

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

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Q. 1 What are the main categories of electors in India?

Ans.- There are 3 categories of electors in India: –

- (i) General electors,
- (ii) Overseas (NRI) electors
- (iii) Service Electors

Q. 2 Who is eligible to be registered as a general elector?

Ans.- Every Indian citizen who has attained the age of 18 years on the qualifying date i.e. first day of January of the year of revision of electoral roll, unless otherwise disqualified, is eligible to be registered as a voter in the roll of the part/polling area of the constituency where he is ordinarily resident.

Q. 3 What is the relevant date for determining the age of 18 years? Can I get myself registered as a voter on the day when I have completed 18 years of age?

Ans.- According to Section 14 (b) of the Representation of People Act, 1950 the relevant-date (qualifying date) for determining the age of an applicant is the first day of January of the year in which the electoral roll after revision is finally published. For example, if you have completed or are completing 18 years of age on any date from and after 2nd January 2013 but upto to 1st January 2014, you will be eligible for registration as a voter in the elector roll going to be finally published in January, 2014.

Q. 4 What is the relevant date for revision of electoral roll for Assembly/Parliamentary Constituency?

Ans.- The relevant date for revision of electoral roll is 1st January of the year in which the roll is finally published.

Q. 5 Can a non-citizen of India become a voter in the electoral rolls in India?

Ans.- No. A person who is not a citizen of India is not eligible for registration as a voter in the electoral rolls in India. Even those who have ceased to be citizens of India on acquiring the citizenship of another country are not eligible to be enrolled in the electoral rolls in India.

Q. 6 Can a non-resident Indian settled in foreign land become an elector of electoral roll in India?

Ans.- Yes. According to the provisions of Sec 20A of the Representation of People Act, 1950 by the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2010, a person who is a citizen of India and who has not acquired the citizenship of any other country and is otherwise eligible to be registered as a voter and who is absenting from his place of ordinary residence in India owing to his employment, education or otherwise is eligible to be registered as a voter in the constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport is located.

Q. 7 How can one get registered / enrolled in the electoral roll for Assembly/Parliamentary Constituency?

Ans.- One has to file the application for the purpose, in prescribed Form 6, before the Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer of the constituency within which the place of ordinary residence of the applicant falls. The application accompanied by copies of the relevant documents can be filed in person before the concerned Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer or sent by post addressed to him or can be handed over to the Booth Level Officer of your polling area, or can even be filed online on website of Chief Electoral Officer of the concerned state or website of Election Commission of India. While filing Form 6 on line, the copies of necessary documents should also be uploaded.

Q. 8 From where Form 2/2A/3/6/7/8 and 8A can be obtained?

Ans.- It can be downloaded from the website of Election Commission of India. Forms are also available free of cost in offices of Electoral Registration Officers / Assistant Electoral Registration Officers and Booth Level Officers of the concerned polling station areas.

Q. 9 What documents are required to be enclosed with Form 6?

Ans.- One recent passport size coloured photograph, duly affixed in the box given for the purpose in Form 6 and photo-copies of documentary proof of age and residence are required to be enclosed with Form 6. The list of documentary proof of age and residence which can be enclosed with Form 6 is given in the guidelines enclosed with Form 6. For filling up Form 6, the said guidelines enclosed therewith may be referred to.

Q. 10 I do not have a ration card. Can I get enrolled without a ration card? What are the other documents which I can show as a proof of my residence?

Ans.- If an applicant does not have a ration card, he can submit any other proof of residence, listed in the guidelines enclosed with Form 6.

Q. 11 Is a documentary proof of age required in cases where age of the applicant is more than 21 years?

Ans.- Documentary proof of age is required only in those cases, where age of the applicant is between 18 and 21 years. In all other cases, declaration of his age by the applicant will be taken as proof of age.

Q. 12 An applicant who is of 18-21 years of age doesn't have any of the documentary proof of age / date of birth. What paper he is required to attach with his application form for registration as an elector?

