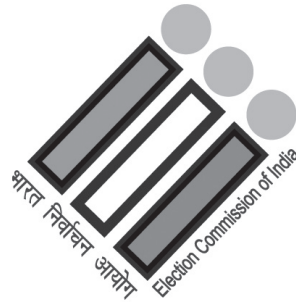


ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF INDIA 2017



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
Election Commission of India

ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF
PRESIDENT OF INDIA
2017



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Tel : +91-11-23717391
Fax: +91-11-23713412
Website: www.eci.nic.in

BACKGROUND MATERIAL REGARDING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION- 2017

The term of office of the present President of India is upto 24th July, 2017. Thus an election is due to be held for electing a new President before the 24th July, 2017. Under the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, the notification under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act calling the election can be issued by the Election Commission on or after the sixtieth day before the expiry of the term of office of outgoing President. That is, the notification containing the programme of election to the office of the President can be issued by the Election Commission on any day after 25th May, 2017.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS: -

2. The President of India is elected by the Members of an Electoral College consisting of (a) the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and (b) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States [including National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry vide the Constitution (Seventieth Amendment) Act, 1992] (Article 54). The members nominated to either House of Parliament or the Legislative Assemblies of State including NCT of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry are not eligible to be included in the Electoral College.
3. Vide Section 2 of the Constitution (Seventieth Amendment) Act, 1992, an amendment was made to the EXPLANATION below article 54 of the Constitution. The amended Explanation is as under: -

“Explanation – In this Article and in Article 55 “State” includes the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry”.

It came into force w.e.f. 1st June 1995, by the notification G.S.R. No. 375(E) dated 2nd May 1995 issued by Ministry of Law and Justice, New Delhi.

4. Thus, the Electoral College for the ensuing Presidential Election shall now consist of (a) the elected members of both Houses of Parliament, and (b) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States including NCT of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry.
5. The Constitution also stipulates that there shall be uniformity, as far as practicable, in the scale of representation of the different States at the election (Article 55). For securing such uniformity among the States inter-se as well as parity between the States as a whole and the Union, a formula based on the population of each State is given in the Constitution for determination of the value of vote which each elected Member of Parliament and of the Legislative Assembly of each State is entitled to cast.

6. The Constitution (Eighty-fourth) Amendment Act, 2001 provides that until the relevant population figures for the first census to be taken after the year 2026 have been published, the population of the States for the purposes of calculation of value of votes for the Presidential Election shall mean the population as ascertained at the 1971-census.

ILLUSTRATION

Total population of Andhra Pradesh (1971 census)	:	2,78,00,586
Total No of elective seats in the State Assembly	:	175
No. of votes for each member	:	2,78,00,586
		1000×175
		= 158.8605
		= 159

7. Total Value of votes of all members of each State Assembly is worked out by multiplying the number of elective seats in the Assembly by the number of votes for each member, e.g., 175x159=27,825 for Andhra Pradesh. The total value of votes of all the States added together is divided by the total number of elected members of Parliament (Lok Sabha 543 + Rajya Sabha 233) to get the value of votes per each Member of Parliament.
8. A statement showing the value of votes of each Member of the Legislative Assemblies of 29 States, NCT of Delhi and the Union Territory of Puducherry, total value of votes of each of the said States, the value of votes of each Member of Parliament, the total value of votes of the MPs and the grand total of value of all the members in the List of Electoral College for the Presidential Election, 2017 may be seen at **APPENDIX-I**.
9. The election shall be held in accordance with the system of **Proportional Representation** by means of the **single transferable vote** and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.

SYSTEM OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION BY MEANS OF SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE - DETAILED PROCEDURE

The manner of voting at Presidential Election is contained in Rule 17 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974.

- 9.1 The ballot paper does not contain any election symbol. There will be two columns in the ballot paper. Column 1 of the ballot paper contains the heading "**Name of Candidate**" and column 2 contains the heading "**order of preference**".
- 9.2 Each Elector shall have as many preferences as there are contesting candidates, but no ballot paper shall be considered invalid solely on the ground that all such preferences are not marked.

- 9.3 An elector in giving his vote shall place the figure 1 in the space opposite the name of the candidate whom he chooses for his first preference and may, in addition, mark as many subsequent preferences as he wishes by placing on his ballot paper the figures 2,3,4 and so on in the spaces opposite the names of other candidates, in order of preference. The figures may be marked in the international form of Indian numerals or in the Roman form or in the form used in any Indian language **BUT SHALL NOT BE INDICATED IN WORDS.**

VALUE OF VOTES

- 9.4 The value of vote of each elector is pre-determined as may be seen from the Statement at APPENDIX-I. For example, the value of vote of each Member of Parliament is 708. The value of vote of each Member of the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh is 208 and that of Sikkim is 7. Thus, the value of votes for the Members of each Legislative Assembly varies. These values of each vote are indicated on each ballot paper, printed State-wise separately and for the Parliament.
- 9.5 While counting the votes, the Returning Officer counts the votes State wise in so far as the votes are cast by the members of each Legislative Assembly, and in one lot that of Members of Parliament.
- 9.6 The Returning Officer scrutinizes the ballot papers first and if found valid, puts the valid ballot paper in the Tray meant for the candidate to whom the first preference was marked. After distributing the ballot papers of one State, the R.O. totals the valid ballot papers credited to each candidate and these totals are multiplied by the value of each vote and that total is credited to the candidate as the total value of votes secured. After so distributing the valid ballot papers polled by members of each State Legislative Assembly and the Members of the Parliament, the R.O. totals up the value of valid votes secured by each candidate.

QUOTA FOR ELECTION

- 9.7 After calculating the total value of votes polled by each candidate, the Returning Officer totals up the value of all valid votes polled. The quota for declaring a candidate as elected is determined by dividing of the valid votes by 2 and adding one to the quotient, ignoring the remainder, if any. For example, assuming the total value of valid votes polled by all candidates is 1,00,001. The quota required for getting elected is: -

$$\frac{1,00,001}{2} + 1 = 50,000.50 + 1 \text{ (Ignore.50)}$$

$$\text{Quota} = 50,000 + 1 = 50,001.$$

- 9.8 After ascertaining the quota, the Returning Officer has to see whether any candidate secured the quota for being declared as elected on the basis of the total value of first preference votes polled by him/her.

