

REPORT: CONDUCT OF LOK SABHA ELECTIONS 2024



Analysis of 'Vote Manipulation' and 'Misconduct during Voting and Counting'

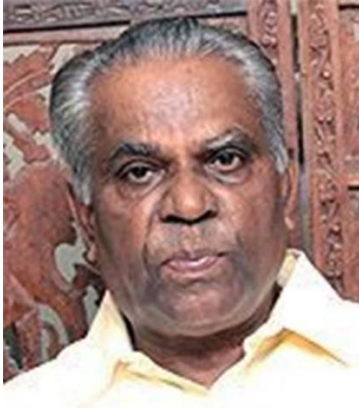
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REPORT: CONDUCT OF LOK SABHA ELECTIONS 2024

**Analysis of 'Vote Manipulation' and
'Misconduct during Voting and Counting'**

**Report Authored and Compiled by Vote for Democracy
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The entire effort behind producing the Vote for Democracy's "**Report: Conduct of Lok Sabha Election 2024 [Analysis of 'Vote Manipulation' and 'Misconduct during Voting and Counting']**" is to ensure public accountability from our institutions, particularly the constitutional/statutory body the Election Commission of India. Hence, dissemination of this information is appreciated. However, any other use of this report outside public dissemination should be explicitly avoided, especially with regard to judicial proceeding(s), except with the prior consent of the **Vote for Democracy**.

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Chapter 1

Why VFD with Experts undertook this Monitoring & Analysis Exercise

Introduction

The mammoth Lok Sabha Election 2024 attained finality with the declaration of results on June 4, 2024. The entire election process was completed in 7 phases from the period of April 19, 2024 to June 1, 2024. The ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won 240 seats, falling short of the 272-mark that signifies a majority in the Lok Sabha, which has 543 seats in all. The opposition I.N.D.I.A (Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance) alliance, led by the Indian National Congress (INC), won 232 seats.

Significantly, the total hike in absolute number of votes cumulatively for all the phases between the voter turnout figures reported at 7-8.45 PM and final turnout-figures extrapolated figures from the Available Figures of the Percentage of Polled Votes, supplied by the Election Commission of India (ECI)--is close to 5 crore votes, or 4,65,46,885 to be precise! (This figure has been arrived at after a careful Phase-wise Extrapolation in Numbers of Votes. This percentage increase is of 3.2 % to a 6.32 % average across a seven-phase poll. (Though, further aggregated within the Phases and State of the country, on the basis of ECI's own data this difference in Vote percentage is a staggering 12.54 % in Andhra Pradesh and 12.48 % in Odisha.) Since, historically, in previous elections voting percentage figures have changed by a minute approximate 1 per cent only, this unexplained hike across all and in some states/phases is unacceptable. Especially since the ECI has, so far, not been forthcoming with any credible reasons for the hike.

The ECI has not only failed to provide any justifiable reason to explain these significant, even staggering hikes but has, inexplicably –given its answerability as an institution to the People of India-- preferred to shirk off its responsibility to respond and restore the faith of Indians, the voting electorate. Such conduct from the highest Constitutional authority mandated to conduct free and fair elections, should not, in any vibrant democracy, remain unchallenged. (see details below). The fact that this sharp and significant spike in percentage of votes has also (arguably) resulted in such a stark increase of seats suggests that there has been a spurious injection/pumping in off votes. **The question that is being posed is, *has the 2024 mandate been stolen from the people?*** It is for the ECI to respond to the issues raised in this report with detailed and credible responses to ensure that faith in the free and fair election process is restored.

This unprecedented vote percentage increase translated into actual votes has meant that the thus “manipulated” figures of Votes Recovered and Counted ensured that 18 more seats were arguably won by the ruling NDA (BJP) in Odisha, eleven in Maharashtra, 10 in West Bengal, 7 in Andhra Pradesh, 6 in Karnataka, 5 each in Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan, three each in Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana, 2 in Assam and 1 each in Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala. This means that a possible, minimum of as many as 79 seats in 15 states could have been won by the NDA/BJP through this hike of Votes!

Such a manipulation of the ‘free and fair election process’ is stark enough. This begs the question ***Lok Sabha Elections 2024: Has it been Free & Fair?***

Table 1: Table with Names of 79 Seats from 15 states “increased” because of the “Vote Dumping/Hike”¹

State	Voter Percentile Increase	Total Votes Original	Total Votes Hiked/ Dumped	Constituency wise Increase in Votes	Number of Constituencies where winning margin of NDA is less than constituency wise increase of votes	Names of Seats Increased in the Below Mentioned States; Vote Margins of Victory/Defeat
Odisha	12.48 %	20.86 million (2.086 crore) Votes	42.01 lakh Votes spread over 21 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs)	2 Lakh Votes per constituency Odisha has 21 constituencies	18	18 seats: These are the seats of Jajpur where the BJP won by 1,587 Votes, Kandhmal where the BJP won by 21,371 Votes, Bhubaneswar where the BJP won by 35,152 Votes, Jagatsinghpura where the BJP won by 40696 Votes, Cuttack where the BJP won by 57,077 Votes, Kendrapara where the BJP won by 66,536 Votes, Dhenkanal where the BJP won by 76,567 Votes, Nabrangpur where the BJP won by 87,536 Votes, Bhadrak where the BJP won by 91,544 Votes, Keonjhar where the BJP won by 97,042 Votes, Ashka where the BJP won by 99,974 Votes, Puri where the BJP won by 1,04,709 Votes, Sambalpur where the BJP won by 119,836 Votes. Bolangir where BJP won by 1,32,644 Votes, Kalahandi where BJP won by 1,33,813 Votes, Sundargarh where BJP won by 1,38,808 Votes, Balasore where BJP won by 1,47,156 Votes, and Behrampur where BJP won by 1,65,176 Votes.

¹ Dr Pyara Lal Garg’s meticulous calculations were verified by the VFD and following this cross-verification this Table is being provided

Maharashtra	8.89 %	49.19 million (4.91 crore) Votes	82.63 lakh Votes spread over 48 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs)	1.72 Lakh Votes per constituency Maharashtra has 48 constituencies.	11	Eleven (11) seats: These are the seats of Akola where the BJP won by a mere 40,626 Votes, Satara where the BJP won by 32,771 Votes, Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg where the BJP won by 47,858 Votes, Buldhana where SHS-Shinde won by 29479 Votes, Mumbai North-West where SHS-Shinde won by a mere 48 Votes, Maval where SHS-Shinde won by 96,615 Votes, Hatkangale where SHS-Shinde won by 13,426 Votes and Raigadh where NCP-Ajit Pawar won by 82784 Votes , Pune where the BJP won by 123038 Votes, Aurangabad where SHS-Eknath Shinde won by 1,34,650 Votes and Nagpur where the BJP won by 1,37,603 Votes/
West Bengal	4.83 %	5,65,05,838 Votes	36,71,283 Votes spread over 42 constituencies.	Around 87,412 Votes per constituency. West Bengal has 42 parliamentary constituencies	10	Ten 10 seats: Bishanpur where the BJP won by a mere 5,567 votes, Balurghat where the BJP won by 10,386 votes, Purulia where the BJP won by 17,079 votes, Kanthi where the BJP won by 47,764 votes , Rajganj where the BJP won by 68197 votes, Bangoan where the BJP won by 73,693 votes, Alipurduar where the BJP won by 75,447 votes, Maldaha Uttar where the BJP won by 77708 votes, Tamluk where the BJP won by 77733 votes, Jalpaiguri BJP where the BJP won by 86,693 votes
Andhra Pradesh	12.54 %	2.81 crore Votes	49 lakh votes spread over 25 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs)	1.96 Lakh votes per constituency Andhra Pradesh has 25 constituencies	7	Seven 7 seats: Ongole where the TDP has won by a margin of 50,199 votes, Kurnool where the TDP has won by a margin of 1,11298 votes, Nandyal where the TDP has won by a margin of 1,11975 votes, Hindupur where the TDP has won by a margin of 1,32427 votes,

						Narasaraopet where the TDP has won by 1,59,729 Votes, Eluru where the TDP has won by 1,81,857 Votes, and Ananthapur where the TDP got 1,88,555 Votes
Karnataka	4.08 %	36.84 million (3.68 crore) Votes	22.33 lakh Votes spread over 28 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs)	79,743 Votes per constituency. Karnataka has 28 constituencies	6	Six (6) seats: Bangalore Central where the BJP won by 32,707 Votes, Haveri seat where the BJP won by 43,513 Votes and ChitraGudda where the BJP won by 48,121 Votes. Balakot where the BJP won by 68,399 Votes, Kolar where the JDA an ally of the NDA won by 71,388, and Bijapur where the BJP won by 77,229 Votes.
Chhattisgarh	4.93%	14.09 million (1.41 crore) Votes	9.54 lakh votes spread over 11 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs)	86752 votes per constituency. Chhattisgarh has 11 constituencies.	5	Five (5) seats: Kanker where the BJP won by 1,884 Votes, Rajnandgaon seat where the BJP won by 4,441 Votes, the Bastar seat where the BJP won by 55,245 Votes and Janjgir-Champa seat where the BJP won by 60,000 Votes and Sarguja where the BJP won by 64522 Votes.
Rajasthan	5.60%	29.91 million (2.99 crore) Votes	29.30 lakh Votes spread over 25 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs)	1,17,181 per constituency. Rajasthan has 25 constituencies.	5	Five (5) seats: Jaipur Rural where the ruling BJP won by a mere 1615 Votes, Kota where the BJP won by a mere 41,974 Votes, Alwar where the BJP won by 48,282 Votes, Bikaner where the BJP won by 55,711 Votes and Jodhpur where the BJP won by 1,15.677 Votes

Bihar	3.30 %	35.17 million (3.52 crore Votes)	11.60 Lakh Votes spread over 40 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs)	29 thousand votes per constituency Bihar has 40 constituencies.	3	Three (3) seats: Saran where the BJP's margin of victory is 13,661 votes, Aeria where the BJP's margin of victory is 20,094 voters and Sheohar where the JDU's margin of victory is 29,143 votes
Haryana	6.43 %	11.72 million (1.172 crore) Votes	12.91 lakh votes spread over 10 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs).	1.29 Lakh Votes per constituency Haryana has 10 constituencies.	3	Three (3) seats: Kurukshetra where the BJP won by 29,021 Votes, Bhiwani Mahendergarh where the BJP won by 41,510 votes and Gurgaon where the BJP won by 75079 votes.
Madhya Pradesh	3.5 %	3.55 crore Votes (3,54,51,317 votes)	21 Lakh (20,62,899) Votes spread over 29 constituencies.	71.13 thousand (71,134) Votes per constituency. MP has 29 parliamentary constituencies	3	Three (3) seats: Morena where the BJP won by margin of 52530 Votes, Bhind where the BJP won by margin of 64,840 Votes and Gwalior where the BJP won by a margin of 70210 Votes.
Telangana	4.28 %	20.39 million (2.04 crore) Votes	14.22 lakh votes spread over 17 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs)	83.6 thousand (83,627) per constituency Telangana has 17 constituencies.	3	Three (3) seats: Mehbubnagar where the BJP won by a margin of 4,500 votes, Medak where the BJP won by a margin of 39139 votes and Secundrabad where the BJP won by a margin of 49944 votes.
Assam	9.17 %	18.15 million (1.82 crore) Votes	15 lakh Votes spread over 14 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs)	1 lakh 7 thousand (1,0,7000) Votes per constituency Assam has 14 constituencies.	2	Two (2) seats: Karimganj where the ruling BJP won by 18,360 Votes and Kokrajhar, where the UPPL (an ally of the NDA) won by 51,583 Votes
Arunachal Pradesh	12.22 %	0.584 million 5.84 lakh) Votes	1.09 Lakh Votes spread over 2 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs)	54,544 Votes per constituency. Arunachal has 2 constituencies.	1	One (1) seat: Arunachal East where the BJP won by 30,421 Votes.

Gujarat	3.37 %	27.23 million (2.72 crore) Votes	16.17 lakh Votes spread over 26 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs)	64,681 Votes per constituency. Gujarat has 26 constituencies.	1	One seat: Patan where the BJP won by just 31,876 Votes.
Kerala	6.17 %	18.06 million (1.81 crore) Votes.	17,12,123 Votes spread over 20 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs)	85,606 Votes per constituency. Kerala has 20 constituencies.	1	One seat: Thrissur where the BJP won by 85606 Votes.
TOTAL					79 seats where wins have been affected by a Dumping/Hike of Votes	79 Seats spread over 15 States

The state-wise calculations above explain how the experts who have guided this Report have arrived at this figure of approximately 79 seats that could have benefitted the NDA/BJP coalition in the just concluded polls. Arguably, these 79 seats have played a decisive role in determining the mandate and who/which dispensation comes to power.

Besides, these and other discrepancies and figures are outlined in detail in this report/analysis. The purpose is to engage Institutions of Democracy in healthy debate and dialogue as also to push for greater Accountability and Transparency.

The gross mismatch in the figures of Votes Polled and made available immediately after polling and then days later, coupled with the failure of the ECI to abide by its legal obligations and provide 17-C forms to all candidates that are the ultimate arbiter/ proof of Votes Polled is a pointer to the possibility that either,

- a) EVMs have been tampered with or**
- b) EVMs machines have themselves changed/replaced;**
- c) Functioning of EVMs is grossly defective.**

These are questions being posed by Citizens which behave or demand a reasoned response from the ECI.

Table 2: Phase-wise hike in total votes polled

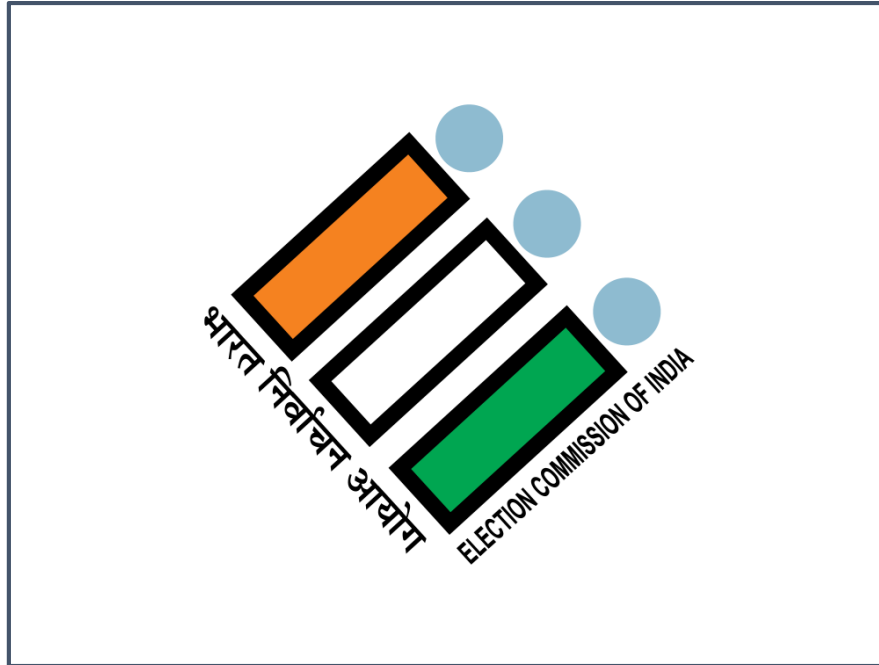
(These figures are based on a comparison between extrapolated figures and final turnout figures)²

Phase	Seats	Total Electors	Voter turnout (%) as initially reported**	Time of Reporting	Total EVM votes polled based on extrapolation	Final voter turnout (%)	Total EVM votes polled as per final figures**	Hike in votes and percentage
1	102	166386344	62.87	7.00 PM	104607094	66.14	110052103	5445009 (3.27%)
2	88	158645484	60.96	7.00 PM	96710287	66.71	105830572	9120285 (5.75%)
3	93	172404907	61.45	8.00 PM	105942815	65.68	113234676	7291861 (4.23%)
4	96	177075629	62.84	8.00 PM	111274325	69.16	122469319	11194994 (6.32%)
5	49	89567973	57.47	7.45 PM	51474714	62.20	55710618	4235904 (4.73%)
6	58	111316606	59.06	7.45 PM	65743588	63.37	70544933	4801345 (4.31%)
7	57	100653884	59.45	8.45 PM	59838734	63.88	64296221	4457487 (4.43%)
Total 543 PCs³		97,60,50,827						Cumulative: 46546885 votes hiked (4.72%)

² Dr Pyara Lal Garg's meticulous calculations were verified by the VFD and following this cross-verification this Table is being provided

³ The total Constituencies when polls were declared were 543; This is the Phase wise Chart of constituencies fixed for polls; Gujarat has 26 constituencies in this table; However in Gujarat in Surat Polls were not needed so the polling data is only for 542 constituencies; The Constituency of outer Manipur polls were held in two different phases; Manipur is shown at No. 10 in 1st Phase chart of 30.04.2024 showing 2 seats. Again Manipur in phase 2 appears at S. No. 9 in constituency wise details where 1 seat is shown so it becomes 3 whereas Manipur has only 2 seats Inner Manipur and outer Manipur both are in 1st phase and outer Manipur appears in 2nd phase too. That is why even when PCs in different phases are shown the number turns out to be 543: **The actual number of PCs that went to polls are only 542**

The Role of the Election Commission



If faith and trust in the overall election process is vital to the conduct of Free and Fair Elections, the faith of the Voters as much as the Opposition Parties, in the process, is key. A recall of the conduct of the ECI over the past four months and even before begs detailed documentation.

On March 16, 2024 the Elections were formally announced. A few days prior to this, the Election Commissioner (EC) Arun Goel resigned his post under mysterious circumstances ⁴ we do not know the reasons. Two ECs were appointed just before the announcements of the polls, who joined the ECI on March 15, 2024. As a matter of fact, one of them had worked closely with the Home Minister of India⁵ during his tenure as a bureaucrat and the other had worked under the Chief Minister of Uttarakhand, Pushkar Singh Dhami. The elections were conducted in a seven-phase prolonged spell even

⁴ <https://www.livemint.com/politics/news/lok-sabha-elections-2024-why-did-arun-goel-resign-congress-centre-bjp-tmc-opposition-leaders-transparency-democracy-11710038242581.html>

⁵ <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/two-new-ecs-selected-amid-dissent-in-meeting-101710439737043.html>

though CEC Rajiv Kumar is himself on record mentioning that we should have concluded the election at least a month earlier, given the extreme heat and climatic conditions. In this regard, questions had always been raised about these prolonged phases.⁶

After the elections were underway, selective transfers of top officials from West Bengal (police chief, Murshidabad DIG, CEOs etc) were ordered just before the election. While some home secretaries of other states were also transferred, the chief secretary of UP at the time Durgashankar Mishra remained ensconced in his position though his transfer from this post had been long overdue.

The actions of the present ECI raised suspicions of the public throughout the process. The Press Club of India⁷ had in fact written a Letter objecting to the fact that the ECI was not holding Press Conferences.⁸ Throughout the 77 days long electioneering, only two press conferences were held by the ECI.

CEC Rajiv Kumar provided the defence that written statements/replies to any doubts/allegations were being given; over 100 Press Notes including Notices have been released during this process, he said. However, it is clear that notices and press notes cannot ever be an alternative to actual Press Conferences in as much as the former is a one-way, unquestioned flow of narrative while the latter is an interactive two-way communication. During the 2019 elections, Press Conferences were held by the ECI after some phases of the election cycle. That practice was completely stopped this time.

⁶ <https://www.livemint.com/elections/cec-rajiv-kumar-shares-biggest-lesson-from-lok-sabha-elections-2024-should-not-be-completed-before-11717403645567.html>

⁷ <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/press-club-of-india-demands-ec-to-release-polling-data-and-hold-press-conference-after-each-phase-of-lok-sabha-elections/articleshow/110037149.cms>

⁸ <https://www.moneylife.in/article/5-journalist-bodies-demand-press-conference-by-election-commission-after-every-phase-release-absolute-polling-data-next-day/74144.html>

The 2024 18th Lok Sabha poll process was marred by an obdurate non-response and non-functioning by the ECI –that failed to reply to basic questions raised by either the Opposition—or the alert and active citizenry/civil society.

When the first whiff of the vote dumping/spike or manipulation became public, there was an outrage with campaigns being run to shake the conscience of the ECI.⁹ When it became clear that efforts were made by the ruling regime to influence IAs officers who conduct elections (Returning Officers), the Campaign of over 120 Former Civil servants writing to Returning Officers reminding them of their Constitutional Obligations needs to be recalled.¹⁰

⁹ <https://thewire.in/government/preserve-peoples-mandate-ensure-fair-elections-civil-society-groups-write-to-returning-officers>; <https://sabrangindia.in/form-17-c-data-belongs-to-the-public-must-be-released-former-cec-dr-sy-guraishi-and-ec-ashok-lavasa-to-india-today/>

¹⁰<https://thewire.in/government/preserve-peoples-mandate-ensure-fair-elections-civil-society-groups-write-to-returning-officers><https://theprint.in/politics/lack-of-support-from-mlas-ministers-dms-led-to-setback-in-ls-polls-in-up-finds-bjp-task-force/2151872/?amp>

Corrupt Practices, Divisive Speeches Ignored by ECI



This report does not look at the aspect of the **hampering and colouring of the Free and Fair Election Process through “corrupt practices”, speeches that in fact are divisive and cause a one-sided discourse.** Many such have not just tainted the 2024 Elections but have been indulged in by men and women who occupy high constitutional office. The abject failure of the ECI to act against the violators, be it the Prime Minister or his peers in the BJP will remain a serious blot on the institution’s conduct.

Related to this aspect are a few of the most objectionable speeches from elected members of formations that are part of the BJP-NDA who have declared that they would not work for a particular section of the electorate as “it did not vote for them.”

June 18: Won’t work for Yadavs & Muslims, they didn’t vote for me, says Bihar JD(U) MP: Claiming that Muslims and Yadavs did not vote for him in the Lok

Sabha elections, Devesh Chandra Thakur,¹¹ newly elected JD (U) MP from Sitamarhi in Bihar, said Monday that he would “not do any work for them”.

June 19: A day after JD (U)'s Sitamarhi MP Devesh Chandra Thakur said he would not do any work for Yadavs and Muslims since they did not vote for him in the Lok Sabha polls, Union Minister and BJP's Begusarai MP Giriraj Singh backed Thakur¹² and said that Muslims don't vote for him either. He also said that the collective decision by Muslims not to vote for a particular party is aimed at “weakening Sanatan”.

While these statements are problematic in themselves, they also highlight another aspect of the **counting process** that has, of late, exposed the **anonymity that every voter, each booth and by extension every marginalized group is supposed to enjoy.**

¹¹ <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/bihar/wont-do-any-personal-work-of-muslims-and-yadavs-says-sitamarhi-mp-elect/article68300049.ece>

¹² <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/giriraj-singh-mp-devesh-chandra-thakur-muslim-vote-bihar-9402495/>

Totaliser technique & how it ensures anonymity (secrecy of the ballot) & therefore protects the Mandate & Voter



Before the onset of the controversial EVMs, to protect just this anonymity, the practice of mixing up of the Votes from all Ballot Boxes **before counting started used to be meticulously followed.**

After the onset of EVMS **this practice of mixing up the Votes from Ballot Boxes used to take place stopped. Instead,** from 2007, ECI started using what is known as “totaliser” technique after deliberations with *all Political Parties*. *All Political Parties expressed satisfaction/agreement with this.* Then in March 2009, UP and Meghalaya bye-elections) successfully applied this (“totaliser technique.”). However, after this issue kept moving between ECI-Political Parties and Courts.

Question is why did the Modi Government oppose the “totaliser technique” when all have recognised this as needed to ensure the rights and secrecy of voters?

In 2011, the Madras HC asked the Govt that –according to ECI recommendations it should amend the 1961 Code of Conduct Rules. ECI

continued to make this recommendation to Governments pressing for **an Amendment to the 1961 Rules that did not happen.**

Finally in April 2014, SC asked ECI why it does not order use of “totaliser technique”¹³ under existing rules? Even then ECI said Rules will have to be amended.

Thereafter, even the **Law Commission** (in its 255th report), concurred with the ECI’s opinion on the need and use of this “totaliser” technique. But then finally in February 2016, the Modi Government inexplicably took the unequivocal stand (in the Supreme Court) that use of the “totaliser technique” is against the public interest. This even when the ECI has consistently maintained that use of this technique is required to preserve the integrity of the process. Then, in March 2016 ECI called all political parties to discuss the issue. Then BSP, INC, NCP all agreed to use this technique to protect the integrity of the voting process.

The Modi government did not agree and formed a Committee that finally came up with the recommendation that “making booth level data details public” is in the common public interest. Ashok Lavasa, former CEC mentions in his article in the Hindu that opposing this technique was on the grounds that “data can be leaked from the EVM”. **This is being mentioned here that this is one more introduced practice that has the serious potential of undermining the anonymity of the voter and any marginalized community in the voting process.**

¹³ <https://indianexpress.com/article/what-is/what-is-a-totaliser-machine-5086760/>

Post-Election reaction from opposition parties

On July 1, 2024, the elected members of the Opposition Parties took shots at President Murmu's address –during which she “praised the ECI for conducting the largest election in the world”- raising several key points on the controversial conduct of the said elections.

The opposition members of parliament (MPs) spoke at length about the “disgraceful conduct of General Election 2024” during their speeches in the Lok Sabha (lower house) and the Rajya Sabha (upper house).

Some of the snippets from their speeches can be found below:

a) **Manoj Jha: RJD MP, Rajya Sabha:**

Appalling language was used during this election: *mangalsutra*, *macchli*, *mutton*, striking fear etc. Opposition was appalled. I was watching the election from the backroom. We made a complaint after the **First Phase Survey (April 19)**. We received the reply only on **June 29!** **June 29!** Please provide details of name, email, constituency etc. Is this the seriousness of the ECI in dealing with complaints? Are these the arrangements?

A Survey was conducted on the 'Credibility of the ECI', which showed that only **28 % of those surveyed had any faith in the ECI. This is even less than the faith of persons depicted in tele-fictional characters!**

b) **Mahua Moitra, TMC, MP, Lok Sabha:**

“We won in spite of the EC not because of it”. This ECI is a compliant body wherein officials have been appointed in violation of the 5-Judge Bench Judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Anoop Baranwal

case (2023). The newly appointed compliant officers of the ECI turned a blind eye to the most egregious violations by the ruling party and Prime Minister (hate speech etc). ECI allowed brazen attacks on the Opposition: arrests, accounts being frozen, CBI entering Opposition party offices etc. **[Context: On May 2, 2023, Five Judges Bench including K.M. Joseph J, Ajay Rastogi J, Aniruddha Bose J, Hrishikesh Roy J, C.T. Ravikumar J modified the process for appointing members of the Election Commission of India (ECI) in order to make it more secure and independent. The Bench held that a committee comprising the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Justice of India will advise the President on ECI appointments. Later, the CEC and Other Election Commissioners Act, 2023 was passed in the parliament, which effectively nullified the said judgement and replaced CJI with a Minister of the government, paving way for the executive control over the selection process to appoint the election commissioners]**

c) Kalyan Banerjee, TMC MP, Lok Sabha:

Raised serious questions on the Impartiality of the ECI. TMC chief Mamata Banerjee has raised serious questions on the impartiality of the ECI. We are charging the ECI with bias! What steps have been taken against the Hate Speech against Muslims delivered by the Ruling Party/Star Campaigners. Why was no action taken against Ruling Party/Star Campaigners and action taken only against the Opposition?

May 20, 2024: Calcutta HC Order restraining BJP from publishing any derogatory advertisements against All India Trinamool Congress (TMC) which were violative of Model Code of Conduct (MCC). These ads were placed in the 48 day "silence period" mandated by the Model Code of Conduct." The Hon'ble Supreme Court refused to stay the

order. (*All India Trinamool Congress v/s Election Commission of India & Ors, Justice Sabyasachi Bhattacharjee J*)

d) Akhilesh Yadav SP MP, Samajwadi Party:

We do not have faith in the EVMs and ECI. Even if we won all 80 seats in UP, I would still question the EVM. We need independent scrutiny on the Integrity of the Election Process. “We will win (Samajwadis) when EVMs are used and still question what we believe is an intrinsically problematic process.” We need independent scrutiny to affirm faith in our tainted electoral process.”

Vote for Democracy (VFD)'s monitoring efforts



Vote for Democracy (VFD)¹⁴, Maharashtra under the guidance of two experts, MG Devashayam¹⁵ and Dr Pyara Lal Garg¹⁶ closely monitored and observed the whole election process proactively and in chronological manner.

The exercise is essentially to determine whether Votes were **'recorded as cast' and 'counted as recorded'**.

The study/research/investigation conducted by the VFD team has found that there are indications of voting manipulation and even possible rigging during the election process. The close overview of the whole election process suggests that Lok Sabha 2024 was conducted against the idea of a free and

¹⁴ Vote for Democracy (VFD) is a Maharashtra-level citizens' platform of individuals and organisations formed in 2023 to ensure Voter registration, Voter Awareness, and a Hate-Free Poll where Accountability & Transparency is key. Teesta Setalvad and Dolphy D'Souza are Co-Convenors and for this report a slew of legal researchers and activists contributed to the final product, this Report.

¹⁵ Soldier, author and economist and author of Electoral Democracy? An Inquiry into the Fairness and Integrity of Elections in India, M. G. Devasahayam and (Editor) | January 18, 2022.

¹⁶ Former Dean, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Panjab University, Chandigarh

fair election, with the ECI remaining a spectator most of the time or even a collaborator on certain occasions. This is crystal clear from its own conduct throughout. As a vigilant stakeholder in electoral democracy, VFD analysed the entire election process from the enforcement of Model Code of Conduct (March 16, 2024) until the declaration of results (June 4, 2024) and posting of the data in the public domain on June 6, 2024.

The poll body has evidently conducted the Lok Sabha election 2024 in a biased and partial manner to favour the ruling dispensation. From polling to counting, the provisions of the Representation of Peoples Act, 1951, the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the relevant laws and instructions were blatantly violated by the political parties and ignored by the Election Commission of India (ECI). The non-compliance with provisions of the Act and Violation of Statutory Instructions issued by the ECI were further accentuated by unlawful conduct by the Returning Officers and Observers in some of the Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs). In the said PCs, the role of the Returning Officer was –in several cases--found questionable and deliberate misconduct was alleged to benefit the ruling party at the centre.

Checking/Verification of burnt memory/microcontroller of EVMs & Supreme Court Directions



The Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Association of Democratic Reforms v. Election Commission of India & Anr., (2024) SCC Online SC 661** dated April 26, 2024 issued directions to the Election Commission of India in relation to the checking/verification of the burnt memory/microcontroller in 5% of the EVMs. Para 76 of the judgement hereunder;

“76. Nevertheless, not because we have any doubt, but to only further strengthen the integrity of the election process, we are inclined to issue the following directions:

(a) On completion of the symbol loading process in the VVPATs undertaken on or after 01.05.2024, the symbol loading units shall be sealed and secured in a container. The candidates or their representatives shall sign the seal. The sealed containers, containing the symbol loading units, shall be kept in the strong

room along with the EVMs at least for a period of 45 days post the declaration of results. They shall be opened, examined and dealt with as in the case of EVMs.

(b) The burnt memory/microcontroller in 5% of the EVMs, that is, the control unit, ballot unit and the VVPAT, per assembly constituency/assembly segment of a parliamentary constituency shall be checked and verified by the team of engineers from the manufacturers of the EVMs, post the announcement of the results, for any tampering or modification, on a written request made by candidates who are at Sl. No. 2 or Sl. No. 3, behind the highest polled candidate. Such candidates or their representatives shall identify the EVMs by the polling station or serial number. All the candidates and their representatives shall have an option to remain present at the time of verification. Such a request should be made within a period of 7 days from the date of declaration of the result. The District Election Officer, in consultation with the team of engineers, shall certify the authenticity/intactness of the burnt memory/microcontroller after the verification process is conducted. The actual cost or expenses for the said verification will be notified by the ECI, and the candidate making the said request will pay for such expenses. The expenses will be refunded, in case the EVM is found to be tampered."

On June 20, 2024, the Election Commission of India vide press note (ECI/PN/123/2-24) communicated that the ECI has received 11 applications for checking/verification of burnt memory/microcontroller of EVMs for General Elections 2024. In which stated that in pursuance of the Election Commission's SOP (Administrative SOP) dated June 1, 2024, a total of 8 applications for the General Election to the Lok Sabha 2024 and 3

Applications for General Elections to State Legislative Assemblies have been received for checking/verification for burnt memory/microcontroller of EVMs post the announcement of results. ECI received applications for 8 Parliamentary Constituencies of 6 states where 92 polling stations are involved for checking/verification and 3 Applications for Assembly Constituencies of 2 states where 26 polling stations are involved.

The Election Commission in its press note stated that *“the technical Standard Operating Procedure enumerating the methodology and steps for checking and verification of burnt memory/microcontroller of EVM units will be issued by the Commission in due course before the end of election petition period.”* Notably, the ECI has not released the said technical SOP till date in public, even though the 45 days election petition period is soon to expire.