Ans.- In case none of the documents specified by the Commission in the said guidelines is available with an applicant who is of 18-21 years of age, a declaration in prescribed format given in Annexure – I (enclosed with the Guidelines attached with Form 6 available on the website of Election Commission) made by either of the parents of the applicant (or by guru in case of an elector in transsexual ('others') category) can be given. In those cases, where parental declaration is given as proof of age, the applicant will have to present himself for verification before Booth Level Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer / Electoral Registration Officer. Further, if none of the above documents is available and neither of the parents is alive, the applicant can attach a certificate of his age given by a sarpanch of the concerned Gram Panchayat or by a member of the concerned Municipal Corporation / Municipal Committee/Legislative Assembly/Parliament.

Q. 13 I am a student staying at the place of study in a hostel / mess far from my native place. I want to get myself registered at my present address of residence. What should I do?

Ans.- In case of a student residing at the place of study, in hostel or mess managed by the educational institutions or elsewhere will have the option to get himself / herself registered as elector at his / her native place with his / her parents or at the address of hostel / mess where he / she is resident for the time being for pursuing his / her

studies. The course pursued by the said students should be recognized by Central / State Governments / Boards / Universities / Deemed Universities and such courses should be of not less than 1 year's duration. Such student who wants to enrol himself / herself at the hostel / mess will have to attach a bonafide certificate (as per the specimen at Annexure II of Guidelines attached to Form 6 available on the website of Election Commission) from the Headmaster / Principal / Director / Registrar / Dean of his/her educational institution with Form 6.

Q. 14 A homeless person, who is otherwise eligible for registration as an elector, does not possess documentary proof of ordinary residence. What is the procedure of verification in such case?

Ans.- In case of homeless persons, the Booth Level Officer will visit the address given in Form 6 at night to ascertain that the homeless person actually sleeps at the place which is given as his address in Form 6. If the Booth Level Officer is able to verify that the homeless person actually sleeps at that place, no documentary proof of place of residence shall be necessary. Booth Level Officer must visit for more than one night for such verification.

Q. 15 I am a tenant and my landlord does not want me to get enrolled. How can I get enrolled as a voter?

Ans.- To get enrolled in the voter list is your statutory right. Please check the electoral roll of your area available on website of Election Commission / Chief Electoral Officer of the state / in office of Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer. If your name is not included in the roll, please fill up Form 6 and deposit it with the Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer / Booth Level Officer.

Q. 16 Who is competent to verify claim applications and objections?

Ans.- The Electoral Registration Officer/Assistant Electoral Registration Officer of the concerned constituency.

Q. 17 Where the postal address of the Electoral Registration Officers can be obtained from?

Ans.- Postal addresses of all Electoral Registration Officers are available on the website of Election Commission of India / Chief Electoral Officers of respective State / Union-Territory (link to which has been provided on the Election Commission of India website).

Q. 18 If I apply on line, whether I need to send to the Electoral Registration Officer's address, signed copy of the Form 6 along with required documents.

Ans.- As soon as the Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer receives Form 6 filed on line, he downloads the form along with enclosure and deposes Booth Level Officer to visit your residence to verify and obtain your original signature on the application form.

Q. 19 Where will be the notice of hearing sent by Electoral Registration Officer?

Ans.- The Electoral Registration Officer will send notice at the address of applicant in the country of his current residence, as informed by him and it will be considered as due service of notice to the applicant.