- 9.9 If no candidate gets the quota on the basis of first preference votes, then the Returning Officer proceeds further to second round of counting during which the candidate having lowest value of votes of first preference is excluded and his votes are distributed among the remaining candidates according to the second preference marked on these ballot papers. The other continuing candidates receive the votes of excluded candidate at the same value at which he/she received them in the first round of counting.
- 9.10 The Returning Officer will go on excluding the candidates with lowest number of votes in subsequent rounds of counting till either one of the continuing candidates gets the required quota or till only one candidate remains in the field as the continuing candidate and shall declare him/her as elected.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ELECTION

10. No person shall be eligible for election as President unless he -
- (1) is a citizen of India;
 - (2) has completed the age of 35 years; and
 - (3) is qualified for election as a member of the House of the People (Article 58).
11. A person shall not be eligible for election as President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any Local or other Authority subject to the control of any of the State Governments.
12. However, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State.
13. Detailed provisions regarding the election are contained in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 (No.31 of 1952) and the rules made thereunder, viz., "The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974".

PREVIOUS ELECTIONS

14. The Presidential election to be held in 2017, will be the fifteenth of such elections to the office of the President. The earlier elections to this office were held in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1969, 1974, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007 and 2012. Details of each of the earlier elections are given in brief in the **APPENDIX-III**.
15. The experience of the five elections to the office of President held earlier in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967 and 1969 revealed that some persons offered themselves as candidates for the office of the President without even a remote chance of getting elected. Another matter of concern was the manner in which some persons approached Courts of Law challenging the election to the office of the President.

16. In order to remedy these shortcomings, the Commission made a number of recommendations, as a result of which, the Parliament enacted “The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections (Amendment) Act, 1974 (5 of 1974)”. An Ordinance was also promulgated on 5th June, 1997 to further amend the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, which was later converted into an Act. These Acts introduced various important provisions relating to the mode and manner of elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President. The Central Government issued a new set of “The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974” replacing the Rules of 1952 in consultation with the Election Commission. The Central Government further amended these rules vide Ministry of Law and Justice Notification No. F.13(1)/97-Leg. II dated 06.06.1997. Some of the important amendments in the law are: -
- 16.1 A prospective Presidential candidate should get his nomination paper subscribed by at least fifty electors as proposers and at least fifty electors as seconders. In the case of prospective Vice-Presidential candidate, the nomination paper should be subscribed by at least twenty electors as proposers and at least twenty electors as seconders. No elector shall subscribe whether as proposers or as seconder, more than one nomination paper at the same election and if he does so, his signature shall be inoperative on any nomination paper other than the one first delivered.
- 16.2 Not more than four nomination papers can be filed by or on behalf of a candidate or received by the Returning Officer.
- 16.3 A prospective candidate should deposit a sum of Rupees fifteen thousand as security deposit. This amount is liable to be forfeited if, at the election where the poll has been taken, the candidate is not elected and the number of valid votes polled by such candidate does not exceed one-sixth of the votes necessary to secure the return of a candidate at such election.
- 16.4 An election petition calling in question an election to the office of the President may be presented – within 30 days from the date of publication of the declaration of the result of election- to the Supreme Court by any candidate at such election or any twenty or more electors joined together as petitioners; and in the case of the election to the office of the Vice-President, by any candidate at such election or by ten or more electors joined together as petitioners.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

17. Under rule 40 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974, the Election Commission is required to maintain a list of members of the electoral college referred to in Article 54 with their addresses corrected up to date.
18. The list will contain the names of elected members of the Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and the elected members of State Legislative Assemblies and NCT of Delhi and UT of Puducherry, in that order. The names will be numbered in a continuous series. The

names will be arranged in alphabetical order of the State/Union Territory. Members in respect of whom the appropriate Court, i.e., High Court or Supreme Court, has given a limited stay of operation of the order of setting aside of his election by the Court, are not entitled to vote at the election, though their names may have been included in the electoral college. The list of Electoral College for the Presidential Election has been made available for sale to public in May 2017.

NOMINATION AND SECURITY DEPOSIT

19. For a valid nomination, the following qualifications and requirements are to be satisfied:-

- 19.1 (a) The candidate should be a citizen of India;
(b) He should have completed the age of 35 years;
(c) He should be qualified for election as a member of Lok Sabha; and
(d) He should be registered as an elector in any Parliamentary Constituency in India.

The candidate shall not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or the Govt. of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments.

19.2 A nomination paper of a candidate for the election in the prescribed form (Form 2 appended to 1974 rules) has to be subscribed by at least fifty electors as proposers and at least fifty electors as seconders. The nomination paper must be presented in person to the Returning Officer, either by the candidate himself or by any of his proposers or seconders.

19.3 The security deposit for the election is Rs. 15,000/- which will be required to be made along with the nomination paper. This amount can either be deposited in cash with Returning Officer at the time of presentation of the nomination paper or receipt showing that such amount has been deposited by the candidate or on his behalf in the Reserve Bank of India or in a Government Treasury can be furnished along with the nomination paper. The security deposit can't be made in any other manner, like, cheque, demand draft, etc.

19.4 Each nomination paper shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the entry relating to the candidate in the electoral roll for the Parliamentary constituency where he is registered as an elector.

19.5 No elector shall subscribe, whether as proposer or as seconder, more than one nomination paper at the same election and if he does so, his signature shall be inoperative on any paper other than the one first delivered to the Returning Officer.

19.6 The Returning Officer shall receive any nomination paper, only on the days appointed for that purpose (other than intervening public holidays), and that too only between 11.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.

TOTAL ELECTORS

20. The total number of members in the Electoral College for the Presidential election in 2017 is 4896, as detailed below:

	HOUSE	SEATS
(a)	Rajya Sabha	233
(b)	Lok Sabha	543
(c)	State Assemblies	4120
	Total	<u>4896</u>

RETURNING OFFICER/ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICERS

21. By convention, the Secretary General, Lok Sabha and the Secretary General, Rajya Sabha are appointed as the Returning Officers by rotation. For the 2012 Presidential Election, the Secretary General, Rajya Sabha was appointed as Returning Officer. Therefore, for the 2017 Presidential Election, the Secretary General, Lok Sabha has been appointed as the Returning Officer. Two other senior officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Secretaries and one more senior officer of Legislative Assemblies of all States including NCT of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry have also been appointed as the Assistant Returning Officers.
22. The Commission is taking steps to fill vacancies of both Houses and State Legislative Assemblies, if any, as far as practicable, so that the list of Electoral College for the Presidential election in 2017 is as complete as possible.
23. During 2012, the following was the programme for the Presidential Election: -
- | | | |
|----|--|------------------------|
| a) | Issue of Notification | 16-06-2012 (Saturday) |
| b) | Last date for making nominations | 30-06-2012 (Saturday) |
| c) | Scrutiny of nominations | 02-07-2012 (Monday) |
| d) | Last date for the withdrawal of candidatures | 04-07-2012 (Wednesday) |
| e) | Date of Poll | 19-07-2012 (Thursday) |
| f) | Counting of Votes | 22-07-2012 (Sunday) |
24. The programme for the 2017 Presidential Election will be notified in due course. A statement at Appendix-II shows the programme for the previous 14 Presidential elections.

