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**ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA**

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**PRESS NOTE**

**Subject: Schedule for the General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.**

The terms of the Legislative Assemblies of **Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh** are normally due to expire as follows:

Goa	18.03.2017
Manipur	18.03.2017
Punjab	18.03.2017
Uttarakhand	26.03.2017
Uttar Pradesh	27.05.2017

By virtue of its powers, duties and functions under Article 324 read with Article 172(1) of the Constitution of India and Section 15 of Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Commission is required to hold general elections to constitute the new Legislative Assemblies in the States of Goa, Punjab, Manipur, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh before expiry of their present terms.

As per the established practice, the Election Commission holds the General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies of the States whose terms expire around the same time, together.

**(1) Assembly Constituencies**

The total number of Assembly Constituencies in the States of Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as determined by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 2008, are as under: -

State	Total No. of ACs	Reserved for SCs	Reserved for STs
Goa	40	1	--
Manipur	60	1	19
Punjab	117	34	--
Uttarakhand	70	13	2
Uttar Pradesh	403	84	2

## (2) Electoral Rolls

The electoral rolls of all the existing Assembly Constituencies in the States of Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are being revised, with reference to 01.01.2017 as the qualifying date. The dates of publication of the Final Rolls are indicated in the Table below and the details of the final publication will be made available on the ECI website. As per the draft rolls, the numbers of electors in these States are as follows:

State	Total No. of Electors in Draft Rolls-2017 wrt 01/01/2017 as qualifying date	Date of Publication of Final Roll
Goa	1085271	05.01.2017
Manipur	1807843	12.01.2017
Punjab	19214236	05.01.2017
Uttarakhand	7381000	10.01.2017
Uttar Pradesh	138517026	12.01.2017

- (a) **Improvement in the health of the electoral rolls:** The Commission firmly believes that pure and updated electoral rolls are the foundation of free, fair and credible elections and intensive and sustained focus is laid on improving their quality and fidelity. The Commission, after visiting the poll bound states, had directed the State election machinery to ensure a smooth, effective, accessible and time-bound completion of Special Summary Revision of Electoral Rolls with 01.01.2017 as the qualifying date, so as to ensure that all eligible un-enrolled electors in these States are duly registered. Special efforts were made to identify the critical gaps in the electoral rolls and targeted SVEEP activities were carried out to address them. Further, a comprehensive and systematic nation-wide programme- **National Electoral Roll Purification (NERP)-2016-** was conducted during this year, from March'16 onwards for the overall improvement in the quality and health of the electoral rolls in all the States and UTs. During NERP-2016, concerted steps were taken towards enrolment of all eligible voters, removal of repeated and multiple entries, removal of the entries of dead voters (after due statutory procedure), correction of various types of errors in EPICs and roll data. Wide ranging consultations were also held with the various stakeholders and their valuable suggestions and inputs were duly factored while undertaking the

purification drive. As a result of the efforts under NERP-2016, 25,53,083 logical errors were corrected in the electoral rolls and 29,856 entries of dead/shifted persons and 12,62,000 multiple entries were removed from the rolls after following the prescribed procedure. This exercise has improved the quality of the electoral rolls in a significant way.

**(b) Photo Electoral Rolls**

Photo Electoral Rolls will be used during these General Elections and photo percentages in Photo Electoral Rolls of these five States is 100%.

**(c) Electors Photo Identity Cards (EPIC)**

Identification of the voters at the polling booth at the time of poll shall be mandatory. Electors who have been provided with EPIC shall be identified through EPIC. Presently, the EPIC coverage in these five States is as under:-

States	Percentage of EPIC
Goa	99.55%
Manipur	100%
Punjab	98.57%
Uttarakhand	100%
Uttar Pradesh	99.70%

All the residual electors are advised to obtain their Elector Photo Identity Cards from the Electoral Registration Officers of their Assembly Constituencies, urgently.

In order to ensure that no voter is deprived of his/her franchise, if his/her name figures in the Electoral Rolls, separate instructions will be issued to allow additional documents for identification of voters, if needed. Adhaar Card has also been included as an additional document for establishing the identity of voters at the Polling Stations.

**(d) Photo Voter Slips**

To facilitate the voters to know where he/she is enrolled as a voter at a particular polling station and what is his/her serial number in the Electoral roll, the Commission has directed that official **voter slip bearing the Photo of the elector (wherever present in the roll) will be distributed** to all enrolled voters by the District Election Officer. The size, design and format of the Photo Voter Slip has also been substantially improved to enhance its utility and effectiveness in voter identification, awareness and guidance by increasing the size of the image, providing additional information along with polling station Nazri Naksha on the reverse of the slip and improvement in the quality of printing. It has also been directed that the said voter slip should be in the languages in which electoral roll is published for that Assembly Constituency. The Commission has laid a special emphasis on the systematic, efficient and timely distribution of the Photo Voter Slips through the Booth Level Officers (BLOs), who are under strict instructions to hand over the voter slip to the elector concerned only and

not to any other person. The BLOs shall also maintain a Pre-Printed Register of Voters and take the signatures/thumb impression of person to whom the Photo Voter Slip is delivered. The distribution of Photo Voter Slips should be completed atleast 5 days before the date of poll and a very close and rigorous monitoring of the distribution process shall be done by the DEO and General Observer concerned.

The residual undistributed Voter Slips shall be returned by the BLO to the concerned ERO, who shall keep the same in a sealed cover after making an alphabetical list of the undistributed PVS in respect of each Part/polling station. Two copies of such alphabetical lists shall be handed over to the RO of the concerned constituency, while sealed cover of undistributed photo voter slips shall remain in safe custody with the ERO. No further distribution of photo voter slips shall be done after the same are returned to the ERO.

**(e) Voter Guide Brochure:**

In these elections, a **Voter Guide Brochure (in local languages)** shall be handed over to **every** household ahead of the elections, giving information about the date and time of polls, contact details of the BLOs, important websites, helpline numbers, documents required for identification at the polling station besides other important information including the Do's and Dont's for voters at the polling station. This Voter Guide Brochure will be distributed along with the Photo Voter Slips by the BLOs.

**(3) Polling Stations and Special Facilitation**

The number of Polling Stations in the poll going States are as follows:

States	No. of Polling Stations in 2012	No. of Polling Stations in 2017	% Increase
Goa	1612	1642	1.8%
Manipur	2325	2794	20.1 %
Punjab	19724	22600	14.5 %
Uttarakhand	9744	10854	11.3%
Uttar Pradesh	128112	147148	14.8%

**(a) Assured Minimum Facilities (AMF) at Polling Stations:**

The Commission has upgraded the status of facilities at the Polling Stations from the earlier concept of Basic Minimum Facilities (BMF) to Assured Minimum Facilities (AMF). Accordingly, instructions have been issued to the Chief Electoral Officers of all these States to ensure that **every Polling Station is equipped with Assured Minimum Facilities (AMF)** like drinking water, shed, toilet, ramp for the physically challenged voters, a standard voting compartment etc. for the convenience and facilitation of voters.

**(b) Model Polling Stations:**

In order to enhance the quality of voting experience for the esteemed electors, both in terms of the ease and comfort of voting, as well as their constructive association with the voting process, the Commission has directed that, as far as practicable, Model Polling Stations shall be set up in all the constituencies of the poll bound states. The Model Polling Stations envision the enhancement in electoral participation experience of the voters through a three-pronged strategy of improved physical structure and facilities of polling premises, systematic and hassle-free queue management and courteous and polite behaviour and conduct of the polling personnel.

**(c) Voter Facilitation Posters:**

In order to fulfill the statutory requirements under **Rule 31** of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 and to provide accurate and relevant information for voter awareness and information at each polling station, the Commission has also directed that uniform and standardized Voter Facilitation Posters (VFP) shall be displayed on all Polling Stations for greater facilitation and awareness of the voters. A total of FOUR (4) Posters have been designed to capture voter-centric information relevant on the poll day like details of the Polling Booth, polling area specified for that particular polling booth, list of contesting candidates, contact details of the important election functionaries, list of prescribed identification documents, illustrative voting procedure, items prohibited around the polling booth and important Do's and Dont's to be observed on the poll day. The Commission has directed that these four VFPs shall be prominently displayed at each polling booth in the poll-going States.

**(d) Voter Assistance Booths (VAB):**

Voter Assistance Booths shall be set up for **every polling station location**, having a team of officials with the objective of facilitating the voter to locate his/her polling booth number and serial number of that voter in the electoral roll of that concerned polling booth. The VABs will be set up with prominent signage and in such a manner that it will be conspicuous to the voters as they approach the polling premise/building to enable them to seek required facilitation on the poll day.

**(e) Secrecy of Voting- Increase in Height of Standardized Voting Compartment:**

In order to maintain the secrecy of vote at the time of poll and uniformity in use of voting compartments, the Commission has issued revised instructions to increase the height of the Voting Compartments to 30 inches. It has been, further, directed that the Voting Compartment should be placed on a table whose height shall be 30 inches and only corrugated plastic sheet (flex-board) of steel-grey colour, which is completely opaque and reusable, shall be used for making the voting compartments. The Commission hopes that the use of these standardized and uniform Voting Compartments in all the polling booths will translate into greater voter facilitation, enhance the secrecy of vote and eliminate aberrations and non-uniformity in the preparation of Voting Compartment inside the polling booths.

**(f) Special Arrangement For Women and Differently-abled Voters:**

- (i) Separate Polling Stations For Women:** The Commission has directed that in areas where women folk feel inhibited in mingling with male members because of some local custom or social practice, a separate polling station for women can be provided after getting approval of the Election Commission. Further, in big villages, if two polling stations are to be provided for the village, one may be provided for male electors and the other for female electors. In polling stations provided exclusively for women electors, polling personnel also should normally be women. When separate polling stations are provided for men and women of a particular polling area, these should as far as possible be located in the same building for general convenience.
- (ii) All-Women Managed Polling Stations:** As part of its firm commitment towards gender equality and greater constructive participation of women in the electoral process, the Commission has also directed that, to the extent possible, 'All-women Managed Polling Stations' shall be set up in each Assembly Constituency where the entire polling staff, including the police and security personnel, shall be women.
- (iii) Facility Of Differently-abled Electors:** The Commission has issued instructions to ensure that as far as practicable, all polling stations are located at ground floor and sturdy ramps are provided for the convenience of differently-abled electors with wheel-chairs. Further, in order to provide targeted and need-based facilitation to differently-abled voters, the Commission has directed that all Persons With Disabilities (PwDs) in an Assembly Constituency are identified and tagged to their respective Polling Stations and necessary disability-specific arrangements made for their smooth and convenient voting experience on the poll day. Also, it has been directed that differently-abled electors are given priority for entering polling booths, provision made for designated parking spaces close to the entrance of polling premise and special care to be provided to electors with speech and hearing impairment. Special focus has been laid for the sensitization of the polling personnel regarding the unique needs of the differently-abled.
- (iv) Facility For Schools for Visually Disabled:** The Commission has instructed that, as far as practicable, separate auxiliary polling stations will be set up inside the Blind Schools for ease and facilitation of voting by the inmates. Also, the staff of such schools itself shall be deployed as polling personnel for this polling station.
- (v) Polling Station At Leprosy Homes:** The Commission has directed that if a leprosy sanatorium is located within the constituency, then, if possible, a polling station may be set up at the sanatorium for the benefit of the inmates and sanatorium staff may be appointed as Presiding and Polling officers of the polling station.

