



Report  
on the  
Second General Election



1956-57

सत्यमेव जयते

By

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## INTRODUCTORY.

This report contains a complete and detailed account of all aspects of the second General Election in Bihar held during the period January to March, 1957 and a review of the work connected with the Reorganisation of the States. Delimitation of constituencies based on the 1951 Census and redelimitation of certain constituencies affected by the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956.

Unlike the first General Election the time available for making the necessary preparations for holding the second General Election was very short. This was because it was uncertain till late in 1956 whether the impending Reorganisation of States would make it possible for the General Election to be held in due time. On account of the shortness of time available for completing the arrangements the work had to be planned and executed with maximum speed and meticulous care which naturally caused considerable strain to the electoral and administrative machinery of the State. It is gratifying to record that every one concerned with the operations stood this strain creditably.

Collection of the statistical data and other materials from the Returning Officers took good deal of time. The drafting of the report had to be done alongside the normal and day to day work of the department including the holding of some bye-elections. For these reasons this report could not be brought out earlier, much as we should have liked to do so.



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# REPORT ON THE SECOND GENERAL ELECTION HELD IN BIHAR IN 1956-57.

## CHAPTER I

### *Reorganisation of States—Amendment of Electoral Laws—Legal Frame Work.*

1. During the period intervening the first General Election in 1952 and the second in 1957 the event of great constitutional, political and historic significance was the reorganisation of the States which are the component units of the Indian Union. Government of India recognised the need for territorial redistribution and reorganisation of the existing States which were formed during the British rule largely on considerations of administrative convenience, economy and military strategy and those which emerged from the integration of the 'Indian States' on the attainment of independence. It was decided that a Commission be appointed to examine the question of reorganisation "objectively and dispassionately". The States Reorganisation Commission was constituted in December, 1953. In making its recommendation about reorganisation the Commission was to take into account the linguistic principle, and financial, economic and administrative considerations. The Commission submitted its report in September, 1955 and the 'States Reorganisation Bill' was introduced in the Lok Sabha in April, 1956. The proposals contained in the Bill were based on the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission and the views expressed on the Commission's report during the discussion that took place in the Central and the State Legislatures.

2. The following States emerged from the Reorganisation Scheme embodied in the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

Part A Name.	Part B Name.	Part C Name.
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Jammu and Kashmir	1. Delhi
2. Assam	..	2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Bihar	..	3. Manipur
4. Bombay	..	4. Tripura
5. Kerala	..	5. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.
6. Madhya Pradesh	..	..
7. Madras	..	..
8. Mysore	..	..
9. Orissa	..	..
10. Punjab	..	..
11. Rajasthan	..	..
12. Uttar Pradesh	..	..
13. West Bengal	..	..

3. Subsequently, classification of the States into three categories Part A, Part B and Part C States disappeared as the result of the substitution of the first Schedule to the Constitution as amended by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 and the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956 by a new Schedule in accordance with the provisions made in the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956. The following are the States and the Union Territories specified in the amended Schedule.

I. States	II. The Union Territories.
Name.	
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Delhi
2. Assam	2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Bihar	3. Manipur
4. Bombay	4. Tripura
5. Kerala	5. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
6. Madhya Pradesh	6. The Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-divi Islands.
7. Madras	
8. Mysore	
9. Orissa	
10. Punjab	
11. Rajasthan	
12. Uttar Pradesh	
13. West Bengal	
14. Jammu and Kashmir	



4. The States Reorganisation Act did not provide for any territorial adjustment between Bihar and West Bengal because when the Bill was introduced there was a proposal for the amalgamation of these two States under the consideration of Government. A separate Act called the 'Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act,' was passed in September, 1956. This Act provides for the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal and for matters connected therewith.

5. The following territories were transferred from Bihar to West Bengal with effect from the 1st November, 1956.—

- (i) That portion of Kishanganj Subdivision of Purnea district which lies to the east of the boundary line demarcated in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the aforesaid Act by an authority appointed in this behalf by the Central Government and that portion of Gopalpur thana of the said district which lies to the east or north, as the case may be, of the said boundary line; and

(ii) Purulia subdivision of Manbhum district excluding Chas Thana, Chandil thana and Patamda police-station of Barabhum thana.

6. The Central Government appointed Shri V. Viswanathan, I.C.S., as the authority for demarcating the boundary line referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the aforesaid Act by *Gazette of India* notification no. 12/3/56-SRI, dated the 7th September, 1956. He submitted his report on the demarcation of the boundary between Bihar and West Bengal in Purnea district in his letter dated the 7th October, 1956 addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. The following two lists were appended to his report.—

- (1) A list of villages (revenue mauzas) in Purnea district transferred to West Bengal which abut on the new Bihar border.
- (2) A list of villages (revenue mauzas) in the Purnea district remaining in Bihar which abut on the West Bengal border.

These lists by themselves completely define the new boundary line, as this line has only to be taken along the common boundary of villages on the opposite sides in the two States. A description of the inter state boundary as it runs along the municipal limits of Kishanganj was given separately.

7. The following statement shows the area and the population of the Purnea District transferred to West Bengal.—

*Statement showing the area and population to be transferred to West Bengal as the result of demarcation.*

Serial no.	Name of Revenue Thana.	Name of Police-station.	No. of villages.	Areas (in square miles).	Population (1951 census).
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Islampur ..	Thakurganj ..	12	58	14,357
		Chopra ..	129	158	52,949
		Islampur ..	123	139	59,652
2	Kishanganj ..	Kishanganj ..	285	180	66,810
		Goal Pokhar ..	95	73	36,028
3	Gopalpur ..	Karandighi ..	269	151	47,492
Total ..			913	759	2,77,288

8. The territories comprised in seventeen police-stations of the Sadr subdivision of Manbhum were transferred to West Bengal on the 1st November, 1956. These police-stations are (1) Purulia Mufassil, (2) Purulia Town, (3) Arsa, (4) Bagmundi, (5) Balarampur, (6) Bandwan, (7) Hura, (8) Puncheda, (9) Manbazar, (10) Barabazar, (11) Kashipur, (12) Neturia, (13) Santuri, (14) Raghunathpur, (15) Para, (16) Jhalda and (17) Jaipur. The territories comprised in five police-stations, namely, (1) Chas, (2) Chandil, (3) Chandankiari, (4) Patamda and (5) Ichagarh of the existing Sadr subdivision of Manbhum remained in Bihar. Consequent on the transfer of territories from Bihar to West Bengal certain readjustments had to be made in the administrative units.

9. A separate district known as Dhanbad was formed comprising the existing Dhanbad subdivision and Chas and Chandankiari police-stations of Manbhum sadr subdivision with its headquarters at Dhanbad. Ichagarh and Chandil police-stations of Manbhum sadr subdivision were transferred to Singhbhum district and formed part of Saraikella Kharsawan subdivision. Patamda police-station of Manbhum sadr subdivision was also transferred to Singhbhum district and formed part of Dhalbhum subdivision. These changes came into effect from the 26th October, 1956.

10. Transfer of territories from Purnea district necessitated readjustments in the jurisdiction of Thakurganj, Chopra, Islampur, Kishanganj, Bahadurganj and Karandighi police-stations. Kishanganj subdivision was retained with headquarters at Kishanganj. It comprises the territories which constituted Kishanganj subdivision minus the areas transferred to West Bengal. Out of the residual areas comprising Chopra, Islampur and Karandighi police-stations two new police-stations, namely, Pothia and Balrampur were constituted. Pothia was included in Kishanganj subdivision and Balrampur in Katihar subdivision.

11. Transfer of territories from Bihar to West Bengal led to some important changes in the provisions relating to the representation in the Legislatures and delimitation of constituencies. These changes are detailed in Part III of the aforesaid Act. The important ones are summarised below.—

- (a) Under Section 5 of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956 the number of seats allotted to Bihar in the Council of States was increased from 21 to 22. A bye-election was held to fill the additional seat, as required in section 6 of the aforesaid Act. Shri Krishna Mohan Pyare Sinha was elected to fill this seat. The President has made, by order, the necessary provision in regard to the terms of office of the members elected under section 6. According to this order, Shri Krishna Mohan Pyare Sinha retired on the 2nd day of April, 1958.

(b) Under Section 9 of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956 the sitting members of the Legislative Assembly of Bihar representing (1) Thakurganj (2) Karandighi (3) Para-cum-Chas and (4) Bara bazar-cum-Chandil constituencies continued to be members of the Legislative Assembly of Bihar. The sitting members representing other constituencies lying wholly or partly in the transferred territories, namely (1) Islampur (2) Kishanganj (3) Kashipur-cum-Raghunathpur (4) Jhalda (5) Bagmundi (6) Purulia-cum-Hura and (7) Manbazar-cum-Patamda constituencies were deemed to have been elected to the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal as from the 1st November, 1956 and ceased to be members of the Legislative Assembly of Bihar.

(c) Under Section 13 of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956, the number of seats assigned to Bihar in the House of the People and the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of Bihar was reduced from 55 and 330 to 53 and 318 respectively. The following Assembly constituencies (as per Delimitation Commission's Final Order no. 26) were transferred to West Bengal completely, or in parts as shown below :—

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| (1) Raghunathpur | (4) Arsha     |
| (2) Purulia      | (5) Barabazar |
| (3) Jhalda       | (6) Manbazar  |

*Constituencies transferred in parts.—*

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Chas       | (4) Islampur   |
| (2) Chandil    | (5) Kishanganj |
| (3) Thakurganj | (6) Karandighi |

#### AMENDMENTS OF ELECTORAL LAW.

12. Extensive changes were made in the two Representation of the People Acts, 1950 and 1951. The rules made under these two Acts—Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules and the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, were also thoroughly revised in the light of the experience gained during the period 1952—56 and in keeping with the amendments made in the Acts.

#### LEGAL FRAME WORK.

13. The Constitution of India provides for a democratic republican form of Government the unique feature of which is the stress on fair and free elections of the representatives of the

people to the Legislatures. In order that this objective is achieved the Constitution has made necessary provisions to guard against the possibility of the ruling party ever being able to influence to its own advantage the course of the Elections. With this end in view the Constitution has vested complete overall control of all elections to the Legislatures and to the Offices of the President and Vice-President in the Election Commission which is a permanent constitutional body independent of the Government. The Election Commission has also been given the power to appoint Election Tribunals for the decision of disputes and doubts relating to Elections. The functions of the Commission are laid down in the Constitution and the Election laws. While the Constitution laid down the broad principles governing Elections the details have been provided in the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the statutory rules made by the Central Government under each of these two Acts. The two Representations of the People Acts are Acts of Parliament. The State Legislatures are also competent to undertake legislation to provide for matters connected with Elections to their own Legislatures. The only measures passed by the Bihar Legislatures so far relate to the removal of disqualifications of members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. Other important legislative measures containing certain provisions relating to Elections and provisions regarding readjustment of the representation of territorial constituencies in the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies and delimitation of these constituencies passed by the Parliament are the Delimitation Commission Act of 1952, the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 and Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956. On the eve of the General Election the Government of India (Ministry of Law) brought out an Election Manual containing collection in a convenient form, of the relevant provisions of the Constitution, the Representation of the People Acts, extracts from the Delimitation Commission Act, the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, the Representation of the people (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956 and the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956. The Manual also contains the rules and orders made by the President under the provisions of the Constitution. The Manual has been found to be an extremely useful book of reference for all concerned with Elections and matters connected therewith.

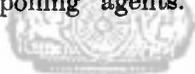
The Election Commission very thoughtfully brought out comprehensive booklets of Instructions for the Returning Officers, Presiding Officers, candidates and the polling agents. The handbook for Returning Officers is in two parts. It deals with all matters which concern them from the time preceding the notification of Election in the constituency or constituencies of which they are the Returning Officers till they are completed and the candidates

lodge the account of their election expenses. The booklet contains a collection of statutory orders, Executive Instructions (General) and Executive Instructions (Departmental), important notifications and press notes issued by the Commission and specimen of the different statutory forms and the forms prescribed by the Commission.

The handbook of Instructions for the Presiding Officers is equally exhaustive and contains complete information on every point they are required to deal with in the discharge of their duties.

The handbook for the candidates has been of immense help to them. It contains a summary of the important items of information that a candidate should possess extracts of the important provisions of the Electoral laws and a collection of the main statutory orders and executive instructions issued by the Commission from time to time.

The booklet of Instructions for the polling agents was intended to acquaint them with their duties and responsibilities. It contains necessary information on the points with which they will be confronted at the polling stations. The idea behind this publication was that the polling agents should work in close co-operation with the Presiding and Polling officers to ensure that the poll passes off peacefully. These publications were greatly appreciated and there was large demand for the booklet of instructions for the candidate and the polling agents.



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## CHAPTER II.

### Composition of the New Legislatures.

14. The Legislature of the State of Bihar is comprised of the Governor, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

15. Originally there were 330 seats in the Legislative Assembly. After the transfer of certain territories to West Bengal under the provisions of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, the number of seats in the Assembly was reduced to 318. The seats in the Legislative Assembly are filled by direct election from territorial constituencies. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by persons whose names are included in the Electoral Roll for territorial constituencies. There is an Electoral Roll for every constituency prepared on the basis of universal adult suffrage. The Constitution does not provide for nomination of members from any particular group or community except the Anglo-Indian Community. The Governor has the power to nominate to the Legislative Assembly as many members of the Anglo-Indian Community as he considers appropriate. For the Legislative Assembly of Bihar, the Governor has nominated one member of this community under Article 333 of the Constitution. There is provision in the Constitution for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the States. In the Bihar Legislative Assembly 40 seats are reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and 32 for members of the Scheduled Tribes.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

16. The Legislative Council of Bihar consists of 96 members of whom —

(i) 34 are elected from Local Authorities' Constituencies by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards, cantonment boards and Notified Area Committees;

(ii) 8 are elected from Graduates' Constituencies by electorates consisting of persons residing in the State who have been for at least three years graduates of any University in the territory of India or have been for at least three years in possession of qualifications prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament as equivalent to that of a graduate of any such University in India;

(iii) 8 are elected from Teachers' Constituencies by electorates consisting of persons who have been for at least three years engaged in teaching in such educational institutions within the State not lower in standard than that of a secondary school, as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament,

Under the provisions contained in sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the State Govern-

ment have the power to specify by notification in the official Gazette, with the concurrence of the Election Commission, the qualifications which shall be deemed to be equivalent to that of a graduate of an Indian University and the educational institutions within a State not lower in standard than that of a secondary school for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of a State in the Graduates' and the Teachers' Constituencies. The Government of Bihar have accordingly issued notifications making the specifications referred to above;

(iv) 34 are elected by members of the State Legislative Assembly from among persons who are not members of the Assembly;

(v) 12 are nominated by the Governor from among persons who have special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service.

Elections to the Legislative Council are held on the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

#### COUNCIL OF STATES.

17. Bihar has been allotted 22 seats in the Council of States. The State originally had only 21 seats. One additional seat was allotted by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956. Members for the Council of States are elected by elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State concerned on the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

#### HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE.

18. After the transfer of certain territories to West Bengal under the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956 Bihar is left with 53 seats as against the original 55 in the House of the People. Out of the 53 seats seven are reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and five for members of the Scheduled Tribes. Members for the House of the People are chosen by direct election in the territorial constituencies of the States.

## CHAPTER III.

### Electoral Machinery.

#### THE ELECTION COMMISSION.

19. The pivot around which the whole Election machinery moves is the Election Commission. Under article 324 of the Constitution the Superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of Electoral Rolls, for and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of every State, and all elections to the offices of the President and the Vice-President, including the appointment of Election Tribunals, is vested in this supreme constitutional and permanent body. The Constitution provides that the Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may, from time to time, fix. At present the Commission consists of only the Chief Election Commissioner.

#### THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER FOR EVERY STATE—OTHER GAZETTED STAFF.

20. To assist the Election Commission in the discharge of its functions laid down in the Constitution and the Election laws enacted by the Parliament, a Chief Electoral Officer has been appointed for every State under Section 13-A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 which lays down that the Chief Electoral Officer shall be such officer of Government as the Election Commission may, in consultation with that Government, designate or nominate in this behalf. Subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission, the Chief Electoral Officer supervises the preparation, revision and correction of all electoral rolls in the State under Section 13A (2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and also supervises the conduct of all elections in the State under section 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Shri Nand Lal Sinha, a retired officer of the State Civil Service was the first Chief Electoral Officer of Bihar. He was succeeded by Sri S. A. A. Rizwi, an officer of the State Civil Service in the A. D. M.'s rank, who assumed charge of the office on the 24th March 1953. The post was originally sanctioned on a temporary basis and its term was extended from year to year until the 28th February 1955. The post was made permanent with effect from the 1st March 1955. The Chief Electoral Officer was also appointed to be Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political and Appointment Department in addition to his duties as Chief Electoral Officer. The office of the Chief Electoral Officer was also placed on permanent footing and absorbed in the Appointment Department of the State Government with effect from the 1st January 1955. It was named Appointment Department

(Election Section). The Chief Electoral Officer's post was included in the senior scale of the I. A. S. cadre of Bihar with effect from the 17th October 1956 and later Shri S. A. A. Rizwi who continued to hold the post was promoted to the Indian Administrative Service.

Having regard to the enormous increase in the volume and complexity of the work connected with the General Election, the State Government strengthened the Gazetted staff of the Election Department which consisted of the Chief Electoral Officer and his Personal Assistant by the appointment of—

- (a) a Deputy Chief Electoral Officer *cum* Under-Secretary to Government in the scale of pay of the State Civil Service (Executive Branch) for a period of 8 months;
- (b) an Assistant Chief Electoral Officer *cum* Assistant Secretary to Government in the pay scale of Junior State Civil Service (Executive Branch).

These posts were created on temporary basis. The term of the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer's post has been extended up to the 28th February 1959.

#### DISTRICT ELECTIONS OFFICERS.

21. In each district the Election work is assigned to one of the senior and experienced officers, preferably a Deputy Collector posted at the district headquarters. He is designated 'District Elections Officer'. At the district level he co-ordinates the Election work carried on in the subdivisions and assists the District Officer in the discharge of his duties as Returning Officer and Electoral Registration Officer. He is mainly responsible for the preparation of Electoral Rolls from the stage of printing of the Rolls for publication in draft down to final publication. He also assists the Returning Officer in making arrangements for taking the poll in the General Election and Bye-elections. Normally the District Elections Officer does Election work in addition to other duties but for a few months before the General Election he was relieved of other duties to a considerable extent to enable him to give the most of his time and attention to Election matters.

#### SET-UP OF ELECTION OFFICES.

22. The staff for the office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar and the Election offices at the Divisional, District and Subdivisional headquarters was sanctioned in 1948 on a temporary basis. The terms of the posts were since then extended from time to time till the 28th February 1955. In July, 1953 the Government of India in the Ministry of Law asked all State Governments to examine the question of retention of a nucleus Election staff on

permanent basis. They pointed out that the preparation and printing of electoral rolls and other items of electoral work, e.g., conduct of bye-elections and biennial elections were a continuous process and it was, therefore, necessary to retain a nucleus staff in each State on permanent basis. The Government of India agreed to continue to share half the extra cost on the staff exclusively employed on Election work. The State Government examined the question and sanctioned permanent retention of a nucleus staff in the Election Department at the State headquarters and in the Muffasil offices with effect from the 1st March 1955. The permanent staff sanctioned for the State headquarters and the Muffasil offices was reinforced on *ad hoc* basis for the conduct of the General Election. The Muffasil staff is strengthened temporarily every year for the revision of Electoral Rolls.

#### ELECTORAL REGISTRATION OFFICERS.

23. Section 13-B of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 provides that the Electoral Roll for each Assembly Constituency shall be prepared and revised by the Electoral Registration Officer who shall be such officer of Government or of a local authority as the Election Commission, may in consultation with the Government of the State in which the constituency is situated, designate or nominate in this behalf. On the issue of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956 the Election Commission in consultation with the Government of Bihar designated for each of the Assembly Constituencies in the State of Bihar as determined by the aforesaid order the District Officer, or as the case may be, the Subdivisional Officer as the Electoral Registration Officer in its notification no. 429/3/56, dated the 1st January, 1957. The District Officer was designated as Electoral Registration Officer for such constituencies as cover more than one subdivision in a district and the Subdivisional Officer, for the constituencies which are co-extensive with the subdivision. According to this principle all District Officers and the Subdivisional Officers except the District Officer, Bhagalpur and the Subdivisional Officers, Pakur and Latehar in the district of Santhal Parganas and Palamau, respectively, were appointed as Electoral Registration Officers.

#### ASSISTANT ELECTORAL REGISTRATION OFFICERS.

24. Section 13-C of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 provides for the appointment of one or more persons as Assistant Electoral Registration Officers to assist Electoral Registration Officers in the performance of their functions. The Additional Collectors have been appointed as Assistant Electoral Registration Officers for the constituencies of which the District Officers are the Electoral Registration Officers and the "Second Officers" as Assistant Electoral Registration Officers for the constituencies of which

the Subdivisional Officers are the Electoral Registration Officers. "Second Officer" is not a recognised official designation and therefore the Gazetted Officer next below the Subdivisional Officer in rank in each subdivision was notified as the Assistant Electoral Registration Officer both by name and designation. The Election Commission notified the appointment of Assistant Electoral Registration Officers for the Assembly Constituencies in the State of Bihar as determined by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956 in its notification no. 429/3/56(1), dated the 1st January 1957.

#### RETURNING OFFICERS.

25. Section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides that for every constituency the Election Commission shall, in consultation with the Government of the State, designate or nominate a Returning Officer who shall be an officer of Government. The Election Commission in consultation with the Government of Bihar designated for each of the Parliamentary and the Assembly Constituencies in the State of Bihar, as determined by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, the Commissioner of the Division, the District Officer or the Subdivisional Officer, to be Returning Officers in its notifications nos. 434/3/56 and 434/3/56(2), dated the 8th January, 1957. The Divisional Commissioners were designated as the Returning Officer in respect of those Parliamentary Constituencies which covered more than one district within a Commissioner's division or outside a particular division. For the constituencies in the latter category the Commissioner in whose jurisdiction major portions of the constituencies concerned lie was designated as the Returning Officer. The District Magistrate was designated as the Returning Officer for such Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies as extend to more than one subdivision in a district and the Subdivisional Officer for the constituencies which are co-extensive with the subdivision. All Commissioners of Divisions, District Officers and Subdivisional Officers (except the Subdivisional Officers of Latehar and Pakaur in the districts of Palamau and Santhal Parganas, respectively) were appointed as Returning Officers.

#### ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICERS.

26. Section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides for appointment by the Election Commission of one or more persons as Assistant Returning Officers to assist Returning Officers in the performance of their functions. The appointment of Assistant Returning Officers for the Parliamentary Constituencies and for the Assembly Constituencies in the State of Bihar was notified by the Election Commission in its notifications nos. 434/3/56(1)

and 434/3/56(3), dated the 8th January, 1957, respectively. The following Officers were appointed as the Assistant Returning Officers :—

- (a) The Personal Assistant to the Commissioner and the District Officer of each of the concerned districts in a division or divisions ;
- (b) The Additional Collector;
- (c) The Second Officer;

for constituencies of which the Commissioners, the District Officers and Subdivisional Officers were designated to be the Returning Officers respectively. As the "Second Officer" is not a recognised official designation, the Gazetted Officer next below the Subdivisional Officer in rank in each subdivision was notified as the Assistant Returning Officer both by name and designation.

#### PRESIDING OFFICERS AND POLLING OFFICERS.

27. Section 26 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 requires that the Returning Officer shall appoint a Presiding Officer for each polling station and such Polling officers as he thinks necessary. A large number of Government servants of all categories—Gazetted and non-Gazetted, assistants and clerks—were employed as Presiding and Polling officers at polling stations. It was a huge administrative task and Government had to make the fullest possible use of its man power resources. It was not possible to meet the total requirement of the polling personnel out of the available supply of officers and clerks serving under the State Government and it was found necessary to draft the employees of the Central Government posted in the different districts and subdivisions of the State to Election duties. Different Ministries of the Government of India were good enough to issue instructions to the heads of offices under their control operating in the State to render such assistance to the State Government in the conduct of the General Election as would be feasible without causing serious dislocation to the normal functioning of the offices concerned.

The poll for the Election to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly was taken simultaneously at every polling station. The polling staff at each polling station generally consisted of one Presiding Officer and six Polling officers. As far as possible officers of the Gazetted rank were employed as Presiding Officers. In some polling stations non-Gazetted and senior ministerial officers also served as Presiding Officers. There were not enough Gazetted Officers to be employed as Presiding Officer at every polling station. Non-Gazetted field staff of the Central and the State Governments and assistants and clerks serving in the different offices under the control of the Government of India and the State

Government were employed as Polling officers. For obvious reasons the superior Gazetted and office staff and the field staff of the following departments were not detailed for Election duties :—

- (1) Police.
- (2) Medical and Health.
- (3) Jail.
- (4) Posts and Telegraphs.
- (5) Railways (operation side).

In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule.(2) of rule 24 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, wherever available, lady assistants were appointed at the polling stations for assisting the Presiding Officers particularly in dealing with women electors. The total number of Presiding Officers and Polling officers employed in the conduct of the General Elections came up to 2,927 and 14,635, respectively.

**POLICE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER AND FOR THE SAFE CUSTODY OF BALLOT BOXES BEFORE AND AFTER POLL AND OTHER ELECTION MATERIALS AND THEIR SAFE TRANSPORT TO AND FROM POLLING STATIONS.**

28. The part played by the Police in maintaining law and order in and around the polling stations during the General Election deserves special mention. An Armed section of the Police force consisting of a non-Commissioned officer and three to four men was attached to each polling party. The duty of this force was to protect the polling party, the polling station and the polling materials in custody of the party. This force moved with the polling party in its itinerary. In addition to the Armed force, one section of unarmed force was also attached to each polling party. The specific duty of this force was to maintain peace at the polling station. This force was supplemented at each polling station by a few men of the Rural Police.

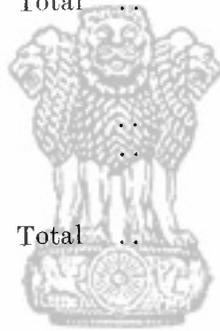
Arrangement was made for having each polling area patrolled on the day of poll during polling hours. An Armed section of the force was detailed for this purpose within the jurisdiction of each police-station. A Magistrate or a Senior Police Officer of or above the rank of an officer in charge of a police-station was in charge of this force. This force was responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in a specified area.

A separate force was set apart for the escort of ballot boxes after the poll from the polling stations to the headquarters of the Returning Officers.

The Police arrangements worked extremely well and it must be acknowledged that the alertness of the force detailed for different duties in or outside the polling stations made an important

contribution to the successful conclusion of the poll. The strength of the Police force available in the State was not enough to meet the total requirement and it was necessary to mobilise the Home Guards and draw officers and men from the Excise and Forest Departments of the State Government. The number of Police personnel and the personnel of other departments drafted for duties connected with the Second General Elections was as follows :—

Police Officers (Gazetted)	..	356
Non-Gazetted Police Officers and men of other ranks.	..	17,466
Home-Guards	.. ..	6,540
Excise Department	.. ..	783
Forest Department	.. ..	1,485
Jail	.. ..	139
Total		<u>26,769</u>
Rural Police—		
Daffadars	.. ..	2,921
Chaukidars	.. ..	8,763
Total		<u>11,684</u>



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## CHAPTER IV.

### Electoral Rolls.

29. Section 26 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 requires that for every constituency Electoral Rolls shall be prepared or revised, as the case may be, every year. In accordance with the provisions made in section 15 of the Act the Electoral Rolls have to be prepared for every constituency under the superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission. The scheme of annual preparation and revision of Electoral Rolls provides that the Electoral Rolls for one-fifth of the total area comprising the State should be revised intensively every year by detailed house to house enquiries and lists of amendments should be prepared in respect of the Electoral Rolls for the remaining four-fifths area on the basis of the reports of deaths received from the officers in charge of police-stations and information furnished by persons who might claim to be enrolled as electors on the ground that they will not be less than 21 years of age on the qualifying date and they possess the other qualifications prescribed by law and on the basis of such other information as may be available to the Electoral Registration Officer. The scheme also provides for the intensive revision of Electoral Rolls for certain "Special Areas" outside the constituencies selected for intensive revision, such as—

- (a) areas in which there is floating labour population and where unrehabilitated displaced persons are congregated ;
- (b) areas to and from where fairly large migrations are known to have taken place ; and
- (c) areas where the intensive revision in previous years had not been satisfactory.

The scheme came into force in the year 1952. Up to the year 1955 the Electoral Rolls for four-fifths of the areas of the State were intensively revised once and the Electoral Rolls for only one-fifth of the areas remained to be intensively revised in 1956. In the year 1953, the form of Electoral Roll was revised by the Election Commission. It was, therefore, considered necessary that the 1952 Rolls should also be revised intensively once again in 1956 together with the Rolls for the remaining constituencies the intensive revision of which was due in that year. Thus in 1956, the Electoral Rolls for two-fifths of the areas of the State together with the special areas outside the selected constituencies were intensively revised and for the remaining areas only lists of amendments were prepared and appended to the main subsisting Roll.

In the year 1956, the Electoral Rolls were prepared on the basis of the *new* constituencies, that is to say, the constituencies which were delimited by the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952 and shown in Commission's final order no. 26 of 1955. In the initial

stages the work proceeded on the basis of the rolls for the existing constituencies. After the integrated unitary rolls and lists of amendments had been printed and before the draft publication took place, the unitary rolls and lists of amendments were grouped with the unitary rolls included in the main roll for such constituencies as were intensively revised in the years 1953, 1954 and 1955, according to the extent of the *new* constituencies. According to Election Commission's latest direction intensive revision by detailed house to house enquiry will naturally be distributed over a period of three years (in the present instance from 1958 to 1960) and the rolls for one-third of the total number of constituencies in the State are to be revised intensively during each of the aforesaid three years. In 1961, the year preceding the next General Election revision will be non-intensive in respect of the electoral rolls for rural areas and intensive for urban areas ; areas where there is floating labour population or where unrehabilitated displaced persons are congregated and areas to and from where migration to any considerable extent is known to have taken place. That part of the roll which relates to electors entitled to vote by postal ballot will also undergo intensive revision in 1961.

#### FORM OF THE ROLL.

30. The form of the rolls of electors in Assembly constituencies who are entitled to vote in person at polling-stations and of the rolls for such electors who are entitled to vote by post were prescribed by the Election Commission. In 1953 the Election Commission revised the form of the rolls of electors entitled to vote in person at polling stations and provided therein the following six columns :

- (1) Serial number.
- (2) House number and address.
- (3) Name of voter.
- (4) Name of father/mother/husband.
- (5) Male or female.
- (6) Age.

The heading and the title page of the electoral rolls relating to the armed forces personnel were also amended in 1956.

#### LANGUAGE OF THE ROLL.

31. Electoral rolls for every constituency of the State have all along been prepared in Hindi in the Devanagari script. The electoral rolls relating to Chas and Chandan Kiari Police-stations of Baghmara Subdivision in Dhanbad District and certain specified areas in Dumka Sadar, Jamtara, Pakaur and Rajmahal Subdivisions in the district of Santhal Parganas and Bahragora, Chakulia,

Ghatshila, Potka and Patamda Police-stations of Dhalbhum Subdivision and Chandil and Ichagarh Police-station of Saraikela-Kharsawan Subdivision in the district of Singhbhum were prepared in Bengali in addition to Hindi in 1956. In previous years the bilingual rolls (Hindi and Bengali) were prepared for these areas and also the areas in Manbhum Sadar Subdivision which were transferred to West Bengal under the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956. Electoral rolls for Saraikela Subdivision (except Chandil and Ichagarh Police-station) in the Singhbhum District were also prepared in Oriya in addition to Hindi. Those parts of the electoral rolls which relate to the armed forces personnel were prepared in English.

#### AGENCY FOR THE PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS ON THE BASIS OF DETAILED HOUSE TO HOUSE ENQUIRY.

32. Intensive revision of electoral rolls involves house-to-house enumeration of voters. This is done by local agents. Gram Sewaks were employed as local agents in areas where Gram Panchayats exist and in other areas the work was entrusted to Primary School teachers. A specified area was assigned to each local agent or enumerator. Remuneration was paid to each school teacher at rates determined by Government every year with due regard to prevailing conditions. The rates were so fixed as would ensure that the persons employed on the revision of electoral rolls were amply compensated for the time and labour they were expected to spend on the work. No remuneration was paid to Gram Sewaks because they are Government servants. The day to day work of enumerators was closely supervised by functionaries called "Election Supervisors", who were whole time temporary Government servants appointed for several months every year. The electoral Registration Officer or some officer of the gazetted rank subordinate to him was also required to go round and satisfy himself that the field work was proceeding according to programme and according to the directions given to the enumerators and that the work was being properly checked and supervised by the Election Supervisor. The agency of School Teachers has not proved to be very satisfactory. Their work in many areas was found to be perfunctory. Large scale omissions, mistakes and inaccuracies came to light. The question of the substitution of School Teachers by whole-time Government servants who operate in the rural areas under the control of different departments of the State Government was examined and a new scheme has been prepared which provides for the field work being entrusted to Gram Sewaks in areas where Gram Panchayats exist and in the remaining areas to Village Level Workers of the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks. Under this scheme the field work will be supervised by Election Supervisors, Gram Panchayats Supervisors and the Block Supervisors. The revised scheme completely eliminates the agency of School Teachers.

## PRINTING OF ELECTORAL ROLLS.

33. The field work for the enumeration of voters which commenced on the 16th February, 1956 was completed by the end of March, 1956. According to the direction of the Election Commission, the electoral rolls and the lists of amendments are to be printed before these are published in draft. Press copies of the electoral rolls and the lists of amendments were, therefore, prepared by the middle of May, 1956 at the subdivisional headquarters. Requisite number of copyists, comparers and comparing moharrirs were employed on this work. The Election Supervisors, appointed on temporary basis, supervised the preparation of press copies of the rolls under the general superintendence of the Subdivisional Officers who are Electoral Registration Officers. The electoral rolls and lists of amendments were thereafter printed in the private presses at the district headquarters specially selected for the purpose. The printing work started by the middle of May, 1956 and was completed by the end of June, 1956. The District Elections Officers were, as in previous years, made responsible for ensuring that the printing of the rolls and the lists of amendments is completed in time and the printing conforms to the prescribed standard and is satisfactory in every respect. The presses were required to submit proofs after they had been read a second time in the press. The final proof-reading was done by a staff of comparers specially recruited for the purpose. A temporary supervisor was also appointed at each district headquarters to supervise the printing and the proof-reading and assist the District Elections Officer, generally.

NUMBER OF COPIES OF ELECTORAL ROLLS AND LISTS OF  
AMENDMENTS.

34. In all 100 copies of each roll were printed. As many copies of the lists of amendments were printed as there were copies of the main electoral roll available in stock.

RATES OF PRINTING CHARGES.

35. In 1952 the rates of printing charges were revised and Rs. 6 was fixed as the charge for printing 100 copies, each full page containing 41 to 80 entries and Rs. 3 for a half page containing 40 entries or less. Similarly for printing lists of amendments Rs. 6 was fixed for a full page containing 31 to 60 lines and Rs. 3 for a half page containing 30 lines or less. These were the maximum rates. It was made clear in the sanctioning order that every effort should be made to have the printing done at lower rates, wherever possible. The above rates included the cost of stitching, page numbering and sales tax. Paper for the printing of the rolls and the lists were supplied by Government. In 1953 the above rates were reduced to Rs. 5-8-0 for a full page and Rs. 2-12-0 for a

half page. The rates were further reduced to Rs. 5 for a full page and Rs. 2-8-0 for a half page in 1954. The same reduced rates were sanctioned in the year 1955 and 1956.

#### SALE PRICE OF ELECTORAL ROLLS.

36. At the time of the First General Election, the sale price of the electoral roll was fixed at 6 pies per page of the roll for a complete constituency or part thereof irrespective of the cost of production. This concession was extended in response to public demand and with the object of giving widest possible publicity to the rolls prepared for the first time on the basis of adult franchise. At the suggestion of the Government of India the question of further reducing the price was examined. But it was not considered necessary to make any further reduction because the price fixed was already sufficiently low. The same price has continued all through.

#### COLLATION OF THE UNITARY ROLLS.

37. On completion of the printing of electoral rolls and lists of amendments collation of the rolls and the lists of amendments according to the extent of the new constituencies, that is to say, the constituencies which were delimited by the Delimitation Commission under sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Delimitation Act, 1952 and shown in the Commission's final order no. 26 of 1955 was taken up. About 7 copies of the rearranged rolls which were required for draft publication were made ready by the middle of July, 1956. Preparation of the remaining copies was completed in two months' time, that is to say, by the end of August, 1956. Special staff of clerks, daftries and supervisors were sanctioned by Government for this purpose for a period of two months.

#### PUBLICATION OF DRAFT ELECTORAL ROLLS.

38. The electoral rolls thus collated on the basis of the new constituencies, that is to say, the constituencies as delimited by the Delimitation Commission under sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Delimitation Act, 1952 and shown in the Commission's final order no. 26 of 1955 were published in draft in accordance with the provisions of rule 10 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956 at the following places :—

- (1) At the office of the Electoral Registration Officer of the constituency where his office was situated within the constituency ;
- (2) At such place in the constituency as was specified by the Electoral Registration Officer for the purpose where his office was situated outside the constituency.

Under rule 11(a) of the aforesaid rules relevant parts of the electoral rolls together with copies of the notice of publication in form III were also made available for inspection at the following centres :—

*Rural areas—*

- (1) At every Police-station ;
- (2) At the office of the Gram Panchayats in respect of villages comprised in each Panchayat ; and
- (3) At the Halka headquarters of the Revenue Karamcharies in the areas where Gram Panchayats were not established. The rolls were placed for inspection at the Halka headquarters relating to the villages comprised in each Halka.

*Urban areas—*

At the office of the Patna Municipal Corporation and at the offices of the Municipalities, Notified Area Committees, Cantonment Boards etc., and also at a selected place in every ward or similar division of the urban area.

A complete copy of the electoral roll together with a copy of the notice in Form 3 regarding publication was also placed for inspection at the office of the District Election Officer. As required by rule 11 (b) of the aforesaid rules further publicity to the notice in Form 3 was given either by having the contents thereof announced by beat of drum in all villages, markets, hats and fairs wherever possible or in any other manner which the Electoral Registration Officers considered suitable. The public were informed by notice and by beat of drum; नयन

- (a) of the places where the electoral rolls had been published.
- (b) of the fact that the forms for lodging claims and objections will be available free of charge at the office of the Electoral Registration Officer or the Revising Authority, and
- (c) of the fact that claims and objections were to be lodged before the Revising Authority or the Electoral Registration Officer and they could also be sent by post to the Revising Authority so as to reach him by the last date fixed for the lodging of claims and objections.

Publicity was also given by means of press notes, radio announcement and cinema slides.

The electoral rolls for the Assembly Constituencies within Manbhum Sadar Subdivision (Purulia Sub-district) and Thakurganj, Islampur, Kisanganj and Karandighi Assembly Constituencies of Purnea District affected by the transfer of territories from Bihar

to West Bengal were published in draft on the 21st July, 1956 and remained published for a period of 21 days up to the 11th August, 1956. The electoral rolls for Sandesh, Arrah, Arrah Mufassil, Shapur, Dawath, Piro and Sahar Assembly Constituencies in Shahabad District were preliminarily published on the 20th August, 1956 and remained published till the 17th September, 1956 for a period of 28 days. The electoral rolls for all other constituencies in the State were published in draft for a total period of 49 days from the 30th July to the 17th September, 1956.

#### EXTENSION OF THE PERIOD FOR LODGING CLAIMS AND OBJECTIONS.

39. Rule 12 of the Representation of the People (Preparation the Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956 requires that claims and objection shall be lodged within a period of 21 days from the date of publication of the rolls in draft. Every year the period for draft publication and for lodging claims and objections had been limited to 21 days. The provisio to rule 12 empowers the Election Commission to extend, by notification in the official gazette, the period of draft publication and for lodging claims and objections in respect of the constituencies as a whole or in respect of any part thereof. It was considered that the normal period of 21 days for draft publication was not adequate in the year preceding the General Election and people may not have sufficient time and opportunity for lodging claims and objections with the Revising Authorities during the normal period of draft publication. The election Commission was, therefore, requested to extend the period by another 21 days. The Commission agreed to the proposal and extended the period for lodging claims and objections by 21 days. While this period was about to expire reports and complaints were received from different quarters that there were still large scale omissions and mistakes in the electoral rolls in good many of the constituencies of the State and persistent demands were made for further extension of the time for the lodging of claims and objection. Upon our reference Election Commission reluctantly agreed to further extend the period of draft publication by another 7 days, that is to say, up to the 17th September, 1956. A special motion was tabled in the Assembly by Sri Ram Sundar Tiwari and 36 other members of the Legislative Assembly urging further extension of time for filing claims and objections. By that time the extended period of draft publication had already expired and no further extension was found possible.

Political parties, legislators and the general public unfortunately took no interest in the preparation of electoral rolls and they did not extend any co-operation in this important work to the Registration Officers in previous years and even in 1956 they began to take some interest in the matter long after the publication of the draft rolls. While the agencies employed on the preparation of electoral rolls cannot be absolved of the responsibility for the

omissions, mistakes and inaccuracies that occurred in the intensively revised rolls these were largely due to complete lack of interest on the part of the general public and the political parties.

#### NUMBER OF CLAIMS AND OBJECTIONS FILED AND ALLOWED.

40. Total number of claims lodged with the Revising Authorities and allowed in the different constituencies was 1,11,439 and 99,955 respectively. The total number of objections preferred and allowed was 5,106 and 4,441 respectively.

#### APPOINTMENT OF REVISING AUTHORITIES.

41. With the approval of the High Court Munsifs were as a rule, appointed as Revising Authorities in every subdivision to decide claims and objections. In the subdivisions which did not have any Munsif, Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors were appointed as Revising Authorities by name and designation. In the following subdivisions additional Revising Authorities were appointed because the number of claims and objections filed was too large for one officer to deal with and dispose of in time.

(1) Dinapore	..	..	5
(2) Bihar	..	..	2
(3) Sasaram	..	..	1
(4) Gopalganj	..	..	2
(5) Muzaffarpur	..	..	1
(6) Samastipur	..	..	3
(7) Supaul	..	..	1
(8) Simdega	..	..	1
(9) Jamshedpur	..	..	1

Hearing of claims and objections and their disposal was completed by the 1st October, 1956.

#### LIST OF AMENDMENTS TO ELECTORAL ROLLS PUBLISHED IN DRAFT.

42. Preparation of the lists of amendments under rule 22 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956 was taken up in each subdivisional office immediately after the Revising Authorities had decided the claims and objections. Changes made in the electoral rolls and lists of amendments draft published in print as a result of the decisions given by the Revising Authorities on the claims and objections preferred before them during the period of draft publication were incorporated in the final rolls and the lists of amendments by means of the lists of amendments no. 2. This list was printed in the same press where the main roll was printed. As many copies of the list of

amendments no. 2 were printed as the number of available copies of the rolls collated according to the extent of the new constituencies. The printed lists of amendments no. 2 were bound with the printed copies of the draft rolls and lists of amendments no. 1 and treated as integral part of the roll for the constituency.

#### FINAL PUBLICATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS.

43. On completion of the printing of the lists of amendments no. 2 the electoral rolls for all Assembly Constituencies within Manbhum Sadar Subdivision and for Thakurganj, Islampur, Kishanganj and Karandighi constituencies in Purnea District affected by the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956 were finally published on the 29th September, 1956. The electoral rolls for all other constituencies (except the constituencies in Patna and Singhbhum Districts and Nawada Subdivision in Gaya District) were finally published on the 7th November, 1956. The electoral rolls for constituencies in Patna and Singhbhum Districts and Nawada Subdivision in Gaya District were finally published on the 26th November, 1956. The electoral rolls together with the lists of amendments were published formally in accordance with the provisions of rule 23 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956 only at the office of the Electoral Registration Officer of the constituency where such office was situated within the constituency and at such place in the constituency as was selected by him for the purpose, where his office was situated outside the constituency. The rolls were also published informally at the District Elections Office ; in rural areas at every police-station and in urban areas, at the Municipal office within the constituency. Wide publicity was given to the final publication by affixing notices at public places within the constituency and also by beat of drum in markets, hats and fairs wherever possible or in any other manner considered suitable by the District Officers. Publicity was also given through press notes in newspapers and the radio. After the final publication of the electoral rolls, due publicity was also given to the provisions of section 22(1) of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1950, so that wrong particulars, if any, entered in respect of any elector may be brought to the notice of the Electoral Registration Officer to enable him to make the necessary corrections. In order that the electors may have the opportunity of pointing out such mistakes relevant portions of the roll were made available for inspection for a period of one month at the headquarters of each police-station within the constituency.

#### PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS ON RE-DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES.

44. The constituencies affected by the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal or the revision of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population figures had to be re-delimited.

As soon as the Delimitation Commission issued the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956 the electoral rolls for the affected constituencies as already finally published in 1956 were collated according to the extent of the re-delimited constituencies and were published on the 5th January, 1957 in accordance with the provisions of rule 24 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of electoral rolls) Rules, 1956 and according to the direction of the Election Commission. Wherever necessary a special staff of clerks and daftaries was employed for the collation work at the district headquarters.

#### SUPPLY OF COPIES OF ELECTORAL ROLLS TO RECOGNISED POLITICAL PARTIES.

45. Under Rule 11 (c) of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956 the Electoral Registration Officer is required to supply free of cost two copies of each *separate part of the electoral roll* to every political party to which a symbol has been allotted by the Election Commission. There are six such parties in this State, namely:—

- (1) The Indian National Congress.
- (2) The Praja Socialist Party.
- (3) The Communist Party of India.
- (4) The All-India Bhartiya Jan Sangh.
- (5) Janta Party.
- (6) Jharkhand Party.

Two copies of the finally published electoral roll for each Assembly Constituency were supplied free of cost to each of the abovenamed political parties. Copies of the rolls for every Assembly Constituency in each district were supplied from the stocks available at the district headquarters to the duly authorised local representative of each of the recognised political parties. The political parties were requested to prepare carefully, polling station-wise, and hand over to each Returning Officer at least 15 days before the commencement of poll in the second General Election, list of electors who were dead, absent or non-existent with the object of preventing personation of such electors into the polling stations. Generally the political parties did not furnish the required list.

