

Chief Electoral Officer of all the States/UTs

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to invite your attention to the subject cited and to state that the Commission has issued order No. 509/75/2004/JS-1 dated 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2004 consequent upon order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in SLP © No. 6679/2004. (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting vs. M/s Gemini TV Pvt. Ltd and Others) requiring the constitution of a committee for previewing, scrutinizing and verifying all advertisements by individual contesting candidates or political parties, before it is inserted in the electronic media. The Commission issued further guidelines vide its letters of even no. dated 8<sup>th</sup> June 2010, 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2010, 18<sup>th</sup> March 2011 and 16<sup>th</sup> August 2011, to constitute Media Certification and Monitoring Committee (MCMC) in **each district during election period** to take up the additional task of keeping a check on the cases of Paid News.

In modification of orders on 'Paid News' dated 8<sup>th</sup> June 2010 and thereafter, I am directed to state the following:

**1. District Level Media Certification and Monitoring Committee (MCMC)**

1.1 The District level MCMC shall be formed in each district with the following members:

- (a) DEO/RO (of Parliamentary Constituency)
- (b) ARO(not below SDM)
- (c) Central Govt. I & B Ministry official (if any in the district)
- (d) Independent Citizen/Journalist as may be recommended by PCI
- (e) DPRO/District Information Officer/equivalent – Member Secretary

1.1.1 For the purpose of the certification of advertisements as per aforesaid Supreme Court order, Returning Officer of the parliamentary constituency/District Election Officer and an ARO (not below SDM) shall be the members of the MCMC. However, for the scrutiny of the cases of 'Paid News' etc, District MCMC shall have three additional members as given at 'c', 'd' and 'e'.

1.1.2 If Central govt. I & B Ministry Official is not posted in the district, District Election Officer can appoint preferably a Central Govt. Officer or a senior State Govt. Officer posted in the district.

1.1.3 If PCI is not providing names to be included in the MCMC, DEO may himself appoint either an independent senior citizen or journalist, who is willing and as who, in the opinion of the DEO, is eligible in terms of background and record of neutrality.

1.1.2 The Member Secretary (DPRO/DIO or equivalent) should be from the Provincial State Civil Services.

1.2 The committee shall have two distinct sets of functions:

**(i) Certification of Advertisements** for which two specific members of MCMC i.e. RO & ARO shall have to consider and decide on such advertisements for certification.

**(ii) Examining complaints/issues of Paid News** etc by all members through a monitoring arrangement.

1.3 The MCMC shall, besides discharging the functions of Certification of Advertisement and checking of Paid News, would also assist in enforcement of media related regulations under the RP Act. Hence the Committee's functions shall include:

1.3.1 MCMC shall scan all media ( e.g. newspapers, print media, electronic media, cable network, internet, mobile network etc) for :

- a. suspected cases of paid news (it shall also actively consider paid news cases referred to it by the Expenditure Observers. It shall intimate the Returning Officer for issue of notices to candidates for inclusion of actual expenditure on the published matter or notional expenditure based on DIPR rates in their election expenses account (in absence of DIPR rates, DAVP rates may be used), either based on or irrespective of whether the candidate actually has paid or not paid any amount to the channel/newspaper. A copy of the notice shall also be marked to Expenditure Observer)
- b. monitoring of political advertisements in electronic media (for checking if the telecast/broadcast has been done only after certification by the Committee)
- c. monitoring political advertisements in other media, in relation to candidates, either overt or covert, from Expenditure monitoring angle (this will also include publicity or advertisement or appeal by, or on behalf of candidate, or by Star Campaigner(s) or others, to impact candidate's electoral prospects)
- d. advertisements in print media (MCMC shall check if the advertisement is with the consent or knowledge of candidate: in which case it will be accounted for in the election expenses of the candidate(s); however, if the advertisement is not with the authority from the candidate, then action may be taken for prosecution of the publisher for violation of Section 171H of IPC)
- e. checking if the name and address of the publisher and the printer is carried on any election pamphlet, poster, hand bill and other document as required under Section 127A of R.P.A 1951 (If any printed material does not bear on its face the names and addresses of the printer or the publisher, MCMC shall bring it to the notice of the RO for further necessary action; For the purpose of section 127 of RPA 1951, 'Paid News' would also fall in the category of 'other document')

1.3.2 It shall submit a daily report to Accounting team with copy to RO and Expenditure Observer in respect of each candidate in the prescribed format (as per annexure 12 of the prescribed Expenditure Guidelines) w.r.t. expenditure incurred by the candidate on election advertising or actual expenditure incurred for publishing the 'News' that is substantiated by necessary documents furnished by the candidate or notional expenditure as computed by the Committee in the assessed cases of Paid News.

1.3.3 The MCMC shall create a suitable mechanism for monitoring media and shall be equipped with adequate manpower and infrastructure for the same.

## **2. State Level MCMC**

2.1 The State level MCMC shall comprise of the following officers:

- (a) The Chief Electoral Officer, Chairman
- (b) Any Observer appointed by the Election Commission of India
- (c) One expert to be co-opted by the Committee.
- (d) Officer of Indian Information Service (IIS), (at the level of US/DS) posted in the State/UT, representing a media Department of Government of India as separate from the expert at (c) above.
- (e) Independent citizen or journalist as nominated by PCI (if any)
- (f) Addl/Jt CEO in charge of Media (Member Secretary)

2.1.1 If PCI is not providing names to be included in the Committee, CEO may himself appoint either an independent senior citizen or journalist, who is willing and who, in the opinion of the CEO, is eligible in terms of background and record of neutrality.

2.2 The State level MCMC shall perform two sets of functions:

- (i) Deciding appeal from both District and Addl/Jt CEO Committees on certification of advertisement as per the aforesaid Commission order dated 15<sup>th</sup> April 2004.

## Chapter 62

(ii) **Examining all cases of Paid News** on appeal against the decision of District MCMC or cases that they may take up suo moto, in which case it shall direct the concerned ROs to issue notices to the candidates.

2.2.1 The **appeal on certification** of advertisements need to be handled by members at (a),(b) and (c) in the manner specified in the aforesaid order dated 15<sup>th</sup> April 2004, while the members at (d), (e) & (f) are added to deal with Paid News cases.

2.2.2 It is clarified that as **regards the certification**, the appeal from both District and Addl./Jt. CEO Committee will lie only with and will be disposed of by the State Level MCMC headed by CEO as per Commission's order dated 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2004 and no reference in this regard needs to be made to the Commission.

### 3. **Addl. / Joint CEO's Committee on Certification:**

The Committee chaired by Addl/Jt CEO for Certification of advertisement, constituted as per the Commission's 15<sup>th</sup> April 2004 order shall continue to function as stated in the aforesaid order and shall have no jurisdiction over cases of 'Paid News'.

### 4. **Appeal against decision of State level MCMC on Paid News**

Any appeal against the decision of the State level MCMC in matter of Paid News will be made to the Election Commission of India. The State level MCMC can also make a reference to the Commission for advice, if it deems it necessary. Wherever complaints on Paid News cases are made to the Commission directly, the Commission shall forward cases to the State level MCMC for initial consideration.

### 5. **Paid News Guidelines:**

With regard to Paid News, following guidelines may be followed:

5.1 Six months before the due date of normal expiry of Lok Sabha or the State/UT Legislative Assembly, as the case may be, a list of television channels/radio channels/newspapers, broadcast/ circulated in the State/UT and their standard rate cards shall be obtained by the CEOs and provided to all District level MCMCs for fixing the rates of advertisements.

