

# **STUDENT STUDY ROJECT**

## **JIGNASA - 2022**

**Topic:**  
**DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENTIAL  
ELECTIONS IN INDIA**

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## *Certificate*

This is to certify that the student study project work titled “Descriptive Analysis of Presidential Elections in India” is executed by the students cited in the titled page under my supervision. The project is exclusively executed by the said students for purpose of “JIGNASA 2022-23” and has not been submitted anywhere for the purpose of publication.



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## ***DECLARATION***

We hereby declare that the investigation results incorporated in the present project titled “Descriptive Analysis of Presidential Elections in India” were originally carried out by us under the supervision of P. Nanda Kishore, Dr. BRR Government College, Jadcherla. No part of this work has been submitted to any other university for the award of Degree.

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# **Descriptive Analysis of Presidential Elections in India**

## **INTRODUCTION**

India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic, according to the Constitution. The Constitution establishes an elected head of state the President of India to achieve the goal of making India a republic. The President of India is the ceremonial head of state and the commander-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces. A President is the first person or the first man of the nation. Although India got independence on 15 August 1947, the office for the Indian President was created on 26 January 1950. Under the draft constitution, the President occupies the same position as the King under the English Constitution. He is the head of the state but not of the Executive. He represents the Nation but does not rule the Nation. He is the symbol of the Nation. His place in the administration is that of a ceremonial device on a seal by which the nation's decisions are made known. That is why our president is elected through indirect elections. In this study project the election process of president of India and the trends in his/her elections are studied.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To understand the procedure of Indian presidential elections.
2. To analyse the trends in presidential elections in India.
3. To give impetus to the future researchers in this field.

## **PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION SYSTEM IN INDIA**

The President of India is elected indirectly by an Electoral College following the system of proportional representation utilizing a single transferable vote system and secret ballots. MPs and MLAs vote based on parity and uniformity values.

- Electoral College composition
- Legislative Assemblies of the States

## **COUNCIL OF STATES**

12 members are nominated by the President of India based on skills or knowledge in literature, arts, science, and social service to act as the members of the Council of States. In total, 238 representatives from both the States and Union Territories.

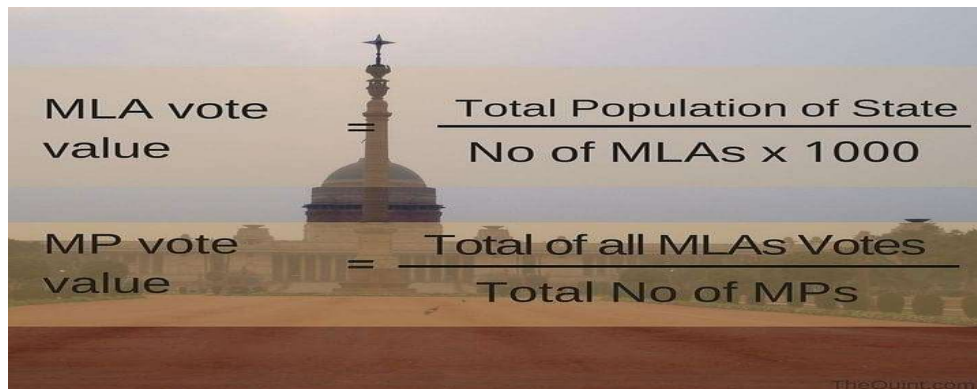
## HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

The composition of the House of People consists of 530 members (no exceeding) from the state territorial constituencies. They are elected through direct election. The President further elects 20 more members (no exceeding) from the Union Territories.

Uniformity in the scale of representation of states

To maintain the proportionality between the values of the votes, the following formula is used:

### MLA's AND MP's VOTE VALUE FORMULA



The graphic displays two mathematical formulas for calculating vote values. The background is a photograph of the Indian Parliament building in Delhi. The formulas are as follows:

$$\text{MLA vote value} = \frac{\text{Total Population of State}}{\text{No of MLAs} \times 1000}$$
$$\text{MP vote value} = \frac{\text{Total of all MLAs Votes}}{\text{Total No of MPs}}$$

TheQuint.com

### SINGLE VOTE SYSTEM

During the presidential election, one voter can cast only one vote. While the MLAs vote may vary state to state, the MPs vote always remain constant.

## **MP's AND MLA's VOTE BALANCE**

The number of the total value of the MPs votes must equal the total value of the MLAs to maintain the State and the Union balance.

## **QUOTA**

The candidate reaching the winning quota or exceeding it is the winner. The formula used is 'Winning quota total number of poll/no. of seats + 1'.

## **VOTERS' PREFERENCE**

During the presidential election, the voter casts his vote in favour of his first preferred candidate. However, in case the first preference candidate does not touch the winning quota, the vote automatically goes to the second preference.

