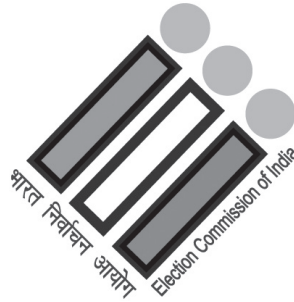


# ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA 2017



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग  
Election Commission of India

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Election Commission of India

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# **BACKGROUND MATERIAL REGARDING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION- 2017 THE VICE-PRESIDENT, 2017**

The term of office of the Vice-President of India is up to and including 10th August, 2017. Under the provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, the notification calling the Vice-Presidential Election can be issued by the Election Commission on or after the sixtieth day before the expiry of the term of office of outgoing Vice-President, i.e., notification containing the programme of election to the office of the Vice-President can be issued in the present case by the Election Commission on any day after 12th June, 2017.

## **CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS: -**

### **TERM OF OFFICE**

2. Under the provisions of Article 67 of the Constitution of India, the Vice-President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office and under clause (c) of the proviso to Article 67, the Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

3. Under the provisions of Article 66(1) of the Constitution of India, the Vice-President shall be elected by the members of Electoral College consisting of Members of both Houses of Parliament. That is to say, at the election to the office of the Vice-President of India, the nominated members of both the Houses of Parliament (2 of Lok Sabha and 12 of Rajya Sabha) are also eligible to be included in the Electoral College along with the elected members of both the said Houses.
4. Under rule 40 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974, the Election Commission is required to maintain a list of members of the above referred Electoral College with their addresses corrected upto-date.
5. The list will contain the names of (i) elected members of Rajya Sabha, (ii) the nominated members of Rajya Sabha, (iii) the elected members of Lok Sabha, and (iv) nominated members of Lok Sabha, in that order. The names will be numbered in a continuous series and will be arranged in alphabetical orders of the State/Union Territory of the respective Houses. A Member whose election has been set aside by High Court in an Election Petition, but is continuing by virtue of an interim order of the High Court itself or of the Supreme Court of India granting limited stay of operation of the order of setting aside of his election by the Court (i.e. allowing the member to mark his attendance but

not allowing him to participate/vote in the Proceeding of the House), is not entitled to vote at the election, though his name may have been included in the electoral college. The list of Electoral College for the Vice-Presidential Election will be made available for sale in July, 2017.

## **TOTAL MEMBERS IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

### **6. The Electoral College consists of following members:**

#### **a) Rajya Sabha:**

Elected = 233

Nominated = 12

#### **b) Lok Sabha:**

Elected = 543

Nominated = 2

TOTAL = 790

## **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

7. Under the provisions of Article 68 of the Constitution, an election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Vice-President shall be completed before the expiration of the term. An election to fill a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after the occurrence of the vacancy, and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

## **CONDUCT OF VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**

### **RETURNING OFFICER & ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICERS:**

8. Under Section 3 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, for the purpose of each election, the Election Commission, shall, in consultation with the Central Government, appoint a Returning Officer, who shall have his office in New Delhi, and may also appoint one or more Assistant Returning Officers. According to convention evolved by the Commission and normally followed, the Secretary General to Rajya Sabha and Secretary General to Lok Sabha are appointed as the Returning Officer, by rotation. Accordingly, this time, the Secretary General to Rajya Sabha may be appointed as Returning Officer and two Officers subordinate to him may be appointed as Assistant Returning Officers.

## **ELECTION SCHEDULE**

9. Under section 4 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, the Election Commission shall notify the election schedule in the official Gazette specifying the following various stages, starting from the date of issue of the notification:
  - a) 14th day as the last date for filing of nominations;
  - b) 15th day as the date for scrutiny of nominations;
  - c) 17th day as the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures;
  - d) a day not earlier than the 15th day from the last date for withdrawal of candidatures, as the date of poll, if necessary.
10. While deciding the programme as above, the Commission takes into account public holidays so declared by the Government of India under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 and ensures that the date of the issue of the notifications; last date for filing nominations; date of scrutiny and the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures are not public holidays so declared. The ELECTION SCHEDULES for the earlier fourteen Vice-Presidential elections may be seen at APPENDIX-I.

