

SECTION: PIL

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
(CIVIL ORIGINAL WRIT JURISDICTION)

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 640 OF 2025

IN THE MATTER OF:

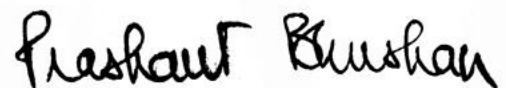
ASSOCIATION FOR DEMOCRATIC REFORMS & ORS. PETITIONER

VERSUS

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA & ORS.RESPONDENTS

FILING INDEX

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2.	ANNEXURE A1 TO ANNEXURE A15		



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SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI 110001
CODE NO. 515

NEW DEHI:
DATED: 08.010.2025

IN THE HON'BLE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 640 OF 2025

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ASSOCIATION FOR DEMOCRATIC REFORMS & ORS. ...PETITIONERS

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ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA & ORS.RESPONDENTS

PAPER BOOK
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ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS

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COUNSEL FOR PETITIONERS: **PRASHANT BHSUHAN**

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RESPONDENT

ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS

I, Vipul Mudgal, aged about 65 years, S/o Shri Jai Kumar Mudgal, Trustee of the Petitioner organization, address-Plot No. E-5, 4th Floor, Lane-1 Westend Marg, Siadulajab, New Delhi-110030 do hereby affirm and state as under:

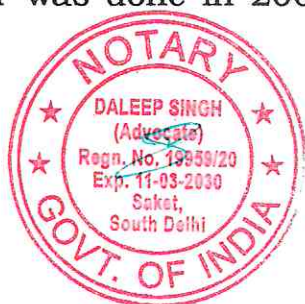
1. That I am a Trustee of the Petitioner organization in the instant Writ Petition and being well conversant with the facts and records of the case, I am fully competent to swear this Affidavit.
2. That the Petitioner organisation is filing the instant additional affidavit to bring on record certain additional facts which have an important bearing on the adjudication of the instant application and writ petition.



3. This additional submission is to draw this Hon'ble Court's attention to three new sets of facts that the Petitioner has come across. It is submitted that, read with the arguments that the Petitioner has already made, these new documents substantially alter the nature of the present case and dismantle the arguments offered by the Respondent in favour of the Special Intensive Revision in Bihar. A copy of ECI SIR Order dated 24.06.2025 is annexed herewith as **Annexure A1 (Pg 17 to 35)**.

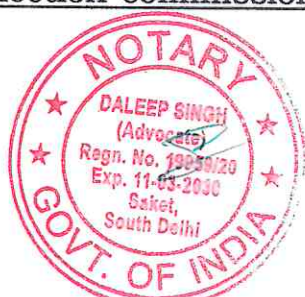
Final Guidelines of Special Revision of Intensive Nature, Bihar, 2003

4. The Intensive Revision of Electoral Rolls carried out in Bihar in 2003 is central to the Election Commission's case for the present exercise of SIR. The ECI itself has placed substantial reliance on the 2003 electoral rolls for two reasons. First, the SIR notification refers to the IR of 2003 as a precedent and a template. (SIR Notification dated 24.06.2025, Para 4, Annexure A, page 4). It has repeatedly claimed therefore that the ECI is merely repeating an exercise that used to take place regularly until 2003. Second, the ECI has also used Electoral Rolls of 2003 as a cut-off point, "as probative evidence of eligibility including presumption of citizenship." (Para 11, Annexure A, Page 5). The notification states: "The last intensive revision in Bihar was done in 2003, with 01.01.2003 as qualifying date. As



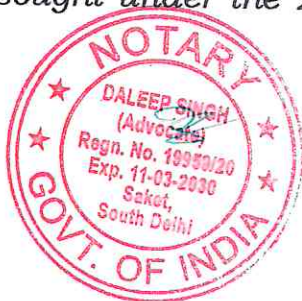
eligibility of Electors enrolled in the Electoral Rolls after the last intensive revision was established then, the Commission has decided that such Electors need not attach any additional document along with the Enumeration Form, except the Extract of the Roll.” (Para 5, Page 2). The ECI has gone on to further enhance its reliance on the Electoral Rolls of 2003, so as to expand the scope of the original exemption. In para 66 of the counter affidavit, ECI states that *‘Such children who attained eligibility by virtue to adulthood ’post-2003, ’would only have to produce evidence of their relationship with those electors whose names feature in the 2003 electoral roll.’*

5. It is therefore surprising that the ECI has never placed on record the original documents of Special Revision of Intensive Nature held in 2003 which it claims as a precedent and cut-off. Despite the petitioners repeatedly asking the ECI for it, the ECI chose not provided a copy of the detailed Guidelines issued for the same on 01.05.2002. The ECI also declined to provide a ‘copy of the order or the notification through which an Intensive Revision of electoral rolls was carried out for Bihar in 2003 and guidelines’ sought by activist Anjali Bhardwaj under the RTI. The website Scroll reported on 10.07.2025 that ‘ECI officials could not find a copy of the 2003 Order. ’(<https://scroll.in/article/1084364/the-curious-case-of-a-missing-election-commission-order-on-2003-voter-list-revision-in->



bihar.) On 23.08.2025 the newspaper Indian Express obtained a few details of the 2003 guidelines through unnamed sources in the EC (<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/in-bihar-2003-election-commission-took-longer-allowed-epic-checked-citizenship-selectively-10203729/>.) A copy of ECI reply dated 28.07.2025 to Anjali Bharadwaj's RTI refusing to disclose 2003 Guidelines is annexed herewith as **Annexure A2 (Pg 36 to 37)**. A copy of Article dated 10.07.2025 published in *Scroll.in* titled *The curious case of a missing Election Commission order on 2003 voter list revision on Bihar* is annexed herewith as **Annexure A3 (Pg 38 to 42)**. A copy of the Article dated 23.08.2025 published in *The Indian Express* titled *Exclusive: EC took twice the time for 2003 Bihar voter roll overhaul, citizenship checks skipped in most cases* is annexed herewith as **Annexure A4 (Pg 43 to 46)**.

6. At the same time, the ECI has selectively cited the Guidelines of IR 2003 to create an impression that the SIR of 2025 was similar in nature and *in fact* less demanding on the electors than the IR of 2003. (para 27, Page 19, of Counter-Affidavit of ECI, 21.07.2025). In the same counter-affidavit, the ECI referred directly to the Guidelines to claim that the documentary requirements in 2003 were more stringent than in 2025. *"That with respect to the list of documents sought under the 2025 SIR, it is pertinent to note that*

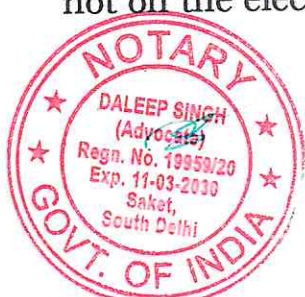


during 2003 SIR in Bihar, the guidelines prescribed 4 indicative documents (NRC Register where available, Citizenship Certificate, valid passport, or Birth Certificate) in support of any claim of citizenship, and during 2025 SIR in Bihar, 11 indicative documents are prescribed to support any claim of eligibility under Article 326.” (Para 64 ECI Counter Affidavit).

7. It is submitted that the petitioners have accessed this 62-page document, titled “Electoral Rolls Special Revision of Intensive Nature with Qualifying Date 01.01.2003, Final Guidelines”. It shows beyond any doubt that the Intensive Revision carried out in 2003 was fundamentally different from the present SIR exercise. Therefore, the IR of 2003 cannot be used as a precedent for the SIR. Nor does it provide any basis for 2003 to be treated as probative evidence of citizenship. The respondent has indulged in a *mala fide* exercise to mislead this Hon’ble Court by deliberately concealing crucial and relevant information while offering an untruthful account. A copy of ECI’s Final Guidelines for Special Revision of Intensive Nature with qualifying date 01.01.2003 is annexed herewith as **Annexure A5 (Pg 47 to 109)**.

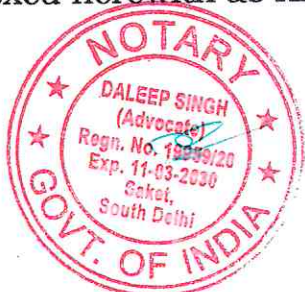
8. There are five basic differences between the IR of 2003 and the SIR of 2025:

- i) In 2003 the onus of entering eligible names on the Electoral Rolls was wholly on the Enumerator (now called the BLO) and not on the elector as in the SIR 2025.



- ii) In 2003 there was no Enumeration Form to be filled by the electors and, correspondingly, no deadline to be met by potential electors as in SIR 2025. The enumerator carried out a house to house survey so as to confirm, add or modify the existing electoral roll in consultation with the head of the household or senior adult member of the family. On this basis, the Enumerator filled out a Record of Enumeration, handed over a copy to and obtained signatures of the head of the household.(Paras 21-24).
- iii) Unlike SIR 2025, there was no general requirement in 2003 for all the potential electors to provide at least one document. In the following exceptional cases, the enumerator or supervisor could ask for documentary proof: a) if a family has shifted to the locality from another part of India; or b) if the enumerator doubts the information about age or ordinary residence.
- iv) Unlike SIR 2025, there was no general mandate to verify the citizenship of each elector in 2003. In fact, the Guidelines of 2003 say: 'It is clarified that it is not the job of the enumerator to determine the citizenship of an individual. '(Para 32). It referred to the Supreme Court's Guidelines in the Lal Babu Hussain and directed that the ERO should attach probative value to a person's presence in the preceding electoral rolls. No elector on the pre-existing electoral roll could be subjected to any verification of citizenship unless there was an objection where the onus of proof lay with the objector (Para 75). The Guidelines of 2003 permitted an inquiry into a person's citizenship and deletion of name on this ground only for (a) those individuals whose names were declared as Foreigners by 'Tribunals/authorities constituted under any Act of Parliament or the State legislature' (para 57); and b) a new voter, not from any household already on electoral rolls, in a polling area or constituency identified by the State Government as having 'large-scale presence of foreign nationals '(Para 63).
- v) The guidelines of 2003 had detailed provisions to ensure transparency, wide publicity and fair process to be followed at every step. Unlike SIR 2025, it did not allow exclusion of any name on the pre-existing rolls without going through due process for deletion of names. (Annexure A6, Table showing comparison between 2003 guidelines and 2025 SIR order)

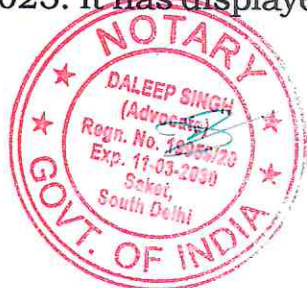
A copy of the comparison table of 2003 Guidelines and SIR, 2025 is annexed herewith as **Annexure A6 (Pg 110 to 113)**.



9. Since the Intensive Revision of 2003 did not probe into or ask for evidence for citizenship, except from a minuscule segment of population, and that too in specified areas, there is no reasonable basis to attach 'probative evidence of eligibility, including presumption of citizenship 'solely to the Electoral Rolls of 2003. Citizenship of every elector added subsequent to 2003 has been routinely checked by an ERO through a procedure prescribed in Chapter 7 of the Manual of Electoral Rolls. Thus, as far as citizenship is concerned, the Intensive Revision of 2003 was no different from any other revision before or regular summary revisions after that including the Special Summary Revision completed in January 2025. The distinction drawn by ECI in SIR 2025 between pre 2003 and post 2003 electoral rolls is thus arbitrary and not sustainable.