Table 3: State/PCs wise analysis of alleged malpractice during voting and counting, Grievance of the Candidates & Source and Relevant News Articles/Tweets

Sr. No.	PCs (State/UT)	Name of Candidate and Party	Malpractice
Assam			
1.	Karimganj	Hafiz Rashid Ahmed Choudhury (INC)	<p>Counting Discrepancy: Issue of difference in the number of polled votes and votes counted. https://theprint.in/india/discrepancy-detected-in-polled-counted-votes-in-assams-karimganj-oppn-seeks-repoll/2125330/ Total EVM Votes Polled: 11,36,538 Total EVM Votes Recovered and Counted: 11,40,349 Surplus of 3811 EVM Votes on counting day Defeat Margin - 18360</p> <p>Allegation on DM: Alleged by the candidate of INC that the BJP forced the DM to change the mandate (this we got indirectly from the counting supervisor from the losing candidate's team). DM was busy on the phone for 15 minutes and soon after the Lead Ratio that was close dramatically increased.</p> <p>CEO Assam Reply: Against a post on social media app X, the Chief Electoral Officer, Assam replied in relation to the counting discrepancy at Karimganj PC that "Returning officer and DC Karimganj has been asked to enquire and explain the discrepancy. More details can be shared on receipt of official report from R.O. Karimganj"</p> <p>CEO Assam reply on X - https://x.com/ceo_assam/status/1799409685390618695</p> <p>Congress leader Hafiz Ahmed demands re-polling in Karimganj over vote discrepancies: Congress candidate Hafiz Rashid Ahmed Chowdhury has called for a re-poll in the Karimganj Lok Sabha constituency, citing significant vote discrepancies. Ahmed revealed that he has requested a re-poll and has already sent an email to the Election Commission of India.</p> <p>India Today – Congress leader Hafiz Ahmed demands re-polling in Karimganj over vote discrepancies https://www.indiatodayne.in/assam/video/congress-leader-hafiz-ahmed-demands-re-polling-in-karimganj-over-vote-discrepancies-1024457-2024-06-09</p> <p>The Telegraph online - https://www.telegraphindia.com/north-east/assam-congress-candidate-hafiz-rashid-ahmed-choudhury-seeks-repoll-in-karimganj-constituency/cid/2026031</p> <p>INC and CPI (M) Demanded repoll: Along with Congress, another opposition party CPI (M) also demanded an investigation and re polling in the entire Lok Sabha Constituency</p>

			PTI – https://www.ptinews.com/story/national/discrepancy-detected-in-polled-counted-votes-in-assam-s-karimganj-oppn-seeks-repoll/1573362
2.	Kokrajarhar	Kampa Borgoyari (Bodoland Peoples Front) (BPF)	<p>Discrepancy in EVM votes polled and EVM votes counted: As per the final ECI voter turnout data, 12,40,306 votes (excluding postal ballots) were cast in Kokrajhar PC, but on the day of counting, only 12,29,546 EVM votes were counted. A deficit of 10,760 votes is reported.</p> <p>The Sentinel- https://www.sentinelassam.com/north-east-india-news/assam-news/akhil-gogoi-demands-re-poll-in-karimganj-and-kokrajar-over-vote-discrepancies-calls-for-united-opposition-in-assam-panchayat-election</p>
Bihar			
3.	Saran	Rohini Acharya (RJD)	<p>The incident is prior to the counting of votes and relates to allegations of irregularity during voting.</p> <p>RJD candidate Acharya alleged that “Democracy is being murdered...FIR should be filed against BJP goons...As a candidate, we have the right to go to every booth... I had gone there to see the polling. BJP goons were sitting inside...I was abused...I was attacked with intent to kill...Who gave them this right...These people have resorted to hooliganism”.</p> <p>Times Now - https://www.timesnownews.com/elections/bihar-election-1-killed-in-post-poll-violence-in-saran-internet-services-suspended-article-110296380</p>
Chhattisgarh			
4.	Bilaspur	Devendra Yadav	<p>Congress candidate from Bilaspur PC, Devendra Yadav accused ECI of changing 611 EVMs midway as its identification numbers in mock poll and Form-17C are different.</p> <p>https://x.com/mr_mayank/status/1797313408112754698?s=08</p>
Maharashtra			
5.	Mumbai North West (Maharashtra)	Amol Kirtikar (Shiv Sena (UBT))	<p>Amol lost to Shiv Sena candidate (Shinde faction) candidate Ravindra Waiker by a minuscule margin of 48 votes. Both the candidates are stated to have exercised their right to seek re-counting of votes under Rule 63 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 but it was Postal Ballots (PB) which decided the result.</p> <p>Postal Votes: Amol Gajanan Kirtikar - 1501 Ravindra Dattaram Waikar - 1550</p> <p>Facts: 1) A total of 3,357 Postal Ballots (PB) were counted and 111 were rejected. Though Kirtikar was leading by 1 Vote on EVM count, he lost due to the lead of 49 PB votes in favour of Ravindra Waikar. 2) Allegedly, continuous round-wise declaration of votes secured by</p>

			<p>each candidate was not announced by the RO as required under the electoral laws and Handbook issued by the ECI.</p> <p>3) It has been reported that round-wise announcement of votes was stopped after the 19th until 26th round.</p> <p>4) As per the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961, counting of votes should begin with postal ballot votes followed by counting of votes in EVMs after a 30 minutes gap once the process of counting of postal ballots has begun or completed. In the present case, the result of postal ballot votes was not immediately declared after the counting was over for postal ballots but it was declared only after the EVM votes were counted, which violates the said election rules.</p> <p>The Hindu - https://epaper.thehindu.com/ccidist-ws/th/th_delhi/issues/85673/OPS/G39CT0RB8.1+GSSCT0SDA.1.html</p>
7.	Satara	Shashikant Shinde (NCP) (SP)	<p>BJP's Chhatrapati Udayanraje won from Satara defeating NCP (SP)'s Shashikant Shinde by 32,771 votes. An independent candidate with the trumpet symbol (similar to the Tutari) won around 37,062 votes.</p> <p>Scroll - https://scroll.in/latest/1068903/maharashtra-similar-names-of-poll-symbols-led-to-defeat-in-satara-says-ncp-sp</p>
8.	Raver	Shriram Patil (NCP) (SP)	<p>Battery of EVMs stayed at 99%</p> <p>Raver Lok Sabha News: रक्षा खडसेची मोठी आघाडी, मविआने मतमोजणी थांबवली, नेमका काय झाला गाधळ? (पाहा व्हिडिओ) https://saamtv.esakal.com/lok-sabha-election/shriram-patil-complaints-about-evm-machine-counting-of-voting-stopped-in-raver-lok-sabha-constituency-sml80</p>
Orissa			
9.	Jajpur	Sarmistha Sethi (BJD)	<p>Allegations of EVM change was reported by a local TV channel.</p> <p>Source: Tension In Dharmasala, Jajpur Over Allegations Of EVM Change Kanak News Shorts https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pG7R3j_n0zk</p>
Rajasthan			
10.	Jaipur Rural (Rajasthan)	Anil Chopra (INC)	<p>Malpractice in Postal Ballot Paper Counting:</p> <p>INC candidate Anil Chopra alleged that the poll body rejected 2490 postal ballots votes without intimating reason in writing and in absence of the candidate and his counting agent, and declared BJP candidate winner by 1615 votes.</p> <p>Chopra alleged that the poll body did not add the ballot papers votes and neither did it inform the number postal papers votes he got. Anil Chopra and the party sent complaints to ECI in this regard. Sachin Pilot also demanded recounting of votes in the PC.</p> <p>The Print - Congress alleges irregularities in counting for Jaipur Rural seat – ThePrint – PTIFeed</p>

West Bengal			
	Balurghat (West Bengal)	Biplab Mitra (AITC)	TMC Alleged rigging in counting of votes and its candidate Biplab Mitra said "I demanded a recount in every booth of Balurghat, Tapan and Gangarampur Assembly, asserting the need to check EVMs and VVPATs. The Election Commission agreed to recount votes in 10 booths only." Millennium post - https://www.millenniumpost.in/bengal/victory-margin-of-bjps-sukanta-majumdar-declines-566779
Uttar Pradesh			
11.	Aligarh	Bijendra Singh (SP)	SP Candidate Bijendra Singh from Aligarh PC alleged that ADM City deliberately did malpractice during counting. He added that ADM city stayed till late night at the ARO table. He further claimed that from 23rd to 27th round ADM city deliberately did wrong feeding in EVM. Jamiatimes.in - https://www.instagram.com/reel/C7zZaioPvK-/?igsh=MXUybhI3N3JudGVldw==
12.	Fathehpur Sikri	Ramnath Singh Sikarwar (INC)	Supporters of INC candidate Ramnath Singh Sikarwar from Fatehpur Sikri seat created a ruckus outside the counting centre and alleged rigging in the counting of votes. They alleged that till the 19th round of counting, Sikarwar was leading in the seat, but some of his election agents were removed after the 20th round. Additionally, Sikarwar also alleged that some machines were not working and in one of the polling stations his counting agent alleged that around 800 votes were cast in the polling station but the EVM was only showing 200 votes.
13.	Farrukhabad		SP Chief Akhilesh Yadav wrote on X that all SP workers and SP candidate of Farrukhabad should stay firm regarding the rigging done by the District Magistrate in the counting of votes. The ECI has to take immediate cognizance of our appeal. Source: UP Lok Sabha Election Result 2024 Akhilesh Yadav allegations on administration Farrukhabad Seat UP Lok Sabha Election Result 2024 Akhilesh Yadav allegations on administration Farrukhabad Seat फर्रुखाबाद में मतगणना के बीच अखिलेश यादव ने प्रशासन पर लगाए गंभीर आरोप, जानें पूरा मामला (abplive.com) Allegations were raised that candidates were not involved in the counting of the ballot paper. One man casted vote 8 times to BJP in Farrukhabad Source: Farrukhabad Viral Video: फर्रुखाबाद में एक युवक ने 8 बार Vote डाला?, वीडियो वायरल There was uproar at the counting site in Farrukhabad due to allegations of rigging and the police released tear gas shells Source: Sp's Demonstration And Stone Pelting, Police Lathicharged And Released Tear Gas Shells - Farrukhabad News - Farrukhabad

			<p>News:सपाइयों का प्रदर्शन व पथराव, पुलिस ने लाठीचार्ज कर छोड़े आंसू गैस के गोले CITY NEWS: फरुखाबाद में मतगणना स्थल पर हंगामा, पुलिस ने छोड़े आंसू गैस के गोले https://youtu.be/EZOQz3wTTO0?si=Lu0cXlxZDc0PuEVW</p>
14.	Phulpur	Amar Nath Singh Maurya (SP)	<p>Allegations were raised against UP Police against their violent and threatening behaviour. Reportedly, even the BLOs were bullied into forcibly being removed from booths in police vans, which resulted in voter suppression.</p> <p>Another irregularity was reported in UP by the local police as the legally unknown RED CARDS were issued by them against SP workers as an indirect means to warn and threaten them into coercion. Only after the delegation led by Abhishek Manu Singhvi went to the ECI, CEC and other Commissioners agreed and admitted that this was irregular and must be stopped.</p> <p>Source: https://thewire.in/politics/uttar-pradesh-samajwadi-party-bjp-red-card गुंडा एक्ट वाले 2100 लोगों को पुलिस का रेड कार्ड: लोकसभा चुनाव के मद्देनजर प्रयागराज कमिश्नर पुलिस की बड़ी कार्रवाई - Prayagraj (Allahabad) News Dainik Bhaskar https://www.bhaskar.com/local/uttar-pradesh/prayagraj/news/prayagraj-2100-people-under-the-goonda-act-get-police-red-card-132960261.html</p>
15.	Bansgaon	Sadal Prasad (INC)	<p>In Bansgaon Parliamentary Constituency, in the 32nd round, BJP's candidate Kamlesh Paswan got 4,24,127 lakh votes and Congress's Sadal Prasad got 4,18,814 votes. The INC candidate alleged that in the 33rd round, BJP was declared to have 422090 votes and congress got 417685 votes. Congress objected to this and further alleged that votes of one booth each in Barhaj and Bansgaon were not counted and the final announcement was made by the Commission.</p> <p>Source: Congress Candidate Sadal Prasad In Bansgaon Lok Sabha Started Protesting By Demanding Recounting - Amar Ujala Hindi News Live - Ls Polls बांसगांव लोकसभा के मतदान में धांधली का आरोप, भाजपा-सपा का प्रदर्शन; सदल प्रसाद ने दी आत्मदाह की धमकी https://www.amarujala.com/photo-gallery/gorakhpur/congress-candidate-sadal-prasad-in-bansgaon-lok-sabha-started-protesting-by-demanding-recounting-2024-06-04</p>
Tamil Nadu			
16.	Madurai	P Saravanan (AIADMK)	<p>AIADMK candidate P Saravanan alleged malpractice in the counting of postal votes. He alleged that numerous postal vote covers were found open before the counting of votes, suggesting possible tampering and irregularities. Saravanan further said that two covers given to the postal voters were not properly kept, and many have not correctly indicated which finger was used for the fingerprint. His complaint to RO regarding the issue was allegedly neglected.</p> <p>Times of India - AIADMK alleges malpractice Madurai News - Times of India https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/aiadmk-alleges-malpractice/articleshow/110716173.cms</p>

Tripura			
18.	Tripura West	Ashish Kumar Saha (INC)	<p>Opposition Congress and CPI(M) alleged gross violation of the electoral process during the Lok Sabha Election 2024 in Tripura and said that their polling agents were prevented from entering booths in many places. Furthermore, both the parties accused administrative machinery of preventing electors from reaching the polling booths to freely exercise their franchise.</p> <p>Indian Express - BJP's stellar win in Tripura: Major takeaways, possible reasons Political Pulse News - The Indian Express</p> <p>https://indianexpress.com/article/political-pulse/bjps-stellar-win-in-tripura-major-takeaways-possible-reasons-9372459/</p>

Voter Suppression: Farrukhabad Parliamentary Constituency



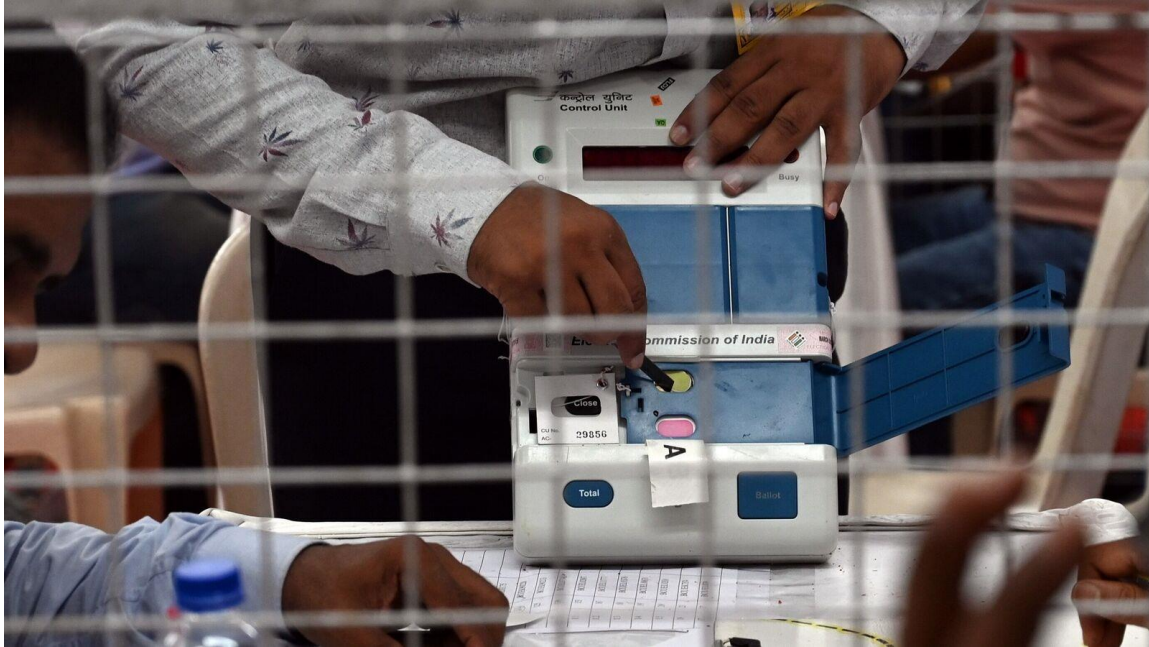
During the Lok Sabha Election 2024, voter suppression was reported from several polling booths in the Farrukhabad parliamentary constituency, rendering many potential SP voters unable to cast their vote due to voter intimidation and threat of violence against members of the minority castes in several villages. Scroll has extensively reported on the issue of voter suppression from this seat as provided below. The Nagla Bhaggu, a village with 500 voters was unable to cast their vote on May 13 in their polling booth located in Kadaraganj, as the dominant Lodis (supporters of BJP) were accused of preventing minority caste members from exercising their franchise. When the villagers decided to go in the group to avoid any possible harm, the police stopped them and asked them to go in pairs instead of going in the group, following which the villagers returned back without casting their votes. In this election, Kadaraganj polling centre reported only 55.6% turnout (689 votes were cast against 1237 registered

voters, with 659 votes going to BJP candidates) compared to 84.9% in 2022 and 78.3% in 2019 LS.

Similarly, three Yadav dominated villages in Aliganj - Nagla Gangi, Parsupur and Binaura reported significant dip in voting due to voter suppression in Magadpur polling centre by some BJP supporters from the dominant Thakur community. Some villagers who initially voted were severely beaten up, leading frightened villagers to give up their chance to vote. Madanpur polling centre reported only 47.4% turnout compared to 65.1% in 2019 LS, 70.1% in 2022, and 59.1% in 2017.

Furthermore, SP alleged voter suppression in polling station nos. 377, 378, 382, 338, 176 in Aliganj assembly segment and polling station no. 283 in Amritput assembly segment. It also alleged bogus voting in three polling stations – 172 in Aliganj and 84 and 85 in Bhojpur assembly segment.

Misconduct of the Returning Officer: Mumbai North West PC [Maharashtra]



There are serious allegations of malpractice and misconduct on the Returning Officer for Mumbai North West Parliamentary Constituency, Ms. Vandana Suryavanshi. As per allegation made by Shiv Sena (UBT) candidate Amol Kirtikar the Returning Officer concerned has antecedents of misconduct and continued to commit misconduct even at the time of counting as conducted for Mumbai North West Parliamentary Constituency. It was alleged that the Returning Officer did not take the signature of the election agents of the candidates at the time of announcement of election results after each round despite the statutory mandate under Sub-para 15.16.1 and 15.16.1 of the Para 15.16 of the Handbook for the Returning Officer 2023. Returning officer continuously went off stage several times and did not announce the results at the end of each round. Under Rule 60 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, (thereafter referred as "1961 Rules") counting shall be continuous without any interval.

Vote for Democracy (VFD) has found discrepancies in EVM votes polled and EVM votes recovered and counted at a significant level, and on the basis of analysis and investigation, we have prepared **3 specific tables on this issue alone.**

The Three Tables:

- i. **Table 15:** consolidates the list of all the Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs) where the winning margin/defeat margin has been under 1 lakh votes.
- ii. **Table 16:** provides the list of the Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs) where the discrepancies have been found between the EVM votes polled and EVM votes recovered and counted for all the seats where the defeat margin is 50000 votes or less, and
- iii. **Table 17:** PCs shortlisted where Discrepancies of votes found thousand or more

Chapter 2

What the Law says on Free & Fair Elections

Checklist on alleged Voting and Counting Manipulation in Lok Sabha Election 2024

Sr. No.	Particulars/Activity
1.	Details of Parliamentary Constituency (PC) where manipulation took place
2.	Details of Assembly Constituency (AC) where manipulation took place
3.	Number of PC Seats affected by Counting Manipulation
4.	Details of Counting Hall where manipulation took place
5.	Written Complaints to Returning Officer by affected Candidates on counting day
6.	Allegations against the Returning Officer/Assistant Returning Officer
7.	Memorandum to Election Commission on Counting Day by affected political parties
8.	EVMs security breach
9.	Changing of Voting percentage after voting is done
10.	Delay in Counting due to anti-social elements
11.	Returned Candidates not given certificate of election in Form 22 on time
12.	Trumpet Symbol of independent candidates
13.	Police intimidated aggrieved counting agents and candidates
14.	EVM & VVPAT figures mismatch
15.	EVM serial No. Mismatch
16.	Voting machines changed after voting
17.	Overall intimidatory conduct by Police
18.	EVM Battery Stay down during counting
19.	Ballot Box opened in absence of Counting Agents

20.	Broken seal of voting machines
21.	Postal Ballot Papers not counted
22.	Envelope of Postal Ballot already opened before counting of votes
23.	Postal Ballot Papers rejected in the absence of Candidate and Counting Agents
24.	Postal Ballot rejected with inappropriate reason
25.	Misbehaviour by Returning Officer with aggrieved candidates and their counting agents
26.	Candidates not involved in the Counting of Ballot Papers by Returning Officer
27.	Re-counting took place in any PC
28.	Results changed after recounting in any PC
29.	Declaration of the poll at that polling station void in any PC
30.	Action taken by RO and Election Commission on Counting day

Additional factors to be considered:

1. Manipulation can be in Electoral Rolls, EVM software, Total EVM Votes Recorded and Counted, Total Votes Recorded and Form 17C total votes (need to ensure there is no discrepancy).
2. It is a much needed robust and necessary exercise for an Independent Body to check out **how many polling agents of INDIA and NDA failed to get/ or were refused Form 17C at the end of polling day and how many were able to collect this document (Form 17C) vital for verification. Form 17-C is needed to tally the total number of Votes Polled/Registered in the EVM on the Polling Day with the Actual Votes that are thereafter Recovered in the EVM and Counted to avoid any suspicion of or actual manipulation.** It is mandatory that signatures of all polling agents are taken on part of form 17 C and an authenticated copy of the same is given to all polling agents. **(Source: Brief outline of duties - Closure time**

of poll, Page – I Handbook for Returning Officer 2023) and it is also mandatory for the presiding to make a declaration regarding the furnishing of such copies to the candidates' agents in the form prescribed by the **Commission. (Source: Point XXIX page 11 Handbook for Returning Officer 2023)**

3. Returning Officers are required to provide detailed information by filling in the 'INDEX CARD' of Annexure 46 as early as possible but not later than 07 days after the counting and declaration of the result and send it through the Chief Electoral Officer of the State/Union Territory. **(Source: Para 19.4 - Handbook for Returning Officer 2023)**
4. The Presiding Officer is duty bound to give the attested copy of the form 17C in which ballot paper account is recorded, to each election agent present at the close of the polls “[2) The presiding officer shall furnish to every polling agent present at the close of the poll a true copy of the entries made in the ballot paper account after obtaining a receipt from the said polling agent therefor and shall also attest it as a true copy.]” **(Source Conduct of election Rules 1961 rule 45(2))**
5. A true attested copy of the account of votes recorded as prepared by you (Returning Officer) in Form 17-C after obtaining a receipt. Copies of the accounts should be furnished to every polling agent present **even without his asking for it.**

(Source: Para 7.3.2 (i) - Handbook for Presiding Officer 2023)

6. The duplicate copy of Form 17-C will also be deposited at the collection centre. **(Source: Para 7.3.2 (i) - Handbook for Presiding Officer 2023)**
7. The Presiding officer is required to draw a line under last entry of the live register from Form 17A at the close of the poll, and record a signed statement thereafter “the serial number of the last entry in form 17A

is.....” and obtain the signature of all the Polling Agents as who may be present below this statement. **(Source: Para 7.2.7 - Handbook for Presiding Officer 2023)**

8. The ECI itself promised in press note issued at 7.00 PM on April 19, 2024,” Final figures will be known tomorrow after the scrutiny of Form 17A.” However, ECI failed to do so. The final figures of total votes polled and percentage of voter turnout were released by the ECI after a long delay of 11 days for Phase 1. Similarly, for phases 2 and 3, the final figures were delayed by a full 4 days and for phases 4-5-6 these were delayed by 3 days each/respectively. For Phase 7, the last Phase, the time gap for release of final figures was an inexplicable 5 days! There are no satisfactory explanations for this long delay as also the huge discrepancies that followed.

(Source: Para 2 - press note issued by ECI at 7.00 PM on April 19, 2024,)

Election Rules and Laws

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023

Chapter IX, Sections 169 to 177 deals with offences related to Elections in the BNS 2023 and other provisions are hereunder;

Table 4: BNS 2023

Sections	Provisions	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Punishment
196(1)	Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language etc. and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony “Also includes electronic communication”	Cognizable	3 years or with fine or both
170 and 173	Bribery (defined) and punishment for bribery	Non-cognizable	Up to 1 year with fine or without fine
171 and 174	Undue influence at Election (defined) and punishment for undue influence at elections	Non-Cognizable	Up to 1 year with fine or without fine
172 and 174	Personating at Election (defined) and punishment for personation at elections	Cognizable	Up to 1 year with fine or without fine
175	False Statement in connection with Election	Non-cognizable	Fine
176	Illegal payment in connection with Election	Non-cognizable	fine of 10,000 Rupees
177	Failure to keep Election Accounts	Nov-cognizable	Fine of 5,000 Rupees

Previous Penal Sections

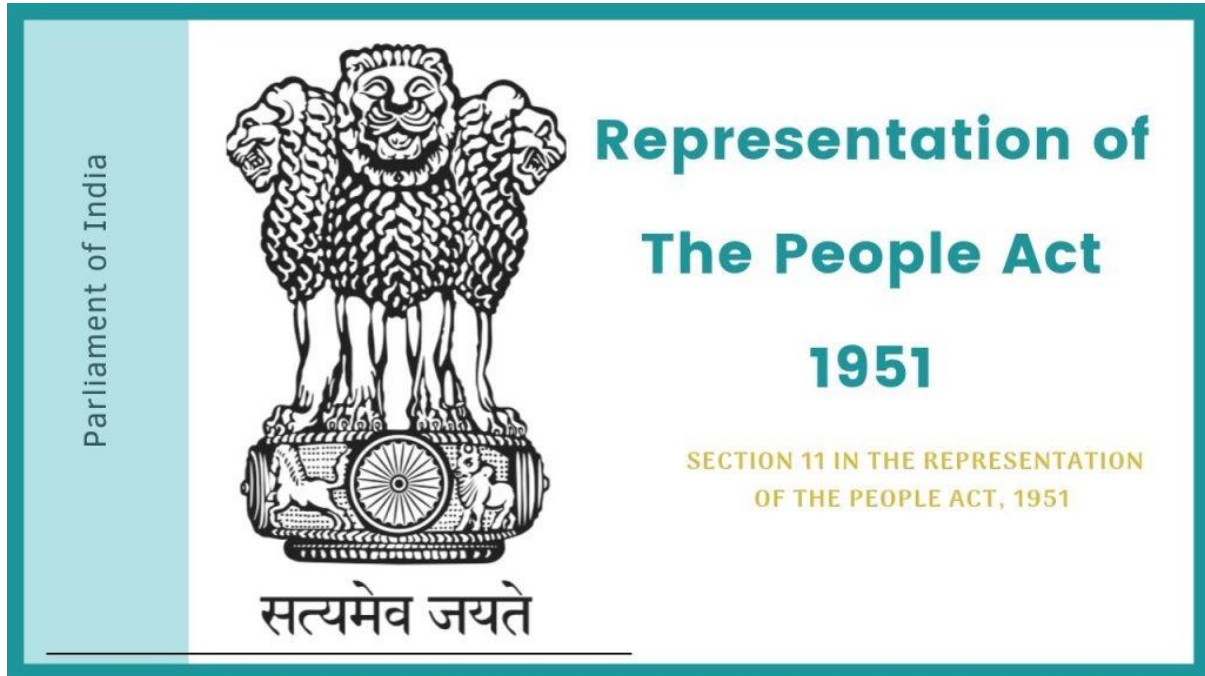
The Indian Penal Code 1860

Chapter IXA, Section 171A-171 [I] deals with offences related to Elections in the Indian Penal Code. This Chapter was introduced by Section 2 of the Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries Act, 1920, It prescribes punishments for offences such as bribery, personation, undue influence, making false statements to malign someone's reputation during elections, etc.

Table 5: IPC, 1860

Sections	Provisions	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Punishment
153-A	Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language etc. and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony	Cognizable	3 years or with fine or both
171(B) and 171(E)	Bribery (defined) and punishment for bribery	Non-cognizable	Upto 1 year with fine or without fine
171(C) and 171 (F)	Undue influence at Election (defined) and punishment for undue influence at elections	Non-Cognizable	Upto 1 year with fine or without fine
171(D) and 171 (F)	Personating at Election (defined) and punishment for personation at elections	Cognizable	Upto 1 year with fine or without fine
171(G)	False Statement in connection with Election	Non-cognizable	Punishment with fine
171(H)	Illegal payment in connection with Election	Non-cognizable	Fine Upto Rs. 500
171(I)	Failure to keep Election Accounts	Nov-cognizable	Fine upto Rs. 500

The Representation of Peoples Act 1951



The Representation of the People Act, 1951 is an act of Parliament of India to provide for the conduct of election of the Houses of Parliament and to the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State, the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of those Houses, the corrupt practices and other offences at or in connection with such elections and the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with such elections.

The police play a vital role in smooth conduct of elections and it has to check that the provisions of the Representation of the People's Act, 1951 are not violated.

The Police can, on intimation to the polling authorities, initiate action against offenders under section 131,132 of the Representation of the People's Act, 1951. The Police should ensure that no candidates set up their agents near the polling station for distributing poll slips to any voter within a radius of 200 metres of the polling station.

The Election Commission has emphasised the need for enforcing the following measures to prevent booth capturing:

(i). If the Police detects any breach regarding the entry within a radius of 200 meters and if the agent concerned does not have written instructions, Police will take action under section 130 of the People's Representation Act, 1951.

(ii). Sensitive areas should be identified based on the past history, information regarding abnormal law and order condition, nature of contest, political rivalry, number of scheduled caste electorates and number of history sheeters, constituency wise to tackle any problem.

(iii). In case of any violation or commission of any offence under the provisions of the Representations of the People's Act, Police shall take appropriate action immediately.

Section 126 of the RP Act, 1951, inter-alia, prohibits election campaign activities through public meetings, processions, etc., and displaying election material(s) by means of television and similar apparatus. The purpose sought to be served by this prohibition is to provide a period of tranquil (silence period) for the electors before the voting day. In a multi-phased election, the silence period of the last 48 hours may be applicable in certain constituencies while campaigning is ongoing in other constituencies. In such an event, there should not be any direct or indirect reference amounting to soliciting support for parties or candidates in the constituencies observing the silence period. During the silence period, star campaigners and other Political Leaders should refrain from addressing the media by way of press conferences and giving interviews on election matters. No public meetings and processions can be taken out during the period of 48 hours ending with the hour fixed for the conclusion of the poll.

[Pg. 183, Handbook for Police Officers 2023]

Table 6: RPA, 1951

Section	Provisions	Cognizable or non-cognizable	Punishment
125	Promoting enmity between classes in connection with election	Non-Cognizable	3 years with or without fine
125-A	Filing false affidavit	Non-Cognizable	6 Months with or without fine
126	Prohibition of Public meetings on the day preceding the election day and on the election day	Non-Cognizable	2 years with or without fine
127(1)	Disturbances at election meetings	Cognizable	6 months with or without fine upto Rs. 2,000
129	Act of officers at election influencing voters for candidates	Cognizable	6 months with or without fine
130	Prohibition within 100 mts. from polling station	Cognizable	Fine Rs. 200-250
131	Penalty for misconduct disorderly conduct in or near polling stations	Non-cognizable	On receipt of complaint from Presiding Officer it is cognizable
132-A	Failure to observe procedure in Voting	Non-cognizable	Cancellation of Vote
134-A	Penalty for Government servants to act as election /polling/counting agents	Non-cognizable	3 months with or without fine
134-B	Prohibition of being armed to or near Polling Station	Cognizable	2 years with or without fine
135-A	Offence of booth capturing	Cognizable	3-5 years with or without fine
135-C	Liquor not to be sold/given/distributed on polling station	Non-Cognizable	6 months with or without fine upto Rs.2,000
136(2)	Other offences and penalties	Cognizable	6 months with fine or both

Role of Returning Officer and Counting Agent



Who is a Returning Officer (RO)?

- As per Section 21 of the RPA Act, ECI in consultation with the state government will designate or nominate a returning officer who shall be an officer of Government or of a local authority. Furthermore, ECI can appoint one or more persons as assistant returning officer(s) (AROs), and any ARO which performs the functions of RO under sub-section (2) of Section 22 of the RPA will be considered as a Returning Officer.
- As per the ECI letter issued¹⁷ in 2008, a separate Returning Officer is to be appointed for each and every Parliamentary Constituency.
- The District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner/ District Collector/District Officer alone shall be designated as the Returning Officer for a parliamentary Constituency. The caveat in the ECI instruction¹⁸ mentions

¹⁷<https://hindi.eci.gov.in/files/file/1778-criteria-for-appointment-of-district-election-officerreturning-officer-clarification-regarding/?do=download>

¹⁸<https://hindi.eci.gov.in/files/file/6957-%E0%A4%A8%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%B0%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B5%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%9A%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%8B%E0%A4%82-%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%87-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%9A%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%A8-%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%87-%E0%A4%85%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%81%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%87%E0%A4%B6%E0%A5%8B%E0%A4%82-%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%BE-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B0-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%97%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%B9->

that when 3 or more Parliamentary Constituencies, wholly or partly, are contained in one district, an officer of the district level who is next in seniority and enjoys civil, criminal and revenue powers not less than those of the District Magistrate/ Deputy Commissioner/District Collector/District Officer, should be designated as the Returning Officer for the remaining parliamentary constituencies in the district.

What are the functions of RO?

- RO invites nominations of candidates for elections through public notice and specifies the place at which the nomination papers are to be delivered and undertakes scrutiny of the nomination - before accepting or rejecting a nomination.
- The returning officer needs to furnish a copy of the candidate's affidavit at a conspicuous place at his/her office for the information of the electors.
- If at any election booth capturing takes place, it is the responsibility of RO to report the same to ECI.
- Counting of votes is under the supervision and direction of the concerned RO - he/she also announces the result of election to the PC and the winning candidate.
- It is a general duty of the RO to take all measures as may be necessary for effective and lawful conduct of the election.
- RPA prohibits RO from acting in a manner which favours a particular candidate, and there are penalties attached for violation of election laws.
- After the completion of counting of votes a final result sheet is prepared in Form 20 by the RO.

- RO makes a formal declaration of result in Form 21 C (for General Election) or Form 21 D (Bye-Election).
- RO will be responsible for updating the result on ECI's online application/Portal- ENCORE.
- Form 21 E is prepared after counting of results, and RO will certify it as soon as possible after the declaration of result.
- Immediately after counting is over, Control Units and packets of election papers need to be sealed with RO's seal and with the secret seal of the Commission.
- Soon after declaration of result, RO needs to hand over to a candidate a certificate of election in Form 22. The acknowledgement has to be made by a candidate and RO when receiving/disbursing Form 22, with a signature and attestation by a candidate and RO made in that regard respectively.
- RO will submit a copy each of Forms 20, 21C/21D and 21E to the Observer and ECI.
- RO further needs to prepare and send "RO Report" and "Index Card" to ECI/CEO - RO report needs to be sent immediately after the declaration of results while Index Card needs to be submitted within 7 days post declaration of result.

Who is a Counting Agent and what role does she play?

- A contesting candidate or his election agent can appoint one or more persons as his counting agent or agents at the counting of votes through Form 18. A counting agent is present at a counting table when the counting of voting is undertaken.
- A maximum of sixteen counting agents can be appointed by a candidate at the place of counting as per rule 52 of the Conduct of Election Rules.
- The following members cannot be made counting agents: sitting ministers, members of PSUs/ Government Corporation, person in service

of government, head of Municipal Corporation, municipality, zilla parishad, and panchayat union.

- Before any ballot box is opened at a counting table, the counting agents are allowed to inspect any seal affixed thereon to satisfy themselves that it is intact. Similarly, before votes are counted from a voting machine, counting agents are allowed to inspect the seal on the control unit of the voting machine.
- Before rejecting a ballot paper, the RO needs to provide an opportunity to the counting agent to inspect the ballot paper without handling it.
- Counting agents are eligible to secure the copy of the Part-II of Form 17 C at their respective Counting Tables for their record and verification.

Table 7: Judgements

Sr. No	Date	Judgments	Particulars/Relevant Para
1.	13.09.2013	Resurgence India v. Election Commission of India Citation: (2014) 14 SCC 189 Coram: P. Sathasivam, C.J. and Ranjana P. Desai and Ranjan Gogai, JJ.	Voter's Right to Know: PARA 20. Thus, this Court held that a voter has the elementary right to know full particulars of a candidate who is to represent him in Parliament and such right to get information is universally recognised natural right flowing from the concept of democracy and is an integral part of Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. It was further held that the voter's speech or expression in case of election would include casting of votes, that is to say, voter speaks out or expresses by casting vote. For this purpose, information about the candidate to be selected is a must. Thus, in unequivocal terms, it is recognised that the citizen's right to know of the candidate who represents him in Parliament will constitute an integral part of Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India and any act, which is derogative of the fundamental rights is at the very outset ultra vires.
2.	27.09.2013	People's Union for Civil Liberties and Another Citation: (2013) 10 SCC 1 Coram: P. Sathasivam, C.J. and Ranjana P. Desai and Ranjan Gogai, JJ.	Free and Fair Elections: Para 56. Free and fair election is a basic structure of the Constitution and necessarily includes within its ambit the right of an elector to cast his vote without fear of reprisal, duress or coercion. Protection of elector's identity and affording secrecy is therefore integral to free and fair elections and an arbitrary distinction between the voter who casts his vote and the voter who does not cast his vote is violative of Article 14. Thus, secrecy is required to be maintained for both categories of persons.
3.	08.10.2013	Subramanian Swamy v. Election Commission of India Citation: (2013) 10 SCC 500 Coram: P. Sathasivam, CJ and Ranjan Gogai, J	Paper Trails (VVPAT): Para 28. From the materials placed by both the sides, we are satisfied that the "paper trail" is an indispensable requirement of free and fair elections. The confidence of the voters in the EVMs can be achieved only with the introduction of the 'paper trail' . EVMs with VVPAT system ensure the accuracy of the voting system. With an intent to have fullest transparency in the system and to restore the confidence of the voters, it is necessary to set up EVMs with VVPAT system because vote is nothing but an act of expression which has immense importance in a democratic system. Para 29. In the light of the above discussion and taking notice of the pragmatic and reasonable approach of ECI and considering the fact that in general elections all over India, ECI has to handle one million (ten lakh) polling booths, we permit ECI to introduce VVPAT in

			<p>gradual stages or geographical-wise in the ensuing general elections. The area, State or actual booth(s) are to be decided by ECI and ECI is free to implement the same in a phased manner. We appreciate the efforts and good gesture made by ECI in introducing the same.</p> <p>For implementation of such a system (VVPAT) in a phased manner, the Government of India is directed to provide required financial assistance for procurement of units of VVPAT.</p>
4.	04.02.2014	<p>Arikala Narasa Reddy v. Venkata Ram Reddy Reddygari and Another</p> <p>Citation: (2014) 5 SCC 312</p> <p>Coram: Dr. B.S. Chauhan, Jasti Chelameshwar and M.Y. Eqbal, JJ.</p>	<p>PARA 13. A right to be elected is neither a fundamental right nor a common law right, though it may be very fundamental to a democratic set-up of governance. Therefore, answer to every question raised in election dispute is to be solved within the four corners of the statute. The result announced by the Returning Officer leads to formation of a Government which requires the stability and continuity as an essential feature in election process and therefore, the counting of ballots is not to be interfered with frequently. More so, secrecy of ballot which is sacrosanct gets exposed if re-counting of votes is made easy. The court has to be more careful when the margin between the contesting candidates is very narrow. “Looking for numerical good fortune or windfall of chance discovery of illegal rejection or reception of ballots must be avoided, as it may tend to a dangerous disorientation which invades the democratic order by providing scope for reopening of declared results”. However, a genuine apprehension of miscount or illegality and other compulsions of justice may require the recourse to a drastic step.</p> <p>PARA 14. Before the court permits the re-counting, the following conditions must be satisfied:</p> <p>(i) The court must be satisfied that a prima facie case is established;</p> <p>(ii) The material facts and full particulars have been pleaded stating the irregularities in counting of votes;</p> <p>(iii) A roving and fishing inquiry should not be directed by way of an order to re-count the votes;</p> <p>(iv) An opportunity should be given to file objection; and</p> <p>(v) Secrecy of the ballot should be guarded.</p> <p>PARA 17. The secrecy of a ballot is to be preserved in view of the statutory provision contained in Section 94 of the Act. Secrecy of ballot has always been treated as sacrosanct and indispensable adjunct of free and fair election. Such principle of secrecy is based on public policy aimed to ensure that voter may vote without fear or favour and is free from any apprehension of its disclosure against his will. In S. Raghbir Singh Gill v. S. Gurcharan Singh Tohra [S. Raghbir Singh Gill v. S. Gurcharan Singh Tohra, 1980 Supp SCC 53, a Constitution Bench (sic two-Judge Bench) of this Court considered the aspect of secrecy of vote and held that such policy is for the benefit of the voters to enable them</p>

			to cast their vote freely. However, where a benefit, even though based on public policy, is granted to a person, it is open for that person and no one else to waive of such benefit. The very concept of privilege inheres a right to waive it. (See also Kuldip Nayar v. Union of India [(2006) 7 SCC 1 and People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India [(2013) 10 SCC.)
5.	08.04.2019	<p>N. Chandrababu Naidu and Others v. Union of India and Another Citation: (2019) 15 SCC 377 Coram: Ranjan Gogoi, C.J. and Deepal Gupta and Sanjiv Khanna, JJ.</p>	<p>Verification of VVPAT increased from 1 to 5: PARA 9. At the very outset the Court would like to observe that neither the satisfaction of the Election Commission nor the system in vogue today, as stated above, is being doubted by the Court insofar as fairness and integrity is concerned. It is possible and we are certain that the system ensures accurate electoral results. But that is not all. If the number of machines which are subjected to verification of paper trail can be increased to a reasonable number, it would lead to greater satisfaction amongst not only the political parties but the entire electorate of the country. This is what the Court should endeavour and the exercise, therefore, should be to find a viable number of machines that should be subjected to the verification of VVPAT paper trails keeping in mind the infrastructure and the manpower difficulties pointed out by the Deputy Election Commissioner. In this regard, the proximity to the election schedule announced by the ECI must be kept in mind.</p> <p>PARA 10. Having considered the matter, we are of the view that if the number of EVMs in respect of which VVPAT paper slips is to be subjected to physical scrutiny is increased from 1 to 5, the additional manpower that would be required would not be difficult for the ECI to provide nor would the declaration of the result be substantially delayed. In fact, if the said number is increased to 5, the process of verification can be done by the same team of polling staff and supervisors/officials. It is, therefore, our considered view that having regard to the totality of the facts of the case and need to generate the greatest degree of satisfaction in all with regard to the full accuracy of the election results, the number of EVMs that would now be subjected to verification so far as VVPAT paper trail is concerned would be 5 per Assembly Constituency or Assembly Segments in a Parliamentary Constituency instead of what is provided by Guideline No. 16.6, namely, one machine per Assembly Constituency or Assembly Segment in a Parliamentary Constituency. We also direct that the random selection of the machines that would be subjected to the process of VVPAT paper trail verification as explained to us by Mr Jain, Deputy Commissioner of the Election Commission, in terms of the guidelines in force, shall apply to the VVPAT paper trail verification of the 5 EVMs covered by the present order.</p>

