

The Rajasthan Bar Council (First Constitution) Rules, 1961

RAJASTHAN

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The Rajasthan Bar Council (First Constitution) Rules, 1961 Published vide Notification No. 3/S.R.O., dated 16-8-1961 - Rajasthan Gazette Part 4(C), Ordinary dated 31.8.1961 In exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 of the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961), the High Court of Judicature for Rajasthan hereby makes the following rules:-

1. Short title.

- These Rules may be called the Rajasthan Bar Council (First Constitution) Rules, 1961.

2. Definitions.

- In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires-(i)"Act" means the Advocates Act, 1961;(ii)"Advocate-General" means the Advocate General for the State;(iii)"Bar Council" means the Bar Council for the State;(iv)"Chairman" means the Chairman of the Bar Council;(v)"Continuing candidate" means any candidate not elected and not excluded from the poll at any given time;(vi)"Count" means-(a)all the operations involved in the counting of the First preferences recorded for candidates, or(b)all the operations involved in the transfer of the surplus of an elected candidate, or(c)all the operations involved in the transfer of the total value of votes of an excluded candidate;(vii)"Exhausted paper" means a voting paper on which no further preference is recorded for a continuing candidate, and includes a voting paper on which-(a)the names of two or more candidates, whether continuing or not, are marked with the same figure and are next in order of preference; or(b)the name of the candidate next in order of preference, whether continuing or not, is marked by a figure not following consecutively after some other figure on the voting paper or by two or more figures;(viii)"first preference" means the figure "1" set opposite the name of a candidate; "second preference" means the figure "2" set opposite the name of a candidate; "third preference" means the figure "3" set opposite the name of a candidate, and so on;(ix)"original vote" in relation to any candidate, means a vote derived from a voting paper on which a first preference is recorded for such candidate;(x)"Secretary" means the Secretary to the Bar Council;(xi)"surplus" means the number by which the value of the votes, original and transferred, of any candidate, exceeds the

quota;(xii)"transferred vote" in relation to any candidate, means a vote the value or part of the value of which is credited to such candidate and which is derived from a voting paper on which a second or a subsequent preference is recorded for such candidate;(xiii)"unexhausted paper" means a voting paper on which a further preference is recorded for a continuing candidate;(xiv)"voter" means any person entitled by virtue of section 53 of the Act to vote at the elections to the Bar Council to be constituted for the first time.

3. Time and place of elections.

- Election of the members of the Bar Council shall be held at such place and on such day and during such hours as the Secretary may appoint.

4. Notice of elections.

(1)Notice of the time and place of election shall be given by publication in the Official Gazette over the signature of the Secretary upon a date not less than thirty days before the date of the election.(2)Copies of such notice shall also be sent by the secretary to the Advocate-General and to the President of the Advocates, Association to be affixed as they may direct and may also be sent to other similar Associations, if any, in the different parts of the State.

5. Candidates how to be proposed.

- Every candidate for election as a member of the Bar Council shall be proposed by ten voters by letter addressed to the Secretary and signed by each such voter and delivered to the Secretary not less than fifteen and not more than thirty days before the date of the election.

6. Doubts as to validity of proposals.

(1)The Secretary may submit to the Advocate-General any proposal as to the validity of which he may have any doubt and, subject to the provisions of Rule 26, the decision of the Advocate-General shall be final.(2)In the event of the Advocate-General deciding that the proposal is invalid, the fact shall be notified forthwith to the candidate by the secretary and the candidate may thereupon submit another proposal within the time prescribed by Rule 5.

7. Withdrawal from election.

- Any person whose name has been proposed as a candidate may withdraw his name by communication in writing so as to reach the secretary not later than ten days before the date of the election, and thereupon his name shall be omitted from the list of candidates.

8. Declaration when number of candidates equal to number of seats.

- When the number of candidates duly proposed is equal to the number of seats to be filled, the Secretary shall declare the candidates as having been duly elected.

9. Publication of list of candidates.

- Not less than ten day's before the date fixed for election, the Secretary shall cause the names of all the candidates duly proposed to be pasted on a notice board in the High Court and the District Courts and shall send lists of the said names to the Advocate-General and may send such lists to the President of the Advocates, Association to be affixed as they may direct and to other similar associations, if any, in the different parts of the State.