Aggregate Data Analysis of the Final Electoral Rolls published on 30.09.2025

10. It is further submitted that at all stages, the ECI has denied data transparency in the present SIR exercise and made it very difficult to analyse electoral rolls. The ECI did not disclose the list of names excluded from Draft Electoral Rolls 2025 until forced to do so by this Hon'ble Court *vide* order dated 14.08.2025. It disregarded this Hon'ble Court's suggestion to continue its practice of regular bulletin on the number of claims and objections received after 01.09.2025. It has displayed the same mindset while publishing the



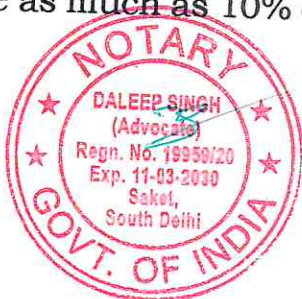
final electoral rolls on 30.09.2025. The ECI has not disclosed the following data:

- a. A complete list of new deletions, of electors on the draft rolls and not in the final rolls;
- b. A complete list of names restored, of those electors in the January 2025 roll, whose names were excluded from the draft roll but have now been included in the final roll;
- c. A complete list of new voters who did not figure in the electoral rolls of January 2025 but whose names have been added in the final rolls;
- d. The break-up of electors on the draft rolls whose name has been deleted from the final rolls for the following reasons: non-submission of any document during scrutiny, not a citizen of India;
- e. Data on the number of electors on the draft rolls who submitted each of the 12 documents (including Aadhar) during the scrutiny process; and
- f. Data tables as per the Format 1 to 8 prescribed in the Manual of Electoral Rolls.

11. To make matters more difficult, though the ECI has the entire rolls on its computers, it has published the draft rolls and the final rolls in a format that is not machine readable and therefore, cannot be analysed directly.

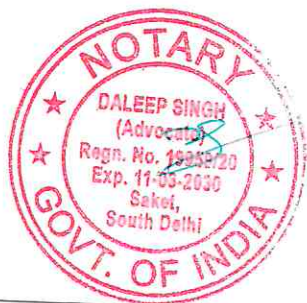
12. However, the petitioners, with the help of some IT experts and data scientists, have burnt the mid-night oil on several days so as to download, analyze and convert the published rolls in a format that can be analysed. Our preliminary analysis of the final electoral rolls reveals the following:

- i. Though the official estimate of adult population in Bihar for September 2025 is 8.22 crores (who should all have been on the electoral rolls), the number of electors in the final rolls is 7.42 crores. Thus, 80 lakhs i.e. Approx. 10% of the total adult population of Bihar has been denied their right to vote. Such a sharp fall in the adult population to electors ratio is a record for India and for Bihar. In no state of the country previously have as much as 10% of the electorate been excluded from the



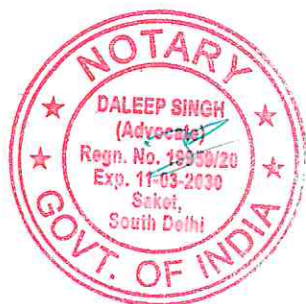
electoral roll. A copy of Article dated 07.10.2025 published in *The Indian Express* titled *Yogendra Yadav writes: Let's audit Bihar SIR. It makes for sad reading* is annexed herewith as **Annexure A7 (Pg 114 to 119)**.

- ii. That SIR process has had an adverse effect on the already unfavourable gender ratio in the electoral rolls. In January 2025 the gender ratio for Bihar's population was 932 (women per 1000 men) while the gender ratio for the electoral rolls was 914. Thus there were 7 lakh 'missing women' from Bihar's electoral rolls. After SIR, while Bihar's gender ratio is 934 in September 2025, the gender ratio in the final electoral rolls has fallen sharply to 892. This translates into 17 lakh missing women. Thus, SIR has resulted in further addition of 11 lakhs to the number of missing women. As Table 2 shows, SIR has wiped out a whole decade's gains in the gender ratio of electoral rolls.
- iii. The SIR exercise has also resulted in disproportionate exclusion of Muslims. Our analysis, based on name recognition software, shows that Muslims were 25 per cent among the 65 lakh voters excluded from the draft rolls and 34 per cent among the 3.66 lakh electors deleted from the final rolls. This is in contrast to the percentage of Muslims in the state of which is approx. 17 per cent. This disproportionate exclusion accounts for reduction of about 6 lakh Muslim voters. This may be true about other disadvantaged communities, but absence of name-recognition does not permit such an analysis. A copy of the Table of Bihar SIR Final Deleted voters religion wise summary is annexed herewith as **Annexure A8 (Pg 120 to 124)**. A copy of the Table of AC wise summary of deleted voters is annexed herewith as **Annexure A9 (Pg 125 to 130)**.
- iv. The SIR does not appear to have achieved its stated aim of "purifying" the electoral rolls of inaccuracies. The final electoral continues to have unacceptably large number of inaccuracies, some of which are mentioned herein below:
 - a) There are *at least* 5.17 lakh names on the final rolls which appear to be duplicates, i.e. people registered in multiple places either in the same constituency or in any other constituency. This is more than 4.90 lakh such duplicates in the draft rolls. This number may very well be much higher as per further analysis by Reporter's Collective.



- b) Routine inaccuracies continue to vitiate the final electoral rolls. There are over 2.5 lakh cases of blank or junk households numbers, over 25 thousand electors with gibberish names, and nearly 60 thousand entries with invalid gender or relation or gender-relations mismatch.
 - c) There are 21 lakh households with 10 or more electors, a threshold fixed by the ECI. These suspect addresses house 3.27 crore electors. Both these numbers have increased in the final rolls as compared to the draft rolls.
- v. While the ECI has not released the list of additions and deletions, our analysis of the records of claims and objections uploaded on the website of the CEO, Bihar show some startling patterns that raise questions about this process:
- a) Among applications received for additions as new voters, only 28 per cent were from person's in the relevant age group of 18-20 years. As many as 40 per cent claims for new voters were from the improbable age group of 26 years or above. It appears that a large proportion of these 'new voters' were old voters who were excluded from the draft electoral rolls and made to restore their names via Form-6. A copy of analysis on summary of added voters in Form 6 (Age wise) as of 1st October, 2025 is annexed herewith as **Annexure A10 (Pg 131)**.
 - b) Among the available records of objections, as many as 56 per cent were self-objections, where people who had ostensibly filled enumerations forms to be on the voters list in July were objecting to their own name in the month of August. Strangely, 779 electors had objected to their own name on the ground that they are 'not citizens of India'. It showed that either they had not filled their own enumeration form or the objection or both. A copy of Analysis on summary of voters objection in Form 7 as of 1st October, 2025 is annexed herewith as **Annexure A11 (Pg 132 to 133)**.

13. It is, therefore, clear that though the earlier electoral roll had several problems and needed to be cleaned up through an intensive



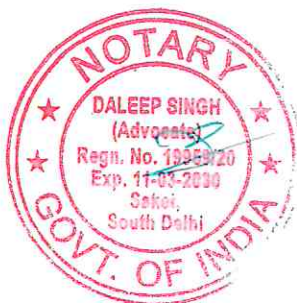
revision, however, the present exercise has only compounded the problems without solving the core issue.

Handbook of National Electoral Rolls Purification, 2016

14. This third document shows that the ECI did not need an exercise like the SIR to tackle the problem of defective electoral rolls. In 2016, the ECI had launched an initiative called National Electoral Rolls Purification (NERP). The NERP had exactly the same twin objectives as the SIR: Improving Health of Electoral Rolls and Standardization of Section, PS boundaries and Location. As for electoral rolls, the NERP objectives included all the dimensions that need addressing:

- a) Inclusion of all eligible voters in mission mode
- b) Electoral Rolls to be free from errors,
- c) Single entry anywhere for every eligible elector;
- d) No multiple, absent and shifted electors 'entry in ERs
- e) Removal of all dead electors 'entries,
- f) Good quality correct images conforming to ECI standards,
- g) Single unique EPIC for every Elector

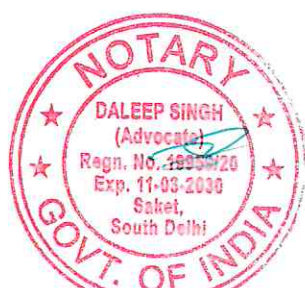
15. The Handbook is a detailed step by step elaboration of activities to be undertaken. These activities included identification of the critical gaps in ER; motivating stakeholders for voluntary disclosure and corrections of errors; software based identification and correction of errors and door to door survey by BLOs for field verification. This exercise was undertaken in 2016 and lauded by ECI. Hence, there is no reason why the ECI cannot conduct such an exercise on a



regular basis combining its procedures for NERP with the additional powers given to it by the Amendments to 23(4), 23(5) and 23(6) of the RPA. If the ECI performs the various actions suggested in NERP i.e. first identify the 17 types of errors in the Electoral Rolls database, dead voters as per the Death Registry and then follow that up with a House to House survey by BLOs, the ECI will ensure an electoral roll of much greater integrity than the present SIR exercise. A copy of ECI's Handbook on National Electoral Rolls Purification (NERP), 2016 is annexed herewith as **Annexure A12 (Pg 134 to 218)**.

Operational conclusions

- 16.** In view of the above mentioned facts, and the arguments offered in the earlier submissions, the entire SIR exercise needs to be declared void and the present Bihar election should be conducted on the pre-SIR electoral rolls as they existed on 24.06.2025 plus fresh additions and deletions that have taken place since then following the due process.
- 17.** However, for intensive revision of electoral rolls in other states, where there is 6 months or more to carry out this exercise properly, the SIR notifications and guidelines of 24.06.2025 must be amended to bring it in line with the Final Guidelines of the Special Revision of Intensive Nature in 2003 and taking into account the

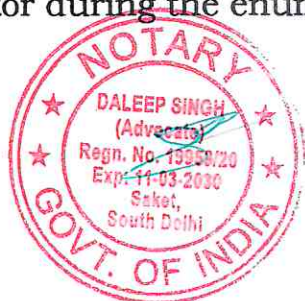


detailed recommendations of the Handbook of National Electoral Rolls Purification, 2016. In particular, the SIR must do away with the following:

- a) The onerous requirement of every potential elector filling an enumeration form by a deadline, without which they stand automatically removed from the electoral rolls;
- b) The general requirement of every elector providing documents to prove eligibility;
- c) The illegal mandate to the officials of the ECI to determine citizenship of every elector; and,
- d) An arbitrary cut-off date to distinguish some revision from others for purpose of probative evidence of eligibility.

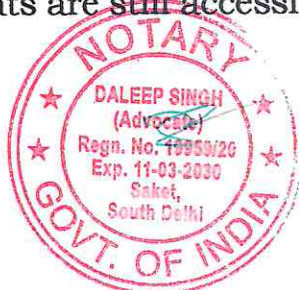
18. In addition, it should be mandatory for the ECI to follow its own guidelines contained in the Manual of Electoral Rolls, 2023. In particular, it is essential that ECI maintains complete and proactive transparency *inter alia* on the following aspects:

- a) Full disclosure of the draft and final electoral rolls in a machine readable format;
- b) Full and daily updating of any claims and objections for inclusion and exclusion in the existing electoral rolls, including downloadable application, as mandated in the Manual on Electoral Rolls;
- c) Full disclosure of any document required and received from any elector during the enumeration process;



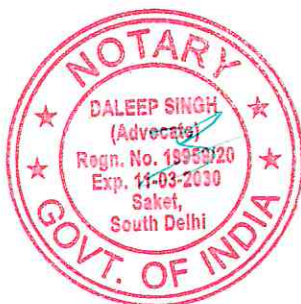
- d) Full disclosure of every notice given to anyone on the electoral rolls and the speaking order by which a name is included or excluded from the existing electoral roll;
- e) Publication of the data on final electoral rolls in the formats and manner as prescribed in the Manual on Electoral rolls. A copy of Relevant extracts from ECI's Manual of Electoral Rolls, 2023 is annexed herewith as **Annexure A13 (Pg 219 to 222)**.

