

कार्यालय मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी, राजस्थान
शासन सचिवालय, जयपुर

क्रमांक:एफ.8(2)(10)निर्वा/2023/3437

जयपुर, दिनांक: 2.8.2023

प्रेषक : मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी
राजस्थान, जयपुर।

प्रेषिति : समस्त जिला निर्वाचन अधिकारी
(कलेक्टर्स) राजस्थान।

विषय : Forthcoming General Assembly Election, 2023 – Provision for "None of the above" option on the EVM/Ballot Paper – Instructions.

प्रसंग : भारत निर्वाचन आयोग, नई दिल्ली का पत्रांक No. 576/3/2023/SDR दिनांक 07.07.2023

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत भारत निर्वाचन आयोग, नई दिल्ली ने अपने प्रासंगिक पत्र दिनांक 07.07.2023 के द्वारा ईवीएम/बैलेट पेपर में "None of the above" विकल्प के प्रावधान पर समय-समय पर जारी आयोग के मौजूदा निर्देशों के स्थान पर, समेकित दिशा-निर्देश निम्नानुसार जारी किए हैं :-

A. NOTA option on the EVM/Ballot Paper in elections to House of the People and State Legislative Assembly

- माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने 2004 की रिट याचिका (सी) संख्या 161 (पीपुल्स यूनियन फॉर सिविल लिबर्टीज एंड अन्य बनाम यूनियन ऑफ इंडिया एंड अन्य) में अपने दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 2013 के फैसले में निर्देश दिया है कि आयोग को मतपत्रों/ईवीएम में "None of the Above" (NOTA) विकल्प के लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान करना चाहिए ताकि जो मतदाता किसी भी उम्मीदवार को वोट नहीं देना चाहते हैं वे बिना किसी उम्मीदवार के 'not to vote' के अपने अधिकार का प्रयोग कर सकें। निर्णय के ऑपरेटिव भाग की एक प्रति अनुबंध-1 में संलग्न है।

- तदनुसार आयोग ने निम्न लिखित निर्देश जारी किए हैं :-

- i. उन मतदाताओं के लाभ के लिए जो चुनाव में किसी भी उम्मीदवार को वोट न देने के विकल्प का प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं, डाक मतपत्र और ईवीएम बैलेट यूनिट पर लगाए जाने वाले मतपत्रों पर चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवारों के नाम और विवरण वाले अन्तिम पैनल के बाद, नीचे एक पैनल होगा, जिसमें **“इनमें से कोई नहीं”** शब्द लिखा होगा। ये शब्द उसी भाषा या भाषाओं में लिखे जाएंगे जैसा कि उम्मीदवारों के नाम के मामले में उपयोग किया जाता है। आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित **“None of the above”** का हिन्दी संस्करण **“इनमें से कोई नहीं”** है। आयोग ने निर्देश दिया है कि मतपत्र पर मुद्रित किये जाने वाले **“None of the above”** के लिए आपके राज्य की क्षेत्रीय भाषा/भाषाओं का संस्करण, उक्त हिन्दी संस्करण के अनुसार होना चाहिए। उक्त पैनल का आकार उम्मीदवारों के पैनल जैसा ही होगा।
 - ii. फॉर्म 17सी के भाग 2 (गणना का परिणाम) में, अन्तिम उम्मीदवार के नाम और मतों के बाद, कॉलम 2 और 3 में **“इनमें से कोई नहीं”** के सामने दर्ज मतों का भी उल्लेख किया जाएगा। इस भाग में दर्शाए गए कुल मतों में **“इनमें से कोई नहीं”** के सामने डाले गए मत भी शामिल होंगे।
 - iii. फॉर्म 20 (अंतिम परिणाम शीट) में, भाग-1 में तालिका के अंतिम लेकिन एक कॉलम में, प्रत्येक मतदान केन्द्र के लिए **“इनमें से कोई नहीं”** विकल्प के खिलाफ दर्ज वोटों की संख्या और सभी मतदान केन्द्रों के लिए विकल्प तालिका के नीचे नोटा के लिए कुल वोटों का भी उल्लेख होगा। इसी प्रकार, फॉर्म 20 के भाग II में भी, प्रत्येक विधानसभा क्षेत्र के लिए **“इनमें से कोई नहीं”** विकल्प के विरुद्ध दर्ज वोटों की संख्या का उल्लेख किया जाएगा।
 - iv. फॉर्म 21E (Return of Election) में, अन्तिम उम्मीदवार के नाम और वोटों की संख्या के बाद, **“इनमें से कोई नहीं”** के सामने वोटों की संख्या का उल्लेख किया जाएगा।
 - v. बैलेट यूनिट पर लगाए जाने वाले मतपत्र का और डाक मतपत्र का एक नमूना, Form 17C Part-II, Form 20 और Form 21 मार्गदर्शन के लिए संलग्न है। (Annexure-2 collectively)
3. पीठासीन अधिकारियों और मतदान अधिकारियों को बताया जाना चाहिए है कि जहां मतदान कराने के लिए मतपत्रों का उपयोग किया जाता है, नियम 41(1) के तहत **“Spoilt”** के रूप में लौटाए गए मतपत्रों को एक अलग पैकेट में रखा और सील किया जाना जारी रहेगा।