## **PLACE OF POLL**

11. A room in the Parliament House in New Delhi is fixed as the place of poll. The full details of the place of poll will be notified in due course.

## **ELIGIBILITY FOR ELECTION**

12. No person shall be eligible for election as Vice-President unless he:
  - a) is a citizen of India;
  - b) has completed the age of 35 years; and
  - c) is qualified for election as a member of the Council of States (Article 66).
13. A person shall not be eligible for election as Vice-President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any Local or other Authority subject to the control of any of said Governments.
14. However, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State.
15. Detailed provisions regarding the election are contained in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 (No.31 of 1952) and the Rules made thereunder, viz., the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974.

## **IMPORTANT PROVISIONS RELATING TO CANDIDATURE AT VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**

16. On or before the last day fixed for the filing of nominations, each candidate shall, either in person or by any of his proposers or seconders, between the hours 11.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m., deliver to the Returning Officer, at the place specified by him in this behalf, a nomination paper completed in prescribed form (Form 3 appended to the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974) and subscribed by the candidate as assenting to the nomination.
17. A prospective Vice-Presidential candidate should get his nomination paper subscribed to by at least 20 electors as proposers and at least another 20 electors as seconders.
18. No elector shall subscribe whether as proposer or as seconder, more than one nomination paper at the same election and if he so does, his signature shall be inoperative on any paper other than the one first delivered to the R.O.
19. Not more than four nominations can be filed by or on behalf of a candidate or accepted by the Returning Officer.
20. Each nomination paper shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the entry relating to the candidate in the current electoral roll for the Parliamentary Constituency where he is registered as an elector.
21. A prospective candidate should deposit a sum of Rupees 15,000/- as security, either in cash with the Returning Officer or enclose a receipt with the nomination paper showing that the said sum of Rupees 15000/- has been deposited by him or on his behalf in the Reserve Bank of India or in a government treasury. No payment can be made by cheque or in any other manner. The amount is liable to be forfeited, if at the election where the poll has been taken the candidate is not elected and the number of valid votes polled by such candidate does not exceed one-sixth of the votes necessary to secure the return of a candidate at such election.

## **SYSTEM OF ELECTION**

22. The election to the office of the Vice-President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.

## **VALUE OF EACH VOTE**

23. For the Vice-Presidential Election, the value of vote of each Member of Parliament is ONE.

## **SYSTEM OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION BY MEANS OF SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE-DETAILED PROCEDURE**

24. The manner of voting at Vice-Presidential Election is contained in Rule 17 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974.

25. The ballot paper shall contain the names of the contesting candidates, but does not contain any election symbol. There will be two columns in the ballot paper. Column 1 of the ballot paper contains the heading "Name of Candidate", and Column 2 contains the heading "Mark order of preference".
26. Each elector shall have, as many preferences as there are candidates, but no ballot paper shall be considered invalid solely on the ground that all such preferences are not marked, provided the first preference is validly marked.
27. An elector in giving his vote shall place the figure "1" in the space opposite the name of the candidate whom he chooses for his first preference and may, in addition, mark as many subsequent preferences, as he wishes, by placing on his ballot paper the figures 2, 3, 4 and so on in the spaces opposite the names of other candidates, in order of preference. The figures may be marked in the international form of Indian numerals or in the Roman form or in the form used in any Indian language BUT SHALL NOT BE INDICATED IN WORDS.

### **COUNTING METHOD**

28. The Returning Officer takes up the counting of votes at the hour fixed for such counting which is normally on the same day on which the poll is taken.
29. The Returning Officer scrutinizes the ballot papers first and separates the invalid votes. The valid ballot papers are distributed among the contesting candidates by placing the valid ballot papers according to first preference marked therein in the tray meant for the candidate. After distributing all the valid ballot papers, the Returning Officer finds out the total of the valid ballot papers credited to each candidate.