PLACES OF POLL

25. A Room in the Parliament House in New Delhi and a room in all State Legislative Assembly Secretariats are generally fixed as places of poll. The Members of Parliament normally vote in New Delhi and the members of the State Legislative Assemblies, including the members of the Legislative Assemblies of NCT of Delhi and Union Territory of Puducherry, normally vote at the place fixed in each State Capital. However, facilities are provided by the Commission for any Member of Parliament to vote in the capital of a State and similarly if any Member of any State Legislative Assembly unavoidably stays in Delhi on the date of poll, he is given the facility to vote at the polling booth set up in the Parliament House. However, due intimation of such intention to vote at a place other than the place where a member is designated to vote must be received in the Commission well in advance to make necessary arrangements.

DISPUTE OVER ELECTION

26. (i) An election petition calling in question an election to the office of the President may be presented by any candidate at such election or by any twenty or more electors joined together as petitioners.
- (ii) The authority having jurisdiction to try an election petition is the Supreme Court of India.
- (iii) An election petition shall be presented within 30 days from the date of publication in the official gazette of the declaration containing the name of the returned candidate.

RETURN OF FORFEITURE OF CANDIDATE'S DEPOSIT

27. The deposit shall be forfeited if the candidate is not elected and the number of valid votes polled by him does not exceed one-sixth of the number of votes necessary to secure return of a candidate at such election. In other cases, the deposit will be returned to the candidate.

APPENDIX-I

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2017
STATEMENT OF VALUE OF VOTES OF ELECTED MEMBERS
OF THE STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES AND
BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AS PER
PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 55(2) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

SL. No.	NAME OF STATE	NUMBER OF ASSEMBLY SEATS (ELECTIVE)	POPULATION (1971 CENSUS)	VALUE OF VOTE OF EACH M.L.A	TOTAL VALUE OF VOTES FOR THE STATE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	175	27800586	159	159 × 175 = 27825
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	60	467511	8	008 × 060 = 480
3.	ASSAM	126	14625152	116	116 × 126 = 14616
4.	BIHAR	243	42126236	173	173 × 243 = 42039
5.	CHHATTISGARH	90	11637494	129	129 × 090 = 11610
6.	GOA	40	795120	20	020 × 040 = 800
7.	GUJARAT	182	26697475	147	147 × 182 = 26754
8.	HARYANA	90	10036808	112	112 × 090 = 10080
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	68	3460434	51	051 × 068 = 3468
10.	JAMMU & KASHMIR*	87	6300000	72	072 × 087 = 6264
11.	JHARKHAND	81	14227133	176	176 × 081 = 14256
12.	KARNATAKA	224	29299014	131	131 × 224 = 29344
13.	KERALA	140	21347375	152	152 × 140 = 21280
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	230	30016625	131	131 × 230 = 30130
15.	MAHARASHTRA	288	50412235	175	175 × 288 = 50400
16.	MANIPUR	60	1072753	18	018 × 060 = 1080
17.	MEGHALAYA	60	1011699	17	017 × 060 = 1020
18.	MIZORAM	40	332390	8	008 × 040 = 320
19.	NAGALAND	60	516449	9	009 × 060 = 540
20.	ODISHA	147	21944615	149	149 × 147 = 21903
21.	PUNJAB	117	13551060	116	116 × 117 = 13572
22.	RAJASTHAN	200	25765806	129	129 × 200 = 25800
23.	SIKKIM	32	209843	7	007 × 032 = 224
24.	TAMIL NADU	234	41199168	176	176 × 234 = 41184
25.	TELANGANA	119	15702122	132	132 × 119 = 15708
26.	TRIPURA	60	1556342	26	026 × 060 = 1560
27.	UTTARAKHAND	70	4491239	64	064 × 070 = 4480
28.	UTTAR PRADESH	403	83849905	208	208 × 403 = 83824
29.	WEST BENGAL	294	44312011	151	151 × 294 = 44394
30.	NCT OF DELHI	70	4065698	58	058 × 070 = 4060
31.	PUDUCHERRY	30	471707	16	016 × 030 = 480
TOTAL		4120	549302005		= 549495

* Constitution (Application to the Jammu & Kashmir) Order

(A) VALUE OF EACH VOTE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

TOTAL MEMBERS

LOK SABHA (543) + RAJYA SABHA (233) = 776

$$\frac{5,49,495}{776} = 708$$

VALUE OF EACH VOTE =

(B) TOTAL VALUE OF VOTES OF

776 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT = 708 × 776 = 5,49,408