6.	26.04.2024	<p>Association for Democratic Reforms v. Election Commission of India and Another Citation: (2024) SCC Online SC 661 Coram: Sanjiv Khanna and Dipankar Datta, JJ.</p>	<p>Mismatch in Votes polled and votes counted: PARA 17. At the end of the voting process, the Presiding Officer is required to record in Form 17C, not just the total number of voters as per the Register of Voters, but also the total number of votes recorded per voting machine as well as those staying away from the voting process despite affixing signature on the register. The total votes polled as per Form 17C is then again tallied with the total votes recorded by the control unit. Rule 56D (4) also provides that if there is any mismatch between these two totals, the printed VVPAT slips of the polling station would be counted. Furthermore, if a voter is aggrieved by a mismatch in the candidate voted for in the ballot unit vis-a-vis that recorded in the VVPAT, Rule 49M allows the voter to approach the Presiding Officer. Upon the conclusion of polling, there exists yet another remedy under Rule 56-D, for a candidate to apply for a count of the VVPAT slips, should any discrepancy be suspected. Thus, it is manifest that there is in place a stringent system of checks and balances, to prevent any possibility of a miscount of votes, and for the voter to know that his/her vote has been counted. There can be no doubt that such a system, which is distinctly more satisfactory compared to the system of the yester-years, suitably satisfies the voter's right under Article 19(1)(a) to know that his/her vote has been counted as recorded.</p> <p>Integrity of EVM: PARA 42. At this stage we would refer to other checks and protocols to ensure and ascertain the legitimacy and integrity of the EVMs and the election process. PARA 43. Part IV, Chapter II of the 1961 Rules, which relates to voting by EVMs, lays down details of preparation of the voting machine by the returning officer, arrangements at the polling station, admission to the polling stations, and preparation of voting machine for poll. The three units of the EVM have to bear the serial number of the unit, name of the constituency, serial number and name of the polling station(s), and the date of poll. Before the commencement of the poll, the presiding officer has to demonstrate to the polling agent and other persons present that no vote has already been recorded in the control unit, the three units bear the label as prescribed and the drop box of the VVPAT printer is empty. Paper seal is thereupon used for securing the control unit. The presiding officer affixes his own signature on the paper seal and also obtains the signatures of the polling agents who are desirous of affixing the same. The VVPAT and the ballot unit are put in the voting compartment and are connected with the control unit in the manner directed. PARA 44. Before permitting any elector to vote, the polling officer is required to record the electoral roll number of the elector as mentioned in the electoral rolls,</p>
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		<p>signature or thumb impression of the elector, name of the elector and the document produced by the elector in proof of their identification. These particulars are recorded in Form 17A prescribed under Rule 49L of the 1961 Rules. The format prescribed in terms of Form 17A is as under:</p> <p>Form 17A is required to be signed by the presiding officer.</p> <p>PARA 45. Every elector is permitted to vote in secrecy in the voting compartment of the polling station. They are required to press the blue button or key on the ballot unit against the name and symbol of the candidate/political party they intend to vote. In terms of the proviso to Rule 49M(3), the elector is entitled to view through the transparent window of the printer of VVPAT, kept along with the ballot unit inside the voting compartment, the printed paper slip showing the serial number, the name and the symbol of the candidate for whom he has voted. Thereupon, the paper slip gets cut and drops into the drop box attached to the VVPAT. No elector is permitted to enter the voting compartment when another voter is inside.</p> <p>PARA 46. Rule 49O deals with the scenario where an elector, even after entering her/his details in Form 17A and having put signature or thumb impression thereon, does not vote. The presiding officer is then required to make a remark in Form 17A and take the signature or thumb impression of the elector against such remark.</p> <p>PARA 47. Rule 49M(6) deals with the scenario where the elector who has been permitted to vote under Rule 49L or Rule 49P refuses, even after the warning by the presiding officer, to observe the procedure of voting laid down in Rule 49(M)(3). In such a case, the presiding officer, or the polling officer under the direction of the presiding officer, shall not allow such elector to vote. Rule 49M(7) lays down that in such a scenario, a remark to that effect shall be made against the elector's name in Form 17A by the presiding officer under his signature.</p> <p>PARA 48. As per instructions issued by the ECI, the presiding officer is periodically required to check the total number of votes cast as recorded in the control unit with the data as recorded in Form 17A.</p> <p>PARA 49. As per Rule 49S, at the close of the poll, the presiding officer is required to prepare an account of votes recorded in Form 17C. This is a detailed form, which in Part I, requires the presiding officer to mention the total number of electors assigned to the polling station, the total number of voters as entered in the register for voters, that is, Form 17A, the total number of voters who had decided not to vote even after recording their details in Form 17A (Rule 49O scenario), and the total number of voters not allowed to vote (Rule 49M scenario). The form also requires to give details of the total number of votes recorded per voting machine.</p>
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		<p>This total number recorded in the voting machine should tally with the total number of voters entered in Form 17A minus the number of voters deciding not to vote and the number of voters not allowed to vote. The details of the paper seals supplied for use, paper seals used, unused paper seals returned to the returning officer etc. are also recorded and entered after the close of the poll.</p> <p>FORM 17 C:</p> <p>PARA 50. Under Rule 49S of the 1961 Rules, at the time of close of the poll, the presiding officer furnishes attested true copy of the account of votes recorded in Part I of Form 17C to the polling agents of the candidates. He also retains a receipt of the same from the polling agent.</p> <p>PARA 51. Before start of counting of votes, the serial number of the EVMs and the paper seals affixed on the EVMs are verified with details mentioned in Form 17C and are shown to the counting agents. The total votes displayed by pressing the 'TOTAL' button on the control unit is also tallied with the total votes polled as per Form 17C.</p> <p>PARA 52. The counting is done in the presence of the polling agents/candidates by pressing the 'RESULT' button on the control unit. The total votes polled and the total votes polled by each candidate is thereupon displayed on the display panel.</p> <p>PARA 53. In terms of the directions issued by this Court in N. Chandrababu Naidu (supra), the VVPAT slips of five polling stations per assembly constituency/assembly segment of the parliamentary constituency, are randomly selected and counted. The results are then tallied with the electronic results of the control unit.</p> <p>PARA 54. It may be relevant here to also refer to Rule 56D of the 1961 Rules, which reads as under: "56-D. Scrutiny of paper trail. — (1) Where printer for paper trail is used, after the entries made in the result sheet are announced, any candidate, or in his absence, his election agent or any of his counting agents may apply in writing to the returning officer to count the printed paper slips in the drop box of the printer in respect of any polling station or polling stations. (2) On such application being made, the returning officer shall, subject to such general or special guidelines, as may be issued by the Election Commission, decide the matter and may allow the application in whole or in part or may reject in whole, if it appears to him to be frivolous or unreasonable. (3) Every decision of the returning officer under sub-rule (2) shall be in writing and shall contain the reasons therefor. (4) If the returning officer decides under sub-rule (2) to allow counting of the paper slips either wholly or in part or parts, he shall—</p>
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		<p>(a) do the counting in the manner as may be directed by the Election Commission; (b) if there is discrepancy between the votes displayed on the control unit and the counting of the paper slips, amend the result sheet in Form 20 as per the paper slips count; (c) announce the amendments so made by him; and (d) complete and sign the result sheet.”</p> <p>PARA 55. Any candidate, or in his absence an election agent or counting agent, as per the said Rule, can apply in writing to the returning officer to count the printed paper slips in the drop box in respect of any polling station(s). The returning officer, subject to any general or special guidelines issued by the ECI, has to decide the matter and can allow the application in whole or in part, or may reject the application in full if it appears to be frivolous or unreasonable. Every decision of the returning officer is to be in writing and has to contain reasons. If the returning officer decides to allow counting of paper slips, either wholly or in part, he has to do so in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (4) to Rule 56D of the 1961 Rules.</p> <p>Mismatch in votes polled and votes counted:</p> <p>PARA 56. As per the ECI guidelines, in case there is any mismatch between the total number of votes recorded in the control unit and Form 17C on account of non-clearance of mock poll data or VVPAT slips, in terms of Rule 56 D (4)(b) of the 1961 Rules etc., the printed VVPAT slips of the respective polling stations are counted and considered if the winning margin is equal to or less than total votes polled in such polling stations.</p> <p>PARA 57. At this stage, we would refer to the data on the performance of the EVMs. More than 118 crore electors have cast their votes since EVMs have been introduced. In 2019, about 61.4 crore voters had cast their votes in 10.35 lakh polling stations. 23.3 lakh ballot units, 16.35 lakh control units and 17.40 lakhs VVPAT units were used in the 2019 General Elections. For the purpose of the 2024 General Elections, 10.48 lakh polling stations have been established to enable 97 crore registered voters to cast their votes. 21.60 lakh ballot units, 16.80 lakh control units and 17.7 lakh VVPAT units have been made ready for being used.</p> <p>PARA 58. ECI has conducted random VVPAT verification of 5 polling booths per assembly segment/constituency for 41,629 EVMs-VVPATs. Further, more than 4 crore VVPAT slips have been tallied with the electronic counts of their control units. Not even a single case of mismatch, (except one which we will refer to subsequently), or wrong recording of votes has been detected. Returning officers have allowed VVPAT slip recounting under Rule 56D in 100 cases since 2017. The VVPAT slip count matched with the electronic count recorded in the control unit in all cases.</p>
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		<p>PARA 59. In the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections, 20,687 VVPAT slips were physically counted, and except in one case, no discrepancy or mismatch was noticed.</p> <p>Checking and Verification of EVM:</p> <p>PARA 76. Nevertheless, not because we have any doubt, but to only further strengthen the integrity of the election process, we are inclined to issue the following directions:</p> <p>(a) On completion of the symbol loading process in the VVPATs undertaken on or after 01.05.2024, the symbol loading units shall be sealed and secured in a container. The candidates or their representatives shall sign the seal. The sealed containers, containing the symbol loading units, shall be kept in the strong room along with the EVMs at least for a period of 45 days post the declaration of results. They shall be opened, examined and dealt with as in the case of EVMs.</p> <p>(b) The burnt memory/microcontroller in 5% of the EVMs, that is, the control unit, ballot unit and the VVPAT, per assembly constituency/assembly segment of a parliamentary constituency shall be checked and verified by the team of engineers from the manufacturers of the EVMs, post the announcement of the results, for any tampering or modification, on a written request made by candidates who are at Sl. No. 2 or Sl. No. 3, behind the highest polled candidate. Such candidates or their representatives shall identify the EVMs by the polling station or serial number. All the candidates and their representatives shall have an option to remain present at the time of verification. Such a request should be made within a period of 7 days from the date of declaration of the result. The District Election Officer, in consultation with the team of engineers, shall certify the authenticity/intactness of the burnt memory/microcontroller after the verification process is conducted. The actual cost or expenses for the said verification will be notified by the ECI, and the candidate making the said request will pay for such expenses. The expenses will be refunded, in case the EVM is found to be tampered.</p>
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Chapter 3

Voting Process



The term of 17th Lok Sabha expired on June 16, 2024. While exercising power under section 14 of the Representation of Peoples Act, 1951, the Election Commission of India on March 16, 2024 vide notification no. ECI/PN/23/2024, announced the schedule for holding the 18th Lok Sabha General Elections and elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim.

With the announcement of the Elections, the provisions of Model Code of Conduct had come into force on March 16, 2024 vide direction no. 437/6/1/INST/ECI/FUNCT/MCC/2024 and the same was lifted by the ECI on June 6, 2024 after the completion of the election process on June 4, 2024.

The Lok Sabha 2024 election was conducted in seven phases, with the first phase taking place on April 19, 2024, and the last phase concluding on June.

1. During the seven phases, numerous instances of poll code violations were reported from across different states, including incidents of booth capturing, voter suppression, and police harassment.

In the first blush it appears that strike rate of I.N.D.I. A. is very high in Phase I and that of NDA seems very low. However, on a closer, segregated look, a deeper set of basic facts creep through. These are:

Arguably, out of 102 seats that went to polls on April 19, the first phase, Tamil Nadu, with 39 seats were rather inexplicably put in a single phase (Phase 1) while other states like Assam with only 14 parliamentary seats have been divided across 3 phases. Odisha, a smaller state than Tamil Nadu with 21 seats was spread over 4 phases, Bihar with just one seat more than Tamil Nadu with 40 seats had voting spread over 7 phases. Maharashtra with 48 seats had a 5-phases poll.

State	PCs	Phases	Total Phases
TAMIL NADU	39	1	1
Assam	14	1,2,3	3
Bihar	40	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	7
Madhya Pradesh	29	1,2,3,4	4

Counting of Votes



The counting of votes took place on June 4 amidst allegations of malpractice reported at some places against returning officers and officers of the Election Commission. The ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) won the highest number of seats by bagging 240 seats out of total 543 seats, nonetheless, it failed to reach the halfway mark on its own. The opposition (I.N.D.I.A. India National Developmental Inclusive Alliance) parties collectively secured 232 seats, with Indian National Congress (INC) alone winning 99 seats. Incidentally, one seat in Surat was won by BJP uncontested as other candidates in the fray withdrew their nomination after the INC candidate's nomination was rejected on technical grounds. However, by this declaration NOTA users were denied their right to express a rejection of all candidates including the winning candidate.

Importantly, during the voting period, there was a huge controversy over the non-providing of Form 17C¹⁹ to the electoral agents of the candidates. Furthermore, there were serious doubts raised over the seats won by the BJP with extremely narrow margins.²⁰ Following these allegations, some officials were removed/transferred in some states, but in other key states, favoured officers remained in positions even after controversies arose/complaints were received. [On June 2, CPI (ML) Bihar State secretary Shyam Chandra Chaudhary in his letter addressed to the Election Commission of India alleged that “most of our polling agents were not furnished with Form 17C despite repeated requests for the same, Moreover, our polling agents were misbehaved with for seeking Form 17C, which is mandatory in nature”] ²¹

Phase 1

102 seats covering 21 states/UTs went to the polls in the first phase of the General Election 2024 on April 19. The ECI press release on the same day observed that the voter turnout percentage reported at **7 pm was above 60%, but it jumped to 66.14% when the final turnout data was released on April 30.**²² The ECI did not explain as to why there was a substantial hike in the final figures, nor did the poll body explain the long delay (11 days!) in releasing the final figures and that too in percentages only. The ECI failed to honour its own promise made in the press release on 19.04.2024 that the final figures shall be released by the next day on compilation from Form 17A. The ECI also failed to stick to the age-old and time-tested practice of releasing **constituency wise final figures the next day.** The ECI only provided a generic response for the delay, noting that collection, reception, and triangulation of

¹⁹ <https://thewire.in/politics/agents-not-given-form-17c-cpi-ml-liberation-says>

²⁰ <https://thewire.in/government/eleven-days-after-phase-1-eci-releases-final-turnout-data>

²¹ <https://thewire.in/politics/agents-not-given-form-17c-cpi-ml-liberation-says>

²² <https://www.eci.gov.in/eci-backend/public/api/download?url=LMAhAK6sOPBp%2FNFF0iRfXbEB1EVSLT41NNLRjYJJP1KivrUxbfqkDatmHy12e%2FzYe%2BFD1PRcKxhOuiYZ2Ra30zsZVuncZbKMMy%2FE405%2FpvqQ7hKxk3RS943b6G9oZXTCSv%2B1yJkuMeCkTzY9fhBvw%3D%3D>

the voter turnout data take some time due to factors like distance, location, and manpower considerations. **Furthermore, it did not explain the sudden rise in final figures compared to the tentative figures released at 7PM, even as it tried to compare the same with the 2019 General Election. Incidentally, as per ECI's own response dated May 10, 2024 (vide No. 464/EPs/2024), the poll body noted that while it took 7 days for it to release phase 1 voter turnout data in 2019, the subsequently updated figures for phase 1 did not vary above 1%. Thus, compared to the 2019 LS election, the variation has been stark in 2024.** Arguably, under some direct influence by the ruling dispensation that has anticipated loss at the polls, suggested by the very low turnouts in Bihar (47.49 %), Rajasthan (50.95 %), Maharashtra (55.29 %) and Uttar Pradesh (57.61 %) initially. Thereafter turnout data appears to have been hiked from 1.77 % to 12.22 % and this hike, from the calculations (extrapolated figures provided by experts) appears to have clearly benefitted the ruling dispensation.²³

Voter turnout percentage hike in Phase I from figure of 7 PM on 19.04.2024 to the Final Figure released on 30.04.2024

The following tables (below) show Phase-wise Voter Turnout Percentages as reported initially immediately after the closing of polls and the final turnout figures as released by the ECI subsequently. For each phase, two tables are provided, the first one provides state-wise and cumulative voter turnout percentages (both initial and final turnout figures), while the second one provides details about the hike in turnout percentage between initially reported figures and final turnout figures (both state-wise and cumulative account is provided).

²³ Calculations by Dr. Pyara Lal Garg, *Ibid.*

Since the ECI has not uploaded initial turnout figures on its website for Phase 2, we have not provided the tables for the same. For Phase 2, only final turnout figures are provided, hence no hike can be measured in the absence of data on initial turnout figures.

Phase 1 (102 PCs)

Table 8

Phase 1 [102 PCs]			
Sr. No.	State	Voter turnout at 7 PM (%)	Final voter turnout (%)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	56.87	64.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.46	77.68
3.	Assam	71.38	78.25
4.	Bihar	47.49	49.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	63.41	68.29
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.08	68.27
7.	Lakshadweep	59.02	84.16
8.	Madhya Pradesh	63.33	67.75
9.	Maharashtra	55.29	63.71
10.	Manipur	68.62	76.10
11.	Meghalaya	70.26	76.60
12.	Mizoram	54.18	56.87
13.	Nagaland	56.77	57.72
14.	Puducherry	73.25	78.90
15.	Rajasthan	50.95	57.65
16.	Sikkim	68.06	79.88
17.	Tamil Nadu	62.19	69.72
18.	Tripura	79.90	81.48

19.	Uttar Pradesh	57.61	61.11
20.	Uttarakhand	53.64	57.22
21.	West Bengal	77.57	81.91
Cumulative for above 21 states/UTs (102 PCs)		62.87	66.14

Voter turnout percentage hike in Phase I from figure of 7 PM on 19.04.2024 to the Final Figure released on 30.04.2024 with Percentage hike

Phase 1 (102 PCs)

Sub Table 8.1

Sr. No.	State	Voter Turnout At 7 PM (%)	Final Voter Turnout (%)	Hike (%)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	56.87	64.10	7.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.46	77.68	12.22
3.	Assam	71.38	78.25	6.87
4.	Bihar	47.49	49.26	1.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	63.41	68.29	4.88
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.08	68.27	3.19
7.	Lakshadweep	59.02	84.16	25.14
8.	Madhya Pradesh	63.33	67.75	4.42
9.	Maharashtra	55.29	63.71	8.42
10.	Manipur	68.62	76.10	7.48
11.	Meghalaya	70.26	76.60	6.34
12.	Mizoram	54.18	56.87	2.69
13.	Nagaland	56.77	57.72	0.95
14.	Puducherry	73.25	78.90	5.65
15.	Rajasthan	50.95	57.65	6.70
16.	Sikkim	68.06	79.88	11.82
17.	Tamil Nadu	62.19	69.72	7.53
18.	Tripura	79.90	81.48	1.58
19.	Uttar Pradesh	57.61	61.11	3.50
20.	Uttarakhand	53.64	57.22	3.58
21.	West Bengal	77.57	81.91	4.34
	Cumulative for above 21 states/UTs (102 PCs)	62.87	66.14	3.27

Phase 2

88 seats across 13 states/UTs went to the polls in the second phase of the election cycle on April 26. **At the end of the polling, the tentative figures for voter turnout released by ECI stood at 60.96% at 7 PM, though the circular did not give state-wise data as provided in the first phase. The final turnout data was released after four days on April 30, which reported turnout at 66.71% (increase of around 6%). Arguably because of the reports of low polling and the overall consequences for the ruling BJP being not so favourable in this round, Phase 2, the ECI did not divulge state wise data of voter turnout percentage for the 2nd phase, which details had, of course had been released for the 1st Phase of Polls.**

However, it is pertinent to note that by this method of Voter turnout Hike in this Phase 2, there has been a sharply beneficial results for the NDA/BJP: in most of the states e.g. West Bengal 3/3, Uttar Pradesh 8/8, Madhya Pradesh 6/6, Chhatishgarh 3/3, Tripura 1/1, Jammu and Kashmir 1/1, Karnatka 12/14, Rajasthan 10/13 and Assam 4/5. Such a trend is not seen in the other 6 Phases of Polling including in the same states of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Rajasthan. In this Phase 2, the example of Kerala is unique in that the BJP in this Phase got one seat, stood 2nd in another seat and 3rd in other 14 out of a total of 20 seats in the state! There appears to be a clearcut manipulation here.

Note: No tables can be provided for this Phase 2, as the ECI has just not released the state wise poll data for this phase in its press release dated 26.04.2024 at 7.00PM on the polling day

Phase 3

93 seats covering 11 states went to the polls in the third phase of the 18th Lok Sabha General Election 2024 on May 7, 2024. A total of 1351 candidates contested in the third phase for 93 PCs. On the same day i.e. May 7, 2024, **the voter turnout percentage issued by the ECI press note (ECI/PN/74/2024) shows turnout at 61.45% as of 8 PM, but it was updated to 64.4% as of 11:40 PM in the later press note released close to midnight the same day. Curiously, in a separate press note released on the next day, i.e., May 8, the ECI gave updated turnout figures at 65.68% as of 10 PM, which is more than the turnout reported at 11:40 PM! Compared to the turnout percentage reported at 11:40 PM (64.4%) on the day of polling, the final figures increased by 1.23% from the second figure released at 11.45 pm, to 65.68% when the final voter turnout was released on May 11, 2024.**

In fact, in both Bihar & Madhya Pradesh (MP) data of 8.05.24 was changed on 11.5.24: In Bihar from 59.14 to 59.15 and in MP from 66.74 to 66.75!

Voter turnout percentage hike in Phase III from figure of 8 PM on 07.05.2024 to the Final Figure released on 11.05.2024

Phase III (93 PCs)

Table 9

Phase - 3 [93 PCs]			
Sr. No.	State	Voter turnout at 8 PM (%)	Final voter turnout (%)
1.	Assam	75.26%	85.45%
2.	Bihar	56.55%	59.15%
3.	Chhattisgarh	66.99%	71.98

4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Die	65.23%	71.31%
5.	Goa	74.27%	76.06%
6.	Gujarat	56.76%	60.13%
7.	Karnataka	67.76%	71.84%
8.	Madhya Pradesh	63.09%	66.75%
9.	Maharashtra	54.77%	63.55%
10.	Uttar Pradesh	57.34%	57.55%
11.	West Bengal	73.93%	77.53%
Cumulative for above 11 states/UTs (93 PCs)		61.45%	65.68%

Voter turnout percentage hike in Phase III from figure of 8 PM on 07.05.2024 to the Final Figure released on 11.05.2024 with Percentage Hike

Phase 3 (93 PCs)

Sub Table 9.1

Sr. No.	State	Voter Turnout At 8 PM (%)	Final Voter Turnout (%)	Hike (%)
1.	Assam	75.26	85.45	10.19
2.	Bihar	56.55	59.15	2.60
3.	Chhattisgarh	66.99	71.98	4.99
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	65.23	71.31	6.08
5.	Goa	74.27	76.06	1.79
6.	Gujarat	56.76	60.13	3.37
7.	Karnataka	67.76	71.84	4.08
8.	Madhya Pradesh	63.09	66.75	3.66
9.	Maharashtra	54.77	63.55	8.78
10.	Uttar Pradesh	57.34	57.55	0.21
11.	West Bengal	73.93	77.53	3.60
	Cumulative for above 11 states and UTs (93PCs)	61.45	65.68	4.23

Phase 4

96 parliamentary constituencies across 10 states/UTs voted in the 4th phase of the General Election 2024 on May 13. **The ECI issued two press releases on the same day, the first one reported the voter turnout at 62.84% as of 8 PM, and the second one updated the voter turnout at 67.25 % as of 11:45 PM.** The final turnout report was released on May 17, which reported the turnout figures at 69.16%. **Notably, compared to turnout reported at 8 PM (62.84%), the final turnout increased by little more than 6% to stand at 69.16%.**

Voter turnout percentage hike in Phase 4 from figure of 8 PM on 13.05.2024 to the Final Figure released on 17.05.2024

Phase 4 (96 PCs) - Table 10

Phase 4 [96 PCs]				
Sr. No.	State	Voter turnout at 8 PM (%)	Voter turnout at 11:45 PM (%)	Final voter turnout (%)
22.	Andhra Pradesh	68.12	76.50	80.66
23.	Bihar	55.90	57.06	58.21
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.58	37.98	38.49
25.	Jharkhand	63.37	65.2	66.01
26.	Madhya Pradesh	68.63	70.98	72.05
27.	Maharashtra	52.75	59.64	62.21
28.	Odisha	63.85	73.97	75.68
29.	Telangana	61.39	64.74	65.67
30.	Uttar Pradesh	57.88	58.05	58.22
31.	West Bengal	75.94	78.37	80.22
Cumulative for above 10 states states/UTs (96 PCs)		62.84	67.25	69.16

Voter turnout percentage hike in Phase 4 from figure of 8 PM on 13.05.2024 to the Final Figure released on 17.05.2024 with Percentage Hike

Phase 4 (96 PCs)

Sub Table 10.1

Sr. No.	State	Voter Turnout At 8 PM (%)	Final Voter Turnout (%)	Hike (%)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.12	80.66	12.54
2.	Bihar	55.90	58.21	2.31
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.58	38.39	1.91
4.	Jharkhand	63.37	66.01	2.64
5.	Madhya Pradesh	68.63	72.05	3.42
6.	Maharashtra	52.75	62.21	9.46
7.	Odisha	63.85	75.68	11.83
8.	Telangana	61.39	65.67	4.28
9.	Uttar Pradesh	57.88	58.22	0.34
10.	West Bengal	75.94	80.22	4.28
	Cumulative for above 10 states and UTs (96 PCs)	62.87	69.16	6.29

Phase 5

49 seats across 8 states/UTs went to the polls in the fifth phase of the Lok Sabha Election 2024 on May 20. **On the same day, the Election Commission reported 57.47% voter turnout at 7:45 PM, which was updated to 60.09 by 11:30 PM as per the ECI press note released just after midnight. The final voter turnout figure was released on May 23, which reported it at 62.20 % (press release of the ECI dated 23.5.2024).**

Voter turnout percentage hike in Phase 5 from figure of 7.45 PM on 20.05.2024 to the Final Figure released on 23.05.2024

Phase 5 (49 PCs)

Table 11

Phase 5 [96 PCs]				
Sr. No.	State	Voter turnout at 7:45 PM (%)	Voter turnout at 11:30 PM (%)	Final voter turnout (%)
9.	Bihar	52.60	54.85	56.76
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	54.49	56.73	59.10
11.	Jharkhand	63.00	63.07	63.21
12.	Ladakh	67.15	69.62	71.82
13.	Maharashtra	48.88	54.29	56.89
14.	Odisha	60.72	67.59	73.50
15.	Uttar Pradesh	57.79	57.79	58.02
16.	West Bengal	73.00	74.65	78.45
Cumulative for above 8 States/UTs (49 PCs)		57.47	60.09	62.2

Voter turnout percentage hike in Phase 5 from figure of 7.45 PM on 20.05.2024 to the Final Figure released on 23.05.2024 with Percentage hike

Phase 5 (49 PCs)

Sub Table 11.1

Sr. No.	State	Voter Turnout At 7.45 PM (%)	Final Voter Turnout (%)	Hike (%)
1.	Bihar	52.60	56.76	4.16
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	54.49	59.10	4.61
3.	Jharkhand	63.00	63.21	0.21
4.	Ladakh	67.15	71.82	4.67
5.	Maharashtra	48.88	56.89	8.01
6.	Odisha	60.72	73.50	12.78
7.	Uttar Pradesh	57.79	58.02	0.23
8.	West Bengal	73.00	78.45	5.45
	Cumulative for above 8 States and UTs(49 PCs)	57.47	62.20	4.73

Phase 6

58 PCs across 8 states went to the polls on May 25, 2024 in the Sixth phase of the Lok Sabha Election 2024. As per ECI's press note (ECI/PN/104/2024) issued on same day i.e. May 25, 2025, the total voter turnout recorded **59.06% as of 7:45 PM but subsequently jumped to 63.37% with a hike of 4.31%, according to the final voter turnout recorded in the ECI's press note (ECI/PN/109/2024) on May 28, 2024.** In between, the increased turnout of 59.06% to 63.37%, the voter turnout recorded as 61.20% as of 11.45 PM with **a hike of 2.14%, as per ECI's press note (ECI/PN/105/2025) released in the late night on May 25, 2024** Voter turnout percentage hike in Phase 6 from figure of 7.45 PM on 25.05.2024 to the Final Figure released on 28.05.2024

Phase 6 (58 PCs)

Table 12

Phase 6 (58 PCs)				
Sl. No.	State	Voter turnout at 7:45 PM (%)	Voter turnout at 11:30 PM (%)	Final voter turnout (%)
1.	Bihar	53.30	55.24	57.18
2.	Haryana	58.37	60.4	64.80
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.28	54.30	55.40
4.	Jharkhand	62.74	63.76	65.39
5.	NCT of Delhi	54.48	57.67	58.69

6.	Odisha	60.07	69.56	74.45
7.	Uttar Pradesh	54.03	54.03	54.04
8.	West Bengal	78.19	79.47	82.71
Cumulative for above 8 States/UTs (58 PCs)		59.06	61.2	63.37%

Voter turnout percentage hike in Phase 6 from figure of 7.45 PM on 25.05.2024 to the Final Figure released on 28.05.2024 with Percentage Hike

Phase 6 (58 PCs)

Sub Table 12.1

Sr. No.	State	Voter Turnout At 7.45 PM (%)	Final Voter Turnout (%)	Hike (%)
1.	Bihar	53.30	57.18	3.88
2.	Haryana	58.37	64.80	6.43
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.28	55.40	3.12
4.	Jharkhand	62.74	65.39	2.65
5.	NCT Of Delhi	54.48	58.69	4.21
6.	Odisha	60.07	74.45	14.38
7.	Uttar Pradesh	54.03	54.04	0.01
8.	West Bengal	78.19	82.71	4.52
Cumulative for above 8 States and UTs (58 PCs)		59.06	63.37	4.31

Phase 7

57 PCs covering 8 states/UTs went to polls on June 1, 2024 and the voting for mammoth Lok Sabha Election 2024 obtained its finality on June 1, 2024 with the polling of final phase i.e. Phase 7.

As per ECI press note (ECI/PN/114/2024) released on June 1, 2024, the voter turnout was recorded 59.45% as of 8:45 PM. Subsequently, **ECI released another press note (ECI/PN/115/2024) on June 1, 2024, in which voter turnout was recorded at 61.63% as of 11:45 PM for Phase 7 with a hike of 2.18%.**

On June 6, 2024, two days after the election result day i.e. June 4, 2024, the Election Commission of India in continuation of two earlier press notes, released a press note (ECI/PN/116/2024) providing final voter turnout for phase 7. As per ECI's June 6 press note, voter turnout was recorded **at 63.88%, a hike of 4.33% compared to the initial figures.**

Voter turnout percentage hike in Phase 7 from figure of 8.45 PM on 01.06.2024 to the Final Figure released on 06.06.2024

Phase 7 (57 PCs)

Table 13

Phase 7 (57 PCs)				
Sl.No.	State	Voter turnout at 8:45 PM (%)	Voter turnout at 11:30 PM (%)	Final voter turnout (%)
1.	Bihar	50.79	51.92	53.29
2.	Chandigarh	62.80	67.9	67.98
3.	Himachal Pradesh	67.53	69.67	70.90
4.	Jharkhand	69.59	70.66	70.88
5.	Odisha	63.57	70.67	74.41
6.	Punjab	55.86	58.33	62.80
7.	Uttar Pradesh	55.60	55.59	55.85
8.	West Bengal	69.89	73.36	76.80
Cumulative for above 8 States/UTs (57 PCs)		59.45	61.63	63.88

Voter turnout percentage hike in Phase 7 from figure of 8.45 PM on 01.06.2024 to the Final Figure released on 06.06.2024 with Percentage Hike

Phase 7 (57 PCs)

Sub Table 13.1

Sr. No.	State	Voter Turnout At 8.45 PM (%)	Final Voter Turnout (%)	Hike (%)
1.	Bihar	50.79	53.29	2.50
2.	Chandigarh	62.80	67.98	5.18
3.	Himachal Pradesh	67.53	70.90	3.37
4.	Jharkhand	69.59	70.88	1.29
5.	Odisha	63.57	74.41	10.84
6.	Punjab	55.86	62.80	6.94
7.	Uttar Pradesh	55.60	55.85	0.25
8.	West Bengal	69.89	76.80	6.91
	Cumulative for above 8 States and UTs (57 PCs)	59.45	63.88	4.43

Table 2:

Phase-wise hike in total votes polled

This table estimates the hike in total number of votes and percentages (both phase-wise and cumulatively) between initially reported voter turnout figures and final figures. We extrapolated the absolute number of votes for initial turnout based on the percentage of voter turnout reported initially (i.e. total electors* percentage of voter turnout/100). For the final figures, the ECI itself provided both percentages and absolute number of votes per phase.

(These figures are based on a comparison between extrapolated figures and final turnout figures)²⁴

Phase	Seats	Total Electors	Voter turnout (%) as initially reported**	Time of Reporting	Total EVM votes polled based on extrapolation	Final voter turnout (%)	Total EVM votes polled as per final figures**	Hike in votes and percentage
1	102	166386344	62.87	7.00 PM	104607094	66.14	110052103	5445009 (3.27%)
2	88	158645484	60.96	7.00 PM	96710287	66.71	105830572	9120285 (5.75%)
3	93	172404907	61.45	8.00 PM	105942815	65.68	113234676	7291861 (4.23%)
4	96	177075629	62.84	8.00 PM	111274325	69.16	122469319	11194994 (6.32%)
5	49	89567973	57.47	7.45 PM	51474714	62.20	55710618	4235904 (4.73%)
6	58	111316606	59.06	7.45 PM	65743588	63.37	70544933	4801345 (4.31%)
7	57	100653884	59.45	8.45 PM	59838734	63.88	64296221	4457487 (4.43%)
Total 543 PCs²⁵		97,60,50,827						Cumulative: 46546885 votes hiked (4.72%)

²⁴ Dr Pyara Lal Garg's meticulous calculations were verified by the VFD and following this cross-verification this Table is being provided after making changes as observed by calculations on basis of figures from different sources.

²⁵ The total Constituencies when polls were declared were 543; This is the Phase wise Chart of constituencies fixed for polls; Gujarat has 26 constituencies in this table; However, in Gujarat in Surat Polls were not needed so the polling data is only for 542 constituencies; The Constituency of outer Manipur polls were held in two different phases; Manipur is shown at No. 10 in 1st Phase chart of 30.04.2024 showing 2 seats. Again, Manipur in phase 2 appears at S. No. 9 in constituency wise details where 1 seat is shown so it becomes 3 whereas Manipur has only 2 seats Inner Manipur and

Significantly, the total hike in absolute number of votes cumulatively for all the phases between the turnout figures reported at 7-8.45 PM (extrapolated figures) and final turnout is close to 5 crore votes, or 4,65,46,885 to be precise. The Election Commission of India (ECI) has not provided any reasonable justification for such a hike except suggesting delays due to distance, logistics, complexity of the exercise, need for triangulation, and personnel issues.

The Unexplained Hike and delay in releasing final vote

The analysis of the tables herein referred shows how, the voter turnout drastically increased from the voter turnout figures first released by ECI at the end of the day of polling and the final turnout released by the Election Commission some days later. This drastically and unexplained hike leaves **a series of questions on not just the conduct of the Election Commission's but the integrity of the 2024 Lok Sabha Voting process as a whole. More so because, to date the ECI has simply not answered any specific questions around this discrepancy and drastic hike in votes. Citizens and sections of the independent media have provided detailed basis for these allegations, based on concerns over the electoral process -a Constitutionally guaranteed right under Articles 324-326 of the Constitution. Yet, the ECI, that is, ultimately answerable to only the Voter and Citizen of India ²⁶, as well as all Political Parties –including the Opposition–has simply ignored these gross anomalies.**

Initially, the most unusual delay in release of final turnout figures for phase one and two clearly shows a sharp increase as compared to the initial percentages announced by the ECI. Inordinate delay in release of final voter

outer Manipur both are in 1st phase and outer Manipur appears in 2nd phase too. That is why even when PCs in different phases are shown the number turns out to be 543: **The actual number of PCs that went to polls are only 542**

²⁶ Articles 324-326 of the Constitution as the same deal with ECI and Adult suffrage respectively

turnout, coupled with the unusually high revision is tabulated in detail in the tables below.

When closely going through the tables herein prepared, analysis clearly shows that the Election Commission caused delay in releasing final voter turnout data as in Phase 1 the delay between polling day turnout and finally release turnout was 11 days. In Phase 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the delay was of 4 days, 4 days, 4 days, 4 days, 3 days, 4 days and 5 days respectively.

ECI posted an initial provisional percentage of voter turnout for the 1st Phase (April 19) at around 7.00 pm on the day at above 60% but actual votes polled or the final figure of voter turnout was not divulged for 11 days. Thereafter for the 2nd phase too (April 26), only a provisional figure of 60.96% was declared, the final figures were not declared. After a lot of hue and cry in the media – and nationwide protests by Voters and Citizens –the ECI on 30.04.2024 declared the final provisional figures to be 66.14% for 1st phase and 66.71% for 2nd phase. This unexplained huge hike of voter turnout by a staggering 6.14% and 5.75% was therefore shown for both the 1st and 2nd phase.

Before public vigilance grew stronger and ECI's motives were openly suspect, already votes to 102 and 89 seats had been cast in the 1st and 2nd phases respectively. Thereafter the ECI adopted the irregular practice as routine and delayed release of figures in subsequent phases that showed a hike in the voter turnout figure after 4-5 days! For instance, the hike was 4.23%, 6.32%, 4.73%, 4.31% and 4.33% in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and the 7th phases respectively. These elections took place on May 7, May 13, May 20, May 25 and June 1 respectively. These Phases individually accounted for 93, 96, 49, 58 and 57 seats respectively.

