

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001

No.51/8/16/9/2009-EMS (Vol-IX)

Dated: 24th June,2010

To

Shri V.V. Rao,
HIG – 155, Phase – V,
KPHB Colony, KKP,
Hyderabad – 500072
Andhra Pradesh.

Subject: Allegation of vulnerability/tamperability of the ECI-EVMs.

Ref:

1. The Commission's letter dated 22.07.2009.
2. The Commission's letter dated 31.07.2009.
3. Your letter dated 04.08.2009.
4. Your letter dated 08.08.2009.
5. The Commission's letter dated 12.08.2009.
6. Your letter dated 13.08.2009.
7. The Commission's letter dated 22.08.2009.
8. Your letter dated 27.08.2009.
9. The Commission's letter dated 01.09.2009.
10. Your letter dated 03.09.2009.
11. Your letter dated 10.11.2009.
12. Your letter dated 25.11.2009.
13. The Commission's letter dated 14.12.2009.
14. Your letter dated 22.12.2009.
15. The Commission's letter dated 12.01.2010.
16. Your letter dated 16.01.2010.
17. The Commission's letter dated 02.02.2010.
18. The Commission's letter dated 15.03.2010.
19. Your letter dated 18.03.2010.
20. The Commission's letter dated 29.03.2010.
21. Your letter dated 24.04.2010.

Sir,

The Commission has received your above cited letter dated 24.04.2010. It may be pointed out that EVMs were used for the first time in the year 1982. Since then many improvements in design, technology, functionality and administrative safeguards have been brought about. It may be noted that improving electoral system is a continuing process. The Commission has an open mind about all positive suggestions for improvements. Based on long experience many improvements have been brought about in EVM technology as well as in administrative safeguards. The confidence of the Commission stems from these safeguards, which were built into the electoral system over the years. These safeguards have already been explained to you and a copy is enclosed for your ready reference. You will notice that at every stage, the entire electoral process is made fully transparent with involvement of political parties, candidates and

their representatives. The Commission also appoints its Observers and Micro Observers in the field at every election to keep a close watch on the electoral process and also has begun to undertake widespread videography of important events.

The Commission had written in its letter dated 29th March 2010 that you have made sweeping allegations in your writ petition, without mentioning the name of any constituency or polling station where the EVMs used by the ECI were manipulated or tampered with. It is a fact that no specific instance of EVM manipulation or tampering has been given in your writ petition. Now in your latest letter you have referred to a book written by Mr. G.V.L. Narasimha Rao .It may be noted that your writ petition was filed on 09.07.2009 while this book was published in 2010. Obviously there can be no reference of this book in your writ petition. The Commission had no reason to comment on this book in any of the letters addressed to you. The Commission has obtained reports on all circumstances of alleged malfunctioning of EVMs mentioned in the Book 'Democracy at Risk' by Mr. G.V.L. Narasimha Rao. A copy of the reports is enclosed for your reference. It is clear from these reports that these allegations are unfounded. The Commission has full confidence in the Expert Committee.

You were given several opportunities for demonstration of alleged tamperability including opening and inspection of EVMs. The Commission cannot permit any more opening of the machines as it has been seen that on previous occasions when opening of machines was permitted, your teammates began the process of reverse engineering. You were stopped only when your teammates started copying the internal design of EVM, noting down internal components and taking measurements as this can result in reverse engineering of the EVM. The Commission cannot permit it, nor can the Commission permit replacement or modification of any component. The Commission has already communicated to you the conditions under which demonstration of alleged tamperability can be done vide its letter dated 12th January, 2nd February and 29th March, 2010. It may be noted that these are the only conditions in which machines are available in the field. The Commission is willing to give you yet another opportunity to demonstrate alleged vulnerability/tamperability of EVMs under these conditions. You are also welcome to give any suggestions for any further improvement you may have. Please communicate a suitable time and date for the same between 20th and 23rd July, 2010.