(C) TOTAL ELECTORS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

= MLAs (4120) + M.Ps (776) = 4896

(D) TOTAL VALUE OF VOTES OF 4896 ELECTORS FOR

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2017 = 5,49,495 + 5,49,408

= 10,98,903

APPENDIX-I

**ELECTION PROGRAMMER FOR
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF 1952 TO 2012**

Sl. No.	Year of Election	Notified on	Last date for making Nominations	Scrutiny on	Last date for withdrawal	Date of Poll & Hours	Counting on
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7)
1.	1952	04-04-1952	12-04-1952	14-04-1952	17-04-1952	02-05-1952 11 A.M.-5 P.M.	06-05-1952
2.	1957	06-04-1957	16-04-1957	17-04-1957	20-04-1957	06-05-1957 10 A.M.-4 P.M.	10-05-1957
3.	1962	06-04-1962	16-04-1962	18-04-1962	21-04-1962	07-05-1962 10 A.M.-4 P.M.	11-05-1962
4.	1967	03-04-1967	13-04-1967	15-04-1967	18-04-1967	06-05-1967 10 A.M.-4 P.M.	09-05-1967
5.	1969	14-07-1969	24-07-1969	26-07-1969	29-07-1969	16-08-1969 10 A.M.-5 P.M.	20-08-1969
6.	1974	16-07-1974	30-07-1974	31-07-1974	02-08-1974	17-08-1974 10 A.M.-5 P.M.	20-08-1974
7.	1977	04-07-1977	18-07-1977	19-07-1977	21-07-1977	06-08-1977 10 A.M.-5 P.M.	Elected Unopposed
8.	1982	09-06-1982	23-06-1982	24-06-1982	26-06-1982	12-07-1982 10 A.M.-5 P.M.	15-07-1982
9.	1987	10-06-1987	24-06-1987	25-06-1987	27-06-1987	13-07-1987 10 A.M.-5 P.M.	16-07-1987
10.	1992	10-06-1992	24-06-1992	25-06-1992	27-06-1992	13-07-1992 10 A.M.-5 P.M.	16-07-1992
11.	1997	09-06-1997	23-06-1997	24-06-1997	26-06-1997	14-07-1997 10 A.M.-5 P.M.	17-07-1997
12.	2002	11-06-2002	25-06-2002	26-06-2002	28-06-2002	15-07-2002 10 A.M.-5 P.M.	18-07-2002
13.	2007	16-06-2007	30-06-2007	02-07-2007	04-07-2007	19-07-2007 10 A.M. – 5 P.M.	21-07-2007
14.	2012	16-06-2012	30-06-2012	02-07-2012	04-07-2012	19-07-2016 10 A.M.-5 P.M.	22-07-2012

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
FROM 1952 TO 2012**

BRIEF NOTES

FIRST PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1952

RETURNING OFFICER:

Shri M. N. Kaul, Secretary to Parliament

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

Secretaries of various State Legislative Assemblies

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1.	Notified on	04-04-1952
2.	Last date for making nomination	12-04-1952
3.	Scrutiny of Nominations on	14-04-1952
4.	Last date for withdrawal	17-04-1952
5.	Date of Poll	02-05-1952 (11.00 A.M. to 5 P.M.)
6.	Counting of votes	06-05-1952

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and 23 State Legislative Assemblies. The total electors were 4,056.

NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 494 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State on the basis of the population. The lowest value of votes was for the MLAs of Coorg State (7) and highest value of votes was for MLAs of Uttar Pradesh (143). The value of votes was calculated on the basis of 1951 census.

CANDIDATES

The contesting candidates and the votes secured by them were as follows: -

	CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	5,07,400
2.	Shri K.T. Shah	92,827
3.	Shri Thatte Lakshman Ganesh	2,672
4.	Shri Hari Ram	1,954
5.	Smt. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee	533
	TOTAL	6,05,386

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was declared as elected and the notification announcing this was published on 06.05.1952. Dr. Rajendra Prasad assumed the office of the President of India on 13.05.1952.

SECOND PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1957

The term of Dr. Rajendera Prasad as President expired on 12.05.1957. Before that date an election was held to the office of the President.

RETURNING OFFICER

Shri S.N. Mukherjee, Secretary of the Council of States.

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

Two Under Secretaries of the Council of States and Secretaries of various State Legislative Assemblies.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1.	Notified on	06.04.1957
2.	Last date for making nomination	16.04.1957
3.	Scrutiny of Nominations on	17.04.1957
4.	Last date for withdrawal	20.04.1957
5.	Date of Poll	06.05.1957 (10 A.M. to 4.P.M.)
6.	Counting votes	10.05.1957

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and 14 State Legislative Assemblies.

NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 496 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State on the basis of the population. The lowest value of votes was for the MLAs of Jammu & Kashmir State (59) and the highest value of votes was for the MLA of Uttar Pradesh (147). The value of votes was calculated on the basis of 1951 census.

CANDIDATES

The contesting candidates and the votes secured by them were as follows:-

	CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1.	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	4,59,698
2.	Shri Nagendra Narayan Das	2,000
3.	Chowdhry Hari Ram	2,672
	TOTAL	4,64,370

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was declared as elected for a second term and the notification announcing this was published on 10.05.1957.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad assumed the office of the President of India on 13.05.1957

THIRD PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1962

The second term of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President expired on 12.05.1962. Before that date an election was held to the office of the President.

RETURNING OFFICER:

The Secretary to the Lok Sabha.

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

The Deputy Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat and Secretaries of various State Legislative Assemblies.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1.	Notified on	06.04.1962
2.	Last date for making nomination	16.04.1962
3.	Scrutiny of Nominations on	18.04.1962
4.	Last date for withdrawal	21.04.1962
5.	Date of Poll	07.05.1962 (10 A.M. to 4.P.M.)
6.	Counting votes	11.05.1962

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and 15 State Legislative Assemblies.

NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 493 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State on the basis of the population. The lowest value of votes was for the MLAs of Jammu & Kashmir State (59) and the highest value of votes was for the MLAs of Uttar Pradesh (147). The value of votes was calculated on the basis of 1951 census since 1961 census figures were not finally published.

CANDIDATES

The contesting candidates and the votes secured by them were as follows:

CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1. Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan	5,53,067
2. Chowdhry Hari Ram	6,341
3. Shri Yamuna Prasad Trisulia	3,537
TOTAL	5,62,945

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan was declared as elected and the notification announcing this was published on 13-05-1962.

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan assumed the office of the President of India on 13-05-1962.

FOURTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1967

The term of Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan as the President of India expired on 12-05-1967. An election was held to the office of President before that time.

RETURNING OFFICER;

The Secretary to the Rajya Sabha

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

The Deputy Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat and Secretaries of various State Legislative Assemblies.

It was decided to have poll at two places in Jammu & Kashmir State, that is at Jammu and Srinagar. Therefore, the Under Secretary of the Assembly Secretariat was also appointed as ARO in Jammu & Kashmir apart from the Secretary of the Assembly Secretariat.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1. Notified on	03.04.1967
2. Last date for making nomination	13.04.1967
3. Scrutiny of Nominations on	15.04.1967
4. Last date for withdrawal	18.04.1967
5. Date of Poll	06.05.1967 (10 A.M. to 4.P.M.)
6. Counting votes	09.05.1967

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha (520), Rajya Sabha (228) and 17 State Legislative Assemblies (3383). Thus the total electors were 4,131.

NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 576 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State on the basis of the population. The lowest value of votes was for the MLAs of Nagaland State (08) and the highest value of votes was for the MLAs of Uttar Pradesh (174). The value of votes was calculated on the basis of 1961 census.