10. Preparation of list of voters.

- The Secretary shall-(i)prepare and maintain a list of voters consisting of the names of all the advocates, vakils, pleaders and attorneys who, on the date of the election, are entitled as of right to practise in the High Court and are ordinarily practising within the State with their respective addresses; and(ii)upon the application of any such voter have his address altered in the manner specified in the application.

11. Despatch of voting papers to mofussil voters.

(1)Not less than seven days before the date fixed for election, the Secretary shall send by registered post to each voter who neither ordinarily resides nor ordinarily practises in the city of Jodhpur at the last address appearing in the list of voters, prepared under Rule 10, a voting paper bearing the names of all the candidates duly proposed and stating the number of members to be elected, together with an envelope for its return.(2)The envelope referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be signed by the voter and his signature shall be attested by a magistrate or a justice of the Peace a Judicial Officer or a Gazetted Officer of the State Government, and unless it is so signed and attested, no votes purporting to have been given shall be taken into account for the purposes of the election.(3)The voting paper shall be placed in a closed envelope and the same shall be placed in the envelope for return referred to in sub-rule (1) and shall be returned so as to reach the Secretary at or by the time fixed for the closing of the election.(4)The Secretary on receipt of such envelope shall open it and place the envelope containing to voting paper in a sealed box.

12. Conduct of elections.

- Elections and all matters relating thereto for which provision is made in these Rules shall be conducted by the Secretary, and the Secretary may appoint any person or persons to assist him in the conduct thereof.

13. Supply of voting papers.

- On the day and time and at the place appointed for the election, a voting paper bearing the names of all candidates duly proposed and stating the number of members to be elected shall be handed over by the Secretary to each voter (other than a voter referred to in Rule 11), who applies in person therefor.

14. Second voting paper not to be issued.

- When a voting paper has been handed over to a voter under Rule 13 or has been sent by registered post under Rule 11, a second voting paper shall not be issued to the voter unless he satisfies the secretary that the voting paper has been spoilt or mutilated or lost or destroyed or has not been received by him, in which case a duplicate voting paper may be issued to him.

15. Method of voting.

(1) Every voter shall have only one vote at the election irrespective of the number of seats to be filled. (2) A voter in giving his vote-(a) shall place on his voting paper the figure "1" in the space opposite the name of the candidate whom he chooses for his first preference; and (b) may place on his voting paper the figure "2" or the figures "2" and "3" or the figures "2, 3 and 4" so on, in the space opposite the names of the other candidates in the order of his preference. (3) A voting paper shall not be signed by a voter, and in the event of any erasures, obliterations or alterations in the voting paper or of the voting paper purporting to have been signed by the voter, the voting paper shall be deemed to have been defaced, and no votes purporting to have been given thereby shall be taken into account for the purposes of the election. (4) The decision of the Advocate-General whether a voting paper has or has not been defaced shall be final.

16. Return of voting papers.

- A voter (other than a voter referred to in Rule 11) shall after voting personally return the voting paper to the Secretary who shall place it in the sealed box referred to in sub-rule (4) of Rule 11.

17. Voting papers when invalid.

- A voting paper shall be invalid on which-(a) the figure "1" is not marked; or (b) the figure "1" is set opposite the name of more than one candidate or is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate it is intended to apply; or (c) the figure "1" and some other figures are set opposite the name of the same candidate; or (d) there is any mark in writing by which the voter can be identified.

18. Arrangement of valid voting papers in parcel.

- After rejecting the voting paper which are invalid or which cannot be taken into account for the purposes of the election under these Rules, the Secretary shall, -(a) arrange the remaining voting

papers in parcels according to the first preference recorded for each candidate;(b)count and record the number of papers in each parcel; and(c)credit to each candidate the value of papers in his parcel.

19. Ascertainment of quota.

- Every voting paper shall be deemed to be of the value of one hundred, and the quota sufficient to secure the return of a candidate at the election shall be determined as follows-(a)add the value credited for a candidate under clause (c) of Rule 18;(b)divide the total by a number which exceeds by one the number of seats to be filled; and(c)add one to the quotient, ignoring the remainder, if any, the resulting number is the quota.