Yours faithfully,

(K. N. BHAR)
SECRETARY

Administrative Safeguard

- The Commission has put in place elaborate administrative measures and procedural checks-and-balances aimed at prevention of any possible misuse or procedural lapses.
- Before elections, First Level Checking is made of each EVM by the manufacturing firms of EVM i.e. M/s Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore and M/s Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, to find out any defects and the defects, if any, are then removed or the EVMs which are not easily repaired are kept separately and not used.
- A database of the Control Units and Ballot Units verified and certified by the manufacturing engineers is prepared separately and kept in readiness for randomization.
- The District Election Officers fix up a schedule for randomization of CUs/BUs for distribution to Assembly Constituencies in the presence of the representatives of recognized political parties. The randomization is done in such a way that the CUs/BUs are randomly selected by grouping them to match the poll day requirement including reserve required for each constituency.
- After First Level Checking of EVMs and first randomization of EVMs, EVMs are stored in a Strong Room.
- On the day fixed for preparing the CUs/BUs for use in the election, the Returning Officers ensure that the preparation of CUs/BUs is done invariably in the presence of the candidates or their agents or authorized representatives and in the presence of the Commission's Observer.

- Multilevel thread sealing of various compartments/sections as shown under:
 - i. Sealing of EVMs by Returning Officer during preparation of EVMs in the presence of the candidates/their authorized agents:
 1. Thread seal for the “Candidate Set” and Power Pack (Battery) Section of Control Unit after setting of number of contesting candidates and installation of battery.
 2. Thread seal for Ballot paper screen of Balloting Unit after fixing of ballot paper.
 3. Thereafter, two thread seals for Ballot paper cover of Balloting Unit.
- Now, the Returning Officers do the second randomization of the CUs/BUs to allot the CU/BU to specific polling stations. After that they write the polling station number to which the BU/CU has been randomly allotted in the slot provided for it in the sticker.
- These CUs/BUs are then stored in a strong room in the presence of the candidates/their agents and the Commission’s Observer.
- The strong room is thereafter opened, again in the presence of candidates/their agents and Observer, on the day when the polling parties are dispatched to their respective polling stations. The candidates/their agents are allowed to put their seals on the locks of the strong room.
- Before actual poll, mock poll is conducted by the Presiding Officer in the presence of the candidates/their authorized agents to ensure

that EVM is working properly and to clear doubts of the candidates/their authorized agents and issue mock poll certificate.

➤ Sealing of Result Section/Bottom Compartment of Control Units by the Presiding Officer, after mock poll:-

1. Green paper seal for result section
2. Thread seal for inner door of result section
3. Thread seal for Bottom compartment
4. Thread seal for connector box for cascading Balloting Unit, if any (when there are more than 16 candidates).

➤ At each of the above steps, the candidates/their agents are authorized to put their seals also in addition to seals put by Returning Officer/Presiding Officer.

➤ After the conduct and close of poll, the polled EVMs are taken straight to the strong hall from the polling stations and the storage (strong) hall is closed in the presence of the candidates/their agents and the Commission's Observer, after all machines have been stored therein. The candidates/their agents are permitted to affix their own seals on the locks of the strong hall.

➤ The storage hall so sealed is opened; again in the presence of the candidates/their agents and the Commission's Observer on the day of counting, and, in the intervening period, the candidates/their agents are allowed to keep a round-the-clock watch on the storage hall.

Report of enquiry into the specific instance of EVM malfunctioning mentioned in Chapter of “Faulty Voting Machines Cause Tampering Concern” of the Book-Democracy at Risk- written by Sh. GVL Narasimha Rao

Name of State	EVM malfunction mentioned in the Book	Report of Chief Electoral Officer
Uttar Pradesh	<p align="center">(page no. 52)</p> <p>PC Name: Gautambudh Nagar AC Name: Noida Booth No. 61 Total votes polled: 417 Anil Kumar (Independent)- 247 Sher Singh (Independent)- 153 Rishi Singh (Independent)- 9 Other Independents- 6 Mahesh Sharma (BJP)- 1 Samajwadi Pary- 1 Writer has contacted over 100 voters in the polling station area who categorically stated that they have neither voted for any of these ‘independent’ candidates nor have they even heard of them. Many voters recalled that the voting machine had malfunctioned for half an hour and this could have resulted in this fake outcome.</p>	<p>No such complaint was received by the Returning Officer, Sector Magistrate or any other officials of the Commission. The allegation is false.</p>
	<p align="center">(page no. 52)</p> <p>PC Name: Ghaziabad AC Name- 54- Muradnagar Booth No. 247 Total votes polled: 501 Satish (Independent)- 501 Congress candidate- 0 BJP candidate- 0 BSP candidate- 1 Local enquiries revealed that the candidate in question does not belong to that area and nobody in the area seemed to know him, let alone vote for him.</p>	<p>DEO, Ghaziabad has reported that in polling station no. 247:- Total votes polled: 685 Out of 685 votes- BSP- 1 BJP- 0 INC- 0 IJI- 0 NBNP- 1 NLHP- 0 NELU-0 ABHM- 0 BPD-1 T.S. Sharma (IND)- 1 Daya (IND)- 0 Yatan Sharma- 1 Lal Singh (IND)- 3 Vinod (IND)- 169 Satish (IND)- 501 Samar Singh (IND)- 7</p> <p>It is observed from the nomination filed by Sh. Satish that his address is 196 Kallupura, Ghaziabad and his name is in the voter list of P.S. No. 250 of 54- Muradnagar The allegation is false.</p>