5.2 In case of by-election to Parliamentary or Assembly constituency, the standard rate card shall be obtained by the District Election Officer concerned immediately on announcement of the by-election.

5.3 In case of any doubt relating to the application of the standard rate card arising, the matter shall be referred to the DIPR or DAVP, Ministry of I&B, Govt. of India for advice.

5.4 The CEO and DEOs will brief Political Parties and Media Houses about the above guidelines before the commencement of the election campaign. Media shall be asked to exercise self-regulation in this regard. Wide publicity may be given to this order to make the general public also aware about these guidelines. The thrust of the briefing will be on the need for self-regulation.

5.5 The cases of suspected Paid News or advertisement or appeal shall have to be considered within strict timelines as follows:

5.5.1 On reference from District MCMC, RO shall give notice to the candidates within 96 hrs of publication/ broadcast/telecast/receipt of complaint to explain/disclose the expenditure incurred for publishing the 'news' or similar matter, or state why expenditure should not be computed as per standard rate and added to the candidate's expenditure. The same timeline will apply when State level MCMC takes up cases suo motto or on the basis of complaints.

5.5.2 District /State level MCMC shall decide on the reply expeditiously and convey to the Candidate/Party its final decision. In case no reply is received by District MCMC from the candidate within 48 hrs of serving of notice, the decision of MCMC will be final.

5.5.3 If decision of District level MCMC is not acceptable to the candidate, he/she may appeal to State level MCMC within 48 hours of receipt of decision, with information to the District MCMC.

5.5.4 The State level MCMC shall dispose of the case within 96 hours of receipt of appeal and convey the decision to the candidate with a copy to District level MCMC.

5.5.5 The Candidate may appeal against the decision of State level MCMC to ECI within 48 hours of receiving of order from this Committee. The decision of ECI shall be final.

5.6 The entire process shall ordinarily be completed within election period.

6. It has been observed that in certain cases, notices on paid news has been issued in large numbers while further action on the same remain pending. MCMCs may ensure that due deliberation takes place on each case and only cases that appear to be suspected cases of 'Paid News' are referred to the RO for issue of notice to the candidate. While seeing that frivolous cases are not taken up, MCMC should ensure that there is no laxity on checking actual 'Paid News'.

7. Where the suspected cases of Paid News are decided as a "Paid News" either at District level/CEO level/Commission level, as the case may be, the actual/notional expenditure shall be treated as part of election expenses of the Candidate concerned, with due intimation to him/her or his/her agent.

Where the District/State level Committee or ECI decides that it is a Paid News case, such cases shall be conveyed to Press Council of India for further action in relation to the media concerned.

### ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001

No. 491/Paid News/2012/Media

Dated: 9th October, 2012

To

Chief Electoral Officer of all the States/UTs

**Subject:- Measures to check 'Paid News' during elections i.e. advertisement in grab of news in Media and related matters – revised guidelines – regarding.**

On the subject cited I am directed to say that the para 5.5.2 of the said letter, with partial modification may now be read as "The candidate shall reply to the notice received from District/State level MCMC within 48 hrs of receiving of notice. If no reply is received from the candidate within stipulated time, the decision of MCMC will be final. District/State level MCMC shall decide on the reply expeditiously, preferably with in 48 hrs of receiving of reply and convey to the candidate/party its final decision".

Yours faithfully,

Sd/

**Chapter 63****FAQs ON PAID NEWS &  
MEDIA CERTIFICATION AND MONITORING COMMITTEE (MCMC)****Q 1. What does Paid News mean?**

- A. Paid News has been defined by PCI as – “Any news or analysis appearing in any media (Print & Electronic) for a price in cash or kind as consideration.” The Commission has generally accepted the definition given by PCI.

**Q 2. What is difference between advertisement and news?**

- A. PCI guidelines say that news should be clearly demarcated from advertisements by printing disclaimers should be strictly enforced by all publications. As far as news is concerned, it must always carry a credit line and should be set in typeface that would distinguish it from advertisements. Besides, advertisement is meant to promote, while news is meant to inform.

**Q 3. What made ECI to check Paid News?**

- A. Commission experienced the problem of Paid News on the ground during the electoral process. Political parties and media groups had approached the Commission requesting for strong steps against Paid News. Parliament also discussed the issue. There was consensus among all political parties in their meeting with the Commission on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2010 and again on 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2011 that stringent measures should be taken against Paid News.

**Q 4. What are the adverse effects of Paid News?**

- A. 1. In the election arena, Paid News misleads the public, causes undue influence on voters and affects their Right to Information.  
2. It seeks to circumvent election expenditure laws/ceiling, through convert expenditure.  
3. It disturbs the level playing field among political parties & candidates.

**Q 5. How to keep a check on Paid News?**

- A. 1. Self regulation by media and political functionaries.  
2. Strict use of existing mechanisms to curb the menace in the electoral field.  
3. Sensitize people and stakeholders on the subject.

**Q 6. Steps taken by the ECI to make Paid News on electoral offence?**

- A. The Commission has proposed Amendment in the R P Act 1951, to provide therein that publishing and abetting the publishing of ‘Paid News’ for furthering the prospect of election of any candidate or prejudicially affecting the prospect of election of any candidate be made an electoral offence under chapter- III of Part-VII of the R P Act, 1951 with punishment of a minimum of two years imprisonment.

**Q 7. What mechanism has been developed by the ECI to curb Paid News?**

- A. The Commission has appointed Media Certification & Monitoring Committee (MCMC) at District level and State level to monitor media for Paid News. They scrutinize all newspapers and electronic media, in order to locate political advertisement in the garb of news coverage and take necessary action against the concerned candidates.

**Q 8. What is District level MCMC and its functions?**

- A. District MCMC examines complaints/issue of Paid News through a monitoring arrangement. It scans all media e.g. print media, electronic media, cable network, etc. In the suspected cases of Paid News, it intimates the Returning Officer for issue of notices to candidates for inclusion of actual expenditure on the published matter in their election expenses account or notional expenditure based on DIPR/DAVP rates in their election expenses account irrespective of whether the candidate actually has paid or not paid any amount to the channel/newspaper according to his/her own statement. District MCMC decides on the rely

in a time-bound manner from the candidate and convey to the candidate/party its final decision.

**Q 9. What is State level MCMC and its functions?**

- A.** State level Media Certification and Monitoring Committee (MCMC) examines all cases of Paid News on appeal against the decision of District Level MCMC and cases that they make take up suo motu, in which it directs the concerned Returning Officer to issue notice to the candidate. The State level MCMC shall dispose of the case within 96 hrs of receipt of appeal and convey the decision to the Candidate with a copy to District level MCMC.

**Q 10. Where appeal can be made against the decision of State level MCMC?**

- A.** The candidate may appeal against the decision District level MCMC to State level MCMC and against the decision of State level MCMC to Election Commission of India. The decision of the Commission is final.

**Q 11. What is time frame for making appeal against the decision of District level and State level MCMCs?**

- A.** If the decision of District level MCMC is not acceptable to the candidate, he/she may appeal to State level MCMC within 48 hrs of receipt of decision, with information to the District level MCMC. The candidate may also appeal against the decision of State level MCMC to Election Commission of India within 48 hrs of receiving of order form this Committee. The decision of the Commission is final.