### **QUOTA FOR ELECTION**

30. After counting the total valid votes polled by each candidate, the Returning Officer totals up the valid votes polled by all the contesting candidates. The quota for declaring a candidate as elected is determined by dividing the total valid votes by 2 and adding one to the quotient, ignoring the remainder, if any. For example, assuming the total of valid votes polled by all candidates is 789, the quota required for getting elected is:

$$\frac{789}{2} + 1 = 394.50 + 1 \text{ [Ignore .50]}$$

$$\text{Quota } 394 + 1 = 395$$

31. After ascertaining the quota, the Returning Officer has to see whether any candidate secured the quota for being declared as elected on the basis of the total of first preference votes polled by him/her.
32. If no candidate gets the quota on the basis of first preference votes, then the Returning Officer proceeds further to second round of counting during which the candidate having lowest number of votes of first preference is excluded and his votes are distributed



among the remaining candidates according to the second preference marked on these ballot papers. The other continuing candidates receive the votes of excluded candidate at the same value of ONE.

33. The Returning Officer will go on excluding the candidates with lowest number of votes in subsequent rounds of counting till either one of the continuing candidates gets the required quota or till only one candidate remains in the field as the sole continuing candidate and declares him/her as elected.

### **PREVIOUS ELECTIONS**

34. The Vice-Presidential Election to be held in 2017, will be the fifteenth of such elections to that office. The earlier elections to this office were held in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1969, 1974, 1979, 1984, 1987, 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007 and 2012. Details of each of the earlier elections are given in brief in the APPENDIX-I & II.

### **DISPUTE OVER ELECTION**

35. (i) Any doubt or dispute relating to a Vice-Presidential election can be raised only by means of an election petition after the election is over.
- (ii) The authority having jurisdiction to try such election petition, is the Supreme Court of India.
- (iii) An election petition calling in question an election to the office of Vice-President may be presented by any candidate at such election or by any ten or more electors joined together as petitioners.
- (iv) An election petition may be presented within 30 days from the date of publication of the declaration containing the name of the returned candidate.

**APPENDIX-I**

<b>ELECTION PROGRAMME FOR VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF 1952 TO 2012</b>							
	<b>Year of Election</b>	<b>Notified on</b>	<b>Last date for making the nominations</b>	<b>Scrutiny on</b>	<b>Last date for the withdrawal of candidature</b>	<b>Date of Poll &amp; Hours</b>	<b>Counting on</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
1)	1952	12/04/1952	21/04/1952	22/04/1952	25/04/1952	12/05/1952 11 am - 5 pm	Uncontested
2)	1957	09/04/1957	18/04/1957	20/04/1957	23/04/1957	11/05/1957 10 am - 4 pm	Uncontested
3)	1962	06/04/1962	16/04/1962	18/04/1962	21/04/1962	07/05/1962 10 am-4 pm	07/05/1962 [5.00pm]
4)	1967	03/04/1967	13/04/1967	15/04/1967	18/04/1967	06/05/1967 10 am-4 pm	06/05/1967 [5.00pm]
5)	1969	31/07/1969	09/08/1969	11/08/1969	14/08/1969	30/08/1969 10 am-5 pm	30/08/1969 [6.00pm]
6)	1974	26/07/1974	09/08/1974	10/08/1974	12/08/1974	27/08/1974 10am-5 pm	27/08/1974 [6.00pm]
7)	1979	23/07/1979	06/08/1979	07/08/1979	09/08/1979	27/08/1979 10 am-5 pm	Uncontested
8)	1984	20/07/1984	03/08/1984	04/08/1984	06/08/1984	22/08/1984 10 am-5 pm	22/08/1984
9)	1987	04/08/1987	18/08/1987	19/08/1987	21/08/1987	07/09/1987 10 am-5 pm	07/09/1987 [6.00pm]
10)	1992	17/07/1992	31/07/1992	01/08/1992	03/08/1992	19/08/1992 10 am-5 pm	19/08/1992 [6.00pm]
11)	1997	15/07/1997	29/07/1997	30/07/1997	01/08/1997	16/08/1997 10 am-5 pm	16/08/1997 [6.00pm]
12)	2002	10/07/2002	24/07/2002	25/07/2002	27/07/2002	12/08/2002 10 am-5 pm	12/08/2002 [6.00pm]
13)	2007	09/07/2007	23/07/2007	24/07/2007	26/07/2007	10/08/2007 10 am-5 pm	10/08/2007 [6.00pm]
14)	2012	06/07/2012	20/07/2012	21/07/2012	23/07/2012	07/08/2012 10 am-5 pm	07/08/2012 [6.00pm]



**APPENDIX-II**  
**VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS**  
**FROM 1952 TO 2012**  
**BRIEF NOTES**



## **FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1952**

The list of electors for the first Vice-Presidential election was prepared and published by the Commission on 18.4.1952. It contained the names of 715 electors.