4. यह भी स्पष्ट किया गया है कि नोटा का प्रभाव नियम 49-O के प्रावधानों के तहत किसी भी उम्मीदवार को वोट न देने के समान ही है। भले ही, किसी चरम स्थिति में, NOTA के विरुद्ध वोटों की संख्या, उम्मीदवारों द्वारा प्राप्त वोटों की संख्या से अधिक हो, जो उम्मीदवार, चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवारों में सबसे अधिक वोट प्राप्त करता है, को नियम 64 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार निर्वाचित घोषित किया जाएगा।
5. इसके अलावा, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 158 के तहत सभी चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवारों को डाले गए वैध वोटों की कुल संख्या की Security Deposit की वापसी के लिए व्यक्तिगत उम्मीदवारों द्वारा प्राप्त वोटों के छठे हिस्से की गणना करते समय ध्यान में रखा जाएगा। चूंकि नोटा विकल्प के खिलाफ डाले गए वोटों को वैध वोट नहीं माना जा सकता है, इसलिए सुरक्षा जमा की वापसी के उद्देश्य से चुनाव लड़ने वाले उम्मीदवारों द्वारा डाले गए कुल वैध वोटों की गणना के लिए इसे ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए।

B. Symbol of NOTA

- 1- आयोग के प्रासंगिक पत्र में मुद्रित प्रतीक को "इनमें से कोई नहीं" विकल्प के लिए निर्दिष्ट किया है। इसे चुनाव चिन्ह को छपाई के लिए बने कॉलम में "इनमें से कोई नहीं" के सामने मतपत्र पर मुद्रित किया जाएगा।
- 2- नोटा के लिए प्रतीक चिन्ह का डिजाइन मैसर्स आइडियल कॉटेज, आइडियल कॉटेज इंडस्ट्रीज, चांदपोल बाजार, जयपुर-302001, राजस्थान या मैसर्स टाइम्स इंजीनियरिंग, 14, एस.एल.वी., कॉम्प्लेक्स, श्रीनिवास मंदिरा रोड़, बालापेट क्रॉस, बेंगलोर-560053 (Email - timesengineering19@gmail.com) से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

C. Provision for "None of the above" option not applicable in elections to Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Council

1. माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने WP (C) no. 631 of 2017 (Shailesh Manubhai Parmar Vs. ECI & Ors.) दिनांक 21.08.2018 के निर्णय के अनुसार, यह माना गया है कि नोटा केवल प्रत्यक्ष चुनावों अर्थात् लोकसभा/विधानसभा चुनावों में प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए और राज्यसभा और विधान परिषदों के लिए चुनावों में "इनमें से कोई नहीं" (नोटा) विकल्प को लागू नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