20. Candidates with quota elected.

- If any at the end of any count or at the end of the transfer of any parcel or sub parcel of an excluded candidate the value of voting papers credited to that candidate is equal to or greater than the quota, that candidate shall be declared elected.

21. Transfer of surplus.

(1)If at the end of any count, the value of the voting paper credited to a candidate is greater than the quota, the surplus shall be transferred, in accordance with provisions of this rule to the continuing candidates indicated on the voting papers of that candidate as being next in order of the voter's preference.(2)If more than one candidate have a surplus, the largest surplus shall be dealt with first and the others in order of magnitude :Provided that every surplus arising on the first count shall be dealt with before those arising on the second count and so on.(3)Where there are more surpluses than one to distribute and two or more surpluses are equal, regard shall be had to the original votes of each candidate, and the candidate for whom more original votes are recorded shall have his surplus first distributed, and if the value of the original votes is equal, the Secretary shall decide by lot which candidate shall have his surplus first distributed.(4)(a)If the surplus of any candidate to be transferred arises on the original votes only, the Secretary shall examine all the papers in the poll belonging to that candidate, divide the unexhausted papers into sub-parcels according to the next preference recorded thereon and make a separate sub-parcel of the exhausted papers.(b)The Secretary shall ascertain the value of the papers in each sub-parcel and of all the unexhausted papers.(c)If the value of the unexhausted papers is equal to or less than the surplus, the Secretary shall transfer all the unexhausted papers at the value at which they were received by the candidate whose surplus is being transferred.(d)If the value of the unexhausted papers is greater than the surplus, the Secretary shall transfer the sub-parcels of the unexhausted papers and the value at which each paper shall be transferred shall be ascertained by dividing the surplus by the total number of unexhausted papers.(5)If the surplus of any candidate to be transferred arises from transferred as well as original votes, the Secretary shall re-examine all the papers in the sub-parcel last transferred to the candidate, divide the unexhausted papers into sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon, and then deal with the sub-parcel in the same manner as is provided in the case of sub-parcels referred to in sub-rule (4).(6)The papers transferred to each candidate shall be added in the form of a sub-parcel to the papers already belonging to such

candidate.(7)All papers in the parcel or sub-parcel of an elected candidate not transferred under this rule shall be set apart as finally dealt with.

22. Exclusion of candidates lowest on the poll.

(1)If, after all surpluses have been transferred as hereinbefore provided, the number of candidates elected is less than the required number, the Secretary shall exclude from the poll the candidate lowest on the poll and shall distribute his unexhausted papers among the continuing candidates according to the next preferences recorded thereon, and all exhausted papers shall be set apart as finally dealt with.(2)The papers containing original votes of a excluded candidate shall first be transferred, the transfer value of each paper being one hundred.(3)The papers containing transferred votes of an excluded candidate shall then be transferred in the order of the transfers in which, and at the value at which, he obtained them.(4)Each of such transfers shall be deemed to be a separate transfer, but not a separate count.(5)If, as a result of the transfer of papers, the value of votes obtained by a candidate is equal to or greater than the quota, the count then proceeding shall be completed, but no further papers shall be transferred to him.(6)The process directed by this rule shall be repeated on the successive exclusions one after another of the candidates lowest on the poll until such seat is filled either by the election of a candidate with the quota or as hereinafter provided.(7)If at any time it becomes necessary to exclude a candidate and two or more candidates have the same value of votes and are the lowest on the poll, regard shall be had to the original votes of each candidate and the candidate for whom lowest original votes are recorded shall be exclude; and if the values of their original votes are equal, the candidate with the smallest value at the earliest count at which these candidates had unequal values shall be excluded.(8)If two or more candidates are lowest on the poll and each has the same value of votes at all counts, the Secretary shall decide by lot which candidate shall be excluded.

23. Filling last vacancies.

(1)When at the end of any count the number of continuing candidates is reduced to the number of seats remaining unfilled, the continuing candidates shall be declared elected.(2)When at the end of any count only one seat remains unfilled and the value of the papers of some one candidate exceeds the total value of the papers of all the other continuing candidates together with any surplus not transferred, that candidate shall be declared elected.(3)When at the end of any count only one seat remains unfilled, and there are only two continuing candidates and each of them, has the same value of votes and no surplus papers can be transferred, the Secretary shall decide by lot which of them shall be excluded, and after excluding him in the manner aforesaid declare the other candidate to be elected.