**Q 12. What is the action against media house in the decided cases of Paid News?**

- A.** Once the cases are decided as Paid News, the Commission refers the cases of print media and electronic media to PCI and the National Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) respectively for taking necessary action in the matter.

**Q 13. What are the criteria to adjudge Paid News?**

- A.** There can only be illustrations but no clinching or exhaustive list available from any authenticated source. Some of the illustrations are :-
- a.** Identical articles with photographers and headlines appearing in competing publications either carrying by-lines of different authors around the same time or without any author's name.
  - b.** On the same page of specific newspapers, article praising competing candidates claiming that both are likely to win the same elections.
  - c.** News item stating that one candidate is getting the support of each and every section of society eulogizing him and that he would win elections from the constituency.
  - d.** Small events involving a candidate being given exaggerated/repeated coverage and/or the opponents' news are not covered at all.
  - e.** PCI case decision on Paid News and previous decisions by MCMC of ECI can also serve as sources of guidance

**FAQs on Certification of Advertisements and MCMC**

**Q 1. What is certification of advertisement?**

- A.** Clearance of political advertisements by a committee before being telecast on television channels and cable networks and social media sites by any registered political party or by any group of organization/ association or by any contesting candidate during elections.

**Q 2. What are the types of Committees for certification and their functions?**

- A. 1.** For certification of political advertisements form individual candidate, the Committee comprises:
- (i) Returning Officer (of Parliamentary Constituency)
  - (ii) Assistant Returning Officer (not below Sub Divisional Magistrate)

This Committee entertains applications for certification of an advertisings proposed to be issued on cable network or television channel by an individual candidate contesting election from the Parliamentary

## Chapter 63

Constituency concerned or candidate contesting in assembly constituency failing within that Parliamentary Constituency.

The above two officials are already the members of the District level MCMC along with some other members who do not have a role in such certification.

2. State level Media Certification Committee with following composition:

(i) The Addl./Joint CEO- Chairperson

(ii) Returning Officer of any Parliamentary constituency located in the capital of State

(iii) One expert being an officer not below the rank of Class-I officer to be requisitioned from Ministry of I&B.

This Committee entertains the applications for certification received from all recognized and registered political parties having their headquarter in that State/UT, organizations, associations having their registered office in that State/UT.

3. The State level Appellate Committee with the following members:

(i) The Chief Electoral Officer- Chairperson

(ii) Any Observer appointed by the Election Commission of India

(iii) One expert to be co-opted by the Committee.

The State Level Appellate Committee entertains complaints/grievances/appeal of any political party or candidate or any other person in regard to decision to grant or refuse certification by Constituency level Committee and State level Committee headed by Addl./ Jt. CEO Committees.

4. Delhi based Committee with the following composition:

(i) The Joint Chief Electoral Officer- Chairperson

(ii) Returning Officer of any Parliamentary Constituency in Delhi

(iii) One expert being an officer not below the rank of Class- I officer to be requisitioned from Ministry of I&B.

**Q 3. Time limits for application for certification?**

- A.** For recognized National and State Party, Registered and Unregistered Party and every contesting candidate, not later than three days prior to the date of the proposed commencement of the telecast of the advertisement. In case of any other organization/association, it should be not later than seven days prior to the date of the telecast.

**Q 4. What are the documents required to be attached with application for certification?**

- A.** The application should be accompanied by two copies of the proposed advertisement in electronic form along with duly attested transcript thereof. Apart from this the application for certification shall also contain following details:

1) Cost of production of advertisement.

2) The approximate cost of proposed telecast of such advertisement on a television channel or cable network with the break-up of number of insertions and rate proposed to be charged for each such insertion.

3) Statement whether the advertisement inserted is for the benefit of the prospects of election of a candidate(s)/parties.

4) If the advertisement is issued by any person other than a political party or a candidate, that person shall state on oath that it is not for the benefit of any political party or a candidate and that the said advertisement has not been sponsored or commissioned or paid for by any political party or a candidate.

5) A statement that all the payment shall be made by cheque or demand draft

**Q 5. What is a District level MCMC and what are its duties?**

**A. (a) Composition of District level MCMC-**

- i. DEO/RO (of parliamentary Constituency)

- ii. ARO (not below SDM)
- iii. Central Govt. I&B Ministry official ( if any in the district)
- iv. Independent Citizen/Journalist as may be recommended by PCI
- v. DPRO/District Information Officer/equivalent-Member Secretary

**(b) Duties:**

- i. Scan the political advertisements in electronic media for checking if the telecast/broadcast has been done only after certification by the Committee.
- ii. Monitoring the political advertisements in other media, in relation to candidates overt or covert from expenditure monitoring angle this will also include publicity or advertisement or appeal by or on behalf or candidate, or by Star Campaigner(s) or others to impact candidate's electoral prospects.
- iii. Monitoring, if any advertisement in print media is published with the consent or knowledge of candidate in which case it will be accounted for in the election expenses of the candidate(s). However if the advertisement is not with the authority from the candidate, then action may be taken for prosecution of the publisher for violation of 171H of IPC .
- iv. Checking, if the name and address of the publisher and the printer is printed on any election pamphlet, poster handbill and other documents as required under section 127A of the RP Act 1951.
- v. Submission of daily report to Expenditure Accounting team with a copy to RO and Expenditure Observer in respect of each candidate in the prescribed format w.r.t. expenditure incurred by the candidate on election advertising or actual expenditure incurred for publishing the news.

**Q 6. Does the Media Certification Committee at Constituency/district or State level has the right to refuse to give certification of an advertisement, if does not find fit to be telecast?**

**A.** Yes, the above Committee has the right to refuse to give certification of an advertisement, if does not find fit to be telecast.

**Q 7. Which Committee will certify advertisement of National Party in regional language?**

**A.** If any National Party or State Party with Headquarters in Delhi wishes to seek certification of advertisement in any regional language, the application has to be submitted to the State Level Committee of the State concerned (to which the regional language pertains).

**Q 8. In the case of same advertisement of a National Party in multiple languages, which Committee will certify it?**

**A.** If a National Party seeks certification of the same advertisement in Hindi/English and in regional languages, the advertisement material in each of the languages along with certified transcript of each should be submitted to the Committee in Delhi along with an affidavit affirming that the regional language versions are true translation of the advertisement in Hindi/English and that the applicant will be responsible for any mistake therein. The certificate issued by the committee in Delhi will be sufficient for the advertisements in regional languages. The party should submit a copy of the certificate issued from Delhi to the Chief Electoral Officer of the other State concerned along with declaration that the copy of certificate is a true copy of the original issued by the committee in Delhi.

**Q 9. Where can appeal be made against the order of above Committee?**

**A.** Any political party or candidate can make an appeal against the order of above Committee to State level Appellate Committee.

**Q 10. Who will entertain the appeal against the order of State level Appellate Committee?**

**A.** Supreme Court

**Q 11. Whether the decisions of the above Committees are legally binding?**

**A.** Yes, Supreme Court vide their order dt. 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2004 authorized the Commission to constitute the Committees for the certification of political advertisements.

## Chapter 64

## ELECTION COMMISSION'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN ELECTION CAMPAIGNING

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA  
Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi – 110001.

