



REPORT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS TO THE PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS IN HARYANA 2016



State Election Commission, Haryana

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PREFACE

It gives me immense satisfaction and pleasure to present the report on the 5th Panchayat General Elections, 2016 which will enter as a golden chapter in the history of grass-root level democracy in Haryana. Embellished with many firsts and path-breaking decisions, the elections will be remembered not only for record turn-out; level and extent of unanimity in picking the Panches; use of photo-electoral rolls; successful experiment in the use of Multi-Post Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) in Rewari and Panchkula Districts of the state but also for the fact that the young generation took lead in contesting and voting and thus lowering the average age of PRI representatives. The trends would indicate that the poor, particularly the women and amongst them the Scheduled Caste Women are ready to provide their leadership in the arena of rural democracy. The females have been able to occupy seats beyond their 'quotas'.

The enthusiasm that marked the peaceful 5th Panchayat General Elections got reflected in record 86.4 per cent turn-out. The educational qualification norms for those wanting to contest the PRI elections, fixed by the state government and upheld by the Supreme Court of India, resulted in educated youth coming forward lowering the average age of successful PRIs to 34 to 36 years. Besides, it resulted in the unanimous elections of as many as 64 per cent of Panches and record 42 per cent of women who got elected.

The State Election Commission, Haryana, a constitutional body responsible for the conduct and supervision of elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions, took several steps to conduct free, fair and peaceful elections so as to inspire the confidence among general public, the political parties and contesting candidates. in the state. Information Technology tools were used extensively with a view to injecting transparency and fairness in the conduct of elections.

Besides, the use of photo-electoral rolls, Electronic Voting Machines helped pace up things and save lot of time. It is for the first time that Electronic Voting machines (EVMs) were used in the election of Zila Parishad members and Multi-Post EVMs were successfully experimented with in the districts of Rewari and Panchkula in the election of Zila Parishad and panchayat samiti members. The outcome has paved the way for their use in more districts in the subsequent editions of PRI polls. The use of e-Dashboard played a vital role of fast-pacing dissemination of information and completing the process in good (can we say record time?) time.

The 5th Panchayat General Elections, 2016 were held in three phases on 10.01.2016, 17.01.2016 and 24.01.2016. In First Phase, elections were held on January 10, 2016 for 2,581 Gram Panchayats in 47 blocks of 21 Districts. In Second Phase, elections were held on January 17, 2016 for 1,968 Gram Panchayats in 43 blocks of 20 Districts and in Third Phase, elections were held on January 24, 2016 for 1,644 Gram Panchayats in 36 blocks of 17 Districts.

This report on the fifth edition of Panchayat General Elections, brought out by the State Election Commission, contains district-wise statistics relating to several attributes of elected members, such as age, gender, educational qualification and gender-wise number of votes polled and total number of electors. All statistics have been presented in an easy-to-read-and digest format, i.e tabular and graphical form. It is for the first time that such a huge data on every aspect of election has been collected, compiled, analysed and presented in different forms in the election report.

For successful conduct of the 5th Panchayat General Election, 2016, I would like to put on record my appreciation of the assistance rendered by all the field officers, especially Inspectors General of Police, Police Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Superintendents of Police, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and District Development & Panchayat Officers. But for their help and involvement, this feat, packed with records and initiatives, could not have been accomplished. The officers and staff of the State Election Commission who worked tirelessly throughout the day and night certainly merit a word of appreciation.

I hope that the present report would prove to be a valuable asset for the field officers, especially Deputy Commissioners, Revising Authorities, Inspectors General of Police, Police Commissioners, District Superintendents of Police and other officers, as important guidelines with minute details have been incorporated in the various chapters of the report. The report shall also be of interest and useful for scholars of universities, colleges and research institutions, who may be interested in observing the mysterious grass-root democratic processes in rural areas.

For the benefit of the public, the report has also been hosted on the Commission's website i.e. www.secharyana.gov.in.

This unique document could not have been prepared without the whole hearted assistance and hard work of the officers and staff of the State Election Commission.

The Commission would welcome feedback from readers and users of the report for making improvements while bringing out similar reports in future.

Panchkula
April 22, 2016

Rajeev Sharma, IAS (Retd.)
State Election Commissioner, Haryana

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Chapter-1

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 With the adoption of the Constitution on 26th January, 1950, began a new chapter in the history of local government in India. Realizing their importance, a provision was made in Article 40 of the Constitution (under Part-IV, Directive Principles of State Policy) which provides that the State shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.
- 1.2 In pursuance of the Constitutional provision, the State Governments enacted laws for setting up a three tier structure of panchayats popularly known as Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), e.g. village panchayats, panchayat samitis and zila parishads at village, block and district levels respectively. However, the functioning of most of the panchayats at all levels was not effective and several shortcomings and defects were noticed in their functioning. Though PRIs remained in existence for a long period, they could not acquire the dignity and credibility of being true representative institutions of rural population. Elections of the panchayats were not held regularly and supersession of PRIs was quite common. Adequate representations of women and persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections were not provided in the PRIs. Neither the required financial resources were available to them, nor real administrative and financial powers delegated to them. Consequently, The Panchayati Raj Institutions were not able to live up to the expectations and aspirations of the people as well as of the founding fathers of the Constitution. In pursuance of the provisions contained in Article 40 of the Constitution of India, the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952 (Punjab Act No.4 of 1953) and the Punjab Panchayat Samiti Act, 1961 (Punjab Act No.3 of 1961) were enacted for this purpose. After the reorganization of the Punjab State, Haryana State was formed on November 1, 1966. All the Acts that were applicable to un-divided Punjab were made applicable to Haryana. Thus, two above mentioned acts continued to remain in force in the State of Haryana. Under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, gram sabhas and gram panchayats in every village or group of villages having the population of five hundred or more were established throughout the State for taking self-government to the door steps of the people. Every adult in a village became ipso-facto a member of its gram sabha and thus a voter for electing Members and Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats and Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads.
- 1.3 During the eighties, there was serious thinking at the national level in favour of giving a constitutional status to the PRIs so that they become true representative of the people and become effective channel for translating

their aspiration into action and development. For this five workshops of District Magistrates / Collectors were organized in the years 1987 and 1988 at different places in the country on the broad theme of "Responsive Administration". The workshops made a number of recommendations on various aspects of the administration. One of the recommendations was that a democratic framework at the local level is a sine-qua-non of a responsive administration. It was recommended that the Panchayati Raj Institutions be constitutionally proclaimed as the Third Tier of the Government and specific mandatory provisions for holding regular elections to these bodies be made in the Constitution. Reservation of seats for Women, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and conducting of elections on party lines were also recommended. For devolution of funds from the State Government to the districts (on the model of devolution from Centre to the States), it was suggested that State Finance Commissions be set up.

- 1.4 A committee headed by Shri L. M. Singhvi, an eminent jurist and constitutional expert, also recommended that the Panchayati Raj Institutions should be constitutionally recognised, protected and preserved by inclusion of a new chapter in the Constitution with provisions to ensure regular, free and fair elections to them. The Sarkaria Commission on "Centre-State Relations" recommended that the elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions should be held regularly and adequate finances should be devolved upon them. It had also observed that the objective of decentralized planning could not be achieved unless the Panchayati Raj Institutions were allowed full scope to play their role. Similarly, the Thungon Committee and the V.N.Gadgil Committee also recommended that constitutional status be accorded to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and there should be "Three Tier" Panchayati Raj Institutions at village, block and district level, which should have a term of five years and in case of dissolution, elections must take place within six months. The Committee also recommended reservations in these bodies for Women, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and elections be conducted by the Central Election Commission.
- 1.5 After considerable consultation and examination, it was finally decided to provide constitutional status to the PRIs and ensure their tenure, timely elections and continuity. For achieving this objective, the Seventy Third Amendment Bill to amend the Constitution was introduced in the Lok Sabha and was passed on December 22, 1992 and on the following day; the bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha. The assent of the President to the bill was accorded on April 20, 1993 and the Constitutional (Seventy Third Amendment) Act, 1992 came into effect on April 24, 1993 and Part-IX dealing with "The Panchayats" got inserted in the Constitution.
- 1.6 The Part-IX dealing with 'the Panchayats' provides for gram sabha, constitution and composition of panchayats, duration and their elections,

- audit of accounts and reservation of seats and offices of chairpersons in panchayats at all three levels - village, intermediate (Block) and district.
- 1.7 It also provides for constitution of Finance Commission in every state to review the financial position, power, authority and responsibilities of panchayats and the powers to impose taxes by the panchayats. The main features of the provisions in Part-IX of the Constitution are that the Chairpersons of the Panchayats at village level shall be elected in such a manner as the Legislature of State may by law provides and Chairpersons of Panchayats at intermediate level and district level shall be elected by and from amongst the elected members.
 - 1.8 It also provides for reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every panchayat and number of seats so reserved shall bear as nearly as may be the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that panchayat as the population of the Scheduled Castes in that panchayat area or of the Scheduled Tribes in that panchayat area bears to the total population of that area and such seats shall be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.
 - 1.9 The part- IX also provides that not less than one third of the total number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be reserved for Women belonging to Scheduled Castes or as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.
 - 1.10 It further provides that not less than one third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every panchayat shall be reserved for Women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat. So far as the reservation of offices of chairpersons of panchayat at village level or any other level for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women is concerned, the Constitution provides that it shall be in such a manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provides but the number of offices of chairperson reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Panchayats at each level in any State shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of such offices in the panchayats at each level as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State bears to the total population of the State.
 - 1.11 It also provides that not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.
 - 1.12 It also provides that every Panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer. As such, an election to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed, before expiry of its duration and before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution. The most important feature of Constitutional (Seventy Third Amendment) Act,

1992 is to constitute an independent authority of State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor and vesting superintendence, direction and control of preparation of electoral rolls for, and conduct of, all elections to Panchayats in the Commission.

- 1.13 The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952 (Punjab Act No.4 of 1953) and the Punjab Panchayat Samiti Act, 1961 (Punjab Act No.3 of 1961) in their application to the State of Haryana were repealed and a new single Act namely the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 was enacted in which all the requisite provisions as envisaged in the Constitution's 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, were provided.
- 1.14 The State Election Commission in the State of Haryana was constituted with effect from November 18, 1993 vide Government's Notification No.SO:101/Const./Art.243A/243ZA/93 dated 18.11.1993.
- 1.15 The functions of Delimitation of Constituencies and Reservation of Seats and Offices of Chairperson of the Panchayats have not been assigned to the State Election Commission. This work has been assigned to State authorities. Accordingly, the Commission pursued the matter with the Government for expeditious completion of the work relating to delimitation and reservation of wards so that further steps for conducting the elections to the panchayats could be initiated.
- 1.16 Previously, the first, second, third and fourth general elections were held in the year 1994, 2000, 2005 and 2010 respectively.

Fifth Panchayat General Election, 2016

- 1.17 In Haryana, at the time of Fifth Panchayat General Elections, 2016, there were 6,205 seats of Sarpanches and 62,629 seats of Panches in 6,205 Gram Panchayats, 3,002 Members Panchayat Samiti in 126 Blocks and 416 Members Zila Parishad in 21 districts.
- 1.18 During the Fifth Panchayat General Elections, out of 6,205 seats of Sarpanches, elections were held for 6,193 seats. Elections to 12 Gram Panchayats viz. Tosham, Jakhal Mandi, Sambhalkha, Hassanpur, Berwala-Nandla, Nissing(Rural), Firozpur Jhirka(Rural), Wazirpur, Chandu, Budhera, Chhachhrauli and Sadhaura, having 163 seats of Panches, were not held as the tenure of 8 Gram Panchayats was to be expired in the year 2016, 2017 and 2018 and the Wardbandi of 4 Gram Panchayats was not completed. Therefore, against the 62,629 seats of Panches, elections were held for 62,466 seats. In addition to this, the election for 2028 seats of Panches, 7 seats of Sarpanches in the state could not be completed due to non-filing of nominations and rejection of all the nominations.
- 1.19 In respect of Panchayat Samitis, out of 3,002 seats of Member Panchayat Samiti, elections could be held to 2,997 seats and election to seven seats could not be completed due to non-filing and rejection of all the nominations.

- 1.20 In respect of Zila Parishads, elections were held for all the 416 seats of Member Zila Parishad.
- 1.21 The Fifth Panchayat General Elections, 2016 were held in months of January, 2016 in three phases.
- 1.22 In First phase elections were held for 26,235 seats of Panches in 2,581 Gram Panchayats, 1,222 Member of Panchayat Samitis in 47 blocks and 171 Member of Zila Parishads in 21 districts on January 10, 2016.
- 1.23 In Second phase elections were held for 20,112 seats of Panches in 1,968 Gram Panchayats, 999 Member of Panchayat Samitis in 43 blocks and 141 Member of Zila Parishads in 20 districts on January 17, 2016.
- 1.24 In Third phase elections were held for 16,119 seats of Panches in 1,644 Gram Panchayats, 781 Member of Panchayat Samitis in 36 blocks and 104 Member of Zila Parishads in 17 districts on January 24, 2016.
- 1.25 In all, elections were held to 6,193 Gram Panchayats, 126 Panchayat Samitis and 21 Zila Parishads in which 6,186 Sarpanches, 60,438 Panches, 2,997 Members Panchayat Samiti and 416 Members Zila Parishad were elected. The elections to these Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads were due in July/August, 2015.
- 1.26 This report relates to the Panchayat General Elections held in the year 2016.

Chapter-2

STATE ELECTION COMMISSION, HARYANA

- 2.1 As mentioned in para 1.14, the State Election Commission was constituted in the State of Haryana with effect from November 18, 1993, vide the State Government's Notification No.SO.101/Const/Art. 243A/243ZA/93, dated 18.11.1993.
- 2.2 The provisions relating to the status and powers of the State Election Commission in Article 243K and 243ZA are analogous to that of the Election Commission of India provided under Article 324 (1) of the Constitution of India. The only difference in the two provisions is that the State Election Commission has been entrusted with the responsibility for the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities under Articles 243K and 243ZA, whereas the Election Commission of India has been assigned the responsibility for the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice President of India. In order to ensure that the State Election Commission functions as an independent Constitutional body outside the control of executive to enable it to conduct the elections to the panchayats and municipalities in a free and fair manner, the concept of independence has been made explicit in the provisions of Article 243K(2), which provides that the State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in the like manner and on the like grounds as the Judge of a High Court and the conditions of service of the State Election Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment. The State Election Commission, unlike the Election Commission of India, is a Commission headed by the State Election Commissioner, who is appointed by the Governor of the State under clause (2) of Article 243K of the Constitution of India. Clause (3) of Article 243K explicitly provides that the Governor of the State shall, when so requested by the State Election Commission, make available to the State Election Commission such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of functions conferred on the State Election Commission by clause (1).
- 2.3 In pursuance of the provisions of Article 243K and 243ZA of Constitution of India, the Legislature of the State of Haryana has made provisions in Section 212 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, Section 3A of the Haryana Municipal Act, 1973 and Section 9 of the Haryana Municipal Corporation Act, 1994, for the conduct of elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipalities.

Terms and Conditions of Service of State Election Commissioner

- 2.4 **Rules** - In pursuance of the provisions contained in clause (2) of Article 243K, the State Government has prescribed vide notification no. G.S.R.37/Const./Art-243K/94, dated 05.05.1994, the conditions of service and tenure of the office of the State Election Commissioner in "The State Election Commissioner (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1994," hereinafter referred as to Rules. The State Election Commissioner has been defined as the State Election Commissioner appointed under clause (1) of Article 243K of the Constitution of India, meaning thereby that the State Election Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor of the State.
- 2.5 **Qualifications** – A person, who is or has been a Judge of a High Court, or a person who has served the Government in the rank of Commissioner for a minimum period of five years or is serving the State Government in a higher rank namely Financial Commissioner and whose age is not below 55 years, is eligible for appointment as State Election Commissioner.
- 2.6 **Tenure** - The tenure of the State Election Commissioner is five years from the date he assumes office subject to that where the State Election Commissioner attains the age of sixty five years before the expiry of the said term of five years, he shall vacate his office on the date on which he attains the said age, provided further that on expiry of the said term, he shall continue to hold office until his successor is appointed and enters upon his office, but this period shall not in any case, exceed six months. The Commissioner may, at any time, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, resign his office. A person, who on the date of his appointment as State Election Commissioner was in the service of the Central or State Government, shall be deemed to have retired from such service with effect from the date of his appointment as State Election Commissioner.
- 2.7 **Salary** - The State Election Commissioner is entitled to a salary equal to the salary of the Chief Secretary to Government of Haryana subject to the condition that if a person who immediately before the date of assuming office as the State Election Commissioner was in receipt of, or, being eligible so to do, had opted to draw a pension in respect of any previous service under the Government of India or under the State Government or any other service, his salary in respect of service as the State Election Commissioner shall be reduced (a) by the amount of that pension, (b) by the amount of the commuted value in respect of previous if he had, before assuming office, received, in lieu of a portion of the pension due to him.
- 2.8 **Allowances** - The State Election Commissioner shall be entitled to travelling allowance, rent free accommodation and exemption from liability to pay income tax on the value of such rent free accommodation, conveyance facility, sumptuary allowance and such other conditions of service as are, for the time being applicable to a Judge of the High Court, were applicable to

him at the time of retirement or at the time of his appointment as State Election Commissioner, so far as may be applicable to the State Election Commissioner.

- 2.9 **Leave** – According to Rules, the State Election Commissioner may be granted leave by Governor in accordance with such rules as are for the time being applicable to the members of the service to which he/she earlier belonged. The Governor of the State is vested with the power to grant or refuse leave to the State Election Commissioner and to revoke or curtail leave granted to him.
- 2.10 On ceasing to hold office, the State Election Commissioner, shall not be eligible for any further appointment under the Government. A person, if he is of unsound mind or if he is an un-discharged insolvent or if he has been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude, shall be disqualified for being appointed or for being as the State Election Commissioner.
- 2.11 **Pension** - According to the Haryana Govt. Notification No.G.S.R.21/Const./Art.243/2009, dated 26.08.2009, pension admissible to the State Election Commissioner is as under:-
- (i) Where the State Election Commissioner demits his office either by resignation or is deemed to have demitted his office as per sub rule (2), he shall on such demission be entitled to a pension at the rate of rupees sixteen thousand twenty per annum for each completed year of service in the Commission.
Provided that the aggregate amount of the pension payable under this rule together with the amount of any pension including commuted portion of pension, if any, drawn or entitled to be drawn while holding office as State Election Commissioner shall not exceed the maximum amount of pension for the Chief Secretary of the State.
- (ii) Except where the State Election Commissioner demits office by resignation, he shall be deemed, for the purposes of these rules, to have demitted his office, if, --
- (a) he has completed the term of office specified in rule 6; or
- (b) he has attained the age of 65 years; or
- (c) his demission of office is medically certified to be necessitated by ill health.
- 2.12 **Status** - The State Election Commissioner, Haryana vide notification no. 50/215/99-5PP, dated 23.11.2005 has been given the status equivalent to the Judge of the High Court under Article 20 of the State Order of Precedence issued vide Government Notification No.50/215/99-5PP dated 25.05.2000.
- 2.13 **Powers Delegated** - Vide orders issued under No.20/18/94-4(2P)(i)/(ii), dated 28.03.1995, the State Election Commissioner, Haryana has also been delegated all the financial and administrative powers available to the

Administrative Secretary to Government of Haryana, so far as the work relating to the State Election Commission is concerned.

Incumbency Position of State Election Commissioners

- 2.14 Shri J.K.Duggal, an IAS (Retd) officer of 1963 batch of Haryana Cadre, from July 15, 1994 to July 14, 1999. During his tenure, the First General Elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions were conducted in the year 1994.
- 2.15 Shri T.D.Jogpal, an IAS (Retd.) officer of 1968 batch of Haryana Cadre, from July 14, 1999 to July 14, 2004. During his tenure, the Second General Elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions were held in the year 2000, 2003 and 2004.
- 2.16 Shri Chander Singh, an IAS (Retd.) officer of 1973 batch of Haryana Cadre, from September 14, 2004 to November 7, 2009. During his tenure, the Third General Elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions were held in the year 2005, 2007, 2008 & 2009.
- 2.17 Shri Dharam Vir, an IAS (Retd.) officer of 1973 batch of Haryana Cadre, from November 9, 2009 to 14.04.2015. Prior to this assignment he was Chief Secretary to Govt. of Haryana. During his tenure, the Fourth General Elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions were held in June and July, 2010.
- 2.18 Shri Rajeev Sharma, an IAS (Retd.) officer of 1989 batch of Haryana Cadre, from May 5, 2015 onwards. During his tenure, the Fifth General Elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions were held in Junary, 2016.
- 2.19 The State Election Commission is functioning in its newly constructed office building Nirvachan Sadan, Plot No.2, Sector-17, Panchkula.
- 2.20 The State Election Commissioner is supported by a team of 50 officers/officials including Secretary at the Headquarter and 9 officials at district level. A list of officers/officials working as on March, 2016 is given as *Annexure 2.1*.

Chapter-3

COMPOSITION OF PANCHAYATS AND DELIMITATION OF WARDS

Composition of Panchayats

- 3.1 **Gram Panchayats** - Sections 7 and 8 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, provide that the Government shall by notification establish a Gram Panchayat by name in every Sabha Area constituted for any village or a part of village or group of contiguous villages with a population of not less than five hundred and the Gram Panchayat shall consist of a Sarpanch elected by Gram Sabha from amongst its voters, by secret ballot and Six to Twenty Panches from Wards in a Gram Panchayat area. Rule 3 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994 further provide that the minimum number of Seats/Wards in a Gram Panchayat having population upto 500 shall be six and for every additional 500 populations or fraction thereof one extra seat shall be provided subject to a maximum of twenty seats.
- 3.2 **Panchayat Samitis** - Section 55, 56 to 58 of the 1994 Act also provide that the Government shall by notification divide a district into blocks each of which shall comprise such areas as may be prescribed in the notification and constitute a Panchayat Samiti in a block excluding such portion of block as are included in a municipality or in cantonment or under the authority or a municipal corporation constituted under any law for time being in force. The Panchayat Samiti shall have a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman elected by and from amongst the elected Members. It has also been provided that the number of elected members of a Panchayat Samiti shall consist of persons elected from the territorial constituencies in the Panchayat Samiti area which shall not be less than ten and not more than thirty as may be notified from time to time by the Government at the scale of ---
- (a) one member for every four thousand population or part thereof, of the Panchayat Samiti area, having population upto forty thousand.
Provided that the total number of members in such Panchayat Samiti shall not be less than ten; and
- (b) one member for every five thousand population or part thereof, of the Panchayat Samiti area, having population of more than forty thousand.
Provided that the total number of members in such Panchayat Samiti shall not be less than ten; and more than thirty.
- 3.3 **Zila Parishads** - Part-V, Chapter XIII of the Act provides that the Government by notification shall constitute a Zila Parishad bearing the name of district having jurisdiction, save as otherwise provided in this Act, over the entire district, excluding such portion of district as are included in a

municipality or cantonment. It also provides that every Zila Parishad shall consist of a President and a Vice-President elected by and amongst the elected members of the Zila Parishad. It also provides that the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, determine the number, being not more than thirty and not less than ten directly elected members from the wards keeping in view the total population of the district at the scale of one member for every 40,000 population or part thereof. The Chairmen of the Panchayat Samitis within the district, members of House of People, Haryana Legislative Assembly, whose constituencies lie within the district or part thereof, are also ex-officio members of the Zila Parishads.

Delimitation of Wards

- 3.4 **Legal Provisions** - Rule-4 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994, provides that every Panchayat area i.e. Gram Panchayat shall be divided into as many wards as the number of Panches, in such manner that the population of each Ward, as far as practicable shall be the same throughout the Sabha Area. It also provides that wards in Sabha Area shall be demarcated keeping in view the compactness of houses on ground and compactness of villages on ground in the case of wards of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad. It also provides that a Sabha Area as far as possible be completely included in the wards of the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad. It also provides that every ward of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad shall be assigned a separate serial number.
- 3.5 Functions relating to the determination or delimitation of wards in the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad have been assigned under Rule 4 of Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994 to the government authorities i.e. to Circle Revenue Officer in the case of wards of the Gram Panchayats and to the Deputy Commissioners in the case of wards of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads.
- 3.6 Rule-4 also provides that the list of Wards determined by the Circle Revenue Officer in case of Gram Panchayats and by Deputy Commissioner in case of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad shall be affixed on the notice boards of the Block Development & Panchayat Officer, Circle Revenue Officer, the Gram Panchayat and other conspicuous places in the Sabha Area and any elector of the Sabha area, Panchayat Samiti area and Zila Parishad area, as the case may be, may submit his objections in writing to the Circle Revenue Officer concerned in the case of Gram Panchayat and to the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) concerned in the case of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad, which shall be decided by these officers by holding summary enquiry. It also provides that an appeal against the orders of the Circle Revenue Officer shall lie to the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) concerned and an appeal against the

orders of the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) shall lie before the Additional Deputy Commissioner concerned.

Formation of Wards and Reservation

- 3.7 **Legal Provisions** - Rule-3 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994, provides that there shall be six panches for a Gram Panchayat having population up to five hundred and for every additional five hundred populations or fraction thereof one extra seat shall be provided subject to a maximum of twenty seats. As per provision in this rule read with the section 9 of the Haryana panchayati Raj Act,1994, the State Government issue the notifications to determine the number of panches in a gram panchayat on the basis of the latest census figures and reviewed it after every decennial census. Similarly the State Government issue the notifications to determine the number of seats in a Panchayat Samiti and in a zila Parishad as per provision in section 59 read with the section 58 and section 120 read with the section 119 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 respectively on the basis of the latest census figures and reviewed it after every decennial census.

Chapter-4

RESERVATION OF SEATS AND WARDS

Reservation of Seats of Panches and Members of Panchayat Samitis & Zila Parishads

- 4.1 **Legal Provisions** – Section 9 in the case of Gram Panchayats, Section 59 in the case of Panchayat Samitis and Section 120 in the case of Zila Parishads provide that the seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by election in the Gram Panchayat or Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the Panchayat area, Panchayat Samiti area and Zila Parishad area as the case may be, bearing to the total population of that Gram Panchayat or of that Panchayat Samiti or of that district and such seats may be allotted to such wards having maximum population of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. The above mentioned sections of the Act also provide that not less than one third of the total number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes shall be reserved for Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and such seats may be allotted by rotation and by lots to different wards of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- 4.2 It is also provided that not less than one third (including the number of seats reserved for Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes), of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad, shall be reserved for Women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different wards in the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad except those which shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes.
- 4.3 Section 9(6) also provided that one seat of Panch in every Gram Panchayat shall be reserved for persons belonging to the Backward Classes, if their population is two percent or more of the total population of the Sabha Area and such seat shall be allotted to such ward having maximum population of persons belonging to the Backward Classes. Section 59(5) and Section 120(6) further provide that one seat in each Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad respectively shall be reserved for persons belonging to the Backward Classes.

Reservation of the offices of Chairperson of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

- 4.4 **Legal Provisions** - The Act provides that the offices of Sarpanch of Gram Panchayats, Chairman of Panchayat Samitis and President of Zila Parishads

shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes in the block in case of Sarpanch, in the district in case of Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and in the State in case of President of Zila Parishad and their number shall bear the same proportion as the total number of such offices of Sarpanches in the block or Chairmen of Panchayat Samitis in the district or Presidents of Zila Parishads in the State, as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State bears to the total population of the State.

- 4.5 It also provides that not less than one third of the offices of Sarpanch of Gram Panchayats, Chairman of Panchayat Samitis and President of Zila Parishads reserved for the Scheduled Castes shall be reserved for Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes.
- 4.6 It further provides that not less than one third of total number of offices of Sarpanch of Gram Panchayats in the block, Chairman of Panchayat Samitis in the district and President of Zila Parishads in the State shall be reserved for Women (including number of offices reserved for women belonging to Scheduled Castes).
- 4.7 **Competent Authorities** - The functions for determining the number of seats and offices of Sarpanch of Gram Panchayats, Chairman of Panchayat Samitis and President of Zila Parishads and assignment of the reserved seats to different wards of the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads and the offices of Sarpanch in the different Gram Panchayats in the block, Chairman of Panchayat Samitis to different Panchayat Samitis in the district and President of Zila Parishads to different Zila Parishads in the State have been entrusted to the State Government authorities.
- 4.8 **Assignment of Reserved Seats** – Under Rule-5 of Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994, the Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) have been assigned with the function to determine the ward or wards of the Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis in which seats shall be reserved for Women and members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The Deputy Commissioner has been assigned this function for the wards of Zila Parishads.
- 4.9 **Assignment of Offices of Chairperson** - Under Rule-6, the Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) shall determine the Gram Panchayats in which the offices of Sarpanch in the Gram Panchayats in the block shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Women. Whereas this function for determining the offices of Chairman of Panchayat Samitis in the district has been assigned to the Additional Deputy Commissioners. The Director, Panchayats, determines the Zila Parishads, in which the offices of President in the State shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Women.

Fifth Panchayat General Elections, 2016

- 4.10 During the Fifth Panchayat General Elections, 2016, elections were held for 6193 Gram Panchayats, 126 Panchayat Samitis and 21 Zila Parishads in the State.
- 4.11 The State Government vide different notifications and the amendments issued subsequently notified the total number of seats of Panches in the Gram Panchayats, Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads and the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Women belonging to Scheduled Castes, the Backward Classes, Women (other than women belonging to Scheduled Castes) and Unreserved Categories. Blockwise detail of the seats reserved for different categories and unreserved are given in the Annexure – 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of the Panches, Sarpanches and Members of Panchayat Samiti respectively.
- 4.12 In pursuance of the State Government's notifications, the Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) allotted the reserved seats to different wards in the Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis. Similarly, the Deputy Commissioners allotted the reserved seats for the Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and Women to different wards of the Zila Parishads.
- 4.13 Similarly, the Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil) also determined the Gram Panchayats in a block in which the offices of Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Women in accordance with the provisions contained in the Act and Rules. Similarly, the Additional Deputy Commissioners determined the Panchayat Samitis in which the offices of Chairman of the Panchayat Samitis were reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Women. The Director, Panchayats, determined the Zila Parishads in which the offices of President of Zila Parishads in the State were reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Women.
- 4.14 The details of reservation of seats notified by the Government authorities for the General Elections are given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1
Reservation of Seats

Office	SC	SC(W)	BC	Women	Unreserved	Total
Panch	7,273	6,854	5,945	16,082	26,312	62,466
Member Panchayat Samiti	415	274	126	755	1,432	3,002
Member Zila Parishad	56	36	21	108	195	416

4.15 The details of the reservation of the offices of Chairperson notified by the Government authorities for the Fifth Panchayat General Elections held in January, 2016 are given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2
Reservation of the Offices of Chairperson

Office	S.C.	S.C.(W)	Women	Unreserved	Total
Sarpanch	823	455	1642	3273	6193
Chairman Panchayat Samiti	11	13	33	69	126
President Zila Parishad	2	2	5	12	21

4.16 The names of the Zila Parishads in which the offices of the President were reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes & Women and also unreserved offices for the Fifth Panchayat General Elections held in January, 2016 are given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3
Names of the Zila Parishads in which the offices of the President were reserved

Scheduled Castes	Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes	Women	Unreserved
Panipat	Sonipat	Jind	Ambala
Palwal	Rewari	Karnal	Bhiwani
		Kaithal	Faridabad
		Panchkula	Fatehabad
		Sirsa	Gurgaon
			Hisar
			Jhajjar
			Kurukshetra
			Mahendergarh
			Mewat
			Rohtak
			Yamuna Nagar

4.17 The following are the names of the Panchayat Samitis in which the offices of Chairman were reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes & Women and also unreserved offices for the Fifth Panchayat General Elections are given below in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4
Names of the Panchayat Samitis in which the offices of the Chairman were reserved

Scheduled Castes	Women belonging to Scheduled Castes	Women	Unreserved	
Dadri -1	Ambala – II	Ambala – I	Barara	Babain
Gurgaon	Siwani	Bawani Khera	Naraingarh	Thanesar
Hisar – 1	Fatehabad	Tosham	Shahjadpur	Ateli Nangal
Beri	Hansi – II	Kairu	Saha	Mahendergarh
Julana	Pundri	Ballabgarh	Badhra	Narnaul
Pehowa	Asandh	Bhattu Kalan	Behal	Nangal Chaudhary
Kanina	Satnali	Farukh Nagar	Dadri – II	Punhana
Sampla	Nuh	Adampur	Loharu	F. Jhirka
Nahar	Pirthla	Agroha	Bhiwani	Taoru
Sirsa	Barwala	Matanhail	Faridabad	Hathin
Gohana	Bapoli	Jhajjar	Bhuna	Hassanpur
	Kathura	Narwana	Jhakal	Palwal
	Radaur	Uchana	Ratia	Morni
		Pillu Khera	Tohana	Pinjore
		Rajound	Pataudi	Israna
		Indri	Sohana	Matlauda
		Shahbad	Barwala	Samalkha
		Ladwa	Hansi – I	Panipat
		Nizampur	Uklana	Rohtak
		Sahima	Hisar-II	Meham
		Nagina	Narnaund	Bawal
		Hodel	Salhawas	Jatusana
		Raipur Rani	Bahadurgarh	Baragudha
		Sanouli Khurd	Jind	Nathusari Chopta
		Lakhan Majra	Allewa	Dabwali
		Kalanaour	Safidon	Odhan
		Khol	Gulha	Kharkhoda
		Riwari	Kalayat	Rai
		Ellenabad	Siwan	Murthal
		Rania	Kaithal	Sonepat
		Ghanaur	Gharaunda	Bilaspur
		Madlana	Nissing	Sadhaura
		Chhachharauli	Karnal	Mustafabad
			Nilokheri	Jagadhari
			Ismailabad	

Chapter-5

LIST OF VOTERS

5.1 **Legal Provisions** - The provisions relating to the preparation of electoral rolls for the Panchayat Elections are contained in Section 162 to 169 in Part-V, Chapter XX of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, which inter-alia provide that every Sabha Area, Block and District shall be divided into Wards (i.e. Electoral Division) and for every Electoral Division, the list of voters shall be prepared and maintained in accordance with provisions of this Act under the superintendence, direction and control of the State Election Commission. Important provisions are as under:-

- 5.1.1 For every General (Panchayat) election for constitution or re-constitution of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad, the voters list for every Electoral Division in respect of such Panchayati Raj Institutions shall be prepared at any time not later than two months before the expiry of duration of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad in the State.
- 5.1.2 Every person entitled to be registered as voter in the relevant part of the electoral roll of the Assembly under the Representation of People Act, 1950 shall be entitled to be registered as voter in the list of voters for the electoral division.
- 5.1.3 Electoral rolls of the Assembly prepared under the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 for the time being in force for such part of the constituency of the Assembly as is included in the relevant electoral division, shall subject to any amendment, deletion or addition or inclusion of any name, be the list of voters for that electoral division.
- 5.1.4 The State Election Commission may appoint such officers of the Government who shall maintain an upto date list of voters for each electoral division and such list shall be published in the manner as may be prescribed by the State Election Commission.
- 5.1.5 Any person who is entitled to be registered as voter in the relevant part of the electoral rolls of the Assembly after the qualifying date may apply to the specified officer for the inclusion of his name in the list of voters and such officer after he is satisfied that the applicant is entitled to be registered in the relevant part of the Assembly electoral rolls shall direct the name of the applicant to be included in the list of voters.
- 5.1.6 No amendment, deletion or addition of any entry in the list of voters of an electoral division shall be made and no directions for inclusion of name shall be given during the period between such date as the Election Commission may, by general or special order, notify in this

behalf and the date of completion of any concerned election in the electoral division. The qualifying date has the same meaning as prescribed in the Representation of People Act, 1950.

- 5.1.7 List of voters shall come into operation immediately upon its final publication.

Provisions in rules for the preparation of voters list

The provisions for the preparation of voters list of Panchayati Raj Institutions are contained in rule 8 to 12C in Chapter IV of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994, which provides as under:

- 5.1.8 **Preparation of voters list**—The Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, cause to be prepared a wardwise list of voters in Hindi in Devnagri script of each Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.
- 5.1.9 **Preliminary Publication of voters list**—Each voters list prepared under rule 8 shall be published and affixed at the office of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad, as the case may be, and on the notice boards of the tehsil office and Block Election Office within which the village be and, if the voters list pertains to a ward of Zila Parishad, on the notice board of the District Election Officer (Panchayat) concerned and at one or two conspicuous places within each village to which the list pertains.
Provided that a period of not less than seven days shall be allowed for filling claims and objections.
- 5.1.10 **Manner of making and lodging claims and objections**—(1) every claim shall be, -
(a) in Form 1A;
(b) signed by the person desiring his name to be included in the voter's list; and
(c) countersigned by another person whose name is already included in the voter's list of the ward in which the claimant desires his name to be included.
(2) Every objection to the inclusion of name of a person in the voter's list shall be, -
(a) in Form 1B;
(b) preferred only by a person whose name is already included in the voter's list; and
(c) countersigned by another person whose name is already included in the voter's list in which the name objected to, appear.
(3) Every objection to a particular or particulars in an entry in the voter's list shall be,
(a) in Form 1 C;

(b) preferred only by a person to whom that entry relates.

(4) Every claim or objection shall be addressed to the District Electoral Officer and shall be presented or be sent by registered post to him.

(5) The District Electoral Officer shall maintain a register of claims in form 1E and register of objections in form 1F entering therein the particulars of every claim or objection, as the case may be, as and when it is received.

(6) Any claim or objection which is not lodged within the period or in the form and manner herein specified or if lodged by a person not entitled to lodge the same, shall be rejected.

(7) If an objection or claim is presented by a person to the District Electoral Officer, who is not authorised to receive it, such District Electoral Officer shall at once return it to the person presenting it for presentation to the District Electoral Officer concerned.

(8) Where a claim or objection is not disposed of under sub-rule (6) or sub-rule (7) and the period prescribed for the presentation of claim and objections has expired, the District Electoral Officer shall forthwith paste at his office a list of all claims and objections received together with notice showing the date on which and the place at which such claims and objections shall be heard. One copy of the objection shall be served to a person regarding whom it is made.

5.1.11 Disposal of claims and objections.—(1) On the date and at the place fixed under rule 9-A, the District Electoral Officer shall give hearing to concerned persons and decide the claims and objection within three days from the date of its receipt, after hearing the parties concerned or their authorised agents and, in case any person objects to the admission of such claim, he shall after considering such evidence as may be produced or may appear necessary to him,

(a) reject any claim or objection which does not comply with any of the provisions of these rules or pass such orders as he may deem fit;

(b) dismiss any case in which the claimant or objector is not present or is not represented.

(2) Any person aggrieved by any such order may, within five days, from the date of order apply to the District Election Officer (Panchayat) for revision, who shall within seven days, either confirm such order, or set it aside or pass such other order with respect to the claim or objection, as he may deem fit.

(3) The decision of the District Election Officer (Panchayats) on appeal, and subject to such decision, the order of the District Electoral Officer under sub-rule (1), shall be final.

5.1.12 Final publication of voters list.—(1) The District Electoral Officer, as soon as he has disposed of all the claims and objections presented to him, shall forward a list of such claims and objections alongwith his

orders thereon to the District Election Officer (Panchayat), who shall cause the voters list to be corrected, in accordance with the orders passed by the District Electoral Officer or by him in revision under sub-rule (2) of rule 10, as the case may be. The voters list so amended shall be final and two copies thereof duly signed by the District Electoral Officer and District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall be kept in their offices and shall be published in the manner prescribed under rule 9 together with list of additions and corrections prepared in accordance with the said orders.

(2) Any final voters list published under the provisions of sub-rule (1), with or without a list of additions and corrections, shall come into force from the date of such final publication.

5.1.13 **Inspection and issue of certified copies**—Every member of the public shall have the right to inspect the voters list referred to in rule 8 or sub-rule (1) of rule 10-A on payment of a fee of rupees two and certified copies of the same may be issued by the District Electoral Officer to an applicant on payment of fee as fixed by State Election Commissioner.

5.1.14 **Duration of voters list and their revision**—(1) The voters list shall, unless otherwise directed by the State Election Commissioner, Haryana, be revised in the prescribed manner before each general election to a Panchayati Raj Institutions and for any ward or a Gram Panchayat before a bye-election to fill a casual vacancy in such a ward or Gram Panchayat, as the case may be:

Provided that if for any reason, the voters list is not revised, the validity or continued operation of the existing voters list shall not thereby be affected:

Provided further that, subject to the other provisions of these rules, the voters list for the ward as in force at the time of the issue of any such direction shall continue to be in force until the completion of the special revision so directed.

(2) The voters list for every ward shall be revised under sub-rule (1) either intensively or summarily, as the State Election Commissioner, Haryana may direct.

(3) Where the voters list or any part thereof is to be revised intensively, it shall be prepared afresh and rules 8 to 10-A shall apply in relation to such revision as they apply in relation to the first preparation of a voters list.

(4) When the voters list or any part thereof is to be revised summarily, the District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall cause to be prepared a list of amendments to the relevant parts of the voters list on the basis of such information as may be readily available and publish the voters list together with the list of amendments in draft and the provisions of rules 8 to 10-A shall apply in relation to such revisions as they apply in relation to the first preparation of a voters list.

(5) Where at any time, between the publication of draft of the revised voters list under sub-rule (3) read with rule 9 or of the voters list and the list of amendments under sub-rule (4) and the final publication of the same under rule 10-A, any names have been decided to be

included in the voters list for the time being in force under rule 12-B, the District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall cause the name to be included also in the revised voters list unless there is, in his opinion, any valid objection to such inclusion.

5.1.15 **Correction of errors in voters list.**— If the District Election Officer (Panchayat), on an application made to him or on his own motion, is satisfied after such enquiry as he thinks fit, that any entry in the voters list of a ward;-

(a) is erroneous or defective in any particular;

(b) should be transposed to another place in the voters list on the ground that the person concerned has changed his place of ordinary residence within the ward; or

(c) should be deleted on the ground that the person concerned is dead or has ceased to be ordinarily resident in the ward or is otherwise not entitled to be registered in that voters list,

(d) he shall, subject to such general or specific directions, if any, as may be given by the State Election Commissioner, Haryana in this behalf, amend, transpose or delete the entry:

Provided that before taking any action on any ground under clauses (a), (b) or (c), the District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall give the person concerned reasonable opportunity of being heard.

5.1.16 **Inclusion of names in the voters list finally published.**- Any person, whose name is not included in the voters list of a ward as finally published under rule 10A, may apply in the manner hereinafter provided for the inclusion of his name in that voters list.

5.1.17 **Manner for making application for inclusion of name in the voters list :-** (1) An application under rule 12A or 12B shall be made in duplicate in one of the Forms 1A, 1B, 1C or 1D, as may be appropriate and shall be accompanied by a fee of five rupee:

Provided that such application shall be addressed to the District Election Officer (Panchayat) and presented to him at any time not later than four days from the date of publication of the election programme excluding the date of publication.

(2) The fee specified in sub-rule (1) shall be,

(a) paid by means of non-judicial stamps; or

(b) deposited in a Government treasury or authorized bank (authorized for collecting Government receipts) in favour of the District Election Officer (Panchayat) concerned; or

(c) paid in cash against proper receipt to the District Election Officer (Panchayat) concerned or to any other officer authorized by him in this behalf; and shall not be refundable.

(3) Where the fee is deposited under clause (b) of sub-rule (2), the applicant shall enclose with the application, a Government treasury receipt and where the fee is paid in cash under clause (c) of the said sub-rule, the applicant shall enclose with the application, the proper receipt issued by the fee in cash, in proff of the fee having been deposited or paid in cash by him.

(4) The District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall, immediately, on receipt of such application, direct that one copy thereof be pasted in

some conspicuous place of the concerned Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad concerned, and in his office together with a notice inviting objections to such applications within a period of four days from the date of such pasting.

(5) The District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall, after the expiry of the period specified in sub-rule (4), consider the objections, if any, received by him and shall, if satisfied that the applicant is entitled to be registered in the voters list, direct his name to be included therein before the last date for making nomination for election to that ward:

Provided that if the applicant is registered in the voters list of any other ward of toher district, the District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall inform the District Election Officer (Panchayat) concerned and the later shall, on receipt of such information, strike of the name of the applicant from that voters list.

- 5.2 Since the Assembly electoral rolls do not reflect the ward numbers of the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads and the list of voters for the Panchayat elections is required to be prepared ward-wise as every ward of a Gram Panchayat is a separate constituency for the purpose of the elections to the Gram Panchayats, the State Election Commission has to get the ward-wise list of voters prepared on the basis of Assembly electoral rolls prepared under the provisions of the Representation of People Act, 1950, for the time being in force. The list of voters of all the wards of a Gram Panchayat becomes the list of voters for the purpose of election to the offices of Panch and Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat. Similarly, the list of voters of all the wards of all the Gram Panchayats included in a ward of a Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad form the list of voters for that ward of the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad as the case may be.

Fifth Panchayat General Elections, 2016

- 5.3 In accordance with the provisions contained in Section 163, 164, 165 and 166 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 read with Rules 8, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 11 & 12 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994 and powers conferred under Sub-Section (1) of Section 212 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, the State Election Commission, Haryana, vide Notification No. SEC/4E-II/2015/5534 dated 18.05.2015 (Annexure-5.1), issued the programme for the preparation of the voters list in respect of all wards of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads of those districts whose wardbandi had been copmpleted by the Government i.e. Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar, Sirsa, Panchkula, Faridabad, Palwal, Kaithal, Rohtak, Fatehabad, Hisar, Panipat, Mahindergarh (Narnaul), Rewari, Mewat, Kurukshetra, Jind and Jhajjar. The Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P), Sonipat lateron informed that due to constitution of Municipal Corporation, Sonipat, the wardbandi of four Gram Panchayats, three blocks and Zila Parishad got effected. He was thus advised to not to

publish the final voters list of those Gram Panchayats which are fully or partially been merged in the newly formed Municipal Corporation. The voters' list of sixteen districts and non effected Gram Panchayats of district Sonipat was finally published on 15.07.2015 and 22.07.2015. The wardbandi of PRIs in four districts i.e. Bhiwani, Karnal, Ambala and Gurgaon was completed by the Government on 17.06.2015, 08.07.2015 and 14.07.2015, as such; the programmes for the preparation of voters' list of the PRIs of these districts were issued vide Notification NOs. SEC/4E-II/2015/6263 dated 22.06.2015 (Annexure-5.2) and SEC/4E-II/2015/6654 dated 14.07.2015 (Annexure-5.3). The voters' list of these districts was finally published on 27.07.2015 and 19.08.2015. A fresh wardbandi of the effected Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad of district Sonipat was completed on 10.09.2015 and 23.10.2015. The programme for the preparation of the voters' list of these Panchayats was issued vide No. SEC/4E-II/2015/9936 dated 30.10.2015 (Annexure-5.4) and voters' list was finally published on 05.12.2015. The voters' list of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State of Haryana for the Fifth Panchayat General Election has been prepared with the help of NIC by taking a photo based data of the relevant part of the Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on January 21, 2015 along with its supplements. The voters' list in respect of Panchayati Raj Institutions has been prepared with reference to qualifying date as on January 01, 2015.

- 5.4 A number of complaints for inclusion of genuine voters and exclusion of bogus/minor voters were received from the various parts of the state and the same were sent to the concerned Deputy Commissioners-cum-District Election Officers (Panchayat) with the directions to enquire into the matter and take appropriate action immediately.
- 5.5 The district wise number of voters registered in the voter's lists, on the basis of which the fourth Panchayat General Elections were held in January, 2016 is given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1
District wise Total Number of Voters

Sr.No.	Name of District	Male	Female	Total
1.	Ambala	232280	203522	435802
2.	Bhiwani	482323	427541	909864
3.	Faridabad	139603	117974	257577
4.	Fatehabad	266341	238742	505083
5.	Gurgaon	169088	151988	321076
6.	Hisar	457675	389570	847245

7.	Jhajjar	291435	251740	543175
8.	Jind	382255	318699	700954
9.	Kaithal	305365	261422	566787
10.	Karnal	372193	322989	695182
11.	Kurukshetra	265346	229887	495233
12.	M.garh	292046	261064	553110
13.	Mewat	291733	247781	539514
14.	Palwal	263210	218690	481900
15 .	Panchkula	60264	52845	113109
16.	Panipat	226549	192356	418905
17.	Rohtak	226959	188814	415773
18.	Rewari	258973	236650	495623
19.	Sirsa	353703	312230	665933
20.	Sonipat	362179	294130	656285
21.	Y.nagar	263911	227886	491797
	Total	5963431	5146520	11109951

Chapter-6

BALLOT BOXES, BALLOT PAPERS AND ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES

- 6.1 **Legal Provisions** - Rule 40 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994 provides that every ballot box shall, subject to general or special order of the State Election Commission, be of such design that ballot papers can be inserted therein but cannot be withdrawn there from without the box being unlocked and the seals being broken. No independent and separate design of ballot box was made by the State Election Commission and the same ballot boxes used for the Assembly and Parliamentary elections, were used in the Panchayat elections as well.

Fifth Panchayat General Elections, 2016

- 6.2 Since a very large number of ballot boxes were required to be used for the Panchayat General Elections. The Assembly and Lok Sabha elections are being conducted by using EVMs, the ballot boxes with the Election Department became surplus and has been transferred to the Commission. The district wise total number of ballot boxes used for the Fifth Panchayat General Elections, 2016 is given below in Table 6.1 :-

Table 6.1
District-wise Number of Ballot Boxes

Sr. No.	Name of District	Number
1.	Ambala	1670
2.	Bhiwani	2992
3.	Faridabad	1000
4.	Fatehabad	1830
5.	Gurgaon	1130
6.	Hisar	3013
7.	Jhajjar	1918
8.	Jind	2738
9.	Kaithal	2862
10.	Karnal	1983
11.	Kurukshetra	1626
12.	Mahendergarh	2288
13.	Mewat	1537
14.	Palwal	1491
15.	Panchkula	271
16.	Panipat	1194
17.	Rewari	826
18.	Rohtak	1496
19.	Sirsa	1853
20.	Sonepat	2326
21.	Yamuna Nagar	1686
	Total	37730

- 6.3 The instructions for the use of ballot boxes had been provided in the compendium of instructions for the Returning Officers/Assistant Returning Officers issued by the Commission.
- 6.4 **Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)** - The State Election Commission used the Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) for conducting the elections of Sarpanches of all the Gram Panchayats and Members of Zila Parishads during General Elections, 2016 in the State. Elections for Members of Panchayat Samitis in district Rewari and Panchkula were also conducted through EVMs. In first time, Multipost Electronic Voting Machines were used for the conduct of election for the Members of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad in district Panchkula and Rewari.
- 6.5 For election to the seat where Election were held by EVM, two ballot papers for EVMs and 5 ballot papers for tender votes for each polling station were got printed.
- 6.6 The district wise number of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) used during General Elections, 2016 is given in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2
District-wise Number of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)

Sr.No.	Name of District	Total Number of EVMs Used		
		Single post	Multi Post	
			CUs	BUs
1.	Ambala	2134	-	-
2.	Bhiwani	3654	-	-
3.	Faridabad	979	-	-
4.	Fatehabad	2389	-	-
5.	Gurgaon	1427	-	-
6.	Hisar	3528	-	-
7.	Jhajjar	2371	-	-
8.	Jind	3275	-	-
9.	Kaithal	2424	-	-
10.	Karnal	2479	-	-
11.	Kurukshetra	2024	-	-
12.	Mahendergarh	2767	-	-
13.	Mewat	2288	-	-
14.	Palwal	1960	-	-
15.	Panchkula	271	271	542
16.	Panipat	1927	-	-
17.	Rewari	1033	1033	2066
18.	Rohtak	1795	-	-
19.	Sirsa	2516	-	-
20.	Sonipat	2613	-	-
21.	Yamuna Nagar	2079	-	-
	Total	45933	1304	2608

6.7 Printing of Ballot Papers – For the first time the tender for the printing of of ballot papers has been called by e-tender and as per decision of the High Powered Purchase Committee, the work relating to printing of about two crore of ballot papers of all districts of the State of Haryana for elections to Panches, Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads was allotted to M/s. Capital Business Systems Ltd.,30-B, Prahlad Market, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005 at the following rates:-

- I. 0.92 paise (Ninty two paise only) per ballot paper including paper having up to 9 candidates of single column;
- II. 1.10 Rupees (One Rupee & Ten Paise only) per ballot paper including paper for having up to 18 candidates of double column;
- III. 0.15 paise (Fifteen paise only) for every additional column of 3-1/4” width having maximum upto 9 candidates or its multiples.
- IV. 1.35 Rupees (One Rupee and Thirty Five paise only) per ballot paper including paper for the printing and binding of EVM ballot papers up to 16 candidates in single column.

6.8 As provided under Rule 41 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994, the State Election Commission approved the design of the ballot papers for election of Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads which were in four different colours throughout the State of Haryana. The Commission had issued instructions for printing of ballot papers providing therein the specifications about size and form of the ballot paper.

Size of Tender Ballot paper:-

- (i) The ballot papers for each ward of Panches, Members of Panchayat Samitis & Zila Parishads are to be printed by name of the contesting candidate, name of Gram Panchayat, Block, Ward No. and name of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad as the case may be. Every ballot paper shall have a counterfoil attached to it. The counterfoil shall contain the following:-
 - (a) Space for stitching at the top centre of the counterfoil;
 - (b) A black border of 1 em at the top of the counterfoil;
 - (c) The particulars of the election i.e. the name of Panchayat, Block and Ward No., name of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad as the case may be, shall be printed immediately below item (b) above in the following manner;
 - (d) “Serial No. of Elector” and “Serial Number of Ballot Paper” one below the other on the left hand side;

- (e) Place for signature or thumb impression of elector just above the words "Signature or thumb impression" on the right hand side;
- (f) One Block of lines of 1 em with a disjointed straight line, below, separating the ballot paper from the counterfoil.
- (ii) There shall be one block of lines of 1 em below the disjointed line on the ballot paper.
- (iii) The front face of the ballot paper will contain the serial number of the ballot paper, the name and particulars of election as described in para 6.8.1(c) above, the names of the contesting candidates, and the symbols of the candidates. These particulars will be printed on the right hand side of the first shaded area.
- (iv) Serial Number of the ballot paper shall be printed on the left hand side of the ballot paper either on the front which shall be printed in the first shaded area.
- (v) The width of the ballot paper will be 3¼ inches as may be considered convenient by the State Election Commissioner, for printing the ballot papers.
- (vi) The names of the candidates will appear on the left side and their respective symbol on the right side in a panel.
- (vii) The names of candidates will be printed on the ballot papers in Hindi in the same order in which they appear in the list of contesting candidates.
- (viii) The width of the space allotted to each candidate shall be 7 ems and the width of the shaded area between the spaces allotted to any two candidates will be 3 ems. There will be a thick black border of 1 em width at the bottom.
- (ix) The size of the each symbol will not be more than 9 ems x 6 ems.
- (x) The Serial Number of the ballot papers will be in a separate series for each ward, each series commencing from No.000001.
- (xi) Where the number of contesting candidates at an election exceeds 9, the ballot paper will be printed differently. The ballot paper in such a case shall be printed in two columns and the width of ballot paper and its counterfoil shall be twice the width of ballot paper of a single column as specified in paragraph (v) above. Along the middle, there shall be a shaded area from top to bottom of 2.5 ems width. The names of half the number of contesting candidates will appear in the alphabetical order, one below the other; on the left half of the ballot paper and the names of the remaining contesting candidates will appear in the alphabetical order on the other half. Where the number of contesting candidates is odd, the last penal on the right half of the ballot paper will be completely shaded.

- (xii) The ballot papers will be stitched into convenient bundles with consecutive Serial Numbers. The Serial Number on each ballot paper and its counterfoil shall be identical.
- (xiii) The quantity of ballot papers would be printed 2 percent extra as required by each ward of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad and 5% extra in case of Panches. The ballot papers should also be printed to the next 10th round figure not for 100th round figure.
- (xiv) The Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (Panchayat) to depute the responsible officers/officials to get ballot papers printed and their proof reading and checking and receiving after checking their serial numbers, names of the contesting candidates, symbols extra and should be kept under tight and safe custody till handed over to the concerned Presiding Officers . The MSS (Dummy Ballot paper) should be hand over to the concerned presses and the date of handing over and completion of the printing work may be intimated to the Commission.
- (xv) Ballot papers for Panches, Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads would be printed in Black, Yellow and Red ink on the Crème Wove paper respectively.

Size of ballot papers for EVMs: -

The ballot papers shall be prepared and printed in devnagri script and its form and design shall be as prescribed hereunder:-

- i. The total length of the ballot paper will be 461.5 mm and its width shall be 140 mm.
- ii. At the top of the ballot paper, there shall be a space provided for indicating the particulars of the election and the name of the ward, of the size 7.5 mm (length) x 140 mm (width).
- iii. In the space so provided, on the top left hand corner, the serial number of the ballot paper shall be printed. On the top right hand corner, the sheet number shall be printed if the ballot paper is printed on more than one sheet, where the number of contesting candidates exceeds sixteen. The particulars of the election shall also be printed in the said space. These particulars will contain the serial number and name of Gram Panchayat/Panchayat Samiti/Zila Parishad and Ward and year and the nature of election and District code shall be printed in such language or languages as the SEC may specify. Code marks specified for each District are given in **Annexure- 6.1**. The following illustrations will make the position clear:-

Name of Gram Panchayat / Panchayat Samiti/ Zila Parishad/Year/Nature of election/District Code

Provided that where the number of contesting candidates is less than sixteen, the above particulars may be printed either at the top or at the bottom most portion (space meant for the candidate at serial number

sixteen), as may be considered convenient from the point of view of printing.

Provided further that where the number of contesting candidates is sixteen or more, the above particulars may be printed in a vertical column, on the left hand side of the ballot paper, with a thick line dividing the said column and the panels containing the serial numbers and names of the contesting candidates.

- iv. Below the space provided at the top for printing the particulars of the election, there shall be a thick black line of 1.00 mm.
- v. Below this line, there shall be printed the serial number of each contesting candidate, his name and the symbol allotted to him, in a separate panel for each candidate.
- vi. The size of the panel for each contesting candidate shall be 27.5 mm (length) x 140 mm (width).
- vii. The panels of the candidates shall be separated from each other by a thick black line of 1.00 mm.
- viii. The names of the contesting candidates shall be arranged on the ballot paper in the same order in which their names appear in the list of contesting candidates.
- ix. The names of not more than sixteen candidates shall be arranged on one sheet of a ballot paper. If the number of contesting candidate is less than sixteen, the space below the panel for last contesting candidate shall be kept blank, except where the particulars of election, etc., are printed at the bottom under clause (iii) above.
- x. If the number of contesting candidates exceeds sixteen, the ballot paper shall be printed on two sheets of the above mentioned size and dimensions if the number of candidates is between seventeen and thirty two, on three sheets if the number of contesting candidates is between thirty three and forty eight, on four sheets if their number is between forty nine and sixty four.
- xi. In such cases where the ballot paper is printed on more than one sheet, the names of contesting candidates from S.No.17 to 32 shall be printed on the second sheet, from S.No.33 to 48 on the third sheet and from 49 onwards on the fourth sheet. If the number of candidates is less than thirty two the space below the panel for the last contesting candidate in the second sheet shall be kept blank. Similarly, for the third and fourth sheets of the ballot papers.
- xii. On each such sheet, in the space provided for indicating the particulars of the election, its number shall be indicated in bold words and letters, e.g., .Sheet No.1., .Sheet No.2., etc.
- xiii. The names of the contesting candidates shall be printed in the same language or languages in which the list of contesting candidates has been prepared. The serial number of the candidate shall be indicated in the international form of Indian numerals.
- xiv. Serial number and the name of the candidate shall be printed on the left hand side and his symbol on the right hand side in the panel meant for him.

xv. Unless otherwise directed by the SEC in any particular case, the ballot papers shall be printed for Sarpanch in Blue Ink, Member Panchayat Samiti in Yellow Ink and Member Zila Parishad in Red Ink on white paper or on respective coloured paper with Black Ink.

6.9 **Supervision/Security of Printing Press** - The printing of ballot papers in the aforesaid printing press was carried out under the supervision of the staff deployed by Deputy Commissioners and State Election Commission and also the security provided by the State Police. All security guards in adequate numbers were deployed at the gates and periphery of the premises of the printing press.

6.10 The district-wise number of ballot papers printed for General Elections, 2016, is given in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3
Number of Ballot Papers Printed for the Fourth Panchayat General Elections, 2016

Sr. No.	District	Zila Parishad	Panchayat Samiti	Panches	TOTAL
1	Ambala	14770	467303	182681	664754
2	Bhiwani	12700	968570	343904	1325174
3	Faridabad	3450	273155	155760	432365
4	Fatehabad	7730	510065	174628	692423
5	Gurgaon	5950	325075	148553	479578
6	Hisar	14280	876636	335988	1226904
7	Jind	10960	681230	155407	847597
8	Jhajjar	10530	572790	234125	817445
9	Karnal	8349	688254	390397	1087000
10	Kaithal	7879	540572	225822	774273
11	Kurukshetra	6900	512102	229149	748151
12	M.garh	9207	555275	263066	827548
13	Mewat	7420	569901	181078	758399
14	Palwal	4700	492732	205740	703172
15	Panchkula	2200	2420	35519	40139
16	Panipat	6510	405117	196148	607775
17	Rewari	7794	18831	255260	281885
18	Rohtak	7000	429642	168695	605337
19	Sirsa	9597	640453	254455	904505
20	Sonipat	8400	680986	252996	942382
21	Y.nagar	5000	510976	204750	720726
	Total	171326	10722085	4594121	15487532

6.11 **Printing of Voters Lists / Electoral Rolls** - For printing of 30 copies of voters lists / electoral rolls in respect of Panchayati Raj Institutions / Municipalities, for conduct of Panchayats and Municipal General Elections, 2016, @ Rs 0.70 paise (both side printing) and 0.35 paise (single side

printing) on the terms and conditions prescribed by the Commission, the State Election Commission took on panel the following firms:-

- 1 M/S Nayarsons Printers,
Plot No. 360, Industrial Area,
Phase-9, SAS Nagar, Mohali
2. M/S Printing Centre,
House No. 2235, Sector-21-C,
Chandigarh
3. M/s Sidhu Printing Press,
S.C.O. No. 158-A, Burail, Sector 45-C,
Chandigarh

6.12 The above firms and printing rates were the same as approved and fixed by the Chief Electoral Officer, Haryana. Further, it was directed that the work for printing of 30 copies of voters list/electoral rolls in respect of Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Municipalities, may be allotted to the above mentioned firms as per the terms and conditions laid down by the Commission. Name of the district shown against firm allotted is given in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4
Name of the District Against the firm Allotted

Sr.No.	M/S Nayarsons Printers, Chandigarh	M/S Printing Centre, Chandigarh	M/s Sidhu Printing Press
1.	Panchkula	Ambala	Mahendergarh
2.	Panipat	Bhiwani	Mewat
3.	Rewari	Faridabad	Palwal
4.	Rohtak	Fatehabad	Kaithal
5.	Sirsa	Gurgaon	Karnal
6.	Sonepat	Hisar	Kurukshetra
7.	Yamuna Nagar	Jhajjar	-
8.	-	Jind	-

6.13 It was also mentioned that if some local printer is ready to do this job at the rate lower than above mentioned rate on both sides of the printing page for 30 copies on A4 size of 80 GSM paper on the basis of terms and conditions prescribed by the Commission, the same may be got done at district level keeping in view the quality and time-bound nature of the work.

Chapter-7

POLLING STATIONS AND POLL PERSONNEL

Polling Stations

- 7.1 **Determination of Polling Stations** - Under Rule 20 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994, the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (Panchayat) is required to provide sufficient number of polling stations for every election showing the area for which they have been set up and the description of office i.e. Panch, Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat, Member Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad for which the votes shall be cast at the Polling Stations.
- 7.2 During the General Elections, the poll to all the four offices of the Panchayati Raj Institutions i.e. Panches, Sarpanches and Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads were held on the same day simultaneously as per the schedule notified by the Commission. For four simultaneous polls, two ballot papers were given to one voter for voting for the office of Panches and Members of Panchayat Samitis. The election to the office of the sarpanch and Zila Parishads was held with the help of Electronic Voting Machines. About 500 voters were allotted to one Polling Station. Depending upon the number of voters, at least one Polling Station was established for a Gram Panchayat. However, in the Gram Panchayats having larger population, the number of such Polling Stations was varied from three to ten or even more.
- 7.3 **Location of Polling Stations** - The polling stations were located generally in the buildings of the government schools, government aided schools, and buildings of government offices/semi government offices, offices of Gram Panchayat and Chopals (Community Centres). However, it was directed to the Deputy Commissioners that in case, the aforesaid offices or buildings are not available, the polling stations may be established in private buildings or dharmshalas after obtaining the written consent from the owner or management of that building. It was also instructed that no polling station should be established in the religious buildings, hospitals, maternity homes and such like buildings and near liquor vend.
- 7.4 **Publication of Polling Stations** - The list of polling stations was required to be published 20 days before the date of poll and the copies of such list are affixed on the notice board of the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Additional Deputy Commissioner, Zila Parishad, Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil), Block Development & Panchayat Officer, Panchayat Samiti and the Gram Panchayat concerned and at conspicuous places within the Sabha Area concerned.

- 7.5 **Numbers of Polling Stations** – In all 21,476 polling stations were set up in the State for the General Elections, 2016. The district-wise break-up is given in the *Annexure 7.1*.

Poll Personnel

- 7.6 **Returning Officer (Gram Panchayat/Panchayat Samiti)** - Rule 16 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994 provides that the State Election Commissioner or when so authorised by him, the District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall appoint an officer of the Government not below the rank of Group-B Officer as a Returning Officer (Panchayat) for every election to fill a seat in any Panchayat Samiti or Gram Panchayat. However, same officer can be appointed as Returning Officer (Panchayat) for election to more than one Panchayat Samitis or Gram Panchayats.
- 7.7 **Returning Officer (Zila Parishad)** - Rule 15(2) of the 1994 Rules provides that the Deputy Commissioner shall be the Returning Officer for election to the Zila Parishad.
- 7.8 **Assistant Returning Officer** - Rule 17 of the 1994 Rules provides that the State Election Commissioner or when so authorised by him, the District Election Officer (Panchayat) may appoint one or more persons as Assistant Returning Officer (Panchayat) to assist the Returning Officer (Panchayat) in the performance of his functions.
- 7.9 **Presiding Officer and Polling Officers** - Rule 21 of the Rules *ibid* provides that the District Election Officer (Panchayat) or when so authorized by him the Additional Deputy Commissioner shall appoint a Presiding Officer for each Polling Station and such Polling Officer or Officers to assist the Presiding Officer, as he thinks necessary. However, no person, who is not a government servant or a servant of any authority under the municipal law or any public undertaking under the Government, shall be appointed as Presiding Officer. Normally one Presiding Officer and four Polling Officers are appointed for one Polling Station. One of the Polling Officers is also authorised to function as Presiding Officer under the rules.
- 7.10 **Polling Officer-1** - The Polling Officer-1 will read out loudly the name and ward number of the voter immediately as he enters the Polling Station and put a tick mark against his/her name in the marked copy of the voters list, obtain signature & thumb impression of the voter and deliver slip to the voter.
- 7.11 **Polling Officer-2** - The Polling Officer-2 will check the i-card of the voter and put the mark of indelible ink on index finger
- 7.12 **Polling Officer-3** - The Polling Officer-3 will check the slip, issue a ballot paper for Panch and release control of CU to vote for Sarpanch.
- 7.13 **Polling Officer-4** - The Polling Officer-4 will collect slip, issue a ballot paper for Member Panchayat Samiti and release control of CU to vote for Member Zila Parishad.

- 7.14 **Presiding Officer** - He will continuously keep a watch on the ballot boxes and EVMs to see that after the marking on the ballot papers, they are inserted in the ballot boxes and buttons of the Ballot Units of EVMs are pressed properly. Presiding Officer also pushes the ballot papers in the ballot boxes with the help of steel pusher from time to time. He will also be Incharge of control unit of voting machine. He also makes the voters to expeditiously leave the Polling Station after casting the vote.
- 7.15 Since counting of votes for elections to the offices of Panches and Sarpanches are done at the Polling Stations immediately after the close of poll, no separate staff for this purpose is being appointed. However, as the counting of votes polled in the elections to the offices of Member Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad is done at the place specified by the District Election Officers (Panchayat), for which appointment of Counting Supervisors, Counting Assistants and supporting staff is being made.