## **VOTE TRANSFER**

The first preferred candidate with the lowest vote is eliminated and the votes in his/her favour are transferred to the remaining candidates.

## **PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION**

Article 55(3) says The President of India is elected through proportional representation using the means of the single transferable vote

Proportional representation allows the independent candidates and minority parties to have the chance of representation.



Proportional representation allows the practice of coalition with many voters under one government.

Proportional representation system ensures that candidates who are elected don't represent the majority of the electorate's opinion.

## **METHODOLOGY**

We found descriptive method suitable for this study project. We took data from election commission of India's website to analyse the trends in presidential elections in India.

## **FINDINGS OF THE STUDY**

We studied the data from 1952 presidential elections to 2022 presidential elections and found the following.

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the only one, who elected twice as president of India in 1952 and 1957.
2. There have been presidential elections with over a dozen candidates too for example: The record of maximum number of candidates was made in the fourth presidential election of 1967, when there were a total of 17 candidates in the fray.

3. In 1977 election, there was just one candidate, and thus he won unopposed  
The only President of India who was elected without voting was Mr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy,

4. The 1969 presidential election is the only election of India in which we witnessed the preferential voting system in action, as The results were decided after counting 2nd preference votes – the only time it has happened in the history of Indian presidential elections.

5. The sixth presidential elections in 1974 without Legislative Assembly of Gujarat, eighth presidential elections in 1982 without Legislative Assembly of Assam and sixteenth presidential elections in 2022 without the MLAs of Jammu and Kashmir were held, as the respective states assemblies were dissolved.

### **TO GIVE SUGGESTIONS TO THE FUTURE RESEARCHERS**

After the observations made through this study projectwe would like to make few suggestions as under.

1. The future researchers may focus their research on the Possibilities of direct elections to elect the president of India.

2. The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 may be emended to make mandatory to all the state assembly's should participate in Presidential elections.

3. The vote value of the MLA and MP of all the states should be treated equal irrespective of population of the state, in which he or she belongs to.

### **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

1. The study is only confined to presidential elections of India.
2. Descriptive method is used in this study.
3. This study primarily depended on secondary source of data.

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**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2022**  
**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/ UNION TERRITORY	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 X 175 = 27825
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	60	467511	8	008 X 060 = 480
3	ASSAM	126	14625152	116	116 X 126 = 14616
4	BIHAR	243	42126236	173	173 X 243 = 42039
5	CHHATTISGARH	90	11637494	129	129 X 090 = 11610
6	GOA	40	795120	20	020 X 040 = 800
7	GUJARAT	182	26697475	147	147 X 182 = 26754
8	HARYANA	90	10036808	112	112 X 090 = 10080
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	68	3460434	51	051 X 068 = 3468
10	JHARKHAND	81	14227133	176	176 X 081 = 14256
11	KARNATAKA	224	29299014	131	131 X 224 = 29344
12	KERALA	140	21347375	152	152 X 140 = 21280
13	MADHYA PRADESH	230	30016625	131	131 X 230 = 30130
14	MAHARASHTRA	288	50412235	175	175 X 288 = 50400
15	MANIPUR	60	1072753	18	018 X 060 = 1080
16	MEGHALAYA	60	1011699	17	017 X 060 = 1020
17	MIZORAM	40	332390	8	008 X 040 = 320
18	NAGALAND	60	516449	9	009 X 060 = 540
19	ODISHA	147	21944615	149	149 X 147 = 21903
20	PUNJAB	117	13551060	116	116 X 117 = 13572
21	RAJASTHAN	200	25765806	129	129 X 200 = 25800
22	SIKKIM	32	209843	7	007 X 032 = 224
23	TAMIL NADU	234	41199168	176	176 X 234 = 41184
24	TELANGANA	119	15702122	132	132 X 119 = 15708
25	TRIPURA	60	1556342	26	026 X 060 = 1560
26	UTTARAKHAND	70	4491239	64	064 X 070 = 4480
27	UTTAR PRADESH	403	83849905	208	208 X 403 = 83824
28	WEST BENGAL	294	44312011	151	151 X 294 = 44394
29	NCT OF DELHI	70	4065698	58	058 X 070 = 4060
30	UT OF PUDUCHERRY	30	471707	16	016 X 030 = 480
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4033</b>	<b>543002005</b>		<b>= 543231</b>

(A) VALUE OF EACH VOTE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT:

TOTAL MEMBERS =

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

$$\text{VALUE OF EACH VOTE} = \frac{5,43,231}{776} = 700$$

(B) TOTAL VALUE OF VOTES OF

776 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT =  $700 \times 776 = 5,43,200$

(C) TOTAL ELECTORS FOR THE

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION = MLAs (4033) + M.Ps (776) = 4809

(D) TOTAL VALUE OF VOTES OF 4809 ELECTORS FOR

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2022 =  $5,43,231 + 5,43,200 = 10,86,431$