#### INCLUSION OF NAMES IN ELECTORAL ROLLS AFTER FINAL PUBLICATION.

46. Section 23 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and rules 26 and 27 of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1956 provide that a person whose name is not included in the electoral roll of a constituency may

apply for the inclusion of his name in that roll. The application is to be made to the Electoral Registration Officer till the time that an election is not notified in the constituency in the electoral roll of which the inclusion is desired and to the Chief Electoral Officer after an election has been notified in that constituency. 149 applications were made to the Chief Electoral Officer for inclusion of names out of which 84 were allowed and 65 rejected. An appeal was preferred before the Chief Electoral Officer against the order of an Electoral Registration Officer rejecting an application made under section 23(2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. The appeal was disallowed.

#### ENROLMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS AS VOTERS.

47. The Representation of the People Act, 1950 was suitably amended by the Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Act, 1956, the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956 and the Representation of the People (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1956 in order to facilitate and expedite the inclusion in the electoral roll of the names of those displaced persons who were eligible for such inclusion. In order to get enrolled as a voter a displaced person was required, first of all, to get himself registered as a citizen of India under the Citizenship Act, 1955 before the 15th December, 1956. Registering Authorities were set up under the Act and a displaced person was required to apply for registration as a citizen to the competent registering authority well in time to enable his registration as an Indian citizen to be completed before the 15th December, 1956. Those of the newly registered Indian citizens who were not less than 21 years of age on the first day of March, 1956, and were ordinarily resident in a constituency on that date were entitled to be enrolled as voters in that constituency, provided they were not otherwise disqualified. In order to help such eligible persons in getting their names included in the Voters' List, provision was made in the law that every displaced person after he had been registered as an Indian citizen would be automatically considered for enrolment as an elector by the Electoral Registration Officer concerned. Such persons were not required to apply formally for the inclusion of their names in the electoral roll. A separate supplementary electoral roll was prepared for displaced persons in the form of lists of amendments (additional entries). The supplementary roll was prepared for certain concerned constituencies and arranged in such parts as the main electoral rolls were divided. The preparation and printing of the supplementary rolls was completed by the 31st December, 1956.

#### ELECTORATE.

48. Total number of electors in the electoral rolls for the Assembly Constituencies of the State comes to 1,95,14,567 which represents

50.32 per cent of the total population as ascertained in the Census of 1951 minus the population of the territories transferred to West Bengal. The number of male and female electors was 1,05,35,773 and 89,78,794 respectively. The statement given in Appendix I shows the percentage of electors to the total population for each district. Appendix II gives the statistics of electors by constituencies for the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly.

#### SPECIAL REVISION OF ELECTORAL ROLL.

49. It was reported that the electoral rolls for certain villages, namely, Bhual Chapra, Kadam-Ka-Dera, Karivan-Thakur-Ka-Tola, and Englishpur appertaining to Shahpur Assembly Constituency in Shahabad district had not at all been prepared through inadvertance. Reference was made to the Election Commission and its direction obtained for special revision of these rolls under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. Final publication of the rolls in question was made on the 18th January, 1957.



## CHAPTER V

### Delimitation of Constituencies.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

50. The Constitution provides that upon the completion of each Census the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State and the divisions of each State into territorial constituencies shall be readjusted by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may by law determine [Articles 82 and 170 (3)]. On the completion of 1951 Census the question of readjustment of seats and of the territorial constituencies was taken up.

#### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

51. The Delimitation Commission Act, 1952 (LXXXI of 1952) was enacted by Parliament to provide for the readjustment of the representation of territorial constituencies in the House of the People and in the State Legislative Assemblies for the delimitation of these constituencies and for other matters connected therewith. Under the provisions of the aforesaid Act the Central Government constituted the Delimitation Commission. For the purpose of assisting the Commission in its work in the State the following Associate Members were nominated by the Speaker of the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly of Bihar in accordance with the provisions made in section 5 of the Act:—

- (1) Shri S. N. Sinha, M. P.
- (2) Shri Jaipal Singh, M. P.
- (3) Shri Nayan Tara Das, M. P.
- (4) Shri M. P. Sinha, M. L. A. (Minister, Transport and Industries).
- (5) Shri K. B. Sahay, M. L. A. (Minister, Revenue and Excise).
- (6) Shri D. N. Singh, M. L. A. (Minister, Co-operative and Animal Husbandry).
- (7) Shri Karpoori Thakur, M. L. A.

52. The Commission determined the seats, on the basis of the 1951 Census figures, to be allotted to Bihar in the House of the People; the number of seats to be reserved therein for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; the number of seats to be assigned to the Legislative Assembly of the State and the number of seats to be reserved therein for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes keeping in view the provisions made in section 8(1) of the Act. 55 seats were allotted to Bihar in the House of the People out of which 7 were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 6 for the Scheduled Tribes. 330 seats were assigned

to the Legislative Assembly of Bihar out of which 41 seats were reserved for the Scheduled Caste and 33 for the Scheduled Tribes. Thereafter the Commission distributed the seats to territorial constituencies having regard to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952.

COMPILATION OF POPULATION FIGURES BY LOWEST ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS AND PREPARATION OF DISTRICT MAPS SHOWING THEREIN THESE UNITS WITH THEIR POPULATION.

53. The Delimitation Commission called for the population figures (the total and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Population) by administrative units lower than the police-station and also district maps showing therein the population of each such unit together with draft proposals in regard to the delimitation of constituencies. The population figures by administrative units lower than the police-station were not available in the Census report and special staff had to be employed at the State headquarters to compile the required statements. Preparation of district maps and marking therein the lowest administrative units with the population of each unit was entrusted to District Officers. Compilation of the statistical data called for by the Commission and preparation of the maps took a good deal of time and labour. The statements, the maps and the draft proposals regarding the delimitation of constituencies were forwarded to the Commission by April, 1954. The Delimitation Commission thereafter formulated its own proposals, discussed these proposals with the Associate Members and published the proposals in draft together with dissenting proposals of the Associate Members inviting suggestions and objections in respect of the proposals. The proposals were republished in the State Gazette on the 1st November, 1954. Four of the Associate Members, namely, Shri S. N. Sinha, M. P., Shri K. B. Sahay, M. L. A., Shri M. P. Sinha, M. L. A. and Shri Karpoori Thakur, M. L. A. did not agree with some of the Delimitation Commission's draft proposals and they recorded their notes of dissent. The Commission specified the 27th November, 1954 as the date before which all objections and suggestions should reach it. For the purpose of considering the objections and suggestions which had been received by the Commission before the specified date, two public sittings were held—one at Patna and the other at Ranchi. The sitting members of the Central and the State Legislatures and persons prominent in the public life of the State took considerable interest in the Commission's proposals regarding allocation of seats, distribution of these seats to territorial constituencies and delimitation of these constituencies. Some of them presented to the Commission their own proposals as alternative to the Commission's proposals. The Delimitation Commission carefully considered all suggestions and objections which had been received and gave patient hearing to all those who attended the public sittings. The Commission made certain

changes in its draft proposals having regard to some of the objections and suggestions which it had received. Thereafter the proposals were finalised. The Commission's final order (no. 26) was published on the 27th April, 1955, in the *Gazette of India* and republished in the State Gazette on the 10th June, 1955.

54. The number of seats allotted to Bihar in the House of the People; number of seats assigned to the Legislative Assembly of the State; number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State; the number of Parliamentary constituencies both single and double member and the number of single and double member Assembly Constituencies as determined and delimited by the Delimitation Commission are shown in the table below:—

Name of the House.	Total number of seats.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes.	Seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes.	Number of single member constituencies.	Number of double member constituencies.
1	2	3	4	5	6
House of the People.	55	7	6	37	9
Legislative Assembly.	330	41	33	218	56

There is no heavy concentration of Scheduled Castes population in any part of the State. They are widely distributed all over the State. The Scheduled Tribes are, however, concentrated in certain districts. The seats for the Scheduled Castes, for the reasons stated above, have all been reserved in two member constituencies, whereas in the case of Scheduled Tribes reservation has been made in a number of single member constituencies and also in a few double member constituencies.

#### REVISION OF CENSUS FIGURES IN RESPECT OF SCHEDULED CASTES, RESERVATION OF ADDITIONAL SEATS FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND REDISTRIBUTION OF THESE SEATS TO TERRITORIAL CONSTITUENCIES.

55. The Ministry of Home Affairs corrected the Census figure of the Scheduled Castes' population in the State and published the revised figure in its notification, dated the 27th December, 1955. It was republished in the State Gazette on the 22nd February, 1956. The total Scheduled Castes' population in Bihar increased

from 5,057,812 to 5,097,494. There was an increase of about 40,000 in the total Scheduled Castes' population only in one district of the State, namely, the district of Darbhanga. The Election Commission in exercise of its powers vested by section 9A of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952 redetermined on the basis of the revised figures the number of seats to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the Legislative Assembly of the State, in accordance with the provision of sub-section (1) of section 8 and under sub-section (2) of the aforesaid section made necessary amendments in the Delimitation Commission's Final Order in respect of the distribution of the Scheduled Castes' seats to territorial constituencies. One more seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the Legislative Assembly and the total number of seats reserved for them thus came up to 42. This additional seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in Assembly constituency no. 48 named "Paroo", in the district of Muzaffarpur. On account of the increase in the Scheduled Castes' population in the district of Darbhanga it was found necessary to make certain adjustments in respect of the distribution of the Scheduled Castes seats to territorial constituencies of that district.

#### REORGANISATION OF STATES—TRANSFER OF TERRITORIES FROM BIHAR TO WEST BENGAL.

56. Consequent on the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal, the Delimitation Commission's final order (no. 26) as amended by the Election Commission's order no. 33 had to be amended again. This was done by the Delimitation Commission under section 16 of the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956.

As the result of transfer of territories from Bihar to West Bengal and consequent on the reduction in the population of the State Bihar lost two seats in the House of the People and the number of seats assigned to the Legislative Assembly of the State was reduced from 330 to 318. The reduction of total number of seats in the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly also effected the Scheduled Castes' and the Scheduled Tribes' seats. There were six seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People. This was reduced to 5. The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the State Legislative Assembly was 42 and 33, respectively. The seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes were reduced to 40 and the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes was reduced to 32. The constituencies partly affected by the transfer of territories to West Bengal had to be redelimited. Consequential changes were also made in certain other constituencies of the State.

## CHAPTER VI.

### The Election Time Table.

57. Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 14 and sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, calling upon all Parliamentary constituencies and all Assembly constituencies in the State to elect members, in accordance with the provisions of the Act and of the rules and orders made thereunder were issued by the President and the Governor, respectively, on the 19th January, 1957. Notifications under section 30 of the Act appointing the dates for the different stages of the General Election and notifications under section 53 of the Act fixing the hours during which the poll will be taken were issued simultaneously. The following time table was laid down:—

- (i) The last date for making nominations—29th January, 1957
- (ii) The date for the scrutiny of nominations—1st February, 1957.
- (iii) The last date for the withdrawal of candidature—4th February, 1957.
- (iv) The dates for taking the poll where necessary—25th February to the 12th March, 1957.
- (v) The 31st March, 1957, as the date before which the elections were to be completed.
- (vi) Hours for taking the poll—8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The above time-table was strictly followed in all Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies of the State. In accordance with the provisions of section 31 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956 every Returning Officer gave public notice of the Election in form 1 and the notices were published in the manner, in the languages and at the places prescribed by the Election Commission.

58. The poll commenced on the 25th February, 1957 and it was completed on the 12th March, 1957. No poll was taken on the 27th February, 1957 which was a public holiday on account of "Falgun Shivaratri". In certain constituencies poll was held even on Sundays.

In 11 constituencies with the exception of two where fresh poll had to be taken at some polling stations, poll was completed in a day. In 8 constituencies the poll was completed in two days and in the remaining constituencies the poll was staggered over a longer period.

The poll commenced—

- in 218 constituencies on the 25th February, 1957;
- in 2 constituencies on the 26th February, 1957 ;
- in 7 constituencies on the 28th February, 1957 ;
- in 23 constituencies on the 1st March, 1957 ;
- in 9 constituencies on the 2nd March, 1957 ;
- in 1 constituency on the 6th March, 1957 ;
- in 3 constituencies on the 7th March, 1957 ; and
- in 1 constituency on the 10th March, 1957.

59. In a few Assembly Constituencies counting of votes was taken up on the 26th February—the day following the conclusion of poll and completed the same day. In the remaining constituencies there was some interval between counting and completion of poll because when the poll was completed in one or more constituencies the Returning Officers were fully occupied with the poll in the remaining constituencies and most of the staff which could be used for the counting was engaged in the conduct of poll as Presiding and Polling Officers in these constituencies. Counting was completed all over the State on the 26th March, 1957. The Election was completed in every constituency by the 30th March, 1957, according to the programme.



## CHAPTER VII.

### Nominations and Scrutiny.

60. The law requires that a nomination paper in the prescribed form shall be delivered to the Returning Officer by the candidate in person or by his proposer. The proposer is required to subscribe the nomination paper and the candidate to assent to his nomination in writing. The nomination paper is to be delivered to the Returning Officer at the place specified by him in the notice in Form 1 between the hours 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on or before the last date appointed for making nominations. The candidate for a seat in an Assembly constituency of a State must be an elector for any Assembly constituency of that State. A candidate for election to the House of the People shall be an elector for any Parliamentary constituency. The proposer must be an elector for the particular constituency to which the nomination paper relates.

The candidate is also required to deposit a sum of Rs. 500, in the case of an election in a Parliamentary constituency and Rs. 250 in the case of an election in an Assembly constituency. A candidate who is a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe has to deposit half of the aforesaid amounts. The prescribed sum can be deposited with the Returning Officer in cash when the nomination paper is presented or in the Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in which case the receipt showing the said deposit by the candidate or on his behalf should be enclosed with the nomination paper. He has also to make a declaration about the choice of symbol in the nomination paper itself. In the case of a candidate for election to a seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, he is required to make a further declaration in the nomination paper that he is a member of a particular caste/tribe which is a Scheduled Caste/tribe.

Under the amended law it is not necessary or incumbent on a candidate to appoint an election agent in his nomination paper. If the candidate so desires, such appointment may be made at any time or may not be made at all. Every appointment of election agent has to be made by a formal communication in Form 8 and forwarded to the Returning Officer. The notice of appointment has to be signed by the candidate and the Election Agent.

61. The form of nomination paper prescribed for use in the second General Election is much simpler than the form used in the first General Election. A separate form was prescribed for each election which is very convenient for the candidate.

62. In Bihar 232 candidates filed nomination papers for election to the House of the People and 1,947 for election to the State

Legislative Assembly. The nomination papers were filed mostly on the last date appointed for the purpose and some of them two or three days before that date. A candidate may file more than one nomination paper for election in the same constituency. The candidates took full advantage of this provision. The party position of the candidates nominated for election from the House of the People and the State Legislative Asembly is as follows.—

Name of the House.	Total no. of seats to be filled.	Total no. of candidates.	Congress.	P.S.P.	Communist party of India.	Jan-Sangh.	Janta.	Jhar-khand.	In-dependent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10
House of the People.	53	232	57	43	14	3	21	14	80
Legislative Ass-embly.	318	1,947	382	266	84	36	186	96	897

SCRUTINY.

63. The law provides that on the date fixed for the scrutiny of nominations the Returning Officer shall examine the nomination papers and decide all objections which may be made in respect of any nomination. The Returning Officer, under the amended law, cannot reject any nomination paper on the ground of any defect which is not of a substantial character. The Election Commission compiled and published a Handbook for Returning Officers. The Handbook contains detailed instructions for the scrutiny of nomination papers. This Handbook which deals with all matters relating to Elections was supplied to every Returning Officer. The publication was found extremely useful and it made the task of the Returning Officers very easy. It is unfortunate that in spite of all that could be done to train up the Returning Officers some of them rejected nomination papers for technical and minor defects which should have been overlooked. Nomination papers in certain constituencies were rejected on the ground that the candidates omitted to specify in the nomination paper all the three symbols they had chosen in order of preference. Nomination papers were also rejected on the ground that the candidates held offices of profit and had entered into contract for the supply of goods to and execution of works for Government. On the whole nomination papers were properly scrutinised.

Very few nomination papers were rejected for defects which were not of substantial character. Nomination paper of only one candidate in a Parliamentary constituency and nomination papers of fifty candidates in all in Assembly constituencies were rejected.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Withdrawal of Candidatures.

64. In accordance with the provisions of Section 37 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 any candidate may withdraw his candidature by a notice in writing in Form 5 prescribed by Rule 9 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956. The notice is required to be subscribed by the candidate and delivered before 3 O'clock in the afternoon on the day fixed as the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures to the Returning Officer either by the candidate in person or by his proposer, or election agent duly authorised in this behalf in writing by the candidate. The law does not provide for cancellation of the notice of withdrawal. The 4th February, 1957 was the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures. 232 candidates filed nomination papers for election to the House of the People and 1,947 candidates for election to the State Legislative Assembly. Nomination papers of 231 candidates for election to the House of the People and 1,897 candidates for election to the State Legislative Assembly were found valid after the scrutiny. Out of these 36 candidates for election to the House of the People and 503 candidates for election to the State Legislative Assembly withdrew their candidature in time.



## CHAPTER IX.

### Unopposed Returns.

65. The law provides that if the number of contesting candidates is equal to the number of seats to be filled the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare all such candidates to be duly elected to fill those seats. There was no uncontested return to the State Legislative Assembly. All general unreserved seats in the House of the People were also contested. There were two uncontested returns in respect of the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the House of the People from Darbhanga and Sasaram constituencies. After the last date for withdrawal of candidatures there was only one contesting candidate left for the reserved seat in Darbhanga Parliamentary constituency and he was declared elected. In Sasaram Parliamentary constituency the Scheduled Caste candidate was returned unopposed because the rival candidate retired from contest. The poll was, however, taken in both these constituencies to fill the unreserved seat.



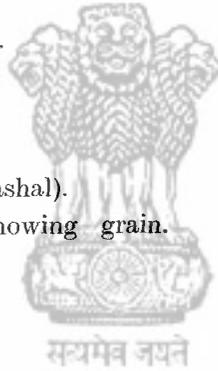
## CHAPTER X

### Symbols.

#### CHOICE OF SYMBOLS OF CANDIDATES.

66. In accordance with the provision of sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, a candidate is required to choose in order of preference three symbols out of the lists of the symbols published by the Election Commission under sub-rule (1) thereof. The Election Commission published a list of the following 25 symbols.

1. Two bullocks with yoke on.
2. Hut.
3. Ears of Corn and Sickle.
4. Lamp (Deepa)
5. Standing Lion.
6. Human Hand.
7. Horse and Rider.
8. Rising Sun.
9. Elephant.
10. Spade and Stoker.
11. Flaming Torch (Mashal).
12. A cultivator winnowing grain.
13. Cycle.
14. Cart.
15. Pitcher.
16. Ladder.
17. Cock.
18. Bow and Arrow
19. Tree.
20. Star.
21. Boat.
22. Flower.
23. Scales.
24. Camel.
25. A twig with two leaves.



The choice of symbol "Bow and Arrow" was prohibited in Bihar. No candidate could choose a symbol not included in the approved list. If he did, such choice was to be ignored by the Returning Officer. The Returning Officer was required to consider only the choice of symbols made by the candidate in the nomina-

tion paper first delivered to him whether that nomination paper was accepted or rejected during scrutiny. The choice of symbols made by the candidate in subsequent nomination papers was not to be considered. Some of the symbols were reserved by the Election Commission for political parties who had been recognised for the purpose. The political parties were divided into two categories, namely:—

- (1) All India or National Parties; and
- (2) The State Parties.

The Indian National Congress, the Praja Socialist Party, the Communist Party of India and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh were recognised as All-India Parties and the Janta Party and Jharkhand Party as State Parties in Bihar. The symbols reserved for these political parties are noted below:—

(1) *National Parties*—

- (a) The Indian National Congress—Two Bullocks with yoke on.
- (b) The Praja Socialist Party—Hut.
- (c) The Communist Party of India—Ears of corn and sickle.
- (d) The All-India Bharatiya Jan Sangh—The Lamp (Deepa).

(2) *State Parties*—

- (a) Janta Party—Cycle.
- (b) Jharkhand Party—Cock.

These reserved symbols were allotted to the candidates of these parties for whom they had been reserved. No candidate was entitled to choose a symbol reserved for a political party unless he was the official candidate of that party. If a candidate chose the reserved symbol which he was not entitled to choose, the Returning Officer was required to ignore such choice and the candidate could not be allotted that symbol even though there might not be any candidate belonging to the party for which the symbol had been reserved. Candidates sponsored by a party which had not been recognised by the Election Commission for the purpose of allotment of symbols were treated as independent candidates. The candidates of a political party which had been recognised in some States but not in other States were treated as independent candidates in the latter States.

67. The Election Commission did not take official notice of local, regional or countrywide electoral alliance between political parties whether they were recognised or not or whether such alliances were reported to the Commission by the parties concerned or not. No candidate was considered to have belonged to a recognised political party unless he had contested the election on that party's symbol and unless he had been officially adopted as a candidate by that party and this fact had been formally intimated by the party to the Commission, the Chief Electoral Officer or to the

Returning Officer before the expiry of the last date for withdrawal of candidatures and *unless the candidate himself had also simultaneously* acknowledged that he belonged to that party.

68. Many unrecognised political parties applied for recognition as All India or National Parties and as State Parties. At that time sufficient materials were not available to enable the Commission to decide whether the electoral support which any of these parties enjoyed in the country or in the particular State would justify its recognition and reservation of a symbol for the party. The condition for recognition was that the candidates of a party must have secured at least 3 per cent of the valid votes polled at the General Election. The claim of these parties for recognition could, therefore, be decided by the Election Commission only when the extent of the electoral support secured by each of these parties in the State or in the country as a whole in the Second General Election came up to the required standard. No symbol was, therefore, reserved for any of these parties for the Second General Election and the candidates of these parties were allotted "Free" symbols. Each party was, however, requested to advise all the candidates sponsored by it to select one particular symbol out of the "Free" symbols as their first choice. In that case there was likelihood of all its candidates or most of them being allotted this symbol by the Returning Officer. The party was also required to intimate in advance to the Commission the symbol so selected and to ensure in its own interest that each candidate which it sets up selects that symbol as his first choice. In order that after the General Election the Election Commission may properly decide the claim of a party for recognition, the party was required to intimate to the Commission, to the Chief Electoral Officer of the State and to the Returning Officer of the constituency officially and formally, before the expiry of the last date for withdrawal of the candidatures, the name of every candidate set up by it and the candidate was also required to simultaneously acknowledge that he belonged to the party. It was announced that no candidate set up by a political party in respect of whom the above procedure had not been followed would be considered to have belonged to that party when its claim for recognition for the reservation of a symbol comes to be considered by the Commission. It was just possible, however, that the candidate thus set up by a party could not be allotted the symbol selected by the party. Such a candidate would still be deemed to have been set up by the party concerned and the votes secured by him will be taken into account in deciding the claim of the party for recognition if the procedure laid down by the Commission had been followed.

#### ALLOTMENT OF SYMBOLS.

69. Allotment of symbols was made by the Returning Officers strictly in accordance with the provisions of rule 10 of the

Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956 and the directions of the Election Commission. The following procedure was followed in making the allotments.

*At the election in which one seat was filled* (1)—The reserved symbol was first allotted to the official contesting candidates set up by each recognised political party.

(2) Where a recognised party had set up more candidates than one for the seat all the candidates were treated as independent candidates and allotted free symbols. After the official candidates of all the recognised parties had been allotted their respective party symbols, symbols were allotted to the remaining contesting candidates according to their first choice.

(3) After the symbols had been allotted to the independent candidates according to their first choice, symbols were allotted to the remaining independent candidates, if any. In cases of candidates whose first choice of symbol was not inconsistent with the restrictions imposed by the Commission, but clashed with the choice of some of the remaining candidates, symbols were allotted to them by drawing lots in accordance with the provisions contained in clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 10.

(4) Candidates who could not be allotted the symbol of their first choice were allotted the symbol of their second choice subject to the provisions of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of rule 10.

(5) Where a candidate had failed to get a symbol of his first and second choice for any one of the above reasons the symbol of his third choice was allotted to him under the provisions of rule 10 subject to any general special direction issued in this behalf by the Election Commission.

*At the election in which two seats were to be filled* (1)—Where a recognised party had set up only one candidate, the symbol reserved for the party was allotted to that candidate.

(2) Where a recognised party had set up two official candidates including at least one candidate belonging to a scheduled caste or a scheduled tribe, the symbol reserved for the party was allotted to both such candidates with the only difference that the symbol allotted to the scheduled caste or the scheduled tribe's candidate of the party was enclosed within a thick black circle.

(3) Where a recognised party had set up more candidates than one for the unreserved seat all of them were treated as independent candidates and allotted free symbols. Where both candidates set up by a party belonged to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, they were allotted the symbol reserved for the party. Where more than two candidates were set up by a party but only one of them belonged to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribes the latter

candidate was allotted the bare party symbol while the others were allotted free symbols. Where more than two candidates were set up by a party and more than one of them belonged to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes all the candidates of that party were allotted free symbols. All the remaining candidates were allotted symbols according to the procedure embodied in the Commission's directions.

70. The procedure laid down by the Commission for the communication of the names of the official candidates set up by the recognised political parties was generally followed. Each recognised party intimated to the Chief Electoral Officer the names of persons who had been authorised by the party to convey its final decision as to which of the contesting candidates at the election were to be treated as its official candidates. The Returning Officers were accordingly informed by the Chief Electoral Officer. Changes made subsequently by a party in this respect were communicated to the Chief Electoral Officer and the Chief Electoral Officer kept the Returning Officers informed of such changes. Specimen signatures of the persons authorised were forwarded by the party to the Chief Electoral Officer and to the Returning Officer of each constituency for their records. Persons authorised in this behalf communicated to the Chief Electoral Officer and the Returning Officer of each constituency names of official candidate at the election. This intimation generally reached the Returning Officer before the last date for withdrawal of candidatures. In some cases, however, intimation did not reach in time and the candidates were treated as independent candidates and allotted free symbols.

71. A few cases of irregularities in regard to the allotment of symbols committed by Returning Officers came to notice. Immediate action was taken to revise the allotment. No candidate for election in a territorial constituency comprised within the State of Bihar could choose "Bow and Arrow" as his symbol. There were few cases in which candidates chose this symbol and the Returning Officers also allotted this symbol to them through oversight. The matter was referred to the Election Commission who revised the allotment. In some cases Returning Officers allotted free symbols enclosed within a circle. Allotment in these cases was also revised by the Commission. In a few cases names of official candidates of a party were not communicated to the Returning Officer in time. The candidates were, therefore, allotted free symbols. On their representation the allotment was revised in some cases while in the other cases the Commission considered it was too late to take any action.

72. On account of the merger of the Socialist Party and the Praja Socialist Party the symbol "Tree" which had been allotted to the Socialist Party remained a "free" symbol. The Socialist Party (Lohia Group) candidates insisted on getting this free symbol,

At some places this was objected to by the Praja Socialist Party candidates. As the public was familiar with the old Socialist Party symbol, many of the candidates, mostly those set up by the dissident group of the Socialist Party tried to secure "Tree" as their symbol in the hope that thereby they will be able to get the votes of the uninformed, uneducated and illiterate Socialist minded voters who could not be expected to be aware of the emergence of the Praja Socialist Party and of the fact that this party had set up its own candidates for the elections.

#### PRINTING OF SYMBOL.

73. The following directions were received from the Election Commission from time to time in connection with the printing of symbols:—

- (1) Symbols should conform to the standard and specifications laid down by the Commission.
- (2) Five copies of each of the printed symbols to be used at the General Election should be forwarded to the Commission.
- (3) Proof copies of the symbols reserved for recognised political parties should be supplied to the State units of the parties for comments and suggestions, if any, before they are printed.
- (4) Four copies of each of the reserved symbols as approved by the parties concerned should be prepared and signed by a representative of the party and the Chief Electoral Officer; one copy should be handed over to the party, one copy should be sent to the Commission for its records and two copies may be retained by the Chief Electoral Officer for his records.
- (5) The symbols should be printed in black on white background and the size of the label containing the symbol should be 5"×5".

This was smaller by about an inch both in length and breadth than the symbols used in the last General Election. The size of the Godrej ballot boxes supplied this year was 3" shorter than the old boxes and corresponding reduction was made in the size of the symbols.

- (6) The symbols reserved for each recognised party should be printed in two sets, one set bearing the bare symbol and the other set bearing the symbol enclosed within thick black circle.

These directions were strictly followed. The designs of symbols intended for All-India Parties, State Parties and for the independent candidates are given in Appendix III.

74. In 1951 the symbols were printed in the Survey Office under the supervision of the Deputy Director of Surveys, Bihar. This time the Superintendent, Government Stationery Stores and Publication, Bihar, undertook the printing and supply of symbols at much lower cost. The symbols were printed in Gestetner Duplicators by stencil process. Thirty lakh symbols were printed at the total cost of Rs. 22,726-6-0 inclusive of the cost of paper. In 1951 the total cost of printing symbols amounted to Rs. 99,000 approximately excluding the cost of paper.



## CHAPTER XI.

### Election Rehearsals.

75. As early as in October, 1956, the Election Commission issued instructions about making preparations for holding test polls or rehearsal of polls. The Commission desired that a programme for holding the rehearsals in the coming months should be drawn immediately. It was intended that every officer likely to be included in the polling party should attend at least four rehearsals before the actual poll took place so that members of the polling parties make themselves fully familiar with the mechanism of the ballot box, learn the correct and safe method of operating them and be able to check the probable defects leading to tampering and the remedies to eliminate all chances of tampering.

Accordingly a detailed circular was issued to all Returning Officers emphasising the important points that should be explained to the polling personnel and requesting them to prepare such detailed programme as would ensure that everyone who was likely to be entrusted with polling duties attends at least four rehearsals. They were told that the first rehearsal should be held in the 3rd week of November, 1956, the 2nd and the 3rd in the first and second half of December and the 4th before the 15th of January, 1957 and that the rehearsals should be held at each district and subdivisional headquarters and also at police-stations or at such other places as may be considered suitable and convenient. The Commission desired that the round of rehearsals should commence only after the receipt of Commission's detailed directions and the handbook for Presiding Officers. Copies of the handbook were not received in November and so no rehearsal was held during that month. Every Returning Officer planned the rehearsals in advance. The rehearsals commenced immediately on receipt of the handbooks and were completed according to the programme. As desired by the Commission arrangement was made to hold at least one rehearsal in every constituency after the filing of nomination papers. The candidates or their agents attended most of the rehearsals on our invitation.

76. The Chief Electoral Officer attended a regional pilot rehearsal at Jagdishpur near Calcutta on the 4th December, 1956 conducted by the Chief Election Commissioner and immediately on his return from Calcutta it was arranged that a pilot rehearsal should be held at each divisional headquarters or any other place which may be selected for the purpose. This rehearsal was attended by the Commissioner of the Division concerned, all District Officers and District Elections Officers in the division and also the Superintendent of Police and the Subdivisional Officers of the district in which the divisional headquarters is situated. The first pilot rehearsal was held at Turki in Tirhut Division on the 17th December, 1956, the 2nd at Sabour in Bhagalpur Division on the 25th December.

the third at Chakradharpur (Municipal area) in Chotanagpur Division (Singhbhum district) on the 28th December, 1956 and the last at Phulwari in Patna Division on the 4th January, 1957. The Chief Electoral Officer personally conducted each of the four pilot rehearsals. He explained at length the duties of the Presiding and Polling Officers by reference to the instructions contained in the Handbook of Instructions for Presiding Officers, answered the questions which were asked and removed the doubts which some officers appeared to have on certain matters arising out of the statutory rules or the executive instructions.

The Chief Electoral Officer also gave a demonstration of the poll from the stage of inspection of the polling station before the commencement of poll and preparing the boxes for the poll to the closure of the poll and the sealing and securing of the polled boxes thereafter.

Mr. P. K. Shunglu, I.A.S., Deputy Election Commissioner also attended the rehearsal in Chotanagpur Division held at Chakradharpur (Singhbhum district) on the 28th December. The venue for this rehearsal had been suggested by the Election Commissioner. He watched the proceedings and also gave a general talk.

77. As desired by the Election Commission the political parties were also invited to attend these rehearsals. The local representative of almost every recognised political party attended the rehearsals. They watched the proceedings with interest and asked questions which were answered to their satisfaction.

The President of the Janta Party of Bihar, Shri Kamakshya Narain Singh, was himself present at the rehearsal in Phulwari in Patna Division. He was satisfied that once the boxes had been properly prepared for the poll and sealed and secured after the close of the poll there was no possibility of the boxes being tampered with without the tampering being detected. At one time he had claimed that the boxes could be tampered with without leaving any sign of tampering. But at the rehearsal in Phulwari he publicly withdrew this claim.

## CHAPTER XII.

### Materials for Polling.

#### BALLOT BOXES.

78. (a) *Maintenance*:—2,60,390 ballot boxes were purchased for use in the First General Election. These ballot boxes were stored at the different District and Subdivisional Headquarters of the State. Physical verification of the boxes was made twice a year. The boxes were serviced (cleaned, oiled and greased) once every year. In 1956 the servicing of the boxes had been completed everywhere before the 2nd General Election took place in 1957.

There was a thread provided in each box for pulling the lever. In 1953 the Election Commission directed that the thread should be cut out and removed completely from each box and that the ballot boxes should be opened by pulling the lever directly with the finger to be inserted through the window. The Commission's direction was complied with. The boxes used in bye-elections were without the thread referred to above. The instructions were reiterated from time to time and early in 1956 the Returning Officers were again asked to check up and make sure that the thread had been removed from each box. It was alleged by some persons that the thread could be got at and pulled out by means of the point of a needle or pin without breaking the paper seal and the box could in this way be opened without showing any signs of tampering. Although there was very remote possibility of this kind of thing happening it was considered desirable to remove the cause of any suspicion in regard to the security of the box during and after the poll. With this end in view the thread provided for easy manipulation of the lever was cut out. The finger cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be inserted through the window for pulling the lever without puncturing the seal.

(b) *Insertion of an additional bracket in each Ballot Box to strengthen the locking mechanism*.—The Election Commission directed that an additional bracket should be inserted in each box in order to re-inforce the mechanically operated locking device which was likely to become weak with constant handling. In the first phase of this work a staff of six mechanics having experience of sheet metal work was specially recruited and employed on the job. One of them was sent to Bombay to receive a short preliminary training in the Godrej Factory on the advice of the manufacturers which was endorsed by the Election Commission. This man trained up the other five on his return from Bombay and thereafter the team was sent out to a number of places where the boxes were stored fully equipped with the necessary tools and instruments. This was a new work and no one had any clear idea of the time it would take and the total number of mechanics which will be required to complete the rivetting of an additional bracket in each box before

the next General Election. The progress made by the pilot staff of six mechanics revealed that as many as 70 additional mechanics were required to complete the work all over the State by the end of December or middle of January, 1957. The type of mechanics required for this work was not available in the open market. With great difficulty it was possible to recruit an additional staff of 39 mechanics. Most of them were students or ex-students of the Digha and Gulzarbagh Industrial Training Institute and they could be available to the election department through the good offices of the Director of Industries and Principals of the Institutes concerned. Efforts were made to recruit more men to complete the required complement of mechanics but these were of no avail. The mechanics were grouped into batches. Each batch was assigned a number of places which they visited according to an advance programme, stayed there for as many days as was necessary to complete the work and then proceeded to the next station. In this way the work was completed in time.

(c) *Repairs.*—Approximately 15,000 ballot boxes stored at different places in the State were found damaged and about 12,000 boxes got damaged in the process of the rivetting of the additional bracket. Arrangements for the repairs of the damaged boxes were made in the Bihar College of Engineering, Patna. In all approximately 27,000 ballot boxes were repaired and repainted at the rate of Rs. 1-8-6 per box. The arrangement worked very well. The Chief Election Commissioner paid a visit to the workshop while he was in Patna in June, 1956, saw the repair work in progress and was fully satisfied with the results achieved. He was pleased to observe that the repaired boxes were almost as good as new ones. The parts which needed replacement were obtained direct from the manufacturers (M/s. Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd. of Bombay). The work was completed well before the commencement of the poll.

(d) *Painting of the portion round the slit.*—The portion round the slit of the box was painted white. The paint of certain number of the boxes had faded or completely disappeared. The Commission directed that the white paint should be restored, where necessary, before the General Election. Instructions were accordingly issued to all Returning Officers. This work was also completed before the General Election.

(e) *Additional requirement:*—On the transfer of certain territories of Bihar to West Bengal under the Bihar and West Bengal (Transfer of Territories) Act, 1956, 12,084 ballot boxes were transferred to West Bengal leaving a balance 2,48,306 in Bihar. Approximately 1,000 ballot boxes were reported to be quite unserviceable and completely beyond repairs. Thus 2,47,306 serviceable ballot boxes were available for use in the Second General Election. The estimated requirement of ballot boxes for the Second General Election was larger than that in the first on account of the increase in the

number of polling stations. It was necessary to provide larger number of polling stations because there was increase in the Voters' population. Accordingly orders for additional supply of 40,000 boxes were placed with M/s. Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co., Ltd. under the direction of the Election Commission. Out of these 40,000 ballot boxes, 25,000 were of chocolate colour and 15,000 green. The measurement of the new boxes was 6" high  $\times$  9" long  $\times$  7½" wide. These were shorter than the boxes purchased in 1951. The boxes were supplied at the rate of Rs. 6-14-0 each exclusive of taxes. Shri C. B. Tiwari, an Assistant Director of Industries in Bihar, was sent to Bombay for carrying out the inspection of the ballot boxes at the Company's Workshop before these were despatched.

#### BALLOT PAPERS.

79. (a) *Design*.—The ballot papers for use at elections to the Legislative Assembly were printed on water-marked white paper with dark chocolate border printed on all four sides. The words "Election Commission, India" appeared in small white letters all over the chocolate border. The words "Legislative Assembly" were printed in bold letters on the ballot papers and the crest of the Government of India was printed in black on the white background.

The ballot papers for use at elections to the House of the People were printed on green background. The words "House of the People" were printed in bold letters and the crest of the Government of India was printed in white on the green background. The words "Election Commission, India" appeared in small white letters all over the green background.

The ballot papers were serially numbered. The serial number was printed on each ballot paper with the legend "BR-57". The serial numbers started from 1, i.e., 000001.

The ballot papers for use at elections in a two-member constituency for filling both the seats simultaneously were printed in pairs. Ballot papers in pairs bore the same serial number but had different suffixes 'A' and 'B'.

The size of the ballot paper was 3½"  $\times$  1½".

Only the ballot papers of the new design described above were used at the Second General Election. According to the direction of the Election Commission the stock of unused ballot papers left over after the first General Election was kept in reserve to be used only when there was any shortage of the new ballot papers. Ballot papers of the old design salvaged out of the unused lot returned by the Presiding Officers were not to be used in the Second General Election, under any circumstances.

(b) *Printing and Supply*.—The ballot papers were printed at the Security Press in Nasik under the direction of the Election

Commission. Total number of ballot papers printed was closely related to the actual requirement. It was ensured that no shortage occurs anywhere in the State. The printed ballot papers were arranged in packets of 100. Each bundle contained ten such packets. Separate bundles were made for ballot papers with suffix A and those with suffix B. Each bundle of 1,000 ballot papers with suffix A was placed along with the corresponding 1,000 ballot papers with suffix B and a separate larger bundle of these too was made. The serial numbers of the ballot papers contained in each packet or bundle were indicated on the wrappers thereof. Ordinarily ballot papers were packed in dealwood cases and each case contained two lakh ballot papers.

The following quantities of ballot papers of different varieties were supplied for use in Bihar :—

House of the People—single member constituency—without suffix.	1,50,00,000
House of the People—double member constituency—with suffix A.	65,00,000
House of the People—double member constituency—with suffix B.	65,00,000
Legislative Assembly—single member constituency—without suffix.	1,42,00,000
Legislative Assembly—double member constituency—with suffix A.	73,00,000
Legislative Assembly—double member constituency—with suffix B.	73,00,000

According to the original despatch instructions sent by the Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar, the ballot papers were to be despatched direct to the District Officers concerned. But the Security Press did not undertake retail distribution in view of the shortness of time and limited staff. The entire quantity intended for the State of Bihar was consigned to the Chief Electoral Officer who made the retail distribution to District Officers from the State headquarters. Supplies of ballot papers were sent to every district with armed escort. Commission's directions about the safe custody and accounting of ballot papers were strictly followed.

The total cost involved in the printing and supply of ballot papers amounted to Rs. 1,12,397-7-0 including freight prepaid. The expenditure was initially borne by the Government of India. The State Government's share will be recovered by them subsequently.

#### PAPER SEALS.

80. (a) *Design.*—In the Second General Election, two different kinds of paper seals were used in each ballot box. In addition to the long paper seal of the old design with pink background

on one side, a shorter paper seal one side of which had green background was also used. The paper seal of the new design had a printed background in green on one side with white border. A serial number was printed on the other side which was white. The legend BR without the figure 57 was printed on the green paper seals. The year 1957 was printed in white on the green background near the border. Each green paper seal was 5 inches in length and 1.4 inches in width.

(b) *Printing and Supply*.—Paper seals were also printed at the Security Press, Nasik under Election Commission's directions. The printed paper seals were packed in packets of 100 and each bundle contained ten such packets. The serial numbers of the paper seals contained in each packet or bundle were indicated on the wrapper thereof. 4,15,000 paper seals of each variety, green and pink, were supplied to the Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar. Retail distribution to the District Officers was made from the State headquarters. The paper seals were stored and moved strictly under security conditions and were accounted for according to the direction of the Election Commission.

The total cost of paper seals amounted to Rs. 5,331-2-0 including freight prepaid. The expenditure was initially borne by the Government of India. State Government's share was to be recovered by them subsequently.

#### INDELIBLE INK.

81. Under rule 26 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Election and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956, an indelible ink mark is required to be put on the left forefinger of each voter as a safeguard against personation. 32,000 phials of indelible ink (each phial containing 7½ c.cs.) were purchased from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Research Utilisation Project, New Delhi at the provisional price of Re. 0-13-0 per phial f.o.r., Delhi, to be finalised by the Election Commission subsequently. Supplies of indelible ink were despatched by the Council direct to the District Officers concerned. A reserve stock was kept at the State headquarters to meet unforeseen demands.

#### ADHESIVE GUM.

82. 25,000 tins of adhesive gum each containing half pound of the sample marked Dy. 79, were purchased from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Research Utilization Project at annas 10 per ¼ lb. tin f.o.r. Delhi. The gum was intended to be used in polling stations for pasting symbols on the ballot boxes. The supply was made by the Council direct to the District Officers. A reserve stock of the gum was kept at the State headquarters.

Some Returning Officers reported that the adhesive gum supplied by the Council proved completely useless. Symbols pasted with this gum peeled off. Even washing the boxes with soda before pasting the symbols, did not improve matters. Leucoplast or adhesive tape had, therefore, to be used. This material kept the symbols intact on the boxes and it was found cheaper. At some places where the adhesive gum proved ineffective, ordinary *lath* (adhesive made of flour) was also used.

#### STATIONERY.

83. Articles of stationery such as Kraft paper, Pieces of Card Board, Thumb Impression Pad and Ink, Pen, Nibs, Pencils, Foolscap paper, Blotting paper, Pins, Knives, Scissors, Gum Paste, Sealing wax, Metal Seal for Presiding Officers, Rubber Stamps bearing the official distinguishing mark of polling stations, Stamping pad with ink, twine thread, needles, packing paper, blocks of symbols, etc., were supplied by the Superintendent, Government Stationery Stores and Publication, Bihar. He arranged the despatch of adequate supply of each article of stationery direct to the District Officers. The supplies reached their destination quite in time. The total cost of stationery articles supplied by the Superintendent, Government Stationery Stores and Publications, amounted to Rs. 78,371. Articles such as flexible wire, Candles, Match Box, Rope, Soda, etc., were purchased by the District Officers locally.

#### FORMS AND ENVELOPES.

84. The different forms in English, Hindi and Bengali and envelopes were printed mainly at the Gaya Jail Press. Some of them were also printed at the Secretariat Press in Patna. The forms and envelopes were printed according to the directions received from the Election Commission, from time to time. Altogether 34,80,800 forms of different kinds including postal ballot paper and 15,84,300 inscribed and ordinary envelopes were printed and distributed to the Returning Officers for use in the General Election. The forms mentioned in the Hand Book for Returning Officers, Part II, identity slips, passes for election agents and address tags were printed in private presses at the different district headquarters according to the requirement of each district.

Postal ballot papers were printed centrally at the Gaya Jail Press and sent to each district. Names and symbols of contesting candidates were over-printed on the postal ballot papers at the district headquarters. Altogether 2,22,000 postal ballot papers and 2,10,000 envelopes for these ballot papers were printed and supplied. Blocks of symbols were made to order and supplied to each district officer for getting the symbols superimposed in the appropriate column of the ballot papers in the local presses.

In four districts the Commission's directions regarding the over-printing of names of contesting candidates and their respective symbols were not fully complied with. In one district names of candidates were written by hand and facsimiles of symbols were stamped. In another district the symbols were printed on separate sheets of paper. These were cut out and pasted against the names of candidates in the appropriate column of the postal ballot paper. In two districts facsimiles of symbols were printed in column 5 of the form of postal ballot paper intended for voters to put the mark therein against the name of the candidate for whom they wished to vote instead of in column 4.

The form of Presiding Officers' diary was printed at the Secretariat Press and supplied to each district according to its requirement.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

85. *Screens*.—Screens for polling compartments and articles of furniture were arranged by the District Officers locally.

*Lanterns*.—The State Government sanctioned the purchase of 4 (four) lanterns for each polling party at a price not exceeding Rs. 5 per lantern. The District Officers purchased the lanterns locally.

*Portable Polling Booths*.—For places where there was no suitable building available for use as polling station or where the available building did not provide adequate space for making polling compartments portable booths were used as polling compartments as in the first General Election. The District Officers were authorised to have requisite number of additional portable polling booths made to order locally at a price not exceeding Rs. 175 each. The new portable polling booths which were manufactured locally conformed to the pattern and specifications of the portable polling booths purchased in 1951. There were 1,526 old portable polling booths in stock out of which 1,206 were serviceable. 2,247 additional portable polling booths were made to order locally.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### Retirement of Candidates.

86. Section 55A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 permits a contesting candidate to retire by giving the Returning Officer a notice in Form 12 prescribed by rule 16 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956 between the hours 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. on any day not later than ten days prior to the date or first of the dates fixed for the poll.