#### (4) **Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs):**

The poll in these States will be conducted at all polling stations using EVMs. The Commission has already made arrangements to ensure availability of adequate number of EVMs for the smooth conduct of elections. The Commission has issued a new set of instructions with regard to the First Level Check of EVMs that will be used in the poll in these States. The **First Level Check of EVMs** has been completed in the presence of representatives of political parties. A **two-stage randomization of EVMs** will also be done. In the first stage, all the EVMs stored in the district storage centre will be randomized by the District Election Officer (DEO) in the presence of the representatives of the recognized political parties for Assembly Constituency-wise allocation. EVMs will be prepared and set for elections after finalization of the contesting candidates. At this stage also, candidates or their agents/representatives will be allowed to check and satisfy themselves in every manner about the error-free functionality of the EVMs. After the EVMs in a constituency are prepared for the poll by the Returning Officer and the ballot units are fitted with ballot papers, the EVMs will again be randomized to decide the actual polling stations in which they will be ultimately used. This Second Stage randomization will be done in the presence of Observers, Candidates or their Election Agents.

(a) **Mock Poll:** As per the Commission's instructions, a Mock Poll shall be conducted by the Presiding Officer at each Polling Station before the commencement of actual polling in the presence of the Polling Agents set up by the contesting candidates and a **Certificate** of successful conduct of the Mock Poll shall be made by the Presiding Officer. Immediately after the conduct of Mock Poll, the **CLEAR Button shall be pressed** on the EVM to clear the data of the Mock Poll and the fact that no votes are recorded in the Control Unit shall be displayed to the Polling Agents present. The Commission has issued directions for ensuring **proper training** to all the polling personnel regarding the conduct of Mock Poll, as well as to **create awareness** amongst the political parties, contesting candidates, their polling agents and other stakeholders about the Mock Poll process.

(b) **None Of The Above (NOTA) In EVMs:** In its judgment dated 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2013 in Writ Petition (C) No. 161 of 2004 (People's Union for Civil Liberties Vs Union of India and another), the Supreme Court has directed that there should be a "None of the Above" (NOTA) option on the ballot papers and EVMs.

On the Balloting Unit, **below the name of the last candidate**, there will now be a button for NOTA option so that electors who do not want to vote for any of the candidates can exercise their option by pressing the button against NOTA. The **Commission has provided a new symbol for the NOTA option**, which was designed by National Institute of Design (NID). This new symbol will facilitate the voters in casting of their votes.



**NOTA Symbol**

The Commission is taking steps to bring this to the knowledge of voters and all other stakeholders and to train all field level officials including the polling personnel about the provision of NOTA and its symbol.

**(c) VVPAT ( Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail)**

VVPATs will be used along with EVMs in identified Assembly Constituencies in all the five poll going states to enhance the transparency and credibility of the elections. A comprehensive SVEEP programme will be launched in the five States to increase voters' awareness and education about the VVPATs. The List of Assembly Constituencies in each State where VVPATs will be used in the forthcoming elections is placed at 'Annexure-VI'.

**(d) Photographs Of Candidates On EVM Ballot Paper**

In order to facilitate the electors in identifying the candidates, the Commission has prescribed an additional measure by way of adding provision for printing the photograph of candidate also on the ballot to be displayed on the EVM (Ballot Unit) and on Postal Ballot Papers. This will also take care to avoid likely confusion when candidates with same or similar names contest from the same constituency. For this purpose, the candidates are required to submit to the Returning Officer, their recent Stamp Size photograph as per the specifications laid down by the Commission. Many of the poll-bound states will be using the photograph of the candidates on the ballot papers for the first time. Instructions have also been issued to ensure necessary publicity of this instruction

**(5) Deployment Of Polling Personnel And Randomization**

Polling parties shall be formed randomly, through the special randomization IT application. **Three-stage randomization** will be adopted. First, from a wider district database of eligible officials, a shortlist of a minimum 120% of the required numbers will be randomly picked up. This group will be trained for polling duties. In the second stage, from this trained manpower, actual polling parties as required shall be formed by random selection software in the presence of General Observers. In the third randomization, the polling stations will be allocated randomly to these polling parties just before the polling party's departure. There shall be such randomization for Police personnel and Home Guards also, who are deployed at the polling stations on the poll day.

**(6) Electronically Transmitted Postal Ballot System (ETPBS):**

Electronically Transmitted Postal ballot System (ETPBS), which has already been successfully run on a pilot basis in the recently held Bye-election in 17-Nellithope AC in Puducherry, will be implemented in a few identified assembly Constituencies on a pilot and trial basis in the five poll-going States. The Assembly Constituencies where ETPBS will be implemented shall be selected on certain criteria based on logistics, connectivity and operational requirements.



## (7) Affidavits Of candidates:

**(a) All Columns to be filled In:** In pursuance of the judgment dated 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2013 passed by the Supreme Court in Writ Petition (C) No. 121 of 2008 (Resurgence India Vs Election Commission of India and Another), which among other things makes it obligatory for the Returning Officer “to check whether the information required is fully furnished (by the candidate) at the time of filing of affidavit with the nomination paper”, the Commission has issued instructions that in the affidavit to be filed along with the nomination paper, candidates are required to fill up all columns. If any column in the affidavit is left blank, the Returning Officer will issue a notice to the candidate to file the revised affidavit with all columns duly filled in. After such notice, if a candidate still fails to file affidavit complete in all respects, the nomination paper will be liable to be rejected by the Returning Officer at the time of scrutiny. The Chief Electoral Officers have been directed to brief all Returning Officers about the judgment of the Supreme Court and the Commission’s instructions.

**(b) Additional Affidavit along with ‘No Demand Certificate’:**

The Commission has, in pursuance to the Judgment of Hon’ble Delhi High Court in W.P.(C ) No. 4912/1998 (KRISHAK BHARAT VS UNION OF INDIA AND ORS), directed that at every elections to either the House of Parliament or to the State Legislature, every candidate, at the time of filing nomination paper, shall also file an additional affidavit in the prescribed format along with the ‘No Demand Certificate’ from the agencies providing electricity, water and telephone with also rent, in case he had been in occupation of any Government accommodation during the last 10 years. This Affidavit would be in addition to the affidavit required to be filed in Form-26, and shall be got attested by an Oath Commissioner or Notary Public or Magistrate of the First Class. The outer limit for filing this Affidavit would be 3.00 PM on the last date of filing nomination papers. It is also specified that failure to file the affidavit along with the ‘No Demand Certificate’ would be treated as a defect of substantial nature for the purposes of Section-36 of the Representation of People Act, 1951.

**(c) Introduction of additional facility of E-Filing of Candidate Affidavits:** The Commission has provided to the candidates an additional facility for online submission (e-filing) of their Candidate Affidavit. The candidate can go online to ECI website (eci.nic.in) and can submit their affidavit online through any of the services of NIC or NSDL. Candidate need to take print out of the affidavit submitted online and then get it notarized and submit it to Returning officer (RO). RO is required to verify the printed copy with the submission done by the candidate. Further, trained **Election Commission Return Preparers** will be available in each district to assist candidates in e-filing of affidavits and abstract statements and expenses on the same will be borne by the Commission.

**(d) Changes in the Format of Nomination Form:**

Vide a notification dated 16th September, 2016 issued by the Ministry of Law &

Justice, Government of India, the format of nomination paper (Forms 2A to 2E) has been partially amended. In the new format, there is a requirement of **affixing the photograph of the candidate** and a provision has been inserted for the **candidate to make a declaration that he/she is a citizen of India and has not acquired citizenship of any other country.**

### **(8) District Election Management Plan (DEMP)**

The District Election Officers have been asked to prepare a comprehensive District Election Management Plan in consultation with SSPs/SPs and Sector Officers, including the route plan and communication plan for conduct of elections. These plans will be **vetted by the Observers** taking into account vulnerability mapping exercise and mapping of critical polling stations, in accordance with Election Commission of India's extant instructions.

### **(9) Communication plan**

The Commission attaches great importance to preparation and implementation of a perfect communication plan at the district/constituency level for the smooth conduct of elections and to enable concurrent intervention and mid-course correction on the poll day. For the said purpose, the Commission has directed the Chief Electoral Officers of Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh to coordinate with the officers of Telecommunication Department in the State headquarters, BSNL/MTNL authorities, the representatives of other leading service providers in the States so that network status in the States is assessed and communication shadow areas be identified. The CEOs have also been instructed to prepare the best communication plan in the States and make suitable alternate arrangements in the communication shadow areas by providing Satellite Phones, Wireless sets, Special Runners etc.

### **(10) Model Code of Conduct**

The Model Code of Conduct **comes into effect immediately** from now onwards. All the provisions of the Model Code will apply to the whole of Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and will be applicable to all candidates, political parties and, the State Governments of Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. The Model Code of Conduct shall also be applicable to the Union Government insofar as announcements/policy decisions pertaining to/for these States are concerned.

The Commission has made elaborate arrangements for ensuring the effective implementation of the MCC Guidelines. Any violations of these Guidelines would be strictly dealt with and the Commission re-emphasizes that the instructions issued in this regard from time to time should be read and understood by all Political Parties, contesting candidates and their agents/representatives, to avoid any misgivings or lack of information or inadequate understanding/interpretation. The governments of the poll-bound States have also been directed to ensure that no misuse of official machinery/position is done during the MCC period.

The Commission has also issued instructions for swift, effective and stringent action for enforcement of Model Code of Conduct during the first 72 hours of announcement of the election schedule and also for maintaining extra vigilance and strict enforcement action in the Last 72 hours

prior to the close of polls. These instructions have been issued in the form of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for compliance by the field election machinery.

### **(11) Videography/ Webcasting/CCTV Coverage**

**All critical events will be video-graphed.** District Election Officers will arrange sufficient number of video and digital cameras and camera teams for the purpose. The events for videography will include filing of nomination papers and scrutiny thereof, allotment of symbols, First Level Checking, preparations and storage of Electronic Voting Machines, important public meetings, processions etc. during election campaign, process of dispatching of postal ballot papers, polling process in identified vulnerable polling stations, storage of polled EVMs, counting of votes etc. Additionally, CCTVs will be installed at important Border Check Posts and Static Check Points for effective monitoring and surveillance. Further, the Commission has directed that Webcasting, CCTV coverage, Videography and Digital cameras will also be deployed inside critical polling booths and polling booths in vulnerable areas to closely monitor the proceedings on the poll day without violating secrecy of voting process.

### **(12) Measures to Prevent Public Nuisance:**

**(a) Usage of eco-friendly substances for preparing election campaign/publicity material-** Considering the long-term deleterious impact of materials like plastics, polythene etc on the life-giving and life-sustaining environment, the Commission, has directed that all political parties, contesting candidates and their authorized agents etc, **shall desist from utilizing environmentally hazardous materials** like plastics, polythene etc for the preparation and usage election-related publicity materials during the ensuing General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. The DEOs and ROs are directed to emphasize the importance of environment protection and preservation during the meetings with the political parties and contesting candidates and ensure that the instructions of the Commission with regard to the usage of non-eco-friendly materials like plastics, polythene etc during electioneering shall be adhered to by all concerned. The CEO shall impress upon the importance of using eco-friendly and bio-degradable materials for campaign material to various political parties in their respective states/UT and issue necessary instructions in this regard.