Fifth Panchayat General Elections, 2016

- 7.16 For the Fifth Panchayat General Elections held in January, 2016, the State Election Commission vide its Notification No.SEC/3E-II/2015/6799, dated 20.07.2015, in exercise of powers conferred under Rule 16 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994 and all other powers enabling in this behalf, authorised all the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officers (Panchayat) to appoint officers of the Government not below the rank of Class-II officer as Returning Officers (Panchayat) in their respective districts for elections to (1) Panchayat Samitis and (2) Gram Panchayats for a cluster of 4 to 5 villages.
- 7.17 Further in exercise of the powers vested under Rule 17 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994, the State Election Commission, Haryana had also authorised all the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officers (Panchayat) to appoint one or more persons as Assistant Returning Officer (Panchayat) in their respective districts to assist the Returning Officer (Panchayat) i.e. for Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats in the performance of their functions.
- 7.18 The State Election Commission further directed that for Gram Panchayats, Assistant Returning Officers (Panchayat) shall be appointed by District Election Officer (Panchayat) separately for each Gram Panchayat to assist the concerned Returning Officer (Panchayat).
- 7.19 Under Rule 18 of Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994, the State Election Commission authorized the Assistant Returning Officers (Panchayat) to perform the functions of Returning Officer (Panchayat) except scrutiny of nomination papers. Such powers shall vest only in the Returning Officers (Panchayat).

- 7.20 **Randomization** - Returning Officers, Assistant Returning Officers, Presiding Officers, Assistant Presiding Officers/Polling Officers and other Officers/Officials were not deputed for election duty in the village/ward in which they were residing; instead they were deputed according to guidelines given in Rules 15 to 19 and 21 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994.
- 7.21 From the data base of the employees in the districts, during the first level of randomization of the employees deputed for election duty, they were allotted the block and rehearsal of the polling parties was conducted at the block level. Randomization of the polling parties was again done before their dispatch to the election duty and the booths were also allotted on the same day. It was ensured that no Presiding Officer/Polling Officer should know about his duty before the despatch of polling party for duty place.
- 7.22 21,476 Polling Stations were established for the Fifth Panchayat General Elections and 1, 07,675 polling personnel were appointed as Presiding Officers and Polling Officers for conduct of elections. In addition, 1,256 Supervisory Staff and 1,065 Magistrates were put on duty (*Annexure 7.1*).
- 7.23 **Electoral Photo Identity Cards** - In exercise of powers vested in it under Article 243K(1) of the Constitution of India read with section 212 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the State Election Commission directed that all electors of Panchayati Raj Institutions, who have been issued the Electoral Photo Identity Cards for Assembly and Lok Sabha Elections and the Electoral Photo Identity Card numbers have been mentioned in the Panchayat Voters list, shall have to produce these cards to exercise their franchise when they come to the polling stations for voting for Panchayat General Elections, 2016, the polling for which is scheduled to take place on January 10, 17 and 24, 2016. If any elector has not been issued Electoral Photo Identity Card by the Election Commission of India, he/she will have to produce any one out of the documentary evidences given in the order No. SEC/3E-II/2015/10390 dated 15.12.2015 to establish his/her identity.

Chapter-8

ELECTION PROGRAMME

- 8.1 **Duration of Panchayats** - Section 3 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 provides that every Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer;
- 8.2 **Completion of Elections** - Section 3(2) of 1994 Act provides that an election to constitute a Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad, as the case may be, shall be completed before the expiry of its duration specified in sub-section (1).

Election Programme for Elections in 21 Districts

- 8.3 The Development & Panchayat Department, Government of Haryana, vide Notification No.S.O.149/H.A.11/1994/S.211/2015, dated 7th September, 2015 had directed that general election of Panches, Sarpanches of all Gram Panchayats (except for Gram Panchayat Chhachhrauli, Radaur, Sadhura of district Yamuna Nagar, Tosham of district Bhiwani, Nissing (Rural) of district Karnal, Berwali Nandla of district Panchkula, Jakhal Mandi of district Fatehabad, Hassanpur of district Palwal and Samalkha of district Kurukshetra and members of all Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads shall be held and made in the State of Haryana by 31st October, 2015, as specified by the State Election Commission.
- 8.4 Therefore, the State Election Commission, Haryana, vide Notification No.SEC/3E-II/2015/8656 dated 8th September, 2015 (*Annexure 8.1*), issued schedule for conduct of elections to Panchayats i.e. for Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (except Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad mentioned in Table –D of para 2 of the notification) in the State. As per the schedule, the elections were to be held in the month of October, 2015 in three phases i.e. On 04.10.2015, 11.10.2015 and 18.10.2015.
- 8.5 The Notification No. Leg.15/2015 dated 7th September, 2015 of the Government (pertaining to insertation in section 175 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994) challenged in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by Smt. Rajbala & others through Writ Petition No. 671 of 2015. The Honb'ble Apex Court on 22.09.2015 passed the following orders in the Petition:

“List this matter on Wednesday, the 7th October, 2015 for final hearing as item no. 1. In the

meanwhile, parties should complete their pleadings. It goes without saying that in view of the interim order, the elections cannot proceed as scheduled.”

- 8.6 In view of the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, State Election Commission, Haryana vide Notification No. SEC/3E-II/2015/9535 dated 22nd September, 2015 ordered that all activities pursuant to notification No. SEC/3E-II/2015/8656 dated 8th September, 2015 and all other notifications/orders issued subsequently in this connection put on hold till further orders of the Commission. It was also ordered that the nomination papers received in respect of Zila Parishads and for the first phase elections of Panches, Sarpanches and member Panchayat Samitis, be kept intact in the office of Returning Officer for Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti concerned and in the case of Gram Panchayats nomination papers shall be kept intact in the office of Block Development and Panchayat Officer concerned till further orders of the Commission.
- 8.7 The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India finally dismissed the writ petition (Civil) on 10.12.2015. Detailed orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 671 of 2015 are available at chapter 23 of this book. In pursuance of the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India the Government of Haryana, Development and Panchayat Department again issued notification no. ECA-2/2015/794 dated 11th December, 2015 in which it was mentioned that the general election of Panches, Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats and members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads shall be held and made in the State by 15Th February, 2016 as specified by the State Election Commission.
- 8.8 Therefore, the State Election Commission, Haryana, vide Notification No. SEC/3E-II/2015/10233 dated 15th December, 2015 (*Annexure 8.2*), again issued schedule for conduct of elections to Panchayats i.e. for Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (except Gram Panchayats mentioned in Table –D of para 5 of the notification) in the State. As per the schedule, the elections were to be held in the month of January, 2016 in three phases i.e. on 10.01.2016, 17.01.2016 and 24.01.2016. It was also made clear in the notification that those candidates who have already filed the nomination for contesting the election of member Panchayat Samiti, Sarpanch and Panch, as per the amendment made by the Govt. vide Notification No. Leg.15/2015 dated 7th September, 2015; need not to file fresh nominations, but have to file a fresh declaration/affidavit in Form 4-B along with required documents before the Returning Officer concerned during the period specified for the same.
- 8.9 Names of districts and blocks in which elections were held in the month of January, 2016 are given in Tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3.

Table 8.1
Districts and Blocks in which Elections held during First Phase on January 10, 2016

Sr.No	Name of District	Name of Block
1	Ambala	Barara, Saha
2	Bhiwani	Bhiwani, Dadri-I, Badhra
3	Faridabad	Faridabad, Ballabgarh
4	Fatehabad	Fatehabad, Tohana
5	Gurgaon	Gurgaon, Sohna
6	Hisar	Hisar-I, Hisar-II, Narnaund
7	Jind	Jind, Safidon
8	Jhajjar	Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh
9	Karnal	Assandh, Indri
10	Kaithal	Guhla, Kaithal
11	Kurukshetra	Thanesar, Pehowa
12	Mehandergarh	Ateli Nangal, Kanina, Sihma
13	Mewat	Punhana
14	Panipat	Panipat, Israna
15	Panchkula	Pinjore, Morni
16	Palwal	Palwal, Prithla, Hodal
17	Rohtak	Rohtak, Sampla
18	Rewari	Rewari, Bawal
19	Sirsa	Baragudha, Dabwali, Odhan
20	Sonipat	Sonipat, Kharkhoda, Mundlana
21	Yamuna Nagar	Chhachhrauli, Jagadhri

Table 8.2
Districts and Blocks in which Elections held during Second Phase on January 17, 2016

Sr.No	Name of District	Name of Block
1	Ambala	Ambala-I, Ambala-II
2	Bhiwani	Tosham, Siwani, Bawani Khera
3	Fatehabad	Bhuna, Bhattu kalan
4	Gurgaon	Pataudi, Farukhnagar
5	Hisar	Hansi-I, Hansi-II, Barwala
6	Jind	Narwana, Uchana
7	Jhajjar	Beri, Matanhail, Salhawas
8	Karnal	Gharaunda, Nissing
9	Kaithal	Pundri, Rajound
10	Kurukshetra	Ismailabad, Shahabad
11	Mehandergarh	Narnaul, Satnail, Mahendergarh
12	Mewat	Nagina, Firozepur Jhirka
13	Panipat	Madlauda, Samalkha
14	Panchkula	Barwala, Raipur Rani

15	Palwal	Hathin
16	Rohtak	Meham, Lakhanmajra
17	Rewari	Nahar, Khol
18	Sirsa	Rania, Ellenabad
19	Sonipat	Gohana, Khathura
20	Yamuna Nagar	Sadhaura, Bilaspur

Table 8.3
Districts and Blocks in which Elections held during Third Phase on January 24, 2016

Sr.No	Name of District	Name of Block
1	Ambala	Shahzadpur, Naraingarh
2	Bhiwani	Dadri-II, Loharu, Kairu, Behal
3	Fatehabad	Ratia, Jakhal
4	Hisar	Adampur, Uklana, Agroha
5	Jind	Julana, Alewa, Pillukhera
6	Karnal	Karnal, Nilokheri
7	Kaithal	Siwan, Kalayat
8	Kurukshetra	Ladwa, Babain
9	Mehandergarh	Nizampur, Nangal Choudhary
10	Mewat	Nuh, Tauru
11	Panipat	Bapouli, Sanouli Khurd
12	Palwal	Hassanpur
13	Rohtak	Kalanaur
14	Rewari	Jatusana
15	Sirsa	Nathusari Chopta, Sirsa
16	Sonipat	Ganaur, Murthal, Rai
17	Yamuna Nagar	Radaur, Mustafabad

8.10 District-wise detail of the Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad included in each phase of the general elections is given in Annexure 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5.

Chapter-9

NOMINATIONS

- 9.1 **Legal Provisions** - Rule 26 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994 provides that a nomination paper (Form 4), Form 4-A and Form 4-B shall be supplied by the Returning Officer (Panchayat) to any voter on demand. It also provides that any person may be nominated as a candidate for election to fill a seat if he is qualified to be elected to fill the seat under the provisions of the Act.
- 9.2 **Presentation of Nomination Papers** - Rule 27 provides that duly completed nomination paper in Form 4, Form 4-A and Form 4-B and signed by the candidate is required to be delivered by the candidate in person to the Returning Officer (Panchayat) or Assistant Returning Officer (Panchayat) so authorised by the Returning Officer (Panchayat) for that purpose during the time and at the place specified in the notice. The candidate is also required to deposit the amount prescribed under Rule 28 in the Government treasury or with the Returning Officer (Panchayat) in cash and attach the receipt of that alongwith the nomination form. The amount of deposit prescribed under Rule 28 is given in Table 9.1

Table 9.1
Amount of Deposit required as Security

Name of office	SC or BC Candidate (Rs.)	General Category Candidate (Rs.)
Panch	40	100
Sarpanch	100	200
Member Panchayat Samiti	150	300
Member Zila Parishad	200	400

- 9.3 **Notice of Nomination and Time and Place for the Scrutiny** - Rule 29 provides that the Returning Officer (Panchayat) on receipt of the nomination paper is required to inform the person or persons delivering the same, of the date, time and place fixed for scrutiny of nomination paper and enter on the nomination paper its serial number and sign thereon stating the date on which and the hour at which the nomination paper has been delivered to him.
- 9.4 **Scrutiny of Nomination Paper** - Rule 30 provides that on the date fixed for scrutiny of the nomination papers, the candidates, their election agents or persons authorised in writing by each candidate, are required to attend the scrutiny at the time and place notified in this behalf and Returning Officer (Panchayat) shall give them all reasonable facilities for examining the nomination papers of all candidates which have been delivered to him. After

examining the nomination papers and deciding of all objections (accepted or rejected), the Returning Officer shall even write on each nomination paper his decision regarding accepting or rejecting the same and after that a list of candidates whose nomination papers are accepted is required to be prepared and fixed on the notice board.

Fifth Panchayat General Elections, 2016

- 9.5 For the General Elections, 2016, the nomination papers for the Panches and Sarpanches were received at the Head Quarters of the Gram Panchayats and that of Members of Panchayat Samitis at the Block Head Quarters. The nomination papers for Members of Zila Parishads were, however, received at District Head Quarters.
- 9.6 Detailed analysis about the percentage of persons elected unopposed to various offices of Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads to the total number of such offices and average number of candidates per seat during the Fifth Panchayat General Elections has been made in the subsequent paragraphs.
- 9.7 **Panches** – The elections were held for 62,466 seats of Panches of 6,193 Gram Panchayats, against which 1, 25,463 nominations were received. 24,690 nominations were rejected and 14,374 withdrawn. The remaining 86,399 nominations were accepted. In percentage terms, the nominations rejected, withdrawn and accepted were 19.7, 11.5 and 68.8 respectively of the total number of nominations received, as shown in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2

Number of Nominations Received, Rejected, Withdrawn and Accepted for Elections to the Panches

Name of Office	Total No. of Seats	Nominations				No. of Nominations per Seat	
		Received	Rejected	Withdrawn	Accepted	Received	Accepted
Panch	62466	125463	24690	14374	86399	2.0	1.4
Percentage		100.0	19.7	11.5	68.8		

- 9.8 The average number of nominations received and accepted per seat was 2.0 and 1.4 respectively. The highest average number of nominations accepted per seat was 1.1 in district Faridabad and the lowest 1.1 in district Jind and Panchkula (*Annexure 9.1*).
- 9.9 Out of 62,466 seats of Panches, 21,583 seats were contested and Panches on 38,855 seats were elected unopposed. The percentage of number of Panches elected through election and unopposed was 35.7 and 64.3 respectively of the total number of Panches elected. The highest number of Panches elected unopposed was 3,218 from district Bhiwani and the lowest 680 from district Faridabad (*Annexure 9.2*).

- 9.10 **Sarpanches** – The elections were held for 6,193 seats of Sarpanches of 6,193 Gram Panchayats. Against these seats, 48,415 nominations were received, out of which, 8,424 nominations were rejected and 14,256 withdrawn. The remaining 25,735 nominations were accepted. Nominations rejected, withdrawn and accepted were 17.4, 29.5 and 53.1 percent respectively of the total number of nominations received as shown in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3
Number of Nominations Received, Rejected, Withdrawn and Accepted for Elections to the Sarpanches

Name of Office	Total No. of Seats	Nominations				No. of Nominations per Seat	
		Received	Rejected	Withdrawn	Accepted	Received	Accepted
Sarpanch	6193	48415	8424	14256	25735	7.8	4.2
Percentage		100.0	17.4	29.5	53.1		

- 9.11 The average number of nominations received and accepted per seat was 7.8 and 4.2 respectively. The highest average number of nominations accepted per seat was 5.5 in district Sonapat and the lowest 2.8 in district Panchkula (*Annexure 9.3*).
- 9.12 Out of 6,193 seats of Sarpanches, 5,912 seats were contested and 274 were elected unopposed. The percentage of number of Sarpanches elected through election and unopposed was 95.6 and 4.4 respectively of the total number Sarpanches elected. The highest number of Sarpanches 30 were elected unopposed from district fatehabad and the lowest only one from district Panipat (*Annexure 9.4*).
- 9.13 **Members Panchayat Samiti** - The elections were held for 3,002 seats of Member Panchayat Samiti in 126 Blocks. Against these seats, 16,363 nominations were received, out of which, 2,460 nominations were rejected and 2,554 withdrawn. The remaining 11,349 nominations were accepted. In percentage terms, nominations rejected, withdrawn and accepted were 15.0, 15.6 and 69.4 percent respectively of the total number of nominations received as shown in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4
Number of Nominations Received, Rejected, Withdrawn and Accepted for Elections to the Members Panchayat Samiti

Name of Office	Total No. of Seats	Nominations				No. of Nominations per Seat	
		Received	Rejected	Withdrawn	Accepted	Received	Accepted
Member Panchayat Samiti	3002	16363	2460	2554	11349	5.4	3.8
Percentage		100.0	15.0	15.6	69.4		

- 9.14 The average number of nominations received and accepted per seat was 5.4 and 3.8 respectively. The highest average number of nominations accepted per seat was 4.4 in district Rewari and the lowest 2.6 in district Panchkula (*Annexure 9.5*).
- 9.15 Out of 3,002 seats of Member Panchayat Samiti, 2,879 seats were contested and members on 118 seats were elected unopposed. The percentage of number of Members Panchayat Samiti elected through election and unopposed was 96.1 and 3.9 respectively of the total number members elected. The highest number of members elected unopposed was 13 each in the districts Hisar and Sirsa and the lowest only one from district Jhajjar and Rewari (*Annexure 9.6*).
- 9.16 **Members Zila Parishad** – The elections were held for 416 seats of Member Zila Parishad in 21 districts. Against these seats, 5,098 nominations were received, out of which, 1,108 nominations were rejected and 725 withdrawn. The remaining 3,265 nominations were accepted. Nominations rejected, withdrawn and accepted were 21.7, 14.2 and 64.1 percent respectively of the total number of nominations received as shown in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5
Number of Nominations Received, Rejected, Withdrawn and Accepted for Elections to the Members Zila Parishad

Name of Office	Total No. of Seats	Nominations				No. of Nominations per Seat	
		Received	Rejected	Withdrawn	Accepted	Received	Accepted
Member Zila Parishad	416	5098	1108	725	3265	12.3	7.8
Percentage		100.0	21.7	14.2	64.1		

- 9.17 The average number of nominations received and accepted per seat was 12.3 and 7.8 respectively. The highest average number of nominations accepted per seat was 11.9 in District Bhiwani and the lowest 4.3 in District Sirsa (*Annexure 9.7*).
- 9.18 Out of 416 seats of Member Zila Parishad, 414 seats were contested and members on 2 seats were elected unopposed. The percentage of number of Members Zila Parishad elected through election and unopposed was 99.5 and 0.5 respectively of the total number members elected. The members elected unopposed was one each in districts Mewat and Panipat. No members was elected unopposed in the remaining districts (*Annexure 9.8*).

Analysis relating to number of contestants per seat and members elected unopposed during the last three Panchayat General Elections

9.19 The average number of contestants per seat during the Second General Elections, 2000 for Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad was 1.6, 4.3, 3.1 and 4.4 respectively and overall, it was 1.9. During the Third General Elections, 2005, the average number of contestants per seat was 1.5, 4.9, 3.9 and 7.5 for Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad respectively. On overall basis, it was 1.9. During the Fourth General Elections, 2010, the average number of contestants per seat was 2.0, 5.9, 5.5 and 10.4 for Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad respectively and overall, it was 2.5. During the Fifth General Elections, 2016, the average number of contestants per seat was 1.4, 4.2, 3.8 and 7.8 for Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad respectively and overall, it was 1.8. The comparative statement of average number of contestants per seat during the General Elections, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2016 is given in Table 9.6.

**Table 9.6
Comparative Statement of Average Number of Contestants per Seat during the General Elections 2000, 2005, 2010 & 2016**

General Elections	Average number of Contestants per seat				
	Panch	Sarpanch	MPS	MZP	Total
2000	1.6	4.3	3.1	4.4	1.9
2005	1.5	4.9	3.9	7.5	1.9
2010	2.0	5.9	5.5	10.4	2.5
2016	1.4	4.2	3.8	7.8	1.8

9.20 The percentage of number of Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad elected unopposed during the Second General Elections, 2000 was 56.0, 11.6, 17.6 and 14.3 respectively and overall, it was 50.1. During the Third General Elections, 2005, the number of Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad elected unopposed was 60.8, 7.7, 10.7 and 0.5 percent respectively and on overall basis, this percentage was 53.7. During the Fourth General Elections, 2010, the number of Panches, Sarpanches and Members of Panchayat Samiti elected unopposed was 39.0, 3.5 and 1.8 percent respectively. No Member Zila Parishad was elected unopposed. On overall basis, this percentage was 34.1. During the fifth General Elections, 2016, the number of Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad elected unopposed was 64.6, 4.4, 3.9 and 0.5 percent respectively and on overall basis, this percentage was 56.0 (Annexure 9.9). The comparative statement

of percentage number of members elected unopposed during the General Elections, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2016 is given in Table 9.7.

Table 9.7
Comparative Statement of Percentage of Number of members elected unopposed during the General Elections 2000, 2005, 2010 & 2016

General Elections	Percentage of number of Members elected unopposed				
	Panch	Sarpanch	MPS	MZP	Total
2000	56.0	11.6	17.6	14.3	50.1
2005	60.8	7.7	10.7	0.5	53.7
2010	39.0	3.5	1.8	0.0	34.1
2016	64.3	4.4	3.9	0.5	56.0

9.21 The above analysis shows that the average number of contestants per seat for all the offices of Panchayati Raj Institutions has been decreased and the percentage of number of members elected unopposed has been increase as compare to the last general elections 2010. This indicates the growing interest of the people in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Chapter-10

DISQUALIFICATIONS

10.1 **Legal Provisions** – Section 175 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 provides that no person shall be a Sarpanch or a Panch of a Gram Panchayat or a member of Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad or continue as such who –

- (a) has, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, been convicted-
 - (I) of an offence under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (Act 22 of 1955), unless a period of five years, or such lesser period as the Government may allow in any particular case, has elapsed since his conviction; or
 - (II) of any other offence and been sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months, unless a period of five years or such lesser period as the Government may allow in any particular case, has elapsed since his release; or
- (aa) has not been convicted, but charges have been framed in a criminal case for an offence, punishable with imprisonment for not less than ten years; or
- (b) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or
- (c) has been adjudicated an insolvent and has not obtained his discharge; or
- (d) has been removed from any office, held by him in a Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad under any provision of this Act or in a Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad before the commencement of this Act under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952 and Punjab Panchayat Samiti Act, 1961 and a period of five years has not elapsed from the date of such removal, unless he has, by an order of the Government notified in the official Gazette been relieved from the dis-qualifications arising on account of such removal from office; or
- (e) has been disqualified from holding office under any provision of this Act and the period for which he was so disqualified has not elapsed; or
- (f) holds any salaried office or office of profit in any Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad; or
- (g) has directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner any share or interest in any work done by order of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad; or

- (h) has directly or indirectly, by himself or, his partner share or interest in any transaction of money advanced or borrowed from any officer or servant or any Gram Panchayat; or
- (i) fails to pay any arrears of any kind due by him to the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad or any Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad subordinate thereto or any sum recoverable from him in accordance with the Chapters and provisions of this Act, within three months after a special notice in accordance with the rules made in this behalf has been served upon him: or
- (j) is servant of Government or a servant of any Local Authority; or
- (k) has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a Foreign State or is under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a Foreign State; or
- (l) is disqualified under any other provision of this Act and the period for which he was so disqualified has not elapsed; or
- (m) is a tenant or lessee holding a lease under the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad or is in arrears of rent of any lease or tenancy held under the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad; or
- (n) is or has been during the period of one year proceeding the date of election, in unauthorised possession of land or other immovable property properly belonging to the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad; or
- (o) being a Sarpanch (Omitted by ibid) or Panch or a member of Panchayat Samiti or a Zila Parishad has cash in hand in excess of that permitted under the rules and does not deposit the same alongwith interest at the rate of twenty one per centum per year in pursuance of a general or special order of the prescribed authority within the time specified by it; or
- (p) being a Sarpanch or Panch or a Chairman, Vice-Chairman or member, President or Vice-President or member of Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad has in his custody prescribed records and registers and other property belonging to, or vested in, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad and does not handover the same in pursuance of a general or special order of the prescribed authority within the time specified in the order; or
- (q) Omitted by notification dated 26.10.2006.
- (r) admits the claim against Gram Panchayat without proper authorisation in this regard;
- (s) furnishes a false caste certificate at the time of filing nomination:

Provided that the disqualifications under clauses (r) and (s) shall be for a period of six years.

- (t) fails to pay any arrears of any kind due to him to any Primary agriculture Cooperative Society, District Central Cooperative Bank and District Primary Cooperative Agriculture Rural Development Bank; or
- (u) fails to pay arrears of electricity bills; or
- (v) has not passed matriculation examination or its equivalent examination from any recognised institution / board:

Provided that in case of a woman candidate or a candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste, the minimum qualification shall be middle pass:

Provided further that in a case of woman candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste contesting elections for the post of Panch, the minimum qualification shall be 5th pass; or

- (w) fails to submit self declaration to the effect that he has a functional toilet at his place of residence.

Explanation (I)- A person shall not be disqualified under clause (g) for membership of a Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad by reason only of such person-

- (a) having share in any joint stock company or a share or interest in any society registered under any law for the time being in force which shall contract with or be employed by or on behalf of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad; or
- (b) having a share or interest in any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of a Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad may be inserted; or
- (c) holding a debenture or being otherwise concerned in any loan raised by or on behalf of any Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad; or
- (d) being professionally engaged on behalf of any Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad as a legal practitioner; or
- (e) having any share or interest in any lease of immovable property in which the amount of rent has been approved by the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad in its own case or in any sale or purchase of immovable property or in any agreement for such lease, sale or purchase; or
- (f) having a share or interest in the occasional sale to the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad of any article in which he regularly trades or in the purchase from the Gram

Panchayat of any article, to a value in either case not exceeding in any years one thousand rupees.

Explanation (2)- For the purpose of clause (I)

(I) a person shall not be deemed to be disqualified if he has paid the arrears or the sum referred to in clause (i) of this sub-section prior to the day prescribed for the nomination of candidates.

(II) Omitted by Haryana Act no.10 of 1999.

10.2 Suspension and removal of a Sarpanch or Panch - Section 51 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act,1994 provides that a Sarpanch or a Panch of a Gram Panchayat can be suspended or removed in the following manner-

(1) The Director or the Deputy Commissioner concerned may, suspend any Sarpanch or Panch, as the case may be:-

(a) Where a case against him in respect of any criminal offence is under investigation, enquiry or trial, if in the opinion of the Director or Deputy Commissioner concerned the charge made or proceeding taken against him, is likely to embarrass him in the discharge of his duties or involves moral turpitude or defect of character;

(b) During the course of an enquiry for any of the reasons for which he can be removed, after giving him adequate opportunity to explain.

(2) Any Sarpanch or Panch, as the case may be, suspended under sub-section (1) shall not take part in any act or proceeding of the Gram Panchayat during the period of his suspension and shall hand over the records, money or any other property of the Gram Panchayat in his possession or under his control:-

(i) if he is a Sarpanch to a Panch commanding majority in the Gram Panchayat;

(ii) if he is a Panch to Sarpanch:

Provided that the suspension period of a Panch or a Sarpanch, as the case may be, shall not exceed one year from the date of handing over the charge in pursuance of the suspension order except in criminal cases involving moral turpitude.

(3) The Director or the Deputy Commissioner concerned may, after such enquiry as he may deem fit and after giving an opportunity of being heard to a Sarpanch or a Panch, as the case may be, ask him to show cause against the action proposed to be taken against him, and by order remove him from his office:-

(a) if after his election he is convicted by a criminal court for an offence involving moral turpitude and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months;

(b) if he was disqualified to be a member of the Gram Panchayat at the time of his election;

- (c) if he incurs any of the disqualification mentioned in section 175 after his election as member of the Gram Panchayat;
 - (d) if he is absent from five consecutive meetings of the Gram Panchayat without prior permission or leave of Gram Panchayat; and
 - (e) if he has been guilty of misconduct in the discharge of his duties and his continuance in the office is undesirable in the public interest.
- (4) A person who has been removed under sub-section (3) may be disqualified for re-election for such period as may be mentioned in the order but not exceeding the period of six years.
- (5) Any person aggrieved by an order passed under sub-sections (1), (3) and (4) may within a period of thirty days from the communication of the order, prefer an appeal to the Government.
- (6) Any Sarpanch or Panch, as the case may be, removed under sub-section (3) shall hand over the records, money or any other property of the Gram Panchayat in his possession or under his control:-
- (i) if he is Sarpanch to a Panch commanding majority in the Gram Panchayat;
 - (i-a) if he is Sarpanch belonging to reserve category, to a Panch of that reserve category commanding majority, and if no Panch in that category is available, to a Panch of General Category commanding majority in the Gram Panchayat; and
 - (ii) if he is a Panch to Sarpanch

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTION SYMBOLS

- 11.1 **Legal Provisions** - No separate registration and recognition of political parties is done by the State Election Commission, Haryana at its own level. Instead, the registration and recognition of the national parties and the state level parties in Haryana State carried out by the Election Commission of India has been adopted by the State Election Commission, Haryana, Accordingly, list of such political parties is maintained and updated as and when any change is notified by the Election Commission of India.
- 11.2 Rule 33 (2) of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994 provides that the list of symbols shall be published by the State Election Commissioner in an official gazette and he may in the like manner add to or vary such list.
- 11.3 No candidate who contests election for the seat of Panch or Sarpanch is allotted election symbol reserved for a political party. Election symbols reserved for national and state level parties are allotted to the candidates only for election to the Members Panchayat Samiti and Members Zila Parishad who get nominations from the concerned political party.
- 11.4 The State Election Commission, Haryana repealed Panchayati Raj Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1996, and issued fresh orders vide Notification No. SEC/3E-II/2014/314 dated 13th March, 2014 namely "Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 2014, salient features of the Order are:-
1. **Allotment of symbols:-** In every contesting election, a symbol shall be allotted to a contesting candidate in accordance with the provisions of this Order and different symbols shall be allotted to different contesting candidates at an election in the same ward.
 2. **Classification of symbols:** - (1) For the purpose of this Order, symbols are either reserved or free.
(2) Save as otherwise provided in this Order, a reserved symbol is a symbol which is reserved by the Election of India under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968 for a recognised political party.
(3) A free symbol is a symbol other than a reserved symbol
 3. **Notification by the State Election Commission containing lists of political parties and the symbols:** - (1) The State Election Commission shall, by one or more notifications in the State Gazette, publish lists specifying-
 - (a) the National parties and the symbols, respectively reserved for them;

- (b) the State parties for the State of Haryana and the symbols, respectively reserved for them ; and
 - (c) the free symbols for the independent candidates.
 - (2) Every such list shall, as far as possible, be kept up-to-
4. **Allotment of symbols in election for the office of Panches and Sarpanches:-** (1) The election of the office of Panches and Sarpanches cannot be contested by any candidate on a symbol reserved for the political party and symbols shall be allotted to the contesting candidates seriatim-wise from the list of free symbols notified by the State Election Commission under para 5 (1) (C) above, as the case may be, in order of the list of contesting candidates prepared in Hindi in alphabetical order of Devnagri Script on the last day of withdrawal of nomination.
- (2) Each candidate or his election agent shall be intimated the symbol allotted to him in writing, and signature obtained in token of having received that intimation. He shall also be given specimen copy of that symbol, along with the said information.
5. **Choice of symbols by candidates of National and State parties and allotment thereof:-** (1) A candidate, set up by a National Party at any election in any ward of Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad, shall be allotted the symbol reserved for that party and no other symbol.
- (2) A candidate, set up by a State party at an election in any ward of the Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad, shall be allotted the symbol reserved for that party in the State of Haryana and no other symbol.
- (3) A reserved symbol shall not be chosen by, or allotted to, any candidate in any ward of Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad other than a candidate set up by a National party for whom such symbol, has been reserved or a candidate set up by a State party in the State of Haryana for whom such symbol has been reserved in the State of Haryana even if no candidate has been set up by such National or State party in that ward.
6. **Choice of symbols by other candidates and allotment thereof: -**
- (1) Any candidate of an election in a ward in any Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad other than-
- (a) a candidate set up by a National party, or
 - (b) a candidate set up by State Party (recognised for the State of Haryana), or
 - (c) a candidate referred to in paragraph 9 of the notification, shall choose and shall be allotted in accordance with the provisions hereinafter set out in this paragraph, one of the symbol specified as free symbol for that Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad by notification under paragraph 5.
- (2) Where any free symbol has been chosen by only one candidate of such election, the returning officer shall allot that symbol to that candidate and to no one else.
- (3) Where the same free symbol has been chosen by several candidates of such election, then –

(a) if, of those several candidates, only one is a candidate set up by a registered but unrecognized political party and the rest are independent candidates, the returning officer shall allot that free symbol to the candidate set up by the unrecognized political party, and to no one else and, if, of those several candidates, two or more are set up by different unrecognized political parties and the rest are independent candidates, the returning officer shall decide by lot to which of the two or more candidates set up by the different unrecognized political parties that free symbol shall be allotted, and allot that free symbol to the candidate on whom the lot falls, and to no one else:

Provided that where of the two or more such candidates set up by such different unrecognized political parties, only one is, or was, immediately before such election, a sitting member of Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad (irrespective of the fact as to whether he was allotted that free symbol or any other symbol at the previous election when he was chosen as such member), the returning officer shall allot that free symbol to that candidate, and to no one else;

(b) if, of those several candidates, no one is set up by any unrecognized political party and all are independent candidates, but one of the independent candidates is or was, immediately before such election a sitting member of Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad, and was allotted that free symbol at the previous election when he was chosen as such member, the Returning Officer shall allot that free symbol to that candidate, and to no one else; and

(c) if, of those several candidates, being all independent candidates, no one is, or was, a sitting member as aforesaid, the returning officer shall decide by lot to which of those independent candidates that free symbol shall be allotted, and allot that free symbol to the candidates on whom the lot falls, and to no one else.

Provided that every independent candidate of Panchayat Samiti/Zila Parishad shall give in his/her nomination form, choice of three symbols in order of preference, from the list of free symbols published by the State Election Commission for these elections.

7. **When a candidate shall be deemed to be set up by a political party:** - For the purposes of this order, a candidate shall be deemed to be set up by a political party in any ward of the Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad, if, and only if, -

- (a) the candidate has enclosed a declaration to that effect along with the nomination paper;
- (b) the candidate is a member of that political party and his name is borne on the rolls of members of the party;
- (c) a notice by the political party in writing, in Form B, to that effect has, not later than 3.00 P.M. on the last date for making

- nominations, been delivered to the Returning Officer of the ward;
- (d) the said notice in Form B is signed by the President, the Secretary or any other office bearer of the party, and the President, Secretary or such other office bearer sending the notice has been authorised by the party to send such notice;
 - (e) the name and specimen signature of such authorised person are communicated by the party, in Form A, to the Returning Officer of the Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad not later than 3.00 P.M. on the last date for making nominations; and
 - (f) Forms A and B are signed, in ink only, by the said office bearer or person authorised by the party:

Provided that no facsimile signature or signature by means of rubber stamp, etc. of any such office bearer shall be accepted and no form transmitted by fax shall be accepted.

8. **Concession to candidates set up by a State party recognised for the States/Union Territories other than the State of Haryana :-** If a political party which is recognised as a State party, in the State or Union Territory other than the State of Haryana, sets up a candidate at an election in a ward in any Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad in the State of Haryana, then such candidate may, to the exclusion of all other candidates in the ward, be allotted the symbol reserved for that party in the States or Union Territories in which it is a recognised State party, on the fulfilment of each of the following conditions, namely :-

- (a) that an application is made to the State Election Commission by the said party for exclusive allotment of that symbol to the candidate set up by it, not later than the third day after the publication in the Official Gazette of the notification calling the election;
- (b) that the said candidate has made a declaration in his nomination paper that he has been set up by that party at the election and that the party has also fulfilled the requirements of clauses (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 9 read with paragraph 11 in respect of such candidate ; and
- (c) that in the opinion of the State Election Commission there is no reasonable ground for refusing the application for such allotment:

Provided that nothing contained in this paragraph shall apply to a candidate set up by the State party recognised for other State or Union Territory at an election in any ward of the Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad where the same symbol is already reserved for State party recognised for the State of Haryana.

Provided further that, if the symbol reserved for the said State party recognised for other State/ Union Territory by the Election Commission of India, is not available in the list of free symbols published by the State Election Commission, the party concerned shall make available the sketch/drawing, of symbol

alongwith application to be submitted under sub para (a) of this paragraph.

9. **Substitution of a candidate by a political party:-** For the removal of any doubt, it is hereby clarified that a political party which has given a notice in Form B under paragraph 9 in favour of a candidate may rescind that notice and may give a revised notice in Form B in favour of another candidate for the ward:

Provided that the revised notice in Form B, clearly indicating therein that the earlier notice in Form B has been rescinded, reaches the Returning Officer of the ward, not later than 3.00 p.m. on the last date for making nominations, and the said revised notice in Form B is signed by the authorized person referred to in clause (d) of paragraph 9 of the notification:

Provided further that in case more than one notice in Form B is received by the Returning Officer in respect of two or more candidates, and the political party fails to indicate in such notices in Form B that the earlier notice or notices in Form B, has or have been rescinded, the Returning Officer shall accept the notice in Form B in respect of the candidate whose nomination paper was first delivered to him, and the remaining candidate or candidates in respect of whom also notice or notices in Form B has or have been received by him, shall not be treated as candidates set up by such political party.

10. **Preparation of list of validly nominated candidates:-** (1) List of validly nominated candidates shall be prepared by the Returning Officer alphabetically in Hindi in Devnagari script as per the following Order:-(a) name of the candidates set up by the recognised political party;
- (b) name of candidates set up by the registered but un-recognised political party; and
- (c) names of independent candidates.
11. Power of State Election Commission to debar the contesting candidate or to withdraw the reserved symbol of a recognized political party for its failure to observe Model Code of Conduct or to follow lawful directions and instructions of the State Election Commission.- Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, if the State Election Commission is satisfied on information in its possession that a recognized political party under the provisions of this Order, has failed or has refused or is refusing or has shown or is showing defiance by its conduct or otherwise
- (a) to observe the provisions of the “ Model Code of Conduct for Guidance of Political parties and candidates” as issued by the

State Election Commission or as amended by it from time to time, or

- (b) to follow or carry out the lawful directions and instructions of the State Election Commission given from time to time with a view to furthering the conduct of free, fair and peaceful elections of safeguarding the interests of the general public and the electorate in particular, the State Election Commission may, after taking into account all the available facts and circumstances of the case and after giving the party a reasonable opportunity of showing cause in relation to the action proposed to be taken against it, either debar the contesting candidate or to withdraw the reserved symbol of such party for such period as the State Election Commission may deem appropriate.

Provided that if a symbol of a contesting candidate set up by a political party has been withdrawn, he can contest election on a free symbol.

12. Power of State Election Commission to issue instructions and directions.- The State Election Commission may issue instructions and directions,-

- (a) for the clarification of any of the provision of this Order;
- (b) for the removal of any difficulty which may arise in relation to the implementation of any such provisions; and
- (c) in relation to any matter with respect to which this Order makes no provision or makes insufficient provision, and provision is in the opinion of the State Election Commission

- 11.5 The latest list of symbols notified by the Commission vide Notification No.SEC/3E-II/2014/1897, dated 11.07.2014 is given in Table 11.1 to 11.6.

तालिका 11.1

श्रेणी (क) राष्ट्रीय स्तर के दल तथा उनके लिए आरक्षित चुनाव प्रतीक

क्र०सं०	राष्ट्रीय दल	आरक्षित प्रतीक	पता
1.	बहुजन समाज पार्टी	हाथी	4, गुरुद्वारा रकाबगंज रोड, नई दिल्ली—110001
2.	भारतीय जनता पार्टी	कमल	11 अशोका रोड नई दिल्ली—110001
3.	कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी आफ इण्डिया	बाल और हंसिया	अजय भवन, कोटला मार्ग, नई दिल्ली—110002
4.	कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ऑफ इण्डिया (मार्क्ससिस्ट)	हथौड़ा, हंसिया और सितारा	ए०के०गोपालन भवन, 27-29, भाई वीर सिंह मार्ग (गोल मार्केट) नई दिल्ली—110001
5.	इंडियन नेशनल काँग्रेस	हाथ	24, अकबर रोड, नई दिल्ली—110011
6.	नेशनलिस्ट काँग्रेस पार्टी	घड़ी	10, विशम्बर दास मार्ग, नई दिल्ली—110001

तालिका 11.2

क्र०सं०	राज्यीय दल	आरक्षित प्रतीक	पता
1.	हरियाणा जनहित कांग्रेस (बी०एल०)	ट्रैक्टर	135, गोल्फ लिंक, नई दिल्ली-110003
2.	इण्डियन नेशनल लोकदल	चश्मा	18, जनपथ नई दिल्ली-110011

तालिका 11.3

श्रेणी (ग) जिला परिषद सदस्यों के लिए आजाद उम्मीदवारों के चुनाव प्रतीक

क्र० सं०	चुनाव प्रतीक	क्र० सं०	चुनाव प्रतीक	क्र० सं०	चुनाव प्रतीक
1.	गाड़ी	17.	मटका	33.	मेज
2.	उगता सूरज	18.	अंगूठी	34.	गैसबत्ती
3.	पतंग	19.	बल्ला	35.	मोरपंख
4.	रेडियो	20.	फ्राक	36.	कड़ाई
5.	जीप	21.	मोमबत्तियां	37.	हारमोनियम
6.	केतली	22.	सीटी	38.	पीपल का पत्ता
7.	फावड़ा और बेलचा	23.	बूश	39.	रिक्शा
8.	जग	24.	सेब	40.	चकला बेलन
9.	वायुयान	25.	नाव	41.	तोप
10.	रोड़ रोलर	26.	लेडी पर्स	42.	शंख
11.	टेबल पंखा	27.	गैस सिलेंडर		
12.	टेलीफोन	28.	ईंट		
13.	स्कूटर	29.	गैस स्टोव		
14.	पोत	30.	स्लेट		
15.	हाकी और गेंद	31.	कैमरा		
16.	दो तलवार और एक ढाल	32.	गुब्बारा		

तालिका 11.4

श्रेणी (घ) पंचायत समिति सदस्यों के लिए आजाद उम्मीदवारों के चुनाव प्रतीक

1.	ब्लैक बोर्ड	11.	टेलीविजन	21.	हाथ घड़ी
2.	दीवार घड़ी	12.	रेल का इंजन	22.	बैगन
3.	बरगद का पेड़	13.	लेटरबाक्स	23.	संडासी
4.	झोंपड़ी	14.	प्रेशर कुकर	24.	कमीज
5.	तराजू	15.	टार्च	25.	तीरकमान
6.	फसल काटता हुआ किसान	16.	बदूक	26.	कार
7.	ड्रम	17.	करनी	27.	केन
8.	गले की टाई	18.	ढोलक	28.	बिजली का स्विच
9.	अलमारी	19.	हाथ चक्की	29.	कधी
10.	छत का पंखा	20.	ऊन	30.	सूरजमुखी

तालिका 11.5

श्रेणी (ङ) ग्राम पंचायत के सरपंच पद के अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्धारित चुनाव प्रतीक

1.	साईकिल	11.	स्टूल	21.	छड़ी
2.	कांच का गिलास	12.	डमरू	22.	गेहूँ की बाली

3.	फलों सहित नारियल का पेड़	13.	लट्टू	23.	पुल
4.	हस्तचलित पंप	14.	वायलिन	24.	केला
5.	सिलाई की मशीन	15.	नल	25.	कैरमबोर्ड
6.	ताला और चाबी	16.	बस	26.	पैसिल
7.	अनाज बरसाता हुआ किसान	17.	कलम दवात	27.	तलवार
8.	सब्जियों की टोकरी	18.	त्रिशूल	28.	ईमली
9.	घंटी	19.	कुआँ	29.	अनार
10.	टेबल लैम्प	20.	मूली	30.	तरकश

तालिका 11.6

श्रेणी (च) ग्राम पंचायत के पंच पद के अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्धारित चुनाव प्रतीक

1.	सीढ़ी	8.	छाता	15.	दरवाजा
2.	फावड़ा	9.	दो पत्तियाँ	16.	गमला
3.	बाल्टी	10.	बिजली का बल्ब	17.	सुराही
4.	हल	11.	किताब	18.	गुल्लीडंडा
5.	कुल्हाड़ी	12.	आम	19.	रथ
6.	कैची	13.	चाबी	20.	अंगूर का गुच्छा
7.	कुर्सी	14.	चारपाई		

11.6 It has also been mentioned in the notification that if the number of contested candidates of Zila Parishad becomes more than 42, the process for the allotment of symbol be stopped until the symbols of Panchayat Samitis are allotted. After the allotment of symbols of Panchayat Samiti, if symbol remains balance, the same may be allotted to the contesting candidates of Zila Parishad. It has further been mentioned that if same situation occurs in the case of allotment of symbol to the contesting candidates of Panchayat Samitis and Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat, first the allotment of remaining free symbols of Zila Parishad be made to the Panchayat Samiti and than to Sarpanch.

11.7 It has further been clarified vide Commission's letter No. SEC/3E-II/2016/24-44 dated 01.01.2016 that if more than three independent contesting candidates of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad are tendering their choice for the allotment of three same kind of free symbols, in that case allotment of symbols be made as under:-

After allotting the three free symbols by lot, the remaining independent contesting candidates be asked to give their fresh choice of remaining next three symbols and if the situation still remains same, the symbols amongst them be also allotted by lot. Same procedure be adopted till the allotment of symbol is not completed.

If a candidate or his election agent do not appear at the time of allotment of symbol, the symbol shall be allotted to him as per his choice of symbol, if the symbol is not available as per

his choice, the symbol shall be allotted from the remaining symbols seriatim wise and he/she shall be intimated through messenger or by post.

Chapter-12

MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT

- 12.1 **Legal provisions** - In exercise of powers conferred under Article 243K(1) of the Constitution of India, the State Election Commission, Haryana issued the Model Code of Conduct for elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (i.e. offices of Panches and Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats, Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads) to ensure free, fair and peaceful elections. The Model Code of Conduct is required to be observed by all the political parties, contesting candidates, the State Government, State Government undertakings, statutory bodies, local bodies, the Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. The Model Code of Conduct comes into force from the date of announcement of the elections and remains in force till the date of declaration of result of the Panchayati Raj Institutions concerned.
- 12.2 The elections to the PRIs were first announced on 8th September, 2015, according to which the elections of PRIs were to be held in the month of October, 2015 i.e. on 04.10.2015, 11.10.2015 and 18.10.2015. But, in view of the orders passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition(Civil) No. 671 of 2015 on 22.09.2015, all the activities pursuant to the notification dated 8th September, 2015 were put on hold vide Notification No. SEC/3E-II/2015/9535 dated 22nd September, 2015. Subsequently Chief Secretary to Govt. Haryana and other authorities were also informed vide letter No. SEC/4E-II/2015/9546 dated 24.09.2015 that the model code of conduct has been put on hold till further orders. The Writ Petition was finally decided by the court on 10.12.2015 and thereafter elections were re-announced on December 15, 2015 and conducted in the month of January, 2016 i.e. on 10.01.2016, 17.01.2016 and 24.01.2016. The Model Code of Conduct came into force from the date of announcement of the elections till the date of declaration of result of the Panchayati Raj Institutions concerned. In compliance with the instructions issued by the Commission, the State Government also issued instructions that during the period when the Model Code of Conduct is in force, the Chief Minister/Ministers/Chief Parliamentary Secretaries/ Parliamentary Secretaries and other authorities will not sanction any grant from the discretionary fund or from the Government fund nor will sanction any scheme till the elections are completed in all respect. During this period neither any foundation stone shall be laid nor will any scheme /plan be inaugurated and no foundation stone will be laid down for any new project or scheme.
- 12.3 **Ban on Sale of Liquor** - As per the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct, the campaigning was stopped 48 hours before the hours fixed for the close of poll. In compliance with the instructions issued by the State

Election Commission, the Addl. Chief Secretary to Government of Haryana, Prohibition, Excise & Taxation Department notified 'dry days' under relevant laws for such period during Panchayat General Elections as were appropriate at or around the areas where the Panchayat elections were to be held. Such period of dry days so declared and notified included the period of 48 hours ending with hour fixed for conclusion of poll and a day on which counting of votes is to be taken up. In compliance with the instructions issued by the State Election Commission, Addl. Chief Secretary to Government, Haryana, Prohibition and Excise & Taxation Department also issued the following directions to the field offices:-

- (i) No liquor shops, hotels, restaurants, clubs and other establishments selling / serving liquor should be permitted to sell / serve liquor to any person whosoever may be on the aforesaid days.
- (ii) No proprietary clubs, star hotels, restaurants etc. and hotels run by anyone, even if they are issued different categories of licenses for possessions and supply of liquor, should be permitted to serve liquor on these days.
- (iii) The storage of liquor by individuals shall be curtailed during the above period and the restrictions provided in the Excise laws on the storage in unlicensed premises should be vigorously enforced.
- (iv) Steps should also be taken to prohibit sale of liquor in adjoining areas where elections were held, so that there were no chances of clandestine movement of liquor from those areas where the restrictions were not in operation.

12.4 **Declaration of Holiday** - In compliance with the instructions issued by the State Election Commission, the Chief Secretary to Government of Haryana also declared dates of polls as holidays under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the places where the polls were scheduled to be held, so that the employees of schools, colleges and government offices and workers and employees of factories and commercial establishments etc. located in the above said areas could cast their votes.

12.5 **Ban on Transfer** - Further in compliance with the instructions issued by the State Election Commission, the State Government also issued orders imposing ban on transfers of officers and officials connected with the work of Panchayat General Elections till the declaration of election results. However, in the cases where it is considered necessary to transfer an officer connected with the above said Panchayat General Elections, prior approval of the Commission be obtained. A ban on recruitments, appointments / promotions during the period when the Model Code of Conduct was also in force. The Commission vide letter No. SEC/4E-II/2015/11082-11118 dated 18.12.2015 had also made it clear that the model code of conduct is applicable only in the rural areas and the matters pertainint to the Urban/Municipal areas may be sent for relaxation to the Commission.

- 12.6 **Misuse of Vehicles** - The State Election Commission in exercise of the powers vested in it under Article 243K (1) of the Constitution of India read with Section 212 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, imposed restriction to hire or procure not more than 2 vehicles or vessels whether on payment or otherwise for use by a contesting candidate himself or his agents or his supporters on the day of poll during the Panchayat General Elections. The Commission vide letter No. SEC/3E-II/2015/11490-11510 dated 28.12.2015 had also made it clear that for electioneering purposes, there is no limit on vehicles, but before campaigning, the candidate shall have to furnish the detail of such vehicles and the area/ward (wards) in which they would be used for complaining purposes, to the Returning Officer concerned, who after necessary scrutiny would issue a permit.
- 12.7 **Release of convicts on parole**-The State Election Commission vide letter No. SEC/3E-II/2015/10813 dated 16.12.2015 made it clear that the model code of conduct applies in the case of release of convicts on parole. However, if State Government feels that release of any convict on parole is absolutely essential for certain compelling reasons in that case State Government shall consult the State Election Commission, Haryana before granting the parole. The parole should be given in the cases of extreme emergency and that too for the minimum essential period only. A strict watch should be kept on the movement of such convict on parole and it should be ensured that they do not indulge in any election related activity. If any such person is found indulging in any objectionable activity, his parole should be cancelled forthwith
- 12.8 The copies of the above instructions along with copy of Model Code of Conduct are available at State Election Commission's website.

Chapter-13

APPOINTMENT OF OBSERVERS

- 13.1 In exercise of powers conferred under Article 243K of the Constitution of India, the Commission had appointed IAS/HCS officers as Election Observers and Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioners of Excise and Taxation Departments as Expenditure Observers for the Fifth Panchayat General Elections, 2016.
- 13.2 The Election Observers were asked to oversee the election process in the districts allotted to them and the Expenditure Observers in particular were assigned the responsibility to observe that the expenditure incurred by the contesting candidates for the election is as per the limits prescribed by the Commission.
- 13.3 Instructions were issued to all the Deputy Commissioners in the State to ensure that suitable accommodation in the Government Rest Houses or Circuit Houses, government vehicles, telephone facilities, police escorts and security guards are provided to the Observers appointed for their districts. The Election Observers were asked to paste stickers on their vehicles clearly showing that the vehicle was being used by the Election Observer. They were also advised to meet the representatives of the recognized political parties and the candidates and be accessible to the public and listen to their grievances and look into the complaints received from them. They were also advised to give special attention to the sensitive polling stations, in the cases of threats to the voters and especially persons belonging to the weaker sections.
- 13.4 The Expenditure Observers were instructed to ensure that the contesting candidates maintain day to day accounts of expenditure incurred by them from the last date of withdrawal onwards. They were also asked to see that all expenses incurred by the contesting candidates or their authorized election agents, on petrol, postage, printing of pamphlets, election campaign material, advertisements in the newspapers, expenditure on stationery items and any other such expenses which may be directly or indirectly related with the election are taken into account.
- 13.5 The names of the IAS/HCS officers appointed as Election Observers and the Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioners of Excise & Taxation Department appointed as Expenditure Observers for the Elections are given in Tables 13.1 and 13.2.

Table 13.1
Names of the Election Observers for the elections held on January 10, 17 & 24, 2016

Sr. No.	Name of the Election Observer	Posted for District.
1.	Smt. Renu S. Phulia, IAS Managing Director, HLRDC	Ambala
2.	Smt. Pankaj Chaudhry, HCS, Special Secretary to Govt. Haryana PW (B&R) and Architecture and Public Health Engineering Department	Bhiwani
3.	Sh. Pankaj Agarwal, IAS Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Haryana	Faridabad
4.	Sh. Rajnarayan Kaushik, IAS Director, Renewal Energy, Haryana	Fatehabad
5.	Sh. Wazeer Singh Goyat, IAS Labour Commissioner, Haryana and Special Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Labour Department	Gurgaon
6.	Sh. Suresh Kumar Goyal, IAS Director General, Industrial Training, Haryana and Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Industrial Training Department	Hisar
7.	Sh. P.C. Meena, IAS M.D.Sugerfed	Jhajjar
8.	i) Sh. Amarjit Singh Mann, HCS, Addl. Director (Admn.) Secondary Education, Haryana and Special Secretary to Govt. Haryana School Education Department, Panchkula (from 29.12.2015 to 18.01.2016) ii) Sh. Kamlesh Kumar Bhadoo, HCS, Estate Officer, HUDA, Panchkula (beyond 18.01.2016)	Jind
9.	Sh. Praveen Kumar, IAS Director, Employment, Haryana and Special Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Employment Department	Kaithal
10.	Sh. Ramesh Krishan, IAS, Chief Administrator, Housing Board, Haryana	Karnal

11.	Sh. Varinder Dahiya, HCS Additional Director (Admn.) Elementary Education Haryana	Kurukshetra
12.	Sh. Rohit Yadav, HCS, Joint Commissioner, M.C, Gurgaon	Mehandergarh
13.	Sh. Anshaj Singh, IAS Director Science & Technology cum Secretary/EC HSCST-cum- Director HARSAC	Mewat
14.	Sh. Jagdish Sharma, HCS Chief Executive Officer, Mata Sheetla Devi Shrine Board, Gurgaon	Palwal
15.	Smt. Amneet P. Kumar, IAS Chief Executive, Khadi & Village Industries Board, Haryana	Panchkula
16.	Sh. Tilak Raj, HCS Joint Secretary to Government Haryana, Revenue & Disaster Management Department	Panipat
17.	Sh. Virender Singh Hooda, HCS Additional Director (Admn.), Industrial Training, Haryana	Rewari
18.	Sh. Dinesh Singh Yadav, HCS, Additional Director (Admn.) O/o Director General, Health Services, Haryana	Rohtak
19.	Sh. Vivek Padam Singh, HCS Joint Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Finance Department	Sirsa
20.	Sh. Arvind Malhan, HCS, Managing Director, Cooperative Sugar Mills, Rohtak	Sonipat
21.	Sh. Subhash Chandra, IAS Director General, Technical Education, Haryana and Secretary to Govt. Haryana, Technical Education Department	Yamuna Nagar

Table 13.2
Names of the Expenditure Observers for the elections held on January 10, 17 & 24, 2016

Sr. No.	Name of the Officer & Designation	District Allotted
1.	Sh. Randhir Singh, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Ambala	Ambala

2.	Smt. Kakul Sehrawat, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Bhiwani	Bhiwani
3.	Smt. Deepika Chaudhry, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (PGT) Faridabad	Faridabad
4.	Sh. Sunil Kumar, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (Excise) Fatehabad	Fatehabad
5.	Smt. Vandana Chaudhry, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (PGT) Gurgaon	Gurgaon
6.	Sh. Dharamvir Dahiya, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Rohtak	Hisar
7.	Sh. Raja Ram Nain, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Jhajjar	Jhajjar
8.	Sh. Ashok Yadav, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (Inspection) Rohtak	Jind
9.	Sh. N.K. Lamba, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner, O/o Excise & Taxation Commissioner, Panchkula	Kaithal
10.	Sh. Raj Kumar, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (Inspection) Karnal	Karnal
11.	Sh. D.S. Mathur, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra
12.	Smt. Geetanjali Mor, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Mewat	Mewat
13.	Sh. D.M. Yadav, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Narnaul	Narnaul
14.	Sh. Ravinder Singh, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Palwal	Palwal
15.	Sh. R.K. Chaudhry, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Panchkula	Panchkula
16.	Sh. V.K. Beniwal, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Panipat	Panipat
17.	Sh. Harish Dahiya, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Rewari	Rewari
18.	Sh. Krishan Kumar, Joint Excise & Taxation Commissioner (Appeal) Rohtak	Rohtak
19.	Sh. Inder Singh Godara,	Sirsa

	Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Sirsa	
20.	Sh. Vijay Yadav, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Sonapat	Sonapat
21	Sh. Rajeev Chaudhary, Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioner (ST) Jagadhri	Yamuna Nagar

13.6 The Observers have given the following comments/suggestions:-

- (i) The Anganwari worker may be deputed for proper identification/arrangements for women voters particularly.
- (ii) The colour of P.S. Ballet paper should be dark as it is not visible for the voters.
- (iii) There should be a column of symbol preference in nomination papers to facilitate the contesting candidates to tender the choice of symbols.
- (iv) EVM should also be used for Panchayat Samiti election. This will increase the percentage of voting. There will be less rejected votes.
- (v) Number of polling booths even in big premises must be limited to only 4-5, so as to avoid altercation and clashes between the opposing groups.
- (vi) Deployment of police forces inside the polling booth managing the electors to allow them cast their votes and also outside the polling booths and polling station must be sufficiently enhanced.
- (vii) Big rooms housing the polling booths must be provided with tube-lights instead of normal bulb/CFLs.
- (viii) It has been noticed that after 4.00 PM there were long queues before the polling booth and the remaining voters had been provided slips with simple numbers like 1,2,3,4 extra, but some voters who had already casted their votes or some other persons who were not registered voters under that particular polling booth/ward managed to get a slip first and then they gave these slips to some other persons by making excuses that such and such persons had come late and could not cast his vote timely. It has therefore been suggested that after 4.00 PM slip bearing the name and vote number of that particular voter be provided only as to avoid its transfer/replacement by some un-authorized persons.
- (ix) The voter has to cast four votes simultaneously making some of them a little confused. There was every apprehension that some of them may not have cast one of these votes because in some polling booths the voting compartments are set up in two opposing corners of the polling booth and not at a single place as to facilitate voters.
- (x) The District head should not have been transferred just two days before the polling date making the things worse for the successive incumbent, who may be lacking the knowledge of the local area and also nuances of elections in particular. Along with this, state Govt. must ensure that all the other main District officers like Superintendent of Police, DSP, SDM, CTM, DRO, and DDPO must be fully acquainted with the local area and its specific problems so as to deal with any

exigencies. A team of all the inexperienced and new officers can hardly deliver the expected results. Therefore state Govt. should avoid transfers of main District officers near the elections.

- (xi) State Election Commission must exercise larger powers at par with the Election Commission of India or Chief Election Officer at the State Head Quarter, so that people in general and District Authorities in particular take the Panchayat Elections as seriously as the General Elections to the parliament and State legislature.
- (xii) All ROs must impart more detailed practical training to the polling staff with repeated hands on practice of EVMs and Question-Answer series formats.
- (xiii) A lot of polling booths were having only single door and it was not bifurcated by placing a rope in the gate of the polling booth meant for exit and entrance for that particular booth. It had led to some confusion inside polling booths and literally, there was a huge commotion inside the polling booths due to faulty set up of polling booths having only one door. It has therefore been suggested that in future rooms with only one door should be avoided. Some of the polling booths were also very small and with presence of a large No. of polling agents, the place looked very crowded and uneasy to be handled properly by the polling party or by the police officer deployed for maintaining law and order.
- (xiv) All the Poling Officers including Presiding Officers are somewhat reluctant to perform their duties and that is because for two days they remain under very unfamiliar rather hostile environment lacking in almost all basic amenities and they are forced/required to stay in that particular polling booths in which they are deputed by the District Authorities to perform their duty the very next day. Neither they get proper bedding, toilet facility and proper bath and particularly in winter season, they get up early and are required to be ready by 6.00 am in order to set up their polling booths and to conduct mock poll test and to do the other formalities related to nominations of polling agents and it is quite inhuman that State Election Commission/State Government requires them to be ready in such an unfriendly environment. The next morning all of them occupy their seats almost without having a proper bath because time of polling is quite early i.e. 7.30 am and because of this, in the early hours on the day of polling, there are no rush/queues in the polling booths but all of a sudden during the middle of morning/afternoon session, voters throng the polling booths in large numbers in long queues waiting for their turn meaning thereby that there is no constant and consistent inflow of voters at the polling booths due to the vagaries of weather. It has therefore been suggested that the time of the start of the polling should be increased from 7.30 am to 9.00 am till 4.30/5.00 pm.
- (xv) Some reserve Polling Officers should be kept ready to replace those Polling/Presiding Officers who have been found lackadaisical in their approach and can prolong the whole polling processes in that particular polling booth, in order to complete the polling process in a time bound manner efficiently and keeping in mind safety and

security of both man, machine and material available at the polling station.

- (xvi) Defacement of Property Act needs to be amended for bringing clarity on the subject and to be enforced properly.
- (xvii) The elections of Panches & Sarpanches should be conducted in one go instead of a phased manner.
- (xviii) EVMs should be used for the election of Panches & Sarpanches, if sufficient numbers of machines are available with the District Administration.

Chapter- 14

MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

14.1 For making law and order arrangements for the General Elections, 2016, the State Election Commissioner had detailed discussion with the IG, Law & Order, Haryana, IG, Prison, Haryana and Special Secretary, Home Department from time to time. They were requested to take action on the following:-

- (i) Every possible step should be taken to maintain law and order for conducting elections in a free, fair and peaceful manner.
- (ii) Efforts should be made to deal with law breakers and criminals so that they may not be successful in causing disturbances in the elections.
- (iii) Identify the sensitive/hyper sensitive villages as well as polling stations and deploy additional force as well as armed police. Flag march should be conducted in the sensitive / hyper sensitive areas.
- (iv) Special teams should be made to visit such areas and should be able to reach the location of disturbance within half an hour to an hour time.
- (v) Special attention should be paid to villages/areas where communal/cast based tension is prevailing due to reservation of seats for Sarpanches.
- (vi) Deploy Haryana Armed Force and IRB during the elections.
- (vii) Special Beat teams may also be formed to visit the sensitive/hyper sensitive areas.
- (viii) Have a special watch on the participation of accused/under trials lodged in the jails so that they do not intervene and create any unwarranted situation for the public during the elections.
- (ix) Deploy additional forces at the places in the districts where ballot boxes after poll are to be stored. A proper seal should be put on these storage centers.
- (x) On the day of counting special arrangements for barricading should be made so that no untoward incident takes place.
- (xi) Patrolling / Supervisory teams may be constituted, who will visit every polling station every hour.
- (xii) Police teams be deputed on the polling stations as well as in Beat teams and supervisory teams and Haryana Armed Force should also ensure that no polling party is being detained forcibly in the villages.
- (xiii) Give more forces on the places where more than one polling station in a building has been established.
- (xiv) Preventive measures should be taken for rescuing the polling team during the counting of Panches/Sarpanhes elections to avoid any untoward incidents.

- 14.2 The Commission vide its letter No.SEC/3E-II/2015/10706, dated 15.12.2015 also informed the State Home Department that with a view to ensure free and fair Panchayat General Elections, 2016, it has been decided that steps should be taken for effective enforcement of certain measures in the sensitive areas in the PRIs, where, elections were scheduled to be held on 10.01.2016, 17.01.2016 and 24.01.2016. In this connection, specific measures enunciated by the Commission are detailed hereunder and it was requested that the same may be got enforced in its letter and spirit.
- (xix) The police should be asked to be vigilant and start the mopping up operation of the areas infested with known goondas and bad elements about 7 days prior of the poll. During such mopping operation, special attention should be paid to unearth and seize unlicensed arms and ammunitions right from now.
 - (xx) All the license-holders shall be directed to deposit their arms with the District Administration before the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures.
 - (xxi) The District Administration shall make foolproof arrangements for keeping the deposited firearms in safe custody. Proper receipt must be given to the license holders depositing the firearms. It shall be the bounden duty of the District Administration/Police Authorities to ensure that all firearms deposited with the Administration are returned to the license holders immediately after one week of the declaration of results.
 - (xxii) No new arms licenses be issued with effect from 15.12.2015 date on which model code of Conduct has come into force with the announcement of Election Programme.
 - (xxiii) An order be issued prohibiting carrying of all licensed fire arms and lethal weapons with effect from 15.12.2015.
 - (xxiv) Adequate police personnel shall be deployed at the polling stations, counting centers for security and maintenance law and order to ensure peaceful, smooth and fair election.
 - (xxv) Adequate wireless sets be provided to improve communication for meeting any Law and Order problem of emergent nature.
 - (xxvi) Strict vigil may be kept over movement of un-desirable elements and vigorous check may be carried out to prevent men and vehicles moving with arms and ammunition.
 - (xxvii) Thorough checking of Lorries, trucks and other vehicles be carried out for three days before poll and on the poll day etc. to ensure that no undesirable elements or arms ammunition are infiltrated into and around the polling areas.
 - (xxviii) Restriction on movement of vehicles on poll day may be imposed and instructions may be issued to regulate vehicular traffic and plying of vehicles on poll days.

- (xxix) Sale and consumption of liquor should be stopped 48 hours before the hour fixed for the conclusion of poll and the day on which counting of votes is to be taken up otherwise penal action should be taken. The Excise and Taxation Department is also being requested to issue orders in this regard.
- 14.3 The Superintendents of Police were also directed to send daily law and order report of their districts and copy of the order for deployment of police force for the conduct of elections.
- 14.4 The Commission again vide letter No.SEC/4E-II /2015/499 dated 08.01.2016 made the request to the Director General of Police, Haryana to direct the district police authorities to take following steps in the matter immediately:
- (i) Adequate police personnel shall be deployed at the polling stations, counting centers for security and maintenance of law and order to ensure peaceful, smooth and fair election.
 - (ii) Restriction on movement of vehicles on poll day may be imposed and instructions may be issued to regulate vehicular traffic and plying of vehicles in the area of election.
 - (iii) Sale and consumption of liquor should be stopped 48 hours before the hour fixed for the conclusion of poll and the day on which counting of votes is to be taken up.
 - (iv) No storage of illegal liquor and distribution shall be permitted to any person in the area of election.
 - (v) Steps shall also be taken to prohibit the sale of liquor in adjoining areas of election.
 - (vi) Contesting candidates shall not be permitted to distribute money to influence the voters.

Chapter-15

GENDER-WISE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES AND VOTERS

- 15.1 An analysis showing gender-wise number of contesting candidates, elected members, total number of voters and voters who polled their votes, has been done for the elections to Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad held during the Fifth Panchayat General Elections, 2016. The analysis is given in the subsequent paragraphs.
- 15.2 **Voters** - A total of 21,476 polling stations were set up for holding elections to 62,466 seats of Panch, 6,193 seats of Sarpanch, 3,002 seats of Member Panchayat Samiti and 416 seats of Member Zila Parishad. There were a total of 1,11,09,951 voters comprising 59,63,431 males and 51,46,520 females. Male and female voters constituted 53.7 and 46.3 percent respectively of the total number of voters. Out of these, 95,94,380 voters comprising of 51,42,251 males and 44,52,129 females, polled their votes. The percentage of male and female voters, who polled votes, was 53.6 and 46.4 respectively (*Annexure 15.1*). It shows that males and females had polled their votes almost in the same ratio as of their share in votes. The overall percentage of votes polled to total number of votes in the Panchayati Raj Institutions was 86.4. It was 86.2 for males and 86.5 for females as shown in Table 15.1.

Table 15.1
Total Number of Voters and Votes polled according to Sex

	Total	Male	Female	Percentage to Total	
				Male	Female
Total Votes	1,11,09,951	59,63,431	51,46,520	53.7	46.3
Votes Polled	95,94,380	51,42,251	44,52,129	53.6	46.4
Percentage	86.4	86.2	86.5		

- 15.3 During the Second General Elections, 2000, the overall percentage of votes polled to total number of votes in the Panchayati Raj Institutions was 77.6. It increased to 82.5 in third General Elections, 2005, 85.8 in the Fourth General Elections, 2010 and to 86.4 during the Fifth General Elections, 2016. It shows that in every successive general election for all the offices of Panchayati Raj Institutions, the percentage of votes polled to total number of votes is increasing, indicating that the people are taking more and more interest in Panchayati Raj Institutions (*Annexure 9.9*).
- 15.4 **Panches** - Out of 62,466 seats of Panch, 22,936 seats were reserved for females. The share of open (male and female) and female seats was 63.3

and 36.7 percent respectively of the total number of seats. During the election, 34,943 male and 25,495 female members were elected. Their shares were 57.8 and 42.2 percent respectively of the total number of Panches elected (*Annexure 15.2*). On the basis of the statistics, it is clear that 5.5 percent more female Panches were elected against their reservation showing that the success rate of females was higher as compared to males. The details are given in Table 15.2.