This obdurate refusal to give final turnout on the first day (Or by the next day as promised by the ECI in its press release No. ECI/PN/56/2024 Dated

19.04.2024) by the ECI not only creates doubts but displays arrogant unaccountability. The reasons given by the Election Commission like late closing of polls, poor-connectivity of the net, long distances, tiredness and physical inability or breakdown of polling agents and staff are not sustainable (believable) at all and are belied by its own conduct and declarations of Voter Turnout when compared with 3rd to 7th phases in UP and that in Chandigarh and in Punjab where elections were held in 7th Phase as detailed hereinafter

Therefore, the absence of disaggregated constituency and polling station figures in absolute numbers, has further and deeper concerns and public suspicion regarding the integrity (correctness) of the said data released by ECI on different, delayed dates. [The trust of the Voter who has faith in the ECI is reportedly down to a poor 28 %].²⁷

Example of Chandigarh Parliamentary Constituency:

The vote share of BJP in Punjab increased to 18.56% with a hike of 6.94% in voter turnout. In Chandigarh with an increase of 5.18% the winning margin reduced to 2504. The final figures of polling were released on June 6 with an inexplicable delay of 5 days. This situation with Chandigarh raises serious questions and doubts because in Chandigarh where the connectivity is first rate, and the constituency has only 614 polling booths, the total voter turnout is only 4, 48, 547 voters, distance within the constituency is within a radius of 15 KMs, yet the turnout has been increased by 5.18%, that too after the tally is made public after delay of 5 days. The Election Commission still has not replied on this tangle.

²⁷ <https://theprint.in/politics/percentage-of-voters-who-dont-trust-eci-nearly-doubled-in-last-5-yrs-csds-lokniti-survey/2040206/>

However, the geographical area, the total number of voters, polling booths and distances are minimal (small) as compared to any district of Uttar Pradesh with almost more than a million votes polled in each constituency. Surprisingly, Uttar Pradesh having the highest Parliamentary Constituencies recorded only a hike of 0.23% in the Phase 5.

Link between Voter Turnout Hike and Parties Victory

As stated above in this report, the percentile hike in EVM recovered votes from Phase 2, declared by the ECI in its own press release is at 5.75%.

ECI press release No. ECI/PN/61/2024 Dated 26.04.2024 available on its web page is the only public release of data that depicts as under:

Peaceful polling across 13 States /UTs in phase 2 General Elections

Voter Turnout 60.96% as of 7.00PM

There is no other data on its web site for the said day figures (April 26), even state wise breakup has not been given which was given in Phase 1 on 19.04.2024 at 7.00 PM. The final figures have been given on 30.04.2024 in its release No. ECI/PN/62/2024 Dated 30.04.2024 where in the final figures of 1st and the 2nd phase have been given as under:

Phase	Male Turnout	Female Turnout	Third Gender turnout	Overall Turnout
1	66.22%	66.07%	31.32%	66.14%
2	66.99%	66.42%	23.86%	66.71%

How we see State-wide Increase in Voter Percentage Hike

The hike of votes from initial figures to the final figures is striking when one finds a hike of 12.22 % in Arunachal Pradesh and both seats going to the BJP, whereas BJP could not win the lone seat of Sikkim despite a vote hike of 11.82%. In Assam, for example, the extrapolated figures hike from the data available from various sources depicts that 11 out of 14 seats were similarly cornered by the NDA! In Andhra Pradesh, a hike of 12.54% has put 21 out of 25 seats in NDA kitty. Arguably, therefore, if such a huge hike of 1.96 lakh votes per parliamentary constituency was not there NDA would have lost 7 more seats reducing its share to 14 only and raising other to 11 seats. Haryana has given 5 seats to BJP because of the hike of 6.43 %. Gujarat's hike of 3.37 has hit the chances of opponents in some seats which were predicted to improve.

The hike of around 8.5% in Maharashtra has come to the rescue of the NDA (MahaYuti alliance) despite their plight on the ground. In the absence of this unnatural hike the said alliance would have lost 11 more seats depicted in the table of seats increased by such hike and would have been left with 6 seats only. Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Karnataka are no exception, especially when the data given by the ECI has been such as it is: obvious and large gaps in hike in voter percentage that, to date, still remain unexplained by the ECI.

Why is this being suggested? In both NCT Delhi and Himachal Pradesh the hike of 4.21 % and 3.37 % respectively has played its role in ensuring a total wipe out of the Opposition Alliance in both states, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

The following table estimates the hike in total number of votes and percentages between initially reported voter turnout figures and final figures per state-wise (and horizontally phase-wise).

We extrapolated the absolute number of votes for initial turnout based on the percentage of voter turnout reported initially (i.e. total electors*percentage of voter turnout/100). For the final figures, the ECI itself provided both percentages and absolute number of votes per phase. The sub-tables for each state show the average hike per Lok Sabha constituency and defeat margin for the same.

Odisha

TABLE 14: Odisha Phase-wise and Overall Hike of Votes: Mathematical Calculations from ECI Figures

Phase	PCs	Total electors	Initial Voter turnout on Polling Day	EVM Votes collated from %	Final Voter turnout	EVM Votes collate from%	No. of Hiked Votes	Percent age (%) of HIKE
4	4	62,87,222	63.85% at 8.00 PM	40,14,391	75.68%	47,58,169	7,43,778	11.83%
5	5	79,69,887	60.72% at 7.45 PM	48,39,315	73.50%	58,57,866	10,18,522	12.78%
6	6	94,48,553	60.07% at 7.45 PM	5675746	74.45 %	7034448	1358702	14.38%
7	6	99,61,057	63.57% at 8.45 PM	63,32,244	74.41%	74,12,023	10,79,779	10.84%
Grand Total	21	33666719	62.02% Collated	20861696	74.44%	25062506	4200781	12.48%

Odisha: Consequences of Vote Spike, benefit NDA/BJP

With an all-around voter percentage hike of 12.48% in this state, an estimated 20.86 million (2.086 crore) votes have been hiked/spiked to the 25.06 million (2.50 crore) votes. This has meant an increase of around a staggering 42.01 lakh votes spread over 21 Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs). This is around 1.31 Lakh per constituency.

This hike is being alleged to be in favour of the NDA: Arguably, especially in constituencies where the NDA won seats by a margin of **less than** 2.00 Lakh Votes, the ruling alliance would have lost at least 18 seats.

These are the seats of Jajpur where the BJP won by 1,587 Votes, in Kandhmal where the BJP won by 21371 Votes, in Bhubaneswar where the BJP won by 35,152) Votes, in Jagatsinghpura where the BJP won by 40696 Votes, in Cuttack where the BJP won by 57077 Votes, in Kendrapara where the BJP won by 66536 Votes, in Dhenkanal where the BJP won by 76567 Votes, in Nabrangpur where the BJP won by 87536 Votes, in Bhadrak where the BJP won by 91544 Votes, in Keonjhar where the BJP won by 97042 Votes, in Ashka where the BJP won by 99974 Votes, in Puri where the BJP won by 1,04,709 Votes, in Sambalpur where the BJP won by 119,836 Votes. Bolangir BJP 132644, Kalahandi 133813, Sundargarh BJP (1,38,808), Balasore BJP 1,47,156, Behrampur 165176

This means, as such, in total, with a loss of 18 out of 21 Parliamentary Seats, the NDA Tally would have been only 2 (Congress has won one seat) seats whereas the Opposition tally would have been 19 out of 21 seats.

Odisha

- **The Average Voter percentage hike in all four phases 12.47 %**
- **The total Vote Hike is at 42.00 Lakh Votes**
- **The per constituency Hike is a substantial 2.00 Lakh per 21 Parliamentary Constituencies.**
- **Extra seats won due to this hike:**
- **Three seats with very low margin below this average hike and 8 seats with 40 thousand to one lakh and 7 with margins between one to two lakh**

Table 14.1 Odisha

S. No.	Name of NDA won Constituency	Average Hike per LC 200000	Winning Margin
1.	Jajpur		1587
2.	Kandhmal		21371
3	Bhubaneswar		35152
4.	Jagatsinghpura		40696
5	Cuttack		57077
6	Kendrapara		66536
7.	Dhenkanal		76567
8	Nabrangpur		87536
9.	Bhadrak		91544
10	Keonjhar		97042
11	Ashka		99974
12	Puri		104709
13	Sambalpur		119836
14.	Bolangir		132664
15	Kalahandi		133813
16	Sundergarh		138808
17	Balasore		1,47,156 ,
18	Behrampur		1,65,176

In fact, what becomes clear is that the Percentage Spike and Vote Hike in Odisha has benefitted the ruling BJP solely **Thus, a loss of a minimum of Eighteen (18)**

Parliamentary Seats in Odisha is explainable after a close analysis of the unexplained Voter Dumping or Increase in percentage of Votes.

Maharashtra

An Estimated 49.19 million (4.91 crore) Votes were hiked to the 57.45 million (5.74 crores). – average of initial voter turnout percentage is 52.92% (excluding phase 2) (4,91,85,907 votes – i.e. total voters (9,29,43,890)*52.92/100) average of final voter turnout is 61.81% (5,74,48,618.409 votes)- This increase of around 82.63 lakh votes state-wise is around 1.72 Lakh per constituency. This hike is being alleged to be in favour of the ruling NDA (MahaYuti Alliance in the state).

Arguably, especially in the constituencies where the NDA won seats by a margin of less than 1.72 Lakh votes, then it would have lost –if elections had been free and fair-- at least Eleven (11) more seats. These are the seats of Akola where the BJP won by a mere 40,626 Votes, Satara where the BJP won by 32,771 Votes, Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg where the BJP won by 47,858 Votes, Buldhana where SHS-Shinde won by 29479 Votes, Mumbai North-West where SHS-Shinde won by a mere 48 Votes, Maval where SHS-Shinde won by 96,615 Votes, Hatkangale where SHS-Shinde won by 13,426 Votes and Raigadh where NCP-Ajit Pawar won by 82784 Votes , Pune BJP 123038, Aurangabad SHS 1,34,650, Nagpur BJP 1,37,603,

Hence, a further loss of 11 seats to the NDA Tally would have meant that its tally in Maharashtra (MahaYuti Alliance) would have been only at Six seats whereas that of the I.N.D.I.A. (Maha Vikas Aghadi) alliance would have been at 42 seats.

This is explainable after a close analysis of the unexplained Voter Dumping or Increase in Percentage of Votes.

Maharashtra: Consequences of Vote Spike, Benefit MahaYuti (NDA)

Average hike all five phases is 8.67%

- Total Vote Hike for the entire state is 82.63 Lakh Votes!
- **Per constituency Hike is at 1.72 Lakh (on average)**

Extra seats won due to this hike is eight (11) seats with a very low margin.

Table 14.2: Maharashtra increase in seats after calculating Vote Dump

S. No.	Name of NDA won Constituency	Average Hike per LC 1.72 Lakh	Winning Margin
1.	Mumbai N-W (SHS)		48
2	Hatkangale (SHS)		13426
3	Buldhana (SHS)		29479
4	Satara		32771
5	Akola		40626
6	Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg		47858
7	Raigadh (NCP)		82784
8	Maval (SHS)		96615
9	Pune		123038
10	Aurangabad SHS		1,34,650,
11	Nagpur		1,37,603,

West Bengal

With a 4.83 % voter percentage hike in this large state, the estimated original 5,65,05,838 votes at 74.34% turnout - have been hiked to 6,01,77,121 votes at 79.17% -. This means a staggering increase by around 36,71,283 votes - which works out to around 87412 per constituency.

Since this hike has been alleged to be in favour of the NDA, it is worth examining those constituencies where the NDA won seats by a margin less than 87412 votes. On this calculation and basis, at least four more seats would have been lost to the NDA.

The 10 seats of Bishanpur where the BJP won by a mere 5,567 votes, Balurghat where the BJP won by 10,386 votes, Purulia where the BJP won by 17,079 votes, Kanthi where the BJP won by 47,764 votes , Rajganj where the BJP won by 68197 votes, Bangoan where the BJP won by 73,693 votes, Alipurduar where the BJP won by 75,447 votes, Maldaha Uttar where the BJP won by 77708 votes, Tamluk where the BJP won by 77733 votes, Jalpaiguri BJP where the BJP won by 86,693 votes.

Table 14.3

S. No.	Name of NDA won Constituencies won by NDA	Average Hike per LC 87412	Winning Margin
1	Bishanpur		5567
2	Balurghat		10386
3	Purulia		17079
4	Kanthi		47764
5	Rajganj		68197
6	Bangoan		73,693
7	Alipurduar		75,447
8	Maldaha		77708
9	Tamluk		77733
10	Jalpaiguri		86,693

The BJP would then have lost at least 10 seats and its tally would have been reduced to 2 in the state and that of the Opposition (TMC) up to 40.

Andhra Pradesh

With around 12.54 % voter percentage hike an estimated hiked/ spiked votes in this state are 3.30 crore Votes have been dumped/increased by around 49 that would increase, further amounting, on average to a staggering 1.96 Lakh votes per constituency.

Since this has been alleged to be in favour of the ruling NDA, those constituencies where NDA won seats by a margin of less than 1.96 Lakh votes have first been considered. By this calculation, the ruling NDA would have lost at least seven 7 seats of Ongole where the TDP has won by a margin of 50,199 votes, Kurnool where the TDP has won by a margin of 1,11298 votes, Nandyal where the TDP has won by a margin of 1,11975 votes, and Hindupur where the TDP has won by a margin of 1,32427 votes, Narasaraopet TDP 159729, Eluru TDP 181857, Ananthapur 188555. Thus, NDA would have got only 14 and opposition would have got 11 seats

Andhra Pradesh

- The average Vote Percentage hike is **12.54 %** for Andhra Pradesh.
- The Total (extrapolated) Vote Hike is around 49 Lakh Votes.
- **The per constituency Vote Hike is therefore around 1.96 Lakh Votes**

Table 14.4

S. No.	Name of NDA won Constituency	Average Hike per LC 1.48 Lakh	Winning Margin
1	Ongole		50199
2	Kurnoolu		1,11,298
3	Nandyal		1,11,975
4	Hindupur		1,32,427
5	Narasaraopet		1,59,729
6	Eluru		1,81,857
7	Anathapur		1,88,555

Karnataka

The Voter percentage hike in this state was 4.08% This means that an estimated Votes has been spuriously hiked to a staggering 22.33 lakh Votes in all of Karnataka amounting to 79743 votes per constituency.

This alleged dumping of votes and falsified increase has been alleged to be in favour of NDA. Hence, in the constituencies where the ruling NDA won seats by a margin less than 79743 votes are taken into consideration, this means that the NDA (BJP) would have lost at least six (6) seats of Bangalore Central where the BJP won by just 32,707 Votes, Haveri seat where the BJP won by just 43,513 Votes and Chitragudda where the BJP won by 48,121 Votes. Balakot BJP 68399, Kolar JDS 71388, Bijapur BJP 77229.

Thus, a loss of a minimum six (6) more seats to the ruling NDA would have further reduced its tally in Karnataka. This is explainable after a close analysis of the unexplained Voter Dumping or Increase in Percentage of Votes. This means that the ruling NDA seats would have been reduced by at least six (6) taking the NDA tally down to 13 out of 28 and the I.N.D.I.A. tally of seats increased to 15 in the state.

Karnataka

- The Average Voter Percentage hike is 4.08 % in the state
- The Total Vote Hike amounts to around 22.33 Lakh Votes.
- **This amounts to a per constituency hike of around 79743 votes.**

Table 14.5

S. No.	Name of NDA won Constituency	Average Hike per LC 79743	Winning Margin
1	Bangalore Central		32707
2	Haveri		43513
3	Chitragudda		48121
4	Balakot		68399
5	Kolar JDS		71388
6	Bijapur		77229

Note: There is another one seat that reveal, when we calculate the Vote Percentage Hike allegedly in favour of the NDA: one more seat in the state where the winning margin is low: Bijapur where the BJP won by 77,229. These are being simply mentioned here for reference.

Chhattisgarh

With around 4.93 % voter percentage hike in the central Indian state of Chhattisgarh, an estimated 14.09 million (1.41 crore) votes have been hiked/spiked/dumped. This has taken the figure of Votes Polled from 15.02 million (1.50 crore) to an increase of around 9.54 lakh votes in total spread over 11 constituencies which amounts to around 86,752 Votes per constituency. Since this hike has been alleged to be in favour of NDA, if we take into

consideration those constituencies where the NDA won seats by a margin less than 61 thousand even then the BJP/NDA would have lost at least 5 seats.

These are the seats of Kanker where the BJP won by 1884 Votes, the Rajnandgaon seat where the BJP won by 4,4411 Votes, the Bastar seat where the BJP won by 55,245 Votes and Janjgir-Champa seat where the BJP won by 60,000 Votes and Sarguja where the BJP won by 64522 Votes.

Note: If this is extrapolated further to look at those seats where the margin of victory is only 65,000 Votes then another one seat of Sarguja where the BJP's margin of victory was 64822 could be added to the seat that the BJP would have lost Therefore by this calculation, a further loss of 4 (or 5) seats would have reduced the NDA tally in the state to 6 (or 5) in the state with I.N.D.IA. block winning 5 (or 6).

Chhattisgarh

- The Average Voter Percentage hike is 4.93 %.
- This amounts to an extrapolated figure of Votes Hiked being around 9.54 Lakhs in the state
- **This further amounts to per constituency hike around of around 86,752 Votes per constituency.**

Table 14.6

S. No.	Name of NDA won Constituency	Average Hike per LC 61000	Winning Margin
1	Kanker		1884
2	Rajnandgaon		44411
3	Bastar		55245
4	Janjgiri -Champa		60000
5	Sarguja		64522

Rajasthan

With a state-wise average Voter Percentile Hike of around 5.60²⁸ and this amounts to (extrapolated figure) 29.91 million (2.99 crore) Votes spiked/hiked by a significant increase of around 29.30 lakh spread over 25 Parliamentary Constituencies for the state can be further calculated to be around 1,17,181 (One lakh, Seventeen Thousand, 181) Votes per constituency. Since this hike is being alleged to be in favour of the ruling NDA, and if those constituencies where the NDA won seats by a margin of less than that 1,17,181 are examined interesting data gets thrown up.

At least five (5) seats of Jaipur Rural where the ruling BJP won by a mere 1615 Votes, Kota where the BJP won by a mere 41,974 Votes, Alwar where the BJP won by 48,282 Votes and Bikaner where the BJP won by 55,711 Votes and Jodhpur where the BJP won by 1.15,677 Votes.

Thus, a loss of five more seats by the BJP/NDA would have further reduced its tally in Rajasthan. This is explainable after a close analysis of the unexplained Voter Dumping or Increase in Percentage of Votes. This further loss of 4 Parliamentary seats would have meant that the overall tally for the NDA in the state would have been 10 and that of the I.N.D.IA. block would have been 12 in the state of Rajasthan.

²⁸, (phase 2 – 7:50 PM (60.54%) – final figures (65.03%) – hike is 4.49; while for phase 1 it increased from 50.95 to 57.65 – hike is 6.7)

Rajasthan

- The average Voter Percentage hike is 5.60 %.
- The Total (Extrapolated) Vote Hike is around 29.30 lakh Votes
- **The per constituency Vote Hike is around 1,17,181 (One lakh, Seventeen Thousand, 181) Votes**

Table 14.7

S. No.	Name of NDA won Constituency	Average Hike per LC 77,500	Winning Margin
1	Jaipur Rural		1615
2.	Kota		41974
3	Alwar		48282
4	Bikaner		55711
5.	Jodhpur	1,17,181	1,15,677

Bihar

With around a 3.30% Voter Percentage hike in Bihar, the Estimated Votes hiked were from 35.17 million (3.52 crore) Votes to 36.33 million (3.63 crore) Votes, a spurious addition/spike/dumping of around 11.6 lakh votes for the state that amounts to approximately around 29 thousand (29,000) per constituency. Since this hike has been alleged to be in favour of the ruling NDA, particularly in those constituencies where the ruling NDA won seats by a margin less than 29 thousand (29,000) votes, it is clear that this alliance would have lost at least three (3) seats of Saran where the BJP's margin of victory is 13,661 votes, Areria where the BJP's margin of victory is 20,094 voters and Sheohar where the JDU's margin of victory is 29,143 votes. By this loss of three (3) seats the NDA Tally would have been reduced to 27 in the state whereas the tally for the I.N.D.I.A. block would have increased to 12.

Bihar

- The average Vote Percentile hike is **3.30 %** in the state.
- The total Vote Hike/spike is around 11.60 Lakh Votes.
- **The per constituency Vote Hike us around 29 thousand votes per constituency (29,000).**

Table 14.8

S. No.	Name of NDA won Constituency	Average Hike per LC 29000	Winning Margin
1	Saran		13661
2	Araria		20094
3	Sheohar JDU		29143

Haryana

With a 6.43 % hike in this state that has 10 Parliamentary seats, the original 11.72 million (1.172 crore) votes have been spiked/dumped to 13.01 million (1.301 crore) votes! This means that as many as around 12.91 lakh votes have been pumped into this state and this amounts to around 1.29 Lakh per constituency. Since this hike has been alleged to be in favour of the NDA, it is the constituencies where the NDA won its seats by a margin less than 1.29 Lakh are being looked at. This means that at least **three (3) seats of Kurukshetra where the BJP won by 29021 votes, Bhiwani Mahendergarh where the BJP won by 41510 votes, Gurgaon BJP** where the BJP won by 75079 votes would have been further reduced from the NDA tally making their final tally only 2 seats whereas the seats of I.N.D.I.A. would/could have increased to 8.

Madhya Pradesh

With around 3.6% hike-, an estimated 3,54,51,317 (3.55 crore) votes at 62.64%-original votes were hiked by – an increase of 20,62,899 votes - that –if averages are the norm-- on average increase of around 71.13 thousand per constituency.

Three seats are worth mentioning in this context though no conclusions are being drawn: Seats of Morena where the BJP margin of victory is 52530 votes, Bhind where the BJP's margin of victory is 64840 votes, Gwalior where the BJP's margin of victory is 70,210 votes. Here BJP would have lost as margin of victory is less than the per seat hike of votes that is less than 71 134 votes and the Satna constituency where the margin of victory for the BJP is 84949 votes could have been lost by BJP. Given the substantial spiking/dumping of votes by 2062899 all of these three seats would have gone to the Opposition I.N.D.I.A. block. As such tally of NDA reduced to 26 and I. N. D.I.A. increased by 3 seats

There can be no other explanation for a dumping/spike of an overall 2062899 votes. If, arguably this vote dumping had not taken place, if the ECI had been exemplary and fair, could then have eight seats been lost to the BJP/NDA in Madhya Pradesh, is the question that needs to be pressed.

Madhya Pradesh

- The average voter percentage hike is **3.6 %**
- The total number of extrapolated Votes Hike is around 20.63 Lakh Votes
- **This amounts to a per constituency Hike around 71134 votes.**

Table 14.9

S. No.	Name of NDA won Constituency	Average Hike per LC 71134	Winning Margin
1	Morena		52530
2	Bhind		64840
3	Gwalior		70210

Even Satna with margin of 84949 near the per seat hike of 71,113 would have been lost. In view of selective hike on specific seats the seats below margin of 1.5 lakh that include Mandla 1,03,846, Chhindwara, 1,13,618, Khargone 1,35,018, Rajgarh 1,46,089, could have been lost. As such 5 more seats would have been lost by BJP making a total reduction of BJP Tally by 8 seats leaving only with 21 seats.

Telangana

With a 4.28 % hike in the state there is an estimated 20.82 million (2.08 crore) votes hiked or spiked in the state of Telangana. This means that from 21.71 million (2.17 crore) original votes –initially reported turnout stood at 61.39 % (2,03,91,516 Votes--), there has been a vote increase of around 14,21,660 (14.22 lakh) Votes increased with the hike in turnout at 65.67 % (total voters 3,32,16,348,65.67/100--which amounts to around 83.63 Thousand (83.627) per constituency.

Since this hike is alleged to be in favour of the NDA, if the constituencies where the NDA won seats by a margin of less than 83.627 votes are calculated this means that at least three (3) seats of Mehbubnagar where the BJP won by a margin of 4,500 votes, Medak where the BJP won by a margin of 39139 votes and Secundrabad where the BJP won by a margin of 49944 votes would/could

be deducted from the NDA kitty. As such then by loss of 3 seats, the NDA Tally would have been reduced further.

Telangana

- The average voter percentage hike is **4.28 %**
- The total number of extrapolated Votes Hike is around 14.22 Lakh Votes
- **This amounts to a per constituency Hike around 83.6 thousand votes (83.627).**

Table 14.10

S. No.	Name of NDA won Constituency	Average Hike per LC 83.627	Winning Margin
1	Mahbubnagar		4500
2	Medak		39139
3	Secundrabad		49944
4	Adilabad		90654

Assam

This State of the North-East, Assam, saw a hike of 9.17 % of Votes in the three phases that the elections were held in the state. This amounts to an extrapolated figure of an estimated 18.15 million (1.82 crore) votes hiked to 19.69 million (1.97 crore). This in turn means an increase of around 15 lakh votes that can be calculated to around 1 lakh 7 thousand (1,07,000) Votes per constituency. Since this hike has been assumed/alleged to be in favour of the ruling NDA, in the constituencies where the NDA won seats by a margin less than one lakh, these seats would logically have been lost.

From available official figures for the **14 Parliamentary seats in Assam**, at least two (2) seats of Karimganj where the ruling BJP won by 18,360 Votes and Kokrajhar, the UPPL (an ally of the NDA) won by 51,583 fit this criterion.

Assam

- Average hike in all three phases of elections is **9.17 %** Votes
- The Total extrapolated Vote Hike amounts to a high 15 Lakh Votes
- **This amounts to a per-constituency hike across 14 constituencies of 1.07 Lakh Votes each.**
- Below this average hike we have tabulated a slightly higher than hike per seat. Using the same principle and calculation, three more seats with margins below 1.50 Lakh per constituency (on higher side of hike) emerge and are listed in the Table below

We have calculated the extra seats won by the ruling NDA Alliance due to this hike of 9.17 % Votes amounting to 15 lakh Votes in the State of Assam. These are the Two (2) seats with very low margins, numbers that are clearly below this average hike. Using the same principle and calculation, one (1) more seat with margin below 1.50 Lakh per constituency (on higher side of the hike) is listed in the table below

Table 14.11

S. No.	Name of NDA won Constituency	Average Hike per LC 1,07,000	Winning Margin
1	Karimganj		18,360
2.	Kokrajhar UPPL		51583
3	Diphu		147603

Arunachal Pradesh

With a hike of 12.22 % Estimated 0.584 million (lakh) votes in the state this amounts to a “hiked” (increased). The votes increased by 65.46% (5,84,357 votes) to 77.68% (6,93,445 votes). Calculated this amount to an increase of around 109088 votes which further aggregated amounts to around 54.5 thousand Votes per constituency. Since this increase in Vote share has been alleged to be in favour of the ruling NDA. It is important to look closely at the constituencies where the NDA won seats in the state of Arunachal Pradesh by a margin of less than 54.5 thousand Votes. By this methodology, the ruling NDA would have lost at least the one (1) seat of Arunachal East where the BJP won by 30421 Votes. Thus, his estimated loss of one seat reduces the NDA seats to 1 and increases the I.N.D.I.A. by one (1).

Arunachal Pradesh

- The average Voter Percentage Hike is **12.22 %**
- The Total Vote Hike is around 1.09 Lakh Votes.
- **This makes it a per constituency hike of around 54544 Votes**

Table 14.12

S. No.	Name of NDA won Constituency	Average Hike per PC 54544	Winning Margin
1.	Arunachal East		30421

Gujarat

With a 3.37 % voter percentage hike the estimated original 2,72,34,836 votes at 56.76% turnout - votes were hiked by 16,17,009 votes -totally which amounts to around 64681 votes per constituency.

Since the hike has been alleged to be in favour of NDA, especially in the constituencies where the NDA won seats by a margin less than 64681 votes, arguably would have been lost. At least one seat of Patan where the BJP won by just 31,876 could have been won by the Congress (I.N.D.I.A.)

Note: In view of the fact that manipulation may be done not necessarily uniformly but only in specific seats that are/were in danger of being won by the Opposition, another 3 (three) seats are worth mentioning for possible such manipulation. Anand where the BJP won by 89,939 votes, Junagarh where the BJP won by 1, 35,494 votes and Sabarkantha where the BJP won by 1,55682 votes could have been depleted from the NDA kitty if no manipulation had been managed.

This then would have reduced the NDA tally by a further four (4) seats and would have stood at 21. (Congress has already won one seat) of the total of 26 Parliamentary constituencies.)

Kerala

With a 6.17% -voter percentage hike effected in this state, the estimated original 18.06 million (1.81 crore) votes were hiked to 1,97,76,824 votes at 71.27% - This meant an increase of around 17,12,123 votes - is around 85606 votes per constituency. Since the hike has been alleged to be in favour of NDA with the

twin aim of winning more seats/ increasing vote share of BJP and for increasing victory margin/decreasing defeat margin, the pattern in this state is interesting.

In Kerala, it may be suggested that all the above intensions were in place and the BJP's victory in Thrissur with 74,686 votes has been achieved through this 6.17 % vote percentage hike or else even this lone seat could have been lost by BJP. The total electors in the state are 27,74,9159. With the abovementioned 6.17% voter percentage hike effected in this state, the estimated original 18.06 million (1.81 crore) votes were hiked to 1,97,76,824 votes at 71.27% This meant an increase of around 17,12,123 votes -which amounts to around 85,606 votes per constituency. Since the hike has been alleged to be in favour of NDA with the twin aim of winning more seats/ increasing vote share of BJP and for increasing victory margin/decreasing defeat margin, the pattern in this state is interesting. Arguably, the BJP would/could have lost Thrissur seat too as the victory margin is less than the per seat hike of 85606 votes. The tally of BJP would be 0 while opposition would rise to 21

Kerala

- The total number of extrapolated Votes Hike is around 17.12 Lakh Votes
- This amounts to a per constituency Hike around 85606 votes.

Table 14.13

S. No.	Name of NDA won Constituency	Average Hike per LC 85606	Winning Margin
1	Thrissur		74,686

The unique case of Uttar Pradesh

An analysis of the strike rate of the NDA in various phases makes amply clear that by phasing out the elections in various states, grouping of states in a particular phase and the seats of each state in a particular phase could have been or were determined with some motive. Arguably, the NDA Alliance got 10 seats out of 16 in Phase 1 and 2 combined of Uttar Pradesh with a strike rate of 62.5 %. However, in the next phases (Phase 3 to 7) wherein the Voter hike was only around 0.25%, the NDA obtained only 26 seats out of the remaining 64 seats in Uttar Pradesh making its strike rate of only 40.63 %. (The hike in the third-seventh phases of polling in UP were 0.2%¹, 0.34%, 0.23%, 0.01% and 0.25 % in 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th phase respectively. In fact UP is a classic example where because of failure to hike votes the vote share of NDA drastically came down from **52.88%** in 2019 to **43.31%** in 2024. Incidentally, the vote share of INDIA spiralled from **24.47%** in 2019 to almost to double that is **43.52 %** in 2024.

The assumption here is that due to a failure of the ruling dispensation to effect a post poll 'hike' in votes and therefore the poll percentage, the vote share of the NDA/BJP remained at 56.92% despite hike in first two phases. Arguably this could have been also the picture in the rest of India –north, west, east and central if the irregular practice of hiking the voting percentage (and by extrapolation the votes had not taken place. As elucidated above, this hike was a staggering high at 12.54 % in Andhra Pradesh, 12.48 % in Odisha, 12.22% in Arunachal, 9.17% in Assam, 5.60 % in Rajasthan and 4.21% in Delhi.

Vote Share of BJP in UP, MP, TN and Kerala in 2019

Table 14.14

2019	UP	MP	KERALA	TN
VOTE SHARE BJP	49.98%	58%	15.64%	3.62%
SEATS BJP	62	28	0	5/0

Vote Share of BJP in UP, MP, TN and Kerala in 2024

Table 14.15

2024	UP	MP	KERALA	TN
VOTE SHARE BJP	41.37%	59.27%	16.68%	11.24%
SEATS BJP	33	29	1	0
VOTE % HIKE Phase-1	3.50%	4.42%		9.53% 39 seats Single phase
VOTE % HIKE Phase-2	N A Data not provided by ECI	NA	NA *6.17% 20 seats Single P	
VOTE % HIKE Phase-3	0.21%	3.66%		
VOTE % HIKE Phase-4	0.34%	3.42%		
VOTE % HIKE Phase-5	0.23%			
VOTE % HIKE Phase-6	0.01%			
VOTE % HIKE Phase-7	0.25%			

The Unusual Case of Tamil Nadu

This technique has also been effective In Tamil Nadu that shows a hike of 7.53% votes and has therefore resulted in the hike of vote share of BJP by more than double. Hike of 7.53% votes has led the BJP To gain 2nd slot in 8 seats and 3rd slot in 12 more seats, this was the object to create an impression that BJP is making inroads in South and a strong propaganda had been unleashed. BJP contested 23 seats and secured 48,80,354 votes and once the hike of 23 seats for BJP, Which stood contested by BJP the total hike for BJP shall become 27,64,917 votes and thus reducing the votes of BJP to only 21,15,436 , which shall snatch almost all 2nd and third positions from BJP In fact

major part of the Hike has been for these 23 seats contested by BJP where on 20 seats BJP has shown moving very high on the ladder which is not possible in any manner in view of only 3.63% share in 2019 and the poor performance of BJP during 2nd term

Jharkhand

There was a voter percentage hike of around 1.70% hike in this Adivasi (tribal) dominated state. It has been estimated by us that from the original 16.71 million (1.671 crore) votes – 1,67,07,522 votes -, votes were pumped in/hiked to 17.15 million (1.72 crore) – 1,71,45,392 votes -that suggests an increase of around 4.38 lakh votes, state-wide – only 4,37,870 votes have been hiked -. This, further aggregated, means around 20 thousand 10947 votes per constituency.

Since the vote hike is being alleged to have been effected to favour the ruling NDA alliance, it may be concluded that in Jharkhand the hike of 4.38 Lakh votes appears to have been used to hike the vote percentage and for reducing the losing margin for those seats lost by the ruling NDA.

NCT Delhi

There has been, according to the available ECI data, a 4.21 % voter percentage increase of votes in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. This has meant that from an estimated original – increase of 6,40,001 votes have taken place [initial votes pegged at 82,82,015 (1,52,01,936*54.48/100) while final votes based on turnout is 89,22,016 (1,52,01,936*58.69/100] - is around 91429 votes on average per constituency. No immediate conclusions are being drawn on this except to say that the ECI owes an explanation on every single spike: was this unlawful spike used in a targeted manner in some key seats?

Himachal Pradesh

With a 3.33 % voter hike in the state, the original estimated 38,12,459 votes at 67.53% - have been hiked to 40,02,715 votes at 70.90%-. This increase of around of 1,90,256 votes- is around 47564 per constituency.

Since the hike is being alleged to have been effected to favour the NDA in particular seats, we examine this further.

Here in Mandi that was prestigious where the BJP Candidate Kangna Ranaut won with least margin of 74,755 and as such it is arguable that this seat could have been lost had the hike of more than one lakh of votes (total) had not been done. As such by loss of 1 (one) seat, NDA Tally would have been reduced to 3 (three) whereas seats of I.N.D.I.A. would have increased from 0 to 1.

Punjab

With a 6.94 % voter percentage hike, the estimated original – 1,19,88,529 votes at 55.86% - have been hiked to - 1,34,77,973 votes at 62.80% -. This means an increase of around 14,89,444 votes - spread over the entire state and around 114572 votes per constituency. As such two more seats could have come to I. N. D.I.A. which have been won by margin much below the hike.

Since the hike has been alleged to be in favour of the NDA –with also an aim to increase the BJP Vote share in states where it had historically a dismal chance-- the vote share was arguably, this increased to 10 % from its earlier vote share of around 8%.

Chandigarh

With the 5.18 % voter percentile hike the estimated original 4.26 Lakh votes were hiked to 4.49 Lakh for the BJP and the hike of around 22.09 thousand (22,900) votes has reduced the victory margin of Congress to 2504 only.

Puducherry

With a 5.65 % voter percentile hike, the estimated original 7.60 lakh votes were hiked to 8.03 Lakh. This means an increase of around 42.92 thousand (42,9200) votes in the lone constituency. The hike has been alleged to be in favour of NDA, possibly for decreasing the losing margin of the BJP that lost by 1,36,516 votes to the Congress.

Manipur

With a 7.48 % voter percentage hike in this battered state, the estimated, original 14.71 lakh votes have been hiked to 15.81 Lakh votes. This is an increase of around 1.1 Lakh votes which amounts to around 55 thousand (55,000) per constituency. The hike has been alleged to be in favour of the ruling NDA especially as the NDA wanted to demonstrate that all they did (or did not do) in Manipur has been accepted by the people. However, despite a huge hike of around 1,10 lakh votes, the BJP still lost outer Manipur to Congress by 85418 votes and in Inner Manipur too, by a defeat margin of 109801 votes to the Congress. However, the hike still needs to be explained by the ECI.

Meghalaya

With a 6.34 % voter percentile hike the estimated original 15.86 lakh votes were hiked to 16.87 Lakh votes. This is an increase of around 1.05 Lakh votes which amounts to around 50.3 thousand (50,300) per constituency.

The hike has been alleged to be in favour of NDA and as NDA wanted to show that whatever they did in Meghalaya on interstate dispute has been accepted by the people. However, despite a huge hike of around 1.05 lakh votes, the BJP could not still defeat I.N.D.I.A. and the alliance won Tura seat by a handsome margin of 1,55,247 votes. However, its margin of losing became almost double in Shillong seat where it stood at 391910 due to the role played by the vote hike.

Mizoram

With a 2.69 % voter percentage hike the estimated original 4.74 lakh votes were hiked to 4.87 Lakh votes. This means an increase of around 12.75 thousand (12,750) votes in the lone constituency. The hike has been alleged to be in favour of BJP as BJP wanted to show that they have their good influence in the state. However, the BJP had to suffer a dribbling by 1.75 lakh votes while the Congress still got votes three times higher than what the BJP GOT.

