

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
FROM 1952 TO 1997
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	14-4-1952
4.	Last date for withdrawal	17-04-1952
5.	Date of poll	02-05-1952 (11 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 the highest value of votes was for the 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.	Shri 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. 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 to 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 MLAs 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 12.02.1962. 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:

	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 the President before that date.

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
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, preliminary steps to hold the election were taken immediately.

RETURNING OFFICER :

The Secretary to 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 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 Singh 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 serials 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, 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 have sufficient time to send their votes to reach the R.O. before counting. The polled ballot boxes had to come from distant States of North East like Nagaland and Assam and the weather conditions in August in these places were extremely inclement and unfavourable. 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. 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 cannot 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 got an Act passed by Parliament on 23-03-1974 and amended the Presidential and Vice Presidential Act, 1952. The main features of the amendments 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 time-table 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 to 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:

	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. Preliminary 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 4550.

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 Sanjeeva Reddy. Neither the preparation and publication of the list of contesting candidates nor taking the poll therefore became necessary.

After 3.00 p.m. on the last date fixed for withdrawal of candidature, 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 announcement was read by the Home Secretary at the time of assumption of office by the President-elect 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 4601.

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. 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	16-07-1987

ELECTORAL COLLEGE

The Electoral College consisted of elected members of Lok Sabha [543], Rajya Sabha [233] and 25 State Legislative Assemblies [39(9)]. 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. R. 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

22 members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly were disqualified by the Speaker on the ground of defection. 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 the 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 along with 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 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 scrutinised. 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 anybody. 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 scrutinised.

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 FEATURE

Broadcast / Telecast Facilities

Shri Mithilesh 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 recognised political parties during general elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. However, these facilities are not extended over to other elections. Another candidate Shri V.R. Krishna Iyer was reported to have requested the Minister of State in the Ministry of I & B (Shri Ajit Kumar Panja) that the 3 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 States were appointed as AROs.

ELECTION PROGRAMME

1	Notified on	10-06-1992
2.	Last date for making nomination	24-06-1982
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	6,75,864
2.	Shri G.G. Swell	3,46,485
3.	Shri Ram Jethmalani	2,704
4.	Kaka Joginder Singh <i>Urf</i> 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 2,500/- to Rs. 15,000/-.

RETURNING OFFICER :

Sh. 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 Officer on 22-07-1997. He assumed office on 25-07-1997.