Table 15.2
Number of Seats Reserved for Panches and Panches elected according to Sex

Panch	Total	Male	Female	Percentage to Total	
				Male	Female
Seats Reserved	62,466	39,530	22,936	63.3	36.7
Panches Elected	60438	34,943	25,495	57.8	42.2

15.5 **Sarpanches** - There were 6,193 seats of Sarpanch for which elections were held. Out of these seats, 2,097 seats were reserved for females. The share of open (male and female) and female seats was 66.1 and 33.9 percent respectively of the total number of seats. During the election, 3,621 male and 2,565 female Sarpanches were elected. (*Annexure 15.3*). Their shares were 58.5 and 41.5 percent respectively of the total number of Sarpanches elected. It also shows that the success rate of females was higher as compared to males as 7.6 percent more female Sarpanches were elected against their reservation. The details are given in Table 15.3.

Table 15.3
Number of Seats Reserved for Sarpanches and Sarpanches elected according to Sex

Sarpanch	Total	Male	Female	Percentage to Total	
				Male	Female
Seats Reserved	6,193	4,096	2,097	66.1	33.9
Sarpanches Elected	6,186	3,621	2,565	58.5	41.5

15.6 **Members Panchayat Samiti** - There were 3,002 seats of Member Panchayat Samiti in 126 Blocks for which elections were held. Among these seats, 1,029 seats were reserved for females. The share of open (male and female) and female seats was 65.7 and 34.3 percent respectively. During the election 1,739 male and 1,258 female members were elected. Their share was 58.0 and 42.0 percent respectively of the total number of Members Panchayat Samiti elected (*Annexure 15.4*). It also shows that the success

rate of females was higher as compared to males as 7.7 percent more female Members of Panchayat Samiti were elected against their reservation. The details are given in Table 15.4.

Table 15.4
Number of Seats Reserved for Members Panchayat Samiti and Members Panchayat Samiti elected according to Sex

Panchayat Samiti	Total	Male	Female	Percentage to Total	
				Male	Female
Seats Reserved	3,002	1,973	1,029	65.7	34.3
Members Panchayat Samiti Elected	2,997	1,739	1,258	58.0	42.0

15.7 **Members Zila Parishad** - Elections were held for 416 seats of Member Zila Parishad in 21 districts. Out of these seats, 144 seats were reserved for females. The share of open (male and female) and female seats was 65.4 and 34.6 percent respectively of the total number of seats. During the election, 235 male and 181 female members were elected (*Annexure 15.5*). Their share was 56.5 and 43.5 percent respectively. The success rate of females was higher than that of males by 8.9 percent. In number terms, 37 female candidates were elected against the share meant for open category. The details are given in Table 15.5.

Table 15.5
Number of Seats Reserved for Members Zila Parishad and Members Zila Parishad Elected according to Sex

Zila Parishad	Total	Male	Female	Percentage to Total	
				Male	Female
Seats Reserved	416	272	144	65.4	34.6
Members Zila Parishad Elected	416	235	181	56.5	43.5

Chapter-16

COUNTING CENTERS, COUNTING OF VOTES AND DECLARATION OF RESULT

- 16.1 The detailed instructions for counting of votes had been given in the booklets titled as “Guidelines for the Presiding Officers” and “Instructions for the Returning Officers/Assistant Returning Officers”.
- 16.2 In the programme for elections to the offices of Panches and Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats and Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads in the State, as notified by the Commission, the directions were given that the counting of votes polled for the elections to Panches and Sarpanches shall be made at the polling stations itself immediately after the close of poll. However, the counting of votes polled for the elections to Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads were directed to be made on 28.01.2016, at the places specified by the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officers (Panchayat).
- 16.3 In view of the above directions, the counting of votes for elections to Panches and Sarpanches commenced at the polling stations itself immediately after the close of poll (i.e. after 4.00 P.M.) and the results were declared after completing the process of counting and compiling the results of polling stations, as the case may be.
- 16.4 On the basis of feedback received in regard to first phase of General Elections held on 10.01.2016, the State Election Commission issued following directions on 13.01.2016 to all the Deputy Commissioners - cum - District Election Officers (Panchayat) –
- (i) The staff on duty be given more detailed practical training and on question-answer series formats. The Polling Officers of each polling booth of the same Gram Panchayat be taught to set up proper coordination amongst each other before declaration of election result.
 - (ii) The Returning Officers, Assistant Returning Officers and Presiding Officers are given more practical training of EVMs with repeated hands on practice on EVMs.
 - (iii) In sensitive and hyper sensitive polling stations, adequate police personal be deployed.
 - (iv) Proper arrangement of light is made at the polling stations/booths, where sufficient light is not available.
 - (v) Internal set up of polling booth be made properly as per the lay out plan send by this Commission vide letter No. SEC/3E-II/2015/8161-79 dated 06.08.2015.
- 16.5 For setting up the safe counting centres for the counting of votes in respect of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads, the Commission vide its letter No. SEC/3E-II/2016/1474-94 dated 22.01.2016 had issued the following

directions to all the Deputy Commissioners-cum-District Election Officers (P) in the State:-

- (i) The counting of votes in respect of Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti is to be made at the place specified by the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) concerned.
- (ii) Mandatory notice to candidates about the date, time and place of counting, should be given in advance.
- (iii) The votes shall be counted under the overall supervision and direction either of the Returning Officer (P) or Assistant Returning Officer (P) and each contesting candidate and his counting agent(s) shall have a right to be present at the time of counting.
- (iv) Counting of votes should be done on tables arranged in rows. The number of counting tables in a counting hall is to be decided, keeping in view the number of polling stations, size available (space of the hall), the number of candidates/counting agents, the total number of counting personnel to be deployed, security aspects etc., but the number of tables should not be more than 14 under any circumstances.
- (v) On the basis of number of counting halls and counting tables to be arranged in each counting hall, assessment of required counting staff be made for smooth and fool proof counting. For each table there should be one counting supervisor and three counting assistants. From the available database of counting personnel, required number of counting personnel and counting supervisors (with some reserve) be appointed. Despite this, such other officials as required for assisting in the counting may also be appointed. Sufficient number of Group "D" employees may be also appointed, to carry the voting machines and ballot boxes from the counting tables and also for sealing of EVMs after counting.
- (vi) No person shall be appointed as counting Supervisor/Counting Personnel who is employee in any institution of a contesting candidate or has otherwise been working for a candidate in or about an election.
- (vii) In each counting hall temporary barricades should be provided for each counting table so that counting agents are prevented to touch/reach the EVM control unit /ballot box. However, the counting agents must be provided all reasonable facilities to see the whole counting process at the counting tables, and they should have unobstructed view of the counting process. The exact manner in which barricades may be erected is left to your discretion but you shall have to ensure that the agents etc. do not get any opportunity of meddling with the control units/ballot boxes in any manner to eliminate the chances of tampering by them.

- (viii) Since the election of Zila Parishads have been conducted through EVMs and Panchayat Samitis (except Panchkula and Rewari) through Ballot Boxes, the counting of voters in respect of Zila Parishad be made first and thereafter counting of votes in respect of Panchayat Samiti be started. In respect of district Panchkula and Rewari counting of votes may be done simultaneously or as is convenient.
- (ix) The counting of voters as far as practicable be made continuously. If under certain circumstances the counting has to be suspended, keep the ballot papers, packets and other papers relating to the counting sealed with his own seal and the seals of such candidates or election agents who may be desirous of affixing their seal and shall cause adequate precautions to be taken for their safe custody during such intervals.
- (x) The detailed procedure in respect of counting of votes has been given in the Hand Book of Returning/Assistant Returning Officer at chapter 14 and 15 (counting of ballot paper casted through ballot boxes) and Chapter VI of the Hand Book of EVMs.

16.6 On the request of some field offices, the Commission vide letter No.SEC/3E-II/2016/ 1573-93 dated 23.01.2016 relaxed the condition of setting maximum 14 tables in the counting halls, the relaxation was further subject to the condition that the counting halls must have sufficient space for setting up extra tables and seating arrangements for the counting staff, contesting candidates and their agents etc.

Chapter-17

RESERVATION STATUS

- 17.1 As has been discussed earlier in Chapter-4 “Reservation of Seats and Wards,” Section-9 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, in the case of Gram Panchayats, Section 59 in the case of Panchayat Samitis and Section 120 in the case of Zila Parishads, provide reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes. Also Section 9(6) in case of Gram Panchayats, Section, 59(5) in case of Panchayat Samitis and Section 120(6) in case of Zila Parishads provide reservation for persons belonging to the Backward Classes. The main findings relating to reservations in the Fourth Panchayat General Elections have been discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.
- 17.2 **Panches-** The elections were held for 62,466 seats of Panches. The category-wise break-up of seats is given in Table 17.1.

Table 17.1
Category-wise Number of Seats Reserved and Elected Members in case of Panches

Office of Panch	Total Seats	SC	SC(W)	BC	Women	Total Reserved Seats	Unreserved Seats
Seats Reserved	62,466	7,273	6,854	5,945	16,082	36,154	26,312
Percentage	100.0	11.6	11.0	9.5	25.7	57.9	42.1
Elected Members	60,438	7,103	8,365	14,116	17,130	46,714	13,724
Percentage	100.0	11.8	13.8	23.4	28.3	77.3	22.7

- 17.3 Out of the 62,466 seats, 7,273 seats were reserved for SCs, 6,854 for SC(W), 5,945 for BCs and 16,082 seats were reserved for Women. Remaining 26,312 seats were Unreserved. In percentage terms, the seats reserved for SCs, SC (W), BCs and Women were 11.6, 11.0, 9.5 and 25.7 percent respectively. 42.1 percent of the seats were Unreserved. (*Annexure 17.1*).
- 17.4 In the elections, 7,103 SC, 8,365 SC(W), 14,116 BC, 17,130 Woman and 13,724 Unreserved Panches were elected. The details are given in Table 17.1. In general, the number of elected Panches in all the reserved categories was more than that of their share (*Annexure 17.2*). The decrease in number of unreserved seats elected under unreserved category is because SC and BC elected against unreserved seats have been counted under SC and BC categories. Similarly the decrease in number of SCs

elected under Scs category is because SC (W) elected against SCs seats has been counted under SC (W) categories.

- 17.5 **The following inferences can be drawn from the data given in Table 17.1 :-**
1. 1,511 SC (W) Panches were elected against the seats reserved for women, SCs and from unreserved seats.
 2. 8,171 BC Panches were elected against the unreserved seats.
 3. 7,010 BC(W) Panches were elected against the seats reserved for women, BCs and unreserved seats.
 4. 1,048 Woman Panches belonging to unreserved category were elected against the unreserved seats.
 5. In all, 12,588 Panches from different categories were elected against the unreserved seats.
- 17.6 **Sarpanches** - The elections were held for 6,193 seats of Sarpanches. The category-wise break-up of seats is given in Table 17.2.

Table 17.2

Category-wise Number of Seats Reserved and Elected Members in case of Sarpanches

Office of Sarpanch	Total Seats	SC	SC(W)	Women	Total Reserved Seats	Unreserved Seats
Seats Reserved	6,193	823	455	1,642	2,920	3,273
Percentage	100.0	13.3	7.3	26.5	47.2	52.8
Elected Members	6,186	836	600	1,965	3,401	2,785
Percentage	100.0	13.5	9.7	31.7	54.9	45.1

- 17.7 Out of the 6,193 seats, 823 seats were reserved for SCs, 455 for SC(W), and 1,642 seats for Women. Remaining 3,273 seats were Unreserved. In percentage terms, the seats reserved for SCs, SC (W) and Women were 13.3, 7.3 and 26.5 percent respectively. 52.8 percent of the seats were Unreserved (*Annexure 17.3*).
- 17.8 836 SC, 600 SC(W), 1,965 Woman and 2,785 Unreserved Sarpanches were elected. The details are given in Table 17.2. In general, the number of elected Sarpanches of all the reserved categories was more than that of their share (*Annexure 17.4*).
- 17.9 **The following inferences can be drawn from the data given in Table 17.2:-**
1. 13 SC Sarpanches were elected against the unreserved seats.
 2. 145 SC(W) Sarpanches were elected against the seats reserved for women, SCs and from unreserved seats.

3. 323 Woman Sarpanches belonging to unreserved category were elected against the unreserved seats.
4. 1,010 BC Sarpanches were elected against the unreserved seats
5. 662 BC(Woman) Sarpanches were elected against the seats reserved for women, BCs and unreserved seats.
6. In all, 488 Sarpanches from different categories were elected against the unreserved seats.

17.10 **Members Panchayat Samiti** - The elections were held for 3,002 seats of the Members of Panchayat Samiti. The category-wise break-up of seats is given in Table 17.3.

Table 17.3

Category-wise Number of Seats Reserved and Elected Members in case of Members Panchayat Samiti

Office of Member Panchayat Samiti	Total Seats	SC	SC(W)	BC	Women	Total Reserved Seats	Unreserved Seats
Seat Reserved	3,002	415	274	126	755	1,570	1,432
Percentage	100.0	13.8	9.1	4.2	25.1	52.3	47.7
Elected Members	2,997	405	379	499	879	2,162	835
Percentage	100.0	13.5	12.6	16.6	29.3	72.1	27.9

17.11 Out of the 3,002 seats, 415 seats were reserved for SCs, 274 for SC(W), 126 for BCs and 755 seats for Women. Remaining 1,432 seats were Unreserved. In percentage terms, the seats reserved for SCs, SC(W), BCs and Women were 13.8, 9.1, 4.2 and 25.1 percent respectively. 47.7 percent of the seats were Unreserved (*Annexure 17.5*).

17.12 In the elections, 405 SC, 379 SC(W), 499 BC, 879 Woman and 835 Unreserved members were elected. The details are given in Table 17.3. In general, the number of elected members of all the reserved categories except SCs was more than that of their share (*Annexure 17.6*). The decrease in number of SCs elected under SCs category is because SC women elected against SCs seats have been counted under SC(W) categories.

17.13 **The following inferences can be drawn from the data given in Table 17.3 :-**

1. 105 SC(W) Members were elected against seats reserved for women, SCs and from unreserved seats.
2. 373 BC Members were elected against the unreserved seats.
3. 288 BC(W) Members were elected against the seats reserved for BCs, women and from unreserved seats.

4. 124 Woman Members belonging to unreserved category were elected against the unreserved seats.
5. In all, 597 Members Panchayat Samiti from different categories were elected against the unreserved seats.

17.14 **Members Zila Parishad** - The elections were held for 416 seats of Members Zila Parishad. The category-wise break-up of seats is given in Table 17.4.

Table 17.4

Category-wise Number of Seats Reserved and Elected Members in case of Members Zila Parishad

Office of the Member Zila Parishad	Total Seats	SC	SC(W)	BC	Women	Total Reserved Seats	Unreserved Seats
Seat Reserved	416	56	36	21	108	221	195
Percentage	100.0	13.5	8.7	5.0	26.0	53.1	46.9
Elected Members	416	46	50	54	131	281	135
Percentage	100.0	11.1	12.0	13.0	31.5	67.5	32.5

17.15 Out of the 416 seats, 56 seats were reserved for SCs, 36 for SC (W), 21 for BCs and 108 seats were reserved for Women. Remaining 195 seats were Unreserved. In percentage terms, the seats reserved for SCs, SC (W), BCs and Women were 13.5, 8.7, 5.0 and 26.0 percent respectively. 46.9 percent of the seats were Unreserved (*Annexure 17.7*).

17.16 In the elections, 46 SC, 50 SC(W), 54 BC, 131 Women and 135 Unreserved members were elected. The details are given in Table 17.4. In general, the number of elected members of all the reserved categories except SCs was more than that of their share (*Annexure 17.8*). The decrease in number of SCs elected under SCs category is because SC women elected against SCs seats have been counted under SC(W) categories.

17.17 **The following inferences can be drawn from the data given in Table 17.4 :-**

1. 14 SC(W) Members Zila Parishad were elected against seats reserved for women, SCs and from unreserved seats
2. 33 BC Members Zila Parishad was elected against the unreserved seats.
3. 20 BC(W) Members Zila Parishad were elected against the seats reserved for BCs, women and from unreserved seats.
4. 23 Woman Members belonging to unreserved category were elected against the unreserved seats.
5. In all, 60 Members Zila Parishad from different categories were elected against the unreserved seats.

Chapter-18

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF CANDIDATES

18.1 Information relating to age and educational qualification of the members elected to the offices of Panches & Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats and Members of Panchayat Samitis & Zila Parishads during the Fifth Panchayat General Elections, 2016, has been collected and analyzed, which has led to a few useful conclusions.

Panches

18.2 **Age** - Information relating to age is available for all the 60,438 Panches elected during the General Elections. 42.2 percent of Panches were in the age group of 21-30 years, 35.0 percent in 31-40 years, 16.6 percent in 41-50 years, 4.1 percent in 51-60 years and only 2.1 percent Panches were of the age above 60 years. It also shows that 93.8 percent of elected Panches were upto the age of 50 years and only 6.2 percent were above the age of 50 years (*Annexure 18.1*). The overall average age was 34 years of all the elected Panches. The number of elected Panches in various age groups and their percentages are given in Table 18.1.

Table 18.1
Age-wise Classification of Panches

No. of GPs in which election held	No. of Panches Elected	No. of Panches in the Age group of (Years)				
		21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60
	60,438	25,494	21,167	10,031	2,493	1,253
Percentage	100.0	42.2	35.0	16.6	4.1	2.1

18.3 **Educational Qualification** - All the 60,438 Panches elected have been categorized in different groups based on their educational qualification. The details are given in Table 18.2.

Table 18.2
Educational Qualification-wise Classification of Panches

No. of GPs in which election held	No. of Panches Elected	No. of Panches with Educational Qualification				
		5th	8th	10th	12th	Graduate and above
	60,438	3,810	9,692	38,051	6,471	2,414
Percentage	100.0	6.3	16.0	63.0	10.7	4.0

18.4 It is observed from above that number of the Panches, who have acquired Graduation and above qualification, were 4.0 percent of the total number of Panches elected. The Panches, who have passed fifth, eighth, Matriculation and twelfth were 6.3, 16.0, 63.0 and 10.7 percent respectively. It shows that 63 percent of Panches elected were Matriculation, which is maximum. Genderwise education of the elected Panches was also given in the *Annexure 18.2*.

Sarpanches

18.5 **Age** - Information relating to age is available for all the 6,186 Sarpanches elected during the General Elections. 30.6 percent of Sarpanches were in the age group of 21-30 years, 37.5 percent in 31-40 years, 21.1 percent in 41-50 years, 7.1 percent in 51-60 years and only 3.7 percent of Sarpanches were of the age above 60 years (*Annexure 18.3*). It also shows that 89.2 percent of elected Sarpanches were upto the age of 50 years and only 10.8 percent were above the age of 50 years. The overall average age was 36 years of all the elected Sarpanches. The number of elected Sarpanches in various age groups and their percentages are given in Table 18.3.

Table 18.3
Age-wise Classification of Sarpanches

No. of GPs in which election held	No. of Sarpanches Elected	No. of Sarpanches in the Age group of (Years)				
		21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60
	6,186	1,891	2,320	1,305	442	228
Percentage	100.0	30.6	37.5	21.1	7.1	3.7

18.6 **Educational Qualification** - All the Sarpanches elected have also been categorized in different groups based on their educational qualification. The number of Sarpanches elected in various educational groups and their percentages are given in Table 18.4.

Table 18.4
Educational Qualification-wise Classification of Sarpanches

No. of GPs in which election held	No. of Sarpanches Elected	No. of Sarpanches with Educational Qualification			
		8th	10th	12th	Graduate and above
	6,186	1,022	3,638	823	703
Percentage	100	16.5	58.8	13.3	11.4

18.7 The Sarpanches, who have acquired Graduation and above qualification, were 11.4 percent of the total number of Sarpanches. The Sarpanches, who have passed eighth, Matriculation and twelfth, were 16.5, 58.8, and 13.3 percent respectively. It also shows that 58.8 percent of the elected Sarpanches were Matriculation, which is maximum. Genderwise education of the elected Sarpanches was also given in the *Annexure 18.4*.

Members Panchayat Samiti

18.8 **Age** - Information relating to age is available for all the elected 2,997 Members Panchayat Samiti. 39.1 percent of members were in the age group of 21-30 years, 38.4 percent in 31-40 years, 17.4 percent in 41-50 years, 3.3 percent in 51-60 years and only 1.8 percent members were of the age above 60 years (*Annexure 18.5*). It also shows that 94.9 percent of elected Members Panchayat Samiti was upto the age of 50 and only 5.1 percent of them were above the age of 50 years. The overall average age was 34 years of all the elected Members of Panchayat Samiti. The number of elected members in various age groups and their percentages are given in Table 18.5.

Table 18.5
Age-wise Classification of Members Panchayat Samiti

Total No. of Blocks	No. of Members PS Elected	No. of Members Panchayat Samiti in the Age group of (Years)				
		21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60
	2,997	1,170	1,152	522	98	55
Percentage	100.0	39.1	38.4	17.4	3.3	1.8

18.9 **Educational Qualification** - All the 2,997 Members Panchayat Samiti elected have been categorized in different groups based on their educational qualification. The number of Members Panchayat Samiti elected in various educational groups and their percentages are given in Table 18.6.

Table 18.6
Educational Qualification-wise Classification of Members Panchayat Samiti

Total No. of Blocks	No. of Members PS Elected	No. of Members Panchayat Samiti with Educational Qualification			
		8th	10th	12th	Graduate and above
	2,997	425	1,800	533	239
Percentage	100.0	14.2	60.1	17.8	8.0

18.10 It is observed from above that the Members Panchayat Samiti, who have acquired Graduation and above qualification, were 8.0 percent of the total number of Members Panchayat Samiti elected. The Members Panchayat

Samiti, who have passed eighth, Matriculation and twelfth were 14.2, 60.1 and 17.8 percent respectively. It shows that 60.1 percent of Members Panchayat Samiti elected were Matriculation, which is maximum. Genderwise education of the elected Members Panchayat Samiti was also given in the *Annexure 18.6*.

Members Zila Parishad

18.11 **Age** - Information relating to age is available for all the 416 Members Zila Parishad elected during the General Elections. 29.5 percent of members were in the age group of 21-30 years, 43.5 percent in 31-40 years, 20.2 percent in 41-50 years, 5.1 percent in 51-60 years and only 1.7 percent members were of the age above 60 years (*Annexure 18.7*). It also shows that 93.2 percent of elected Members were upto the age of 50 years and only 6.8 percent were above the age of 50 years. The overall average age was 35 years of all the elected Members Zila Parishad. The number of elected members in various age groups and their percentages are given in Table 18.7.

Table 18.7
Age-wise Classification of Members Zila Parishad

Total No. of Zila Parishads	No. of Members ZP Elected	No. of Members Zila Parishad in the Age group of (Years)				
		21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60
	416	123	181	84	21	7
Percentage	100.0	29.5	43.5	20.2	5.1	1.7

18.12 **Educational Qualification** - All the 416 Members Zila Parishad elected have been categorized in different groups based on their educational qualification. The number of Members Zila Parishad elected in various educational groups and their percentages are given in Table 18.8.

Table 18.8
Educational Qualification-wise Classification of Members Zila Parishad

Total No. of Zila Parishads	No. of Members ZP Elected	No. of Members Zila Parishad with Educational Qualification			
		8th	10th	12th	Graduate and above
	416	39	199	79	99
Percentage	100.0	9.4	47.8	19.0	23.8

18.13 It is observed from above that the Members Zila Parishad, who have acquired Graduation and above qualification, were 23.8 percent of the total number of Members Zila Parishad elected. The Members Zila Parishad, who have passed eighth, Matriculation and twelfth were 9.4, 47.8 and 19.0 percent respectively. It shows that 47.8 percent of Members Zila Parishad elected was Matriculation. 23.8 percent were Graduate and above, which have maximum among all the elected members of the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the State. Genderwise education of the elected Members of Zila Parishad was also given in the *Annexure 18.8*.

Table-18.9
Category-wise Education of the Elected Members of PRIs

Name of PRI	Category	Elected Seats	5th	% ag	8th	% ag	10th	% ag	12th	% ag	Graduate & above	% ag
MZP	SC	96	0		13	3.1	44	10.6	20	4.8	19	4.6
	BC	74	0		3	0.7	36	8.7	14	3.4	21	5.0
	GEN	246	0		23	5.5	119	28.6	45	10.8	59	14.2
	Total	416	0		39	9.4	199	47.8	79	19.0	99	23.8
MPS	SC	784	0		194	6.5	401	13.4	153	5.1	36	1.2
	BC	787	0		94	3.1	504	16.8	124	4.1	65	2.2
	GEN	1426	0		137	4.6	895	29.9	256	8.5	138	4.6
	Total	2997	0		425	14.2	1800	60.1	533	17.8	239	8.0
Sarpanch	SC	1436	0		425	6.9	678	11.0	206	3.3	127	2.1
	BC	1672	0		209	3.4	1055	17.1	222	3.6	186	3.0
	GEN	3078	0		388	6.3	1905	30.8	395	6.4	390	6.3
	Total	6186	0		1022	16.5	3638	58.8	823	13.3	703	11.4
Panch	SC	15468	3727	6.2	4136	6.8	6088	10.1	1235	2.0	282	0.5
	BC	21126	33	0.1	2765	4.6	14911	24.7	2520	4.2	897	1.5
	GEN	23844	50	0.1	2791	4.6	17052	28.2	2716	4.5	1235	2.0
	Total	60438	3810	6.3	9692	16.0	38051	63.0	6471	10.7	2414	4.0

18.14 **The following inferences can be drawn from the data given in Table 18.9 :-**

1. The percentage of Matric pass members in all the categories was maximum in all the elected members of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
2. The 23.8 percent of Graduate and above educated Membes of Zila Parishad was maximum among all the elected members of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
3. It is the first time that all the elected members of the Panchayati Raj Institutions were educated.

Chapter-19

ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSONS

- 19.1 **Legal provisions** - As per provisions contained in Section 8 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, direct elections to the offices of chairpersons of the Gram Panchayats i.e. Sarpanches are held in the State. The Sarpanch is elected by the Gram Sabha from amongst its voters by secret ballot.
- 19.2 However, as per provisions contained in Section 57(2) and Section 118 (1) (d) of the 1994 Act, the election to the office of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Panchayat Samitis and Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Zila Parishads are held by indirect elections. They are elected by and from amongst the elected members of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads as the case may be.
- 19.3 **Procedure** – Section 161 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 provides that the election of Chairmen and Vice Chairmen of Panchayat Samitis and Presidents and Vice Presidents of Zila Parishads shall be held on such date, as the State Election Commission in consultation with the Government may appoint in this behalf. In view of this, the Govt. vide Memo No.ECA-II-2014/9198-9219 dated 19.02.2014 issued the directions to all the Deputy Commissioners-cum-District Election Officers (P) in the State that the proposal for election of President/Vice President of Zila Parishad and Chairman/Vice Chairman of Panchayat Samiti Election be sent to the Commission for fixing the dates, so that election could be conducted strictly on the dates fixed by the Commission and the provision given under sub section (1) of section 161 are complied with meticulously. The State Election Commission accordingly fixes the date to call the first meeting for the elections of President/Vice President of Zila Parishad and Chairman/Vice Chairman of Panchayat Samitis.
- 19.4 As per provisions of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 and the Rules made there under on the constitution of a Panchayat Samiti, a meeting for election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman is required to be convened by the District Development and Panchayat Officer and held at Block office or such other place specified by convener of the meeting, who shall preside over the same within four weeks from the date on which the names of the elected members are notified in the official Gazette by the State Election Commission. A notice in writing to the members, specifying date, time and place of the meeting is required to be sent at the residence of the members at least seven days from the date of the meeting either by post or in such other manner as the officer convening the meeting may consider fit. The Chairman and Vice Chairman are elected by majority of the members attending the meeting and in case of equality of votes; the result shall be

decided by draw of lots. After the completion of the election process, the District Development and Panchayat Officer are required to send the result of the election to the District Election Officer (Panchayat) on the same day. The names of the members elected as Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen are notified by the Commission under the relevant provisions of the Act.

- 19.5 Similar procedure is required to be followed for election to the offices of President and Vice-President of the Zila Parishad for which the meeting is convened by the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (Panchayat) concerned or any other officer authorised by him for this purpose.
- 19.6 The names of the elected Presidents/Vice-Presidents of the Zila Parishads and Chairpersons/Vice-Chairpersons of Panchayat Samitis are notified by the State Election Commission and are hosted in Commission's website.
- 19.7 For the conduct of free and fair elections of Presidents/Vice-Presidents of the Zila Parishads and Chairpersons/Vice-Chairpersons of Panchayat Samitis the State Election Commission vide letter no. SEC/4E-II/2014/1696-1716 dated 12.06.2014 (*Annexure 19.1*), has issued the directions to all the Deputy Commissioners-cum-District Election Officers (P) in the State that in future the elections of these posts shall be conducted through Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) instead of Ballot Boxes and has accordingly modified the earlier forms/instructions issued in this respect.

Chapter-20

ACCOUNT OF ELECTION EXPENDITURE FOR THE CONTESTING CANDIDATES

- 20.1 **Legal Provisions** - In exercise of the powers conferred under Article 243K of the Constitution of India and Section 212 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, the Commission has notified the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Expenditure (Maintenance and Submission of Accounts) Order, 1996 read with amendment order issued under No. SEC/4E-III/2007/8769 dated 26.06.2007. The order provides that the Commission shall notify from time to time the election expenditure limit at an election to be incurred by a candidate or his authorised election agent.
- 20.2 It also provides that every contesting candidate at an election shall have to maintain the day to day election expenditure account in accordance with the procedure laid down in para 5 of the Order and shall within 30 days from the declaration of result of election, lodge with the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (Panchayat) or any other officer as specified by the Commission in duplicate an account of election expenses, which shall be a true copy of the account maintained by him or by his election agent in the prescribed performa. The Deputy Commissioner shall retain one copy of the account of the election expenses and submit the second copy to the Commission.
- 20.3 In Para-11 of the said orders, there is provision for disqualification of the candidates contesting election for the post of Panch / Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat, Member of Panchayat Samiti and Member of Zila Parishad, for failure to lodge account of election expenses, which is hereby amended and shall be read as under –
- “11. Disqualification for failure to lodge account of election expenses:-
If the State Election Commission, in case of Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat, Member of Panchayat Samiti and Member of Zila Parishad and Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (Panchayat), in case of Panch of Gram Panchayat, is satisfied that a person –
- (a) has failed to lodge an account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required under this order and
 - (b) has no good reason or justification for the failure, the State Election Commission/Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall by order published in the official Gazette, declare him to be disqualified and such person shall be disqualified for a period of three years from the date of the order.”
- 20.4 Before the First General Elections which were held in 1994, the Commission had notified vide No.SEC/E-III/94/180, dated 09.11.1994, the following limits

on expenditure that may be incurred by the contesting candidates in connection with the election as members of the Panchayat bodies of Haryana:-

Table 20.1
Limits of Expenditure Notified on 09.11.1994

	(in Rupees)
Panch	2,000
Sarpanch	5,000
Member Panchayat Samiti	20,000
Member Zila Parishad	50,000

20.5 Before the Second General elections which were held in March, 2000, the above expenditure limits were enhanced by the Commission vide its Notification No. SEC/E-III/2000/3108, dated 17.02.2000. The revised limits were as per details given below in Table 20.2:-

Table 20.2
Limits of Expenditure Notified on 17.02.2000

	(in Rupees)
Panch	3,000
Sarpanch	8,000
Member Panchayat Samiti	30,000
Member Zila Parishad	75,000

20.6 The third revision/enhancement was notified by the Commission vide its Notification No. SEC/E-III/2003/10056, dated 23.10.2003. The details of the revised limits are given as under in Table 20.3:-

Table 20.3
Limits of Expenditure Notified on 23.10.2003

	(in Rupees)
Panch	5,000
Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat having upto 15 wards	15,000
Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat having more than 15 wards	25,000
Member Panchayat Samiti	50,000
Member Zila Parishad	1,00,000

20.7 Keeping in view the increased cost of election expenses, before fifth general election, the Commission again revised/enhanced the expenditure limit vide Notification No. SEC/2E-II/2015/5782 dated 03.06.2015. The detail of the same is given below in Table 20.4:-

Table 20.4
Limits of Expenditure Notified on 03.06.2015

	(in Rupees)
Panch	10,000
Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat having upto 15 wards	30,000
Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat having more than 15 wards	50,000
Member Panchayat Samiti	1,00,000
Member Zila Parishad	2,00,000

20.8 **Monitouring of an expenditure-** For the monitouring of an expentirure incurred by the contesting candidates', the Commission had appointed Deputy Excise & Taxation Commissioners as Expenditure Observers in each district to keep stern watch on the expenditure incurred by the contesting candidates from the last date for withdrawal of candidature and to the completion of election i.e counting of votes and declaration of results. The Expenditure Observers were further directed to keep in view the following guidelines for the performance of their duties:-

- (i) Each contesting candidate has maintained day-to-day accounts in the prescribed register of expenditure from the date of filing nomination paper upto the date of declaration of result.
- (ii) The day-to-day account has been maintained alongwith supporting documents/vouchers and accounts are presented/produced by the candidate for inspection. Failure to produce proper accounts will be considered as major default.
- (iii) All types of expenditure incurred by the candidates such as Petrol, postage, printing of pamphlets/election campaign material, advertisement in Newspapers, stationery items and any other such expenditure which may be directly in connection with the election campaign.

The Expenditure Observers were also directed to check the details of expenditure of the contesting candidates randomly till the date of election. They had also to analyse and report to the Commission about the instances of misuse of money power and manipulating the will of the electors if any and suggest remedial action to prevent this evil practice.

Chapter-21

REVENUE RECEIPTS

21.1 During the Fifth Panchayat General elections, 2016, the following amounts were deposited in the Government Treasuries by Deputy Commissioners-cum-District Election officers (Panchayat) in the Receipt Head “0070-Other Administrative Services-02-Election-101 (Sale of Election Forms & Documents), 104 (Fees, Fines and Forfeiture) and 800 (Other Receipts of State Election Commission) during the Financial Year 2015-2016.

Table 21.1
Amount Deposited by the Panchayats in the Receipt Head of the Commission during the Year 2015-16

Sr. No.	District	“0070-Other Administrative Services-02-Election-101 (Sale of Election Forms & Documents) (Lakhs)	“0070-Other Administrative Services-02-Election-104 (Fees, Fines and Forfeiture) (Lakhs)	“0070-Other Administrative Services-02-Election-800 (Other Receipts of State Election Commission) (Lakhs)	Total Amount Received (Lakhs)
1	Ambala	1.65	0.23	3.54	5.42
2	Bhiwani	3.66	0.00	0.12	3.78
3	Faridabad	1.26	2.30	5.60	9.16
4	Fatehabad	0.62	0.16	0.76	1.54
5	Gurgaon	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
6	Hisar	0.94	0.87	0.01	1.82
7	Jind	7.49	3.61	2.80	13.90
8	Jhajjar	0.39	2.16	0.14	2.69
9	Kaithal	1.28	2.10	0.02	3.40
10	Karnal	6.40	1.38	1.54	9.31
11	Kurukshetra	1.27	0.00	0.27	1.54
12	Narnaul	3.38	0.98	3.71	8.07
13	Mewat	0.21	1.07	0.50	1.78
14	Palwal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

15	Panchkula	6.24	0.77	169.01	176.02
16	Painpat	1.55	0.00	0.81	2.37
17	Rohtak	0.00	0.00	1.11	1.11
18	Rewari	1.60	0.42	0.42	2.44
19	Sirsa	1.73	1.04	0.11	2.88
20	Sonepat	2.57	0.25	1.27	4.09
21	Yamunanagar	1.40	1.04	1.46	3.89
22	Chandigarh	0.30	0.90	0.00	1.20
	Total Rs.	43.95	19.27	193.21	256.43

Chapter-22

ELECTION EXPENDITURE

22.1 A sum of Rs.6789.61 lakh towards Travel Expenses, POL and Election Expenses was incurred for conducting elections to the Panchayati Raj Institutions during the period from 1994-95 to 2015-16. Expenditure towards salary, office expenditure, rent, rate and taxes and other items is of fixed nature and has not been shown in this chapter. The year-wise details of expenditure for the election related activities are given in table 22.1

Table 22.1

Statement showing the Total Expenditure for the years 1994-95 to 2015-16

(Rs.Lakh)

Sr. No.	Year	PRIs Election Expenses			
		Travelling Expenses	POL expenses	Election expenses	Grand Total
1	1994-95	84.31	19.89	350.62	454.82
2	1995-96	74.81	1.69	23.45	99.95
3	1996-97	6.89	0.26	31.66	38.81
4	1997-98	3.28	0.27	24.51	28.06
5	1998-99	1.56	0.58	28.21	30.35
6	1999-00	33.41	2.05	388.31	423.77
7	2000-01	117.08	6.08	127.11	250.27
8	2001-02	62.12	1.84	29.76	93.72
9	2002-03	7.12	0.41	22.61	30.14
10	2003-04	0	0	24.60	24.60
11	2004-05	2.74	19.47	293.25	315.46
12	2005-06	155.66	33.43	450.98	640.07
13	2006-07	11.31	0.26	6.06	17.63
14	2007-08	3.23	0.36	27.83	31.42
15	2008-09	1.71	0.27	274.38	276.36
16	2009-10	1.48	0.09	257.80	259.37
17	2010-11	22.19	50.82	1446.49	1519.50
18	2011-12	3.82	9.53	5.89	19.24
19	2012-13	5.61	6.36	8.12	20.09
20	2013-14	3.05	5.44	6.88	15.37
21	2014-15	3.46	6.29	289.25	299.00
22	2015-16	17.32	50.15	1834.14	1901.61

Analysis relating to Expenditure Incurred during Fifth Panchayat General Elections, 2016

- (i) During the 4th Panchayat General Elections, 2010, for which expenditure was incurred during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11, the amount spent on Travelling Allowance, POL and Election Expenses was Rs. 23.67 Lakh, Rs. 50.91 Lakh and Rs. 1704.29 Lakh respectively. The total expenditure on these items was Rs. 1778.87 Lakh.
- (ii) For the 5th Panchayat General Elections, 2016, for which the expenditure was made during the year 2015-16, the amount spent on Travelling Allowance, POL and Election Expenses was Rs.17.32 Lakh, Rs. 50.15 Lakh and Rs. 1834.14 Lakh respectively. The total expenditure was Rs. 1901.61 Lakh.
- (iii) The amount on TA came down to Rs. 17.32 Lakh during General Elections, 2016.
- (iv) The amount of Rs. 1704.29 Lakh spent as election expenses during the General Elections, 2010 has increased to Rs. 1834.14 Lakh during General Elections, 2016. The increase in the election expenses is mainly attributed to the encashment of rate of remuneration/refreshment etc.
- (v) There was nominal decrease in the expenditure POL which came down to Rs. 50.15 Lakh during General Elections, 2016 as compared to Rs. 50.91 Lakh during General Elections, 2010.

Chapter-23

IMPORTANT ELECTION WRIT PETITIONS

- 23.1 The Ordinance [Haryana Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 issued vide Notification No. Leg.11/2015 dated 14th August, 2015] pertaining to insertion of certain disqualifications in Section 175 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 was challenged in the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court through CWP Nos. 19118 of 2015 titled Smt. Ved Wanti Vs. State of Haryana & ors. and 19415 of 2015 titled People's Union for Civil Liberties Vs. State of Haryana & ors. After necessary insertion made in the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 vide Notification No. Leg.15/2015 dated 7th September, 2015; the Writ Petitions were dismissed by the Hon'ble Court on being becoming infructuous.
- 23.2 The insertion made by the Government in the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 vide Notification No. Leg.15/2015 dated 7th September, 2015, was further challenged in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by Smt. Rajbala and ors. through Writ Petition(Civil) No. 671 of 2015, which was finally dismissed by the Hon'ble Court on 10.12.2015. The Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in this Writ Petition (Civil) is as under:-

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 671 OF 2015

Rajbala & Others ... Petitioners
Versus
State of Haryana & Others ... Respondents

J U D G M E N T

Chelameswar, J.

1. The challenge is to the constitutionality of the Haryana Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Act, 2015 (Act 8 of 2015), hereinafter referred to as the "IMPUGNED ACT".
2. Even prior to advent of the Constitution of India under the Government of India Act, 1935 certain local bodies with elected representatives were functioning. Such local bodies did not, however, have constitutional status. They owed their existence, constitution and functioning to statutes and had been subject to the overall control of provincial governments.
3. Article 40 of the Constitution mandates-
"40. **Organisation of village panchayats** - The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government."

To effectuate such obligation of the State, Constitution authorised (even prior to the 73rd Amendment) State Legislatures under Article 246(3) read with Entry 5 of List II to make laws with respect to;

“5. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, districts boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.”

Laws have been made from time to time by State Legislatures establishing a three-tier Panchayat system by 1980's. It was felt desirable that local bodies be given constitutional status and the basic norms regarding the establishment and administration of a three-tier Panchayati Raj institutions be provided under the Constitution. Hence, the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution by which Part IX was inserted with effect from 24.4.1993.

4. Under Article 243B¹, it is stipulated that there shall be constituted in every State, Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels (hereinafter collectively referred to as PANCHAYATS) in accordance with provisions of Part IX. PANCHAYAT is defined under Article 243(d)².

5. The composition of Panchayats is to be determined by the legislature of the concerned State by law subject of course to various stipulations contained in Part IX of the Constitution; such as reservations of seats in favour of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes etc. The duration of the Panchayat is fixed under Article 243E for a maximum of five years subject to dissolution in accordance with law dealing with the subject. There is a further stipulation under Article 243E that election to constitute a Panchayat be completed before the expiry of its tenure³.

6. The broad contours of the powers and functions of Panchayats are also spelt out in Article 243G and 243H. Such powers and responsibilities are to be structured by legislation of the State. The establishment of an autonomous constitutional body to superintend the election process to the PANCHAYATS is stipulated under Article 243K.

7. The Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 (hereinafter referred to as “THE ACT”) was enacted to bring the then existing law governing PANCHAYATS in the State in tune with the Constitution as amended by the 73rd amendment. As required under Article 243B⁴, a three tier Panchayat system at the Village, ‘Samiti’ and District level is established under THE ACT with bodies known as Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad. Part V Chapter XX of THE ACT deals with provisions relating to elections to the PANCHAYATS.

8. Section 162 of THE ACT stipulates that PANCHAYAT areas shall be divided into wards⁵.

9. Section 165⁶ declares that every person entitled to be registered as voter in the relevant part of the electoral rolls of the Assembly is entitled to be registered as a voter for the purpose of PANCHAYATS elections.

10. Section 175 mandates that persons suffering from any one of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 175 are neither eligible to contest the election to any one of the offices under the Act nor can they continue in office if they incur any one of the disqualifications, after having been elected. The categories so specified runs into a long list, such as, convicts of certain categories of offences, adjudicated insolvent, people of unsound mind, people who hold any office of profit under any one of the three categories of Panchayats etc.

11. By the IMPUGNED ACT⁷, five more categories of persons are rendered incapable of contesting elections for any one of the elected offices under THE ACT. These categories are: (i) persons against whom charges are framed in criminal cases for offences punishable with imprisonment for not less than ten years, (ii) persons who fail to pay arrears, if any, owed by them to either a Primary Agricultural Cooperative Society or District Central Cooperative Bank or District Primary Agricultural Rural Development Bank, (iii) persons who have arrears of electricity bills, (iv) persons who do not possess the specified educational qualification and lastly (v) persons not having a functional toilet at their place of residence.

12. On 8.9.2015, the second respondent (State Election Commission) issued a notification specifying the election schedule for the PANCHAYATS of Haryana.

13. The three petitioners herein claim to be political activists interested in contesting the local body elections, but would now be disabled to contest as none of them possess the requisite educational qualification.

14. The petitioners challenge the IMPUGNED ACT principally on the ground that the enactment is violative of Article 14 of the Constitution. It is argued on behalf of the petitioners that (i) the impugned provisions are wholly unreasonable and arbitrary and therefore violative of Article 14 of the Constitution. They create unreasonable restrictions on the constitutional right of voters to contest elections under the ACT⁸; (ii) they create an artificial classification among voters (by demanding the existence of certain criteria which have no reasonable nexus to the object sought to be achieved by the ACT), an otherwise homogenous group of people who are entitled to participate in the democratic process under the Constitution at the grass-roots level; and (iii) the classification sought to be made has no legitimate purpose which can be achieved⁹.

15. Though not very specifically pleaded in the writ petition, elaborate submissions are made on the questions (i) whether the stipulations contained in the impugned amendment are in the nature of prescription of “qualifications” or “disqualifications” for contesting the elections under THE ACT; (ii) if the impugned stipulations are in the nature of a prescription of qualifications whether the State legislature is competent to make such stipulations consistent with the scheme of the Constitution, as can be culled out from the language of Article 243F and other related provisions of the Constitution.

16. On the other hand, the learned Attorney General appearing for the respondents submitted that nobody has a fundamental right to contest an election under our Constitution and it is really not necessary in the present case to decide whether the **right to contest** an election to the PANCHAYATS is a constitutional right. He argued that even assuming for the sake of argument that there is a constitutional **right to contest** an election to the PANCHAYATS; such right is expressly made subject to **qualifications/disqualifications** contemplated under Article 243F which authorises the State legislature to prescribe disqualifications for contesting election to any PANCHAYAT. Prescription of qualifications to contest an election based on criteria such as minimal educational accomplishment etc. cannot be said to be either arbitrary or irrelevant having regard to the nature of duties required to be discharged by persons elected to any one of the offices under THE ACT.

17. The learned Attorney General also submitted that the legislature best comprehends the needs of the society¹⁰. The decision to prescribe such a

qualification is in the realm of wisdom of the legislature¹¹ and the Courts do not sit in review of such wisdom on the ground that the legislative decision is arbitrary¹².

18. Answers to questions raised by the petitioners in this writ petition, in our opinion, inevitably depend upon answer to the question whether **right to vote** or the **right to contest** an election to any of the constitutional bodies is a constitutional or a statutory right, since the extent to which curtailment or regulation of such right is permissible depends upon the nature of the right.

19. Prior to the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, the Constitution contemplated elections to the office of the President, Vice-President, the two Houses of the Parliament known as Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha and the State Legislatures. The Legislatures in certain States are bicameral. They are known as Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council while other States are unicameral (only the legislative Assembly). After the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitution, PANCHAYATS and Municipal bodies specified under Parts IX & IXA of the Constitution respectively were added to the above-mentioned.

20. The nature of the **right to vote** at or the **right to contest** to any one of the abovementioned elections has been a vexed question.

21. A bench of three judges (M.B. Shah, P. Venkatarama Reddi and D.M. Dharamadhikari, JJ.) of this Court in **People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) & Another v. Union of India & Another**, (2003) 4 SCC 399 considered the validity of the Representation of the People (Third Amendment)

Act, 2002 (4 of 2002). By the said amendment, a candidate contesting an election (to which the Representation of the People Act, 1951 applies) is required to furnish certain information at the time of filing of nomination. In that context, Justice P.V. Reddi examined in some detail the nature of the **right to vote** in the background of the observations made in two earlier decisions of this Court, in **N.P. Ponnuswami v. Returning Officer, Namakkal Constituency, Namakkal, Salem**, AIR 1952 SC 64 and **Jyoti Basu & Others v. Debi Ghosal & Others**, (1982) 1 SCC 691 and recorded the categorical conclusion that the "right to vote" if not a fundamental right is certainly a "constitutional right" and "it is not very accurate to describe it as a statutory right, pure and simple". The learned Judge recorded nine of his conclusions in para 123. The 2nd conclusion reads as follows:

"(2) **The right to vote** at the elections to the House of the People or Legislative Assembly **is a constitutional right but not merely a statutory right**; freedom of voting as distinct from right to vote is a facet of the fundamental right enshrined in Article 19(1)(a). The casting of vote in favour of one or the other candidate marks the accomplishment of freedom of expression of the voter."

A conclusion with which Justice Dharamadhikari expressly agreed¹³. The third learned judge Justice M.B. Shah recorded no disagreement.

22. Following the **PUCL case**, one of us held in **Desiya Murpokku Dravida Kazhagam (DMDK) & Another v. Election Commission of India**, (2012) 7 SCC 340: "..... every citizen of this country has a constitutional right both to elect and also be elected to any one of the legislative bodies created by the Constitution"¹⁴ No doubt, it was a part of the dissenting opinion. It was a case dealing with allotment of election symbols and the right of a political party to secure "..... an election symbol on a permanent basis irrespective of its participation and performance judged by the vote share it commanded at any election."¹⁵ Though, the majority held that a political party cannot claim an election

symbol on a permanent basis unless it satisfied norms stipulated under the symbols order issued by the Election Commission of India. Their Lordships did not record any disagreement regarding the conclusion that the right to participate in electoral process, either as a voter or as a candidate is a constitutional right.

23. Therefore, in our opinion, the question whether the **right to vote** at an election for either the Lok Sabha or the Legislative Assembly is a statutory right or a constitutional right is no more *res integra* and stands concluded by the abovementioned judgments, in **PUCL** and **DMDK cases** (supra).

For complete discussion - see paras 86 to 104.

24. However, the learned Attorney General brought to our notice certain observations in some of the judgments to the effect that rights to vote and contest elections are purely statutory. The context and the precedentiary value of those judgments need examination.

25. In **Shyamdeo Prasad Singh v. Nawal Kishore Yadav**, (2000) 8 SCC 46, a Bench of three learned Judges observed:

“20. ... It has to be remembered that right to contest an election, a right to vote and a right to object to an ineligible person exercising right to vote are all rights and obligations created by statute....”

It was a case dealing with election to the Legislative Council of Bihar from the Patna Teacher's Constituency. The limited question before this Court was whether the High Court in an election petition could examine the legality of the inclusion of certain names in the electoral roll? We are of the opinion that the said judgment leaves open more questions than it answers. The correctness of the judgment requires a more closer scrutiny in an appropriate case for more than one reason. One of them is that the inquiry in the said judgment commenced with the examination of Article 326 which has no application to elections to the Legislative Councils. The text of Article 326 is express that it only deals with the adult suffrage with respect to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies. In our opinion the statement (extracted earlier from para 20 of the said judgment) is made without analysis of relevant provisions of the Constitution apart from being unnecessary in the context of the controversy before the Court and is further in conflict with the later judgment in **PUCL's case**.

26. In **K. Krishna Murthy (Dr.) & Others v. Union of India & Another**, (2010) 7 SCC 202 para 77, speaking for a Constitution Bench of this Court, Balakrishnan, CJ. Recorded that: “..... it is a well-settled principle in Indian Law, that the right to vote and contest elections does not have the status of fundamental rights. Instead, they are in the nature of legal rights.....”. For recording such conclusion reliance was placed on certain observations made in an earlier judgment (decided by a bench of two judges) of this Court in **Mohan Lal Tripathi v. District Magistrate, Rai Bareilly & Others**, (1992) 4 SCC 80.

27. The challenge before this Court in **K Krishna Murthy case** was regarding the legality of Article 243D(6) and Article 243T(6) which enabled reservation of seats in favour of backward classes etc.¹⁶ The challenge to the abovementioned provisions is that they “are violative of principles such as equality, democracy and fraternity, which are part of the basic structure doctrine”.¹⁷

28. The decision in **PUCL case** was unfortunately not noticed by this Court while deciding **K. Krishna Murthy case**. Further a specific request “to reconsider the precedents wherein the rights of political participation have been characterized as

statutory rights” was not given any consideration¹⁸. Their Lordships also failed to notice that the observations made in **Mohan Lal case**, prior to the 74th Amendment of the Constitution regarding the nature of the electoral rights with regard to the elections to the Municipal bodies are wholly inapplicable and without examining provisions of the Constitution as amended by the 74th Amendment.

29. They relied upon observation¹⁹ from **Mohan Lal case**, in our opinion, are too sweeping and made without any appropriate analysis of law. The limited issue before this Court in **Mohan Lal case** was the legality of a ‘no confidence motion’ moved against the President of Rai Bareilly Municipal Board who was elected directly by voters of the municipality. The U.P. Municipalities Act provided for removal of the President so elected through the process of a no confidence motion moved by the Councilors who themselves, in turn, are elected representatives of the territorial divisions of the Municipality. The question whether the right to vote in or contest an election is a constitutional or statutory right was not in issue. **Mohan Lal case** was dealing with provisions of the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916 as amended by Act ¹⁹ of 1990 i.e. prior to 74th Amendment of the Constitution²⁰. Therefore, the right to vote and contest at an election for a municipality was certainly a statutory right by the date of the judgment²¹ in **Mohan Lal case**.

30. Again in **Krishnamoorthy v. Sivakumar & Others**, (2015) 3 SCC 467, this court observed that the right to contest an election is a plain and simple statutory right²².

31. We are of the opinion that observations referred to above are in conflict with the decisions of this Court in **PUCL case** and **DMDK case**, which were rendered after an elaborate discussion of the scheme of the Constitution. We are of the clear opinion that the Constitution recognises the distinction between the ‘**Right to Vote**’ at various elections contemplated under the Constitution and the ‘**Right to Contest**’ at such elections. There are various other electoral rights recognised or created by the statutes and the Representation of the People Act, 1951 recognises the same²³.

Right to Vote

32. Prior to the 73rd and 74th amendments, the Constitution contemplated elections to be held to offices of the President and the Vice President under Articles 54 and 66 respectively. It also contemplated elections to the two chambers of Parliament i.e. Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. A small fraction of the Members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President while other Members are elected²⁴. In the case of the Lok Sabha, subject to stipulations contained in Article 331 providing for nomination of not more than two Members belonging to the Anglo Indian Community all other Members are required to be elected. In the case of the Legislative Council, in States where they exist, a fraction of the Members of the Council are required to be nominated by the Governor under Article 171(2)(e) and the rest of the Members are to be elected from various constituencies specified under Article 171 (3)(a), (b), (c), (d). Legislative Assemblies shall consist of only elected members subject to provisions for nomination contained in Article 333 in favour of the Anglo Indian Community.

33. The **right to vote** of every citizen at an election either to the Lok Sabha or to the Legislative Assembly is recognised under Articles 325 and 326 subject to limitations (**qualifications** and **disqualifications**) prescribed by or under the

Constitution. On the other hand the **right to vote** at an election either to the Rajya Sabha or to the Legislative Council of a State is confined only to Members of the Electoral Colleges specified under Article 80(4) & (5) and Article 171 (3)(a), (b), (c), (d)²⁵ respectively. In the case of election to the Rajya Sabha, the Electoral College is confined to elected members of Legislative Assemblies of various States and representatives of Union Territories²⁶. In the case of the Legislative Council, the Electoral College is divided into four parts consisting of; (i) Members of various local bodies specified under Article 171 (3) (a); (ii) certain qualified graduates specified under Article 171 (3)(b); (iii) persons engaged in the occupation of teaching in certain qualified institutions described under Article 171 (3)(c); and (iv) Members of the Legislative Assembly of the concerned State. Interestingly, persons to be elected by the electors falling under any of the above-mentioned categories need not belong to that category, in other words, need not be a voter in that category²⁷.

34. The Electoral College for election to the Office of the President consists of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the State while the Electoral College with respect to the Vice President is confined to Members of both Houses of Parliament.

Right to Contest

35. The Constitution prescribes certain basic minimum **qualifications** and **disqualifications** to contest an election to any of the above mentioned offices or bodies. Insofar as election to the Office of the President and Vice President are concerned, they are contained under Articles 58 and 66 respectively. Insofar as Parliament and the State Legislatures are concerned, such **qualifications** are stipulated under Articles 84 and 173, and **disqualifications** under Articles 102 and 191 respectively. The Constitution also authorises Parliament to make laws prescribing both further **qualifications** and **disqualifications**.

36. Interestingly, insofar as elections to Office of the President and Vice President are concerned, the Constitution does not expressly authorise either Parliament or Legislative Assemblies of the State to prescribe any further **qualifications** or **disqualifications** to contest an election to either of these Offices. It stipulates only two conditions which qualify a person to contest those Offices, they are - citizenship of the country and the minimum age of 35 years. Under Articles 58(1)(c) and 66(3)(c), it is further stipulated that a person who was otherwise eligible to contest for either of the above mentioned two Offices shall not be eligible unless he is qualified for election as a Member of the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha respectively.

37. An examination of the scheme of these various Articles indicates that every person who is entitled to be a voter by virtue of the declaration contained under Article 326 is not automatically entitled to contest in any of the elections referred to above. Certain further restrictions are imposed on a voter's right to contest elections to each of the above mentioned bodies. These various provisions, by implication create a constitutional **right to contest** elections to these various constitutional offices and bodies. Such a conclusion is irresistible since there would be no requirement to prescribe constitutional limitations on a nonexistent constitutional right.

38. Articles 84 and 173 purport to stipulate **qualifications** for membership of Parliament and Legislatures of the State respectively. Articles 102 and 191 purport

to deal with **disqualifications** for membership of the above mentioned two bodies respectively. All the four Articles authorise the Parliament to prescribe further **qualifications** and **disqualifications**, as the case may be, with reference to the membership of Parliament and Legislatures of the State as the case may be.

39. The distinction between the expressions **qualification** and **disqualification** in the context of these four Articles is little intriguing. There is no clear indication in any one of these four Articles or in any other part of the Constitution as to what is the legal distinction between those two expressions. In common parlance, it is understood that a qualification or disqualification is the existence or absence of a particular state of affairs, which renders the achievement of a particular object either possible or impossible. Though there are two sets of Articles purporting to stipulate **qualifications** and **disqualifications**, there is neither any logical pattern in these sets of Articles nor any other indication which enables discernment of the legal difference between the two expressions. We reach such a conclusion because citizenship of India is expressly made a condition precedent under Articles 84 and 173 for membership of both Parliament and State Legislatures. Lack of citizenship is also expressly stipulated to be a disqualification for membership of either of the above mentioned bodies under Articles 102 and 191. In view of the stipulation under Articles 84 and 173 - citizenship is one of the requisite qualifications for contesting election to either Parliament or the State Legislature, we do not see any reason nor is anything brought to our notice by learned counsel appearing on either side to again stipulate under the Articles 102 and 191 that lack of citizenship renders a person disqualified from contesting elections to those bodies. Learned counsel appearing on either side are also unanimously of the same opinion. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the distinction between **qualifications** and **disqualifications** is purely semantic²⁸.

40. We, therefore, proceed on the basis that, subject to restrictions mentioned above, every citizen has a constitutional right to elect and to be elected to either Parliament or the State legislatures.

41. Insofar as the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Councils are concerned, such rights are subject to comparatively greater restrictions imposed by or under the Constitution. The **right to vote** at an election to the Lok Sabha or the Legislative Assembly can only be subjected to restrictions specified in Article 326. It must be remembered that under Article 326 the authority to restrict the **right to vote** can be exercised by the 'appropriate legislature'. The **right to contest** for a seat in either of the two bodies is subject to certain constitutional restrictions and could be restricted further only by a law made by the Parliament.

42. The next question is – whether such constitutional rights exist in the context of elections to the PANCHAYATS? Having regard to the scheme of Part IX of the Constitution, the purpose²⁹ for which Part IX came to be introduced in the Constitution by way of an amendment, we do not see any reason to take a different view.

43. On the other hand, this Court in *Javed & Others v. State of Haryana & Others*, (2003) 8 SCC 369, held that “right to contest an election is neither a fundamental right nor a common law right. It is a right conferred by a statute. At the most, in view of Part IX having been added in the Constitution, a right to contest election for an office in Panchayat may be said to be a constitutional right ...”.

44. We need to examine contours of the two rights, i.e. the **right to vote** (to elect) and the **right to contest** (to get elected) in the context of elections to PANCHAYATS. Part IX of the Constitution does not contain any express provision

comparable to Article 326 nor does it contain any express provisions comparable to Article 84 and Article 173. The text of Article 326 does not cover electoral rights with respect to PANCHAYATS. Therefore, questions arise:

- i) Whether a non-citizen can become a voter or can contest and get elected for PANCHAYATS?
- ii) In the absence of any express provision, what is the minimum age limit by which a person becomes entitled to a constitutional right either to become a voter or get elected to PANCHAYATS?
- iii) Are there any constitutionally prescribed qualifications or dis-qualifications for the exercise of such rights?

Questions No.(i) and (ii) do not arise on the facts of the present case. Therefore, we desist examination of these questions.

45. In contradiction to Article 326, Constitution does not contain any provision which stipulates that a person to be a voter at elections to PANCHAYAT is required to be either (i) a citizen of India or (ii) of any minimum age. Similarly, in the context of **right to contest** an election to PANCHAYATS, Part IX is silent regarding **qualifications** required of a candidate. All that the Constitution prescribes is disqualification for membership of PANCHAYATS:

“243F. Disqualifications for membership. - (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of a Panchayat –

- (a) if he is so disqualified by or under any law for the time being in force for the purposes of elections to the Legislature of the State concerned: Provided that no person shall be disqualified on the ground that he is less than twenty-five years of age, if he has attained the age of twenty-one years;
 - (b) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by the Legislature of the State.
- (2) If any question arises as to whether a member of a Panchayat has become subject to any of the **disqualifications** mentioned in clause (1), the question shall be referred for the decision of such authority and in such manner as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.”

46. It appears from the above, that any person who is disqualified by or under any law for the time being in force for the purposes of elections to the Legislatures of the State concerned is also disqualified for being a member of PANCHAYAT. In other words **qualifications** and **disqualifications** relevant for membership of the Legislature are equally made applicable by reference to the membership of PANCHAYATS. Though such **qualifications** and **disqualifications** could be stipulated only by Parliament with respect to the membership of the Legislature of a State, Article 243F authorises the concerned State Legislature also to stipulate disqualifications for being a member of PANCHAYAT.

47. The **right to vote** and **right to contest** at an election to a PANCHAYAT are constitutional rights subsequent to the introduction of Part IX of the Constitution of India. Both the rights can be regulated/curtailed by the appropriate Legislature

directly. Parliament can indirectly curtail only the **right to contest** by prescribing **disqualifications** for membership of the Legislature of a State.

48. It is a settled principle of law that curtailment of any right whether such a right emanates from common law, customary law or the Constitution can only be done by law made by an appropriate Legislative Body. Under the scheme of our Constitution, the appropriateness of the Legislative Body is determined on the basis of the nature of the rights sought to be curtailed or relevant and the competence of the Legislative Body to deal with the right having regard to the distribution of legislative powers between Parliament and State Legislatures. It is also the settled principle of law under our Constitution that every law made by any Legislative Body must be consistent with provisions of the Constitution.

49. It is in the abovementioned background of the constitutional scheme that questions raised in this writ petition are required to be examined.

50. Section 173(1)³⁰ of THE ACT stipulates that every person whose name is in the “list of voters” shall be qualified “to vote at the election of a member for the electoral division to which such list pertains” unless he is otherwise disqualified. Persons who are qualified to be registered as voters and “list of voters” are dealt with under Sections 165 and 166, the details of which are not necessary for the present purpose. Under Section 173(2)³¹ every person whose name is in the list of voters subject to a further condition that he has attained the age of 21 years is qualified to contest at an election to any PANCHAYAT unless such a person suffers from a disqualification prescribed by law.

51. Section 175 of THE ACT stipulates that “No person shall be a Sarpanch³² or a Panch³³ of a Gram Panchayat or a member of a Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad or continue as such”, if he falls within the ambit of any of the clauses of Section 175. Section 175 reads as follows:

“Section 175. Disqualifications.—(1) No person shall be a Sarpanch or a Panch of a Gram Panchayat or a member of a Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad or continue as such who—

(a) has, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, been convicted—

(i) of an offence under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (Act 22 of 1955), unless a period of five years, or such lesser period as the Government may allow in any particular case, has elapsed since his conviction; or

(ii) of any other offence and been sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months, unless a period of five years, or such lesser period as the Government may allow in any particular case, has elapsed since his release; or

(aa) has not been convicted, but charges have been framed in a criminal case for an offence, punishable with imprisonment for not less than ten years;

(b) has been adjudged by a competent court to be of unsound mind; or

(c) has been adjudicated an insolvent and has not obtained his discharge or

(d) has been removed from any office held by him in a Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad under any provision of this Act or in a Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad before the commencement of this Act under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952

- and Punjab Panchayat Samiti Act, 1961, and a period of five years has not elapsed from the date of such removal, unless he has, by an order of the Government notified in the Official Gazette been relieved from the disqualifications arising on account of such removal from office; or
- (e) has been disqualified from holding office under any provision of this Act and the period for which he was so disqualified has not elapsed; or
 - (f) holds any salaried office or office of profit in any Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, or Zila Parishad; or
 - (g) has directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner any share or interest in any work done by order of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad;
 - (h) has directly or indirectly, by himself or, his partner share or interest in any transaction of money advanced or borrowed from any officer or servant or any Gram Panchayat; or
 - (i) fails to pay any arrears of any kind due by him to the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad or any Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad subordinate thereto or any sum recoverable from him in accordance with the Chapters and provisions of this Act, within three months after a special notice in accordance with the rules made in this behalf has been served upon him;
 - (j) is servant of Government or a servant of any Local Authority; or
 - (k) has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a Foreign State or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance or adherence to a Foreign state; or
 - (l) is disqualified under any other provision of this Act and the period for which he was so disqualified has not elapsed; or
 - (m) is a tenant or lessee holding a lease under the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad or is in arrears of rent of any lease or tenancy held under the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad; or
 - (n) is or has been during the period of one year preceding the date of election, in unauthorised possession of land or other immovable property belonging to the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad; or
 - (o) being a Sarpanch or Panch or a member of Panchayat Samiti or a Zila Parishad has cash in hand in excess of that permitted under the rules and does not deposit the same along with interest at the rate of twenty-one per centum per year in pursuance of a general or special order of the prescribed authority within the time specified by it; or
 - (p) being a Sarpanch or Panch or a Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Member, President or Vice-President or Member of Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad has in his custody prescribed records and registers and other property belonging to, or vested in, Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad and does not handover the same in pursuance of a general or special order of the prescribed authority within the time specified in the order; or
 - (q) x x x
 - (r) admits the claim against Gram Panchayat without proper authorization in this regard;
 - (s) furnishes a false caste certificate at the time of filing nomination:
Provided that such disqualifications under clauses (r) and (s) shall be for a period of six years.

(t) fails to pay any arrears of any kind due to him to any Primary Agriculture Co-operative Society, District Central co-operative Bank and District Primary cooperative Agriculture Rural Development Bank; or

(u) fails to pay arrears of electricity bills;

(v) has not passed matriculation examination or its equivalent examination from any recognized institution/board:

Provided that in case of a woman candidate or a candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste, the minimum qualification shall be middle pass:

Provided further that in case of a woman candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste contesting election for the post of Panch, the minimum qualification shall be 5th pass; or

(w) fails to submit self declaration to the effect that he has a functional toilet at his place of residence.

Explanation 1. – A person shall not be disqualified under clause (g) for membership of a Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad by reason only of such person,--

(a) having share in any joint stock company or a share or interest in any society registered under any law for the time being in force which shall contract with or be employed by or on behalf of Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad; or

(b) having a share or interest in any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of a Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad may be inserted; or

(c) holding a debenture or being otherwise concerned in any loan raised by or on behalf of any Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad; or

(d) being professionally engaged on behalf of any Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad as a Legal Practitioner; or (e) having any share or interest in any lease of immovable property in which the amount of rent has been approved by the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad in its own case or in any sale or purchase of immovable property or in any agreement for such lease, sale or purchase ; or

(f) having a share or interest in the occasional sale to the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad of any article in which he regularly trades or in the purchase from the Gram Panchayat of any article, to a value in either case not exceeding in any year one thousand rupees.

Explanation 2. – For the purpose of clause (1)-

(i) A person shall not be deemed to be disqualified if he has paid the arrears or the sum referred to in clause (i) of this sub-section, prior to the day prescribed for the nomination of candidates;

(ii) x x x.”

52. By the IMPUGNED ACT five more contingencies specified in clauses (aa), (t), (u), (v) and (w) have been added which render persons falling in the net of those contingencies disqualified from contesting elections.

53. At the outset, we must make it clear that neither learned counsel for the petitioners nor other learned counsel (who were permitted to make submissions though they are not parties, having regard to the importance of the matter) made

any specific submission regarding constitutionality of subsection (1)(aa) of Section 175 which prescribes that “(1) No person shall be a or continue as such who ... (aa) has not been convicted, but charges have been framed in a criminal case for an offence, punishable with imprisonment for not less than ten years”. The challenge is confined to clauses (t), (u), (v) and (w) of Section 175(1).