24. Fractions etc. to be disregarded.

- In carrying out the provisions of rules 20 to 23, the Secretary shall disregard all fractions and ignore all preferences recorded for candidates already elected or excluded from the poll.

24A. Illustration of the procedure as to the counting of votes.

- An illustration of the procedure as to the counting of votes in accordance with the above rules is given in the Schedule to these Rules.

25. Determination of result and publication thereof.

(1) Upon the completion of count, a list of the candidates elected to the Bar Council shall be prepared and signed by the Secretary and submitted by him to the Advocate-General who shall certify the same by his signature. (2) After such certificate, a copy of the list shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall also be sent to the Advocate General and to the President of the Advocates' Association to be affixed as they may direct and may also be sent to other similar associations, if any, in the different parts of the State. (3) On the publication of the list in the Official Gazette, the persons whose names appear in the list shall be deemed to have been declared as elected.

26. Disputes as to validity of election.

(1) A candidate may contest the validity of the election of a candidate declared to have been elected to the Bar Council by a letter signed by him and addressed to the Secretary. (2) Such letter shall state the grounds on which the validity of the election is contested and shall be delivered to the Secretary within seven days of the date of publication in the Official Gazette of the list under Rule 25. (3) The Secretary shall on receipt of any such letter refer the dispute arising therefrom to the authority specified in Rule 28 for decision. (4) Subject to the other provisions contained in this rule, after the expiry of seven days from the date of such publication, the validity of the election of a candidate shall not be contested on any ground whatsoever.

27. Finality of election.

- At the expiry of twenty-one days from the date of publication aforesaid of the list, the election shall be final and the voting papers shall be destroyed: Provided that where the validity of an election has been challenged under Rule 26, the voting papers shall be preserved and dealt with, as the authority specified in Rule 28 may direct.

28. Determination of election disputes.

(1) Any dispute arising under Rule 26 shall be decided by the Chief Justice or any other Judge of the High Court nominated by the Chief Justice, and for the purpose of deciding the disputes the Chief Justice or such other Judges may hold such enquiry into the matter and in such manner as he may deem fit. (2) The decision of the Chief Justice or such other Judge shall be final.

29. Invalid election.

- If the Chief Justice or such other Judge decides that a candidate has not been validly elected, the vacant seat on the Bar Council shall be filled as hereinafter provided in the case of a casual vacancy.

30. Filling of casual vacancy.

- Any casual vacancy among the elected members of the Bar Council shall be filled in such manner as the Bar Council may determine.

31. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

- The Bar Council shall as soon as may be after it is constituted elect a Chairman and vice-Chairman from among its members.

32. Secretary and Treasurer.

- The Bar Council shall appoint a Secretary and may, if it thinks fit to do so, appoint also an accountant.

33. Quorum.

- The quorum for any meeting of the Bar Council shall be nine.

34. Decisions of the Bar Council.

(1)The decisions of the Bar Council shall be by a majority of votes of the persons present at any meeting.(2)Each member present shall have one vote and the Chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

35. Transitional provisions.

(1)Until a Chairman is elected to the Bar Council, the functions of the Chairman shall be performed by the Advocate General.(2)Until a Secretary is appointed by the Bar Council, the functions of the Secretary shall be performed by the Registrar of the High Court.

Schedule

(See Rule 24-A)Illustration of the procedure as to the counting of votes at, and the declaration of the result of an election conducted on the system of the single transferable vote.Assume that there are seven members to be elected, sixteen candidates, and one hundred and forty electors.The valid ballot papers are arranged in separate parcels according to the first preference recorded for each

candidate, and the papers in each parcel counted. Let it be assumed that the result is as follows:-

A	12
B	8
C	6
E	9
F	10
G	7
H	4
I	19
J	13
K	5
L	14
M	8
N	10
O	6
P	4
	5

Total 140

Each valid ballot paper is deemed to be of the value of one hundred and the values of the votes obtained by the respective candidates are as shown in the first column of the result sheet. The values of all the papers are added together and the total 14,000 is divided by eight (i.e., the number which exceeds by one the number of vacancies to be filled) and 1,751 (i.e., the quotient 1,750 increased by one) is the number sufficient to secure the return of a member and is called the quota. The operation may be shown thus:-

$$\text{Quota} = \left\lceil \frac{14000}{8} \right\rceil + 1 = 1750 + 1 = 1751$$