Nagaland

With a 0.95 % hike, the estimated original 7.5 lakh votes were hiked to 7.57 Lakh votes. This meant an increase of around 7.1 thousand votes (7,100) votes in the lone constituency. However, the Congress won the seat by a margin of 50,984 votes.

Chapter 3

Counting of Votes



Table 15

PCs in which defeat margin is under 1 lakh Votes

The table contains the list of all the parliamentary constituencies (PCs) where the winning margin (defeat margin) has been under 1 lakh votes. For each such seat, the table provides details including PC name, names of the runner up and winning candidates and their respective parties, and the defeat margin for the seat. Furthermore, it also analyses the number of seats won by each party (including independents and alliances – NDA/INDIA) and provides a brief summary for the same under two divisions, one for winning margin up to 50000 votes and another for margin above 50000 to 1 lakh votes. In addition, the details and seats have been progressively categorised – first category is for the seats where defeat margin has been under 5000 votes, second for margin from 5001-20000, third for 20001-40000, fourth for 40001-50000, fifth for 50001-70000, sixth for 70001-90000, and seventh for 90001-100000.

Table 15: PCs under 1 lakh Votes Margin

WINNING MARGIN [1-50000]			WINNING MARGIN [50001-100000]			
BJP - 48 INC - 28 SP - 13 TMC - 4 Independent - 3 AAP - 2 DMK - 2 Shiv Sena (ES)- 2 RLD - 2 NCP (SP) - 2 YSRCP - 1 Shiv Sena (Eknath) - 1 JDU - 1 SS (UBT) - 1 RJD - 1 CPI (Marxist) - 1 JMM - 1 Apna Dal (Soney Lal) - 1 SAD - 1 = 115 Seats NDA - 53 Seats, India – 57			BJP - 42 INC - 25 SP - 11 AITC - 7 JDU - 4 Shiv Sena (UBT) - 4 Shiv Sena (ES) - 1 NCP (SP) - 2 NCP (AP) - 1 YSRCP - 3 RJD - 2 LJP (RV) - 1 CPI (M) - 1 CPI (ML) (L) - 1 TDP - 1 Kerala Congress - 1 SKM - 1 AJSU Party - 1 DMK - 1, JDS -1, VCK -1, ZPM - 1, UPPL (L) - 1 and Independent - 1 = 115 PCs NDA - 56, INDIA - 55			
Margin 1-5000						
Sl. No.	PC Name	Candidate Name (Runner up)	Political Party (Runner up)	Candidate Name (Winner)	Political Party (Winner)	Defeat Margin
1.	Mumbai North West (MAH)	Amol Gajanan Kirtikar	Shiv Sena (UBT)	Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	Shiv Sena (Eknath Shinde)	48
2.	Jaipur Rural (Rajasthan)	Anil Chopra	INC	Rao Rajendra Singh	BJP	1615
3.	Kanker (Chhattisgarh)	Biresh Thakur	INC	Bhojraj Nag	BJP	1884
4.	Farrukhabad (UP)	Dr. Naval Kishor Shakya	INC	Mukesh Rajput	BJP	2678

5.	Bansgaon (UP)	Sadal Prasad	INC	Kamlesh Paswan	BJP	3150
6.	Phulpur (UP)	Amar Nath Singh Maurya	SP	Praveen Patel	BJP	4332
7.	Mahbubnagar (Telangana)	Challa Vamshi Chand Reddy	INC	Aruna D.K.	BJP	4500
8.	Chandigarh	Sanjay Tandon	BJP	Manish Tiwari	INC	2504
9.	Lakshadweep	Mohammed Faizal PP	NCP (SP)	Muhammed Hamdullah Sayeed	INC	2647
10.	Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu)	Vijay Prabhakaran V	DMDK	Manickam Tagore B	INC	4379
11.	Firozpur (Punjab)	Jagdeep Singh Kaka Brar	AAP	Sher Singh Ghubaya	INC	3242
12.	Dhule (MAH)	Bhamre Subhash Ramrao	BJP	Bachhav Shobha Dinesh	INC	3831
13.	Attingal (Kerala)	V Joy	CPI (M)	Adv Adoor Prakash	INC	684
14.	Dhaurahra (UP)	Rekha Verma	BJP	Anand Bhadauriya	SP	4449
15.	Hamirpur (UP)	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel	BJP	Ajendra Singh Lodhi	SP	2629
16.	Salempur (UP)	Ravindra Kushwaha	BJP	Ramashankar Rajbhar	SP	3573
17.	Jajpur (Orissa)	Sarmistha Sethi	Biju Janata Dal	Rabindra Narayan Behera	BJP	1587

Margin 5001-20000

18.	Karimganj (Assam)	Hafiz Rashid Ahmed Choudhury	INC	Kripanath Mallah	BJP	18360
19.	Saran (Bihar)	Rohini Acharya	Rashtriya Janata Dal	Rajiv Pratap Rudy	BJP	13661
20.	Meerut (UP)	Sunita Verma	SP	Arun Govil	BJP	10585
21.	Aligarh (UP)	Bijendra Singh	SP	Satish Kumar Gautam	BJP	15647
22.	Balurghat (West Bengal)	Biplab Mitra	TMC	Sukanta Majumdar	BJP	10386
23.	Purulia (West Bengal)	Shantiram Mahato	TMC	Jyotirmay Singh Mahato	BJP	17079
24.	Bishnupur (West Bengal)	Sujata Mondal	TMC	Khan Saumitra	BJP	5567
25.	Sasaram (Bihar)	Shivesh Kumar	BJP	Manoj Kumar	INC	19157
26.	South Goa (Goa)	Pallavi Shrinivas Dempo	BJP	Captain Viriato Fernandes	INC	13535
27.	Mavelikkara (Kerala)	Adv Arun Kumar C A	Communist Party of India (CPI)	Kodikunnil Suresh	INC	10868
28.	Thiruvanantha puram (Kerala)	Rajeev Chandrasekhar	BJP	Shashi Tharoor	INC	16077
29.	Amravati (Maharashtra)	Navneet Ravi Rana	BJP	Balwant Baswant Wankhade	INC	19731
30.	Mumbai North Central (Maharashtra)	Adv Ujwal Nikam	BJP	Gaikwad Varsha Eknath	INC	16514

31.	Patiala (Punjab)	Dr Balbir Singh	AAP	Dr Dharamvira Gandhi	INC	14831
32.	Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)	Shubhakaran Choudhary	BJP	Brijendra Singh Ola	INC	18235
32.	Aonla (UP)	Dharmendra Kashyap	BJP	Neeraj Maurya	SP	15969
33.	Arambagh (West Bengal)	Arup Kanti Digar	BJP	Bag Mitali	TMC	6399
34.	Beed (Maharashtra)	Pankaja Gopinathrao Munde	BJP	Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	NCP(SP)	6553
35.	Hatkanangale (Maharashtra)	Satyajeet Babasaheb Patil (AABA) Sarudkar	SS(UBT)	Dhairyasheel Sambhajirao Mane	Shiv Sena	13426
36.	Thirupathi (Andhra Pradesh)	Vara Prasad Rao Velagapalli	BJP	Gurumoorthy Maddila	YSRCP	14569
37.	Anandpur Sahib (Punjab)	Vijay Inder Singla	INC	Malvinder Singh Kang	AAP	10846
38.	Daman & Diu	Lalubhai Babubhai Patel	BJP	Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai	Indepen dent	6225
Margin 20001-40000						
39.	Arunachal East (Arunachal Pradesh)	Bosiram Siram	INC	Tapir Gao	BJP	30421
40.	Araria (Bihar)	Shahnawaz	Rashtriya Janata Dal	Pradeep Kumar Singh	BJP	20094
41.	Patan (Gujarat)	Chandanji Talaji Thakor	INC	Dabhi Bharatsinhji Shankarji	BJP	31876
42.	Kurukshetra (Haryana)	Dr. Sushil Gupta	Aam Aadmi Party	Naveen Jindal	BJP	29021

43.	Satara (Maharashtra)	Shashikant Jayvantrao Shinde	Nationalist Congress Party – Sharadchandra Pawar	Shrimant Chh Udayanraje Pratapsinhamaharaj Bhonsle	BJP	32771
44.	Kandhamal (Orissa)	Achyutananda Samanta	Biju Janata Dal	Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi	BJP	21371
45.	Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	Manmath Kumar Routray	Biju Janata Dal	Aparajita Sarangi	BJP	35152
46.	Amroha (UP)	Kunwar Danish Ali	INC	Kanwar Singh Tanwar	BJP	28670
47.	Bareilly (UP)	Praveen Singh Aron	SP	Chhatra Pal Singh Gangwar	BJP	34804
48.	Hardoi (UP)	Usha Verma	SP	Jai Prakash	BJP	27856
49.	Misrikh (UP)	Sangita Rajvanshi	SP	Ashok Kumar Rawat	BJP	33406
50.	Unnao (UP)	Annu Tandon	SP	Swami Sachchidanand Hari Sakshi	BJP	35818
51.	Kanpur (UP)	Alok Misra	INC	Ramesh Awasthi	BJP	20968
52.	Maharajganj (UP)	Virendra Chaudhary	INC	Pankaj Chaudhary	BJP	35451
53.	Deoria (UP)	Akhilesh Pratap Singh	INC	Shashank Mani	BJP	34842
54.	Medak (Telangana)	Neelam Madhu	INC	Madhavaneni Raghunandan Rao	BJP	39139
55.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Kuldeep Rai Sharma	INC	Bishnu Pada Ray	BJP	24396

56.	Banaskantha (Gujarat)	Dr. Rekhaben Hiteshbhai Chaudhari	BJP	Geniben Nagaji Thakor	INC	30406
57.	Sonipat (Haryana)	Mohan Lal Badoli	BJP	Satpal Brahamchari	INC	21816
58.	Gulbarga (Karnataka)	Dr. Umesh G Jadhav	BJP	Radhakrishna	INC	27205
59.	Davanagere (Karnataka)	Gayithri Siddeshwara	BJP	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	INC	26094
60.	Bhandara Gondiya (Maharashtra)	Sunil Baburao Mendhe	BJP	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	INC	37380
61.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	Ravneet Singh Bittu	BJP	Amrinder Singh Raja Warring	INC	20942
62.	Fatehgarh Sahib (Punjab)	Gurpreet Singh GP	AAP	Amar Singh	INC	34202
63.	Muzaffarnaga r(UP)	Sanjeev Kumar Balyan	BJP	Harendra Singh Malik	SP	24672
64.	Etah (UP)	Rajveer Singh (Raju Bhaiya)	BJP	Devesh Shakya	SP	28052
65.	Badaun (UP)	Durvijay Singh Shakya	BJP	Aditya Yadav	SP	34991
66.	Kheri (UP)	Ajay Kumar	BJP	Utkarsh Verma 'Madhur'	SP	34329
67.	Fatehpur (UP)	Niranjan Jyoti	BJP	Naresh Chandra Uttam Patel	SP	33199
68.	Chandauli (UP)	Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey	BJP	Blrendra Singh	SP	21565

69.	Machhlisahr (UP)	Bholanath (B.P. Saroj)	BJP	Priya Saroj	SP	35850
70.	Coochbehar (West Bengal)	Nisith Pramanik	BJP	Jagadish Chandra Barma Basunia	TMC	39250
71.	Medinipur (West Bengal)	Agnimitra Paul	BJP	June Malliah	TMC	27191
72.	Bankura (West Bengal)	Dr. Subhas Sarkar	BJP	Arup Chakraborty	TMC	32778
73.	Dharmapuri (Tamil Nadu)	Sowmiya Anbumani	Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK)	Mani. A.	DMK	21300
74.	Namakkal (Tamil Nadu)	Tamilmani S	AIADMK	Matheswaran V S	DMK	29112
75.	Sheohar (Bihar)	Ritu Jaiswal	Rashtriya Janata Dal	Lovely Anand	JDU	29143
76.	Mumbai North East (Maharashtra)	Mihir Chandrakant Kotecha	BJP	Sanjay Dina Patil	SS(UBT)	29861
77.	Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)	Dr. Sujay Radhakrishna Vikhepatil	BJP	Nilesh Dnyandev Lanke	NCP (SP)	28929
78.	Buldhana (Maharashtra)	Narendra Dagdu Khedekar	SS(UBT)	Jadhav Prataprao Ganpatrao	Shiv Sena	29479
79.	Buxar (Bihar)	Mithilesh Tiwari	BJP	Sudhakar Singh	RJD	30091
80.	Alathur (Kerala)	Ramya Haridas	INC	K. Radhakrishnan	CPI(Mar xist)	20111
81.	Dumka (Jharkhand)	Sita Murmu	BJP	Nalin Soren	JMM	22527

82.	Bijnor (Uttar Pradesh)	Deepak	SP	Chandan Chauhan	Rashtriya Lok Dal (RLD)	37508
83.	Mirzapur (UP)	Ramesh Chand Bind	SP	Anupriya Patel	Apna Dal (Soneylal)	37810
84.	Purnia (Bihar)	Santosh Kumar	Janata Dal (United) (JDU)	Rajesh Ranjan Alias Pappu Yadav	Independent	23847
85.	Ladakh	Tsering Namgyal	INC	Mohmad Haneefa	Independent	27862
Margin 40001-50000						
86.	Bhiwani-Mahendragarh (Haryana)	Rao Dan Singh	INC	Dharambir Singh	BJP	41510
87.	Haveri (Karnataka)	Anandswamy Gaddadevarmath	INC	Basavaraj Bommai	BJP	43513
88.	Chitradurga (Karnataka)	BN Chandrappa	INC	Govind Makthappa Karjol	BJP	48121
89.	Bangalore Central (Karnataka)	Mansoor Ali Khan	INC	PC Mohan	BJP	32707
90.	Akola (Maharashtra)	Abhay Kashinath Patil	INC	Anup Sanjay Dhotre	BJP	40,626
91.	Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg (Maharashtra)	Vinayak Bhaurao Raut	Shiv Sena (Uddhav Balasaheb Thackrey)	Narayan Tatu Rane	BJP	47,858
92.	Kota (Rajasthan)	Prahlad Gunjal	INC	Om Birla	BJP	41,974

93.	Fatehpur Sikri (UP)	Ramnath Singh Sikarwar	INC	Rajkumar Chahar	BJP	43,405
94.	Akbarpur (UP)	Rajaram Pal	SP	Devendra Singh Alias Bhole Singh	BJP	44345
95.	Gonda (UP)	Shreya Verma	SP	Kirtivardhan Singh	BJP	46224
96.	Domariyaganj (UP)	Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal Tiwari	SP	Jagdambika Pal	BJP	42728
97.	Bhadohi (UP)	Laliteshpati Tripathi	All India Trinamool Congress (TMC)	Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind	BJP	44072
98.	Kanathi (West Bengal)	Uttam Barik Son Of Late Birendra Barik	All India Trinamool Congress (TMC)	Adhikari Soumendu	BJP	47764
99.	Rajnandgaon (Chhattisgarh)	Bhupesh Baghel	INC	Santosh Pandey	BJP	44411
100.	Secunderabad (Telangana)	Danam Nagender	INC	G. Kishan Reddy	BJP	49944
101.	Katihar (Bihar)	Dulal Chandra Goswami	Janata Dal (United) (JDU)	Tariq Anwar	INC	49863
102.	Ambala (Haryana)	Banto Kataria	BJP	Varun Chaudhry	INC	49036
103.	Koppal (Karnataka)	Dr. Basavaraj. K. Sharanappa	BJP	K. Rajashekhar Basavaraj Hitnal	INC	46357
104.	Hassan (Karnataka)	Prajwal Revanna	Janata Dal (Secular) (JDS)	Shreyas. M. Patel	INC	42649
105.	Amritsar (Punjab)	Kuldeep Singh Dhaliwal	AAP	Gurjeet Singh Aujla	INC	40301

106.	Jagatsinghpur (Orissa)	Dr. Rajashree Mallick	BJD	Bibhu Prasad Tarai	BJP	40696
107.	Korba (Chhattisgarh)	Saroj Pandey	BJP	Jyotsna Charandas Mahant	INC	43283
108.	Zahirabad (Telangana)	B.B. Patil	BJP	Suresh Kumar Shetkar	INC	46188
109.	Sultanpur (UP)	Maneka Sanjay Gandhi	BJP	Rambhual Nishad	SP	43174
110.	Ballia (UP)	Neeraj Shekhar	BJP	Sanatan Pandey	SP	43384
111.	Hoshiarpur (Punjab)	Yamini Gomar	INC	Dr. Raj Kumar Chabbewal	AAP	44111
112.	Bathinda (Punjab)	Gurmeet Singh Khudian	AAP	Harsimrat Kaur Badal	SAD	49656
113.	Nagaur (Rajasthan)	Jyoti Mirdha	BJP	Hanuman Beniwal	Rashtriya Loktantrik Party (RLP)	42225
114.	Alwar (Rajasthan)	Lalit Yadav	INC	Bhupender Yadav	BJP	48282
Margin 50001-70000						
115.	Ongole (Andhra Pradesh)	Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy	TDP	Dr Chevireddy Bhaskar Reddy	YSRCP	50,199
116.	Shirdi (Maharashtra)	Bhousaheb Rajaram Wakchaure	Shiv Sena (UBT)	Lokhande Sadashiv Kisan	Shiv Sena (Eknath Shinde)	50,529
117.	Araku (Andhra Pradesh)	Gumma Thanuja Rani	YSRCP	Kothapalli Geetha	BJP	50,580

118.	Nagaland (Nagaland)	S Supongmeren Jamir	INC	Dr Chumben Murry	NDPP	50,984
119.	Sitamarhi (Bihar)	Devesh Chandra Thakur	JDU	Arjun Ray	RJD	51,356
120.	Kokrajhar (Assam)	Joyanta Basumatary	UPL (L)	Kampa Borgoyari	BPF	51,583
121.	Bharatpur (Rajasthan)	Sanjna Jatav	INC	Ramswaroop Koli	BJP	51,983
122.	Morena (Madhya Pradesh)	Shivmangal Singh Tomar	BJP	Neetu Satyapal Singh Sikarwar	INC	52,530
123.	Mumbai South (Maharashtra)	Arvind Ganpat Sawant	Shiv Sena (UBT)	Tamini Yashwant Jadhav	Shiv Sena (Eknath Shinde)	52,673
124.	Mumbai South Central (Maharashtra)	Anil Yeshwant Desai	Shiv Sena (UBT)	Rahul Ramesh Shewale	Shiv Sena (Eknath Shinde)	53,384
125.	Kallakurichi (Tamil Nadu)	Malaiyarasan D	DMK	Kumaraguru R	AIADMK	53,784
126.	Jalaun (Uttar Pradesh)	Narayan Das Ahirwar	SP	Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma	BJP	53,898
127.	Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Awadesh Prasad	SP	Lallu Singh	BJP	54,567
128.	Bastar (Chhattisgarh)	Mahesh Kashyap	BJP	Kawasi Lakhma	INC	55,245
129.	Shahjahanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	Arun Kumar Sagar	BJP	Jyotsna Gond	SP	55,379
130.	Bikaner (Rajasthan)	Arjun Ram Meghwal	BJP	Govindram Meghwal	INC	55,711

131.	Krishnanagar (West Bengal)	Mahua Moitra	AITC	Amrita Roy	BJP	56,705
132.	Cuttack (Odisha)	Bhartruhari Mahtab	BJP	Santrupt Misra	BJD	57,077
133.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu)	Delkar Kalaben Mohanbhai	BJP	Ajit Ramjibhai Mahala	INC	57,584
134.	Etawah (Uttar Pradesh)	Jitendra Kumar Dohare	SP	Dr. Ram Shankar Katheria	BJP	58,419
135.	Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Ujjwal Raman Singh	INC	Neeraj Tripathi	BJP	58,795
136.	Nanded (Maharashtra)	Chavan Vasantao Balwantrao	INC	Chikhalikar Prataprao Govindrao	BJP	59,442
137.	Asansol (West Bengal)	Shatrughan Prasad Sinha	AITC	Surendrajeet Singh Ahluwalia	BJP	59,564
138.	Kishanganj (Bihar)	Mohammad Jawed	INC	Mujahid Alam	JDU	59,692
139.	Arrah (Bihar)	Sudama Prasad	CPI (ML) (L)	R.K. Singh	BJP	59,808
140.	Janjgir- Champa (Chhattisgarh)	Kamlesh Jangde	BJP	Dr. Shivkumar Dahariya	INC	60,000
141.	Ujiarpur (Bihar)	Nityanand Rai	BJP	Alok Kumar Mehta	RJD	60,102
142.	Latur (Maharashtra)	Dr. Kalge Shivaji Bandappa	INC	Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangare	BJP	61,881
143.	Kadapa (Andhra Pradesh)	Y.S. Avinash Reddy	YSRCP	Chadipiralla Bhupesh Subbarami Reddy	TDP	62,695

144.	Alappuzha (Kerala)	K.C Venugopal	INC	A.M Ariff	CPI (M)	63,513
145.	Hisar (Haryana)	Jai Parkash	INC	Ranjit Singh	BJP	63,381
146.	Chalakydy (Kerala)	Benny Behanan	INC	Prof C Raveebdranath	CPI (M)	63,754
147.	Baharaich (Uttar Pradesh)	Anand Kumar	BJP	Ramesh Chandra	SP	64,227
148.	Barrackpur (West Bengal)	Partha Bhowmick	AITC	Arjun Singh	BJP	64,438
149.	Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	Imran Masood	INC	Raghav Lakhanpal	BJP	64,542
150.	Surguja (Chhattisgarh)	Chintamani Maharaj	BJP	Shashi Singh Koram	INC	64,822
151.	Bhind (Madhya Pradesh)	Sandhya Ray	BJP	Phool Singh Baraiya	INC	64,840
152.	Tonk-Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	Harish Chandra Meena	INC	Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria	BJP	64,949
153.	Pathanamthitta (Kerala)	Anto Antony	INC	Dr. TM Thomas Issac	CPI (M)	66,119
154.	Bhiwandi (Maharashtra)	Balya Mama - Suresh Gopinath Mhatre	NCP (SP)	Kapil Moreshwar Patil	BJP	66,121
155.	Pratapgarh (Uttar Pradesh)	Shiv Pal Singh	SP	Sangam Lal Gupta	BJP	66,206
156.	Kendrapara (Odisha)	Baijayant Panda	BJP	Anshuman Mohanty	BJD	66,536

157.	Nawada (Bihar)	Vivek Kumar	BJP	Shrawan Kumar	RJD	67,670
158.	Raiganj (West Bengal)	Kartick Chnadra Paul	BJP	Kalyani Krishna	AITC	68,197
159.	Mizoram (Mizoram)	Richard Vanlalhmangaih a	ZPM	K Vanlalvena	MNF	68,288
160.	Bagalkot (Karnataka)	Gaddigoudar Parvatagouda Chandanagoud a	BJP	Samyukta Shivanand Patil	INC	68,399
161.	Kairana (Uttar Pradesh)	Iqra Choudhary	SP	Pradeep Kumar	BJP	69,116
Margin 70001-90000						
162.	Faridkot (Punjab)	Sarabjeet Singh Khalsa	Independe nt	Karamjit Singh Anmol	AAP	70,053
163.	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	Bharat Singh Kushwah	BJP	Praveen Pathak	INC	70,210
164.	Mohanlalganj (Uttar Pradesh)	R.K. Chaudhary	SP	Kaushal Kishore	BJP	70,292
165.	Salem (Tamil Nadu)	Selvaganapathy T M	DMK	Vignesh P	AIADMK	70,357
166.	Dum dum (West Bengal)	Sougata Ray	AITC	Silbhadra Datta	BJP	70,660
167.	Viluppuram	Ravikumar D	VCK	Bhagyaraj J	AIADMK	70,703
168.	Kolar (Karnataka)	M. Mallesh Babu	JDS	KV Gowtham	INC	71,388
169.	Churu (Rajasthan)	Rahul Kaswan	INC	Devendra Jhajharia	BJP	72,737

170.	Sikar (Rajasthan)	Amraram	CPI (M)	Sumedhanand Saraswati	BJP	72,896
171.	Bangaon (West Bengal)	Shantanu Thakur	BJP	Biswajit Das	AITC	73,693
172.	Solapur (Maharashtra)	Praniti Sushilkumar Shinde	INC	Ram Vitthal Satpute	BJP	74,197
173.	Thrissur (Kerala)	Suresh Gopi	BJP	Adv V S Sunilkumar	CPI	74,686
174.	Mandi (Himachal Pradesh)	Kangana Ranaut	BJP	Vikramaditya Singh	INC	74,755
175.	Gurgaon (Haryana)	Rao Inderjit Singh	BJP	Raj Babbar	INC	75,079
176.	Palakkad (Kerala)	V K Sreekandan	INC	A Vijayaraghavan	CPI (M)	75,283
177.	Alipurduars (West Bengal)	Manoj Tigga	BJP	Prakash Chik Baraik	AITC	75,447
178.	Rajampet (Andhra Pradesh)	PV Midhun Reddy	YSRCP	Nallari Kiran Kumar Reddy	BJP	76,071
179.	Dhenkanal (Odisha)	Rudra Narayan Pany	BJP	Abinash Samal	BJD	76,567
180.	Shrawasti (Uttar Pradesh)	Ram Shiromani Verma	SP	Saket Misra	BJP	76,673
181.	Ramtek (Maharashtra)	Shyamkumar Daulat Barve	INC	Raju Deonath Parve	Shiv Sena (Eknath Shinde)	76,768
182.	Hooghly (West Bengal)	Rachna Banerjee	AITC	Locket Chatterjee	BJP	76,853

183.	Bijapur (Karnataka)	Ramesh Jigajinagi	BJP	Raju Alagur	INC	77,229
184.	Maldaha (West Bengal)	Khagen Murmu	BJP	Prasun Banerjee	AITC	77,708
185.	Tamluk (West Bengal)	Abhijit Gangopadhyay	BJP	Debangshu Bhattacharya	AITC	77,733
186.	New Delhi (NCT of Delhi)	Bansuri Swaraj	BJP	Somnath Bharti	AAP	78,370
187.	Aurangabad (Bihar)	Abhay Kumar Sinha	RJD	Sushil Kumar Singh	BJP	79,111
189.	Raichur (Karnataka)	G. Kumar Naik	INC	Raja Amareshwara Naik	BJP	79,781
190.	Sikkim (Sikkim)	Indra Hang Subba	SKM	Bharat Basnett	CAP (Sikkim)	80,830
191.	Munger (Bihar)	Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh	JDU	Kumari Anita	RJD	80,870
192.	Giridih (Jharkhand)	Chandra Prakash Choudhary	AJSU Party	Mathura Prasad Mahato	JMM	80,880
193.	Begusarai (Bihar)	Giriraj Singh	BJP	Abdesh Kumar Roy	CPI	81,480
194.	Wardha (Maharashtra)	Amar Sharadrao Kale	NCP (SP)	Ramdas Chandrabhan Tadas	BJP	81,648
195.	Kushi Nagar (Uttar Pradesh)	Vijay Kumar Dubay	BJP	Ajay Pratap Singh Urf Pintu Saithwar	SP	81,790
196.	Raigad (Maharashtra)	Tatkare Sunil Dattatrey	NCP (Ajit Pawar)	Anant Geete	Shiv Sena (UBT)	82,784

197.	Gurdaspur (Punjab)	Sukhjinder Singh Randhawa	INC	Dinesh Singh Babbu	BJP	82,861
198.	Satna (Madhya Pradesh)	Ganesh Singh	BJP	Dabhu Siddharth Sukhlal Kushwaha	INC	84,949
199.	Baharampur (West Bengal)	Pathan Yusuf	AITC	Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury	INC	85,022
200.	Patliputra (Bihar)	Misha Bharti	RJD	Ram Kripal Yadav	BJP	85,174
201.	Outer Manipur (Manipur)	Alfred Kanngam S Arthur	INC	Kachui Timothy Zimik	NPF	85,418
202.	Bharuch (Gujrat)	Mansukhbhai Dhanjibhai Vasava	BJP	Chaitarbhai Damjibhai Vasava	AAP	85,969
203.	Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)	Dr Jayanta Kumar Roy	BJP	Nirmal Chnadra Roy	AITC	86,693
204.	Kottayam (Kerala)	Adv K Francis George	Kerala Congress	Thomas Chazhikadan	Kerala Congres s (M)	87,266
205.	Rampur (Uttar Pradesh)	Mohibbullah	SP	Ghanshyam Singh Lodhi	BJP	87,434
206.	Nabarangpur (Odisha)	Balabhadra Majhi	BJP	Pradeep Kumar Majhi	BJD	87,536
207.	Ganganagar (Rajasthan)	Kuldeep Indora	INC	Priyanka Balan Meghwal	BJP	88,153
208.	Purvi Champaran (Bihar)	Radha Mohan Singh	BJP	Dr Rajesh Kumar	VIP	88,287
209.	Firozabad (Uttar Pradesh)	Akshaya Yadav	SP	Vishwadeep Singh	BJP	89,312

210.	Chandni Chowk (NCT of Delhi)	Praveen Khandelwal	BJP	Jai Prakash Agarwal	INC	89,325
211.	Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh)	Rakesh Rathor	INC	Rajesh Verma	BJP	89,641
212.	Vaishali (Uttar Pradesh)	Veena Devi	LJP (RV)	Vijay Kumar Shukla	RJD	89,634
213.	Anand (Gujrat)	Mitesh Patel	BJP	Amit Chavda	INC	89,939
Margin 90001-100000						
214.	Adilabad (Telangana)	Godam Nagesh	BJP	Athram Suguna	INC	90,652
215.	Chikkodi (Karnataka)	Priyanka Satish Jarkiholi	INC	Annasaheb Shankar Jolle	BJP	90,834
216.	Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	Suresh Kumar Kashyap	BJP	Vinod Sultanpuri	INC	91,451
217.	Bhadrak (Odisha)	Avimanyu Sethi	BJP	Manjulata Mandal	BJD	91,544
218.	Sant Kabir Nagar (Uttar Pradesh)	Laxmikant Pappu Nishad	SP	Pravin Kumar Nishad	BJP	92,170
219.	Kolkata Uttar (West Bengal)	Bandyopadhyay Sudip	AITC	Tapas Roy	BJP	92,560
220.	Siwan (Bihar)	Vijaylakshmi Devi	JDU	Henna Shahab	Independent	92,857
221.	East Delhi (NCT of Delhi)	Harsh Malhotra	BJP	Kuldeep Kumar	AAP	93,663
221.	Nagarkurnool (Telangana)	Dr. Mallu Ravi	INC	Bharath Prasad Puthuganti	BJP	94,414

222.	Yavatmal- Washim (Maharashtra)	Sanjay Uttamrao Deshmukh	Shiv Sena (UBT)	Rajshritai Hemant Patil	Shiv Sena (Eknath Shinde)	94,473
223.	Maval (Maharashtra)	Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne	Shiv Sena (Eknath Shinde)	Sanjog Bhiku Waghare Patil	Shiv Sena (UBT)	96,615
224.	Keonjhar (Odisha)	Ananta Nayak	BJP	Dhanurjaya Sidu	BJD	97,042
225.	Dharwad (Karnataka)	Prahlad Joshi	BJP	Vinod Asooti	INC	97,324
226.	Valmiki Nagar (Bihar)	Sunil Kumar	JDU	Deepak Yadav	RJD	98,675
227.	Karauli- Dholpur (Rajasthan)	Bhajan Lal Jatav	INC	Indu Devi	BJP	98,945
228.	Bellary (Karnataka)	E. Tukaram	INC	B. Sreeramulu	BJP	98,992
229.	Jaunpur (Uttar Pradesh)	Babu Singh Kushwaha	SP	Kripashankar Singh	BJP	99,335
230.	Aska (Odisha)	Anita Subhadarshini	BJP	Ranjita Sahu	BJD	99,974

PCs where discrepancies found b/w EVM votes polled and votes recovered and counted



The table contains the list of the parliamentary constituencies (PCs) where the discrepancies have been found between the EVM votes polled and EVM votes counted for all the seats where the defeat margin is 50000 votes or less. The table excludes all the seats where the defeat margin is above 50000 votes even though discrepancies have been found in such seats. The list has been arranged state-wise (including union territories) and for each listed seat it provides details including PC name, names of the runner up and winning candidates and their respective parties, total EVM votes polled, total EVM votes counted, and total difference (discrepancy) between EVM votes polled and counted.

Table 16

Sl. No.	PC	Candidate Name (Winner)	Political Party (Winner)	Candidate Name (Runner up)	Political Party (Runner up)	Total Votes Polled (EVM)	Total Votes Counted (EVM)	Difference
MAHARASHTRA (Total PC – 48)								
1.	Mumbai North West	Ravindra Dattaram Waikar	BJP	Amol Gajanan Kirtikar	Shiv Sena (UBT)	9,51,580	9,51,582	+2
2.	Raver	Khadse Raksha Nikhil	BJP	Shriram Dayaram Patil	NCP (SP)	11,70,944	11,69,365	-1579
3.	Amravati	Balwant Baswant Wankhade	INC	Navneet Ravi Rana	BJP	1169121	1169205	+84
4.	Mumbai North Central	Gaikwad Varsha Eknath	INC	Adv Ujwal Nikam	BJP	906530	907229	+699
5.	Beed	Bajrang Manohar Sonwane	NCP(SP)	Pankaja Gopinathrao Munde	BJP	1519526	1518614	-912
6.	Hatkangale	Dhairyaheel Sambhajirao Mane	Shiv Sena	Satyajeet Babasaheb Patil (AABA) Sarudkar	Shiv Sena (UBT)	1290073	1290191	+118
7.	Satara	Shrimant Chh Udayanraje Pratapsinh Amaharaj Bhonsle	BJP	Shashikant Jayvantrao Shinde	Nationalist Congress Party – Sharadchandra Pawar	1193492	1193487	-5
8.	Bhandara Gondiya	Dr. Prashant Yadaorao Padole	INC	Sunil Baburao Mendhe	BJP	1224928	1224251	-677
9.	Ahmednagar	Nilesh Dnyandeve Lanke	NCP (SP)	Dr. Sujay Radhakrishna Vikhepatil	BJP	1320168	1320318	+150
10.	Mumbai North East	Sanjay Dina Patil	SS(UBT)	Mihir Chandrakant Kotecha	BJP	922760	922256	-504

11.	Buldhan a	Jadhav Prataprao Ganpatra o	Shiv Sena	Narendra Dagdu Khedekar	SS(UBT)	1105761	1105267	-494
12.	Akola	Anup Sanjay Dhotre	BJP	Abhay Kashinath Patil	INC	1168366	1167768	-598
13.	Ratnagir i- Sindhud urg	Narayan Tatu Rane	BJP	Vinayak Bhaurao Raut	Shiv Sena (UBT)	907618	906206	-1412
RAJASTHAN (Total PC - 25)								
14.	Jaipur Rural	Rao Rajendra Singh	BJP	Anil Chopra	INC	12,38,818	12,37,96 6	-852
15.	Jhunjh nu	Bijendra Singh Ols	INC	Subhkar an Choudhary	BJP	10,94,900	10,94,90 8	+8
16.	Kota	Om Birla	BJP	Prahlad Singh Sikarwar	INC	14,87,879	14,87,90 1	+22
17.	Nagaur	Hanuman Birla	RLP	Jyoti Mirdha	BJP	12,27,911	12,28,49 4	+583
	Alwar	Bhupende r Yadav	BJP	Lalit Yadav	INC	1237446	1237473	+27
UTTAR PRADESH (Total PC - 80)								
18.	Akbarpu r*	Devendra Singh Alias Bhole Singh	BJP	Rajaram Pal	SP	10,79,978	10,79,81 8	-160
19.	Aligarh*	Satish Kumar Gautam	BJP	Bijendra Singh	SP	11,37,051	11,31,15 5	-5896
20.	Amroha *	Kanwar Singh Tanwar	BJP	Kunwar Danish Ali	INC	11,08,579	11,08,63 5	+56
21.	Badaun*	Aditya Yadav	SP	Durvijay Singh Maurya	BJP	10,91,697	10,90,66 2	-1035

22.	Ballia*	Sanatan Pandey	SP	Neeraj Shekhar	BJP	10,01,317	10,01,968	+651
23.	Bansgaon	Kamlesh Paswan	BJP	Sadal Prasad	INC	943007	941708	-1299
24.	Bareilly*	Chhatra Pal Singh Gangwar	BJP	Praveen Singh Aron	SP	11,16,749	11,16,465	-284
25.	Bhadohi*	Dr. Vinod Kumar Bind	BJP	Laliteshpati Tripathi	AITC	10,81,465	10,81,697	+232
26.	Chandauli*	Birendra Singh	SP	Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey	BJP	11,16,673	11,13,469	-3204
27.	Deoria*	Shashank Mani	BJP	Akhilesh Pratap Singh	INC	10,40,178	10,40,381	+203
28.	Dhaurahra*	Anand Bhadauriya	SP	Rekha Verma	BJP	11,09,680	11,09,492	-188
29.	Domariyaganj*	Jagdambika Pal	BJP	Bhishma Shankar Alias Kushal Tiwari	SP	10,19,548	10,16,183	-3,365
30.	Etawah*	Jitendra Kumar Dohare	SP	Dr. Ram Shankar Katheria	BJP	10,30,554	10,30,621	+67
31.	Farrukhabad*	Mukesh Rajput	BJP	Dr. Naval Kishore Shakya	SP	10,32,244	10,31,784	-460
32.	Fatehpur*	Naresh Chandra Uttam Patel	SP	Niranjan Jyoti	BJP	11,06,690	11,05,472	-1,218
33.	Fatehpur Sikri*	Rajkumar Chahar	BJP	Ramnath Singh Sikarwar	INC	10,28,791	10,28,909	+118
34.	Gonda*	Kirtivardhan Singh	BJP	Shreya Verma	SP	9,51,394	9,51,592	+198
35.	Hamirpur*	Ajendra Singh Lodhi	SP	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel	BJP	11,14,874	11,13,768	-1106