CANDIDATES

The contesting candidates and the votes secured by them were as follows:

	CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1.	Dr. Zakir Hussain	4,71,244
2.	Shri Kota Subbarao	3,63,971
3.	Shri Khubi Ram	1,369
4.	Shri Yamuna Prasad Trisulia	750
5.	Shri Bhamburkar Shriniwas Gopal	232
6.	Shri Brahma Deo	232
7.	Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee	125
8.	Shri Kumar Kamla Singh	125
9.	Shri Chandradutt Senani	0
10.	Shri U.P. Chugani	0
11.	Dr. M.C. Davar	0
12.	Ch. Hari Ram	0
13.	Dr. Man Singh	0
14.	Smt. Manohara Holkar	0
15.	Shri Motilal Bhikabhai Patel	0
16.	Sh. Seetharamaiah Ramaswamy Sharma Hoysala	0
17.	Shri Satyabhakt	0
	TOTAL	8,38,048

Dr. Zakir Hussain was declared as elected and the notification announcing this was published on 09-09-1967. He assumed the office of the President of India on 13-05-1967.

FIFTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1969

Dr. Zakir Hussain, the Third President of India, passed away suddenly on 03-05-1969. Under Article 65(1) of the Constitution, the Vice-President Shri V.V. Giri assumed office to act as President. However, Shri V.V. Giri, resigned on 20th July, 1969 as Vice-President and also as the acting President. As under article 62(2) of the Constitution, an election to fill a vacancy in the office of the President occurring by reason of his death, resignation, etc., is required to be held in any case within 6 months from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy, necessary steps to hold the election were taken immediately.

RETURNING OFFICER

The Secretary of the Lok Sabha.

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

One Deputy Secretary of the Lok Sabha and Secretaries of various State Legislative Assemblies.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1.	Notified on	14.07.1969
2.	Last date for making nomination	24.07.1969
3.	Scrutiny of Nominations on	26.07.1969
4.	Last date for withdrawal	29.07.1969
5.	Date of Poll	16.08.1969 (10 A.M. to 5.P.M.)
6.	Counting votes	20.08.1969

CANDIDATES

The contesting candidates and the votes secured by them were as follows:

	CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1.	Shri V.V. Giri	4,01,515
2.	Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy	3,13,548
3.	Shri C.D. Deshmukh	1,12,769
4.	Shri Chandradatt Senani	5,814
5.	Smt. Furcharan Kaur	940
6.	Shri Rajabhoj Pandurang Nathuji	831
7.	Pandit Babu Lal Mag	576
8.	Ch. Hari Ram	125
9.	Shri Sharma Manovihari Anirudh	125
10.	Shri Khubi Ram	94
11.	Shri Bhagmal	Nil
12.	Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee	Nil
13.	Shri Santosh Kumar Kachhwaha	Nil
14.	Doctor Ramdular Tripathi Chakor	Nil
15.	Shri Ramanlal Purushottam Vyas	Nil
	TOTAL	8,36,337

The quota fixed for election was 4,18,169 votes. As no candidate secured the required quota in the first count as above, candidate after candidate was excluded till only two candidates, namely, Shri V.V. Giri (with 4,20,077 votes) and Shri N. Sanjeeva Reddy (with 4,05,427 votes) remained in the field. Shri V.V. Giri who secured the quota was declared elected by the Returning Officer on 20.08.1969 and the newly elected President assumed office on 24-08-1969.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE ELECTION

1. An innovation was introduced for the first time to ensure strict secrecy of voting. The serial numbers on the back of the ballot papers were covered with coloured slips of paper pasted at the four corners.
2. The ballot papers were shuffled three or four times during the polling so that the agents of the candidates find it difficult to note down the serial numbers to identify the votes cast by members during counting.
3. For the first time in suitable cases, some MLAs were allowed to cast their votes at Parliament House in New Delhi instead of their State Capitals.
4. There was a gap of 4 days between the date of the poll and the date of counting. For this, there was some amount of unjustified criticism of the Commission. The reasons why such a gap was given were several. First, there were numerous postal ballot papers for electors who were under preventive detention. They were detained at outlying stations and the Commission wanted to ensure that they had sufficient time to send their votes to reach the Returning Officer before counting. The polled ballot boxes had to come from distant States of North East like Nagaland and Assam and weather conditions in August in these places were extremely inclement and unfavorable. The Commission was in constant touch with the meteorological authorities. The Air Flights were badly delayed or cancelled. Ultimately the ballot boxes had to be carried from Guwahati by the army courier plane under special escorts. All previous Presidential Elections in 1952, 1957, 1962 and 1967 were held in first half of May when the weather was in good condition and in 1969, for the first time, the election was to be held in August.
5. It was represented that the agents of the candidates should be allowed to travel in the same Plane from various State Capitals in which ballot boxes were being carried to Delhi. The Commission agreed to this request.
6. The Commission made the Civil Aviation authorities to permit the escort of the polled ballot boxes (the respectively Assistant Returning Officers) to keep the sealed ballot boxes by his side closely near his seat in the Plane.
7. Another criticism was that the votes should have been counted at the State Capitals themselves instead of being brought to Delhi. These critics were not aware that in the proportional representation by single transferable system of voting, counting can not be done in piecemeal at different places to arrive at decisive result.

SIXTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1974

The term of Shri V.V. Giri as the President of India expired on 23-08-1974. An election was held before that date.

CHANGES IN THE LAW

The experience of the past five elections to the office of the President held in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967 and 1969 had revealed that persons often offered themselves as candidates for the highest office of President without even a remote chance of getting elected. Another matter of concern was the light-hearted manner in which persons resorted to a court of law for challenging the election to the office of the President. In order to remedy these shortcomings, the Government, on the recommendations of the Commission, got an Act passed by Parliament on 23-03-1974 amending the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Act, 1952. The main features of the amendment are:

1. The nomination paper of a Presidential candidate shall be subscribed by at least 10 electors as proposers and 10 electors as seconders.
2. The security deposit is made Rs.2,500/-.
3. Election petition challenging an election can be presented only before the Supreme Court by any contesting candidate or by minimum 20 electors joined together as petitioners.
4. The timetable for the elections to the office of the President and Vice-President was made statutory. It was provided that the last date for making nominations shall be the 14th day after the publication of the notification calling the election, the scrutiny will be on the day following such last date for filing nominations, the last date for withdrawal will be the second day following the date of scrutiny and the date of poll, if necessary, shall be not earlier than the fifteenth day after the last date for withdrawal.