54. We first deal with the submission of violation of Article 14 on the ground of arbitrariness.

55. The petitioners argued that the scheme of the Constitution is to establish a democratic, republican form of Government as proclaimed in the Preamble to the Constitution and any law which is inconsistent with such scheme is irrational and therefore ‘arbitrary’.

56. In support of the proposition that the Constitution seeks to establish a democratic republic and they are the basic features of the Constitution, petitioners placed reliance upon *His Holiness Kesavananda Bharati Sripadagalvaru v. State of Kerala & Another*, (1973) 4 SCC 225 para 1159 and *Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain*, (1975) Supp SCC 1, paras 563 and 578. There cannot be any dispute about the proposition.

57. In support of the proposition that a statute can be declared unconstitutional on the ground that it is arbitrary and therefore violative of Article 14, petitioners relied upon judgments of this Court reported in *Subramanian Swamy v. Director, Central Bureau of Investigation & Another*, (2014) 8 SCC 682, *Indian Council of Legal Aid v. Bar Council of India*, (1995) 1 SCC 732, *B. Prabhakar Rao & Others v. State of Andhra Pradesh & Others*, 1985 (Supp) SCC 432 and *D.S. Nakara & Others v. Union of India*, (1983) 1 SCC 305 and certain observations made by Justice A.C. Gupta in his dissenting judgment in *R.K. Garg v. Union of India*, (1981) 4 SCC 675.

58. In our opinion, none of the abovementioned cases is an authority for the proposition that an enactment could be declared unconstitutional on the ground it is “arbitrary”.

59. In *Subramanian Swamy case*, the dispute revolved around the constitutionality of Section 6A of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act 1946, which was introduced by an amendment in the year 2003. It stipulated that the Delhi Special Police Establishment shall not conduct any ‘enquiry’ or ‘investigation’ into any offence falling under the Prevention of Corruption Act 1988, alleged to have been committed by certain classes of employees of the Central Government etc. The said provision was challenged on the ground it was arbitrary and unreasonable³⁴ and therefore violative of Article 14. The submission was resisted by the respondent (Union of India) on the ground that such a challenge is impermissible in view of the decision in *State of Andhra Pradesh v. McDowell & Co.*, (1996) 3 SCC 709. But the Constitution Bench eventually declared the impugned provision unconstitutional not on the ground of it being arbitrary but on the ground it makes an unreasonable classification of an otherwise homogenous group of officers accused of committing an offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act without there being reasonable nexus between the classification and the object of the Act.³⁵

60. Coming to the *Indian Council of Legal Aid & Advice & Others v. Bar Council of India & Others*, (1995) 1 SCC 732, it was a case where the legality of a rule made by the Bar Council of India prohibiting the enrolment of persons who completed the age of 45 years was in issue. The rule was challenged on two grounds. Firstly, that the rule was beyond

the competence of the Bar Council of India as the Advocates Act 1961 did not authorise the Bar Council of India to prescribe an upper age limit for enrolment. Secondly, that the rule is discriminatory and thirdly, the fixation of upper age limit of 45 years is arbitrary.

61. On an examination of the scheme of the Advocates Act, this Court came to a conclusion that the impugned rule was beyond the rule making power of the Bar Council of India and, therefore, *ultra vires* the Act. This Court also held that the rule was “unreasonable and arbitrary”³⁶.

62. We are of the opinion that in view of the conclusion recorded by the Court that the rule is beyond the competence of Bar Council of India, it was not really necessary to make any further scrutiny whether the rule was unreasonable and arbitrary. Apart from that, in view of the conclusion recorded that the rule was clearly discriminatory, the inquiry whether the choice of the upper age limit of 45 years is arbitrary or not is once again not necessary for the determination of the case. At any rate, the declaration made by this Court in the said case with regard to a piece of subordinate legislation, in our view, cannot be an authority for the proposition that a statute could be declared unconstitutional on the ground that in the opinion of the Court the Act is arbitrary.

63. Now we shall examine ***Prabhakar Rao case***.

The facts of the case are that the age of superannuation of employees of the State of Andhra Pradesh was 55 till the year 1979. In 1979, it was enhanced to 58 years. The Government of Andhra Pradesh in February, 1983 decided to roll back the age of superannuation to 55 years and took appropriate legal steps which eventually culminated in passing of Act 23 of 1984. The said Act came to be amended by Ordinance 24 of 1984, again enhancing the age of superannuation to 58 years which was followed up by Act 3 of 1985. While enhancing the age of superannuation to 58 for the second time by the above-mentioned Ordinance 24 of 1984 and Act 3 of 1985, benefit of the enhanced age of superannuation was given to certain employees who had retired in the interregnum between 20.2.1983 and 23.08.1984; while others were denied such benefit. Prabhakar Rao and others who were denied the benefit challenged the legislation. This Court placing reliance on ***D.S. Nakara Case*** concluded that the impugned Act insofar as it denied the benefit to some of the employees who retired in the interregnum between two dates mentioned above was unsustainable and held as follows:-

“The principle of *Nakara* clearly applies. **The division of Government employees into two classes**, those who had already attained the age of 55 on February 28, 1983 and those who attained the age of 55 between February 28, 1983 and August 23, 1984 on the one hand, and the rest on the other and **denying the benefit of the higher age of superannuation to the former class is as arbitrary** as the division of Government employees entitled to pension in the past and in the future into two classes, that is, those that had retired prior to a specified date and those that retired or would retire after the specified date and confining the benefits of the new pension rules to the latter class only. ...”
(Para 20)

The Bench also observed:-

“Now if all affected employees hit by the reduction of the age of superannuation formed a class and no sooner than the age of superannuation was reduced, it was realized that injustice had been done

and it was decided that steps should be taken to undo what had been done, there was no reason to pick out a class of persons who deserved the same treatment and exclude from the benefits of the beneficent treatment by classifying them as a separate group merely because of the delay in taking the remedial action already decided upon. We do not doubt that the Judge’s friend and counselor, “the common man”, if asked, will unhesitatingly respond that it would be plainly unfair to make any such classification. The commonsense response that may be expected from the common man, untrammelled by legal lore and learning, should always help the Judge in deciding questions of fairness, arbitrariness etc. Viewed from whatever angle, to our minds, the action of the Government and the provisions of the legislation were plainly arbitrary and discriminatory.” (Para 20)

64. Petitioners placed reliance on the last sentence which said that the “action of the Government and the provisions of the legislation were plainly arbitrary and discriminatory” in support of their submission that an Act could be declared unconstitutional on the ground that it is arbitrary.

65. We are of the opinion that **Prabhakar Rao case** is not an authority on the proposition advanced by the petitioners. The ratio of **Prabhakar Rao case** is that there was an unreasonable classification between the employees of the State of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of the date of their attaining the age of superannuation.

66. Observations by Justice Gupta in **R.K. Garg Case**³⁷ no doubt indicate that the doctrine propounded by this Court in **E.P. Royappa v. State of Tamil Nadu & Another**³⁸ and **Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India & Another**³⁹ that arbitrariness is antithetical to the “concept of equality” is also relevant while examining the constitutionality of a statute but such observations are a part of the dissenting judgment and not the *ratio decidendi* of the judgment.

67. Learned Attorney General heavily relied upon para 43 of the **State of Andhra Pradesh & Others v. McDowell & Co.**, (1996) 3 SCC 709 which dealt with the question of declaring a statute unconstitutional on the ground it is arbitrary.

“43. Sri Rohinton Nariman submitted that inasmuch as a large number of persons falling within the exempted categories are allowed to consume intoxicating liquors in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the total prohibition of

manufacture and production of these liquors is "arbitrary" and the amending Act is liable to be struck down on this ground alone. Support for this proposition is sought from a judgment of this Court in **State of Tamil**

Nadu & Ors. v. Ananthi Ammal & Others [(1995) 1 SCC 519]. Before, however, we refer to the holding in the said decision, it would be appropriate to remind ourselves of certain basic propositions in this behalf. In the United Kingdom, Parliament is supreme. There are no limitations upon the power of Parliament. No Court in the United

Kingdom can strike down an Act made by Parliament on any ground. As against this, the United States of America has a Federal Constitution where the power of the Congress and the State Legislatures to make laws is limited in two ways, viz., the division of legislative powers between the States and the federal government and the fundamental rights (Bill of Rights) incorporated in the Constitution. In India, the position is similar to the United States of America. The power of the Parliament or for that matter, the State Legislatures is restricted in two ways. **A law made by the Parliament or the Legislature can be struck down by courts on twogrounds and two grounds alone**, viz., (1) lack of legislative competence and (2) violation of any of the fundamental rights guaranteed in Part-III of the Constitution or of any other constitutional provision. **There is no thirdground.** We do not wish to enter into a discussion of the concepts of procedural unreasonableness and substantive unreasonableness - concepts inspired by the decisions of United States Supreme Court. Even in U.S.A., these concepts and in particular the concept of substantive due process have proved to be of unending controversy, the latest thinking tending towards a severe curtailment of this ground (substantive due process). The main criticism against the ground of substantive due process being that it seeks to set up the courts as arbiters of the wisdom of the Legislature in enacting the particular piece of legislation. It is enough for us to say that by whatever name it is characterized, the ground of invalidation must fall within the four corners of the two grounds mentioned above. In other words, say, if an enactment challenged as violative of Article 14, it can be struck down only if it is found that it is violative of the equality clause/equal protection clause enshrined therein. Similarly, if an enactment is challenged as violative of any of the fundamental rights guaranteed by clauses (a) to (g) of Article 19(1), it can be struck down only if it is found not saved by any of the clauses (2) to (6) of Article 19 and so on. **No enactment can be struck down by just saying that it is arbitrary^{40*} or unreasonable.** Some or other constitutional infirmity has to be found before invalidating an Act. **An enactment cannot be struck down on the ground that Court thinks it unjustified.** The Parliament and the Legislatures, composed as they are of the representatives of the people, are supposed to know and be aware of the needs of the people and what is good and bad for them. **The Court cannot sit in judgment over their wisdom.** In this connection, it should be remembered that even in the case of administrative action, the scope of judicial review is limited to three grounds, viz., (i) unreasonableness, which can more appropriately be called irrationality, (ii) illegality and (iii) procedural impropriety [See Council of Civil Services Union v. Minister for Civil Services (1985 A.C.374) which decision has been accepted by this Court as well]. The applicability of doctrine of proportionality even in administrative law sphere is yet a debatable issue. [See the opinions of Lords Lowry and Ackner in R. v. Secretary of State for Home Department *ex p Brind*, [1991 AC 696 at 766-67 and 762]. **It would be rather odd if an**

enactment were to be struck down by applying the said principle when its applicability even in administrative law sphere is not fully and finally settled. It is one thing to say that a restriction imposed upon a fundamental right can be struck down if it is disproportionate, excessive or unreasonable and quite another thing to say that the Court can strike down enactment if it thinks it unreasonable, unnecessary or unwarranted. Now, coming to the decision in Ananthi Ammal, we are of the opinion that it does not lay down a different proposition. It was an appeal from the decision of the Madras High Court striking down the Tamil Nadu Acquisition of Land for Harijan Welfare Schemes Acts 1978 as violative of Articles 14, 19 and 300A of the Constitution. On a review of the provisions of the Act, this Court found that it provided a procedure which was substantially unfair to the owners of the land as compared to the procedure prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, insofar as Section 11 of the Act provided for payment of compensation in instalments if it exceeded Rupees two thousand. After noticing the several features of the Act including the one mentioned above, this Court observed:

"7. When a statute is impugned under Article 14 what the court has to decide is whether the statute is so arbitrary or unreasonable that it must be struck down. At best, a statute upon a similar subject which derives its authority from another source can be referred to, if its provisions have been held to be reasonable or have stood the test of time, only for the purpose of indicating what may be said to be reasonable in the context. We proceed to examine the provisions of the said Act upon this basis.

44. It is this paragraph which is strongly relied upon by Shri Nariman. We are, however, of the opinion that the observations in the said paragraph must be understood in the totality of the decision. The use of the word 'arbitrary' in para 7 was used in the sense of being discriminatory, as the reading of the very paragraph in its entirety discloses. The provisions of the Tamil Nadu Act were contrasted with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act and ultimately it was found that Section 11 insofar as it provided for payment of compensation in instalments was invalid. The ground of invalidation is clearly one of discrimination. It must be remembered that an Act which is discriminatory is liable to be labeled as arbitrary. It is in this sense that the expression 'arbitrary' was used in para 7."

68. From the above extract it is clear that courts in this country do not undertake the task of declaring a piece of legislation unconstitutional on the ground that the legislation is "arbitrary" since such an exercise implies a value judgment and courts do not examine the wisdom of legislative choices unless the legislation is otherwise violative of some specific provision of the Constitution. To undertake such an examination would amount to virtually importing the doctrine of "substantive due process" employed by the American Supreme Court at an earlier point of time while examining the constitutionality of Indian legislation. As pointed out in the

above extract, even in United States the doctrine is currently of doubtful legitimacy. This court long back in **A.S. Krishna & Others v. State of Madras**, AIR 1957 SC 297 declared that the doctrine of due process has no application under the Indian Constitution⁴¹. As pointed out by Frankfurter, J., arbitrariness became a mantra.

69. For the above reasons, we are of the opinion that it is not permissible for this Court to declare a statute unconstitutional on the ground that it is 'arbitrary'.

70. We shall examine the next facet of the challenge i.e. each of the four impugned clauses have created a class of persons who were eligible to contest the elections to Panchayats subject to their satisfying the requirements of law as it existed prior to the IMPUGNED ACT but are rendered now ineligible because they fail to satisfy one of the other conditions prescribed under clauses (t), (u), (v) and (w) of Section 175(1) of the Act. The case of the petitioners is that such a classification created by each of the impugned clauses amount to an unreasonable classification among people who form one class but for the IMPUGNED ACT, without any intelligible difference between the two classes and such classification has no nexus with the object sought to be achieved.

71. Learned Attorney General submitted that the object sought to be achieved is to have "model representatives for local self government for better administrative efficiency which is the sole object of the 73rd constitutional amendment".

72. In the light of the above submissions, we shall now deal with the challenge to each of the abovementioned four clauses.

73. Clause (v) prescribes a minimum educational qualification of matriculation⁴² for anybody seeking to contest an election to any one of the offices mentioned in the opening clause of Section 175(1). However, the minimum educational qualification is lowered insofar as candidates belonging to scheduled castes and women are concerned to that of "middle pass" whereas a further relaxation is granted in favour of the scheduled caste woman insofar as they seek to contest for the office of Panch.

74. It is argued that stipulation of minimum educational qualification would have the effect of disqualifying more than 50% of persons who would have otherwise been qualified to contest elections to PANCHAYATS under the law prior to the IMPUGNED ACT. It is further submitted that poorer sections of the society, women and scheduled castes would be worst hit by the impugned stipulation as a majority of them are the most unlikely to possess the minimum educational qualification prescribed in the IMPUGNED ACT.

75. On the other hand, it is stated in the affidavit filed on behalf of respondent as follows:

"10. That as per the National Population Register 2011, total rural population in the State is 1.65 cr out of which 96 lac are above 20 years of age. Further 57% of such population, who are over 20 years of age, is eligible to contest even after the introduction of impugned disqualification in respect of having minimum education qualification."

76. According to the Annexure-5 (to the said affidavit of the respondents) the details of the educational qualification of the persons above 20 years of age (under Section 173(2)⁴³ of THE ACT the minimum qualifying age for contesting any PANCHAYAT election is 21 years) are as follows:

NATIONAL POPULATION REGISTER – 2011

Number of persons above 20 years of age vis-à-vis their educational qualification

	Total Population						SC Population					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
Illiterate	3660892	38%	1211555	24%	2449337	53%	980908	48%	367755	34%	613153	63%
Unspecified Literate & below primary	494348	5%	291058	6%	203290	4%	125442	6%	77233	7%	48209	5%
Primary/Middle /Matric & above	5458464	57%	3489821	70%	1968643	43%	949306	46%	631180	59%	318126	32%
Total Population above 20 years of age	9613704		4992434		4621270		2055656		1076168		979488	
Total Rural Population	16509359		8774006		7735353		3720109		1973294		1746815	

77. It can be seen from the above extract that the total rural population⁴⁴ of the State of Haryana is 1.65 crores approximately. (All figures to be mentioned hereinafter are 'approximate')

78. Of the 1.65 crore rural population, 96 lakhs are in the age group of 20 years and above. In other words, *dehors* the IMPUGNED ACT, 96 lakhs would be eligible to contest elections to various PANCHAYATS subject of course to other qualifications and disqualifications prescribed by law. Of the 96 lakhs, 36 lakhs are illiterate and about 5 lakhs are literate but below primary level of education. The remaining 54.5 lakhs are educated, though the chart does not clearly indicate the exact break-up of the above 54.5 lakhs and their respective educational qualifications i.e. whether they are educated up to primary or middle or matriculation level and above. The said 54.5 lakhs constitute 57% of the rural population who are otherwise eligible to contest PANCHAYATS election by virtue of their being in the age group of 20 years and above. Of the 96 lakhs of rural population, 50 lakhs are men and 46 lakhs are women. Of them, 35 lakhs men, 20 lakhs women are literate above primary level, though exact break-up of educational qualification is not available. Even if we assume all the 20 lakhs women are matriculate and, therefore, eligible to contest any election under THE ACT, they would contribute less than 50% of the otherwise eligible women.

79. The abovementioned figures include all classes of the population including scheduled caste.

80. Coming to the statistics regarding scheduled caste population, the total scheduled caste population of Haryana, it appears, is 21 lakhs of which 11 lakhs are men and 10 lakhs are women of which only 6.3 lakhs men and 3.1 lakhs women constituting 59% and 32% respectively are educated. In other words, 68% of the scheduled caste women and 41% of the scheduled caste men would be ineligible to contest PANCHAYAT elections.

81. An analysis of the data in the above table indicates that a large number of women (more than 50% of the otherwise eligible women) in general and scheduled caste women in particular would be disqualified to contest PANCHAYAT elections by virtue of the IMPUGNED ACT. Even with regard to men, the data is not very clear as to how many of the literate men would be qualified to contest the elections for PANCHAYATS at various levels. Because for men belonging to general

category (39 lakhs), a uniform requirement of matriculation is prescribed in respect of posts for which they seek to contest. Coming to men candidates belonging to the scheduled caste, a uniform academic qualification of "middle pass" is prescribed. How many men under these categories would be qualified to contest is not clear, as the exact data regarding their respective educational qualifications is not available on the record.

82. Coming to scheduled caste women and the proviso to clause (v) of Section 175(1), though educational qualification required is 5th (primary) pass, such a qualification only entitles them to contest an election for the post of PANCH of a village but to no other post. Therefore, if a scheduled caste woman desires to contest either to the post of SARPANCH or any other post at 'Samiti' or District level, she must be "middle pass". The exact number of scheduled caste women who possess that qualification is not available on record. Even assuming for the sake of argument that all educated scheduled caste women indicated in the Annexure-5 are middle pass, they only constitute 32% of the scheduled caste women. The remaining 68% of the women would be disqualified for contesting any election under the IMPUGNED ACT.

83. The question is - whether the impugned provision which disqualifies a large number of voter population and denies their right to contest for various offices under THE ACT is discriminatory and therefore constitutionally invalid for being violative of Article 14.

84. The learned Attorney General referred to Section 21 of THE ACT which catalogues the functions and duties of Gram Panchayat falling under 30 broad heads. To demonstrate the range of those heads, he pointed out some of the duties of a Gram Panchayat⁴⁵ and submitted that in the light of such responsibilities to be discharged by members elected to the Gram Panchayat, the legislature in its wisdom thought it fit to prescribe a minimum educational qualification and such a prescription cannot be said to be making an unreasonable classification among the voters attracting the wrath of Article 14. Several judgments of this Court are referred to emphasise the importance of education⁴⁶.

85. The impugned provision creates two classes of voters - those who are qualified by virtue of their educational accomplishment to contest the elections to the PANCHAYATS and those who are not. The proclaimed object of such classification is to ensure that those who seek election to PANCHAYATS have some basic education which enables them to more effectively discharge various duties which befall the elected representatives of the PANCHAYATS. The object sought to be achieved cannot be said to be irrational or illegal or unconnected with the scheme and purpose of THE ACT or provisions of Part IX of the Constitution. It is only education which gives a human being the power to discriminate between right and wrong, good and bad. Therefore, prescription of an educational qualification is not irrelevant for better administration of the PANCHAYATS. The classification in our view cannot be said either based on no intelligible differentia unreasonable or without a reasonable nexus with the object sought to be achieved.

86. The only question that remains is whether such a provision which disqualifies a large number of persons who would otherwise be eligible to contest the elections is unconstitutional. We have already examined the scheme of the Constitution and recorded that every person who is entitled to vote is not automatically entitled to contest for every office under the Constitution. Constitution itself imposes limitations on the right to contest depending upon the office. It also authorises the prescription

of further disqualifications/qualification with respect to the right to contest. No doubt such prescriptions render one or the other or some class or the other of otherwise eligible voters, ineligible to contest. When the Constitution stipulates⁴⁷ undischarged insolvents or persons of unsound mind as ineligible to contest to Parliament and Legislatures of the States, it certainly disqualifies some citizens to contest the said elections. May be, such persons are small in number. Question is not their number but a constitutional assessment about suitability of persons belonging to those classes to hold constitutional offices.

87. If it is constitutionally permissible to debar certain classes of people from seeking to occupy the constitutional offices, numerical dimension of such classes, in our opinion should make no difference for determining whether prescription of such disqualification is constitutionally permissible unless the prescription is of such nature as would frustrate the constitutional scheme by resulting in a situation where holding of elections to these various bodies becomes completely impossible. We, therefore, reject the challenge to clause (v) to Section 175(1).

88. We shall now deal with the challenge to clauses (t) and (v) of Section 175(1) of THE ACT. These two clauses disqualify persons who are in arrears of amounts to cooperative bodies specified in clause (t) and the electricity bills. These provisions are challenged on the ground that they impose unreasonable burden on voters who are otherwise eligible to contest the election and therefore create an artificial and unreasonable classification which has no nexus to the objects sought to be achieved by the ACT.

89. Constitution makers recognised indebtedness as a factor which is incompatible in certain circumstances with the right to hold an elected office under the Constitution. Article 102(1) (c)⁴⁸ and Article 191(1)(c)⁴⁹ declare that an undischarged insolvent is disqualified from becoming a Member of Parliament or the State Legislature respectively. By virtue of the operation of Article 58(1)(c) and 66(1)(c), the same disqualification extends even to the seekers of the offices of the President and the Vice-President.

90. The expression "insolvency" is not defined under the Constitution. In the absence of a definition, the said expression must be understood to mean a person who is considered insolvent by or under any law made by the competent legislature. Sections 6⁵⁰ of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 and Section 9⁵¹ of the Presidency – Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 declare various activities which constitute acts of insolvency. It is an aspect of indebtedness - a specified category of indebtedness. If the Constitution makers considered that people who are insolvent are not eligible to seek various elected public offices, we do not understand what could be the constitutional infirmity if the legislature declares people who are indebted to cooperative bodies or in arrears of electricity bills to be ineligible to become elected representatives of the people in PANCHAYATS. It must be remembered that insolvency is a field over which both the Parliament as well as the legislatures of the State have a legislative competence concurrently to make laws as it is one of the topics indicated under Entry 9⁵², List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

91. The submission is that rural India is heavily indebted and particularly agriculturists who constitute a majority of our rural population are deeply indebted and reportedly a large number of agriculturists have been committing suicides as they are not able to bear the burden of indebtedness. Therefore, prescriptions under clauses (t) and (v) of Section

175(1) of the Act is an arbitrary prescription creating a class of persons who would become ineligible to contest Panchayat elections and such classification has no rational nexus to the object of the Panchayati Raj Act whose constitutional goal is to empower the rural population by enabling them to play a role in the decision making process of the units of local self government, is the contention.

92. No doubt that rural India, particularly people in the agricultural sector suffer the problem of indebtedness. The reasons are many and it is beyond the scope of this judgment to enquire into the reasons. It is also a fact that there have been cases in various parts of the country where people reportedly commit suicides unable to escape the debt trap. But, it is the submission of the respondents that such incidents are very negligible in the State of Haryana as the agricultural sector of Haryana is relatively more prosperous compared to certain other parts of the country. We do not wish to examine the statistical data in this regard nor much of it is available on record. In our view, such an enquiry is irrelevant for deciding the constitutionality of the impugned provision. We are also not very sure as to how many of such people who are so deeply indebted would be genuinely interested in contesting elections whether at PANCHAYAT level or otherwise. We can certainly take judicial notice of the fact that elections at any level in this country are expensive affairs. For that matter, not only in this country, in any other country as well they are expensive affairs. In such a case the possibility of a deeply indebted person seeking to contest elections should normally be rare as it would be beyond the economic capacity of such persons. In our opinion, the challenge is more theoretical than real. Assuming for the sake of argument that somebody who is so indebted falling within the prescription of clauses (t) and (v) of Section 175(1) of the Act is still interested in contesting the PANCHAYAT elections, nothing in law stops such an aspirant from making an appropriate arrangement for clearance of the arrears and contest elections. At this stage, an incidental submission is required to be examined. It is submitted that there could be a genuine dispute regarding the liability falling under the clauses (t) and (v) and therefore it would be unjust to exclude such persons from the electoral process even before an appropriate adjudication. Justness of such a situation is once again in the realm of the wisdom of the legislation. We do not sit in the judgment over the same. But we must make it clear nothing in law prevents an aspirant to contest an election to the PANCHAYAT to make payments under protest of the amounts claimed to be due from him and seek adjudication of the legality of the dues by an appropriate forum. We do not see any substance in the challenge to clauses (t) and (v) of Section 175(1) of the Act.

93. Clause (w) disqualifies a person from contesting an election to the Panchayat if such a person has no functional toilet at his place of residence. Once again the submission on behalf of the petitioners is that a large number of rural population simply cannot afford to have a toilet at their residence as it is beyond their economic means. To render them disqualified for contesting elections to the PANCHAYATS would be to make an unreasonable classification of otherwise eligible persons to contest elections to PANCHAYAT and, therefore, discriminatory.

94. It is submitted on behalf of respondents that the submission of the petitioner is without any factual basis. According to statistical data available with the State, there are approximately 8.5 lakhs house holders classified as families falling below poverty line (BPL) in the State of Haryana. It is further submitted that right from the year 1985 there have been schemes in vogue to provide financial assistance to

families desirous of constructing a toilet at their residence⁵³. In the initial days of such a scheme Rs.650/- was given by the State and from time to time the amount was revised and at present Rs.12000/- is provided by the State to any person desirous of constructing a toilet. As per the data available with the State, of the abovementioned 8.5 lakhs households, classified to be below the poverty line, approximately 7.2 lakhs households had availed the benefit of the above scheme. Therefore, according to the respondents if any person in the State of Haryana is not having a functioning toilet at his residence it is not because that he cannot afford to have a toilet but because he has no intention of having such facility at his residence. It is very forcefully submitted by the learned Attorney General that a salutary provision designed as a step for eliminating the unhealthy practice of rural India of defecating in public, ought not to be invalidated.

95. It is a notorious fact that the Indian⁵⁴ population for a long time had this unhealthy practice of defecating in public. The Father of the Nation wrote copiously on this aspect on various occasions. He took up with a missionary zeal the cause to eradicate this unhealthy practice. At some point of time, he even declared that the priority of this country should be to get rid of such unhealthy practice than to fight for independence. It is unfortunate that almost a hundred years after Gandhiji started such a movement, India is still not completely rid of such practice. The reasons are many. Poverty is one of them. However, this unhealthy practice is not exclusive to poorer sections of rural India. In a bid to discourage this unhealthy practice, the State has evolved schemes to provide financial assistance to those who are economically not in a position to construct a toilet. As rightly pointed by the respondents, if people still do not have a toilet it is not because of their poverty but because of their lacking the requisite will. One of the primary duties of any civic body is to maintain sanitation within its jurisdiction. Those who aspire to get elected to those civic bodies and administer them must set an example for others. To the said end if the legislature stipulates that those who are not following basic norms of hygiene are ineligible to become administrators of the civic body and disqualifies them as a class from seeking election to the civic body, such a policy, in our view, can neither be said to create a class based on unintelligible criteria nor can such classification be said to be unconnected with the object sought to be achieved by the Act.

96. For the above-mentioned reasons, we see no merit in this writ petition, and the same is dismissed.

.....J.
(J. Chelameswar)

.....J.
(Abhay Manohar Sapre)

New Delhi;
December 10, 2015

REPORTABLE

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION
WRIT PETITION No.671 OF 2015**

Rajbala & Ors.Petitioner(s)
VERSUS
State of Haryana & OthersRespondent(s)

J U D G M E N T

Abhay Manohar Sapre, J.

1. I have had the advantage of going through the elaborate, well considered and scholarly draft judgement proposed by my esteemed brother Jasti Chelmeswar J. I entirely agree with the reasoning and the conclusion, which my erudite brother has drawn, which are based on remarkably articulate process of reasoning. However, having regard to the issues involved which were ably argued by learned counsel appearing in the case, I wish to add few lines of concurrence.

2. While examining the question of constitutionality of the impugned amendment made under Section 175 (1) of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act (for short "the Act"), which are under attack in this writ petition, the question arose regarding the true nature of the two rights of the citizen - "**Right to Vote**" and "**Right to Contest**" viz- whether they are statutory right or constitutional right?

3. A three Judge Bench in **PUCL vs. Union of India** [(2003) 4 SCC 399] examined the question regarding nature of "**Right to Vote**". The learned Judge P.V. Reddi, in his separate opinion, which was concurred by Justice D.M. Dharmadhikari, examined this question in great detail and in express terms, answered it holding that the "**Right to Vote**" is a constitutional right but not merely a statutory right. We are bound by this view taken by a three Judge Bench while deciding this question in this writ petition.

4. Similarly, another three Judge Bench in **Javed vs. State of Haryana** [(2003) 8 SCC 369] examined the question regarding the nature of "**Right to Contest**" while examining the constitutional validity of certain provisions of The Act. The learned Judge R.C. Lahoti (as his Lordship then was) speaking for the Bench held that right to contest an election is neither a Fundamental Right nor a common right. It is a right conferred by statute. His Lordship went on to hold that "at the most, in view of Part IX having been added in the Constitution, a right to contest the election for an office in Panchayat may be said to be a constitutional right. We are bound by this view taken by a three Judge Bench while deciding this question in this writ petition.

5. In the light of aforementioned two authoritative pronouncements, we are of the considered opinion that both the rights namely "**Right to Vote**" and "**Right to Contest**" are constitutional rights of the citizen.

6. Indeed, my learned brother rightly took note of the few decisions, which had while deciding the main questions involved in those cases also incidentally made some observations on these two issues, which we feel were not in conformity with the law, laid down in the aforementioned two decisions.

7. Coming now to the question of constitutional validity of Section 175 (1)(v) of the Act which provides that candidate must possess certain minimum educational qualification if he/she wants to contest an election. In my opinion, introduction of

such provision prescribing certain minimum educational qualification criteria as one of the qualifications for a candidate to contest the election has a reasonable nexus with the object sought to be achieved.

8. In fact, keeping in view the powers, authority and the responsibilities of Panchayats as specified in Article 243-G so also the powers given to Panchayats to impose taxes and utilization of funds of the Panchayats as specified in Article 243-H, it is necessary that the elected representative must have some educational background to enable him/her to effectively carry out the functions assigned to Panchayats in Part IX. It is the legislative wisdom to decide as to what should be the minimum qualifications, which should be provided in the Act.

9. No one can dispute that education is must for both men and women as both together make a healthy and educated society. It is an essential tool for a bright future and plays an important role in the development and progress of the country.

10. In my view, therefore, Section 175 (v) of the Act is intra vires the Constitution and is thus constitutionally valid.

11. Now coming to the question regarding constitutionality of Section 175(w) of the Act, which provides that if a person has no functional toilet at his place of residence, he/she is disqualified to contest the election. In my view, this provision too has reasonable nexus and does not offend any provision of the Constitution.

12. Indeed, there are no grounds much less sustainable grounds available to the petitioners to question the validity of this provision. This provision in my view is enacted essentially in the larger public interest and is indeed the need of the hour to ensure its application all over the country and not confining it to a particular State. Moreover, the State having provided adequate financial assistance to those who do not have toilet facility for construction of toilet, there arise no ground to challenge this provision as

being unreasonable in any manner. Since this issue has already been elaborately dealt with by my learned brother, therefore, I do not wish to add anything more to it.

13. In the light of the foregoing discussion agreeing with my learned brother, I also hold that Section 175 (v) is intra vires the Constitution and is thus constitutionally valid.

14. In my view, therefore, the writ petition deserves to be dismissed and is accordingly dismissed. As a consequence, interim order stands vacated.

.....J.
[ABHAY MANOHAR SAPRE]

New Delhi;
December 10, 2015.

1 Article 243B. Constitution of Panchayats

(1) There shall be constituted in every State, Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels in accordance with the provisions of this Part

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a State having a population not exceeding twenty lakhs

2 Article 243(d). “Panchayat” means an institution (by whatever name called) of self government constituted under article 243B, for the rural areas;

3 Article 243E. Duration of Panchayats, etc - (1) Every Panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.

(2) No amendment of any law for the time being in force shall have the effect of causing dissolution of a Panchayat at any level, which is functioning immediately before such amendment, till the expiration of its duration specified in clause (1).

(3) An election to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed-

(a) before the expiry of its duration specified in clause (1);

(b) before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution:

Provided that where the remainder of the period for which the dissolved Panchayat would have continued is less than six months, it shall not be necessary to hold any election under this clause for constituting the Panchayat for such period.

(4) A Panchayat constituted upon the dissolution of a Panchayat before the expiration of its duration shall continue only for the remainder of the period for which the dissolved Panchayat would have continued under clause (1) had it not been so dissolved.

4 See Footnote 1

5 Section 162. Electoral division: – Every sabha area, block and district shall be divided into wards as referred in sections 8(3), 58(2) and 119(b) of this Act.

6 Section 165. Persons qualified to be registered as voters.- Every person who is entitled to be registered as voter in the relevant part of the electoral rolls of the Assembly under the Representation of People Act, 1950, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter in the list of voters for the electoral division to be prepared under section 164.

7 Initially, an ordinance known as “Haryana Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Ordinance, 2015 was promulgated on 14.8.2015 now replaced by the Impugned Act which was passed by the Haryana Legislature on 7.9.2015 and subsequently notified.

8 “That the Respondents have passed the impugned Act and Notification without any consideration, regard or appreciation for the empirical data pertaining to the number of people that would be prevented from contesting Panchayati Raj elections by its actions. That the Respondents’ actions have the effect of disqualifying 56.80% of the population who would need to be matriculation pass (69,86,197) and 79.76% of the population who would need to be middle-pass (10,83,052), in order to contest elections. That by its actions, the Respondents have prevented an overwhelming majority of the population from contesting elections, in contravention of Article 14, without any regard for Constitutional principles.” [See: Ground ‘G’ of the Petition]

9 “no reasonable nexus between the impugned classifications set out in the impugned Act, and the object of the Act. That the imposition of disqualifications on the grounds laid down by the impugned Act are entirely irrelevant to, and have no bearing whatsoever on the ability of potential candidates to effectively discharge their duties and perform their functions as members/heads of Panchayati Raj institutions.” [See: Ground ‘A’ of the Petition]

10 Maru Ram v. Union of India & Others, (1981) 1 SCC 107

11 In Re: The Kerala Education Bill, 1957, (1959) SCR 995

12 **State of A.P. & Others v. Mcdowell & Co. & Others**, (1996) 3 SCC 709 [See para 43]

13 **Para 131.** With these words, I agree with Conclusions (A) to (E) in the opinion of Brother Shah, J. And Conclusions (1), (2), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (9) in the opinion of Brother P.V. Reddi, J.

14 **Para 101.** In my opinion, therefore, subject to the fulfillment of the various conditions stipulated in the Constitution or by an appropriate law made in that behalf, every citizen of this country has a constitutional right both to elect and also be elected to any one of the legislative bodies created by the Constitution—the “straight conclusion” of *Mohinder Singh Gill v. Chief Election Commissioner*, (1978) 1 SCC 405, “that every Indian has a

right to elect and be elected—subject to statutory regulation”, which rights can be curtailed only by a law made by the appropriate legislation, that too on grounds specified under Article 326 only.

15. Para 57. All these petitions filed either under Article 32 or under Article 136 raise certain common and substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. The lis, essentially, is between the Election Commission of India, a creature of the Constitution under Article 324, on the one hand and various bodies claiming to be political parties and some of their functionaries, on the other hand. The essence of the dispute is whether a political party is entitled for the allotment of an election symbol on a permanent basis irrespective of its participation and performance judged by the vote share it commanded at any election.

16 Para 12. However, the petitioners raised strong objections against the other aspects of the reservation policy contemplated under Articles 243-D and 243-T. Initially, they had assailed the reservation of seats in favour of women, which has been enabled by Articles 243-D(2) and (3) with respect to rural local bodies, and by Articles 243-T(2) and (3) with respect to urban local bodies. However, this challenge **was given up during the course of the arguments before this Court and the thrust of the petitioner’s arguments** was directed towards the following two aspects:

- Firstly, objections were raised against Article 243-D(6) and Article 243-T(6) since they enable reservations of seats and chairperson posts in favour of backward classes, without any guidance on how to identify these beneficiaries and the quantum of reservation.

- Secondly, it was argued that the reservation of chairperson posts in the manner contemplated under Articles 243-D(4) and 243-T(4) is unconstitutional, irrespective of whether these reservations are implemented on a rotational basis and irrespective of whether the beneficiaries are SCs, STs and women. The objection was directed against the very principle of reserving chairperson posts in elected local bodies.

17 See Para 13 of *K. Krishna Murthy case*

18 Para 79. The petitioners have asked us **to reconsider the precedents wherein the rights of political participation have been characterised as statutory rights**. It has been argued that in view of the standard of reasonableness, fairness and non-discrimination required of governmental action under Article 21 of the Constitution, there is a case for invalidating the restrictions that have been placed on these rights as a consequence of reservations in local self-government. We do not agree with this contention.

Para 80. In this case, we are dealing with an affirmative action measure and hence the test of proportionality is a far more appropriate standard for exercising judicial review. It cannot be denied that the reservation of chairperson posts in favour of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women does restrict the rights of political participation of persons from the unreserved categories to a certain extent. However, we feel that the test of reasonable classification is met in view of the legitimate governmental objective of safeguarding the interests of weaker sections by ensuring their adequate representation as well as empowerment in local self-government institutions. The position has been eloquently explained in the respondents’ submissions, wherein it has been stated that “the asymmetries of power require that the chairperson should belong to the disadvantaged community so that the agenda of such panchayats is not hijacked for majoritarian reasons”. (Cited from the submissions on behalf of the State of Bihar, p. 49.)

19 Para 2. Democracy is a concept, a political philosophy, an ideal practised by many nations culturally advanced and politically mature by resorting to governance by representatives of the people elected directly or indirectly. But electing representatives to govern is neither a ‘fundamental right’ nor a ‘common law right’ but a special right created by the statutes, or a ‘political right’ or ‘privilege’ and not a ‘natural’, ‘absolute’ or ‘vested right’. ‘Concepts familiar to common law and equity must remain strangers to election law unless statutorily embodied.’ Right to remove an elected representative, too, must stem out of the statute as ‘in the absence of a constitutional restriction it is within the power of a legislature to enact a law for the recall of officers’. Its existence or validity can be decided on the provision of the Act and not, as a matter of policy.

20 Introduced Part IX-A of the Constitution dealing with Municipalities w.e.f. 1.6.1993

21 The judgment of Allahabad High Court is dated 19.2.1991 and the appeal in this Court is decided on 15.5.1992.

22 Para 60. “The purpose of referring to the same is to remind one that the **right to contest** in an election is a plain and simple statutory right...”

23 Section 123(2). Undue influence, that is to say, any direct or indirect interference or attempt to interfere on the part of the candidate or his agent, or of any other person with the consent of the candidate or his election agent, with the free exercise **of any electoral right:**

24 Article 80. Composition of the Council of States.- (1) The Council of States shall consist of (a) twelve members to be nominated by the President in accordance with the provisions of clause (3); and (b) not more than two hundred and thirty eight representatives of the States and of the Union territories.

(2) The allocation of seats in the Council of States to be filled by representatives of the States and of the Union territories shall be in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the fourth Schedule.

(3) The members to be nominated by the President under sub clause (a) of clause (1) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely:

Literature, science, art and social service.

(4) The representatives of each State in the council of States shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(5) The representatives of the Union Territories in the council of States shall be chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law prescribe.

25 Article 171(3) of the total number of members of the Legislative council of a State:

(a) as nearly as may be, one third shall be elected by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities in the State as Parliament may by law specify;

(b) as nearly as may be, one twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons residing in the State who have been for at least three years graduates of any university in the territory of India or have been for at least three years in possession of qualifications prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament as equivalent to that of a graduate of any such university;

(c) as nearly as may be, one twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons who have been for at least three years engaged in teaching in such educational institutions within the State, not lower in standard than that of a secondary school, as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament;

(d) as nearly as may be, one third shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly;

(e) the remainder shall be nominated by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of clause (5)

26 Article 80(4). The representatives of each State in the council of States shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

27 G. Narayanaswami v. G. Pannerselvam & Others [(1972) 3 SCC 717]

“Para 14. Whatever may have been the opinions of Constitution-makers or of their advisers, whose views are cited in the judgment under appeal, it is not possible to say, on a perusal of Article 171 of the Constitution, that the Second Chambers set up in nine States in India were meant to incorporate the principle of what is known as “functional” or “vocational” representation which has been advocated by Guild-Socialist and Syndicalist Schools of Political Thought. Some of the observations quoted above, in the judgment under appeal itself, militate with the conclusions reached there. All that we can infer from our constitutional provisions is that additional representation or weightage was given to persons possessing special types of knowledge and experience by enabling them to elect their special representatives also for Legislative Councils. The concept of such representation does not carry with it, as a necessary consequence, the further notion that the representative must also possess the very qualifications of those he represents.

28 Manoj Narula v. Union of India, (2014) 9 SCC 1

Para 110. Article 84 of the Constitution negatively provides the qualification for membership of Parliament. This Article is quite simple and reads as follows:

“84. **Qualification for membership of Parliament** – A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in Parliament unless he –

(a) is a citizen of India, and makes and subscribes before some person authorised in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule;

(b) is, in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than thirty years of age, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age; and

(c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.”

29 **Bhanumati & Others v. State of U.P.**, (2010) 12 SCC 1

Para 33. The Panchayati Raj institutions structured under the said amendment are meant to initiate changes so that the rural feudal oligarchy lose their ascendancy in village affairs and the voiceless masses, who have been rather amorphous, may realise their growing strength. Unfortunately, effect of these changes by way of constitutional amendment has not been fully realised in the semi-feudal set-up of Indian politics in which still voice of reason is drowned in an uneven conflict with the mythology of individual infallibility and omniscience. Despite high ideals of constitutional philosophy, rationality in our polity is still subordinated to political exhibitionism, intellectual timidity and petty manipulation. The Seventy-third Amendment of the Constitution is addressed to remedy these evils.

30 **Section 173.** Persons qualified to vote and be elected. – (1) Every person whose name is in the list of voters shall, unless disqualified under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, be qualified to vote at the election of a Member for the electoral division to which such list pertains.

31 **Section 173(2).** Every person who has attained the age of twenty-one years and whose name is in the list of voters shall, unless disqualified under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force, be disqualified to be elected from any electoral division.

32 **Section 2 (lvi)** “Sarpanch” means a Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat elected under this Act.

33 **Section 2 (xli)** “Panch” means a member of a Gram Panchayat elected under this Act.

34 “Para 3(3). The Learned Senior Counsel contends that it is wholly **irrational** and **arbitrary** to protect highly-placed public servants from inquiry or investigation in the light of the conditions prevailing in the country and the corruption at high places as reflected in several judgments of this Court including that of Vineet Narain. Section 6- A of the Act is **wholly arbitrary** and **unreasonable** and is liable to be struck down being violative of Article 14 of the Constitution is the submission of learned amicus curiae.

(4). In support of the challenge to the constitutional validity of the impugned provision, besides observations made in the three-Judge Bench decision in Vineet Narain case **reliance has also been placed on various decisions** including S.G. Jaisinghani v. Union of India [(1967) 2 SCR 703], Shrilekha Vidyarthi v. State of U.P. [(1991) 1 SCC 212], Ajay Hasia v. Khalid Mujib Sehravardi [(1981) 1 SCC 722] and Mardia Chemicals Ltd. v. Union of India [(2004) 4 SCC 311] **to emphasize that the absence of arbitrary power is the first essential of the rule of law** upon which our whole constitutional system is based. In Mardia Chemicals case a three-Judge Bench held Section 17(2) of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 to be unreasonable and arbitrary and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution. Section 17(2) provides for condition of deposit of 75% of the amount before an appeal could be entertained. The condition has been held to be illusory and **oppressive**. Malpe Vishwanath Acharya v. State of Maharashtra [(1998) 2 SCC 1], again a decision of a three Judge Bench, setting aside the decision of the High Court which upheld the provisions of Sections 5(10)(b), 11(1) and 12(3) of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947 pertaining to standard rent in petitions where the constitutional validity of those provisions **was challenged on the ground of the same being arbitrary, unreasonable and consequently ultra vires Article 14 of the Constitution, has come to the conclusion that the said provisions are arbitrary and unreasonable.**”

35 “Para 64. We are also clearly of the view that no distinction can be made for certain class of officers specified in Section 6-A who are described as decision making officers for the purpose of inquiry/investigation into an offence under the PC Act, 1988. There is no rational basis to classify the two sets of public servants differently on the ground that one set of officers is decision making officers and not the other set of officers. If there is an accusation of bribery, graft, illegal gratification or criminal misconduct against a public servant, then we fail to understand as to how the

status of offender is of any relevance. Where there are allegations against a public servant which amount to an

offence under the PC Act, 1988, no factor pertaining to expertise of decision making is involved. Yet, Section 6-A makes a distinction. It is this vice which renders Section 6-A violative of Article 14. Moreover, the result of the impugned legislation is that the very group of persons, namely, high ranking bureaucrats whose misdeeds and illegalities may have to be inquired into, would decide whether the CBI should even start an inquiry or investigation against them or not. There will be no confidentiality and insulation of the investigating agency from political and bureaucratic control and influence because the approval is to be taken from the Central Government which would involve leaks and disclosures at every stage.

Para 99. In view of our foregoing discussion, we hold that Section 6-A(1), which requires approval of the Central Government to conduct any inquiry or investigation into any offence alleged to have been committed under the PC Act, 1988 where such allegation relates to (a) the employees of the Central Government of the level of Joint Secretary and above and (b) such officers as are appointed by the Central Government in corporations established by or under any Central Act, government companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Government, is invalid and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution. As a necessary corollary, the provision contained in Section 26 (c) of the Act 45 of 2003 to that extent is also declared invalid.”

36 Para 13. The next question, is the rule reasonable or arbitrary and unreasonable? The rationale for the rule, as stated earlier, is to maintain the dignity and purity of the profession by keeping out those who retire from various government, quasi-government and other institutions since they on being enrolled as advocates use their past contacts to canvass for cases and thereby bring the profession into disrepute and also pollute the minds of young fresh entrants to the profession. Thus the object of the rule is clearly to shut the doors of profession for those who seek entry in to the profession after completing the age of 45 years. In the first place, there is no reliable statistical or other material placed on record in support of the inference that ex-government or quasi-government servants or the like indulge in undesirable activity of the type mentioned after entering the profession. Secondly, the rule does not debar only such persons from entry in to the profession but those who have completed 45 years of age on the date of seeking enrolment. Thirdly, those who were enrolled as advocates while they were young and had later taken up some job in any government or quasi-government or similar institution and had kept the sanad in abeyance are not debarred from reviving their sanads even after they have completed 45 years of age. There may be a large number of persons who initially entered the profession but later took up jobs or entered any other gainful occupation who revert to practise at a later date even after they have crossed the age of 45 years and under the impugned rule they are not debarred from practising. Therefore, in the first place there is no dependable material in support of the rationale on which the rule is founded and secondly the rule is discriminatory as it debar one group of persons who have crossed the age of 45 years from enrolment while allowing another group to revive and continue practice even after crossing the age of 45 years. The rule, in our view, therefore, **is clearly discriminatory**. Thirdly, it is **unreasonable and arbitrary** as the choice of the age of 45 years is made keeping only a certain group in mind ignoring the vast majority of other persons who were in the service of government or quasi-government or similar institutions at any point of time. Thus, in our view the impugned rule violates the principle of equality enshrined in Article 14 of the Constitution.

37 (1981) 4 SCC 675

38 (1974) 4 SCC 3

39 (1978) 1 SCC 248

40 An expression used widely and rather indiscriminately - an expression of inherently imprecise import. The extensive use of this expression, in India reminds one of what Frankfurter, J. said in *Hattie Mae Tiller v. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.*, 87 L.Ed. 610. "The phrase begins life as a literary expression; its felicity leads to its lazy repetition and repetition soon establishes it as a legal formula, indiscriminately used to express different and sometimes contradictory ideas", said the learned Judge.

41 In **Municipal Committee Amritsar v. State of Punjab**, (1969) 1 SCC 475, at para 7, this Court clearly ruled out the application of the doctrine of "due process" employed by the Court adjudicating the constitutionality of the legislation.

But the rule enunciated by the American Courts has no application under our Constitutional set up. The rule is regarded as an essential of the "due process clauses" incorporated in the American Constitution by the 5th & the 14th Amendments. The Courts in India have no authority to declare a statute invalid on the ground that it violates the "due process of law". Under our Constitution, the test of due process of law cannot be applied to statutes enacted by the Parliament or the State legislatures. This Court has definitely ruled that the doctrine of "due process of law" has no place in our Constitutional system: *A. K. Gopalan v. State of Madras*, 1950 SCR. 88. Kania, C.J., observed (at p. 120):-

"There is considerable authority for the statement that the Courts are not at liberty to declare an Act void because in their opinion it is opposed to a spirit supposed to pervade the Constitution but not expressed in words. . . . it is only in express constitutional provisions limiting legislative power and controlling the temporary will of a majority by a permanent and paramount law settled by the deliberate wisdom of the nation that one can join a safe and solid ground for the authority of Courts of Justice to declare void any legislative enactment."

42 "(v) has not passed matriculation examination or its equivalent examination from any recognized institution/board:

Provided that in case of a woman candidate or a candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste, the minimum qualification shall be middle pass:

Provided further that in case of a woman candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste contesting election for the post of Panch, the minimum qualification shall be 5th pass;"

43 Section 173 (2). Every person who has attained the age of twenty-one years and whose name is in the list of voters shall, unless disqualified under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force, be qualified to be elected from any electoral division.

44 The expression "rural population" is used by the respondents in their counter affidavit to mean people living in areas falling within the territorial limits of some PANCHAYAT.

45 "**Section 21. Functions and duties of Gram Panchayat.**—Subject to such rules as may be made, it shall be the duty of the Gram Panchayat within the limits of the funds at its disposal, to make arrangements for carrying out the requirements of sabha area in respect of the following matters including all subsidiary works and buildings connected therewith:--

XI. Non-conventional Energy Sources-

(1) Promotion and Development of non-conventional energy schemes.

(2) Maintenance of community non-conventional energy devices, including bio-gas plants and windmills.

(3) Propagation of improved chulhas and other efficient devices.

XXI. Social Welfare including Welfare of the Handicapped and Mentally Retarded-

(1) Participation in the implementation of the social welfare programmes including welfare of the handicapped, mentally retarded and destitute.

(2) Monitoring of the old age and widows pension scheme."

46 We are of the opinion that it is not really necessary to examine the various observations made by this Court regarding the importance of education for two reasons, firstly, nobody is disputing the general proposition that education plays a great role in the evolution of the personality of a human being. Secondly, none of the cases referred to by the AG dealt with the relevance of education in the context of the right to contest any election contemplated by the Constitution. [See: **Bhartiya Seva Samaj Trust v. Yogeshbhai Ambalal Patel**, (2012) 9 SCC 310; **Avinash Mehrotra v. Union of India**, (2009) 6 SCC 398; **P.A. Inamdar v. State of Maharashtra**, (2005) 6 SCC 537; **T.R. Kothandaramam v. T.N. Water Supply & Drainage Board**; (1994) 6 SCC 282; **Unni Krishnan v.**

State of Andhra Pradesh, (1993) 1 SCC 645; *Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education v. K.S. Gandhi*, (1991) 2 SCC 716; and *State of J&K v. Triloki Nath Khosa*, (1974) 1 SCC 19].

47 Articles 102(1)(c) and 191(1)(c).

48 Article 102. Disqualifications for membership.—(1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament –

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(c) – if he is an undischarged insolvent;

49 Article 191. Disqualifications for membership.—(1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as,

and for being, a member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State –

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(c) if he is an undischarged insolvent

50 Section 6. Acts of insolvency.—(1) A debtor commits an act of insolvency in each of the following

cases, namely:-

(a) if, in India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of all or substantially all his property to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally;

(b) if, in India or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property or of any part thereof with intent to defeat or delay his creditors;

(c) if in India or elsewhere, he makes any transfer of his property, or of any part thereof, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent;

(d) if with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,-

(i) he departs or remains out of the territories to which this Act extends;

(ii) he departs from his dwelling-house or usual place of business or otherwise absents himself;

(iii) he secludes himself so as to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him;

(e) if any of his property has been sold in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money;

(f) if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent under the provisions of this Act;

(g) if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts; or

(h) if he is imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), a debtor commits an act of insolvency if a creditor, who has obtained a decree or order against him for the payment of money (being a decree or order which has become final and the execution whereof has not been stayed), has served on him a notice (hereafter in this section referred to as the insolvency notice) as provided in sub-section (3) and the debtor does not comply with that notice within the period specified therein:

Provided that where a debtor makes an application under sub-section (5) for setting aside an insolvency notice-

(a) in a case where such application is allowed by the District Court, he shall not be deemed to have committed an act of insolvency under this sub-section; and

(b) in a case where such application is rejected by the District Court, he shall be deemed to have committed an act of insolvency under this sub-section on the date of rejection of the application or the expiry of the period specified in the insolvency notice for its compliance, whichever is later:

51 Section 9. Acts of insolvency.- (1) A debtor commits an act of insolvency in each of the following cases, namely:-

(a) if, in the States or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of all or substantially all his property to a third person for the benefit of his creditors generally;

(b) if, in the States or elsewhere, he makes a transfer of his property or of any part thereof with intent to defeat or delay his creditors;

(c) if, in the States or elsewhere, he makes any transfer of his property or of any part thereof, which would, under this or any other enactment for the time being in force, be void as fraudulent preference if he were adjudged an insolvent;

(d) if, with intent to defeat or delay his creditors,--

i) he departs or remains out of the States,

(ii) he departs from his dwelling-house or usual place of business or otherwise absents himself,

(iii) he secludes himself so as to deprive his creditors of the means of communicating with him;

(e) if any of his property has been sold or attached for a period of not less than twenty-one days in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money;

(f) if he petitions to be adjudged an insolvent;

(g) if he gives notice to any of his creditors that he has suspended, or that he is about to suspend, payment of his debts;

(h) if he is imprisoned in execution of the decree of any Court for the payment of money.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), a debtor commits an act of insolvency if a creditor, who has obtained a decree or order against him for the payment of money (being a decree or order which has become final and the execution whereof has not been stayed), has served on him a notice (hereafter in this section referred to as the insolvency notice) as provided in sub-section (3) and the debtor does not comply with that notice within the period specified therein:

Provided that where a debtor makes an application under sub-section (5) for setting aside an insolvency notice--

(a) in a case where such application is allowed by the Court, he shall not be deemed to have committed an act of insolvency under this sub-section; and

(b) in a case where such application is rejected by the Court, he shall be deemed to have committed an act of insolvency under this sub-section on the date of rejection of the application or the expiry of the period specified in the insolvency notice for its compliance, whichever is later:

Provided further that no insolvency notice shall be served on a debtor residing, whether permanently or temporarily, outside India, unless the creditor obtains the leave of the Court therefore.

52 9. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

53 Paras 4 & 5 of the Addl. Affidavit of Respondents 1 to 3

4. That the main objective of the programme is to ensure access of toilets to all rural families so as to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. For this purpose, both the Center and State of Haryana have also been providing financial incentive to the people below poverty line (BPL) in the rural areas of State of Haryana. Besides few other Above Poverty Line (APL) household categories namely, all SCs, small farmers, marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households were also identified for the purpose of granting financial incentive since 01.04.2012 under the said scheme.

5. That the financial incentive is also being provided to Below Poverty Line (BPL) households for the construction and usage of individual household latrines (IHHL) in recognition of their achievements. In Haryana total rural BPL households are 8,56,359 and against it, 7,21,038 households have been provided incentive for the construction of IHHL. Similarly, Above Poverty Line (APL) households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households have also been

Provided financial assistance w.e.f. 04.04.2012. Presently, w.e.f. 02.10.2014 the financial incentive is being given to above category of households @ Rs.12000 (Rs.9000 from Centre and Rs.3000 from State Government). Out of 30, 67,907 rural households 25, 84,810 i.e. 84% have IHHLs. Out of which 23,60,318 IHHLs have been build under Rural Sanitation Programmes since 1999, of which 8,82,012 have been given incentive money at various rates prevailing at different times.

54 In England this habit existed till 15th Century at least, "poor sanitation made London a death-trap. Without any kind of sewage system, the streets stank to high heaven, whereas human excrement was systematically collected in Chinese cities and used as fertilizer in outlying paddy fields. In the days when Dick Whittington was lord mayor – four times between 1397 and his death in 1423 – the streets of London were paved with something altogether less appealing than gold.", [Niall Ferguson, *Civilization : The West and the Rest* , (First Edition, Penguin Press, 2011)] page 23

Chapter- 24

Application of ICT in General Elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions - 2016

1. The Panchayat elections evoke huge enthusiasm and interest amongst the public and political parties, whether they contest elections on party lines or not. Usually the number of candidates contesting these elections is large and the percentage of votes polled very high. All actions of the officials, who manage elections, are under intense public scrutiny and it is important to generate confidence amongst the public. Therefore, elections are not only required to be conducted with impartiality, but appear to have been done so. The application of information and communication technologies (ICT) in elections helps doing so by improving efficiency, bringing transparency and reaching out to the public, candidates, media and political parties, thus achieving the objective of conducting elections in a free and fair manner to the satisfaction of all stakeholders.
2. The panchayat elections, like other elections, involve a large number of time bound processes, starting with the preparation of electoral rolls and thereafter, announcement of elections, polling and ending with counting, declaration of results and notification thereof. The entire exercise is complex involving a large number of officials and departments. Realising the multiple benefits of the application of the ICT in elections, the State Election Commission decided to use them extensively in the Panchayat Elections 2016.
3. **Introduction of ICT in Panchayat General Elections 2016:** The Commission assigned the task of developing ICT based solutions to the National Informatics Centre, Haryana. The following areas were identified for which the ICT solutions were developed and successfully implemented:-
 - a. **Uploading Notifications, Orders and Instructions on the Commission's Website** – All general communications, instructions, notifications, orders etc. of the Commission were uploaded and updated on its official website, <http://secharyana.gov.in>.
 - b. **Preparation of Panchayat voters' list** – The draft voters' lists were prepared ward-wise by converting the Assembly rolls of the areas falling within the Gram Panchayat concerned. The databases of the Assembly rolls were obtained from the Chief Electoral Officer, Haryana and transferred to various field offices through NICNET. The ward marking, data processing and the preparation of the draft voters' lists were done at field units, using the software designed to migrate assembly rolls to the Panchayat voters' lists. This data was finally

linked to a web based voter helpline making it available to the voters to check their names in the draft voters' list. The voters' lists were also hosted on the websites of the Commission and district administration concerned for inviting claims and objections from the public. The CDs of the rolls were also given to the political parties.

- c. **Setting up of Voter Information and Collection Centres (VICCs) –**
In order to facilitate the electors and the public to obtain information regarding voters list and to file claims and objections, the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) shall set-up suitable number of voters Registration Information and Collection Centres within the territorial limits of the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad. These centres will also make available the prescribed forms, on demand free of cost, for filing claims and objections and receive the same for the consideration and decision by the concerned District Electoral Officer. The forms shall also be hosted on the website of the District Administration, so that these can be downloaded and used by any person for filing claim and objection. As and when any person files claim and objection, he shall be given a receipt in the prescribed format given in the form.
- d. **Publication of voters list –** As soon as the District Electoral Officer disposed of all the claims and objections presented to him, he forward a list of such claims and objections alongwith his orders thereon to the District Election Officer (P), who shall cause the voters list to be corrected, in accordance with the orders passed by the District Electoral Officer or by him. The voters list so amended is finally published and hosted in the website of the District Administration and Sec Haryana.

4. **E-Dashboards for Monitoring of Polling, Counting and Results –**

The Panchayati Raj functions as a system of governance in which Gram Panchayats are the basic unit of local administration. The system has three levels - Gram Panchayat (Village level) Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti (Block level) Zila Parishad (District level). In the ambit of the Digital India regime it has now become essential that government functionaries should have a close interact & approach with all elected representatives of Gram Sabha for the sustainable growth of rural India.

5. **Procedural Reforms by Inclusion of ICT in PRI-2016 Elections Haryana**

In the Panchayati Raj Election (PRI) 2016 the National Informatics Centre (NIC), Haryana State Centre (HRSC), Chandigarh in joint coordination with the State Election Commission (SEC), Haryana decided that during the election process since nominations to the result declaration all the process should be ICT enabled for such purposes the National Informatics Centre

(NIC), District Hisar (Haryana) developed and launched three e-Dashboards (Nominations, Poll Process Monitoring and Election Result) across the state of Haryana by enabling best practices and information technology & communication tools.

All the three e-dashboards were a single point of monitoring for whole of the poll process up to booth levels under different variants during the filing of nomination and poll process like party reached & booth established, Poll started, Voter's turn out, voter's in queue after poll time, poll ended, EVM deposited at respective booths, covering the input of winning Sarpanches for different Gram Panchayats (GPs) after the completion of poll process on the same day of poll and also during the counting of Member Zila Parishad and Member Panchayat Samities the result e-dashboard used to disseminate live results. All the e-Dashboard was also only the source of dissemination of information to the Government functionaries, public and to media.

The e-Dashboard was populating directly under the supervision of respective Returning officers (Panchayat Samities) from the office of Block Development Panchayat Officers (BDPOs), and the sector officers /duty magistrates are the main source of carrier of communication directly from the booths.

Data structure of nominating candidates compatible to Area profiler of (e-Panchayats) resultantly the data of winning candidates may be ported to e-Panchayat.

6. **“Mahari Panchayat” Composite Dashboard for elected representative PRI-Haryana**

After completion of counting and result declaration for all the post of PRI a composite web portal entitled “Mahari Panchayat” developed and by using the portal one may able to get all the details of PRI elected representatives with all statistical and graphical analysis. The details of all elected Members Zila Parishad, Members Block Samities, Sarpanches and Panches made available to the public under the same URL <http://priharyana.nic.in> OR <http://prielections.nic.in> and the link shall also be made available on State Election Commission, Haryana (<http://secharyana.nic.in>).

7. **Merits of launching dashboard (Mahari Panchayat)**

- Know your PRI representatives by searching option
- Depicting Statistical and value added Graphical analysis on various variants for all Districts and for complete state Haryana
- All the Panchayats of Haryana are mapped under GIS tagging the details of winning Sarpanches
- Composite portal of getting the details of elected representatives under Panchayati Raj Institution -2016 (Haryana) with mobile number
- Data repository at single place and live portal may be used for various government development work

Android base Mobile App entitled “Mahari Panchayat” developed by National Informatics Centre, District Centre, Hisar shall also be made available and shall be downloadable from Android App Store at free of cost.

8. Website Hit Statistics for E-Dashboards –

Since every type of information relating to the panchayat elections was available on the website, most of the people, including media persons, preferred to visit it instead of going to the election offices or contacting the officers, more so on the polling and the counting days. At the State level, most of the media persons were busy in the media room set up by the Commission, where they were able to get the latest updates. The public was also accessing the latest information from the dashboard. This is evident from the following website hit statistics obtained from the NIC:-

Number of website hits on the day of polling	9,72,632
Number of website hits on the counting day	22,63,213

The hit statistics show that the website and the dashboards were very popular with general public and the media, who did not have to waste time in contacting various authorities to get the poll related information.

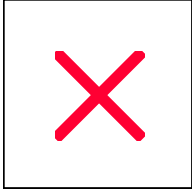
9. Snapshot of an e-dashboard

म्हारी Panchayati Raj Institutions (2016)
पंचायत Haryana



[View Dashboard](#)

News & Highlights	Overview	Know Elected Member				
» » » » »	<p>The Panchayati Raj functions as a system of governance in which Gram Panchayats are the basic unit of local administration. The system has three levels - Gram Panchayat (Village level) Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti (Block level) Zila Parishad (District level).</p> <p>In the ambit of the Digital India regime it has now become essential that government functionaries should have a close interact & approach with all elected</p>	<table border="1"><tr><td><input type="radio"/> Zila Parishad</td><td><input type="radio"/> Sarpanch</td></tr><tr><td><input type="radio"/> Block Samiti</td><td><input type="radio"/> Panch</td></tr></table> <p>Select District <input type="text" value="Select"/></p> <p>Select Ward <input type="text" value="Select"/></p> <p>Name <input type="text"/></p> <p>Father / Husband <input type="text"/></p> <p>Gender <input type="text"/></p>	<input type="radio"/> Zila Parishad	<input type="radio"/> Sarpanch	<input type="radio"/> Block Samiti	<input type="radio"/> Panch
<input type="radio"/> Zila Parishad	<input type="radio"/> Sarpanch					
<input type="radio"/> Block Samiti	<input type="radio"/> Panch					



Summary Reports	
Zila Parishad	Sarpanch
Block Samiti	Panch

representatives of Gram Sabha for the sustainable growth of rural India.

Procedural Reforms by Inclusion of ICT in PRI-2016 Elections Haryana

In the Panchayati Raj Election (PRI) 2016 the National Informatics Centre (NIC), Haryana State Centre (HRSC), Chandigarh in joint coordination with the State Election Commission (SEC), Haryana decided that during the election process since nominations to the result declaration all the process should be ICT enabled for such purposes the National Informatics Centre (NIC), District Hisar (Haryana) developed and launched three e-Dashboards (Nominations, Poll Process Monitoring and Election Result) across the state of Haryana by enabling best practices and information technology & communication tools.

Caste

Mobile

Education

Address

E-Dashboards (PRI Elections)

[Nomination](#)

[Poll Monitoring](#)

[Election Result](#)

Powered by National Informatics Centre (HRSC), District centre, Hisar.

ANNEXURES AND GRAPHS

Annexure 2.1

**STAFF POSITION OF STATE ELECTION COMMISSION AT HEADQUARTER
AND DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICES
(As on 10.03.2016)**

Sr. No.	Headquarter/ District	Name of post	Sanctioned strength	Incumbent
1.	Headquarter	Secretary	01	Sh. Subhash Chander Sihag, HCS (Additional Charge)
2.		District Attorney	01	Sh. A.K. Mittal
3.		Chief Accounts Officer	01	Sh Dharambir Sharma
4.		Assistant State Election Commissioner	01	Sh. Parmal Singh
5.		Superintendents	03	Sh. Vijay Kumar Smt. Anju Arora Sh. Pushkar Dutt
6.		Private Secretary	01	Sh. Ganga Sawrup
7.		Personal Assistant	02	Sh. Sanjeev Kumar Smt. Pushpinder Kaur
8.		Statistical Assistant	01	Sh. Surinder Kumar
9.		Assistants	13	Sh. Rajan Kumar Smt. Geeta Kapur Sh. Kul Bhushan Sh. Rajesh Rohilla Sh. Kuldeep Singh Sh. Ram Kumar Smt. Rosy Thakur Smt. Vandana Sh. Rajesh Kumar Sh. Hari Chand Sh. Karam Singh Sh. Atam Parkash Sh. Devi Charan
10.		Storekeeper	01	(Vacant)
11.		Accountant-cum-Cashier	01	(Vacant)
12.		Sr. Scale Stenographer	03	(Three posts vacant)
13.		Librarian	01	Smt. Sushma
14.		Drivers	04	Sh. Ramesh Kumar Sh. Balwant Singh Sh. Durga Shankar (One post vacant)
15.		Jr. Scale Stenographer	02	(Two posts vacant)
16.		Steno-typist	02	(Two posts vacant)
17.		Clerk	09	Sh. Prem Kumar Sh. Vijay Singh Sh. Krishan Kumar Sh. Megh Nath Sh. Pawan Kumar Sh. Kuldeep Singh, Gestetner Operator, against one post. (Three posts vacant)

18.		Gestetner Operator	01	Sh. Asha Ram
19.		Computer Operator	02	Sh. Pradeep Singh Smt. Anu
20.		Jamadar	01	Sh. Sanjay Kumar
21.		Messenger	02	Sh. Praveen Kumar Sh. Inder Mani
22.		Peon	07	Sh. Suraj Bhan Sh. Gopal Sh. Amar Singh Sh. Ravinder Kumar Sh. Subhash Chand Sh. Janak (One post vacant)
23.		Sweeper-cum-Chowkidar	02	Sh. Khuman Singh Chouhan (One post vacant)
24.		Peon-cum-Chowkidar	02	Sh. Munish Kumar Sh. Kuldeep Singh
Districts				
25.	Bhiwani	Assistant	1	Sh. Bhupesh Kumar
26.	Faridabad	Assistant	1	Sh. Shyam Bir
27.		Clerk	1	(Vacant)
28.	Hisar	Assistant	1	Sh. Rajesh Kumar
29.	Jhajjar	Clerk	1	(Vacant)
30.	Jind	Clerk	1	(Vacant)
31.	Karnal	Assistant	1	Sh. Dariya Singh
32.	Mahendergarh	Assistant	1	(Vacant)
33.	Rohtak	Assistant	1	Sh. Jitender Kumar
34.		Clerk	1	Sh. Satyabir
35.	Rewari	Clerk	1	Sh. Rajbir
36.	Sirsa	Assistant	1	Sh. Bhoop Singh
37.	Sonipat	Assistant	1	Sh. Ram Phal
		Total	77	

- Note: -
1. Sh. Kanwal Jeet Soni, Private Secretary is on contract basis with fixed salary.
 2. Sh. Rishi Pal, Driver is on contract basis as per outsourcing policy of the State Government.
 3. Three Class-IV officials have been engaged as per outsourcing policy of the State Government.