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2. अतः भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के प्रासंगिक पत्र दिनांक 07 जुलाई, 2023 की छायाप्रति संलग्न कर अनुरोध है कि आगामी विधानसभा आम चुनाव/लोकसभा आम चुनाव/उप चुनावों में आयोग के उक्त नवीनतम विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देशों को राजनीतिक दलों एवं जिसमें राष्ट्रीय और राज्य मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक दलों की राज्य इकाईयां भी शामिल हो, के ध्यान में लाया जाकर कड़ाई से पालना सुनिश्चित कराई जावें।

संलग्न :- उपरोक्तानुसार।

भवदीय,

(प्रवीण गुप्ता)
मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी,
राजस्थान, जयपुर।

क्रमांक:एफ.8(2)(10)निर्वा/2023/ 3437

जयपुर, दिनांक: 2.8.2023

प्रतिलिपि निम्न को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है :-

1. निजी सचिव, मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी, राजस्थान।
2. निजी सचिव, अतिरिक्त मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी, राजस्थान।
3. श्री एस.बी. जोशी, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, भारत निर्वाचन आयोग, नई दिल्ली।
4. समस्त विभागीय अधिकारीगण, निर्वाचन विभाग, राजस्थान।
5. समस्त विधानसभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए रिटर्निंग ऑफिसर, राजस्थान।
6. प्रभारी स्टोर शाखा, निर्वाचन विभाग, राजस्थान।
7. प्रभारी सामान्य शाखा (प्रथम) निर्वाचन विभाग, राजस्थान।

अतिरिक्त मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी
राजस्थान, जयपुर।

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001

No. 576/3/2023/SDR

Dated: 7th July, 2023

To,

The Chief Electoral Officers
of all States and Union Territories.

Sub: Provision for “None of the above” option on the EVM/Ballot Paper-Instructions.

Ref:

1. No. 576/3/2013/SDR dated 11th October, 2013
2. No. 576/3/2013/SDR dated 07th December, 2013
3. No. 576/3/2013/SDR-Vol.II dated 24th January, 2014
4. No. 576/3/2014/SDR-Vol.II dated 27th February, 2014
5. No. 576/3/2014/SDR-Vol.II dated 18th March, 2014
6. No. 576/3/2014/SDR/Vol.II dated 26th August, 2015
7. No. 576/3/2014/SDR-Vol.II dated 18th September, 2015, and
8. No. 576/3/2018/SDR-Vol.III dated 11th September, 2018

Sir/Madam,

In supersession of Commission's existing instructions issued from time to time on provision for “None of the above” option in the EVM/Ballot Paper, the consolidated instructions are being issued as below:

A. NOTA option on the EVM/Ballot Paper in elections to House of the People and State Legislative Assembly

1. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its judgment dated 27th September, 2013, in Writ Petition (C) No. 161 of 2004 (People's Union for Civil Liberties & Anr. Vs Union of India & Anr), has directed that the Commission should make necessary provision in the ballot papers/ EVMs for “None of the Above (NOTA)” option so that the electors who do not wish to vote for any of the candidates can exercise their right “not to vote” for any candidate without violation of the secrecy of their decision. A copy of the operative part of the judgment is enclosed at Annexure-1.
2. Accordingly, the Commission has issued the following directions:-

- (i) After the last panel containing the name and particulars of the contesting candidates on the postal ballot paper and the ballot papers to be affixed on the Balloting Unit of the EVM, there shall be a panel below, with the words "None of the Above" written therein, for the benefit of those electors who may wish to exercise the option of not voting for any of the candidates in the fray. These words shall be written in the same language or languages as used in the case of names of candidates. The Hindi version for "None of the above" approved by the Commission is "इनमें से कोई नहीं". The Commission has directed that the version in the regional language(s) in your State for "None of the Above" to be printed on the ballot paper should be as per the said Hindi version. The size of the panel shall be the same as in the case of the candidates.
- (ii) In Part II (Result of Counting) of Form 17C, after the name and votes for the last candidate, the votes recorded against "None of the Above" shall also be mentioned in column 2 and 3. The total votes to be indicated in this Part shall also include the votes against "None of the Above".
- (iii) In Form 20 (Final Result Sheet), in the last but one column of the table in Part-I, the number of votes recorded against "None of the Above" option shall also be mentioned for each polling station and the total votes for NOTA option for all polling stations shall be mentioned at the bottom of the table. Similarly, in Part II of Form 20 also, the number of votes recorded against "None of the Above" option for each Assembly segment shall be mentioned.
- (iv) In Form 21E (Return of Election), after the name and number of votes in respect of the last candidate, the Number of votes against "None of the Above" shall be mentioned.
- (v) A sample of each of the postal ballot paper and ballot paper to be affixed on the balloting unit, Form 17C Part-II, Form 20 and Form 21E are enclosed for guidance (**Annexure-2 collectively**).
3. The Presiding Officers and Polling Officers should be told that where ballot papers are used for taking poll, the ballot papers returned as "spoilt" under rule 41(1) shall continue to be kept and sealed in a separate packet.