The notice is required to be delivered to the Returning Officer by the candidate himself or by an agent authorised in writing by him in this behalf. The notice of retirement cannot be cancelled. There were 194 contesting candidates for election to the House of People and 1,394 candidates for election to the State Legislative Assembly. Out of them six candidates for election to the House of People and 56 candidates for election to the State Legislative Assembly retired from contest. The partywise position is given below :—

#### *House of the People—*

Congress .. .. .	Nil.
Praja Socialist .. .. .	1
Janta .. .. .	2
Other parties including independent.	3
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6</b>

#### *State Legislative Assembly—*

Congress .. .. .	1
Praja Socialist .. .. .	2
Jan Sangh .. .. .	1
Jharkhand .. .. .	1
Janta .. .. .	7
Other parties including independent.	44
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>56</b>

## CHAPTER XIV.

### The Poll.

#### PROVISION OF POLLING STATIONS.

87. Section 25 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 requires that the Returning Officer shall provide sufficient number of polling stations for each constituency with the previous approval of the Election Commission. The work of preparing the lists of polling stations for the newly delimitated Assembly constituencies was taken up towards the end of the year 1955. According to Election Commission's instructions the lists of polling stations approved by the Commission for the 1st General Election and subsequent bye-elections formed the basis for the preparation of revised lists for the second General Election and in preparing the revised lists the following principles were kept in view :—

- (1) Normally not more than 1,000 voters should be assigned to a polling station. In sparsely populated areas the number should be reduced in order that a voter does not have to travel a long distance to reach the polling station.
- (2) A voter should not ordinarily be required to travel more than 3 miles to cast his vote.
- (3) In urban areas, not more than 4 polling stations, and in rural areas, not more than 2 polling stations should be located in the same building in order to avoid crowding and confusion and to facilitate maintenance of order.
- (4) Separate polling stations for women voters should be provided where necessary, but when this is done, the polling stations for the male voters and the polling stations for the female voters of a particular polling area should be located in the same building.
- (5) Where the polling area for one or more polling stations comprises a number of villages, the polling station or stations should be located in the village which has the largest number of voters and/or is easily accessible from the other villages. Existence of natural barriers like hills, rivers, jungles, etc., should be taken into account in fixing the location of polling stations. Care should also be taken to see that all villages in one polling area fall within the same administrative unit like the police-station, etc.
- (6) As far as possible, the polling stations should be located in schools and Government buildings. In exceptional cases the polling stations may be housed in private

buildings or temporary structures. No polling station should be located in places having religious significance or in the house of any of the candidates or their known sympathisers or workers.

The Returning Officers published the lists of polling stations for general information inviting objections and suggestions by a specified date within a month from the date of publication. Copies of the list were supplied to the local branches of all recognised political parties and to the sitting members representing the constituency concerned in the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly. Thereafter the Returning Officers discussed the provisional list and the suggestions received with the representatives of political parties and legislators at a meeting. He made such changes in the list as appeared to be necessary and forwarded the lists to the Chief Electoral Officer who got the lists thoroughly examined in his office. A note of the result of the scrutiny carried out in the office of the Chief Electoral Officer was sent to the Returning Officer concerned and he was called by the Chief Electoral Officer to explain or rectify the defects. The District Election Officers and the Returning Officers came and discussed the lists in the light of the note sent to him by the Chief Electoral Officer. In most cases the lists had to be further revised by the Returning Officers. The revised lists were forwarded to the Chief Electoral Officer and he sent these on to the Election Commission for approval.

The lists of polling stations as approved by the Election Commission were printed at the subdivisinal or district headquarters. The lists were printed in English and Hindi and also in Bengali and Oriya for those areas the rolls of which were prepared and printed in these languages. 200 copies of the list in each language were printed. No separate lists were printed for Parliamentary constituencies. The Returning Officer for the Assembly constituency supplied requisite number of copies to the Returning Officers for the Parliamentary constituencies.

The lists of polling stations were published by the Returning Officer in the form prescribed by the Commission. These were kept in some conspicuous place in his office. Relevant parts of the list were also published at certain other places specified by the Election Commission. According to the direction of the Commission each of the candidates nominated at an election in a constituency was given, free of cost, two copies of the list of polling station for that constituency. Two copies of the lists were also supplied to each political party that participated in the Election in that constituency irrespective of whether or not the party was recognised by the Commission or for the purpose of reservation of symbols.

There were altogether 20,407 polling stations. The polling stations were located at 12,941 places. Mostly, the polling stations were housed in schools and Government buildings. In some cases where public buildings were not available private buildings were also used. Where suitable buildings, public or private were not available, portable polling booths were used.

There was common polling station for men and women voters. No separate booth was set up for women voters at any polling station. Wherever possible women polling officers were appointed to assist the Presiding Officers in dealing with women voters at polling stations.

#### DEATH OF CANDIDATE BEFORE POLL.

88. There was no case of death of a contesting candidate *before* the poll. One candidate in Sitamarhi Parliamentary constituency died *after* the commencement of the poll but before the termination thereof. The poll was not countermanded. The deceased candidate was considered as if he was a contesting candidate. A candidate in Muzaffarpur Parliamentary constituency died *after* the close of the poll while counting of votes was in progress. The counting proceeded and the result was declared, considering the deceased candidate as a contesting candidate. The deceased candidate was declared elected. A bye-election was held to fill the vacancy.

#### FAILURE TO NOMINATE CANDIDATES.

89. There was no case of failure on the part of a constituency to nominate candidates. In no case the number of contesting candidates was less than the number of seats to be filled.

#### HOLDING OF POLL IN ALL CONSTITUENCIES.

90. The poll was held in all Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies. There were two uncontested returns to fill the reserved seat in two Parliamentary constituencies, but the poll was held in both these constituencies to fill the unreserved seat.

#### STAGGERING OF THE POLL.

91. It was not found possible to complete the poll in a single day in any constituency except in a few Assembly constituencies because the available supply of men power was not adequate for the purpose. Polling was spread over a number of days and each polling party was assigned a group of polling stations. After completing the poll in one polling station and in some cases more than one polling station where the polling stations happened to be located in the same building the party moved to the next polling station or polling stations situated in the same building and so on

until the poll has been taken on the appointed date at each polling station included in the party's itinerary. One free day was allowed to enable the parties to move from one polling station to another. The interval afforded a much needed respite to the polling staff and also enabled an adjourned poll to be held on one of the free days without dislocating the polling programme.

There was simultaneous polling in all Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies of a district. The poll was staggered over a total period of 16 days from the 25th February, 1957 to the 12th March, 1957. The number of actual polling days varied according to the size of the constituency. In constituencies comprising big cities and Industrial areas such as Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, etc., the poll was completed in one day. The table below shows the number of days in which the poll was completed in different constituencies.

TABLE.		
Assembly constituencies.		Remarks.
(1) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in one day.	11	Fresh poll had to be taken in two of these constituencies.
(2) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in two days.	8	
(3) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in five days.	2	
(4) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in six days.	7	
(5) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in seven days.	2	
(6) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in eight days.	5	
(7) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in nine days.	4	
(8) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in ten days.	27	
(9) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in eleven days.	34	
(10) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in twelve days.	59	
(11) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in thirteen days.	87	
(12) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in fourteen days.	15	
(13) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in fifteen days.	3	
Total—Number of Constituencies	264	

Parliamentary constituencies.	Remarks.
(1) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in two days.	1
(2) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in ten days.	2
(3) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in eleven days.	5
(4) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in twelve days.	7
(5) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in thirteen days.	21
(6) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in fourteen days.	6
(7) Number of constituencies in which the poll was completed in fifteen days.	3
Total—Number of constituencies . . .	45

#### HOURS OF POLL.

92. 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. were the hours fixed for taking the poll. The poll commenced and closed at the scheduled time. Generally the number of voters who came to the polling station in the early hours (before 10 A.M.) was very small. The rush hours almost at every polling station were from 10 A.M. to 12 noon and 1 P.M. to 3 P.M. No voter who reached the polling station in time (before 4 P.M.) had to return without casting his vote. To a large extent this was due to the fact that the date, time and the places fixed for taking the poll had been notified in every village sufficiently in advance of the commencement of the poll. The issue of official identity slips to voters facilitated quick polling. Identity chits issued by candidates and political parties also helped in tracing the entries relating to voters in the electoral roll without loss of time.

#### VOTING BY POSTAL BALLOT.

93. Votes were given by postal ballot by persons in the following categories :—

- (1) Members of the Armed Forces of the Union ;
- (2) Persons holding certain specified offices in India ;
- (3) Persons employed under the Government of India in posts outside India ;
- (4) Wives of the persons mentioned in items (1), (2) and (3) if they were ordinarily resident with their husbands;

- (5) Persons subjected to preventive detention; and
- (6) Public servants and polling agents who were unable to vote at the polling station to which they had been linked by reason of being employed on election duties at other polling stations.

Postal ballot papers were sent to voters by registered post immediately after allotment of symbols. The day immediately preceding the date appointed for the counting of votes was generally fixed as the last date for the return of postal ballot papers. Total number of electors in categories (1) to (4) was 6,838. Number of electors who actually voted in the elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly was 826 and 1,040 respectively.

There was no voter undergoing preventive detention.

#### VOTING AT POLLING STATIONS.

94. Votes were recorded at polling stations in all Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies except in the case of persons entitled to vote by postal ballot.

#### CLOSING OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND COURTS ON POLLING DAYS.

95. The poll commenced and ended on different dates in different districts during the period the 25th February to the 12th March, 1957. Having regard to the fact that great majority of Government servants in different categories were to be employed on the conduct of the elections and in order to make it convenient for every voter to exercise his franchise, it was ordered and notified that all offices under the State Government, other than the Secretariat and attached offices, and all Revenue and Magisterial Courts in each district shall remain closed with effect from the 25th February, 1957 till the date on which the polling was to end in that district. The High Court also issued similar notification in respect of the Civil Courts in each district at the request of the State Government. The Election Commission approached the Government of India and suggested that the various Ministries may declare the polling day as a local holiday for their offices situated in a particular polling area. The Returning Officers in the State were advised to persuade the authorities of the Commercial and Industrial concerns to allow their workers necessary facilities during polling hours for casting their votes. The offices of the Local Authorities, i.e., District Boards, Municipalities, etc., were not closed unless their office buildings were utilised as polling station or for other Election purposes.

All educational institutions the buildings of which were required for election purposes were closed from the day prior to the commencement of poll till the day on which the poll in those buildings ended. Those educational institutions under Government control

which could not function on account of the employment of a large number of their staff on election duties were also closed for the period of poll.

#### ADJOURNMENT OF POLL.

96. There were four cases of adjournment of poll. The poll was adjourned at two polling stations in Hazaribagh district on account of heavy rain and storm. At one polling station in Champaran district the Presiding Officer was not provided with the correct roll of a particular village included in the polling area and the poll had therefore to be adjourned. At one polling station in Patna district the poll was adjourned because there was apprehension of breach of the peace. The circumstances in which the poll had to be adjourned were reported to the Election Commission and with Commission's approval the poll commenced on a subsequent date.

#### FRESH POLL.

97. Fresh poll had to be taken at four polling stations one each in the districts of Patna, Muzaffarpur, Ranchi and Singhbhum. Fresh poll was necessary for the following reasons :—

- (1) Wrong use of ballot papers—H. P. ballot papers used for Assembly Election and vice versa.
- (2) Ballot boxes placed in the polling compartment showed names and symbols of candidates for a different constituency.
- (3) Polling was held at a wrong polling station.
- (4) Presiding Officer obtained signature of voters on the ballot papers.

#### PERSONATION.

98. Cases of known personation were very few. The size of the polling areas was small. Village Sarpanch, Member Panch, Mukhia, Gram Sevak, Village Chaukidars and other suitable persons were employed at polling stations to assist the Presiding Officer in the identification of voters. The left forefinger of the voter was marked with indelible ink before the issue of ballot paper to him. At the polling stations of specified constituencies comprising cities and large towns like Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Jamshedpur, a voter was required to put his signature or thumb mark on his official identity slip. All these preventive measures reduced the chances of successful personation of voters to the minimum.

#### CHALLENGED VOTES.

99. The law provides that any candidate or his agent may challenge in prescribed manner the identity of a person claiming

to be a particular voter. For each such challenge the candidate or his agent is required to deposit a sum of two rupees in cash with the Presiding Officer. The deposit is forfeited to Government if the challenge turns out to be frivolous or when it is found that it was not made in good faith. For this reason and also for the reason that chances of successful personation were very little cases of challenged votes were not many.

#### DISTURBANCES AT POLLING STATION.

100. A minor clash was reported between the supporters of the Congress and the P. S. P. candidate at Gopalpur polling station of Nawadah Assembly Constituency in Gaya district. Timely action taken by the authorities brought the situation quickly under control and polling proceeded smoothly. In Hisua constituency in Gaya district electioneering was very tense and allegations and counter allegations were made by the contesting parties but extra precautionary measures to maintain peace were taken in good time and nothing untoward happened. In the neighbourhood of Faridpur polling station in Gaya district, supporters of the Congress and Praja Socialist Party collected armed with weapons like lathis and bhalas and exchanged hot words. Timely arrival of the patrolling Magistrate scared away the mob. At a polling station Jehanabad constituency in Gaya district some voters were reported to have been prevented by mischief mongers from proceeding to the polling station. Patrolling was tightened in that area and necessary action was taken against the persons concerned.

#### UNUSUAL INCIDENTS AT POLLING STATIONS.

101. At a polling station in 64 Sursand Assembly constituency liquid substance suspected to be some kind of acid was found on the surface of the ballot box of the Praja Socialist Party candidate. The paper seal was, however, found intact. At the time of counting, some ballot papers were found damaged, but this did not affect the result of the Election.

#### IRREGULARITIES COMMITTED BY PRESIDING AND POLLING OFFICERS DURING POLL.

102. The polling personnel received intensive training in the technique of election and attended a number of rehearsals which were arranged in order to make them fully familiar with the Election law, the directions issued by the Election Commission, the mechanism of the ballot box, the method of preparing the box for the poll and sealing and securing it after the poll, etc. In spite of all this mistakes and irregularities occurred at some polling stations. These are summarised below :—

- (1) Interchange of ballot papers and ballot boxes between Parliamentary and Assembly Elections;

- (2) Omission to stamp the official distinguishing mark on the ballot papers before issue to voters with the rubber stamp provided for the purpose;
- (3) Issue of incorrect pairs of ballot papers to electors in two member constituencies, or the issue of both ballot papers having the same suffix;
- (4) Issue of two ballot papers to electors in a single member constituency;
- (5) Use of ballot papers, green paper seals and other polling materials intended for a particular polling station at another polling station;
- (6) List of contesting candidates in one particular constituency displayed at a polling station of a different constituency;
- (7) Boxes of Parliamentary candidates of one constituency placed in another;
- (8) Taking the signature of voters on ballot papers;
- (9) Not signing the pink paper seal nor obtaining thereon the signature of polling agents;
- (10) Interchange of symbols;
- (11) Mixing up of Assembly and Parliamentary election papers at the time of preparing the packets at the end of the poll;
- (12) Mistake in drawing up paper seal and ballot paper account;
- (13) Taking poll at a wrong place about a mile off from the notified polling station bearing similar name (Raghunathpur—Madhuban and Raghunathpur Khurd).

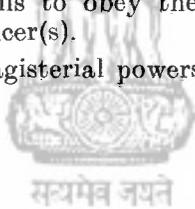
#### SECRECY OF THE BALLOT:—

103. The secrecy of the ballot was strictly maintained at every polling station and no complaint in this respect was received from any quarter. Doubts were, however, expressed in certain newspapers that secrecy of the ballot may be violated since the serial numbers of ballot papers issued to voters were entered in the marked copy of the Electoral Roll. Such doubts were not founded on facts and press notes explaining the correct legal position were issued by the State Government and by the Election Commission. The marked copy of the Electoral roll is sealed by the presiding officer at the close of the poll together with other statutory packets. These packets are sealed with the seal of the presiding officer and the seal of the candidates or their agents who wish to do so and they cannot be opened for inspection except on the authority of a competent court or an election tribunal.

## PEACEFUL POLL.

104. The poll passed off smoothly throughout the State. There was no breakdown in the arrangements anywhere. Peaceful atmosphere prevailed at all polling stations. A few minor incidents took place here and there which do not call for serious notice. The success of the poll was largely due to careful planning and elaborate police arrangements for maintenance of peace and order. The following precautionary measures which were taken under the law made substantial contribution to the successful and smooth conduct of the poll :—

- (a) Banning of public meetings within a polling area on the date or dates of poll in that area.
- (b) Prohibition of canvassing in or near polling stations or in any public or private place within a distance of 100 yards of the polling stations on the date of poll.
- (c) Making disorderly conduct of any one in or near polling stations punishable under the Electoral law.
- (d) Power conferred on the Presiding Officer or any police officer on duty to remove from the polling station any person, who, during the hours fixed for the poll misbehaves or fails to obey the lawful directions of the Presiding Officer(s).
- (e) Investment of magisterial powers on Presiding Officers.



## CHAPTER XV.

### **Election, Counting and Polling Agents.**

#### **ELECTION AGENTS.**

105. The law provides that a candidate may appoint any person other than himself to be his election agent in the prescribed manner and the notice of such appointment should be given to the Returning Officer. The law was amended before the Second General Election. The amendment provides that the candidate, if he chooses to do so, may appoint an election agent. This is, however, optional and independent of the nomination. The new provision gave much relief to the candidates. Very few candidates appointed their election agents. There is no time-limit in the amended provision for making the appointment of election agents which made the work of the Returning Officer administratively difficult. In some cases notices of appointments were sent at the last moment when polling parties had left for their respective polling-stations to take the poll and the Returning Officer found it difficult to convey the information of appointment of the election agents to the Presiding Officers concerned. In most cases special messengers had to be sent with the intimation to the Presiding Officers. On account of the delay in the appointment of election agents, in some cases, the Presiding Officers refused to recognise the polling agents appointed by the election agents about whose appointment they had received no intimation.

#### **COUNTING AGENTS.**

106. Appointment of counting agents for the last General Election was a matter of arithmetical calculation, and their number varied with the number of contesting candidates and the number of boxes of each candidate which were counted simultaneously. The maximum number of counting agents that could be appointed under the law was 12. The Election Commission issued specific directions to regulate the appointment of counting agents. The number of counting agents depended upon the number of contesting candidates and also on the number of boxes of each candidate which the Returning Officer decided to count simultaneously. The Returning Officers were required to give intimation of his counting arrangements sufficiently in advance to the contesting candidates to enable them to appoint their counting agents in time. Every candidate appointed his counting agents. Counting proceeded smoothly everywhere and it was, as a rule, completed within a reasonable period of time.

#### **POLLING AGENTS.**

107. Under the law a contesting candidate is required to appoint one polling agent and two relief agents but only one agent of

each candidate can be admitted in the polling-station at a time. It is no longer necessary that the candidate should make the appointment of polling agents several days in advance of the date or the dates fixed for taking the poll. The appointment can now be made even on the polling day and the letter of appointment handed over to the Presiding Officer at the polling-station. Although the law regarding appointment of polling agents was simplified the candidates at the General Election did not take full advantage of the facility. A number of them did not appoint polling agents for every polling-station. Polling agents were not appointed for the polling-stations located in the areas in which the candidate did not expect much electoral support.

The polling agents were appointed from among the people of the locality in which the polling-stations were situated. Most of them did not know much of the electoral law and procedure but they extended full co-operation to the Presiding Officers. At some polling-stations the polling agents were a hinderance than help. They raised unnecessary controversies through their ignorance of the electoral law. In the district of Dhanbad minor school boys of local village schools were appointed as polling agents at large number of polling-stations. To them the poll was more a fun than a serious business. The Presiding Officers could not object to such appointments because of Election Commission's specific directions in the matter.



## CHAPTER XVI.

### Counting of votes and declaration of results.

108. Apart from the provisions made in the law, exhaustive and elaborate instructions for the counting of votes were issued by the Election Commission for the guidance of Returning Officers. The counting of votes in a constituency was taken up as soon as it was physically possible for the Returning Officer to undertake the task. Counting of votes in a constituency was not put off till the completion of poll all over the State. The poll commenced in the State on the 25th February, 1957 the votes were counted and the results declared in three constituencies on the next day. Results were declared on the 26th February, the 1st March and almost every day from the 6th March, 1957 onwards. There was no big time lag between the completion of poll and counting of votes in a constituency except in two constituencies of Singhbhum District where counting could not be taken up before the 14th March, 1957 although the poll had been completed on the 25th February, 1957. This was due to the fact that the staff available at the headquarters was not adequate for the purpose and also because by oversight the 13th March, 1957 had been fixed for the return of postal ballot papers.

109. The counting was first taken up in those constituencies where prominent persons like Ministers were contesting and the contest was keenest. Thereafter single member constituencies were taken up and lastly two member constituencies. To achieve this objective the dates for counting fixed by the Returning Officers at the time of allotment of symbols had to be revised in some cases as the instructions about the order in which the counting was to be taken up were received after the counting dates had already been fixed. Counting in all Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies was completed by the 26th March.

110. Counting was planned in advance. Returning Officers were required to make elaborate arrangements. The plan was communicated to the candidates and their agents well in advance to enable them to appoint counting agents. The staff required for counting varied with the number of contesting candidates in the constituency and the number of ballot boxes of each candidate to be counted simultaneously. The time taken for completing the counting was reasonable. Returning Officers had to find a big hall or provide a *shamiana* for the counting of votes. Counting proceeded without break until it was completed and the Returning Officer, his staff and the counting agents had to work round the clock in many cases.

111. In a single member Assembly constituency counting was generally completed in a day. In double member constituencies it took more than a day, in most cases. Checking of cumulative voting took a long time. 3,10,891 votes in Assembly constituencies

and 1,84,734 in Parliamentary constituencies had to be rejected because both ballot papers with different suffixes but bearing the same serial number were found in the same box. Counting in Gobindganj and Rafiganj single-member constituencies was completed in 45 minutes whereas it took about 20 hours in Hajipur single-member constituency. In Nabinagar double-member constituency it took only 2 hours and 15 minutes whereas in Sasaram counting went on for 23 hours and 45 minutes. Counting in some of the single-member Parliamentary constituencies was completed in 6 hours and in double-member constituencies it took 16 hours. The maximum time taken in single-member constituency was 22.30 hours and in double-member constituency 82 hours. On the whole, counting went on smoothly everywhere. The results were published in the Official Gazette in due time. In certain constituencies declaration of results had to be withheld under Commission's order but the results were notified and the election completed before the appointed date.

#### RESULT OF THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

112. *Analysis of voting.*—Parts I and II of Appendix IV contains the analysis of voting and the results of the general elections. The statement shows separately for each constituency of the House of the People and of the State Legislative Assembly the number of voters on the roll, number of votes polled, number of votes secured by each candidate, and the party affiliation of the candidates. The following table shows the general analysis of voting :—

	House of the People.	State Legisla- tive Assembly.
Total number of electors ..	19,514,567	19,514,567
Total number of persons who voted ..	8,324,410 (42.65 P.C.).	8,301,158 (42.53 P.C.).
Total number of votes polled ..	10,222,281	10,899,354
Total number of valid votes polled ..	10,007,876	10,585,421
Total number of invalid votes ..	214,405	313,933

## CHAPTER XVII.

### MULTIPLE ELECTIONS.

113. The law provides for the vacation of seats in cases where a person is elected to both Houses of Parliament or when a person who is already a member of the Council of States and has taken his seat in that House is elected to the House of the People or is elected to more than one seat in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State. In this State there were three cases of Multiple Elections. All of them occurred in the district of Hazaribagh. The persons concerned belonged to the Janta Party. In one case Shrimati Vijaya Raje, a sitting member of the Council of State, was elected to the House of the People from no. 81 Chatra Parliamentary constituency and also to the State Legislative Assembly from no. 222 Bagodar Assembly constituency. She resigned her seats in the Council of States and the State Legislative Assembly and retained the seat in the House of the People. In another case Shri Kamakhya Narain Singh was elected to the State Legislative Assembly from no. 220 Giridih constituency and no. 226 Chatra constituency. He resigned the seat of Chatra constituency and retained the seat of Giridih constituency. In the third case Shri Indranarain Singh, a sitting member of the Bihar Legislative Council who was elected by members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly was elected to the State Legislative Assembly from no. 219 Jamua constituency. He resigned his seat in the Legislative Council and retained the seat in the Legislative Assembly. Bye-elections were held in good time to fill the seats so vacated.



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## CHAPTER XVIII.

### DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES.

114. Under the law a candidate shall not be deemed to be duly nominated at an election from a constituency unless he deposits or causes to be deposited the sum prescribed in Section 34 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. A sum of rupees five hundred is required to be deposited in the case of an election from a Parliamentary constituency and rupees two hundred and fifty in respect of an election from an Assembly constituency. The candidate who is a member of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes is required to deposit half of the prescribed amount. 1,947 candidates filed nomination papers out of which two did not make any deposit and therefore their nomination papers were rejected. There was no case of inadequate deposit. Five candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes made deposits in excess of the prescribed amounts in five single-member constituencies where seats were not reserved for them. This was discovered only after the election was over and the candidates forfeited their entire deposit. Parts of the deposits which were in excess of the prescribed sums could not be refunded under the existing law and Commission's direction.

115. The nomination papers of one candidate for the House of the People and 50 for the State Legislative Assembly were rejected after scrutiny. 35 candidates withdrew their candidatures from the House of the People and 503 from the State Legislative Assembly within the time prescribed for the purpose. The deposits made by these candidates are refundable. Deposits are refunded on application made to the Returning Officer in the form prescribed by the Election Commission. The deposits cannot be refunded before the publication of the result of the election in the Official Gazette.

### FORFEITURES.

116. The deposits made by 70 candidates for the House of the People and 599 candidates for the Legislative Assembly were forfeited on account of their failure to secure votes (a) exceeding one-sixth of the total number of votes polled in the case of single-member constituency or (b) in the case of a double-member constituency, one-twelfth of the total votes polled. The deposits made by contesting candidates who retired from election were also forfeited. The details are given below :—

Name of the House.	Number of contesting can- didates.	Number of candi- dates whose deposi- ts were forfeited including those who retired from contest.
House of the People ..	194	76
State Legislative Assembly ..	1,394	655
TOTAL ..	1,588	731

A list of candidates who forfeited their deposits is given in Appendix V.

Deposits are also forfeited if a candidate is nominated at a General Election in more than one Parliamentary constituency or Assembly constituency. There has been only one such case in the State. A candidate contested from two Assembly constituencies and was elected from both. One of the deposits made by him was returned and the other was forfeited.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE FORFEITURES.

117. The independent candidates were the greatest sufferers in respect of forfeiture of deposits. The following table will show the partywise position :—

Name of the Party.	House of the People.		Legislative Assembly.	
	Total number of candidates set up by the party.	Total number of candidates who forfeited their deposits.	Total number of candidates set up by the party.	Total number of candidates who forfeited their deposits.
1	2	3	4	5
Congress ..	57	Nil	382	7
Praja Socialist Party..	43	12	266	91
Communist Party of India.	14	4	84	24
Jan Sangh ..	3	1	36	25
Janta ..	21	7	186	69
Jharkhand ..	14	4	96	27
Other parties and independent candidates.	80	48	897	412
TOTAL ..	232	76	1,947	655

Of the 76 candidates for elections to the House of the People who forfeited their deposits as many as 48 or 63.15 per cent were either independents or belonged to parties other than the All-India or the State parties recognised for reservation of symbols. Similarly in the case of elections to the State Legislative Assembly, of the 655 candidates who forfeited their deposits, as many as 412 or 62.90 per cent were either independents or belonged to parties other than those named above. The independent candidates entered the contest without making a proper estimate of the electoral support which they could command.

On the average there were 3.80 candidates for every seat in the House of the People and 4.38 candidates for every seat in the State Legislative Assembly.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections.

118. The Constitution provides that the President and the Vice-President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which they enter upon their office and an election shall be held to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of their term of office and shall be completed before the term expires. The term of office of both the President and of the Vice-President of India expired in May 1957 and elections were held to fill the vacancy. Provisions regarding elections to fill these offices have been made in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 and in the rules made thereunder.

#### ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

119. The elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States elect the President. The election of the President is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting is by secret ballot. As soon as the election to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly was completed, a list of such members was sent to the Election Commission in the prescribed form to enable the Commission to maintain a correct and up-to-date list of electors for the President's election. The total number of electors in this State was 393, but there were three vacancies in the list arising out of the posthumous election of one member and multiple election of two other members. No elector was under preventive detention in the State during the elections.

Shri S. N. Mukherjee, Secretary to the Council of States was appointed the Returning Officer and the Secretary to the Bihar Legislative Assembly as one of the Assistant Returning Officers.

The programme for the various stages of election was as follows:—

- (a) the 16th April, 1957, as the last date for making nominations ;
- (b) the 17th April, 1957, as the last date for scrutiny of nominations ;
- (c) the 20th April, 1957, as the last date for withdrawal of candidatures ; and
- (d) the 6th May, 1957, as the date on which a poll shall, if necessary, be taken.

The programme was published in the *Gazette of India* and republished in the State Gazette, on the 6th April, 1957. Public

notice of the election was also given. It was published in the Gazette of India on the 6th April, 1957, and republished in the State Gazette on the 8th April, 1957. A press note was also issued and the contents of the notice were announced on the All-India Radio.

#### PLACE AND HOURS OF POLL.

120. The Commission's notifications fixing the places for taking the poll and hours of poll were published in the *Gazette of India* and republished in the State Gazette, on the 22nd April, 1957. A press note was also issued on the subject.

The places of poll were room no. 63, first floor, Parliament House, New Delhi and the Bihar Legislative Assembly Building, Patna in this State. The elected members of the House of the People and the Council of States from Bihar were at liberty to cast their vote at either of these places. The elected members of the Bihar Legislative Assembly cast their vote in the Assembly building. The facility of casting vote in the Legislative Assembly building was also accorded to those members of the House of the People and the Council of States elected from any other State who happened to be in Bihar at the time of the Election on special permit issued by the Election Commission. The last date for making applications for such permit to the Commission was the 30th April, 1957. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. were the hours for taking the poll.

#### SCRUTINY OF NOMINATIONS.

121. The list of valid nominations was published in the *Gazette of India* on the 20th April, 1957, and republished in the State Gazette on the 22nd April, 1957. There were three candidates. The poll was held on the 6th May, 1957.

#### BALLOT BOXES AND BALLOT PAPERS.

122. The ballot box and the ballot papers were supplied by the Election Commission and arrangements were made to send the ballot box after the poll and the packets to the Returning Officer through a responsible officer under police escort.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was declared elected to the office of the President of India. The declaration was published in the *Gazette of India* on the 10th May, 1957, and republished in the State Gazette on the 22nd May, 1957.

#### ELECTION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

123. The Vice-President is elected under article 66 of the Constitution by members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint meeting in accordance with the system of proportional

representation by means of the single transferable vote. The voting for the Vice-President's election is by secret ballot. Shri M. N. Kaul, Secretary to the House of the People was appointed the Returning Officer and Shri N. C. Nandi, Deputy Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, as the Assistant Returning Officer. The following programme was followed in this election:—

- (a) the 18th April, 1957, as the last date for making nominations ;
- (b) the 20th April, 1957, as the date for the scrutiny of nominations ;
- (c) the 23rd April, 1957, as the last date for withdrawal of candidatures ; and
- (d) the 11th May, 1957, as the date on which a poll shall, if necessary, be taken.

The programme and public notice of the election were published in the *Gazette of India* and republished in the State Gazette, on the 9th April, 1957. As Dr. S. Radhakrishnan was the only validly nominated candidate he was declared elected to the office of the Vice-President of India. The declaration was published in the *Gazette of India* on the 23rd April, 1957 and republished in the State Gazette, dated the 3rd May, 1957.



## CHAPTER XX.

### Return of Election Expenses.

#### PROVISIONS MADE IN THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1951 AND THE RULES THEREUNDER.

124. Under the existing law every contesting candidate at an election to the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly of a State is required to lodge with the Returning Officer a true copy of the account of his election expenses maintained by him or his election agent within 30 days from the date of election of the returned candidate. If there are two returned candidates at an election in the constituency and the dates of their election are different the period of 30 days is counted from the later of the two dates. The account has to show the nature of the expenditure, the amount spent and the date on which the expenditure was incurred or authorised and other particulars prescribed by the rules. There is no prescribed form for maintaining this account under the law but the Commission recommended a particular form and the candidates were advised to use it. This form was incorporated in the Hand Book of Returning Officers as well as in the Hand Book for candidates. The account is to be accompanied by vouchers for those items of expenditure for which vouchers can be obtained.

#### PENALTIES FOR DEFAULT IN LODGING ACCOUNT OF ELECTION EXPENSES.

125. For failure to lodge the account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by law the contesting candidate incurs disqualification for being chosen as and for being a member of either House of Parliament or of the State Legislative Assembly or the State Legislative Council unless three years have elapsed from the date by which the account ought to have been lodged or the Election Commission has removed the disqualification.

#### SCRUTINY OF ACCOUNTS.

126. The Returning Officer, within two days from the date on which the account of election expenses has been lodged by a candidate, causes a notice to be affixed to his notice board specifying the name of the candidate, and the date on which the account was lodged. The time and the place of inspection are also shown therein. Any person, on payment of fee of Re. 1, is entitled to inspect any such account. The fee fixed by the Election Commission for obtaining the attested copies of the account of

election expenses or any part thereof is rupee one per folio or part of a folio. The Returning Officer is required to submit a report soon after the expiration of the time specified in section 78 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, about the lodging of the account to the Election Commission. The report is to show the names of all contesting candidates, whether they have lodged their account of election expenses, if so, the date on which such account has been lodged and whether, in his opinion, such account has been lodged within the time and in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and the rules thereunder. After the submission of the report the Returning Officer posts a copy thereof on his notice board for general information. Thereafter the Election Commission considers the report and decides whether any contesting candidate has failed to lodge the account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the Act and the rules. The Election Commission thereafter notifies in the official Gazette the names of contesting candidates who, according to its decision, have failed to lodge the account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by the Act and the rules and also informs every such candidate of its decision. Any contesting candidate may, however, submit a representation in writing for the removal of the disqualification incurred by him under clause (c) of section 7 of the Act together with his explanations for his failure to lodge the return within the time and in the manner required by law. The Election Commission considers the representation and the comments of the Returning Officer to whom the candidate concerned has to send a copy of the representation, makes such inquiry as it thinks fit and decides whether or not the disqualification should be removed.

#### NUMBER OF CANDIDATES WHO INCURRED DISQUALIFICATIONS.

127. Out of 1,394 contesting candidates for elections to the Legislative Assembly, 376 candidates incurred the disqualification for failure to lodge the account of election expenses within the time and in the manner required by law. 264 candidates did not lodge the account at all; 55 candidates did not lodge the account in the prescribed manner; 36 candidates did not lodge the account within the prescribed time and 21 candidates did not lodge the account within the time and in the manner required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the rules thereunder.

The disqualification has, so far, been removed only in 42 cases. Five returned candidates incurred the disqualification on this account and the disqualification has been removed in all cases.

## MAXIMUM ELECTION EXPENSES.

128. The maximum total expenditure to be incurred by any candidate has been prescribed in rule 135 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956. The maximum prescribed is Rs. 35,000 in a two-member Parliamentary constituency; Rs. 25,000 in a single-member Parliamentary constituency; Rs. 13,000 in a two-member Assembly constituency and Rs. 8,000 in a single-member Assembly constituency of the State of Bihar.



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## CHAPTER XXI.

### Election Petitions and Election Tribunals.

#### ELECTION PETITIONS.

129. Total number of Election Petitions relating to Bihar in respect of elections to the Legislative Assembly is 49 and there are three petitions in respect of elections to the House of the People. Particulars of these Election Petitions are given in a statement in Appendix VI.

The Election Petition relating to an election to the Legislative Assembly has to be published in the official Gazette within ten days of the receipt of the petition. There were difficulties in getting large number of petitions published at a time. Special steps had to be taken to ensure publication of the petitions without undue delay. Arrangements for publication in the *Gazette of India* of the petitions relating to Elections to the House of the People were made by the Commission.

Out of the 49 petitions challenging the election to the Legislative Assembly, one is against a Minister and one against the Speaker. The petition against the Speaker was subsequently withdrawn.

#### NATURE OF PETITIONS.

130. In 28 election petitions, improper acceptance of nominations or improper rejections have been alleged. Many of them also contain complaints of corrupt practices.

#### APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION TRIBUNALS.

131. The law requires that if the petition is not dismissed the Election Commission shall refer the petition for trial to the Election Tribunal. The Election Commission has constituted 10 Tribunals for the trial of the 52 election petitions. Members of the Election Tribunals selected by the Commission for this State on the recommendation of the High Court are the District Judges of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Santhal Parganas, Purnea and Ranchi. Besides them Shri R. P. Mukherji, a retired judge of the Calcutta High Court has been appointed as member of the Election Tribunal for the trial of the election petition calling in question the election of Shri Jagat Narain Lal, a Minister in this State.

All these tribunals are single-member ones. The place of trial is the headquarter of the District Judge (Member of the Tribunal) concerned. Patna is, however, the place fixed for the trial

of the election petition against Shri Jagat Narain Lal. An election petition relating to the district of Monghyr has been transferred to the Tribunal in Patna at the request of the petitioner.

A sum of Rs. 100 has been allotted as permanent advance to each Tribunal functioning in the State. Arrangements for the supply of office equipment, stamps, stationery, etc. were made by the District Officers concerned. Detailed instructions were issued in this behalf. While the District Judges who constitute Election Tribunals have made their own arrangements about the staff they need for the trial of the election petitions referred to them the State Government had to provide the staff for Mr. Rama Prasad Mukherjee.

#### RESULTS OF ELECTION PETITIONS.

132. Out of 49 election petitions in respect of elections to the Legislative Assembly 33 petitions have so far been decided and 6 withdrawn. The election of the returned candidates from Dalsinghsarai, Supaul, Sarath, Jhajha, Nawadah, Warsaliganj and Rajauli constituencies has been declared void. Improper rejection or improper acceptance of nominations was alleged in these petitions. Twenty-six petitions have been dismissed.

Appeals have been preferred against the Tribunal's decision on the petition relating to Dalsinghsarai, Supaul, Sarath, Jhajha, Nawadah, Warsaliganj and Rajauli constituencies. The High Court passed *ad-interim* stay orders in these appeals. The appeal relating to Supaul constituency was subsequently dismissed. A bye-election was held to fill the vacancy caused in this constituency by the election of the returned candidate being declared void.

The Election Commission has requested the High Court to let the Chief Electoral Officer of the State have copies of the Court's orders and decisions relating to matters arising out of an Election petition while sending copies of such orders and decisions to the Commission under rule 140 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1956.

It was very necessary to make this arrangement because the Chief Electoral Officer will be completely in dark about High Court's orders and decisions until these are communicated to him by the Commission on receipt thereof from the High Court which would take too long a time.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### Publicity.

133. It was a welcome move of the Election Commission to have initiated a programme of publicity and propaganda in connection with the General Election. The State Government made the fullest use of the facilities provided by the Election Commission and the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information and Boardcasting. The work of publicity and propaganda was organised through the Director of Public Relations, Bihar. He placed the services of his Assistant Director, Press and Propaganda, completely at the disposal of the Election Department for implementing the publicity programme. This officer was entrusted with the task of collecting all publicity materials from the Election Department and making suitable arrangements for their distribution and display all over the State through the Field Publicity Units of the Public Relations Department.

134. The Hand book of "Instructions for Candidates" compiled by the Commission was translated in Hindi. The Hindi version contained three separate Chapters (a) Instructions for voters, (b) Instructions for Polling Agents and (c) Instructions for Candidates. 40,000 copies of this booklet were printed and sold at a nominal price of 2 annas each.

135. Additional Secretary to Government, Political (Public Relations) Department took keen personal interest in the arrangements made for the execution of the programme.

The programme was carried out through the following media:—

- (i) Press, (ii) Publications, (iii) Periodicals, (iv) Field Units, (v) Films, (vi) Radio.

(i) *Press*.—Press notes on different subjects were released regularly. Special press releases were issued from time to time till the completion of the poll. The press section issued a large number of communiques, news items, unofficial notes, features, etc., on various subjects connected with the General Election. According to the State Government's directions the Returning Officers of all Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies sent every day telegraphic reports containing details of nominations filed, names of contesting candidates, names of candidates who retired and results of the counting of votes. These reports were edited and released to the press. Altogether 10 releases about nominations filed, five releases on contesting candidates, 3 about retiring candidates and 17 releases giving the final results were issued. These releases were prominently published in the newspapers.

Besides, a number of unofficial notes were issued on the eve of the General Election to enlighten the voters, candidates and the general public. These notes were compiled from the "Hand Book

for the Candidates”, “Hand Book for the Returning Officer”, “Instructions for Presiding Officers” and the Representation of the People Acts and the Rules. The newspapers published these notes prominently and were found extremely useful. Forty-one of such notes were published.

(ii) *Publications.*—In addition to the publicity materials supplied by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, New Delhi the department got 22,000 posters entitled “Election Symbols” printed in Hindi at the Modern Publicity Press, Kanpur. These posters along with those supplied by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity were widely displayed at or near the polling stations throughout the State. The posters had great educative value. The Publication section of the Public Relations Department brought out 40,000 copies of a Hindi Booklet entitled “Bihar Rajya Men Agami Nirvachan” and got them widely distributed through their Field Publicity Organisers.

The following publicity materials were received from the different presses in India through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, New Delhi :—

	English.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Bengali.	Oriya.
Broad Sheets	30,000	66,000	26,000	25,000	15,000
Posters ..	30,000	66,000	26,000	25,000	15,000
Folders ..	30,000	66,000	26,000	25,000	15,000
Cinema Slides (Sets of six each.)	9	110	15	..	6

The District and Subdivisional Organisers of the Public Relations Department got these materials widely and prominently displayed and distributed all over the State through the Gram Panchayat, Village Level Workers, Karmacharies, Social Education Organisers and other village agencies. In urban areas the work was carried out by the District and Subdivisional Publicity Organisers.

(iii) *Periodicals.*—A number of articles on different matters connected with the General Election were published in the departmental magazines during the period of election. Radio broadcasts by the Chief Election Commissioner were published in the local newspapers.

(iv) *Field Units.*—With a view to familiarise the electors with the statutory rules and the procedural details, the Field Publicity Units of the Public Relations Department undertook and carried out a Statewise Campaign of Publicity from the month of December, 1956 till the completion of the poll.

The District and Assistant Public Relations Officers visited 2,319 towns and villages, organised and addressed 1,430 meetings and participated in 4,013 group talks during the period December, 1956 to March, 1957. In these meetings and group talks the rights and responsibilities of the voters were explained and the importance of maintaining peace during the election period was stressed. The lists of polling stations and polling areas assigned to each polling station, the dates and hours of poll were given widest possible publicity.

The District Public Relations Officers were of great assistance to the District and the Subdivisional Officers in the conduct of the elections generally and in the maintenance of law and order in and around the polling stations during the polling period.

(v) *Films and slides.*—The Director of Public Relations received nineteen prints of the film "It is your vote" in 16 M. M. in Hindi from the Film Division, Government of India, in December, 1956; five prints of the same film in 16 M. M. in Hindi from the Director of Publicity, Bhopal and 19 complementary copies from the Film Division. These films and slides were exhibited in the Cinema Houses in the State. The slides were also shown in the rural areas through the Audo-Visual Units of the Publicity Department.

22 prints of the film entitled "Instructional Film on the Godrej type Ballot Boxes" were received from the Film Division. 17 prints of the film were sent to the District Officers for having them exhibited in the Cinema houses and the remaining five were shown through the projectors fitted in the Publicity Vans of the Public Relations Department.

(vi) *Radio.*—Full use was made of the All-India Radio in the Publicity Campaign. In consultation with the Station Director, Patna, Radio Talks were given by the Chief Electoral Officer and the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer on the following subjects:—

- (a) Who can vote ?
- (b) Why should we vote ?
- (c) How to cast your vote ?
- (d) How to vote in a double-member constituency ?
- (e) Some Do's and Dont's for voters ?
- (f) Points for the guidance of voters at polling station.
- (g) What a candidate has to do after filing his nomination paper ?
- (h) What constitutes corrupt practices in the Elections ?
- (i) What the candidates should do just before the polling day ?

The All-India Radio played an important role in broadcasting the results of the election in the different Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies of the State. Under instructions from Government

the Returning Officers used to convey the results by telegram to the All-India Radio as soon as these were declared and the All-India Radio lost no time in announcing the results in their news programme.

Instructions were issued to all Returning Officers in the State to co-ordinate the activities of the field staff of the Public Relations Department and to ensure that maximum use is made of all available publicity materials. The Returning Officers took keen interest in the execution of the Publicity programme. They personally supervised the work of the field staff and gave them necessary help and guidance.



## CHAPTER XXIII.

### Role of Government Servants.

136. At the request of the Election Commission the State Government issued definite and clear instructions for the guidance of Government servants on whom fell the main responsibility for the holding of the General Election. As on the first occasion this time also it was urged on the Government servants that they must maintain an attitude of strict impartiality and keep studiously aloof from politics, to inspire confidence in the candidates, the political parties and the general public. The following are the main points which were stressed in these instructions :—

- (a) Until the elections are over, no Government servant should attend, except for maintaining law and order and, where necessary, for reporting the proceedings, any public meeting sponsored by any non-official, individual organisation unless the purpose of the meeting is non-political beyond any doubt. The Public Relations Department should not allow the use of their vans in connection with, or lend their loudspeakers to be used at, public meetings except those falling under the exception mentioned above.
- (b) Places like compounds of Government buildings, or parade grounds, should not be allowed to be used for holding any political meeting. Other public places where political meetings have been held in the past, more or less freely, should be allowed to be used for holding such meetings after obtaining permission from the competent authority. No distinction should, however, be made between one political party and another while considering applications for the use of such places.
- (c) A whole-time Government servant should not canvass, or otherwise interfere with or use his influence in connection with or take part in, the elections. The Government servant, who is qualified to vote, can exercise his right to vote, but if he does so, he shall give no indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or has voted.
- (d) Government servants must not attend political meetings except on duty.
- (e) No Government servant should subscribe in aid of, or assist in any way, any political movement. Subscribing in aid of any election fund or assisting in any manner in the collection of subscription for any such fund would amount to a contravention of the provisions of Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
- (f) Strict impartiality in the conduct and management of elections was enjoined on Government servants under the Representation of the People Act, 1951 on pain of

criminal prosecution. The relevant provisions of the Act are contained in sections 128, 129, 134 and sub-sections 2(a) and (3) of section 136 of the Act.