Name of State/UT	EVM malfunction mentioned in the Book	Report of Chief Electoral Officer
<p>Puducherry</p>	<p>(page no. 48)</p> <p>PC Name: Puducherry PS No. 6 of Ozhukarai A.S. All 555 votes were discarded as the Control Unit malfunctioned on the day of counting..</p>	<p>It is a fact that votes in the EVM of P.S.No. 6 of Ozhukarai Assembly Segment of Puducherry could not be counted because of a fault in the EVM. Since 555 votes were polled in this Polling Station and the margin of votes between the winning candidate and the first runner up candidate was 91,772 votes, result was declared. It is standard practice of the Commission that in cases where votes of an EVM can not be counted because of a fault in the EVM, results are declared without counting that EVM, if the margin of votes between the winner and first runner up is more than the votes polled in that polling station. In those cases where the margin of votes is less the result of that EVM is seen either using an Auxiliary Display Unit (ADU) or the result is printed out using a printer. Result was printed out in this manner from the EVM pertaining to the Polling Station No.97 of 131-Fakharpur Assembly Constituency in General Election to Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 2007. The comments in the book are misleading.</p>

Name of State	EVM malfunction mentioned in the Book	Report of Chief Electoral Officer
<p>Orissa</p>	<p>(page no. 46)</p> <p>1. Alleged that in the Lok Sabha poll which went on 16th April and 22nd April, 2009, voting was delayed in a number of polling stations across the state due to faulty EVMs.</p>	<p>It is standard practice of the Commission that mock poll is done in every polling station in the presence of polling agents of candidates before the actual poll. EVM found defective during the mock poll or during poll, are replaced immediately.</p> <p>In Odisha, according to the report of the Chief Electoral Officer out of 63,234 EVM deployed in election, 188 Control Units and 137 Ballot Units were found defective during the mock poll/poll were replaced. This did not delay the polling.</p> <p>The allegation is baseless.</p>
	<p>(page no. 46)</p> <p>2. Congress and BJP supporters alleged that the EVMs did not record votes in favour of the candidate whichever they choose. Alleged that votes were recorded in favour of Biju Janta Dal.</p>	<p>Only Congress had complained that in Bari Assembly Constituency Booth No. 151 and 152 it is detected that, in touching the bottom of “Hand” symbol it is counted in symbol “Sankha” and in touching “Hand” bottom thrice it is counted one. This was inquired by DEO and Collector , Jajpur and it was found that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ EVMs used in both these polling stations were not faulty nor were they replaced. ➤ The complaint that on touching the ‘symbol hand’ on the ballot unit, the vote was registered under the symbol ‘Conch’ was found to be false. <p>The allegation is false.</p>
	<p>(page no. 47)</p> <p>3. Alleged that many voters had gone back from the booths and the days last information from CEO had put the polling percentage at 52.6%. But on 17th April, the percentage was finally placed at 65.9%. This enhancement was attributed to casting of votes beyond the voting time as that was allowed to compensate time lost due to defect in EVMs.</p>	<p>Poll percentage figures reported on the poll day are only approximate figures as it is not possible to get accurate information about poll percentage on the day of the poll from remote naxal affected areas. Actual poll percentage is known only after all polling parties return.</p> <p>It may also be noted that it is standard practice that all voters who have come to the polling station at the time of closing of poll, are allowed to vote however long it may take. In Odisha on 16th April, 2009 poll continued after the time of closure of poll in some polling stations as many people had turned up around the time of close of poll. This was not to compensate for any time lost or any defect in EVMs.</p> <p>The allegation is false.</p>
	<p>(page no. 47)</p> <p>4. Voters in a Cuttack booth have manhandled the polling staff suspecting tampering of the EVMs. Apolitical intellectuals feel that there should be credible inquiry over non functioning of EVMs as all the EVMs were checked and verified by the engineers before deployment in the elections. This disproved the Election Commission’s claims that the EVMs are fail-safe and tamper proof.</p>	<p>No polling booth has been specifically mentioned in the book. However, fresh poll was held in Polling Station No. 160 Nimasahi of 90- Barabati Cuttack Assembly Constituency of 14-Cuttack Parliamentary Constituency, where poll was interrupted for some hours as some switches had gone defunct in the Ballot Unit of the EVM. On receiving the complaint the Additional D.M. went to the polling station alongwith an engineer of the BEL to investigate the matter and replaced the EVM. It was noticed that 308 votes were recorded by 2.30 P.M. However some miscreants created problem outside the polling station and the poll was interrupted. Hence the Commission ordered repoll in that polling station.</p> <p>The allegation is therefore absurd.</p>