According to clause (1) of article 66 of the Constitution, as originally enacted, the Vice President was to be elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint meeting, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

Sh. M.N. Kaul, Secretary to Parliament. A few Assistant Returning Officers were appointed to assist him.

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix-I

### **CANDIDATES**

Two candidates, namely, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Janab Shaik Khadir Hussain from Nandyal in Kurnool District in Andhra Pradesh filed nominations and the Returning Officer held the nomination of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan as valid and rejected the nomination of Shri Hussain. Being the only candidate, Dr. Radhakrishnan was declared as elected unopposed to the office of the Vice-President on 25.04.1952. He entered upon office of Vice-President of India on 13.05.1952.

## **SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1957**

The term of Dr. Radhakrishnan as the Vice-President expired on 12.05.1957. Before that date an election was held to the office of the Vice-President.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

Sh. M.N. Kaul, Secretary to the House of the People.

### **ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICER**

Sh. N.C. Nandi, Deputy Secretary to the House of the People.

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix-I.

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

The Electoral College consisted of 735 members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

### **CANDIDATES**

Dr. Radhakrishnan was the only validly nominated candidate and he was declared elected as unopposed for a second term on 23.04.1957.

Dr. Radhakrishnan assumed the office of the Vice President of India for a second term on 13.05.1957.

### **THIRD VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1962**

The second term of Dr. Radhakrishnan as Vice-President was due to expire on 12.05.1962.

#### **RETURNING OFFICER**

The Secretary to the Rajya Sabha.

#### **ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICER**

The Deputy Secretary, Rajya Sabha.

#### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix-I.

#### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

The Electoral College consisted of 745 members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

#### **CHANGE IN THE METHOD OF ELECTION**

According to clause (1) of article 66 of the Constitution, as originally enacted, the Vice-President was to be elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint meeting in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. No such joint meeting, however, took place in the Vice-Presidential Elections held either in 1952 or in 1957, as on both occasions the election was uncontested. The procedure laid down in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 for this election was the same as for the Presidential Election and did not visualize or provide for a joint meeting of the members at any stage. It was felt on closer consideration that the various stages of an important election of this character could not be satisfactorily or conveniently gone through at a joint meeting of 700 and odd persons assembled at one place. The clause was accordingly amended by the Constitution (Eleventh Amendment) Act, 1961, providing for election "by the members of an Electoral College consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament." Accordingly, the Election Commission prepared the list of Electoral College and election was held on 7th May, 1962.

#### **VOTES POLLED**

596 Members Out of 745 of the Electoral College voted and the percentage of voting was 80%. The counting started after one hour of the close of poll on 07.05.1962 and the result was announced on the same evening. Out of 596 votes, 14 were found invalid (2.35%). Valid votes polled were:



	<b>CANDIDATES</b>	<b>VOTES POLLED</b>
1.	Dr. Zakir Hussain	568
2.	Sh. N.C. Samantsinhar	14

The quota required for election was  $582/2=291+1=292$ . Dr. Zakir Hussain secured the quota in the first count itself and was declared as elected. He assumed office as the Vice President on 13.05.1962.

## **FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1967**

The term of Dr. Zakir Hussain as the Vice-President of India expired on 12.05.1967.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

The Secretary to the Lok Sabha.

### **ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICER**

The Deputy Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix-I.

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

The Electoral College consisted of 749 members of Parliament.

### **VOTING**

The place of poll was a Committee Room in Parliament House. The poll took place along with the Presidential Election in 1962. For the Presidential Election, 61 Members of Parliament took permission to vote at their own State Headquarters. However, there is no such provision for the Vice-Presidential election and all members in the Electoral College have to vote at the place fixed in the Parliament House in New Delhi. Therefore, since this Vice-Presidential election was held simultaneously with the Presidential election, those 61 members could not vote in New Delhi at the Vice-Presidential election. However, 679 members out of 749 voted and the percentage of voting was 90.65%.