**DISTRICT & BLOCKWISE INFORMATION OF SEATS/WARDS(REERVED & UNRESERVED)
FOR PANCHES IN THE STATE-2016**

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Total No. of Seats	Number of Seats Reserved for						Total Reserved Seats	Un-reserved
				Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	BC		
1	Ambala	Ambala-I	756	176	113	289	115	228	99	503	253
		Ambala-II	222	48	36	84	49	85	27	160	62
		Barara	563	115	97	212	129	226	66	407	156
		Naraingarh	643	166	76	242	87	163	81	410	233
		Saha	507	102	87	189	110	197	60	359	148
		Shahzadpur	539	127	72	199	88	160	60	347	192
		Total	3230	734	481	1215	578	1059	393	2186	1044
2	Bhiwani	Badhra	610	169	58	227	47	105	57	331	279
		Bawani Khera	385	88	52	140	70	122	32	242	143
		Behal	267	72	26	98	18	44	26	142	125
		Bhiwani	949	255	89	344	106	195	78	528	421
		Dadri-I	542	142	50	192	52	102	47	291	251
		Dadri-II	549	147	55	202	42	97	50	294	255
		Kairu	337	88	36	124	34	70	31	189	148
		Loharu	356	94	39	133	32	71	37	202	154
		Siwani	366	97	39	136	31	70	37	204	162
		Tosham	490	122	56	178	59	115	46	283	207
		Total	4851	1274	500	1774	491	991	441	2706	2145
3	Faridbad	Ballabgarh	735	199	72	271	86	158	61	418	317
		Faridabad	569	159	46	205	50	96	47	302	267
		Total	1304	358	118	476	136	254	108	720	584
4	Fatehabad	Bhatu Kalan	316	89	27	116	35	62	23	174	142
		Bhuna	330	80	41	121	48	89	29	198	132
		Fatehabad	712	175	83	258	103	186	67	428	284
		Jhakal	217	40	41	81	57	98	22	160	57
		Ratia	627	128	104	232	147	251	63	442	185
		Tohana	486	105	74	179	96	170	47	322	164
		Total	2688	617	370	987	486	856	251	1724	964
5	Gurgaon	Farukh Nagar	474	126	50	176	35	85	48	259	215
		Gurgaon	353	99	29	128	32	61	22	182	171
		Pataudi	640	168	72	240	60	132	67	367	273
		Sohna	455	126	41	167	36	77	32	235	220
		Total	1922	519	192	711	163	355	169	1043	879
6	Hisar	Adampur	358	97	32	129	39	71	27	195	163
		Agroha	302	78	31	109	36	67	22	167	135
		Barwala	517	122	64	186	81	145	37	304	213
		Hansi-I	697	176	77	253	100	177	57	410	287

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Total No. of Seats	Number of Seats Reserved for						Total Reserved Seats	Un-reserved
				Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	BC		
		Hansi-II	300	79	29	108	44	73	23	175	125
		Hisar-I	555	137	63	200	77	140	44	321	234
		Hisar-II	538	134	57	191	79	136	42	312	226
		Narnaund	376	92	42	134	50	92	30	214	162
		Uklana	253	60	29	89	43	72	18	150	103
		Total	3896	975	424	1399	549	973	300	2248	1648
7	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	768	211	66	277	61	127	58	396	372
		Beri	400	109	36	145	42	78	34	221	179
		Jhajjar	705	184	73	257	64	137	64	385	320
		Matainhail	444	119	46	165	49	95	39	253	191
		Salhawas	353	93	38	131	28	66	34	193	160
		Total	2670	716	259	975	244	503	229	1448	1222
8	Jind	Alewa	271	67	29	96	33	62	20	149	122
		Jind	713	187	71	258	79	150	65	402	311
		Julana	449	120	45	165	46	91	38	249	200
		Narwana	696	171	78	249	97	175	58	404	292
		PilluKhera	314	88	27	115	34	61	26	175	139
		Safidon	474	123	50	173	49	99	44	266	208
		Uchana	569	148	58	206	77	135	44	327	242
		Total	3486	904	358	1262	415	773	295	1972	1514
9	Kaithal	Gulha	558	127	81	208	83	164	66	357	201
		Kaithal	742	197	75	272	87	162	66	425	317
		Kalayath	356	97	32	129	43	75	28	200	156
		Pundri	577	153	57	210	69	126	43	322	255
		Rajound	283	70	35	105	42	77	24	171	112
		Siwan	406	96	55	151	58	113	45	254	152
		Total	2922	740	335	1075	382	717	272	1729	1193
10	Karnal	Assandh	599	156	66	222	81	147	52	355	244
		Gharounda	633	160	71	231	85	156	52	368	265
		Indri	717	183	88	271	76	164	84	431	286
		Karnal	652	166	71	237	70	141	64	371	281
		Nilokheri	693	164	90	254	98	188	72	424	269
		Nissing	532	134	61	195	80	141	48	323	209
		Total	3826	963	447	1410	490	937	372	2272	1554
11	Kurukshetra	Babain	356	95	42	137	29	71	44	210	146
		Ladwa	492	127	60	187	59	119	63	309	183
		Pehowa	602	150	73	223	70	143	67	360	242
		Sahabad	617	144	90	234	95	185	73	402	215
		Thanesar	923	231	115	346	121	236	101	568	355
		Ismailabad	373	98	42	140	41	83	42	223	150
		Total	3363	845	422	1267	415	837	390	2072	1291
12	M.garh	Ateli Nangal	398	106	42	148	31	73	42	221	177

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Total No. of Seats	Number of Seats Reserved for						Total Reserved Seats	Un-reserved
				Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	BC		
		Kanina	562	146	57	203	43	100	55	301	261
		Mahendergarh	589	157	60	217	38	98	62	317	272
		N.Choudhary	398	105	42	147	24	66	43	214	184
		Narnaul	559	147	55	202	47	102	57	306	253
		Sahima	270	70	31	101	16	47	30	147	123
		Satnali	247	65	24	89	20	44	21	130	117
		Nizampur	264	68	29	97	16	45	28	141	123
		Total	3287	864	340	1204	235	575	338	1777	1510
13	Mewat	F. Jhirka	625	210	20	230	5	25	59	294	331
		Nagina	554	185	21	206	4	25	53	263	291
		Nuh	919	301	38	339	18	56	79	436	483
		Punhana	788	252	30	282	5	35	62	349	439
		Taoru	548	157	44	201	27	71	39	267	281
		Total	3434	1105	153	1258	59	212	292	1609	1825
14	Palwal	Hassanpur	508	133	52	185	22	74	48	255	253
		Hathin	843	262	40	302	35	75	75	412	431
		Hodel	466	124	43	167	42	85	34	243	223
		Palwal	619	161	67	228	69	136	63	360	259
		Pirthla	348	89	40	129	44	84	33	206	142
		Total	2784	769	242	1011	212	454	253	1476	1308
15	Panchkula	Barwala	193	59	16	75	11	27	20	106	87
		Morni	159	48	14	62	5	19	6	73	86
		Pinjore	299	72	41	113	30	71	32	175	124
		Raipur Rani	335	93	35	128	26	61	28	182	153
		Total	986	272	106	378	72	178	86	536	450
16	Panipat	Bapouli	246	66	24	90	16	40	24	130	116
		Israna	403	109	35	144	45	80	32	221	182
		Madlauda	425	110	42	152	52	94	34	238	187
		Panipat	429	103	50	153	62	112	33	248	181
		Samalkha	419	110	41	151	42	83	32	225	194
		Sanouli Khurd	225	66	16	82	12	28	20	114	111
		Total	2147	564	208	772	229	437	175	1176	971
17	Rohtak	Kalanaur	301	66	39	105	54	93	24	183	118
		Lakhan Majra	182	45	21	66	27	48	13	106	76
		Meham	461	124	41	165	56	97	34	255	206
		Rohtak	590	163	49	212	65	114	46	323	267
		Sampla	283	76	24	100	24	48	21	145	138
		Total	1817	474	174	648	226	400	138	1012	805
18	Rewari	Bawal	769	203	89	292	60	149	87	439	330
		Jatusana	581	148	70	218	51	121	64	333	248
		Khol	543	145	56	201	41	97	58	300	243
		Nahar	456	118	50	168	45	95	46	259	197

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Total No. of Seats	Number of Seats Reserved for						Total Reserved Seats	Un-reserved
				Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	BC		
		Rewari	847	205	107	312	102	209	92	506	341
		Total	3196	819	372	1191	299	671	347	1837	1359
19	Sirsa	Baragudha	436	90	68	158	93	161	41	292	144
		Dabwali	547	110	89	199	116	205	48	363	184
		Ellenabad	483	112	65	177	83	148	44	304	179
		Nathusari Chopta	580	156	57	213	71	128	52	336	244
		Odhan	393	89	53	142	77	130	37	256	137
		Rania	533	121	75	196	93	168	55	344	189
		Sirsa	613	139	83	222	111	194	57	390	223
		Total	3585	817	490	1307	644	1134	334	2285	1300
20	Sonipat	Ganaur	558	152	52	204	44	96	53	301	257
		Gohana	408	108	37	145	41	78	35	221	187
		Kathura	243	66	22	88	26	48	20	134	109
		Kharkhoda	496	130	48	178	57	105	44	279	217
		Mundlana	394	106	36	142	44	80	34	220	174
		Rai	459	121	44	165	43	87	40	248	211
		Sonipat	432	112	45	157	43	88	43	243	189
		Murthal	342	90	37	127	27	64	34	188	154
		Total	3332	885	321	1206	325	646	303	1834	1498
21	Y.Nagar	Bilaspur	719	168	111	279	132	243	92	503	216
		Chhachhrauli	1005	259	115	374	119	234	120	613	392
		Jagadhari	551	127	80	207	109	189	63	379	172
		Mustafabad	591	108	110	218	128	238	73	419	172
		Radaur	549	124	82	206	84	166	68	358	191
		Sadhaura	325	82	44	126	51	95	43	220	105
		Total	3740	868	542	1410	623	1165	459	2492	1248
		Grand Total	62466	16082	6854	22936	7273	14127	5945	36154	26312

Annexure-4.2

DISTRICT & BLOCKWISE INFORMATION OF SEATS/WARDS(RESERVED & UNRESERVED) FOR SARPANCHES IN THE STATE - 2016										
Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Total No. of Gram Panchayat	Number of Seats Reserved for						Un-reserved i.e. General
				Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	Total Reserved Seat	
1	Ambala	Ambala-I	101	27	7	34	14	21	48	53
		Ambala-II	27	7	2	9	4	6	13	14
		Barara	66	18	4	22	9	13	31	35
		Naraingarh	86	22	6	28	12	18	40	46
		Saha	60	16	4	20	8	12	28	32
		Shahzadpur	68	18	5	23	9	14	32	36
		Total	408	108	28	136	56	84	192	216
2	Bhiwani	Badhra	65	17	5	22	8	13	30	35
		Bawani Khera	33	8	3	11	4	7	15	18
		Behal	28	8	2	10	4	6	14	14
		Bhiwani	79	20	7	27	13	20	40	39
		Dadri-I	48	12	4	16	6	10	22	26
		Dadri-II	53	14	4	18	7	11	25	28
		Kairu	35	9	3	12	4	7	16	19
		Loharu	39	10	3	13	5	8	18	21
		Siwani	40	11	3	14	5	8	19	21
		Tosham	49	13	4	17	6	10	23	26
		Total	469	122	38	160	62	100	222	247
3	Faridbad	Ballabgarh	67	18	5	23	9	14	32	35
		Faridabad	49	13	4	17	6	10	23	26
		Total	116	31	9	40	15	24	55	61
4	Fatehabad	Bhatu Kalan	24	6	2	8	3	5	11	13
		Bhuna	29	8	2	10	4	6	14	15
		Fatehabad	67	18	5	23	8	13	31	36
		Jhakal	23	6	2	8	3	5	11	12
		Ratia	65	18	4	22	9	13	31	34
		Tohana	49	13	4	17	6	10	23	26
		Total	257	69	19	88	33	52	121	136
5	Gurgaon	Farukh Nagar	50	13	4	17	6	10	23	27
		Gurgaon	30	8	3	11	4	7	15	15
		Pataudi	75	20	5	25	10	15	35	40
		Sohna	45	12	3	15	10	13	25	20
		Total	200	53	15	68	30	45	98	102
6	Hisar	Adampur	28	7	2	9	3	5	12	16
		Agroha	22	6	2	8	3	5	11	11
		Barwala	41	11	3	14	5	8	19	22

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Total No. of Gram Panchayat	Number of Seats Reserved for						Un-reserved i.e. General
				Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	Total Reserved Seat	
		Hansi-I	58	16	4	20	8	12	28	30
		Hansi-II	23	6	2	8	3	5	11	12
		Hisar-I	46	12	3	15	6	9	21	25
		Hisar-II	42	11	3	14	5	8	19	23
		Narnaund	30	8	2	10	4	6	14	16
		Uklana	18	5	2	7	2	4	9	9
		Total	308	82	23	105	39	62	144	164
7	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	63	17	4	21	9	13	30	33
		Beri	36	9	3	12	5	8	17	19
		Jhajjar	71	19	5	24	10	15	34	37
		Matainhail	43	12	3	15	6	9	21	22
		Salhawas	37	10	3	13	5	8	18	19
		Total	250	67	18	85	35	53	120	130
8	Jind	Alewa	21	5	2	7	2	4	9	12
		Jind	66	17	5	22	8	13	30	36
		Julana	38	10	3	13	5	8	18	20
		Narwana	59	16	4	20	8	12	28	31
		PilluKhera	27	7	2	9	3	5	12	15
		Safidon	45	12	3	15	6	9	21	24
		Uchana	45	12	3	15	6	9	21	24
		Total	301	79	22	101	38	60	139	162
9	Kaithal	Gulha	66	17	5	22	8	13	30	36
		Kaithal	66	17	5	22	8	13	30	36
		Kalayath	29	8	2	10	4	6	14	15
		Pundri	46	12	3	15	6	9	21	25
		Rajound	24	7	2	9	3	5	12	12
		Siwan	46	12	3	15	6	9	21	25
		Total	277	73	20	93	35	55	128	149
10	Karnal	Assandh	56	15	4	19	8	12	27	29
		Gharounda	52	14	4	18	10	14	28	24
		Indri	85	23	6	29	11	17	40	45
		Karnal	66	17	5	22	8	13	30	36
		Nilokheri	73	19	5	24	10	15	34	39
		Nissing	49	13	4	17	7	11	24	25
		Total	381	101	28	129	54	82	183	198
11	Kurukshetra	Babain	45	12	3	15	6	9	21	24
		Ladwa	63	17	4	21	9	13	30	33
		Pehowa	67	18	5	23	9	14	32	35
		Sahabad	75	20	5	25	10	15	35	40
		Thanesar	101	27	7	34	13	20	47	54

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Total No. of Gram Panchayat	Number of Seats Reserved for						Un-reserved i.e. General
				Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	Total Reserved Seat	
		Ismailabad	42	11	3	14	6	9	20	22
		Total	393	105	27	132	53	80	185	208
12	M.garh	Ateli Nangal	43	11	3	14	6	9	20	23
		Kanina	55	15	4	19	7	11	26	29
		M.garh	62	16	5	21	8	13	29	33
		N.Choudhary	44	12	3	15	6	9	21	23
		Narnaul	59	16	4	20	12	16	32	27
		Sahima	30	8	2	10	4	6	14	16
		Satnali	25	6	2	8	3	5	11	14
		Nizampur	28	7	2	9	4	6	13	15
		Total	346	91	25	116	50	75	166	180
13	Mewat	F. Jhirka	59	16	4	20	8	12	28	31
		Nagina	54	14	4	18	7	11	25	29
		Nuh	83	22	6	28	11	17	39	44
		Punhana	66	17	5	22	8	13	30	36
		Taoru	54	14	4	18	7	11	25	29
		Total	316	83	23	106	41	64	147	169
14	Palwal	Hassanpur	49	15	3	18	7	10	25	24
		Hathin	76	20	6	26	10	16	36	40
		Hodal	34	10	2	12	5	7	17	17
		Palwal	66	17	5	22	9	14	31	35
		Pirthla	34	9	3	12	4	7	16	18
		Total	259	71	19	90	35	54	125	134
15	Panchkula	Barwala	22	6	2	8	3	5	11	11
		Morni	23	6	2	8	2	4	10	13
		Pinjore	39	10	3	13	5	8	18	21
		Raipur Rani	43	11	3	14	5	8	19	24
		Total	127	33	10	43	15	25	58	69
16	Panipat	Bapouli	24	7	2	9	3	5	12	12
		Israna	32	8	3	11	4	7	15	17
		Madlauda	34	10	2	12	5	7	17	17
		Panipat	33	7	4	11	3	7	14	19
		Samalkha	32	8	3	11	4	7	15	17
		Sanouli Khurd	20	6	1	7	3	4	10	10
		Total	175	46	15	61	22	37	83	92
17	Rohtak	Kalanaur	24	6	2	8	3	5	11	13
		Lakhan Majra	13	4	1	5	2	3	7	6
		Meham	34	9	3	12	4	7	16	18
		Rohtak	47	13	3	16	6	9	22	25
		Sampla	21	5	2	7	2	4	9	12

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Block	Total No. of Gram Panchayat	Number of Seats Reserved for						Un-reserved i.e. General
				Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	Total Reserved Seat	
		Total	139	37	11	48	17	28	65	74
18	Rewari	Bawal	95	25	7	32	12	19	44	51
		Jatusana	65	17	5	22	8	13	30	35
		Khol	58	16	4	20	8	12	28	30
		Nahar	46	12	3	15	6	9	21	25
		Rewari	94	25	7	32	12	19	44	50
		Total	358	95	26	121	46	72	167	191
19	Sirsa	Baragudha	44	12	3	15	6	9	21	23
		Dabwali	48	13	3	16	7	10	23	25
		Ellenabad	45	12	3	15	6	9	21	24
		Nathusari Chopta	52	14	3	17	7	10	24	28
		Odhan	37	9	3	12	5	8	17	20
		Rania	55	14	4	18	7	11	25	30
		Sirsa	57	15	4	19	8	12	27	30
		Total	338	89	23	112	46	69	158	180
20	Sonipat	Ganaur	53	14	4	18	7	11	25	28
		Gohana	35	9	3	12	4	7	16	19
		Kathura	20	5	2	7	2	4	9	11
		Kharkhoda	45	12	3	15	6	9	21	24
		Mundlana	34	9	3	12	4	7	16	18
		Rai	40	10	3	13	6	9	19	21
		Sonipat	43	12	3	15	6	9	21	22
		Murthal	34	9	3	12	4	7	16	18
		Total	304	80	24	104	39	63	143	161
21	Y.Nagar	Bilaspur	95	25	6	31	13	19	44	51
		Chhachhrauli	122	33	8	41	16	24	57	65
		Jagadhari	67	18	5	23	8	13	31	36
		Mustafabad	75	20	5	25	10	15	35	40
		Radaur	69	19	5	24	9	14	33	36
		Sadhaura	43	12	3	15	6	9	21	22
		Total	471	127	32	159	62	94	221	250
		Grand Total	6193	1642	455	2097	823	1278	2920	3273

Annexure-4.3

DISTRICTWISE/BLOCKWISE INFORMATION OF TOTAL NUMBER OF PANCHAYAT SAMITIS AND WARDS (RESERVED & UNRESERVED) IN THE STATE-2016

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Panchayat Samiti	Total No. of Seats	Number of Seats Reserved for						Total Reserved Seats	Un-reserved
				Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	BC		
1	Ambala	Ambala-I	26	6	3	9	5	8	1	15	11
		Ambala-II	10	2	2	4	2	4	1	7	3
		Barara	24	5	3	8	6	9	1	15	9
		Narayangarh	21	5	2	7	4	6	1	12	9
		Saha	21	4	3	7	5	8	1	13	8
		Shahzadpur	20	5	2	7	4	6	1	12	8
		Total	122	27	15	42	26	41	6	74	48
2	Bhiwani	Tosham	28	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	13
		Siwani	18	4	2	6	2	4	1	9	9
		Loharu	16	5	1	6	2	3	1	9	7
		Kairu	16	5	1	6	2	3	1	9	7
		Dadri-I	30	8	2	10	4	6	1	15	15
		Dadri-II	29	8	2	10	3	5	1	14	15
		Bhiwani	30	8	2	10	4	6	1	15	15
		Behal	13	4	1	5	1	2	1	7	6
		Bawani Khera	23	5	3	8	4	7	1	13	10
		Badhra	28	8	2	10	3	5	1	14	14
		Total	231	62	19	81	29	48	10	120	111
3	Faridabad	Ballabgarh	30	8	2	10	4	6	1	15	15
		Faridabad	30	8	2	10	3	5	1	14	16
		Total	60	16	4	20	7	11	2	29	31
4	Fatehabad	Fatehabad	30	7	3	10	5	8	1	16	14
		Bhattu Kalan	21	5	2	7	2	4	1	10	11
		Bhuna	20	5	2	7	3	5	1	11	9
		Ratia	30	6	4	10	8	12	1	19	11
		Tohana	25	6	3	9	6	9	1	16	9
		Jakhal	12	2	2	4	3	5	1	8	4
		Total	138	31	16	47	27	43	6	80	58
5	Gurgaon	Farukhnagar	22	6	2	8	2	4	1	11	11
		Sohana	29	8	2	10	3	5	1	14	15
		Gurgaon	30	8	2	10	3	5	1	14	16
		Patoudi	27	7	2	9	3	5	1	13	14
		Total	108	29	8	37	11	19	4	52	56
6	Hisar	Adampur	24	6	2	8	2	4	1	11	13
		Agroha	20	5	2	7	3	5	1	11	9
		Barwala	30	7	3	10	5	8	1	16	14
		Hansi-I	30	7	3	10	5	8	1	16	14
		Hansi-II	18	4	2	6	2	4	1	9	9

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Panchayat Samiti	Total No. of Seats	Number of Seats Reserved for						Total Reserved Seats	Un-reserved
				Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	BC		
		Hisar-I	30	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	15
		Hisar-II	30	7	3	10	5	8	1	16	14
		Narnaund	25	7	2	9	4	6	1	14	11
		Uklana	18	4	2	6	3	5	1	10	8
		Total	225	54	22	76	33	55	9	118	107
7	Jhajjar	Salhawas	16	5	1	6	2	3	1	9	7
		Bahadurgarh	30	8	2	10	3	5	1	14	16
		Matainhail	23	6	2	8	3	5	1	12	11
		Beri	23	6	2	8	2	4	1	11	12
		Jhajjar	30	8	2	10	4	6	1	15	15
		Total	122	33	9	42	14	23	5	61	61
8	Jind	Jind	30	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	15
		Safidon	25	7	2	9	3	5	1	13	12
		Pillukhera	18	4	2	6	2	4	1	9	9
		Narwana	30	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	15
		Uchana	30	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	15
		Julana	26	7	2	9	4	6	1	14	12
		Alewa	18	4	2	6	2	4	1	9	9
		Total	177	43	17	60	23	40	7	90	87
9	Kaithal	Siwan	20	5	2	7	4	6	1	12	8
		Rajound	17	4	2	6	2	4	1	9	8
		Gulha	23	6	2	8	4	6	1	13	10
		Kaithal	30	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	15
		Kalayatt	22	6	2	8	3	5	1	12	10
		Pundari	30	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	15
		Total	142	35	14	49	21	35	6	76	66
10	Karnal	Assandh	30	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	15
		Gharounda	30	7	3	10	5	8	1	16	14
		Nilokheri	30	7	3	10	5	8	1	16	14
		Karnal	30	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	15
		Nissing	30	7	3	10	5	8	1	16	14
		Indri	29	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	14
		Total	179	42	18	60	27	45	6	93	86
11	Kurukshetra	Ismailabad	18	4	2	6	2	4	1	9	9
		Pehowa	27	6	3	9	4	7	1	14	13
		Sahabad	24	5	3	8	4	7	1	13	11
		Ladwa	16	4	2	6	2	4	1	9	7
		Babain	12	3	1	4	2	3	1	7	5
		Thanesar	30	7	3	10	5	8	1	16	14
		Total	127	29	14	43	19	33	6	68	59
12	M.garh	M.garh	28	8	2	10	3	5	1	14	14
		Kanina	29	8	2	10	3	5	1	14	15

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Panchayat Samiti	Total No. of Seats	Number of Seats Reserved for						Total Reserved Seats	Un-reserved
				Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	BC		
		Ateli Nangal	18	5	1	6	2	3	1	9	9
		Nangal	18	5	1	6	2	3	1	9	9
		Sahima	12	3	1	4	1	2	1	6	6
		Satnali	13	4	1	5	1	2	1	7	6
		Nizampur	13	4	1	5	1	2	1	7	6
		Narnaul	26	7	2	9	3	5	1	13	13
		Total	157	44	11	55	16	27	8	79	78
13	Mewat	Punhana	30	9	1	10	0	1	1	11	19
		Nuh	30	9	1	10	1	2	1	12	18
		Firozpur	30	9	1	10	0	1	1	11	19
		Taoru	27	8	1	9	2	3	1	12	15
		Nagina	29	9	1	10	0	1	1	11	18
		Total	146	44	5	49	3	8	5	57	89
14	Palwal	Hodal	30	8	2	10	3	5	1	14	16
		Hassanpur	30	4	6	10	10	16	1	21	9
		Prithla	18	4	2	6	2	4	1	9	9
		Hathin	30	9	1	10	2	3	1	13	17
		Palwal	30	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	15
		Total	138	32	14	46	21	35	5	72	66
15	Panchkula	Barwala	10	3	1	4	0	1	1	5	5
		Pinjore	10	3	1	4	1	2	1	6	4
		Morni	10	3	1	4	0	1	1	5	5
		Raipur Rani	12	3	1	4	2	3	1	7	5
		Total	42	12	4	16	3	7	4	23	19
16	Panipat	Panipat	29	7	3	10	5	8	1	16	13
		Samalkha	27	7	2	9	3	5	1	13	14
		Bapouli	14	4	1	5	2	3	1	8	6
		Madlauda	28	8	2	10	4	6	1	15	13
		Israna	25	7	2	9	3	5	1	13	12
		Sanouli Khurd	12	3	1	4	0	1	1	5	7
		Total	135	36	11	47	17	28	6	70	65
17	Rohtak	Rohtak	30	8	2	10	4	6	1	15	15
		Meham	30	8	2	10	4	6	1	15	15
		Kalanaur	18	4	2	6	4	6	1	11	7
		Lakhan Majra	13	4	1	5	2	3	1	8	5
		Sampla	18	5	1	6	2	3	1	9	9
		Total	109	29	8	37	16	24	5	58	51
18	Rewari	Bawal	29	8	2	10	4	6	1	15	14
		Rewari	30	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	15
		Jatusana	26	7	2	9	3	5	1	13	13
		Khol	25	7	2	9	2	4	1	12	13
		Nahar	23	6	2	8	3	5	1	12	11

Sr. No.	Name of District	Name of Panchayat Samiti	Total No. of Seats	Number of Seats Reserved for						Total Reserved Seats	Un-reserved
				Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	BC		
		Total	133	35	11	46	16	27	5	67	66
19	Sirsa	Baragudha	23	5	3	8	6	9	1	15	8
		Rania	27	6	3	9	5	8	1	15	12
		Dabwali	30	6	4	10	7	11	1	18	12
		Odhan	21	4	3	7	4	7	1	12	9
		Nathusari Chopta	30	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	15
		Sirsa	30	6	4	10	6	10	1	17	13
		Ellenabad	25	6	3	9	5	8	1	15	10
		Total	186	40	23	63	37	60	7	107	79
20	Sonipat	Ganaur	29	8	2	10	3	5	1	14	15
		Gohana	24	6	2	8	3	5	1	12	12
		Kathura	15	4	1	5	2	3	1	8	7
		Kharkhoda	28	8	2	10	4	6	1	15	13
		Mundlana	22	6	2	8	3	5	1	12	10
		Sonipat	22	6	2	8	2	4	1	11	11
		Murthal	17	5	1	6	2	3	1	9	8
		Rai	30	8	2	10	4	6	1	15	15
		Total	187	51	14	65	23	37	8	96	91
21	Y.Nagar	Bilaspur	26	6	3	9	6	9	1	16	10
		Chhachhraulli	30	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	15
		Jagadhari	22	5	3	8	4	7	1	13	9
		Mustfabad	22	5	3	8	6	9	1	15	7
		Radour	24	5	3	8	4	7	1	13	11
		Sadhoura	14	3	2	5	2	4	1	8	6
		Total	138	31	17	48	26	43	6	80	58
		G.Total	3002	755	274	1029	415	689	126	1570	1432

**STATE ELECTION COMMISSION, HARYANA
NIRVACHAN SADAN, PLOT NO. 2, SECTOR-17, PANCHKULA**

NOTIFICATION

No. SEC/4E-II/2015/5534

Dated: 18th May, 2015

In accordance with the provisions contained in Section 163, 164, 165 and 166 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 read with Rules 8, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 11 and 12 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994 and powers conferred under Sub-Section (1) of Section 212 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, the State Election Commission Haryana, hereby directs that the photo based voters list in respect of all wards of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads of those districts whose wardbandi has been completed by the Government i.e. Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar, Sirsa, Panchkula, Faridabad, Palwal, Kaithal, Rohtak, Fatehabad, Hissar, Panipat, Narnaul, Rewari, Mewat, Kurukshetra, Jind and Jhajjar shall be prepared for the 5th Panchayat General Election with qualifying date as on 01.01.2015.

2. The voters list of the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads of the above referred districts shall be prepared with the help of NIC by taking a photo based data of the relevant part of Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 alongwith all supplements carried out by the Election Commission of India. The voters list is to be prepared on the format attached at Annexure "A". The voters list shall be prepared in accordance with the procedure and schedule given hereunder: -

i.	The photo based draft voters list of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads of the districts referred to above in para 1 shall be prepared ward wise on the format attached as Annexure "A" with the help of NIC by taking a photo based data of the relevant part of Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 alongwith all supplements carried out by the Election Commission of India and deleting the names of those persons who have died. (Rule-8).	22.05.2015 to 12.06.2015
ii.	Preliminary publication of voters list for inviting claims and objections (Rule 9).	13.06.2015
iii.	Last date for receipt of claims and objections.	22.06.2015 (up to 03.00 PM)
iv.	Last date for disposal of claims and objections by the District Electoral Officers (Panchayat). {Rule 10 (1)}.	25.06.2015
v.	Last date for filing an appeal before District Election Officer (P)	30.06.2015

	against the decision of District Electoral Officer. {Rule 10 (2) }	
vi.	Last date by which the appeal shall be disposed off by the Appellate Authority { Rule 10 (2) and (3) }	07.07.2015
vii.	Final publication of voters list (Rule 10-A).	15.07.2015

3. It is further directed that two copies of the database with photo images alongwith C.D of the electors of the relevant part of Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 be obtained free of cost from concerned Election Tehsildar / Election Naib Tehsildar concerned. The relevant data has also been provided to the NIC, therefore for any assistance you may approach to the District Informatics Officer concerned.

4. It is further directed that it should be ensured that all the names and images of voters entered in the Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 are entered in the ward-wise draft voters list prepared as per sub-para (i) of para 2 above, after deleting the names of those voters, who have died, after due verification from Birth and Death Register maintained by authorities concerned.

5. It is further directed that while preparing the draft voters list, if it is found that the address of any elector is not available (zero address) in the vidhan Sabha List, the District Electoral shall make physical verification in this respect and after verification if it is found fictitious/bogus, his/her name shall be deleted from the voters list.

6. It is further directed that while preparing the wardwise voters list, it should be ensured that the name of same person has not been included in the voters list for more than one ward (electoral division) of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad. It should also be ensured that the name of same person has not been included in the voters list for any ward (electoral division) more than once.

7. It is further ordered that draft voters list shall be published as under:

- i) Three copies of the relevant portion of the voters list shall be made available to the concerned Gram Sachivs i.e. one for affixing on the notice board of Gram Panchayat Office, second for affixing at a conspicuous place of the villages to which it pertains and third will remain with him for the inspection by the public free of cost for inviting claims and objections.
- ii) Two copies of the relevant portion of voters list shall be made available to the concerned Tehsildar, i.e. one for affixing on the notice board of the Tehsil Office and second will be kept in his office for inspection by the public free of cost.
- iii) Two copies of the relevant portion of voters list shall be made available to the concerned Block Election Officer (Block Development & Panchayat Officer), i.e. one for affixing on the notice board of concerned Panchayat Samiti office and second will be kept in his office for inspection by the public free of cost.

- iv) One copy of the voters list shall be made available to Executive Officer of Zila Parishad which shall be kept in his office for inspection by the public free of cost.
- v) One copy of the voters list shall also be made available to the District Election Officer (P) for affixing on the notice board of his office.
- vi) One copy of the voters list shall also be made available to the concerned District Electoral Officer which shall be kept in his for the inspection by the public free of cost.

A notice with regard to the publication of the voters list as specified above shall be affixed at the offices of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads and also on the notice boards of the Tehsil Office and Block Election Office (BDPO) and notice board of the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) concerned and also at one or two conspicuous places within which village to which the list pertains.

8. The concerned District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall give the widest possible publicity to the above programme by munadi in villages, issue of press notes and other handouts and also by inserting paid advertisements in the two local news papers and making publicity through electronic media, so that any person, who has attained the age of 18 years as on 01.01.2015 and is eligible to be registered as voter, may apply to the Specified Officer concerned for inclusion his name in the voters list. In case of munadi, necessary entry shall be made in the relevant revenue record (Rapat Rojnamcha Vakyati) and record of Gram Panchayat.

9. In order to facilitate the electors and the public to obtain information regarding voters list and to file claims and objections, the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) shall set-up suitable number of voters Registration Information and Collection Centres within the territorial limits of the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad. These centres will also make available the prescribed forms, on demand free of cost, for filing claims and objections and receive the same for the consideration and decision by the concerned District Electoral Officer. The forms shall also be hosted on the website of the District Administration, so that these can be downloaded and used by any person for filing claim and objection. As and when any person files claim and objection, he shall be given a receipt in the prescribed format given in the form.

10. The concerned District Electoral Officer may, subject to any prescribed restrictions, employ such persons as he thinks fit for the preparation of wardwise voters list of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

11. The voters list, as prepared for draft publication, shall also be hosted on the official website of the concerned district for the information of the public and inviting claims and objections. The copy of the draft voters list alongwith CD (Compact Disc) may also be provided to all the recognised Political Parties in the State of Haryana.

12. The District Electoral Officer shall, after holding such summary enquiry into the claims and objections as he thinks fit, record his decision in writing within three days and shall make available on demand a copy of such decision to the objector free of charge forthwith.

13. Any person aggrieved by the orders of District Electoral Officer may within prescribed period file an appeal to the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) concerned within a prescribed period. The District Election Officer (P) shall within the specified time decide the appeal. The Decision of the District Election Officer (P) on any appeal shall be final.

14. The District Electoral Officer, as soon as he has disposed of all the claims and objections presented to him, shall forward a list of such claims and objections alongwith his orders thereon to the District Election Officer (P), who shall cause the voters list to be corrected, in accordance with the orders passed by the District Electoral Officer or by him in revision under sub-rule (2) of rule 10, as the case may be. The voters list so amended shall be final and two copies thereof duly signed by the District Electoral Officer and District Election Officer (P) shall be kept in their offices and shall be published in a manner prescribed under rule 9 together with list of additions and corrections prepared in accordance with the said orders.

15. After completion of every stage of the preparation of voters list process, the concerned District Election Officer (P) shall send information of the statistical data in the format attached as Annexure-“B” to the State Election Commission, Haryana, Panchkula.

16. It is further directed that a copy of voters list of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads on its final publication on 15.07.2015 shall be submitted to the State Election Commission, Haryana on the same date and two copies thereof alongwith CD (Compact Disc) shall be supplied free of cost to all the recognised Political Parties in the State of Haryana under intimation to the State Election Commission.

17. It is further directed that the final voters list of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads be hosted with search facility on the website of the District Administration and State Election Commission, Haryana.

**Dated, Panchkula,
The 18th May, 2015**

**Rajeev Sharma
State Election Commissioner, Haryana**

**STATE ELECTION COMMISSION, HARYANA
NIRVACHAN SADAN, PLOT NO. 2, SECTOR-17, PANCHKULA**

NOTIFICATION

No. SEC/4E-II/2015/6263

Dated: 22nd June, 2015

The Commission vide Notification No. SEC/4E-II/2015/5534 dated 18th May, 2015 has issued the notification for the preparation of voter lists of Panchayati Raj Institution in 17 districts (except Ambala, Karnal, Bhiwani and Gurgaon) where the work of wardbandi had been completed. Whereas, vide letter No. SEC/4E-II/2015/5588-91 dated 19th May, 2015, Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P), Ambala, Karnal, Bhiwani and Gurgaon were directed to start preparing draft voters list of Panchayati Raj Institutions by bifurcating the voters list of Vidhan Sabha into the wards of respective Panchayati Raj Institutions with the help of NIC and to keep ready the draft voters list wardwise.

2. The Addl. Chief Secretary to Government, Haryana, Development and Panchayat Department, Chandigarh vide its Memo No. ECA-1-2015/33512 dated 17.06.2015 has informed that the work of wardbandi in district Bhiwani and Karnal has been completed.

3. In view of above, the State Election Commission, Haryana in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 163, 164, 165 and 166 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 read with Rules 8, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 11 and 12 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994 and powers conferred under Sub-Section (1) of Section 212 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, hereby directs that the photo based voters list in respect of all wards of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads of district Bhiwani and Karnal shall be prepared for the 5th Panchayat General Election with qualifying date as on 01.01.2015.

4. The voters list of the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads of these districts shall be prepared with the help of NIC by taking a photo based data of the relevant part of Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 alongwith all supplements carried out by the Election Commission of India. The voters list is to be prepared on the format attached at Annexure "A". The voters list shall be prepared in accordance with the procedure and schedule given hereunder: -

i.	The photo based draft voters list of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads of district Bhiwani and	23.06.2015 to
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	Karnal shall be prepared ward wise on the format attached as Annexure "A" with the help of NIC by taking a photo based data of the relevant part of Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 alongwith all supplements carried out by the Election Commission of India and deleting the names of those persons who have died. (Rule-8).	25.06.2015
ii.	Preliminary publication of voters list for inviting claims and objections (Rule 9).	26.06.2015
iii.	Last date for receipt of claims and objections.	06.07.2015 (up to 03.00 PM)
iv.	Last date for disposal of claims and objections by the District Electoral Officers (Panchayat). {Rule 10 (1)}.	09.07.2015
v.	Last date for filing an appeal before District Election Officer (P) against the decision of District Electoral Officer. {Rule 10 (2) }	14.07.2015
vi.	Last date by which the appeal shall be disposed off by the Appellate Authority { Rule 10 (2) and (3) }	21.07.2015
vii.	Final publication of voters list (Rule 10-A).	27.07.2015

5. It is further directed that two copies of the database with photo images alongwith C.D of the electors of the relevant part of Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 be obtained free of cost from concerned Election Tehsildar / Election Naib Tehsildar concerned. The relevant data has also been provided to the NIC, therefore for any assistance you may approach to the District Informatics Officer concerned.

6. It is further directed that it should be ensured that all the names and images of voters entered in the Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 are entered in the ward-wise draft voters list prepared as per sub-para (i) of para 2 above, after deleting the names of those voters, who have died, after due verification from Birth and Death Register maintained by authorities concerned.

7. It is further directed that while preparing the draft voters list, if it is found that the address of any elector is not available (zero address) in the vidhan Sabha List, the District Electoral shall make physical verification in this respect and after verification if it is found fictitious/bogus, his/her name shall be deleted from the voters list.

8. It is further directed that while preparing the wardwise voters list, it should be ensured that the name of same person has not been included in the voters list for more than one ward (electoral division) of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad. It should also be ensured that the name of same person has not been included in the voters list for any ward (electoral division) more than once.

9. It is further ordered that draft voters list shall be published as under:

- i) Three copies of the relevant portion of the voters list shall be made available to the concerned Gram Sachivs i.e. one for affixing on the notice board of Gram Panchayat Office, second for affixing at a

conspicuous place of the villages to which it pertains and third will remain with him for the inspection by the public free of cost for inviting claims and objections.

- ii) Two copies of the relevant portion of voters list shall be made available to the concerned Tehsildar, i.e. one for affixing on the notice board of the Tehsil Office and second will be kept in his office for inspection by the public free of cost.
- iii) Two copies of the relevant portion of voters list shall be made available to the concerned Block Election Officer (Block Development & Panchayat Officer), i.e. one for affixing on the notice board of concerned Panchayat Samiti office and second will be kept in his office for inspection by the public free of cost.
- iv) One copy of the voters list shall be made available to Executive Officer of Zila Parishad which shall be kept in his office for inspection by the public free of cost.
- v) One copy of the voters list shall also be made available to the District Election Officer (P) for affixing on the notice board of his office.
- vi) One copy of the voters list shall also be made available to the concerned District Electoral Officer which shall be kept in his for the inspection by the public free of cost.

A notice with regard to the publication of the voters list as specified above shall be affixed at the offices of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads and also on the notice boards of the Tehsil Office and Block Election Office (BDPO) and notice board of the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) concerned and also at one or two conspicuous places within which village to which the list pertains.

10. The concerned District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall give the widest possible publicity to the above programme by munadi in villages, issue of press notes and other handouts and also by inserting paid advertisements in the two local news papers and making publicity through electronic media, so that any person, who has attained the age of 18 years as on 01.01.2015 and is eligible to be registered as voter, may apply to the Specified Officer concerned for inclusion his name in the voters list. In case of munadi, necessary entry shall be made in the relevant revenue record (Rapat Rojnamcha Vakyati) and record of Gram Panchayat.

11. In order to facilitate the electors and the public to obtain information regarding voters list and to file claims and objections, the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) shall set-up suitable number of voters Registration Information and Collection Centres within the territorial limits of the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad. These centres will also make available the prescribed forms, on demand free of cost, for filing claims and objections and receive the same for the consideration and decision by the concerned District Electoral Officer. The forms

shall also be hosted on the website of the District Administration, so that these can be downloaded and used by any person for filing claim and objection. As and when any person files claim and objection, he shall be given a receipt in the prescribed format given in the form.

12. The concerned District Electoral Officer may, subject to any prescribed restrictions, employ such persons as he thinks fit for the preparation of wardwise voters list of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

13. The voters list, as prepared for draft publication, shall also be hosted on the official website of the concerned district for the information of the public and inviting claims and objections. The copy of the draft voters list alongwith CD (Compact Disc) may also be provided to all the recognised Political Parties in the State of Haryana.

14. The District Electoral Officer shall, after holding such summary enquiry into the claims and objections as he thinks fit, record his decision in writing within three days and shall make available on demand a copy of such decision to the objector free of charge forthwith.

15. Any person aggrieved by the orders of District Electoral Officer may within prescribed period file an appeal to the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) concerned within a prescribed period. The District Election Officer (P) shall within the specified time decide the appeal. The Decision of the District Election Officer (P) on any appeal shall be final.

16. The District Electoral Officer, as soon as he has disposed of all the claims and objections presented to him, shall forward a list of such claims and objections alongwith his orders thereon to the District Election Officer (P), who shall cause the voters list to be corrected, in accordance with the orders passed by the District Electoral Officer or by him in revision under sub-rule (2) of rule 10, as the case may be. The voters list so amended shall be final and two copies thereof duly signed by the District Electoral Officer and District Election Officer (P) shall be kept in their offices and shall be published in a manner prescribed under rule 9 together with list of additions and corrections prepared in accordance with the said orders.

17. After completion of every stage of the preparation of voters list process, the concerned District Election Officer (P) shall send information of the statistical data in the format attached as Annexure-“B” to the State Election Commission, Haryana, Panchkula.

18. It is further directed that a copy of voters list of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads on its final publication on 27.07.2015 shall be submitted to the State Election Commission, Haryana on the same date and two copies thereof alongwith CD (Compact Disc) shall be supplied free of cost to all the recognised Political Parties in the State of Haryana under intimation to the State Election Commission.

19. It is further directed that the final voters list of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads be hosted with search facility on the website of the District Administration and State Election Commission, Haryana.

**Dated, Panchkula,
The 22nd June, 2015**

Rajeev Sharma,
State Election Commissioner, Haryana

**STATE ELECTION COMMISSION, HARYANA
NIRVACHAN SADAN, PLOT NO. 2, SECTOR-17, PANCHKULA**

NOTIFICATION

No. SEC/4E-II/2015/6654

Dated: 14th July, 2015

The Commission vide Notification No. SEC/4E-II/2015/5534 dated 18th May, 2015 has issued the notification for the preparation of voter lists of Panchayati Raj Institution in 17 districts (except Ambala, Karnal, Bhiwani and Gurgoan) where the work of wardbandi had been completed. Whereas, vide letter No. SEC/4E-II/2015/5588-91 dated 19th May, 2015, Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P), Ambala, Karnal, Bhiwani and Gurgoan were directed to start preparing draft voters list of Panchayati Raj Institutions by bifurcating the voters list of Vidhan Sabha into the wards of respective Panchayati Raj Institutions with the help of NIC and to keep ready the draft voters list wardwise.

2. After the completion of wardbandi process in district Bhiwani and Karnal, the programme for the preparation of voter lists in these districts has been issued vide Notification No. SEC/4E-II/2015/6263 dated 22.06.2015.

3. The Addl. Chief Secretary to Government, Haryana, Development and Panchayat Department, Chandigarh vide its Memo No. ECA-1-2015/33512 dated 17.06.2015 has informed that the work of wardbandi in district Ambala and Gurgaon shall be completed on 08.07.2015 and 14.07.2015, respectively.

4. In view of above, the State Election Commission, Haryana in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 163, 164, 165 and 166 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 read with Rules 8, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 11 and 12 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994 and powers conferred under Sub-Section (1) of Section 212 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, hereby directs that the photo based voters list in respect of all wards of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads of district Ambala and Gurgaon shall be prepared for the 5th Panchayat General Election with qualifying date as on 01.01.2015.

5. The voters list of the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads of these districts shall be prepared with the help of NIC by taking a photo based data of the relevant part of Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 alongwith all supplements carried out by the Election Commission of India. The voters list is to be prepared on the format attached at Annexure "A". The voters list shall be prepared in accordance with the procedure and schedule given hereunder: -

i.	The photo based draft voters list of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads of district Ambala and	15.07.2015 to
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	Gurgaon shall be prepared ward wise on the format attached as Annexure "A" with the help of NIC by taking a photo based data of the relevant part of Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 alongwith all supplements carried out by the Election Commission of India and deleting the names of those persons who have died. (Rule-8).	17.07.2015
ii.	Preliminary publication of voters list for inviting claims and objections (Rule 9).	18.07.2015
iii.	Last date for receipt of claims and objections.	28.07.2015 (up to 03.00 PM)
iv.	Last date for disposal of claims and objections by the District Electoral Officers (Panchayat). {Rule 10 (1)}.	31.07.2015
v.	Last date for filing an appeal before District Election Officer (P) against the decision of District Electoral Officer. {Rule 10 (2) }	05.08.2015
vi.	Last date by which the appeal shall be disposed off by the Appellate Authority { Rule 10 (2) and (3) }	12.08.2015
vii.	Final publication of voters list (Rule 10-A).	19.08.2015

6. It is further directed that two copies of the database with photo images alongwith C.D of the electors of the relevant part of Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 be obtained free of cost from concerned Election Tehsildar / Election Naib Tehsildar concerned. The relevant data has also been provided to the NIC, therefore for any assistance you may approach to the District Informatics Officer concerned.

7. It is further directed that it should be ensured that all the names and images of voters entered in the Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 are entered in the ward-wise draft voters list prepared as per sub-para (i) of para 5 above, after deleting the names of those voters, who have died, after due verification from Birth and Death Register maintained by authorities concerned.

8. It is further directed that while preparing the draft voters list, if it is found that the address of any elector is not available (zero address) in the vidhan Sabha List, the District Electoral shall make physical verification in this respect and after verification if it is found fictitious/bogus, his/her name shall be deleted from the voters list.

9. It is further directed that while preparing the wardwise voters list, it should be ensured that the name of same person has not been included in the voters list for more than one ward (electoral division) of the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad. It should also be ensured that the name of same person has not been included in the voters list for any ward (electoral division) more than once.

10. It is further ordered that draft voters list shall be published as under:

- i) Three copies of the relevant portion of the voters list shall be made available to the concerned Gram Sachivs i.e. one for affixing on the notice board of Gram Panchayat Office, second for affixing at a

conspicuous place of the villages to which it pertains and third will remain with him for the inspection by the public free of cost for inviting claims and objections.

- ii) Two copies of the relevant portion of voters list shall be made available to the concerned Tehsildar, i.e. one for affixing on the notice board of the Tehsil Office and second will be kept in his office for inspection by the public free of cost.
- iii) Two copies of the relevant portion of voters list shall be made available to the concerned Block Election Officer (Block Development & Panchayat Officer), i.e. one for affixing on the notice board of concerned Panchayat Samiti office and second will be kept in his office for inspection by the public free of cost.
- iv) One copy of the voters list shall be made available to Executive Officer of Zila Parishad which shall be kept in his office for inspection by the public free of cost.
- v) One copy of the voters list shall also be made available to the District Election Officer (P) for affixing on the notice board of his office.
- vi) One copy of the voters list shall also be made available to the concerned District Electoral Officer which shall be kept in his for the inspection by the public free of cost.

A notice with regard to the publication of the voters list as specified above shall be affixed at the offices of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads and also on the notice boards of the Tehsil Office and Block Election Office (BDPO) and notice board of the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) concerned and also at one or two conspicuous places within which village to which the list pertains.

11. The concerned District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall give the widest possible publicity to the above programme by munadi in villages, issue of press notes and other handouts and also by inserting paid advertisements in the two local news papers and making publicity through electronic media, so that any person, who has attained the age of 18 years as on 01.01.2015 and is eligible to be registered as voter, may apply to the Specified Officer concerned for inclusion his name in the voters list. In case of munadi, necessary entry shall be made in the relevant revenue record (Rapat Rojnamcha Vakyati) and record of Gram Panchayat.

12. In order to facilitate the electors and the public to obtain information regarding voters list and to file claims and objections, the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) shall set-up suitable number of voters Registration Information and Collection Centres within the territorial limits of the Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad. These centres will also make available the prescribed

forms, on demand free of cost, for filing claims and objections and receive the same for the consideration and decision by the concerned District Electoral Officer. The forms shall also be hosted on the website of the District Administration, so that these can be downloaded and used by any person for filing claim and objection. As and when any person files claim and objection, he shall be given a receipt in the prescribed format given in the form.

13. The concerned District Electoral Officer may, subject to any prescribed restrictions, employ such persons as he thinks fit for the preparation of wardwise voters list of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

14. The voters list, as prepared for draft publication, shall also be hosted on the official website of the concerned district for the information of the public and inviting claims and objections. The copy of the draft voters list alongwith CD (Compact Disc) may also be provided to all the recognised Political Parties in the State of Haryana.

15. The District Electoral Officer shall, after holding such summary enquiry into the claims and objections as he thinks fit, record his decision in writing within three days and shall make available on demand a copy of such decision to the objector free of charge forthwith.

16. Any person aggrieved by the orders of District Electoral Officer may within prescribed period file an appeal to the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) concerned within a prescribed period. The District Election Officer (P) shall within the specified time decide the appeal. The Decision of the District Election Officer (P) on any appeal shall be final.

17. The District Electoral Officer, as soon as he has disposed of all the claims and objections presented to him, shall forward a list of such claims and objections alongwith his orders thereon to the District Election Officer (P), who shall cause the voters list to be corrected, in accordance with the orders passed by the District Electoral Officer or by him in revision under sub-rule (2) of rule 10, as the case may be. The voters list so amended shall be final and two copies thereof duly signed by the District Electoral Officer and District Election Officer (P) shall be kept in their offices and shall be published in a manner prescribed under rule 9 together with list of additions and corrections prepared in accordance with the said orders.

18. After completion of every stage of the preparation of voters list process, the concerned District Election Officer (P) shall send information of the statistical data in the format attached as Annexure-“B” to the State Election Commission, Haryana, Panchkula.

19. It is further directed that a copy of voters list of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads on its final publication on 19.08.2015 shall be submitted to the State Election Commission, Haryana on the same date and on copy thereof alongwith CD (Compact Disc) shall be supplied free of cost to all the recognised

Political Parties in the State of Haryana under intimation to the State Election Commission.

20. It is further directed that the final voters list of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads be hosted with search facility on the website of the District Administration and State Election Commission, Haryana.

**Dated, Panchkula,
The 14th July, 2015**

Rajeev Sharma,
State Election Commissioner, Haryana

**STATE ELECTION COMMISSION, HARYANA
NIRVACHAN SADAN, PLOT NO. 2, SECTOR-17, PANCHKULA**

NOTIFICATION

No. SEC/4E-II/2015/9936

Dated: 30th October, 2015

The Commission vide Notification No. SEC/4E-II/2015/5534 dated 18th May, 2015 had issued the notification for the preparation of voter lists of Panchayati Raj Institution in 17 districts including district Sonipat. Lateron Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P), Sonipat informed that the wardbandi of Gram Panchayat Jahari of Block Sonipat, Bhadmalik, Akabarpur Barota & Nasirpur Bangar of Block Rai, Panchayat Samiti Sonipat, Rai & Murthal and Zila Parishad of district Sonipat has been got effected due to the constitution of Municipal Corporation, Sonipat. The Commission had thus advised to the District Election Officer, Sonipat vide letter No. SEC/4E-II/2015/6833 dated 20.07.2015 to not to publish the final voters lists of those Gram Panchayats which have fully or partially been merged in the newly formed Municipal Corporation.

2. The Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P), Sonipat has now informed vide Memo No. 9883/Panchayat dated 28.10.2015 that the wardbandi of abovesaid Gram Panchayats has been completed on 10.09.2015 and of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad on 23.10.2015. It has further been mentioned that the voters list of Gram Panchayats falling within the jurisdiction of abovesaid Panchayat Smitis and Zila Parishad has already been prepared and only the ward number of respective ward is required to be entered on them. The request has therefore been made to issue voters list programme for the preparation of the voters list of Gram Panchayat Jahari of Block Sonipat, Bhadmalik, Akabarpur Barota & Nasirpur Bangar of Block Rai and to allow to enter the ward number of the respective ward of the Panchayat Samiti Sonipat, Rai & Murthal and Zila Parishad on the voters list of Gram Panchayats falling within their jurisdiction.

3. In view of above, the State Election Commission, Haryana in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 163, 164, 165 and 166 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 read with Rules 8, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 11 and 12 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994 and powers conferred under Sub-Section (1) of Section 212 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, hereby directs that the photo based voters list in respect of all wards of the Gram Panchayats, referred to above shall be prepared for the 5th Panchayat General Election with qualifying date as on 01.01.2015. The Commission also allows to enter the ward number of the respective

ward of the Panchayat Samiti Sonipat, Rai & Murthal and Zila Parishad on the existing voters list of Gram Panchayats falling within their jurisdiction.

4. The voters list of these Gram Panchayats shall be prepared with the help of NIC by taking a photo based data of the relevant part of Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 alongwith all supplements carried out by the Election Commission of India. The voters list is to be prepared on the format attached at Annexure "A". The voters list shall be prepared in accordance with the procedure and schedule given hereunder: -

i.	The photo based draft voters list of the Gram Panchayat Jahari of Block Sonipat, Bhadmalik, Akabarpur Barota & Nasirpur Bangar of Block Rai be prepared wardwise on the format attached as Annexure "A" with the help of NIC by taking a photo based data of the relevant part of Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 alongwith all supplements carried out by the Election Commission of India and deleting the names of those persons who have died. (Rule-8).	02.11.2015 to 04.11.2015
ii.	Preliminary publication of voters list for inviting claims and objections (Rule 9).	05.11.2015
iii.	Last date for receipt of claims and objections.	13.11.2015 (up to 03.00 PM)
iv.	Last date for disposal of claims and objections by the District Electoral Officers (Panchayat). {Rule 10 (1)}.	17.11.2015 (excluding sunday 15.11.2015)
v.	Last date for filing an appeal before District Election Officer (P) against the decision of District Electoral Officer. {Rule 10 (2) }	23.11.2015
vi.	Last date by which the appeal shall be disposed off by the Appellate Authority { Rule 10 (2) and (3) }	30.11.2015
vii.	Final publication of voters list (Rule 10-A).	05.12.2015

5. It is further directed that two copies of the database with photo images alongwith C.D of the electors of the relevant part of Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 and supplements carried out thereafter be obtained free of cost from concerned Election Tehsildar / Election Naib Tehsildar concerned, if not obtained earlier. The relevant data has also been provided to the NIC, therefore for any assistance you may approach to the District Informatics Officer concerned.

6. It is further directed that it should be ensured that all the names and images of voters entered in the Assembly Electoral Rolls finally published on 21.01.2015 and in the supplements carried out thereafter, are entered in the ward-wise draft voters list prepared as per sub-para (i) of para 4 above, after deleting the names of those voters, who have died, after due verification from Birth and Death Register maintained by authorities concerned.

7. It is further directed that while preparing the draft voters list, if it is found that the address of any elector is not available (zero address) in the vidhan Sabha List, the District Electoral shall make physical verification in this respect and after verification if it is found fictitious/bogus, his/her name shall be deleted from the voters list.

8. It is further directed that while preparing the wardwise voters list, it should be ensured that the name of same person has not been included in the voters list for more than one ward (electoral division) of the same Gram Panchayat or in any ward (electoral division) more than once.

9. It is further ordered that draft voters list shall be published as under:

- i) Three copies of the relevant portion of the voters list shall be made available to the concerned Gram Sachivs i.e. one for affixing on the notice board of Gram Panchayat Office, second for affixing at a conspicuous place of the villages to which it pertains and third will remain with him for the inspection by the public free of cost for inviting claims and objections.
- ii) Two copies of the relevant portion of voters list shall be made available to the concerned Tehsildar, i.e. one for affixing on the notice board of the Tehsil Office and second will be kept in his office for inspection by the public free of cost.
- iii) Two copies of the relevant portion of voters list shall be made available to the concerned Block Election Officer (Block Development & Panchayat Officer), i.e. one for affixing on the notice board of concerned Panchayat Samiti office and second will be kept in his office for inspection by the public free of cost.
- iv) One copy of the voters list shall be made available to Executive Officer of Zila Parishad which shall be kept in his office for inspection by the public free of cost.
- v) One copy of the voters list shall also be made available to the District Election Officer (P) for affixing on the notice board of his office.
- vi) One copy of the voters list shall also be made available to the concerned District Electoral Officer which shall be kept in his for the inspection by the public free of cost.

A notice with regard to the publication of the voters list as specified above shall be affixed at the offices of Gram Panchayat concerned and also on the notice boards of the Tehsil Office and Block Election Office (BDPO) and notice board of the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) concerned and also at one or two conspicuous places within which village to which the list pertains.

10. The concerned District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall give the widest possible publicity to the above programme by munadi in villages, issue of press notes and other handouts and also by inserting paid advertisements in the two local news papers and making publicity through electronic media, so that any person, who has attained the age of 18 years as on 01.01.2015 and is eligible to be registered as voter, may apply to the Specified Officer concerned for inclusion his name in the voters list. In case of munadi, necessary entry shall be made in the relevant revenue record (Rapat Rojnamcha Vakyati) and record of Gram Panchayat.

11. In order to facilitate the electors and the public to obtain information regarding voters list and to file claims and objections, the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) shall set-up suitable number of voters Registration Information and Collection Centres within the territorial limits of concerned Gram Panchayats. These centres will also make available the prescribed forms, on demand free of cost, for filing claims and objections and receive the same for the consideration and decision by the concerned District Electoral Officer. The forms shall also be hosted on the website of the District Administration, so that these can be downloaded and used by any person for filing claim and objection. As and when any person files claim and objection, he shall be given a receipt in the prescribed format given in the form.

12. The concerned District Electoral Officer may, subject to any prescribed restrictions, employ such persons as he thinks fit for the preparation of wardwise voters list of the Gram Panchayats.

13. The voters list, as prepared for draft publication, shall also be hosted on the official website of the district for the information of the public and inviting claims and objections. The copy of the draft voters list alongwith CD (Compact Disc) may also be provided to all the recognised Political Parties in the State of Haryana.

14. The concerned District Electoral Officer shall, after holding such summary enquiry into the claims and objections as he thinks fit, record his decision in writing within three days and shall make available on demand a copy of such decision to the objector free of charge forthwith.

15. Any person aggrieved by the orders of District Electoral Officer may within prescribed period file an appeal to the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (P) within a prescribed period. The District Election Officer (P) shall within the specified time decide the appeal. The Decision of the District Election Officer (P) on any appeal shall be final.

16. The District Electoral Officer, as soon as he has disposed of all the claims and objections presented to him, shall forward a list of such claims and objections alongwith his orders thereon to the District Election Officer (P), who shall cause the voters list to be corrected, in accordance with the orders passed by the District Electoral Officer or by him in revision under sub-rule (2) of rule 10, as the case may be.

The voters list so amended shall be final and two copies thereof duly signed by the District Electoral Officer and District Election Officer (P) shall be kept in their offices and shall be published in a manner prescribed under rule 9 together with list of additions and corrections prepared in accordance with the said orders.

17. After completion of every stage of the preparation of voters list process, the District Election Officer (P) shall send information of the statistical data in the format attached as Annexure-“B” to the State Election Commission, Haryana, Panchkula.

18. It is further directed that a copy of voters list of concerned Gram Panchayats on its final publication on 05.12.2015 shall be submitted to the State Election Commission, Haryana on the same date and two copies thereof alongwith CD (Compact Disc) shall be supplied free of cost to all the recognised Political Parties in the State of Haryana under intimation to the State Election Commission.

19. It is further directed that the final voters list of Gram Panchayats be hosted with search facility on the website of the District Administration and State Election Commission, Haryana.

**Dated, Panchkula,
The 29th October, 2015**

**Rajeev Sharma,
State Election Commissioner, Haryana**

**SPECIFIED CODE NUMBERS OF DISTRICTS FOR THE PRINTING OF
BALLOT PAPERS USED IN EVM.**

<u>SR.NO.</u>	<u>NAME OF DISTRICT</u>	<u>CODE MARK</u>
1.	Ambala	AMB
2.	Yamuna Nagar	YNR
3.	Kurukshetra	KKR
4.	Kaithal	KHL
5.	Karnal	KNL
6.	Jind	JND
7.	Sonepat	SPT
8.	Rohtak	ROK
9.	Gurgaon	GUR
10.	Faridabad	FBD
11.	Mahendergarh.	MGR
12.	Rewari	RRI
13.	Bhiwani	BNI
14.	Hissar	HSR
15.	Sirsa	SSA
16.	Panipat	PPT
17.	Panchkula	PKL
18.	Fatehabad	FTD
19.	Jhajjar.	JJR
20.	Mewat	MWT
21	Palwal	PWL

Annexure 7.1

DISTRICTWISE TOTAL NUMBER OF POLLING STATIONS, POLLING PERSONNEL, SUPERVISORY TEAM AND MAGISTRATES PUT ON DUTY IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016						
Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of Panchayats	No. of Polling Stations	No. of Polling Personnel Deputed	No. of Supervisory Team	No. of Magistrates
1	Ambala	408	981	4850	57	48
2	Bhiwani	469	1663	8305	97	83
3	Faridabad	116	445	2225	26	22
4	Fatehabad	257	1086	5430	63	54
5	Gurgaon	200	649	3245	38	32
6	Hisar	308	1604	8020	94	80
7	Jhajjar	250	1078	5390	63	53
8	Jind	301	1489	7745	87	74
9	Kaithal	277	1102	5510	64	55
10	Karnal	381	1106	5635	66	56
11	Kurukshetra	393	920	4600	54	46
12	Mahendergarh	346	1258	6290	74	62
13	Mewat	316	1038	5200	61	52
14	Palwal	259	917	4455	52	44
15	Panchkula	127	248	1235	14	12
16	Panipat	175	850	4380	51	43
17	Rohtak	139	820	4080	48	40
18	Rewari	358	939	4695	55	46
19	Sirsa	338	1141	5720	68	57
20	Sonepat	304	1192	5940	69	59
21	Yamuna Nagar	471	950	4725	55	47
	Total	6193	21476	107675	1256	1065

**STATE ELECTION COMMISSION, HARYANA
NIRVACHAN SADAN, PLOT NO. 2, SECTOR 17,
PANCHKULA**

NOTIFICATION

Dated, the 8th September, 2015

No. SEC/3E-II/2015/8656:- The Government of Haryana, Development and Panchayat Department in exercise of powers conferred by sub section (1) read with sub-section (2) of section 211 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 (Haryana Act 11 of 1994) and all powers enabling it in this behalf, vide notification No. S.O.143/H.A.11/1994/S.211/2015, dated 7th September 2015, has directed that general election of Panches, Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats and members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads shall be held and made in the State by 31st October, 2015 as specified by the State Election Commission.

2. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers vested under clause (1) of article 243K of the Constitution of India and under rules 24 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj (Election) Rules, 1994 and all other powers and in pursuance of the provisions contained in Sub-Section (1) of Section 161 and Sub-Section (2) of Section 211 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, State Election Commission, Haryana hereby specify the following time schedule for the conduct of elections of Members of all Zila Parishads (except Sonipat) in Table-A, time schedule for the election of Panches, Sarpanches and Members of Panchayat Samitis (1st, 2nd and 3rd phase) in Table-B, phasewise blocks for the election of Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads in Table-C and the names of Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis where the election is not being held is given in Table-D. The table A, B, C and D are given as under :-

TABLE –A

(Time schedule of all Zila Parishads (except Sonipat))

Sr. No.	Programme	Date
1.	Date on which notice shall be published by the District Election Officer (Panchayat) in Form 2 or 3, as the case may be, for inviting nominations under rule 24 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994.	09.09.2015
2.	Dates on which Nomination papers shall be presented under Rule 24(2)(i)	15.09.2015 to 19.09.2015

3.	Dates on which the list of Nomination papers received shall be pasted under Rule 24(2) (ii)	15.09.2015 to 19.09.2015
4.	Date by which Affidavit/declaration shall be furnished by the candidate in Form 4-A, to the concerned Returning Officer. (Rule 27)	15.09.2015 to 19.09.2015
5.	Date on which the nomination papers shall be scrutinized under Rule 24(2)(iii)	21.09.2015 10.00 A.M. onwards.
6.	Last date for withdrawal of candidature by a candidate under Rule 24(2)(iv)	24.09.2015 (upto 3.00 P.M)
7.	Date on which symbols shall be allotted to the contesting candidates.	24.09.2015 (after 3.00 PM)
8.	Date on which the list of contesting candidates. shall be pasted under Rule 24(2)(v)	24.09.2015
9.	Date on which the poll, if any, shall be held under Rule 24(2)(vi)	04.10.2015 (Sunday) 1st Phase 11.10.2015 (Sunday) 2nd Phase 18.10.2015 (Sunday) 3rd Phase
10.	Timing of the poll	Between 7.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.
11.	Counting of votes	i) On 21.10.2015 at 8.00 A.M at the place specified by the concerned District Election Officer (P). ii). In case of repoll, the Commission may change the date and time of counting of votes.