36.	Hardoi*	Jai Prakash	BJP	Usha Verma	SP	10,98,820	10,97,322	-1498
37.	Kanpur*	Ramesha Awasthi	BJP	Alok Misra	INC	8,82,074	8,82,042	-32
38.	Kheri*	Utkarsh Verma 'Madhur'	SP	Ajay Kumar	BJP	12,09,621	12,09,810	+189
39.	Machhlis hahr*	Priya Saroj	SP	Bholanath (B.P. Saroj)	BJP	10,57,361	10,56,972	-389
40.	Maharaj ganj*	Pankaj Chaudhary	BJP	Virendra Chaudhary	INC	12,08,589	12,08,722	+133
41.	Muzaffar nagar	Harendra Singh Malik	SP	Sanjeev Kumar Balyan	BJP	10,74,608	10,75,007	+399
42.	Mirzapur *	Anupriya Patel	Apna Dal (Soneylal)	Ramesh Bind	SP	11,04,186	11,03,900	-286
43.	Misrikh*	Ashok Kumar Rawat	BJP	Sangita Rajvanshi	SP	10,49,630	10,49,151	-479
44.	Phulpur*	Praveen Patel	BJP	Amar Nath Singh Maurya	SP	10,10,909	10,11,627	+718
45.	Sultanpur*	Rambhual Nishad	SP	Maneka Sanjay Gandhi	BJP	10,30,583	10,30,179	-404
46.	Unnao*	Swami Sachchidanand Hari Sakshi	BJP	Annu Tandon	SP	12,98,677	12,98,002	-675

ASSAM (Total PC - 14)

47.	Karimganj	Kripanath Mallah	BJP	Hafiz Rashid Ahmed Choudhury	INC	11,36,538	11,40,349	+3811
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CHHATTISGARH (Total PC - 11)								
48.	Rajnandgaon*	Santosh Pandey	BJP	Bhupesh Baghel	INC	14,46,247	14,44,139	-2108
49.	Kanker*	Bhojraj Nag	BJP	Bires Thakur	INC	12,61,103	12,60,153	-950
50.	Korba*	Jyotsna Charandas Mahant	INC	Saroj Pandey	BJP	1224268	1222833	-1435
JHARKHAND (Total PC - 14)								
51.	Dumka*	Nalin Soren	JMM	Sita Murmu	BJP	1175294	1174681	-613
TRIPURA (Total PC - 2)								
52.	Tripura West	Biplab Kumar Deb	BJP	Asish Kumar Saha	INC	11,92,435	11,92,487	+52
53.	Tripura East	Kirti Devi Debbarm an	BJP	Rajendra Reang	CPI (M)	11,22,424	11,21,664	-760
MADHYA PRADESH (Total PC - 29)								
54.	Gwalior	Bharat Singh Kushwah	BJP	Praveen Pathak	INC	13,38,708	13,37,928	-780
55.	Morena	Shivmangal Singh Tomar	BJP	Neetu Satyapal Singh Sikarwar	INC	11,83,282	11,83,586	+304
56.	Rajgarh	Rodmal Nagar	BJP	Digvijaya Singh	INC	14,25,911	14,24,176	-1735
57.	Satna	Ganesh Singh	BJP	Dabbu Siddharth Sukhlal Kushwah	INC	10,56,175	10,56,421	+246
58.	Ratlam	Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan	BJP	Kantilal Bhuria	INC	15,27,828	15,28,176	+348
59.	Ujjain	Anil Firojiya	BJP	Mahesh Parmar	INC	13,27,715	13,26,071	-1644

TAMIL NADU (Total PC - 39)								
60.	Virudhu nagar	Manickam Tagore B	INC	Vijayaprab hakaran V	DMDK	1054634	1053507	-1127
61.	Dharma puri	Mani. A.	INC	Sowmiya Anbumani	Pattali Makkal Katchi (PMK)	1238184	1238428	+244
62.	Namakk al	Matheswa ran V S	DMK	Tamilmani S	AIADMK	1136069	1136116	+47
Telangana								
63.	Mahbub nagar	Aruna D.K.	BJP	Challa Vamshi Chand Reddy	INC	1218587	1218323	-264
64.	Medak	Madhava neni Raghunan dan Rao	BJP	Neelam Madhu	INC	1372894	1372896	+2
65.	Secund erabad	G. Kishan Reddy	BJP	Danam Nagender	INC	1039834	1039041	-793
66.	Zahirab ad	Suresh Kumar Shetkar	INC	B.B. Patil	BJP	1225049	1225027	-22
WEST BENGAL (Total PC - 42)								
67.	Balurgh at*	Sukanta Majumdar	BJP	Biplab Mittra	AITC	12,35,347	12,33,66 4	-1683
68.	Aramba gh*	Bag Mitali	AITC	Arup Kanti Digar	BJP	15,55,882	15,54,30 0	-1582
69.	Hamirpu r	Ajendra Singh Lodhi	SP	Kunwar Pushpendr a Singh Chandel	BJP	11,14,874	11,13,76 8	-1106
70.	Kanthi*	Adhikari Soumendu	BJP	Uttam Barik Son Of Late Birendra Barik	All India Trinamool Congress (TMC)	1521159	1519392	-1767
71.	Bankura *	Arup Chakrabor ty	TMC	Dr. Subhas Sarkar	BJP	1437826	1437806	-20
72.	Medinip ur*	June Malliah	TMC	Agnimitra Paul	BJP	1477309	1474654	-2655

73.	Coochbehar*	Jagadish Chandra Barma Basunia	TMC	Nisith Pramanik	BJP	1616079	1615848	-231
74.	Bishnupur*	Khan Saumitra	BJP	Sujata Mondal	TMC	1507040	1506951	-89
75.	Purulia*	Jyotirmay Singh Mahato	BJP	Shantiram Mahato	TMC	1429190	1428596	-594
ANDHRA PRADESH (Total PC - 25)								
76.	Thirupathi	Gurumoorthy Maddila	YSRCP	Vara Prasad Rao Velagapalli	BJP	13,68,362	13,65,358	-3004
ARUNACHAL PRADESH (Total PC - 2)								
77.	Arunachal East*	Tapir Gao	BJP	Bosiram Siram	INC	3,12,658	3,10,213	-2445
GUJARAT (Total PC - 26)								
78.	Banaskantha*	Geniben Nagaji Thakor	INC	Dr. Rekhaben Hiteshbhai Chaudhari	BJP	13,65,989	13,65,141	-848
79.	Patan*	Dabhi Bharatsinhji Shankarji	BJP	Chandanji Talaji Thakor	INC	11,82,950	11,81,373	-1577
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Total PC - 1)								
80.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Bishnu Pada Pay	BJP	Kuldeep Rai Sharma	INC	202018	201992	-26
Bihar (Total PC - 40)								
81.	Saran	Rajiv Pratap Rudy	BJP	Rohini Acharya	RJD	1018366	1018494	+128

82.	Sasaram	Manoj Kumar	INC	Shivesh Kumar	BJP	1091993	1092158	+165
83.	Araria	Pradeep Kumar Singh	BJP	Shahnawaz	RJD	1250261	1250207	-54
84.	Sheohar	Lovely Anand	JDU	Ritu Jaiswal	RJD	1052021	1052505	+484
85.	Buxar	Sudhakar Singh	RJD	Mithilesh Tiwari	BJP	1065290	1066300	+1010
86.	Purnia	Rajesh Ranjan Alias Pappu Yadav	Independent	Santosh Kumar	JDU	1194484	1194607	+123
87.	Katihar	Tariq Anwar	INC	Dulal Chandra Goswami	JDU	1168752	1168194	-558
Chandigarh								
88.	Chandigarh	Manish Tiwari	INC	Sanjay Tandon	BJP	448547	448548	+1
Haryana								
89.	Kurukshestra	Naveen Jindal	BJP	Dr. Sushil Gupta	AAP	1202401	1202413	+12
90.	Sonapat	Satpal Brahamchari	INC	Mohan Lal Badoli	BJP	1120791	1119190	+1601
91.	Bhiwani-Mahendragarh	Dharambir Singh	BJP	Rao Dan Singh	INC	1172526	1171667	-859
92.	Ambala	Varun Chaudhry	INC	Banto Kataria	BJP	1344503	1344533	+30
Karnataka								
93.	Gulbarga	Radhakrishna	INC	Dr. Umesh G Jadhav	BJP	1306119	1306167	+48
94.	Davanagere	Dr. Prabha Mallikarjun	INC	Gayithri Siddeshwara	BJP	1315916	1315951	+35
95.	Haveri	Basavaraj Bommai	BJP	Anandswamy Gaddadevarmath	INC	1391214	1390513	-701

96.	Chitradurga	Govind Makthappa Karjol	BJP	BN Chandrapa	INC	1361031	1360301	-730
97.	Bangalore Central	PC Mohan	BJP	Mansoor Ali Khan	INC	1315612	1313862	-1750
98.	Koppal	K. Rajashekar Basavaraj Hitnal	INC	Dr. Basavaraj. K. Sharanappa	BJP	1324898	1324940	+42
99.	Hassan	Shreyas. M. Patel	INC	Prajwal Revanna	BJP	1348966	1348013	-953
Kerala								
100.	Mavelikkara	Kodikunnil Suresh	INC	Adv Arun Kumar C A	CPI	878360	878986	+626
101.	Thiruvananthapuram	Shashi Tharoor	INC	Rajeev Chandrasekhar	BJP	950829	950874	+45
102.	Alathur	K. Radhakrishnan	CPI(M)	Ramya Haridas	INC	981945	981566	-379
Orissa								
103.	Jajpur	Rabindra Narayan Behera	BJP	Sarmistha Sethi	BJD	1151038	1151847	+809
104.	Kandhamal	Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi	BJP	Achyutanda Samanta	BJD	993091	990520	-2571
105.	Bhubaneswar	Aparajita Sarangi	BJP	Manmath Kumar Routray	BJD	1078810	1077476	-1334
106.	Jagatsinghpur	Bibhu Prasad Tarai	BJP	Dr. Rajashree Mallick	BJD	1283700	1280103	-3597
Punjab								
107.	Ferozpur	Sher Singh Ghubaya	INC	Jagdeep Singh Kaka Brar	AAP	1119167	1117934	-1233
108.	Patiala	Dr Dharamvira Gandhi	INC	Dr Balbir Singh	AAP	1149417	1149065	-352

109	Ludhiana	Amrinder Singh Raja Warring	INC	Ravneet Singh Bittu	BJP	1057274	1057219	-55
110	Fatehgarh Sahib	Amar Singh	INC	Gurpreet Singh GP	AAP	970783	971031	+248
111	Hoshiarpur	Dr. Raj Kumar Chabbewal	AAP	Yamini Gomar	INC	942766	942810	+44
112	Bathinda	Harsimrat Kaur Badal	SAD	Gurmeet Singh Khudian	AAP	1145241	1145264	+23
113	Amritsar	Gurjeet Singh Aujla	INC	Kuldeep Singh Dhaliwal	AAP	903206	903326	+120
LADAKH (Total PC -1)								
114	Ladakh*	Mohmad Haneefa	Independent	Tsering Namgyal	INC	1,32,727	1,32,614	-113
GOA (Total PC - 2)								
115	South Goa*	Captain Viriato Fernandes	INC	Pallavi Shrinivas	BJP	4,45,916	4,45,924	+8

Parliamentary Constituencies (PCs) shortlisted where Discrepancies of votes found thousand or more



This table contains the list of shortlisted parliamentary constituencies (PCs) including where the allegations of malpractices have been suspected or reported. It provides a detailed set of information for each selected seat including name of the PC, name of the runner up candidate and the total votes secured by such candidate (including EVMs votes and Ballot votes), total EVM votes polled and counted in the PC, discrepancy between EVM votes polled and recovered and counted, total votes counted in the PC (which includes ballot votes), total valid postal ballot votes in the PC, total rejected postal ballot votes in the PC (where the data is available), and defeat margin. The couple of separate tables also provide a state-wise list of seats (not inclusive of all states) with the same set of details where the discrepancies of 1000+ votes have been reported between EVM votes polled and recovered and counted.

Table 17

PCs where Discrepancies of more than One Thousand Votes

Sr. No.	PC	Runner up candidate and party	EVM votes polled	EVM votes recovered and counted	Discrepancy between the EVM votes polled and EVM votes counted	Total valid postal ballot votes counted in the PC	Total votes counted for the PC (including postal ballot votes)	Postal votes rejected	Total votes received by the runner up candidate (including ballot votes)	Defeat margin
Assam										
1.	Karimganj	Hafiz Rashid Ahmed Choudhury (INC)	11,36,538	11,40,349	+3811	6533	11,46,882		Total: 5,26,733 EVM: 5,24,390 BP: 2343	18360
2.	Kokrajhar	Kampa Borgoyari (BPF)	12,40,306	12,29,546	-10,760	11,950	12,41,496		Total: 4,37,412 EVM: 4,32,768 PB: 4,644	51,583
Bihar										
3.	Saran (Bihar)	Rohini Acharya	1018366	1018494	+128	3014	1021508		Total: 458091 EVM: 456763 BP: 1328	13661
Chhattisgarh										
4.	Kanker	Biresh Thakur (INC)	12,61,103	12,60,153	-950	5276	1265429		Total: 595740 EVM: 593268 BP: 2472	1884
5.	Rajnandgaon	Bupesh Baghel (INC)	14,46,247	14,44,139	-2108	1626	1445765		Total: 667646 EVM: 667078 BP: 568	44411
6.	Bilaspur	Deendra Yadav (INC)	1361871	1358037	-3,834	3313	1361350		Total: 560379 EVM: 558942 BP: 1437	164558

Gujarat										
7.	Gandhinagar	Sonal Ramabhai Patel (INC)	1305197	1304840	-357	16962	1321802		Total: 266256 EVM: 261411 BP: 4845	744716
8.	Patan (Gujarat)	Chandani Talaji Thakor	1182950	1181373	-1577	11752	1193125		Total: 560071 EVM: 555134 BP: 4937	31876
9.	Anand (Gujarat)	Amit Chavda	1157763	1156426	-1337	11543	1167969		Total: 522545 EVM: 516453 BP: 6092	89939
Jharkhand										
10.	Giridih	Mathura Prasad Mahato (JMM)	1253553	1253005	-548	11828	1264833		Total: 370259 EVM: 367197 BP: 3062	80,880
Madhya Pradesh										
11.	Ujjain	Mahesh Parmar (INC)	13,27,715	13,26,071	-1644	2509	1328580		Total: 460244 EVM: 459531 BP: 713	375860
Maharashtra										
12.	Mumbai North West (Maharashtra)	Amol Kirtikar (Shiv Sena UBT)	9,51,580	9,51,582	+2	3357	954939	111	Total: 452596 EVM: 451095 Ballot votes: 1501	48
<p>1.) In this context, it is necessary to have a look at the legal provisions regarding counting of PBs and the AMBIGUITY and the DISCRETIONARY POWER it grants to the Returning Officers (RO).</p> <p>2.) On one hand, the ECI says that the Declarations (FORM 13-A) submitted by the PB voter should be rejected if they are NOT DULY ATTESTED BY THE COMPETENT OFFICER.</p> <p>3.) On the other Hand it says that it should NOT BE REJECTED MERELY ON THE GROUND that the COMPETENT AUTHORITY HAS NOT PUT HIS SEAL.</p> <p>4.) Similarly, it says that the PB should NOT BE REJECTED MERELY on the ground that THE SENDER (ELECTOR) has NOT PUT HIS SIGNATURE ON THE OUTER COVER "B" (FORM 13 C) in which he has returned the PB if his identity can be verified on the basis of Declaration (FORM 13 A).</p> <p>5.) ARE THESE NOT DISCRETIONARY AREAS FOR THE RO ? Some ROs may interpret it one way and some the other way. It is at such critical junctures that the OBJECTIVITY OF THE ELECTION MACHINERY WILL BE TESTED.</p>										

6.) Why has ECI left this area OPEN FOR DISCRETION OF THE ROs, who are LOCAL MAGISTRATES and may be AMENABLE to the PRESSURES of the POWER STRUCTURE in which they work on daily basis ?

7.) Till the REASONS FOR REJECTION of the 111 PBs REJECTED by the RO are not made public, it won't be known if AMOL KIRTIKAR has lost because of AMBIGUOUS and DISCRETIONARY RULES or genuinely, due to the count of Votes.

The Onus is on @ECISVEEP, who can take this opportunity to regain public trust.

13.	Raver	Shriram Patil (NCP "SP")	11,70,944	11,69,365	-1579	2301	1171666		Total: 358696 EVM: 358030 Ballot votes: 666	272183
14.	Satar	Shashikant Jayvantrao Shinde (NCPS P)	1193492	1193487	-5	4517	1198004		Total: 538363 EVM: 536475 BP: 1888	32771

Orissa

15.	Jajpur	Sarmistha Sethi (BJD)	1151038	1151847	+809	9361	1161208		Total: 532652 EVM: 529428 BP: 3224	1587
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Rajasthan

16.	Jaipur Rural	Anil Chopra (INC)	12,38,818	12,37,966	-852	24088	1262054	2490	Total: 616262 EVM: 602293 BP: 13969	1615
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Tamil Nadu

17.	Madurai	Raama Sreenivasan (BJP)	981650	981623	-27	5346	986969		Total: 220914 EVM: 219035 BP: 1879	209409
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Telangana

18.	Mahabubnagar	Challa Vamshi Chand Reddy (INC)	1218587	1218323	-264	7755	1226078		Total: 506247 EVM: 503111 BP: 3136	4500
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Tripura										
19.	Tripura East	Rajendra Reang (CPI(M))	1122424	1121664	-760	12681	1134345		Total: 290628 EVM: 287772 BP: 2856	486819
Uttar Pradesh										
20.	Aligarh	Bijendra Singh (SP)	11,37,051	11,31,155	-5896	2211	1133366		Total: 486187 EVM: 485588 BP: 599	15647
21.	Fatehpur Sikri	Ram Nath Singh Sikarwar (INC)	10,28,791	10,28,909	+118	5246	1034155		Total: 402252 EVM: 400572 BP: 1680	43405
22.	Farrukhabad	Dr. Naval Kishor Shukla (INC)	10,32,244	10,31,784	-460	2010	1033794		Total: 485285 EVM: 484485 BP: 800	2678
23.	Phulpur	Amar Nath Singh Maurya (SP)	10,10,909	10,11,627	+718	3197	1014824		Total: 448268 EVM: 446596 BP: 1672	4332
24.	Bansgaon	Sadal Prasad (INC)	943007	941708	-1299	3055	944763		Total: 425543 EVM: 423872 BP: 1671	3150
25.	Varanasi	Ajay Rai (INC)	1128527	1127081	-1146	3062	1130143		Total: 460457 EVM: 459084 BP: 1373	152513
West Bengal										
26.	Balurghat	Biplab Mitra (TMC)	12,35,347	12,33,664	-1683	3644	1237308		Total: 564610 EVM: 563252 BP: 1358	10386

Table 17.1
Case Studies of Shortlisted PCs: Variation of votes 1 thousand or more
[Chhattisgarh, MP, Odisha and UP]

Sr. No.	PC	Runner up candidate and party	EVM votes polled	EVM votes counted	Discrepancy between the EVM votes polled and EVM votes counted	Total valid postal ballot votes counted in the PC	Total votes counted for the PC (including postal ballot votes)	Postal ballot votes rejected	Total votes received by the runner up candidate (including ballot votes)	Defeat margin
Chhattisgarh										
1.	Rajnandgaon	Bupesh Baghel (INC)	14,46,247	1444139	-2108	1626	1445765		Total: 667646 EVM: 667078 BP: 568	44411
2.	Bilaspur	Devendra Yadav (INC)	1361871	1358037	-3,834	3313	1361350		Total: 560379 EVM: 558942 BP: 1437	164558
3.	Janjgir-Champa	Shivkumar Dahariya (INC)	1389012	1387196	-1816	5044	1392240		Total: 618199 EVM: 616131 BP: 2068	60000
4.	Korba	Saroj Pandey (BJP)	1224268	1222833	-1435	2480	1225313		Total: 526899 EVM: 525733 BP: 1166	43283
5.	Raipur	Vikas Upadhyay	1587116	1582240	-4876	4515	1586755		Total: 475066 EVM: 473656 BP: 1410	575285

Madhya Pradesh										
6.	Bhopal	Advocate Arun Shrivastava (INC)	1498626	1494415	-4211	3870	1498285		Total: 479610 EVM: 478698 BP: 912	501499
7.	Mandla	Omkar Singh Markam (INC)	1530861	1531950	+1089	3682	1535632		Total: 647529 EVM: 645759 BP: 1770	103846
	Rajgarh	Digvijaya Singh (INC)	14,25,911	14,24,176	-1735	4821	1428997		Total: 612654 EVM: 610602 BP: 2052	146089
9.	Ujjain	Mahesh Parmar (INC)	13,27,715	13,26,071	-1644	2509	1328580		Total: 460244 EVM: 459531 BP: 713	375860
Odisha										
10.	Bargarh	Parnita Mishra (BJD)	1302069	1300266	-1803	9598	1309864		Total: 464692 EVM: 46008 BP: 1684	251667
11.	Balasore	Lekhasri Samant Singhar (BJD)	1234427	1235600	+1,173	4035	1239635		Total: 416709 EVM: 415917 BP: 792	147156
12.	Berhampur	Bhrgu Baxipatra (BJD)	1040924	1038806	-2,118	4,117	10,42,923		Total: 3,47,626 EVM: 3,46,780 BP: 846	1654476
13.	Bhadrak	Manjulata Mandal (BJD)	12,96,802	12,91,183	-5619	6194	1297377		Total: 481775 EVM: 480105 BP: 1670	91544
14	Bhubanesh	Manmath	1078810	10,77476	-1,334	4739	1082215		Total:	35152

.	war	Kumar Routray (BJD)							477367	
									EVM: 475990 BP: 1377	
15	Bolangir	Surendra Singh Bhoi (BJD)	1396719	1394081	-2638	6167	1400248		Total: 1400248	132664
									EVM: 483964 BP: 1116	
16	Cuttack	Santrupt Mishra (BJD)	1118918	1116941	-1977	3854	1120795		Total: 474524	57077
									EVM: 473443 BP: 1081	
17	Dhenkanal	Abinash Samal (BJD)	11,93,460	11,84,033	-9,427	7640	1191673		Total: 522154	76567
									EVM: 520144 B 2010	
18	Jagatsinghpur	Dr. Rajashree Mallick (BJD)	12,83,700	12,80,103	-3,597	6184	1286287		Total: 548397	40696
									EVM: 546443 BP: 1954	
19	Kalahandi	Lambodar Nial (BJD)	1324936	1322799	-2137	11445	1334244		Total: 410490	133813
									EVM: 408267 BP: 2223	
20	Kendrapara	Anshuman Mohanty (BJD)	1276773	1272561	-4212	4547	1277108		Total: 549169	66536
									EVM: 547681 BP: 1488	
21	Keonjhar	Dhanurjaya Sidu (BJD)	1254163	1252761	-1402	3854	1256615		Total: 476881	97042
									EVM: 476206 BP: 675	
22	Koraput	Kausalya Hikaka (BJD)	1148182	1144023	-4159	4819	1148842		Total: 323649	147744
									EVM: 322797 BP: 852	

23	Mayurbhanj	Sudam Marndi (BJD)	1169335	1165669	-3666	8381	1174050		Total: 366637 EVM: 364745 BP: 1892	219334
24	Nabarangpur	Pradeep Kumar Majhi (BJD)	1243957	1236661	-7,296	5814	1242475		Total: 393860 EVM: 392448 BP: 1412	87536
25	Puri	Arup Janata Dal (BJD)	1196684	1191034	-5,650	5904	1196938		Total: 524621 EVM: 523036 BP: 1585	104709
26	Sambalpur	Pranab Prakash Das (BJD)	1192226	1190616	-1610	6131	1196747		Total: 472326 EVM: 471198 BP: 1128	119836
27	Sundargarh	Dilip Kumar Tirkey (BJD)	1150875	1148968	-1907	6809	1155777		Total: 355474 EVM:3537 08 BP: 1766	138808

Uttar Pradesh

28	Aligarh	Bijendra Singh (SP)	11,37,051	11,31,155	-5896	2211	1133366		Total: 486187 EVM: 485588 BP: 599	15647
29	Varanasi	Ajay Rai (INC)	1128527	1127081	-1146	3062	1130143		Total: 460457 EVM: 459084 BP: 1373	152513
30	Badaun	Durvijay Singh Maurya (BJP)	10,91,697	10,90,662	-1035	1102	1091764		Total: 466864 EVM: 466323 BP: 541	34991

31	Chandauli	Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey (BJP)	11,16,673	11,13,469	-3204	3030	1116499		Total: 452911 EVM: 451802 BP: 1109	21565
32	Domariyaganj	Bhishma Shankar Alias Kushal Tiwari (SP)	10,19,548	10,16,183	-3,365	2782	1018965		Total: 420575 EVM: 418910 BP: 1665	42728
33	Fatehpur	Niranjan Jyoti (BJP)	1106690	1105472	-1,218	1472	1106944		Total: 467129 EVM: 466249 BP: 880	33199
34	Hamirpur	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel (BJP)	11,14,874	11,13,768	-1106	1531	1115299		Total: 488054 EVM: 487373 BP: 681	2629
35	Hardoi	Usha Verma (SP)	10,98,820	10,97,322	-1498	2794	1100116		Total: 458942 EVM: 457553 BP: 1389	27856
36	Agra	Suresh Chand Kardam (SP)	1120864	1119183	-1681	4596	1123779		Total: 328103 EVM: 326644 BP: 1459	271294
37	Ambedkar Nagar	Ritesh Panday (BJP)	1176920	1174672	-2248	2390	1177062		Total: 407712 EVM: 406851 BP: 861	137247
38	Bansgaon	Sadal Prasad (INC)	943007	941708	-1299	3055	944763		Total: 425543 EVM: 423872 BP: 1671	3150
39	Firozabad	Vishwadeep Singh (BJP)	1106747	1105210	-1537	2086	1107296		Total: 453725 EVM: 452946 BP: 779	89312

40	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Dr. Mahendra Singh Nagar (SP)	1434667	1433370	-1297	3874	1437244	Total: 298357 EVM: 297697 BP: 660	559472
41	Ghazipur	Paras Nath Rai (BJP)	1150496	1148952	-1544	4142	1153094	Total: 415051 EVM: 413518 BP: 1533	124861
42	Jaunpur	Kripashankar Singh (BJP)	1099223	1096957	-2266	4831	1101788	Total: 409795 EVM: 408512 BP: 1283	99335
43	Jhansi	Pradeep Jain "Aditya" (INC)	1380214	1378807	-1407	1699	1380506	Total: 587702 EVM: 587000 BP: 702	102614
44	Lucknow	Ravidas Mehrotra (SP)	1135624	1133259	-2365	3633	1136892	Total: 477550 EVM: 476303 BP: 1247	135159
45	Robertsganj	Rinki Singh (Apna Dal "Soneylal")	1010277	1008459	-1818	1086	1009545	Total: 336614 EVM: 336344 BP: 270	129234

Conclusion

At the end, or at a significant moment of this crucial exercise that we began, literally, as the election process unfolded and consolidated after the results were announced on June 4, 2024, we ask what were this motley yet cohesive bunch of us actually undertaking? Experts who had observed and intervened in this area for over five years to a decade, citizen activists, young lawyers, computer scientists, former bureaucrats, medical professions turned statisticians, why would they get together for such an exacting and onerous exercise?

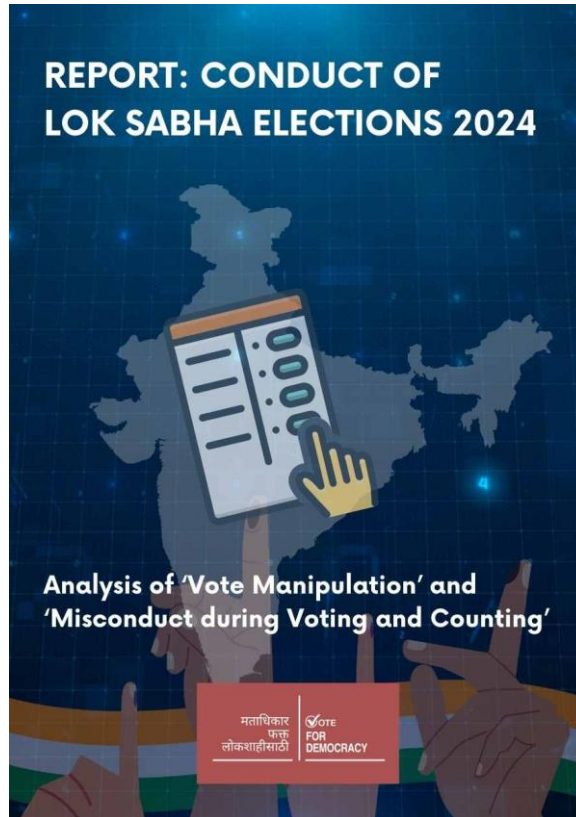
The answers are simple. To question authority, bearing the full responsibility of citizenship rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution, and ensure accountability. To prise open and throw light on the dark, opaque functioning of institutions like the Election Commission of India (ECI) that have increasingly functioned with callous, even arrogant obduracy, providing no answers to the questions and suspicions raised by the Indian people.

Our Vote Counts and it is the sanctity of that Vote that is central to this mammoth exercise. To ask and question whether the collective expression of the Rights guaranteed to every adult citizen of India has been, without fear or favour, under Article 326²⁹ of the Constitution, been preserved with the sanctity and impartiality that it deserves. The ECI is answerable to the People of India alone and not the government in the seat of power.

My Vote Counts, Our Votes Count and it is out of respect to the millions of Indians who have cast their vote to express their political choice that we have undertaken this task.

²⁹ The Right of Universal Adult Franchise that guarantees to all citizens who are 18 years and above irrespective of their caste or education, religion, colour, race and economic conditions the Right to Cast their Vote.

The Report



The documentation of any process, much less one that involves millions of Indians, a vast infrastructure and is rightly celebrated as the “festival of democracy” requires both rigour and method.

This documentation that is reflected in this Report has been a truly collective effort, with persons of expertise accessing and relying on crucial primary sources like the data provided (in part and rather reluctantly) by the ECI and wherever referred to alternate but reliable secondary sources.

We are constrained to record that the conduct and attitude of the ECI is unbecoming of a Constitutional authority and its vague responses on issues of checks and balances (access to and checking of microprocessors etc), concealment of data (to date no data is available for Phase 2 of the elections held on April 26) represents an unprecedented low for the Institution. For the ECI that has, in the past, conducted itself by and large with rigour and impartiality, to appear partisan and even supine to those in power is unsettling

for citizens. It also rings warning bells as this conduct signals an all-time low for Indian constitutional democracy.

Through the long drawn out election process, a 7-Phase poll that was stretched out through an incredibly hot summer, the ECI did not hold any press conferences where media could question allegations of irregularities, willfully ignored the rather blatant conduct of star campaigners of the ruling party in breaching, with impunity when sections of the Representation of People's Act, 1951 that define "hate driven divisive speech that hark to religious identity" as a "corrupt practice were violated. In content and spirit, and now we find in terms of counting of Votes as Cast, the 2024 election remained marred, if not tainted.

Data of the seven phase poll (data of Phase 2 was never provided) was also provided in a skeletal way and there was inexplicable delay in even providing what data that was made public. Protests by citizens and opposition parties against this conduct of the ECI have been widespread and well-documented. Though Indian law, and electoral procedures have innumerable checks and balances within procedures that are exhaustive and designed to ensure that the whole exercise is transparent and impartial and that malpractices can be checked, this election was marked by a disregard of all such. This too finds space in this exhaustive effort.

This as background, we have, the experts involved in this collective exercise delved deep into the available skeletal data and, on the basis of rational and statistically viable methods, put forward some findings. This exercise, conducted without malice and with a critical eye, is an exercise to urge, even demand accountability from high Constitutional office.

Vote for Democracy (VFD) is a Maharashtra-level citizens' platform comprising individuals and organisations, established in 2023. Our mission is to ensure voter registration, raise voter awareness, and promote hate-free elections where accountability and transparency are paramount.³⁰ The team at VFD, ably assisted by u, despite stringent constraints in available data among others worked long hours, over and above other commitments to collate available facts from the data provided by the ECI, piecemeal. Often we had to rely on other sources like the electronic and print media. But for the able guidance and inspiration of prominent figures in the electoral transparency movement

³⁰The leadership team includes founders, Teesta Setalvad, Dolphy D'Souza, Father Frazer Mascarenhas and Khalil Deshmukh while a vast network of Mumbai, Thane and Kalyan based volunteers are part of the network.

like MG Devasahayam (IAS (Retd), Convenor, Forum for Electoral Integrity & Coordinator, Citizens Commission on Elections) - who has even worked as an advisor to former Prime Minister of India, Morarji Desai this task would never have been completed. Devasahayam made a huge contribution to the selection of data to be included and guided the analysis. Dr Pyara Lal Garg, former Dean of the College of Medical Sciences, Panjab University, Chandigarh provided the backbone of the statistical analysis with amazing patience and precision and Professor Harish Karnick, (retired IIT, Kanpur) offered technological insights.

For us at VFD, it was a privilege to then author and put together this exhaustive document that we believe will not only deepen the ongoing debate on transparency and accountability in general but will be, as far as the 18th Lok Sabha Polls of 2024 are concerned, a crucial referral document.

Finally, as citizens we offer the findings. The report first documents and then reveals how the irregularities were in all likelihood committed: the concealment of data, the exaggerated Vote percentages finally released. The Report also documents, in detail, the mismatching of EVM Votes Polled and EVM votes Recovered at Counting.

In concluding this stage of the effort, we hope that this report will be a valuable resource material for researchers and also an instrument of information sharing and Campaign Action for civil society activists and political leaders.