- (g) If a Government servant becomes a party to a corrupt practice mentioned in sub-section (7) of section 123 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 or any other corrupt practices he will be liable to disciplinary action in addition to any action that may be taken against him under any law in force for the time being.
- (h) Till the end of the elections, Government servants who may have anything to do with the conduct and the management of the elections should not accept hospitality from, occupy, free of charge, any house belonging to, or use any conveyance provided by any persons contesting the election, or any other persons working actively for him.

137. The following further instructions relating to the conduct to be observed by Government servants during the tours of Ministers were issued by the State Government :—

- (1) When a Minister goes out for the exclusive purpose of addressing any election meetings, or for any other purpose connected entirely with the Election Campaign, the visit should be treated as a private one. Officers of the Public Relations Department should not give publicity to such tours or to the speeches made during such tours, and neither they, nor any other Government servant should organise or take part in any public meeting to be addressed by the Minister. The usual arrangements for affording protection to the Minister, and for maintaining peace and order at public meetings must be made. But barring Police officers, and one or more magistrates, where their presence is considered necessary for maintaining peace, no Government servants should attend any meeting addressed by the Minister on such tours. In other words these meetings should be treated as any other political meeting, except for affording the normal personal protection to the Minister.
- (2) When a Minister goes out on tour on purely Governmental work, the prescribed courtesies should be shown and all other existing instructions issued in regard to official tours of Minister followed.
- (3) The Ministers may undertake tours which may have a mixed purpose ; and they may, on such tours, address public meetings both for explaining Governmental policies, and as a part of their Election Campaign. During such tours, the prescribed courtesies should be shown at the time of the arrival and departure of the Minister, and the usual arrangements made for his protection. But except those on protection duty, Government servants should

not accompany the Minister on such tours. As a rule, they should not organise or attend, except for affording personal protection to the Minister or maintaining peace and order, any public meeting to be addressed by the Minister, though there may be exceptions when a particular function is obviously largely Governmental.

- (4) Unless there is a purely Governmental function, no Government servant should have anything to do with the organisation of or should attend during the period commencing from the 25th February 1957 to the middle of March, 1957, any public meeting except on security and allied duties.
- (5) While forwarding their tour programme to officers Ministers will indicate whether the tour would be purely political, or purely official, or whether it would be a mixed tour; and when it is a mixed tour, they would, further indicate which of the functions, etc., to be attended by them are to be treated as largely Governmental functions.

138. The Chief Minister also, in a personal message, impressed on all Government servants employed on election duties that they were required by law and expected by Government to be scrupulously impartial in the discharge of their duties. He emphasised that it was the duty of every Government servant on election duty to ensure that every elector is able to cast his vote without difficulty and without any fear or hindrance.

139. The entire electoral machinery was manned by Government servants of Gazetted and non-Gazetted rank under the Central and the State Governments. They fully came up to expectation and gave excellent account of themselves. They showed high sense of duty and played their parts with great energy and enthusiasm. As a rule they proved themselves to be absolutely impartial and, therefore, enjoyed the confidence of the candidates and the political parties. Government servants entrusted with election duties were firm in their dealing with those who attempted to break the law and resort to corrupt or illegal practice.

140. The excellent work done by Government servants was recognised by the Election Commission. It is gratifying that the polling programme was completed successfully in an atmosphere of peace and general public satisfaction. The Chief Election Commissioner was good enough to convey his thanks and gratitude to all those who put in hard and strenuous work to make the General Election a complete success.

In his turn the Chief Electoral Officer wrote to all Returning Officers conveying to them and through them to the polling staff, the magistracy and the Police the Election Commission's and his own thanks for the excellent work done by them for the successful conclusion of the General Election.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

141. Four political parties, namely, the Indian National Congress, the Praja Socialist Party, the Communist Party of India and the Bharatiya Jan Sangh were recognised by the Election Commission on all-India basis and were called national parties for the purpose of allotment of symbols. The Commission recognised the Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas Janta Party and the Jharkhand Party as State parties of Bihar, for the same purpose. All these recognised political parties set up their candidates in the last General Election.

Nine unrecognised parties, namely, (1) All-India Socialist Party, (2) Revolutionary Socialist Party of India, (3) Justice Party, (4) New Jharkhand Party, (5) Adivasi Mahasabha, (6) Dhalbhum Mukti Parishad, (7) Ram Rajya Parishad, (8) Bihar Backward Classes Federation and (9) Lok Sevak Sangh also participated in the last General Election. These and some other unrecognised political parties applied for recognition as National Parties or State Parties. The Commission did not have sufficient materials to assess the electoral support enjoyed by these parties and to decide whether they deserved recognition. The matter was, therefore, left to be reviewed on the basis of the results of the General Election.

### ASSOCIATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES WITH ELECTORAL WORK.

142. Efforts were made to associate the political parties with the different stages of the process of election. Copies of press notes, instructions and important circulars of general nature issued by the Election Commission and the Chief Electoral Officer from time to time were supplied to the recognised political parties. The Chief Electoral Officer held several conferences with the representatives of the recognised political parties at the State headquarters and also at the divisional level occasionally. According to the direction of the Election Commission the Returning Officers met the contesting candidates and the representatives of the political parties in their areas as often as they found it necessary to do so between the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures and the conclusion of poll. Close and active co-operation of the candidates and the political parties was sought by the Chief Electoral Officer of the State and the Returning Officers for the maintenance of peace during the election period and to ensure that the elections pass off smoothly.

### DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES.

143. The parties whose representatives were nominated as associate members to assist the Delimitation Commission in its work in the State evinced some interest in the delimitation of

constituencies. Some of the sitting members of the Central and State Legislatures and persons prominent in the public life of the State took considerable interest in the work particularly in the stage of public hearing. They submitted alternative proposals for Commission's consideration and took part in the discussions which took place during public hearing.

#### PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS.

144. The political parties took very little interest in the preparation of electoral rolls in the earlier stages. The entire burden of enrolling about 1,96,00,000 voters had to be borne almost exclusively by the Governmental machinery of the State acting under the direction of the Election Commission. It was only at the fag end of the period of draft publication of the rolls that some interest was shown by the political parties. A few representations were received from them alleging mistakes in the Electoral roll, omission of names of eligible voters therefrom and challenging the accuracy of the electoral rolls of certain areas. All that could possibly be done at that late stage to enable eligible voters to have their names included in the roll without upsetting the electoral programme was to extend the period of draft publication in certain constituencies. On the recommendation of the Chief Electoral Officer the Election Commission directed special revision of the rolls for a few villages in certain constituencies of the State. Two copies of electoral rolls were supplied free of cost to each recognised political party to give them a reasonable opportunity for effectively assisting the Electoral Registration Officers in preparing up-to-date and accurate electoral rolls. The parties were further expected to utilise the electoral rolls for preparing before the General Election, lists of electors who were dead, absent or non-existent and supply the lists to Returning Officers in order to prevent personation of such electors. But in most cases the required lists were not furnished at all.

#### PREPARATION OF LISTS OF POLLING STATIONS.

145. The political parties took keen interest in the preparation of lists of polling stations but in a late stage. Copies of preliminary lists prepared by Returning Officer were sent to the local units of all recognised political parties and to the sitting members of the Parliament and the State Assembly representing the constituency concerned. Useful suggestions were received from some of them. The Returning Officers thereafter met the representatives of political parties and members of the Legislatures and discussed with them the lists of polling stations before these were finalised. Some Returning Officers complained that the local representatives of political parties did not care to attend the meeting which they convened for the purpose of discussing the lists of polling stations.

## ALLOTMENT OF SYMBOLS.

146. Symbols had already been reserved for the recognised political parties. The political parties were found getting more active as the stage for allotment of symbols drew nearer. The prospective candidates and party workers then started building up local party organisations. In addition to the four national and the two State recognised political parties as many as 21 unrecognised parties appeared on the scene. Only nine of them, however, set up candidates to contest the elections and the rest disappeared. These parties had no following worth the name. Most of their candidates forfeited their deposits.

## ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

147. As the elections drew nearer, the political parties went about canvassing for electoral support with vigour and energy. The peak period of electioneering commenced after the stage of filing nomination papers. Representatives of political parties attended election rehearsals and made themselves familiar with the mechanism of the ballot box and the rules and the procedure for taking the poll. It was largely due to the efforts of the political parties that the voters particularly the uneducated and the illiterate became election minded and learnt the value of their vote.

## ISSUE OF IDENTITY CHITS BY POLITICAL PARTIES.

148. As in the First General Election this time also official identity slips were given to the voters at the entrance of the polling stations to enable the polling officer to trace the names of the voters in the electoral roll without loss of time. The political parties and the candidates also distributed to the voters, at an earlier stage, their own identity chits containing necessary particulars. These chits enabled the polling staff to prepare the official identity slips quickly on the polling day and the pace of poll was thereby accelerated.

## CO-OPERATION IN MAINTAINING PEACE DURING ELECTION.

149. As in the First General Election in the Second General Election also the political parties were of great help to the authorities in maintaining peace during the period of election and getting through the poll smoothly. There were some complaints made by the workers of one party against the workers of other parties in certain areas but such complaints were few and not of serious nature. They did not cause much unpleasantness. In one district the attitude of some of the political parties was not conducive to atmosphere of peace. The language of some of their election speeches was abusive which often caused tension and created law and order problems. On the whole, however, nothing untoward happened in that district.

## GENERAL PARTYWISE ANALYSIS OF VOTING.

150. Appendix VII contains a general analysis of voting by Political parties. The statement given therein shows separately for the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly the total number of votes polled in the State in single member and two member constituencies, the number of votes secured by each party and by the independent candidates and the proportion of the votes secured by each of their votes polled. The table below shows the total number of candidates set up by each party, number of candidates of each party who withdrew their candidatures, the total number of candidates of each party who forfeited their deposits and the number of candidates of each party who retired from the contest.

Serial no.	Name of the party.	Total number of candidates set up by the party.	Total number of candidates who have withdrawn their candidatures.	Total number of candidates who have forfeited their deposits.	Total number of candidates in column 3 who have retired.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE, BIHAR.					
1	Congress ..	57	6	..	..
2	P.S.P. ..	43	3	12	1
3	C.P.I. ..	14	1	4	..
4	Jansangh ..	3	1	1	..
5	Janta ..	21	10	7	2
6	Jharkhand ..	14	2	4	..
7	Independent ..	80	19	48	3
II. BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.					
1	Congress ..	382	69	7	1
2	P.S.P. ..	266	42	91	2
3	C.P.I. ..	84	23	24	..
4	Jansangh ..	36	4	25	1
5	Janta ..	186	59	69	7
6	Jharkhand ..	96	15	27	1
7	Independent ..	897	347	412	44

## CHAPTER XXV.

### Financial Arrangements.

151. All expenditure incurred in connection with the preparation of electoral rolls and conduct of elections to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly is initially borne by the State Government and the Government of India's share is recovered by the State Government subsequently. The expenditure incurred on Election Tribunals is, in the first instance, debited to the Central Head of Account and the share thereof chargeable to the State is recovered at the end of each financial year. The expenditure incurred in connection with the Presidential election is adjusted under the Central Accounts *ab initio* without passing it through the consolidated funds of the State, as such expenditure is debitable entirely to the Central Government and is independent of any expenditure incurred in connection with the Election/bye-election and biennial elections to the State Legislatures or to either House of Parliament.

#### APPORTIONMENT OF EXPENDITURE BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE STATE.

152. The total *extra* expenditure incurred by the State Government in connection with the preparation and printing of the electoral rolls is borne by the Central Government and the State Government in equal proportion. The *extra* cost incurred by the State Government on the actual conduct of elections to the House of the People is met entirely by the Central Government, if these elections are held independently of the elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State, and fifty per cent of the extra cost is paid by the Government of India, if the elections to the House of the People and State Legislative Assembly are held simultaneously. The term '*extra cost*' means the *extra* expenditure incurred by the State Government in the preparation and printing of the electoral rolls and in the conduct of the elections, and *does not include* any expenditure over the existing State establishments. The Government of India did not agree to share the extra expenditure incurred by the State Government on mobilisation and deployment of police and Homeguards for election duties apparently on the ground that maintenance of law and order whether in connection with elections or any other special occasion as in normal time is the responsibility of the State Government. The Government of India also did not agree to share any portion of the cost of construction of buildings for the storage of election materials in the State. They have, however, agreed to pay half the rent that may be assessed by the Public Works Department of the State for the buildings or parts of buildings that may actually be used for

storing election materials which are the common concern of the Central and the State Government. 50 per cent of the cost of admirals, steel racks and such other items which may actually be used by the State Government for the storage and preservation of the electoral rolls and other election records is also paid by the Government of India.

The expenditure on Tribunals constituted for dealing with petitions relating to elections to Parliament is wholly borne by the Central Government while that on Tribunals constituted for dealing with election petitions relating to elections to the State Legislatures is borne by the State Government concerned. Where the same Tribunal is appointed for the trial of election petitions relating to the elections to the State Legislature and to Parliament the expenditure incurred on the Tribunal is ratably shared by the Central and the State Governments concerned according to the number of such election petitions relating to elections respectively to Parliament or to the State Legislature. In the case of a Tribunal appointed to try election petitions in more than one State, the salary and travelling allowance of the member is allocated between the States concerned (and the Central Government in the case of petitions arising out of elections to Parliament) in proportion to the number of days spent by him on hearing petitions arising from elections to the respective State Legislatures and the Parliament. The Election Commission decides which of the States concerned will initially incur the expenditure in this behalf. The State which incurs such expenditure in the first instance makes a lump sum advance to the Tribunal sufficient to cover his travelling expenses in connection with the trial of the petitions entrusted to him.

The Government of India make provisional payment of their share of the expenditure to the State Government every financial year. The final reimbursement is made after the relevant accounts of the State Government are test audited by the Accountant-General, Bihar. The Government of India have reimbursed their share of the extra expenditure finally up to the financial year 1955-56.

#### TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES OF POLLING STAFF.

153. The Government of India share 50 per cent of the extra cost incurred by the State Government on payment of travelling and daily allowances to the staff employed on polling and other election duties. The expenditure (except on Police, Homeguards, Chaukidars and Dafadars) is debited to the election budget. The polling personnel who were deputed on polling duty in the last General Elections were paid a part of their travelling and daily allowances in advance before they left their headquarters. The State Government servants deputed on election duties away from their headquarters were allowed to draw travelling allowance

as on tour with a 50 per cent increase of the daily allowance admissible to them under the existing rules. The employees of the Government of India deputed on election duties within the State were allowed travelling allowance (e.g. mileage and halting allowances, etc.) at the rates admissible to them under the rules of the Central Government. Government servants who were required to attend training classes and rehearsals of polling in connection with the General Election were allowed travelling allowance at the normal rates where admissible under the existing rules.

#### ADVANCE PAYMENT OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

154. A large number of Government servants had to be sent out into the interior all over the State in connection with the General Election where they were required to stay during the period the 25th February to the 12th March 1957. It was, therefore, considered necessary that they should draw their pay for the month of February, 1957 sufficiently in advance to enable them to report for duty at the polling stations in time. In particular most members of the Police force, both officers and men, had to proceed earlier than others to their destinations and therefore arrangement was made to give them their pay and allowance by the 18th February 1957 at the latest. For other classes of Government servants both Gazetted and non-Gazetted a later date, that is, 20th February 1957, was considered suitable for the purpose. The State Government sanctioned payment of the pay and other fixed allowances which are drawn along with pay for the month of February, 1957 to the Police force, both officers and men, on or after the 15th February 1957 and to all other Gazetted and non-Gazetted Government servants on or after the 18th February 1957.

#### BUDGET PROVISION AND EXPENDITURE.

155. A sum of Rs. 60,65,229 was provided by the State Government in the budget for 1956-57 (including the original and supplementary grants and reappropriations) to meet the expenditure in connection with the conduct of the Second General Election and other electoral work. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 60,16,338 out of which a sum of Rs. 27,40,000 was provisionally paid by the Government of India towards their share of extra expenditure. The General Elections were held in February-March. Officers and staff were busy with the poll and counting of votes till the end of the third week of March. It was not, therefore, found possible to pay off most of the bills connected with the expenditure on the General Election during the financial year 1956-57.

Details of the expenditure incurred under different heads of account over the Second General Election are given below :—

Serial no.	Head of account.	Amount.
		Rs. nP.
1	Pay of officers (employed exclusively for General Elections)	11,830.51
2	Pay of temporary establishment (employed exclusively for General Elections).	1,89,713.02
3	Travelling and Daily allowances. . . . .	9,79,158.26
4	Purchase of books and Publications . . . . .	5,963.63
5	Service postage stamps . . . . .	1,74,333.43
6	Rent of telephone lines . . . . .	19,295.24
7	Office expenses and Miscellaneous . . . . .	6,77,177.34
8	Rents and Taxes . . . . .	98,270.75
9	Stationery and printing (excluding printing of electoral rolls).	3,46,393.29
10	Liveries . . . . .	545.99
11	(a) Purchase of ballot boxes . . . . .	2,75,492.50
	(b) Repairs of ballot boxes . . . . .	42,515.31
12	Purchase of other election materials . . . . .	10,32,640.31
13	Transport . . . . .	15,25,700.98
14	Setting up of the polling stations . . . . .	8,17,735.36
15	Allowances (including cost of living allowance and allowances for the temporary staff exclusively employed for the General Elections) and honoraria.	73,094.84
	Total	62,69,860.76

This statement excludes the expenditure incurred on (1) routine items such as the annual preparation and revision of electoral rolls, pay of the permanent staff, both Gazetted and non-Gazetted and so on which are normal items of recurring expenditure and expenditure on (2) biennial elections and bye-elections. The cost of ballot boxes, ballot papers, paper seals and other election materials, etc., procured for the General Election is included in the statement.

A statement showing the expenditure incurred by the State Government over the Second General Elections under different units of appropriation is given in Appendix VIII.

#### DECLARATION OF SUBDIVISIONAL OFFICERS AS DRAWING AND CONTROLLING OFFICERS.

156. In order to avoid delay in the settlement of claims, the Subdivisional Officers were declared by the State Government to

be Drawing and Disbursing Officers in respect of the unit of appropriation "Contingencies—Non-contract" under the election head and as Controlling Officers in respect of "Travelling Allowance" bills charged to election head, of all non-Gazetted Government servants who performed election duties in their respective subdivisions.

#### STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

157. The State Government placed a sum of Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of each Divisional Commissioner and Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of each District Officer for having necessary minor structural alterations and minor repairs made in public buildings which were used as polling stations.

#### ADVANCE TO POLLING PARTIES.

158. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was placed at the disposal of each District Officer for making advances to polling parties to enable them to meet incidental expenses.

#### HIRING OF TENTS OR PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

159. Tents and private buildings were hired for the accommodation of polling parties and the Police parties accompanying them in the rural areas for taking the poll. The State Government sanctioned a maximum rent of Rs. 6 per day for a set of tents or for each unit of four roomed private building required for the accommodation of each polling party.

#### PAYMENT OF POSTAGE IN RESPECT OF BALLOT PAPERS SENT BY POST.

160. The State Government were pleased to allow the following categories of voters, entitled to the privilege of voting by post, to send their postal ballot papers on service stamps :—

- (a) The Governor of the State and his wife to whom the provisions of sub-section (6) of section 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 apply ;
- (b) any person subjected to preventive detention under the conditions prescribed in section 60 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950; and
- (c) the Presiding Officer, Polling Officer or any public servant employed on election duty at a polling station who is an elector for any constituency.

This concession was not allowed to the polling agents for the candidate.

The expenditure on service stamps was debited to the election head of the budget and shared on a 50 and 50 basis by the Government of India and the State Government.

#### RECEIPTS.

161. All receipts in connection with elections are apportioned between the Government of India and the State Government on 50:50 basis as in the case of *extra* expenditure.

A statement showing the "receipts" in connection with General Election, 1957, is given in Appendix IX.

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## CHAPTER XXVI.

### Interesting Events.

162. In rural and tribal areas, polling was heavier than in urban and politically conscious areas. Illiterate and uneducated voters showed greater enthusiasm and keenness than the educated and those in the higher strata of society. Blind and infirm voters including lepers without fingers were found exercising their franchise. Very old men and women also came to the polling stations to give their votes. At one of the polling stations an old lady of 125 years gave her vote.

163. This time women voters took greater interest than in the First General Election. At some polling stations they were in majority. They appeared to be inquisitive and tried to find out things for themselves at the polling stations. They seemed to treat the polling day as a sort of festive occasion and came to the polling station in their best clothes. They shed age long social customs and prejudices and came out of *purdah* to exercise their franchise. Muslim women appeared at some polling stations without the "Burka" perhaps for the first time. At one polling station a newly married couple came to the polling station in *Palki*. Some cases have been reported in which women electors found it difficult to take a decision about the candidate for whom to vote because their political views were different from the views of their sons and husbands who owed allegiance to particular political parties having an ideology and programme with which they did not agree.

164. Instances of ignorance and superstitions also came to light. Illiterate voters received the ballot paper very respectfully and gave a low bow to the ballot box before inserting the ballot paper into it. Some of them saluted the symbol 'rising Sun' displayed on the ballot boxes. At certain polling stations some female voters requested the Presiding Officers to tell them the name of the candidate for whom they should vote. Some of them were shy and refused to have their finger marked with the indelible ink. One female voter started weeping when her identity was challenged. An old lady of about 90 years of age began to weep saying that she had been brought to the polling station to commit some sin and she did not give her vote. At a polling station located in the interior, an old day while entering the polling compartment heard the hissing sound of a burning 'petromax' which frightened her and she thought the 'standing lion' pasted on the ballot box was beginning to roar. Her fear was dispelled and then she gave her vote. At one polling station an old lady wanted to see Pandit Nehru in whose name her vote had been asked for. She reluctantly gave her vote when she was told that Pandit Nehru was not there.

165. At some polling stations in rural areas the voters demanded as many ballot papers as there were candidates to cast a vote in

favour of every candidate who had approached them for their vote. On the legal position being explained to them some of them enquired if they could tear off the ballot paper which they had received into as many pieces as there were candidates and insert a piece into the ballot box of each candidate. Some of them returned the ballot paper and went away when they were told that this was not permissible. At some places they actually tore off the ballot papers and put a piece thereof in each ballot box to fulfil the promise they had made to the candidate.

166. Some voters put abusive letters into the ballot box of the candidates they did not like. In some ballot boxes were found letters of appreciation, coins, artistic drawings and G. C. note with 'Ashirbad' and blessings for the candidate superscribed thereon. In a few boxes there were soles of shoes which were apparently inserted to demonstrate utter dislike of the candidate.



## CHAPTER XXVII.

### Comparative Analysis of the Two General Elections in 1951-52 and in 1957.

167. The General Election of 1957 has made another landmark in the history of Parliamentary democracy in India. With the experience of the first General Election and of the bye-elections in the intervening period the second was better planned and more systematically organised.

168. Preparation for holding the first General Election in 1951-52 commenced from 1948 but the time available for completing the arrangements for the second General Election was much shorter. Until late in 1956 an atmosphere of uncertainty prevailed as to whether it would be possible to hold the General Election in time in view of the impending Reorganisation of the States. When the final decision that the General Election will not be postponed and that it will be held as soon as the life of the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States expires was taken there was very little time left to complete the arrangements. Consequent on the Reorganisation of the States affected constituencies had to be redelimited and the Electoral rolls collated according to the extent of the new constituencies within a very short time. All this imposed great strain on the Electoral and Administrative machinery of the State.

169. A detailed review of the two General Elections is given below :—

(1) *Electoral Rolls.*—The Electoral Rolls were prepared for each village or municipal ward after house to house enquiries in a single operation for the first General Election. Thereafter the Rolls were revised during the intervening period (1952—56) every year. The Rolls for 1/5th of the total number of constituencies of the State were revised intensively that is to say by house to house enquiry once during the aforesaid period of five years and in subsequent years these were revised by preparing and appending to them lists of amendments in three parts—Lists of deletions, Lists of correction of existing entries and Lists of additional entries. The form and languages of the electoral roll remained the same. The distinguishing letters and foot-notes indicating the *Muslim* voters and the voters belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes were omitted from the electoral roll. The agency for the preparation and revision of rolls also remained the same except that Gram Sewaks were employed on the work in place of school master where Gram Panchayats existed. For the preparation of rolls on which the second General Election was held the Electoral Registration Officer had the assistance of Assistant Electoral Registration Officer. One remarkable change was that the electoral rolls for Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies were not prepared and

published separately and the electoral rolls for Assembly constituencies were used for the Elections in Parliamentary constituencies. Separate electoral rolls were, however, prepared also for the second General Election in respect of persons entitled to vote by postal ballot. Total number of electors on the rolls at the time of the first General Election was 18,080,181 (44.9 per cent of the total population of the State). Total Number of electors in the second General Election was 1,95,14,567 (50.32 per cent of the total population according to 1951 census minus the population transferred to West Bengal). In 1951 elections names of 28,20,034 women electors who did not disclose their personal names had to be removed from the rolls. This did not, however, happen in the second General Election.

(2) *Constituencies*.—Delimitation of constituencies proved to be a difficult and complicated task and took good deal of time. The delimitation of constituencies for the first General Election was done on the basis of the population determined by the Census Commissioner under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950. Seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their population as determined by the Census Commissioner. The proposals were discussed with Divisional Delimitation Committees consisting of members of the Legislatures belonging to that Division. The proposals were modified from time to time and thereafter sent to the Election Commission. Later on these were examined by members of the Parliamentary Delimitation Committees consisting of members of Parliament representing the States concerned. The work was finally completed in June, 1951 for the purpose of the first General Election.

A Delimitation Commission was appointed under the Delimitation Commission Act of 1952 for determining, on the basis of the latest (1951) census figures, the number of seats to be allotted to each of the States in the House of the People and the number of seats, if any, to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of the State and the number of seats to be assigned to the Legislative Assembly of each Part A and B States other than Jammu and Kashmir and the number of seats, if any, to be reserved therein for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of the State and for distributing the seats so determined to territorial constituencies and delimiting these constituencies in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the Delimitation Commission Act. The status quo was maintained in respect of the number of seats allotted to Bihar in the House of the People and the number of seats assigned to the Legislative Assembly of the State. But the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was reduced on their population figures as determined in 1951 census. The Delimitation Commission's final order in respect of Bihar was published in April, 1955. In exercise of the powers vested in the Election Commission by

the Delimitation Commission Act the Chief Election Commissioner revised the Delimitation Commission's final order in respect of the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their population as subsequently revised. The constituencies affected by the transfer of certain territories from Bihar to West Bengal were re delimited and this work was completed shortly before the General Election.

(3) *Amendment of the Election Laws.*—On the basis of the experience gained in the first General Election and the subsequent bye-elections extensive changes were made in the Electoral Laws. Preparation and publication of Electoral Rolls for Parliamentary constituencies separately was dispensed with. The provision in the Representation of the People Act 1951 about the seconding of a proposal for nomination was eliminated. Provision was made in the 1951 Act that no nomination paper will be rejected for a defect which is not of a substantial character. The effect of this provision was that only one nomination for election to the House of the People and 50 nomination papers in respect of the Legislative Assembly were rejected, whereas in the last General Election ten nomination papers for the House of the People and 149 for the Legislative Assembly had been rejected.

A new provision for retirement of candidates at any time, ten days prior to the date or first of the dates for poll was inserted in the 1951 Act. This new provision did not serve any useful purpose and was found to be inconvenient. The interval between the date for the withdrawal of candidatures and the date for taking the poll was reduced to twenty days which called for greater speed in completing the arrangements for taking the poll.

(4) *Time Table.*—In the last General Election there was an interval of 70 days between the date of issue of notifications calling upon constituencies to elect members and the completion of poll whereas in 1957 the interval between these two stages of the Election was 53 days. It took about 3 weeks to complete the poll in the first General Election whereas the poll was completed in a fortnight in the second General Election. In the Second General Election the programme for the counting of votes and declaration of results was so arranged that all results were declared within a fortnight from the completion of poll but in the first General Election it took about a month. In 1951-52 the total period of election (from the date of issue of notification to the dates of publication of results) was 97 days whereas in the second General Election the total period was 67 days. This was a great achievement.

(5) *Nominations, Scrutiny etc.*—On the experience of the first General Election, the form of nomination paper was simplified and a separate form was prescribed for each election for the convenience of the candidates. Appointment of election agent was made

optional. In the last General Election many nomination papers were rejected for failure on the part of the candidates to appoint Election Agents. As the law stood at that time every candidate had to appoint either himself or some one else as his election agent. The law on the subject was amended before the Second General Election. Under the amended law notice of appointment of Election Agent has to be given to the Returning Officer only when the candidate wants to appoint any person other than himself as his election agent. Very few candidates appointed their election agents in the second General Election. Members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes had to get their declaration specifying the caste or the tribe to which they belonged attested by a Gazetted Officer, under the law as it stood at the time of the first General Election. The amended law does not require attestation of the declaration by a Gazetted Officer. The candidate himself has to make the declaration. Compared to the first General Election, the number of candidates was much less. 2,332 candidates filed nominations in the first General Election but in the Second General Election there were only 1,947 candidates for the Assembly seats. The decrease may be partially due to the reduction in the number of seats consequent on the transfer of territories from Bihar to West Bengal. The average number of candidates per seat was 4.38 in the Second General Election against 4.87 in the first General Election in respect of Assembly constituencies and 3.80 against 3.65 for the House of the People.

The task of the Returning Officers was made easier by the Hand-book of Instructions brought out by the Election Commission. Number of nomination papers rejected this time was much smaller. Against 10 for the House of the People and 149 for the State Legislative Assembly in the first General Election only 1 and 50 nomination papers for the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly, respectively, were rejected in the Second General Election.

Six candidates for the House of the People and 56 for the State Legislative Assembly retired in time under the new provision made in the 1951 Act. As against one unopposed return in the last General Election, there were two this time to the House of the People.

(6) *Rehearsals and Publicity.*—This time more elaborate arrangements were made for holding rehearsals and training up the polling staff. Every thing possible was done to ensure that the polling personnel learn every little detail about their duties and responsibilities, the technique of election and the mechanism of the ballot box. Every member of the polling party was made to attend at least 4 rehearsals. The public, the political parties and the candidates were also invited to the rehearsals. Pilot rehearsals were arranged in each Commissioner's Division and the Chief Electoral Officer himself conducted these rehearsals.

This time much greater attention was given to the task of educating the voters. This was done by means of posters, leaflets, booklets and cinema slides. In the first General Election publicity and propaganda could not be planned so well. Most of the posters and leaflets were prepared under the direction of the Election Commission. Some of these were prepared locally and publicised through the Public Relations Department of the State Government. The posters taught the voters to stand in queues in orderly manner and correctly insert the ballot paper into the ballot box.

(7) *Poll*.—Important changes were made in the general scheme of taking the poll in the second General Election. Larger number of polling stations were provided for the convenience of voters. At no polling station poll was taken for more than two consecutive days. In the first General Election, polling went on for several days at a particular place to which were assigned several polling units. Unlike the first General Election the poll in the second General Election was completed in a single day in several constituencies. The overall percentage of polling in the second General Election was 40.66 against 40.6 in the first General Election. The poll was completed within a fortnight while in the first General Election it took three weeks to complete the poll. Additional measures were taken to check impersonation. Elaborate arrangements were made on the lines of the 1951 General Elections for maintenance of law and order.

(8) *Counting of votes and declaration of results*.—The programme for the counting of votes in the second General Election was also better planned. Wherever practicable counting was taken up immediately after the close of the poll in a particular constituency without waiting for the completion of poll in the entire State or in an entire district. It was so arranged that the results of election in some constituencies could be announced every day except on two or three days. Long interval between the completion of poll and commencement of counting was avoided as far as practicable. In two constituencies, however, counting could not be taken up until sometime after the close of poll. The interval between the last date fixed for the receipt of postal ballot papers and the conclusion of the poll in these constituencies was too long. Counting was planned with great care to avoid confusion and prevent mistakes. In one single member Assembly constituency, counting could be completed in 45 minutes. Declarations of results were made immediately after the counting was over. All results were declared by the 26th March 1957.

(9) *Multiple elections*.—Cases of multiple elections occurred in the second General Election as in the first. One person was returned from two Assembly constituencies and one from a House of the People as well as an Assembly constituency. She was a sitting member of the Council of States.

(10) *Deposits and forfeitures.*—Number of candidates for Assembly seats who forfeited their deposits was larger in 1952 General Election than in the second General Election. As against 67 candidates for election to the House of the People and 854 candidates for the election to the Legislative Assembly in the first General Election, there were 76 and 655 candidates for the House of the People and the Assembly seats, respectively, who forfeited their deposits. This figure includes the retired candidates who under the law also forfeited their deposits.

(11) *Account of Election expenses.*—The procedure of furnishing the account of election expenses was also simplified to a great extent. The candidate was not required to have his declaration attested by a Gazetted Officer in the second General Election. The candidates under the amended law can submit a copy of the account of the expenses maintained by them. For the convenience of the candidates the Commission recommended the use of a simple form. In spite of all this large number of candidates did not furnish their account in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed time.



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## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### Summary of Recommendations made to the Election Commission, India.

170. No officer should be appointed Electoral Registration Officer or Returning Officer for more than 5 constituencies to ensure that he exercises effective control over the annual preparation and revision of electoral rolls and that the conduct of the General Election does not impose undue strain on him. In this State some Subdivisional Officers have more than six constituencies to deal with.

171. The existing provision in the Act and the Rules for the inclusion of names in the electoral rolls after the last date for making nominations should be omitted to facilitate the work of the Chief Electoral Officer and the Electoral Registration Officers. It becomes difficult to include names in all copies of the electoral rolls and to provide additional polling stations when necessary at that late stage.

172. The Election Commission should have powers to set aside the orders of Returning Officers rejecting nomination papers on the ground of any defect which is not of a substantial character. This will reduce the number of election petitions and thereby the expenditure involved in the trial of election petitions and in holding bye-elections consequent on the Election of returned candidates being declared void by Election Tribunals will be saved. This will also save the harassment, inconvenience and expenditure to which the candidates will be subjected if election petitions are filed.

173. Returning Officers should be given exhaustive instructions in regard to the implications of the term "office of profit" and a complete list of such offices should be made available to them to facilitate the scrutiny of nominations and to ensure that nominations are not improperly rejected or accepted.

174. Candidates should be required to give only one alternative choice of symbol in their nomination paper to prevent the chances of nomination papers being rejected on the ground of the candidates' failure to specify three symbols in order of preference according to the existing provision of the Rule on the subject.

175. Time limit for the appointment and revocation of appointment of election agent should be prescribed to avoid trouble at polling stations. The Election agent is entitled to admission in the polling station and the Presiding Officer may rightly refuse to admit a person who claims to be an election agent of a particular candidate if he has not received intimation from the Returning Officer regarding that person's appointment as election agent. The Returning Officer may often find it difficult to send such intimations to the Presiding Officer of every polling station if the appointment of election agent is not made well before the commencement of the poll.

176. The Election Commission may consider the desirability of delegating powers to the Chief Electoral Officer on the ground of administrative convenience to approve the lists of polling stations. The Returning Officers often find it necessary to make last minute changes in the lists and in all such cases they have to enter into direct correspondence with the Election Commission to avoid delay. The Commission does not approve of this procedure.

177. In the case of simultaneous election to the House of the People and the State Assembly appointment of Presiding Officers may be made only by the Returning Officers of the Assembly constituencies. The same polling station is provided for both elections and the same officer is appointed as the Presiding Officer for the two elections. When changes in the appointments of Presiding Officers are made at the last minute for unforeseen reasons, great difficulty is experienced in making reference from distant subdivisions to the Commissioners of Divisions who are the Returning Officers for certain Parliamentary constituencies for the issue of separate letters of appointment in respect of Parliamentary constituencies.

178. Candidates and their agents should be given admission and identity cards signed by the Returning Officer so that there may be no difficulty in admitting them in polling stations when the candidate or his election agent is not personally known to the Presiding Officer.

179. The provision in the law regarding the retirement of candidates should be omitted. The candidates are generally able to make up their minds whether or not they are going to contest the election by the last date for the withdrawal of candidatures. The new provision does not seem to serve any useful purpose. On account of the provision regarding retirement there is uncertainty all round as to the number of contesting candidates till ten days before the date or the first of the dates fixed for taking the poll.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### Conclusions.

180. The successful completion of the second General Election has established people's faith in the democratic way of life. There is general satisfaction that the elections were absolutely free and fair and that the Government servants charged with the responsibility of conducting the election behaved admirably. In the performance of their duties as Returning Officers or Presiding Officers or Polling Officers they acquitted themselves exceedingly well. Political parties and the general public extended their full co-operation to Government and their officers wherever and whenever their co-operation was needed. The candidates and the voters also made valuable contribution to the success of the elections. The General Election had to be planned and organised on gigantic scale with good deal of imagination and foresight and the credit for building up the huge organisation which the magnitude of the undertaking demanded should in fairness go to the Government servants particularly the divisional Commissioners, the district and the subdivisional officers and the district elections officers, most of whom had to be put in exceptionally hard work. They faced their task with courage and determination and displayed great devotion to duty and public spirit of high order.

There was considerable enthusiasm and keenness among the electors particularly in rural areas. In the second General Election the realisation of the value of the vote was much greater. The voters stood in the queues at polling stations with commendable patience and in casting their votes great majority of them followed the instructions very carefully.

181. In the Second General Elections the political parties were more closely associated with the preparation of electoral rolls and lists of polling stations and polling areas, than in the first. While they took considerable interest in the preparation of lists of polling stations they did not make much useful contribution to the preparation of the electoral rolls. It was only at a very late stage of the operation that some of the parties started complaining that names of large number of eligible voters had been left out from the rolls and that there were too many mistakes in the rolls for certain areas. Some of these complaints turned out to be highly exaggerated. Under the rules, two copies of the electoral rolls for every constituency of the State were given free to each political party and they were requested to prepare lists of dead, absent or non-existent voters polling stationwise so that with the help of these lists the Presiding Officers may be able to prevent personation of such electors. Some of the parties did not at all bother to prepare those lists. Political parties were, however, quite helpful to the administration in many other ways. They helped in the maintenance of peace in and around the polling stations and in

educating the electors. The candidates also played their part very well. They maintained excellent relations with the Returning Officers and Presiding and Polling Officers. The candidates also deserve credit for the training and education of the electors. In this matter they worked in close co-operation with the political parties.

182. Our thanks are due to the presses which ungrudgingly extended their help and co-operation to the Chief Electoral Officer and to the Public Relations Department of the State Government in disseminating information concerning the General Election intended for the candidates, the electors and the political parties. The press, both English and Vernacular, created the Election atmosphere and kept it on till the poll was over. The newspapers were also very prompt in publishing the results. The Chief Electoral Officer received valuable assistance from the Public Relations Department of the State Government. This department got a few booklets prepared in Hindi, printed and sold at nominal prices for the benefit of the candidates, their agents and the electorate. Distribution and exhibition of election posters, leaflets and pamphlets supplied by the Election Commission was arranged by the Public Relations Department.

183. The Patna Branch of the All-India Radio was also very helpful. The Chief and the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer gave a few talks on the Radio which were intended to educate the Electorate and the candidates. Arrangement was made for the announcement of the results on the Radio soon after these had been declared by the Returning Officers. The arrangement worked very well.

184. The two Government Printing Presses, one in Patna and the other in Gaya rendered yeoman's service and made substantial contribution to the success of the General Election. Through the hearty co-operation of the Superintendents of these presses, Sarva-shri C. P. Sharma and S. N. Chatterjee the printing and distribution of the great mass of forms of various kinds, envelopes, etc., in some cases at short notice, was made possible. The procurement and distribution of huge quantities of stationery articles and certain other materials required for use at polling stations were arranged by the Superintendent, Stationery Stores Shri R. Ghosh who took great personal interest in the work. It was he who arranged the printing of symbols in duplicating machines at a cost much lower than what was incurred in the first General Election. The Election Department must record its appreciation of the help which it received from the Government presses and the Superintendent, Stationery Stores at all times during the Election period.

185. The different departments of the State Government and of the Central Government functioning in the State gave maximum help to the Returning Officers in raising the army of polling

personnel without which it could not have been possible to conduct the elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State and to the House of the People simultaneously and complete the poll all over the State in two weeks' time. The Railways and the Posts and Telegraph Department were extremely helpful and they extended their full co-operation to the Election authorities in matters with which they were concerned.

186. The General Election imposed great strain on the police force of the State. It is gratifying to note that with careful planning to the minutest detail every polling party and every polling station could be given armed or unarmed or mixed police force in spite of depleted strength of the force in the State. Arrangements made for the transport of the ballot boxes after the poll from the polling station to the headquarters of the Returning Officers and for the safe custody of the ballot boxes at the Returning Officers' headquarters before counting were perfect. The police force exerted itself to the utmost to maintain peace during the polling period and also before and after the poll. All ranks of the force fully came up to expectation and acquitted themselves very creditably. The morale of the force was excellent throughout. Clashes which occurred here and there between groups of political parties and workers and supporters of candidates in spite of sustained vigilance and preventive measures could not be helped. The police force of the State fully deserve congratulation for their all-out effort to make the General Election a complete success.

187. The Gazetted and the ministerial staff of the Election Department at the State headquarters and in districts and subdivisions strained every nerve to complete the arrangements in good time. In this connection special mention must be made of the services rendered by the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer Shri Rajendra Prasad and the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer Shri Sachitanand Sinha and the Personal Assistant to the Chief Electoral Officer Shri Thakur Prasad Singh. The Head Assistant of the Chief Electoral Officer's office Shri Shiv Shankar Singh himself worked with great zeal and enthusiasm and got the assistants under him do the same. They showed great devotion to duty. The inferior staff also stuck to their posts cheerfully until the last and carried out orders intelligently and willingly.

188. The unique success of the General Election is, to a large extent, due to the inspiring and able leadership of the Election Commission. The task of staging the General Election which the Commission undertook within a short time after the Reorganisation of the States was stupendous. In spite of the shortness of time nothing was left to chance. The Commission drafted and issued very detailed and comprehensive instructions on all matters relating to the General Election. The Commission brought out Handbooks of Instructions for the Returning Officers, Presiding Officers, Candidates and their Polling Agents which made the task of everyone

connected with the elections very much easier. The publicity materials supplied by the Commission to the States were found extremely useful. The Chief Election Commissioner's visit to the State headquarters, on the eve of the General Election, for final check up of the arrangements and personal discussion with the Chief Electoral Officer and his staff removed the doubts and difficulties which had been felt in regard to certain details of the organisation and arrangements and inspired confidence in those on whom rested the ultimate and direct responsibility of seeing the elections through successfully. The visits of the Deputy Election Commissioner during and before the poll were also quite useful.





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**APPENDICES**



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**APPENDIX I.**  
(Paragraph 48.)  
Percentage of Electors to Population in each District—House of People and Legislative Assembly.

Serial no.	District.	Population according to 1951 census.			Number of Electors.			Percentage of Electors to population.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Champaran	25,15,343	12,67,406	12,47,937	11,52,047	6,25,760	5,26,287	45.8	49.37	42.17
2	Saran ..	31,55,144	15,01,253	16,53,891	16,19,891	8,60,974	7,58,917	51.34	57.35	45.89
3	Muzaffarpur	35,20,739	17,30,750	17,89,989	19,11,400	10,13,409	8,97,991	54.28	58.55	50.17
4	Darbhanga	37,69,534	18,44,201	19,25,333	20,26,644	10,11,600	10,15,044	53.76	54.85	52.72
5	Saharsa	13,08,198	6,72,677	6,35,521	6,43,547	3,47,215	2,96,332	49.19	51.62	46.63
6	Purnea	22,47,943	11,74,398	10,73,545	11,60,042	6,28,864	5,31,178	51.6	53.55	49.47
7	Santhal Parganas	23,22,092	11,72,594	11,49,498	12,02,118	6,72,284	5,29,834	51.71	57.33	46.09
8	Ebargalpur	14,29,069	7,28,681	7,00,388	7,99,758	4,22,819	3,76,939	55.96	58.03	53.82
9	Monghyr	28,49,127	14,34,824	14,14,303	13,57,441	7,81,853	5,75,588	47.64	54.49	40.7
10	Patna ..	25,28,272	12,97,266	12,31,006	12,46,687	6,80,638	5,66,049	55.99	52.39	45.98
11	Shahabad	26,88,440	13,58,443	13,29,997	13,34,277	7,24,632	6,09,645	49.63	53.34	45.85
12	Gaya ..	30,70,499	15,35,362	15,35,137	14,28,227	8,75,596	5,52,631	46.51	57.03	36.00
13	Hazaribagh	19,37,210	9,81,264	9,55,946	9,05,072	4,60,452	4,44,620	46.72	46.92	46.51
14	Dhanbad	90,57,783	4,98,044	4,07,739	4,79,039	2,95,255	1,83,784	52.89	59.28	45.07
15	Singhbhum	16,85,195	8,55,322	8,29,873	9,01,229	4,53,520	4,47,709	53.48	53.02	53.98
16	Ranchi	18,61,207	9,38,255	9,22,952	9,03,049	4,57,884	4,45,165	48.52	48.8	48.22
17	Palamau	9,85,767	4,98,564	4,87,203	4,44,099	2,23,018	2,21,081	45.05	44.73	45.37
	Total	3,87,79,562	1,94,89,304	1,92,90,258	1,95,14,567	1,05,35,773	89,78,794	50.32	54.06	46.55

## APPENDIX II

(Paragraph 48).