Name of State	EVM malfunction mentioned in the Book	Report of Chief Electoral Officer														
Andhra Pradesh	<p align="center">(page no. 48)</p> Parlal Assembly Constituency P.S. Nos.: 185, 197, 209, 212, 221 & 224 All the votes cast in the Control Units have been lost.	<p>This is not factually correct because in all the six polling stations in Parkal Assembly Constituency votes have been cast and counted. The details are as follows.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>P.S.No.</td> <td>Total votes polled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>185</td> <td>934</td> </tr> <tr> <td>197</td> <td>566</td> </tr> <tr> <td>209</td> <td>806</td> </tr> <tr> <td>212</td> <td>594</td> </tr> <tr> <td>221</td> <td>733</td> </tr> <tr> <td>224</td> <td>804</td> </tr> </table> <p>The allegation is baseless.</p>	P.S.No.	Total votes polled	185	934	197	566	209	806	212	594	221	733	224	804
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	Ramagundam Assembly Constituency P.S.No.: 60 & 61. All the votes cast in the Control Units have been lost.	<p>The voters belonging to P.S.No.: 60 & 61 of Ramagundam Assembly Constituency had migrated to P.K. Ramayya colony and therefore, the voters of the aforesaid polling stations were included in polling station No.47. Since, the two polling stations 60 and 61 had no voters, both the polling stations were deleted from the list of polling stations before General Elections. Polling Stations number 60 & 61 did not exist physically. Since these two polling stations have been deleted, the author seems to have come to the conclusion that the votes recorded at these polling stations were not counted.</p> <p>The allegation is absurd.</p>														
	Panyam Assembly Constituency P.S.No.: 44 & 45. All the votes cast in the Control Units have been lost.	<p>The voters boycotted the poll and therefore no votes were recorded.</p> <p>The allegation is baseless.</p>														
	Alampur (SC) Assembly Constituency P.S.No.: 60 & 69. All the votes cast in the Control Units have been lost.	<p>The voters boycotted the poll and therefore no votes were recorded.</p> <p>The allegation is baseless.</p>														