- 19.** It should be clarified again that the checking and verifying citizenship of every eligible elector is not the responsibility of the ERO/AERO. The ECI must adhere to its own Guidelines for Intensive Revision in 2003, Manual of Electoral Rolls 2023, the instructions given in Assam in 2006, following the norms laid down in *Lal Babu Hussain*. The ECI can only refer the name of a voter whose citizenship is doubted to a foreigners tribunal or court or to the government of India and will have to abide by their decision.
- 20.** It is submitted that in earlier Summary Revisions (SRs), the Bihar CEO had released comprehensive year-wise datasets categorizing electoral roll modifications across eight distinct formats to ensure full transparency. These formats contained details such as constituency-wise gender ratio, population ratio, age-wise distribution, addition and deletion details (Format 4B), constituency wise EPIC & photo coverage of the electoral roll, polling station details, information on armed forces and migrant workers. These eight formats are still accessible on the Bihar CEO's website, which



reflects the commission's consistent practice since 2009 of disclosing detailed electoral data for transparency. However, such disclosure has not been followed in the present SIR exercise. Therefore, ECI should also release the Bihar SIR data in a similar manner, including a separate dataset enumerating the names of deleted voters along with the reasons for their deletion. A copy of formats is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE A14 (Pg 223 to 243)**. A copy of article dated 03.10.2025 published in The Wire titled *ECI Published Detailed Data on Voter Roll Summary Revisions. So Why Not Bihar SIR?* is annexed herewith as **ANNEXURE A15 (Pg 244 to 246)**.

- 21.** The documents and evidence presented above show that the procedure, manner, and documentary requirement in the last intensive revision was drastically different from the current SIR order dated 24.06.2025, that the SIR has failed to achieve its stated objectives and that the ECI has better precedents and mechanisms to achieve these objective. Thus, the SIR with an arbitrary benchmark of 2003 for Bihar has no rational nexus to the object to be achieved, namely "purification" of the electoral rolls.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'D' followed by a horizontal line and some additional strokes.

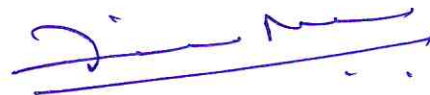
DEPONENT

VERIFICATION:

*I Identify The Deponent Who Has
Signed/Put T.I. In my Presence*

I, the above-named deponent, do hereby solemnly verify that the contents of the above Affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge, information and belief. I further verify that nothing contained therein is false and no facts have been suppressed nor any material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at DELHI on this 08 OCT 2025 day of October 2025.


DEPONENT**ATTESTED**

DALEEP SINGH ADVOCATE
NOTARY DELHI-R-19959
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
COMPOUND NEW DELHI
REGISTER Pg./Sl. No. 35

**ATTESTED****NOTARY PUBLIC****08 OCT 2025**

ANNEXURE A1

**Election Commission of India
Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001**

No.23/2025-ERS (Vol.II)

Dated: 24th June, 2025

To,

The Chief Electoral Officer
Bihar, Patna

Sub: Special Intensive Revision w.r.t. 01.07.2025 as the qualifying date.

Sir,

1. I am directed to convey that the Commission has directed a Special Intensive Revision (**SIR**) in exercise of its powers under Article 324, Section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (the "RPA 1950"), along with other applicable provisions of the RPA 1950, with reference to 01.07.2025 as the qualifying date, in the State of Bihar, where general election to state Legislative Assembly is due in 2025 (**Annexure A**).
2. **While carrying out the SIR of the electoral rolls, ERO of each Assembly Constituency shall be responsible for ensuring that no eligible citizen is left out while no ineligible person is included in the Electoral Roll.** During the SIR, CEO/DEO will aid ERO to fulfil the constitutional mandate that every eligible person, as per Article 326 of the Constitution of India read with Section 16 and 19 of the RPA 1950, is enrolled as Elector. For this, EROs shall satisfy themselves regarding the eligibility of every person before entering their name in the electoral roll. The detailed guidelines are attached (**Annexure B**).
3. During SIR, EROs through the BLOs shall conduct House to House enumeration. **Every existing elector, as on the date of this order, will be made available an Enumeration Form (Annexure C),** either through BLO or the elector can download the Enumeration Form from <<https://voters.eci.gov.in>>. BLO shall collect one copy of the Enumeration Form and sign the acknowledgment of receipt on the second copy to be retained by the existing elector. Based on the Enumeration Forms received back along with documents, ERO will prepare the draft roll.
4. Further, in case of application for registration as a new elector or for shifting from outside the state, it is also directed that henceforth,

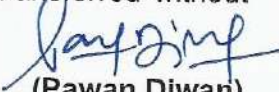
alongwith Form 6/Form 8, an additional Declaration Form (**Annexure D**) shall also be required to be filled by the applicant to support the declaration made therein.

5. The last intensive revision in Bihar was done in 2003, with 01.01.2003 as qualifying date. As the eligibility of Electors enrolled in the Electoral Rolls after the last intensive revision was established then, the Commission has decided that such Electors need not attach any additional document alongwith the Enumeration Form, except the extract of the Roll. Thus, CEO/DEO/ERO shall make the Electoral Rolls with qualifying date of 01.01.2003 freely available to all BLOs in hard copy, as well as, online on their website for anyone to download and use as documentary evidence while submitting their Enumeration Form (**Annexure C**). CEO/DEO/ERO/BLO should also take care that genuine electors, particularly old, sick, PwD, poor and other vulnerable groups are not harassed and are facilitated to the extent possible, including through deployment of volunteers.
6. Also, ERO shall assess the need of new Polling Stations considering that no **Polling station has more than 1,200 electors, except with the prior approval of the Commission**. ERO to also ensure that the polling station area is so defined and demarcated that no overlap exists with any other Polling station.
7. SIR to be undertaken strictly within the timeline as per the following schedule:

1	(i) ERO to print pre-filled Enumeration Form (in duplicate) for all existing electors and give it to the respective BLOs. (ii) ERO to give training to BLOs about the Revision Exercise. (iii) BLO to distribute Enumeration Form to all existing electors (in duplicate) through House to House visit. (iv) BLO to guide the public on filling up Enumeration Form. (v) BLO to collect Enumeration Forms from the public, along with required documents, or the public can also upload Enumeration Forms and documents online. (vi) Uploading collected Forms in BLO App/ECINet, on a day-to-day basis. (vii) BLO to give recommendations on each Enumeration Form so received.	25.06.2025 (Wednesday) to 26.07.2025 (Saturday)
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	(viii) BLO Supervisor to check the BLO's output in quantitative as well as qualitative terms. (viii) AERO to verify all Enumeration Forms not-recommended by BLOs.	
2	Rationalization/Re-arrangement of Polling Stations and finalization of proposed restructuring of section/part boundaries, location of polling stations and obtaining approval of list of polling stations. A polling Station shall preferably contain not more than 1,200 electors	25.06.2025 (Wednesday) to 26.07.2025 (Saturday)
3	Updation of Control Table and Preparation of draft roll having names of all the existing electors who submitted the duly filled Enumeration Forms.	27.07.2025 (Sunday) to 31.07.2025 (Thursday)
4	Publication of draft electoral roll on 01.08.2025 (Friday)	
5	Period for filing claims & objections	01.08.2025 (Friday) to 01.09.2025 (Monday)
6	Decision on Enumeration Forms received during H2H enumeration period and disposal of claims and objections to be done concurrently and to be completed by the EROs by	By 25.09.2025 (Thursday)
7	(i) Checking of health parameters of the finalised electoral rolls and obtaining Commission's permission for final publication. (ii) Updating database and printing of supplements	By 27.09.2025 (Saturday)
8	Final Publication of Electoral Roll on 30.09.2025 (Tuesday)	

8. Also, to enable fulfilment of the above constitutional mandate, the Commission also directs, under Article 324 of the Constitution, that the Chief Secretary shall ensure that CEO/DEO/ERO/AERO/BLO Supervisor/BLO and all other officers involved in preparation of Electoral Rolls are adequately supported with manpower and resources. During the SIR period, the Chief Secretary shall ensure that no post notified as DEO/ERO/AERO is vacant and no such officer is transferred without prior approval of the Commission.


(Pawan Diwan)
Secretary

Copy to Chief Secretary of Bihar for necessary action.

Annexure A

Election Commission of India
Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001

No. 23/ERS/2025

Dated: 24th June, 2025

ORDER**Special Intensive Revision of Electoral Rolls**

1. Whereas, Article 324 of the Constitution of India and the Representation of People Act, 1950 (the "RPA 1950") vests the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of the elections to the Parliament and the State Legislatures, with the Election Commission;
2. Whereas, maintaining the integrity of the electoral roll is fundamental for the conduct of free and fair elections;
3. Whereas, the electoral machinery, eligibility conditions, manner and procedure for preparation of electoral rolls are provided under the RPA 1950 and the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 ("RER, 1960"), framed under the RPA 1950;
4. Whereas, in line with this objective, the Commission has previously exercised its powers under enabling statutes in the years such as 1952-56, 1957, 1961, 1965, 1966, 1983-84, 1987-89, 1992, 1993, 1995, 2002, 2003 and 2004 to undertake Intensive Revision of electoral rolls for all or some parts of the country for afresh preparation of electoral rolls through enumeration. The last intensive revision in Bihar, was conducted by the Commission in the year 2003 with reference to 01.01.2003 as the qualifying date;
5. Whereas, the preparation of electoral roll must ensure that all eligible citizens are included and no such eligible citizen is excluded from the electoral roll;
6. Whereas, the Article 326 of the Constitution stipulates that every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than eighteen years of age on the qualifying date and is not otherwise disqualified under any law shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll;
7. Whereas, the Commission has noted that during the last 20 years significant change in electoral roll has taken place due to additions and deletions on a large scale over this long period. Rapid urbanization and frequent migration of population from one place to another on account of

education, livelihood and other reasons, have become a regular trend. Some electors obtain registration in one place and then shift their residence and register themselves at another place without getting their names deleted from the electoral roll of the initial place of residence. This has led to increased possibility of repeated entries in the electoral roll. Thus, the situation warrants an intensive verification drive to verify each person before enrolment as an Elector;

8. Whereas, one of the fundamental pre-conditions set out in Article 326 of the Constitution is that a person is required to be an Indian citizen, for his/her name to be registered in the electoral roll. Consequently, the Commission has a constitutional obligation to ensure that only persons who are citizens;
9. Whereas, under Section 21 of the RPA 1950 along with other applicable provisions of the RPA 1950, the Commission is empowered to direct special intensive revision of the electoral rolls including preparation of electoral rolls afresh;
10. Therefore, the Commission has now decided to begin the Special Intensive Revision in the entire country for the discharge of its constitutional mandate to protect the integrity of the electoral rolls; However, since the General Elections to the Legislative Assembly in the State of Bihar is expected in later part of this year, hence the Commission has decided to conduct Special Intensive Revision in the State of Bihar as per the Guidelines and schedule attached herewith. The schedule for the Special Intensive Revision in the rest of the country shall be issued separately in due course.
11. Since the last intensive revision in Bihar was undertaken in 2003, the EROs shall treat the electoral roll of 2003 with qualifying date of 01.01.2003 as probative evidence of eligibility, including presumption of citizenship unless they receive any other input otherwise.
12. Any person whose name is not recorded in the 2003 Electoral Roll shall for the purpose of registration in the electoral roll is required to submit from amongst a wide range of eligible government documents as prescribed for establishing their eligibility to be an elector.
13. Since the existing Electoral rolls were published on 06.01.2025 under Special Summary Revision, and continuously updated since then, the Commission further directs that a pre-filled enumeration form shall be made available to every existing elector as on the date of issue of this order and the draft roll shall include the names of all the electors who have submitted a duly filled Enumeration Form before July 25, 2025. This being an intensive revision, in case enumeration form is not submitted

before July 25, 2025, the name of the elector can not be included in the draft rolls. However, CEO/DEO/ERO/BLO should also take care that genuine electors, particularly old, sick, PwD, poor and other vulnerable groups are not harassed and are facilitated to the extent possible, including through deployment of volunteers.