The candidate H, the value of whose votes exceeds the quota, is declared elected. As the value of the papers in H's parcel exceeds the quota, his surplus must be transferred. His surplus is 149, i.e., 1,900 less 1,751. The surplus arises from original votes, and therefore, the whole of H's papers are divided into sub-parcels according to the next preferences recorded thereon, a separate parcel of the exhausted papers being also made. Let it be assumed that the result is as follows:-

Papers	
B is marked as next available preference on	7
D is marked as next available preference on	4
E is marked as next available preference on	4
F is marked as next available preference on	3
Total of unexhausted papers	18
No. of exhausted papers	1
Total of papers	19

The values of the papers in the sub-parcels are as follows:-

B	700
D	400
E	400
F	300
Total value of unexhausted papers	1800
Value of exhausted papers.	100
Total of papers	1900

The value of the unexhausted papers is 1,800 and is greater than the surplus. This surplus, is, therefore, transferred as follows:-All the unexhausted papers are transferred, but at a reduced value, which is ascertained by dividing the surplus by the number of unexhausted papers. The reduced Value of all the papers, when added together, with the addition of any Value lost as the result of the neglect of fractions, equals the surplus. In this case the new Value of each paper transferred is 14918 (the number of unexhausted papers)

the residue of the Value of each paper ($100-8=92$), being the required by H for the purpose of constituting his quota, i.e., one exhausted paper (Value 100) plus the Value ($1,656$) of 18 unexhausted papers. These Values of the sub-parcels transferred are:-B = 56 (i.e., seven papers at the Value of 8); D = 32 (i.e., four papers at the Value of 8); E = 32 (i.e., four papers at the Value of 8); F = 24 (i.e., three papers at the Value of 8); These operations can be shown on a transfer sheet as follows:-Transfer sheet

Value of surplus (H's) to be transferred	149
Number of papers in (H's) parcel	19
Value of each paper in parcel	100
Number of unexhausted papers	18
Value of unexhausted papers	1800

New value of each paper transferred

Surplus Number of unexhausted papers | 14918 | = 18

Names of candidates marked as the next available preference	Number of papers to be transferred	Value of sub-parcel to be transferred
B	7	56
D	4	32
E	4	32
F	3	24
Total	18	144
Number of exhausted papers	1	...
Less of Value owing to neglect of infractions	1	5
Total	19	149

The Values of the sub-parcels are added to the Values of the votes already credited to the candidates, B, D, E and F. This operation is shown on the result sheet. There being no further surplus, the candidate lowest on the poll has now to be excluded, G & O both have 400. The Returning Officer