### **CANDIDATES AND COUNTING OF VOTES**

Out of 679 votes, 3 (0.44%) were found to be invalid. The contesting candidates and the votes secured by them were as follows:

<b>CANDIDATES</b>	<b>VOTES POLLED</b>
1. Sh. V. V. Giri	483
2. Prof. Habib	193
	676

The quota fixed for election was  $676/2=338+1=339$ . Shri V.V. Giri who got the quota in the first count was declared as elected and he assumed office on 13.05.1967.

## **FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1969**

The term of Shri V.V. Giri as Vice-President elected in 1967 was upto 12.05.1972. However, Dr. Zakir Hussain, the third President of India passed away on 03.05.1969 and the Vice-President Shri V.V. Giri assumed office as acting President. Thereafter, Shri V.V. Giri resigned on 20th July 1969 as the acting President and Vice-President to contest the Presidential Election. Thus a vacancy occurred in the office of the President as well as Vice President to contest the Presidential election. The Vice-Presidential election was taken up by the Commission immediately.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

The Secretary to the Rajya Sabha.

### **ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICER**

One Deputy Secretary to the Rajya Sabha.

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

The Electoral College consisted of 759 members of Parliament.

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix-I.

### **CANDIDATES**

There were 6 contesting candidates and the counting of votes was taken up immediately after the conclusion of the poll. The result was declared after the first round of counting of first preference votes. Shri G.S. Pathak who got 400 first preference votes were declared as elected on 30.08.1969. He assumed office on 31.08.1969.

## **SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1974**

The term of Shri G.S. Pathak as the Vice-President of India expired on 30.08.1974. An election was held before the date.

### **CHANGES IN THE LAW**

The Government got an Act passed by Parliament on 23.03.1974 and amended the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952. The main features of the amendment are:

1. The nomination paper of a Vice-Presidential candidate shall be subscribed by at least 5 electors as proposers and 5 electors as seconders.
2. The security deposit was made Rs. 2,500/-.
3. Election petition challenging an election can be presented only before the Supreme Court by any candidate or by minimum 10 electors joined together as petitioners.
4. The time table for the elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President was made statutory. It was provided that the last date for making nominations shall be the 14th day after the publication of the notification calling the election, the scrutiny will be on the day following such last date for filing nominations, the last date for withdrawal of candidatures will be the second day following the date of scrutiny and the date of poll, if necessary, shall be not earlier than the fifteenth day after the last date for withdrawal of candidatures.

In view of the extensive amendments, the Central Government, in consultation with the Election Commission, issued a new set of Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974, replacing the Rules of 1952.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

The Secretary General to the Lok Sabha.

### **ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICER**

The Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix-I.

### **PLACE OF POLL**

Committee Room No.62 in Parliament House.

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

The Electoral College consisted of 767 members of Parliament.

## **VOTES POLLED & CANDIDATES**

Out of 767 members, 672 (87.61%) voted. 10 votes (1.49%) were found to be invalid. The distribution of 662 valid votes was as follows:

<b>CANDIDATES</b>	<b>VOTES POLLED</b>
1. Sh. B.D. Jatti	521
2. Shri N.E. Horo	141

The quota for election was  $662/2=331+1=332$ . Shri B.D. Jatti who secured the quota on the basis of first preference votes was declared as elected.

The announcement of election was signed by the Chief Election Commissioner of India on 27.8.1974 and sent to the Home Secretary. Shri Jatti assumed office on 31.08.1974.

## **SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1979**

The term of Shri B.D. Jatti as the Vice-President expired on 30.8.1979.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

Shri S.S. Bhalerao, Secretary General to the Rajya Sabha.

### **ASSITANT RETURNING OFFICER**

Shri Sudarshan Aggarwal, Additional Secretary, Rajya Sabha.

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix-I

### **RESULT**

Shri Mohammad Hidayatullah was declared elected unopposed and he assumed the office of the Vice-President on 31.8.1979.

## **EIGHTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1984**

The term of office of Shri M. Hidayatullah expired on 30.8.1984 and election before that date for the office of the Vice-President of India was to be held.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

The Secretary General, Lok Sabha.