No. 491/SM/2013/Communication

Dated: 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2013

To,

1. Chief Electoral Officers of all States and Union Territories
2. Presidents/General Secretaries of All National/State recognized Political Parties.

Sir,

The Commission's attention was drawn to use of social media for election campaigning and also certain violations of the Electoral Law in the social media, which need to be regulated in the interest of transparency and level playing field in the elections.

Social media refers to the means of interactions among people in which they create, share, and/or exchange information and ideas in virtual communities and networks. It differentiates from traditional/industrial media in many aspects such as quality, reach, frequency, usability, immediacy, and permanence. The prevalence of Web and social media has increased over the years and there have been demands from the political and social groups to regulate the social media during elections as other media is regulated.

There are broadly five different types of social media:

- a) collaborative projects (for example, Wikipedia)
- b) blogs and micro blogs (for example, Twitter)
- c) content communities (for example, YouTube)
- d) social networking sites (for example, Facebook)
- e) virtual game-worlds (e.g., Apps)

Legal provisions relating to election campaigning apply to social media in the same manner in which they apply to any other form of election campaigning using any other media. Since social media is a relatively new form of media, it appears necessary to clarify to all concerned by the following instructions:-

### **A. Information to be given by candidates about their social media accounts.**

Candidates are required to file affidavits in Form-26 at the time of filing of nominations. Detailed instructions and the format in which the affidavits have to be filled were issued vide the Commission's letter No. 3/4/2012/SDR dated 24, August, 2012. Para 3 of this Form requires that email ID of the candidate, if any, should be communicated to the Commission in this Form. The Commission finds it necessary that authentic social media accounts of candidates should also be informed to the Commission. This information should be furnished in the said Para 3 as follows:-

"My contact telephone no.(s) is/are.....,  
my email ID (if any) is .....  
my social media accounts (if any) are....."

### **B. Pre-Certification of Political Advertisements**

In pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India's Order in SLP (Civil) N. 6679/2004, dated 13 April, 2004, the Commission issued detailed instructions on this subject vide its order no. 509/75/2004/JS-1/4572 dated 15.04.2004. In this order, it was stated that every registered/national and State political party and every contesting candidate proposing to issue advertisements on television channels and/ or on cable network will have to apply to Election Commission of India/designated officer for pre-certification of all political advertisements on electronic media before the publication. The order was further modified and consolidated vide Commission's order dated 27.08.2012, wherein Media Certification and Monitoring Committees at district and State levels were

given the responsibilities of pre-certification of such advertisement along with other functions viz acting against Paid News etc. Since social media websites are also electronic media by definition, therefore, these instructions of the Commission contained in its order No.509/75/2004/JS-1/4572 dated 15.04.2004 shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to websites including social media websites and shall fall under the purview of pre-certification. You are, therefore, requested to ensure that no political advertisements are released to any internet based media/websites, including social media websites, by political parties/candidates without pre-certification from competent authorities in the same format and following the same procedures as referred in the aforesaid orders.

**C. Expenditure on campaigning through internet including social media websites**

According to Section 77, sub section (1), of Representation of the People Act, 1951, every candidate is required to keep a separate and correct account of all expenditure in connection with the election incurred or authorized by him or by his election agent between the date on which he has filed nomination and the date of declaration of the result thereof, both dates inclusive. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had directed in Common Cause vs Union of India in 2005 that political parties should also submit a statement of expenditure of elections to the ECI and such statements are required to be submitted within 75 days of assembly elections and 90 days of Lok Sabha elections. It is obvious that expenditure on election campaign through any advertisement in social media is a part of all expenditure in connection with the elections.

For the sake of removing any ambiguity, it is hereby directed that candidates and political parties shall include all expenditure on campaigning, including expenditure on advertisements on social media, both for maintaining a correct account of expenditure and for submitting the statement of expenditure. This, among other things, shall include payments made to internet companies and websites for carrying advertisements and also campaign related operational expenditure on making of creative development of content, operational expenditure on salaries and wages paid to the team of workers employed by such candidates and political parties to maintain their social media accounts, etc.

**D. Application of Model Code of Conduct to content on internet including Social Media websites**

The Commission has a model code of conduct in place during the elections in respect of political parties and candidates which remains in force from the date the elections are announced by the Commission till the completion of elections. It is clarified that the provisions of model code of conduct and related instructions of the Commission issued from time to time shall also apply to the content being posted on the internet, including social media websites, by candidates and political parties.

**E.** As far as the content posted by persons other than candidates and political parties is concerned, the Commission is considering the matter in consultation with the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology on practical ways to deal with the issue, in so far as they relate to, or can be reasonably connected with, the election campaigning of political parties and candidates.

These instructions may please be brought to the notice of all concerned including candidates, political parties, media and election observers for immediate necessary action.

Yours faithfully,  
Sd/

## Chapter 65

**MEDIA COVERAGE DURING THE PERIOD  
REFERRED TO IN SECTION 126 OF RP ACT, 1951**

1. Section 126 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, prohibits displaying any election matter by means, inter alia, of television or similar apparatus, during the period of 48 hours before the hour fixed for conclusion of poll in a constituency. The relevant portions of the said Section 126 are re-produced below: -

(126. Prohibition of public meeting during period of forty-eight hours ending with hour fixed for conclusion of poll-

- (1) No person shall –
  - (a) ... ..
  - (b) Display to the public any election matter by means of cinematograph, television or other similar apparatus;
  - (c) ... ..

In any polling area during the period of forty-eight hours ending with the hour fixed for the conclusion of the poll for any election in the polling area.

- (2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- (3) In this Section, the expression "election matter" means any matter intended or calculated to influence or affect the result of an election.)

2. During elections, there are sometimes allegations of violation of the provisions of the above Section 126 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 by TV channels in the telecast of their panel discussions/debates and other news and current affairs programmes. The Commission has clarified in the past that the said Section 126 prohibits displaying any election matter by means, inter alia, of television or similar apparatus, during the period of 48 hours ending with the hour fixed for conclusion of poll in a constituency. "Election matter" has been defined in that Section as any matter intended or calculated to influence or affect the result of an election. Violation of the aforesaid provisions of Section 126 is punishable with imprisonment upto a period of two years, or with fine or both.

3. In this connection, attention is also invited to Section 126A of the R.P. Act 1951, which prohibits conduct of Exit poll and dissemination of their results during the period mentioned therein, i.e. the hour fixed for commencement of poll in the first phase and half an hour after the time fixed for close of poll for the last phase in all the States.

4. The Commission once again reiterates that the TV/Radio channels and cable networks should ensure that the contents of the programme telecast/broadcast/displayed by them during the period of 48 hours referred to in Section 126 do not contain any material, including views/appeals by panelists/participants that may be construed as promoting/prejudicing the prospect of any particular party or candidate(s) or influencing/affecting the result of the election. This shall, among other things include display of any opinion poll and of standard debates, analysis, visuals and sound-bytes.

5. During the period not covered by Section 126 or Section 126A, concerned TV/Radio/Cable/FM channels are free to approach the state/district/local authorities for necessary permission for conducting any broadcast related events which must also conform to the provisions of the model code of conduct and the programme code laid down by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting under the Cable Network (Regulation) Act with regard to decency, maintenance of communal harmony, etc. They are also required to stay within the provisions of Commission's guidelines dated 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 regarding paid news and related matters. Concerned Chief Electoral Officer/District Election Officer will take into account all relevant aspects including the law and order situation while extending such permission.