**ELECTION PROGRAMME FOR  
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF 1952 TO 2017**

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)
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	19-07-2012 10 A.M.-5 P.M.	22-07-2012
15	2017	14-06-2017	28-06-2017	29-06-2017	01-07-2017	17-07-2017 10 A.M.-5 P.M.	20-07-2017

**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION  
FROM 1952 TO 2017  
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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,05,386</b>

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. Rajendra 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 of 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	1,498
	TOTAL	4,63,196

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 of 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:

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

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

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

## FOURTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1967

The term of Dr. Sarvepalli 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 of 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

	<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>VOTES POLLED</b>
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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,38,048</b>

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 of 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 Sanjiva Reddy	3,13,548
3.	Shri C.D. Deshmukh	1,12,769
4.	Shri Chandradatt Senani	5,814
5.	Smt. Gurcharan 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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,36,337</b>

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. Sanjiva 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 respective 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 of 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:

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

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.

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 Sanjiva 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 Sanjiva 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 Sanjiva 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**

	<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>VOTES POLLED</b>
1.	Giani Zail Singh	7,54,113
2.	Shri H.R. Khanna	2,82,685
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,36,798</b>

Giani 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 Giani 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	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**

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

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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 limited 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**

	<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>VOTES POLLED</b>
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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,26,188</b>

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 5<sup>th</sup> 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**

	<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>VOTES POLLED</b>
1.	Shri K.R. Narayanan	9,56,290
2.	Shri T.N. Seshan	50,631
	<b>TOTAL</b>	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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,30,250</b>

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

### **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 Puducherry. 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**

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

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

### 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 Puducherry. 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
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,29,750</b>

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

## **FIFTEENTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2017**

The term of the thirteenth President Sh. Pranab Mukherjee was to expire on 24-07-2017. The Fifteenth Presidential Election (as the first President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, was elected twice) was to be held before that date.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

Sh. Anoop Mishra, Secretary General, Lok Sabha.

### **ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS**

There were two AROs deputed at New Delhi (Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat and Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat) while in each state, the Secretary of State Legislative Assembly concerned along with one Officer of the rank of Addl. Secy./Joint Secy./Deputy Secretary of State Assembly including NCT of Delhi and the UT of Puducherry were appointed AROs.

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

1.	Notified on	14-06-2017
2.	Last date for making nomination	28-06-2017
3.	Scrutiny of Nominations on	29-06-2017
4.	Last date for withdrawal	01-07-2017
5.	Date of Poll	17-07-2017 (10 A.M. to 5.P.M.)
6.	Counting of votes	20-07-2017

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha [543], Rajya Sabha [233] and 31 State Legislative Assemblies [4120] including NCT of Delhi and UT of Puducherry. 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 based on 1971 census.

### **CANDIDATES**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>VOTES POLLED</b>
1.	Sh. Ram Nath Kovind	7,02,044
2.	Smt. Meira Kumar	3,67,314
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,69,358</b>

Sh. Ram Nath Kovind was declared elected by the Returning Officer on 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2017. He assumed office on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2017.

## SIXTEENTH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2022

The term of the thirteenth President Sh. Ram Nath Kovind was to expire on 24-07-2022. The Fifteenth Presidential Election (as the first President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, was elected twice) was to be held before that date.

### RETURNING OFFICER

Sh. Narendra N. Butolia, Secretary General, Rajya Sabha.

### ASSTT. RETURNING OFFICERS

There were two AROs deputed at New Delhi (Joint Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat and Director, Rajya Sabha Secretariat) while in each state, the Secretary of State Legislative Assembly concerned along with one Officer of the rank of Addl. Secy./Joint Secy./Deputy Secretary of State Assembly including NCT of Delhi and the UT of Puducherry were appointed AROs.

### ELECTION PROGRAMME

1.	Notified on	15-06-2017
2.	Last date for making nomination	29-06-2017
3.	Scrutiny of Nominations on	30-06-2017
4.	Last date for withdrawal	02-07-2017
5.	Date of Poll	18-07-2017 (10 A.M. to 5.P.M.)
6.	Counting of votes	21-07-2017

### ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha [543], Rajya Sabha [233] and 31 State Legislative Assemblies [4025] including NCT of Delhi and UT of Puducherry. Thus, the total electors were 4796.

### NO. OF VOTES FOR EACH MEMBER

Each Member of Parliament had 700 votes and the number of votes for each Member of the State Legislative Assemblies differed from State to State based on 1971 census.

### CANDIDATES

Sl. No.	CANDIDATE	VOTES POLLED
1.	Sh. Ram Nath Kovind	<b>676,803</b>
2.	Smt. Meira Kumar	380,177
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,56,980</b>

Sh. Droupadi Murmu was declared elected by the Returning Officer on 21<sup>th</sup> July, 2022. He assumed office on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2022.