casts lots and G is chosen to be excluded. Being original votes, G's papers are transferred at the Value of 100 each. A who was marked as next preference on two papers receives 200, while D and E were each next preference on one paper and receiving 100 each. O now being lowest is next excluded and his 400 is similarly transferred to I, B and K, I receiving 200 and B and K 100 each. This leaves J and P lowest with 500 each and J is chosen by lot for exclusion first. His papers are transferred at the Value of 100 each to A, B, D and I the three first named receiving 100 each, and I who had the next preference on two papers receiving 200. P is then excluded and his papers the transferred to E, L and K, the two first named receiving 100 each, and K, who had the next preference on three papers, receiving 200. K now exceeds the quota and is declared elected. Prior to further exclusion, K's surplus of 49 has to be distributed. The sub-parcel last transferred to K consisted of 3 votes transferred at the value of 100 each. This sub-parcel is examined; there are no exhausted papers and B, F and I each next preference on one paper and one paper is transferred to each of them at a reduced Value determined by dividing the surplus (49) by the number of unexhausted papers (3). B, F and I accordingly receive 16 each. The process of exclusion is now proceeded with. C and N have 600 each, and C is chosen by lot for exclusion first. He has 6 original votes; B, D and E are each next preference on two papers, and each receives 200. N is then excluded; A is next preference on 3 of his papers and receives 300; F, I and L are each next preference on one paper and receive 100 each. This brings A and I above the quota and they are declared elected. Their surpluses have now to be distributed and I's surplus which is the larger, 65, is dealt with first. The last sub-parcel transferred to I consisted of one paper transferred at the Value of 1,000, D is -next preference on this paper, and receives the whole surplus of 65. A's surplus of 49 is then dealt with. The last sub-parcel transferred to him consisted of 3 papers transferred at the value of 100 each. B was next preference on two of these papers and E on one, and the papers are transferred accordingly. The Value to be transferred is 16 per paper, i.e., the surplus (49) divided by the number of the unexhausted (3). B accordingly receives 32 and E 16. No other candidate having reached the quota, the process of exclusion is proceeded with, and F, who is now lowest with 840 is excluded. His seven original votes are transferred first. B, D and E are next preference on three, two and two papers respectively, and receive respectively 300, 200 and 200. The transferred votes are next transferred in the order of their transfers to F. The 3 votes received at the Value of eight each at the distribution of H's surplus are transferred at the same Value to L who was next preference on all 3 papers. The vote valued at sixteen received by F at the distribution of K's surplus, goes at the same value of M, who next preference on that paper. The vote transferred at the value of 100 on the exclusion of N is then transferred at the same Value to D, who thus receives a total of 300. No continuing candidate having yet reached the surplus, N, who is now lowest with 1,016 is excluded. His ten original votes are transferred first. B and D are first preference on three papers each, and E and L on two each. B and D accordingly receive 300 each, and E and L 200 each. This brings B, D and E above the quota, and they are declared elected. The requisite number of candidates having now been elected the election is at an end, it is unnecessary to proceed to the transfer of M's transferred votes. Full details are shown in the result sheet.

Result Sheet

Value of votes 14,000 { |

Quota = $\lceil \frac{14000}{8} \rceil + 1 = 1,750$

| }

Name of candidates	Value of votes	Distribution of H's	Result of votes of G	Distribution of votes of J	Result of votes of K's
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	at first count	surplus		and O		and P		Surplus	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
A	1200	...	1200	+ 200	1400	+ 100	1500	...	
B	800	+ 56	856	+ 100	956	+ 100	1056	+ 16	
C	600	...	600	...	600	...	600	...	
D	900	+ 32	932	+ 100	1032	+ 100	1132	...	
E	1000	+ 32	1032	+ 100	1132	+ 100	1232	...	
F	700	+ 24	724	...	724	...	724	+ 16	
G	400	...	400	-400	...	...	...	...
H	1900	-149	1751	...	1751	...	1751	...	
I	1300	...	1300	+ 200	1551	+ 200	1751	+ 16	
J	500	...	500	...	500	-500	...	...
K	1400	...	1400	+ 100	1500	+ 300	1800	-49	
L	800	...	800	...	800	+ 100	900	...	
M	1000	...	1000	...	1000	...	1000	...	
N	600	...	600	...	600	...	600	...	
O	400	...	400	-400	...	...	...	...
P	500	...	500	...	500	-500	...	...
Less of Value of by neglect of fractions	...	+ 5	5	...	5	...	5	+ 1	
Total	14000	...	14000	...	14000	...	14000	...	
	Distribution Result of votes of C and N		Distribution Result of surplus of I and A		Distribution Result of F's votes		Distribution Result of M's votes		Result of Election
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1500	300	1800	-49	1751	...	1751	...	1751	Elected
1072	200	1272	+ 32	1304	+ 300	1604	+ 300	1904	Elected
600	-600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Elected
1132	200	1332	+ 65	1397	+ 300	1697	+ 300	1997	Elected
1232	200	1432	+ 16	1448	+ 200	+ 200	1648	1848	Elected
740	100	840	...	840	-840	Not Elected
...	Not Elected
1751	...	1751	...	1751	...	1751	...	1751	Elected

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1716	100	1816	-65	1751	...	1751	...	1751	Elected
...	Not Elected
1751	...	1751	...	1751	...	1751	...	1751	Elected.
900	100	1000	...	1000	+ 24	1024	+ 200	1224	Not Elected
1000	...	1000	...	1000	+ 16	1016	-1000	16	Not Elected
600	-600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Elected
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Elected
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not Elected
6	...	6	+ 1	7	...	7	...	7	
14000	...	14000	...	1,4000	...	14000	...	14000	