Vote for Democracy, Mumbai, Maharashtra

<https://votefordemocracy.org.in>

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Annexures

Table Showing Phase-Wise Constituency-Wise Discrepancy in EVM Votes Polled on Polling Days and EVM Votes Recovered at the Counting Centres

Annexure- 1

Voter turnout data for Phase 1

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands 315148 64.10	202018	201992		26
2	Arunachal Pradesh Arunachal East 375310 83.31	312658	310213		2445
3	Arunachal Pradesh Arunachal West 517384 73.60	380783	379611		1172
4	Assam Dibrugarh 1659588 76.75	1273744	1273727		17
5	Assam Jorhat 1727121 79.89	1379749	1377003		2746
6	Assam Kaziranga 2050126 79.33	1626408	1623167		3241
7	Assam Lakhimpur 1577234 76.42	1205331	1203562		1769
8	Assam Sonitpur 1633800 78.46	1281959	1281074		885
9	Bihar Aurangabad 1871564 50.35	942382	942301		81
10	Bihar Gaya 1816815 52.76	958623	958387		236
11	Bihar Jamui 1907126 51.25	977369	977338		31
12	Bihar Nawada 2006124 43.17	866102	864900		1202
13	Chhattisgarh BASTAR 1472207 68.29	1005392	1004596		796
14	Jammu and Kashmir UDHAMPUR 1623195 68.27	1108206	1106472		1734
15	Lakshadweep Lakshadweep 57784 84.16	48630	48630	0	0

16	Madhya Pradesh BALAGHAT 1873653 73.45	1376207	1377188	981	
17	Madhya Pradesh CHHINDWARA 1632190 79.83	1303001	1302172		829
18	Madhya Pradesh JABALPUR 1896346 61.00	1156722	1156434		288
19	Madhya Pradesh MANDLA 2101811 72.84	1530861	1531950	1089	
20	Madhya Pradesh SHAHDOL 1777185 64.68	1149506	1149082		424
21	Madhya Pradesh SIDHI 2028451 56.50	1146150	1145388		762
22	Maharashtra Bhandara Gondiya 1827188 67.04	1224928	1224251		677
23	Maharashtra Chandrapur 1837906 67.55	1241574	1238291		3283
24	Maharashtra Gadchiroli - Chimur 1617207 71.88	1162476	1161041		1435
25	Maharashtra Nagpur 2223281 54.32	1207738	1207455		283
26	Maharashtra Ramtek 2049085 61.01	1250190	1249961		229
27	Manipur Inner Manipur 991574 80.15	794790	789912		4878
28	Manipur Outer Manipur 553078 68.83	380688			
29	Meghalaya Shillong 1400411 73.78	1033251	1033451	200	
30	Meghalaya Tura 826156 81.37	672284	670441		1843
31	Mizoram MIZORAM 856364 56.87	487013	486889		124
32	Nagaland Nagaland 1317536 57.72	760507	757154		3353
33	Puducherry PUDUCHERRY 1023699 78.90	807724	804489		3235
34	Rajasthan ALWAR 2059888 60.07	1237446	1237473	27	
35	Rajasthan BHARATPUR 2114916 52.80	1116742	1116850	108	
36	Rajasthan BIKANER 2048399 54.11	1108418	1108423	5	
37	Rajasthan CHURU 2213187 63.61	1407716	1407789	73	

38	Rajasthan DAUSA 1899304 55.72	1058386	1058583	197	
39	Rajasthan GANGANAGAR 2102002 66.59	1399688	1399702	14	
Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
40	Rajasthan JAIPUR 2287350 63.38	1449612	1449110		502
41	Rajasthan JAIPUR RURAL 2184978 56.70	1238818	1237966		852
42	Rajasthan JHUNJHUNU 2068540 52.93	1094900	1094908	8	
43	Rajasthan KARALI- DHOLPUR 1975352 49.59	979618	979010		608
44	Rajasthan NAGPUR 2146725 57.23	1228494	1227911		583
45	Rajasthan SIKAR 2214900 57.53	1274270	1274311	41	
46	Sikkim Sikkim 464140 79.88	370765	368889		1896
47	Tamil Nadu ARAKKONAM 1562871 74.19	1159441	1156724		2717
48	Tamil Nadu ARANI 1496118 75.76	1133520	1132317		1203
49	Tamil Nadu CHENNAI CENTRAL 1350161 53.96	728614	727305		1309
50	Tamil Nadu CHENNAI NORTH 1496224 60.11	899367	899330		37
51	Tamil Nadu CHENNAI SOUTH 2023133 54.17	1096026	1095926		100
52	Tamil Nadu CHIDAMBARAM 1519847 76.37	1160762	1158718		2044
53	Tamil Nadu COIMBATORE 2106124 64.89	1366597	1366177		420
54	Tamil Nadu CUDDALORE 1412746 72.57	1025298	1021640		3658
55	Tamil Nadu DHARMAPURI 1524896 81.20	1238184	1238428	244	
56	Tamil Nadu DINDIGUL 1607051 71.14	1143196	1143174		22
57	Tamil Nadu ERODE 1538778 70.59	1086287	1086406	119	
58	Tamil Nadu KALLAKURICHI 1568681 79.21	1242597	1242562		35

59	Tamil Nadu KANCHEEPURAM 1748866 71.68	1253582	1253129		453
60	Tamil Nadu KANNIYAKUMARI 1557915 65.44	1019532	1016841		2691
61	Tamil Nadu KARUR 1429790 78.70	1125241	1125359	118	
62	Tamil Nadu KRISHNAGIRI 1623179 71.50	1160498	1160887	389	
63	Tamil Nadu MADURAI 1582271 62.04	981650	981623		27
64	Tamil Nadu MAYILADUTHURAI 1545568 70.09	1083243	1083416	173	
65	Tamil Nadu NAGAPATTINAM 1345120 71.94	967694	968049	355	
66	Tamil Nadu NAMAKKAL 1452562 78.21	1136069	1336116	47	
67	Tamil Nadu NILGIRIS 1428387 70.95	1013410	1013616	206	
68	Tamil Nadu PERAMBALUR 1446352 77.43	1119881	1119859		22
69	Tamil Nadu POLLACHI 1597467 70.41	1124743	1120439		4304
70	Tamil Nadu RAMANATHAPURAM 1617688 68.19	1103036	1102130		906
71	Tamil Nadu SALEM 1658681 78.16	1296481	1295702		779
72	Tamil Nadu SIVAGANGA 1633857 64.26	1049887	1048358		1529
73	Tamil Nadu SRIPERUMBUDUR 2382119 60.25	1435243	1435381	138	
74	Tamil Nadu TENKASI 1525439 67.65	1031961	1031307		654
75	Tamil Nadu THANJAVUR 1501226 68.27	1024949	1022796		2153
76	Tamil Nadu THENI 1622949 69.84	1133513	1133569	56	
77	Tamil Nadu THOOTHUKKUDI 1458430 66.88	975468	973066		2402
78	Tamil Nadu TIRUCHIRAPPALLI 1553985 67.51	1049093	1048165		928

79	Tamil Nadu TIRUNELVELI 1654503 64.10	1060461	1060656	195	
80	Tamil Nadu TIRUPPUR 1608521 70.62	1135998	1136443	445	
81	Tamil Nadu TIRUVALLUR 2085991 68.59	1430738	1413947		16791
82	Tamil Nadu TIRUVANNAMALAI 1533099 74.24	1138102	1137264		838
83	Tamil Nadu VELLORE 1528273 73.53	1123715	1123625		90
84	Tamil Nadu VILUPPURAM 1503115 76.52	1150164	1145468		4696
85	Tamil Nadu VIRUDHUNAGAR 1501942 70.22	1054634	1053507		1127
86	Tripura Tripura West 1463526 81.48	1192435	1192487	52	
Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
87	Uttar Pradesh Bijnor 1738307 58.73	1020947	1020877		70
88	Uttar Pradesh Kairana 1722432 62.46	1075839	1075537		302
89	Uttar Pradesh Moradabad 2059578 62.18	1280706	1280819	113	
90	Uttar Pradesh Muzaffarnagar 1817472 59.13	1074608	1075007	399	
91	Uttar Pradesh Nagina 1644909 60.75	999203	998870		333
92	Uttar Pradesh Pilibhit 1831699 63.11	1155917	1155967	50	
93	Uttar Pradesh Rampur 1731836 55.85	967200	966744		456
94	Uttar Pradesh Saharanpur 1855310 66.14	1227083	1227175	92	
95	Uttarakhand Almora 1339327 48.74	652726	652412		314
96	Uttarakhand Garhwal 1369388 52.42	717834	716561		1273
97	Uttarakhand Haridwar 2035726 63.53	1293362	1293233		129
98	Uttarakhand Nainital- U.S. Nagar 2015809 62.47	1259180	1255964		3216

99	Uttarakhand Tehri Garhwal 1577664 53.76	848186	846803		1383
100	West Bengal Alipurduars 1773252 79.76	1414258	1414597	339	
101	West Bengal Coochbehar 1966893 82.16	1616079	1615848		231
102	West Bengal Jalpaiguri 1885963 83.66	1577828	1571995		5833

***As informed through ECI Press Note No 74 dated May 7, 2024**

***** As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballots**

Annexure- 2

Voter turnout data for Phase 2

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1	Assam Darrang-Udalguri 2209314 82.01	1811764	1804194		7570
2	Assam Diphu 901032 75.74	682441	678288		4153
3	Assam Karimganj 1412148 80.48	1136538	1140349	3811	
4	Assam Nagaon 1817204 84.97	1544081	1544126	45	
5	Assam Silchar 1369578 79.05	1082616	1082612		4
6	Bihar Banka 1856566 54.48	1011513	1011616	103	
7	Bihar Bhagalpur 1983031 53.50	1060982	1061614	632	
8	Bihar Katihar 1833009 63.76	1168752	1168194		558
9	Bihar Kishanganj 1829994 62.84	1149988	1150070	82	
10	Bihar Purnia 1893698 63.08	1194484	1194607	123	
11	Chhattisgarh KANKER 1654440 76.23	1261103	1260153		950
12	Chhattisgarh MAHASAMUND 1762477 75.02	1322125	1322134	9	
13	Chhattisgarh RAJNANDGAON 1868021 77.42	1446247	1444139		2108
14	Jammu and Kashmir JAMMU 1780835 72.22	1286144	1285944		200
15	Karnataka Bangalore central 2433751 54.06	1315612	1313862		1750
16	Karnataka Bangalore North 3214496 54.45	1750372	1747729		2643
17	Karnataka Bangalore Rural 2802580 68.30	1914030	1914024		6
18	Karnataka Bangalore South 2341759 53.17	1245168	1245188	20	

19	Karnataka Chamarajanagar 1778310 76.82	1366015	1365929		86
20	Karnataka Chikballapur 1981347 77.00	1525718	1525885	167	
21	Karnataka Chitradurga 1856876 73.30	1361031	1360301		730
22	Karnataka Dakshina Kannada 1817603 77.56	1409653	1408738		915
23	Karnataka Hassan 1736610 77.68	1348966	1348013		953
24	Karnataka Kolar 1726914 78.27	1351646	1351321		325
25	Karnataka Mandya 1779243 81.67	1453060	1453087	27	
26	Karnataka Mysore 2092222 70.62	1477576	1476661		915
27	Karnataka Tumkur 1661309 78.05	1296720	1296730	10	
28	Karnataka Udupi Chikmagalur 1585162 77.15	1222888	1222939	51	
29	Kerala Alappuzha 1400082 75.05	1050726	1042798		7928
30	Kerala Alathur 1337496 73.42	981945	981566		379
31	Kerala Attingal 1396807 69.48	970517	970517	0	0
32	Kerala Chalakudy 1310529 71.94	942787	972792	5	
33	Kerala Ernakulam 1324047 68.29	904131	904102		29
34	Kerala Idukki 1250157 66.55	831936	831914		22
35	Kerala Kannur 1358368 77.21	1048839	1048785		54
36	Kerala Kasaragod 1452230 76.04	1104331	1103719		612
Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes Polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
37	Kerala Kollam 1326648 68.15	904047	902539		1508
38	Kerala Kottayam 1254823 65.61	823237	822566		671

39	Kerala Kozhikode 1429631 75.52	1079683	1078637		1046
40	Kerala Malappuram 1479921 72.95	1079547	1078038		1509
41	Kerala Mavelikkara 1331880 65.95	878360	878986	626	
42	Kerala Palakkad 1398143 73.57	1028627	1027240		1387
43	Kerala Pathanamthitta 1429700 63.37	906051	905748		303
44	Kerala Ponnani 1470804 69.34	1019889	1019932	43	
45	Kerala Thiruvananthapuram 1430531 66.47	950829	950874		45
46	Kerala Thrissur 1483055 72.90	1081125	1081181	56	
47	Kerala Vadakara 1421883 78.41	1114950	1110765		4185
48	Kerala Wayanad 1462423 73.57	1075921	1075706		215
49	Madhya Pradesh DAMOH 1925314 56.48	1087455	1087123		332
50	Madhya Pradesh HOSHANGABAD 1855692 67.21	1247298	1247358	60	
51	Madhya Pradesh KHAJURAHO 1997483 56.97	1137867	1138109	242	
52	Madhya Pradesh REWA 1852126 49.43	915444	914978		466
53	Madhya Pradesh SATNA 1705260 61.94	1056175	1056421	246	
54	Madhya Pradesh TIKAMGARH 1826585 60.00	1096023	1096402	379	
55	Maharashtra Akola 1890814 61.79	1168366	1167768		598
56	Maharashtra Amravati 1836078 63.67	1169121	1169205	84	
57	Maharashtra Buldhana 1782700 62.03	1105761	1105267		494

58	Maharashtra Hingoli 1817734 63.54	1154958	1154970	12	
59	Maharashtra Nanded 1851843 60.94	1128564	1123660		4904
60	Maharashtra Parbhani 2123056 62.26	1321868	1321999	131	
61	Maharashtra Wardha 1682771 64.85	1091351	1090347		1004
62	Maharashtra Yavatmal- Washim 1940916 62.87	1220189	1220250	61	
63	Manipur Outer Manipur 484949 85.11	412737			
64	Rajasthan AJMER 1995699 59.66	1190561	1190576	15	
65	Rajasthan BANSWARA 2200438 73.88	1625731	1625747	16	
66	Rajasthan BARMER 2206237 75.93	1675276	1675314	38	
67	Rajasthan BHILWARA 2147159 60.37	1296228	1296244	16	
68	Rajasthan CHITTORGARH 2170167 68.61	1488898	1488902	4	
69	Rajasthan JALORE 2297328 62.89	1444866	1444896	30	
70	Rajasthan JHALAWAR-BARAN 2030525 69.71	1415420	1415552	132	
71	Rajasthan JODHPUR 2132713 64.27	1370616	1370371		245
72	Rajasthan KOTA 2088023 71.26	1487879	1487901	22	
73	Rajasthan PALI 2343232 57.19	1339989	1340018	29	
74	Rajasthan RAJSAMAND 2060942 58.39	1203299	1203306	7	
75	Rajasthan TONK-S MADHOPUR 2148128 56.58	1215309	1214246		1063
Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes Polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-

76	Rajasthan UDAIPUR 2230971 66.66	1487268	1487355	87	
77	Tripura Tripura East 1396761 80.36	1122424	1121664		760
78	Uttar Pradesh Aligarh 1997234 56.93	1137051	1131155		5896
79	Uttar Pradesh Amroha 1716641 64.58	1108579	1108635	56	
80	Uttar Pradesh Baghpat 1653146 56.16	928392	928628	236	
81	Uttar Pradesh Bulandshahr 1859462 56.42	1049189	1049325	136	
82	Uttar Pradesh Gautam B. Nagar 2675148 53.63	1434667	1433370		1297
83	Uttar Pradesh Ghaziabad 2945487 49.88	1469260	1468608		652
84	Uttar Pradesh Mathura 1929550 49.41	953388	953522	134	
85	Uttar Pradesh Meerut 2000530 58.94	1179121	1179112		9
86	West Bengal Balurghat 1561966 79.09	1235347	1233664		1683
87	West Bengal Darjeeling 1765744 74.76	1320072	1319731		341
88	West Bengal Raiganj 1790245 76.18	1363854	1363996	142	

***As informed through ECI Press Note No 74 dated May 7, 2024 (**As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballots).**

Annexure- 3

Voter turnout data for Phase 3

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1	Assam Barpeta 1966847 85.24	1676633	1675229		1404
2	Assam Dhubri 2660827 92.08	2450041	2445683		4358
3	Assam Guwahati 2036846 78.39	1596664	1594699		1965
4	Assam Kokrajhar 1484571 83.55	1240306	1229546		10760
5	Bihar Araria 2018767 61.93	1250261	1250207		54
6	Bihar Jhanjharpur 2003040 54.48	1091258	1091394	136	
7	Bihar Khagaria 1840217 57.52	1058539	1058612	73	
8	Bihar Madhepura 2071166 58.29	1207368	1207499	131	
9	Bihar Supaul 1927207 63.55	1224821	1225026	205	
10	Chhattisgarh BILASPUR 2102687 64.77	1361871	1358037		3834
11	Chhattisgarh DURG 2090414 73.68	1540193	1539539		654
12	Chhattisgarh JANJGIR-CHAMPA 2056047 67.56	1389012	1387196		1816
13	Chhattisgarh KORBA 1618864 75.63	1224268	1222833		1435
14	Chhattisgarh RAIGARH 1838547 78.85	1449673	1449708	35	
15	Chhattisgarh RAIPUR 2375379 66.82	1587116	1582240		4876
16	Chhattisgarh SURGUJA 1819347 79.89	1453444	1453064		380
17	D&N H & Daman & Diu Dad & N H 283024 72.52	205248	205257	9	
18	D&N H & D & Diu Daman & Diu 134189 68.77	92279	92279	0	0
19	Goa North Goa 580577 77.69	451042	451054	12	
20	Goa South Goa 598767 74.47	445916	445924	8	

21	Gujarat Ahmedabad East 2038162 54.72	1115317	1114791		526
22	Gujarat Ahmedabad West 1726987 55.45	957573	957571		2
23	Gujarat Amreli 1732810 50.29	871373	871373	0	0
24	Gujarat Anand 1780182 65.04	1157763	1156426		1337
25	Gujarat Banaskantha 1961924 69.62	1365989	1365141		848
26	Gujarat Bardoli 2048408 64.81	1327669	1324475		3194
27	Gujarat Bharuch 1723353 69.16	1191877	1192000	123	
28	Gujarat Bhavnagar 1916900 53.92	1033629	1031533		2096
29	Gujarat Chhota Udaipur 1821708 69.15	1259760	1258990		770
30	Gujarat Dahod 1875136 59.31	1112211	1112249	38	
31	Gujarat Gandhinagar 2182736 59.80	1305197	1304840		357
32	Gujarat Jamnagar 1817864 57.67	1048410	1047992		418
33	Gujarat Junagadh 1795110 58.91	1057462	1057454		8
34	Gujarat Kachchh 1943136 56.14	1090878	1090881	3	
35	Gujarat Kheda 2007404 58.12	1166619	1164397		2222
36	Gujarat Mahesana 1770617 59.86	1059938	1059316		622
37	Gujarat Navsari 2223550 59.66	1326542	1326543	1	
38	Gujarat Panchmahal 1896743 58.85	1116171	1116210	39	
39	Gujarat Patan 2019916 58.56	1182950	1181373		1577
40	Gujarat Porbandar 1768212 51.83	916519	916558	39	
41	Gujarat Rajkot 2112273 59.69	1260768	1260778	10	
42	Gujarat Sabarkantha 1976349 63.56	1256210	1256286	76	
43	Gujarat Surendranagar 2033419 55.09	1120128	1220179	51	
Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-

44	Gujarat Vadodara 1949573 61.59	1200768	1200380		388
45	Gujarat Valsad 1859974 72.71	1352413	1351637		776
46	Karnataka Bagalkot 1806183 72.66	1312319	1311893		426
47	Karnataka Belgaum 1923788 71.49	1375283	1375285	2	
48	Karnataka Bellary 1884040 73.59	1386553	1386559	6	
49	Karnataka Bidar 1892962 65.47	1239358	1239406	48	
50	Karnataka Bijapur 1946090 66.32	1290719	1289986		733
51	Karnataka Chikkodi 1761694 78.66	1385688	1385725	37	
52	Karnataka Davanagere 1709244 76.99	1315916	1315951	35	
53	Karnataka Dharwad 1831975 74.37	1362421	1362521	100	
54	Karnataka Gulbarga 2098202 62.25	1306119	1306167	48	
55	Karnataka Haveri 1792774 77.60	1391214	1390513		701
56	Karnataka Koppal 1866397 70.99	1324898	1324940	42	
57	Karnataka Raichur 2010103 64.66	1299806	1295636		4170
58	Karnataka Shimoga 1752885 78.33	1372949	1372668		281
59	Karnataka Uttara Kannada 1641156 76.53	1256027	1256012		15
60	Madhya Pradesh BETUL 1895331 73.53	1393608	1393686	78	
61	Madhya Pradesh BHIND 1900654 54.93	1044022	1043084		938
62	Madhya Pradesh BHOPAL 2339411 64.06	1498626	1494415		4211
63	Madhya Pradesh GUNA 1889551 72.43	1368554	1368520		34
64	Madhya Pradesh GWALIOR 2154601 62.13	1338708	1337928		780
65	Madhya Pradesh MORENA 2006730 58.97	1183282	1183586	304	
66	Madhya Pradesh RAJGARH 1875211 76.04	1425911	1424176		1735
67	Madhya Pradesh SAGAR 1745690 65.75	1147866	1147932	66	

68	Madhya Pradesh VIDISHA 1945404 74.48	1449010	1449038	28	
69	Maharashtra Baramati 2372668 59.50	1411621	1410674		947
70	Maharashtra Hatkanangale 1814277 71.11	1290073	1290191	118	
71	Maharashtra Kolhapur 1936403 71.59	1386230	1386232	2	
72	Maharashtra Latur 1977042 62.59	1237355	1234853		2502
73	Maharashtra Madha 1991454 63.65	1267530	1267125		405
74	Maharashtra Osmanabad 1992737 63.88	1272969	1273099	130	
75	Maharashtra Raigad 1668372 60.51	1009567	1008505		1062
76	Maharashtra Ratnagir-Sindhudurg 1451630 62.52	907618	906206		1412
77	Maharashtra Sangli 1868174 62.27	1163353	1163363	10	
78	Maharashtra Satara 1889740 63.16	1193492	1193487		5
79	Maharashtra Solapur 2030119 59.19	1201586	1201261		325
80	Uttar Pradesh Agra 2072685 54.08	1120864	1119183		1681
81	Uttar Pradesh Aonla 1891713 57.44	1086687	1086120		567
82	Uttar Pradesh Badaun 2008758 54.35	1091697	1090662		1035
83	Uttar Pradesh Bareilly 1924434 58.03	1116749	1116465		284
84	Uttar Pradesh Etah 1700524 59.31	1008533	1007609		924
85	Uttar Pradesh Fatehpur Sikri 1798823 57.19	1028791	1028909	118	
86	Uttar Pradesh Firozabad 1890772 58.53	1106747	1105210		1537
87	Uttar Pradesh Hathras 1938080 55.71	1079731	1079010		721
88	Uttar Pradesh Mainpuri 1790797 58.73	1051758	1051023		735

89	Uttar Pradesh Sambhal 1898202 62.91	1194209	1193721		488
Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
90	West Bengal Jangipur 1805360 75.72	1367014	1366962		52
91	West Bengal Maldaha Dakshin 1782159 76.69	1366728	1364552		2176
92	West Bengal Maldaha Uttar 1862035 76.03	1415718	1413820		1898
93	West Bengal Murshidabad 1888097 81.52	1539112	1539216	104	

*As informed through ECI Press Note No 74 dated May 7, 202

*** As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballots

Annexure- 4

Voter turnout data for Phase 4

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes Polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1.	Andhra Pradesh Amalapuram (SC) 1531410 83.85	1284018	1284957	939	
2	Andhra Pradesh Anakapalle 1596916 82.03	1309977	1306348		3629
3	Andhra Pradesh Ananthapur 1767591 80.51	1423108	1420357		2751
4	Andhra Pradesh Araku (ST) 1554633 73.68	1145426	1143013		2413
5	Andhra Pradesh Bapatla (SC) 1506354 85.48	1287704	1282422		5282
6	Andhra Pradesh Chittoor(SC) 1640202 85.77	1406880	1400022		6858
7	Andhra Pradesh Eluru 1637430 83.68	1370153	1366884		3269
8	Andhra Pradesh Guntur 1791543 78.81	1411989	1404061		7928
9	Andhra Pradesh Hindupur 1656775 84.70	1403259	1396687		6572
10	Andhra Pradesh Kadapa 1639066 79.57	1304256	1300147		4109
11	Andhra Pradesh Kakinada 1634122 80.30	1312255	1312770	515	
12	Andhra Pradesh Kurnoolu 1722857 76.80	1323071	1316682		6389
13	Andhra Pradesh Machilipatnam 1539460 84.05	1293935	1292057		1878
14	Andhra Pradesh Nandyal 1721013 80.61	1387367	1385007		2360
15	Andhra Pradesh Narsapuram 1472923 82.59	1216550	1217351	801	

16	Andhra Pradesh Narsaraopet 1734858 85.65	1485909	1482913		2996
17	Andhra Pradesh Nellore 1712274 79.05	1353563	1352418		1145
18	Andhra Pradesh Ongole 1607832 87.06	1399707	1401174	1467	
19	Andhra Pradesh Rajahmundry 1623149 80.93	1313630	1311751		1879
20	Andhra Pradesh Rajampet 1665702 79.09	1317448	1314182		3266
21	Andhra Pradesh Srikakulam 1631174 74.43	1214128	1208912		5216
22	Andhra Pradesh Thirupathi(SC) 1729832 79.10	1368362	1365358		3004
23	Andhra Pradesh Vijayawada 1704077 79.37	1352495	1347527		4968
24	Andhra Pradesh Visakhapatnam 1927303 71.11	1370484	1366795		3689
25	Andhra Pradesh Vizianagaram 1585206 81.05	1284886	1278710		6176
26	Bihar Begusarai 2196089 58.70	1289076	1288395		681
27	Bihar Darbhanga 1781356 57.37	1021962	1022134	172	
28	Bihar Munger 2042279 55.55	1134548	1134550	2	
29	Bihar Samastipur 1818530 60.11	1093182	1092821		361
30	Bihar Ujjarpur 1745408 59.59	1040026	1040183	157	
31	Jammu and Kashmir SRINAGAR 1747810 38.49	672653	671933		720
32	Jharkhand Khunti 1326138 69.93	927422	924725		2697
33	Jharkhand Lohardaga 1441302 66.45	957690	954968		2992
34	Jharkhand Palamau 2243034 61.27	1374358	1373737		621
35	Jharkhand Singbhum 1447562 69.32	1003482	999884		3598

36	Madhya Pradesh DEWAS 1940472 75.48	1464690	1464796	106	
37	Madhya Pradesh DHAR 1953834 72.76	1421585	1422029	444	
38	Madhya Pradesh INDORE 2526803 61.67	1558341	1558311		30
39	Madhya Pradesh KHANDWA 2112203 71.52	1510588	1509810		778
40	Madhya Pradesh KHARGONE 2046030 76.03	1555585	1555958	373	
41	Madhya Pradesh MANDSOUR 1898060 75.27	1428623	1428345		278
42	Madhya Pradesh RATLAM 2094548 72.94	1527828	1528176	348	
43	Madhya Pradesh UJJAIN 1798704 73.82	1327715	1326071		1644
Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
44	Maharashtra Ahmednagar 1981866 66.61	1320168	1320318	150	
45	Maharashtra Aurangabad 2059710 63.03	1298227	1297724		503
46	Maharashtra Beed 2142547 70.92	1519526	1518614		912
47	Maharashtra Jalgaon 1994046 58.47	1165968	1165216		752
48	Maharashtra Jalna 1967574 69.18	1361226	1357971		3255
49	Maharashtra Maval 2585018 54.87	1418439	1417866		573
50	Maharashtra Nandurbar 1970327 70.68	1392635	1391396		1239
51	Maharashtra Pune 2061276 53.54	1103678	1103671		7
52	Maharashtra Raver 1821750 64.28	1170944	1169365		1579
53	Maharashtra Shirdi 1677335 63.03	1057298	1057328	30	
54	Maharashtra Shirur 2539702 54.16	1375593	1372797		2796
55	Odisha Berhampur 1591380 65.41	1040924	1038806		2118

56	Odisha Kalahandi 1700780 77.90	1324936	1322799		2137
57	Odisha Koraput 1480922 77.53	1148182	1144023		4159
58	Odisha Nabarangpur 1514140 82.16	1243957	1236661		7296
59	Telangana Adilabad 1650175 74.03	1221553	1219982		1571
60	Telangana Bhongir 1808585 76.78	1388680	1388579		101
61	Telangana Chevella 2938370 56.40	1657107	1656178		929
62	Telangana Hyderabad 2217094 48.48	1074827	1073544		1283
63	Telangana Karimnagar 1797150 72.54	1303690	1302447		1243
64	Telangana Khammam 1631039 76.09	1241135	1240582		553
65	Telangana Mahabubabad 1532366 71.85	1101030	1100480		550
66	Telangana Mahbubnagar 1682470 72.43	1218587	1218323		264
67	Telangana Malkajgiri 3779596 50.78	1919131	1915185		3946
68	Telangana Medak 1828210 75.09	1372894	1372896	2	
69	Telangana Nagarkurnool 1738254 69.46	1207470	1205275		2195
70	Telangana Nalgonda 1725465 74.02	1277137	1277136		1
71	Telangana Nizamabad 1704867 71.92	1226133	1226215	82	
72	Telangana Peddapalle 1596430 67.87	1083467	10828115		652
73	Telangana Secunderabad 2120401 49.04	1039834	1039041		793
74	Telangana Warangal 1824466 68.86	1256301	1255435		866
75	Telangana Zahirabad 1641410 74.63	1225049	1225027		22

76	Uttar Pradesh Akbarpur 1869167 57.78	1079978	1079818		160
77	Uttar Pradesh Baharaich 1838684 57.42	1055818	1056179	361	
78	Uttar Pradesh Dhaurahra 1719345 64.54	1109680	1109492		188
79	Uttar Pradesh Etawah 1828498 56.36	1030554	1030621	67	
80	Uttar Pradesh Farrukhabad 1747182 59.08	1032244	1031784		460
81	Uttar Pradesh Hardoi 1910485 57.52	1098820	1097322		1498
82	Uttar Pradesh Kannauj 1988925 61.08	1214886	1214285		601
83	Uttar Pradesh Kanpur 1662859 53.05	882074	882042		32
84	Uttar Pradesh Kheri 1870170 64.68	1209621	1209810	189	
85	Uttar Pradesh Misrih 1878195 55.89	1049630	1049151		479
86	Uttar Pradesh Shahjahanpur 2331834 53.36	1244364	1243585		779
87	Uttar Pradesh Sitapur 1759943 62.54	1100741	1100826	85	
88	Uttar Pradesh Unnao 2341740 55.46	1298677	1298002		675
89	West Bengal Asansol 1770281 73.27	1297096	1296322		764
Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
90	West Bengal Baharampur 1783078 77.54	1382678	1380981		1697
91	West Bengal Bardhaman Purba 1801333 82.85	1492453	1492448		5
92	West Bengal Bardhaman- Durgap. 1851780 80.72	1494778	1493984		794
93	West Bengal Birbhum 1857022 81.91	1521023	1521048	25	

94	West Bengal Bolpur 1839234 82.66	1520401	1520408	7	
95	West Bengal Krishnanagar 1755631 80.65	1415859	1415842		17
96	West Bengal Ranaghat 1871658 81.87	1532304	1531996		308

***As informed through ECI press note no 80 dated 11.05.2024**

***** As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballot**

Annexure- 5

Voter turnout data for Phase 5

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes Polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1	Bihar Hajipur 1967094 58.43	1149406	1149394		12
2	Bihar Madhubani 1934980 53.04	1026408	1026338		70
3	Bihar Muzaffarpur 1866106 59.47	1109688	1110095	407	
4	Bihar Saran 1795010 56.73	1018366	1018494	128	
5	Bihar Sitamarhi 1947996 56.21	1094885	1091836		3049
6	Jammu and Kashmir BARAMULLA 1737865 59.10	1027084	1026457		627
7	Jharkhand Chatra 1689926 63.69	1076352	1074449		1903
8	Jharkhand Hazaribagh 1939374 64.39	1248798	1249093	295	
9	Jharkhand Kodarma 2205318 61.81	1363010	1360792		2218
10	Ladakh Ladakh 184808 71.82	132727	132614		113
11	Maharashtra Bhiwandi 2087244 59.89	1250090	1249338		752
12	Maharashtra Dhule 2022061 60.21	1217523	1215525		1998
13	Maharashtra Dindori 1853387 66.75	1237180	1236675		505
14	Maharashtra Kalyan 2082221 50.12	1043610	1041476		1134
15	Maharashtra Mumbai North 1811942 57.02	1033241	1032503		738
16	Maharashtra Mumbai North Central 1744128 51.98	906530	907229	699	
17	Maharashtra Mumbai North East 1636890 56.37	922760	922256		504
18	Maharashtra Mumbai North West 1735088 54.84	951580	951582	2	

19	Maharashtra Mumbai South 1536168 50.06	769010	7692223	213	
20	Maharashtra Mumbai South Cent 1474405 53.60	790339	790338		1
21	Maharashtra Nashik 2030124 60.75	1233379	1233252		127
22	Maharashtra Palghar 2148514 63.91	1373162	1373159		3
23	Maharashtra Thane 2507372 52.09	1306194	1304427		1767
24	Odisha Aska 1620974 62.67	1015883	1016047	164	
25	Odisha Bargarh 1631974 79.78	1302069	1300266		1803
26	Odisha Bolangir 1801744 77.52	1396719	1394081		2638
27	Odisha Kandhamal 1339090 74.16	993091	990520		2571
28	Odisha Sundargarh 1576105 73.02	1150875	1148968		1907
29	Uttar Pradesh Amethi 1796098 54.34	976053	976679	626	
30	Uttar Pradesh Banda 1747425 59.70	1043256	1042931		325
31	Uttar Pradesh Barabanki 1918491 67.20	1289258	1288381		877
32	Uttar Pradesh Faizabad 1927459 59.14	1139882	1139094		788
33	Uttar Pradesh Fatehpur 1938563 57.09	1106690	1105472		1218
34	Uttar Pradesh Gonda 1843121 51.62	951394	951592	198	
35	Uttar Pradesh Hamirpur 1839761 60.60	1114874	1113768		1106
36	Uttar Pradesh Jalaun 2006161 56.18	1127112	1226966		146
37	Uttar Pradesh Jhansi 2161221 63.86	1380214	1378807		1407
38	Uttar Pradesh Kaiserganj 1904726 55.68	1060576	1060767	191	
39	Uttar Pradesh Kaushambi 1909620 52.80	1008255	1007927		328

40	Uttar Pradesh Lucknow 2172171 52.28	1135624	1133259		2365
41	Uttar Pradesh Mohanlalganj 2187232 62.88	1375372	1374478		894
42	Uttar Pradesh Rae Bareli 1784314 58.12	1036997	1036644		353
43	West Bengal Arambagh 1883266 82.62	1555882	1554300		1582
Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes Polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
44	West Bengal Bangaon 1836374 81.04	1488209	1487892		317
45	West Bengal Barrackpur 1508728 75.41	1137763	1137819	56	
46	West Bengal Hooghly 1858067 81.38	1512060	1511948		112
47	West Bengal Howrah 1769184 71.73	1269079	1268854		225
48	West Bengal Srerampur 1926645 76.44	1472793	1471838		955
49	West Bengal Uluberia 1741438 79.78	1389316	1387012		2304

*As informed through ECI press note no 89 dated 17.05.2024 (***As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballot)

Annexure- 6

Voter turnout data for Phase 6

Sl. No	State - PC - Name Count of Elector* - **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1.	Bihar Gopalganj 2024673 52.32	1059298	1059393	95	
2	Bihar Maharajganj 1934937 52.27	1011421	1011462	41	
3	Bihar Paschim Champaran 1756078 61.62	1082178	1082170		8
4	Bihar Purvi Champaran 1790761 59.68	1068642	1069091	449	
5	Bihar Sheohar 1832745 57.40	1052021	1052505	484	
6	Bihar Siwan 1896512 52.49	995416	995506	90	
7	Bihar Vaishali 1869178 62.59	1170009	1169861		148
8	Bihar Valmiki Nagar 1827281 60.19	1099781	1098897		884
9	Haryana AMBALA 1996708 67.34	1344503	1344533	30	
10	Haryana bhiwanimahendrag arh 1793029 65.39	1172526	1171667		859
11	Haryana FARIDABAD 2430212 60.52	1470649	1469170		1479
12	Haryana GURGAON 2573411 62.03	1596240	1596251	11	
13	Haryana HISAR 1790722 65.27	1168784	1168313		471
14	Haryana KARNAL 2104229 63.74	1341174	1341197	23	
15	Haryana KURUKSHETRA 1794300 67.01	1202401	1202413	12	
16	Haryana ROHTAK 1889844 65.68	1241201	1239652		1549
17	Haryana SIRSA 1937689 69.77	1351932	1351949	17	
18	Haryana SONIPAT 1766624 63.44	1120791	1119190		1601
19	J & K ANANTNAG- RAJOURI 1836576 55.40	1017451	1017520	69	
20	Jharkhand Dhanbad 2285237 62.06	1418264	1414710		3554

21	Jharkhand Giridih 1864660 67.23	1253553	1253005		548
22	Jharkhand Jamshedpur 1869278 67.68	1265169	1264240		929
23	Jharkhand Ranchi 2197331 65.36	1436127	1432859		3268
24	NCT OF Delhi Chandni Chowk 1645958 58.60	964503	963895		608
25	NCT OF Delhi East Delhi 2120584 59.51	1261988	1261887		101
26	NCT OF Delhi New Delhi 1525071 55.43	845285	844889		396
27	NCT OF Delhi North- East Delhi 2463159 62.89	1549202	1548476		726
28	NCT OF Delhi North- West Delhi 2567423 57.85	1485378	1482638		2740
29	NCT OF Delhi South Delhi 2291764 56.45	1293598	1293476		122
30	NCT OF Delhi West Delhi 2587977 58.79	1521541	1518075		3466
31	Odisha Bhubaneswar 1672774 64.49	1078810	1077476		1334
32	Odisha Cuttack 1571622 71.20	1118918	1116941		1977
33	Odisha Dhenkanal 1529785 78.01	1193460	1184033		9427
34	Odisha Keonjhar 1588179 78.97	1254163	1252761		1402
35	Odisha Puri 1586465 75.43	1196684	1191034		5650
36	Odisha Sambalpur 1499728 79.50	1192226	1190616		1610
37	Uttar Pradesh Allahabad 1825730 51.82	946076	945146		930
38	Uttar Pradesh Ambedkar Nagar 1911297 61.58	1176920	1174672		2248
39	Uttar Pradesh Azamgarh 1868165 56.16	1049205	1048948		257
40	Uttar Pradesh Basti 1902898 56.67	1078313	1077422		891
41	Uttar Pradesh Bhadohi 2037925 53.07	1081465	1081697	232	
42	Uttar Pradesh Domariyaganj 1961845 51.97	1019548	1016183		3365

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
43	Uttar Pradesh Jaunpur 1977237 55.59	1099223	1096957		2266
44	Uttar Pradesh Lalganj 1838882 54.38	1000053	999434		619
45	Uttar Pradesh Machhlishahr 1940605 54.49	1057361	1056972		389
46	Uttar Pradesh Phulpur 2067043 48.91	1010909	1011627	718	
47	Uttar Pradesh Pratapgarh 1833312 51.45	943245	943304		59
48	Uttar Pradesh Sant Kabir Nagar 2071964 52.57	1089154	1088750		404
49	Uttar Pradesh Shrawasti 1980381 52.83	1046253	1046002		251
50	Uttar Pradesh Sultanpur 1852590 55.63	1030583	1030179		404
51	West Bengal Bankura 1780580 80.75	1437826	1437806		20
52	West Bengal Bishnupur 1754268 85.91	1507040	1506951		89
53	West Bengal Ghatal 1939945 82.17	1593990	1593450		540
54	West Bengal Jhargram 1779794 83.47	1485591	1483802		1789
55	West Bengal Kanthi 1794537 84.77	1521159	1519392		1767
56	West Bengal Medinipur 1811243 81.56	1477309	1474654		2655
57	West Bengal Purulia 1823120 78.39	1429190	1428596		594
58	West Bengal Tamluk 1850741 84.79	1569233	1568214		1019

*As informed through ECI Press Note No 99 dated May 23, 2024

***As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballots

Annexure- 7

Voter turnout data for Phase 7

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1	Bihar Arrah 2165574 50.27	1088685	1088409		276
2	Bihar Buxar 1923164 55.39	1065290	1066300		1010
3	Bihar Jahanabad 1670327 55.09	920114	920112		2
4	Bihar Karakat 1881191 54.68	1028641	1027665		976
5	Bihar Nalanda 2288240 49.78	1139006	1139336	330	
6	Bihar Patliputra 2073685 59.24	1228549	1227339		1210
7	Bihar Patna Sahib 2292045 46.85	1073847	11073762		85
8	Bihar Sasaram 1910368 57.16	1091993	1092158	165	
9	Chandigarh Chandigarh 659805 67.98	448547	448548	1	
10	Himachal Pradesh HAMIRPUR 1432636 71.56	1025237	1022970		2267
11	Himachal Pradesh KANGRA 1502514 67.89	1020026	1019345		681
12	Himachal Pradesh MANDI 1364060 73.15	997833	997478		355
13	Himachal Pradesh SHIMLA 1346369 71.26	959445	958978		467
14	Jharkhand Dumka 1591061 73.87	1175294	1174681		613
15	Jharkhand Godda 2028154 68.63	1391960	1388559		3401
16	Jharkhand Rajmahal 1704671 70.78	1206577	1206675	98	
17	Odisha Balasore 1608014 76.77	1234427	1235600	1173	
18	Odisha Bhadrak 1770915 73.23	1296802	1291183		5619
19	Odisha Jagatsinghpur 1700814 75.48	1283700	1280103		3597

20	Odisha Jajpur 1545664 74.47	1151038	1151847	809	
21	Odisha Kendrapara 1792723 71.22	1276773	1272561		4212
22	Odisha Mayurbhanj 1542927 75.79	1169335	1165699		3666
23	Punjab Amritsar 1611263 56.06	903206	903326	120	
24	Punjab Anandpur Sahib 1732211 61.98	1073572	1073709	137	
25	Punjab Bathinda 1651188 69.36	1145241	1145264	23	
26	Punjab Faridkot 1594033 63.34	1009637	1009711	74	
27	Punjab Fatehgarh Sahib 1552567 62.53	970783	971031	248	
28	Punjab Firozpur 1670008 67.02	1119167	1117934		1233
29	Punjab Gurdaspur 1605204 66.67	1070267	1070254		13
30	Punjab Hoshiarpur 1601826 58.86	942766	942810	44	
31	Punjab Jalandhar 1654005 59.7	987508	987602	94	
32	Punjab Khadoor Sahib 1667797 62.55	1043248	1042796		452
33	Punjab Ludhiana 1758614 60.12	1057274	1057219		55
34	Punjab Patiala 1806424 63.63	1149417	1149065		35228
35	Punjab Sangrur 1556601 64.63	1006048	1005403		645
36	Uttar Pradesh Ballia 1923645 52.05	1001317	1001968	651	
37	Uttar Pradesh Bansgaon 1820854 51.79	943007	941708		1299
38	Uttar Pradesh Chandauli 1843196 60.58	1116673	1113469		3204
39	Uttar Pradesh Deoria 1873821 55.51	1040178	1040381	203	
40	Uttar Pradesh Ghazipur 2074883 55.45	1150496	1148952		1544
Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
41	Uttar Pradesh Ghosi 2083928 55.05	1147213	1147461	248	
42	Uttar Pradesh Gorakhpur 2097202 54.93	1152057	1151384		673

43	Uttar Pradesh Kushi Nagar 1875222 57.57	1079573	1079710	137	
44	Uttar Pradesh Maharajganj 2004050 60.31	1208589	1208722		133
45	Uttar Pradesh Mirzapur 1906327 57.92	1104186	1103900		286
46	Uttar Pradesh Robertsganj 1779189 56.78	1010277	1008459		1818
47	Uttar Pradesh Salempur 1776982 51.38	913009	913701	692	
48	Uttar Pradesh Varanasi 1997578 56.49	1128527	1127081		1446
49	West Bengal Barasat 1905400 80.17	1527620	1527533		87
50	West Bengal Basirhat 1804261 84.31	1521154	1519128		2026
51	West Bengal Diamond harbour 1880779 81.04	1524138	1524223	85	
52	West Bengal Dum Dum 1699656 73.81	1254452	1254461	9	
53	West Bengal Jadavpur 2033525 76.68	1559330	1558207		1123
54	West Bengal Joynagar 1844780 80.08	1477298	1477368	70	
55	West Bengal Kolkata Dakshin 1849520 66.95	1238256	1238425	169	
56	West Bengal Kolkata Uttar 1505356 63.59	957319	955466		1853
57	West Bengal Mathurapur 1817068 82.02	1490299	1490330	31	

*As informed through ECI Press Note No 109 Dated May 25, 2024

***As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballots

Annexure 8

Annexure Tables A8 to A23

The Phase wise and State wise comprehensive tables of strike rates of NDA given below makes the picture palpably clear:

The following tables shows state-wise hike in percentages of votes polled based on a comparison between initially reported turnout figures and final turnout figures. Alongside, it also shows number of seat(s) won by the NDA alliance in a given state. The tables have been arranged in ascending order based on the number of phase(s) in which it went to polls, thus states that polled in only one phase have been reported first and states which polled in all the seven phases have been reported last.