**(b) Restrictions on the use of loudspeakers:**

The Commission is genuinely concerned about the serious 'noise pollution' and great disturbance to the peace and tranquility of the general public by the reckless, widespread and flagrant use of loudspeakers during election canvassing and campaign by candidates, political parties and their agents. In particular, the student community, gets seriously disturbed and adversely impacted as their studies are badly hampered because the loudspeakers start blaring from very early hours in the morning and continue to do so throughout the day and till extremely late hours in the night. Similarly, the aged, the infirm and the sick whether in institutions, hospitals, etc. or at home, are also put to severe discomfort. To prevent such nuisance, the Commission has directed

that the use of public address system or loudspeakers or any sound amplifier, whether fitted on vehicles of any kind whatsoever, or in static position used for public meetings for electioneering purposes, during the entire election period starting from the date of announcement of election and ending with the date of declaration of results, shall not be permitted **at night between 10.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m.**”

Further, No loudspeakers fitted on vehicles of any kind or in any other manner whatsoever shall be permitted to be used during the period of 48 hours ending with the hour fixed for the conclusion of the poll in any polling area.

Moreover, for maintenance for law and order and prevention of loudspeaker use for inciting tension in a politically surcharged atmosphere, District Administrations is advised to consider any application for permission to use loudspeakers after the aforesaid prohibitory period of 48 hours, on merit of each application and keeping in view the need to maintain proper law and order till the completion of election.

- (c) Also, the Commission solicits the cooperation and collaboration of all the esteemed stakeholders notably the political parties and contesting candidates to **refrain from using loudspeakers and sound amplification in the vicinity of educational institutions** like schools and colleges; hospitals, senior citizens homes, sanatoriums and other facilities tending to the sick, infirm or the needy.

### **(13) Law And Order, Security Arrangements And Deployment Of Forces**

Conduct of elections involves elaborate security management, which includes not just the security of polling personnel, polling stations and polling materials, but also the overall security of the election process. Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are deployed to supplement the local police force in ensuring a peaceful and conducive atmosphere for the smooth conduct of elections in a free, fair and credible manner. In view of the same, the very preparation of poll schedule, sequencing of multi-phase elections and choice of constituencies for each phase had to follow the logic of force availability and force management.

The Commission has taken various measures to ensure free and fair elections by creating a conducive atmosphere in which each elector is able to access the polling station and cast his vote without being obstructed or being unduly influenced/ intimidated by anybody.

Based on the assessment of the ground situation, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and State Armed Police (SAP) drawn from other States will be deployed during these elections. **CAPFs shall be deployed well in advance for area domination, route marches in vulnerable pockets, point patrolling and other confidence building measures to re-assure and build faith in the minds of the voters**, especially those belonging to the weaker sections, minorities etc. In the insurgency-affected areas, CAPFs shall be inducted well in time for undertaking area familiarization and hand-holding with local forces and all other standard security protocols for movement, enforcement activities etc in these areas will be strictly adhered to. The CAPFs/SAP shall also be **deployed in the Expenditure Sensitive Constituencies and other vulnerable areas and critical polling stations** as per the assessment of ground realities by the CEO of the State, in consultation with the various stakeholders. On the Poll-eve, the CAPFs/SAP shall take position in

and control of the respective polling stations and will be responsible for safeguarding the polling stations and for providing security to the electors and polling personnel on the poll day. Besides, these forces will be used for securing the strong rooms where the EVMs are stored and for securing the counting centers and for other purposes, as required.

The CEOs will ensure a **day-to-day monitoring** of the activities and deployment of the CAPFs/SAP in these States to optimize the usage and effectiveness of these forces for conducting peaceful and transparent elections and inform the Commission periodically. Further, the entire force deployment in the assembly segments shall be under the **oversight of the Central Observers** deputed by the Commission.

The Commission lays a special emphasis on the advance preventive measures to be taken by the District Magistrates and Police authorities to maintain the Law & Order and to create atmosphere conducive for the conduct of free and fair elections. The Commission will be constantly monitoring the ground situation closely and will take appropriate measures to ensure peaceful, free and fair polls in these States.

#### **(14) Protection To Electors Of SC/ST And Other Weaker Sections:**

As per Section 3 (1) of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (as amended in 2015), whoever, not being a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, forces or intimidates a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe not to vote or to vote for a particular candidate or to vote in a manner other than that provided by law, or not to stand as a candidate etc., shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine. The Commission has asked the State Governments to bring these provisions to the notice of all concerned for prompt action. In order to bolster the confidence of the voters hailing from vulnerable sections especially SCs, STs etc and enhance their conviction and faith in the purity and credibility of the poll process, CAPFs/SAP shall be extensively and vigorously utilized in patrolling such areas, conducting route marches and undertaking others necessary confidence building measures under the supervision of the Central Observers.

#### **(15) Election Expenditure Monitoring:**

Comprehensive instructions for the purpose of effective monitoring of the election expenditure of the candidates have been issued, which include formation of Flying Squads (FS), Static Surveillance Teams (SST), Video Surveillance Teams (VST), involvement of Investigation Directorates of Income Tax Deptt. etc. State Excise Departments and police authorities have been asked to monitor production, distribution, sale and storage of liquor and other intoxicants (including narcotics) during the election process. The functioning and operations of the Flying Squads/Mobile Teams shall be closely monitored using GPS Tracking.

For greater transparency and for ease of monitoring of Election Expenses, Candidates would be required to open a separate bank account and incur their election expenses from that very account. The Investigation Directorate of Income Tax Dept. has been asked to open Air Intelligence units in the airports of these states and also to gather intelligence and take necessary action against movement of large sum of money in these states.

Some new initiatives taken by the Commission to strengthen the Expenditure Monitoring mechanism are:

- (a) **Modification of the Standard Operating Procedure for Seizure and release of cash:** To avoid inconvenience to common people with genuine need for carrying cash, the Standard Operating Procedure for seizure of cash and release has been modified. An appellate body will be in place in every district to attend to petitions from the public. The Committee will *suo motu* examine each case of seizure by the Police or Flying Squad or Static teams and in suitable cases immediate steps will be taken to release the same.
- (b) **Accounting of the expenditure incurred for campaign vehicles – on the basis of permissions granted:** It came to the notice of the Commission that the candidates take permission from the Returning Officer for use of vehicles for campaign purpose, but some candidates do not show the vehicle hiring charges or fuel expenses in their election expenditure account. Therefore, it has been decided that unless the candidate intimates the R.O. for withdrawing the permission, the notional expenditure on account of campaign vehicles will be calculated based on the number of vehicles for which permissions is granted by the Returning Officer.
- (c) **Filing of part statement of Election Expenditure by Political parties in 30 days:** The political parties will be required to file a part expenditure statement in respect of the lump sum payments made to the candidate, within 30 days after declaration of results.
- (d) **Account Reconciliation Meeting:** In order to reduce litigations relating to expenditure accounts, a reconciliation meeting will be provided before final submission of the accounts, on the 26<sup>th</sup> day after the declaration of the results.
- (e) All expenditure incurred by those candidates, their party agents or party leaders on their travel, boarding, lodging etc. who travel to overseas countries for the purpose of canvassing in their favour to seek votes of overseas electors residing there, would be deemed to be the expenditure incurred or authorized by the candidates in connection with their election and will have to be included in their account of election expenses. Moreover, any inducement to overseas electors by way of air tickets or any other documents to inducements to them, in cash or kind, to come to India for the purpose of voting at the election would amount to the electoral offence of ‘bribery’ within the meaning of section 171B of the IPC as also the corrupt practice of ‘Bribery’ within the meaning of section 123(1) of the R.P. Act, 1951.
- (f) **Candidate’ Booth/ (Kiosk) Outside Polling Station- Expenditure to be Included in Candidates’ Election Account:**

In order to ensure effective, accurate and credible election expenditure monitoring and to ensure that the candidates’ expenditure accounts faithfully represent the actual spending on electioneering, the Commission has decided that that the candidates’ booths set up outside the polling stations should, hereinafter, be deemed to have been

set up by the candidates as part of their individual campaign and not by way of general party propaganda and all such expenditure incurred on such candidates' booths shall be deemed to have been incurred/authorized by the candidate/his election agent, so as to be included in his account of election expenses. The DEOs have been asked to notify the rates of the candidates' booths set up outside polling stations after due consultation with the political parties as per extant guidelines. Further, Schedule-6 of account of election expenses to be submitted by each contesting candidate has also been modified accordingly.

**(g) Ceiling Of Election Expenses For Candidates:**

The election expenses ceiling for candidates has been revised by the Government of India vide Notification dated 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2014. As per the revised ceilings, the maximum limit of election expenses for the Assembly Constituencies is Rs. 28 lakh per candidate for the states of Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 20 lakh per candidate in Manipur and Goa.

**(h) Final Accounts By Political Parties:**

All Political Parties sponsoring candidates for the Legislative Assembly elections are required to maintain day-to-day accounts of all election campaign expenses and submit the accounts to the Commission within 75 days of the completion of such elections. Such accounts will be uploaded on the website of the Commission for public viewing.

**(16) Effective use of Media:**

**(a). Media Engagement:**

The Commission has always considered the media as an important ally and a potent force multiplier in ensuring an effective and efficient election management. Hence, the Commission has directed the CEOs of the five poll-going states to take the following measures for positive and progressive engagement and interaction with the media:

- a) Regular interaction with the media during the elections and maintaining an effective and positive line of communication with media at all times.
- b) A strong and concerted focus on the creation of an effective information dissemination system to the media at the State and district level to ensure timely and due access to election-related data and information by media by appointment of a Nodal Officer and Spokesperson at State Level.
- c) Effective steps to sensitize the media about the Election Code.
- d) Authority letters will be issued to all accredited media for the polling day and day of counting.

Commission expects the media to play an positive, pro-active and constructive role in supplementing and facilitating the efforts towards delivery of free, fair, transparent, participative, peaceful and credible elections.

**(b) Use of Social Media:**

The Commission has decided to enhance its interaction and involvement with all the stakeholders in the electoral processes by inducting the use of social media at the State as well as the District level. and necessary instructions in this regards have been issued to Chief Electoral Officers of all States/UTs. The CEOs and DEOs are expected to activate their official accounts on social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, You Tube for establishing a more interactive system. Social Media Cells at CEO and DEO offices will professionally handle the Social Media and disseminate all the necessary information regarding voters' awareness, pre-certification, MCC, etc. Complaints received on this platform would be promptly responded to. A Social Media Cell at ECI level to monitor the performance of the State/UTs and District and to guide them to maximize the use of Social Media, making it more interactive and interesting for the general public.

**(c) Paid News:**

To deal with the menace of 'Paid News', a mechanism has been laid out with three tier Media certification and Monitoring Committees (MCMCs) at District, State and ECI level. Revised comprehensive instructions on 'Paid News' are available on the Commission's website.

Necessary instructions have been issued to the CEOs of Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh to ensure briefing of political parties and Media in the districts about 'Paid News' and the mechanism to check 'Paid News'. The MCMCs of all states have been trained to do their job.

The Commission is happy to note that the Press Council of India has nominated one member for each State Level Media Certification and Monitoring Committee of the election going states of Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh to monitor and examine/scrutinize the possible Paid News cases in the respective States.

**(d) Pre-Certification of Political Advertisements:**

The Commission has decided that the bulk SMSs/Voice messages on phone in election campaigning shall also be in the purview of pre-certification of election advertisements as in case of all electronic media/TV Channels/Cable Network/Radio including private FM channels/Cinema halls/audio-visual displays in public places and political advertisement in social media.

