

Q.1 I have shifted my residence recently. How do I ensure that I am enrolled in my new place of residence?

Ans. In case new residence is in the same assembly constituency, please fill up form 8A and submit to the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO), if not fill up form 6 and submit to the ERO of the area of your new residence. The ERO is the Tahsildar of the taluk.

Q.2 I have shifted my residence recently. I have Photo ID Card with the old address. Can I get a new ID card for the present address?

Ans. First of all please ensure that you have enrolled yourself in the Electoral Roll of the Assembly Constituency where you are residing now. The procedure is the same as in ans no.1. Subsequently, changes will be made in the existing Identity Card by pasting sticker of new address at the back of the card with the old number.

Q.3 I have shifted my residence recently to Kerala from another State where I was registered as a voter. I have an I Card issued from the previous place of residence. How can I get a new ID Card at the present place of address?

Ans. Please get yourself enrolled in the Electoral Roll of the concerned Assembly Constituency by filling-up form 6 and submit the same to ERO along with your ID-Card. There after ERO will issue you the new ID-Card.

Q. 4 How do I obtain a certified copy of the entry in the Electoral Roll?

You can obtain a copy of the certified entry by approaching the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) concerned. You will be required to deposit the requisite fee and thereafter the ERO will issue the certified copy.

Q.5 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 proof of my residence?

Ans. Ration Card is not obligatory. However you can show any other proof of residence like Passport, Bank Pass Book, Driving license etc. or any Govt. document to facilitate the work of registration.

Q.6 I am a tenant and my landlord does not want me to get enrolled. How can I get enrolled as a voter?

Ans . You are legally entitled to be enrolled in the electoral rolls. Please check the Electoral rolls of your area at ERO office. Helpdesk facility is available at all ERO offices. If your name is not included please fill up Form 6 and submit to the ERO.

Q.7 I will be attaining the age of 18 on 1.1.2004. What proof do I need to show to get enrolled?

Ans. You can submit the proof of Date of Birth from the authorized agency (Passport, Matriculation certificate etc.)

Q.8. When I fill up Form 6, should I attach proof of my residence with Form 6?

Ans. It is not necessary but if you attach a proof of residence, this will help early verification of the particulars given by you. However the ERO will be verifying the proof of residence at the time of hearing.

10 The Enumerator has visited my house and taken down the details. How do I ensure that my name is finally included in the electoral rolls ?

Ans. The enumerator will hand over a record of Enumeration to the ERO who will prepare the draft rolls. A copy of the record will be given to you also. You can check your name in the draft roll, which will be published and available at the office of the ERO to confirm that your name is included in the roll.

Q.11 Please give me details of my Polling Station and Assembly Constituency. Who do I contact to get these details?

Ans. This can be obtained from the helpdesk at ERO office. You can check it from the CEO office website also.

Q.12 I have lost my old I Card. How can I get a new I Card?

Ans. You can file a complaint at the Police Station. The SHO will issue a certificate and you may submit this certificate to the ERO. You will get a new I Card after depositing Rs. 25.

Q.13 Who supervises the election work in a State?

Ans. The Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) supervises the election work related to Assembly and Parliament elections.

As per section 13A of the Representation of the People Act 1950, the Chief Electoral Officer of the State is authorised to supervise the election work in the State subject to the overall superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission.

Q.14 Who appoints the Chief Electoral Officer?

Ans. The Election Commission of India (ECI)

The Election Commission of India nominates or designates an Officer of the Government of the State as the Chief Electoral Officer in consultation with that State Government.

Q.15 Who supervises the election work in a District?

Ans. The District Election Officer. In the case of Kerala ,this is the concerned District Collector.who has been designated as District Election Officer. As per section 13AA of the Representation of the People Act 1950, subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the Chief Electoral Officer, the District Election Officer supervises the election work of a district.

Q.16 Who appoints the District Election Officer?

Ans. Election Commission of India (ECI).

The Election Commission of India nominates or designates an Officer of the State Government as the District Election Officer in consultation with the State Government.

Q.17 Who is responsible for the conduct of elections in any Parliamentary or Assembly constituency?

Ans. Returning Officer (R.O.) In the case of Kerala the District Collectors are ROs.

The Returning Officer of a parliamentary or assembly constituency is responsible for the conduct of elections in the parliamentary or assembly constituency concerned as per section 21 of the Representation of the People Act 1951.

Q.18 Who appoints the Returning Officer?

Ans. Election Commission of India (ECI).

The Election Commission of India nominates or designates an officer of the Government or a local authority as the Returning Officer for each of the assembly and parliamentary constituencies in consultation with the State Government/Union Territory Administration. In addition, the Election Commission of India also appoints one or more Assistant Returning Officers for each of the assembly and parliamentary constituencies to assist the Returning Officer in the performance of his functions in connection with the conduct of elections.

Q.19 Who is responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls for a Parliamentary or Assembly Constituency?

Ans. Electoral Registration Officer (ERO). In Kerala it is the Tahsildar of the Taluk. The Electoral Registration officer is responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls for a parliamentary / assembly constituency.

Q.20 Who conducts the poll at a polling station?

Ans. Presiding Officer. The Presiding Officer with the assistance of polling officers conducts the poll at a polling station.

Q.21 Who appoints the Electoral Registration officer?

Ans . Under section 13B of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the Election Commission of India, in consultation with the State/UT Government, appoints an Officer of the Government or the Local Authorities as the Electoral Registration Officer. In addition, the Election Commission of India also appoints one or more Assistant Electoral Registration Officers to assist the Electoral Registration Officer in the performance of his functions in the matter of preparation/revision of electoral rolls.

Q.20 For every constituency, there is a list of voters which is called electoral roll. What is the minimum age for enrollment in an electoral roll?

Ans. Eighteen Years as on the first of January.

Q.21 Was 18 the minimum voting age in India from the beginning?

Ans. No. Earlier, the age for registration of a voter was 21 years. Through the 61st amendment Act, 1988 of the Constitution read with Act 21 of 1989 amending the R.P.Act, 1950, the minimum age of registration of a voter has been brought down to 18 years. This has been made effective from 28/03/1989.

Q.22 Which is the relevant date for determining the age qualification of 18 years? Suppose, you have completed 18 years of age today. Can you get yourself registered as voter?

Ans. According to Section 14 (b) of the R.P.Act, 1950, the qualifying date means the first day of January of the year in which the electoral roll is prepared or revised.

Q.23 Can a non-citizen of India become a voter?

Ans. No.

A person who is not a citizen of India cannot be registered as a voter. Article 326 of the Constitution read with Sec. 16 of R.P.Act, 1950 clarify the point.

Q.24 Can a non-resident Indian become a voter?

Ans. According to Section 19 of the R.P.Act, 1950, only a person who is ordinarily resident in a constituency is entitled to be registered in the electoral roll of that constituency. However, such of the non-resident Indian who are employed under Govt. of India in a post outside India are eligible to be included in the electoral rolls. Other non-resident Indians are not eligible to be registered in the electoral rolls.