14. The ERO/AERO shall not delete any entry from the draft roll without conducting an inquiry and giving a fair and reasonable opportunity to the persons concerned whose name has appeared in the draft roll. In case any person is aggrieved by the decision of the ERO, he may prefer an appeal to the District Magistrate under Section 24(a) of the RP Act, 1950, read with rule 27 of the RER, 1960 within the stipulated time. If the appellant remains unsatisfied, a second appeal may be preferred before the Chief Electoral Officer within 30 days of the DM's order, as per Section 24(b) of the RP Act, 1950 read with Rule 27 of the RER, 1960.
15. Further, in case of application for registration as a new elector or for shifting from outside the state of Bihar, it is also directed that henceforth, alongwith Form 6/Form 8, an additional Declaration Form (**Annexure D**) shall also be required to be filled by the applicant to support the declaration made therein.

By Order

Election Commission of India


24/06/25
(Sanjay Kumar)

Deputy Election Commissioner

Annexure B

Detailed Guidelines For Special Intensive Revision**1. Training**

- a. DG(IT), ECI shall organise a training of the CEO and State IT Nodal Officers at the CEO office to familiarize them about new IT features/modules/applications/online submission of forms.
- b. CEO/DEO/ERO/AERO shall get themselves acquainted with the new ECINet application, and especially about the BLO, Elector and their respective modules.
- c. CEO shall also ensure that all the posts of EROs/AEROs/BLOs/Supervisors are filled and requisite training and orientation including training on the latest IT process and systems is completed well in time.
- d. At the earliest, ERO will conduct an orientation workshop for the Booth Level Agents (BLA) of recognized political parties to explain the process and to sensitize them about SIR.

2. Rationalization, Reserialization and Formation of sections

- a. Based on the H2H enumeration, ERO shall assess the need of new Polling Stations considering that **no Polling station has more than 1,200 electors, except with the prior approval of the Commission.** ERO to also ensure that the polling station area is so defined and demarcated that no overlap exists with any other Polling station.
- b. The electors of so merged/attached polling stations are not required to travel for more than two kilometer distance and to cross any natural barriers.
- c. Extensive survey must be carried out during the exercise of rationalization of polling stations for setting up new polling stations in the High Rise/Group Housing societies/RWA colonies that have common facilitation area/community halls at ground floor within the premises and in slum dwelling clusters of urban areas.
- d. Immediately after assessing the requirement of new polling stations, ERO shall communicate the requirement of additional polling stations to DEO.
- e. DEO, being responsible for provisioning of polling stations u/s 25 of the RP Act 1951, shall ensure 100% physical verification of the existing and newly proposed polling station locations through a senior officer to assess as to whether the building is in proper condition and it meets the other parameters set by the Commission for smooth conduct of poll.
- f. DEO shall consult the representatives of the political parties before finalizing the proposal of new polling stations. Thereafter,

DEO shall obtain the approval of the Commission for the consolidated proposal of polling stations.

- g. Proposal for change of location shall be sent to the Commission only after 100% verification/inspection of the polling station and along with longitude and latitude. Latitude and Longitude of all Polling Stations, newly identified and proposed for creation/change of location of polling station shall be captured and details of the same shall be updated in the ECINet Dashboard.
- h. After Commission's approval, ERO shall update the Control Table in ECINet and create Parts, as per IT applications to prepare draft Electoral Roll.
- i. Once a new polling station is created in the Electoral Roll, ERO shall also, through BLO, ensure uploading of photos and location information of the polling station, along with data like latitude and longitude of the Polling Station, from BLO's module in ECINet App.
- j. **Standardization of addresses:** The electors will be arranged in the roll in a sequence, according to the House no. (and Floor no. of the building). To standardize the address of electors the following fields of addresses shall be maintained while preparing the roll:¹
 - i. House No./ Flat No./Door No. (Name of house, if available)
 - ii. Floor No. (in case of multi-story building)
 - iii. Building No./Block No./Tower No. (name of building, if available)
 - iv. Apartment No.
 - v. Wing
 - vi. Ward No*
 - vii. Street/ Road/Lane*
 - viii. Sector
 - ix. Area/Locality*
 - x. Landmark, if any
 - xi. Village/Town/City*
 - xii. Sub-district/Tehsil
 - xiii. District*
 - xiv. State*
 - xv. Pincode*

k. Family Grouping:

¹ The fields marked with (*) should be mandatorily mentioned in the electors' details, while the remaining fields may be taken as optional fields and be included wherever necessary (like in urban areas). The CEO/DEO may include the other fields in the mandatory category as prevalent in the State/District. Where no House no. as given by the Panchayat/Municipal Authorities is available, the notional number will be given in the roll. In such cases, it will be invariably indicated that the House no. is notional. The mandatory address fields will be mentioned in the electoral roll and the same will be reflected as it is in the EPIC of the elector.

- i. Based on the H2H enumeration, while creating a new polling station or re-organizing/rationalisation of the existing polling stations by creating/merging/ attaching sections to the adjacent polling stations, ERO to ensure the following:
 1. No family residing at same Door/Flat No. is broken and all the family members are kept in the same section and in the same part,
 2. Electors residing in a building are enrolled in the same part, and
 3. As far as possible electors residing in a Street are enrolled in the same part.
- ii. To group all the family members and neighbors in a section, ERO shall keep all Electors of one house/building/tower, in one Section, as far as feasible, in any case within a part.

3. House to House (H2H) Enumeration

- a. At the start of the H2H process, Booth Level Officers (BLOs) shall be provided with:
 - i. an Identity Card, if not already given, and
 - ii. a kit bag labeled **Special Intensive Revision**, that shall include registers, stationery, caps/T-shirts, and any other necessary stationery items required during the enumeration process.
 - iii. Enumeration Forms (**Annexure C**) with pre printed details of existing electors, for each existing elector as on the date of issue of this order, in duplicate. Alongwith certain number of blank Enumeration Forms for any eventuality.
- b. BLOs shall visit each household and distribute Enumeration Form, with pre printed details of existing electors, to each existing elector in duplicate and will guide them in filling up the Form.
- c. If BLO finds that any house is locked or closed at the time of enumeration, she/he shall slip the Enumeration Forms in the house and make at least three visits to collect filled up Forms.
- d. The existing electors will also be provided a facility to download pre-filled Enumeration Form and upload filled-in Forms and documents through online mode.
- e. Each elector must submit this form along with requisite information and self-attested documents to the BLO.
- f. BLO will again visit every household to collect the filled copy of the Enumeration Form from the electors. BLO shall keep one copy of Enumeration Form along with the requisite documents with him/her and give an acknowledgement of receipt of Form and document on the other copy of Enumeration Form to be retained by the applicant.

- g. In case an elector has uploaded a form filled in with documents online, BLO will verify the documents during his visit to the house of the elector.
- h. BLO shall upload these Forms and attached documents through BLO/ECINet mobile application. Thereafter, BLO will submit all the collected Enumeration Forms along with its documents to the concerned ERO/AERO for record purposes.

4. Publication of draft roll :

- a. ERO shall prepare the draft Electoral Roll by including all the Electors whose Enumeration Forms have been received from the electors. Decision on the Enumeration Forms so received shall be taken after draft publication during the claims & objection period. However, ERO/AERO shall start scrutinising Enumeration Forms, as and when they are received to identify the cases with suspected eligibility.
- b. Draft electoral roll shall consist of names of all the existing electors who have submitted their duly filled Enumeration Form to the BLO during the H2H enumeration period or which have been received online and verified by BLO. Names of other electors, from whom Enumeration Forms are not received will not be included in the draft roll.
- c. In case any elector is unable to submit their filled in enumeration forms within the specified time, they may file Form 6 alongwith the prescribed Declaration Form (Annexure D) for inclusion during the claims and objections period.
- d. All names of member of judiciary, public representatives, holders of declared offices and personalities from fields of arts, culture, journalism, sports, and public services etc. earlier flagged in the electoral database, are to be included in the draft Electoral Rolls, so that necessary documents can also be collected during the period of Claims and Objections.
- e. ERO shall also invite advance application for subsequent qualifying date i.e. 01st October, 2025 while publishing notice for draft publication in Form-5.

5. Period of Claims and Objections

- a. After publication of the draft Electoral Rolls, ERO/AERO shall scrutinise the eligibility of proposed Electors in accordance with the qualification of Electors prescribed under Article 326 and Section 16 & 19 of RPA 1950. To do so, ERO/AERO shall come to his/her satisfaction based on the documents submitted and field reports.
- b. In case ERO/AERO doubts the eligibility of the proposed Elector (due to non-submission of requisite documents or otherwise), he/she will start a suo moto inquiry and issue notice to such proposed Elector, as to why his/her should not be deleted. Based

on field inquiry, documentation or otherwise, ERO/AERO shall decide on inclusion of such proposed Electors in the Final Rolls. In each such case, ERO/AERO shall pass a speaking order. Also, EROs will refer cases of suspected foreign nationals to the competent authority under the Citizenship Act, 1955. For these purposes, AERO shall exercise ERO's powers independently u/s 13C(2) of the RPA, 1950.

- c. Whereas, the eligibility conditions to enroll as an elector were already being verified by the ERO to his satisfaction, it is necessary that the documents on the basis of which such satisfaction of ERO is arrived at, are also uploaded in ECINET as the current level of technology enables so.
- d. Every claim for inclusion of name in the roll as new elector shall be in Form-6 along with new Declaration Form. Henceforth, all EROs shall also ensure to collect the prescribed Declaration Form in respect of all pending Form 6 and advance claims received in Form 6 w.r.t. 01.10.2025 as the qualifying date.
- e. Application for shifting of residence within the constituency or outside the constituency, correction or updation of entries, replacement of EPIC and marking of PwD, shall be in Form-8 and shall be preferred by the person to whom that entry relates. New Declaration Form shall be submitted alongwith Form-8 for shifting of residence from outside the state of Bihar.

6. Display of list of claims and objections

- a. ERO shall prepare lists of claims and objections in Form 9, 10, 11 and 11A and 11B and exhibit one copy of such lists on a notice board in his office on every working day.
- b. The list of all claims and objections received should also be put up on the website of the CEO so that citizens are able to see the list and lodge objections, if any, with the concerned ERO.
- c. CEO to give adequate publicity to the fact that a list of claims and objections is available on CEO's website, and if any one wants to raise objections regarding any claim in the list, he/she can file the same before the EROs. This information should also be shared with the political parties by holding meetings with them and sending written communication to them.
- d. ERO to share the list of claims and objections with the political parties on a weekly basis. The list should be incremental instead of cumulative. For this purpose, the ERO should call a meeting of all political parties on a regular interval and personally handover a list of claims and objections to them and obtain acknowledgement.

7. Appeals under Section 24 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950: An appeal shall lie from any decision of the ERO to the District Magistrate u/s 24(a) of the RP Act, 1950, and a second appeal under

Section 24(b) against the decision of the first Appellate authority shall lie to the CEO, in the manner prescribed under Rule 27 of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960.