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix I

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

The Electoral College consisted of 788 members of Parliament.

### **COUNTING & RESULT**

Out of a total electorate of 788, 745 (94.54%) voted. 30 (4.03%) votes were declared as invalid. The valid votes were 715 and the quota for election was  $715/2=357.50+1=358$ . The valid votes secured by the two candidates were:

	<b>CANDIDATES</b>	<b>VOTES POLLED</b>
1.	Shri Ramaswami Venkataraman	508
2.	Shri Bapu Chandrasen Kamble	207

Shri Ramaswami Venkataraman secured the quota on the basis of first preference votes and was declared as elected.

Shri R. Venkataraman assumed the office of the Vice-President on 31.08.1984.

## **NINTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1987**

The term of Shri R. Venkataraman, Vice-President was upto 30.08.1989. However, he was elected as President of India on 16.07.1987 and he tendered his resignation as Vice-President on 25.07.1987.

According to Section 4(4) of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, in the case of an election to fill a vacancy in the office of Vice-President by reason of death, resignation or removal or otherwise, the notification calling upon the election shall be issued as soon as may be after the occurrence of the vacancy. The Commission accordingly took steps to fill the vacancy in the office of the Vice-President immediately.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

Shri Sudarshan Aggarwal, Secretary General, Rajya Sabha

### **ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICER**

Smt. K.K. Chopra, Additional Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix-I

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

The Electoral College consisted of total 790 members (Lok Sabha-545 and Rajya Sabha-245)

### **PLACE OF POLL**

Room No.63, First Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi.

### **CANDIDATE**

27 candidates filed their nominations. On scrutiny, the Returning Officer found that the nomination filed by only one candidate, namely, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the then Governor of Maharashtra, was valid.

### **DECLARATION OF RESULT**

On 21.08.1987, after the last date of withdrawal of candidatures was over, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma was declared elected unopposed. He assumed the office of the Vice-President on 03.09.1987.



## **TENTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1992**

The term of office of the Vice-President of India Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma was to expire on 02.09.1992. However, he was elected as President and resigned as Vice-President on 24.07.1992. An election was held to fill the vacancy.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

Shri C.K. Jain, Secretary General, Lok Sabha

### **ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICER**

Shri T.S. Ahluwalia, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix-I

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

The Electoral College consisted of total 790 members (Lok Sabha-545 and Rajya Sabha-245)

### **PLACE OF POLL**

Room No.63, First Floor, Parliament House in New Delhi.

### **CANDIDATE**

There were two contesting candidates:

1. Shri K.R. Narayanan
2. Shri Kaka Joginder Singh urfDhartiPakad.

### **RESULT OF ELCECTION**

Out of 790 electors, 711 (90.00%) electors voted at the election. 10 (1.41%) votes were found to be invalid. Out of the 701 valid votes. Shri K.R. Narayanan secured 700 votes and Shri Kaka Joginder Singh urfDhartiPakad secured only one vote.

The quota required for election was  $701/2=350.50+1=351$ .

Shri K.R. Narayanan who secured the required quota in the first round of counting on the basis of first preference votes was declared as elected on 19.08.1992. He entered upon the office of the Vice-President on 21.08.1992.

## **ELEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1997**

The term of office of the Vice-President of India Shri K.R. Narayanan expired on 20.08.1997.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

Shri R.C. Tripathi, Secretary, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

### **ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICER**

Shri D.R. Tiwari, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix-I

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

The Electoral College consisted of total 790 members (Lok Sabha-545 and Rajya Sabha-245)

### **PLACE OF POLL**

Room No.63, First Floor, Parliament House in New Delhi.

### **CANDIDATES**

There were two contesting candidates:

1. Shri Krishan Kant
2. Shri Surjit Singh

### **RESULT OF ELECTION**

Out of 790 electors, 760 (96.20%) electors voted at the election. 46 (5.82%) votes were found to be invalid. Out of the 714 valid votes, Shri Krishan Kant secured 441 votes and Shri Surjit Singh secured 273 votes

The quota required for election was  $714/2=357+1=358$ .