In view of the extensive amendments, the Central Government in consultation with the Election Commission issued a new set of Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974, replacing the Rules of 1952.

RETURNING OFFICER

The Secretary of the Rajya Sabha.

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

The Joint Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat and Secretaries of various State Legislative Assemblies.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1.	Notified on	16.07.1974
2.	Last date for making nomination	30.07.1974
3.	Scrutiny of Nominations on	31.07.1974
4.	Last date for withdrawal	02.08.1974
5.	Date of Poll	17.08.1974 (10 A.M. to 5.P.M.)
6.	Counting votes	20.08.1974

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha [521], Rajya Sabha [230] and 21 State Legislative Assemblies [3654]. Thus the total electors were 4,405. However, the Legislative Assembly of Gujarat with 182 members was not in existence as it was dissolved on 15-03-1974 and the new House could not be constituted before the Presidential election.

NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 723 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State on the basis of the population. The lowest value of votes was for the MLAs of Nagaland State (09) and the highest value of votes was for the MLAs of Uttar Pradesh (208). The value of votes was calculated on the basis of 1971 census.

CANDIDATES

The contesting candidates and the votes secured by them were as follows:

	CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1.	Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	7,65,587
2.	Shri Tridib Chaudhuri	1,89,196
	TOTAL	9,54,783

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was declared as elected and the notification announcing this was published on 20-08-1974. He assumed the office of the President of India on 24-08-1974.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The announcement of election of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed as President of India was signed by the Chief Election Commissioner on 20-08-1974 and sent to the Home Secretary on 21-08-1974. The announcement was read by the Home Secretary at the time of assumption of office by the President-elect on 24-08-1974.

SEVENTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1977

Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, the fifth President of India expired suddenly on 11-02-1977. The Vice-President, Shri B.D. Jatti, assumed office to act as President under article 65(1) of the Constitution. An election to fill a vacancy in the office of the President occurring by reason of death of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was required to be held within 6 months from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy.

2. Necessary steps to fill the vacancy could not be taken immediately as the general election to constitute a new Lok Sabha had commenced w.e.f. 10-02-1977 and the election was completed on 13-05-1977. General elections to constitute new Legislative Assemblies of 11 States were completed only in June-July, 1977.

RETURNING OFFICER

The Secretary, Lok Sabha (Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy).

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

Shri J.R. Kapoor, Chief Legislative Committee Officer, Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Secretaries of the Legislative Assemblies of the 22 States.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1. Notified on	04.07.1977
2. Last date for making nomination	18.07.1977
3. Scrutiny of Nominations on	19.07.1977
4. Last date for withdrawal	21.07.1977
5. Date of Poll	06.08.1977 (10 A.M. to 5.P.M.)

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha [524], Rajya Sabha [232] and 22 State Legislative Assemblies [3776]. Thus the total electors were 4532.

NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 702 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State on the basis of the population. The lowest value of votes was for the MLAs of Sikkim State (07) and the highest value of votes was for the MLAs of Uttar Pradesh (208). The value of votes was calculated on the basis of 1971 census.

CANDIDATES

In all 37 candidates filed their nominations. On scrutiny, the Returning Officer rejected the nominations filed by 36 candidates. Thus only one validly nominated candidate

remained in the field, namely, Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. Neither the preparation nor publication of the list of contesting candidates for taking the poll therefore became necessary.

After 3.00 p.m. on the last date fixed for withdrawal of candidatures, viz., 21-07-1977, the Returning Officer declared the result of election under section 8(1) of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy was declared elected unopposed. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME WHEN A CANDIDATE WAS DECLARED ELECTED TO THE HIGHEST OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA WITHOUT A CONTEST.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The announcement of election of Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy as President of India was signed by the Chief Election Commissioner on 21-07-1977 and sent to the Home Secretary. The Home Secretary read the announcement at the time of assumption of office by the President on 25-07-1977.

EIGHTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1982

The term of the Sixth President Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy was to expire on 24-07-1982. Eighth Presidential Election was to be held before that date.

RETURNING OFFICER

The Secretary General, Rajya Sabha

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

Smt. K.K. Chopra, Additional Secretary, Rajya Sabha and the Secretaries of the Legislative Assemblies of the 22 states.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1.	Notified on	09.06.1982
2.	Last date for making nomination	23.06.1982
3.	Scrutiny of Nominations on	24.06.1982
4.	Last date for withdrawal	26.06.1982
5.	Date of Poll	12.07.1982 (10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)
6.	Counting of votes	15-07-1982

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha [524], Rajya Sabha [232] and 22 State Legislative Assemblies [3827]. Thus the total electors were 4583.

NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 702 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State on the basis of population. The lowest value of votes was for the MLAs of Sikkim State (07) and the highest value of votes was for the MLAs of Uttar Pradesh (208), The value of votes was calculated on the basis of 1971 census. The Assam Legislative Assembly stood dissolved.

CANDIDATES

	CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1.	Gyani Zail Singh	7,54,113
2.	Shri H.R. Khanna	2,82,685
	TOTAL	10,36,798

Gyani Zail Singh was declared elected by the Returning Officer on 15.07.1982. He assumed office on 25-07-1982.

NINTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1987

The term of the Seventh President Gyani Zail Singh was to expire on 24-07-1987. Ninth Presidential Election was to be held before that date.

RETURNING OFFICER

Dr. Subhash Kashyap, Secretary General, Lok Sabha.

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

Shri N. N. Mehra, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha and the Secretaries of the Legislative Assemblies of the States except the State of Kerala where the post of Secretary to the State Assembly was vacant, the Additional Secretaries were appointed as AROs.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1.	Notified on	10.06.1987
2.	Last date for making nomination	24.06.1987
3.	Scrutiny of Nominations on	25.06.1987
4.	Last date for withdrawal	27.06.1987
5.	Date of Poll	13.07.1987 (10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)
6.	Counting of votes on	16-07-1987

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha [543]. Rajya Sabha [233] and 25 State Legislative Assemblies [3919]. Thus the total electors were 4695.

NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 702 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State on the basis of the population. The lowest value of votes was for the MLAs of Sikkim State (07) and the highest value of votes was for the MLAs of Uttar Pradesh (208). The value of votes was calculated on the basis of 1971 census.