8. Supervision and Checks: Following supervisory checks and verification are prescribed.

- a. BLO Supervisor, who normally has 10 BLOs under his charge shall verify 10% of each of the Booth Level Officer's verification work under him.
- b. ERO shall hold regular monitoring meetings with AEROs, BLO Supervisors and BLOs and ensure that the work done is not superficial. Delinquent officials should be taken to task and corrective measures taken swiftly.
- c. **Super-checking during SIR by Roll Observers:** Verification of 250 Forms (100 additions + 100 deletions + 50 modifications) in the assigned districts or at least 50 Forms (20 additions + 20 deletions + 10 modifications) in each of the assigned districts, by tabletop exercise. Out of these verified Forms, field verification must be done in a minimum of 50 Forms.

9. Engagement with Political Parties and sharing of electoral rolls:

- a. By CEO:
 - i. As soon as the SIR schedule is announced, the CEO shall hold a meeting with all recognized political parties, and inform them of the important points of the law and procedures of the SIR and seek their cooperation.
 - ii. For all such meetings, records like minutes of meetings attendance of participants with their signature should be maintained.
 - iii. The CEO shall ask the recognized political parties to appoint a Booth Level Agent (BLA) for each polling station who would be associated with BLO during the revision period. Political Parties shall also be asked to give a list of BLAs to respective EROs.
 - iv. The CEO shall extract a report on the status of disposal of claims and objections received during the revision from ECINet and put the same on his website on a weekly basis, for information of general public/citizens.
 - v. Computerization and posting of all application forms received in Forms 6, 6A, 7, 8 on the website of the CEO on a day to day basis.
 - vi. CEO shall put draft electoral roll, final electoral roll, list of claims and objections on CEOs' website and share the same with recognized political parties.
 - vii. CEO shall get the revision schedule properly disseminated to media, political parties and social organizations/RWAs

and reach out to electors/eligible population extensively well before the date of draft publication of electoral rolls.

b. By DEO:

- i. DEO shall get the revision schedule properly disseminated to media, political parties and social organizations/RWAs and reach out to electors/eligible population extensively well before the date of draft publication of electoral rolls.
- ii. The DEO shall hold periodic meetings with all recognized national and state level political parties and inform them of the important points of the law and procedures of the SIR and seek their cooperation before the date of draft publication.

c. By ERO:

- i. ERO shall share a list of claims and objections with all political parties on a weekly basis. He will be able to download this list through ECINet.
- ii. ERO, immediately after draft and final publication, shall supply free of cost two copies (one hard copy & one soft copy) of each separate part of the roll to every registered political party. For this purpose, soft copy of electoral roll shall not have the electors' photographs.

d. By BLO:

- i. Before H2H enumeration, BLO will hold a meeting with BLAs and brief them about the schedule and process of SIR.
- ii. The BLOs will go through the draft electoral roll with BLAs of recognized political parties of the State and identify the corrections to be carried out, etc. It is pertinent to mention that BLAs once appointed from a recognized political party will continue as BLA, unless their appointment is rescinded /revoked by the political party concerned.
- iii. With a view to ensure more involvement of political parties, the Commission has allowed BLAs of recognized political parties to file applications in bulk, subject to the condition that a BLA shall not submit more than 50 Forms/day to BLO before the Draft Publication, and 10 Forms/day thereafter.
- iv. BLA will submit a list of application forms with an undertaking that he has personally verified the particulars of the application forms and is satisfied that they are correct.

10. Schedule of Press Note/Advertisement during SIR

a. Announcement of schedule of SIR:

- i. **Press Note:** CEO to issue a Press Note explaining pre-revision activities like, H2H, rationalization and

- schedule in detail along with expected meetings with political parties. DEO to circulate CEO's press notes on its social media.
- ii. **Advertisement:** CEO to publish SIR schedule in the prominent newspapers, along with a public appeal to file claims and objections.
 - iii. **Letter:** CEO/DEO/ERO to write to recognized political parties sharing the schedule and guidelines of SIR.
- b. Rationalisation of PS:
- i. **Press Note:** DEOs to issue a press note with photos of meetings with political parties discussing the draft list of Polling Station. CEO to issue a consolidated press note after Commission's approval of final list of PS.
- c. Publication of draft roll
- i. **Press Note:** CEO/DEOs to issue separate press notes on the day of draft publication with details of the electors, period of claims & objections, sharing of lists of claims & objections on weekly basis, information about the provision of appeal and details of appellate officers. Press Note shall have photos with the authorised representatives of the political parties while handing over the copies of draft roll to them.
 - ii. **Advertisement:** CEO to make an appeal for people to file claims and objections on the draft Electoral Roll.
- d. Period of Claims and Objections
- i. **Press Note:** Each DEO will issue a press note, during the period, while sharing the photos of ERO handing over the weekly list of claims and objections to political parties.
- e. Final Roll Publication
- i. **Press Note:** CEO/ DEOs will issue a Press Note on the day of final publication with electors details, and photos of ERO handing over the final roll to the political parties. The note shall also inform public and political parties about the process of appeal
 - ii. **Advertisement:** CEO to inform the public about the final publication and summary of electors details and informing the public about the process of appeal.

11. Preparation of Electoral roll at the time of Final Publication

- a. ERO will ensure that the Final roll is a single updated roll (draft roll plus supplements prepared during SIR), in which all the additions made during SIR period will come with Sl. No. in continuation after the last entry of the draft roll and all the modifications and deletions carried out during SIR shall be

reflected in the updated roll against SI. No. of such modified and deleted entries.²

- b. This final roll shall be shared with recognized political parties and uploaded on the website.
- c. No separate addition, deletion and modification lists will be printed and given to the political parties, though the EROs will generate these lists from ECINet and keep them only for future reference.
- d. In cases where ERO/AERO, on having scrutinised the eligibility based on suo moto inquiry and after giving due opportunity of being heard, has found the proposed Elector in draft Electoral Roll as ineligible to be enrolled as an Elector, ERO/AERO shall ensure that such cases are not included in the Final Electoral Rolls. Such Electors shall have a right to file Appeal to the District Magistrate.

12. Preparation of electoral roll during elections

- a. During elections, at the time of preparation of electoral roll on the last date of filing of nominations, to be given to the candidates of recognized political parties and for preparation of marked copy/working copy:
 - i. ERO will ensure that the electoral roll is a single updated one and without re-serialization of entries. The deleted entries will not be removed.
 - ii. All the additions made during continuous updation from the last final publication date till the last date of making nominations (during election), will be put in chronological order giving continuous SI. No. starting with next SI. No. of last entry in final roll. All deletions & modifications will be marked in the last final roll as per Commission's existing instructions.
- b. There is a complete restriction on deletion of names & corrections in particulars of electors after 10th day of the announcement of election programme, therefore all Form-7 and Form-8 (other than shifting) received after the announcement of election shall be disposed of after the election is over. For applications received in Form-8 for shifting of residence, addition shall continue till the last date of making nominations while simultaneous deletion of such entry at old place shall be done by the ERO after the election is over. Such names shall be kept in the ASD list at the previous place of enrolment.

² Commission's Instruction No. 23/INST/2023-ERS dated 16.03.2023

Annexure C

Enumeration Form

Elector's Name, EPIC, Address (Pre-printed).

Serial No, Part No. & name, AC/PC Name, State (Pre-printed).

Old Photo (Pre-printed)	Paste Current Photo
----------------------------	------------------------

Date of Birth	AADHAAR No. (Optional)	Mobile No.

Father's/Legal Guardian Name	EPIC No. (if available)

Mother's Name	EPIC No. (if available)

Spouse's Name (if applicable)	EPIC No. (if available)

DECLARATION

I HEREBY DECLARE that to the best of my knowledge and belief-

(i) I am above 18 years of age, ordinary resident on the above address and a citizen of India, and **(tick any one)**

- ☐ I was born in India before 01.07.1987
- Provide any document, for Self, from the list given below establishing date of birth and/or place of birth.
- ☐ I was born in India between 01.07.1987 and 02.12.2004
- Provide any document, for Self, from the list given below establishing date of birth and/or place of birth.
 - Provide any document, for Father or Mother, from the list given below establishing date of birth and/or place of birth.
- ☐ I was born in India after 02.12.2004

- Provide any document, for Self, from the list given below establishing date of birth and/or place of birth.
- Provide any document, for Father, from the list given below establishing date of birth and/or place of birth.
- Provide any document, for Mother, from the list given below establishing date of birth and/or place of birth.
- If any parent is not Indian, provide a copy of his/her valid passport & visa at the time of your birth.

- ☐ I was born outside of India (attach proof of Birth Registration issued by Indian Mission abroad),
- ☐ I have acquired Indian citizenship by Registration/Naturalisation (attach Certificate of Registration of Citizenship)

(ii) I have not acquired the citizenship of any other country.

(iii) I am applying for inclusion in the Electoral Roll and my name is not included in any other Assembly Constituency/ Parliamentary Constituency.

(iv) I am aware that making the above statement or declaration in relation to this application which is false and which I know or believe to be false or do not believe to be true, is punishable under Section 31 of Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950) with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Date: _____ Place: _____ Signature/Left Thumb Impression

Indicative (not exhaustive) list of documents to be submitted in support of the declaration (separate self attested documents to be submitted for Self, Father and Mother, if mentioned above, except where extract of the Electoral Roll of Bihar with qualifying date 01.01.2003 is used, which will be considered as a sufficient document in itself):

1. Any Identity card/Pension Payment Order issued to regular employee/pensioner of any Central Govt./State Govt./PSU.
2. Any Identity Card/Certificate/Document issued in India by Government/ local authorities/Banks/Post Office/LIC/PSUs prior to 01.07.1987.
3. Birth Certificate issued by the competent authority.
4. Passport
5. Matriculation/Educational certificate issued by recognised Boards/universities
6. Permanent Residence certificate issued by competent State authority
7. Forest Right Certificate
8. OBC/SC/ST or any caste certificate issued by the Competent authority
9. National Register of Citizens (wherever it exists)
10. Family Register, prepared by State/Local authorities.
11. Any land/house allotment certificate by Government

Annexure D

Declaration Form

(To be submitted alongwith Form 6/8 for enrolment as a new Elector/shifting from outside the state)

I HEREBY DECLARE that to the best of my knowledge and belief-

(i) I am above 18 years of age, ordinary resident on the above address, and citizen of India, and **(tick any one)**

- ☐ I was born in India before 01.07.1987
- Provide any document, for Self, from the list given below establishing date of birth and/or place of birth.
- ☐ I was born in India between 01.07.1987 and 02.12.2004
- Provide any document, for Self, from the list given below establishing date of birth and/or place of birth.
 - Provide any document, for Father or Mother, from the list given below establishing date of birth and/or place of birth.
- ☐ I was born in India after 02.12.2004
- Provide any document, for Self, from the list given below establishing date of birth and/or place of birth.
 - Provide any document, for Father, from the list given below establishing date of birth and/or place of birth.
 - Provide any document, for Mother, from the list given below establishing date of birth and/or place of birth.
 - If any parent is not Indian, provide a copy of his/her valid passport & visa at the time of your birth.
- ☐ I was born outside of India (attach proof of Birth Registration issued by Indian Mission abroad),
- ☐ I have acquired Indian citizenship by Registration/Naturalisation (attach Certificate of Registration of Citizenship)

(ii) I have not acquired the citizenship of any other country.

(iii) I am applying for inclusion in the Electoral Roll and my name is not included in any other Assembly Constituency/ Parliamentary Constituency.