6. Attention of all print media is also drawn to the following guidelines issued by Press Council of India to follow for observance during the election:

(i) It will be the duty of the Press to give objective reports about elections and the candidates. The newspapers are not expected to indulge in unhealthy election campaigns, exaggerated reports about any candidate/party or incident during the elections. In practice, two or three closely contesting candidates attract all the media attention. While reporting on the actual campaign, a newspaper may not leave out any important point raised by a candidate and make an attack on his or her opponent.

(ii) Election campaign along communal or caste lines is banned under the election rules. Hence, the Press should eschew reports, which tend to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between people on the ground of religion, race, caste, community or language.

(iii) The Press should refrain from publishing false or critical statements in regard to the personal character and conduct of any candidate or in relation to the candidature or withdrawal of any candidate or his candidature, to prejudice the prospects of that candidate in the elections. The Press shall not publish unverified allegations against any candidate/party.

(iv) The Press shall not accept any kind of inducement, financial or otherwise, to project a candidate/party. It shall not accept hospitality or other facilities offered to them by or on behalf of any candidate/party.

(v) The Press is not expected to indulge in canvassing of a particular candidate/party. If it does, it shall allow the right of reply to the other candidate/party.

(vi) The Press shall not accept/publish any advertisement at the cost of public exchequer regarding achievements of a party/government in power.

(vii) The Press shall observe all the directions/orders/instructions of the Election Commission/Returning Officers or Chief Electoral Officer issued from time to time.

7. Attention of the electronic media is invited to the "Guidelines for Election Broadcasts" issued by NBSA dated 3rd March, 2014.

- (i) News broadcasters should endeavour to inform the public in an objective manner, about relevant electoral matters, political parties, candidates, campaign issues and voting processes as per rules and regulations laid down under The Representation of the People Act 1951 and by the Election Commission of India.
- (ii) News channels shall disclose any political affiliations, either towards a party or candidate. Unless they publicly endorse or support a particular party or candidate, news broadcasters have a duty to be balanced and impartial, especially in their election reporting.
- (iii) News broadcasters must endeavour to avoid all forms of rumor, baseless speculation and disinformation, particularly when these concern specific political parties or candidates. Any candidate/political party, which has been defamed or is a victim of misrepresentation, misinformation or other similar injury by broadcast of information should be afforded prompt correction, and where appropriate granted an opportunity of reply.
- (iv) News broadcasters must resist all political and financial pressures which may affect coverage of elections and election related matters.
- (v) News broadcasters should maintain a clear distinction between editorial and expert opinion carried on their news channels.
- (vi) News broadcasters that use video feed from political parties should disclose it and appropriately tagged.
- (vii) Special care must be taken to ensure that every element of a news/programmes dealing with elections and election related matters is accurate on all facts relating to events, dates, places and quotes. If by mistake or inadvertence any inaccurate information is broadcast, the broadcaster must correct it as soon as it comes to the broadcaster's notice with the same prominence as was given to the original broadcast.
- (viii) News broadcasters, their journalists and officials must not accept any money, or valuable gifts, or any favour that could influence or appear to influence, create a conflict of interest or damage the credibility of the broadcaster or their personnel.
- (ix) News broadcasters must not broadcast any form of 'hate speech' or other obnoxious content that may lead to incitement of violence or promote public unrest or disorder as election campaigning based on communal or caste factors is prohibited under Election Rules. News broadcasters should strictly avoid reports which tend to promote feelings of enmity or hatred among people, on the ground of religion, race, caste, community, region or language.
- (x) News broadcasters are required to scrupulously maintain a distinction between news and paid content. All paid content should be clearly marked as "Paid Advertisement" or "Paid Content" : and paid content must be carried in compliance with the "Norms & Guidelines on Paid News" dated 24.11.2011.
- (xi) Special care must be taken to report opinion polls accurately and fairly, by disclosing to viewers as to who commissioned, conducted and paid for the conduct of the opinion polls and the broadcast. If a news broadcaster carries the results of an opinion poll or other election projection, it must also explain the context, and the scope and limits of such polls with their limitations. Broadcast of opinion polls should be accompanied by information to assist viewers to understand the poll's significance, such as the methodology used, the sample size, the margin of error, the fieldwork dates, and data used. Broadcasters should also disclose how vote shares are converted to seat shares.
- (xii) The broadcasters shall not broadcast any "election matter" i.e. any matter intended or calculated to influence or affect the result of an election, during the 48 hours ending with the hours fixed for the conclusion of poll in violation of Section 126(1)(b) of The Representation of the People Act 1951.
- (xiii) The Election Commission of India (ECI) will monitor the broadcasts made by news broadcasters from the time elections are announced until the conclusion and announcement of election results. Any violation by member broadcasters reported to the News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) by the Election Commission will be dealt with by the NBSA under its regulations.
- (xiv) Broadcasters should, to the extent possible, carry voter education programmes to effectively inform voters about the voting process, the importance of voting, including how, when and where to vote, to register to vote and the secrecy of the ballot.
- (xv) News broadcasters must not air any final, formal and definite results until such results are formally announced by the Election Commission of India, unless such results are carried with clear disclaimer that they are unofficial or incomplete or partial results or projections which should not be taken as final results.

The above guidelines should be duly observed for compliance by all the concerned media.

**PRESS COUNCIL OF INDIA'S GUIDELINES ON ELECTION REPORTING, 1996**

General Election is a very important feature of our democracy and it is imperative that the media transmits to the electorate fair and objective reports of the election campaign by the contesting parties. Freedom of the Press depends to a large measure on the Press itself behaving with a sense of responsibility. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that the media adheres to this principle of fair and objective reporting of the election campaign.

The Press Council has, therefore, formulated the following guidelines to the media for observance during elections:

1. It will be the duty of the Press to give objective reports about elections and the candidates. The newspapers are not expected to indulge in unhealthy election campaigns, exaggerated reports about any candidate/party or incident during the elections. In practice, two or three closely contesting candidates attract all the media attention. While reporting on the actual campaign, a newspaper may not leave out any important point raised by a candidate and make an attack on his or her opponent.
2. Election campaign along communal or caste lines is banned under the election rules. Hence, the Press should eschew reports which tend to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between people on the ground of religion, race, caste, community or language.
3. The Press should refrain from publishing false or critical statements in regard to the personal character and conduct of any candidate or in relation to the candidature or withdrawal of any candidate or his candidature, to prejudice the prospects of that candidate in the elections. The Press shall not publish unverified allegations against any candidate/party.
4. The Press shall not accept any kind of inducement, financial or otherwise, to project a candidate/party. It shall not accept hospitality or other facilities offered to them by or on behalf of any candidate/party.
5. The Press is not expected to indulge in canvassing of a particular candidate/party. If it does, it shall allow the right of reply to the other candidate/party.
6. The Press shall not accept/publish any advertisement at the cost of public exchequer regarding achievements of a party/ government in power.
7. The Press shall observe all the directions/orders/instructions of the Election Commission/Returning Officers or Chief Electoral Officer issued from time to time.
8. Whenever the newspapers publish pre-poll surveys, they should take care to preface them conspicuously identifying the institutions which have carried on such surveys, the individuals and organisations which have commissioned the surveys, the size and nature of sample selected the method of selection of the sample for the findings and the possible margin of error in the findings.
9. In the event of staggered polls, no newspaper shall publish exit-poll surveys, however, genuine they may be, till the last date of the polls is over.