**Distribution of Electors by Individual Constituencies.**

## I. HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (BIHAR).

Serial no.	Name of the constituency.	Number of Electors.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
46	Bagaha .. ..	3,00,750	1,63,725	1,37,025
47	Champaran .. ..	6,79,590	3,69,525	3,10,065
48	Gopalganj .. ..	3,68,473	1,93,707	1,74,766
49	Siwan .. ..	3,78,240	1,91,530	1,86,710
50	Chapra .. ..	3,89,568	2,15,398	1,74,270
51	Maharajganj .. ..	3,85,849	2,02,050	1,83,799
52	Kesaria .. ..	3,39,047	1,90,182	1,48,865
53	Hajipur .. ..	7,85,053	4,09,036	3,76,017
54	Muzaffarpur .. ..	3,75,378	2,05,727	1,69,651
55	Sitamarhi .. ..	4,17,735	2,21,232	1,96,503
56	Pupri .. ..	3,90,892	2,04,660	1,86,232
57	Jainagar .. ..	4,19,604	2,03,690	2,15,914
58	Madhubani .. ..	4,05,430	1,93,191	2,12,239
59	Samastipur .. ..	3,46,226	1,87,335	1,58,891
60	Darbhanga .. ..	7,98,390	3,97,611	4,00,779
61	Saharsa .. ..	7,14,574	3,83,787	3,30,787
62	Kishanganj .. ..	3,88,648	2,11,765	1,76,883
63	Purnea .. ..	3,94,634	2,12,297	1,82,337
64	Katihar .. ..	3,76,760	2,04,802	1,71,958
65	Rajmahal .. ..	3,72,878	2,04,490	1,68,388
66	Dumka .. ..	7,50,384	4,28,909	3,21,475
67	Banka .. ..	3,89,809	2,09,053	1,80,756
68	Bhagalpur .. ..	4,05,863	2,14,455	1,91,413
69	Monghyr .. ..	6,58,086	3,93,972	2,64,114
70	Khagaria .. ..	3,63,573	1,98,254	1,65,319

APPENDIX II.

(Paragraph 48.)

Distribution of Electors by Individual Constituencies.

I. HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (BIHAR).

Serial no.	Name of the constituency.	Number of Electors.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
71	Begusarai .. ..	4,02,037	2,23,734	1,78,303
72	Nalanda .. ..	3,50,254	1,89,103	1,61,151
73	Barh .. ..	3,56,840	1,88,199	1,68,641
74	Patna .. ..	3,22,388	1,85,373	1,37,015
75	Shahabad .. ..	3,76,683	2,04,312	1,72,371
76	Buxar .. ..	3,66,736	1,96,410	1,70,326
77	Sasaram .. ..	7,41,808	4,06,568	3,35,240
78	Aurangabad .. ..	3,55,668	1,94,355	1,61,313
79	Nawada .. ..	7,18,269	4,55,193	2,63,076
80	Gaya .. ..	2,97,223	1,86,101	1,11,122
81	Chatra .. ..	3,41,923	1,87,747	1,54,176
82	Giridih .. ..	3,27,591	1,77,910	1,49,681
83	Dhanbad .. ..	4,20,606	2,60,023	1,60,583
84	Hazaribagh .. ..	3,40,558	1,60,483	1,80,075
85	Ranchi Sadr .. ..	3,36,924	1,74,883	1,62,041
86	Jamshedpur .. ..	3,99,840	2,11,889	1,87,951
87	Singhbhum .. ..	3,97,630	1,86,806	2,10,824
88	Ranchi West .. ..	3,86,903	1,90,123	1,96,780
89	Lohardaga .. ..	3,29,578	1,68,835	1,60,743
90	Palamau .. ..	3,49,569	1,76,145	1,73,424
TOTAL .. ..		1,95,14,567	1,05,34,575	89,79,992

## APPENDIX II.

(Paragraph 48.)

## Distribution of Electors by Individual Constituencies.

## II. BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Serial no.	Name of constituency.	Total electorate.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dhanaha .. ..	50,787	27,492	23,295
2	Bagaha .. ..	1,06,144	58,055	48,089
3	Shikarpur .. ..	49,834	26,430	23,404
4	Sikta .. ..	41,603	23,895	17,708
5	Lauria .. ..	52,382	27,853	24,529
6	Chanpatia .. ..	59,407	34,813	24,594
7	Bettiah .. ..	1,10,770	59,209	51,561
8	Raxaul .. ..	58,875	31,648	37,227
9	Adapur .. ..	67,427	37,073	30,354
10	Motihari .. ..	1,01,205	53,013	48,192
11	Ghorasahan .. ..	57,791	32,182	25,609
12	Dhaka .. ..	62,174	32,947	29,227
13	Patahi .. ..	55,291	30,850	24,441
14	Maduban .. ..	66,647	34,851	31,796
15	Kesharia .. ..	50,226	26,950	23,276
16	Pipra .. ..	54,834	30,709	24,125
17	Harsidih .. ..	61,089	33,252	27,837
18	Gobindganj .. ..	45,561	24,538	21,023
19	Barauli .. ..	58,485	31,437	27,048
20	Gopalganj .. ..	56,392	28,297	28,095
21	Kuchaikot .. ..	63,524	33,866	29,658
22	Bhore .. ..	1,26,981	68,321	58,660
23	Mirganj .. ..	63,091	31,786	31,305
24	Siwan .. ..	64,605	32,546	32, ( 59
25	Ziradei .. ..	59,899	30,318	29,581
26	Darauli .. ..	1,38,781	70,193	68,588

## APPENDIX II.

(Paragraph 48.)

## Distribution of Electors by Individual Constituencies.

## II. BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Serial no.	Name of constituency.	Total electorate.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
27	Raghunathpur .. ..	56,715	28,805	27,910
28	Manjhi .. ..	76,428	39,206	37,222
29	Maharajganj .. ..	61,455	34,200	27,255
30	Basantpur West .. ..	63,002	32,301	30,701
31	Basantpur East .. ..	64,864	32,741	32,123
32	Barharia .. ..	58,240	29,668	28,572
33	Baikunthpur .. ..	53,536	28,335	25,201
34	Mashrakh North .. ..	44,125	29,954	14,171
35	Mashrakh South .. ..	55,593	30,693	24,900
36	Marhaura .. ..	56,750	31,125	25,625
37	Baniapur .. ..	64,507	32,909	31,598
38	Chapra .. ..	1,45,031	79,943	65,088
39	Garkha .. ..	65,590	37,574	28,016
40	Parsa .. ..	60,062	32,346	27,716
41	Sonepur .. ..	62,235	34,410	27,825
42	Hajipur .. ..	62,734	33,117	29,617
43	Raghopur .. ..	60,528	32,341	28,187
44	Mahnar .. ..	68,513	35,848	32,665
45	Patepur .. ..	75,204	37,601	37,603
46	Mahua .. ..	1,31,187	65,661	65,526
47	Lalganj South .. ..	76,021	38,441	37,580
48	Lalganj North .. ..	67,311	34,791	32,520
49	Paru .. ..	1,38,199	74,237	63,962
50	Baruraj .. ..	69,679	39,383	30,296
51	Kanti .. ..	54,627	31,543	23,084
52	Sakra .. ..	1,16,218	64,607	51,611

## APPENDIX II.

(Paragraph 48).

## Distribution of Electors by Individual Constituencies.

## II. BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Serial no.	Name of constituency.	Total electorate.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
53	Muzaffarpur .. ..	58,549	35,541	23,008
54	Muzaffarpur Muffasil ..	62,705	32,020	30,685
55	Katra South .. ..	62,701	32,878	29,823
56	Katra North .. ..	63,113	33,092	30,021
57	Minapur .. ..	61,298	32,386	28,912
58	Runisaidpur .. ..	60,328	31,450	28,878
59	Belsand .. ..	68,220	37,603	30,617
60	Sheohar .. ..	1,37,078	75,731	61,347
61	Sitamarhi South .. ..	76,534	39,989	36,545
62	Sitamarhi North .. ..	71,617	37,515	34,102
63	Sonbarua .. ..	70,555	34,500	36,055
64	Sursand .. ..	61,951	33,497	28,454
65	Pupri North .. ..	65,663	32,670	32,993
66	Pupri South .. ..	70,867	36,967	33,900
67	Jale .. ..	65,978	32,680	33,298
68	Benipatti West .. ..	68,241	32,073	36,168
69	Benipatti East .. ..	67,672	31,806	35,866
70	Jainagar .. ..	1,46,534	70,336	76,198
71	Khajauli .. ..	71,179	36,795	34,384
72	Madhubani West .. ..	66,938	31,760	35,178
73	Madhubani East .. ..	76,387	34,251	42,136
74	Jhanjharpur .. ..	65,234	32,581	32,653
75	Laukaha .. ..	55,529	26,099	29,430
76	Phulparas .. ..	65,545	32,117	33,428
77	Madhaipur .. ..	75,797	36,383	39,414
78	Biraul .. ..	63,253	32,895	30,358

## APPENDIX II.

(Paragraph 48).

## Distribution of Electors by Individual Constituencies.

## II. BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Serial no.	Name of constituency.	Total electorate.	Male	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
79	Bahera South .. ..	59,128	31,531	27,597
80	Bahera East .. ..	66,223	32,408	33,815
81	Bahera West .. ..	67,171	31,012	36,159
82	Darbhanga North .. ..	69,855	34,418	35,437
83	Darbhanga Central .. ..	77,289	39,971	37,318
84	Darbhanga South .. ..	1,43,855	69,804	74,051
85	Samastipur West .. ..	55,475	31,343	24,132
86	Samastipur East .. ..	56,685	32,173	24,512
87	Dalsinghsarai .. ..	1,03,421	56,880	46,541
88	Mohiuddinagar .. ..	65,031	35,401	29,630
89	Tajpur .. ..	62,306	31,228	31,078
90	Warisnagar West .. ..	61,193	30,962	30,231
91	Warisnagar East .. ..	69,452	35,977	33,475
92	Rosera .. ..	66,037	30,414	35,623
93	Singhia .. ..	1,15,236	58,302	56,934
94	Supaul .. ..	70,343	36,856	33,487
95	Kishanpur .. ..	83,792	45,322	38,470
96	Pratapganj .. ..	50,622	26,851	23,771
97	Tribeniganj .. ..	1,01,356	54,192	47,164
98	Murliganj .. ..	49,533	27,059	21,574
99	Madhipura .. ..	60,862	32,255	28,607
100	Saharsa .. ..	63,227	34,433	28,794
101	Sonbarsa .. ..	1,04,010	56,792	47,218
102	Alamnagar .. ..	59,802	32,555	27,247
103	Raniganj .. ..	55,960	29,285	26,675
104	Forbesganj .. ..	1,19,573	66,368	53,205

## APPENDIX II.

(Paragraph 48).

## Distribution of Electors by Individual Constituencies.

## II, BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Serial no.	Name of constituency.	Total electorate.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
105	Araria .. ..	61,688	33,053	28,635
106	Palasi .. ..	73,035	39,386	33,649
107	Bahadurganj .. ..	66,330	35,545	30,785
108	Kishanganj .. ..	68,022	37,413	30,609
109	Amaur .. ..	75,290	38,881	36,409
110	Purnea .. ..	77,347	41,143	36,204
111	Dhamdaha .. ..	1,18,818	67,213	51,605
112	Rupauli .. ..	67,219	35,775	31,444
113	Barari .. ..	75,581	39,872	35,709
114	Manihari .. ..	53,359	29,057	24,302
115	Katihar .. ..	1,16,872	62,552	54,320
116	Kadwa .. ..	64,355	35,559	28,796
117	Baisi .. ..	66,593	37,762	28,831
118	Rajmahal .. ..	60,227	32,693	27,534
119	Borio .. ..	60,239	31,535	28,704
120	Barhait .. ..	58,346	29,258	29,088
121	Littipara .. ..	57,990	31,957	26,033
122	Pakaur .. ..	1,36,076	79,047	57,029
123	Shikaripara .. ..	56,396	32,091	24,305
124	Nalla .. ..	1,26,421	71,025	55,396
125	Jamtara .. ..	73,421	40,871	32,550
126	Sarath .. ..	62,494	36,781	25,713
127	Deoghar .. ..	1,37,289	74,117	63,172
128	Dumka .. ..	1,31,390	79,738	51,652
129	Ramgarh .. ..	63,019	37,358	25,661
130	Godda .. ..	1,15,251	61,128	54,123

APPENDIX II *contd.*

(Paragraph 48.)

Distribution of Electors by Individual constituencies.

## II. BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Serial no.	Name of constituency.	Total electorate.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
131	Mahagama .. ..	63,559	34,685	28,874
132	Pirpainti .. ..	64,877	34,486	30,391
133	Colgong .. ..	1,43,064	73,383	69,681
134	Bhagalpur .. ..	55,846	34,193	21,653
135	Gopalpur .. ..	68,577	35,669	32,908
136	Bihpur .. ..	72,793	37,759	35,034
137	Sultanganj .. ..	75,462	38,967	36,495
138	Amarpur .. ..	56,390	30,026	26,364
139	Dhuraiya .. ..	66,619	33,426	33,193
140	Banka .. ..	61,833	32,669	29,164
141	Katoria .. ..	1,34,297	72,241	62,056
142	Jhajha .. ..	77,237	52,885	24,352
143	Jamui .. ..	99,293	65,956	33,337
144	Shaikhpura .. ..	1,17,803	69,456	48,347
145	Burhee .. ..	43,619	29,617	14,002
146	Surajgarh .. ..	65,062	37,188	27,874
147	Tarapur .. ..	60,161	32,390	27,771
148	Kharagpur .. ..	66,699	37,194	29,505
149	Monghyr .. ..	61,957	33,978	27,979
150	Jamalpur .. ..	54,755	29,530	25,225
151	Parbatta .. ..	70,909	39,024	31,885
152	Chautham .. ..	54,549	31,557	22,992
153	Bakhtiarpur .. ..	62,573	30,545	32,028
154	Khagaria .. ..	1,20,787	68,799	51,988
155	Balia .. ..	71,221	38,199	33,022
156	Begusarai .. ..	1,31,177	75,354	55,823

## APPENDIX II - contd.

(Paragraph 48).

Distribution of electors by Individual constituencies.

## II. BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Serial no.	Name of constituency.	Total electorate.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
157	Bariarpur .. ..	60,594	32,567	28,027
158	Teghra .. ..	62,900	33,663	29,237
159	Bachhwara .. ..	76,143	43,951	32,194
160	Asthawan .. ..	66,255	35,305	30,950
161	Mokamah .. ..	61,831	36,187	25,644
162	Barh .. ..	52,346	31,015	21,331
163	Fatwa .. ..	1,27,261	69,959	57,302
164	Bihar North .. ..	64,008	34,962	29,046
165	Bihar South .. ..	49,358	26,446	22,912
166	Rajgrih .. ..	1,20,065	61,857	58,208
167	Chandi .. ..	60,312	35,070	25,242
168	Hilsa .. ..	56,511	30,768	25,743
169	Masaurhi .. ..	1,15,402	50,038	64,364
170	Naubatpur .. ..	62,736	32,729	30,007
171	Patna South .. ..	55,115	30,852	24,263
172	Patna East .. ..	59,636	33,867	25,769
173	Patna West .. ..	49,195	34,002	15,193
174	Dinapur .. ..	44,761	26,584	18,177
175	Maner .. ..	50,945	27,339	23,606
176	Bikram .. ..	79,657	43,545	36,112
177	Paliganj .. ..	71,293	39,113	32,180
178	Sandesh .. ..	52,946	28,371	24,575
179	Arrah .. ..	58,209	31,979	26,230
180	Arrah Muffasil .. ..	59,027	32,101	26,926
181	Shahpur .. ..	51,366	27,978	23,388
182	Barhampur .. ..	66,972	36,572	30,400

## APPENDIX II - contd.

(Paragraph 48).

Distribution of Electors by Individual Constituencies.

## II. BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Serial no.	Name of constituency.	Total electorate.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
183	Dumraon .. ..	63,473	33,961	29,512
184	Nawanagar .. ..	59,902	32,030	27,872
185	Buxar .. ..	61,509	31,976	29,533
186	Ramgarh .. ..	63,514	33,893	29,621
187	Mohania .. ..	66,029	35,222	30,807
188	Bhabhua .. ..	1,22,920	64,241	58,679
189	Sasaram .. ..	1,22,021	64,361	57,660
190	Dehri .. ..	54,706	30,358	24,348
191	Nokha .. ..	72,827	48,403	24,424
192	Dinara .. ..	63,495	34,474	29,021
193	Bikramganj .. ..	61,332	33,240	28,092
194	Dawath .. ..	59,848	32,499	27,349
195	Piro .. ..	1,18,630	63,770	54,860
196	Sahar .. ..	55,551	29,203	26,348
197	Arwal .. ..	56,623	35,503	21,120
198	Kurtha .. ..	60,882	35,951	24,931
199	Mokhdumpur .. ..	55,499	37,595	17,904
200	Jehanabad .. ..	1,26,300	71,540	54,760
201	Tekari .. ..	1,24,933	74,107	50,826
202	Daudnagar .. ..	65,374	38,772	26,602
203	Nabinagar .. ..	1,22,610	67,157	55,453
204	Aurangabad .. ..	57,750	29,090	28,660
205	Rafiganj .. ..	59,747	29,955	29,792
206	Imamganj .. ..	50,187	29,381	20,806
207	Sherghati .. ..	53,372	30,505	22,867
208	Barachatti .. ..	46,320	27,780	18,540

## APPENDIX II—contd.

(Paragraph 48).

Distribution of Electors by Individual Constituencies.

## II. BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Serial no.	Name of constituency.	Total electorate.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
209	Bodh Gaya .. ..	50,734	41,195	9,539
210	Koch .. ..	49,979	30,802	19,177
211	Gaya .. ..	49,973	29,684	20,289
212	Gaya Muffasil .. ..	46,845	26,135	20,710
213	Atri .. ..	57,434	34,878	22,556
214	Hisua .. ..	58,153	40,708	17,445
215	Nawada .. ..	65,879	45,615	20,264
216	Warsaliganj .. ..	1,12,566	79,296	33,270
217	Rajauli .. ..	57,067	39,947	17,120
218	Gawan .. ..	1,13,569	60,613	52,956
219	Jamua .. ..	53,693	27,262	26,331
220	Giridih .. ..	1,14,580	64,120	50,460
221	Bermo .. ..	45,749	25,815	19,934
222	Bagodar .. ..	54,694	29,130	25,564
223	Barhi .. ..	63,229	32,177	31,052
224	Kodarma .. ..	44,914	21,943	22,971
225	Chauparan .. ..	62,784	31,423	31,361
226	Chatra .. ..	59,235	33,127	26,108
227	Barkagaon .. ..	59,786	26,952	32,834
228	Hazaribagh .. ..	51,755	27,270	24,485
229	Mandu .. ..	58,776	28,960	29,816
230	Ramgarh .. ..	1,22,308	51,560	70,748
231	Topchanchi .. ..	1,37,031	85,432	51,599
232	Dhanbad .. ..	60,658	42,199	18,459
233	Nirsa .. ..	1,48,361	92,543	55,818
234	Chas .. ..	74,556	39,849	34,707

APPENDIX II *concl'd.*

(Paragraph 48.)

Distribution of Electors by Individual constituencies.

## II. BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Serial no.	Name of constituency.	Total electorate	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
235	Tundi .. .. .	58,433	35,232	23,201
236	Ghatsila .. .. .	1,34,475	68,961	65,514
237	Potka .. .. .	66,354	35,199	31,155
238	Jamshedpur .. .. .	69,894	40,320	29,574
239	Jugsalai .. .. .	68,582	38,435	30,147
240	Seraikella .. .. .	60,535	28,974	31,561
241	Chaibassa .. .. .	66,977	32,766	34,211
242	Manjari .. .. .	70,291	33,617	36,674
243	Majhgaon .. .. .	60,505	28,925	31,580
244	Manoharpur .. .. .	66,081	32,889	33,192
245	Chakradharpur .. .. .	1,33,776	58,609	75,167
246	Chandil .. .. .	1,03,759	54,825	48,934
247	Tamar .. .. .	55,538	27,123	28,415
248	Silli .. .. .	47,933	25,741	22,192
249	Ranchi .. .. .	1,19,128	62,599	56,529
250	Ranchi Sadar .. .. .	58,499	30,336	28,163
251	Khunti .. .. .	71,961	35,640	36,321
252	Torpa .. .. .	59,727	26,753	32,974
253	Koelbira .. .. .	57,525	29,372	28,153
254	Simdega .. .. .	57,723	27,980	29,743
255	Chainpur .. .. .	69,138	34,881	34,257
256	Gumla .. .. .	70,829	35,497	35,332
257	Sisai .. .. .	58,552	30,847	27,705
258	Lohardaga .. .. .	64,925	34,584	30,341
259	Mandar .. .. .	1,11,571	56,531	55,040
260	Latchar .. .. .	94,530	46,873	47,657
261	Daltonganj .. .. .	58,366	30,546	27,820
262	Garhwa .. .. .	64,310	31,800	32,510
263	Bhaunathpur .. .. .	1,06,004	52,310	53,694
264	Losliganj .. .. .	1,20,889	61,489	59,400
TOTAL .. .. .		1,95,14,567	1,05,35,773	89,78,794

APPENDIX—III.

निर्वाचन-प्रतीक

राष्ट्रीय दल

अ-सुरक्षित स्थानों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये



भारतीय राष्ट्रीय  
काँग्रेस ।



प्रजा-समाजवादी  
दल ।



भारतीय-साम्यवादी  
दल ।



अखिल भारतीय  
जनसंघ ।

सुरक्षित स्थानों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये



भारतीय राष्ट्रीय  
काँग्रेस ।



प्रजा समाजवादी  
दल ।



भारतीय-साम्यवादी  
दल ।



अखिल भारतीय  
जनसंघ ।

राज्य-स्तर के दल



छोटानागपुर और संतल प्रगना जनता पार्टी ।



झारखंड पार्टी ।



छोटानागपुर और संतल प्रगना जनता पार्टी ।



झारखंड पार्टी ।

अन्य उम्मीदवारों के लिये सुलभ प्रतीक



## APPENDIX IV.

(Paragraph 112)

Results of Election in Individual constituencies.

## I. HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE.

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.		Name of candidate.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.	
		Total	Scheduled caste. Tribes.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
46	Bagaha Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Bharosi Prasad Gupta. (2) Shri Kamlesh Mall (3) Shri Bibhuti Mishra (4) Shri Sukhma Dutta Mishra (5) Shri Wahial Haque	Independent P.S.P. Congress Independent Communist	5,450 17,845 56,398 4,255 17,917	Elected. Elected.
47	Champran Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	2	1	..	(1) Shri Bhola Raut (2) Shri Shatrughan Ram (3) Shri Bipin Bihari Verma. (4) Shri Jaigopal Prasad Verma.	Congress P.S.P. Congress P.S.P.	1,53,111 88,938 1,97,153 66,568	Elected. Elected.
48	Gopalganj Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Brahmdeo Verma (2) Dr. Syed Mahmud (3) Shri Siya Bihari Saran	Communist Congress P.S.P.	15,644 8,55,070 35,095	Elected.
49	Siwan Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Sheo Kumar Dwivedi (2) Shri Shivam Bihari Sahay (3) Shri Jhulan Singh	Jansangh P.S.P. Congress	43,466 29,187 66,186	Elected.
50	Chapra Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shrimati Leela Devi Verma (2) Shri Rajendra Singh (3) Shri P.N. Sinha	Congress P.S.P. Independent	73,090 76,046 17,297	Elected.

51	Mahrajn	..	..	(1) Shri Jadunandan Panday	Independent	24,947	(6 Postal Ballot papers were rejected).
	Total number of electors	..	3,85,849				
	Number who voted	..	1,47,500				
52	Kesaria	..	..	(2) Shrimati Tara Rani	P.S.P.	50,804	
	Total number of electors	..	3,30,666	(3) Shri Mahendra Nath Singh.	Congress	71,744	Elected.
	Number who voted	..	1,31,728				
53	Hazipur	..	..	(1) Shri M.hanth Gir	Communist	43,202	
	Total number of electors	..	7,85,538	(2) Shri Dwarika Nath Tiwary	Congress	69,695	Elected.
	Number who voted	..	3,83,494	(3) Shri Ramshwar Prasad Verma.	P.S.P.	18,825	(6 Postal Ballot papers were rejected).
54	Muzaffarpur	..	..	(1) Shri Chandra Mani Lal Choudhary.	Congress	1,44,440	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	7,85,538	(2) Shri Ramsunder Dass	P.S.P.	1,07,841	
	Number who voted	..	3,83,494	(3) Shri Rajeshwar Patel	Congress	1,75,355	Elected.
		..		(4) Shri Kali Bhagat	Independent	67,242	
		..		(5) Shri Ram Balak Roy	Janta	1,05,647	(30 Postal Ballot Papers were rejected).
55	Muzaffarpur	..	..	(6) Shri Awadhesh Narsain Sinha.	Independent	78,416	
	Total number of electors	..	3,75,378	(7) Shri Yogendra Sukla	P.S.P.	88,027	
	Number who voted	..	1,81,938				
56	Sitamarhi	..	..	(1) Shri Ramechandra Gaur	P.S.P.	43,543	
	Total number of electors	..	3,75,378	(2) Shri Shyam Nandan Sahay.	Congress	89,008	Elected.
	Number who voted	..	2,11,643	(3) Shri Shyam Kumar Prasad Sinha.	Independent	42,387	
		..		(1) Shri J.B. Kripalani	P.S.P.	1,25,660	Elected.
		..		(2) Shri Bujhawan Sah	Independent	54,883	
		..		(3) Shri Nag Narain Sinha	Janta	31,100	
56	Papri	..	..	(1) Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh.	Congress	91,897	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	3,90,892	(2) Shri Thakur Yugal Kishore Sinha.	P.S.P.	89,177	
	Number who voted	..	2,07,070	(3) Shri Ram Ekbal Sinha.	Independent	25,996	

APPENDIX IV—contd.

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.							No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
57	Jainagar Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Bhogendra Jha .. (2) Shri. Shyam Nandan Mishra. (3) Shri Anirudh Sinha ..	Communist Congress .. Independent	72,398 88,946	Elected.		
58	Madhubani Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Anirudh Singh .. (2) Shri Bisheswar Singh .. (3) Shri Surya Narain Singh	Congress .. Janta .. P.S.P. ..	80,754 18,144 75,658	Elected.		
59	Sarnastipur Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Lexuman Pd. Vagat (2) Shri Badri Narain Sinha.. (3) Shri. Rejendra Narain Sharma. (4) Shri Satya Narain Sinha	Independent Independent P.S.P. .. Congress ..	7,974 23,146 46,505 89,274	Elected.		
60	Darbhanga Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	2	1	..	(1) Shri Suraj Chaudhary .. (2) Shri Abdul Jali .. (3) Shri Rameshwar Sahu (4) Shri Shree N. Das .. (5) Shri Nageshwar Mishra	Independent P.S.P. .. Congress .. Congress .. Independent	26,134 64,041 Uncounted. 1,57,711 25,046	Elected. Elected. Elected. (12 ballot papers were rejected).		
61	Saharsa Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	2	1	..	(6) Shri Harisichandra Mishra (1) Shri Baidya Nath Kamat (2) Shri Shiv chandra Jha .. (3) Shri Lalit Narain Mishra (4) Shri Kirai Mushar ..	Independent Independent P.S.P. .. Congress .. Independent	50,469 20,697 43,505 1,52,647 53,115	Elected.		



APPENDIX IV—contd.

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.			Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		Total.	Sche- duled castes.	Sche- duled Tribes.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
68	Bhagalpur Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 4,05,868 1,80,911	1	..	(1) Shri Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala. (2) Shri Chhabinath Singh .. (3) Shri Shodhari Singh ..	Congress .. Communist P.S.P. ..	99,366 43,904 43,411	Elected.
69	Monghyr Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 6,58,086 3,44,425	2	1	(1) Shri Bishun Lal Chau dhary. (2) Shri Nayyan Tara Das .. (3) Shri Rajeshwar Prasad .. (4) Shri Rameshwar Yadav .. (5) Shri Rameshwar Prasad Varma. (6) Shri Banari Prasad Sinha (7) Shri Bulaki Prasad Singh	Independent Congress .. Independent P.S.P. .. P.S.P. .. Congress .. Independent	21,209 1,55,601 55,347 1,24,940 1,17,902 1,74,852 38,498	Elected. Elected.
70	Khagaria Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 3,63,573 2,05,116	1	..	(1) Shri Triveni Kumar .. (2) Shri Jaiya Lal Mandal .. (3) Shri Suresh Chandra Mishra (1) Shri Mathura Prasad Mishra.	P.S.P. .. Congress .. Independent Congress ..	32,770 1,21,740 50,606 1,13,298	Elected. Elected.
71	Begusarai Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 4,02,037 2,17,372	1	..	(2) Shri Brahmdeo Prasad Singh.	P.S.P. ..	1,04,074	Elected.
72	Nalanda Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 3,50,254 1,61,147	1	..	(1) Shri Bodh Narayan Prasad. (2) Shri Kailash Pati Singh (3) Shri Badri Prasad Singh (4) Shri Sri Krishna Prasad Singh.	Independent Congress .. Independent Independent	16,427 75,892 11,265 57,563	Elected Elected

73	Barh	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Kamal Narayan Chaudhry.	Independent	11,547	
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	3,56,840				
	Number who voted	..	..	..	1,68,119	(2) Shri Ramlakhan Chanda Puri.	P.S.P.	37,654	
		..	..	..	..	(3) Shrimati Tarkeshwari Devi.	Congress	78,983	Elected.
74	Patna	1	..	..	3,22,388	(4) Shri Parmatma Singh	Independent	30,458	
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	1,42,808	(5) Shri Ram Lakhan Singh	Janta	9,477	
	Number who voted	..	..	..	3,76,683	(1) Shri Ramanaut Shastri	Communist	67,023	
		..	..	..	1,75,245	(2) Shri Sarangdhar Sinha	Congress	75,785	Elected.
75	Shahabad	1	..	..	3,76,683	(1) Shri Bali Ram Bhagat	Congress	99,224	Elected
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	1,75,245	(2) Shri Dip Narayan Singh	P.S.P.	61,434	
	Number who voted	..	..	..	3,66,736	(3) Shri Mithilesh Kumar Singh	Janta	14,587	
		..	..	..	1,71,745	(1) Shri Ram Dayal Pandey	P.S.P.	28,646	
76	Buxar	1	..	..	3,66,736	(2) Shri Hargovind Mishra	Congress	67,636	
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	1,71,745	(3) Shri Kamal Singh	Independent	75,463	Elected.
	Number who voted	..	..	..	7,39,808	(1) Shri Jagdeo Prasad	Independent	43,995	
77	Sasaram	2	1	..	7,39,808	(2) Shri Jagjivan Ram	Congress	43,995	Elected un-
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	1,76,300			contested	
	Number who voted	..	..	..	..			..	..
78	Aurangabad	1	..	..	3,55,688	(3) Shri Ram Subhag Singh	Congress	1,77,239	..
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	1,41,404	(4) Shri Sheo Pujan Singh	P.S.P.	1,31,366	Elected.
	Number who voted	..	..	..	..	(1) Captain Maharaj Gopal Saran Singh.	Janta	Retired	
		..	..	..	..	(2) Shri Ram Saroop Singh	P.S.P.	51,947	
		..	..	..	..	(3) Shri Satyendra Narayan Singh.	Congress	89,457	Elected.
79	Nawada	2	1	..	7,18,269	(1) Shri Ramdhani Das	Congress	82,401	Elected
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	2,82,286	(2) Shrimati Satya Bhama Devi.	Congress	1,14,976	Elected.
	Number who voted	..	..	..	..	(3) Captain Maharaj Gopal Saran Singh.	Janta	57,692	
		..	..	..	..	(4) Shri Yadunandan Mahto	Independent	40,525	
		..	..	..	..	(5) Shri Ramdin Manjhi	Independent	30,499	
		..	..	..	..	(6) Shri Vageshwar Mishra	P.S.P.	52,494	
		..	..	..	..	(7) Shri Ramlogan Mochi	Communist	45,845	
		..	..	..	..	(8) Shri Kesav Ram	P.S.P.	46,983	
		..	..	..	..	(9) Shri Kesav Singh	Independent	21,357	
		..	..	..	..	(10) Shri Ram Lakhan Prasad Singh.	Communist	40,818	
		..	..	..	..	(11) Shri Shivsahay Singh	Janta	30,982	

## APPENDIX IV—contd.

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.					Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		Total.	Sche- duled castes.	Sche- duled Tribes.	3	4				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
80	Gaya	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Ayodhya Prasad .. (2) Shri Brajeshwar Prasad .. (3) Shri Radhey Mohan Prasad .. (4) Shri Rameshwar Prasad .. Yadav, (5) Shri Gauri Shankar .. Sinha.	Independent Congress .. Independent P.S.P. .. Jansangh .. Congress .. Janta ..	16,176 57,942 14,291 24,666 7,976 43,482 84,234	Elected.      (2) Postal Ballot papers were rejected.)	
81	Chatra	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Brij Mohan Prasad .. (2) Shri Quazi S.A. Martin .. (3) Shri Alijan Mian ..	P.S.P. Janta .. Communist ..	8,136 64,665 14,381	Elected. (2) Postal Ballot papers were re-jected.)	
82	Giridih	..	1	..	..	(4) Shri Nageshwar Prasad .. Sinha.	Congress ..	38,975		
83	Dhanbad	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Mahesh Desai .. (2) Shri Kahai Lal Pal .. (3) Shri Prabhat Chandra .. Bose.	P.S.P. Communist Congress ..	27,129 28,446 67,125	Elected (1 Postal ballot paper was rejected).	
		..		..	..	(4) Shri Kamta Prasad .. Jharkhand ..	Jharkhand ..	16,911		

84	Hazariabagh Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 3,40,558 1,15,913	..	(1) Shri Badruzzaman Khan (2) Shrimati Lalita Rajya Lexmi.	Congress Janta	.. ..	27,895 78,787	Elected (6 Postal Ballot papers were rejected).
85	Ranchi East Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 3,36,924 1,12,897	..	(1) Shri Swarn Singh (2) Shri Muhammad Ibrahim Ansari. (3) Shri Rabindra Nath Chaudhry. (4) Shri Baray John David Mazwell Hamilton. (5) Shri Rameshwar Mahto ..	.. Congress Independent Independent Independent	.. .. .. ..	9,525 36,786 13,606 3,454 12,332 39,025	Elected (30 Postal ballot Papers were rejected.)
86	Jamshedpur .. Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 3,99,840 1,60,917	..	(6) Shri Mazni David (7) Shri J.C. Hayward (1) Shri Kishori Mohan Upadhyay. (2) Shri M.K. Ghose (3) Shri Dacosta Iric (4) Shri Samrjit Ba arjee ..	.. .. Independent Congress Jharkhand .. Independent	.. .. .. ..	5,353 4,311 25,716 57,085 47,505 30,611	Elected.
87	Singhbhum Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 3,97,630 1,39,429	1	(1) Shri Sambhu Charan (2) Shri Tubid Samu Charan (3) Shri Lanka Bari (4) Shri Lashman Manjhi (5) Shri Sidu Hambrom ..	.. Independent P.S.P. Independent Independent	.. .. .. ..	72,278 16,666 16,953 11,646 21,877	Elected.
88	Ranchi West .. Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 3,86,903 2,31,029	1	(1) Shri Kerkeita Khrist Payara (2) Shri Khera Ignace (3) Shri Tiga Joseph (4) Shri Jaipal Singh (5) Shri Surin Junas ..	Congress .. Independent Jharkhand .. Independent	.. .. .. ..	58,315 11,766 13,838 1,39,198 7,912	Elected.

APPENDIX IV—*contid.*

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.		Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.		
		Total.	Scheduled castes, Tribes.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
89	Lohardaga Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	3,29,578 1,14,390	1	1	(1) Shri Kharmar Jethan .. (2) Shri Ram Narayan Khalkhop. (3) Shri Jgnace Beak .. (4) Shri Munzai David ..	Congress .. Independent Independent Independent	34,692 10,510 50,185 18,990	Elected (13 Postal ballot papers were rejected).	
90	Palamau Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	3,49,569 1,16,711	1	1	(1) Shri Shri Chendra Khana .. (2) Shri Ram Antar Sharma .. (3) Shri Gajendra Prasad Singh. (4) Shri Jhaban Singh .. (5) Shri Ram Akbal Singh..	Independent Janta .. Congress .. Independent P.S.P. ..	7,724 27,851 47,231	Elected.	
II. BIHAR LAGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.									
1	Dhanaba Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	50,787 17,573	1	1	(1) Shri Mahadeo Abir .. (2) Shri Jogendra Prasad .. (3) Shri Sirama Mishra ..	Communist Independent Congress ..	1,605 10,949 5,019	Elected.	
2	Bagaha Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1,06,144 26,189	2	1	(1) Shri Tula Chamar .. (2) Shri Kadar Pandey .. (3) Shri Sheo Prasad .. (4) Shri Narsingha Baitha .. (5) Shri Bhola Rout Mestiar .. (6) Shri Narayan Raja Saheb .. (7) Shri Girja Shankar Singh .. (8) Shri Jokhu Singh ..	Independent Congress .. Janta .. Congress .. Independent Janta .. Independent P. S. P. ..	1,642 14,102 6,808 15,979 7,721 10,123 8,241 7,762	Elected. Elected.	

3	Nikerpur Total number of electors Number who voted	1 49,834 17,643	(1) Shri Kunal Nath Tewari (2) Shri Sinheswar Prasad Verma, (3) Shri Bir Singh	Congress P. S. P. Independent	7,829 8,202 1,621	Elected.
4	Sikra Total number of electors Number who voted	1 41,603 14,392	(1) Shri Ganga Prasad (2) Shri Fazlu Rahnan (3) Suci Fayadol Azam (4) Shri Kedar Mami Shukla	Independent Congress P. S. P. Communist	1,324 6,163 2,491 4,414	Elected.
5	Lauriya Total number of electors Number who voted	1 52,332 15,812	(1) Shri Bindeshwari Chaube (2) Shri Subh Narayan Prasad (3) Shri Mushtaque Ahmad (4) Shri Yogendra Shukla	Janta Congress P. S. P. Communist	1,734 11,084 1,773 1,221	Elected.
6	Chanpatia Total number of electors Number who voted	1 59,407 16,025	(1) Simimati Ketki Devi (2) Shri Satya Narayan Pra- sad,	Congress Janta	13,427 2,598	Elected.
7	Bettiah Total number of electors Number who voted	2 1,19,770 46,397	(1) Shri Abdul Khair (2) Shri Jaya Narayan Prasad (3) Shri Bhawani Prasad (4) Shri Jagannath Prasad Swatantra, (5) Shri Bindeshwari Prasad Sahi, (6) Shri Jagdish Narayan Harijan,	P. S. P. Congress Jansangh Congress Independent Jansangh	4,145 24,653 7,274 24,245 4,074 4,402	Elected. Elected. Elected.
8	Raxaul Total number of electors Number who voted	1 58,875 22,955	(1) Shri Bholu Pandey (2) Shri Radha Pandey (3) Shri Bindhyachal Singh	Janta Congress P. S. P.	3,312 12,262 7,381	Elected.
9	Adapur Total number of electors Number who voted	1 67,427 24,220	(1) Shri M. A. Rahman (2) Shri Banarsi Prasad Chau- dhary, (3) Shri Ramsunder Tiwari (4) Shri Ram Karan Prasad (5) Shri Brajnandan Sharma	Independent Janta Congress Independent	4,931 817 5,397 5,977 7,098	Elected.



14	Madhuban	.. .. .	1	.. .. .	(1) Shri Rup Lal Rai (2) Shri Braj Bihari Sharma	Independent Congress ..	17,384 9,514	Elected.
	Total number of electors	.. .. .						
	Number who voted	66,647 26,898						
15	Kesaria	.. .. .	1	.. .. .	(1) Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta. (2) Shri Pitambar Singh	Congress .. Communist	11,135 10,966	Elected.
	Total number of electors	.. .. .						
	Number who voted	50,226 22,101						
16	Pipra	.. .. .	1	.. .. .	(1) Shri Ganganath Mishra .. (2) Shri Basudeo Narayan Singh.	Communist Congress ..	10,201 9,083	Elected.
	Total number of electors	.. .. .						
	Number who voted	54,834 19,284						
17	Harsidhi	.. .. .	1	.. .. .	(1) Shri S. M. Abdullah .. (2) Shrimati Parbati Devi .. (2) Shri Bindeshwari Singh	Communist Congress .. Janta ..	6,522 10,674 6,599	Elected.
	Total number of electors	.. .. .						
	Number who voted	61,089 23,795						
18	Gobindganj	.. .. .	1	.. .. .	(1) Shri Ramdeo Dwivedi .. (2) Shri Dhruv N. Mani Tri- pathi. (3) Shri Sheo Kant Mani Tripathi.	Independent Congress .. Independent	7,977 11,107 418	Elected.
	Total number of electors	.. .. .						
	Number who voted	45,561 19,502						
19	Barani	.. .. .	1	.. .. .	(1) Shri Abdul Ghaloor .. (2) Shri Kapildeo Rai .. (3) Shri Hazari Sah ..	Congress .. Independent Independent	8,572 4,760 8,499	Elected.
	Total number of electors	.. .. .						
	Number who voted	58,485 21,831						
20	Gopalganj	.. .. .	1	.. .. .	(1) Shri Kamala Rai .. (2) Shri Hari Shankar Sinha ..	Congress .. P. S. P. ..	12,942 9,561	Elected.
	Total number of electors	.. .. .						
	Number who voted	56,392 22,503						
21	Kuchaikote	.. .. .	1	.. .. .	(1) Shri Sita Ram Prasad .. (2) Shri Vachaspati Sharma ..	Janta .. Congress ..	7,415 11,179	Elected.
	Total number of electors	.. .. .						
	Number who voted	63,524 18,594						
22	Bhorey	.. .. .	2	1 ..	(1) Shri Sita Ram Chaudhary (2) Shri Nandkishore Narayan (3) Shri Ram Bali Pandey .. (4) Shri Chandrika Ram .. (5) Shri Badri Ram ..	Communist Congress .. P. S. P. .. Congress .. P. S. P. ..	6,166 19,424 24,744 20,431 7,280	Elected.
	Total number of electors	.. .. .						
	Number who voted	1,26,781 42,775						

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.							No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		To- tal.	Sche- duled Castes.	Tribes.	Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	7	8		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
23	Mirganj Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Birendra Azad. (2) Shri Prabhunath Tiwari (3) Shri Keshv Pendey .. (4) Shri Mubamad Razi Mian (5) Shri Janardan Sinha ..	Jansangh .. P. S. P. .. Janta .. Communist .. Congress ..	1,412 11,960 1,392 1,432 12,046	Elected.		
24	Siwan Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Mahfooz Nasiruddin Ahmad. (2) Shri Janardan Tiwari .. (3) Shri Gajadher Prasad Shrivastava. (4) Shri Gyanaditya Singh	Independent .. Jansangh .. Congress .. P. S. P. ..	2,138 5,465 10,934 3,710	Elected.		
25	Ziradei Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Raja Ram Chaudhary (2) Shri Zawar Hussain .. (3) Shri Jaleshwar Prasad .. (4) Shri Muhammad Hussain (5) Shri Baban Singh	Independent .. Congress .. Independent .. Janta .. Independent ..	4,689 11,203 4,108 658 2,809	Elected.		
26	Darauli Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	2	1	..	(1) Shri Narayan Chaudhary (2) Shri Scoopujan Chaudhary (3) Shri Achaiber Ram .. (4) Shri Ram Basawan Ram (5) Shri Lachman Raunt .. (6) Shri Ramayan Shukla .. (7) Shri Rajendra Prasad Singh.	Janta .. P. S. P. .. P. S. P. .. Congress .. Independent .. Congress .. Janta ..	12,117 4,182 5,385 16,192 18,595 18,062 18,876	Elected.		

27	Raghunathpur Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	56,715 25,415	1	(1) Shri Ramanand Yadav (2) Shri Narbadeshiwar Prasad Singh. (3) Shri Ramdeo Sinha ..	Congress .. Independent P. S. P. ..	8,976 4,963 11,476	Elected.
28	Manjhi Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	76,428 27,846	1	(1) Shri Girish Tiwari (2) Shri Ram Sagar Dubey .. (3) Shri Jagatbir Singh .. (4) Shri Parmatma Singh .. (5) Shri Raghunandan Singh	Congress .. Independent Ditto P. S. P. .. Independent	14,225 1,091 1,836 3,203 7,491	Elected
29	Maharajganj Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	61,455 23,935	1	(1) Shrimati Anusuya .. (2) Shri Kalyan Chandra Deo (3) Shri Raghunath Pandey (4) Shri Uma Shankar Prasad (5) Shri Janakdeo Prasad Sinha.	Congress .. Independent Ditto Janta .. P. S. P. ..	10,249 2,116 1,639 6,408 2,795	Elected. (one postal ballot paper was rejected).
30	Basantpur West Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	63,002 21,146	1	(6) Shri Dhawanjey Prasad Sinha. (1) Shri Krishna Kant Singh (2) Shri Ram Nagina Sharma (3) Shri Ganesh Prasad Sinha (4) Shri Ramji Sinha	Independent Congress .. Independent Ditto P. S. P. ..	727 10,256 1,258 5,325 4,307	Elected.
31	Basantpur East Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	64,864 28,625	1	(1) Shri Hari Kishore Prasad (2) Shri Ramdani Rai .. (3) Shri Sabhapati Sinha ..	Congress .. Independent P. S. P. ..	10,492 2,322 15,811	Elected.
32	Barharia Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	58,240 21,549	1	(1) Shri Kamrul Haque .. (2) Shri Indrasan Prasad .. (3) Shri Ram Raj Singh .. (4) Shri Sachitanand Sinha	Congress .. Janta .. P. S. P. .. Jansangh ..	10,216 2,490 5,770 3,073	Elected.
33	Baikunthpur Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	53,636 24,310	1	(1) Shri Sheo Bachan Trivedi (2) Shri Yasin Mian .. (3) Shri Anirudh Roy .. (4) Shri Khalifa Singh .. (5) Shri Trivikramdeo Narayan Singh. (6) Shri Deonandan Singh ..	Congress .. Independent Ditto Janta .. Independent Communist	5,105 1,295 2,462 2,894 8,345 4,209	Elected.

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.			Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.	
		To- tal.	Sche- duled Castes.	Sche- duled Tribes.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34	Masarakh North Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Prabhu Narayan Singh (2) Shri Bajnath Singh (3) Shri Mirtunjaya Singh	Independent Congress P. S. P.	2,624 4,981 7,120	Elected.
35	Masarakh South Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Krishna Madhav Prasad Sinha (2) Shri Jamuna Prasad Sinha (3) Shri Sheokumar Sinha (4) Shri Nagendra Prasad Yadav.	Congress P. S. P. Independent Ditto	7,074 6,187 2,374 3,420	Elected.
36	Marhaura Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Devi Lalji (2) Shri Shukhdeo Narayan Mehta.	P. S. P. Congress	7,302 7,230	Elected.
37	Baniapur Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	..	..	(3) Shri Raj Nandan Prasad Singh. (1) Shri Murari Ojha (2) Shrimati Uma Pandey (3) Shri Shukhdeo Prasad	Independent Independent Congress Independent	5,804 5,664 13,676 7,384	Elected.
38	Chapra Total number of electors Number who voted	2	1	..	..	(1) Shri Jaglal Chaudhary (2) Shri Muni Lal Manjhi (3) Shri Suruj Prasad (4) Shri Prabhunath Sinha (5) Shri Kapildeo Prasad Shrivastava.	Congress P. S. P. Independent Congress P. S. P.	31,525 13,535 4,393 32,600 15,469	Elected.
39	Garkha Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Viswanath Mishra (2) Shri Ram Jaipal Singh Yadav. (3) Shri Rameshwar Prasad Singh.	Congress P. S. P. Janta	14,473 19,768 609	Elected.