4. It is also clarified that NOTA has the same effect as not voting for any candidate under the earlier provisions of rule 49-O. Therefore, even if, in any extreme case, the number of votes against NOTA is more than the number of votes secured by the candidates, the candidate who secures the largest number of votes among the contesting candidates shall be declared to be elected as per the provisions of rule 64.
5. Further, under Section 158 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, it is the total number of valid votes polled by all the contesting candidates that is to be taken into account for calculating the one-sixth of votes polled by individual candidates for return of security deposit. As the votes polled against the NOTA option cannot be treated as valid votes, the same is not to be taken into account for calculating the total valid votes polled by the contesting candidates for the purpose of return of, security deposit.

B. Symbol of NOTA

1. The Commission has specified the symbol printed below for “None of the Above” option. The same shall be printed on the ballot paper against “None of the Above” in the column meant for printing of election symbol. The entries will appear on the ballot paper as shown below: -

(Sr.No.)

.....
.....
.....
.....

None of the Above



(Sr.No.)

2. The design of the symbol for NOTA may be obtained from M/s ideal Cottage, Ideal Cottage Industries, Chandpole Bazar, Jaipur-302001, Rajasthan or M/s Times Enginneering, 14, S.L.V. complex, Srinivasa Mandira Road, Balapet Cross, Bangalore-560053 (Email- timesengineering19@gmail.com)

C. Provision for “None of the above” option not applicable in elections to Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Council

1. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (C) no. 631 of 2017 (Shailesh Manubhai Parmar Vs. ECI & Ors.) vide its decision dated 21.08.2018, it has been held that NOTA should be provided only in direct elections (i.e. elections to Lok Sabha/Legeslative Assembly) and None of the Above (NOTA) option should not be made applicable for elections to Council of States and Legislative Councils.
2. The above instructions shall be informed to the District Election Officers, Returning Officers, Assistant Returning Officers of all Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in the State/ Union Territory for their strict compliance. This may also be brought to the notice of all political parties based in your State, including the State units of National and State recognized political parties.
3. Kindly acknowledge receipt of the letter.

Yours faithfully,



(S.B. JOSHI)
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

STANDARD DISTRIBUTION

REPORTABLE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 161 OF 2004

People's Union for Civil
Liberties & Anr.

.... Petitioner (s)

Versus

Union of India & Anr.

.... Respondent(s)

J U D G M E N T

P.Sathasivam, CJI.

1) The present writ petition, under Article 32 of the Constitution of India, has been filed by the petitioners herein challenging the constitutional validity of Rules 41(2) & (3) and 49-O of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 (in short 'the Rules') to the extent that these provisions violate the secrecy of voting which is fundamental to the free and fair elections and is required to be maintained as per Section 128 of the

stands on the spirit of tolerance and allows people to have diverse views, ideas and ideologies. Not allowing a person to cast vote negatively defeats the very freedom of expression and the right ensured in Article 21 i.e., the right to liberty.

50) Eventually, voters' participation explains the strength of the democracy. Lesser voter participation is the rejection of commitment to democracy slowly but definitely whereas larger participation is better for the democracy. But, there is no yardstick to determine what the correct and right voter participation is. If introducing a NOTA button can increase the participation of democracy then, in our cogent view, nothing should stop the same. The voters' participation in the election is indeed the participation in the democracy itself. Non-participation causes frustration and disinterest, which is not a healthy sign of a growing democracy like India.