Q. 20 Is personal appearance of applicant or hearing parties necessary? If yes, how will the hearing be conducted?

Ans.- Normally, personal appearance or hearing is not necessary. On receipt of Form 6/6A, the Electoral Registration Officer shall display a copy of the said form on his notice board inviting objections, if any, within a week period. The Electoral Registration Officer may also ask the concerned Booth Level Officer to visit the residence of the applicant and verify with him / her, relatives or the neighbours, if any, the information provided by the applicant. If Form 6/6A is complete in all respects and copies of all relevant documents enclosed and no person has objected within the stipulated period of one week the Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer can order inclusion of name in the electoral roll after such verification by the Booth Level Officer as considered necessary. In case there is an objection to the claim in Form 6/6A for inclusion of name, the Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer hears the applicant and the objector in respect of the objection raised. If the objector is also available there then both the parties are heard. Such designated officer of the Indian mission will send a report to the Electoral Registration Officer to enable him to take decision in the case. In no case, the personal appearance of the applicant/objector living abroad shall be required by the ERO in India.

Q. 21 Where can the list of claims and objections be seen?

Ans.- It can be seen on the website of the Chief Electoral Officer of the State concerned.
It also can be seen on the notice board at the office of the Electoral Registration Officer.

Q. 22 How will an applicant know that his/her name is included in the electoral roll?

Ans.- The decision of the Electoral Registration Officer will be communicated to the applicant by post on his address given by him in Forms 6/6A and also by SMS on the mobilenumbr given by him in Forms 6/6A. Electoral rolls are also available on the website of the Chief Electoral Officer of the State concerned and can be seen by anybody.

Q. 23 How can corrections be made if there are some mistakes in the entries in the electoral roll pertaining to electors?

Ans.- For correction of mistakes in electoral rolls, an application in Form 8 is to be submitted to the Electoral Registration Officer concerned.

Q. 24 I have shifted from my residence where I am registered an elector to some other place. How do I ensure that I am enrolled in my new place of residence?

Ans.- In case the new residence is in the same constituency, please fill Form 8A, otherwise fill up Form 6 and submit to the Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer of the area of your new residence.

Q. 25 I have shifted my residence recently. I have Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) with the old address. Can I get new EPIC for the present address?

Ans.- First of all, you have to ensure that you are enrolled in the electoral roll of the concerned Assembly Constituency in which your new address is located. Though, it is not necessary to get your new address changed in EPIC, however, if you want to change address in EPIC, that can be done by making an application with a charge of Rs.25/- to Electoral Registration Officer of the new constituency. The Electoral Registration Officer will issue an EPIC with new address though the number of EPIC will be the same as that of the old EPIC.

Q. 26 My EPIC has some errors. What is the procedure to have a new EPIC with correct-particulars?

Ans.- You can make an application in Form 8 for rectification of the errors in your EPIC. The Electoral Registration Officer will issue a new EPIC, with the same number, aftermaking the necessary corrections.

Q. 27 I have lost my old EPIC. How can I get a new EPIC?

Ans.- A replacement EPIC can be issued to an elector on payment of a fee of Rs.25/-, alongwith a copy of the complaint lodged with the Police amount the loss of EPIC. However, no fee will be charged if the EPIC has been lost for reason beyond the controlof the elector like flood, fire, other natural disaster etc.

Q. 28 Who can object to the inclusion of names in electoral rolls?

Ans.- Any person who is a voter in the concerned constituency may object to the inclusion of names in electoral roll on the ground that the person whose names is included or is proposed to be included is not eligible to be registered as a voter in thatconstituency. An objection can be made in Form 7 to the concerned Electoral Registration Officer along with the relevant proof.

Q.29 My neighbour / relative has shifted his residence to a new place but his name still continues in the electoral roll. In which Form the application for deletion of his name from the electoral roll can be made?

Ans.- For deletion of name of a shifted / dead / absentee elector from the electoral rollapplication can be made in Form 7. For deletion of a duplicate entry also, application should be made in Form 7.

Q.30 When can one get registered in electoral roll. Is enrollment being on throughout theyear.

Ans.- The Election Commission normally orders revision of existing electoral roll every year sometime in the months of September to October and such revised rolls are finally published in first week of January of the coming year. One can submit claim application (Form 6/6A) during period for lodging claims and objections to Elec-

toral Registration Officer or an officer designated to receive such applications, i.e., Designated Officer. Even after final publication, the rolls are updated continuously and one can get registered anytime during the continuous updation by filing a claim application to Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer.