**(e) Monitoring of Electronic and Social Media:**

All the election management related news would be monitored vigorously on all the major national and regional news channels during elections. If any untoward incident or violation of any law/rule is noticed, action would be taken immediately. Reports of monitoring would also be forwarded to the CEOs concerned. Office of CEO will ascertain status on each and every item and file ATR/Status Report. Various Social Media platforms shall also remain under the close and stringent vigil of the Commission for any content aimed at vitiating the electoral process or designed to disturb peace, tranquility, social harmony and public order.



## (17) Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP):

Comprehensive measures for voters' education and awareness were taken up during the Special Roll Revision process in the five States. These measures will continue and will be further augmented during the ensuing electoral process.

10% of the lowest turnout Polling Stations in each district have been identified and possible reasons for the lower turnout analyzed. **KABBP (Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour, Belief and Practices) Survey** has also been undertaken by the Chief Electoral Officers and targeted interventions based on the findings towards enhanced IMF (Information, Motivation and Facilitation) have been meticulously planned and rolled out to meet the objective of 'No Voter to be Left Behind'.

Partnerships have been nurtured with Departments, PSUs, CSOs and Media for maximum outreach of SVEEP initiatives. Customized informational and motivational messaging has been designed to cater to different segments of the electorate. All available platforms of information dissemination are being utilized including electronic, digital, outdoor, print, folk, inter-personal and social media.

Chief Electoral Officer of the States have been directed to ensure wide dissemination of election related information, as well as ensure adequate facilitation measures for ensuing wider participation of people in polling. Model polling stations will be set up in each of the assembly constituencies. Voter helplines, Voters' Facilitation Centres, web and SMS based search facilities are active for assistance of voters. Reminder services on poll days have been meticulously planned.

As per the directions of the Commission, **Booth Awareness Groups** have also been activated at the Polling Stations for educating the voters and motivating them for informed and ethical voting. Campus Ambassadors have been activated in educational institutions for facilitating electoral participation amongst youth.

**Awareness Observers:** The Commission will also deploy Awareness Observers, drawn from the Indian Information Service (IIS), in adequate number to observe the SVEEP programme carried out at the ground level during the election period for assessing the quality and out-reach of facilitation, information and motivational programmes at the field level and ensure optimum results. The Observers will be asked to monitor various interventions being taken up at the state and district level to facilitate the voters and promote their participation and disseminate important information to the people.

## (18) Certification Programme For Returning Officers:

The Returning Officers are required to be constantly updated on the various rules and instructions related to conduct of polls. With this in mind the Commission for the first time introduced an in-depth **Certification Programme for all Returning Officers**. Also all the Election Trainers, who would be training various category of officials involved with the conduct of elections, have been trained in training techniques and methodology through **Train the Trainers & Facilitators (TTF)** programmes. Team Leaders at various levels have also been given Leadership Training. It is expected that the election officials in the 5 States would thus be far better equipped to manage elections in a smooth manner.

## (19) Deployment Of Central Observers:

### (a) General Observers

The Commission will deploy General Observers in adequate number to ensure smooth conduct of elections. The Observers will be asked to keep a close watch on every stage of the electoral process to ensure free and fair elections. Their names, addresses within the district/constituency and their telephone numbers will be publicized in local newspapers so that the general public can quickly approach them for any grievance redressal. The Observers will be given a detailed briefing by the Commission before their deployment. The Observers will fix a suitable time every day for meeting the political parties, candidates and other stakeholders to redress their election related grievances.

### (b) Police Observers.

The Commission may deploy senior IPS officers as Police Observers at district/AC level in the poll going States depending upon the need, sensitivity and assessment of ground realities and prevailing law and order and security scenario. They will monitor all activities relating to force deployment, law and order situation and co-ordinate between civil and police administration to ensure free and fair election.

### (c) Expenditure Observers.

The Commission has also decided to appoint adequate number of **Expenditure Observers** and **Assistant Expenditure Observers** who will exclusively monitor the election expenditure of the contesting candidates. **Control room and Complaint Monitoring Centre** with **24 hours toll free numbers** shall be operative during the entire election process. Banks and Financial Intelligence Units of Government of India have been asked to forward suspicious cash withdrawal reports to the election officials. Comprehensive instructions for the purpose of effective monitoring of the election expenditure of the candidates have been separately issued by the Commission and are available at ECI website <[www.eci.nic.in](http://www.eci.nic.in)>.

### (d) Micro Observers

As per the extant instructions, the General Observers will also deploy Micro-Observers, from amongst Central Government/PSUs Officials, to observe the poll proceedings on the poll day in critical/vulnerable polling stations. Micro-Observers will observe the proceedings at the polling stations on the poll day, right from the conduct of mock poll, to the completion of poll and the process of sealing of EVMs and other documents so as to ensure that all instructions of the Commission are complied with by the Polling Parties and the Polling Agents. They will report to the General Observers directly regarding any vitiation of the poll proceedings in their allotted polling stations.

## **(20) New IT Applications To Be Used For Forthcoming General Elections:**

### **(a) SAMADHAN: Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System**

A comprehensive, robust and reliable Public Grievance Redress System has been developed by the Election Commission to provide a common platform for all complaints, grievances, concerns and suggestions lodged by any member of the public, including our various stakeholders like political parties, candidates, civil society groups etc. A citizen has the multi-modal facility to lodge any election-related complaint via bouquet of channels/sources like Website (<http://eci-citizenservices.nic.in>), Email, letter, fax, SMS, Call-centre ( Call-center Number is “1950”) etc. A Mobile App shall also be made available for the people, so that they can submit complaints with photographs/videos on the common platform. SMS is sent to complainant on receipt/disposal of complaint and the complainant can track status and view ATR online or through the Mobile App. This system has been developed in such a manner that in addition to providing redress to the complaints of the public, it also serves as a common interface for providing services through a common interface. It is thus aimed as a complete G to C interface to provide seamless services to the citizens on election related matters.

### **(b) SUVIDHA: Single Window Permission System**

A single window system for giving election-related permissions/clearances within 24 hours has been created. In this system, Candidates and Political Parties can apply for permissions for Meetings, Rallies, vehicles, temporary election office, loudspeakers etc at a single location, where back-end convergence of various authorities/departments has been done. This system is put in place at every RO level in each sub-division which will provide for applying, processing, granting and monitoring permissions in a synergistic manner. However, in case of permissions for Helicopter usage/landing and use of helipads, the application shall have to be submitted atleast 36 hours in advance.

### **(c) SUGAM: Vehicle Management System**

It is an IT-based Vehicle Management System with the facility of issuance of requisition letters for vehicles, capturing of vehicle details with address, mobile number and bank details of owner and driver, transfer of vehicles from one district to another district etc.

### **(d) Webcasting/CCTVs at Polling Stations:**

Webcasting at selected distant polling stations for LIVE monitoring of election process, to keep a check on illegal activities such as booth capturing, money distribution and bogus voting and to bring about complete transparency in the voting process shall be done. Further, during the election process, CCTV monitoring and webcasting shall also be done at various border check-posts, check-nakas and other sensitive and critical locations across the constituencies to keep a strict vigil on any nefarious activities designed to vitiate the electoral process.

**(e) Polling/Police Personnel Deployment System:**

This application will be used for creating database of police/polling personnel, generation of command/appointment letters, sending SMS regarding deputation/training, tagging of patrolling party with force, generation of application for postal ballot, formation of polling party/police party after randomization, for sending polling personnel/police force from one district to another district etc.

**(f) Voter Centric Information Dissemination Initiatives:**

It is the constant endeavour of the Commission to facilitate the voters across the country in accessing the multifarious election-related services and information. As part of this vision, an SMS-based search facility and Voter Friendly Interactive Website has already been launched and successfully working.

**(21) Conduct of Officials**

The Commission expects all officials engaged in the conduct of elections to discharge their duties in an impartial manner without any fear or favour. They are deemed to be on deputation to the Commission and shall be subject to its control, supervision and discipline. The conduct of all Government officials who have been entrusted with election related responsibilities and duties would remain under constant scrutiny of the Commission and strict action shall be taken against those officials who are found wanting on any account.

The Commission has already given instructions that no election related official or Police officer of the rank of Inspector and above shall be allowed to continue in his home district. Besides, instructions have also been issued that election related officials including police officials of Inspector level and above, who have completed three years in a district during last four years, should be transferred out of that district. Police officers of the rank of Sub-Inspectors, who have completed three years in a Sub-Division/Assembly Constituency or are posted in their home sub division/assembly constituency, shall also be transferred out of that Sub-Division and the Assembly Constituency.

The Commission has also instructed the State Governments not to associate any officer with the electoral process against whom charges have been framed in a court of law in any case.

**(22) Poll Day Monitoring System**

A constant and stringent 24-hour monitoring of the critical events and activities of the poll day shall be done using the Poll Day Monitoring System. All the crucial events like reaching of Polling Parties, Votes Cast, Voters' Images etc shall be captured and monitored using this state-of-the-art IT application, which has the added advantage of being used offline also, so as to circumvent non-connectivity of network. All data captured offline is synchronized with the centralized server as soon as the person using the App comes in the coverage area. Through this App, we can find out Voter Turnout (VTR) gender-wise, age-wise and section-wise. Improvement of quality of image in the roll can also be done through this App as we get the recent colour photograph of the voter against old / bad quality photograph in the roll.

### **(23) Schedules of Election**

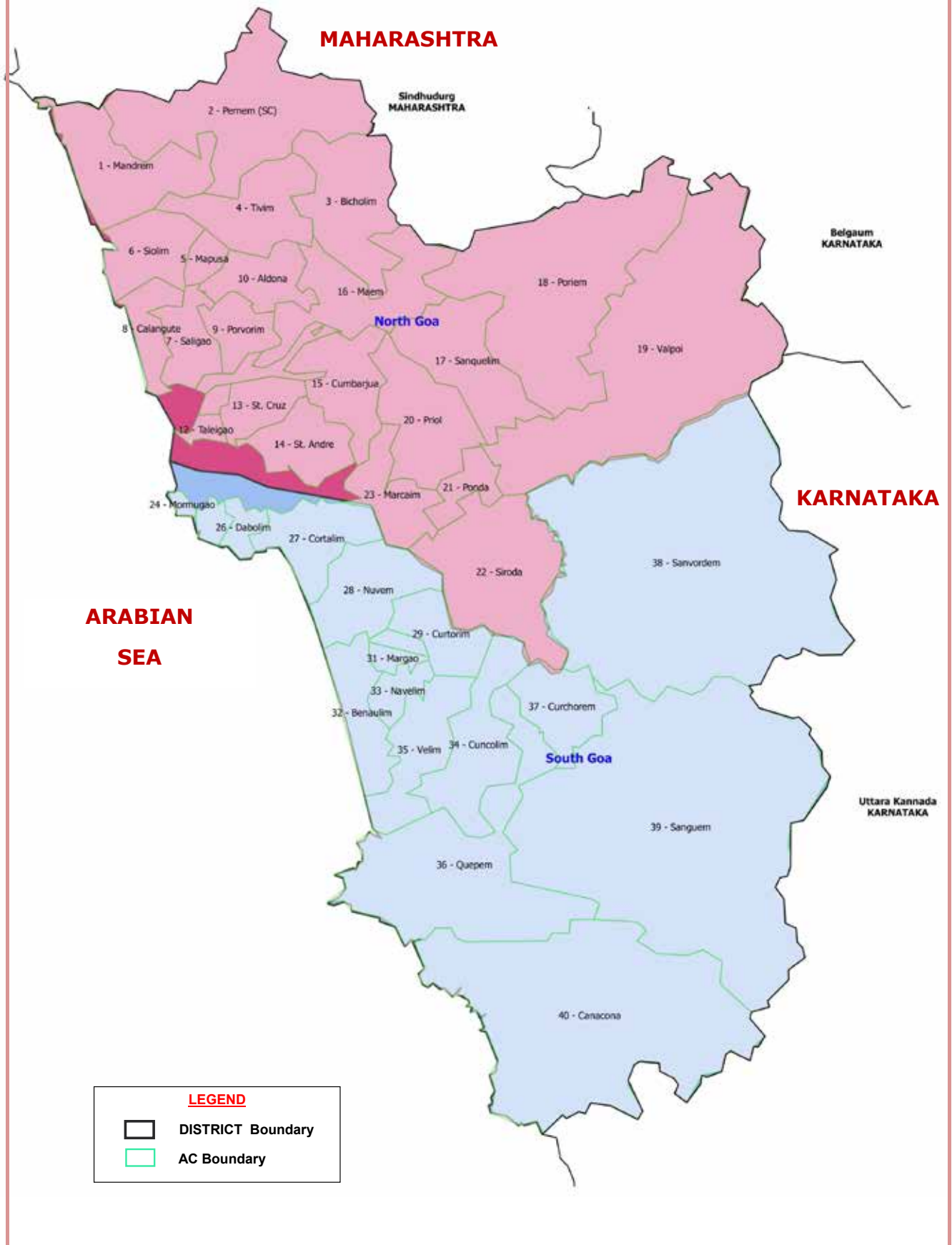
The Commission has prepared the Schedules for holding General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh after taking into consideration all relevant aspects like climatic conditions, academic calendar, major festivals, prevailing law and order situation in the States, availability of Central Police Forces, time needed for movement, transportation and timely deployment of forces and in-depth assessment of other relevant ground realities.