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<p>Andhra Pradesh</p>	<p>(page no. 49) Pedakurapadu Assembly Constituency In Nagireddypalem Village The Control Unit was replaced in polling station No.2 as the EVM malfunctioned. 122 votes polled in the replaced EVM were discarded.</p>	<p>It is a fact that votes in the EVM of P.S.No. 2 of Pedakurapadu Assembly Constituency could not be counted because of a fault in the EVM. Since 120 votes were polled in this Polling Station and the margin of votes between the winner and the first runner up candidate was 1607 votes, result was declared. It is standard practice of the Commission that in cases where votes of an EVM can not be counted because of a fault in the EVM, results are declared without counting that EVM, if the margin of votes between the winner and first runner up is more than the votes polled in that polling station. In those cases where the margin of votes is less the result of that EVM is seen either using an Auxiliary Display Unit (ADU) or the result is printed out using a printer. Result was printed out in this manner from the EVM pertaining to the Polling Station No.97 of 131-Fakharapur Assembly Constituency in General Election to Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, 2007. The allegation is false.</p>																																
	<p>Uravakonda Assembly 120 votes polled till the first EVM developed a problem were discarded.</p>	<p>The statement does not specify the polling station numbers. Collector, Anantapur has reported that in 5 polling Stations (No. 31 to 35) of 268 Uravakonda A.C., a group of people entered the booths at 9.30 am on 23/4/2009 and forcibly took away the EVMs and destroyed them. There was no instance of malfunctioning of any EVM. Since the miscreants damaged the EVMs in these 5 polling stations, repoll was conducted as per the directions of the Commission without any incidents. The allegation is false.</p>																																
	<p>A curious case of vote switching happened in polling station number 73 in Rellivalasa village of Vizianagaram P.C. In this polling station, the Congress candidate had secured only 11 votes in the Lok Sabha election and in the assembly election, the TDP had secured only 10 votes. Both these are highly improbable as these are the principal parties in the State. The unlikely beneficiaries are the BJP in Lok Sabha Election, which secured 319 votes (against only 3 votes in assembly) and the BSP in assembly with 115 votes against 7 votes in Lok Sabha.</p>	<p>This is not born out by the facts. The following table indicates the votes polled in polling station no. 73 in 137-Vizianagaram A.C. of 20-Vizianagram P.C. in simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly: -</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="943 1272 1503 1560"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Lok Sabha Election</th> <th colspan="2">State Election</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Party</th> <th>Votes polled</th> <th>Party</th> <th>Votes polled</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>TDP</td> <td>110</td> <td>TDP</td> <td>108</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BJP</td> <td>5</td> <td>BJP</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INC</td> <td>187</td> <td>INC</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RJD</td> <td>No cand.</td> <td>RJD</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BSP</td> <td>0</td> <td>BSP</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PRP</td> <td>151</td> <td>PRP</td> <td>143</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It can be very clearly seen that the number quoted by the author are factually incorrect. In fact, if one sees the entire result sheet for the constituency, both for A.C. as well as P.C., there is not a single polling station which shows result which is remarkable and is any way a significant deviation from the general voting trend of voting. The principle parties like INC, TDP and PRP have consistently been getting the maximum number of votes, whereas other parties and independents have secured very small number of voter usually in single digit. The allegation is absurd.</p>	Lok Sabha Election		State Election		Party	Votes polled	Party	Votes polled	TDP	110	TDP	108	BJP	5	BJP	4	INC	187	INC	200	RJD	No cand.	RJD	1	BSP	0	BSP	2	PRP	151	PRP	143
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Name of State	EVM malfunction mentioned in the Book	Report of Chief Electoral Officer
<p>Maharashtra</p>	<p align="center">(page no. 51 & 52)</p> <p>In the elections held to Maharashtra Assembly in October, 2009</p> <p>The discrepancy in the actual figures of polling and shown by the EVMs on the counting day has raised doubt in two assembly constituencies in Gondia district- Tiroda and Arjuni-Margaon.</p> <p>According to official figures of voting which were made available to the media on October 14, and the figures shown by EVMs did not tally. There were some discrepancies in the figures of voting on date of counting in Tiroda and Arjuni-Morgaon. The issue has gained importance as the difference in the top two candidates was 623 votes.</p> <p>According to figures given on October 14 out of 1,97,696 voters 1,42,700 cast their franchise, whereas on the October 22, the EVM figure showed 1,43,056. The difference was of 356 votes. These votes could have made a lot of difference in final tally. However, as the difference of the votes between both candidates was over 500, recounting was rejected.</p> <p>In Arjuni-Morgaon out of 2,02,556 voters, 1,49,061 exercised.</p>	<p>The report received from the Chief Electoral Officer, Maharashtra indicates that there were no discrepancies in the figures of votes recorded in Form 17C by Presiding Officers on 13th October, 2009 and votes counted on EVMs on 22nd October, 2009. The reports clearly indicate that the news report carried by Times of India on 25th October, 2009 was based on incorrect information and it is evident that grossly erroneous inferences have been made by Sh. GVL Narasimha Rao in his book entitled "Democracy at Risk" regarding malfunctioning of EVMs during the General Elections to Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, 2009.</p> <p>The allegation is baseless and absurd.</p>