CANDIDATES

	CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1.	Shri R. Venkataraman	7,40,148
2.	Shri V. Krishna Iyer	2,81,550
3.	Shri Mithilesh Kumar	2,223
	TOTAL	10,23,921

Shri R. Venkataraman was declared elected by the Returning Officer on 16-07-1987. He assumed office on 25-07-1987.

SOME IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THIS ELECTION

ELIGIBILITY TO VOTE BY DISQUALIFIED MEMBERS

The Speaker, on the ground of defection, disqualified 22 members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. During the trial of their Special Leave Petition, the Supreme Court in its interim Order dated 07-05-1987 had held that if any Presidential Election was to be held before the hearing of the matter, the disqualified members would be entitled to participate in the poll and cast their votes as if they had not been disqualified. On a clarification sought by the Commission, the Supreme Court, by an Order dated 22-06-1987, held that participation includes proposing and seconding of nominations of candidates. The votes cast by these members might be separately marked and after counting kept separately until final disposal of the case. The Court also indicated that such further directions as might be needed might be taken at the time of hearing of the matter.

Pursuant to the above directions, the names of the 22 Members of Legislative Assembly concerned were included in the list of members of the Electoral College.

In order to give effect to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Commission laid down the following procedure for observance by the Assistant Returning Officer i.e. Secretary to the Punjab Legislative Assembly:-

- i) Every ballot paper, issued to the above mentioned 22 Members or the postal ballot paper, if issued to any of them on the ground of his being under preventive detention, and the counterfoil thereof shall be prominently marked on their back with a rubber stamp to be supplied by the Election Commission containing the words "Permitted to vote under direction of the Supreme Court."
- ii) For the purpose of issue of ballot papers to the above mentioned 22 Members, a separate packet consisting of the last 25 ballot papers supplied for use of electors at Chandigarh shall be set apart.
- iii) An additional polling officer shall be posted for issue of ballot papers to the 22 members concerned. He shall be supplied with the list of members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.
- iv) The additional polling officer shall be seated near the other polling officers and polling agents so that it does not become necessary for candidates to appoint additional polling agents.
- v) The procedure for issue and marking of ballot papers by the said 22 members and their insertion into the ballot box shall be the same as is applicable for the other members.

- vi) After the close of poll, the marked copy of the list of electors supplied to the additional polling officer mentioned above, the counterfoils of ballot papers issued to the members referred to above, and the unused ballot papers with said additional polling officer shall be placed in separate packets by the Assistant Returning Officer and shall be sealed and secured in the manner prescribed under rule 21 (1) of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974 and forwarded to the Returning Officer alongwith other election records pertaining to that polling station.

Pending the decision of the Supreme Court on the above mentioned application of the Election Commission seeking clarification whether the votes so cast by the members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly could be taken into account by the Returning Officer for the purpose of determination and declaration of the results of the election, the Commission laid down the following procedure for counting of votes in case the Court issued a direction that the votes cast by the 22 disqualified members should be counted-

- i) When the ballot box containing the ballot papers cast by members of Punjab Legislative Assembly is taken up, the number of votes found in the ballot box be tallied with the number of votes cast.
- ii) Thereafter, the folded ballot papers shall be unfolded in such a manner as preferences marked thereon are not seen. For this purpose, the face of the unfolded ballot papers shall be kept downwards.
- iii) Thereafter, detailed scrutiny of the unfolded ballot papers shall be made. Scrutiny shall consist of two stages. In the first stage, genuineness of the ballot papers shall be ascertained with reference to the matter on their back but marking thereon shall not be seen or scrutinized. In the second stage, all the ballot papers shall be kept together in the form of bundles and reversed upside down and then taken up for detailed scrutiny. It shall be ensured that reverse side is not shown to or seen by any body. Thereafter the counting of votes shall proceed in the prescribed manner.

However, if the Supreme Court ordered that these ballot papers of 22 Members shall not be counted, these papers shall be taken out by seeing the rubber stamp marks on their back. These shall, however, neither be unfolded nor the preferences marked thereon shall be seen or scrutinized.

The Supreme Court, however, ordered on 14th July 1987 that the votes cast by the members shall be counted but shall be kept separately after counting. A copy of the order of the Supreme Court was sent to the Returning Officer on 15th July, 1987.

ELECTIONS DECLARED VOID BY HIGH COURT, BUT STAY ORDERS ISSUED BY THE SUPREME COURT

Five members of electoral college – two of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly and one each of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab Legislative Assembly, were not entitled to cast their votes as their elections had been declared void by respective High Courts but orders of the High Courts were stayed by Supreme Court.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Broad Cast/Telecast Facilities

Shri Mithesh Kumar Sinha, one of the contesting candidates requested the Commission for facility to put forth his views over AIR/Doordarshan.

Under a scheme evolved by the Ministry of I & B, in consultation with the Commission in 1977, such broadcasting/telecasting facilities are afforded to recognized political parties during general elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. However, these facilities are not extended to other elections. Another candidate Shri V.R. Krishna Iyer was reported to have requested the Minister of State in M/o Information & Broadcasting (Shri Ajit Kumar Panja) that the three contesting candidates should be given opportunity to express their views over AIR/Doordarshan and it was reported that the Govt. did not accept the request and accordingly no candidate was allowed facility of broadcasting/telecasting their views.

TENTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1992

The term of the Eighth President Shri R. Venkataraman was to expire on 24-07-1992. Tenth Presidential Election was to be held before that date.

RETURNING OFFICER

The Secretary General, Rajya Sabha.

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

Two Directors in the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and the Secretaries of the Legislative Assemblies of the State were appointed as AROs.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1.	Notified on	10-06-1992
2.	Last date for making nomination	24-06-1992
3.	Scrutiny of Nominations on	25-06-1992
4.	Last date for withdrawal	27-06-1992
5.	Date of Poll	13-07-1992 (10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)
6.	Counting of votes	16-07-1992

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha [543], Rajya Sabha [233] and 25 State Legislative Assemblies [3972]. Thus the total electors were 4748.

NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 702 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State on the basis of the population. The lowest value of votes was for the MLAs of Sikkim State (07) and the highest value of votes was for the MLAs of Uttar Pradesh (208). The value of votes was calculated on the basis of 1971 census. At the time of this election the Legislative Assemblies of J & K and Nagaland were under dissolution.