The Commission after considering all relevant aspects has decided to recommend to the Governors of the State of Goa, Manipur, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh to issue notifications for the General Elections to their respective states under the relevant provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, as per the **Schedule annexed**.

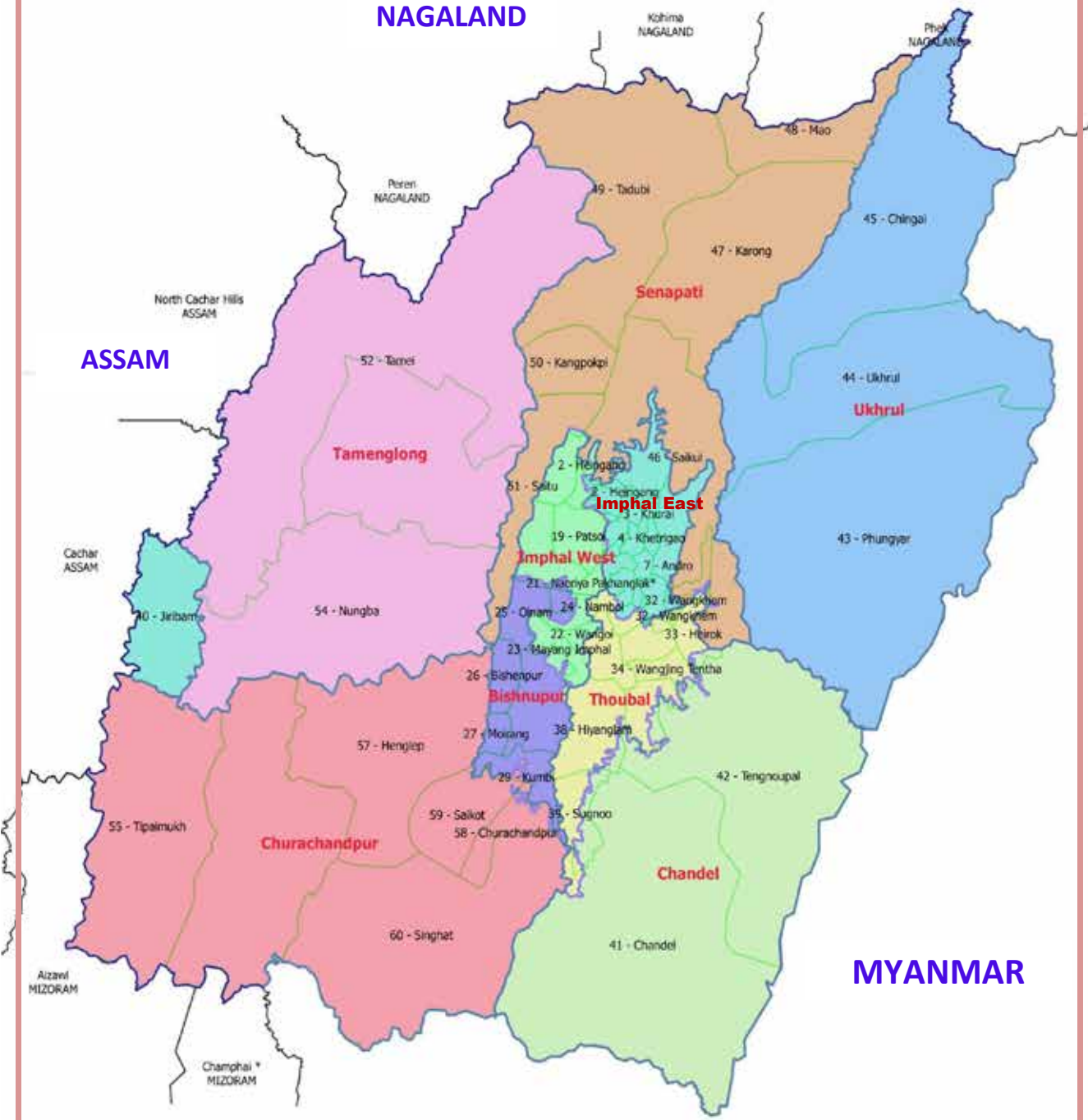
The Commission seeks the active cooperation, close collaboration and constructive partnership of all the esteemed stakeholders in the electoral process and strives to employ the collective synergies towards delivering a smooth, free, fair, participative and festive elections.

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**(SUMIT MUKHERJEE)**  
**SECRETARY**

# GOA ASSEMBLY ELECTION 2017



# MANIPUR ASSEMBLY ELECTION 2017



**LEGEND**

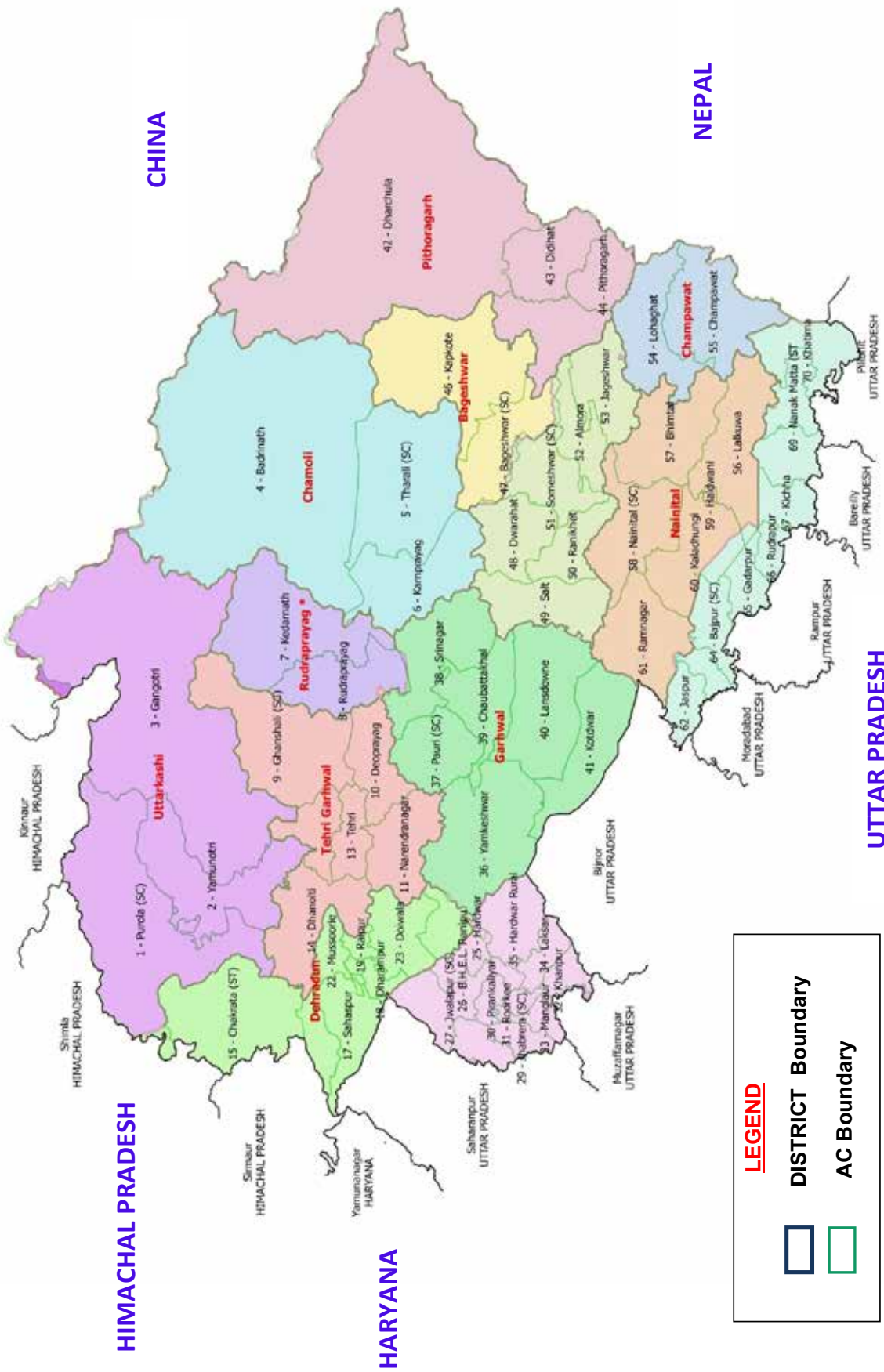
	<b>DISTRICT</b> Boundary
	<b>AC</b> Boundary