Q.31 Can one be enrolled at more than one place? If I am working / residing in Delhi, can I be an elector in my native place in Uttarakhand?

Ans.- No. A person cannot be enrolled as a voter at more than one place in view of the provisions contained in Sections 17 and 18 of Representation of People Act, 1950. Likewise, no person can be enrolled as an elector more than once in any electoral roll. Any person while applying for fresh enrolment, makes a statement or declaration whether his / her name is already included in the electoral roll of any other constituency, and if such statement/declaration is false and which the applicant either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, he is liable to be punished under section 31 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

Q.32 If I have a complaint against the order of Electoral Registration Officer, to whom I should make an appeal?

Ans.- During the period of revision, you can file an appeal to the District Election Officer. In the case of application during the process of continuous updation, such appeal against any order of Electoral Registration Officer will lie before the first Appellate Authority District Magistrate / Additional DM / Executive Magistrate / District Collector of the District concerned. A further appeal against the order of first Appellate Authority will lie before the second Appellate Authority, i.e. Chief Electoral Officer of the State.

Q. 33 Who is an overseas (NRI) elector? Can an NRI settled in foreign land become an elector of electoral roll in India?

Ans.- An overseas elector is a person who is a citizen of India and who has not acquired citizenship of any other country and is otherwise eligible to be registered as a voter and who is absenting from his place of ordinary residence in India owing to his employment, education or otherwise is eligible to be registered as a voter in the

constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport is located. According to the provisions of Section 20A of the Representation of People Act, 1950, an NRI settled in foreign land can become an elector in electoral roll in India.

Q. 34 How can an overseas Indian (NRI) get registered / enrolled in the electoral roll?

Ans.- He/she has to file an application for the purpose in prescribed Form 6A before the Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer of the constituency within which the place of ordinary residence of the applicant in India as given in his/her passport falls. The application accompanied by duly self-attested copy of the relevant documents can be filed in person before the concerned Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer or sent by post addressed to him or can be filed online on website of Chief Electoral Officer of the concerned state or website of Election Commission of India. While filing Form 6A on line, the copy of the passport and copies of other necessary documents like visa should also be uploaded.

Q. 35 What does a ‘passport’ mean in above question?

Ans.- ‘Passport’ means a passport issued by the Indian Government, in which visa endorsement has been made. It doesn’t mean necessarily the current passport, since in many cases the current passport may not contain details of the address in India, mentioned in the original passport but may contain the address in foreign land.

Q. 36 From where Form 6A can be obtained?

Ans.- It can be downloaded from the website of Chief Electoral Officer of the concerned-state or website of Election Commission of India. Form 6A is also available free of cost in Indian Missions in foreign countries. Besides, Booth Level Officers in every pollingstation area in India have been asked to distribute blank Form 6A to families of overseas Indians in India to send the same to persons living abroad.

Q. 37 What documents are required to be enclosed with Form 6A?

Ans.- One recent passport size coloured photograph, duly affixed in Form 6A, photocopies of the relevant pages of the passport containing photograph, his address in India and all other particulars of the applicant and also the page of passport containing the valid visa endorsement.

Q. 38 What other formalities are required to be fulfilled at the time of filing application in Form 6A?

Ans.- If the application is sent by post, the photo-copy of each of the documents referred to in the answer to Question No. 8 above, should be duly self-attested. If the application is submitted in person before the Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer, the original passport should be produced for verification.

Q. 39 If I apply a claim application in Form 6A, on line, whether I need to send by post to the Electoral Registration Officers address, signed copy of the Form 6A along with required documents.

Ans.- Yes, it is necessary to send signed copy of Form 6A and self attested copies of requisite documents.

Q. 40 What is the procedure of verification of self-attested documents submitted by an overseas Indian (NRI) along with his application in Form 6A?