Conclusion:

51) Democracy being the basic feature of our constitutional set up, there can be no two opinions that free and fair

elections would alone guarantee the growth of a healthy democracy in the country. The 'Fair' denotes equal opportunity to all people. Universal adult suffrage conferred on the citizens of India by the Constitution has made it possible for these millions of individual voters to go to the polls and thus participate in the governance of our country. For democracy to survive, it is essential that the best available men should be chosen as people's representatives for proper governance of the country. This can be best achieved through men of high moral and ethical values, who win the elections on a positive vote. Thus in a vibrant democracy, the voter must be given an opportunity to choose none of the above (NOTA) button, which will indeed compel the political parties to nominate a sound candidate. This situation palpably tells us the dire need of negative voting.

52) No doubt, the right to vote is a statutory right but it is equally vital to recollect that this statutory right is the essence of democracy. Without this, democracy will fail to

duress or coercion. Protection of elector's identity and affording secrecy is therefore integral to free and fair elections and an arbitrary distinction between the voter who casts his vote and the voter who does not cast his vote is violative of Article 14. Thus, secrecy is required to be maintained for both categories of persons.

55) Giving right to a voter not to vote for any candidate while protecting his right of secrecy is extremely important in a democracy. Such an option gives the voter the right to express his disapproval with the kind of candidates that are being put up by the political parties. When the political parties will realize that a large number of people are expressing their disapproval with the candidates being put up by them, gradually there will be a systemic change and the political parties will be forced to accept the will of the people and field candidates who are known for their integrity.

56) The direction can also be supported by the fact that in the existing system a dissatisfied voter ordinarily does not

turn up for voting which in turn provides a chance to unscrupulous elements to impersonate the dissatisfied voter and cast a vote, be it a negative one. Furthermore, a provision of negative voting would be in the interest of promoting democracy as it would send clear signals to political parties and their candidates as to what the electorate think about them.

57) As mentioned above, the voting machines in the Parliament have three buttons, namely, AYES, NOES, and ABSTAIN. Therefore, it can be seen that an option has been given to the members to press the ABSTAIN button. Similarly, the NOTA button being sought for by the petitioners is exactly similar to the ABSTAIN button since by pressing the NOTA button the voter is in effect saying that he is abstaining from voting since he does not find any of the candidates to be worthy of his vote.

58) The mechanism of negative voting, thus, serves a very fundamental and essential part of a vibrant democracy. The

following countries have provided for neutral/protest/negative voting in their electoral systems:

S.No	Name of the Country	Method of Voting	Form of Negative Vote
1.	France	Electronic	NOTA
2.	Belgium	Electronic	NOTA
3.	Brazil	Ballot Paper	NOTA
4.	Greece	Ballot Paper	NOTA
5.	Ukraine	Ballot Paper	NOTA
6.	Chile	Ballot Paper	NOTA
7.	Bangladesh	Ballot Paper	NOTA
8.	State of Nevada, USA	Ballot Paper	NOTA
9.	Finland	Ballot Paper	Blank Vote and/or 'write in*'
10.	Sweden	Ballot Paper	Blank Vote and/or 'write in*'
11.	United States of America	Electronic/Ballot (Depending on State)	Blank Vote and/or 'write in*'
12.	Colombia	Ballot Paper	Blank Vote

13.	Spain	Ballot Paper	Blank Vote
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* Write-in' - The 'write-in' form of negative voting **allows** a voter to cast a vote in favour of any fictional name/candidate.

59) The Election Commission also brought to the notice of this Court that the present electronic voting machines **can** be used in a constituency where the number of **contesting** candidates is up to 64. However, in the event of there **being** more than 64 candidates in the poll fray, the **conventional** system of ballot paper is resorted to. **Learned counsel** appearing for the Election Commission also **asserted** through supplementary written submission that the Election Commission of India is presently exploring the **possibility** of developing balloting unit with 200 panels. **Therefore, it was** submitted that if in case this Court decides to uphold the prayers of the petitioners herein, the additional panel on the balloting unit after the last panel containing the name and election symbol of the last **contesting** candidate **can** be utilized as the NOTA button. Further, it was explicitly

asserted in the written submission that the provision for the above facility for a negative or neutral vote can be provided in the existing electronic voting machines without any additional cost or administrative effort or change in design or technology of the existing machines. For illustration, if there are 12 candidates contesting an election, the 13th panel on the balloting unit will contain the words like "None of the above" and the ballot button against this panel will be kept open and the elector who does not wish to vote for any of the abovementioned 12 contesting candidates, can press the button against the 13th panel and his vote will be accordingly recorded by the control unit. At the time of the counting, the votes recorded against serial number 13 will indicate as to how many electors have decided not to vote for any candidate.