**Guidelines on Pre-poll and Exit-poll Survey, 1996**

The Press Council of India having considered the question of desirability or otherwise of publication of findings of pre-poll surveys and the purpose served by them is of the view that the newspapers should not allow their forum to be used for distortions and manipulations of the elections and should not allow themselves to be exploited by the interested parties.

The Press Council, therefore, advises that in view of the crucial position occupied by the electoral process in a representative democracy like ours, the newspapers should be on guard against their precious forum being used for distortions and manipulations of the elections. This has become necessary to emphasize today since the print media is sought to be increasingly exploited by the interested individuals and groups to misguide and mislead the unwary voters by subtle and not so subtle propaganda on casteist, religious and ethnic basis as well as by the use of sophisticated means like the alleged pre-poll surveys. While the communal and seditious propaganda is not difficult to detect in many cases, the interested use of the pre-poll survey, sometimes

deliberately planted, is not so easy to uncover. The Press Council, therefore, suggests that whenever the newspapers publish pre-poll surveys, they should take care to preface them conspicuously by indicating the institutions which have carried such surveys, the individuals and organisations which have commissioned the surveys, the size and nature of sample selected, the method of selection of the sample for the findings and the possible margin of error in the findings.

Further in the event of staggered poll dates, the media is seen to carry exit-poll surveys of the polls already held. This is likely to influence the voters where the polling is yet to commence. With a view to ensure that the electoral process is kept pure and the voters' minds are not influenced by any external factors, it is necessary that the media does not publish the exit-poll surveys till the last poll is held.

The Press Council, therefore, requests the Press to abide by the following guideline in respect of the exit polls:

**Guideline:**

No newspaper shall publish exit-poll surveys, however, genuine they may be, till the last poll is over.

## Chapter 67

**NEWS BROADCASTING STANDARDS AUTHORITY'S (NBSA)  
GUIDELINES FOR ELECTION BROADCASTS**

Availability of accurate, objective and complete information to enable citizens to exercise their franchise based upon a well informed choice, is the basic requirement of free and fair elections. The purpose of the following guidelines is to ensure that broadcast of news and current affairs programmes and all other content on a news channel pertaining to elections and election related matters is fair and balanced, that is being objective, accurate and duly verified:

1. News broadcasters should endeavour to inform the public in an objective manner, about relevant electoral matters, political parties, candidates, campaign issues and voting processes as per rules and regulations laid down under The Representation of the People Act 1951 and by the Election Commission of India.
2. News channels shall disclose any political affiliations, either towards a party or candidate. Unless they publicly endorse or support a particular party or candidate, news broadcasters have a duty to be balanced and impartial, especially in their election reporting.
3. News broadcasters must endeavour to avoid all forms of rumor, baseless speculation and disinformation, particularly when these concern specific political parties or candidates. Any candidate/political party, which has been defamed or is a victim of misrepresentation, misinformation or other similar injury by broadcast of information should be afforded prompt correction, and where appropriate granted an opportunity of reply.
4. News broadcasters must resist all political and financial pressures which may affect coverage of elections and election related matters.
5. News broadcasters should maintain a clear distinction between editorial and expert opinion carried on their news channels.
6. News broadcasters that use video feed from political parties should disclose it and appropriately tagged.
7. Special care must be taken to ensure that every element of a news/programmes dealing with elections and election related matters is accurate on all facts relating to events, dates, places and quotes. If by mistake or inadvertence any inaccurate information is broadcast, the broadcaster must correct it as soon as it comes to the broadcaster's notice with the same prominence as was given to the original broadcast.
8. News broadcasters, their journalists and officials must not accept any money, or valuable gifts, or any favour that could influence or appear to influence, create a conflict of interest or damage the credibility of the broadcaster or their personnel.
9. News broadcasters must not broadcast any form of 'hate speech' or other obnoxious content that may lead to incitement of violence or promote public unrest or disorder as election campaigning based on communal or caste factors is prohibited under Election Rules. News broadcasters should strictly avoid reports which tend to promote feelings of enmity or hatred among people, on the ground of religion, race, caste, community, region or language.
10. News broadcasters are required to scrupulously maintain a distinction between news and paid content. All paid content should be clearly marked as "Paid Advertisement" or "Paid Content" : and paid content must be carried in compliance with the "Norms & Guidelines on Paid News" dated 24.11.2011.
11. Special care must be taken to report opinion polls accurately and fairly, by disclosing to viewers as to who commissioned, conducted and paid for the conduct of the opinion polls and the broadcast. If a news broadcaster carries the results of an opinion poll or other election projection, it must also explain the context, and the scope and limits of such polls with their limitations. Broadcast of opinion polls should be accompanied by information to assist viewers to understand the poll's significance, such as the methodology used, the sample size, the margin of error, the fieldwork dates, and data used. Broadcasters should also disclose how vote shares are converted to seat shares.
12. The broadcasters shall not broadcast any "election matter" i.e. any matter intended or calculated to

influence or affect the result of an election, during the 48 hours ending with the hours fixed for the conclusion of poll in violation of Section 126(1)(b) of The Representation of the People Act 1951.

13. The Election Commission of India (ECI) will monitor the broadcasts made by news broadcasters from the time elections are announced until the conclusion and announcement of election results. Any violation by member broadcasters reported to the News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) by the Election Commission will be dealt with by the NBSA under its regulations.
14. Broadcasters should, to the extent possible, carry voter education programmes to effectively inform voters about the voting process, the importance of voting, including how, when and where to vote, to register to vote and the secrecy of the ballot.
15. News broadcasters must not air any final, formal and definite results until such results are formally announced by the Election Commission of India, unless such results are carried with clear disclaimer that they are unofficial or incomplete or partial results or projections which should not be taken as final results.
16. These guidelines will apply to all National Assembly, Municipal and Local Elections held in India.

### Norms & Guidelines on Paid News

Members/ Associate Members of the News Broadcasters Association (NBA) do not indulge in the malpractice of "paid-news". However, since "paid news" is a critical "ethics" issue, it is in the highest interest of the public and of our democracy, and equally in the best interest of maintaining the credibility of the news broadcast industry, that strict norms and guidelines be laid down to pre-empt and prevent this malaise.

In this regard, the following norms and guidelines have been framed which all Members/Associate Members of NBA are required to adhere to strictly:

#### 1. Definitions:

For purposes of these norms and guidelines,

- 1.1 **"Entity"** shall mean and include a person (whether natural or legal), company, partnership firm, sole proprietorship concern, society, trust, political party, association of persons and any other organisation of like nature;
- 1.2 **"Immediate Relatives"** shall mean and include immediate relations of Persons-in-Charge i.e. spouse, parents, siblings, children, dependents and significant others;
- 1.3 **"Paid News"** shall mean and include news (whether political news, business news, sports news, entertainment news or news relating to any other field) reported or omitted to be reported (whether by way of news bulletins, current affairs programmes, special programmes or any other programmes by whatever name called), in consideration of, or as quid pro quo for, any financial or non-financial benefit or reward whatsoever;
- 1.4 **"Persons-in-Charge"** shall mean and include members of the Board of Directors, persons holding positions of monitoring and control over the editorial, publication and/or management functions of a news broadcasting organization, including without limitation executive directors, chief executive officers, editors and producers, of the news broadcasting organization (and its singular shall be construed accordingly);
2. No news broadcasting organization shall broadcast or be associated in any manner with the broadcast of Paid News.
3. Every news broadcasting organization and every Person-in-Charge shall disclose to the public on the web-site/s of the news broadcasting organization any shareholding, investment, other equity participation or financial interests or conflict of interest of any nature whatsoever (including specifically any "private treatise"), in or with, any Entity. Disclosure shall also be made by every Person-in-Charge of such shareholding, investment, other equity participation or financial interests or conflict of interest of any nature whatsoever (including specifically any "private treatise") of Immediate Relatives in respect of any Entity.
4. A news broadcasting organization and/or Person-in-Charge of the news broadcasting organization shall not accept any financial or non-financial interest, benefit or reward of any nature whatsoever, whether in or as cash, loan, gift, discount, hospitality or entertainment etc. from or on behalf of, any Entity, for or in consideration of, reportage of any news of, or relating to such Entity.