TABLE –B

(Phase wise time schedule for Panches, Sarpanches and member Panchayat Samitis)

Sr. No.	Programme	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase
1.	Date on which notice shall be published by the District Election Officer (Panchayat) in Form 2 or 3, as the case may be, for inviting	09.09.2015	16.09.2015	24.09.2015

	nominations under rule 24 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994.			
2.	Dates on which Nomination papers shall be presented under Rule 24(2)(i)	15.09.2015 to 19.09.2015	22.09.2015 to 29.09.2015	01.10.2015 to 07.10.2015
3.	Dates on which the list of Nomination papers received shall be pasted under Rule 24(2) (ii)	15.09.2015 to 19.09.2015	22.09.2015 to 29.09.2015	01.10.2015 to 07.10.2015
4.	Date by which Affidavit/declaration shall be furnished by the candidate in Form 4-A, to the concerned Returning Officer. (Rule 27)	15.09.2015 to 19.09.2015	22.09.2015 to 29.09.2015	01.10.2015 to 07.10.2015
5.	Date on which the nomination papers shall be scrutinized under Rule 24(2)(iii)	21.09.2015 10.00 A.M. onwards.	30.09.2015 10.00 A.M. onwards	08.10.2015 10.00 A.M. onwards
6.	Last date for withdrawal of candidature by a candidate under Rule 24(2)(iv)	24.09.2015 (upto 3.00 P.M)	03.10.2015 (upto 3.00 P.M)	10.10.2015 (upto 3.00 P.M)
7.	Date on which symbols shall be allotted to the contesting candidates.	24.09.2015 (after 3.00 PM)	03.10.2015 (after 3.00 PM)	10.10.2015 (after 3.00 PM)
8.	Date on which the list of contesting candidates. shall be pasted under Rule 24(2)(v)	24.09.2015	03.10.2015	10.10.2015
9.	Date on which the poll, if any, shall be held under Rule 24(2)(vi)	04/10/2015 (Sunday)	11.10.2015 (Sunday)	18.10.2015 (Sunday)
10.	Timing of the poll	Between 7.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Between 7.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Between 7.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M.
11.	Counting of votes	i). Panches and Sarpanches immediately after the close of poll. ii) Member Panchayat Samiti on 21.10.2015 at 8.00 A.M at the place specified by the concerned District Election Officer (P). iii) In case of repoll, the Commission may change the date and time of counting of votes.		

TABLE -C
(List of blocks included in 1st, 2nd and 3rd Phases)

Sr. No.	District	Blocks 1st Phase	Blocks 2nd Phase	Blocks 3rd Phase
1.	Ambala	1.Barara 2.Saha	1.Ambala-I 2.Ambala-II	1.Shahzadpur 2.Naraingarh
2.	Bhiwani	1.Bhiwani 2.Dadri-I 3.Badhra	1.Tosham 2.Siwani 3.Bawani Khera	1.Dadri-II 2.Loharu 3.Kairu 4.Behal
3.	Faridabad	1.Faridabad 2.Ballabgarh	---	---
4.	Fatehabad	1. Fatehabad 2.Tohana	1. Bhuna 2. Bhattu kalan	1.Ratia 2.Jakhal
5.	Gurgaon	1.Gurgaon 2.Sohna	1.Pataudi 2.Farukhnagar	---
6.	Hisar	1.Hisar-I 2.Hisar-II 3.Narnaund	1.Hansi-I 2.Hansi-II 3.Agroha	1.Adampur 2.Uklana 3.Barwala
7.	Jind	1.Jind 2.Safidon	1.Narwana 2.Uchana	1.Julana 2.Alewa 3. Pillukhera
8.	Jhajjar	1.Jhajjar 2.Bahadurgarh	1.Beri 2.Matanhail 3.Salhawas	--
9.	Karnal	1.Assandh 2.Indri	1.Karnal 2.Nissing	1.Gharaunda 2. Nilokheri
10.	Kaithal	1.Guhla 2.Rajound	1.Kaithal 2.Pundri	1.Siwan 2.Kalayat
11.	Kurukshetra	1.Thanesar 2.Pehowa	1.Ismailabad 2.Shahabad	1.Ladwa 2.Babain
12.	M. at Narnaul	1.Ateli Nangal 2.Kanina 3.Sihma	1.Narnaul 2.Satnail 3.Mahendergarh	1.Nizampur 2.Nangal Choudhary
13.	Mewat at Nuh	1.Tauru 2. Nuh	1.Nagina 2.Firozpur Jhirka	1. Punhana
14.	Panipat	1.Panipat 2.Israna	1.Madlauda 2.Samalkha	1.Bapouli 2.Sanouli Khurd
15.	Panchkula	1.Pinjore 2.Morni	1.Barwala 2.Raipur Rani	-----
16.	Palwal	1.Palwal	1.Hassanpur	----

		2.Prithla 3.Hodal	2.Hathin	
17.	Rohtak	1.Rohtak 2.Sampla	1.Meham 2.Lakhanmajra	Kalanaur
18.	Rewari	1.Rewari 2.Bawal	1.Nahar 2.Khol	1. Jatusana
19.	Sirsa	1.Baragudha 2.Dabwali 3.Odhan	1.Rania 2.Ellenabad	1.Nathusari Chopta 2.Sirsa
20.	Sonipat	1.Sonepat 2.Kharkhoda 3.Mundlana	1.Gohana 2.Khathura	1.Ganaur 2.Murthal 3.Rai
21.	Yamunanagar	1.Chhachhrauli 2.Jagadhri	1.Sadhaura 2.Bilaspur	1.Radaur 2.Mustafabad

TABLE -D

(Name of Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samiti where the election shall not be held due to reason mentioned against each)

Sr. No.	District	Block	Name of Panchayat Samiti where the election is not being held	Name of Gram Panchayat where the election is not being held	Reasons
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Yamuna Nagar	Chhachhrauli	-	Chhachhrauli	Non completion of existing term
		Radaur	-	Radaur	-do-
		Sadhaura		Sadhaura	-do-
2.	Bhiwani	Tosham	-	Tosham	-do-
		Behal	-	Sudhiwas	Wrong wardbandi
3.	Faridabad	Ballabgarh		Atali	Due to Law and order situation

4.	Karnal	Nissing	-	Nissing(Rural)	Non completion of existing term
5.	Panchkula	Barwala	-	Berwal Nandla	-do-
6.	Fatehabad	Jakhal	-	Jakhal Mandi	-do-
7.	Palwal	Hassanpur	-	Hassanpur	-do-
8.	Kurukshetra	Ladwa	-	Samalkha	-do-
9.	Sonipat	Sonipat	Sonipat	Jahari	Due of formation of Municipal Corporation Sonipat wards are required to be re-determine
		Rai	Rai	Bhadmalik	-do-
			-	Akabarpur Barota	-do-
			-	Nasirpur Bangar	-do-
		Murthal	Murthal	-	-do-

3. The time schedule for the election of the seats of Panches, Sarpanches and Member Panchayat Samitis shall remain phase wise, so that contesting candidates may avail almost equal time for campaigning. But, in the case of election of the seat of Member Zila Parishad, phase wise time schedule is not possible as the jurisdiction of several wards of Zila Parishads falls within the jurisdiction of two or more than two blocks. As such, the date for the publication of notice, receipt of nomination, scrutiny, symbol allotment etc. for the contesting candidates, contesting the election of the seat of Member Zila Parishad shall remain same as mentioned in the schedule of first phase, but their block wise election shall be held on 04.10.2015, 11.10.2015 and 18.10.2015.

4. The General Elections of Gram Panchayats mentioned to above at column No.5 of Table –D shall not be held due to the reasons mentioned against each, but the voters of these Gram Panchayats will exercise their votes to elect the members of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad (wherever applicable). Similarly the elections of the Panchayat Samitis mentioned to above at column No. 4 of Table –D and Zila Parishad Sonapat shall not be held, but the voters falling

within the jurisdiction of these Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishad will exercise their votes to elect Panches and Sarpanches of the Gram Panchayats.

5. It is further directed that:-

- i. the District Election Officers (Panchayats) shall by notice in Form 2 or 3, as the case may be, specify the above programme i.e. (i) last date, time and place of making nominations; (ii) the date, time and place for scrutiny of the nomination papers (iii) date and time for withdrawal of candidature (iv) preparation of list of contesting candidates and allotment of symbols (v) date and time during which the poll will be held and (vi) date, time and place of counting of votes in accordance with the provisions contained in Rule 24 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj (Election) Rules, 1994 and will send a copy of the notice to the Commission by fax and email.
- ii. nomination papers for the election to Panches and Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats shall be filed and received at the concerned Gram Panchayat Headquarter by the Returning Officer/Assistant Returning Officer (Panchayat), nomination paper for the members of Panchayat Samitis shall be filed and received at the concerned Block Headquarter by the Returning Officer/Assistant Returning Officer (Panchayat Samiti) and for election for the members of Zila Parishad the nomination papers shall be filed and received by the concerned Deputy Commissioner-cum-Returning Officer, Zila Parishad or the Assistant Returning Officer of Zila Parishad.
- iii. no nomination shall be filed on 20.09.2015, 23.09.2015, 25.09.2015, 27.09.2015, 02.10.2015 & 04.10.2015 being public holidays declared by the Government.
- iv. the work of scrutiny of nomination papers should not be delegated to the concerned Assistant Returning Officer.
- v. the Returning Officer shall supply nomination paper (Form 4), affidavit/declaration (Form 4 A) and an undertaking perform specified by the Commission, on demand to the contesting candidates, contesting the election of Panch, Sarpanch, Member Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.
- vi. immediately after the withdrawal of candidature, the concerned Returning Officer shall prepare a list of contesting candidates in the prescribed forms i.e. in Forms 6, 7, 8 and 9 (as the case may be) and shall mention the symbol allotted to the contesting candidates against his/her name at column No. 4. After the allotment of symbol, the signature of the contesting candidates or his election agent should be

obtained in the relevant form as token to the fact that the candidates have been informed about the symbol allotted to him/her.

6. It is also informed that the Government vide its Notification No. Leg.15/2015 dated 07.09.2015 has amended Section 175 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, according to which the following amendment has been made:-

“2. In Section 175 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, -

- I. after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted namely :-
 - (aa) has not been convicted, but charges have been framed in a criminal case for an offence, punishable with imprisonment for not less than ten years; or”;
- II. after clause (s), the following clauses shall be inserted, namely :-
 - “(t) fails to pay any arrears of any kind due to him to any Primary Agriculture Co-operative Society, District Central Co-operative Bank and District Primary Co-operative Agriculture Rural Development Bank; or
 - (u) fails to pay arrears of electricity bills; or
 - (v) has not passed matriculation examination or its equivalent examination from any recognized institution/board:
Provided that in case of a woman candidate or a candidate belonging to Schedule Caste, the minimum qualification shall be middle pass:
Provided further that in case of woman candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste contesting election for the post of Panch, the minimum qualification shall be fifth pass; or
 - (w) fails to submit self declaration to the effect that he has a functional toilet at his place of residence.”

In view of above amendment every contesting candidate shall have to submit a declaration on the above points with the nomination paper in the proforma to be prescribed by the State Election Commission.

7. It is also directed that the counting of votes of Panches and Sarpanches shall be done immediately after the close of poll at all the polling stations of the Gram Panchayat concerned. For the election of Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads, the counting shall be held on 21.10.2015 at 08.00 A.M. {if re-poll is required, the schedule for counting of votes pertaining to all polling stations shall be notified later on} at Block Headquarter concerned.

8. It is further directed that the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall send the names of elected persons to this Commission within a period of fifteen days from the date of declaration of election result, in compact disc and printed form i.e. both in Hindi and English as per procedure prescribed by the State Election Commission vide its order No. S.E.C./3E-II/2011/748 dated 16.05.2011. The names received thereafter will not be considered for notification by this Commission and the Deputy Commissioner shall personally be held responsible for any consequences arising thereof.

9. It is further directed that if the wardbandi of any Gram Panchayat is not completed or any stay order has been passed by any competent authority or court, the election to that seat shall not be held.

10. It is also further directed that the Deputy Commissioner-cum- District Election Officer (Panchayat) concerned shall send a report of the contesting candidates, who have filed and not filed their election expenditure statement within 30 days from the declaration of election result, as required under the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Expenditure (Maintenance and Submission of Accounts) Order, 1996 issued under Endst. No. SEC/3E-II/96/7675-97 dated 07.06.1996. The report in this regard must reach this Commission within 45 days after the declaration of election result.

Dated, Panchkula
The 8th September, 2015

Rajeev Sharma,
State Election Commissioner, Haryana

**STATE ELECTION COMMISSION, HARYANA
NIRVACHAN SADAN, PLOT NO. 2, SECTOR 17,
PANCHKULA**

NOTIFICATION

Dated, the 15th December, 2015

No. SEC/3E-II/2015/10233 - The State Election Commission, Haryana vide Notification No. SEC/3E-II/2015/8656 dated 8th September, 2015 had issued the programme for the conduct of general election of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

2. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India during the course of hearing of writ petition (Civil) 671 of 2015 titled as Rajbala & Ors. Versus State of Haryana & Ors. had passed the following orders on 22.09.2015: -

“List this matter on Wednesday, the 7th October, 2015 for final hearing as item no. 1. In the meanwhile, parties should complete their pleadings. It goes without saying that in view of the interim order, the elections cannot proceed as scheduled.”

3. In view of the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, State Election Commission, Haryana vide Notification No. SEC/3E-II/2015/9535 dated 22nd September, 2015 had ordered that all activities pursuant to its notification No. SEC/3E-II/2015/8656 dated 8th September, 2015 and all other notifications/orders issued subsequently in this connection shall be put on hold till further orders of this Commission. It was also ordered that the nomination papers received in respect of Zila Parishads and for the first phase elections of Panches, Sarpanches and member Panchayat Samitis, be kept intact in the office of Returning Officer for Zila Parishad and Panchayat Samiti concerned and in the case of Gram Panchayats nomination papers shall be kept intact in the office of Block Development and Panchayat Officer concerned till further orders of the Commission.

4. Now the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has dismissed the above said writ petition (Civil) vide order 10.12.2015. In pursuance of the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India the Government of Haryana, Development and Panchayat Department has also issued the notification No. ECA-2/2015/794 dated 11th December, 2015 vide which it has been directed that general election of Panches, Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats and members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads shall be held and made in the State by 15th February, 2016 as specified by the State Election Commission.

5. In view of above, in exercise of the powers vested under clause (1) of article 243K of the Constitution of India and under rule 24 of the Haryana

Panchayati Raj (Election) Rules, 1994 and all other powers and in pursuance of the provisions contained in Sub-Section (1) of Section 161 and Sub-Section (2) of Section 211 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, State Election Commission, Haryana hereby reschedule the election programme for the conduct of elections of Members of all Zila Parishads in Table-A and for Panches, Sarpanches and Members of Panchayat Samitis (1st, 2nd & 3rd phase) in Table-B. The phasewise detail of blocks for the elections of Panches, Sarpanches, Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads at Table-C and the names of Gram Panchayats where the election is not being held is given at Table-D. The table A,B,C,D are given as under.

TABLE –A
(Time schedule for Zila Parishad)

Sr. No.	Programme	Date
1.	Date on which notice shall be published by the District Election Officer (Panchayat) in Form 2 or 3, as the case may be, for inviting nominations under rule 24 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994.	17.12.2015
2.	Dates on which Nomination papers shall be presented under Rule 24(2)(i).	23.12.2015 to 29.12.2015 (10.00 A.M to 3.00 P.M.)
3.	Dates on which the list of Nomination papers received shall be pasted under Rule 24(2) (ii).	23.12.2015 to 29.12.2015
4.	Date by which Affidavit/declaration shall be furnished by the candidate in Form 4-A & 4-B, to the concerned Returning Officer. (Rule 27).	23.12.2015 to 29.12.2015
5.	Date on which the nomination papers shall be scrutinized under Rule 24(2)(iii)	30.12.2015 (10.00 A.M. onwards)
6.	Last date for withdrawal of candidature by a candidate under Rule 24(2)(iv).	01.01.2016 (upto 3.00 P.M.)
7.	Date on which symbols shall be allotted to the contesting candidates.	01.01.2016 (After 3.00 PM)
8.	Date on which the list of contesting candidates shall be pasted under Rule 24(2)(v).	01.01.2016 (immediately after the allotment of symbols)
9.	Date on which the poll, if any, shall be held under Rule 24(2) (vi).	10.01.2016 (Sunday) 1st Phase 17.01.2016 (Sunday) 2nd Phase 24.01.2016 (Sunday) 3rd Phase

10.	Timing of the poll	Between 7.30 A.M. to 4.00 P.M.
11.	Counting of votes	ii) On 28.01.2016 at 8.00 A.M at the place specified by the concerned District Election Officer (P). ii). In case of re-poll, the Commission may change the date and time of counting of votes.

Note: The Commission clarifies here that those candidates who have already filed the nomination for contesting the election of member Zila Parishad, as per the amendment made by the Govt. vide Notification No. Leg.15/2015 dated 7th September, 2015; need not to file fresh nominations, but have to file a fresh declaration/affidavit in Form 4-B along with required documents before the Returning Officer concerned during the period specified for the same.

TABLE –B

(Phase wise time schedule for Panches, Sarpanches and member Panchayat Samitis)

Sr. No	Programme	1 st Phase	2 nd Phase	3 rd Phase
1.	Date on which notice shall be published by the District Election Officer (Panchayat) in Form 2 or 3, as the case may be, for inviting nominations under rule 24 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994.	17.12.2015	23.12.2015	30.12.2015
2.	Dates on which Nomination papers shall be presented under Rule 24(2)(i).	23.12.2015 to 29.12.2015 (10.00 A.M to 3.00 P.M.)	30.12.2015 to 04.01.2016 (10.00 A.M to 3.00 P.M.)	05.01.2016 to 09.01.2016 (10.00 A.M to 3.00 P.M.)
3.	Dates on which the list of Nomination papers received shall be pasted under Rule 24(2) (ii).	23.12.2015 to 29.12.2015	30.12.2015 to 04.01.2016	05.01.2016 to 09.01.2016

4.	Date by which Affidavit/declaration shall be furnished by the candidate in Form 4-A & 4-B to the concerned Returning Officer (Rule 27).	23.12.2015 to 29.12.2015	30.12.2015 to 04.01.2016	05.01.2016 to 09.01.2016
5.	Date on which the nomination papers shall be scrutinized under Rule 24(2)(iii).	30.12.2015 (10.00 A.M. onwards)	05.01.2016 (10.00 A.M. onwards)	11.01.2016 (10.00 A.M. onwards)
6.	Last date for withdrawal of candidature by a candidate under Rule 24(2)(iv).	01.01.2016 (upto 3.00 P.M.)	07.01.2016 (upto 3.00 P.M.)	13.01.2016 (upto 3.00P.M.)
7.	Date on which symbols shall be allotted to the contesting candidates.	01.01.2016 (after 3.00 PM)	07.01.2016 (after 3.00 PM)	13.01.2016 (after 3.00 PM)
8.	Date on which the list of contesting candidates shall be pasted under Rule 24(2) (v).	01.01.2016 (immediately after the allotment of symbols)	07.01.2016 (immediately after the allotment of symbols)	13.01.2016 (immediately after the allotment of symbols)
9.	Date on which the poll, if any, shall be held under Rule 24(2)(vi).	10.01.2016 (Sunday)	17.01.2016 (Sunday)	24.01.2016 (Sunday)
10.	Timing of the poll	Between 7.30 A.M. to 4.00 P.M.	Between 7.30 A.M. to 4.00 P.M.	Between 7.30 A.M. to 4.00 P.M.
11.	Counting of votes	i). Panches and Sarpanches immediately after the close of poll. ii) Member Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad on 28.01.2016 at 8.00 A.M at the place specified by the concerned District Election Officer (P). iii) In case of repoll of Member Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishads, the Commission may change the date and time of counting of votes.		

Note: The Commission clarifies here that those candidates who have already filed the nomination for contesting the election of member Panchayat Samiti, Sarpanch and Panch, as per the amendment made by the Govt. vide Notification No. Leg.15/2015 dated 7th September, 2015; need not to file fresh nominations, but

have to file a fresh declaration/affidavit in Form 4-B along with required documents before the Returning Officer concerned during the period specified for the same.

TABLE -C
(List of blocks included in 1st, 2nd and 3rd Phases)

Sr. No.	District	Blocks 1 st Phase	Blocks 2 nd Phase	Blocks 3 rd Phase
1.	Ambala	1.Barara 2.Saha	1.Ambala-I 2.Ambala-II	1.Shahzadpur 2.Naraingarh
2.	Bhiwani	1.Bhiwani 2.Dadri-I 3.Badhra	1.Tosham 2.Siwani 3.Bawani Khera	1.Dadri-II 2.Loharu 3.Kairu 4.Behal
3.	Faridabad	1.Faridabad 2.Ballabgarh	---	---
4.	Fatehabad	1. Fatehabad 2.Tohana	1. Bhuna 2. Bhattu Kalan	1.Ratia 2.Jakhal
5.	Gurgaon	1.Gurgaon 2.Sohna	1.Pataudi 2.Farukhnagar	---
6.	Hisar	1.Hisar-I 2.Hisar-II 3.Narnaund	1.Hansi-I 2.Hansi-II 3.Barwala	1.Adampur 2.Uklana 3.Agroha
7.	Jind	1.Jind 2.Safidon	1.Narwana 2.Uchana	1.Julana 2.Alewa 3. Pillukhera
8.	Jhajjar	1.Jhajjar 2.Bahadurgarh	1.Beri 2.Matanhail 3.Salhawas	--
9.	Karnal	1.Assandh 2.Indri	1.Gharaunda 2.Nissing	1.Karnal 2. Nilokheri
10.	Kaithal	1.Guhla 2. Kaithal	1.Pundri 2.Rajound	1. Siwan 2. Kalayat
11.	Kurukshetra	1.Thanesar 2.Pehowa	1.Ismailabad 2.Shahabad	1.Ladwa 2.Babain
12.	M. at Narnaul	1.Ateli Nangal 2.Kanina 3.Sihma	1.Narnaul 2.Satnail 3.Mahendergarh	1.Nizampur 2.Nangal Choudhary
13.	Mewat at Nuh	1.Punhana	1. Nagina 2. Firozpur Jhirka	1. Nuh 2. Tauru
14.	Panipat	1.Panipat	1.Madlauda	1.Bapouli

		2.Israna	2.Samalkha	2.Sanouli Khurd
15.	Panchkula	1.Pinjore 2.Morni	1.Barwala 2.Raipur Rani	-----
16.	Palwal	1.Palwal 2.Prithla 3.Hodal	1.Hassanpur 2.Hathin	----
17.	Rohtak	1.Rohtak 2.Sampla	1.Meham 2.Lakhanmajra	Kalanaur
18.	Rewari	1.Rewari 2.Bawal	1.Nahar 2.Khol	1. Jatusana
19.	Sirsa	1.Baragudha 2.Dabwali 3.Odhan	1.Rania 2.Ellenabad	1.Nathusari Chopta 2.Sirsa
20.	Sonipat	1.Sonipat 2.Kharkhoda 3.Mundlana	1.Gohana 2.Khathura	1.Ganaur 2.Murthal 3.Rai
21.	Yamunanagar	1.Chhachhrauli 2.Jagadhri	1.Sadhaura 2.Bilaspur	1.Radaur 2.Mustafabad

TABLE -D

(Name of Gram Panchayats and Panchayats where the election shall not be held due to reason mentioned against each)

Sr. No.	District	Block	Name of Gram Panchayat where the election is not being held	Reasons
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Yamuna Nagar	Chhachhrauli	Chhachhrauli	Non completion of existing term
		Radaur	Radaur	-do-
		Sadhaura	Sadhaura	-do-
2.	Bhiwani	Tosham	Tosham	-do-
		Behal	Sudhiwas	Wrong wardbandi
3.	Gurgaon	Gurgaon	Chandu	Fresh wardbandi yet not completed as per Court directions
		Farukhnagar	Budedha	-do-
			Wazirpur	Wrong wardbandi

4.	Karnal	Nissing	Nissing(Rural)	Non completion of existing term
5.	Panchkula	Barwala	Berwal Nandla	-do-
6.	Fatehabad	Jakhal	Jakhal Mandi	-do-
7.	Palwal	Hassanpur	Hassanpur	-do-
8.	Kurukshetra	Ladwa	Sambhalka	-do-
9.	Mewat	Firozepur Jhirka	Firozepur Jhirka (Rural)	Newly constituted

6. It is directed that the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall also append the note given at the end of the Table-A & B to the notice to be issued in form 2 & 3, as the case may be.

7. The General Elections of Gram Panchayats mentioned above at column No.4 of Table –D shall not be held due to the reasons mentioned against each, but the voters of these Gram Panchayats will exercise their votes to elect the members of Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.

8. It is further directed that:-

- (i) The District Election Officers (Panchayats) shall by notice in Form 2 or 3, as the case may be, specify the above programme i.e. (i) last date, time and place of making nominations; (ii) the date, time and place for scrutiny of the nomination papers (iii) date and time for withdrawal of candidature (iv) preparation of list of contesting candidates and allotment of symbols (v) date and time during which the poll will be held and (vi) date, time and place of counting of votes in accordance with the provisions contained in Rule 24 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj (Election) Rules, 1994 and will send a copy of the notice to the Commission either by fax and email.
- (ii) Nomination papers for the election to Panches and Sarpanches of Gram Panchayats shall be filed and received at the concerned Gram Panchayat Headquarter by the Returning Officer/Assistant Returning Officer (Panchayat), nomination paper for the members of Panchayat Samitis shall be filed and received at the concerned Block Headquarter by the Returning Officer/Assistant Returning Officer (Panchayat Samiti) and for election for the members of Zila Parishad the nomination papers shall be filed and received by the concerned Deputy Commissioner-cum-Returning Officer, Zila Parishad or the Assistant Returning Officer of Zila Parishad.

- (iii) No nomination shall be filed on 25.12.2015, 27.12.2015 and 03.01.2016 being public holidays declared by the Government.
- (iv) The Returning Officer shall supply nomination paper (Form-4) and affidavit/declaration forms i.e. Form 4-A & 4-B on demand to the contesting candidates, contesting the election of Panch, Sarpanch, Member Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad.
- (v) The concerned Returning Officer shall also obtain an affidavit/declaration in Form 4-A and 4-B (reflecting the latest position of dues etc.) alongwith required documents during the prescribed period mentioned above at Sr. No. 4 of Table-A and Table-B, from those candidates who have filed the nomination earlier.
- (vi) The work of scrutiny of nomination papers should not be delegated to the concerned Assistant Returning Officer by the Returning Officers.
- (vii) The Returning Officer shall make the scrutiny of all the nomination papers (received earlier and fresh) on the day fixed for the scrutiny.
- (viii) Immediately after the withdrawal of candidature, the concerned Returning Officer shall prepare a list of contesting candidates in the prescribed forms i.e. in Forms 6, 7, 8 and 9 (as the case may be) and shall mention the symbol allotted to the contesting candidates against his/her name at column No. 4. After the allotment of symbol, the signature of the contesting candidates or his election agent should be obtained in the relevant form as token to the fact that the candidates have been informed about the symbol allotted to him/her.

9. It is also directed that the counting of votes of Panches and Sarpanches shall be done immediately after the close of poll at all the polling stations of the Gram Panchayat concerned. For the election of Members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads, the counting shall be held on 28.01.2016 at 8.00 A.M. {if re-poll is required, the schedule for counting of votes pertaining to all polling stations shall be notified later on} at the place specified by the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer.

10. It is further directed that the Deputy Commissioner-cum-District Election Officer (Panchayat) shall send the names of elected persons to this Commission within a period of fifteen days from the date of declaration of election result, in compact disc and printed form i.e. both in Hindi and English as per procedure prescribed by the State Election Commission vide its order No. S.E.C./3E-II/2011/748 dated 16.05.2011. The names received, thereafter, will not

be considered for notification by this Commission and the Deputy Commissioner shall personally be held responsible for any consequences arising thereof.

11. It is further directed that where the wardbandi/reservation or voter list etc. of any Gram Panchayat is not completed or any stay order has been passed by any competent authority or court, the election to that institution shall not be held, under intimation to this Commission.

12. It is also further directed that the Deputy Commissioner-cum- District Election Officer (Panchayat) concerned shall send a report of the contesting candidates, who have filed and not filed their election expenditure statement within 30 days from the declaration of election result, as required under the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Expenditure (Maintenance and Submission of Accounts) Order, 1996 issued under Endst. No. SEC/3E-II/96/7675-97 dated 07.06.1996. The report in this regard must reach this Commission within 45 days after the declaration of election result.

Dated, Panchkula
The 15th December, 2015

RAJEEV SHARMA
State Election Commissioner, Haryana

**INFORMATION OF THE PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS INCLUDED IN FIRST
PHASE ELECTION HELD ON 10th JANUARY 2016**

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of Block	No. of Panches	No. of SarPanches	No. of M.P.S.	No. of M.Z.P.
1	AMBALA	2	1070	126	45	4
2	BHIWANI	3	2101	192	88	13
3	FARIDABAD	2	1304	116	60	10
4	FATEHABAD	2	1198	116	55	7
5	GURGAON	2	808	75	59	6
6	HISAR	3	1469	118	85	10
7	JHAJJAR	2	1473	134	60	11
8	JIND	2	1187	111	55	7
9	KAITHAL	2	1300	132	53	8
10	KARNAL	2	1316	141	59	8
11	KURUKSHETRA	2	1525	168	57	8
12	MAHENDERGARH	3	1230	128	59	8
13	MEWAT	1	788	66	30	7
14	PALWAL	3	1433	134	78	11
15	PANCHKULA	2	458	62	20	5
16	PANIPAT	2	832	65	54	7
17	ROHTAK	2	873	68	48	6
18	REWARI	2	1616	189	59	9
19	SIRSA	3	1376	129	74	10
20	SONIPAT	3	1322	122	72	8
21	YAMUNA NAGAR	2	1556	189	52	8
	TOTAL	47	26235	2581	1222	171

**INFORMATION OF THE PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS INCLUDED IN SECOND
PHASE ELECTION HELD ON 17th JANUARY 2016**

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of Block	No. of Panches	No. of SarPanches	No. of M.P.S.	No. of M.Z.P.
1	AMBALA	2	978	128	36	5
2	BHIWANI	3	1241	122	69	8
3	FATEHABAD	2	646	53	41	6
4	GURGAON	2	1114	125	49	9
5	HISAR	3	1514	122	78	11
6	JHAJJAR	3	1197	116	62	8
7	JIND	2	1265	104	60	10
8	KAITHAL	2	860	70	47	8
9	KARNAL	2	1165	101	60	9
10	KURUKSHETRA	2	990	117	42	5
11	MAHENDERGARH	3	1395	146	67	8
12	MEWAT	2	1179	113	59	8
13	PALWAL	1	843	76	30	6
14	PANCHKULA	2	528	65	22	5
15	PANIPAT	2	844	66	55	7
16	ROHTAK	2	643	47	43	5
17	REWARI	2	999	104	48	7
18	SIRSA	2	1016	100	52	6
19	SONIPAT	2	651	55	39	5
20	YAMUNA NAGAR	2	1044	138	40	5
	TOTAL	43	20112	1968	999	141

**INFORMATION OF THE PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS INCLUDED IN THIRD
PHASE ELECTION HELD ON 24th JANUARY 2016**

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of Block	No. of Panches	No. of SarPanches	No. of M.P.S.	No. of M.Z.P.
1	AMBALA	2	1182	154	41	6
2	BHIWANI	4	1509	155	74	9
3	FATEHABAD	2	844	88	42	5
4	HISAR	3	913	68	62	9
5	JIND	3	1034	86	62	9
6	KAITHAL	2	762	75	42	5
7	KARNAL	2	1345	139	60	8
8	KURUKSHETRA	2	848	108	28	4
9	MAHENDERGARH	2	662	72	31	4
10	MEWAT	2	1467	137	57	10
11	PANIPAT	2	471	44	26	3
12	PALWAL	1	508	49	30	4
13	ROHTAK	1	301	24	18	3
14	REWARI	1	581	65	26	2
15	SIRSA	2	1193	109	60	8
16	SONIPAT	3	1359	127	76	10
17	YAMUNA NAGAR	2	1140	144	46	5
	TOTAL	36	16119	1644	781	104

Annexure 9.1

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF NOMINATIONS RECEIVED, REJECTED, WITHDRAWN AND ACCEPTED FOR THE ELECTIONS OF PANCHES IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of GPs in the State	Total no. of Panches in the GPs	No. of GPs in which Election was held	No. of Seats of Panches for which Election was held	Total No. of Nomination Received		No. of Nomination Rejected		Valid Nomination		No. of Nomination Withdrawal		No. of Candidates Elected Unanimously		No. of Contesting Candidates			No. of Vacant Seats	No. of Contesting Seats
						M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total		
1	Ambala	408	3230	408	3230	3307	2672	529	354	2778	2318	444	297	1141	1008	1193	1013	2206	31	1050
2	Bhiwani	470	4871	469	4851	5435	3924	887	582	4548	3342	814	577	1753	1465	1981	1300	3281	103	1530
3	Faridabad	116	1304	116	1304	2414	1407	703	458	1711	949	345	78	333	347	1033	524	1557	18	606
4	Fatehabad	258	2708	257	2688	3432	2219	862	553	2570	1666	538	256	1006	828	1026	582	1608	94	760
5	Gurgaon	203	1955	200	1922	2221	1454	321	176	1900	1278	257	141	643	531	1000	606	1606	23	725
6	Hisar	308	3896	308	3896	4866	2994	952	630	3914	2364	575	271	1361	1066	1978	1027	3005	102	1367
7	Jhajjar	250	2670	250	2670	3080	2097	593	395	2487	1702	291	172	945	735	1251	795	2046	50	940
8	Jind	301	3486	301	3486	3608	2243	898	572	2710	1671	313	166	1493	1051	904	454	1358	271	671
9	Kaithal	277	2922	277	2922	3820	2459	884	598	2936	1861	591	302	1047	876	1298	683	1981	87	912
10	Karnal	382	3834	381	3826	4431	2923	169	138	4262	2785	637	372	1016	948	2609	1465	4074	72	1790
11	Kurukshetra	394	3371	393	3363	3933	3425	596	482	3337	2943	631	437	1163	892	1543	1614	3157	56	1252
12	Mahendergarh	346	3287	346	3287	4104	2981	812	507	3292	2474	573	294	993	874	1726	1306	3032	41	1379
13	Mewat	317	3442	316	3434	3430	1583	101	96	3329	1487	452	139	1325	853	1552	495	2047	301	955
14	Palwal	260	2804	259	2784	3267	1911	659	455	2608	1456	218	123	979	649	1411	684	2095	177	979
15	Panchkula	128	992	127	986	877	627	176	123	701	504	98	49	421	347	182	108	290	77	141
16	Panipat	175	2147	175	2147	2506	1646	423	274	2083	1372	242	117	679	524	1162	731	1893	65	879
17	Rohtak	139	1817	139	1817	2215	1348	506	280	1709	1068	191	86	648	468	870	514	1384	56	645
18	Rewari	358	3196	358	3196	3810	2851	666	569	3144	2282	362	241	951	819	1831	1222	3053	47	1379
19	Sirsa	338	3585	338	3585	4637	2913	823	538	3814	2375	938	359	1259	995	1617	1021	2638	138	1193
20	Sonipat	304	3332	304	3332	3537	2215	450	272	3087	1943	335	179	1165	972	1587	792	2379	86	1109
21	Yamuna Nagar	473	3780	471	3740	6149	4492	2723	1905	3426	2587	524	349	1414	872	1488	1366	2854	133	1321
	Total	6205	62629	6193	62466	75079	50384	14733	9957	60346	40427	9369	5005	21735	17120	29242	18302	47544	2028	21583
	Percentage					59.8	40.2	11.7	7.9	48.1	32.2	7.5	4.0	34.8	27.4	46.8	29.3	76.1	3.2	34.6

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF PANCHES ELECTED THROUGH ELECTION AND UNOPPOSED IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total no. of Elected Panches	No. of Panches Elected		
			Through Voting	Un-opposed	Total
1	Ambala	3199	1050	2149	3199
2	Bhiwani	4748	1530	3218	4748
3	Faridabad	1286	606	680	1286
4	Fatehabad	2594	760	1834	2594
5	Gurgaon	1899	725	1174	1899
6	Hisar	3794	1367	2427	3794
7	Jhajjar	2620	940	1680	2620
8	Jind	3215	671	2544	3215
9	Kaithal	2835	912	1923	2835
10	Karnal	3754	1790	1964	3754
11	Kurukshetra	3307	1252	2055	3307
12	Mahendergarh	3246	1379	1867	3246
13	Mewat	3133	955	2178	3133
14	Palwal	2607	979	1628	2607
15	Panchkula	909	141	768	909
16	Panipat	2082	879	1203	2082
17	Rohtak	1761	645	1116	1761
18	Rewari	3149	1379	1770	3149
19	Sirsa	3447	1193	2254	3447
20	Sonipat	3246	1109	2137	3246
21	Yamuna Nagar	3607	1321	2286	3607
	Total	60438	21583	38855	60438
	Percentage		35.7	64.3	100.0

Annexure 9.3

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF NOMINATIONS RECEIVED, REJECTED, WITHDRAWN AND ACCEPTED FOR THE ELECTIONS OF SARPANCHES IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of GPs in the State	No. of GPs in Which Election was held	Total No. of Nomination Received		No. of Nomination Rejected		Valid Nomination		No. of Nomination Withdrawal		No. of Candidates Elected Unanimously		No. of Contesting Candidates			No. of Vacant Seats	No. of Contesting Seats
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total		
1	Ambala	408	408	1469	989	153	128	1316	861	555	332	6	5	755	524	1279	0	397
2	Bhiwani	470	469	2559	1488	354	183	2205	1305	735	501	14	13	1456	791	2247	1	441
3	Faridabad	116	116	787	418	184	104	603	314	251	143	1	2	351	169	520	0	113
4	Fatehabad	258	257	1295	750	263	143	1032	607	469	255	20	10	543	342	885	0	227
5	Gurgaon	203	200	844	595	101	95	743	500	250	176	3	2	490	322	812	0	195
6	Hisar	308	308	1814	1124	280	191	1534	933	446	319	10	5	1078	609	1687	0	293
7	Jhajjar	250	250	1242	767	243	131	999	636	278	212	2	1	719	423	1142	0	247
8	Jind	301	301	1410	918	276	198	1134	720	386	242	4	6	744	472	1216	0	291
9	Kaithal	277	277	1340	887	223	182	1117	705	506	276	12	10	599	419	1018	1	254
10	Karnal	382	381	1457	1093	43	32	1414	1061	531	386	6	4	877	671	1548	1	370
11	Kurukshetra	394	393	1578	1092	185	129	1393	963	550	393	13	16	830	554	1384	1	363
12	Mahendergarh	346	346	1780	1050	270	162	1510	888	513	328	1	1	996	559	1555	0	344
13	Mewat	317	316	1414	648	22	16	1392	632	471	169	8	11	913	452	1365	0	297
14	Palwal	260	259	1366	833	215	145	1151	688	348	197	5	2	798	489	1287	0	252
15	Panchkula	128	127	444	253	85	58	359	195	117	80	8	9	234	106	340	1	109
16	Panipat	175	175	784	575	102	106	682	469	224	175	0	1	458	293	751	1	173
17	Rohtak	139	139	802	506	122	123	680	383	184	138	2	1	494	244	738	0	136
18	Rewari	358	358	1794	1029	328	199	1466	830	406	338	3	4	1057	488	1545	0	351
19	Sirsa	338	338	1576	911	225	153	1351	758	654	366	10	18	687	374	1061	1	309
20	Sonapat	304	304	1429	923	152	114	1277	809	387	293	2	3	888	513	1401	0	299
21	Yamuna Nagar	473	471	2716	1666	1241	765	1475	901	422	254	17	3	1036	644	1680	0	451
	Total	6205	6193	29900	18515	5067	3357	24833	15158	8683	5573	147	127	16003	9458	25461	7	5912
	Percentage			61.8	38.2	10.5	6.9	51.3	31.3	17.9	11.5	2.4	2.1	33.1	19.5	52.6	0.1	95.6

Annexure 9.4

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF SARPANCHES ELECTED THROUGH ELECTION AND UNOPPOSED IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of GPs in the State	No. of GPs in which Election was held	No. of Sarpanches Elected		
				Through Voting	Un-opposed	Total
1	Ambala	408	408	397	11	408
2	Bhiwani	470	469	441	27	468
3	Faridabad	116	116	113	3	116
4	Fatehabad	258	257	227	30	257
5	Gurgaon	203	200	195	5	200
6	Hisar	308	308	293	15	308
7	Jhajjar	250	250	247	3	250
8	Jind	301	301	291	10	301
9	Kaithal	277	277	254	22	276
10	Karnal	382	381	370	10	380
11	Kurukshetra	394	393	363	29	392
12	Mahendergarh	346	346	344	2	346
13	Mewat	317	316	297	19	316
14	Palwal	260	259	252	7	259
15	Panchkula	128	127	109	17	126
16	Panipat	175	175	173	1	174
17	Rohtak	139	139	136	3	139
18	Rewari	358	358	351	7	358
19	Sirsa	338	338	309	28	337
20	Sonipat	304	304	299	5	304
21	Yamuna Nagar	473	471	451	20	471
	Total	6205	6193	5912	274	6186
	Percentage			95.6	4.4	100.0

Annexure 9.5

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF NOMINATIONS RECEIVED, REJECTED, WITHDRAWN AND ACCEPTED FOR THE ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS PANCHAYAT SAMITIS IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of Blocks	Total No. of Seats for MPS	No. of elected Candidates for MPS	Total No. of Nomination Received		No. of Nomination Rejected		Valid Nomination		No. of Nomination Withdrawal		No. of Candidates Elected Unanimously		No. of Contesting Candidates			No. of Vacant Seats	No. of Contesting Seats
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total		
1	Ambala	6	122	121	400	243	38	32	362	211	54	49	0	2	308	160	468	1	119
2	Bhiwani	10	231	231	889	527	131	92	758	435	132	79	1	4	625	352	977	0	226
3	Faridabad	2	60	60	250	126	64	36	186	90	39	21	1	1	146	68	214	0	58
4	Fatehabad	6	138	138	457	259	77	55	380	204	90	39	3	7	287	158	445	0	128
5	Gurgaon	4	108	108	394	227	44	30	350	197	77	39	1	1	272	157	429	0	106
6	Hisar	9	225	225	769	392	111	77	658	315	101	58	6	7	551	250	801	0	212
7	Jhajjar	5	122	122	449	228	65	34	384	194	50	27	1	0	333	167	500	0	121
8	Jind	7	177	177	522	293	88	45	434	248	81	44	2	8	351	196	547	0	167
9	Kaithal	6	142	141	540	276	96	63	444	213	102	43	7	3	335	167	502	1	131
10	Karnal	6	179	179	593	292	8	7	585	285	104	43	2	5	479	237	716	0	172
11	Kurukshetra	6	127	127	505	290	68	58	437	232	106	48	1	4	330	180	510	0	122
12	Mahendergarh	8	157	157	530	398	76	68	454	330	85	56	1	2	368	272	640	0	154
13	Mewat	5	146	145	564	215	8	4	556	211	102	30	1	2	453	179	632	1	142
14	Palwal	5	138	138	501	263	85	59	416	204	69	27	0	2	347	175	522	0	136
15	Panchkula	4	42	42	104	61	17	8	87	53	21	10	3	1	63	42	105	0	38
16	Panipat	6	135	134	393	232	49	27	344	205	42	29	4	4	298	172	470	1	126
17	Rohtak	5	109	109	399	235	66	43	333	192	56	29	2	2	275	161	436	0	105
18	Rewari	5	133	133	486	343	68	54	418	289	80	44	1	0	337	245	582	0	132
19	Sirsa	7	186	185	624	325	121	64	503	261	161	62	6	7	336	192	528	1	172
20	Sonipat	8	187	187	524	276	34	17	490	259	70	41	3	8	417	210	627	0	176
21	Yamuna Nagar	6	138	138	596	373	167	106	429	267	73	41	1	1	355	225	580	0	136
	Grand Total	126	3002	2997	10489	5874	1481	979	9008	4895	1695	859	47	71	7266	3965	11231	5	2879
	Percentage				64.1	35.9	9.1	6.0	55.1	29.9	10.4	5.2	1.6	2.4	44.4	24.2	68.6	0.2	96.1

Annexure 9.6

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PANCHAYAT SAMITI ELECTED THROUGH ELECTION AND UNOPPOSED IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.							
Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of Blocks	Total No. of Seats for MPS	No. of elected Candidates for MPS	No. of Members PS Elected		
					Through Voting	Un-opposed	Total
1	Ambala	6	122	121	119	2	121
2	Bhiwani	10	231	231	226	5	231
3	Faridabad	2	60	60	58	2	60
4	Fatehabad	6	138	138	128	10	138
5	Gurgaon	4	108	108	106	2	108
6	Hisar	9	225	225	212	13	225
7	Jhajjar	5	122	122	121	1	122
8	Jind	7	177	177	167	10	177
9	Kaithal	6	142	141	131	10	141
10	Karnal	6	179	179	172	7	179
11	Kurukshetra	6	127	127	122	5	127
12	Mahendergarh	8	157	157	154	3	157
13	Mewat	5	146	145	142	3	145
14	Palwal	5	138	138	136	2	138
15	Panchkula	4	42	42	38	4	42
16	Panipat	6	135	134	126	8	134
17	Rohtak	5	109	109	105	4	109
18	Rewari	5	133	133	132	1	133
19	Sirsa	7	186	185	172	13	185
20	Sonipat	8	187	187	176	11	187
21	Yamuna Nagar	6	138	138	136	2	138
	Total	126	3002	2997	2879	118	2997
	Percentage				96.1	3.9	100.0

Annexure 9.7

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF NOMINATIONS RECEIVED, REJECTED, WITHDRAWN AND ACCEPTED FOR THE ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS ZILA PARISHAD IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS HELD IN JANUARY, 2016.

Sr.No	Name of District	No. of Wards of MZP	Total No. of Nomination Received		No. of Nomination Rejected		Valid Nomination		No. of Nomination Withdrawal		No. of Candidates Elected Unanimously		No. of Contesting Candidates			NO. OF CONTESTING SEATS
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	
1	Ambala	15	129	56	30	9	99	47	15	14	0	0	84	33	117	15
2	Bhiwani	30	313	221	65	54	248	167	28	29	0	0	220	138	358	30
3	Faridabad	10	54	52	5	11	49	41	10	6	0	0	39	35	74	10
4	Fatehabad	18	131	76	33	25	98	51	12	13	0	0	86	38	124	18
5	Gurgaon	15	105	96	20	18	85	78	16	28	0	0	69	50	119	15
6	Hisar	30	298	181	71	72	227	109	33	15	0	0	194	94	288	30
7	Jhajjar	19	121	83	22	17	99	66	11	15	0	0	88	51	139	19
8	Jind	26	172	145	46	53	126	92	18	14	0	0	108	78	186	26
9	Kaithal	21	171	119	51	43	120	76	34	15	0	0	86	61	147	21
10	Karnal	25	143	109	1	2	142	107	21	19	0	0	121	88	209	25
11	Kurukshetra	17	130	96	33	33	97	63	20	21	0	0	77	42	119	17
12	Mehandergarh	20	224	153	45	42	179	111	29	26	0	0	150	85	235	20
13	Mewat	25	131	65	3	5	128	60	16	10	0	1	112	49	161	24
14	Palwal	21	140	116	45	31	95	85	21	15	0	0	74	70	144	21
15	Panchkula	10	51	37	14	11	37	26	8	10	0	0	29	16	45	10
16	Panipat	17	81	59	0	0	81	59	11	15	0	1	70	43	113	16
17	Rohtak	14	117	70	30	19	87	51	15	5	0	0	72	46	118	14
18	Rewari	18	155	124	19	27	136	97	21	15	0	0	115	82	197	18
19	Sirsa	24	131	65	39	16	92	49	21	17	0	0	71	32	103	24
20	Sonipat	23	98	70	2	2	96	68	15	13	0	0	81	55	136	23
21	Yamuna Nagar	18	133	77	30	14	103	63	16	19	0	0	87	44	131	18
	TOTAL	416	3028	2070	604	504	2424	1566	391	334	0	2	2033	1230	3263	414
	Percentage		59.4	40.6	11.8	9.9	47.5	30.7	7.7	6.6	0.0	0.5	39.9	24.1	64.0	99.5

**DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF MEMBERS ZILA PARISHAD ELECTED THROUGH
ELECTION AND UNOPPOSED IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS,
2016.**

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of seats of MZP for which election was held	No. of Members ZP Elected		
			Through Voting	Un-opposed	Total
1	Ambala	15	15	0	15
2	Bhiwani	30	30	0	30
3	Faridabad	10	10	0	10
4	Fatehabad	18	18	0	18
5	Gurgaon	15	15	0	15
6	Hisar	30	30	0	30
7	Jhajjar	19	19	0	19
8	Jind	26	26	0	26
9	Kaithal	21	21	0	21
10	Karnal	25	25	0	25
11	Kurukshetra	17	17	0	17
12	Mehandergarh	20	20	0	20
13	Mewat	25	24	1	25
14	Palwal	21	21	0	21
15	Panchkula	10	10	0	10
16	Panipat	17	16	1	17
17	Rohtak	14	14	0	14
18	Rewari	18	18	0	18
19	Sirsa	24	24	0	24
20	Sonipat	23	23	0	23
21	Yamuna Nagar	18	18	0	18
	Total	416	414	2	416
	Percentage		99.5	0.5	100.0

**COMPARTIVE STATEMENT RELATING TO PERCENTAGE OF VOTES POLLED,
CANDIDATES PER SEAT AND PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS ELECTED UNOPPOSED
DURING THE LAST THREE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS**

General Elections Held in the Year	Number of Voters	Item	M.Z.P.	M.P.S.	Sarpanch	Panch	Total	Poll Percentage
2000	8,805,651	Seats	314	2426	6035	54764	63539	77.6
		Elected Unopposed	45	426	701	30674	31846	
		Percentage	14.3	17.6	11.6	56.0	50.1	
		Contesting Candidates	1388	7559	25804	88230	122981	
		Candidates per Seat	4.4	3.1	4.3	1.6	1.9	
2005	9,545,100	Seats	384	2833	6180	60276	69673	82.5
		Elected Unopposed	2	302	473	36645	37422	
		Percentage	0.5	10.7	7.7	60.8	53.7	
		Contesting Candidates	2886	10918	30165	91198	135167	
		Candidates per Seat	7.5	3.9	4.9	1.5	1.9	
2010	9,912,264	Seats	374	2770	6075	58608	67827	85.8
		Elected Unopposed	0	49	215	22857	23121	
		Percentage	0	1.8	3.5	39.0	34.1	
		Contesting Candidates	3882	15128	35885	115639	170534	
		Candidates per Seat	10.4	5.5	5.9	2.0	2.5	
2016	11,109,951	Seats	416	3002	6193	62466	72077	86.4
		Elected Unopposed	2	118	274	38855	39249	
		Percentage	0.5	3.9	4.4	62.2	54.5	
		Contesting Candidates	3263	11231	25461	47544	87499	
		Candidates per Seat	7.8	3.8	4.2	1.4	1.8	

**DISTRICTWISE TOTAL NUMBER OF VOTERS AND THE VOTES POLLED ACCORDING TO
GENDER IN THE FOURTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2010**

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of Voters			No. of Votes Polled			Percentage of Votes Polled to Total Votes		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Ambala	232280	203522	435802	201886	177303	379189	86.9	87.1	87.0
2	Bhiwani	482323	427541	909864	411274	366328	777602	85.3	85.7	85.5
3	Faridabad	139603	117974	257577	118418	98694	217112	84.8	83.7	84.3
4	Fatehabad	266341	238742	505083	236594	211305	447899	88.8	88.5	88.7
5	Gurgaon	169088	151988	321076	145212	131020	276232	85.9	86.2	86.0
6	Hisar	457675	389570	847245	391711	334162	725873	85.6	85.8	85.7
7	Jhajjar	291435	251740	543175	242931	210958	453889	83.4	83.8	83.6
8	Jind	382255	318699	700954	332426	276007	608433	87.0	86.6	86.8
9	Kaithal	305365	261422	566787	265525	227767	493292	87.0	87.1	87.0
10	Karnal	372193	322989	695182	318501	276677	595178	85.6	85.7	85.6
11	Kurukshetra	265346	229887	495233	232624	202189	434813	87.7	88.0	87.8
12	Mahendergarh	292046	261064	553110	250851	231765	482616	85.9	88.8	87.3
13	Mewat	291733	247781	539514	244825	211670	456495	83.9	85.4	84.6
14	Palwal	263210	218690	481900	226028	188966	414994	85.9	86.4	86.1
15	Panchkula	60264	52845	113109	54612	47576	102188	90.6	90.0	90.3
16	Panipat	226549	192356	418905	194934	164072	359006	86.0	85.3	85.7
17	Rohtak	226959	188814	415773	188687	157918	346605	83.1	83.6	83.4
18	Rewari	258973	236650	495623	225059	207103	432162	86.9	87.5	87.2
19	Sirsa	353703	312230	665933	324927	282790	607717	91.9	90.6	91.3
20	Sonepat	362179	294130	656309	299731	243811	543542	82.8	82.9	82.8
21	Yamuna Nagar	263911	227886	491797	235495	204048	439543	89.2	89.5	89.4
	Total	5963431	5146520	11109951	5142251	4452129	9594380	86.2	86.5	86.4
		53.7	46.3	100.0	53.6	46.4	100.0			

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF SEATS RESERVED AND PANCHES ELECTED ACCORDING TO GENDER IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of GPs in the State	No. of GPs in which election was held	No. of seats of Panches for which election was to be held	No. of Elected Panches	Seats Reserved for			Elected Members		
						Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Ambala	408	408	3230	3199	2015	1215	3230	1695	1504	3199
2	Bhiwani	470	469	4851	4748	3077	1774	4851	2688	2060	4748
3	Faridabad	116	116	1304	1286	828	476	1304	763	523	1286
4	Fatehabad	258	257	2688	2594	1701	987	2688	1483	1111	2594
5	Gurgaon	203	200	1922	1899	1211	711	1922	1095	804	1899
6	Hisar	308	308	3896	3794	2497	1399	3896	2276	1518	3794
7	Jhajjar	250	250	2670	2620	1695	975	2670	1510	1110	2620
8	Jind	301	301	3486	3215	2224	1262	3486	1930	1285	3215
9	Kaithal	277	277	2922	2835	1847	1075	2922	1622	1213	2835
10	Karnal	382	381	3826	3754	2416	1410	3826	2114	1640	3754
11	Kurukshetra	394	393	3363	3307	2096	1267	3363	1752	1555	3307
12	Mahendergarh	346	346	3287	3246	2083	1204	3287	1811	1435	3246
13	Mewat	317	316	3434	3133	2176	1258	3434	2059	1074	3133
14	Palwal	260	259	2784	2607	1773	1011	2784	1650	957	2607
15	Panchkula	128	127	986	909	608	378	986	502	407	909
16	Panipat	175	175	2147	2082	1375	772	2147	1239	843	2082
17	Rohtak	139	139	1817	1761	1169	648	1817	1044	717	1761
18	Rewari	358	358	3196	3149	2005	1191	3196	1779	1370	3149
19	Sirsa	338	338	3585	3447	2278	1307	3585	2027	1420	3447
20	Sonipat	304	304	3332	3246	2126	1206	3332	1932	1314	3246
21	Yamuna Nagar	473	471	3740	3607	2330	1410	3740	1972	1635	3607
	Total	6205	6193	62466	60438	39530	22936	62466	34943	25495	60438
	Percent					63.3	36.7	100.0	57.8	42.2	100.0

**DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF SEATS RESERVED AND SARPANCHES ELECTED
ACCORDING TO GENDER IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.**

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of GPs in the State	No. of GPs in Which Election was held	Seats Reserved for			Elected Members		
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Ambala	408	408	272	136	408	230	178	408
2	Bhiwani	470	469	309	160	469	289	179	468
3	Faridabad	116	116	76	40	116	69	47	116
4	Fatehabad	258	257	169	88	257	150	107	257
5	Gurgaon	203	200	132	68	200	114	86	200
6	Hisar	308	308	203	105	308	182	126	308
7	Jhajjar	250	250	165	85	250	150	100	250
8	Jind	301	301	200	101	301	185	116	301
9	Kaithal	277	277	184	93	277	156	120	276
10	Karnal	382	381	252	129	381	206	174	380
11	Kurukshetra	394	393	261	132	393	231	161	392
12	Mahendergarh	346	346	230	116	346	203	143	346
13	Mewat	317	316	210	106	316	185	131	316
14	Palwal	260	259	169	90	259	151	108	259
15	Panchkula	128	127	84	43	127	82	44	126
16	Panipat	175	175	114	61	175	102	72	174
17	Rohtak	139	139	91	48	139	83	56	139
18	Rewari	358	358	237	121	358	219	139	358
19	Sirsa	338	338	226	112	338	193	144	337
20	Sonipat	304	304	200	104	304	182	122	304
21	Yamuna Nagar	473	471	312	159	471	259	212	471
	Total	6205	6193	4096	2097	6193	3621	2565	6186
	Percentage			66.1	33.9	100.0	58.5	41.5	100.0

Annexure 15.4

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF SEATS RESERVED AND MEMBERS PANCHAYAT SAMITI ELECTED ACCORDING TO GENDER IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of Blocks	Total No. of Seats for MPS	No. of elected Candidates for MPS	Seats Reserved for			Elected Members		
					Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Ambala	6	122	121	80	42	122	69	52	121
2	Bhiwani	10	231	231	150	81	231	131	100	231
3	Faridabad	2	60	60	40	20	60	39	21	60
4	Fatehabad	6	138	138	91	47	138	78	60	138
5	Gurgaon	4	108	108	71	37	108	66	42	108
6	Hisar	9	225	225	149	76	225	141	84	225
7	Jhajjar	5	122	122	80	42	122	73	49	122
8	Jind	7	177	177	117	60	177	99	78	177
9	Kaithal	6	142	141	93	49	142	85	56	141
10	Karnal	6	179	179	119	60	179	105	74	179
11	Kurukshetra	6	127	127	84	43	127	68	59	127
12	Mahendergarh	8	157	157	102	55	157	82	75	157
13	Mewat	5	146	145	97	49	146	89	56	145
14	Palwal	5	138	138	92	46	138	84	54	138
15	Panchkula	4	42	42	26	16	42	25	17	42
16	Panipat	6	135	134	88	47	135	75	59	134
17	Rohtak	5	109	109	72	37	109	60	49	109
18	Rewari	5	133	133	87	46	133	74	59	133
19	Sirsa	7	186	185	123	63	186	108	77	185
20	Sonipat	8	187	187	122	65	187	111	76	187
21	Yamuna Nagar	6	138	138	90	48	138	77	61	138
	Total	126	3002	2997	1973	1029	3002	1739	1258	2997
	Percentage				65.7	34.3	100.0	58.0	42.0	100.0

Annexure 15.5

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF SEATS RESERVED AND MEMBERS ZILA PARISHAD ELECTED ACCORDING TO GENDER IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of seats of MZP for which election was held	Seats Reserved for			Elected Members		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Ambala	15	10	5	15	10	5	15
2	Bhiwani	30	20	10	30	13	17	30
3	Faridabad	10	6	4	10	6	4	10
4	Fatehabad	18	12	6	18	10	8	18
5	Gurgaon	15	10	5	15	10	5	15
6	Hisar	30	20	10	30	18	12	30
7	Jhajjar	19	12	7	19	11	8	19
8	Jind	26	17	9	26	15	11	26
9	Kaithal	21	14	7	21	9	12	21
10	Karnal	25	16	9	25	11	14	25
11	Kurukshetra	17	11	6	17	11	6	17
12	Mehandergarh	20	13	7	20	11	9	20
13	Mewat	25	16	9	25	15	10	25
14	Palwal	21	14	7	21	13	8	21
15	Panchkula	10	6	4	10	6	4	10
16	Panipat	17	11	6	17	10	7	17
17	Rohtak	14	9	5	14	8	6	14
18	Rewari	18	12	6	18	10	8	18
19	Sirsa	24	16	8	24	15	9	24
20	Sonipat	23	15	8	23	12	11	23
21	Yamuna Nagar	18	12	6	18	11	7	18
	Total	416	272	144	416	235	181	416
	Percentage		65.4	34.6	100.0	56.5	43.5	100.0

Annexure 17.1

**DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF SEATS RESERVED FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES FOR PANCHES IN THE FIFTH
PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS,2016.**

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total no. of GPs in the State	Total no. of Seats of Panches in the State	No. of GPs in which Election was held	No. of Seats of Panches for which election was to be held	Number of Seats Reserved for							Un-reserved i.e. General
						Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	BC	Total Reserved Seats	
1	Ambala	408	3230	408	3230	734	481	1215	578	1059	393	2186	1044
2	Bhiwani	470	4871	469	4851	1274	500	1774	491	991	441	2706	2145
3	Faridabad	116	1304	116	1304	358	118	476	136	254	108	720	584
4	Fatehabad	258	2708	257	2688	617	370	987	486	856	251	1724	964
5	Gurgaon	203	1955	200	1922	519	192	711	163	355	169	1043	879
6	Hisar	308	3896	308	3896	975	424	1399	549	973	300	2248	1648
7	Jhajjar	250	2670	250	2670	716	259	975	244	503	229	1448	1222
8	Jind	301	3486	301	3486	904	358	1262	415	773	295	1972	1514
9	Kaithal	277	2922	277	2922	740	335	1075	382	717	272	1729	1193
10	Karnal	382	3834	381	3826	963	447	1410	490	937	372	2272	1554
11	Kurukshetra	394	3371	393	3363	845	422	1267	415	837	390	2072	1291
12	Mahendergarh	346	3287	346	3287	864	340	1204	235	575	338	1777	1510
13	Mewat	317	3442	316	3434	1105	153	1258	59	212	292	1609	1825
14	Palwal	260	2804	259	2784	769	242	1011	212	454	253	1476	1308
15	Panchkula	128	992	127	986	272	106	378	72	178	86	536	450
16	Panipat	175	2147	175	2147	564	208	772	229	437	175	1176	971
17	Rohtak	139	1817	139	1817	474	174	648	226	400	138	1012	805
18	Rewari	358	3196	358	3196	819	372	1191	299	671	347	1837	1359
19	Sirsa	338	3585	338	3585	817	490	1307	644	1134	334	2285	1300
20	Sonipat	304	3332	304	3332	885	321	1206	325	646	303	1834	1498
21	Yamuna Nagar	473	3780	471	3740	868	542	1410	623	1165	459	2492	1248
	Total	6205	62629	6193	62466	16082	6854	22936	7273	14127	5945	36154	26312
	Percentage					25.7	11.0	36.7	11.6	22.6	9.5	57.9	42.1

**DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF PANCHES ELECTED ACCORDING TO CATEGORY OF RESERVATION IN THE FIFTH
PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.**

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of GPs in the State	No. of GPs in which Election was held	No. of Seats of Panches for which Election was to be held	No. of Elected Panches	No. of Elected Member according to Reservation							Un-reserved Seats	Total Elected Panches
						SC	SC(W)	BC	BC(W)	Women	Total(W)	Total		
1	Ambala	408	408	3230	3199	519	640	710	420	444	1504	2733	466	3199
2	Bhiwani	470	469	4851	4748	456	588	724	332	1140	2060	3240	1508	4748
3	Faridabad	116	116	1304	1286	145	140	277	140	243	523	945	341	1286
4	Fatehabad	258	257	2688	2594	439	474	432	203	434	1111	1982	612	2594
5	Gurgaon	203	200	1922	1899	170	236	584	305	263	804	1558	341	1899
6	Hisar	308	308	3896	3794	564	522	659	315	681	1518	2741	1053	3794
7	Jhajjar	250	250	2670	2620	251	314	395	152	644	1110	1756	864	2620
8	Jind	301	301	3486	3215	356	380	491	198	707	1285	2132	1083	3215
9	Kaithal	277	277	2922	2835	348	396	505	253	564	1213	2066	769	2835
10	Karnal	382	381	3826	3754	484	564	704	366	710	1640	2828	926	3754
11	Kurukshetra	394	393	3363	3307	375	552	840	543	460	1555	2770	537	3307
12	Mahendergarh	346	346	3287	3246	246	408	1161	711	316	1435	2842	404	3246
13	Mewat	317	316	3434	3133	128	244	1779	701	129	1074	2981	152	3133
14	Palwal	260	259	2784	2607	259	276	819	299	382	957	2035	572	2607
15	Panchkula	128	127	986	909	66	125	201	111	171	407	674	235	909
16	Panipat	175	175	2147	2082	240	265	468	216	362	843	1551	531	2082
17	Rohtak	139	139	1817	1761	224	214	207	83	420	717	1148	613	1761
18	Rewari	358	358	3196	3149	304	435	1078	662	273	1370	2752	397	3149
19	Sirsa	338	338	3585	3447	631	581	620	293	546	1420	2671	776	3447
20	Sonipat	304	304	3332	3246	333	362	549	215	737	1314	2196	1050	3246
21	Yamuna Nagar	473	471	3740	3607	565	649	913	492	494	1635	3113	494	3607
	Total	6205	6193	62466	60438	7103	8365	14116	7010	10120	25495	46714	13724	60438
	Percentage					11.8	13.8	23.4	11.6	16.7	42.2	77.3	22.7	100.0

Annexure 17.3

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF SEATS RESERVED FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES FOR SARPANCHES IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of GPs in the State	No. of GPs in Which Election was held	No. of Wards Reserved for						Un-reserved Seats	Total Seats
				Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	Total Reserved Seat		
1	Ambala	408	408	108	28	136	56	84	192	216	408
2	Bhiwani	470	469	122	38	160	62	100	222	247	469
3	Faridabad	116	116	31	9	40	15	24	55	61	116
4	Fatehabad	258	257	69	19	88	33	52	121	136	257
5	Gurgaon	203	200	53	15	68	30	45	98	102	200
6	Hisar	308	308	82	23	105	39	62	144	164	308
7	Jhajjar	250	250	67	18	85	35	53	120	130	250
8	Jind	301	301	79	22	101	38	60	139	162	301
9	Kaithal	277	277	73	20	93	35	55	128	149	277
10	Karnal	382	381	101	28	129	54	82	183	198	381
11	Kurukshetra	394	393	105	27	132	53	80	185	208	393
12	Mahendergarh	346	346	91	25	116	50	75	166	180	346
13	Mewat	317	316	83	23	106	41	64	147	169	316
14	Palwal	260	259	71	19	90	35	54	125	134	259
15	Panchkula	128	127	33	10	43	15	25	58	69	127
16	Panipat	175	175	46	15	61	22	37	83	92	175
17	Rohtak	139	139	37	11	48	17	28	65	74	139
18	Rewari	358	358	95	26	121	46	72	167	191	358
19	Sirsa	338	338	89	23	112	46	69	158	180	338
20	Sonipat	304	304	80	24	104	39	63	143	161	304
21	Yamuna Nagar	473	471	127	32	159	62	94	221	250	471
	Total	6205	6193	1642	455	2097	823	1278	2920	3273	6193
	Percentage			26.5	7.3	33.9	13.3	20.6	47.2	52.8	100.0

Annexure 17.4

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF SARPANCHES ELECTED ACCORDING TO CATEGORY OF RESERVATION IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.												
Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of GPs in the State	No. of GPs in which Election was held	No. of Elected Member according to Reservation							Un-reserved Seats	Total Elected Sarpanch
				SC	SC(W)	BC	BC(W)	Women	Total(W)	Total		
1	Ambala	408	408	64	46	66	45	87	178	308	100	408
2	Bhiwani	470	469	65	41	38	20	118	179	282	186	468
3	Faridabad	116	116	15	11	20	11	25	47	82	34	116
4	Fatehabad	258	257	39	23	23	24	60	107	169	88	257
5	Gurgaon	203	200	22	20	49	31	35	86	157	43	200
6	Hisar	308	308	43	28	26	25	73	126	195	113	308
7	Jhajjar	250	250	35	23	14	11	66	100	149	101	250
8	Jind	301	301	38	27	32	12	77	116	186	115	301
9	Kaithal	277	277	37	32	33	18	70	120	190	86	276
10	Karnal	382	381	51	41	41	23	110	174	266	114	380
11	Kurukshetra	394	393	56	38	75	46	77	161	292	100	392
12	Mahendergarh	346	346	42	36	104	74	33	143	289	57	346
13	Mewat	317	316	34	31	130	94	6	131	295	21	316
14	Palwal	260	259	33	22	50	30	56	108	191	68	259
15	Panchkula	128	127	23	11	21	13	20	44	88	38	126
16	Panipat	175	175	23	18	23	14	40	72	118	56	174
17	Rohtak	139	139	15	14	5	3	39	56	76	63	139
18	Rewari	358	358	44	32	121	67	40	139	304	54	358
19	Sirsa	338	338	47	27	35	29	88	144	226	111	337
20	Sonipat	304	304	38	29	23	12	81	122	183	121	304
21	Yamuna Nagar	473	471	72	50	81	60	102	212	365	106	471
	Total	6205	6193	836	600	1010	662	1303	2565	4411	1775	6186
	Percentage			13.5	9.7	16.3	10.7	21.1	41.5	71.3	28.7	100.0

Annexure 17.5

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF WARDS RESERVED FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES FOR MEMBERS PANCHAYAT SAMITI IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.													
Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of Blocks	Total No. of Seats for MPS	No. of elected Candidates for MPS	No. of Wards Reserved for							Un-reserved Seats	Total Seats
					Women	SC (W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	BC	Total Reserved wards		
1	Ambala	6	122	121	27	15	42	26	41	6	74	48	122
2	Bhiwani	10	231	231	62	19	81	29	48	10	120	111	231
3	Faridabad	2	60	60	16	4	20	7	11	2	29	31	60
4	Fatehabad	6	138	138	31	16	47	27	43	6	80	58	138
5	Gurgaon	4	108	108	29	8	37	11	19	4	52	56	108
6	Hisar	9	225	225	54	22	76	33	55	9	118	107	225
7	Jhajjar	5	122	122	33	9	42	14	23	5	61	61	122
8	Jind	7	177	177	43	17	60	23	40	7	90	87	177
9	Kaithal	6	142	141	35	14	49	21	35	6	76	66	142
10	Karnal	6	179	179	42	18	60	27	45	6	93	86	179
11	Kurukshetra	6	127	127	29	14	43	19	33	6	68	59	127
12	Mahendergarh	8	157	157	44	11	55	16	27	8	79	78	157
13	Mewat	5	146	145	44	5	49	3	8	5	57	89	146
14	Palwal	5	138	138	32	14	46	21	35	5	72	66	138
15	Panchkula	4	42	42	12	4	16	3	7	4	23	19	42
16	Panipat	6	135	134	36	11	47	17	28	6	70	65	135
17	Rohtak	5	109	109	29	8	37	16	24	5	58	51	109
18	Rewari	5	133	133	35	11	46	16	27	5	67	66	133
19	Sirsa	7	186	185	40	23	63	37	60	7	107	79	186
20	Sonipat	8	187	187	51	14	65	23	37	8	96	91	187
21	Yamuna Nagar	6	138	138	31	17	48	26	43	6	80	58	138
	Total	126	3002	2997	755	274	1029	415	689	126	1570	1432	3002
	Percentage				25.1	9.1	34.3	13.8	23.0	4.2	52.3	47.7	100.0

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PANCHAYAT SAMITI ELECTED ACCORDING TO CATEGORY OF RESERVATION IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.													
Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of Blocks	Total No. of Seats for MPS	No. of elected Candidates for MPS	No. of Elected Members according to Reservation							Un-reserved Seats	Total Seats
					SC	SC (W)	BC	BC(W)	Women	Total(W)	Total		
1	Ambala	6	122	121	24	21	21	12	19	52	97	24	121
2	Bhiwani	10	231	231	29	24	27	15	61	100	156	75	231
3	Faridabad	2	60	60	8	4	11	5	12	21	40	20	60
4	Fatehabad	6	138	138	29	26	15	6	28	60	104	34	138
5	Gurgaon	4	108	108	12	9	35	22	11	42	89	19	108
6	Hisar	9	225	225	39	31	24	14	39	84	147	78	225
7	Jhajjar	5	122	122	10	14	14	6	29	49	73	49	122
8	Jind	7	177	177	23	23	18	7	48	78	119	58	177
9	Kaithal	6	142	141	23	19	17	7	30	56	96	45	141
10	Karnal	6	179	179	31	21	17	14	39	74	122	57	179
11	Kurukshetra	6	127	127	18	17	14	17	25	59	91	36	127
12	Mahendergarh	8	157	157	11	19	48	36	20	75	134	23	157
13	Mewat	5	146	145	1	7	72	38	11	56	129	16	145
14	Palwal	5	138	138	15	17	26	10	27	54	95	43	138
15	Panchkula	4	42	42	4	3	7	3	11	17	28	14	42
16	Panipat	6	135	134	16	18	25	16	25	59	100	34	134
17	Rohtak	5	109	109	14	13	7	4	32	49	70	39	109
18	Rewari	5	133	133	14	20	35	21	18	59	108	25	133
19	Sirsa	7	186	185	38	27	23	16	34	77	138	47	185
20	Sonipat	8	187	187	22	22	24	8	46	76	122	65	187
21	Yamuna Nagar	6	138	138	24	24	19	11	26	61	104	34	138
	Total	126	3002	2997	405	379	499	288	591	1258	2162	835	2997
	Percentage				13.5	12.6	16.6	9.6	19.7	42.0	72.1	27.9	100.0

Annexure 17.7

**DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF WARDS RESERVED FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES
FOR MEMBERS ZILA PARISHAD IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS
HELD IN JANUARY, 2016.**

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of Seats of MZP	No. of Wards Reserved for							Un-reserved
			Women	SC(W)	Total Women	SC	Total SC	BC	Total Reserved Wards	
1	Ambala	15	3	2	5	3	5	1	9	6
2	Bhiwani	30	8	2	10	4	6	1	15	15
3	Faridabad	10	3	1	4	1	2	1	6	4
4	Fatehabad	18	4	2	6	4	6	1	11	7
5	Gurgaon	15	4	1	5	2	3	1	8	7
6	Hisar	30	7	3	10	4	7	1	15	15
7	Jhajjar	19	6	1	7	2	3	1	10	9
8	Jind	26	7	2	9	4	6	1	14	12
9	Kaithal	21	5	2	7	3	5	1	11	10
10	Karnal	25	7	2	9	4	6	1	14	11
11	Kurukshetra	17	4	2	6	2	4	1	9	8
12	Mehandergarh	20	6	1	7	2	3	1	10	10
13	Mewat	25	8	1	9	1	2	1	11	14
14	Palwal	21	5	2	7	3	5	1	11	10
15	Panchkula	10	3	1	4	1	2	1	6	4
16	Panipat	17	5	1	6	2	3	1	9	8
17	Rohtak	14	4	1	5	2	3	1	8	6
18	Rewari	18	4	2	6	2	4	1	9	9
19	Sirsa	24	5	3	8	5	8	1	14	10
20	Sonipat	23	6	2	8	2	4	1	11	12
21	Yamuna Nagar	18	4	2	6	3	5	1	10	8
	Total	416	108	36	144	56	92	21	221	195
	Percentage		26.0	8.7	34.6	13.5	22.1	5.0	53.1	46.9

DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER OF MEMBERS ZILA PARISHAD ELECTED ACCORDING TO CATEGORY OF RESERVATION IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.

Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of seats of MZP for which election was held	No. of Elected Members according to Reservation							Un-reserved Seats
			SC	SC (W)	BC	BC (W)	Women	Total (W)	Total	
1	Ambala	15	3	2	2	0	3	5	10	5
2	Bhiwani	30	2	4	0	1	12	17	19	11
3	Faridabad	10	1	1	1	0	3	4	6	4
4	Fatehabad	18	3	3	1	0	5	8	12	6
5	Gurgaon	15	2	1	4	2	2	5	11	4
6	Hisar	30	4	3	2	1	8	12	18	12
7	Jhajjar	19	2	1	1	0	7	8	11	8
8	Jind	26	3	4	3	0	7	11	17	9
9	Kaithal	21	3	2	1	2	8	12	16	5
10	Karnal	25	3	3	2	2	9	14	19	6
11	Kurukshetra	17	4	1	3	1	4	6	13	4
12	Mehandergarh	20	1	2	8	3	4	9	18	2
13	Mewat	25	1	0	4	1	9	10	15	10
14	Palwal	21	0	5	6	1	2	8	14	7
15	Panchkula	10	1	1	3	1	2	4	8	2
16	Panipat	17	4	1	1	2	4	7	12	5
17	Rohtak	14	1	2	1	0	4	6	8	6
18	Rewari	18	0	4	4	0	4	8	12	6
19	Sirsa	24	4	4	3	1	4	9	16	8
20	Sonipat	23	1	3	3	0	8	11	15	8
21	Yamuna Nagar	18	3	3	1	2	2	7	11	7
	Total	416	46	50	54	20	111	181	281	135
	Percentage		11.1	12.0	13.0	4.8	26.7	43.5	67.5	32.5

Annexure 18.1

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF PANCHES ELECTED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.										
Sr. No.	Name of District	No. of GPs in which Election was held	No. of Seats of Panches for which Election was to be held	No. of Panches has been Elected	No. of Panches in the Age Group of(Years)					
					21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60	Total
1	Ambala	408	3230	3199	1119	1257	563	157	103	3199
2	Bhiwani	469	4851	4748	1837	1822	787	197	105	4748
3	Faridabad	116	1304	1286	582	446	193	39	26	1286
4	Fatehabad	257	2688	2594	1317	809	353	87	28	2594
5	Gurgaon	200	1922	1899	695	659	392	98	55	1899
6	Hisar	308	3896	3794	1676	1339	573	155	51	3794
7	Jhajjar	250	2670	2620	789	999	584	164	84	2620
8	Jind	301	3486	3215	1364	1136	552	125	38	3215
9	Kaithal	277	2922	2835	1374	958	365	102	36	2835
10	Karnal	381	3826	3754	1653	1390	531	112	68	3754
11	Kurukshetra	393	3363	3307	1405	1204	505	126	67	3307
12	Mahendergarh	346	3287	3246	1275	1148	570	157	96	3246
13	Mewat	316	3434	3133	2028	621	414	44	26	3133
14	Palwal	259	2784	2607	1373	688	417	81	48	2607
15	Panchkula	127	986	909	396	315	146	34	18	909
16	Panipat	175	2147	2082	904	742	324	80	32	2082
17	Rohtak	139	1817	1761	559	676	387	87	52	1761
18	Rewari	358	3196	3149	994	1207	665	180	103	3149
19	Sirsa	338	3585	3447	1756	1087	438	120	46	3447
20	Sonipat	304	3332	3246	1110	1188	641	208	99	3246
21	Yamuna Nagar	471	3740	3607	1288	1476	631	140	72	3607
	Total	6193	62466	60438	25494	21167	10031	2493	1253	60438
	Percentage				42.2	35.0	16.6	4.1	2.1	100.0

**DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF PANCHES ELECTED ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT
GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.**

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of GPs in the State	No. of GPs in which Election was held	No. of Seats of Panches for which election was to be held	Total Elected Panches			5th pass			8th pass			10th Pass			12th Pass			Graduation and above		
					M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Ambala	408	408	3230	1695	1504	3199	6	277	283	173	412	585	1215	611	1826	210	134	344	91	70	161
2	Bhiwani	470	469	4851	2688	2060	4748	13	239	252	172	512	684	2111	1069	3180	273	164	437	119	76	195
3	Faridabad	116	116	1304	763	523	1286	0	49	49	49	148	197	597	248	845	87	61	148	30	17	47
4	Fatehabad	258	257	2688	1483	1111	2594	2	262	264	154	290	444	993	404	1397	263	121	384	71	34	105
5	Gurgaon	203	200	1922	1095	804	1899	1	81	82	61	222	283	889	400	1289	105	63	168	39	38	77
6	Hisar	308	308	3896	2276	1518	3794	10	228	238	183	368	551	1714	748	2462	272	139	411	97	35	132
7	Jhajjar	250	250	2670	1510	1110	2620	3	122	125	92	286	378	1283	606	1889	95	65	160	37	31	68
8	Jind	301	301	3486	1930	1285	3215	2	175	177	124	330	454	1369	584	1953	327	147	474	108	49	157
9	Kaithal	277	277	2922	1622	1213	2835	7	217	224	124	315	439	1163	528	1691	247	108	355	81	45	126
10	Karnal	382	381	3826	2114	1640	3754	9	253	262	161	477	638	1601	735	2336	259	120	379	84	55	139
11	Kurukshetra	394	393	3363	1752	1555	3307	6	276	282	137	445	582	1317	680	1997	214	108	322	78	46	124
12	Mahendergarh	346	346	3287	1811	1435	3246	2	187	189	99	415	514	1508	680	2188	124	91	215	78	62	140
13	Mewat	317	316	3434	2059	1074	3133	2	107	109	59	387	446	1607	446	2053	304	101	405	87	33	120
14	Palwal	260	259	2784	1650	957	2607	5	110	115	103	301	404	1354	447	1801	157	79	236	31	20	51
15	Panchkula	128	127	986	502	407	909	1	65	66	33	145	178	342	140	482	102	40	142	24	17	41
16	Panipat	175	175	2147	1239	843	2082	3	101	104	104	236	340	922	406	1328	174	77	251	36	23	59
17	Rohtak	139	139	1817	1044	717	1761	3	90	93	73	165	238	775	361	1136	131	68	199	62	33	95
18	Rewari	358	358	3196	1779	1370	3149	2	175	177	111	415	526	1384	608	1992	181	111	292	101	61	162
19	Sirsa	338	338	3585	2027	1420	3447	7	296	303	226	389	615	1360	524	1884	336	152	488	98	59	157
20	Sonipat	304	304	3332	1932	1314	3246	5	130	135	127	322	449	1545	725	2270	195	105	300	60	32	92
21	Yamuna Nagar	473	471	3740	1972	1635	3607	0	281	281	212	535	747	1426	626	2052	243	118	361	91	75	166
	Total	6205	6193	62466	34943	25495	60438	89	3721	3810	2577	7115	9692	26475	11576	38051	4299	2172	6471	1503	911	2414
					57.8	42.2	100.0	0.1	6.2	6.3	4.3	11.8	16.0	43.8	19.2	63.0	7.1	3.6	10.7	2.5	1.5	4.0

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF SARPANCHES ELECTED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.										
Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of GPs in the State	No. of GPs in which Election was held	No. of Sarpanches has been Elected	No. of Sarpanches in the Age Group of(Years)					
					21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60	Total
1	Ambala	408	408	408	93	169	90	40	16	408
2	Bhiwani	470	469	468	120	169	98	57	24	468
3	Faridabad	116	116	116	28	40	36	6	6	116
4	Fatehabad	258	257	257	84	94	54	16	9	257
5	Gurgaon	203	200	200	44	85	46	15	10	200
6	Hisar	308	308	308	99	113	60	22	14	308
7	Jhajjar	250	250	250	67	95	61	14	13	250
8	Jind	301	301	301	96	120	52	18	15	301
9	Kaithal	277	277	276	110	99	42	19	6	276
10	Karnal	382	381	380	127	144	76	23	10	380
11	Kurukshetra	394	393	392	117	141	96	22	16	392
12	Mahendergarh	346	346	346	115	123	72	26	10	346
13	Mewat	317	316	316	189	73	42	10	2	316
14	Palwal	260	259	259	113	81	44	14	7	259
15	Panchkula	128	127	126	38	47	32	6	3	126
16	Panipat	175	175	174	45	89	28	8	4	174
17	Rohtak	139	139	139	32	62	28	13	4	139
18	Rewari	358	358	358	79	135	85	34	25	358
19	Sirsa	338	338	337	110	128	76	17	6	337
20	Sonipat	304	304	304	71	114	81	25	13	304
21	Yamuna Nagar	473	471	471	114	199	106	37	15	471
	Total	6205	6193	6186	1891	2320	1305	442	228	6186
	Percentage				30.6	37.5	21.1	7.1	3.7	100.0

**DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF SARPANCHES ELECTED ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT
GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.**

Sr.No.	Name of District	Total No. of GPs in the State	No. of GPs in which Election was held	Total Elected Sarpanches			8th pass			10th Pass			12th Pass			Graduation and above		
				M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Ambala	408	408	230	178	408	20	57	77	145	84	229	34	15	49	31	22	53
2	Bhiwani	470	469	289	179	468	10	45	55	225	88	313	25	24	49	29	22	51
3	Faridabad	116	116	69	47	116	2	12	14	49	19	68	9	8	17	9	8	17
4	Fatehabad	258	257	150	107	257	13	31	44	88	40	128	24	18	42	25	18	43
5	Gurgaon	203	200	114	86	200	4	36	40	82	37	119	15	7	22	13	6	19
6	Hisar	308	308	182	126	308	12	42	54	129	60	189	21	12	33	20	12	32
7	Jhajjar	250	250	150	100	250	10	29	39	105	59	164	22	5	27	13	7	20
8	Jind	301	301	185	116	301	8	32	40	125	44	169	30	25	55	22	15	37
9	Kaithal	277	277	156	120	276	4	38	42	105	57	162	27	14	41	20	11	31
10	Karnal	382	381	206	174	380	14	66	80	127	72	199	40	19	59	25	17	42
11	Kurukshetra	394	393	231	161	392	10	52	62	163	72	235	33	25	58	25	12	37
12	Mahendergarh	346	346	203	143	346	4	44	48	154	64	218	22	18	40	23	17	40
13	Mewat	317	316	185	131	316	8	57	65	127	49	176	30	12	42	20	13	33
14	Palwal	260	259	151	108	259	8	42	50	107	45	152	15	9	24	21	12	33
15	Panchkula	128	127	82	44	126	5	16	21	55	15	70	17	9	26	5	4	9
16	Panipat	175	175	102	72	174	7	18	25	68	35	103	13	11	24	14	8	22
17	Rohtak	139	139	83	56	139	2	20	22	58	20	78	5	11	16	18	5	23
18	Rewari	358	358	219	139	358	11	45	56	149	64	213	29	17	46	30	13	43
19	Sirsa	338	338	193	144	337	11	43	54	128	61	189	27	20	47	27	20	47
20	Sonipat	304	304	182	122	304	8	32	40	143	64	207	20	17	37	11	9	20
21	Yamuna Nagar	473	471	259	212	471	19	75	94	160	97	257	47	22	69	33	18	51
	Total	6205	6193	3621	2565	6186	190	832	1022	2492	1146	3638	505	318	823	434	269	703
	Percentage			58.5	41.5	100.0	3.1	13.4	16.5	40.3	18.5	58.8	8.2	5.1	13.3	7.0	4.3	11.4

Annexure 18.5

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PANCHAYAT SAMITI ELECTED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.										
Sr.No.	Name of District	Total No. of Blocks	Total No. of Seats for MPS	No. of elected Candidates for MPS	No. of Members Panchayat Samiti in the Age Group of(Years)					
					21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60	Total
1	Ambala	6	122	121	37	56	19	6	3	121
2	Bhiwani	10	231	231	83	93	43	7	5	231
3	Faridabad	2	60	60	26	19	11	4	0	60
4	Fatehabad	6	138	138	63	51	19	4	1	138
5	Gurgaon	4	108	108	36	50	18	3	1	108
6	Hisar	9	225	225	108	71	37	5	4	225
7	Jhajjar	5	122	122	33	56	24	4	5	122
8	Jind	7	177	177	73	70	27	5	2	177
9	Kaithal	6	142	141	51	56	27	4	3	141
10	Karnal	6	179	179	64	85	24	4	2	179
11	Kurukshetra	6	127	127	51	47	24	1	4	127
12	Mahendergarh	8	157	157	59	58	28	7	5	157
13	Mewat	5	146	145	91	33	19	1	1	145
14	Palwal	5	138	138	70	38	24	4	2	138
15	Panchkula	4	42	42	13	17	11	1	0	42
16	Panipat	6	135	134	49	56	23	6	0	134
17	Rohtak	5	109	109	50	40	12	6	1	109
18	Rewari	5	133	133	37	59	28	7	2	133
19	Sirsa	7	186	185	83	66	28	6	2	185
20	Sonipat	8	187	187	53	76	45	8	5	187
21	Yamuna Nagar	6	138	138	40	55	31	5	7	138
	Total	126	3002	2997	1170	1152	522	98	55	2997
	Percentage				39.1	38.4	17.4	3.3	1.8	100.0

**DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF MEMBERS PANCHAYAT SAMITI ELECTED ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION IN THE FIFTH
PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.**

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of Blocks	Total No. of Seats for MPS	Total Elected Member of Panchayat samitis			8th pass			10th Pass			12th Pass			Graduation and above		
				M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Ambala	6	122	69	52	121	6	8	14	40	25	65	15	17	32	8	2	10
2	Bhiwani	10	231	131	100	231	7	27	34	90	44	134	22	25	47	12	4	16
3	Faridabad	2	60	39	21	60	1	6	7	27	9	36	6	2	8	5	4	9
4	Fatehabad	6	138	78	60	138	4	13	17	44	30	74	23	14	37	7	3	10
5	Gurgaon	4	108	66	42	108	1	13	14	44	22	66	15	5	20	6	2	8
6	Hisar	9	225	141	84	225	7	20	27	93	41	134	32	18	50	9	5	14
7	Jhajjar	5	122	73	49	122	4	15	19	54	27	81	10	4	14	5	3	8
8	Jind	7	177	99	78	177	3	14	17	74	38	112	17	19	36	5	7	12
9	Kaithal	6	142	85	56	141	4	17	21	57	29	86	19	6	25	5	4	9
10	Karnal	6	179	105	74	179	8	18	26	78	39	117	13	13	26	6	4	10
11	Kurukshetra	6	127	68	59	127	3	17	20	40	26	66	18	9	27	7	7	14
12	Mahendergarh	8	157	82	75	157	6	29	35	54	34	88	14	7	21	8	5	13
13	Mewat	5	146	89	56	145	0	27	27	58	21	79	21	6	27	10	2	12
14	Palwal	5	138	84	54	138	3	15	18	59	27	86	12	9	21	10	3	13
15	Panchkula	4	42	25	17	42	2	2	4	18	13	31	4	1	5	1	1	2
16	Panipat	6	135	75	59	134	4	15	19	52	30	82	14	11	25	5	3	8
17	Rohtak	5	109	60	49	109	3	8	11	44	25	69	7	9	16	6	7	13
18	Rewari	5	133	74	59	133	4	12	16	55	34	89	7	7	14	8	6	14
19	Sirsa	7	186	108	77	185	10	18	28	56	43	99	30	9	39	12	7	19
20	Sonipat	8	187	111	76	187	4	17	21	82	53	135	14	4	18	11	2	13
21	Yamuna Nagar	6	138	77	61	138	7	23	30	48	23	71	14	11	25	8	4	12
	Total	126	3002	1739	1258	2997	91	334	425	1167	633	1800	327	206	533	154	85	239
	Percentage			58.0	42.0	100.0	3.0	11.1	14.2	38.9	21.1	60.1	10.9	6.9	17.8	5.1	2.8	8.0

Annexure 18.7

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF MEMBERS ZILA PARISHAD ELECTED ACCORDING TO AGE IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total No. of Seats of MZP	No. of seats of MZP for which election was held	No. of Members Zila Parishad in the Age Group of(Years)					
				21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	Above 60	Total
1	Ambala	15	15	3	4	6	2	0	15
2	Bhiwani	30	30	8	13	3	5	1	30
3	Faridabad	10	10	1	5	3	0	1	10
4	Fatehabad	18	18	7	6	3	2	0	18
5	Gurgaon	15	15	4	8	3	0	0	15
6	Hisar	30	30	6	16	5	2	1	30
7	Jhajjar	19	19	4	12	3	0	0	19
8	Jind	26	26	10	12	4	0	0	26
9	Kaithal	21	21	7	10	3	1	0	21
10	Karnal	25	25	9	9	5	2	0	25
11	Kurukshetra	17	17	5	8	3	1	0	17
12	Mahendergarh	20	20	4	12	4	0	0	20
13	Mewat	25	25	12	6	7	0	0	25
14	Palwal	21	21	9	5	7	0	0	21
15	Panchkula	10	10	1	6	3	0	0	10
16	Panipat	17	17	4	9	3	0	1	17
17	Rohtak	14	14	5	3	4	2	0	14
18	Rewari	18	18	5	8	5	0	0	18
19	Sirsa	24	24	7	11	2	3	1	24
20	Sonipat	23	23	8	9	5	0	1	23
21	Yamuna Nagar	18	18	4	9	3	1	1	18
	Total	416	416	123	181	84	21	7	416
	Percentage			29.5	43.5	20.2	5.1	1.7	100.0

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF MEMBERS ZILA PARISHAD ELECTED ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION IN THE FIFTH PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016.

Sr. No.	Name of District	Total Elected Member of Zila Parishad			8th pass			10th Pass			12th Pass			Graduation and above		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1	Ambala	10	5	15	0	3	3	5	0	5	1	0	1	4	2	6
2	Bhiwani	13	17	30	1	2	3	6	8	14	2	2	4	4	5	9
3	Faridabad	6	4	10	0	2	2	4	1	5	2	0	2	0	1	1
4	Fatehabad	10	8	18	0	2	2	6	4	10	2	1	3	2	1	3
5	Gurgaon	10	5	15	0	2	2	8	2	10	0	0	0	2	1	3
6	Hisar	18	12	30	0	1	1	9	6	15	4	2	6	5	3	8
7	Jhajjar	11	8	19	0	0	0	11	6	17	0	0	0	0	2	2
8	Jind	15	11	26	0	0	0	3	2	5	10	3	13	2	6	8
9	Kaithal	9	12	21	0	3	3	4	6	10	2	1	3	3	2	5
10	Karnal	11	14	25	1	2	3	5	7	12	3	3	6	2	2	4
11	Kurukshetra	11	6	17	0	1	1	2	1	3	5	1	6	4	3	7
12	Mehandergarh	11	9	20	0	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	5	5	4	9
13	Mewat	15	10	25	0	4	4	7	1	8	3	5	8	5	0	5
14	Palwal	13	8	21	1	2	3	8	3	11	3	2	5	1	1	2
15	Panchkula	6	4	10	0	0	0	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	1	2
16	Panipat	10	7	17	1	2	3	9	4	13	0	0	0	0	1	1
17	Rohtak	8	6	14	0	0	0	3	4	7	2	0	2	3	2	5
18	Rewari	10	8	18	0	2	2	4	2	6	3	1	4	3	3	6
19	Sirsa	15	9	24	0	3	3	9	4	13	1	1	2	5	1	6
20	Sonipat	12	11	23	0	2	2	8	5	13	2	2	4	2	2	4
21	Yamuna Nagar	11	7	18	0	1	1	9	3	12	1	1	2	1	2	3
	TOTAL	235	181	416	4	35	39	126	73	199	51	28	79	54	45	99
	Percentage	56.5	43.5	100.0	1.0	8.4	9.4	30.3	17.5	47.8	12.3	6.7	19.0	13.0	10.8	23.8

**STATE ELECTION COMMISSION, HARYANA,
NIRVACHAN SADAN, PLOT NO.2, SECTOR 17,
PANCHKULA**

No.SEC/4E-II/2014/1696-1716

Dated: 12.06.2014

To

All the Deputy Commissioners-cum-District
Election Officers (P) in the state.

**Subject: - Chairman/Vice Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and
President/Vice President of Zila Parishad-Elections regarding.**

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the subject cited above and to say that the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh in its orders passed in CWP No. 6702 of 2000 and CWP No. 10003 of 2000 on 22nd December, 2000 and 5th April, 2001 respectively, had directed the respondents (including concerned DCs and SEC, Haryana) to hold the elections of the offices of President and the Vice President of concerned Zila Parishads in accordance of law forthwith, to say, not later than one month of the receipt of orders. The copies of these orders were sent to all the Deputy Commissioners-cum-District Election Officers (P) vide Commission's letter No. SEC/2E-III/2001/5844-62 dated 03.05.2001 for meticulously compliance in future for conducting the elections of President/Vice-President of Zila Parishads and Chairman/Vice-Chairman of Panchayat Samitis. The State Election Commission had also issued the instructions pertaining to the procedures to be adopted for the conduct of the elections of President/Vice President of Zila Parishad and copy of the same was also sent to all the Deputy Commissioners-cum-District Election Officers vice Commission's letter No. SEC/3E-II/2011/3480-3500 dated 18.11.2011 for strict compliance in future.

2. As provided under rule 76 and 77 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994, the prescribed authority for the conduct of the elections of Chairman/Vice Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and President/Vice President of Zila Parishad is District Development and Panchayat Officer or any officer authorized by him and Deputy Commissioner-cum-Election Officer (P) or any other officer authorized by him, respectively. Under section 60 and 121 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, it has been provided that the first meeting for the elections of Chairman/Vice Chairman of Panchayati Samiti and President

/Vice President of Zila Parishad, respectively shall be called within four weeks from the date on which the names of members of elected at the election are notified in the official Gazette by this Commission. But, during the previous general election of Panchayati Raj Institutions it was noticed that the elections of the offices of Chairman/Vice Chairman of Panchayati Samiti and President /Vice President of Zila Parishad in some of the districts were not conducted by the prescribed authorities in accordance with the law, resulting in litigation and the names of the elected persons could not be notified in time. This issue was also brought to the notice of the Chief Secretary to Government, Haryana vide Commission's letter No. SEC/3E-II/2012/2480 dated 18.10.2012 and request was made to take stern disciplinary action against the defaulting officers/officials. The request was also made to issue necessary directions to all the Deputy Commissioners-cum-District Election Officers (P) in the state that the proposal for election of Chairman/Vice Chairman and President/Vice President of Zila Parishad be sent to the Commission for fixing the dates, as provided under section 161 (1) of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994.

3. The Government vide it's Memo No.ECA-II-2014/9198-9219 dated 19.2.2014 has stated that as per the provisions contained under section 161 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994, the election of Chairman/Vice Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and President/Vice President of Zila Parishad shall be held on such date, as the State Election Commission in consultation with the Government may appoint in this behalf. Subsequently, the Deputy Commissioners-cum-District Election Officers (Panchayat) have been directed to send the proposal for the elections of Chairman/Vice-Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and President/Vice-President of Zila Parishad to the Commission for fixing the dates, so that election could be conducted strictly on the dates fixed by Commission and the provision given under sub-section (1) of section 161 are complied with meticulously.

4. For the free and fair elections of the Chairman/Vice-Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and President/Vice-President of Zila Parishad, this Commission has also decided that the elections of these posts in future shall be conducted through Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) instead of Ballot Boxes. The earlier forms/instructions (No.SEC/E-III/2001/5843 dated 03.05.2001) are thus hereby modified as under:-

FORM OF NOMINATION PAPER FOR ELECTION FOR THE OFFICE OF CHAIRMAN/VICE-CHAIRMAN OF PANCHAYAT SAMITI AND PRESIDENT/ VICE PRESIDENT OF ZILA PARISHAD.

Name of Panchayat Samiti/ -----
Zila Parishad

Name of candidate -----
 Fathar's /Husband's name -----
 Address -----
 Name of the proposer -----
 Signature of the proposer _____
 Name of seconder -----
 Signature of seconder _____

DECLARATION OF CANDIDATE

I hereby declare that I agree to the nomination and I am willing to serve.

Place _____

Date _____

Signature of candidate

DECLARATION BY A CANDIDATE WHO IS A MEMBER OF ANY SCHEDULED CASTE

I do hereby declare that I am a member of the _____ caste which has been declared to be Scheduled Caste in the State of Haryana.

Date: _____

Signature of candidate

(To be filled in by Prescribed Authority)
CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY

Sr.No. _____

This nomination paper was delivered to me at my office at..... (date and hour).....

Date: _____

Signature of Prescribed Authority

CERTIFICATE OF SCRUTINY

I have scrutinized the eligibility of the candidate and find that he is qualified to stand for election, and I, therefore, accept the nomination.....

I have scrutinized this nomination and reject it for the following reasons.

.....

Date: _____

Signature of prescribed Authority

5. Nomination and scrutiny thereof

(a). Every candidate for election to the office of Chairman/Vice-Chairman of Panchayat Samiti and President/Vice President of Zila Parishad, as the case may be, shall be nominated in the Form prescribed above and signed by two of the elected Members of the Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad concerned; one as a proposer and another as a seconder. No member shall be allowed to propose or second more than one candidate. The nomination papers shall be delivered to the Prescribed Authority within the time prescribed by him.

(b). The scrutiny of nomination paper shall be taken up by the Prescribed Authority after the expiry of time allowed by him for the presentation of nomination paper. An objection to any nomination shall be recorded by the Prescribed Authority, who after proper consideration shall accept or reject each nomination. In case of rejection of any objection, he shall record the reasons for rejection in brief.

6. Steps to be taken by the Prescribed Authority

(a). The Prescribed Authority shall read out in the meeting,-

- (i) the names of the candidates whose nomination papers have been declared invalid and the reasons thereof; and
- (ii) the names of the candidates duly nominated.

(b). If there is only one candidate for election,-

- (i) he shall be declared to have been duly elected; and
- (ii) if no nomination has been filed for any seat or if no candidate has been duly nominated for any seat or if all nominated candidates withdraw their nomination papers, a report of this fact shall be sent to the State Election Commission for further course of action for filling the seat according to the provisions of the Act.

(c). If number of candidates is more than one, the election shall be held by secret ballot.

(d). The Prescribed Authority shall assign serial number to each candidate with reference to their names written alphabetically in Hindi in Devnagri script and then announce to the Members serial number assigned to each candidate.

(e). The Prescribed Authority shall cause the ballot paper to be prepared in the following form:-

Election of _____ Chairman/Vice Chairman or President/Vice President Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad	1. (Name of the contesting candidates in alphabetic order according to Hindi devnagri script)
	2.
	3.
	4.

7. Elections through EVMs:

(a). The Prescribed Authority shall prepare the ballot paper in alphabetic order according to Hindi devnagri script and then announce to the Members serial number assigned to each candidate. The members shall have to press the button in front of the name of their choice candidate to cast their vote. The prescribed authority shall have to play the role of Returning Officer as well as Presiding Officer during these elections and shall have to prepare the EVM for voting as per the procedure given under Chapter IV of "HAND BOOK FOR RETURNING OFFICERS (At Elections where electronic voting machines are used)". The voting and counting procedure in case of voting through EVMs shall be the same as prescribed in "THE HARYANA PANCHAYATI RAJ VOTING AND COUNTING OF VOTES BY ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES (EVMs) ORDER, 2008".

(b). Immediately after the voting is over, the Prescribed Authority shall in the presence of the members present, open the seal of the Balloting Unit and press the result Button. At the result, the total number of votes recorded for each candidate shall be displayed automatically sequentially candidate wise in the display panel of the control unit. If required, press the result button again to enable the candidates to note down the result.

(c). The Prescribed Authority shall record the number of votes secured by each candidate on a plain paper in front of their name and shall declare the candidate winner, who scores the highest votes in his favour. The paper which contains with the record of votes shall be duly attested by the Prescribed Authority.

(d). In case of equality of votes, the election shall be decided by draw of lots by the Prescribed Authority. The manner of draw of lots shall be as under:-

(i) The Prescribed Authority shall in the presence of candidates or their supporters, make separate-separate slips of the names of the candidates who have scored equal number of votes.

(ii) He shall then fold the slips in a manner, so that nobody can identify them.

(iii) He shall then put these slips into an un-transparent empty bag or box duly covered from the sides, after showing it to the contesting candidates or their supporters and mix them well inside.

(iv) He shall then ask any person present there to pick up any one of the slip from the empty bag or box.

(v) The candidate whose names slip is picked up by a person shall be declared elected.

8. Measures to be taken by the Prescribed Authority:

(a). The Prescribed Authority of the meeting shall keep order in the meeting and see that the election is fairly conducted.

(b). Immediately after the conclusion of the meeting, the Prescribed Authority shall prepare a record of the proceedings of the meeting and sign it, any member in the meeting shall be permitted to fix his signature on such record, if he so desires; and publishes on the notice board of the concerned Panchayat Samiti or Zila Parishad, as the case may be.

(c). The Prescribed Authority shall make up into separate packet the record of the votes and other papers relating to the election. Seal such packets and note thereon a description of its contents including the name of the post for which the election held and the date thereof. The packets so sealed shall not be opened and their contents shall not be inspected or produced except under the orders of the competent court.

(d). The packets shall remain in safe custody of the concerned District Election Officer (Panchayat) for one year and shall thereafter be destroyed unless otherwise directed by a competent court or pending legal proceedings.

Yours faithfully

Sd/-

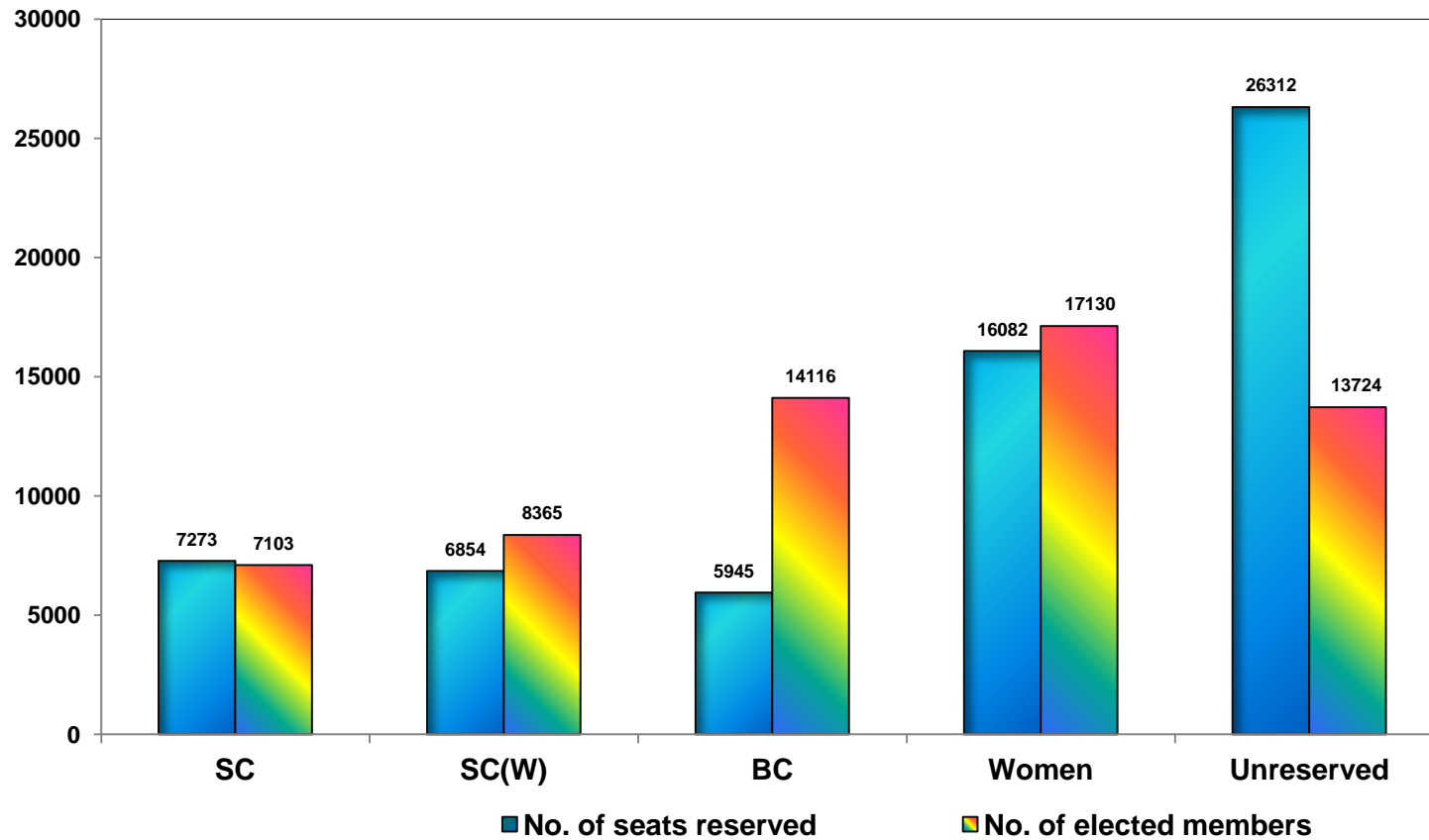
(Parmal Singh),

Asstt. State Election Commissioner, Haryana

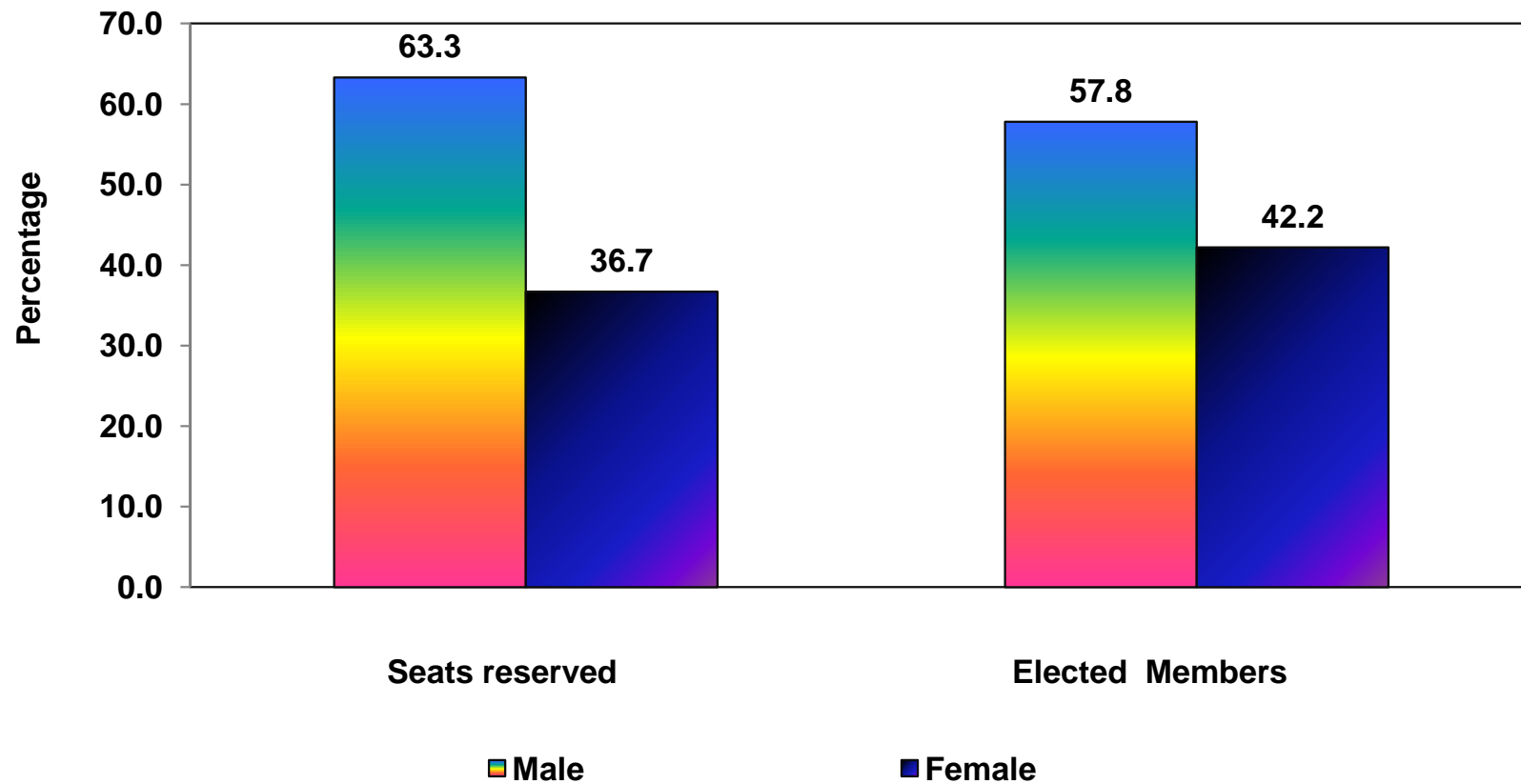
Note: The Prescribed Authority referred above shall be the same Authority as given in Rule 76 and 77 of the Haryana Panchayati Raj Election Rules, 1994.

GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION PANCHES

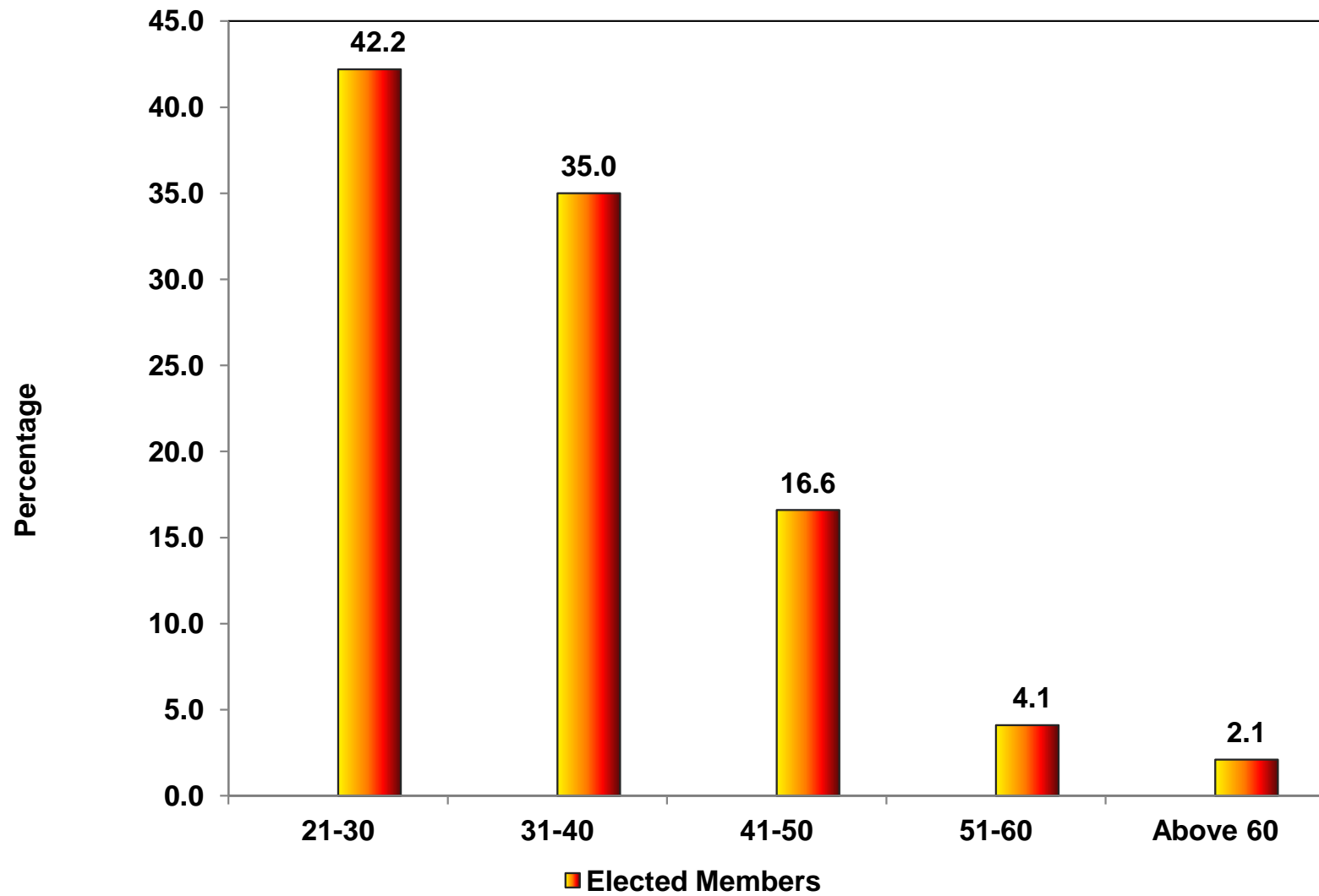
Graph 1
[See Table 17.1 of Chapter 17]
Number of Seats Reserved for Different Categories and Members Elected against them in the Election for Panches



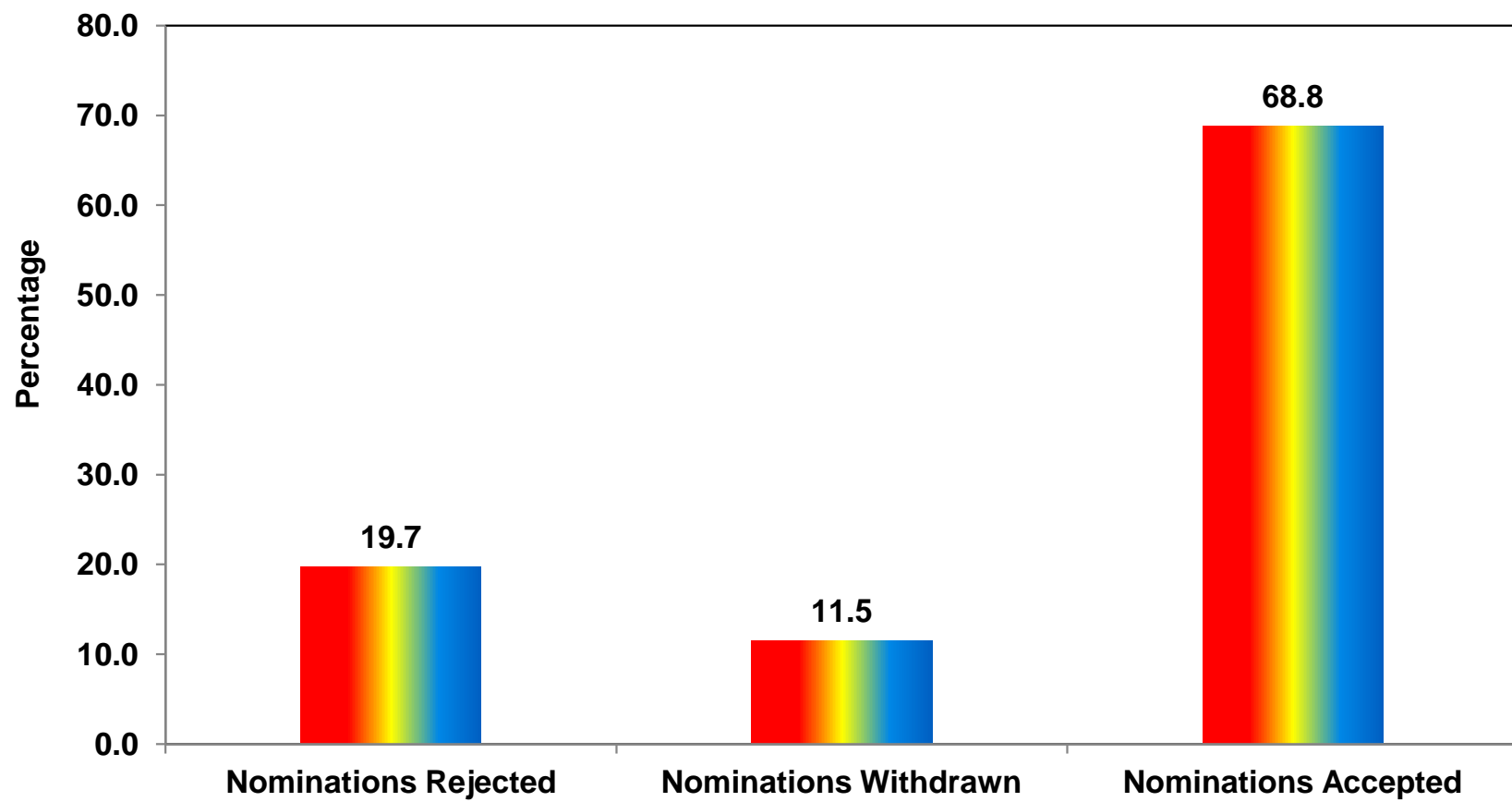
Graph 2
[See Table 15.2 of Chapter 15]
Percentage of Number of Seats Reserved and Elected Members by Gender in the Election for Panches



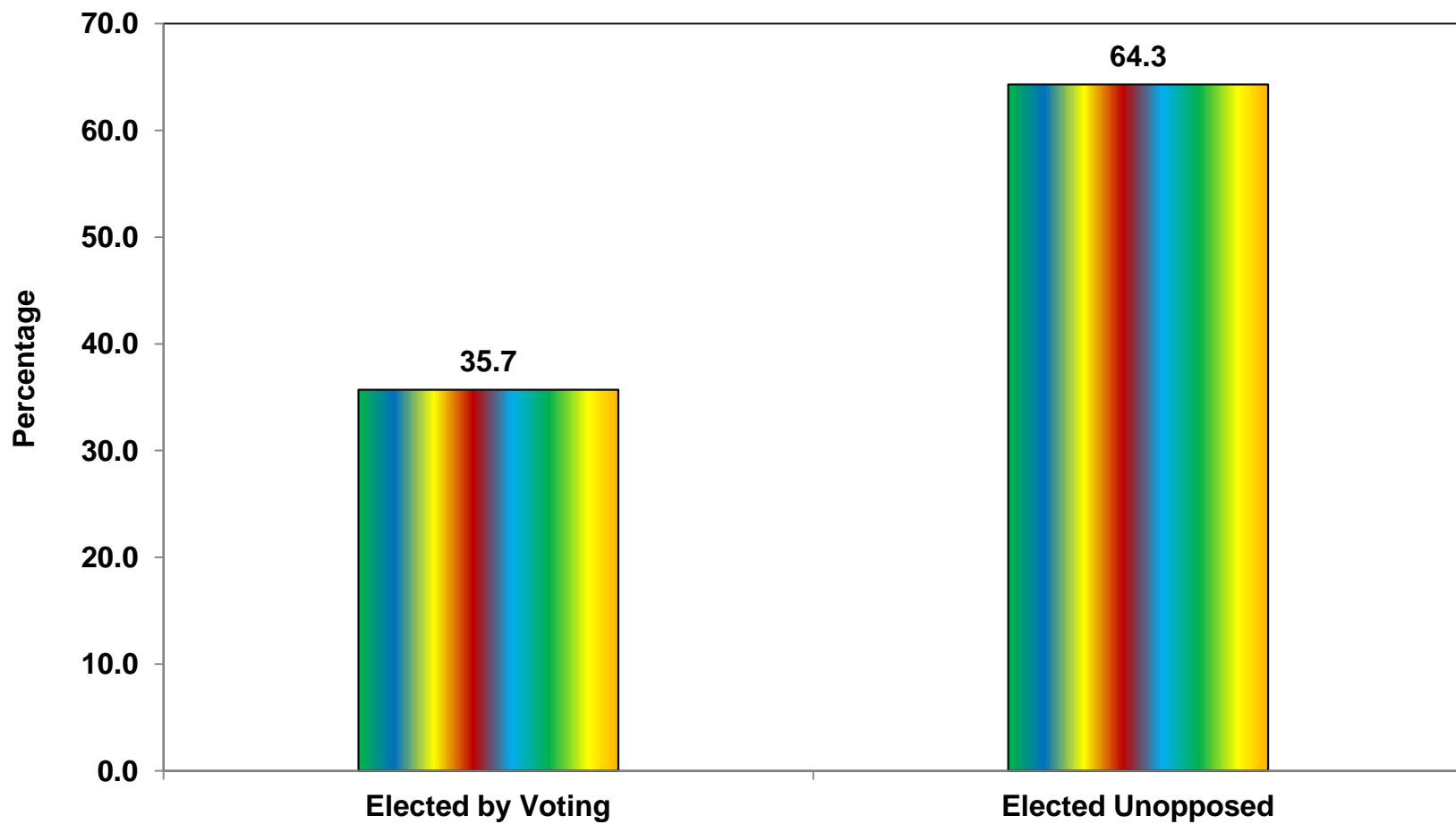
Graph 3
[see Table 18.1 of Chapter 18]
Percentage of Elected Members in Different Age Groups in the Election for Panches



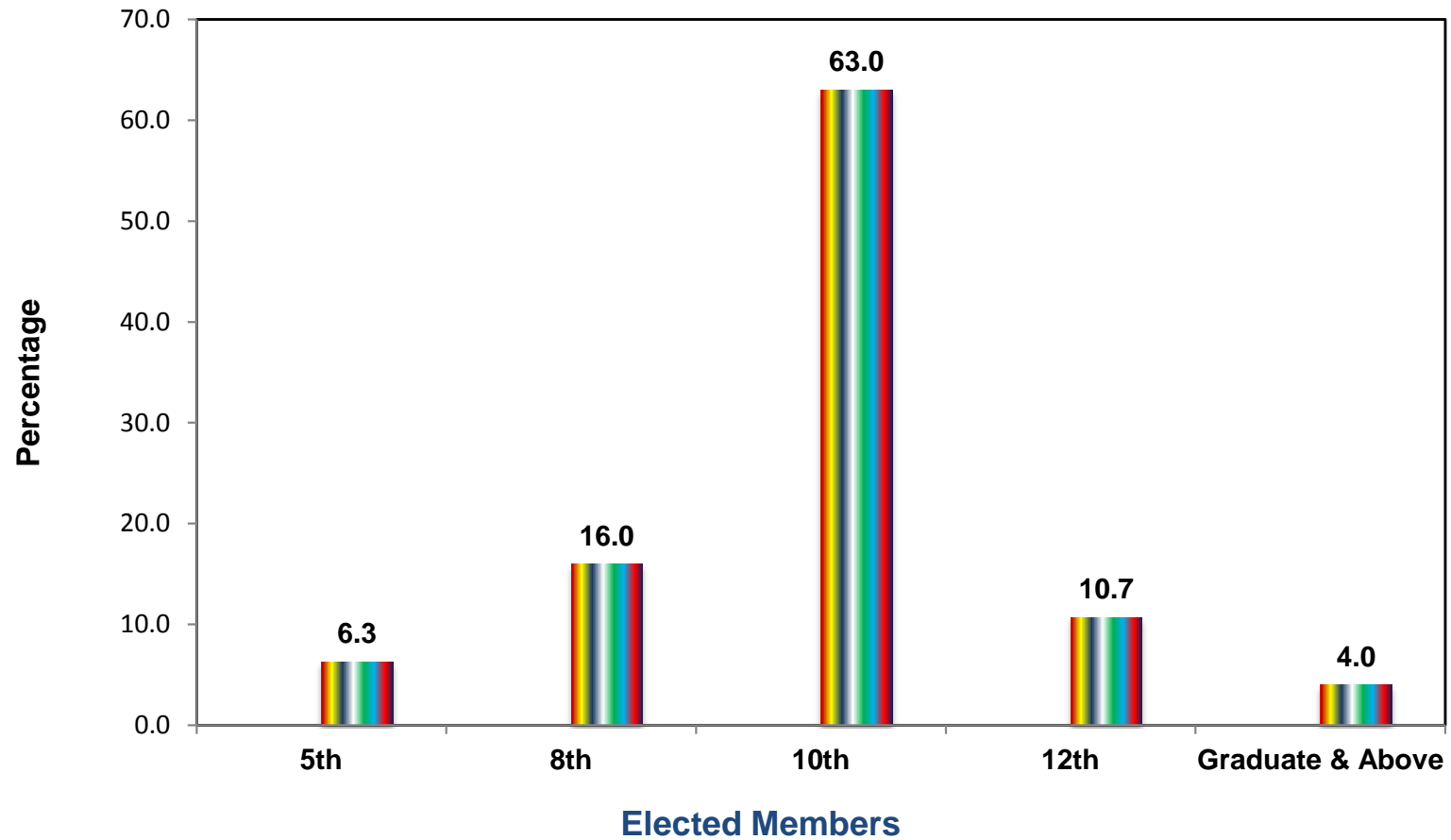
Graph 4
[See Table 9.2 of Chapter 9]
Percentage of Nominations Rejected, Withdrawn and Accepted in the Election for Panches



Graph 5
[see para 9.9 of Chapter 9]
Percentage of Number of Members Elected by Voting and Unopposed
in the Election for Panches

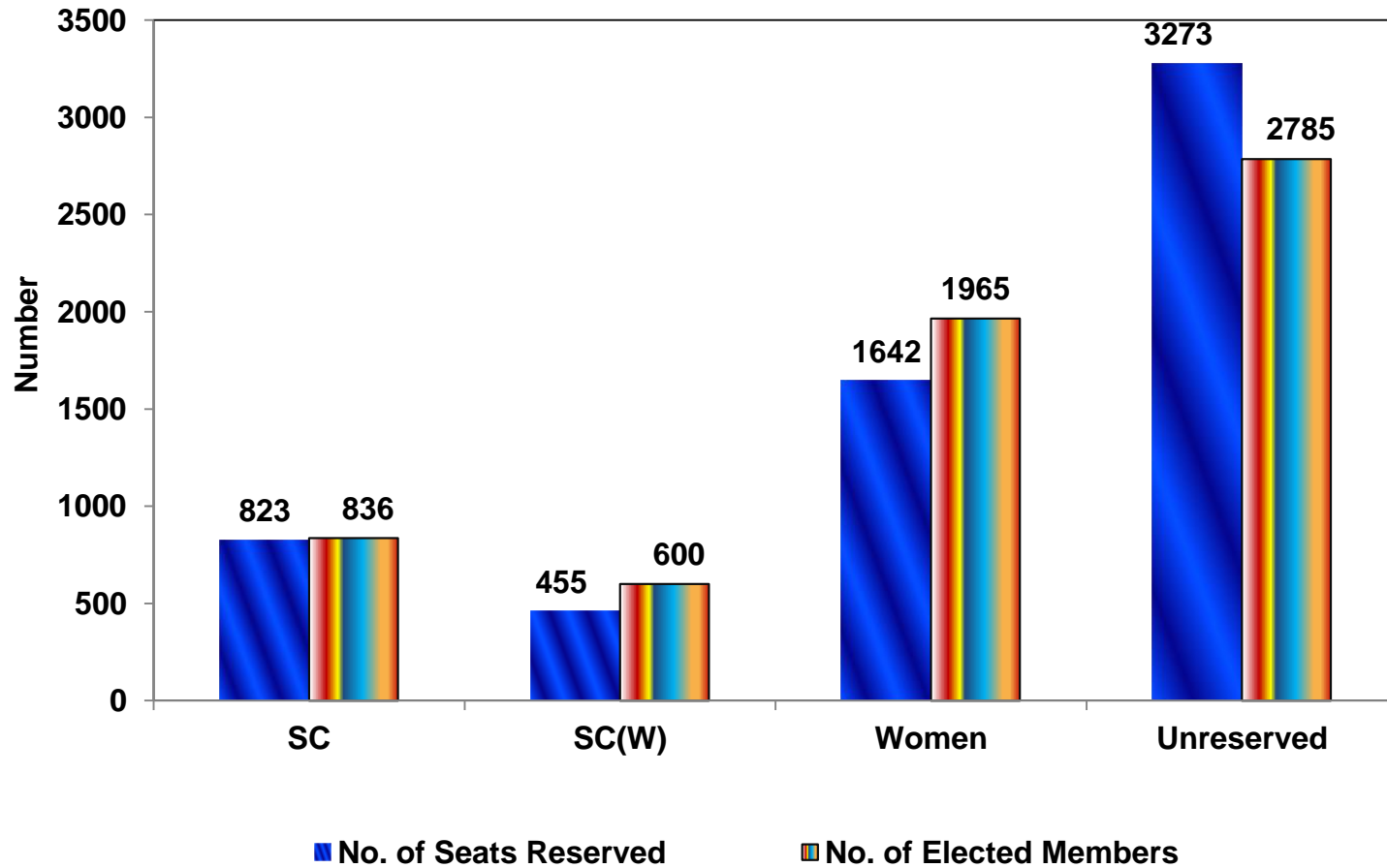


Graph 6
[See Table 18.2 of Chapter 18]
Percentage of Elected Members According to Educational
Qualification in the Election for Panches

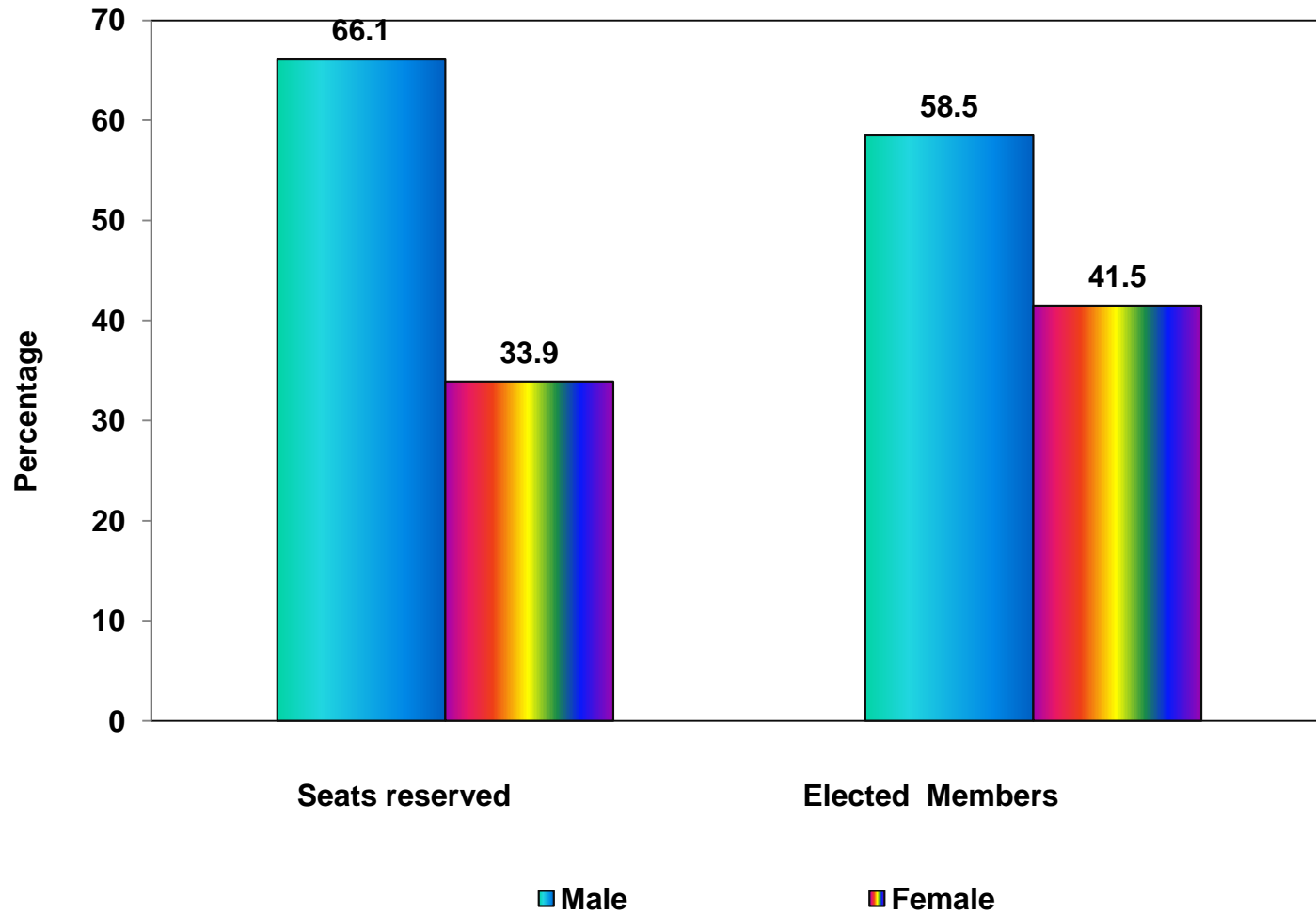


GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION SARPANCHES

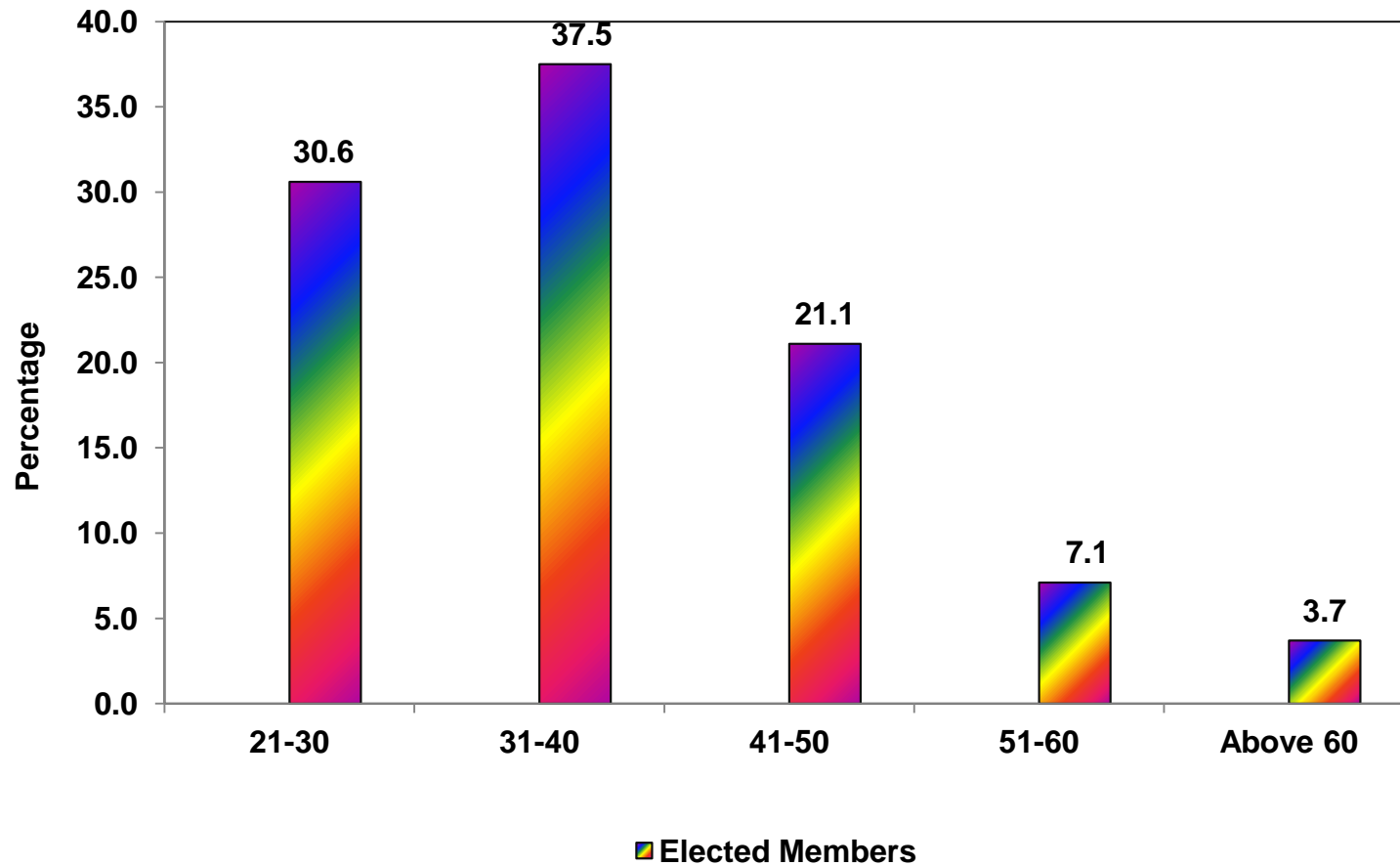
Graph 7
[See Table 17.2 of Chapter 17]
Number of Seats Reserved for Different Categories and Members Elected against them in the Election for Sarpanches