Ans.- As soon as Electoral Registration Officer receives Form 6A along with copies of self-attested documents, he will send Booth Level Officer of the concerned polling area for field verification. Booth Level Officer will visit the home address mentioned in the passport of the applicant. He will enquire from the relations of the applicant, if any, to verify the self attested copies of documents and give a declaration to the effect. In those cases where no relative is available or no relative is willing to give declaration for verification of documents, or Electoral Registration Officer is not satisfied with verification of documents by the relatives, the documents will be sent for verification to the concerned Indian Mission in the country where the applicant resides. The officer in Indian Mission authorized to verify the claims application will take further necessary action as mentioned in answer to Question No. 14 above.

Q. 41 Where the entries pertaining to overseas (NRI) elector find place in the electoral roll?

Ans.- Name of overseas elector is included in a separate section for "Overseas Electors" which is the last section of the roll of that particular part / polling station area of the constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport is located.

Q. 42 Whether Electoral Registration Officer is to be informed of the change in current residential address of the overseas (NRI) electors in the country of his/her residence?

Ans.- Yes. It is the responsibility of the overseas elector to keep the Electoral Registration Officer informed of the change in residential address in the country of his/her residence.

Q.43 Whether Electoral Registration Officer is to be informed when the overseas (NRI) elector returns to India and becomes ordinarily resident in India?

Ans.- Yes. An overseas elector must do so. In such a case, the person can then be registered as a general elector at the place where he is ordinarily resident in India.

Q. 44 How can an overseas (NRI) elector whose name is enrolled in the electoral roll exercise his/her franchise?

Ans.- After enrolment, an overseas (NRI) elector will be able to cast his vote in an election in the Constituency, in person, at the polling station provided for the part where he is registered as an overseas (NRI) elector.

Q. 45 Is an overseas (NRI) elector issued an EPIC ?

Ans. – An overseas (NRI) elector is not issued an EPIC as he is allowed to cast his vote in an election in the constituency, in person at the polling station on production of his original passport.

Q. 46 Whether the overseas (NRI) elector should surrender EPIC, if already issued to him, in India ?

Ans.- Yes, the overseas elector should surrender EPIC, if already issued to him, in India, alongwith submission of Form 6 A.

Q. 47 Whether there is any minimum period for which one should be out of country so as to apply for registration as overseas elector?

Ans.- No such period is prescribed.

Q. 48 Who is a service voter?

Ans.- Service voter is a voter having service qualification. According to the provisions of sub – section (8) of Section 20 of Representation of People Act, 1950, service qualification means –

- (a) Being a member of the armed Forces of the Union ; or
- (b) Being a member of a force to which provisions of the Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950), have been made applicable whether with or without modification ;
- (c) Being a member of an Armed Police Force of a State, and serving outside that state; or
- (d) Being a person who is employed under the Government of India, in a post outside India.

Q. 49 How is a service voter different from an ordinary elector?

Ans.- While an ordinary elector is registered in the electoral roll of the constituency in which his place of ordinary residence is located, person having service qualification can get enrolled as 'service voter' at his native place even though he actually may be residing at a different place (of posting). He has, however, an option to get himself enrolled as general elector at the place of his posting where he factually, at the point of time, is residing ordinarily with his family for a sufficient span of time.

Q.50 What are the application Forms in which various categories of service voters have to apply for enrolment as elector?

Ans.- Following are the application Forms in which various categories of service voters are to make application for enrolment as service voter: -

- (i) Members of Armed Forces – Form 2
 - (ii) Members of Armed Police Force of a State, serving outside that State – Form 2 A
 - (iii) Persons employed under Government of India on post outside India – Form 3
- However, if a service personnel has opted to get himself enrolled as general elector at place of his posting, where he is actually residing, he will have to apply in Form 6 like other general electors.