Name of State	EVM malfunction mentioned in the Book	Report of Chief Electoral Officer
Tamil Nadu	(page no. 45) PC Name: Perambalur AC Name: Manachanallur AIADMK supporters complained that the light flashed against the DMK symbol when they pressed the AIADMK button.	No such complaint was received during the poll day. The allegation is false.
	PC Name: Villupuram AC Names: Keezhappalayam, Namachivapuram, Melur, Thagamtheerthapuram, Karunguzhi AIADMK supporters complained that the light flashed against the DMK symbol when they pressed the AIADMK button.	The four village polling stations mentioned in the article falls under 14-Kallakurich P.C. and one under 13-Vilppuram P.C. No such complaints received. The allegation is false.
	PC Name: Coimbatore AC Name: Singanallur PS No. 49 in the city, 13 & 14 AIADMK supporters complained that the light flashed against the DMK symbol when they pressed the AIADMK button.	All these EVMs pertaining to the polling stations mentioned were brought to Chennai and examined by the technicians. No such complaints. The allegation is false.
	PC Name: Perambalur AC Name: Veppanthattai Light did not flash after vote was cast in the EVM.	No complaints regarding these incidents received by DEO/RO or ARO. The allegation is baseless.
	PC Name: Thnjavur AS Name: Mannargudi PS No. 162 Light did not flash after vote was cast in the EVM.	There was no such incident happened on poll day. The allegation is absurd.
	PC Name: Mayiladuthurai AC Name: Tandamhottam & Tirunarayur EVM did not produce beep sound raising suspicions.	No complaints regarding these incidents received by DEO/RO or ARO. The allegation is false.
	PC Name: Mayiladuthurai AC Name: Vilandakandam Panchayat & Cholanmaligai Button got stuck and did not function	No complaints regarding these incidents received by DEO/RO or ARO. The allegation is false.
	PC Name: Papanasam AC Name: Ayyampetai & Ammapetai Button got stuck and did not function	No complaints regarding these incidents received by DEO/RO or ARO. The allegation is baseless.
	PC Name: Thanjavur AC Name: Senthalai & Nagathi Button got stuck and did not function	No complaints regarding these incidents received by DEO/RO or ARO. The allegation is false.

Name of State	EVM malfunction mentioned in the Book	Report of Chief Electoral Officer
Tamil Nadu	PC Name: Mayiladuthurai AC Name: Darasuram, Kumbakonam P.S.No. 99 The voting machine did not make beep sound after casting the vote.	No complaints regarding these incidents received by DEO/RO or ARO. The allegation is false.
	PC Name: Papanasam AC Name: 158-Keelakovil, 179- Vilayapetai, 180-Tiruvalanchuli and 183- Sundaraperumalkovil. The voting machine did not make beep sound after casting the vote.	No complaints regarding these incidents received by DEO/RO or ARO. The allegation is false.
	PC Name: Coimbatore AC Name: Coimbatore North, P.S.No.: 43, 47 The voting machine did not make beep sound after casting the vote.	No such complaints were received by the Election Official. The allegation is false.
	(page nos. 45-46) PC Name: Coimbatore AC Name: Singanallur PS Nos. 38, 165, 52, 150, 2, 13 & 29. Multiple beeps were produced by the EVMs, but ignored by officials.	All these EVMs pertaining to the polling stations mentioned were brought to Chennai and examined by the technicians. No such complaints received. The allegation is baseless.
	PC Name: Coimbatore AC Name: Coimbatore North, PS Nos: 1 & 3 Multiple beeps were produced by the EVMs, but ignored by officials.	No such complaints were reported by the Presiding Officer or by the political parties. The allegation is baseless.
	PC Name: Pollachi PS No.: 92 Multiple beeps were produced by the EVMs, but ignored by officials.	No complaints regarding these incidents received by DEO/RO or ARO. The allegation is baseless.
	Trichy West Assembly Constituency Ward No. 51, Polling Station No. 66A Two paper seals (Nos. 15AA017514 & 15AA017515 found to be damaged)	No such incident occurred nor any complaint received. The allegation is false.
	(page no. 49) In Tiruchirapalli city, in ward number 36 and polling station no. 96, 289 votes were lost which were cast until 11.30 a.m. in the morning when the voting machine was replaced.	During the poll day 418 votes were polled in the said polling station. Out of 418 votes polled in the Control Unit bearing No. C84331 became defective as suddenly the beep sound was not audible (midway) during the poll and the same was replaced by another Control Unit in which 129 votes were polled. During counting, 289 votes polled in the first machine could not be retrieved as the display unit of this Control Unit also got failed and 129 votes polled in the second machine were taken into account for counting. Since the margin was high, result was declared. It is standard practice of the Commission that in cases where votes of an EVM can not be counted because of a fault in the EVM, results are declared without counting that EVM, if the margin of votes between the winner and the first runner up candidate is more than the votes polled in that polling station.
	In Coimbatore P.C., votes were lost in the following polling stations: PS No. 38 (ward number 2) PS No. 149 (ward number 12) PS No. 25 (ward number 19) PS No. 34 (ward number 58) PS No. 55 (ward number 61)	The Chief Electoral Officer has reported that these complaints are not true. The allegation is false.