Table A8: One Phase Election States

The EVM Voter turnout percentage hike in final figures as compared to first figure given immediately on poll time ending in states and UTs were polls held in **one** phase only

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands [Sub-table 8.1]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	1	56.87	19.04.24	7.00PM	64.10	30.04.24	7.23	1

2. Arunachal Pradesh [Sub-table 8.2]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	2	65.46	19.04.24	7.00PM	77.68	30.04.24	12.22	2

3. Lakshadweep [Sub-table 8.3]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	1	59.02	19.04.24	7.00PM	84.16	30.04.24	25.14	0

4. Meghalaya [Sub-table 8.4]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	2	70.26	19.04.24	7.00PM	76.60	30.04.24	6.34	0

5. Mizoram [Sub-table 8.5]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	1	54.18	19.04.24	7.00PM	56.87	30.04.24	2.69	0

6. Puducherry [Sub-table 8.6]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	1	73.25	19.04.24	7.00PM	78.90	30.04.24	5.65	0

7. Sikkim [Sub-table 8.7]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	1	68.06	19.04.24	7.00PM	79.88	30.04.24	11.82	1

8. Tamil Nadu [Sub-table 8.8]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	39	62.19	19.04.24	7.00PM	69.72	30.04.24	7.53	0

9. Uttarakhand [Sub-table 8.9]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	5	53.64	19.04.24	7.00PM	57.22	30.04.24	3.58	5

10. Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu [Sub-table 8.10]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
3	2	65.23	07.05.24	8.00PM	71.31	11.05.24	6.08	1

11. Gujarat [Sub-table 8.11]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
3	25	56.76	07.05.24	8.00PM	60.13	11.05.24	3.37	24

12. Andhra Pradesh [Sub-table 8.12]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
4	25	68.12	13.05.24	8.00PM	80.66	17.05.24	12.54	21

13. Telangana [Sub-table 8.13]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
4	17	61.39	13.05.24	8.00PM	65.67	17.05.24	4.28	8

14. Ladakh [Sub-table 8.14]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
5	1	67.15	20.05.24	7.45PM	71.82	23.05.24	4.67	0

15. Haryana [Sub-table 8.15]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
6	10	58.37	25.05.24	7.45PM	64.80	28.05.24	6.43	5

16. NCT of Delhi [Sub-table 8.16]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
6	7	54.48	25.05.24	7.45PM	58.69	28.05.24	4.21	7

17. Himachal Pradesh [Sub-table 8.17]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
7	4	67.53	01.06.24	8.45PM	70.90	06.06.24	3.37	4

18. Punjab [Sub-table 8.18]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
7	13	55.86	01.06.24	8.45PM	62.80	06.06.24	6.94	0

19. Chandigarh [Sub-table 8.19]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
7	1	62.80	01.06.24	8.45PM	67.98	06.06.24	5.18	0

Annexure 9

Table A9: Two Phase Election States

EVM Voter turnout percentage and hike in final figures as compared to first figure given immediately on poll time ending in states and UTs were polls held in **two** phases

1. Rajasthan [Table 9.1]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	12	50.95	19.04.24	7.00PM	57.65	30.04.24	6.70	4
2	13	N . G.	26.04.24	-	65.03	30.04.24	NK	10
Total	25							14

2. Karnataka [Sub-table 9.2]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
2	14	Not Given	26.04.24	-	69.56	30.04.24	NK	12
3	14	67.76	07.05.24	8.00PM	71.84	11.05.24	4.08	7
Total	28							19

3. Tripura [Sub-table 9.3]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	1	79.90	19.04.24	7.00PM	81.48	30.04.24	1.58	1
2	1	NG	26.04.24	-	80.36	30.04.24	NK	1
Total	2							2

Annexure 10

Table A10: Three Phase Election States

EVM Voter turnout percentage and hike in final figures as compared to first figure given immediately on poll time ending in states and UTs where polls held in **three** phases

1. Assam [Sub-table 10.1]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	5	71.38	19.04.24	7.00PM	78.25	30.04.24	6.87	4
2	5	NG	19.04.24	-	81.17	30.04.24	NK	4
3.	4	75.26	07.05.24	8.00PM	85.45	11.05.24	10.19	3
Total	14							11

2. Chhattisgarh [Table 10.2]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	1	63.41	19.04.24	7.00PM	68.29	30.04.24	4.88	1
2	3	NG	26.04.24	-	76.24	30.04.24	NK	3
3	7	66.99	07.05.24	8.00PM	71.98	11.05.24	4.99	6
Total	11							10

Annexure 11

Table A11: Four Phase Election States

EVM Voter turnout percentage and hike in final figures as compared to first figure given immediately on poll time ending in states and UTs were polls held in **four** phases

1. Madhya Pradesh [Table 11.1]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	6	63.33	19.04.24	7.00PM	67.75	30.04.24	4.42	6
2	6	NG	26.04.24	-	58.59	30.04.24	NK	6
3	9	63.09	07.05.24	8.00PM	66.75	11.05.24	3.66	9
4	8	68.63	13.05.24	8.00PM	72.05	17.05.24	3.42	8
Total	29							29

2. Jharkhand [Sub-table 11.2]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
4	4	63.37	13.05.24	8.00PM	66.01	17.05.24	2.64	1
5	3	63.00	20.05.24	7.45PM	63.21	23.05.24	0.21	3
6	4	62.74	25.05.25	7.45PM	65.39	28.05.24	2.65	4
7	3	69.59	01.06.24	8.45PM	70.88	06.06.24	1.29	1
Total	14							9

3. Odisha [Sub-table 11.3]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
4	4	63.85	13.05.24	8.00PM	75.68	17.05.24	11.83	3
5	5	60.72	20.05.24	7.45PM	73.50	23.05.24	12.78	5
6	6	60.07	25.05.24	7.45PM	74.45	28.05.24	14.38	6
7	6	63.57	01.06.24	8.45PM	74.41	06.06.24	10.84	6
Total	21							20

Annexure 12

Table A12: Five Phase Election States

EVM Voter turnout percentage and hike in final figures as compared to first figure given immediately on poll time ending in states and UTs were polls held in **Five** phases

1. Maharashtra [Sub-table 12.1]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	5	55.29	19.04.24	7.00PM	63.71	30.04.24	8.42	1
2	8	NG	19.04.24	-	62.71	30.04.24	NK	2
3	11	54.77	07.05.24	8.00PM	63.55	11.05.24	8.78	4
4	11	52.75	13.05.24	8.00PM	62.21	17.05.24	9.46	5
5	13	48.88	20.05.24	7.45PM	56.89	23.05.24	8.01	5
Total	48							17

2. Jammu & Kashmir [Sub-table 12.2]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	1	65.08	19.04.24	7.00PM	68.27	30.04.24	3.19	1
2	1	NG	19.04.24	-	72.22	30.04.24	NK	1
4	1	36.58	13.05.24	8.00PM	38.49	17.05.24	1.91	0

5	1	54.49	20.05.24	7.45PM	59.10	23.05.24	4.61	0
6	1	52.28	25.05.24	7.45PM	55.40	28.05.24	3.12	0
Total	5							2

Annexure 13

Table A13: Seven Phase Election States

EVM Voter turnout percentage and hike in final figures as compared to first figure given immediately on poll time ending in states and UTs where polls held in **Seven** phases

1. Bihar [Table 13.1]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	4	47.49	19.04.24	7.00PM	49.26	30.04.24	1.77	3
2	5	NG	19.04.24	-	59.45	30.04.24	NK	2
3	5	56.55	07.05.24	8.00PM	59.15	11.05.24	2.60	5
4	5	55.90	13.05.24	8.00PM	58.21	17.05.24	2.31	5
5	5	52.60	20.05.24	7.45PM	56.76	23.05.24	4.16	5
6	8	53.30	25.05.24	7.45PM	57.18	28.05.24	3.88	8
7	8	50.79	01.06.24	8.45PM	53.29	06.06.24	2.50	2
Total	40							30

2. Uttar Pradesh [Sub-table 13.2]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	8	57.61	19.04.24	7.00PM	61.11	30.04.24	3.50	2
2	8	NG	19.04.24	-	55.19	30.04.24	NK	8
3	10	57.34	07.05.24	8.00PM	57.55	11.05.24	0.21	4

4	13	57.88	13.05.24	8.00PM	58.22	17.05.24	0.34	8
5	14	57.79	20.05.24	7.45PM	58.02	23.05.24	0.23	4
6	14	54.03	25.05.24	7.45PM	54.04	28.05.24	0.01	3
7	13	55.60	01.06.24	8.45PM	55.85	06.06.24	0.25	7
Total	80							36

3. West Bengal [Sub-table 13.3]

Phase	PCs	EVM Vote%	Date	Time	Final %	Date	Hike	NDA Seats
1	3	77.57	19.04.24	7.00PM	81.91	30.04.24	4.34	2
2	3	NG	19.04.24	-	76.58	30.04.24	NK	3
3	4	73.93	07.05.24	8.00PM	77.53	11.05.24	3.60	1
4	8	75.94	13.05.24	8.00PM	80.22	17.05.24	4.28	1
5	7	73.00	20.05.24	7.45PM	78.45	23.05.24	5.45	1
6	8	78.19	25.05.24	7.45PM	82.71	28.05.24	4.52	4
7	9	69.89	01.06.24	8.45PM	76.80	06.06.24	6.91	0
Total	42							12

Annexure- 14

Seats won with very low margin

S.No.	State	Seat	Winning Party	Margin
1	Maharashtra	Mumbai North West	Shiv Sena	48
2	Kerala	Attingal	Congress	684
3	Odisha	Jaipur	BJP	1587
4	Rajasthan	Jaipur Rural	BJP	1615
5	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	BJP	1884
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Congress	2504
7	U.P.	Hamirpur	SP	2629
8	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Congress	2647
9	U.P.	Bansgaon	BJP	3150
10	Punjab	Ferozepur	Congress	3242
11	U.P.	Salempur	BJP	3573
12	Maharashtra	Dhule	Congress	3831
13	U.P.	Phulpur	BJP	4332
14	Tamil Nadu	Vrudhunagar	Congress	4379
15	Telangana	Farukhabad	SP	4449
16	U.P.	Daurahra	BJP	4449
17	Telangana	Mehbubnagar	BJP	4500
18	W.B.	Bishanpur	BJP	5567
19	Daman Diu	Daman Diu	independent	6225
20	W.B.	Arrambag	TMC	6399
21	Maharashtra	Beed	NCP SP	6553

Annexure- 15

Voter turnout data for Phase 1

Vote discrepancy is present in 538 seats, whereas Attingle (Kerala), Amreli (Gujarat), Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep have zero discrepancy.

In 169 seats the vote difference of EVM Polled votes and recovered at counting is 3000 or more.

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1	Arunachal Pradesh Arunachal East 375310 83.31	312658	310213		2445
2	Arunachal Pradesh Arunachal West 517384 73.60	380783	379611		1172
3	Assam Jorhat 1727121 79.89	1379749	1377003		2746
4	Assam Kaziranga 2050126 79.33	1626408	1623167		3241
5	Assam Lakhimpur 1577234 76.42	1205331	1203562		1769
6	Bihar Nawada 2006124 43.17	866102	864900		1202
7	Jammu and Kashmir UDHAMPUR 1623195 68.27	1108206	1106472		1734
8	Lakshadweep Lakshadweep 57784 84.16	48630	48630	0	0
9	Madhya Pradesh MANDLA 2101811 72.84	1530861	1531950	1089	
10	Maharashtra Chandrapur 1837906 67.55	1241574	1238291		3283
11	Manipur Inner Manipur 991574 80.15	794790	789912		4878
12	Manipur Outer Manipur 553078 68.83	380688			
13	Meghalaya Tura 826156 81.37	672284	670441		1843
14	Nagaland Nagaland 1317536 57.72	760507	757154		3353
15	Puducherry PUDUCHERRY 1023699 78.90	807724	804489		3235
16	Sikkim Sikkim 464140 79.88	370765	368889		1896
17	Tamil Nadu ARAKKONAM 1562871 74.19	1159441	1156724		2717
18	Tamil Nadu ARANI 1496118 75.76	1133520	1132317		1203
19	Tamil Nadu CHENNAI CENTRAL 1350161 53.96	728614	727305		1309
20	Tamil Nadu CHIDAMBARAM 1519847 76.37	1160762	1158718		2044
21	Tamil Nadu CUDDALORE 1412746 72.57	1025298	1021640		3658
22	Tamil Nadu KANNIYAKUMARI 1557915 65.44	1019532	1016841		2691
23	Tamil Nadu POLLACHI 1597467 70.41	1124743	1120439		4304
24	Tamil Nadu SIVAGANGA 1633857 64.26	1049887	1048358		1529
25	Tamil Nadu THANJAVUR 1501226 68.27	1024949	1022796		2153
26	Tamil Nadu THOOTHUKKUDI 1458430 66.88	975468	973066		2402
27	Tamil Nadu TIRUVALLUR 2085991 68.59	1430738	1413947		16791
28	Tamil Nadu VILUPPURAM 1503115 76.52	1150164	1145468		4696

29	Tamil Nadu VIRUDHUNAGAR 1501942 70.22	1054634	1053507		1127
30	Uttarakhand Garhwal 1369388 52.42	717834	716561		1273
31	Uttarakhand Nainital-U.S. Nagar 2015809 62.47	1259180	1255964		3216
32	Uttarakhand Tehri Garhwal 1577664 53.76	848186	846803		1383
33	West Bengal Jalpaiguri 1885963 83.66	1577828	1571995		5833

*As informed through ECI Press Note No 74 dated May 7, 2024

**Continuously available on the Voter Turnout App

*** **As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballots** 11 >3000

Annexure- 16

Voter turnout data for Phase 2

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1	Assam Darrang-Udalguri 2209314 82.01	1811764	1804194		7570
2	Assam Diphu 901032 75.74	682441	678288		4153
3	Assam Karimganj 1412148 80.48	1136538	1140349	3811	
4	Chhattisgarh RAJNANDGAON 1868021 77.42	1446247	1444139		2108
5	Karnataka Bangalore central 2433751 54.06	1315612	1313862		1750
6	Karnataka Bangalore North 3214496 54.45	1750372	1747729		2643
7	Kerala Alappuzha 1400082 75.05	1050726	1042798		7928
8	Kerala Kollam 1326648 68.15	904047	902539		1508
9	Kerala Kozhikode 1429631 75.52	1079683	1078637		1046
10	Kerala Malappuram 1479921 72.95	1079547	1078038		1509
11	Kerala Palakkad 1398143 73.57	1028627	1027240		1387
12	Kerala Vadakara 1421883 78.41	1114950	1110765		4185
13	Maharashtra Nanded 1851843 60.94	1128564	1123660		4904
14	Maharashtra Wardha 1682771 64.85	1091351	1090347		1004
15	Manipur Outer Manipur 484949 85.11	412737			
16	Rajasthan TONK-S MADHOPUR 2148128 56.58	1215309	1214226		1063
17	Uttar Pradesh Aligarh 1997234 56.93	1137051	1131155		5896
18	Uttar Pradesh Gautam B. Nagar 2675148 53.63	1434667	1433370		1297
19	West Bengal Balurghat 1561966 79.09	1235347	1233664		1683

*As informed through ECI Press Note No 74 dated May 7, 2024

**Continuously available on the Voter Turnout App

*** As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballots 7 >3000

Annexure- 17

Voter turnout data for Phase 3

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1	Assam Barpeta 1966847 85.24	1676633	1675229		1407
2	Assam Dhubri 2660827 92.08	2450041	2445683		4358
3	Assam Guwahati 2036846 78.39	1596664	1594699		1965
4	Assam Kokrajhar 1484571 83.55	1240306	1229546		10760
5	Chhattisgarh BILASPUR 2102687 64.77	1361871	1358037		3844
6	Chhattisgarh JANJIR-CHAMPA 2056047 67.56	1389012	1387196		1816
7	Chhattisgarh KORBA 1618864 75.63	1224268	1222833		1435
8	Chhattisgarh RAIPUR 2375379 66.82	1587116	1582240		4876
9	Gujarat Anand 1780182 65.04	1157763	1156426		1337
10	Gujarat Bardoli 2048408 64.81	1327669	1324475		3194
11	Gujarat Bhavnagar 1916900 53.92	1033629	1031533		2096
12	Gujarat Kheda 2007404 58.12	1166619	1164397		2222
13	Gujarat Patan 2019916 58.56	1182950	1181373		1577
14	Karnataka Raichur 2010103 64.66	1299806	1295636		4170
15	Madhya Pradesh BHOPAL 2339411 64.06	1498626	1494415		4211
16	Madhya Pradesh RAJGARH 1875211 76.04	1425911	1424176		1735
17	Maharashtra Latur 1977042 62.59	1237355	1234853		2502
18	Maharashtra Raigad 1668372 60.51	1009567	1008505		1062
19	Maharashtra Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg 1451630 62.52	907618	906206		1412
20	Uttar Pradesh Agra 2072685 54.08	1120864	1119183		1681
21	Uttar Pradesh Badaun 2008758 54.35	1091697	1090662		1035
22	Uttar Pradesh Firozabad 1890772 58.53	1106747	1105210		1537
23	West Bengal Maldaha Dakshin 1782159 76.69	1366728	1364552		2176
24	West Bengal Maldaha Uttar 1862035 76.03	1415718	1413820		1898

*As informed through ECI Press Note No 74 dated May 7, 2024

**Continuously available on the Voter Turnout App

*** As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballots. 7>3000.

Annexure- 18

Voter turnout data for Phase 4

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1.	Andhra Pradesh Amalapuram (SC) 1531410 83.85	1284018	1284957	939	
2	Andhra Pradesh Anakapalle 1596916 82.03	1309977	1306348		3629
3	Andhra Pradesh Ananthapur 1767591 80.51	1423108	1420357		2751
4	Andhra Pradesh Araku (ST) 1554633 73.68	1145426	1143013		2413
5	Andhra Pradesh Bapatla (SC) 1506354 85.48	1287704	1282422		5282
6	Andhra Pradesh Chittoor(SC) 1640202 85.77	1406880	1400022		6858
7	Andhra Pradesh Eluru 1637430 83.68	1370153	1366884		3269
8	Andhra Pradesh Guntur 1791543 78.81	1411989	1404061		7928
9	Andhra Pradesh Hindupur 1656775 84.70	1403259	1396687		6572
10	Andhra Pradesh Kadapa 1639066 79.57	1304256	1300147		4109
11	Andhra Pradesh Kurnoolu 1722857 76.80	1323071	1316682		6389
12	Andhra Pradesh Machilipatnam 1539460 84.05	1293935	1292057		1878
13	Andhra Pradesh Nandyal 1721013 80.61	1387367	1385007		2360
14	Andhra Pradesh Narsaraopet 1734858 85.65	1485909	1482913		2996
15	Andhra Pradesh Nellore 1712274 79.05	1353563	1352418		1145
16	Andhra Pradesh Ongole 1607832 87.06	1399707	1401174	1467	
17	Andhra Pradesh Rajahmundry 1623149 80.93	1313630	1311751		1879
18	Andhra Pradesh Rajampet 1665702 79.09	1317448	1314182		3266
19	Andhra Pradesh Srikakulam 1631174 74.43	1214128	1208912		5216
20	Andhra Pradesh Thirupathi (SC) 1729832 79.10	1368362	1365358		3004
21	Andhra Pradesh Vijayawada 1704077 79.37	1352495	1347527		4968

22	Andhra Pradesh Visakhapatnam 1927303 71.11	1370484	1366595		3889
23	Andhra Pradesh Vizianagaram 1585206 81.05	1284886	1278710		6176
24	Jharkhand Khunti 1326138 69.93	927422	924725		2697
25	Jharkhand Lohardaga 1441302 66.45	957690	954968		2992
26	Jharkhand Singhbhum 1447562 69.32	1003482	999884		3598
27	Madhya Pradesh UJJAIN 1798704 73.82	1327715	1326071		1644
28	Maharashtra Jalna 1967574 69.18	1361226	1357971		3255
29	Maharashtra Nandurbar 1970327 70.68	1392635	1391396		1239
30	Maharashtra Raver 1821750 64.28	1170944	1169365		1577
31	Maharashtra Shirur 2539702 54.16	1375593	1372797		2796
32	Odisha Berhampur 1591380 65.41	1040924	1038806		2118
33	Odisha Kalahandi 1700780 77.90	1324936	1322799		2137
34	Odisha Koraput 1480922 77.53	1148182	1144023		4159
35	Odisha Nabarangpur 1514140 82.16	1243957	1236661		7296
36	Telangana Adilabad 1650175 74.03	1221553	1219982		1571
37	Telangana Hyderabad 2217094 48.48	1074827	1073544		1283
38	Telangana Karimnagar 1797150 72.54	1303690	1302447		1243
39	Telangana Malkajgiri 3779596 50.78	1919131	1915185		3946
40	Telangana Nagarkurnool 1738254 69.46	1207470	1205275		2195
41	Uttar Pradesh Hardoi 1910485 57.52	1098820	1097322		1498
42	West Bengal Baharampur 1783078 77.54	1382678	1380981		1697

*As informed through ECI press note no 80 dated 11.05.2024

**Continuously available on the Voter Turnout App

*** As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballots **18>3000**

Annexure- 19

Voter turnout data for Phase 5

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1	Bihar Sitamarhi 1947996 56.21	1094885	1091836		3049
2	Jharkhand Chatra 1689926 63.69	1076352	1074449		1903
3	Jharkhand Kodarma 2205318 61.81	1363010	1360792		2218
4	Maharashtra Dhule 2022061 60.21	1217523	1215525		1998
5	Maharashtra Kalyan 2082221 50.12	1043610	1041476		1134
6	Maharashtra Thane 2507372 52.09	1306194	1304427		1767
7	Odisha Bargarh 1631974 79.78	1302069	1300266		1803
8	Odisha Bolangir 1801744 77.52	1396719	1394081		2638
9	Odisha Kandhamal 1339090 74.16	993091	990520		2571
10	Odisha Sundargarh 1576105 73.02	1150875	1148968		1907
11	Uttar Pradesh Fatehpur 1938563 57.09	1106690	1105472		1218
12	Uttar Pradesh Hamirpur 1839761 60.60	1114874	1113768		1106
13	Uttar Pradesh Jhansi 2161221 63.86	1380214	1378807		1407
14	Uttar Pradesh Lucknow 2172171 52.28	1135624	1133259		2365
15	West Bengal Arambagh 1883266 82.62	1555882	1554300		1582
16	West Bengal Uluberia 1741438 79.78	1389316	1387012		2304

*As informed through ECI press note no 89 dated 17.05.2024

**Continuously available on the Voter Turnout App

*** As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballots 1 >3000

Annexure- 20

Voter turnout data for Phase 6

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1	Haryana FARIDABAD 2430212 60.52	1470649	1469170		1479
2	Haryana ROHTAK 1889844 65.68	1241201	1239652		1549
3	Haryana SONIPAT 1766624 63.44	1120791	1119190		1601
4	Jharkhand Dhanbad 2285237 62.06	1418264	1414710		3554
5	Jharkhand Ranchi 2197331 65.36	1436127	1432859		3268
6	NCT OF Delhi North-West Delhi 2567423 57.85	1485378	1482638		2740
7	NCT OF Delhi West Delhi 2587977 58.79	1521541	1518075		3466
8	Odisha Bhubaneswar 1672774 64.49	1078810	1077476		1334
9	Odisha Cuttack 1571622 71.20	1118918	1116941		1977
10	Odisha Dhenkanal 1529785 78.01	1193460	1184033		9427
11	Odisha Keonjhar 1588179 78.97	1254163	1252761		1402
12	Odisha Puri 1586465 75.43	1196684	1191034		5650
13	Odisha Sambalpur 1499728 79.50	1192226	1190616		1610
14	Uttar Pradesh Ambedkar Nagar 1911297 61.58	1176920	1174672		2248
15	Uttar Pradesh Domariyaganj 1961845 51.97	1019548	1016183		3365
16	Uttar Pradesh Jaunpur 1977237 55.59	1099223	1096957		2266
17	West Bengal Jhargram 1779794 83.47	1485591	1483802		1789
18	West Bengal Kanthi 1794537 84.77	1521159	1519392		1767
19	West Bengal Medinipur 1811243 81.56	1477309	1474654		2655
20	West Bengal Tamluk 1850741 84.79	1569233	1568214		1019

*As informed through ECI Press Note No 99 dated May 23, 2024

**Continuously available on the Voter Turnout App

***As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballots 6 >3000

Annexure- 21

Voter turnout data for Phase 7

Sl. No	State PC Name Count of Elector* **Poll (%)	EVM votes polled	EVM votes Recovered	+	-
1	Bihar Buxar 1923164 55.39	1065290	1066300		1010
2	Bihar Patliputra 2073685 59.24	1228549	1227339		1210
3	Himachal Pradesh HAMIRPUR 1432636 71.56	1025237	1022970		2267
4	Jharkhand Godda 2028154 68.63	1391960	1388559		3401
5	Odisha Balasore 1608014 76.77	1234427	1235600	1173	
6	Odisha Bhadrak 1770915 73.23	1296802	1291183		5619
7	Odisha Jagatsinghpur 1700814 75.48	1283700	1280103		3597
8	Odisha Kendrapara 1792723 71.22	1276773	1272561		4212
9	Odisha Mayurbhanj 1542927 75.79	1169335	1165699		3666
10	Punjab Firozpur 1670008 67.02	1119167	1117934		1233
11	Uttar Pradesh Bansgaon 1820854 51.79	943007	941708		1299
12	Uttar Pradesh Chandauli 1843196 60.58	1116673	1113469		3204
13	Uttar Pradesh Ghazipur 2074883 55.45	1150496	1148952		1544
14	Uttar Pradesh Robertsganj 1779189 56.78	1010277	1008459		1818
15	Uttar Pradesh Varanasi 1997578 56.49	1128527	1127081		1446
16	West Bengal Basirhat 1804261 84.31	1521154	1519128		2026
17	West Bengal Jadavpur 2033525 76.68	1559330	1558207		1123
18	West Bengal Kolkata Uttar 1505356 63.59	957319	955466		1853

*As informed through ECI Press Note No 109 Dated May 25, 2024

**Continuously available on the Voter Turnout App

***As manually entered by field officers. Does not include Postal Ballots 6>3000

Annexure 22

EVM Mismatch

It has been calculated seat wise from the number of votes polled in EVM at the polling time as released by the ECI for each seat and the Number of Votes counted as the votes recovered from EVM as given by ECI in seat-wise candidate wise votes and the total EVM votes recovered and counted in each constituency.

Except the **four** seats of Lakshadweep 48630/48630, Daman & Diu 92779/92779 and that of Amreli 871373/871373 in Gujrat, Attingal in Kerala 970517/970517, in rest of the 538 seats put to votes, Votes polled in EVM at the Polling booth and the Votes recovered and counted from EVM at the counting centres do no match at all.

In 174 Constituencies the votes recovered from EVM at counting centres are more than the votes polled in the EVM 1 to 3811 votes.

In the rest of the 364 constituencies the votes recovered from the EVM at the Counting centres are far less than the votes having been polled in the EVMs less are between 1 and 16791. All this together points to some attempt at serious irregularities. The ECI, on 25.05.2024 claimed and assured the People of India that the EVMs are secure enough and the votes polled in EVM can neither be decreased nor increased. To quote a few examples of decrease in votes it is seen that the picture are as under:

Table A22

S. No.	State	Constituency	No. of Votes decreased than that polled in EVM
1	T.N.	Tiruvallur	16791
2	Do	Viluppuram	4696
3	Do	Pollachi	4304
4	Do	Cuddalore	3458
5	Assam	Kokrajhar	10760
6	Do	Darrang-Udalguri	7570
7	Do	Dubri	4358
8	Do	Diphu	4153
9	Do	Kaziranga	3241
10	Odisha	Dhenkanal	9427
11	do	Nabarangpur	7296
12	do	Puri	5650
13	do	Bhadrak	5619
14	do	Kendrapara	4212
15	do	Koraput	4159
16	do	Jagatsinghpur	3597
17	do	Mayurbhanj	3666
18	A.P.	Guntur	7928

19	do	Chittoor	6858
20	do	Bapatla	5368
21	do	Hindupur	6572
22	do	Kurnoolu	6389
23	do	Srikakulam	5216
24	do	Vizianagaram	6176
25	do	Vijayavwda	4968
26	do	Machilipatnam	3878
27	Jharkhand	Singhbhum	3598
28	do	Dhanbad	3554
29	do	Ranchi	3268
30	Bihar	Sitamarhi	3049
31	NCT Delhi	West Delhi	3466
32	Kerala	Alappuzha	7928
33	do	Vadakara	4185
34	U.P.	Aligarh	5896
35	do	Domariyaganj	3365
36	W.B.	Jalpaiguri	5833
37	Gujrat	Bardoli	3194
38	Maharashtra	Nanded	4904
39	do	Chandrapur	3283
40	do	Jalna	3255

41	Manipur	Inner Manipur	4878
42	Uttarakhand	Nainital-Udham S. Nagar	3216
43	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	4876
44	do	Bilaspur	3844
45	M.P.	Bhopal	4209
46	Karnataka	Raichur	4170
47	Telangana	Malkajgiri	3946

Seats where more EVM Votes recovered at counting than that Polled at polling stations

[Sub-table 22.1]

S. No.	State	Constituency	Excess votes in EVM Found
1	Assam	Karimganj	3811
2	A.P.	Ongole	1467
3	Odisha	Balasore	1173
4	U.P.	Maharajganj	1033
5	do	phulpur	718
6	Bihar	Bhagalpur	632
7	A.P.	Amalapuram	939

Annexure 23

Methodology followed in the Compiling of the Report

At first blush, it appears unbelievable yet it is true that around Five Crore Votes increased by change of the data declared between 1 to 3.45 hours on polling day after the end of poll schedule. Even by most conservative method of calculation BJP/NDA would have lost a minimum of 76 seats. A further blow to our confidence and faith in fairness of conduct of polls and the impeachability of EVM stood shattered by another pandemic worse than Covid.

As a seat-by-seat calculation shows that the EVMs over as many as 538 (of 542 seats to which elections were held) either “killed” votes polled or generously “added” votes that were never polled in the first place.

EVMs of only 4 seats remained and behaved integral to a free and fair election process. Ironically these were in the rather remote Lakshadweep constituency, in Daman & Diu, in Amreli in Gujarat and in Attingle in Kerala. Given the supposed inviolability of the EVM conducted poll process, this alone makes the exercise suspect.

Of the 538 seats, in 174 constituencies **the votes recovered from EVM are more than those polled in EVM.** These excess votes vary from 1 vote to 3811 Votes in these 174 seats. In another 374 constituencies the EVM votes recovered at counting **are less than those polled in EVM.** The numbers of less votes recovered at counting vary between 1 vote and 16791 votes!

The alleged motive/aim was to increase the seats of BJP/NDA and/or increase the victory margin BJP/NDA and/or decrease the defeat margin of BJP/NDA. Related to this is/was the motive to further to increase the Vote Share in those states where the BJP/NDA wanted to show an expanded footprint Tamil Nadu

and Kerala in the South of India and states of the North-East like Arunachal Pradesh or to even defeat a previous close ally like the BJD in Odisha

These are the findings that are based on an unbelievable and staggering vote hike, **the kind of hike never previously seen in any election**. The below detailed methodology used and the cogent reasons behind this rigorous analysis, make the revelations mind boggling.

Methodology

The poll percentage given by the ECI in its 7.00 PM release on April 19 and 26, in its 8.00 PM press release on May 7 and 13, its 7.45 PM press release on May 20 and 25, and its 8.45 PM press release on June 1 has been taken as the figure of poll percentage as the variation in the same is (or should be) very low (in all previous years of polls). Where ever any apparent alteration was not resorted to like phase 3 to 7 polls in U.P. we see that the first figure released by ECI changed only by a meagre 0.21, 0.34, 0.23, 0.01, 0.25 only respectively for the Phase 3,4, 5, 6 and 7th phases.

Similarly, there are some other places like Jharkhand which conducted the poll in Five Phases that saw only a 0.21% variation. Nagaland too saw a 0.95 % variation.

A perusal of all previous elections is revealing as we find only minor alterations in final data invariably issued by the next day of polling.

The number of Electors constituency-wise and the total number of electors in each phase as released by ECI itself on May 25 & 28 and then on June 6 has been taken into account and tabulated. The Voter turnout as given by ECI issued at the end of the poll schedule in each phase has also been tabulated

and thereafter, the Voter turn-out for each phase on the basis of these figures has been collated and calculated as under:

**Voter turnout by the ECI after
the end of poll schedule time**

Number of electors in
the concerned phase X $\frac{\text{No. of Voters Polled EVM votes}}{100}$ = No. of Voters Polled EVM votes

Similarly, the post hike EVM voter turnout was calculated and the same is as under:

**Voter turnout by ECI given
after many days**

Number of electors in
the concerned phase X $\frac{\text{No. of Voters EVM votes after alleged hike}}{100}$ = No. of Voters EVM votes after alleged
hike

There after the data of EVM votes polled as released by the ECI on May 25 & 28 May and on June 6 for each of the 542 constituencies was tabulated Thereafter the data of EVM Votes recovered at the counting in each constituency as released by ECI has been tabulated.

The results are that in 174 seats votes recovered and tumbled out from EVMs at the counting were more than those polled at the polling booths In 374 seats the recovered votes from EVM were less than those polled in the EVM

A table of major discrepancies running into thousands is attached in the report. Another chart of victory margin of 10000 or less is also appended.

Notably, in 169 seats out of 542 seats, which is one-third of the total seats, the victory margin is around 10000 votes.

Reasons for the exercise

Umpteen number of news reports in the media about the ECI not publishing constituency wise actual voter turnout data and restricting itself to divulge only poll percentages-- that too state wise; --in fact for Phase 2 even state wise poll percentage not made available, a huge hue and cry with allegations of foul play led us to undertake this rigorous exercise. The ECI's own press release of April 19 declared the release actual figures by the next day by collating forms No. 17A, the real time data.

One could understand the alarm bells within the ECI when it found very low poll percentages-- around 50% only --in several states. It needed time to hike the same, for instance, in states of Maharashtra from 55.29% to 63.71% **(8.42% Increase)** and Rajasthan from 50.95%, to 57.65% **(6.70% Increase)**. Similarly as elaborated in the Table A in the Report, in Assam the hike was of 6.87%, in Chhattisgarh the hike was of 4.88% and, not unsurprisingly, the highest hike was in by 25.14% in West Bengal that saw a 4.34% hike.

It appears from this analysis that the hike was particularly high in states where the BJP/NDA faced a challenge. This is established by the fact that despite a huge hike, the BJP still lost the game while in some places like the Andaman Nicobar islands with a 7.23% hike, the NDA/BJP won,

The irrational phasing of the elections, the insistence of the ECI on the issue of actual turn out figures for each constituency by the next day as promised in ECI's own press release dated April 19, 2024, the Data being kept camouflaged, the stand of the ECI on the VVPAT demand, the Surat Episode where the ECI clearly appeared in a hurry to declare the poll result without elections after one INC candidate was "disqualified" in a controversial move, all put together have raised serious doubts about the Voter turnout data being kept from the Public, and later substantially altered/changed.

The entire effort behind producing the Vote for Democracy's "**Report: Conduct of Lok Sabha Election 2024 [Analysis of 'Vote Manipulation' and 'Misconduct during Voting and Counting']**" is to ensure public accountability from our institutions, particularly the constitutional/statutory body the Election Commission of India. Hence, dissemination of this information is appreciated. However, any other use of this report outside public dissemination should be explicitly avoided, especially with regard to judicial proceeding(s), except with the prior consent of the **Vote for Democracy**.

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