Q. 51 Are members of all Armed Forces / Para Military Forces eligible to be enrolled as service voters?

Ans.- As per the existing arrangements, members of Indian Army, Navy and Air Force and personnel of General Reserve Engineer Force (Border Road Organization), Border Security Force, Indo Tibetan Border Police, Assam Rifles, National Security Guards, Central Reserve Police Force, Central Industrial Security Force and SashastraSeemaBal are eligible to be registered as service voters.

Q. 52 What is the process of enrollment of a service personnel as a service voter?

Ans.- Election Commission orders revision / updation of rolls for service voters twice in a year. The Commission sends a communication to Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of External Affairs intimating them of the commencement of revision programme. As soon as the programme is announced, persons having service qualification can fill up the application in statutory Form 2 / 2A / 3, in duplicate, and handover to the officer in-charge of record office or the nodal authority in Ministry of External Affairs (in case of persons employed under Government of India on a post outside India). The person applying in Form 2 / 2A has also to submit a declaration in a prescribed format to the effect that he did not get enrolled as general elector in any constituency. The declaration need not be in duplicate. The officer in-charge / nodal authority will check the Form and declaration and ensure that the Form is complete in all respects and particulars filled by the applicant therein are correct. The officer in-charge, will then, sign the verification certificate provided in the Form itself and forward the same to the Chief Electoral Officer of the State concerned. The Chief Electoral Officer sends the Form to respective District Election Officer who will then send it to the Electoral Registration Officer of the constituency. The Electoral Registration Officer will process the Form.

Q. 53 Is wife or son/daughter of a service voter also enrolled as a service voter?

Ans.- The wife of a service voter shall, if she is ordinarily residing with him, be also deemed to be a service voter in the constituency specified by that person. The service voter has to make a statement to the effect in the relevant Form 2/2A/3 that his wife ordinarily resides with him. The wife will be enrolled as a service voter on the basis of declaration made by her husband in the application form itself submitted by him and no separate declaration / application is required to be made by the wife. A son / daughter / relative / servant etc. residing ordinarily with a service voter cannot be enrolled as service voter.

Q.54 Is facility of enrolment as a service voter available to the husband of a female service voter?

Ans.- Under the existing law, this facility is available only to the wife of a male service voter and is not available to the husband of a female service voter.

Q.55 Can one be enrolled simultaneously as a service voter at his native place as well as a general voter at the place of posting?

Ans. No. A person, at a particular time, cannot be enrolled as a voter at more than one place in view of the provisions contained under Sections 17 and 18 of Representation of People Act, 1950. Likewise, no person can be enrolled as an elector more than once in any electoral roll. As explained above, a service voter has option either to get himself registered as service voter at his native place or as general elector at the place of posting. When a person applies for registration as a service voter in Form 2 / 2A, he has to submit a declaration in a prescribed format to the effect that he did not get enrolled as ordinary general elector in any constituency.

Q. 56 Who is a Classified Service Voter?

Ans.- Service voter belonging to Armed Forces or forces to which provisions of Army Act, 1950 are applicable, has Option of either voting through postal ballot or through a proxy voter duly appointed by him. A service voter who opts for voting through a proxy is called Classified Service Voter (CSV).

Q.57 Who is a 'proxy'?

Ans.- A service voter may appoint (by applying to Returning Officer in Form 13 F of Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 – Form available at the website of Election Commission) any person as his / her proxy to give vote on his / her behalf and in his / her name at the polling station. The proxy shall have to be ordinary resident of that constituency. He need not be a registered voter but he / she must not be disqualified to be registered as a voter.

Q. 58 What is the procedure of appointment of a 'proxy'?

Ans.- A 'proxy' can be appointed in the following two ways:-

- a. If a service voter is at the place of his posting, he has to put his signature in Form 13F before the Commanding Officer of the Unit and then to send the

Form to his proxy for affixing his / her signature before a Notary / First Class Magistrate. Thereafter, the proxy can submit the Form to the Returning Officer concerned.