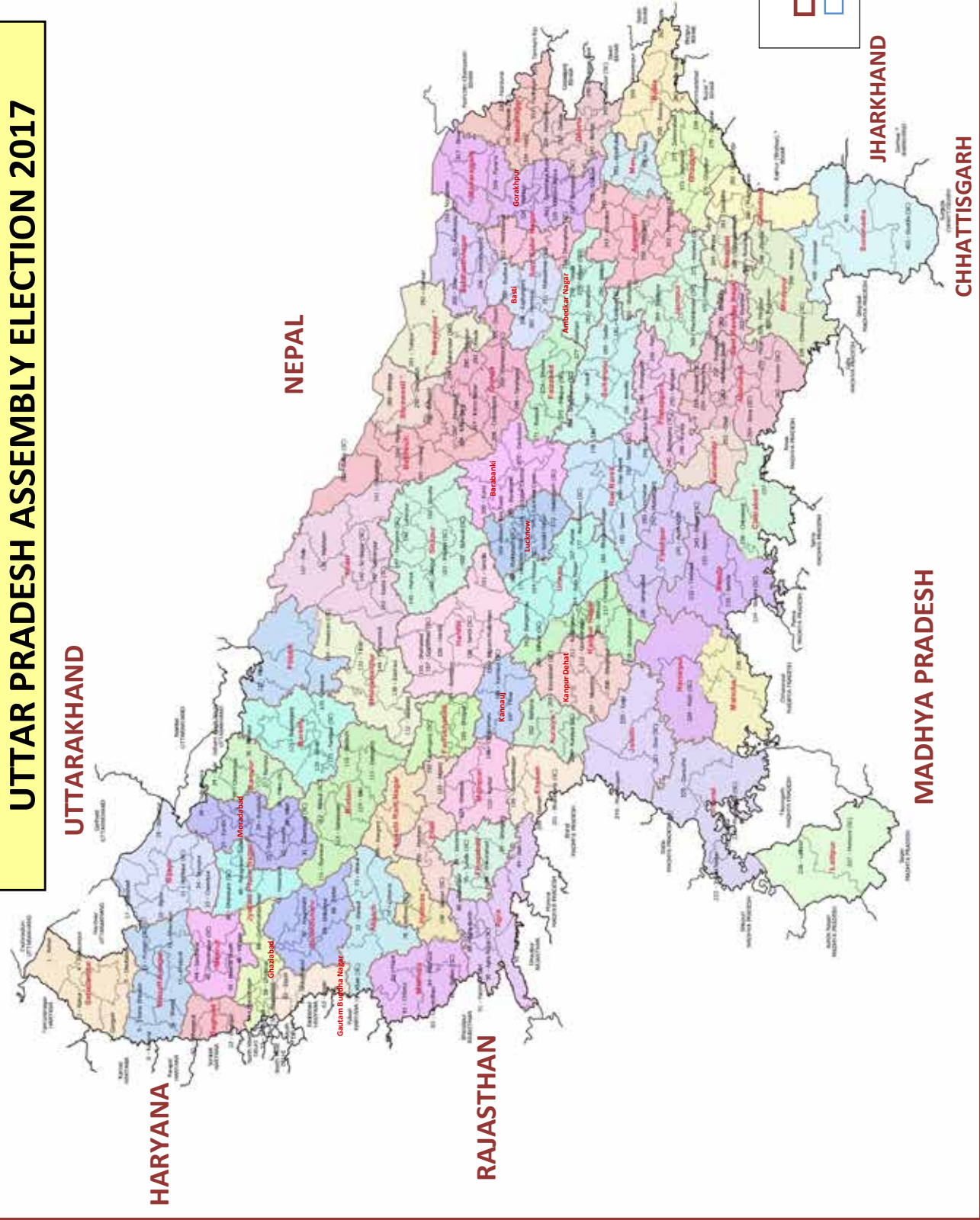


# UTTARAKHAND ASSEMBLY ELECTION 2017





# UTTAR PRADESH ASSEMBLY ELECTION 2017



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Annexure to the Press Note of the Election Commission of India

No.ECI/PN/1/2017, dated 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2017

ANNEXURE-I

**Schedule for holding General Election to the Legislative Assembly of Goa:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Poll Event</b>	<b>Single Phase (ALL 40 ACs)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Date of Notification</b>	11.01.2017 (WED)
<b>2</b>	<b>Last Date of Making Nominations</b>	18.01.2017 (WED)
<b>3</b>	<b>Scrutiny of Nominations</b>	19.01.2017 (THU)
<b>4</b>	<b>Withdrawal of Candidature</b>	21.01.2017 (SAT)
<b>5</b>	<b><i>Date of Poll</i></b>	<b>04.02.2017 (SAT)</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Date of Counting</b>	<b>11.03.2017 (SAT)</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Date of Completion</b>	15.03.2017 (WED)

Schedule for holding General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Punjab:

Sl. No.	Poll Event	Single Phase (ALL 117 ACs)
1	Date of Notification	11.01.2017 (WED)
2	Last Date of Making Nominations	18.01.2017 (WED)
3	Scrutiny of Nominations	19.01.2017 (THU)
4	Withdrawal of Candidature	21.01.2017 (SAT)
5	<i>Date of Poll</i>	<b>04.02.2017 (SAT)</b>
6	Date of Counting	<b>11.03.2017 (SAT)</b>
7	Date of Completion	15.03.2017 (WED)

ANNEXURE-III

**Schedule for holding General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh:**

Sl. No.	Poll Event	Phase-1 (73 ACs)	Phase-2 (67 ACs)	Phase-3 (69 ACs)	Phase-4 (53 ACs)	Phase-5 (52 ACs)	Phase-6 (49 ACs)	Phase-7 (40 ACs)
1	<b>Date of Notification</b>	17.01.2017 (TUE)	20.01.2017 (FRI)	24.01.2017 (TUE)	30.01.2017 (MON)	02.02.2017 (THU)	08.02.2017 (WED)	11.02.2017 (SAT)
2	<b>Last Date of Making Nominations</b>	24.01.2017 (TUE)	27.01.2017 (FRI)	31.01.2017 (TUE)	06.02.2017 (MON)	09.02.2017 (THU)	15.02.2017 (WED)	18.02.2017 (SAT)
3	<b>Scrutiny of Nominations</b>	25.01.2017 (WED)	28.01.2017 (SAT)	02.02.2017 (THU)	07.02.2017 (TUE)	11.02.2017 (SAT)	16.02.2017 (THU)	20.02.2017 (MON)
4	<b>Withdrawal of candidature</b>	27.01.2017 (FRI)	30.01.2017 (MON)	04.02.2017 (SAT)	09.02.2017 (THU)	13.02.2017 (MON)	18.02.2017 (SAT)	22.02.2017 (WED)
5	<b>Date of Poll</b>	<b>11.02.2017 (SAT)</b>	<b>15.02.2017 (WED)</b>	<b>19.02.2017 (SUN)</b>	<b>23.02.2017 (THU)</b>	<b>27.02.2017 (MON)</b>	<b>04.03.2017 (SAT)</b>	<b>08.03.2017 (WED)</b>
6	<b>Date of Counting</b>	<b>11.03.2017 (SAT)</b>						
7	<b>Date of Completion</b>	15.03.2017 (WED)						

\*Details of ACs going to poll during various phases enclosed.

**Phase-wise Assembly Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh**

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Name of the Assembly Constituency</b>	<b>No. ACs</b>
Phase-1	Shamli	8-Kairana	3
		9-Thana Bhawan	
		10-Shamli	
	Muzaffarnagar	11-Budhana	6
		12-Charthawal	
		13-Purqazi (SC)	
		14-Muzaffar Nagar	
		15-Khatauli	
		16-Meerapur	
	Baghpat	50-Chhaprauli	3
		51-Baraut	
		52-Baghpat	
	Meerut	43-Siwalkhas	7
		44-Sardhana	
		45-Hastinapur (SC)	
		46-Kithore	
		47-Meerut Cantt.	
		48-Meerut	
		49-Meerut South	
	Ghaziabad	53-Loni	5
		54-Muradnagar	
		55-Sahibabad	
		56-Ghaziabad	
		57-Modi Nagar	
	Gautam Buddha Nagar	61-Noida	3
		62-Dadri	
		63-Jewar	
	Hapur	58-Dhaulana	3
		59-Hapur (SC)	
	Bulandshahar	60-Garhmukteshwar	7
		64-Sikandrabad	
		65-Bulandshahr	
		66-Syana	
		67-Anupshahr	
		68-Debai	
		69-Shikarpur	
	Aligarh	70-Khurja (SC)	7
		71-Khair (SC)	

Phase-1 (continued)			
		72-Barauli	
		73-Atrauli	
		74-Chharra	
		75-Koil	
		76-Aligarh	
		77-Iglas (SC)	
	Mathura	81-Chhata	5
		82-Mant	
		83-Goverdhan	
		84-Mathura	
		85-Baldev (SC)	
	Hathras	78-Hathras (SC)	3
		79-Sadabad	
		80-Sikandra Rao	
	Agra	86-Etmadpur	9
		87-Agra Cantt. (SC)	
		88-Agra South	
		89-Agra North	
		90-Agra Rural (SC)	
		91-Fatehpur Sikri	
		92-Kheragarh	
		93-Fatehabad	
		94-Bah	
	Firozabad	95-Tundla (SC)	5
		96-Jasrana	
		97-Firozabad	
		98-Shikohabad	
		99-Sirsaganj	
	Etah	103-Aliganj	4
		104-Etah	
		105-Marhara	
		106-Jalesar (SC)	
	Kasganj	100-Kasganj	3
		101-Amanpur	
		102-Patiyali	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 Districts</b>		<b>73</b>



**Phase-wise Assembly Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh**

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Name of the Assembly Constituency</b>	<b>No. ACs</b>
Phase-2	Saharanpur	1-Behat	7
		2-Nakur	
		3-Saharanpur Nagar	
		4-Saharanpur	
		5-Deoband	
		6-Rampur Maniharan(SC)	
		7-Gangoh	
Bijnor	Bijnor	17-Najibabad	8
		18-Nagina (SC)	
		19-Barhapur	
		20-Dhampur	
		21-Nehtaur (SC)	
		22-Bijnor	
		23-Chandpur	
Moradabad	Moradabad	24-Noorpur	6
		25-Kanth	
		26-Thakurdwara	
		27-Moradabad Rural	
		28-Moradabad Nagar	
		29-Kundarki	
Sambhal	Sambhal	30-Bilari	4
		31-Chandausi (SC)	
		32-Asmoli	
		33-Sambhal	
Rampur	Rampur	111-Gunnaur	5
		34-Suar	
		35-Chamraua	
		36-Bilaspur	
		37-Rampur	
Bareilly	Bareilly	38-Milak (SC)	9
		118-Baheri	
		119-Meerganj	
		120-Bhojipura	
		121-Nawabganj	
		122-Faridpur (SC)	
		123-Bithari Chainpur	
124-Bareilly			

Phase-2 (continued)			
		125-Bareilly Cantt.	
		126-Aonla	
	Amroha	39-Dhanaura (SC)	4
		40-Naugawan Sadat	
		41-Amroha	
		42-Hasanpur	
	Pilibhit	127-Pilibhit	4
		128-Barkhera	
		129-Puranpur (SC)	
		130-Bisalpur	
	Kheri	137-Palia	8
		138-Nighasan	
		139-Gola Gokrannath	
		140-Sri Nagar (SC)	
		141-Dhaurahra	
		142-Lakhimpur	
		143-Kasta (SC)	
		144-Mohammdi	
	Shahjahanpur	131-Katra	6
		132-Jalalabad	
		133-Tilhar	
		134-Powayan (SC)	
		135-Shahjahanpur	
		136-Dadraul	
	Badaun	112-Bisauli (SC)	6
		113-Sahaswan	
		114-Bilsi	
		115-Badaun	
		116-Shekhupur	
		117-Dataganj	
	<b>11 Districts</b>		<b>67</b>

**Phase-wise Assembly Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh**

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Name of the Assembly Constituency</b>	<b>No. ACs</b>
Phase-3	Farrukhabad	192-Kaimganj (SC)	4
		193-Amritpur	
		194-Farrukhabad	
		195-Bhojpur	
Hardoi	Hardoi	154-Sawayazpur	8
		155-Shahabad	
		156-Hardoi	
		157-Gopamau (SC)	
		158-Sandi (SC)	
		159-Bilgram Mallanwan	
		160- Balamau (SC)	
		161-Sandila	
Kannauj	Kannauj	196-Chhibramau	3
		197-Tirwa	
		198-Kannauj (SC)	
Mainpuri	Mainpuri	107-Mainpuri	4
		108-Bhongaon	
		109-Kishni (SC)	
		110-Karhal	
Etawah	Etawah	199-Jaswantnagar	3
		200-Etawah	
		201-Bharthana (SC)	
Auraiya	Auraiya	202-Bidhuna	3
		203-Dibiyapur	
		204-Auraiya (SC)	
Kanpur Dehat	Kanpur Dehat	205-Rasulabad (SC)	4
		206-Akbarpur-Raniya	
		207-Sikandra	
		208-Bhognipur	
Kanpur Nagar	Kanpur Nagar	209-Bilhaur (SC)	10
		210-Bithoor	
		211-Kalyanpur	
		212-Govindnagar	
		213-Sishamau	
		214-Arya Nagar	
		215-Kidwai Nagar	
		216-Kanpur Cantt.	
		217-Maharajpur	