Shri Krishan Kant who secured the required quota in the first round of counting as first preference votes was declared as elected on 16.08.1997. He entered upon the office of Vice-President on 21.08.1997 and his term, as Vice-President was upto 20.08.2002.

## **TWELFTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2002**

The term of office of the incumbent Vice-President of India Shri Krishan Kant was to expire on 20.08.2002. However, he expired on 27.07.2002 and election was held to fill the vacancy. Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat was elected as Vice-President on 12.08.2002.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

Shri G.C. Malhotra, Secretary General, Lok Sabha, Parliament House, New Delhi.

### **ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICER**

Shri S.C. Rastogi, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha, Parliament House, New Delhi.

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix-I

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

The Electoral College consisted of total 790 members (Lok Sabha-545 and Rajya Sabha-245)

### **PLACE OF POLL**

Committee Room No. 63, First Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi

### **CANDIDATES**

There were two contesting candidates.

1. Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
2. Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde

### **RESULT OF ELECTION**

Out of 790 electors, 766 (96.962%) electors voted at the election. 7(0.886%) votes were found to be invalid. Out of 759 valid votes, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat secured 454 votes and Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde secured 305 votes.

The quota required for election was  $759/2 = 379+1 = 380$

Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat who secured the required quota in the first round of counting as first preference votes was declared as elected on 12.08.2002. He entered upon the office of Vice-President on 19.08.2002, and his term, as Vice-President was upto 18.08.2007.

## **THIRTEENTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2007**

The term of the twelfth Vice-President of India, Shri Bhairon Singh Shaikhawat was upto 18.08.2007.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

Dr. Yogendra Narain, Secretary General, Rajya Sabha

### **ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICERS**

1. Shri N.C. Joshi, Addl. Secretary, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House, New Delhi.
2. Shri Ravi Kant Chopra, Joint Secretary & Financial Advisor, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House, New Delhi.

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix-I

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

The Electoral College consisted of total 790 members (Lok Sabha-545 and Rajya Sabha-245)

### **CANDIDATES**

There were three contesting candidates

1. Mohd. Hamid Ansari
2. Dr. (Smt.) Najma A. Heptulla
3. Shri Rasheed Masood

### **PLACE OF POLL**

Room No. 62, 1st Floor, Parliament House, New Delhi

### **RESULT OF ELECTION**

Out of 790 electors, 762 (96.45%) electors voted at the election. 10 votes were found to be invalid. Out of 752 valid votes, Mohd. Hamid Ansari secured 455 votes, Dr. (Smt.) Najma A. Heptulla secured 222 votes and Sh. Rasheed Masood secured 75 votes.

The quota required for election was  $752/2 + 1 = 376 + 1 = 377$ .

Mohd. Hamid Ansari who secured the required quota in the first round of counting as first preference votes was declared as elected on 10.08.2007. He entered upon the office of Vice-President on 11.08.2007 and his term, as Vice-President was up to 10.08.2012.

## **FOURTEENTH VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 2012**

The term of the thirteenth Vice-President of India, Shri M. Hamid Ansari was up to 10.08.2012.

### **RETURNING OFFICER**

T.K. Viswanathan, Secretary General, Lok Sabha

### **ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICERS**

Shri V.R. Ramesh, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House, New Delhi.

### **ELECTION PROGRAMME**

See Appendix-I

### **ELECTORAL COLLEGE**

The Electoral College consisted of total 790 members (Lok Sabha-545 and Rajya Sabha-245)

### **CANDIDATES**

There were two contesting candidates

1. Shri Jaswant Singh
2. Shri M. Hamid Ansari

### **PLACE OF POLL**

Room No. 63, Parliament House, New Delhi

### **RESULT OF ELECTION**

Out of 790 electors, 736 (93.16%) electors voted at the election. 8 votes were found to be invalid. Out of 728 valid votes, Mohd. Hamid Ansari secured 490 votes, and Jaswant Singh secured 238 votes.

The quota required for election was  $728/2 + 1 = 364 + 1 = 365$ .

Mohd. Hamid Ansari who secured the required quota in the first round of counting as first preference votes was declared as elected on 07.08.2012. He entered upon the office of Vice-President on 11.08.2012 and his term, as Vice-President is up to 10.08.2017.





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