- b. If a service voter is at his native place, both he and his proxy can sign Form 13 F before a Notary / First Class Magistrate and then send to the Returning Officer concerned.

Q. 59 For what period a proxy remains valid?

Ans.- The provision for voting through proxy is valid till the person making the appointment is a service voter. Once appointed, the proxy will continue until his appointment is revoked by the service voter. The facility of proxy voter can be revoked and the proxy can be changed at any time or for any number of times by the Classified Service Voter. Thus a Classified Service Voter can revoke and opt back for postal ballot route or even substitute the proxy by intimating the Returning Officer in Form 13 G of Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 (Form available at the website of Election Commission). Revocation will become effective from the date it is received by the Returning Officer.

Q. 60 When should the application for appointment of a proxy be made?

Ans.- Application for appointment of a proxy should be received by the Returning Officer before the last date of filing of nomination papers. An application for appointment of a proxy received after the last date of filing nomination papers cannot be considered for the election in progress, though it will be valid for subsequent elections unless revoked / changed.

Q. 61 How does a ‘proxy’ record the vote on behalf of the service voter at the polling station?

Ans.- The proxy can record the vote on behalf of the service voter at the polling station to which service voter is assigned, in the same manner as any other elector assigned to that polling station. The proxy will be entitled to vote on behalf of the service voter, in addition to the vote that he / she may cast in his / her own name if he/she is a registered elector in the constituency, at the polling station to which he / she has been normally assigned.

Q.62 Can a Classified Service Voter be issued postal ballots by the Returning Officer?

Ans.- A Classified Service Voter cannot be issued postal ballots but the appointed proxy shall physically come and vote at the polling station which covers the classified voter's home address.

Q. 63 What is the structure of list of service voters in the electoral roll?

Ans.- While the list of classified service voter shall be maintained polling station wise, the list of other service voters is prepared separately for a constituency as a whole and all service voters registered therein shall be arranged at the end of electoral roll of a constituency as a separate last part. All service voters belonging to a constituency shall be listed together, irrespective of the place of residence, in this last part. These service voters do not have any specified polling station. The last part meant for service voters has three subparts – 'A' (For Armed Forces), 'B' (Armed Police Force of States serving outside the respective State) and 'C' (For persons employed under Government of India against a post outside India).

Q.64 How many times the last part of electoral roll for service voters is updated in a year?

Ans.- The last part of electoral roll / list of service voters is updated twice and 2 supplements are brought out in a year.

Q.65 In which language the last part of rolls is prepared for service voters?

Ans.- The last part containing the list of service voter is prepared in English only.

Q. 66 Is a service voter issued Elector Photo Identity Card (EPIC) like ordinary electors?

Ans.- A service voter is not issued Elector Photo Identity Card (EPIC). Elector Photo Identity Card (EPIC) is a document of identity which an elector has to show at the polling station at the time of casting his vote. As service voters are issued postal ballots or votes through his 'proxy', they are not required to visit the polling stations personally and therefore Elector Photo Identity Cards (EPICs) is not issued to them.

Q. 67 Is a service voter required to apply for issue of a postal ballot paper?

Ans.- No; the Returning Officer will himself send a postal ballot paper to him through his record office (or direct or through the Ministry of External Affairs in the case of a service voter serving outside India).

Q68. What is the relevant date for revision of electoral rolls for Legislative Council Constituencies?

Ans.- In the case of Local Authorities Constituencies there is no qualifying date, however the qualifying date for being enrolled in Graduates and Teachers Constituencies 1st day of November of the year in which the preparation or revision of the electoral rolls is commenced.

Q. 69 How can one get registered/enrolled in the electoral rolls for Legislative Constituencies?

Ans.- For enrolment in electoral roll for Local Authorities Constituencies only ex-officio and nominated members of the Local Authorities in the concerned State are eligible. The application for inclusion can be made in Form 17 to the Electoral Registration Officer. For registration in Graduates and Teachers Constituencies, one has to file the application for the purpose, in prescribed Form 18 or 19 as the case may be, before the Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer of the constituency within which the place of ordinary residence of the applicant falls. The application accompanied by copies of the relevant documents can be filed in person before the concerned Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer or sent by post addressed to him.