Phase-3 (continued)			
		218-Ghatampur (SC)	
	Unnao	162-Bangermau	6
		163-Safipur (SC)	
		164-Mohan (SC)	
		165-Unnao	
		166-Bhagwantnagar	
		167-Purwa	
	Lucknow	168-Malihabad (SC)	9
		169-Bakshi Kaa Talab	
		170-Sarojini Nagar	
		171-Lucknow West	
		172-Lucknow North	
		173-Lucknow East	
		174-Lucknow Central	
		175-Lucknow Cantt.	
		176-Mohanlalganj (SC)	
	Barabanki	266-Kursi	6
		267-Ram Nagar	
		268-Barabanki	
		269-Zaidpur (SC)	
		270-Dariyabad	
		271-Rudauli	
	Sitapur	145-Maholi	9
		146-Sitapur	
		147-Hargaon (SC)	
		148-Laharpur	
		149-Biswan	
		150-Sevata	
		151-Mohmoodabad	
		152-Sidhauli (SC)	
		153-Misrikh (SC)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 Districts</b>		<b>69</b>

**Phase-wise Assembly Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh**

Phase	Name of the District	Name of the Assembly Constituency	No. ACs
Phase-4	Pratapgarh	244-Rampur Khas	7
		245-Babaganj (SC)	
		246-Kunda	
		247-Vishwanath Ganj	
		248-Pratapgarh	
		249-Patti	
		250-Raniganj	
Kaushambi	Kaushambi	251-Sirathu	3
		252-Manjhanpur (SC)	
		253-Chail	
Allahabad	Allahabad	254-Phaphamau	12
		255-Soraon (SC)	
		256-Phulpur	
		257-Pratappur	
		258-Handia	
		259-Meja	
		260-Karachhana	
		261-Allahabad West	
		262-Allahabad North	
		263-Allahabad South	
		264-Bara (SC)	
		265-Koraon (SC)	
Jalaun	Jalaun	219-Madhaugarh	3
		220-Kalpi	
		221-Orai (SC)	
Jhansi	Jhansi	222-Babina	4
		223-Jhansi Nagar	
		224-Mauranipur (SC)	
		225-Garautha	
Lalitpur	Lalitpur	226-Lalitpur	2
		227-Mehroni (SC)	
Mahoba	Mahoba	230-Mahoba	2
		231-Charkhari	
Hamirpur	Hamirpur	228-Hamirpur	2
		229-Rath (SC)	
Banda	Banda	232-Tindwari	4
		233-Baberu	
		234-Naraini (SC)	

Phase-4 (continued)			
		235-Banda	
	Chitrakoot	236-Chitrakoot	2
		237-Manikpur	
	<i>Fatehpur</i>	<i>238-Jahanabad</i>	<i>6</i>
		<i>239-Bindki</i>	
		<i>240-Fatehpur</i>	
		<i>241-Ayah Shah</i>	
		<i>242-Husainganj</i>	
		<i>243-Khaga (SC)</i>	
	Rae Bareli	177-Bachhrawan (SC)	6
		179-Harchandpur	
		180-Rae Bareli	
		181-Salon (SC)	
		182-Sareni	
		183-Unchahar	
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 Districts</b>		<b>53</b>

**Phase-wise Assembly Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh**

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Name of the Assembly Constituency</b>	<b>No. ACs</b>
Phase-5	Balrampur	291-Tulsipur	4
		292-Gainsari	
		293-Utraula	
		294-Balrampur (SC)	
Gonda	Gonda	295-Mehnaun	7
		296-Gonda	
		297-Katra Bazar	
		298-Colonelganj	
		299-Tarabganj	
		300-Mankapur (SC)	
		301-Gaura	
Faizabad	Faizabad	271-Rudauli	5
		273-Milkipur (SC)	
		274-Bikapur	
		275-Ayodhya	
		276-Goshainganj	
Ambedkar Nagar	Ambedkar Nagar	277-Katehari	5
		278-Tanda	
		279-Alapur (SC)	
		280-Jalalpur	
		281-Akbarpur	
Bahraich	Bahraich	282-Balha (SC)	7
		283-Nanpara	
		284-Matera	
		285-Mahasi	
		286-Baharaich	
		287-Payagpur	
		288-Kaiserganj	
Shrawasti	Shrawasti	290-Shrawasti	2
		291-Tulsipur	
Siddharthnagar	Siddharthnagar	302-Shohratgarh	5
		303-Kapilvastu (SC)	
		304-Bansi	
		305-Itwa	
Basti	Basti	306-Domariyaganj	5
		307-Harraiya	
		308-Kaptanganj	
		309-Rudhali	

Phase-5 (continued)			
		310-Basti Sadar	
		311-Mahadewa (SC)	
	Sant Kabir Nagar	312-Menhdawal	3
		313-Khalilabad	
		314-Dhanghata (SC)	
	Amethi	184-Jagdishpur (SC)	4
		185-Gauriganj	
		186-Amethi	
		178-Tiloi	
	Sultanpur	187-Isauli	5
		188-Sultanpur	
		189-Sadar	
		190-Lambhua	
		191-Kadipur (SC)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 Districts</b>		<b>52</b>



**Phase-wise Assembly Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh**

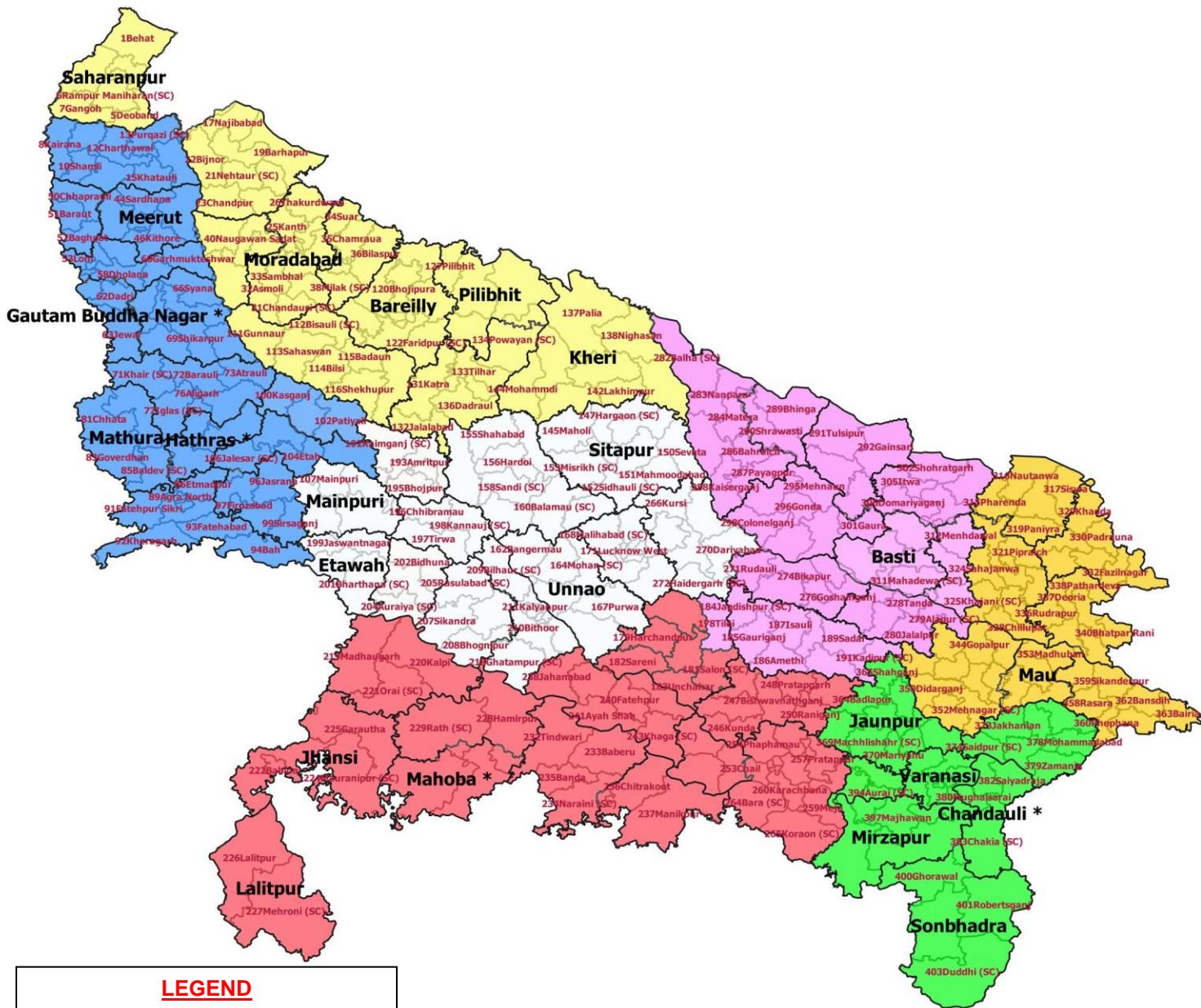
<b>Phase</b>	<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Name of the Assembly Constituency</b>	<b>No. ACs</b>
Phase-6	Maharajganj	315-Pharenda	5
		316-Nautanwa	
		317-Siswa	
		318-Maharajganj (SC)	
		319-Paniyra	
Kushi Nagar	Kushi Nagar	329-Khadda	7
		330-Padrauna	
		331-Tamkuhi Raj	
		332-Fazilnagar	
		333-Kushinagar	
		334-Hata	
		335-Ramkola(SC)	
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	320-Caimpiyarganj	9
		321-Pipraich	
		322-Gorakhpur Urban	
		323-Gorakhpur Rural	
		324-Sahajanwa	
		325-Khajani (SC)	
		326-Chauri-Chaura	
		327-Bansgaon (SC)	
		328- Chillupar	
		336-Rudrapur	
337-Deoria			
338-Pathardeva			
339-Rampur Karkhana			
340-Bhatpar Rani			
341-Salempur(SC)			
342-Barhaj			
Azamgarh	Azamgarh	343-Atrauliya	10
		344-Gopalpur	
		345-Sagri	
		346-Mubarakpur	
		347-Azamgarh	
		348-Nizamabad	
		349-Phoolpur Pawai	
		350-Didarganj	
		351-Lalganj (SC)	
		352-Mehnagar (SC)	

Phase-6 (continued)			
	Mau	353-Madhuban	4
		354-Ghosi	
		355-Muhammadabad – Gohna (SC)	
		356-Mau	
	Ballia	357-Belthara Road (SC)	7
		358-Rasara	
		359-Sikanderpur	
		360-Phephana	
		361-Ballia Nagar	
		362-Bansdih	
		363-Bairia	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 Districts</b>		<b>49</b>