40	Parsa	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Daroga Prasad Roy	Congress	..	20,811	Elected.
	Total number of electors				60,062			(2) Shri Shukhdeo Narayan Singh.	P. S. P.	..	13,274	
	Number who voted				34,085							
41	Sonepur	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Jamuna Prasad	Independent	..	2,570	
	Total number of electors				62,235			(2) Shri Deekinandan Singh	Ditto	..	1,035	
	Number who voted				28,448			(3) Shri Ram Binode Singh	Di to	..	8,930	Elected.
								(4) Shri Sheo Bachan Singh	Communist	..	8,635	
								(5) Shri Jagdish Sharma	Congress	..	7,278	
42	Hajipur	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Amir Singh	Independent	..	8,527	
	Total number of electors				62,734			(2) Shri Kishori Prasad Sinha	Communist	..	7,236	
	Number who voted				35,834			(3) Shri Deep Narayan Sinha	Congress	..	15,792	Elected.
								(4) Shri Debi Prasad Sinha	Janta	..	1,666	
								(5) Shri Bishwanath Prasad Singh.	P. S. P.	..	1,787	
								(6) Shri Ramswaroop Prasad Sinha.	Independent	..	826	
43	Reghopur	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Krishnadeo Narayan Roy.	P. S. P.	..	4,093	
	Total number of electors				60,528			(2) Shri Gauri Shankar Sinha	Janta	..	3,322	
	Number who voted				28,967			(3) Shri Hardeo Prasad Sinha	Independent	..	6,948	
								(4) Shri Harbans Narayan Sinha.	Congress	..	14,904	Elected.
44	Mahnar	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shrimati Banarsi Devi	Congress	..	13,068	Elected.
	Total number of electors				68,513			(2) Shri Prameshwar Roy	Independent	..	7,486	
	Number who voted				38,068			(3) Shri Laldeo Rai	Ditto	..	1,623	
								(4) Shri Muneswar Prasad Singh.	P. S. P.	..	11,231	
								(5) Shri Ram Sagar Sinha	Independent	..	3,458	(one postal ballot paper was rejected).
45	Patepur	1	..	..	..	..	..	(6) Shri Ramanand Sinha	Janta	..	1,201	
	Total number of electors				75,204			(1) Shri Manzur Ahsan Azazi	Congress	..	15,589	Elected.
	Number who voted				43,971			(2) Shri Vijai Das	Independent	..	2,751	
								(3) Shri Yadu Lal Deb	Janta	..	8,924	
								(4) Shri Kamlesh Rai	P. S. P.	..	12,604	
								(5) Shri Ram Nandan Singh	Independent	..	4,103	

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.				Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		2	3	4	5				
1									9
46	Mahua	2	1	1	..	(1) Shri Suraj Narayan Chau- dhry.	P. S. P. ..	6,587	
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	1,31,187	(2) Shri Saunkhi Lal Das	Independent	3,882	
	Number who voted	..	..	..	52,702	(3) Shri Phudeni Prasad	P. S. P. ..	8,124	
						(4) Shri Binjadh Bhagat	Independent	10,339	Elected.
						(5) Shri Shivnandan Ram	Congress ..	21,813	
						(6) Shri Achaihat Rai	Independent	19,009	
						(7) Shri Bindeshwari Prasad Verma.	Congress ..	21,201	Elected
						(8) Shri Ram Prasidh Singh	Independent	4,656	
						(9) Shri Satya Narayan Sinha	Janta	9,852	
47	Lalganj South	1	1	1	..	(1) Shri Bichandra Patel	Congress ..	22,772	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	76,021	(2) Shri Yogendra Roy	P. S. P. ..	6,430	
	Number who voted	..	..	..	39,244	(3) Shri Ramswarup Rai	Independent	1,962	
						(4) Shri Tripit Narayan Sinha	Ditto ..	1,486	
						(5) Shri Bhupendra Prasad Shukla.	Janta	6,594	
48	Lalganj North	1	1	1	..	(1) Shri L. N. Verma	Janta ..	1,031	
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	67,311	(2) Shri Phaguni Singh	P. S. P. ..	6,031	
	Number who voted	..	..	..	29,178	(3) Shri Ram Narayan Prasad Singh.	Independent	2,083	
						(4) Shri Laliteshwar Prasad Shahi.	Congress ..	20,032	Elected.
49	Par.o	2	1	1	..	(1) Shri Badri Nath Paswan	P. S. P. ..	27,804	
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	138,189	(2) Shri Chandu Ram	Congress ..	35,392	Elected.
	Number who voted	..	..	..	66,152	(3) Shri Naval Kishore Sinha	Ditto ..	39,123	Elected.
						(4) Shri Shiv Saran Sinha	P. S. P. ..	39,384	

50	Baruraj	..	..	1	..	(1) Shri Radhakrishna Ambasta.	Independent	2,934	
	Total number of electors	..	69,679			(2) Shri Kusmakar Sahi	Ditto	987	
	Number who voted	..	24,436			(3) Shri Ramchandra Prasad Sahi.	Congress	13,624	Elected.
						(4) Shri Vijaya Kishore Sahi	Independent	2,276	
						(5) Shri Gaya Prasad Sinha	Janta	3,489	
						(6) Shri Govind Prasad Narayan Singh.	Independent	1,126	
51	Kanti	..	..	1	..	(1) Shri Yamuna Prasad Tripathi.	Congress	11,948	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	54,627			(2) Shri Yogendra Prasad Sharma.	Independent	11,503	
	Number who voted	..	23,451						
52	Sakra	..	..	2	1	(1) Shri Ramgulam Chaudhry	Congress	15,532	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	1,16,218			(2) Shri Shiv Prasad Chauhan.	Janta	6,595	
	Number who voted	..	49,972			(3) Shri Shiv Nandan Paswan	Independent	4,412	
						(4) Shri Bijhan Ram	Communist	7,767	
						(5) Shri Bachu Lal	P. S. P.	9,593	
						(6) Shri Manjey Lal	Independent	13,252	
						(7) Shri Kapildeo Narayan Sinha.	Congress	19,753	Elected.
						(8) Shri Satrugan Prasad Singh.	Independent	15,890	
						(9) Shri Shiabar Sarau Srivastav.	Communist	7,160	
53	Muzaffarpur	..	..	1	..	(1) Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha.	P. S. P.	19,567	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	58,549			(2) Shri Mahesh Prasad Sinha.	Congress	16,703	
	Number who voted	..	36,270						
54	Muzaffarpur Mufasil	..	..	1	..	(1) Shri Ramjanam Ojha	P. S. P.	12,430	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	62,705			(2) Shri Harihar Saran Dutta	Congress	7,193	
	Number who voted	..	27,993			(3) Shri Sahadeo Prasad Yadav	Janta	1,373	
						(4) Shri Ramkaran Sahni	Independent	6,992	





Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.									No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Party affiliation.	Remarks.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
65	Pupri North Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shrimati Sudama Chau- dhry.	Congress ..	15,712	Elected.						
66	Pupri South Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(2) Shri Harnandan Rai .. (3) Shri Ainul Haque .. (1) Shri Devendra Jha .. (2) Shri Habibur Rahman ..	P. S. P. .. Independent .. P. S. P. .. Congress ..	14,528 4,846 16,738 14,796	Elected.						
67	Jaley Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Sitaram Kanti .. (2) Shri Abhai Chandra Mishra.	Independent .. Ditto ..	2,152 6,904							
68	Benipatti West Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(3) Shri Ramadahan Mishra .. (4) Shri Azizur Rahman .. (5) Shri Soikh Tahur Hussain	Ditto .. Ditto .. Congress ..	2,104 1,358 10,985	Elected.						
69	Benipatti East Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Tej Narayan Jha .. (2) Shri Chotey Prasad Singh	Communist .. Congress ..	15,648 19,372	Elected.						
70	Jainagar Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	2	1	..	(1) Shri Chulahai Jha .. (2) Shri Shubhchandra Mishra .. (3) Shri Baichoo Yadav .. (4) Shri Motilal Yadav .. (1) Shri Sukhdeo Jha .. (2) Shri Susil Narayan Thakur .. (3) Shri Saryug Paswan .. (4) Shri Ramkrishna Mahto .. (5) Shri Deonarayan Yadav .. (6) Shri Baidyanath Yadav .. (7) Shri Gyanchand Ram .. (8) Shri Dhaneshwar Roy ..	Independent .. Congress .. Independent .. Ditto .. Independent .. P. S. P. .. Do. .. Congress .. Ditto .. Communist .. Independent .. Ditto ..	9,184 14,684 5,594 1,684 3,707 7,143 10,742 25,923 29,823 20,417 6,978 8,237	Elected. Elected. Elected. Elected. Elected. Elected. Elected. Elected. Elected. Elected. Elected. Elected. Elected.						

71	Khajauli	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Sakur Ahmad .. Congress (2) Shri Jagdish Narayan Chaudhary .. Independent (3) Shri Kuldeo Narayan Jha .. Communist.. (4) Shri Saburi Thakur .. P. S. P. .. (5) Shri Pulkit Mahto .. P. S. P. ..	12,337 4,607	Elected.
	Total number of electors ..		71,179					
	Number who voted ..		31,823					
72	Madhubani West	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Ramakant Jha .. P. S. P. .. (2) Shri Shiv Sankar Jha .. Independent (3) Shri Ijharul Haque .. Congress ..	12,440 6,895 7,975	Elected.
	Total number of electors ..		66,938					
	Number who voted ..		27,310					
73	Madhubani East	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Gokhulakant Jha .. Janta .. (2) Shri Chakradhar Jha .. P. S. P. .. (3) Shri Shivakant Mishra .. Independent (4) Shri Arjun Prasad Singh .. Congress ..	1,020 12,735 2,666 13,399	Elected.
	Total number of electors ..		76,387					
	Number who voted ..		29,820					
74	Jhanjharpur	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Deochandra Jha .. Congress .. (2) Shri Jatadhar Mishra .. Jansangh .. (3) Shri Ramchandra Misra .. P. S. P. ..	12,719 3,980 10,752	Elected.
	Total number of electors ..		65,234					
	Number who voted ..		27,451					
75	Lankaha	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Deo Narayan Gurmaita .. P. S. P. .. (2) Shri Jaibans Lal Mandal .. Independent (3) Shri Fryag Yadav .. Communist.. (4) Shrimati Ramdulari Shas-tri .. Congress .. (5) Shri Rambahadur Sah .. Janta ..	5,192 790 3,726 6,908 2,075	Elected.
	Total number of electors ..		55,529					
	Number who voted ..		18,691					
76	Phulprasa	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Jagnarayan Jha .. Independent (2) Shri Yogendra Jha .. P. S. P. .. (3) Shri Dhunik Lal Mandal .. Independent (4) Shri Rashik Lal Yadav .. Congress .. (5) Shri Wasib Lal Sahu .. Janta ..	588 7,336 5,829 14,525 2,656	Elected.
	Total number of electors ..		65,545					
	Number who voted ..		30,934					
77	Madhepur	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Agni Kumar Chau-dhry .. Independent (2) Shri Radhanandan Jha .. Congress .. (3) Shri Basudeo Prasad Mahto .. Independent (4) Shri Mahohar Lal Yadav .. Ditto .. (5) Shri Jankinandan Singh .. Ditto ..	1,268 18,320 7,583 3,053 9,622	Elected.
	Total number of electors ..		75,797					
	Number who voted ..		39,946					

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.							No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		To- tal.	Sche- duled Castes.	Tri- bes.	Name of candidates.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
78	Biraul	1	..	..	(1) Shri Chandra Sekhar Jha	Independent	11,331	Elected.		
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	(2) Shri Jainarayan Jha	Congress	12,906			
	Number who voted	..	..	..	Vineet.					
		..	..	..	(3) Shri Ramechandra Misra	P. S. P.	2,225			
79	Bahera South	1	..	..	(1) Shri Gobind Narayan	Independent	602			
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	Chaudhry.					
	Number who voted	..	..	..	(2) Shri Batuk Narayan	Ditto	4,424			
		..	..	..	Thakur.					
		..	..	..	(3) Shrimati Krishna Devi..	Congress	7,897	Elected.		
		..	..	..	(4) Shri Kaushik Mukhiya ..	P. S. P.	3,779			
		..	..	..	(5) Shri Dwarika Yadav ..	Independent	1,690			
		..	..	..	(6) Shri Satyadeo Rai ..	Ditto	5,982			
80	Bahera East	1	..	..	(1) Shri Ram Karan Chau-	P. S. P.	9,198			
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	dhary.					
	Number who voted	..	..	..	(2) Shri Magrup Mallah ..	Independent	1,793			
		..	..	..	(3) Shri Maheshkant Sharma	Congress	11,894	Elected.		
		..	..	..	(4) Shri Muhammad Fajal	Independent	6,146			
		..	..	..	Sekh.					
81	Bahera West	1	..	..	(1) Shri Yognarayan Thakur	P. S. P.	10,049	Elected.		
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	(2) Shri Harinath Mishra ..	Congress	19,897			
	Number who voted	..	..	..						
82	Darbhangha North	1	..	..	(1) Shri Hirdayanarayan	Congress	11,636	Elected.		
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	Chaudhry.					
	Number who voted	..	..	..	(2) Shri Kusheshwar Jha ..	Independent	6,398			
		..	..	..	(3) Shri Ahsun Akhtar Sekh	P. S. P.	4,317			

83	Darbhanga Central	..	..	1	..	(1) Shri Rambahadur Prasad Gupta.	Independent	2,642
	Total number of electors	..	77,289			(2) Shri Parmeshwar Jha ..	Ditto ..	1,055
	Number who voted	..	23,117			(3) Shri Radha Mahaseth ..	Ditto ..	1,880
		..				(4) Shri Chandrika Prasad Verma.	Ditto ..	641
		..				(5) Shri Kulnand Vaidik ..	P. S. P. ..	2,838
		..				(6) Shri Amirudh Sahu ..	Jansangh ..	3,798
		..				(7) Shri Sakth Sayedul Haque	Congress ..	10,263
		..						Elected.
84	Darbhanga South	..	..	2	1	(1) Shri Jailal Paswan ..	P. S. P. ..	8,054
	Total number of electors	..	1,43,855			(2) Shri Sundar Paswan ..	Communist	12,348
	Number who voted	..	57,603			(3) Shri Babuyelal Mahto ..	Congress ..	30,653
		..				(4) Shri Jankinandan Prasad Mishra.	Ditto ..	33,308
		..				(5) Shri Ganga Prasad Singh	Independent	12,382
		..				(6) Shri Jankinandan Singh	Ditto ..	18,460
		..						
85	Samastipur West	..	..	1	..	(1) Shri Radha Kant Chau- dhury.	Independent	2,749
	Total number of electors	..	55,475			(2) Shri Keshav Jha ..	Jansangh ..	2,568
	Number who voted	..	20,261			(3) Shri Chandrabhan Mehta	P. S. P. ..	6,974
		..				(4) Shri Jadunandan Sahay	Congress ..	7,970
		..						Elected.
86	Samastipur East	..	..	1	..	(1) Shri Sahdeo Mahto ..	Congress ..	13,303
	Total number of electors	..	56,685			(2) Shri Misri Lal Yadav ..	Jansangh ..	1,909
	Number who voted	..	21,769			(3) Shri Satyadeo Narain Verma.	P. S. P. ..	2,997
		..				(4) Shri Ramwatar Sharma	Independent	3,560
		..						
87	Dalsingarai	..	..	2	1	(1) Shrimati Kamalapati Devi	Independent	4,709
	Total number of electors	..	1,03,421			(2) Shri Ramsavarup Mahto	Janta ..	18,640
	Number who voted	..	54,140			(3) Shri Ram Uchit Mahto..	Independent	6,825
		..				(4) Shri Baleshwar Ram ..	Congress ..	32,279
		..				(5) Shri Rajgrihar Prasad ..	P. S. P. ..	10,747
		..				(6) Shri Muni Lal	Do.	10,590
		..				(7) Shri Misri Singh	Congress ..	24,490
		..						Elected.
88	Mohiuddin Nagar	..	..	1	..	(1) Shri B. P. Jaiswal	Independent	2,047
	Total number of electors	..	65,031			(2) Shrimati Shanti Devi ..	Congress ..	15,101
	Number who voted	..	32,846			(3) Shri Parmanand Tribedi	P. S. P. ..	5,810
		..				(4) Shri Indradeo Prasad	Independent	8,507
		..				(5) Shri Rangulam Singh ..	Ditto ..	1,381

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.			Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		2	3	4				
89	Tejpur Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Nageshwar Prasad Gupta.	Independent	898	
	..	..	..	62,306	(2) Shri Karpuri Thakur ..	P. S. P.	21,166	Elected.
	..	..	..	32,400	(3) Shri Nand Lal Sharma..	Congress	10,336	
90	Warisnagar West Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shrimati Ransukumari Devi.	Congress	19,299	Elected.
	..	..	..	61,193	(2) Shri Devendra Dev ..	Communist	4,637	
	..	..	..	32,632	(3) Shri Rameshwar Sahni..	Independent	3,159	
	..	..	..	..	(4) Shri Rajendra Singh ..	P. S. P.	5,537	
91	Warisnagar East Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Dhanukhi Rai ..	Independent	4,285	
	..	..	..	69,452	(2) Shri Surdar Singh ..	Congress	17,940	Elected.
	..	..	..	37,773	(3) Shri Basisth Narain Singh	P. S. P.	15,548	
92	Rusera Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Ramakant Jha ..	P. S. P.	8,176	
	..	..	..	66,037	(2) Shri Mahabir Raut ..	Congress	9,477	Elected.
	..	..	..	28,195	(3) Shri B narsi Pasad Sahu	Independent	2,651	
	..	..	..	..	(4) Shri Ram Lakhna Sinha	Ditto	7,891	
93	Singhia Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	2	1	..	(1) Shushree Shyama Kumari	Congress	17,097	Elected.
	..	..	..	1,15,236	(2) Shri Laxmi Paswan ..	P. S. P.	8,657	
	..	..	..	49,641	(3) Shri Jagdish Poddar ..	Independent	8,646	
	..	..	..	..	(4) Shri Ramgulam Mukhiya	Ditto	8,082	
	..	..	..	..	(5) Shri Makeshwar Prasad Yadav.	Ditto	15,125	
	..	..	..	..	(6) Shri Rarnu Sada ..	Ditto	4,697	
	..	..	..	..	(7) Shri Chaturbhuj Singh..	P. S. P.	10,345	
	..	..	..	..	(8) Shri Brajmohan Prasad Singh.	Congress	22,667	Elected.
	..	..	..	..	(9) Shri Shaligram Prasad Singh.	Janta	3,965	

94	Snpaul	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Parmeshwar Kumar .. P. S. P. .. (2) Shri Parmanand Jha .. Independent (3) Shri Sailesh .. Communist..	16,031 7,633 8,116	Elected.
	Total number of electors		70,343					
	Number who voted		31,780					
95	Kishanpur	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Nammudin .. P. S. P. .. (2) Shri Baidyanath Mahtha .. Congress .. (3) Shri Binayak Prasad Independent Yadav.	3,917 22,534 11,324	Elected.
	Total number of electors		83,792					
	Number who voted		37,775					
96	Pratapganj	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Ashewar Goeth .. Independent (2) Shri Ramjee Chaudhry .. Ditto (3) Shri Rajendra Prasad P. S. P. .. Thakur.	6,019 929 1,819	Elected.
	Total number of electors		50,622					
	Number who voted		23,417					
97	Tribhaganj	2	1	..	..	(4) Shri Motilal Bhushulia .. Independent (5) Shri Khublal Mahto .. Congress .. (6) Shri Trilokinath Misar .. Independent	965 8,771 4,914	Elected.
	Total number of electors		1,01,356					
	Number who voted		35,363					
98	Murliganj	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Jugut Chamar .. Independent.. (2) Shri Yogeshwar Jha .. Congress .. (3) Shri Kamalakant Mandal P. S. P. .. (4) Shri Anuplal Yadav .. Independent (5) Shri Tul Mohan Ram .. Congress .. (6) Shri Laxmi Sardar .. Independent (7) Shri Uttam Saha .. Ditto (8) Shri Ganesh Hajra .. P. S. P. ..	1,597 18,475 4,365 13,268 18,661 8,887 2,145 3,029	Elected.
	Total number of electors		49,533					
	Number who voted		21,616					
99	Madhipura	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Sheonandan Prasad Congress .. Mandal. (2) Shri Bibhisan Prasad Independent Yadav. (3) Shri Radha Kant Yadav Ditto .. (4) Shri Giridhar N. Singh. P. S. P. ..	11,515 3,176 3,959 2,966	Elected.
	Total number of electors		60,862					
	Number who voted		24,350					
99	Madhipura	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Bishwanath Kedia P. S. P. .. (2) Shri Bindeshwar Prasad Congress .. Mandal. (3) Shri Bhupendra Narayan Independent Mandal.	1,986 9,670 12,694	Elected.

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.					Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		1	2	3	4	5				
100	Saharsa Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 62,227 31,443	1	..	..	(1) Shri Ramesh Jha .. (2) Shri Balbhadra Mishra .. (3) Shri Jugdish Narain Mandal. (4) Shri Parmeshwar Yadav (5) Shrimati Vishweshwari Devi. (6) Shri Deo Narayan Singh (7) Shri Badri Narayan Singh	P. S. P. .. Independent Ditto .. Ditto .. Congress .. Janta Independent	10,544 4,327 1,844 1,442 10,923 496 1,867	Elected.	
101	Sonbarsa Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 1,04,010 43,828	2	1	..	(1) Shri Anuplal Paswan .. (2) Shri Sautkhi Musahar .. (3) Shri Suresh Chandra Yadav. (4) Shri Upendra Narain Singh. (5) Shri Ramjee Prasad Singh (6) Shri Shyama Prasad Singh (7) Shri Jageshwar Hajra ..	P. S. P. .. Independent Ditto .. Congress .. Independent P. S. P. .. Congress ..	4,691 13,440 17,067 20,868 5,844 9,596 16,149	Elected. Elected. Elected.	
102	Alamnagar Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 59,802 26,072	1	..	..	(1) Shri Yadunandan Jha .. (2) Shri Ram Ragit Mahto .. (3) Shri Tanuk Lal Yadav .. (4) Shri Anirudh Prasad Singh (5) Shri Yogendra Kumar Singh. (6) Shri Raghunandan Singh	Independent Ditto .. Ditto .. Communist .. P. S. P. .. Independent	7,937 3,663 3,781 6,208 1,457 3,026	Elected. Elected. Elected. Elected.	

103	Raniganj	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Laxman Khuiway (2) Shri Shashidhar Jha (3) Shri Ganesh Lal Verma (4) Shri Ram Narayan Mandal (5) Shri Rameshwar Yadav (6) Shri Kalanand Singh	P. S. P. Independent Janta Congress Independent Communist ..	3,810 1,016 5,067 6,372 4,634 483	Elected.
104	Forbisganj	2	1	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Shital Prasad Gupta (2) Shri Adhiv Lal Paswan (3) Shri Dumar Lal Baitha (4) Shri Ebojraj Mahto (5) Shri Sarju Mishra (6) Shri Rama Nand Mushar (7) Shri Babulal Rishideo (8) Shri Shamsul Alam (9) Shri Adhik Lal Singh	Congress Jansangh Congress Jansangh Independent Janta Independent P. S. P. Ditto	22,592 6,235 23,318 8,415 18,778 4,108 9,084 4,889 2,152	Elected. Elected.
105	Araria	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Zahiruddin (2) Shri Ziaur Rahman (3) Shri Jait Prasad Verma (4) Shri Sadanand Rai (1) Shri Abdur Rajan (2) Shri Purmanand Das (3) Shrimati Shanti Devi (1) Shri Muhammad Ehsan (2) Shri Lakhnan Lal Kapur	Janta Congress Independent P. S. P. P. S. P. Independent Congress Congress P. S. P.	8,408 13,063 2,228 2,382 8,827 7,343 10,128 9,288 11,877	Elected. Elected.
106	Palassy	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Abdul Haiyat (2) Shri Hussain Ahmad	Congress P. S. P.	1,617 5,219	Elected.
107	Bahadurganj	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Abdul Gafar Hazi (2) Shri Dharendra Nath Ghosh.	P. S. P. Independent	3,926 2,680	Elected.
108	Kishanganj	1	..	..	..	..	..	(3) Shri Md. Ismail (4) Shri Kapileshwar Mishra	Ditto Congress	19,626 13,871	Elected.
109	Amour	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Tej Narain Thakur (2) Shri Panchan Prasad (3) Shri Karola Prasad Mahto (4) Shri Habibur Rahman (5) Shri Jang Bahadur Singh (6) Kamaldeo Narayan Sinha	Janta Independent Ditto P. S. P. Independent Congress	1,211 1,154 6,147 4,797 815 22,653	Elected.
110	Purnea	1	..	..	..	..	..				
	Total number of electors		..	..	..	..	..				
	Number who voted		..	..	..	..	..				
	Total number of electors		..	..	..	..	..				
	Number who voted		..	..	..	..	..				
	Total number of electors		..	..	..	..	..				
	Number who voted		..	..	..	..	..				
	Total number of electors		..	..	..	..	..				
	Number who voted		..	..	..	..	..				

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.				Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		2	3	4	5				
1									
111	Dhamdaha	2	2	1	1	(1) Shri Biseswar Das .. (2) Shri Kardeo Prasad Das .. (3) Shri Balboddh Paswan .. (4) Shri Bhola Shastri Paswan .. (5) Shri Kalka Singh .. (6) Shri Narsingh Narayan Singh .. (7) Shri Laxmi Narayan Sudhansu ..	Independent Ditto .. P. S. P. .. Congress .. Independent .. P. S. P. .. Congress ..	2,008 9,839 8,762 28,419 10,599 9,068 26,130	Elected. Elected. Elected.
112	Rupauli	1	1	1	1	(1) Shri Dadrath Prasad Chaudhry .. (2) Shri Kamal Nath Jha .. (3) Shri Chabinath Sharma .. (4) Shri Braj Bihari Singh ..	P. S. P. .. Independent .. Communist .. Congress ..	2,477 7,283 3,435 13,128	Elected.
113	Barari	1	1	1	1	(1) Shri Dayanath Mandal .. (2) Shri Bajrangi Yadav .. (3) Shri Jamuna Prasad Chaudhary "Veer" .. (4) Shri Basudeo Prasad Sinha ..	P. S. P. .. Communist .. Independent .. Congress ..	4,427 5,137 4,963 16,655	Elected.
114	Manihari	1	1	1	1	(1) Shrimati Parbati Devi .. (2) Shri Kamhu Yuvraj Marandi .. (3) Yuvraj .. (4) Shri Abdul Rauf .. (5) Shri Reemdeo Prasad ..	Congress .. Independent .. P. S. P. .. Janta .. Independent ..	8,824 952 8,689 2,607 1,813	Elected.

<b>115</b>	<b>Katihar</b>	2	1	(1) Shri Eqbal Mohibul Haque (2) Shri Shiv Narain Uraon.. (3) Shri Nand Lal Marandi.. (4) Shri Moti Marandi .. (5) Shri Jetha Manjhi .. (6) Shri Babulal Manjhi .. (7) Shri Satya Narayan Sinha. (8) Shri Shukhdeo Narayan Sinha.	P. S. P. .. Janta .. P. S. P. .. Independent .. Ditto .. Congress .. Janta .. Congress ..	6,175 6,555 9,976 3,835 4,230 26,761 7,724 23,420	Elected. Elected. Elected.
<b>116</b>	<b>Kadwa</b>	1	..	(1) Shri Arun Gopal Jha .. (2) Shri Mohiuddin Mokhtar .. (3) Shri Parmeshwari Mandal .. (4) Shri Mohammad Abdul Hasan Sheikh. (5) Shri Bhagwan Sah .. (6) Shri Safoqui Haque .. (1) Shri Ahad Abdul Moham- mad Noor. (2) Shri Haseebur Rahman	P. S. P. .. Congress .. Communist Independent .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Congress .. P. S. P. .. Independent ..	2,495 9,458 2,415 2,169 2,698 3,252 16,289 14,691	Elected. Elected. Elected.
<b>117</b>	<b>Baisasa</b>	1	..	(1) Shri Lekhi Prasad Agra- wal. (2) Shri Isfan Mohammad Ali (3) Shri Khulal Chaudhary .. (4) Shri Binodanand Jha .. (5) Shri Nathmal Dokania (6) Shri Parmeshwar Ram (7) Shri Jamaluddin Siddique (8) Shri Raghunath Sadani	Ditto .. Ditto .. Congress .. Independent .. Ditto .. Ditto .. Jansangh ..	240 1,583 2,672 12,173 4,768 694 462 1,495	Elected. Elected.
<b>118</b>	<b>Rajmahal</b>	1	..	(1) Shri Jetha Kisku .. (2) Shri Jason Kumar .. (3) Shri Timothi Murmu .. (4) Shri Chutu Hembrom .. (1) Shri Babula Tuđu .. (2) Shri Barnabas Chand Paharia. (3) Shri Jairam Murmu .. (4) Shri Bodon Murmu .. (5) Shri Stephen Hembrom..	Jharkhand .. Independent .. Congress .. Independent .. Jharkhand .. Independent .. Congress .. Independent .. Ditto ..	12,577 445 4,488 709 10,738 1,422 3,804 383 463	Elected. Elected. Elected.
<b>119</b>	<b>Borio</b>	1	..	Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	60,239 18,219		
<b>120</b>	<b>Barbahat</b>	1	..	Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	58,346 16,815		

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.					Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		1	2	3	4	5				
121	Littipara Total number of electors Number who voted ..	1	..	1	..	1	(1) Shri Junga Kisku .. (2) Shri Donald Nimoo Kisku .. (3) Shri Ramcharan Kisku .. (4) Shri Sawana Mal Paharia .. (5) Shri Lodga Murmu .. (6) Shri Ramnarayan Hansda .. (1) Shri Jitu Kisku .. (2) Shri Mongal Kisku .. (3) Shri Har Narayan Temary .. (4) Shrimati Rauli Jyotirmayee Devi. (5) Shri Azizur Rahman .. (6) Shri Mohammad Anwarul Haque.	Independent .. Ditto .. Jharkhand .. Independent .. Congress .. Independent .. Independent .. Congress .. P. S. P. .. Ditto .. Congress ..	1,404 192 7,336 2,244 2,353 348 19,445 1,607 1,864 22,994	Elected.
122	Pakaaur Total number of electors Number who voted ..	2	..	1	..	1	(7) Shri Barnabas Hembrom .. (8) Shri Lal Bihari Hembrom .. (9) Shri Md. Ali Hossain .. (1) Shri Arjun Girhi .. (2) Shri Sunpai Murmu .. (3) Shri Sukhu Hasda .. (4) Shri Shushil Hembrom .. (1) Shri Dhananjaya Ghose .. (2) Shri Nirmal Kanti Ghose .. (3) Shri Ajay Chandra Chaudhary.	Ditto .. Independent .. Ditto .. Independent .. Jharkhand .. Congress .. Independent .. Congress .. Independent .. Ditto ..	16,856 1,332 2,957 1,480 16,776 4,735 937 11,311 7,937 6,661	Elected.
123	Shikaripara Total number of electors Number who voted ..	1	..	1	..	1	(4) Shri Umeshwar Prasad .. (5) Shri Nilkanth Mahito .. (6) Shri Babulal Marandi .. (7) Shri Debendra Nath Maji .. (8) Shri Annada Kisku Rapaj	Jharkhand .. Independent .. Jharkhand .. Independent .. Congress ..	25,698 6,328 23,532 3,864 7,995	Elected.
124	Nalla Total number of electors Number who voted ..	2	..	1	..	1				

125	Jamtara	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Hamid Abdul .. (2) Shri Krsi nagopal Das .. (3) Shri Satrugnan Besra .. (4) Shri Kapildeo Murmu ..	Congress .. Independent Jharkhand .. Independent	8,734 11,000 18,177 1,137	Elected.
126	Sarath	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Kardeo Prasad Singh .. ( ) Shri Badri Narayan Singh .. (3) Shri Hargauri Prasad Singh.	P. S. P. .. Congress .. Jharkhand ..	9,373 11,389 10,910	Elected.
127	Deoghar	2	1	..	..	(1) Shrimati Akla Devi .. (2) Shri Laxmi Narayan Thakur. (3) Shri Nepal Das .. (4) Shri Mangalal Das .. (5) Shri Gokul Mahara .. (6) Shri Eidesi Mahara .. (7) Shrimati Shaibala Roy .. (8) Shri Brijendra Nath Sahay .. (9) Shri Krishna Prasad Sah .. (10) Shri Namita Sen Gupta..	Janta .. Independent Ditto .. Congress .. Jharkhand .. Jansangh .. Congress .. P. S. P. .. Independent	11,613 4,317 1,902 16,572 12,672 5,345 19,387 6,188 3,812 2,307	Elected. Elected.
128	Dumka	2	..	1	..	(1) Shri Kanhu Kisku .. (2) Shri Sambhunath Baliase .. (3) Shri Cyril Thomas Besra .. (4) Shri Yasdish Narayan Mandal. (5) Shri Ghoto Ramai .. Marandi. (6) Shri Radhey Shyam Mishra .. (7) Shri Chandri Prasad Modi .. (8) Shri Samath Rout .. (9) Shri Binjamin Hunsada ..	Independent Janta .. Independent Congress .. Ditto .. P. S. P. .. Independent Ditto .. Ditto ..	1,467 5,872 2,249 15,547 18,052 2,718 9,627 31,099 25,499	Elected. Elected. Elected.
129	Ramgarh	1	..	1	..	(1) Shri Mandan Mesra .. (2) Shri Sukhu Murmu ..	Jharkhand .. Congress ..	10,864 11,334	Elected.





133	Colgong	..	..	2	1	..	(1) Shri Syed Maqbool Ahmad	Congress ..	30,751	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	1,43,064				(2) Shri Rhola Nath Das	Ditto ..	34,032	Elected.
	Number who voted	..	58,001				(3) Shri Sakichand Prasad	Independent	6,698	
							(4) Shri Hari Bhagat	P. S. P. ..	10,255	
							(5) Shri Yadtunath Mandal	Janta ..	11,036	
							(6) Shri Keshab Chandra Roy	P. S. P. ..	10,023	
							(7) Shri Ajab Lal Singh	Communist	13,207	
134	Bhagalpur	..	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Satyendra Nath	Congress ..	9,820	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	55,846				Agrawal.			
	Number who voted	..	22,562				(2) Shri Puriya Sita Ram	Jansangh ..	5,734	
							Kishore.			
							(3) Shri Shyam Kishna	Independent	789	
							Prasad.			
							(4) Shri Ajit Kumar Mitra	Communist	1,442	
							(5) Shri Rash Bihari Lal	Independent	558	
							(6) Shri Abdul Mojil Saheb	Ditto ..	4,219	
135	Gopalpur	..	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Bishwanath Kapoor	Independent	5,868	
	Total number of electors	..	68,577				(2) Shri Kasturi Prasad Chau-	P. S. P. ..	1,219	
	Number who voted	..	34,248				dhry.			
							(3) Shrimati Maya Devi	Congress ..	10,195	
							(4) Shri Yudhisthir Mandal	Jansangh ..	3,587	
							(5) Shri Kedar Nath Singh	Independent	670	
							(6) Shri Mani Ram Singh	Communist	12,709	Elected.
136	Bihar	..	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Sukhdeo Chaudhry	Congress ..	14,609	
	Total number of electors	..	72,793				(2) Shri Chandradhar Prasad	Independent	2,033	
	Number who voted	..	38,699				Nankulyar.			
							(3) Shri Gayneshwar Prasad	Jansangh ..	6,009	
							Yadav.			
							(4) Shri Prabhhu Narayan Roy	Communist	15,295	Elected.
							(5) Shri Kedar Nath Singh	Independent	753	
137	Suitanganj	..	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Sharif Alam	Independent	3,782	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	75,462				(2) Shrimati Saraswati Devi	Congress ..	18,042	Elected.
	Number who voted	..	38,162				(3) Shri Banarsi Prasad	P. S. P. ..	14,401	
							Sharma.			
							(4) Shri Mani Lal	Independent	1,937	



Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.							No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.				
		To- tal.	Sche- duled castes.	Sche- duled Tribes.	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	
1		2												
138	Amarpur	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Rashid Abdul ..	Independent	770						
	Total number of electors	..				(2) Shri Raghunandan Chau- dhry.	Ditto ..	3,547						
	Number who voted	..				(3) Shri Nokhey Lal Thakur	Ditto ..	1,175						
		..				(4) Shri Shital Prasad Bhagat	Congress ..	11,785	Elected.					
		..				(5) Shri Guneswar Singh ..	Independent	2,121						
		..				(6) Shri Nitya Prasad Singh	Ditto ..	3,780						
		..				(7) Shri Sahdeo Prasad Singh	P. S. P. ..	1,393						
139	Dhoraiya	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Jagdish Pandey ..	Independent	958						
	Total number of electors	..				(2) Shri Mautvi Samunddin	Congress ..	10,538	Elected.					
	Number who voted	..				(3) Shri Tamuziddin Sheikh	Janta ..	4,933						
		..				(4) Shri Ajab Lal Singh ..	Jharkhand ..	1,354						
		..				(5) Shri Ganesh Prasad Singh	P. S. P. ..	6,974						
		..				(6) Shri Rudreshmani Prasad Singh.	Independent	3,050						
		..				(7) Shri Laxman Sen ..	Ditto ..	1,448						
140	Banka	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Chedi Deo	Jharkhand ..	2,055						
	Total number of electors	..				(2) Shrimati Bindhyasni Devi	Congress ..	9,922	Elected.					
	Number who voted	..				(3) Shri Rameshwar Bairya ..	Independent	4,290						
		..				(4) Shri Bajjnath Prasad Singh.	P. S. P. ..	2,171						
		..				(5) Shri Braj Mohan Singh ..	Independent	8,124						
		..				(6) Shri Surendra Narayan Singh.	Ditto ..	2,239						

141	Katoria	...	...	2	1	(1) Shri Mahadeo Mahto (2) Shri Piroo Manjhi (3) Shri Dukhit Lal Murmu (4) Shri Chaturbhuj Prasad Singh. (5) Shri Narendra Narayan Singh. (6) Shri Raghvendra Narayan Singh.	Independent Congress .. Jharkhand .. P. S. P. Janta .. Congress ..	10,167 25,947 14,144 19,253 9,737 26,354	Elected.
142	Jhajha	...	...	2	1	(1) Shri Bhagwat Murmu (2) Shri Moti Murmu (3) Shri Lokhan Murmu (4) Shri Chandrabhal Singh (5) Shri Chandra Sekhar Singh (6) Shri Harinandan Singh ..	Congress .. Jharkhand .. P. S. P. Ditto Congress .. Independent	11,557 9,328 7,638 8,415 15,107 10,691	Elected.
143	Jamui	...	...	2	1	(1) Shri Guru Ram Das (2) Shri Shrib Narayan Das (3) Shri Triloki Mahton (4) Shri Bhola Manjhi (5) Shri Hari Prasad Sharma (6) Shri Gita Nandan Singh ..	Congress .. Independent Ditto Congress .. Ditto P. S. P.	17,300 8,758 12,417 17,886 21,761 14,416	Elected.
144	Sheikhpura	...	...	2	1	(1) Shrima I Leela Devi (2) Shri Bhola Prasad (3) Shri Loknath Mochi (4) Shri Shrikrishna Sinha	Congress .. Communist Ditto Congress ..	41,192 27,124 27,909 43,735	Elected.
145	Burhee	...	...	1	..	(1) Shri Kapildeo Singh (2) Shri Ramnath Prasad Singh (3) Shri Ramrighan Singh ..	P. S. P. Independent Congress ..	12,243 3,734 10,226	Elected.
146	Suraigarha	...	...	1	..	(1) Shri Anirudha Prasad Mahton. (2) Shri Karyanand Sharma (3) Shri Rajeshwari Prasad Singh.	Independent Communist Congress ..	3,453 19,151 15,860	Elected.

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.			Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		1	2	3				
147	Tarapur Total number of electors Number who voted	.. 60,161 32,067	1	..	(1) Shri Surendra Kumar Chaudhry. (2) Shri Basudeo Jha (3) Shri Bijoy Narayan Prasad. (4) Shri Basuki Nath Rai (5) Shri Kailash Singh (6) Shri Kancher Singh	Independent Ditto Ditto Congress P. S. P. Janta	1,373 2,574 5,013 16,880 4,906 1,321	Elected.
148	Kharagpur Total number of electors Number who voted	.. 66,699 33,770	1	..	(1) Shri Ramdhanu Prasad Mandal. (2) Shri Shauwan Kumar Yadav. (3) Shri Ayodhya Prasad Sah (4) Shri Narendra Prasad Singh.	Independent P. S. P. Independent Congress	3,379 7,821 4,258 18,312	Elected.
149	Monghyr Total number of electors Number who voted	.. 61,957 35,055	1	..	(1) Shri Abdul Kabir (2) Shri Bishun Prasad Thakur. (3) Shri Nirupad Mukherjee (4) Shri Jagdamba Prasad Yadava. (5) Shri Damodar Prasad Singh.	Independent P. S. P. Congress Jansangh Independent	563 2,686 18,997 8,174 4,635	Elected.
150	Jamalpur Total number of electors Number who voted	.. 54,755 31,669	1	..	(1) Shri Jogendra Mahto (2) Shri Chotelal Singh (3) Shri Singh, Ramcharan Mehta.	Congress P. S. P. Independent	15,060 7,842 8,767	Elected.



Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.			Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		2	3	4				
157	Bariarpur .. .. . Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	1	..	(1) Shri Ram Narayan Choudhary. (2) Shri Harihar Mahton .. (3) Shri Anup Lal Rai .. (4) Shri Sbarda Prasad Singh ..	P. S. P. .. Congress .. Independent .. Jainsangh ..	13,492 19,128 1,911 1,278	Elected.
158	Toghra .. .. . Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	1	..	(1) Shri Dashrath Bai Chandel (2) Shri Hamarayan Prasad (3) Shri Ramcharitra Sinha (4) Shri Syed Ahmad Ahsan	Independent Ditto Ditto Congress ..	1,266 1,016 19,684 15,029	Elected.
159	Bachhvara .. .. . Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	1	..	(1) Shri Mithan Chaudhary .. (2) Shri Amrudi Jha .. (3) Shri Bindeshwari Prasad Narayan Singh. (4) Shri Jagdishwar Singh .. (5) Shri Baidyanath Prasad Singh.	Congress .. Independent .. Independent .. Independent .. P. S. P. ..	13,246 1,213 2,834 2,354 15,926	Elected.
160	Asthawan .. .. . Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	1	..	(1) Shri Tajuddin Sahab .. (2) Shri Kaushalendra Narayan Sinha. (3) Shri Nand Kishore Prasad Singh.	Congress .. P. S. P. .. Janita ..	4,226 13,211 13,229	Elected.
161	Mokameh .. .. . Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	1	..	(1) Shri Jamuna Nandan Pd. (2) Shri Kapuria Ram .. (3) Shri Jagdish Narayan Singh (4) Shri Dayanand Sharrma ..	Independent Ditto Congress .. Independent	12,343 2,129 12,766 3,937	Elected.

162	Barh	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Mani Kant Azad .. Independent (2) Shri Ramjee Chaudhary .. Ditto (3) Shri Tarini Prasad Singh .. Ditto (4) Shri Basudeo Singh .. P. S. P. (5) Shri Ramyatan Singh .. Congress (6) Shri Sureshmandan Singh .. Independent	2,565 5,927 6,264 2,354 8,550 4,333	Elected.
163	Fatwah	2	1	..	..	(1) Shri Kauleshwar Dass .. Congress (2) Shri Shyam Baran Dass .. P. S. P. (3) Shrimati Sunderi Devi .. Congress (4) Shri Keshav Prasad .. Janta (5) Shri Shiv Mahadeo Pd. .. P. S. P. (6) Shri Birendra Malton .. Independent (7) Shri Jagdish Singh .. Janta (8) Shri Tarkeshwar Prasad Singh .. Independent	16,909 15,175 24,673 19,188 26,714 11,232 5,574 2,193	Elected. Elected. Elected.
164	Bihar North	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri S.M. Aqqil .. Congress (2) Shri Krishna Prasad .. Independent (3) Shri Shah Moqtatazih .. P. S. P. (4) Shri Bijaya Kumar Yadav .. Communist (5) Shri Mishri Lal .. Jansangh (6) Shri Mohamamad Anwarul Haq .. Janta (7) Shri Lakshmi Chand Hitaishi. Independent	11,241 368 408 8,177 1,566 3,229 4,029	Elected.
165	Bihar South	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Bishwanath Prasad .. Independent (2) Shri Jagdish Ram .. Ditto (3) Shri Girwardhari Singh .. Congress (4) Shri Jagat Kishore Prasad .. Independent (5) Dr. Badri Nath Singh .. Independent (6) Shri Sheodani Sinha .. Ditto (1) Shri Ramphal Arya .. Janta (2) Shri Kedarnath Chau .. Independent (3) Shri Baldeo Prasad .. Congress (4) Shri Shyam Sundar Prasad .. Janta (5) Shri Sheo Saran Prasad Sharma. Congress	618 1,935 7,983 5,248 5,751 548 22,959 5,985 26,159 29,313 24,589	Elected. Elected.
166	Rajruih	2	1	..	..	(1) Shri Sheo Saran Prasad .. Congress (2) Shri Sheo Saran Prasad .. Congress	1,20,065 54,453	Elected. Elected.