(iv) I am aware that making the above statement or declaration in relation to this application which is false and which I know or believe to be false or do not believe to be true, is punishable under Section 31 of Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950) with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

Date: _____ Place: _____

Signature/Left Thumb Impression

Indicative (not exhaustive) list of documents to be submitted in support of the declaration (separate self attested documents to be submitted for Self, Father and Mother, if mentioned above, except where extract of the Electoral Roll of Bihar with qualifying date 01.01.2003 is used, which will be considered as a sufficient document in itself):

1. Any Identity card/Pension Payment Order issued to regular employee/pensioner of any Central Govt./State Govt./PSU.
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3. Birth Certificate issued by the competent authority.
4. Passport
5. Matriculation/Educational certificate issued by recognised Boards/universities
6. Permanent Residence certificate issued by competent State authority
7. Forest Right Certificate
8. OBC/SC/ST or any caste certificate issued by the Competent authority
9. National Register of Citizens (wherever it exists)
10. Family Register, prepared by State/Local authorities.
11. Any land/house allotment certificate by Government

Preshant Kushan
(TRUE COPY)

RTI Application number 30951**RTI DETAILS**

RTI Asked Questions	APPLICANT DETAILS
<p>1. Kindly provide a copy of any independent appraisal/ study/ analysis undertaken based on which ECI decided to initiate a Special Intensive Revision (SIR) across the country in 2025. 2. Kindly provide the reference number of all files in which the decision to initiate a Special Intensive Revision (SIR) across the country in 2025 was processed and approved by the ECI. 3. Kindly provide a copy of all the files (including notings, correspondence and records which are part of the file) vide which the decision to initiate a Special Intensive Revision (SIR) across the country in 2025 was processed and approved by the ECI. 4. I would like to inspect all the files (including notings, correspondence and records which are part of the file) vide which the decision to initiate a Special Intensive Revision (SIR) across the country in 2025 was processed and approved by the ECI. Kindly let me know the date, time and venue of the inspection.</p>	<p>RTI Registration No: 30951</p> <p>Date & Time Of RTI Filing: 28-07-2025 02:25:56</p> <p>Amount Paid: ₹. 10</p> <p>Mode Of Info: Online</p>

REPLY

**SECRETARIAT OF THE
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA**
Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001

RTI No. 30951**Dated: 28-07-2025**

To,
Anjali Bhardwaj
T-220, K-1, First Floor, Savitri Nagar, Malviya Nagar , New Delhi

Subject:- Right to Information Act, 2005-regarding.

Sir/Madam,
You are informed that the requisite information is given below.

RTI CPIO Response: For information, you may refer to Commission's guideline dated 24.06.2025 which is self-explanatory and available on Commission's website at link <https://www.eci.gov.in/eci-backend/public/api/download?url=LMAhAK6sOPBp%2FNFF0iRfXbEB1EVSLT41NNLRjYNJJP1KivrUxbfqkDatmHy12e%2FzIv7%2FZQ09etPKoyJV5h%2FcTpSBy2rLSWcB8ZqM9a15KyrxL4EAnNdah6vWMkIUyW8NsXQUwCbGU493NshNTgs7UQ%3D%3D/>
Further, no any information in this regard is available in the Commission.

The details of First Appellate Authority are as under :-

Sh. T C Kom.
Principal Secretary & FAA.
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
Nirvachan Sadan,
New Delhi - 110001
Email ID: tecom@eci.gov.in

Yours faithfully,
(Pawan Diwan)

RTI Application number 30952

RTI DETAILS

Post By Anjali Bhardwaj At 28/07/2025 02:29:47 AM

RTI Asked Questions

1. Please provide a copy of the order/ notification vide which the Intensive Revision of Electoral Rolls was carried out for Bihar in 2003. 2. Please provide a copy of the guidelines issued by the ECI for the Intensive Revision of Electoral Rolls carried out for Bihar in 2003 which specify the manner and procedure of revisions, the prescribed forms and list of documents required to be furnished etc.

Post By Pawan Diwan At 27/08/2025 10:46:30 AM Document Uploads: --

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APPLICANT

RTI Registration No: 30952

Date & Time Of RTI Filing: 28/07/2025 02:29:47 AM

Amount Paid: ₹. 10

Mode Of Info: Online

CPIO OFFICER

REPLY

RTI DETAILS

in 2003. 2. Please provide a copy of the guidelines issued by the ECI for the Intensive Revision of Electoral Rolls carried out for Bihar in 2003 which specify the manner and procedure of revisions, the prescribed forms and list of documents required to be furnished etc.

Post By Pawan Diwan At 27/08/2025 10:46:30 AM Document Uploads: --

CPIO Officer Reply

In this regard, you may refer to Commission vide order dated 24.06.2025. The link of the said order is given below.
<http://eci.gov.in/eci-backend/public/api/download?url=LMAhAK6sOPBp%2FNFF0iRfXbEB1EVSLT41NNLRjYnJJP1KivrUxbfqkDatmHy12e%2Fzlv7%2FZQ09etPKoyJV5h%2FcTpSBy2rLs>

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APPLICANT D

RTI Registration No: 30952

Date & Time Of RTI Filing: 28-07-2025 02:29:47 AM

Amount Paid: ₹. 10

Mode Of Info: Online

CPIO OFFICER

Preshant Bhusan
(TRUE COPY)

The curious case of a missing Election Commission order on 2003 voter list revision in Bihar

The 22-year-old document can answer fundamental questions about the current exercise. But ECI officials said they cannot find a copy.

Ayush Tiwari

Jul 10, 2025 · 09:00 am

The curious case of a missing Election Commission order on 2003 voter list revision in Bihar

A voter in Bihar's Jamui district displays an enumeration form given to her as part of a special intensive revision of the electoral rolls. | Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar/Facebook

In 2003, the Election Commission of India carried out an intensive revision of the voter list in Bihar.

In such an exercise, the voter list is created from scratch, with a door-to-door verification of all households in the state. This is in addition to the year-round checks of the roll carried out by the Election Commission, by inviting claims and objections from the public.

This list, created 22 years ago, is the basis on which the poll body has embarked on a “special intensive revision” of the state’s electoral roll.

Those featured on this 2003 list qualify for inclusion in the revised electoral roll without having to prove their citizenship – a condition that voters who have been added to the roll after 2003 will have to meet.

By the Election Commission’s own estimate, the number of such voters is a staggering 2.93 crore.

Others estimate that this figure could be as high as 4.76 crore.

The ongoing exercise has sparked widespread concerns of disenfranchisement, especially of poor and marginalised voters, who are struggling to produce documents to prove their citizenship.

It has also raised questions about whether the Election Commission is introducing a new standard that it did not apply to previous voter list revisions in Bihar.

But more than two weeks after the election commission launched the special intensive revision, the poll body's order – or instruction – on the 2003 revision is not in the public domain.

Like the 2025 order and others before it, the 2003 instruction would have stated the reason for that revision, how it was carried out and would have mentioned a timeline. It could answer several crucial questions: did the poll body demand proof of citizenship during the 2003 revision? Was it also done within a span of three months? What was the reason for it?

An election commission official in Delhi told Scroll that they have had difficulty tracing the 2003 instruction in the body's records and do not expect to find it over the next "10-15 days".

"I haven't seen [the 2003 order] on our website," said the official. "The relevant section has been asked to look for it. There was no digitalisation in those times. It must be lying somewhere."

A former senior commission official told Scroll that he has not been able to obtain a copy either. Leaders of the Opposition INDIA alliance in Bihar, including Manoj Jha of the Rashtriya Janata Dal and Krishna Allavaru, the Congress party Bihar in-charge, said they do not have a copy. Nor do the activists who have moved the Supreme Court against the 2025 revision.

A compilation of instructions on voter lists once available on the commission's website is also missing.

Scroll obtained a copy of two instructions by the commission from 2004 that had ordered intensive revision of voter lists in five northeastern states and in Jammu and Kashmir.

The instructions show that these revisions were carried out over six months and did not ask all voters to prove their citizenship – either by referring to a decades-old voter list or demanding additional documents.

'Don't remember'

In 2003, the Election Commission had held intensive revisions of voters lists in seven states: Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

The chief election commissioner in 2003, JM Lyngdoh, told The Times of India that these revisions were done because "for a long time, we have not been happy with the state of the [voter] rolls", which had a "lot of missing names" and "omissions".

The report said that Lyngdoh had noted how “recent surveys had resulted in entire streets and blocks being deleted, seemingly under political influence on the enumerators” – government officials who maintain voter lists at the local level.

Scroll contacted election officials who oversaw the 2003 revision of voter rolls in Bihar to check whether that exercise asked for citizenship proof.

Lyngdoh said that he could not recall details of the 2003 revision and did not wish to jog his memory. “I have lost all interest in elections,” he said. “Frankly, I don’t remember anything about it.”

TS Krishnamurthy, one of the two election commissioners, during the 2003 revision, could not recall details either. “I am not able to recollect and I am not in a position to answer,” he said. “You should ask the public relations officer at ECI.”

NS Madhavan was the chief electoral officer in Bihar during the 2003 revision. “My memory is failing me but I don’t remember there being a demand to furnish documents to prove one’s citizenship in 2003 during the [house-to-house] enumeration,” said Madhavan. “It was during the additions [when voters had to be added to the draft roll] that one had to prove their citizenship ab initio [from the beginning].”

This procedure matches with the intensive revision that the ECI ordered in six states in 2004.

The 2004 process

A year after revision of voter lists in 2003, the ECI announced another round of intensive revisions in five northeastern states – Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura – and in Jammu & Kashmir.

The qualifying date for these lists was January 1, 2005, that is, anyone who was 18 years old on that date was eligible to enroll as a voter.

The poll body’s instructions on the intensive revision in the northeast, seen by Scroll, show that in all five states, the exercise began with a month spared for “preparatory work”. This was scheduled between July 1, 2004, and August 1, 2004.

Then came the house-to-house enumeration between August 2 and September 3.

Between September 4 and October 28 that year, the poll body prepared the manuscript and released the draft voter lists on October 29. Over three weeks – October 29 to November 20 – were reserved for claims and objections filed by voters against the draft, and these had to be disposed by December 13.

The final voter list had to be out by January 3, 2005.

The instructions did not ask all voters in these states to prove their citizenship during the house-to-house enumeration.

The guidelines said that enumerators had to meet the head of the household and “enumerate the names of all such persons who are claimed to be adult Indian citizens and are ordinarily residents” by the head of the household in an electoral card.

The enumerator would also inform the head of the household that they cannot furnish any false information because it is an electoral offence.

An electoral card used during the intensive revision in the northeast in 2004. From the Election Commission of India.

The electoral cards would be checked by officials designated as “supervisors”, who would compare names entered in it with the then existing voter list. Any new entry that is not in the existing list would be marked as “new”.

Similarly, those voters who were in the existing list but not in the new manuscript would be marked as “missing voters”, who have either died or shifted.

The manuscripts would be re-checked through random house-to-house visits by the supervisor and three other election officials.

After these procedures, the electoral registration officer, or ERO, would delete the “missing voters” from the existing voter list and add the “new” voters in it. This is the draft voter list.

In the entire process, the citizenship test is only applied for two types of voters.

One, the “new” voters in areas with “substantial presence” of foreign nationals whose “linkage” to an existing voter could not be established.

In this case, the ECI instructed the ERO to “get the particulars of such persons verified” by using government agencies.

Here it lay down some checks. “In no case, any such agency, other than the concerned ERO, shall summon the persons under verification to police stations or their offices or insist for production of documents of only a specified nature,” says the instruction.

It adds that during this verification, “the status as Indian citizen of every person shall be verified” with regard to part two of the Indian Constitution dealing with citizenship, the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Foreigners Act, 1946.

The second type of voter who had to prove his citizenship is the one who applied for inclusion in the draft voter list for the first time – unlike the current exercise in Bihar, where even voters who have voted in elections over the past two decades are being asked to prove their citizenship.

“The ERO must be satisfied that the person seeking to have his name enrolled is not disqualified, among others, by reason of his not being a citizen of India,” says the instruction.

The ERO, it added, could ask such voters to produce documents like the National Register of Citizens, a citizenship certificate, a passport and a birth certificate.