CANDIDATES

	CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1.	Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma	6,75,804
2.	Shri G.G. Swell	3,46,485
3.	Shri Ram Jethmalani	2,704
4.	Kaka Joginder Singh Urf Dharti-Pakad	1,135
	TOTAL	10,26,188

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was declared elected by the Returning Officer on 16-07-1992. He assumed office on 25-07-1992.

ELEVENTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1997

The term of the Ninth President Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma was to expire on 24-07-1997. The Eleventh Presidential Election was to be held before that date.

CHANGES IN THE LAW

The President of India promulgated an Ordinance on 5th June, 1997 to further amend the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Act, 1952. The Parliament approved the Ordinance on 29-08-1997. The following amendments to the act were made:-

- (a) In the case of the Presidential Election, the number of Proposers and Seconders for any nomination paper was increased from ten Proposers to fifty Proposers and from ten Seconders to fifty Seconders.
- (b) In the case of Vice-Presidential Election, the number of Proposers and Seconders for any nomination paper was likewise increased from five Proposers and five Seconders to twenty Proposers and twenty Seconders.
- (c) The amount of security was increased from Rs.2,500/- to Rs.15,000/-.

RETURNING OFFICER

Shri S. Gopalan, Secretary General, Lok Sabha.

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

Two Joint Secretaries in the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Secretaries/Special Secretaries of the Legislative Assemblies of States including NCT of Delhi and the UT of Pondicherry.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1. Notified on	09-06-1997
2. Last date for making nomination	23-06-1997
3. Scrutiny of Nominations on	24-06-1997
4. Last date for withdrawal	26-06-1997
5. Date of Poll	14.07.1997 (10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)
6. Counting of votes	17.07.1997

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha [543], Rajya Sabha [233] and 27 State Legislative Assemblies [4072]. Thus the total electors were 4848.

NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 708 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State based on 1971 census.

CANDIDATES

	CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1.	Shri K.R. Narayanan	9,56,290
2.	Shri T.N. Seshan	50,631
	TOTAL	10,06,921

Shri K.R. Narayanan was declared elected by the Returning Officers on 22-07-1997. He assumed office on 25-07-1997.

TWELFTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2002

The term of the tenth President Shri K. R Narayanan was to expire on 24-07-2002. The Twelfth Presidential Election was to be held before that date.

RETURNING OFFICER

Shri R. C. Tripathi, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha.

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

One Additional Secretary and one Joint Secretary in the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and the Secretary of each State Legislative Assembly along with one Officer of the rank of Addl. Secy./Joint Secy./Deputy Secretary of State Assemblies including NCT of Delhi and the UT of Pondicherry.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1.	Notified on	11-06-2002
2.	Last date for making nomination	25-06-2002
3.	Scrutiny of Nominations on	26-06-2002
4.	Last date for withdrawal	28-06-2002
5.	Date of Poll	15-07-2002 (10 A.M. to 5.P.M.)
6.	Counting of votes	18-07-2002

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha [543], Rajya Sabha [233] and 30 State Legislative Assemblies [4120] including NCT of Delhi and UT of Pondicherry. Thus the total electors were 4896.

NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 708 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State on 1971 census.

CANDIDATES

	CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1.	Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam	9,22,884
2.	Smt. Lakshmi Sahgal	1,07,366
	TOTAL	10,30,250

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam was declared elected by the Returning Officer on 18th July 2002. He assumed office on 25th July 2002.

THIRTEENTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2007

The term of the eleventh President Sh. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was to expire on 24-07-2007. The Thirteenth Presidential Election (as the first President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, was elected twice) was to be held before that date.

RETURNING OFFICER

Shri P.D.T. Achary, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha.

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

Two Joint Secretaries in the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Secretary of each State Legislative Assembly along with one Officer of the rank of Addl. Secy./Joint Secy./Deputy Secretary of State Assemblies including NCT of Delhi and the UT of Pondicherry.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1.	Notified on	16-06-2007
2.	Last date for making nomination	30-06-2007
3.	Scrutiny of Nominations on	02-07-2007
4.	Last date for withdrawal	04-07-2007
5.	Date of Poll	19-07-2007 (10 A.M. to 5.P.M.)
6.	Counting of votes	21-07-2007

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha [543], Rajya Sabha [233] and 30 State Legislative Assemblies [4120] including NCT of Delhi and UT of Pondicherry. Thus the total electors were 4896.

NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 708 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State on 1971 census.

CANDIDATES

	CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1.	Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil	6,38,116
2.	Sh. Bhairon Singh Shekhawat	3,31,306
	TOTAL	9,69,422

Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil was declared elected by the Returning Officer on 21st July, 2007. She assumed office on 25th July 2007.

FOURTEENTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2012

The term of the twelfth President Smt. Pratibha Devisingh Patil was to expire on 24-07-2012. The Fourteenth Presidential Election (as the first President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, was elected twice) was to be held before that date.

RETURNING OFFICER

Dr. Vivek K. Agnihotri, Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha.

ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

Two Joint Secretaries in the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and the Secretary of each State Legislative Assembly along with one Officer of the rank of Addl. Secy./Joint Secy./Deputy Secretary of State Assemblies including NCT of Delhi and the UT of Pondicherry.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1.	Notified on	16-06-2012
2.	Last date for making nomination	30-06-2012
3.	Scrutiny of Nominations on	02-07-2012
4.	Last date for withdrawal	04-07-2012
5.	Date of Poll	19-07-2012 (10 A.M. to 5.P.M.)
6.	Counting of votes	22-07-2012

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha [543], Rajya Sabha [233] and 30 State Legislative Assemblies [4120] including NCT of Delhi and UT of Pondicherry. Thus the total electors were 4896.

EXAMINATION OF NOMINATION PAPER

On the day of scrutiny of nomination papers, an objection was raised with regard to the eligibility of Shri Pranab Mukherjee to stand as a candidate on the ground that he was allegedly holding an office of profit under the Government by virtue of being the Chairman of Council of Indian Statistical Institute. At the request of the authorized representative of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the scrutiny proceedings were adjourned by the Returning Officer to the following day and completed by him on that day rejecting the objection.

NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 708 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State on 1971 census.

CANDIDATES

Sl. No.	CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1.	Sh. Pranab Mukherjee	7,13,763
2.	Sh. Purno Agitok Sangma	3,15,987
	TOTAL	10,29,750

Sh. Pranab Mukherjee was declared elected by the Returning Officer on 22nd July, 2012.
He assumed office on 25th July 2012.



Election Commission of India
Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road,
New Delhi - 110001
Website : www.eci.nic.in