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.									No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		To- Schedules. Scheduled castes. Tribes.										
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
167	Chandil	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Yugal Kishore Prasad	Independent	8,728	Elected.			
	Total number of electors ..	..	60,312			(2) Shri Arniyapuran Prasad	Ditto	8,671				
	Number who voted ..	..	30,663			(3) Shri Deogan Pd. Singh	Congress ..	13,264				
168	Hilsa	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Lal Singh Tyagi	Congress ..	16,975	Elected.			
	Total number of electors ..	..	56,511			(2) Shri Bhagwat Singh	Jansangh ..	7,542				
	Number who voted ..	..	24,517			(1) Shrimati Saraswati Chau-	Congress ..	21,871	Elected.			
169	Masaurhi	..	2	1	..	dhry						
	Total number of electors ..	..	1,15,402			(2) Shri Dwanika Prasad	Janta ..	3,708				
	Number who voted ..	..	43,698			(3) Shri Mahabir Prasad	Independent	9,308				
						(4) Shri Ram Prasad	P. S. P. ..	5,252				
						(5) Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha	Congress ..	27,363	Elected.			
						(6) Shri Shyam Nandan Singh	P. S. P. ..	5,246				
						(7) Shri Shambhu Nath Singh	Independent	2,028				
						(8) Shri Ramnandan Singh	Ditto	12,620				
170	Naubatpur	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Bhubneshwar Sharma	Communist	5,981				
	Total number of electors ..	..	62,736			(2) Shri Pramod Bihari Sharma	Independent	1,041				
	Number who voted ..	..	31,626			(3) Shri Baidyanath Singh	Janta ..	2,115				
						(4) Shri Ramkhelawan Sinha	Congress ..	16,704	Elected.			
						(5) Shri Laxmi Narayan Singh	Independent	5,785				
171	Patna South	..	1	..	..	(1) Shri Hazari Lal Yadav	P. S. P. ..	9,165				
	Total number of electors ..	..	55,115			(2) Shri Badri Nath Verma	Congress ..	11,372	Elected.			
	Number who voted ..	..	24,906			(3) Shri Bishwanath Singh	Independent	4,368				



Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.						No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		Total.	Scheduled castes.	Tribes.	3	4	5		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
178	Saundes Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 52,946 23,374	1	..	..	(1) Shri Gampat Choudhary .. (2) Shri Jhannan Prasad .. (3) Shri Bhagwati Narain Singh. (4) Shri Teppurari Prasad Singh.	P. S. P. .. Congress .. Independent	4,605 12,790 2,943	Elected.
179	Arrah Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 58,249 26,198	1	..	..	(1) Shri Abdul Aftab .. (2) Shri Rang Bahadur Prasad .. (3) Shri Ramdas .. (4) Shri Brajendra Prasad Singh.	Jaata .. Independent Congress .. Jaata .. P. S. P. ..	3,418 11,801 8,366 2,413	Elected.
180	Arrah Muffasil Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 59,027 21,722	1	..	..	(1) Shri Ambika Singh .. (2) Shri Chandra-shukhar Pr. Singh.	Co. gross .. Independent	10,790 1,181	Elected.
181	Shahpur Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 51,366 22,356	1	..	..	(3) Shri Ram Ishwar Singh .. (4) Shri Ram Kumar Singh .. (5) Shri Sheolakhai Singh .. (6) Shri Ram Subhag Shukla	P. S. P. .. Jaata .. Independent Ditto	4,040 1,890 1,074 2,747	Elected.
182	Barhampur Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 66,972 23,672	1	..	..	(1) Shri Ramnand Tiwari .. (2) Shri Rama Shankar Pandey .. (3) Shri Racha Prasad .. (1) Shri Radha Raman Dubey .. (2) Shri Sheonath Pandey .. (3) Shri Mahesh Rai .. (4) Shri Jagdish Prasad Singh .. (5) Shri Ramchandra Singh .. (6) Shri Lalan Prasad Singh	P. S. P. .. Congress .. Independent Jaata .. Socialist .. P. S. P. .. Independent Ditto Congress ..	12,453 8,498 1,405 852 2,639 2,710 6,924 1,989 9,454	Elected (5 postal ballot papers rejected).

383	Dumraon	1	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Nand Behari Dubey (2) Shri Yamuna Prasad Lal (3) Shri Gang Prasad Singh (4) Shri Chooatak Singh (5) Shri Jagdishwar Prasad Singh. (6) Shri Bishwanath Prasad Singh. (7) Shri Sardar Harihar Singh	Independent P. S. P. Congress Independent Independent Janta Independent	1,380 3,323 7,428 2,377 1,788 6,668 6,428	Elected.
384	Nawanagar	1	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Rajatam Arya (2) Shri Brijkishore Chamar (3) Shri Suraj Prasad (4) Shri Banko Bilhari Singh	Congress P. S. P. C. P. I. Janta	14,788 1,523 14,718 1,284	Elected.
385	Buxar	1	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Chatarbhuja Acharya (2) Shri Srikamal Koiri (3) Shri Rajadhari Chumar (4) Shri Ursanath Choubey (5) Shri Surokumar Thakur (6) Shri Raahunath Singh (7) Shri Ram Naresh Sinha	Independent Independent Independent Socialist Congress Independent P. S. P.	2,035 2,502 1,530 2,168 10,793 3,059 6,317	Elected.
386	Ramgarh	1	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Harihar Kalwar (2) Shri Dasarath Tiwary (3) Shri Ramchandra Rai (4) Shri Kam Dadas Rai	Socialist P. S. P. Congress Janta	2,017 16,997 14,680 1,500	Elected.
387	Mokania	1	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Ramjeo Chamar (2) Shri Ramdash Pandey (3) Shri Ganesh Paul (4) Shri Sachidanand (5) Shri Badri Singh (6) Shri Ramagana Singh (1) Shri Raj Mohan Upadhyay (2) Shri Alivaris Khan (3) Shri Bhagwat Dasathi (4) Shri Ramkeshi Prasad (5) Shri Dular Chand Ram (6) Shri Deonath Singh (7) Shri Ram Sakal Singh (8) Shri Sheo Parikaha Singh	Independent Independent Independent Socialist P. S. P. Congress Independent Congress P. S. P. Independent Congress Independent Socialist P. S. P.	852 1,593 4,941 2,896 12,689 12,063 8,934 24,778 14,071 11,117 24,844 10,406 15,610 14,421	Elected.
388	Bhabua	2	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Bhagwat Dasathi (2) Shri Alivaris Khan (3) Shri Bhagwat Dasathi (4) Shri Ramkeshi Prasad (5) Shri Dular Chand Ram (6) Shri Deonath Singh (7) Shri Ram Sakal Singh (8) Shri Sheo Parikaha Singh	Congress Independent Congress Independent Congress Independent Socialist P. S. P.	1,22,920 62,091	Elected.

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.		Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.	
		Total.	Scheduled castes, Tribes.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
189	Sasaram Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	2	1	.. 1,22,021 63,705	(1) Shri Shrigobind Chamar (2) Shri Sahdeo Pd. Choudhary (3) Shri Chaturgun Dusadh (4) Shri Ramadhar Dusadh (5) Shri Ram Bachan Mahto (6) Shri Bipin Behari Sinha (7) Shri Jagannath Singh (8) Shri Jit Narain Singh	Congress C. P. I. Independent P. S. P. Independent P. S. P. Congress Socialist	16,525 8,822 2,610 20,607 9,568 30,665 29,847 8,766	Elected. Elected.
190	Dehri Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	.. 54,706 26,701	(1) Shri Budhan Raj Verma (2) Shri Kesho Shastri (3) Shri Basawan Sinha (4) Shri Hazari Singh	Janta Socialist P. S. P. Congress	3,838 2,399 11,429 9,035	Elected.
191	Nokha Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	.. 72,827 26,217	(1) Shri Lal Muni Chamar (2) Shri Hridayanard Choudhary (3) Shri Jagdish Prasad (4) Shri Jadubans Singh (5) Shri Radha Mohan Singh	Independent Janta Congress P. S. P. Socialist	360 1,188 13,509 8,543 2,617	Elected.
192	Dinara Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	.. 63,495 34,480	(1) Shri Ramanand Upadhyaya (2) Shri Ram Ashish Singh (3) Shri Hafiz Manzoor Husain	Janta P. S. P. Congress	3,582 18,613 12,285	Elected.
193	Bikramganj Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	.. 61,382 27,781	(1) Shrimati Manorma Pandey (2) Shri Kabilash Pati Mishra (3) Shri Tulusi Singh (4) Shri Brijnandan Singh	Congress P. S. P. Socialist Janta	12,939 3,102 6,490 5,250	Elected.

194	Dawath	1	..	..	(1) Shri Bhargavadatt Chatur- vedh.	Independent	492
	Total number of electors	..	..	59,848			
	Number who voted	..	..	29,820			
195	Piro	2	1	..	(1) Shri Jagdish Narain Chou- dhary.	Socialist	9,004
	Total number of electors	..	..	1,18,630			
	Number who voted	..	..	44,340			
196	Sabar	1	..	..	(2) Shri Nagina Dushad .. (3) Shrimati Sumitra Devi .. (4) Shrimati Radha Rani .. (5) Shri Gulzar Ram .. (6) Shri Radha Mohan Rai ..	Congress Congress Independent P. S. P. P. S. P.	20,299 24,460 5,523 14,393 15,001
	Total number of electors	..	..	55,551			
	Number who voted	..	..	22,327			
197	Arwal	1	..	..	(1) Shri Tota, Dass .. (2) Shri Jangledhari Rai .. (3) Shri Sheopujan Rai .. (4) Shri Baburam Singh .. (5) Shri Nathuni Prasad Singh. (6) Shri Ram Singhasan Singh	Socialist P. S. P. Congress Janta Independent Independent	581 3,559 10,751 1,735 626 6,075
	Total number of electors	..	..	56,623			
	Number who voted	..	..	23,314			
198	Kurtha	1	..	..	(1) Shri Budhan Mehta .. (2) Shri Pandit Chanderdeo Sharma. (3) Shri Shah Mohammad Zohair Saheb. (4) Shri Gudami Singh .. (5) Shri Jhalakdeo Singh .. (6) Shri Bindeshwari Prasad Singh. (1) Shri Doman Chamar .. (2) Shri Kameshwar Sharma (3) Shri Kapileshwar Prasad Singh. (4) Shri Kirt Narain Singh .. (5) Shri Ramcharan Singh .. (6) Shri Bashirul Haque ..	Congress Independent C. P. I. P. S. P. Janta Independent Independent Congress Janta Socialist P. S. P. Independent	7,770 1,074 5,689 1,884 4,708 2,189 637 8,622 1,581 5,725 7,096 2,229
	Total number of electors	..	..	60,882			
	Number who voted	..	..	25,890			

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.				Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		To- tal.	Sche- duled castes.	Tribes.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
199	Makhdumpur Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 55,499 23,937	1	..	..	(1) Shrimati Shail Kumari.. (2) Shri Rambarat Gope .. (3) Shri Ramjatan Mahto .. (4) Shri Deolal Singh Yadav .. (5) Shri Rambhajan Sharma .. (6) Shri Mitheleshwar Prasad .. Simha. (7) Shri Ramanugarth Navain .. Singh. (8) Shri Prayag Narain Singh ..	Independent Independent Independent Janta .. Independent Congress .. Independent Independent P. S. P. ..	3,483 2,130 2,024 1,103 920 9,418 3,049 1,810	Elected.
200	Jehanabad Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	.. 1,26,300 46,110	2	1	..	(1) Shri Shakti Kumar .. (2) Shri Hary Krishna Pd. .. Gupta. (3) Shri Nanhkoo Gurait .. (4) Shri Mahabir Chaudhary .. (5) Shri Kashi Das .. (6) Shri Ambika Pd. Yadav.. .. (7) Shri Rajdeo Ram .. (8) Shri Ram Raksha Ram .. (9) Shri Ramchandra Sharma .. (10) Shri Ramanand Sharma .. (11) Shri Dasu Singh .. (12) Shri Mahanand Singh .. (13) Shri Ramchandra Singh.. .. (14) Shri Ramcharitar Singh.. .. (15) Shri Sheobhajan Singh .. (16) Shri Fida Hussain ..	Independent P. S. P. .. Independent Congress .. Janta .. Socialist .. Independent Independent Independent Independent Independent Independent P. S. P. .. Congress ..	3,131 6,178 2,307 12,202 5,465 4,694 1,596 1,945 3,785 10,169 4,817 2,464 1,654 7,534 7,647 14,631	Elected. Elected.





Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.			Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.			Remarks.
		3	4	5			6	7	8	
206	Imamganj Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	..	(1) Shrimati Chandrawati Devi (2) Shri Jagannath Mehto .. (3) Shri Ambika Prasad Singh	Congress .. Janta .. Independent	8,596 3,255 10,645	Elected.		
207	Sherghati Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	..	(1) Shri Umesh Chandra Pra- sad. (2) Shri Upendra Nath Verma (3) Shri Mohammed Shah- Jehan. (4) Shri Rameshwar Sharau	Independent Socialist .. Congress .. P. S. P. ..	6,168 6,623 8,045 1,370	Elected.		
208	Barachatty Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	..	(1) Shri Shreedhar Narain (2) Shri Kumar Fateh Singh (3) Shri Radha Krishna Pra- sad Sinha. (4) Shri Garibau Ram Harijan	P. S. P. .. Janta .. Congress .. Independent	7,162 3,797 4,192 978	Elected.		
209	Bodh Gaya Total number of electors Number of who voted	1	..	..	(1) Shri Akloo Gope .. (2) Shrimati Santi Devi .. (3) Dr. Khushahal Prasad (4) Shri Lekha Prasad .. (5) Shri Ramchandra Yadav (6) Shri Bhagwat Prasad Sherma.	Independent Congress .. Independent Independent P. S. P. .. Independent	635 6,637 2,781 1,529 3,190 3,509	Elected.		
210	Koach Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	..	(1) Shri Rambriksha Yadav (2) Shri Ganauri Prasad Singh. (3) Shri Mundrika Sinha ..	Independent Congress .. P. S. P. ..	7,017 7,229 7,111	Elected.		

211	Gaya	1	..	..	(1) Shri Qaiyum Khizer .. Independent (2) Shri Malki Tarway .. Independent (3) Shri Rajkumar Palit .. P. S. P. .. (4) Shri Baldeo Prasad .. Independent (5) Shri Shyam Bhirthwar .. Independent (6) Shri Akioo Ram Manjhi .. Independent (7) Shri Sardar Mohammad Latifur Rahman .. Congress .. (8) Shri Pancham Rai .. Socialist .. (9) Shri Shyam Nandan .. Independent .. Sarma. (10) Shri Kolil Prasad Sih .. Independent (11) Shri Habibullah .. Independent	49,973 20,452	278 250 1,184 346 5,143 480 9,299	Elected.
212	Gaya Muffasil	1	..	..	(1) Shri Ramsharan Mahto.. Socialist ..	46,845 22,249	5,679	(One postal ballot paper rejected.)
213	Atri	1	..	..	(2) Shri Bindeshwari Prasad .. P. S. P. .. (3) Shri Hardeo Singh .. Congress .. (1) Shri Rameshwar Singh .. Independent Yadav. (2) Shri Sahdeo Singh .. P. S. P. .. (3) Shri Shivaratan Singh .. Congress .. (4) Shri Nagdeo Prasad Singh Socialist .. (5) Shri Deonandan Sinha .. Janta .. (6) Shri Jagdeo Sinha .. Independent	57,434 26,308	6,431 3,799 13,068 1,588 708 714	Elected. Elected.
214	Hisua	1	..	..	(1) Shrimati Rajkumari Devi .. Congress .. (2) Shri Bisheshwar Mahto .. P. S. P. .. (3) Shri Bindeshwari Prasad Singh. Independent	58,153 23,365	12,988 9,253 3,323	Elected.
215	Nawada	1	..	..	(1) Shri Manzoor Ahmad .. Congress .. (2) Shri Teknarsain Prasad .. P. S. P. .. Yadav. (3) Shri Alakh Narain Verma .. Independent (4) Shri Dhanukdhari Singh .. Jansangh ..	65,879 23,672	8,022 7,376 4,382 3,891	Elected.

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.		Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.	
		To- tal.	Sche- duled castes. Tribes.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
216	Warsaiganj Total number of electors Number who voted	2	1	.. 1,12,566 40,669	(1) Dr. Habib (2) Shri Bundi Ram Pasi .. (3) Shri Deonandan Prasad C. P. I. .. (4) Shri Am Lal Manjhi C. P. I. .. (5) Shri Janki Mushar P. S. P. .. (6) Shri Chetu Ram Congress .. (7) Shri Yadunandan Sharma Independent .. (8) Shri Chandrika Prasad P. S. P. .. (9) Shri Ramkishun Singh .. Congress	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	2,634 4,466 9,096 9,946 9,479 12,217 10,804 10,082 11,614	.. .. .. .. Elected. .. Elected.
217	Rajauli Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	.. 57,067 21,255	(1) Shri Ishwari Prasad .. (2) Shri Ramwaroop Prasad Yadav. (3) Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyaarthi. (4) Shri Jagat Kishore Pra- sad Narain Singh. (5) Shri Zakir Hussain ..	.. .. .. .. ..	767 7,986 4,977 6,206 1,319	.. Elected. .. Elected. ..
218	Gawan Total number of electors Number who voted	2	1	.. 1,13,569 29,987	(1) Shri Rameshwar Prasad Agarwal. (2) Shri Garwanand Dushadh (3) Shri Gopal Rabidas (4) Shri Ramcharan Ram .. (5) Shri Nageshwar Rai .. (6) Shri Punit Rai .. (7) Shri Farbat Munshi .. (8) Shri Khubi Hazra ..	.. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	2,574 3,410 13,831 9,615 16,089 8,841 3,203 2,410	.. Elected. .. Elected. .. Elected. .. Elected.

219	Jamua	1	..	..	(1) Shri Kailash Pati Prasad .. (2) Shri Sadanand Prasad .. (3) Shri Indra Narain Singh .. (4) Shri Raghu Soren ..	P. S. P. .. Congress .. Janta .. Jharkhand ..	368 5,609 9,802 1,448	Elected.
	Total number of electors			53,693				
	Number who voted			17,227				
220	Giridih	2	..	1	(1) Shri Hemlal Pragnait .. (2) Shri Brij Kishore Prasad .. (3) Shri Dina Marandi .. (4) Shri Sukra Manjhi .. (5) Shri Krishna Ballabh Sahay .. (6) Shri Kamakhya Narain Singh.	Janta .. C. P. I. .. Jharkhand .. Congress .. Congress .. Janta ..	28,260 10,114 3,499 21,732 21,787 30,267	Elected.
	Total number of electors			1,14,580				
	Number who voted			57,830				
221	Bermo	1	..	..	(1) Shri Bindeshwari Dubey .. (2) Shri Mithlesh .. (3) Shri Chaturanand Mishra .. (4) Shri Bindeshwar Singh .. (5) Shri Brajeshwar Prasad Singh.	Congress .. P. S. P. .. C. P. I. .. Independent .. Janta ..	5,724 1,240 2,781 2,007 8,758	Elected.
	Total number of electors			45,749				
	Number who voted			20,510				
222	Bagodar	1	..	..	(1) Shri Abdul Qayyum Ansari .. (2) Shri Hira Lal Mahajan .. (3) Shrimati Vijaya Raje .. (4) Shri Baushi Sahu ..	Congress .. Independent .. Janta .. Independent ..	6,702 1,142 12,197 787	Elected.
	Total number of electors			54,694				
	Number who voted			20,828				
223	Barhi	1	..	..	(1) Shri Muni Ram Gupta .. (2) Shri Rameshwar Prasad Mahtha .. (3) Shri Kedar Nath Singh	Congress .. Janta .. Socialist ..	3,310 16,467 609	Elected.
	Total number of electors			63,229				
	Number who voted			20,386				
224	Kodarma	1	..	..	(1) Dr. G. P. Tripathy .. (2) Shri Awadh Behari Dixit .. (3) Shri Bishwanath Modi .. (4) Shri Surya Narayan Singh	Janta .. Congress .. Socialist .. P. S. P. ..	10,047 7,097 2,424 1,156	Elected.
	Total number of electors			44,914				
	Number who voted			20,724				
225	Chuaran	1	..	..	(1) Shri Tribhuan Nath .. (2) Shri Nand Kishore Singh .. (3) Shri Parmeshwar Dayal Singh.	Congress .. Janta .. Independent ..	5,694 14,816 1,577	Elected.
	Total number of electors			62,784				
	Number who voted			23,078				
					(4) Shri Prasadi Singh	P. S. P. ..	991	

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.							No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9							
226	Chatra Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Kamakhya Narayan Singh (2) Shri Sukhlal Singh	Janta .. Congress ..	..	14,831	6,381	Elected.					
227	Barkagaon Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Janani Ram (2) Shrimati Shashank Manjari.	Congress .. Janta ..	..	4,570	13,838	Elected.					
228	Hazaribagh Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Tapeshwar Deo (2) Shri Samuel Bhongraj (3) Shri Sheomaiyal (4) Shri Basant Narain Singh	Congress .. Jharkhand .. Socialist .. Janta ..	..	8,427	1,381	1,541	15,239	Elected.			
229	Mandu Total number of electors Number who voted	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shrimati Saraswati Devi (2) Shri Gopi Kishore Prasad (3) Shri Moti Ram (4) Shri Chunchu Prasad Singh.	Congress .. Jharkhand .. Janta .. P. S. P. ..	..	2,738	1,068	10,671	1,069	Elected.			
230	Ramgarh Total number of electors Number who voted	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Balmukund Das Guru (2) Shri Braj Mohan Chauhanary. (3) Shri Bharthar Tirkey (4) Shri Tara Prasad Bakshi (5) Shri Lakhman Manjhi (6) Shri Rameshwar Manjhi (7) Shri Paulus Munda	Independent .. Congress .. Jharkhand .. Janta .. Congress .. Janta .. Jharkhand ..	..	1,868	8,136	2,630	25,956	9,507	22,214	1,322	Elected.

231	Topchanchi	...	2	1	..	(2) Shri S. Veer Kaghav Acharya.	Independent	4,304
	Total number of electors	1,37,031				(2) Shri Ramlal Chamar .. Congress ..	24,272	Elected.
	Number who voted	55,526				(3) Shri Kunja Turi .. Independent	5,332	
						(4) Shri Jamuna Dusadh .. C. P. I. ..	8,111	
						(5) Shri R. K. Nag .. Jharkhand ..	3,642	
						(6) Shri Lalit Burman .. C. P. I. ..	10,314	
						(7) Shrimati Manorama Sinha .. Congress	27,445	Elected.
						(8) Shri Purnendu Narain Singh. Janta ..	27,631	
232	Dhabad	...	1	..	..	(1) Shri Purusottam Chauhan .. Congress ..	10,663	Elected.
	Total number of electors	60,658				(2) Shri Chinnoy Mukherjee .. C. P. I. ..	2,099	
	Number who voted	21,714				(3) Shri Brahmanna Lal .. P. S. P. ..	2,907	
						(4) Shri Tara Prasad Singh.. Independent	5,445	
233	Nirsa	...	2	..	1	(1) Shri Prithish Chandra .. Independent	6,222	
	Total number of electors	1,48,361				(2) Shri Mirjank Shekhar .. Ditt) ...	4,880	
	Number who voted	41,531				(3) Shri J. Nag .. Ditt) ...	2,169	
						(4) Shri Lakshmi Kant Mahto .. Ditt) ...	3,055	
						(5) Shri Binod Behari Mahto .. Ditt) ...	8,807	
						(6) Shri Lakshmi Narain Manjhi. Congress	19,258	Elected.
						(7) Shri Budhya Manjhi .. P. S. P. ..	6,358	
						(8) Shri Budi Manjhi .. Independent	3,096	
						(9) Shri Ram Narain Sharma .. Congress ..	18,536	Elected.
						(10) Shri B. N. Sharma .. P. S. P. ..	5,499	
						(11) Shri Ambai Soren .. Independent	3,350	
						(12) Shri Suphal Chandra Hembrom. Ditt) ...	1,832	
234	Chas	...	1	..	..	(1) Shri Sabita Ranjan Independent	2,289	
	Total number of electors	74,556				Pathak, Ditt) ..	4,544	
	Number who voted	20,145				(2) Shri Jagabandhu Bhat. Ditt) ..	4,650	
						(3) Shri Parbati Charan Janta ..	782	
						(4) Shri Shambhu Nath Sharma. Jharkhand ..	6,123	Elected.
						(5) Shri Hardayal Sharma .. Congress ..	2,757	
						(6) Shri Shiba Prasad Singh Independent		

Serial no.	Names of constituencies.	No. of seats.							No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
235	Tundi Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	58,433 18,884	1	..	..	(1) Shri D. K. Nag .. (2) Shri Debi Manjhi .. (3) Shri Gokhuleswar Mishra .. (4) Shri Gopal Chandra .. Munshi. (5) Shri Ram Chandra Prasad .. Sharma.	Independent Litto .. Janta .. P. S. P. .. Congress ..	2,646 773 4,994 4,582 5,889	Elected.	
236	Ghatsila Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1,34,475 55,392	2	..	1	(1) Shri Haradhan Ghosh .. (2) Shri Bankim Chandra .. Chakrabarty. (3) Shri Mritunjay Das .. Congress .. (4) Dr. Gopeshwar Mahto .. Independent (5) Shri Shishir Kumar Mahto .. Jharkhand .. (6) Shri Shyam Charan Murmu .. Litto .. (7) Shri Hiren Sarker .. Independent (8) Shri Basta Saren .. C. P. I. .. (9) Shri Ghani Ram Hansada .. Congress ..	Independent Litto .. Congress .. Independent Jharkhand .. Independent C. P. I. .. Congress ..	4,209 20,534 19,335 5,775 18,467 18,082 3,446 7,609 13,237	Elected. Elected.	
237	Potka Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	66,354 19,659	1	..	1	(1) Shri Majhi Rasraj Tudu .. Socialist .. (2) Shri Lakshman Manjhi .. Independent (3) Haripad Singh .. Congress .. (4) Shri Phulchand Singh .. Independent (5) Shri Supai Soren .. Jharkhand ..	Socialist .. Independent Congress .. Independent Jharkhand ..	3,031 320 5,186 3,498 7,624	Elected.	
238	Jamshedpur Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	60,894 36,199	1	..	..	(1) Shri Robert Khalkho .. Jharkhand .. (2) Shri Kedar Das .. C. P. I. .. (3) Shri Debendra Nath Deb .. Independent	Jharkhand .. C. P. I. .. Independent	5,052 15,046 1,477	Elected.	

239	Jugsalai	1	..	..	..	..	..	(4) Shri Shiva Chandrika Prasad. ..	Congress	12,973	
	Total number of electors		68,582					(5) Shri Sangram Birua ..	Independent	230	
	Number who voted		29,082					(6) Shri Kameshwar Prasad Singh.	Janta	579	
								(7) Shri Awadhesh Kumar Singh.	P. S. P.	842	
								(1) Shri V. G. Gopal ..	Congress	10,901	Elected.
								(2) Shri Budhram Badsena	Independent	1,282	
								(3) Shri Prasanna Kumar Nanda.	Ditto	2,786	
								(4) Shri Udayakar Mishra	C. P. I.	10,146	
								(5) Shri Brajnandan Kishore Lala.	P. S. P.	918	
								(6) Shri Narayan Kishore Sone.	Independent	408	
								(7) Shri Sukram ..	Jharkhand	2,641	
240	Seraikella	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Mukund Ram Tanti	Independent	875	
	Total number of electors		60,535					(2) Shri Satyanath Mahto ..	Ditto	2,080	
	Number who voted		19,679					(3) Shri Satrughan Mahto	C. P. I.	1,733	
								(4) Shri Lachhmi Ram ..	Independent	4,713	
								(5) Shri Aditya Pratap Deo Singh.	Ditto	10,278	Elected.
241	Chaibasa	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Deuri Tiu ..	P. S. P.	1,400	
	Total number of electors		66,977					(2) Shri Sikur Tubid ..	Independent	2,214	
	Number who voted		20,138					(3) Shri Harish Chandra Deogam.	Ditto	4,883	
								(4) Shri Sukhdeo Majhi ..	Jharkhand	11,714	El. cted.
242	Manjhari	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Sanatan Tomboy ..	Independent	2,318	
	Total number of electors		70,291					(2) Shri Purnachandra Birua	Independent	9,363	
	Number who voted		24,387					(3) Shri Sanatan Samed ..	Jharkhand	12,666	Elected.
243	Majhgaon	1	..	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Samu Charan Tubid	Independent	2,447	
	Total number of electors		60,505					(2) Shri Doraiburu Ankura	Ditto	1,383	
	Number who voted		20,249					(3) Shri Sakari Singh Deogam	Ditto	1,106	
								(4) Shri Sanatan Patpingna	Ditto	4,076	
								(5) Shri Balmuch Saran ..	Jharkhand	8,918	Elected.
								(6) Shri Narpati Sunku ..	Independent	1,316	
								(7) Shri Sukhlal ..	Ditto	999	

Serial no.	Name of constituency.	No. of seats.		Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.	
		Total.	Scheduled castes, tribes.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
244	Manoharpur Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	.. 66,081 28,635	(1) Shri Sadhu Charan Kesri P. S. P. .. (2) Shri Subinath Deogam Jharkhand .. (3) Shri Bala Bhadra Purty Independent .. (4) Shri Ram Narayan Prasad Ditto .. Yadav. (5) Shri Devendra Nath Congress .. Semanta.	1,57 13,89 1,434 7,306	Elected.	
245	Chakradharpur Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	2	1	.. 1,33,776 45,312	(6) Shri Jannat Hussain Independent .. (1) Shri Arman Khan P. S. P. .. (2) Shri Kamal Krishna Pradhan. Independent .. (3) Shri Mangal Prasad Ditto .. (4) Shri Shyamal Kumar Jharkhand .. Pasari. (5) Shri Sunia Bankira Independent .. (6) Shri Kamal Krishna Congress .. Mahato.	2,710 1,564 10,019 2,428 22,196	Elected.	
246	Chandil Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	2	1	.. 1,03,759 30,118	(7) Shri Bishnu Singh Munda Independent .. (8) Shri Hari Charan Soy Jharkhand .. (9) Shri Manki Soy P. S. P. .. (10) Shri Ujendra Lal Soy Independent .. (11) Shri Sukram Ho Ditto .. (1) Shri Nathuni Ram Chamar Congress .. (2) Shri Premchand Jharkhand .. (3) Shri Gobardhan Mahta Independent .. (4) Shri Dhanraj Mahto Congress .. (5) Shri Jaiendra Nath Rajka Independent .. (6) Shri Rajkishore Singh Ditto .. Sardar. (7) Shri Kalipada Hansda Jharkhand ..	3,380 22,191 2,547 8,727 1,313 8,348 5,599 11,549 13,015 10,821 5,888 5,016	Elected. Elected. Elected. Elected.	

247	Tamar	1	1	1	..	1	..	(1) Shri Chamu Singh Munda (2) Shri Dhan Singh Munda (3) Shri Mochi Ray Munda (4) Shri Jumas Surin	Independent Jharkhand .. Congress .. Independent	9,930 8,783 779	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	..	..	..			199	
	Number who voted	..	..	..	..	..	..			9,930 8,783 779	Elected.
248	Silli	1	1	1	..	..	..	(1) Shri Bholanath Bhagat.. (2) Shri John Emanuel Malachi. (3) Shri Vishnu Charan M (ht) (4) Kunwar Khashwar Janta Singh.	Congress .. Independent Jharkhand .. ..	6,447 781	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	..	..	..			6,223 5,473	
	Number who voted	..	..	..	..	..	..			6,223 5,473	
249	Ranchi	2	1	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Govinddeo Brahma- chari. (2) Jagannath Mahto .. (3) Shri Bharat Mahto .. (4) Shri Ramratan Ram .. (5) Shri Sachitanand Ram.. (6) Shri Bishnu Dutta Sahu (7) Shri Haridas Dev Singh (8) Shri Sheikh Mohiuddin.. (9) Shri Mohiuddin Ahmad Sved. (10) Shri J. C. Hayward ..	Independent Jharkhand .. Congress .. Ditto .. Jharkhand .. Independent Ditto .. Ditto .. Ditto ..	3,610 14,573 13,864 13,835 14,077 5,539 1,505 1,856 2,308 1,919	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	..	..	..			14,573 13,864 13,835 14,077	Elected.
	Number who voted	..	..	..	..	..	..			14,573 13,864 13,835 14,077	Elected.
250	Ranchi Sad r	1	1	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Abdul Rauf Ansari (2) Shri Subansh Jha .. (3) Shri Paul Dayal ..	Independent Congress .. Jharkhand ..	1,306 6,615 6,025	
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	..	..	..			1,159 12,248	Elected.
	Number who voted	..	..	..	..	..	..			1,159 12,248	Elected.
251	Khunti	1	1	..	..	..	..	(4) Shri Philes Minz .. (5) Shri Chintamani Saran Nath Shahdeo.	Independent Ditto ..	27,410 13,028	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	..	..	..			27,410 13,028	Elected.
	Number who voted	..	..	..	..	..	..			27,410 13,028	Elected.
252	Torpa	1	1	..	..	..	..	(1) Shri Mariam Kujur .. (2) Shri Benjamin Dangwar (3) Shri Julius Munda .. (4) Shri Jumas Surin	Congress .. Independent Jharkhand .. Independent	5,988 2,012 28,002 1,205	Elected.
	Total number of electors	..	..	..	..	..	..			5,988 2,012 28,002 1,205	Elected.
	Number who voted	..	..	..	..	..	..			5,988 2,012 28,002 1,205	Elected.

Serial no.	Name of constituencies.	No. of seats.							No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
253	Kolebira Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	1	(1) Shri Karlus Kharis (2) Shri Sushil Bage (3) Shri Christ Hardugan Bhangra.	..	Congress .. Jharkhand .. Independent	8,929 26,208 1,870	Elected.	
254	Simdega Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	1	(1) Shri Anjhus Kerketta (2) Shri Marshal Kullu	..	Congress .. Jharkhand ..	16,307 22,682	Elected.	
255	Chainpur Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	1	(1) Shri Phabianus Oraon .. (2) Shri Gopal Mahio .. (3) Shri Boniface Lakra ..	..	Jharkhand .. Independent .. Congress ..	13,554 4,800 18,529	Elected. 16 postal votes rejected).	
256	Gumla Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	1	(1) Shri Aita Oraon .. (2) Shri Bhikham Oraon .. (3) Shri Sukr <sup>a</sup> Bhagat Oraon	..	Congress .. Independent .. Jharkhand ..	11,485 3,628 22,243	Elected (25 postal ballots rejected).	
257	Sissai Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	1	(4) Shri Louis .. (1) Shri Kripa Oraon	..	Independent .. Jharkhand ..	2,054 9,914	Elected (2 postal ballots rejected).	
258	Lohardaga Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	1	..	1	(2) Shri Balia Bhagat (3) Shri Sukra Bhagat (1) Shri Bihar Oraon (2) Shri Pritam Kujur (3) Shri Bande Bhagat (4) Shri Deocharan Manjhi..	..	Independent .. Congress .. Independent .. Jharkhand .. Congress .. Janta ..	3,459 9,103 3,998 7,705 6,664 2,433	Elected.	

259	Mandar	..	1	(1) Shri Im m Ali	Independent	4,571
	Total number of electors	..		(2) Shri Chanda Oraon	Ditto	1,116
	Number who voted	..		(3) Shri Somnath Oraon	Ditto	3,120
		..		(4) Shri Ignes Kujur	Jharkhand	15,634
		..		(5) Shri Yogendra Nath Tewary	Congress	11,588
		..		(6) Shri Ramchand Tewary	Independent	1,659
		..		(7) Shri Theodore Panna	Ditto	1,884
		..		(8) Shri Ram Bilas Prasad	Jharkhand	17,856
		..		(9) Shri Jiwardhan Bhagat	Independent	2,009
		..		(10) Shri Soma Bhagat	Congress	10,855
		..		(11) Shri Ganesh Sahu	Independent	2,319
		..		(12) Sri Bharat Deo Singh	Janta	9,051
260	Latehar	..	1	(1) Shri K wal Oraon	Independent	1,439
	Total number of electors	..		(2) Shri Bhubueshwar Chou- b-y.	Congress	7,014
	Number who voted	..		(3) Shri Lal Jagdhatri Nath Sah Deo.	Janta	11,296
		..		(4) Shri Jahan Munjmi	Do.	12,322
		..		(5) Shri Girija Nandan Singh	Jharkhand	10,130
		..		(6) Shri P. duman Narain Singh.	Ditto	9,588
		..		(7) Shri Bhagirathi Singh	Congress	6,318
		..		(8) Shri Subas Singh	Independent	1,574
261	Daltongauj	..	1	(1) Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Agr. wal.	Jharkhand	6,663
	Total number of electors	..		(2) Shri Amiya Kumar Ghosh	Congress	5,752
	Number who voted	..		(3) Shri Umeshwari Charan P. S. P.	P. S. P.	7,049
		..		(4) Shri Chintamani Dubey	Janta	2,950
		..		(5) Shri Harihar Singh	Independent	345
262	Garihwa	..	1	(1) Shri Rajeshwar Tewari..	P. S. P.	902
	Total number of electors	..		(2) Shri Rajeshwari Saroj Dass.	Congress	8,993
	Number who voted	..		(3) Shri Sugreo Dhar Dubey	Janta	4,789
		..		(4) Shri Ramkeshwar Prasad	Independent	3,641
		..		(5) Shri Keshwar Singh	Ditto	799
		..		(6) Shri Bisheshwar Singh	Jharkhand	651

Serial no.	Names of constituencies.	No. of seats.			Name of candidates.	Party affiliation.	No. of votes obtained by each candidate.	Remarks.
		To.	Sche- duled	tribes.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
263	Bhawanthpur .. Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	2	1	..	(1) Shri Ram Dani Chamar (2) Shri Jadunandan Tewari (3) Shri Shankar Prasad Deo (4) Shri Babni Mahra .. (5) Shri Mshangu Ram .. (6) Shri Ram Prasad Ram.. (7) Shri Mahabir Prasad Sinha. (8) Shri Raghunandan Singh	Congress Ditto Janta Jharkhand .. Janta P. S. P. Do. .. Jharkhand ..	14,563 18,486 11,987 2,916 10,552 8,424 7,565 1,520	Elected. Ditto.
264	Lesliganj .. Total number of electors .. Number who voted ..	2	1	..	(1) Shri Ram Hulas Dubey (2) Shri Ramakant Bajpayee (3) Shri Phakirchand Bhuiya (4) Shri Jitu Ram .. (5) Shrimati Rampati Devi (6) Shri Maldeo Ram .. (7) Shri Ramkrishna Ram .. (8) Shri Nagesar Singh .. (9) Shri Rajkishore Singh ..	Janta P. S. P. Jharkhand .. Independent Congress P. S. P. Janta Jharkhand .. Congress ..	10,307 3,407 6,161 3,556 9,434 4,102 11,978 7,537 12,051	Elected. Elected.

## APPENDIX V.

(Paragraph 116.)

List of candidates who forfeited deposits.

Serial number and name of constituency.	Name of the candidate.
<b>I. HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (BIHAR).</b>	
46. Begaha ..	(1) Shri Bharoshi Prasad Gupta (Independent). (2) Shri Sukhma Dutt Mishra (Independent).
48. Gopalganj ..	(1) Shri Dharamdeo Barma (C. P. I.).
50. Chapra ..	(1) Dr. P. N. Singh (Independent).
52. Kesaria ..	(1) Shri R. P. Verma (P. S. P.).
55. Sitamarhi ..	(1) Shri Nag Narayan Singh (Janta).
56. Pupri ..	(1) Shri Ram Ekbal Singh (Independent).
57. Jainagar ..	(1) Shri Anirudh Singh (Independent).
58. Madhubani ..	(1) Shri Bisheshwar Singh (Janta).
59. Samastipur ..	(1) Shri L. Bhagat (Independent). (2) Shri B. N. Singh (Socialist).
63. Darbhanga ..	(1) Shri Suraj Choudhury (Independent). (2) Shri N. Mishra (Independent). (3) Shri H. C. Mishra (Independent).
61. Saharsa ..	(1) Shri Baidyanath Kamat (Independent). (2) Shri Shiv Chandra Jha (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Etwari Sada (P. S. P.).
64. Katihar ..	(1) Shri Sheikh Usman Gani (Socialist). (2) Shri S. Haque (Independent). (3) Shri A. C. Singh (P. S. P.). (4) Shri Raj Kishore Singh (C. P. I.).
65. Rajmahal ..	(1) Shri Sudhir Hansda (S. T.) (Independent). (2) Shri Solomon Gokul Hembrom (S. T.) (Independent).
66. Dumka ..	(1) Shri Kali Das Gupta (Independent). (2) Shri Nakul Prasad Chodhury (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Kashinath Mahato (Independent).
67. Banka ..	(1) Shri Rajeshwar Prasad Choudhury (Jharkhand). (2) Shri Bhubarashwar Jha (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Thakur Prasad Singh (Independent). (4) Shri Subhnarain Singh (Socialist).
69. Monghyr ..	(1) Shri Bishun Lal Chodhury (Independent). (2) Shri Rajeshwar Prasad (Independent). (3) Shri Bulaki Prasad Singh (Independent).
70. Khagaria ..	(1) Shri Tribeni Kumar (P. S. P.).
72. Nalanda ..	(1) Shri Bodhinarain Prasad (Independent). (2) Shri Badri Prasad Singh (Independent).

APPENDIX V—*contd.*

Serial number and name of constituency.	Name of the candidate.
73. Barh .. ..	(1) Shri Kamal Nain Chodhury (Independent). (2) Shri Ram Lakhani Singh (Janta).
75. Shahabad .. ..	(1) Shri M. K. Singh (Janta).
77. Sasaram .. ..	(1) Shri Chathu Dusadh (P. S. P.), Retired. (2) Shri Jagdeo Prasad (Socialist).
78. Aurangabad .. ..	(1) Captain Maharaj Gopal Saran (Janta), Retired.
79. Nawada .. ..	(1) Shri J. Mahato (Independent). (2) Shri R. Marghi (Independent). (3) Shri R. L. Mochi (C. P. I.). (4) Shri K. Ram (P. S. P.). (5) Shri K. Singh (Independent). (6) Shri S. S. Singh (Janta). (7) Shri Raghubar's Narayan (Independent), Retired.
80. Gaya .. ..	(1) Shri Ayodhya Prasad (Independent). (2) Shri Radha Mohan Prasad (Independent). (3) Shri Gauri Shanker Sinha (Jansangh). (4) Shri Kumar Fatah Singh (Janta), Retired.
82. Giridih .. ..	(1) Shri Brij Mohan Prasad (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Alijan Mean (C. P. I.).
83. Dhanbad .. ..	(1) Shri Kamta Prasad Mahto (Jharkhand).
84. Hazaribagh .. ..	(1) Shri Swarn Singh (Jharkhand).
85. Ranchi East .. ..	(1) Shri R. N. Chodhury (Independent). (2) Shri J. D. M. H. Bazrny (Independent). (3) Shri D. Murzni (Independent). (4) Shri J. C. Hayward (New Jharkhand). (5) Shri R. Mahto (Independent).
86. Jamshedpur .. ..	(1) Shri Kishori Mohan Upadhya (Muk i Parishad). (2) Shri Bankim Chandra Chakravarty (Independent), Retired.
87. Singhbhum .. ..	(1) Shri T. Samucharan (Independent). (2) Shri Lanka Bari (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Lakshman Manjhi (Independent). (4) Shri Sidiue Hembrom (Independent).
88. Ranchi West .. ..	(1) Shri Joseph Tigga (Independent). (2) Shri Ignace Kharia (Independent). (3) Shri Junas Surin (Independent). (4) Shri Theodore Surin (Independent), Retired.
89. Lohardaga .. ..	(1) Shri R. N. K'haliko (Independent). (2) Shri D. Murzni (New Jharkhand).
90. Palamau .. ..	(1) Shri Chandra Khanna (Independent). (2) Shri Jhaban Singh (Jharkhand). (3) Shri Ram Ekbal Singh (P. S. P.).

## APPENDIX V—contd.

Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
<b>II. BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.</b>	
1. Dhanha .. ..	(1) Shri Mahadeo Ahir (C. P. I.).
2. Bagaha .. ..	(1) Shri Tula Chamar (Independent).
3. Shikarpur .. ..	(1) Shri Dipani (Janta) (Retired). (2) Shri Bir Singh (Independent).
4. Sikta .. ..	(1) Shri Ganga Prasad (Independent).
5. Lauriya .. ..	(1) Shri Bindeshwari Choubey (Janta). (2) Shri Mustaque Ahmad (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Jogindra Shukul (C. P. I.).
6. Chanpatia .. ..	(1) Shri Satya Narain Prasad (Janta).
7. Bettiah .. ..	(1) Shri Abdul Khair (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Bindeshwari Prasad Sahi (Independent). (3) Shri Jagdish Narayan Harijan (Independent).
8. Raxaul .. ..	(1) Shri B. Pandey (Janta).
9. Adapur .. ..	(1) Shri Banarshi Prasad Chodhery (Janta).
10. Motihari .. ..	(1) Shri M. P. Suh (Independent). (2) Shri Panchu Sahni (Independent). (3) Shri Sarjug Sahni (Independent). (4) Shri Sant Sawk Prasad (P. S. P.). (5) Shri Birlal Hazra (P. S. P.). (6) Shri Puran Ram (Independent). (7) Shri K. P. Singh (Janta). (8) Shri K. D. Mehra (Janta).
11. Ghorasahan .. ..	(1) Shri K. P. Arya (Janta).
12. Dhaka .. ..	(1) Shri Radha Kant Singh (Independent) (Retired). (2) Shri Daroga Prasad (Independent). (3) Shri N. Muhammad (C. P. I.). (4) Shri D. C. Prasad Chodhery (Jansangh). (5) Waziul Haque (Independent).
13. Patahi .. ..	(1) Shri Banwari Lall Chodhery (Independent). (2) Shri Prasidh Narain Verma (P. S. P.).
18. Gobindganj .. ..	(1) Shri Shiva Kant Mani Tripathi (Independent).
21. Kuchaikot .. ..	(1) Shri Sukhdeo Shukla (P. S. P.) (Retired).
22. Bhore .. ..	(1) Shri Sita Ram Choudhri (C. P. I.).
23. Mirganj .. ..	(1) Shri Birendra Prasad Azad (Independent). (2) Shri Kesho Pandey (Janta). (3) Shri Muhammad Razi Mian (C. P. I.).