## Chapter 67

5. Every news broadcasting organization shall disclose on their website the names of their nominee/s or representative/s on the Board of Directors, Managing Committee or Governing Body etc. of any Entity.

6. Every news broadcasting organization shall disclose conspicuously in an appropriate manner during broadcast of a program, on their television channel/s and on their website/s, including during a news, current affairs, sports, entertainment or promotional broadcast as to whether the content of such broadcast has been paid for by or on behalf of the Entity that is subject matter of such broadcast in any manner whatsoever; and whether such broadcast is an "advertorial" or other media marketing initiative.

7. Considering the singular importance of the electoral process in a democracy, a news broadcasting organization shall not accept any financial or non-financial consideration, benefit or reward (including sponsorship) from any Entity, for or in relation to any news (including opinion polls or other similar programs) relating predominantly to elections or to any candidate or political party in relation to any elections;

*Provided* that a news broadcasting organization may broadcast any special reportage or program, of or relating to, any candidate or political party in relation to any elections, which special reportage or program may be sponsored or otherwise paid-for, so long as it is prominently and clearly disclosed during such special reportage or program that it is so sponsored or paid-for.

8. All news, reportage or other programs relating predominantly to elections shall be monitored and supervised by a person holding the senior-most executive editorial post (by whatever designation called), who shall be responsible for any misreporting or other violation of these norms and guidelines.

9. The above norms and guidelines shall apply equally to all journalists, reporters and stringers, working for or associated with, a news broadcasting organization except that such journalists, reporters and stringers shall furnish such information in writing in respect of any shareholding, investment, other equity participation or financial interests or conflict of interest of any nature whatsoever, which exists with regard to any subject matter on which he/she/they is/are reporting to the person holding the senior-most executive editorial post at the channel. It shall be the prerogative of such editor to permit a journalist, reporter or stringer to continue working on such subject matter or to get him/her to recuse from reporting on such subject matter.

10. It is clarified that any violation of these norms shall be subject to the procedure and consequences provided under the News Broadcasting Standards (Disputes Redressal) Regulations, including all provisions of Regulation 7.1 of the said Regulations.

*Provided* however that the limit of fine that may be imposed under Regulation 7.1 of the Regulations for any breach or violation of these norms and guidelines shall not be restricted to Rs.1 lac and in case of any such breach or violation, the News Broadcasting Standards Authority shall be entitled to impose upon a news broadcasting organization, fine of upto ten-times the financial or non-financial consideration, benefit or reward (including sponsorship) received for the broadcast of Paid News.

**X**

**Performance of Political Parties in  
Andhra Pradesh, Odisha & Sikkim Assembly  
Elections in 2009 & 2004**



## ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN 2009

PARTY	SEATS		VOTES POLLED	
	Contested	Won	Votes	Percentage
<b>National Parties</b>				
B J P	271	2	1192814	2.84%
B S P	270	0	441917	1.05%
C P I	14	4	514682	1.22%
C P M	18	1	603407	1.43%
I N C	294	156	15374448	36.55%
RJD	26	0	28776	0.07%
<b>Total</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>18156044</b>	<b>43.17%</b>
<b>State Parties &amp; Parties From Other States</b>				
	310	102	13526648	32.16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>13526648</b>	<b>32.16%</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>				
	1046	26	8453264	20.10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1046</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8453264</b>	<b>20.10%</b>
<b>Independents</b>				
	1406	3	1922490	4.57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1406</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1922490</b>	<b>4.57%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3655</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>42058446</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## ANDHRA PRADESH STATE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN 2004

PARTY	SEATS		VOTES POLLED	
	Contested	Won	Votes	Percentage
<b>National Parties</b>				
B J P	27	2	942008	2.63%
B S P	160	1	440719	1.23%
C P I	12	6	545867	1.53%
C P M	14	9	656721	1.84%
I N C	234	185	13793461	38.56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>16378776</b>	<b>45.79%</b>
<b>State Parties &amp; Parties From Other States</b>				
	313	48	13619733	38.08%
<b>Total</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>13619733</b>	<b>38.08%</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>				
	264	32	3419689	9.56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3419689</b>	<b>9.56%</b>
<b>Independents</b>				
	872	11	2349436	6.57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2349436</b>	<b>6.57%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1896</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>35767634</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## ODISHA STATE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN 2009

PARTY	SEATS		VOTES POLLED	
	Contested	Won	Votes	Percentage
<b>National Parties</b>				
B J P	145	6	2674067	15.05%
B S P	114	0	273438	1.54%
C P I	5	1	89852	0.51%
C P M	4	0	77907	0.44%
I N C	147	27	5169559	29.10%
NCP	8	4	237528	1.34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8522351</b>	<b>47.97%</b>
<b>State Parties &amp; Parties From Other States</b>				
	247	103	7334935	41.29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>7334935</b>	<b>41.29%</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>				
	246	0	369926	2.08%
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>369926</b>	<b>2.08%</b>
<b>Independents</b>				
	372	6	1537859	8.66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1537859</b>	<b>8.66%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1288</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>17765071</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## ODISHA STATE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN 2004

PARTY	SEATS		VOTES POLLED	
	Contested	Won	Votes	Percentage
<b>National Parties</b>				
B J P	63	32	2898105	17.11%
B S P	86	0	326724	1.93%
C P I	6	1	129989	0.77%
C P M	3	1	93159	0.55%
I N C	133	38	5896713	34.82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>9344690</b>	<b>55.18%</b>
<b>State Parties &amp; Parties From Other States</b>				
	157	65	5168081	30.52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5168081</b>	<b>30.52%</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>				
	59	2	355035	2.10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>355035</b>	<b>2.10%</b>
<b>Independents</b>				
	295	8	2065650	12.20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2065650</b>	<b>12.20%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>16933456</b>	<b>100%</b>

## SIKKIM STATE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN 2009

PARTY	SEATS		VOTES POLLED	
	Contested	Won	Votes	Percentage
<b>National Parties</b>				
B J P	11	0	1966	0.78%
C P M	3	0	272	0.11%
I N C	32	0	69612	27.64%
NCP	11	0	1065	0.42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72915</b>	<b>28.95%</b>
<b>State Parties (SDF)</b>	32	32	165991	65.91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>165991</b>	<b>65.91%</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>				
	53	0	8922	3.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8922</b>	<b>3.54</b>
<b>Independents</b>				
	25	0	4023	1.60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4023</b>	<b>1.60%</b>