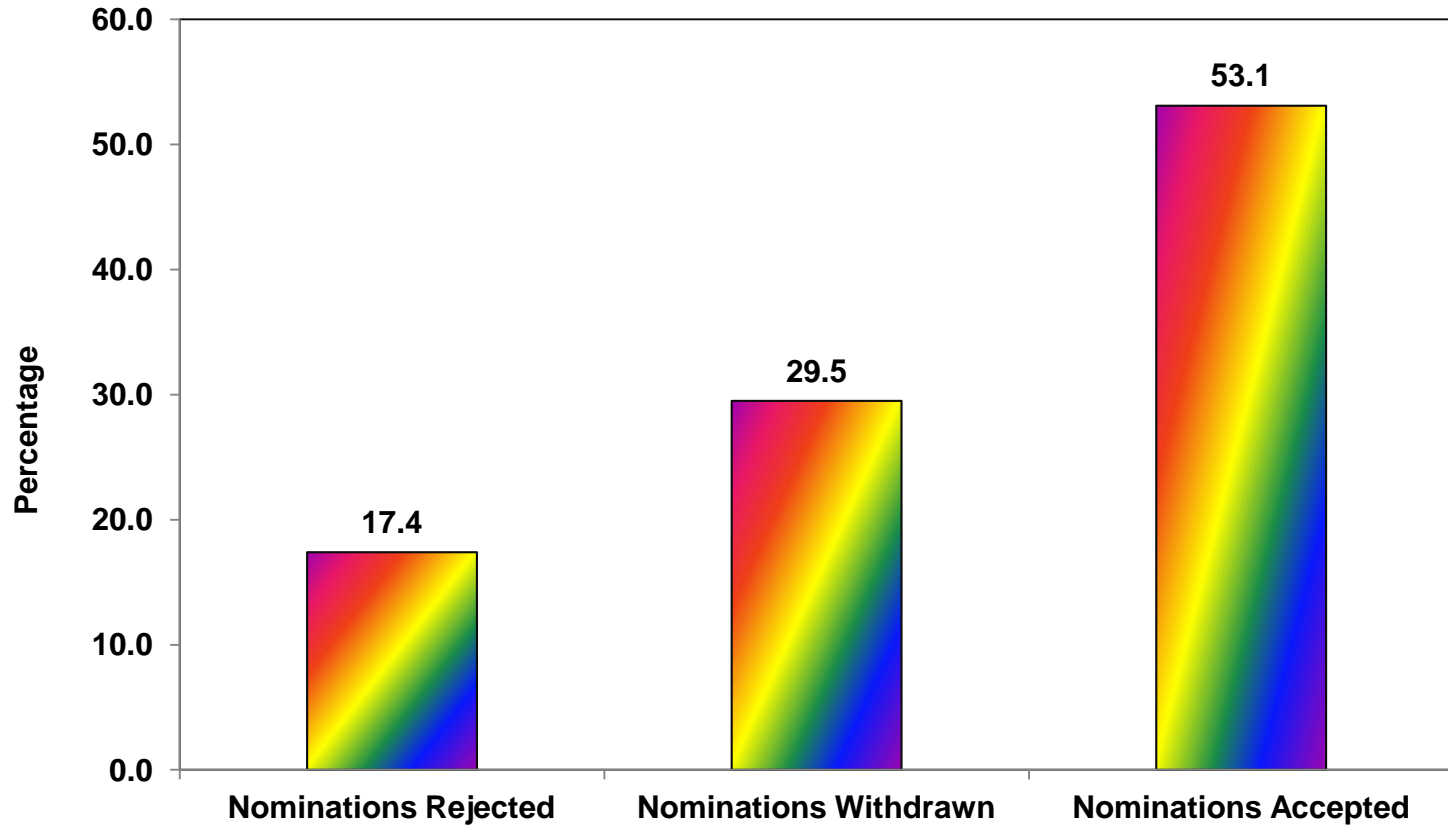
Graph 8
[See Table 15.3 of Chapter 15]
Percentage of Number of Seats Reserved and Elected Members by Gender in the Election for Sarpanches



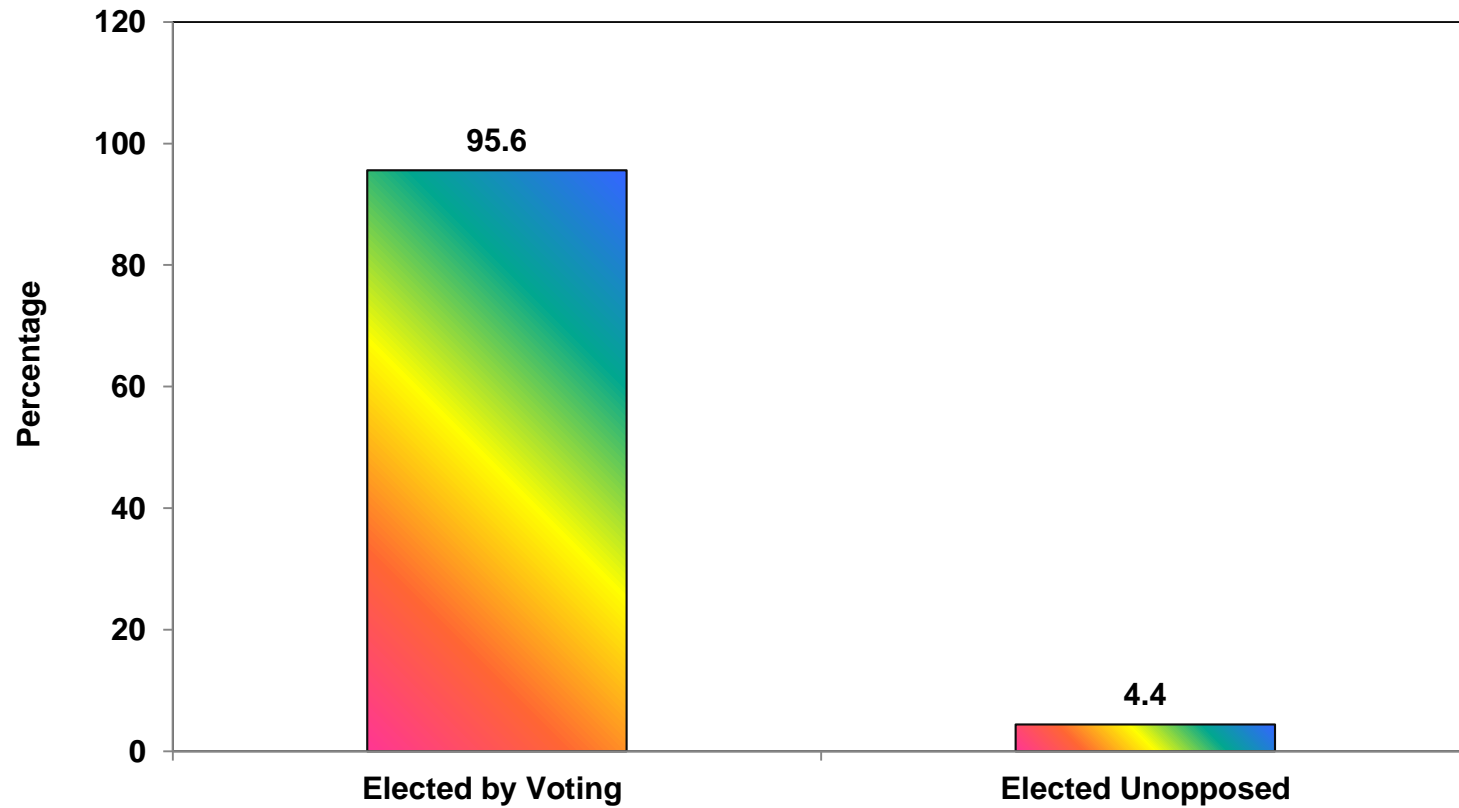
Graph 9
[See Table 18.3 of Chapter 18]
Percentage of Elected Members in Different Age Groups in the Election for Sarpanches



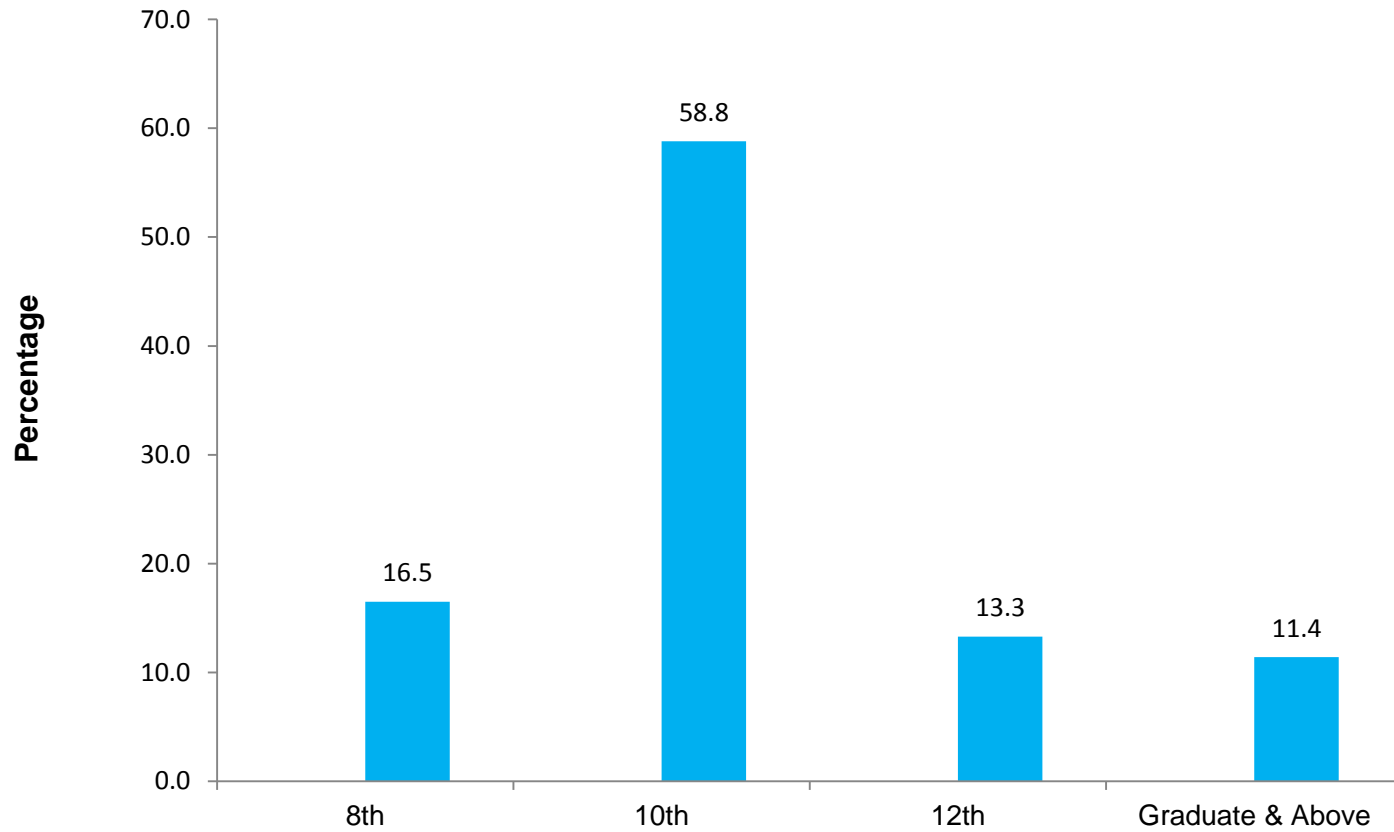
Graph 10
[See Table 9.3 of Chapter 9]
Percentage of Nominations Rejected, Withdrawn and Accepted in
the Election for Sarpanches



Graph 11
[See para 9.12 of Chapter 9]
Percentage of Number of Members Elected by Voting and Unopposed in the Election for Sarpanches

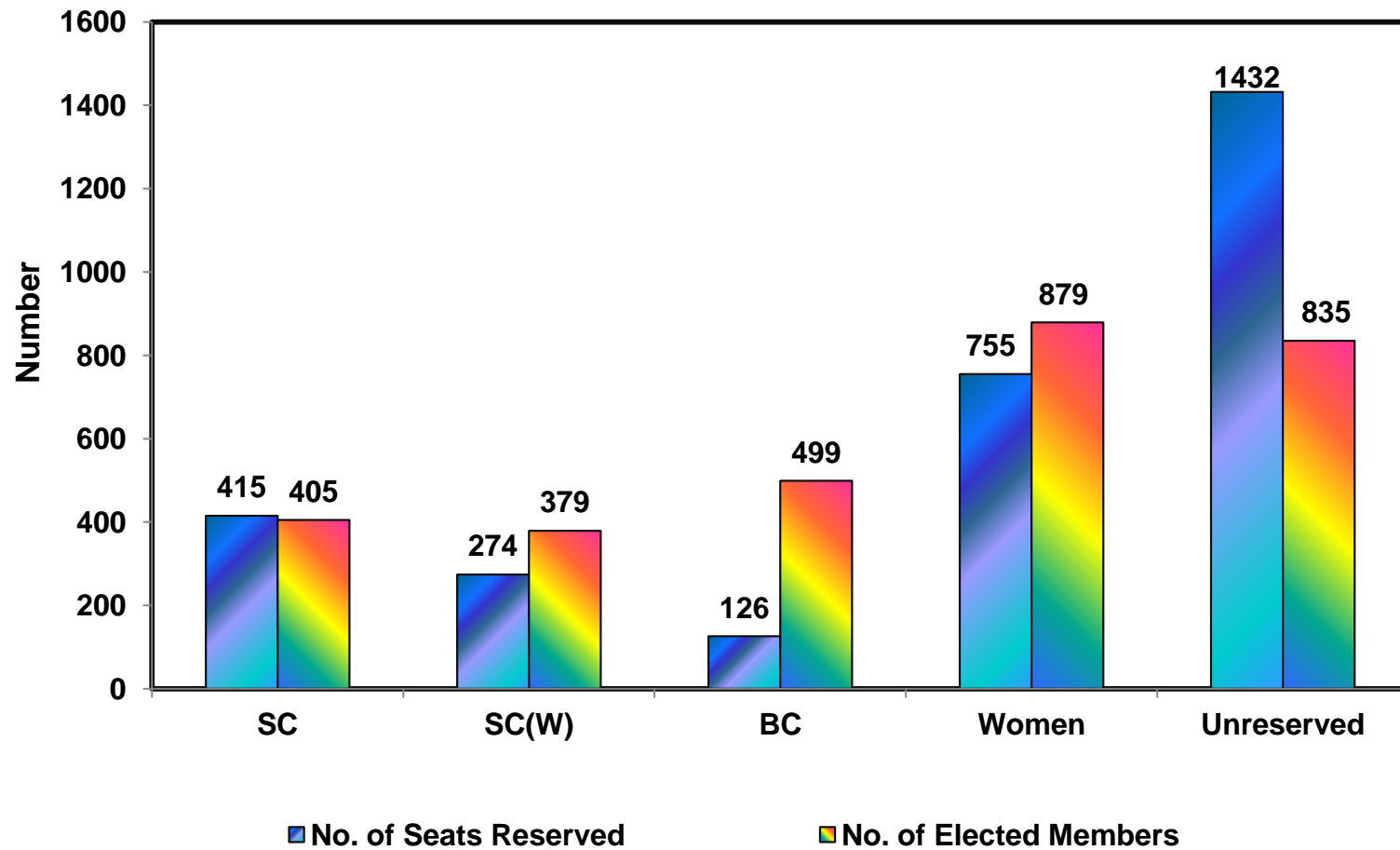


Graph 12
[See Table 18.4 of Chapter 18]
Percentage of Elected Members According to Educational Qualification in the Election for Sarpanches

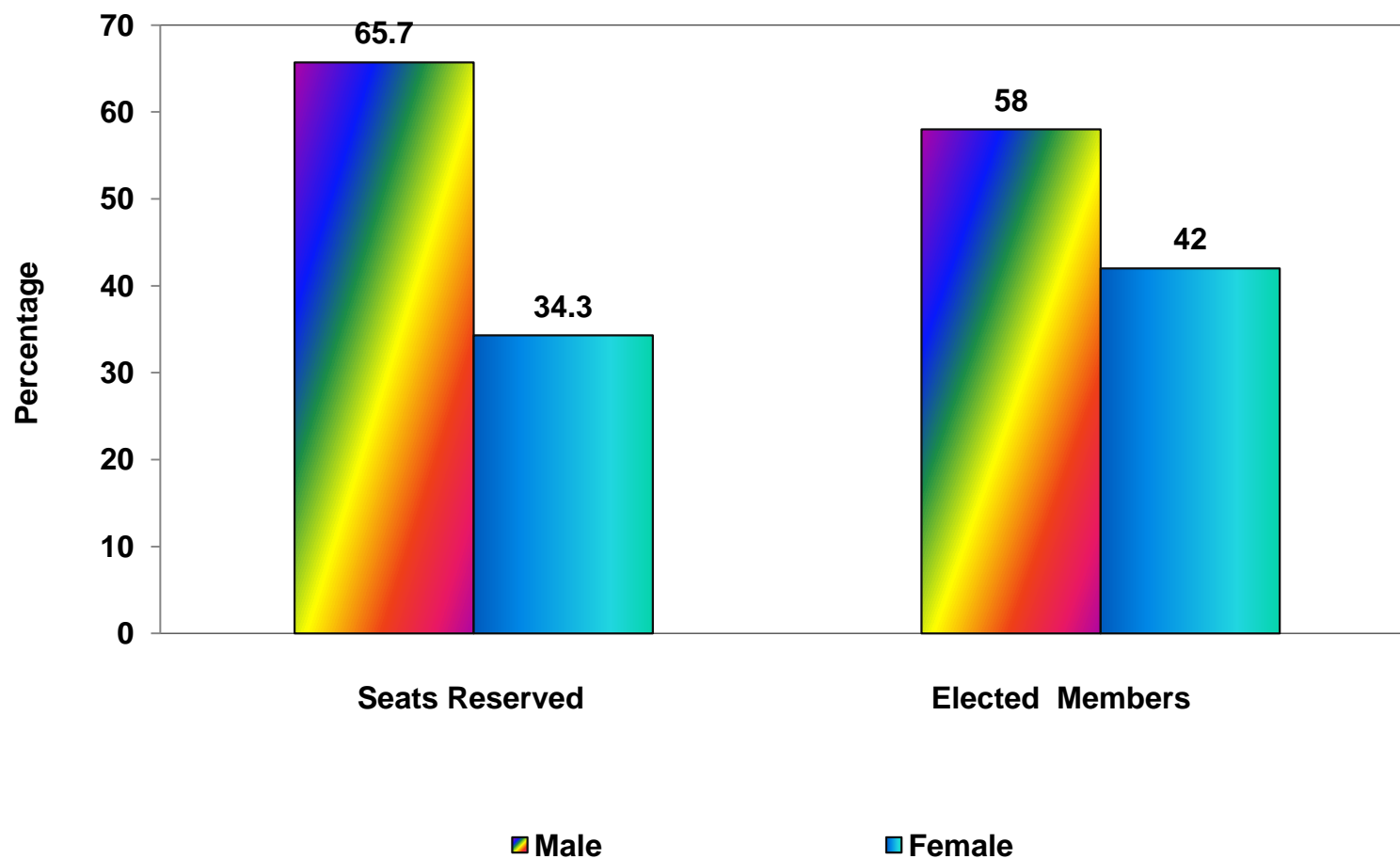


**GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION
MEMBERS PANCHAYAT SAMITI**

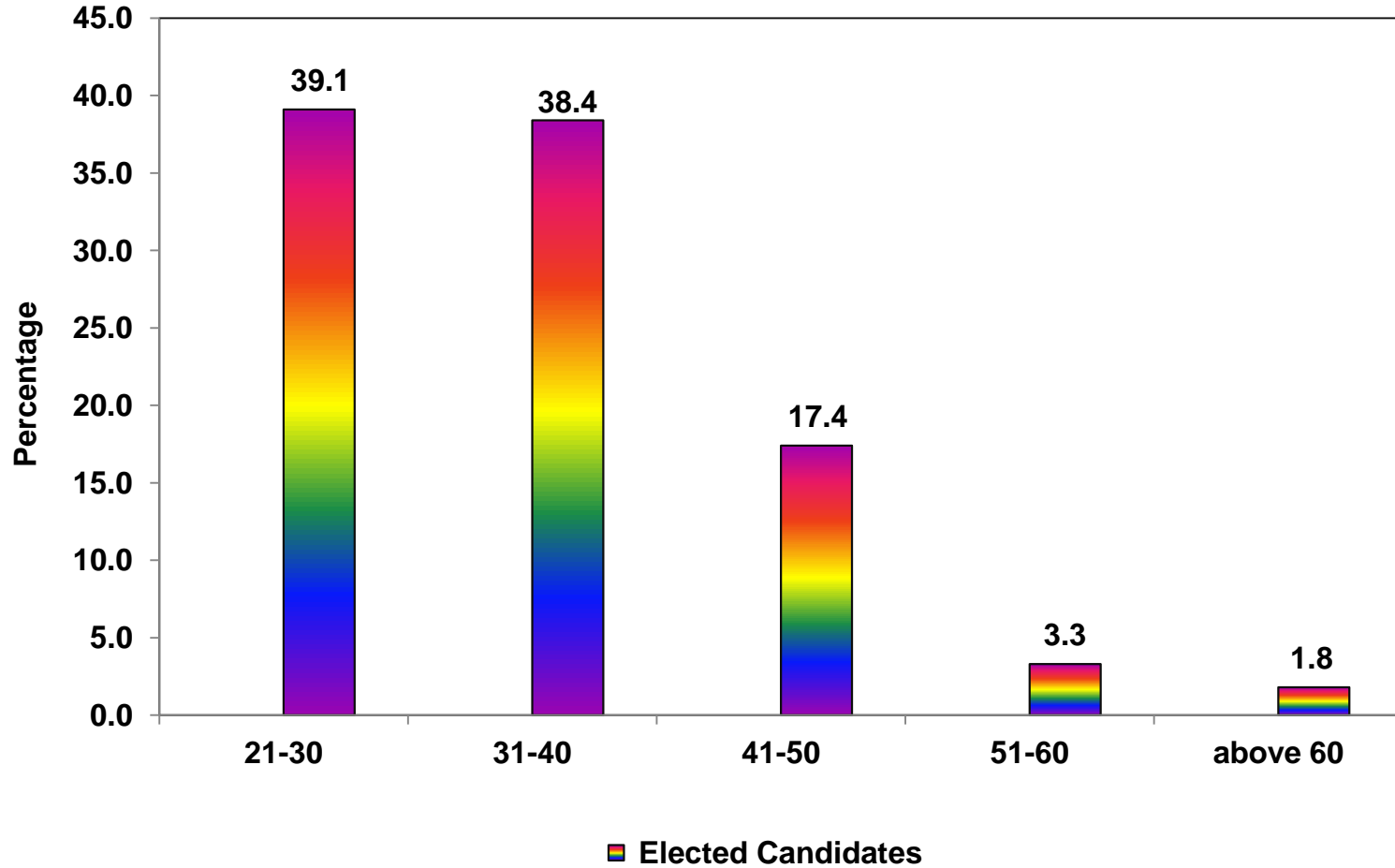
Graph 13
[See Table 17.3 of Chapter 17]
Number of Seats Reserved for Different Categories and Members Elected against them in the Election for Members Panchayat Samiti



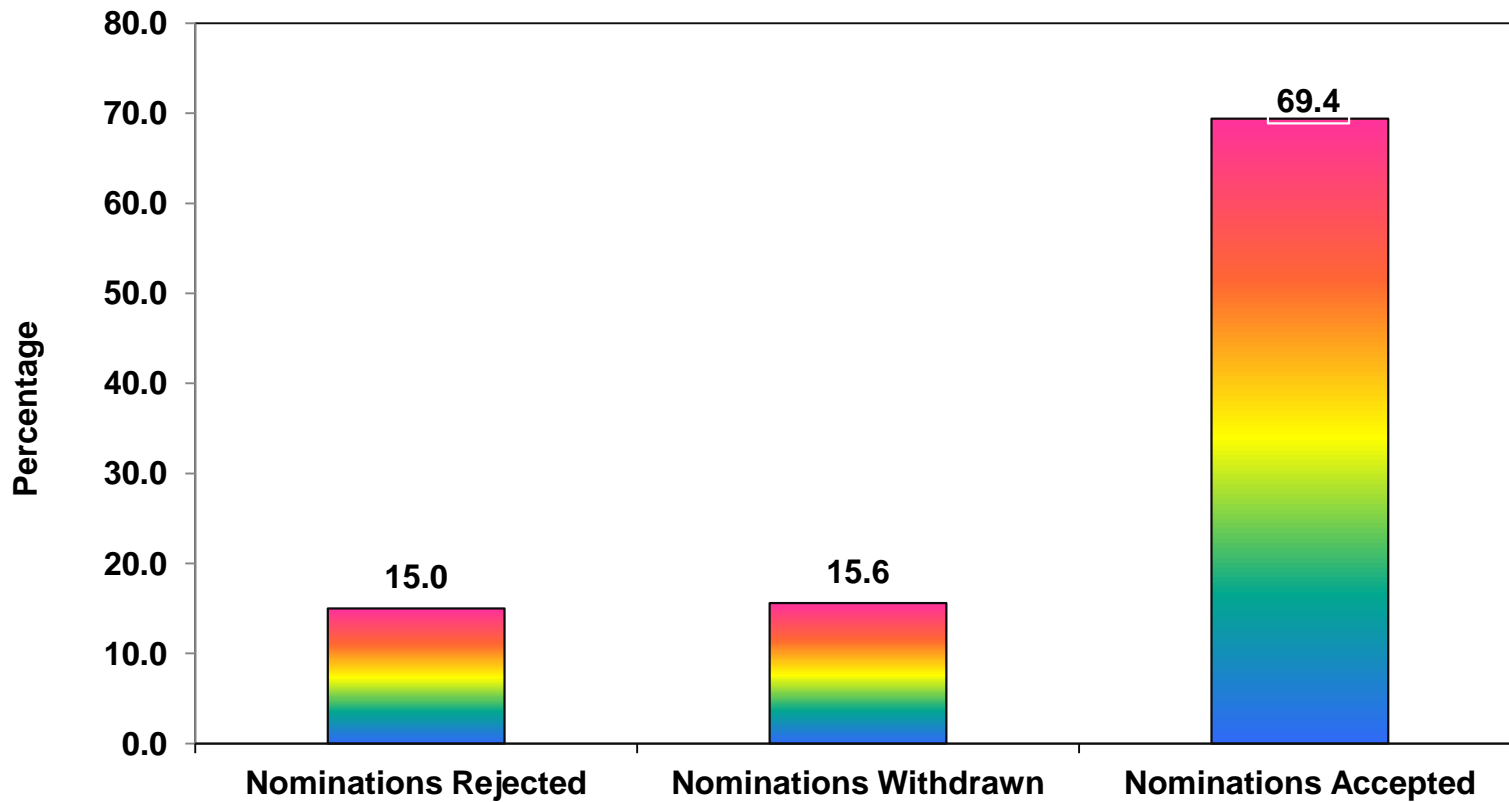
Graph 14
[See Table 15.4 of Chapter 15]
Percentage of Number of Seats Reserved and Elected Members by Gender in the Election for Members Panchayat Samiti



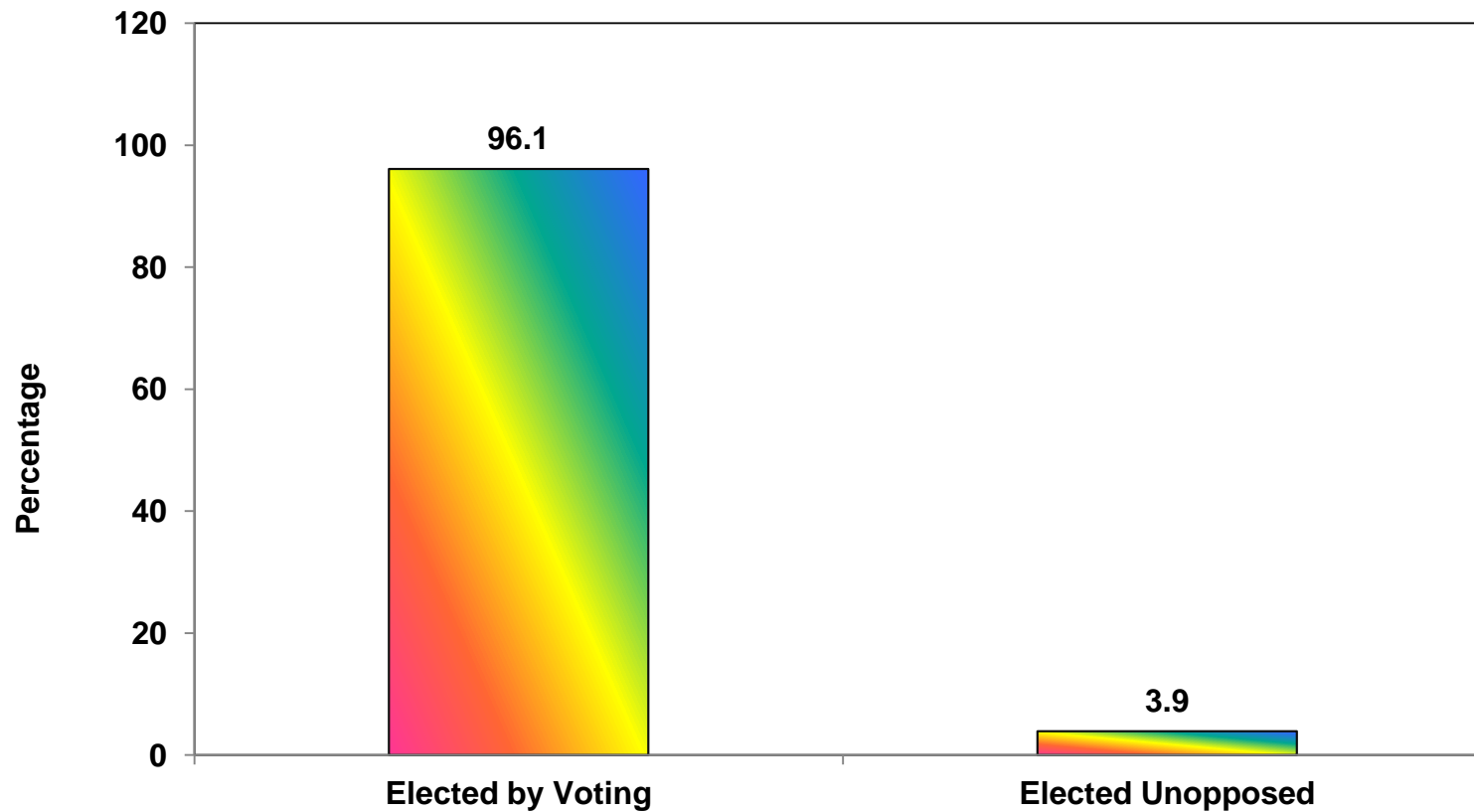
Graph 15
[See Table 18.5 of Chapter 18]
Percentage of Elected Members in Different Age Groups in the Election for Members Panchayat Samiti



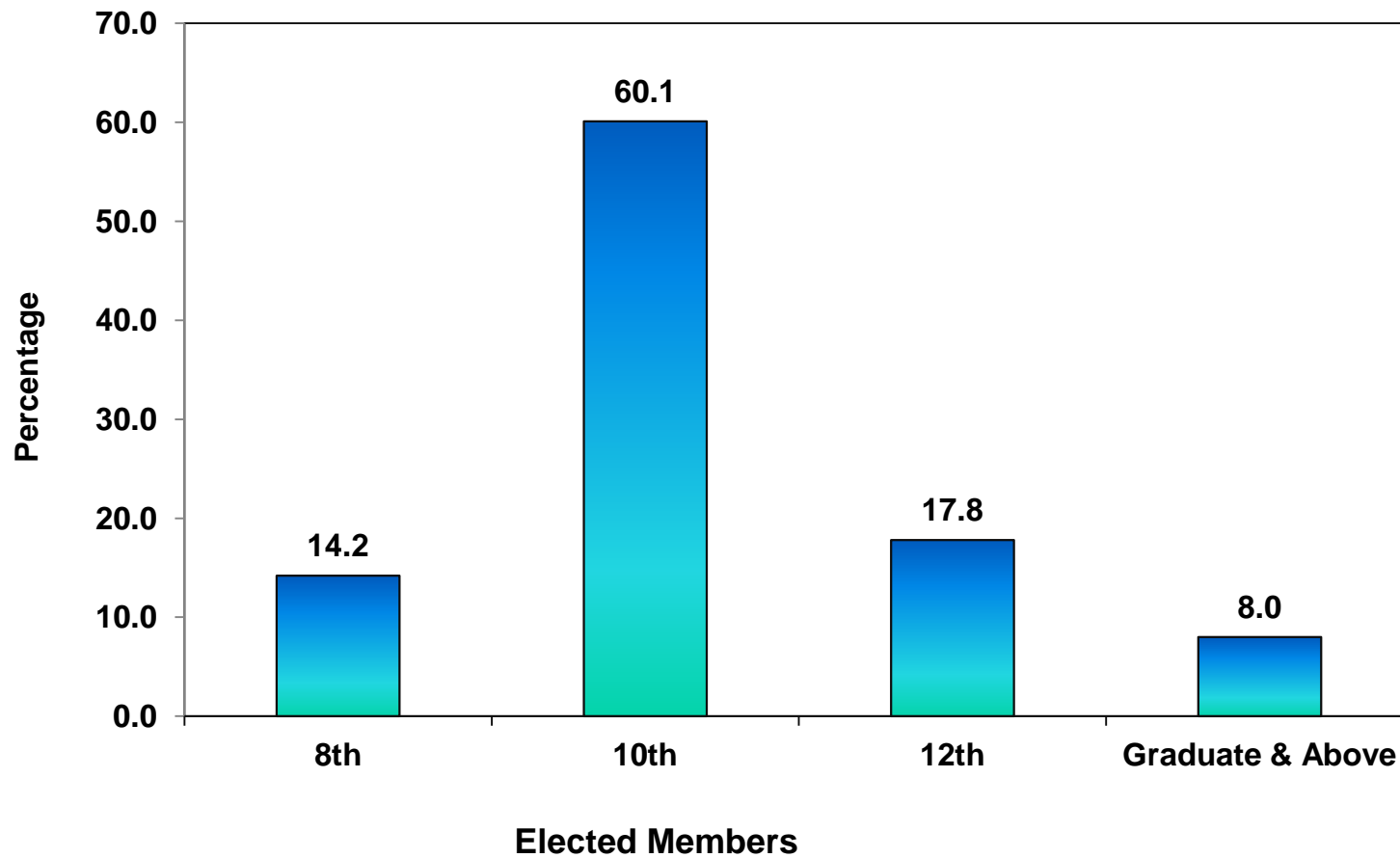
Graph 16
[See Table 9.4 of Chapter 9]
Percentage of Nominations Rejected, Withdrawn and Accepted
in the Election for Members Panchayat Samiti



Graph 17
[See Para 9.15 of Chapter 9]
Percentage of Number of Members Elected by Voting and Unopposed
in the Election for Members Panchayat Samiti

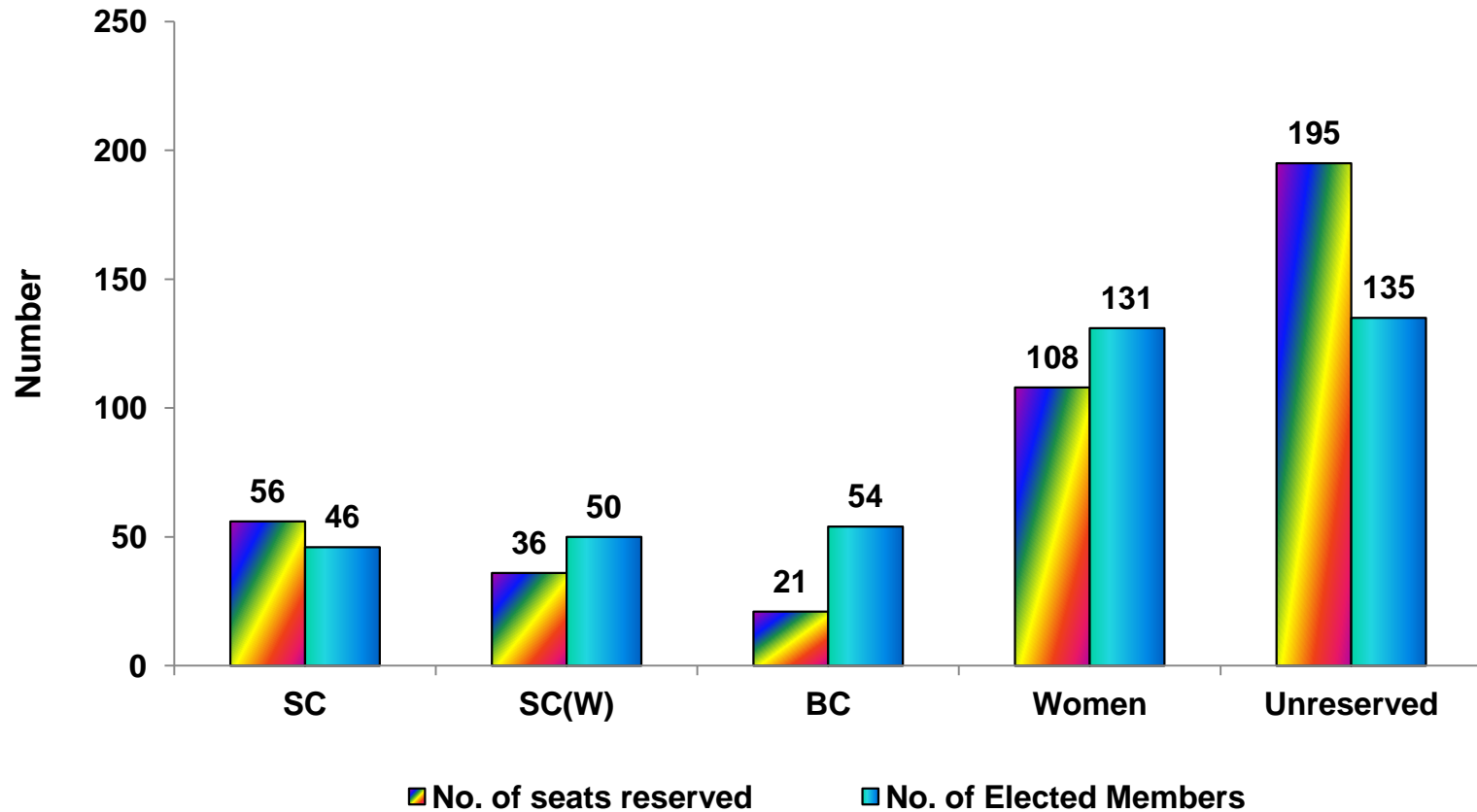


Graph 18
[See Table 18.6 of Chapter 18]
Percentage of Elected Members According to Educational Qualification in the Election for Members Panchayat Samiti

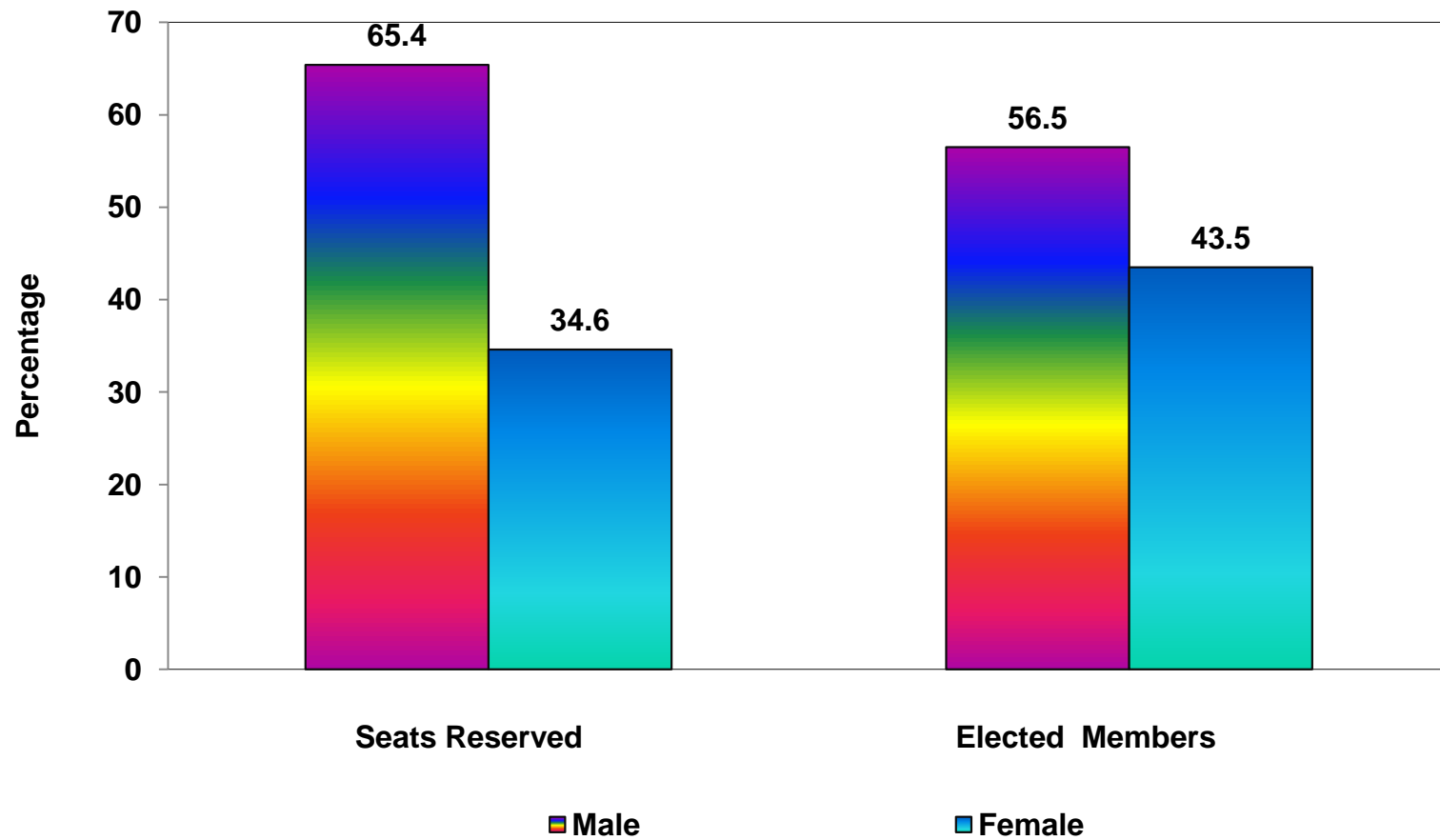


**GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION
MEMBERS ZILA PARISHAD**

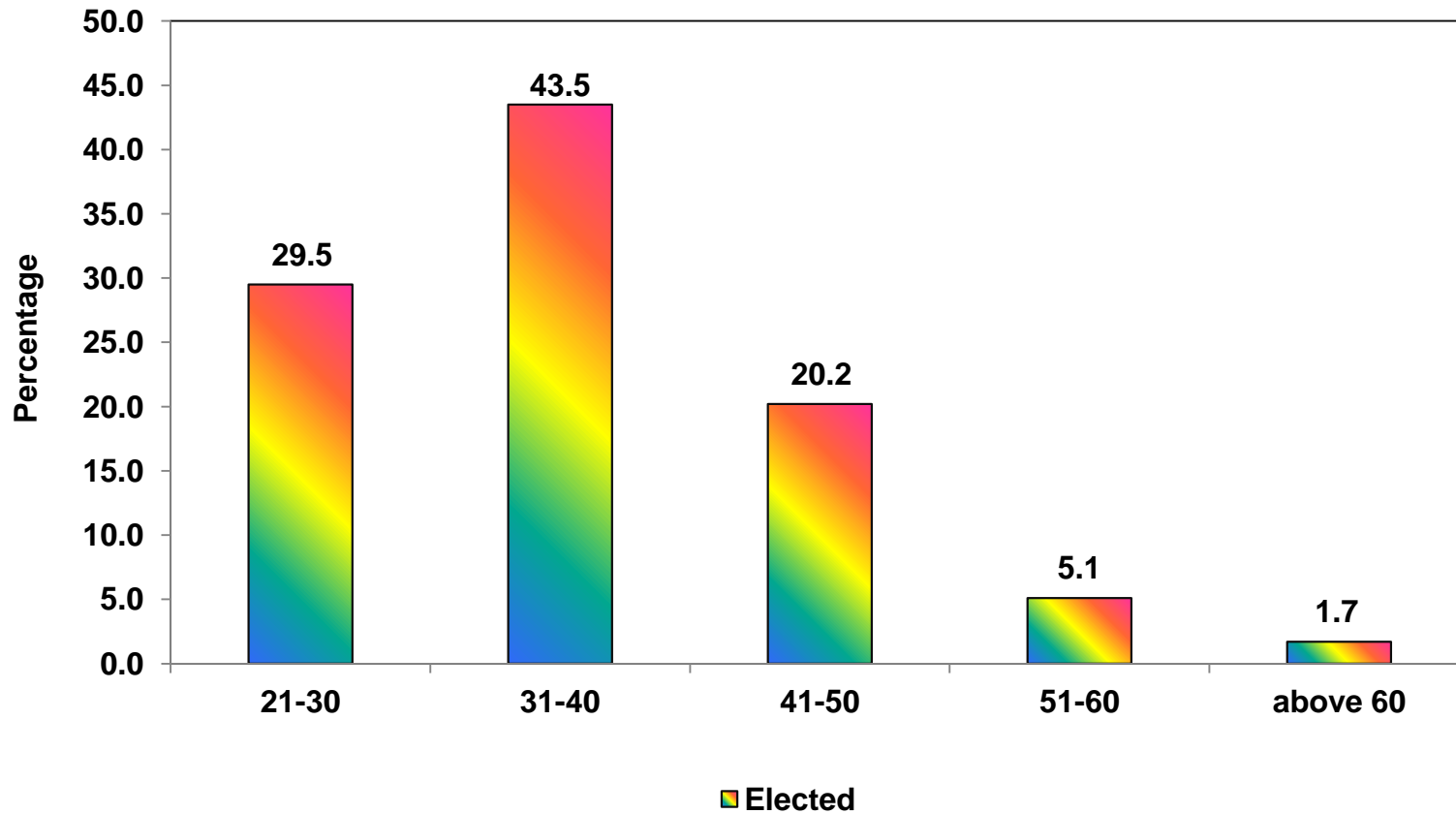
Graph 19
[See Table 17.4 of Chapter 17]
Number of Seats Reserved for Different Categories and Members Elected against them in the Election for Members Zila Parishad



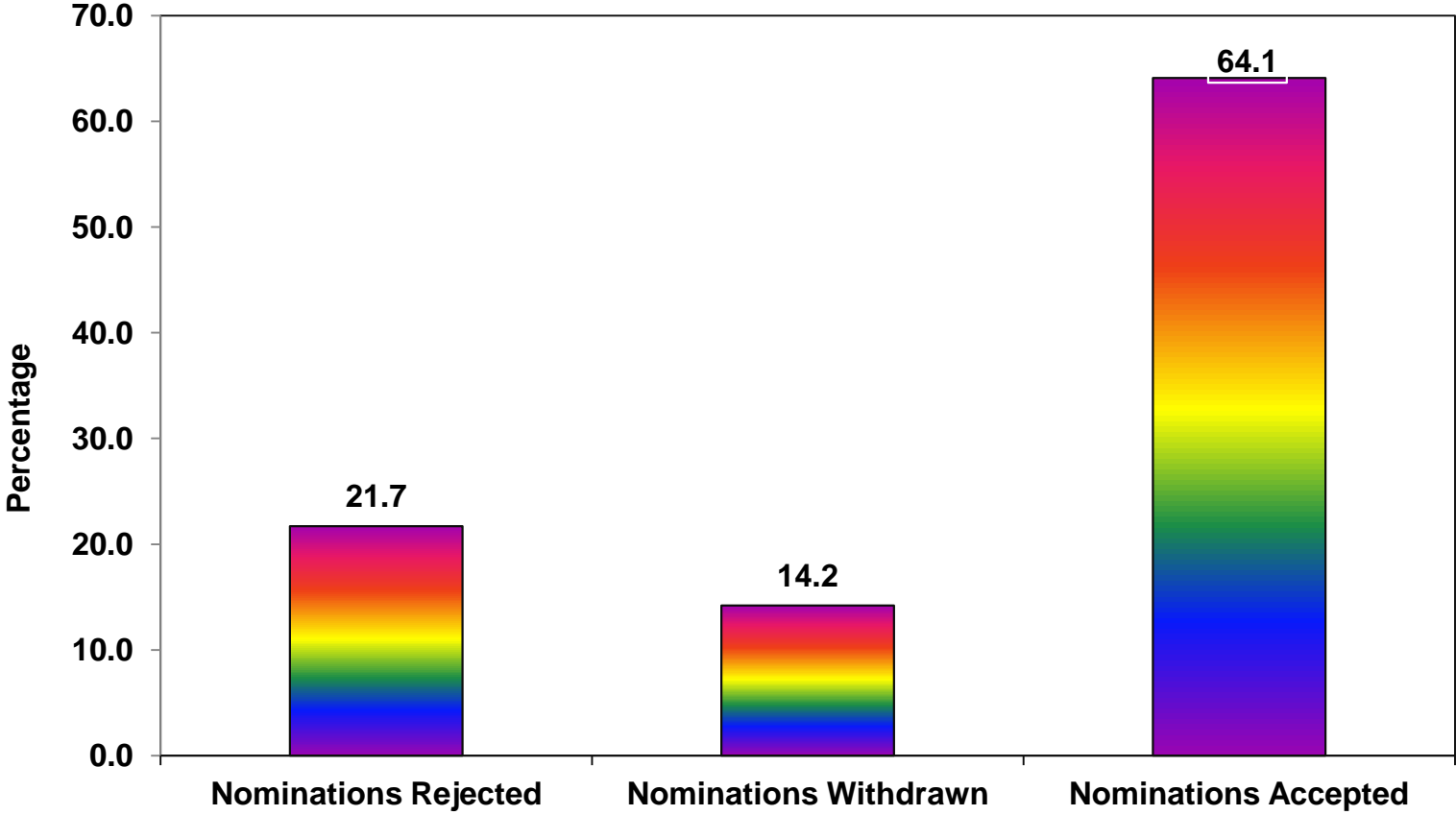
Graph 20
[See Table 15.5 of Table 15]
Percentage of Number of Seats Reserved and Elected Members by Gender in the Election for Members Zila Parishad



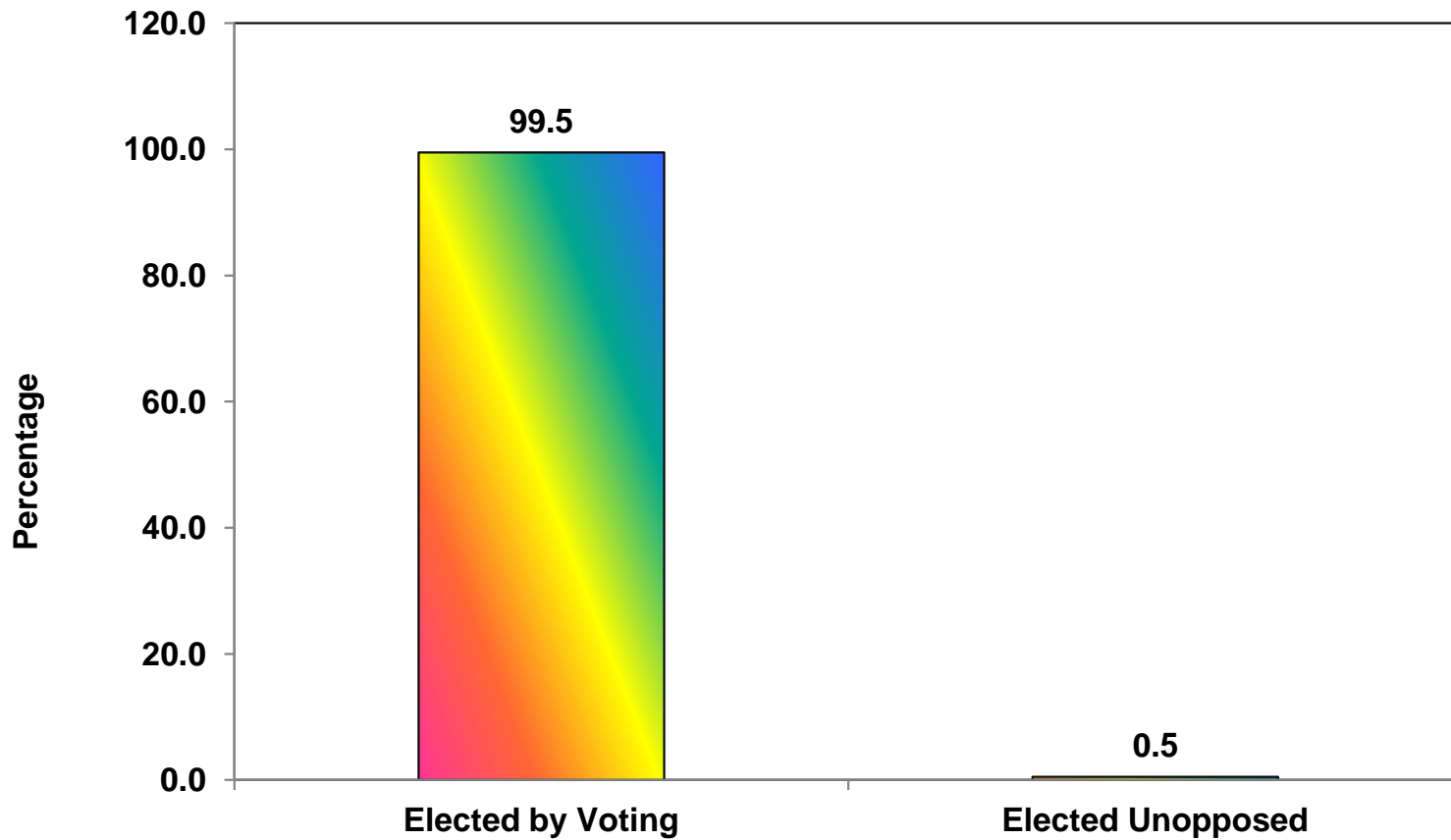
Graph 21
[See Table 18.7 of Chapter 18]
Percentage of Elected Members in Different Age Groups in the Election for Members Zila Parishad



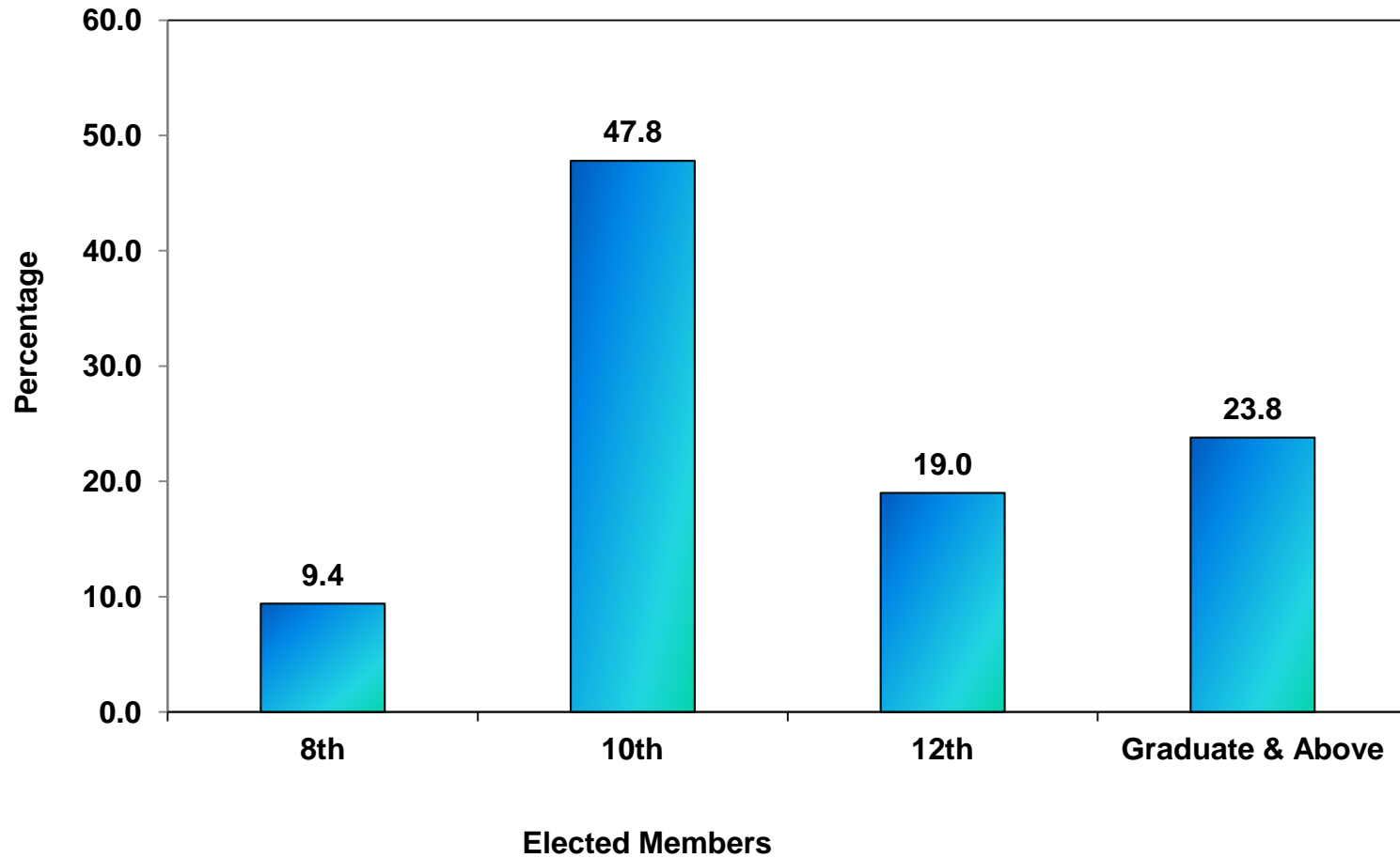
Graph 22
[See Table 9.5 of Chapter 9]
Percentage of Nominations Rejected, Withdrawn and Accepted
in the Election for Members Zila Parishad



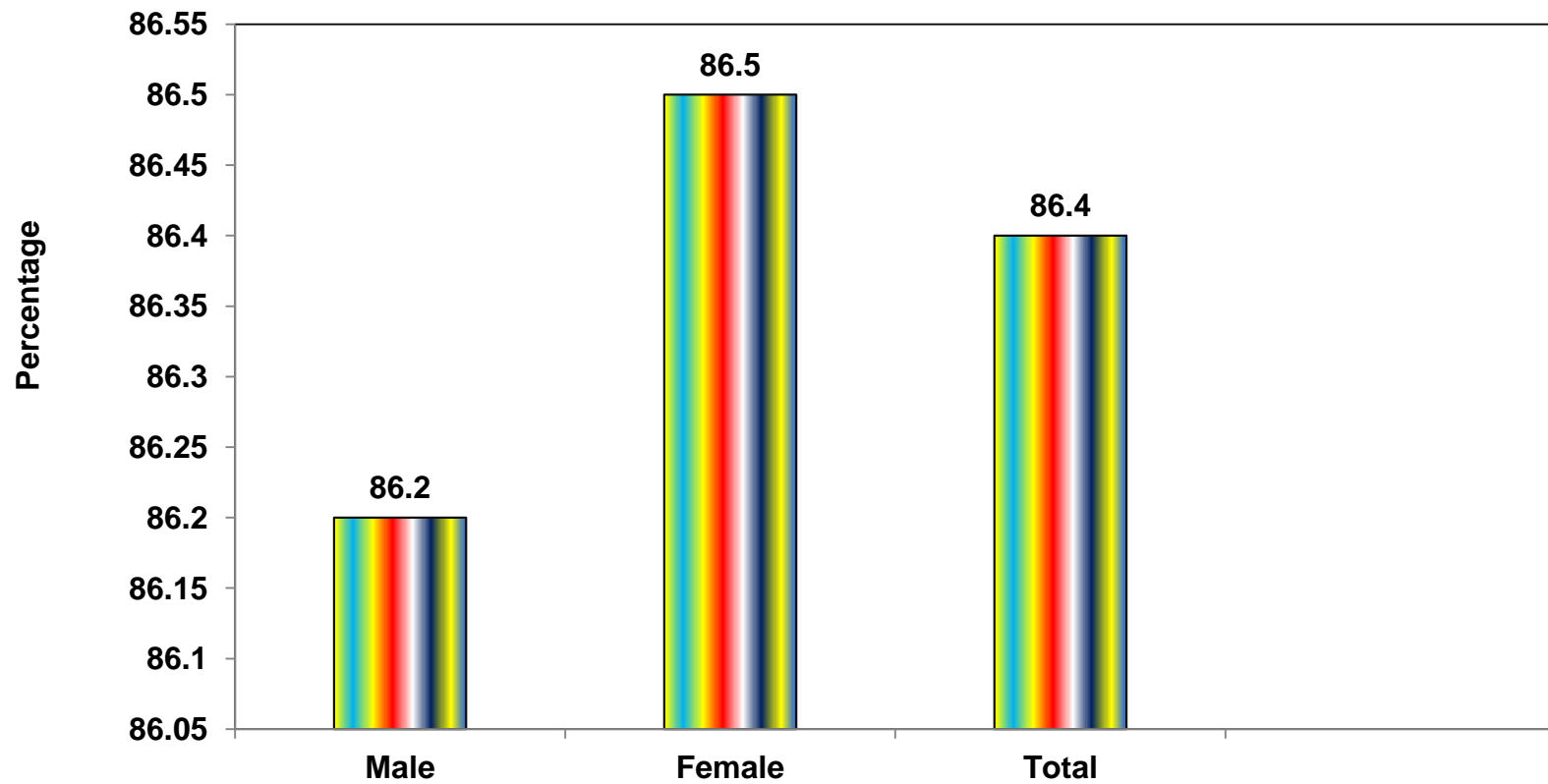
Graph 23
[See Para 9.18 of Chapter 9]
Percentage of Number of Members Elected by Voting and Unopposed in the Election for Members Zila Parishad



Graph 24
[See Table 18.8 of Chapter 18]
Percentage of Elected Members According to Educational Qualification in the Election for Members Zila Parishad



Graph 25
[See Table 15.1 of Chapter 15]
Percentage of Number of Votes Polled to total Number of Votes in the Election to Panchayati Raj Institutions in the Fourth Panchayat General Elections, 2016



**NOTIFICATIONS AND LETTERS WITH THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS AND SUBJECTS
WHOSE REFERENCE HAVE BEEN GIVEN IN THE REPORT ARE AVAILABLE AT THE
STATE ELECTION COMMISSION'S WEBSITE www.secharyana.gov.in**

Sr. No.	Notification/Letter No.	Dated	Subject
1.	No. SEC/E-II/2011/201	03.02.2011	NOTIFICATION ISSUED BY STATE ELECTION COMMISSION REGARDING ORDERS OF THE HON'BLE PUNJAB AND HARYANA HIGH COURT ON ROTATIONAL POLICY
2.	SEC/4E-II/2015/5534	18.05.2015	NOTIFICATION REGARDING PROGRAMME FOR PREPARATION OF THE VOTERS LIST IN RESPECT OF ALL WARDS OF PRIs IN THE STATE.
3.	SEC/4E-II/2015/6263	22.06.2015	NOTIFICATION REGARDING REVISED PROGRAMME FOR PREPARATION OF THE VOTERS LIST IN RESPECT OF ALL WARDS OF PRIs IN THE STATE.
4.	SEC/4E-II/2015/6654	14.07.2015	NOTIFICATION REGARDING REVISED PROGRAMME FOR PREPARATION OF THE VOTERS LIST IN RESPECT OF ALL WARDS OF PRIs IN THE STATE.
5.	SEC/4E-II/2015/9936	30.10.2015	NOTIFICATION REGARDING REVISED PROGRAMME FOR PREPARATION OF THE VOTERS LIST IN RESPECT OF ALL WARDS OF PRIs IN THE STATE.
6.	SEC/4E-II/2015/6263	22.06.2015	NOTIFICATION REGARDING REVISED PROGRAMME FOR PREPARATION OF THE VOTERS LIST IN RESPECT OF ALL WARDS OF PRIs IN THE STATE.
7.	SEC/3E-II/2015/6799	20.07.2015	NOTIFICATION REGARDING APPOINTING OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT NOT BELOW THE RANK OF CLASS-II OFFICER AS RETURNING OFFICERS (PANCHAYAT)
8.	SEC/3E-II/2015/8656	08.09.2015	NOTIFICATION REGARDING TIME SCHEDULE ISSUED FOR CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS TO PRIs.
9.	SEC/3E-II/2015/9535	22.09.2015	NOTIFICATION REGARDING PUT ON HOLDS THE ELECTIONS TO PRIs.
10.	SEC/3E-II/2015/10233	15.12.2015	NOTIFICATION REGARDING TIME SCHEDULE ISSUED FOR CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS TO PRIs.
11.	SEC/3E-II/2014/314	13.03.2014	NOTIFICATION REGARDING HARYANA PANCHAYATI RAJ ELECTION SYMBOLS (RESERVATION AND ALLOTMENT)

			AMENDMENT ORDER, 2014.
12.	SEC/3E-II/2014/1897	11.07.2014	NOTIFICATION REGARDING LATEST LIST OF SYMBOLS NOTIFIED BY THE COMMISSION.
13.	SEC/3E-II/2016/24-44	01.01.2016	LETTER REGARDING ALLOTMENT OF SYMBOLS FOR CHOICE OF THREE SAME KIND FREE SYMBOLS.
14.	SEC/3E-II/2015/10390	15.12.2015	NOTIFICATION REGARDING USE OF PHOTO IDENTITY CARD IN THE ELECTIONS OF PRIs IN THE STATE.
15.	SEC/4E-II/2014/1696-1716	12.06.2014	LETTER REGARDING PROCEDURE TO HOLD THE ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
16.	SEC/4E-II/2015/5782	03.06.2015	NOTIFICATION REGARDING THE FORTH REVISION/ENHANCEMENT IN THE ELECTION EXPENDITURE LIMIT.
17.	SEC/4E-II/2015/11082-11118	18.12.2015	LETTER REGARDING MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT.
18.	SEC/3E-II/2015/11490-11510	28.12.2015	LETTER REGARDING MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT AND LIMITS OF VEHICLES.
19.	SEC/3E-II/2015/10813	16.12.2015	LETTER REGARDING MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT TO CLEAR RELEASE OF CONVICTS ON PAROLE.
20.	SEC/3E-II/2015/10706	15.12.2015	LETTER REGARDING TO ENSURE FREE AND FAIR PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS.
21.	SEC/4E-II/2016/499	08.01.2016	LETTER REGARDING TO ENSURE FREE AND FAIR PANCHAYAT GENERAL ELECTIONS.
22.	SEC/3E-II/2015/8161-79	06.08.2015	LETTER REGARDING INTERNAL SET UP OF THE POLLING STATIONS.
23.	SEC/3E-II/2016/1474-94	22.01.2016	LETTER REGARDING DIRECTIONS TO THE DCS-CUM-DEOS (P) FOR SETTING UP THE SAFE COUNTING CENTERS.
24.	SEC/3E-II/2016/1573-93	23.01.2016	LETTER REGARDING RELAXED THE CONDITION OF SETTING MAXIMUM 14 TABLES IN COUNTING HALL.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REPORT

BC	Backward Class
BC (W)	Backward Class (Woman)
ESM	Ex-Serviceman
EVM	Electronic Voting Machine
GP	Gram Panchayat
MPS	Member Panchayat Samiti
MZP	Member Zila Parishad
POL	Petroleum Oil Lubricants
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
SC	Scheduled Caste
SC (W)	Scheduled Caste (Woman)
SEC	State Election Commissioner
UR	Unreserved