**Phase-wise Assembly Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh**

<b>Phase</b>	<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>Name of the Assembly Constituency</b>	<b>No. ACs</b>
Phase-7	Ghazipur	373-Jakhanian (SC)	7
		374-Saidpur (SC)	
		375-Ghazipur	
		376-Jangipur	
		377-Zahoorabad	
		378-Mohammadabad	
		379-Zamania	
Varanasi	Varanasi	384-Pindra	8
		385-Ajagara (SC)	
		386-Shivpur	
		387-Rohaniya	
		388-Varanasi North	
		389-Varanasi South	
		390-Varanasi Cantt.	
Chandauli	Chandauli	391-Sevapuri	4
		380-Mughalsarai	
		381-Sakaldiha	
		382-Saiyadraja	
Mirzapur	Mirzapur	383-Chakia (SC)	5
		395-Chhanbey (SC)	
		396-Mirzapur	
		397-Majhawan	
		398-Chunar	
Bhadohi	Bhadohi	399-Marihan	3
		392-Bhadohi	
		393-Gyanpur	
Sonbhadra	Sonbhadra	394-Aurai (SC)	4
		400-Ghorawal	
		401-Robertsganj	
		402-Obra (ST)	
Jaunpur	Jaunpur	403-Duddhi (ST)	9
		364-Badlapur	
		365-Shahganj	
		366-Jaunpur	
		367-Malhani	
		368-Mungra Badshahpur	
		369-Machhlishahr (SC)	
Total	7 Districts	370-Mariyahu	40
		371-Zafrabad	
		372-Kerakat (SC)	

# UTTAR PRADESH ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS-2017



**LEGEND**

- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5
- Phase 6
- Phase 7

**Schedule for holding General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Uttarakhand:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Poll Event</b>	<b>Single Phase (ALL 70 ACs)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Date of Notification</b>	20.01.2017 (FRI)
<b>2</b>	<b>Last Date of Making Nominations</b>	27.01.2017 (FRI)
<b>3</b>	<b>Scrutiny of Nominations</b>	28.01.2017 (SAT)
<b>4</b>	<b>Withdrawal of Candidature</b>	30.01.2017 (MON)
<b>5</b>	<b><i>Date of Poll</i></b>	<b>15.02.2017 (WED)</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Date of Counting</b>	<b>11.03.2017 (SAT)</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Date of Completion</b>	15.03.2017 (WED)

Schedule for holding General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Manipur:

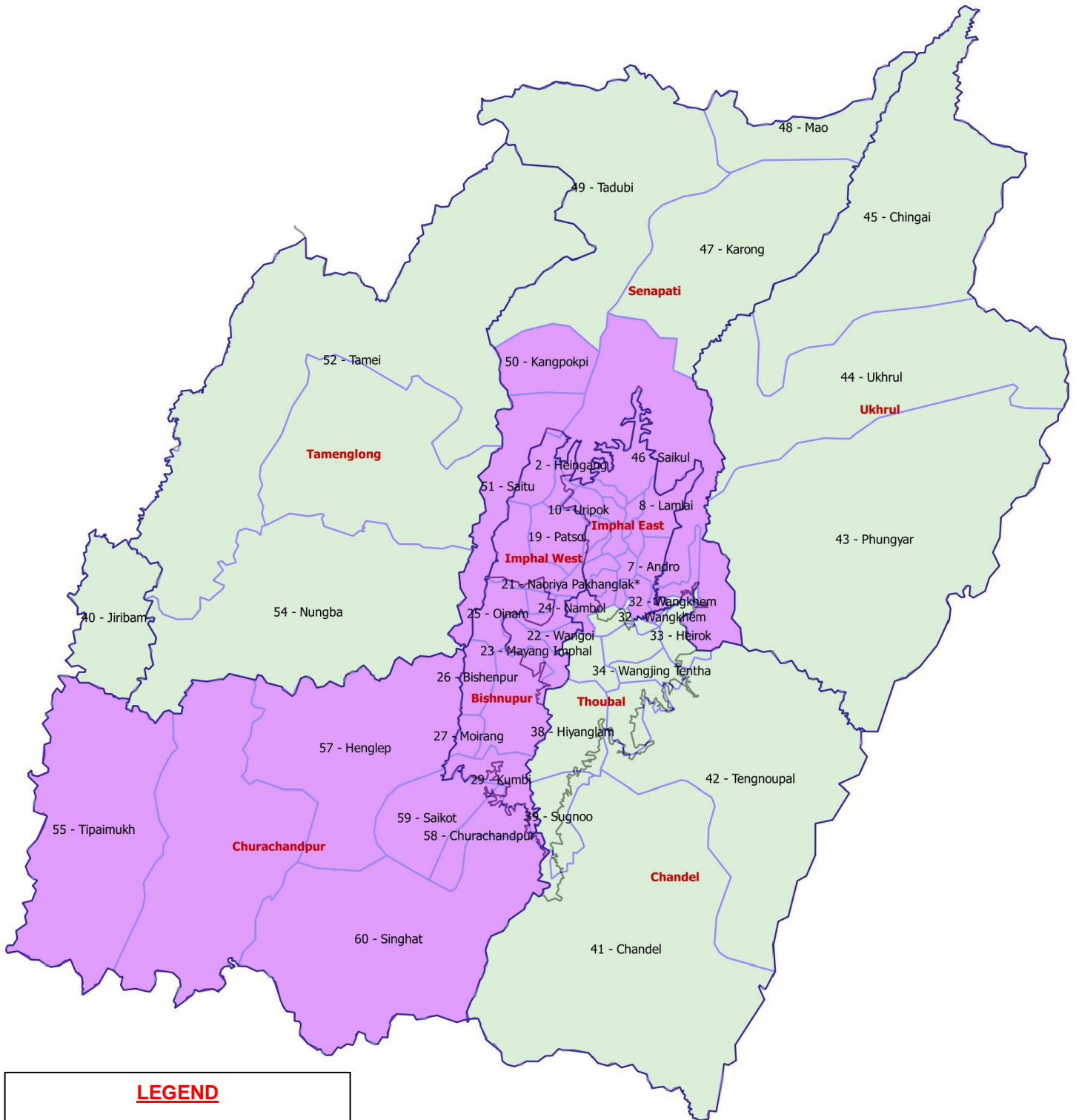
Sl. No.	Poll Event	Phase-1 (38 ACs)	Phase-2 (22 ACs)
1	Date of Notification	08.02.2017 (WED)	11.02.2017 (SAT)
2	Last Date of Making Nominations	15.02.2017 (WED)	18.02.2017 (SAT)
3	Scrutiny of Nominations	16.02.2017 (THU)	20.02.2017 (MON)
4	Withdrawal of Candidature	18.02.2017 (SAT)	22.02.2017 (WED)
5	<i>Date of Poll</i>	<b>04.03.2017 (SAT)</b>	<b>08.03.2017 (WED)</b>
6	Date of Counting	<b>11.03.2017 (SAT)</b>	<b>11.03.2017 (SAT)</b>
7	Date of Completion	15.03.2017 (WED)	15.03.2017 (WED)

\*Details of ACs going to poll during various phases enclosed.

**Phase-wise Assembly Constituencies of Manipur**

<b>Phase-1</b>	<b>Phase-2</b>
<b>Name of the Assembly Constituency</b>	<b>Name of the Assembly Constituency</b>
1-Kundrakpam	30-Lilong
2-Heingang	31-Thoubal
3-Khurai	32-Wangkhem
4-Khetrigao	33-Heirok
5-Thongju	34-Wangjing Tentha
6-Keirao	35-Khangabo
7-Andro	36-Wabgai
8-Lamlai	37-Kakching
9-Thangmeiband	38-Hiyanglam
10-Uripok	39-Sugnoo
11-Sagolband	40-Jiribam
12-Keisamthong	41-Chandel(ST)
13-Singjamei	42-Tengnoupla(ST)
14-Yaiskul	43-Phungyar(ST)
15-Wangkhei	44-Ukhrul(ST)
16-Sekmai(SC)	45-Chingai(ST)
17-Lamsang	47-Karong(ST)
18-Konthoujam	48-Mao(ST)
19-Patsoi	49-Tadubi(ST)
20-Langthabal	52-Tamei(ST)
21-Naoriya Pakhanglakpa	53-Tamenglong(ST)
22-Wangoi	54-Nungba(ST)
23-Mayang Imphal	
24-Nambol	
25-Oinam	
26-Bishenpur	
27-Moirang	
28-Thanga	
29-Kumbi	
46-Saikul(ST)	
50-Kangpokpi	
51-Saitu(ST)	
55-Tipaimukh(ST)	
56-Thanlon(ST)	
57-Henglep(ST)	
58-Churachandpur(ST)	
59-Saikot(ST)	
60-Singhat(ST)	
<b>Total 38 ACs</b>	<b>Total 22 ACs</b>

# MANIPUR ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS-2017



<b>LEGEND</b>	
	<b>Phase 1</b>
	<b>Phase 2</b>



**List of Assembly Constituencies covered with VVPATs**

<b>GOA (ECIL VVPATs)</b>			
S. No.	Name of District	S.No.	No. & Name of AC
1	North Goa & South Goa		All 40 Acs
<b>Uttarakhand (ECIL)</b>			
S. No.	Name of District		No. & Name of AC
1	Dehradun	1	18-Dharmpur
2	Haridwar	2	26-BHEL-Ranipur
3	Nainital	3	59-Haldwani
4	Udhamsingh Nagar	4	66-Rudrapur
<b>TOTAL</b>			
<b>UTTAR PRADESH (ECIL)</b>			
S.No.	Name of Division/District		No. & Name of AC
1	Agra	1	87-Agra Cantt
		2	88-Agra South
2	Aligarh	3	76-Aligarh
3	Bareilly	4	124-Bareilly
4	Kanpur	5	212-Govind Nagar
		6	214-Arya Nagar
5	Meerut	7	56-Ghaziabad
		8	48-Meerut
6	Moradabad	9	28-Moradabad
7	Saharanpur	10	03-Saharanpur Nagar
<b>TOTAL</b>			
<b>UTTAR PRADESH (BEL)</b>			
S.No.	Name of Division/District		No. & Name of AC
1	Allahabad	1	262-Allahabad North
		2	263-Allahabad South
2	Faizabad	3	275-Ayodhya
3	Gorakhpur	4	322-Gorakhpur Urban
4	Jhansi	5	223-Jhansi Nagar
5	Lucknow	6	171-Lucknow West
		7	172-Lucknow North
		8	173-Lucknow East
6	Varanasi	9	388-Varanasi North
		10	390-Varanasi Cantt.
<b>TOTAL</b>			
<b>Manipur (BEL)</b>			
S. No.	Name of District		No. & Name of AC
1	Imphal West	1	13-Singjamei
2	Imphal East	2	14-Yaiskul
3	Bishnupur	3	24-Nambol
4	Thoubal	4	31-Thoubal
<b>TOTAL</b>			
<b>Punjab (BEL)</b>			
S. No.	Name of District		No. & Name of AC
1	Pathankot	1	3-Pathankot
2	Gurdaspur	2	6-Qadian
3	Amritsar	3	13-Majitha
4	Fatehgarh Sahib	4	55-Fatehgarh Sahib
5	Moga	5	73-Moga
6	Mansa	6	96-Mansa
7	Ludhiana	7	69-Raikoit
8	Bathinda	6	93-Bathinda Rural
<b>TOTAL</b>			

Total 76 Acs covering 11514 polling stations. No. of Acs that will be covered with VVPATs is likely to increase depending on availability of new VVPATs from BEL and ECIL.