## SIKKIM STATE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN 2004

PARTY	SEATS		VOTES POLLED	
	Contested	Won	Votes	Percentage
<b>National Parties</b>				
B J P	4	0	667	0.34%
C P M	1	0	144	0.07%
I N C	28	1	51329	26.13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52140</b>	<b>26.54%</b>
<b>State Parties (SDF)</b>	32	31	139662	71.09%
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>139662</b>	<b>71.09%</b>
<b>Registered (Unrecognised) Parties</b>				
	10	0	1213	0.62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>0.62%</b>
<b>Independents</b>				
	16	0	3450	1.76%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3450</b>	<b>1.76%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>196465</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

# **XI**

## **Important Telephone Numbers and Email Addresses of Election Commission of India**

500

भारत INDIA



  
 Election Commission of India  
 भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

LQK1858611

IDENTITY CARD  
पहचान पत्र




Elector's Name : ASHOK  
निर्वाचक का नाम अशोक

Father's Name : VIN KUMAR  
पिता का नाम विन कुमार

लिंग पुरुष  
years 18  
वर्ष

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2010

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS & EMAIL ADDRESSES OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA				
Sl.No.	NAME & EMAIL ADDRESS	OFFICE	RESIDENCE	FAX
1.	Shri V.S. Sampath Chief Election Commissioner Email: vs.sampath@eci.gov.in	23716552 23713689	23015904	23711023
2.	Shri H.S. Brahma Election Commissioner Email: hs.brahma@eci.gov.in	23720012 23717027	26880145	23739933
3.	Dr. S.N.A. Zaidi Election Commissioner Email: nasimzaidi@eci.gov.in	23720013 23717035	223074243	23355631
4.	Shri Vinod Zutshi Dy. Election Commissioner Email: vinodzutshi@eci.gov.in	23052023 23052024	24107202	23052025
5.	Shri R. Balakrishnan Dy. Election Commissioner Email: bala@eci.gov.in	23052111 23052112		23052113
6.	Shri Sudhir Tripathi Dy. Election Commissioner Email: s.tripathi@eci.gov.in	23052013 23717039	24671227	23318497
7.	Shri Alok Shukla Dy. Election Commissioner Email: dralokshukla@eci.gov.in	23052081 23717049	24105471	23717059
8.	Shri P.K.Dash DG prasana.dash@eci.gov.in	23356025 23715028	24622838	23318506
9.	Shri Akshay Rout DG akshaykrout@gmail.com	23052004 23717045	24631885	23717025

For More Information  
Please visit Election Commission's website - [www.eci.nic.in](http://www.eci.nic.in)

## Section 11

TELEPHONE NUMBERS & EMAIL ADDRESSES OF CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICERS OF STATES & UTs					
Sl. No.	State/ UT	Name of CEO	Office	Residence	Fax
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sh. Bhanwar Lal ceo_andhrapradesh@eci.gov.in	040-23457317	23418109	23455781
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Sh. Chandra Bhusan Kumar ceo_arunachalpradesh@eci.gov.in	0360-2212437	2212505	2212511
3	Assam	Sh. Vijayendra ceo_assam@eci.gov.in	0361-2261465	2362104	2261330
4	Bihar	Sh. Ajay Nayak ceo_bihar@eci.gov.in	0612-2217956	2202490	2224611
5	Chhattisgarh	Sh. Sunil Kumar Kujur ceo_chhattisgarh@eci.gov.in	0771-2236685	2425091	2224476
6	Goa	Sh. Keshav Chandr ceo_goa@eci.gov.in	0832-2225215	9552531809	2228443
7	Gujarat	Sh. Anita Karwal ceo_gujrat@eci.gov.in	079-23250318	26464342	23250317
8	Haryana	Sh. Shrikant Walgad ceo_haryana@eci.gov.in	0172-2711697	2637830	2706556
9	Himachal Pradesh	Sh. Narinder Chauhan ceo_himachalpradesh@eci.gov.in	0177-2620560	9418022448	2623766
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Sh. Umang Narula ceo_jammukashmir@eci.gov.in	0194-2473609 2477519	2452654	2452654 2477389
11	Jharkhand	Sh. Pradeep Kumar Jajori ceo_jharkhand@eci.gov.in	0651-2440077	2253196	2441552
12	Karnataka	Sh. Anil Kumar ceo_karnataka@eci.gov.in	080-22242042	23514959	22234039
13	Kerala	Smt. Nalini Netto ceo_kerala@eci.gov.in	0471-2305116	2727326	2309334
14	Madhya Pradesh	Sh. Jaideep Govind ceo_madhyapradesh@eci.gov.in	0755-2550488	2420952	2555162
15	Maharashtra	Sh. Nitin Gadre ceo_maharashtra@eci.gov.in	022-22029965	9850406113	22835698
16	Manipur	Sh. O. Nabakishore Singh ceo_manipur@eci.gov.in	0385-2440255	2444647	2440278
17	Meghalaya	Sh. P. Naik ceo_meghalaya@eci.gov.in	0364-2225935	2223746	2220202
18	Mizoram	Sh. Ashwani Kumr ceo_mizoram@eci.gov.in	0389-2310702	2336213	2328701
19	Nagaland	Sh. C.J. Ponraj ceo_nagaland@eci.gov.in	0370-2290456	2240056	2290460
20	Odisha	Smt. Mona Sharam ceo_orissa@eci.gov.in	0674-2536639	2536645	2536645
21	Punjab	Sh. Raminder Singh ceo_punjab@eci.gov.in	0172-2704779	2699062	2707970
22	Rajasthan	Sh. Ashok Jain ceo_rajasthan@eci.gov.in	0141-2227411	2246261	2227200

23	Sikkim	Sh. D. Anandan ceo_sikkim@eci.gov.in	03592-207855	293045	204725
24	Tamil Nadu	Sh. Parveen Kumar ceo_tamilnadu@eci.gov.in	044-25670390	26440717	25674855
25	Tripura	Sh. Asthoush Jindal sranjam@nic..in	0381-2415587	2414718	2415304
26	Uttarakhand	Smt. Radha Raturi ceo_uttaranchal@eci.gov.in	0135-2712055	2735006	2712014
27	Uttar Pradesh	Sh. Umesh Sinha ceo_uttarpradesh@eci.gov.in	0522-2611226	2392646	2614193
28	West Bengal	Sh. Sunil Kumar Gupta ceo_westbengal@eci.gov.in	033-22310880	40724111	22310840
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Smt. Rina Ray ceo_andaman@eci.gov.in	03192-233227	234042	232236
30	Chandigarh	Sh. Anil Kumar Ceo_chandigarheci.gov.in	0172-2740008	2546665	2740337
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Sh. Sandeep Kumar ceo_dadra@eci.gov.in	0260-2632126		2632126
32	Delhi	Sh. Vijay Dev ceo_delhi@eci.gov.in	011-23977130	8506060000	23969611
33	Daman and Diu	Sh. Sandeep Kumar ceo_daman@eci.gov.in	0260-2230473	2230980	2230771
34	Lakshadweep	Sh. J Ashok Kumar ceo_lakshadweep@eci.gov.in	04896-262256	262348	263180
35	Puducherry	Sh. R. Sridharan ceo_pondicherry@eci.gov.in	0413-2334036	2337500	2337500