APPENDIX V—*contd.*

Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
24. Sewan .. ..	(1) Shri Mahfooj Nasiruddin Ahmad (Independent).
25. Ziradei .. ..	(1) Shri Muhammad Hussain (Janta). (2) Shri Babban Singh (Independent).
26. Darauli .. ..	(1) Shri Sheo Pujan Chodhery (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Achhaibar Ram (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Sheo Kumar Dwibedi (Jansangh) (Retired).
27. Raghunathpur .. ..	(1) Shri Uma Raman Narayan Singh (Independent) (Retired).
28. Manjhi .. ..	(1) Shri Paramatma Singh (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Jagatbir Singh (Independent). (3) Shri Ramsagar Dubey (Independent).
29. Maharajganj .. ..	(1) Shri Kalyan Chandradeo (Independent). (2) Shri D. P. Sinha (Independent). (3) Shri Raghunath Pandey (Independent). (4) Shri Janakdeo Prasad Singh (P. S. P.).
30. Basantpur West .. ..	(1) Shri Ram Nagina Sharma (Independent).
31. Basantpur East .. ..	(1) Shri Ram Deni Rai (Independent).
32. Barharia .. ..	(1) Shri Indrasan Prasad (Janta). (2) Shri Sachita Nand Singh (Independent).
33. Baikunthpur .. ..	(1) Shri Anirudh Roy (Independent). (2) Shri Yasin Mian (Independent). (3) Shri Khalifa Singh (Janta).
38. Chapra .. ..	(1) Shri Suraj Prasad (Independent).
39. Garkha .. ..	(1) Shri Rameshwar Prasad Singh (Independent).
41. Sonapur .. ..	(1) Shri Deoki Nandan Singh (Independent). (2) Shri Jamuna Prasad (Independent).
42. Hajipur .. ..	(1) Shri Devi Prasad Sinha (Janta). (2) Shri B. Prasad Singh (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Ramswaroop Sinha (Independent).
43. Raghapur .. ..	(1) Shri Krishndeo Narain Roy (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Gauri Shanker Sinha (Janta).
44. Mahnar .. ..	(1) Shri Bishundeo Rai (Independent) (Retired). (2) Shri Lal Deo Rai (Independent). (3) Shri Ramsagar Sinha (Independent). (4) Shri Rama Nand Sinha (Janta).
45. Patepur .. ..	(1) Shri Bijoy Das (Independent). (2) Shri R. N. Singh (Independent).
46. Mahua .. ..	(1) Shri Suraj Narain Chodhury (Independent). (2) Shri Sukhi Lal Das (Independent). (3) Shri Phudeni Prasad (P. S. P.). (4) Shri Ram Prasidh Singh (Independent). (5) Shri Satya Narain Sinha (Janta).

## APPENDIX V—contd.

Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
47. Lalganj South	.. (1) Shri Jogendra Rai (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Ramswaroop Rai (Independent). (3) Shri Tripit Narain Sinha (Independent).
48. Lalganj North	.. (1) Shri L. N. Verma (Janta). (2) Shri Ram Narain Prasad Singh (Independent).
50. Baruraj	.. (1) Shri Radha Kishun Ambastha (Independent). (2) Shri Kusmakar Shahi (Independent). (3) Shri Vizoykishore Shahi (Independent). (4) Shri Gaya Prasad Sinha (Janta). (5) Shri Gobind Prasad Narain Singh (Independent).
52. Shakra	.. (1) Shri Shiva Prasad Chodhury (Janta). (2) Shri Shio Nandan Prabhu (Independent). (3) Shri Bijhan Ram (C. P. I.). (4) Shri S. Shabbar Saran (C. P. I.).
54. Mizaffarpur Muffasil	.. (1) Shri Satdeo Prasad Yadav (Janta). (2) Shri Indradeo Singh (Independent) (Retired). (3) Shri Ram Ashish Singh (Independent) (Retired).
55. Katra South	.. (1) Shri Krishnadeo Narain Singh (P. S. P.).
56. Katra North	.. (1) Shri K. A. Ahmad (Independent). (2) Shri T. J. Kant (Independent). (3) Shri Lal Dani (Socialist).
57. Minapur	.. (1) Shri Khelawan Rao (Socialist). (2) Shri Sunder Singh (Independent) (Retired).
58. Runisaidpur	.. (1) Shri Jogindra (Independent) (Retired).
59. Belsand	.. (1) Shri Jogendra Rai (Janta). (2) Shri Janak Dhari Singh (Independent). (3) Shri P. N. Singh (Independent). (4) Shri F. B. Singh (Congress). (5) Shri Rambahadur Rai (Independent) (Retired).
60. Shoohar	.. (1) Shri Ramchand Ashapuri (Jansangh). (2) Shri Chulhai Paswan (Jansangh).
61. Sitamarhi South	.. (1) Shri Udit Narayan Purbey (Janta). (2) Shri R. P. Rai Yadav (Independent). (3) Shri J. K. N. Singh (Independent). (4) Shri Satya Narain Prasad (Jansangh). (5) Shri Nurul Hoda (Independent) (Retired).
62. Sitamarhi North	.. (1) Shri Udit Narayan Purbey (Janta). (2) Shri Jaleshwar Singh (Independent). (3) Shri Ganesh Prasad Singh (Independent) (Retired).
63. Sonbarsa	.. (1) Shri Dso Nandan Yadav (Independent). (2) Shri Romanand (Independent).
64. Sursand	.. (1) Shri Mahanath R. S. Das (Janta). (2) Shri Muhammad Yusuf (Independent).

## APPENDIX V--contd.

Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
65. Pupri North .. ..	(1) Shri Ainul Haque (Independent). (2) Shri Yoga Nand Jha (Independent (Retired)).
66. Pupri South .. ..	(1) Shri Yakub Ansari (Independent) (Retired).
67. Jale .. ..	(1) Shri Sita Ram Kamta (Independent). (2) Shri Ramdahin Mishra (Independent). (3) Shri Azizur Rahman (Independent).
69. Benipatti East .. ..	(1) Shri Moti Lal Yadav (Independent).
70. Jainagar .. ..	(1) Shri Sukhdeo Jha (Independent). (2) Shri Sushil Narain Thakur (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Geyanchand Ram (Independent). (4) Shri Dhaneshwar Jha (Independent).
71. Khajauli .. ..	(1) Shri Jagdish Narain Chodhury (Independent). (2) Shri Saburi Thakur (Independent).
73. Madhubani East .. ..	(1) Shri Gokul Kant Jha (Janta). (2) Shri Shiva Kant Mishra (Independent).
74. Jhanjharpur .. ..	(1) Shri Jatadhar Mishra (Independent).
75. Laukaha .. ..	(1) Shri Jaibansh Lal Mandal (Independent). (2) Shri Rambahadur Sah (Janta).
76. Phulparas .. ..	(1) Shri Jag Narain Jha (Independent). (2) Shri Nasib Lal Sahu (Janta).
77. Madhaipur .. ..	(1) Shri Agni Kumar Chodhury (Independent). (2) Shri Manohar Lal Yadava (Socialist).
78. Biraul .. ..	(1) Shri Ram Chandra Mishra (P. S. P.).
79. Bahera South .. ..	(1) Shri Kaushik Mukhia (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Dwarika Yadav (Independent). (3) Shri Gobind Narain Chodhury (Janta).
80. Bahera East .. ..	(1) Shri Jagrup Malah (Independent).
81. Bahera West .. ..	(1) Shri Kedar Paswan (Independent) (Retired). (2) Shri R. P. Jha (Independent) (Retired).
82. Darbhanga North .. ..	(1) Shri Rudra Narain Chodhury (Independent) (Retired).
83. Darbhanga Central .. ..	(1) Shri Kula Nand Vaidik (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Anirudh Shah (Jansangh). (3) Shri Radha Mahanth (Socialist). (4) Shri Parmeshwar Jha (Independent). (5) Shri Ram Bahadur Gupta (Independent). (6) Shri Chandrika Prasad (Independent).
84. Darbhanga South .. ..	(1) Shri Jailal Paswan (P. S. P.).
85. Samastipur West .. ..	(1) Shri Radha Kant Chodhury (Socialist). (2) Shri Keshab Jha (Jansangh).

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Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
86. Samastipur East	(1) Shri Mishrilal Yadav (Jansangh). (2) Shri Satya Deo Narain Verma (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Ramautar Sharma (Independent).
87. Dalsinghsarai ..	(1) Shrimati Kamalapati Devi (Independent). (2) Shri Pramuchit Mahto (Independent). (3) Shri Rangulam Mahto (Independent) (Retired).
88. Mohiuddiniagar	(1) Shri B. P. Jaiswal (Independent). (2) Shri Ram Lagan Singh (Independent).
89. Tajpur ..	(1) Shri Nageshwar Prasad (Independent). (2) Shri Rameshwar Sahni (Independent) (Retired).
90. Warisnagar West	(1) Shri Devendra Deva (C. P. I.). (2) Shri R. Sahni (Independent). (3) Shri Karpuri Thakur (Independent) (Retired).
91. Warisnagar East	(1) Shri Dhanuki Rai (Independent).
92. Rosera ..	(1) Shri Banarshi Prasad Shah (Independent).
93. Singhia ..	(1) Shri Saligram Prasad Singh (Janta). (2) Shri Jagdish Poddar (Independent). (3) Shri Ram Gulam Mukhia (Independent). (4) Shri Ramu Sada (Independent).
95. Kishanpur ..	(1) Shri Nawmuddin (P. S. P.).
96. Pratapganj ..	(1) Shri Ramjee Chodhury (Independent). (2) Shri Moti Lal Bluskulia (Independent). (3) Shri Rajendra Prasad Thakur (P. S. P.).
97. Tribeniganj ..	(1) Shri Kamla Kant Mandal (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Uttim Safi (Independent). (3) Shri Ganesh Hazra (Independent). (4) Shri Jugut Charnar (Independent).
98. Murliganj ..	(1) Shri Bibhishan Prasad Yadav (Independent). (2) Shri Girdhar Narayan Singh (P. S. P.).
99. Madhepura ..	(1) Shri Bishwanath Kedia (Independent).
100. Saharsa ..	(1) Shri Balbhadra Mishra (Independent). (2) Shri J. N. Mandal (Independent). (3) Shri Parmeshwar Yadav (Independent). (4) Shri Badri Narain Singh (Independent). (5) Shri D. N. Singh (Janta).
101. Sonbarsa ..	(1) Shri Ramji Prasad Singh (Independent). (2) Shri Anuplal Paswan (Independent).
102. Alamnagar ..	(1) Shri Ram Rajit Mahto (Independent). (2) Shri Tanuk Lal Yadav (Independent). (3) Shri Jogendra Kumar Singh (P. S. P.). (4) Shri Raghu Nandan Singh (Independent).
103. Raniganj ..	(1) Shri Shashidhar Jha (Independent). (2) Shri Kala Nand Singh (C. P. I.).

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Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
104. Forbisganj .. ..	(1) Shri Adhik Lal Paswan (Jansangh). (2) Shri Rama Nandi Mushhar (Janta). (3) Shri Shamsul Alam (P. S. P.). (4) Shri Adhik Lal Singh (P. S. P.).
105. Araria .. ..	(1) Shri Jiut Prasad Verma (Independent). (2) Shri L. Roy (P. S. P.).
109. Amaur .. ..	(1) Shri Abdul Gaffar Haji (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Dharendra Nath Ghose (Independent).
110. Purnea .. ..	(1) Shri Habibur Rahman (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Tejnarayan Thakur (Janta). (3) Shri Pancham Prasad (Independent). (4) Shri Jangbahadur Singh (Independent).
111. Dhamdaha .. ..	(1) Shri Bisheswar Das (Independent).
112. Rupauli .. ..	(1) Shri Chhabi Nath Sharma (C. P. I.). (2) Shri Dashrath Prasad Chodhury (P. S. P.).
113. Barari .. ..	(1) Shri Daya Nath Mandal (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Bajrangi Yadav (C. P. I.). (3) Shri Jamuna Prasad Chodhury 'Veer' (Independent).
114. Manihari .. ..	(1) Shri Kanhu Marandi (Jharkhand). (2) Shri Abdul Rauf (Janta). (3) Shri Basudeo Prasad Sinha (Independent).
115. Katihar .. ..	(1) Shri Mohibul Haque Iqbal (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Shiv Narain Oraon (Janta). (3) Shri Nand Lal Marandi (P. S. P.). (4) Shri Moti Marandi (Jharkhand). (5) Shri Jetha Manghi (Jharkhand).
116. Kadva .. ..	(1) Shri Arun Gopal Jha (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Parmeshwari Mandal (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Muhammad Abdul Hassan Sheikh (Independent). (4) Shri Bhagwan Shah (Independent). (5) Shri Shafique Haque (Independent).
118. Rajmahal .. ..	(1) Shri Lakhi Prasad Agrawal (Independent). (2) Shri Irfan Ahmad Ali (Jharkhand). (3) Shri Khub Lal Chodhury (Independent). (4) Shri Parmeshwar Ram (Independent). (5) Shri Jamaluddin Siddique (Independent). (6) Shri Raghunath Sodani (Independent).
119. Borio .. ..	(1) Shri H. Kumar Jason (S. T.) (Independent). (2) Shri Chuttu Hembrom (S. T.) (Independent).
120. Barhait .. ..	(1) Shri Barnawas Chand Paharia (S. T.) (Independent). (2) Shri Bodan Murmu (S. T.) (Independent). (3) Shri Stephen Hembrom (S. T.) (Independent).
121. Littipara .. ..	(1) Shri D. N. Kisku (S. T.) (Independent). (2) Shri J. Kisku (S. T.) (Independent). (3) Shri Sawna Mal Paharia (S. T.) (Independent). (4) Shri R. N. Hansda (S. T.) (Independent).

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Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
122. Pakaur .. ..	(1) Shri Mangal Kisku (S. T.) (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Harnarain Tiwari (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Azizur Rahman (Independent). (4) Shri L. B. Hembrom (S. T.) (Independent). (5) Shri Mohammad Alihusain (Independent).
123. Sikaripara .. ..	(1) Shri Gupin Tudu (Independent) (Retired). (2) Shri Arjun Girhi (Independent). (3) Shri Sushil Hembrom (Independent).
124. Nala .. ..	(1) Shri N. K. Ghosh (Independent). (2) Shri A. C. Choudhery (Independent). (3) Shri N. K. Mahato (Independent). (4) Shri D. N. Maujhi (Independent). (5) Shri G. Murmu (S. T.) (Independent) (Retired).
125. Jamtara .. ..	(1) Shri Kalipada Murmu (Independent).
127. Deoghar .. ..	(1) Shri Laxmi Narain Thakur (Independent). (2) Shri Nepal Das (S. C.) (Independent). (3) Shri Budehi Mahra (S. C.) (Jansangh). (4) Shri Brajendra Narain Sahay (Jansangh). (5) Shri Krishna Prasad Shah (P. S. P.). (6) Shrimati Namita Seengupta (Independent).
128. Dumka .. ..	(1) Shri Kanhu Kisku (S. T.) (Independent). (2) Shri Sambho Nath Baliassi (Janta). (3) Shri C. T. Besra (S. T.) (Independent). (4) Shri R. Mishra (P. S. P.). (5) Shri C. P. Modi (Independent).
130. Godda .. ..	(1) Shri Pradhan Kishku (Independent). (2) Shri Barka Hansda (P. S. P.).
131. Mahagama .. ..	(1) Shri Md. Burhanuddin Khan (Congress). (2) Shri Manmohan Thakur (Independent). (3) Shri L. Mahato (Independent). (4) Shri Gadadhar Mishra (Independent). (5) Shri Chatradhari Thakur (Independent) (Retired). (6) Shri Sujadhar Mishra (Independent).
132. Pirpainti .. ..	(1) Shri Mathura Prasad (Independent). (2) Shri Bishwa Nath Mandal (Independent). (3) Shri Raghunandan Yadav (Jansangh). (4) Shri L. Prasad Sharma (Independent). (5) Shri Sheikh Sulaman (Independent). (6) Shri Shree Krishna Singh (Independent). (7) Shri Naresh Chandra Suman (P. S. P.).
133. Colgong .. ..	(1) Shri Sakhichand Prasad (Independent).
134. Bhagalpur .. ..	(1) Shri Shyam Kishan Prasad (Independent). (2) Shri Ajit Kumar Mitra (C. P. I.). (3) Shri Rash Bihari Lal (Independent).
135. Gopalpur .. ..	(1) Shri Kasturi Prasad Chaudhary (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Yudhisthir Mandal (Jansangh). (3) Shri Kedar Nath Singh (Independent).

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Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
136. Bihpur .. ..	(1) Shri Chandradhar Prasad Nandkulkar (Independent). (2) Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad Yadav (Jansangh). (3) Shri Kedar Nath Singh (Independent).
137. Sultanganj .. ..	(1) Shri Sharif Alam (Independent). (2) Shri Muni Lal (Independent).
138. Amarpur .. ..	(1) Shri Abdul Rashid (Independent). (2) Shri Guneswar Singh (Independent). (3) Shri Nitya Prasad Singh (Independent). (4) Shri Nokhelal Thakur (Independent). (5) Shri Raghunandan Chodhary (Independent). (6) Shri Sahdeo Prasad Singh (P. S. P.).
139. Dhuraiya .. ..	(1) Shri Ajablal Singh (Jharkhand). (2) Shri Jagdish Pandey (Independent). (3) Shri Luxman Son (Independent). (4) Shri Rudreshwari Prasad Singh (Independent).
140. Banka .. ..	(1) Shri Chhedi Deo (Jharkhand). (2) Shri Baijnath Prasad Singh (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Rameshwar Baidya (Independent). (4) Shri Surendra N. Singh (Independent).
145. Burhee .. ..	(1) Shri Ram Nath Prasad Singh (Independent).
146. Surajgarha .. ..	(1) Shri Anirudh Prasad Mahton (Independent).
147. Tarapur .. ..	(1) Shri Surendra Kumar Chakravarti (Independent). (2) Shri Basudeo Jha (Independent). (3) Shri Kailash Singh (P. S. P.). (4) Shri Randhir Singh (Janta). (5) Shri Bijoy Narain Prasant (Independent).
148. Kharagpur .. ..	(1) Shri Ramdhani Mandal (Independent). (2) Shri Ajodhya Sah (Independent).
149. Monghyr .. ..	(1) Shri Abdul Kabir (Independent). (2) Shri Bishnu Pd. Thakur (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Damodar Pd. Singh (Independent).
151. Parbatta .. ..	(1) Shri Julal Tewary (Independent). (2) Shri Kodar Nath Sharma (Independent). (3) Shri Kanti Pd. Mandal (Independent). (4) Shri Shivakant Verma (Independent) (Retired).
152. Chautham .. ..	(1) Shri Mishri Singh (Independent).
154. Khagaria .. ..	(1) Shri Balkrishna Azad (C. P. I.). (2) Shri Khublal Chamar (C. P. I.). (3) Shri Bhoju Dass (Independent). (4) Shri K. N. Patel (P. S. P.). (5) Shri T. Paswan (Independent). (6) Shri Medni Paswan (P. S. P.). (7) Shri Bambhola Mandal (Independent).
155. Balia .. ..	(1) Shri Basudeo Narain Singh (Independent).
157. Bariarpur .. ..	(1) Shri Sharda Prasad Singh (Jansangh). (2) Shri Anuplal Rai (Independent).

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Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
158. Teghra ..	(1) Shri Dasrath Rai Chandel (Independent). (2) Shri Harnarain Prasad (Independent).
159. Bachhwara ..	(1) Shri A. Jha (Independent). (2) Shri Bindeshwari Prasad Narain Singh (Independent).
160. Asthawan ..	(1) Shri Shyam Narain Sinha (Independent) (Retired). (2) Shri Tajuddin Sahob (Congress).
161. Mokameh ..	(1) Shri Kapuri Ram (Independent). (2) Shri Daya Nand Sharma (P. S. P.).
162. Banka ..	(1) Shri Mani Kant Azad (Independent). (2) Shri Suresh Nandan Singh (Independent). (3) Shri Basudeo Singh (P. S. P.).
163. Fatwa ..	(1) Shri Jagdish Singh (Janta). (2) Shri T. P. Singh (Independent). (3) Shri M. P. Singh (Independent) (Retired). (4) Shri D. Singh (Independent) (Retired). (5) Shri Ramdeoyal Singh (Independent) (Retired).
164. Bihar North ..	(1) Shri Krishna Prasad (Independent). (2) Shri Gajadhar Mahton (Independent) (Retired). (3) Shri Moquntazib Shah (P. S. P.). (4) Shri Mishri Lal (Jansangh). (5) Shri M. A. Haque (Janta). (6) Shri Lakshma Chand Hitaishi (Independent).
165. Bihar South ..	(1) Shri Bishwanath Prasad (Independent). (2) Shri Sarju Mahton (Janta) (Retired). (3) Shri Jagdish Ram (Independent). (4) Shri Sheodani Sinha (Independent).
166. Rajgrih ..	(1) Shri Kedar Nath Chaurasia (Independent). (2) Shri Raman Das (Independent) (Retired). (3) Shri Karoo Paswan (Independent) (Retired).
167. Chandi ..	(1) Shri Somar Mochi (Independent) (Retired).
169. Masaurhi ..	(1) Shri Dwarika Pd. (Janta). (2) Shri R. Pd. (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Shyam Nandan Singh (P. S. P.). (4) Shri Sambhunath Singh (Independent). (5) Shri Lal Bahadur Singh (Independent) (Retired).
170. Naubatpur ..	(1) Shri Pramod Bihari Sharma (Independent). (2) Shri Baidyanath Singh (Janta).
172. Patna East ..	(1) Shri Zafer Ahsanu (Independent). (2) Shri Nageshwar Prasad (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Ramcharitra Mahton (Independent). (4) Shri Lachhmi Narain Mahto (Independent). (5) Shri Gopi Ram (Independent). (6) Shri Brijmohan Lal (Jansangh). (7) Shri Manma Lal Vyas (Independent).

APPENDIX V—*contd.*

Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
173. Patna West .. ..	(1) Shri Rameshwar Nath Ambastha (Independent). (2) Shri Ramchandra Prasad (Janta) (Retired). (3) Shri Jangli Mahto (Independent). (4) Shri Rajendra Prasad Sinha (Jansangh).
174. Dinapur .. ..	(1) Shri Bhola Nath Mehra (Janta). (2) Shri Ram Sevak Singh (Independent).
176. Bikram .. ..	(1) Shri Harihar Sao (Janta). (2) Shri Ramayan Singh (Independent). (3) Shri Raghunayak Prasad Verma (Independent). (4) Shri Ram Ashray Prasad (Independent) (Retired).
177. Paliganj .. ..	(1) Shri Hardwar Singh.
178. Sandesh .. ..	(1) Shri Bhagwati Narain Singh (Independent). (2) Shri Tripurari Singh (Independent).
179. Arrah .. ..	(1) Shri Abdul Alim (Independent). (2) Shri Brajindra Narain Singh (P. S. P.).
180. Arrah Muffasil .. ..	(1) Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh (Independent). (2) Shri Ram Kumar Singh (Janta). (3) Shri Sheolakhan Singh (Independent). (4) Shri Ram Subhas Shukla (Independent).
181. Shahpur .. ..	(1) Shri Radha Prasad (Independent).
182. Barhampur .. ..	(1) Shri Radha Raman Dubey (Janta). (2) Shri Sheonath Pande (Independent). (3) Shri Mahesh Rai (P. S. P.). (4) Shri Ramchandra Singh (Independent).
183. Dumraon .. ..	(1) Shri Nand Bihari Dubey (Independent). (2) Shri Yamuna Pd. Lal (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Chotak Singh (Independent). (4) Shri Jagdishwar Prasad Singh (Independent).
184. Nawanagar .. ..	(1) Shri Braj Kishore Chamar (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Banke Bihari Singh (Janta).
185. Buxar .. ..	(1) Shri Chatarbhuja Acharya (Independent). (2) Shri Srikamal Koiri (Independent). (3) Shri Rajadhari Chamar (Independent). (4) Shri Umanath Chaube (Independent). (5) Shri Raghunath Singh (Independent).
186. Ramgarh .. ..	(1) Shri Ram Darash Rai (Janta). (2) Shri Harihar Kalwar (Independent).
187. Mohania .. ..	(1) Shri Ramjee Chamar (Independent). (2) Shri Ramdarash Pandey (Independent). (3) Shri Ganesh Pal (Independent). (4) Shri Sachida Nand (Independent).
188. Bhabua .. ..	(1) Shri Gupta Nath Singh (Independent) (Retired). (2) Shri Deonath Singh (Independent). (3) Shri Rajmohan Upadhyaya (Independent).

## APPENDIX V—contd.

Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
189. Sasaram .. ..	(1) Shri Sahdeo Prasad Chaudhary (C.P. I.). (2) Shri Chaturgun Dusadh (Independent). (3) Shri Ram Bachan Mahto (Independent). (4) Shri Jit Narain Singh (Independent).
190. Dehri .. ..	(1) Shri Budhan Rai Verma (Janta). (2) Shri Ram Sarup Bhagat (Independent) (Retired). (3) Shri Kesho Shastri (Independent).
191. Nokha .. ..	(1) Shri Lalmuni Chamar (Independent). (2) Shri Hirdayanand Chaudhary (Janta). (3) Shri Radha Mohan Singh (Independent).
192. Dinara .. ..	(1) Shri Rama Nand Upadhyia (Janta).
193. Bikramganj .. ..	(1) Shri Kabilashpati Mishra (P. S. P.).
194. Dawath .. ..	(1) Shri Ramvilash Singh (P.S. P.). (2) Shri Bhargava Dutt Chaturvedi (Independent). (3) Shri Hamid Mian (Independent). (4) Shri Hans Nath Singh (Independent). (5) Shri Ramadhes Dubey (Independent). (6) Shri Thakur Pd. Singh (Janta). (7) Shri Mussa Khan (Independent) (Retired).
195. Piro .. ..	(1) Shrimati Radha Rani (Independent).
196. Sahar .. ..	(1) Shri Tota Das (Independent). (2) Shri Janglidhari Rai (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Babu Ram Singh (Janta). (4) Shri Nathuni Pd. Singh (Independent).
197. Arwal .. ..	(1) Pandit Chandra Deo Sharma (Independent). (2) Shri Gudani Singh (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Bindeshwari Prasad (Independent).
198. Kurtha .. ..	(1) Shri Doman Chamar (Independent). (2) Shri Kapileshwar Prasad Singh (Janta). (3) Shri Bashirul Haque (Independent). (4) Shri Ramadhar Singh (Independent) (Retired).
199. Makhdumpur .. ..	(1) Shrimati Shail Kumari (Independent). (2) Shri Rambarat Gope (Independent). (3) Shri Ramjatan Mahto (Independent). (4) Shri Deolal Singh Yadav (Janta). (5) Shri Rambhagan Sharma (Independent). (6) Shri Ramanugrah Narain Singh (Independent). (7) Shri P. N. Singh (P. S. P.). (8) Shri Ramayan Saran Singh (Independent)(Retired).
200. Jehanabad .. ..	(1) Shri Shakti Kumar (Independent). (2) Shri Harey Krishna Prasad Gupta (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Nanhkoo Gurait (Independent). (4) Shri Kashi Das (Janta). (5) Shri Ambica Pd. Yadav (Independent). (6) Shri Rajdeo Ram (Independent). (7) Shri Ram Raksha Ram (Independent). (8) Shri Ramchandra Sharma (Independent). (9) Shri Dasu Singh (Independent). (10) Shri Mahanand Singh (Independent). (11) Shri Ramcharitar Singh (Independent). (12) Shri Radha Mishra (Independent).

APPENDIX V—*contd.*

Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
201. Tekari .. ..	(1) Shri Radha Mishra (Independent).
202. Daudnagar .. ..	(1) Shri Kedar Nath (Independent). (2) Shri Jageshwar Singh Jadav (C. P. I.). (3) Shri Ramkhelawan Jadav (Independent). (4) Shri Biseshwar Nath Singh (Janta) (Retired).
203. Nabinagar .. ..	(1) Shri Ram Narain Singh Gahlaut (Independent). (2) Shrimati Shanti Devi (Independent). (3) Shri Deonandan Vishwakarma (Independent).
204. Aurangabad .. ..	(1) Shri Jagdish Singh (Independent). (2) Shri Ravaneshwar Pd. Sinha (Independent). (3) Shri Kumar Fateh Singh (Janta) (Retired).
205. Rafiganj .. ..	(1) Shri Kumar Sumair Singh (Janta). (2) Shri Mundrika Singh (Independent). (3) Shri Ramvilash Singh (P. S. P.).
206. Inamganj .. ..	(1) Shri Jagannath Mahto (Janta).
207. Sherghatti .. ..	(1) Shri Rameshwar Saran (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Rana Muneshwar Kumar Singh (Independent) (Retired).
208. Barachatti .. ..	(1) Shri Gariban Ram Harijan (Independent).
209. Bodh Gaya .. ..	(1) Shri Aklo Gope (Independent). (2) Dr. Khushahal Prasad (Independent). (3) Shri Lekha Prasad (Independent).
210. Koch .. ..	(1) Shri Ram Vijoy Prasad Singh (Janta) (Retired).
211. Gaya .. ..	(1) Shri Qaiyum Khizar (Independent). (2) Shri Malti Tarway (Independent). (3) Shri Rajkumar Palit (P. S. P.). (4) Shri Baldeo Prasad (Independent). (5) Shri Akloo Ram Manjhi (Independent). (6) Shri Pa cham Rai (Independent). (7) Shri Shyam Nandan Sharma (Independent). (8) Shri Sib Kolil Prasad (Independent). (9) Shri Habibullah (Independent).
212. Gaya Muffasil .. ..	(1) Shri Ramdahin Singh (Janta) (Retired).
213. Atri .. ..	(1) Shri Sahdeo Singh (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Nagdeo Pd. Singh (Independent). (3) Shri Deo Nandan Sinha (Janta). (4) Shri Jagdeo Sinha (Independent).
214. Hisua .. ..	(1) Shrimati Mainwan Domin (Independent) (Retired). (2) Shri Bindeshwari Pd. Singh (Independent). (3) Shri Bisho Singh (Independent) (Retired).
215. Nawada .. ..	(1) Shri Dhanukdhari Singh (Jansangh).
216. Warsaliganj .. ..	(1) Dr. Habib (Janta). (2) Shri Bundi Ram Pasi (Janta).

## APPENDIX V—contd.

Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
217. Rajauli .. ..	(1) Shri Kokil Gope (Independent) (Retired). (2) Shri Ishwari Prasad (Independent). (3) Shri Zakir Hussain (P. S. P.).
218. Gawan .. ..	(1) Shri Rameshwar Prasad Agrawal (Independent). (2) Shri Garwanand Dusadh (Independent). (3) Shri Parbat Munshi (Jharkhand). (4) Shri Khubi Hazra (Jharkhand).
219. Jamua .. ..	(1) Shri Kailash Pati Prasad (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Raghu Soren (Jharkhand).
220. Giridih .. ..	(1) Shri Brij Kishore Pd. (C. P. I.). (2) Shri Dina Marandi (Jharkhand). (3) Shri Ganeshwar Hansda (Jharkhand) (Retired).
221. Bermo .. ..	(1) Shri Mithilesh (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Chatura Nand Mishra (C. P. I.). (3) Shri Bindeshwar Singh (Independent).
222. Bagodar .. ..	(1) Shri Ram Chandra Singh (Independent) (Retired.) (2) Shri Hira Lal Mahajan (Independent). (3) Shri Banshi Sahu (Independent).
223. Barhi .. ..	(1) Shri Muni Ram Gupta (Congress). (2) Shri Kedar Nath Singh (Independent).
224. Kodarma .. ..	(1) Shri Bishwanath Modi (Independent). (2) Shri Surya Narayan Singh (P. S. P.).
225. Chauparan .. ..	(1) Shri Parmeshwar Dayal Singh (Independent). (2) Shri Prasad Singh (P. S. P.).
226. Chatra .. ..	(1) Shri Kamakhya Narain Singh (Janta).
228. Hazaribagh .. ..	(1) Shri Bhengraj Samuel (Jharkhand). (2) Shri Sheo Mangal (Independent).
229. Mandu .. ..	(1) Shri Gopi Kishore Pd. (Jharkhand). (2) Shri Chunchun Pd. Singh (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Janani Ram (Independent) (Retired).
230. Ramgarh .. ..	(1) Shri Balmukund Das Guru (Independent). (2) Shri Bharthar Tirkey (Jharkhand). (3) Shri Paulus Munda (Jharkhand).
231. Topchanchi .. ..	(1) Shri S.V.R. Achariar (Independent). (2) Shri Kunja Turi (Independent). (3) Shri Jamuna Dusadh (C. P. I.). (4) Shri R. K. Nag (Jharkhand).
232. Dhanbad .. ..	(1) Shri Chinmoy Mukherjee (C. P. I.). (2) Shri Brahmaanand Lal (P. S. P.).
233. Nirsa .. ..	(1) Shri Pritish Chandra (Independent). (2) Shri Mirgank Shekhar Dutt (Independent). (3) Shri J. Nag (Independent). (4) Shri L. Kant Mahto (Independent). (5) Shri Budhwa Manjhi (P. S. P.). (6) Shri Budhi Manjhi (Independent). (7) Shri B. N. Sharma (P. S. P.). (8) Shri Ambai Soren (Independent). (9) Shri S. C. Henram (Independent).

APPENDIX V—*contd.*

Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of the candidate.
234. Chas .. ..	(1) Shri Sabita Ranjan Pathak (Independent). (2) Shri Sambhu Nath Sharma (Jharkhand). (3) Shri Shiba Prasad Singh (Independent).
235. Tundi .. ..	(1) Shri D. K. Nag (Independent). (2) Shri Debi Manjhi (Independent).
236. Gatsilla .. ..	(1) Dr. Gopeshwar Mahto (Independent). (2) Shri Hiran Sarkar (Independent). (3) Shri Hardhan Ghosh (Independent). (4) Shri Soren Basta (C. P. I.).
237. Potka .. ..	(1) Shri Rasraj Manjhi Tudu (Independent). (2) Shri Lakshman Manjhi (Independent).
238. Jamshedpur .. ..	(1) Shri Robert Khalkho (Jharkhand). (2) Shri Debendra Nath Deb (Independent). (3) Shri Birua Sankram (Independent). (4) Shri Kameshwar Prasad Singh (Janta). (5) Shri Awadhesh Kumar Sinha (P. S. P.).
239. Jugsalai .. ..	(1) Shri Badsena Bhudhram (Independent). (2) Shri N. Prasanna Kumar (Independent). (3) Shri Lala Varajnandan Kishore (P. S. P.). (4) Shri Sane Narayan Kishore (Independent). (5) Shri Sukram (Jharkhand).
240. Saraikella .. ..	(1) Shri Tanty Mukund Ram (Independent). (2) Shri Satya Nath Mahto (Independent). (3) Shri Satrugnan Mahto (C. P. I.).
241. Chaibasa .. ..	(1) Shri Deuri Tiu (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Sikur Tubid (Independent).
242. Manjhari .. ..	(1) Shri Sanatan Tomsoy (Independent).
243. Majhgaon .. ..	(1) Shri Samucharan Tubid (Independent). (2) Shri Ankura Doraiburu (P. S. P.). (3) Shri Satari Singh Deogam (Independent). (4) Shri Narpati Sinku (Independent). (5) Shri Sukhlal (Independent).
244. Manoharpur .. ..	(1) Shri Sadhucharan Keshri (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Balbhadra Purty (Independent). (3) Shri Dewendra Nath Samanta (Congress). (4) Shri Jannat Hussein (Independent).
245. Chakardharpur .. ..	(1) Shri Arman Khan (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Mangal Prasad (Independent). (3) Shri Sunia Bankira (Independent). (4) Shri Bishnu Singh Munda (Independent). (5) Shri Manki Roy (P. S. P.). (6) Shri Sukhram Ho (Independent). (7) Shri Deo Tikaiyat Nripendra Narayan Singh (Independent) (Retired).
246. Chandil .. ..	(1) Shri Kalipada Hansda (Jharkhand).
247. Tamar .. ..	(1) Shri Chamu Singh Munda (Independent). (2) Shri Junas Surin (Independent).
248. Silli .. ..	(1) Shri J. E. Malachi (Independent).

APPENDIX V—*contd.*

Serial number and name of the constituency.	Name of candidate.
249. Ranchi .. ..	(1) Shri Govind Deo Vrahmachari (Independent). (2) Shri Bishnu Dutta Sahu (Independent). (3) Shri Mohiuddin Ahmad Syed (Independent). (4) Shri Mohiuddin Seikh (Independent). (5) Shri Haridas Dev Singh (Independent). (6) Shri J. C. Hayward (Independent).
250. Ranchi Sadr .. ..	(1) Shri Abdul Rauf Ansari (Independent). (2) Shri P. Minz (Independent).
251. Khunti .. ..	(1) Shri Phulchand Munda (Independent) (Retired).
252. Torpa .. ..	(1) Shri Mariam Kujur (Congress). (2) Shri D. Benjamin (Independent). (3) Shri Junas Surin (Independent).
253. Kolebera .. ..	(1) Shri Christ Hardugan Bhengra (Independent).
255. Chainpur .. ..	(1) Shri Gopal Mahto (Independent).
256. Gumla .. ..	(1) Shri Bhikham Oraon (Independent). (2) Shri Louis (Independent).
257. Sisai .. ..	(1) Shri Balia Bhagat (Congress).
258. Lohardaga .. ..	(1) Shri Deocharan Manjhi (Janta).
259. Mandar .. ..	(1) Shri Chanda Oraon (Independent). (2) Shri Somnath Oraon (Independent). (3) Shri R. C. Tiwari (Independent). (4) Shri Panna Theodore (Independent). (5) Shri Jiwadhan Bhagat (Independent). (6) Shri Ganesh Sahu (Independent). (7) Shri Imam Ali (Independent).
260. Latehar .. ..	(1) Shri Kewal Oraon (Independent). (2) Shri Subas Singh (Independent).
261. Daltonganj .. ..	(1) Shri Chintamani Dubey (Janta). (2) Shri Harihar Singh (Independent).
262. Garhwa .. ..	(1) Shri Rajeshwar Tiwari (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Keshwar Singh (Independent). (3) Shri Bisheshwar Singh (Jharkhand). (4) Shri Maheshwar Nath Singh (Independent) (Retired).
263. Bhawanathpur .. ..	(1) Shri Babni Mahra (Jharkhand). (2) Shri Raghunandan Singh (Jharkhand).
264. Lesliganj .. ..	(1) Shri Ramakant Bajpayee (P. S. P.). (2) Shri Jitu Ram (Independent). (3) Shri Maldeo Ram (P. S. P.).

**APPENDIX VI.**  
(Paragraph 129.)  
**ELECTION PETITIONS.**

Serial no.	Serial number and name of constituency.	Order of Election Tribunal.	Whether appeal preferred in the High Court against Election Tribunal's decision.	Orders passed by the High Court.	Whether bye-election held.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES.</b>					
1	50 Chapra ..	Pending ..	..	..	..
2	58 Madhubani ..	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
3	85 Ranchi East	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
<b>II. ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES.</b>					
1	3 Sikarpur ..	Pending ..	..	..	..
2	11 Ghorasahan	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
3	14 Madhuban ..	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
4	16 Pipra ..	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
5	23 Mirganj ..	Election petition dismissed.	Yes ..	Permitted to withdraw the application.	..
6	26 Darauli ..	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
7	33 Baikunthpur	Pending ..	..	..	..
8	36 Marhaura ..	Election petition withdrawn.	..	..	..
9	39 Garkha ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..
10	41 Sonapur ..	Pending ..	..	..	..
11	46 Mahua ..	Election petition withdrawn.	..	..	..
12	51 Kanti ..	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
13	61 Sitamarhi South.	Election petition withdrawn.	..	..	..

## APPENDIX VI—contd.

Serial no.	Serial number and name of constituency.	Order of Election Tribunal.	Whether appeal performed in the High Court against Election Tribunal's decision.	Orders passed by the High Court.	Whether bye-election held.
1	2	3	4	5	6
14	62 Sitamarhi North.	Election petition withdrawn.	..	..	..
15	74 Jhanjharpur	Election petition dismissed.	Yes	.. Application dismissed.	..
16	75 Laukaha ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..
17	87 Dalsingh Sarai	Election of returned candidates declared void.	Yes	.. Stay of the operation of Tribunal's order.	..
18	91 Warisnagar East.	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
19	94 Supaul ..	Election of returned candidates declared void.	Yes	.. Appeal dismissed	Completed on 25th June 1958.
20	100 Saharsa ..	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
21	101 Sonbarsa ..	Election petition withdrawn.	..	..	..
22	114 Manihari ..	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
23	126 Sarath ..	Election of returned candidates declared void.	Yes	.. Stay of the operation of the Tribunal's order.	..
24	130 Godda ..	Election petition dismissed	Yes	.. Election petition dismissed.	..
25	135 Gopalpur ..	Ditto	..	..	..
26	136 Bihpur ..	Ditto	..	..	..
27	142 Jhajha ..	Election of returned candidates declared void.	Yes	.. Stay of the operation of the Tribunal's order.	..
28	143 Jamui ..	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
29	145 Burhee ..	Pending ..	..	..	..
30	156 Begusarai ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..

## APPENDIX VI—concl'd.

Serial no.	Serial number and name of constituency.	Order of Election Tribunal.	Whether appeal perferred in the High Court against Election Tribunal's decision.	Orders passed by the High Court.	Whether bye-election held.
1	2	3	4	5	6
31	158 Teghra ..	Election petition dismissed.	Yes ..	Application dismissed.	..
32	159 Bachhwara	Ditto ..	..	..	..
33	160 Asthawan ..	Ditto ..	Yes ..	Election petition dismissed.	..
34	166 Rajgrih ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..
35	174 Dinapur ..	Pending ..	..	..	..
36	175 Maner ..	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
37	181 Shahpur ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..
38	183 Dumraon ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..
39	195 Piro ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..
40	196 Sahar ..	Pending ..	..	..	..
41	199 Makhdumpur	Ditto ..	..	..	..
42	200 Jehanabad ..	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
43	201 Tekari ..	Ditto ..	..	..	..
44	210 Koch ..	Pending ..	..	..	..
45	215 Nawadah ..	Election of returned candidate declared void.	Yes ..	Stay of the operation of Tribunal's order.	..
46	216 Warsaliganj	Ditto ..	Yes ..	Ditto	..
47	217 Rajauli ..	Ditto ..	Yes ..	Ditto	..
48	244 Manoharpur	Election petition dismissed.	..	..	..
49	246 Chandil ..	Pending ..	..	..	..

## APPENDIX VII.

(Paragraph 150.)

Number of valid votes polled by different Political Parties.

## I. HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (BIHAR.)

Name of Political Party.	Number of valid votes polled in—			
	Single-member constituencies.		Two-member constituencies.	
	Total	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. Recognised Political Parties—</b>				
1. Congress .. .. .	25,15,904	43.77	19,34,304	45.40
2. Praja Socialist Party ..	11,75,811	20.46	9,89,651	23.22
3. Communist Party of India ..	3,16,229	5.50	1,86,478	4.43
4. Bhartiya Jansangh ..	7,973	.08	Nil	Nil.
5. Janta .. .. .	3,28,363	5.71	1,72,996	4.06
6. Jharkhand .. .. .	4,69,698	8.17	2,82,132	6.62
<b>B. Unrecognised Political Parties—</b>				
1. Socialist .. .. .	68,954	1.19	94,522	2.21
2. Bihar Backward Class Federation.	12,332	0.22	31,626	0.73
3. Ram Rajya Parishad ..	Nil	Nil	20,325	0.47
4. New Jharkhand .. .. .	12,223	0.21	Nil	Nil.
5. Adivasi Mahasabha ..	3,441	0.06	Nil	Nil.
6. Mukti Parishad .. .. .	25,700	0.45	Nil	Nil.
7. Independents .. .. .	8,11,009	13.78	5,48,205	12.86
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>57,47,637</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>42,60,239</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## APPENDIX VII—concl'd.

(Paragraph 150.)

Number of valid votes polled by different Political Parties,

## II. BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Number of valid votes polled in—				
Name of Political Party.	Single-member constituencies.		Two-member constituencies.	
	Total.	Percentage.	Total.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. Recognised Parties—</b>				
1. Congress .. .. .	23,17,587	40.66	21,18,558	43.37
2. Praja Socialist Party .. .. .	10,57,995	18.56	6,60,418	13.52
3. Communist Party of India .. .. .	2,67,938	4.67	2,77,639	5.68
4. Bhartiya Jansangh .. .. .	69,816	1.22	38,372	00.79
5. Janta .. .. .	3,42,609	6.01	4,68,066	9.58
6. Jharkhand .. .. .	3,51,814	6.17	3,75,122	7.68
<b>B. Unrecognised Parties—</b>				
1. Socialist Party .. .. .	2,08,396	3.65	1,93,680	3.97
2. Ram Rajya Parishad .. .. .	29,752	00.52	30,111	00.62
3. Bihar Backward Class Federation.	30,233	00.70	62,220	1.26
4. New Jharkhand .. .. .	5,863	00.10	5,466	00.11
5. Justice Party .. .. .	Nil	Nil	8,842	00.18
6. Adivashi Mahasabha .. .. .	1,100	00.02	1,244	00.03
7. Lok Sevak Sangh .. .. .	26,207	00.46	21,663	00.44
8. Mukti Parishad .. .. .	20,196	00.35	15,222	00.31
9. Independents .. .. .	9,61,872	16.91	6,08,420	12.46
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>57,00,378</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>48,85,043</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## APPENDIX VIII.

## TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(Paragraph 155.)

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the State Government over the General Elections 1957.

	Rs. nP.
1. Pay of Officers .. .. .	11,830.51
2. Pay of Establishment .. .. .	1,89,713.02
3. Allowances .. .. .	10,52,253.10
4. Miscellaneous Contingencies .. .. .	50,16,064.13
TOTAL .. .. .	62,69,860.76

N. B.—This statement excludes the expenditure incurred on (1) normal items such as the annual preparation and revision of electoral rolls, pay of the permanent staff, both Gazetted and non-Gazetted, etc., (2) biennial elections and bye-elections.

The cost of ballot boxes, ballot papers, paper seals and other election materials procured for the General Election is included in the statement.

## APPENDIX IX.

(Paragraph 161.)

Receipts in connection with the General Elections, 1957.

	Rs. nP.
*1 Sale-proceeds of Electoral Form and documents—	
(a) Copies of Electoral Rolls .. .. .	20,157.23
(b) Copies of Papers relating to the Elections. .. .. .	3,833.71
(c) Nomination and all other Forms .. .. .	6.00
2. Collection of Payment for Services rendered—inclusion of names in the Electoral Roll. .. .. .	2,138.12
3. Other fees, fines, and forfeitures—	
(a) Inspection fee .. .. .	222.75
(b) Copying fee .. .. .	2,884.32
(c) Forfeited amount in connection with challenged votes. .. .. .	3,746.00
(d) Forfeited amount of security deposits .. .. .	1,83,125.00
TOTAL .. .. .	2,16,113.13