Q. 70 From where Form 17/18/19 can be obtained?

Ans.- It can be downloaded from the website of Election Commission of India. Forms are also available free of cost in offices of Electoral Registration Officers / Assistant Electoral Registration Officers.

Q. 71 What are the conditions for enrolment in Graduates and Teachers Constituencies?

Ans.- For enrolment in a Graduates' Constituency one should be an ordinarily resident in that Constituency, and should have, for at least three years before the qualifying date (1st November of the year), been either a Graduate of a university in India or in possession of any of the qualification deemed to be equivalent to that of a Graduate of a university in India. For registration in electoral roll for a Teachers'

Constituency, one should be ordinarily resident in that Constituency and within the six years immediately before the qualifying date (1st November of the year), for a total period of at least three years, should have been engaged in teaching in any of the educational institutions notified by the State Government within the State, not lower than in standard than that of a secondary school.

Q. 72 What documents are required to be enclosed with Form 18?

Ans.- The eligible persons should apply for enrolment of their names in the prescribed Form 18 along with any of the documents listed below-

- (i) The degree/diploma certificate, in original, issued by the University or Institution concerned or a copy thereof, duly authenticated by the Designated Officer/Additional Designated Officer/Gazetted Officer of the District concerned.
- (ii) A copy of an entry in the Government record or a certificate issued to a Graduate employee by the Gazetted Head of Offices/Institutes on the basis of entries in Government records in his custody or a copy of an entry in the record of Statutory Bodies, Corporations or Public undertakings specifying the degree, diploma or certificate possessed by the claimant, duly at tested by the Head of the office concerned; or
- (iii) An at tested copy of the card of registration as Registered Graduate issued by the University, a certified copy of the relevant entry in the list of Registered Graduates', the Roll of Advocates, the Register of Medical Practitioners, the Register of Chartered Accountants, the Register of Engineers maintained by Institute of Engineers, etc.; or
- (iv) An Affidavit by the claimant, supported by certificate from the Registrar of a University, or the Principal of a College affiliated to University or from the Head of the Department of such College under whom he had studied; or
- (v) The mark sheet, in original, issued by the University or Institution concerned or a copy thereof, duly authenticated by the Additional Designated Officer/Gazetted Officer of the District concerned/Notary Public.

Q. 73 What documents are required to be enclosed with Form 19?

Ans.- Every person applying for enrolment (in Form-19) in Teachers' constituency must submit documentary proof of having been engaged in teaching in any

of the specified educational institutions for a total period of at least three years within six years immediately before the qualifying date. Electoral Registration Officer / Assistant Electoral Registration Officer concerned should make such verification of the documentary proof as he considers necessary. A certificate by the Head of the teaching institution should normally be considered adequate documentary proof of possessing that teaching qualification. If any person, who has applied for inclusion of his name in a teachers' constituency, has been engaged in teaching in more than on specified educational institutions in the last six years, the certificate from the Head of institution of each of such educational institution will be required for the period for which he was engaged in teaching in that educational institution.

Q. 74 What are the Form of application for objection/correction/transposition in electoral rolls for Legislative Council Constituencies?

Ans.- Application for objection, correction and transposition in electoral rolls for Legislative Council Constituencies can be made in Forms 7, 8 and 8A, respectively.

Q. 75 What is '1950' ?

Ans.- To make the enrolment process more transparent and citizen friendly, the Election Commission has established State call centers with a toll free telephone number '1950' at all State headquarters. This number is accessible from all landline and mobile telephones of the States without adding STD code and from outside the State by adding STD code of the State capital. The citizens can make a call to the State call center using '1950' to enquire about the registration process, revision program and status of their claims & objections.