60) Taking note of the submissions of Election Commission, we are of the view that the implementation of the NOTA button will not require much effort except for allotting the last panel in the EVM for the same.

61) In the light of the above discussion, we hold that Rules 41(2) & (3) and 49-O of the Rules are *ultra vires* Section 128 of the RP Act and Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution to the extent they violate secrecy of voting. In view of our conclusion, we direct the Election Commission to provide necessary provision in the ballot papers/EVMs and another button called "None of the Above" (NOTA) may be provided in EVMs so that the voters, who come to the polling booth and decide not to vote for any of the candidates in the fray, are able to exercise their right not to vote while maintaining their right of secrecy. Inasmuch as the Election Commission itself is in favour of the provision for NOTA in EVMs, we direct the Election Commission to implement the same either in a phased manner or at a time with the assistance of the Government of India. We also direct the Government of India to provide necessary help for implementation of the above direction. Besides, we also direct the Election Commission to undertake awareness programmes to educate the masses.

62) The writ petition is disposed of with the aforesaid directions.

.....CJL.
(P. SATHASIVAM)

DESAI)

.....J.
(RANJANA PRAKASH

.....J.
(RANJAN GOGOI)

NEW DELHI;
SEPTEMBER 27, 2013.

PART II- RESULT OF COUNTING

Sl No. of candidates	Name of candidates	Number of votes as displayed on control unit	Number of test votes to be deducted as per item 5 of Part I	Number of valid votes (3-4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	A	ab	..	..
2.	B	cd	..	..
3.	..	..	..	..
4.	..	..	..	..
5.	..	..	..	..
6.	None of the Above	xy	..	..

TOTAL

Whether the total number of votes shown above tallies with the total number of votes shown against item 6 of Part I or any discrepancy noticed between the two totals.

Place

Date

Signature of Counting Supervisor
Full signature

Name of candidate/ election agent/ counting agent

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Place

Date

Signature of Returning Officer."

Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961
(Statutory Rules and Others)

[FORM 20

[See rule 56 (7)]

Final Result Sheet

(To be used for recording the result of voting at polling station other than notified polling stations)

Election to the from the constituency.

Part I

(To be used both for Parliamentary and Assembly Elections)

Name of the Assembly segment (in the case of election from
a parliamentary constituency)

Total No. of Electors in Assembly Constituency/ segment

Serial No. of polling station	No. of Valid votes cast in favor of			Total of valid votes	No. of rejected votes (Test Votes)	Votes for 'NOTA' option	Total no. of tendered votes
1.	A	B	C				
2.							
3.							
4.							
<i>TOTAL No. of votes recorded at Polling Stations:</i>							
<i>No. of votes recorded on postal ballot papers.</i>							
<i>(TO be filled in the case of election from an Assembly constituency.)</i>							
<i>TOTAL votes polled.</i>							

Place.....

Date.....

Returning Officer

Conduct of Election Rules, 1961
(Statutory Rules and Others)

[FORM 21E]
(See rules 64)

Return of Election

Election to the from the
..... constituency

Return of Election

Serial No.	Name of Candidate	Party affiliation	Number of votes polled
1.	A	XXXXX	ab
2.	B	YYYYY	cd
3.	C	Independent	ef

Total number of electors LMN

Total number of valid votes polled (ab+cd+ef)

Total number of votes for 'None of the Above' (xy)

Total number of rejected votes

Total number of tendered votes

I declare that —

Sh. (Name)
of (Address)

Has been duly elected to fill the seat/

Place
Date

Returning Officer