“It must, however, be borne in mind that the above mentioned documents are only illustrative and not exhaustive,” said the instruction. “Any other documents having a bearing on the question of citizenship should also be entertained and evaluated.”

We welcome your comments at letters@scroll.in.


(TRUE COPY)

ANNEXURE A4

Exclusive: EC took twice the time for 2003 Bihar voter roll overhaul, citizenship checks skipped in most cases

Supreme Court resumes hearing on Bihar SIR today; Three aspects of the 2002–03 exercise remain at odds with the Commission's defence of the current intensive revision exercise

Written by **Ritika Chopra**

New Delhi | Updated: August 23, 2025 05:04 PM IST

In 2002-03, seven states — Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Punjab — had eight months, more than double the time allowed now, to complete the process.

DEFENDING THE ongoing Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of Bihar's electoral rolls, the Election Commission of India (ECI) not only held up the 2002–03 roll as the benchmark of voter eligibility, but strongly backed its three-month timeline, and refused to accept the Supreme Court's suggestion to consider the voter ID card as proof of eligibility.

However, the Commission's instructions during that 2002–03 intensive revision paint a different picture, according to former ECI officials and Chief Electoral Officers who oversaw the last exercise.

Consider the following:

* In 2002-03, seven states — Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Punjab — had eight months, more than double the time allowed now, to complete the process.

* No proof of citizenship was sought then from existing electors in 2002 rolls.

* The Elector's Photo Identity Card (EPIC) was the backbone of verification of existing voters then.

In effect, with these criteria and not where one of 11 documents are required, the process for those who got on the 2003 list — about 4.96 crore — was, in both letter and spirit, much more inclusive.

[Image: In Bihar 2003, Election Commission took longer, allowed EPIC, checked citizenship selectively]

An email sent to the Election Commission for its comment did not elicit a response.

These differences lie at the heart of the petitions now before the Supreme Court. The petitioners argued that the three-month window (June 25–September 30, 2025) is unreasonably short in a state headed for polls in October–November, where many voters struggle to procure documents. They also contended that the ECI is straying into questions of nationality, which is beyond its mandate. The Court will resume hearing the matter on Friday.

Three aspects of the 2002–03 exercise which sit uneasily with the Commission’s defence of the Bihar SIR:

*** Compressed Timeline:** In its counter affidavit before the Supreme Court, the ECI dismissed concerns over timelines as “misconceived, erroneous and unsustainable,” and said its order provides “adequate time” for completion. “The last such exercise was undertaken in Bihar in 2002–2003, and the period of enumeration was from 15.07.2002 to 14.08.2002. The current SIR has an enumeration period from 25.06.2025 to 26.07.2025. Thus, the allegation that ECI is conducting the exercise hastily is misconceived,” it said in the affidavit before the apex court.

The Commission’s claim on the one-month enumeration (or door-to-door verification) window is factually correct, but incomplete — the 2002–03 revision had stretched over eight months.

“The ongoing SIR exercise in Bihar — starting with training, door-to-door verification of electors, collection of eligibility documents, scrutiny of claims and objections, and ending with final publication of rolls — must be completed in just 97 days. By contrast, the last intensive revision in Bihar and six other states stretched from May 2002 to December 2002, lasting eight months,” said a retired ECI official associated with the 2002–03 intensive revision, on the condition of anonymity.

In 2002–03, the intensive revision spanned 243 days; 74 days for preparing a preliminary list of electors based on existing rolls, training enumerators, conducting pre-enumeration surveys, and rationalising polling booths; 31 days for house-to-house verification, also known as the enumeration phase; 60 days for preparing and printing draft rolls; 15 days for claims and objections; and 61 days for disposing of these claims, making additions, deletions and corrections.

The current exercise, by contrast, has been compressed to 97 days: one month for training enumerators, conducting pre-enumeration surveys, rationalising polling booths and carrying out the enumeration itself; publication of draft rolls three days later on August 1; one month for filing claims and objections; 25 days for their disposal and for deciding on enumeration; and final publication on October 1 — barely weeks before the likely announcement of poll dates.

*** Year 2003 as “Probative Evidence”:** Equally significant is the 2003 cut-off itself. The Commission has argued that electors on the rolls until that year should be presumed citizens since they “have gone through the intensive revision of 2003 and remained so far in the electoral rolls, demonstrating probative evidence of eligibility.” “Thus, their eligibility, as enumerated under Article 326 of the Constitution of India, is presumed, unless any other input is received otherwise,” the ECI said in its counter affidavit before the SC, calling the 2003 cut-off “valid and non-discriminatory.”

While relying on the last intensive revision as probative of citizenship, the 2002–03 exercise itself did not require electors to produce such proof. “In the 2002–03 revision, enumerators visited households with lists drawn from existing rolls and verified whether the names of adult Indian citizens already on the list were still ordinarily resident. They corrected or added particulars where needed, but electors were not asked to produce proof of citizenship,” recalled a former state CEO associated with the last intensive revision across seven states in 2002–03, who did not wish to be identified.

In fact, the 2002–03 instructions made clear that enumerators were not to determine citizenship. Their role was limited to verifying qualifications of age and ordinary residence.

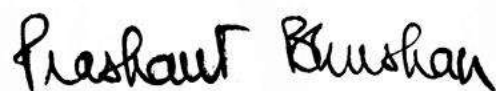
For checking nationality, there were only two exceptions. First, in the case of first-time electors seeking registration, the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) could, if he or she felt the need, seek documents to satisfy the question of citizenship. The ERO was also directed to ensure that no person who had been declared a foreigner, or whose name had been deleted as such by any tribunal or authority under a central or state law, was included in the final rolls, even if their names appeared in the existing electoral roll of 2002.

Second, in areas with a substantial presence of foreign nationals, as flagged by the state government, the 2002–03 guidelines prescribed additional safeguards. Existing electors in these areas did not have to prove citizenship. However, enumerators could add new names only if they belonged to households already on the rolls or if they possessed an EPIC. All other applicants had to apply separately. In new cases, the ERO was responsible for verifying citizenship under relevant laws, conducting fair hearings, and considering a range of documents — passports, birth or citizenship certificates, **NRC** entries.

*** EPIC Card:** In the 2002–03 intensive revision, the voter ID card or EPIC was the backbone of verification of existing electors — enumerators were told to check it at every household and correct the particulars on that basis. “They were ordered to ask electors or their family members to produce the card, match the EPIC number in the list with the one on the card,” said a former state CEO who did not wish to be identified.

Two decades later, the Commission has taken a different position. In the ongoing Special Intensive Revision in Bihar, it didn't accept the Supreme Court's suggestion to consider EPIC cards as proof of eligibility for existing electors of Bihar. "That it is submitted that the EPIC cannot be treated as proof of eligibility for inclusion in the electoral roll during the ongoing Special Intensive Revision (SIR), 2025, as pursuant to Rule 21(3) of the RP Act, 1950 read with Rule 25 of the RER, 1960, the said revision constitutes a de novo preparation of the electoral roll. The EPIC cards are prepared on the basis of electoral rolls. Since the electoral roll, itself, is being revised, the production of EPIC Cards will make the whole exercise futile," the EC said in its counter affidavit.

An intensive revision of the electoral roll is a de novo preparation of the roll from scratch through house-to-house verification by Electoral Registration Officers. The ECI announced a nationwide special intensive revision starting with Bihar on June 24, and said it was needed due to "significant change" in rolls since 2003, driven by urbanisation, migration for work and study, and voters registering at new addresses without deleting old ones, leading to duplicates. Officials also point to repeated complaints from political parties, including Congress leader **Rahul Gandhi's** allegation of manipulation in Maharashtra.



(TRUE COPY)

ANNEXURE A5

**ELECTORAL ROLLS
SPECIAL REVISION OF INTENSIVE NATURE
WITH QUALIFYING DATE 01.01.2003**

FINAL GUIDELINES

**ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
1st May, 2002**

**SPECIAL REVISION OF INTENSIVE NATURE
WITH QUALIFYING DATE 1.1.2003**

FINAL GUIDELINES

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**ELECTORAL ROLLS – SPECIAL REVISION OF AN INTENSIVE NATURE WITH
REFERENCE TO 1-1-2003 AS QUALIFYING DATE**

FINAL GUIDELINES

1. The Commission has since ordered special revision of an intensive nature **with reference to 1st January, 2003 as the qualifying date**. The special revision shall entail house to house verification using the existing rolls as a base. For the purpose the existing rolls shall be integrated and printed on Preliminary Lists (Form ID: ECI-RER-013 - specimen at Annexure-1)

POLLING STATION-WISE REVISION

2. The electoral roll shall be revised polling station wise and each part of the electoral rolls shall cover the area falling within one polling station. In other words, the part number of the electoral roll and the polling station number shall be the same.

SL. NOs. OF POLLING STATIONS & PARTS OF THE ELECTORAL ROLL:

3. The Commission allowed creation of auxiliary polling stations in the same premises to facilitate voting by electors enrolled in one part of the electoral roll if the number of electors increases beyond 1500. Now, all the auxiliary polling stations that have been so far created shall be converted into new polling station and appropriate continuous numbering shall be given. The **existing** auxiliary polling station should be converted into a main polling station by splitting the part of the roll after reorganisation as indicated below and assigning the next part number. The serial number of subsequent parts shall be adjusted accordingly.
4. The Commission proposes to undertake comprehensive rationalisation of polling stations after final publication of electoral rolls w.r.t. 1-1-2003 as the qualifying date.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

5. All changes in the nomenclature of the area corresponding to the geographic/administrative units covered by each part of the electoral roll shall be updated to incorporate all changes upto 1st April, 2002 in the appropriate control tables. The Title Page of electoral roll for each constituency and the First page of Each

Part of electoral roll should reflect all such administrative changes when finally published

UPDATING ELECTORS PHOTO IDENTITY CARD NUMBERS (EPIC)

6. Electors Photo Identity Card (EPIC) numbers are reflected in the electoral rolls. It is therefore essential that the EPICs, if any, issued or distributed after the last revision of the electoral roll are incorporated in the electors database before the verification exercise can be taken up. Since the old numbering system will co-exist with the new numbering system, it is extremely important that the prefix numerals/characters are properly entered and form part of the EPIC number field in the corresponding data base. District Election Officers should personally ensure that all EPICs issued / distributed since the last roll revision are entered in the data base and that the complete numbers, i.e. including prefixes, are incorporated in all cases.

INTEGRATION OF EXISTING ROLLS

7. As a preliminary step, the existing electoral rolls shall be integrated and consolidated, including the supplements of 2002 revision, irrespective of when the integration was last completed. Care should be taken while integrating the rolls to ensure that electors are recorded in such a way that they come immediately below other members of the same household, as far as practicable. For the purpose, the house number should be used as a guiding factor where available. In any case, electors should be placed in the same section/ locality as the other members of the household, i.e., all electors from the same locality or mohalla in the Part should be grouped in the same section by making appropriate changes in the section number where necessary.

8. While doing the exercise, the instructions issued on integration vide letter No. 485/State/CEO/MP/16/99, dated 24th June, 1999 should be followed meticulously. Needless to add that the age field for various supplements should be suitably updated to reflect the age on the qualifying date of this revision i.e. 1.1.2003. In States where the revised guidelines on issue of EPIC have been implemented and Tables 43 to 65 are maintained, the changes in Sl. No. of electors should also be updated in the relevant table i.e. Table 45, 46 and 48.

8.1 Care should be taken that while integration there is no loss of data i.e. the names of electors do not get missed out or dropped. This can easily be checked by comparing the aggregate of number of electors in the mother roll and supplements, subtracting the aggregate of the deletions made through supplements with the net number of electors after integration.

CONVERSION OF AUXILIARY TO MAIN POLLING STATIONS

9. In cases, where the numbers of electors in the existing part exceeds the prescribed limit and auxiliary polling stations exist, a full section or group of sections should as far as practicable be assigned to the auxiliary polling station. As stated above, the auxiliary polling station should be converted into a main polling station by splitting the part of the roll after reorganisation, and assigning the next part number. The serial numbers of subsequent parts will be adjusted accordingly.

9.1 Instances have come to light where in some polling stations where the number of electors exceeded the prescribed limit, an auxiliary polling station had been created such that there was one polling station for all male voters of the Part and another for all female voters of the Part. Since the motivating reason for creation of the auxiliary polling station was the large number of voters in the part, in such case as well, the Part after integration of all supplements should be split on geographical lines on the basis of sections / groups of sections. Thus each of the resultant Parts would have a mix of male and female voters.

9.2 In other instances where the number of electors does not exceed the prescribed limit but an auxiliary polling station has been created so as to have separate polling stations for male and female voters, the Part will not be split. There will be one polling station for the time being to cater to both male and female voters. The question of having a separate polling station for female voters will be considered at the time of comprehensive review of polling stations to be taken up after the final publication of electoral rolls of 2003.

PRELIMINARY LIST FOR VERIFICATION (FORM ID: ECI-RER-013)

10. A Preliminary List shall be prepared for each part of the existing electoral roll. After integration a Master Copy of the Preliminary List for each part should be

generated in the form of a Acrobat pdf file. The pdf files will be used for printing a paper copy of the Preliminary List which shall be bound in the form of a book.

11. For each Part of the Electoral Roll, there should be one Preliminary List comprising all three Divisions. The pages should be numbered through the computer while printing. In default they should be numbered using a hand operated numbering machine.

12. Each enumerator shall be supplied with one copy of the Preliminary List. Each enumerator shall be entrusted with one or more complete Polling Station Areas so as to avoid any over-lapping of jurisdiction.

12.1 **Division A: Details of the part of the electoral roll.** This is the Part header page. The details of this division will be checked in the ERO office prior to the field operations and gaps in data and corrections boldly marked in the appropriate box. Where a word or spelling is required to be altered the word should be clearly written rather than over-writing the printed text to facilitate accurate data entry

12.2 **Division B: Details of the electors in the integrated electoral roll.** A separate box will be made for each elector which will be divided into two rows by a dotted line. The details of the elector as appearing in the electoral roll shall be printed above the dotted line. The portion below the dotted line will be left blank. The enumerators at the time to verification will tick the relevant field, if found correct, or write the correct text /numerals in the corresponding box below the dotted line. Even where fields are blank above the dotted line, the values should be boldly written below the dotted line so that all data entry elements, i.e., additional information as well as corrections, appear below the dotted line. **Please note the enumerators must fill in the appropriate boxes in all cases where details are not available in the existing rolls.**

12.3 Special care should be taken in respect of changes that may be necessary in respect of the SI. No. and EPIC No. fields. Where a electors name has been located at a SI.No. which does not immediately follow the SI. No. of other members of the family, in the appropriate box immediately below the dotted line, the last number of the family members of the electors family should be written followed by 'A'. If more than one elector have to be moved they will be given the same SI.No. with 'A', 'B', 'C' and so on. For example, if there are five family members, three of whom are recorded at SI. Nos. 46, 47 & 48 and the remaining two at SI. Nos. 269 and 432, in the case of

the elector at SI. No. 269 in the appropriate box below 269 and the dotted line 48A should be written, and in the case of elector at SI. No. 432, 48B should be written.

12.4 At the time of verification the enumerator should ask for the EPIC card to be produced by the elector or family member of elector. The EPIC number appearing in the list should be checked with the card and if correct the EPIC number in the list should be ticked and the remark 'Shown' recorded below the dotted line. If the EPIC is not available for whatever reason the entry should not be ticked and the remark 'Not shown' recorded under the dotted line.

12.5 Even where no EPIC number is indicated in the Preliminary List, the enumerator should ascertain the status of issue. In the case where the elector or family member states that an EPIC has in fact been issued and the EPIC is produced, the EPIC number should be noted from the card above the dotted line in the appropriate column, and below the dotted line the remark 'Shown' should be recorded. Care should be taken that the complete number is captured i.e. the prefix characters / numerals as well as the final numeric portion. If the EPIC is not available for whatever reason, the remark 'Issued' should be recorded above the dotted line and 'Not shown' below the dotted line. In no case must the EPIC number be recorded from ancillary evidence such as a reference in any other document.

12.6 In the case where no EPIC number is indicated in the Preliminary List and the elector or family member confirms that no EPIC has been issued, in the EPIC column below the dotted line, the remark 'Not Issued' should be recorded.

12.7 Where an EPIC could not be produced at the time of the enumerator's / supervisor's visit but the other details were obtained / verified, it would not be necessary for the enumerator / supervisor to visit the house again.

12.8 **Division C: List of additions.** In this Division, the enumerator shall record the names and particulars of electors who have become eligible for the first time or who have been missed.

12.9 Again, care has to be taken while filling in the SI. No. and EPIC fields. Where a family member's name is being added in this Division, the serial number of the last enrolled family member should be written in the box for SI.No. followed by 'A', 'B' or 'C' as the case may be. For example, if a family is enrolled at serial numbers 431, 432, 433 and 434 in the roll and an elector of the same family has now to be added, the serial number 434A should be written in the SI. No. box.

12.10 In all other cases the serial number shall be continuous starting from after the last serial number in Division B.

12.11 While enrolling a new elector, the enumerator should ascertain whether an EPIC had been issued to the elector earlier. This would be relevant in the case of electors who have shifted from other polling station areas and electors whose name appeared in earlier rolls but who have inadvertently been omitted in subsequent revisions. In such cases the EPIC No. should be recorded after referring to the card (EPIC) or the remark "Issued-Not Available" written in the language of the roll, if the card is not available due to some reason for being checked.

12.12 It should be noted that all the three Divisions pertain to a section of the Part of the Electoral Roll. Where the Part has multiple Sections, there will be one Division A for the Part and separate Divisions B and C for each of the Sections. The Preliminary List of each Part should be stitched together. In case the page numbering has not been accomplished through the software, machine numbering should be done.

VERIFICATION OF ELECTORS' PHOTO IDENTITY CARDS (FORM ID: EPIC-012 - specimen at Annexure-2)

13. In addition to the Preliminary List, the Form for verification of EPICs shall be pre-printed using pdf intermediaries from the same integrated and reorganised database used for generation of the Preliminary List. The Form for verification of EPICs shall have the names of all electors, and shall be generated section wise. For each section it will consist of a starting page (EPIC-012-F), multiple numbers of continuation pages as required (EPIC-012-C) and a last page (EPIC-012-L). The last page should contain only blank boxes. While the starting and continuation pages will be used for recording the verification process for existing electors, the last page will be used for new entrants to the electoral rolls who already possess EPICs. The verification Form for the Part should be stitched together and numbered exactly in the same fashion as the Preliminary List.

14. When the Enumerator visits a household for verification of the particulars in the Preliminary List, he shall immediately thereafter fill in the verification of EPIC Form for the household. The instructions for filling in the Form have also been attached to the Form. This should be translated in the local language and should be printed on the front inside cover / back cover of the stitched book of Forms for ready reference.

15. HOUSE TO HOUSE VERIFICATION

- (a) Each Enumerator and Supervisor should be given Identity Card (specimen at Annexure-3) by the ERO which should be displayed on their person while on duty.
- (b) Each enumerator will be supplied with a list of house numbers alongwith a sketch map of the area which he is required to cover for enumeration together with the Preliminary List. A copy of the sketch Map of the Polling Station location and area given to the enumerator must be carefully preserved by the ERO as permanent record after the enumeration is over.
- (c) In case the polling area does not have proper house numbering, each enumerator shall be informed about the area/sub area/locality to be covered by him in clear terms. It must be ensured that there is no overlapping in the jurisdiction of enumerators.
- (d) Supervisors shall be appointed to oversee the work done by the enumerators.
- (e) The supervisors shall also be supplied with exact copies of the documents / maps as given to the enumerators for identifying the area of coverage assigned. There is no need to give a separate copy of the Preliminary List and Verification of EPIC, etc. to the supervisors.
- (f) The Supervisors shall check all complaints received about defective enumeration and also random check 25% of the work done by the enumerator under his charge.

ADVANCE SURVEY OF POLLING STATION AREAS

16. The ERO shall have each Polling Station Area surveyed in advance to ensure that the list of all residential numbers is complete and no omissions are there. Even unnumbered temporary constructions may be surveyed for clear identification in terms of polling areas in which they fall. Temporary collective numbers may be given to such clusters of temporary constructions as done by the Census Authorities. These collective numbers should indicate the exact repeat exact number of households in the clusters and will not in any way be treated as regularizing any irregular unauthorized occupation/irregular unauthorized encroachment.

17. Every enumerator will personally visit each and every household in the polling area under his charge. During such visits if he finds any new house having come up which is not included in the list of house numbers given to him, he will include that house also by giving it a suitable auxiliary number. For instance, if between house numbers 33 and 34 a new inhabited structure has come up and the eligible electors of the household have not been enumerated, the enumerator will give 33A/33B/33C etc. as the auxiliary number for identification of the house and proceed to enumerate the eligible electors therein. For enumeration of occupants of such households Division C of the enumeration book should be used to enter the particulars of eligible electors.
18. A specific day may be fixed for enumeration of electors living in a specific cluster of unnumbered temporary constructions referred to above. This day should be widely publicised in the area concerned and notified to all recognized political parties. The political parties should be invited to appoint one agent each to witness the process of enumeration in the said cluster.
19. The enumerator on the day of actual enumeration, accompanied by the supervisor should assign a temporary number with chalk or such like instruments in front of each individual construction in the cluster and complete the enumeration in one go on the same day. No piecemeal enumeration of the cluster will be accepted.
20. Any such additional temporary constructions or clusters as come up after the process of enumeration should be dealt with during the process of disposal of claims and objections under Rule 21 and 21A of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960.
21. When the enumerator visits a household, he will meet the head of the household or, in his absence, the senior adult member of that household. He will verify whether the names of adult Indian citizens already included in the Preliminary List from the database of existing electoral roll are still ordinarily residing in the house and whether all the entries like the name, sex, relationship, name of relation, age and EPIC number in respect of each such elector are correctly shown. The enumerator should carry out corrections, if any, in the existing particulars in the Preliminary List legibly and also fill up missing particulars, if any. He shall enter in Division C of the Preliminary List, the names of all such persons as are claimed to be adult Indian citizens on the qualifying date and are ordinarily residents by the head/senior adult member of the household.

22. The entries relating to persons who have since died or have shifted their place of ordinary residence should be struck off from the Preliminary List. While striking off the entries it should be ensured that they are not totally erased. Simply a line should be drawn horizontally to delete the entries and the alphabet "D" to denote death or "S" to denote shifted, written on the left hand corner. In the blank line below the dotted line, the name and the serial number in the preliminary list of the elector giving the information should be recorded. In the case of 'S' category, i.e., shifted voters, the Assembly Constituency to which the elector is stated to have shifted should also be recorded. If the Assembly Constituency cannot be ascertained, whatever details in terms of postal address, area, village or city, are readily available should be indicated.
23. In the case where head of the family / senior adult member confirms that a particular member of the family is dead, and the enumerator while deleting the entry in Division B finds that an EPIC had been issued to the elector, the enumerator should obtain the EPIC of the dead elector and should record the fact below the dotted line as well as against the relevant elector in the Form EPIC-012 for Verification of Electors Photo Identity Cards. In case the EPIC is not surrendered, that fact should also be similarly recorded. The EPICs of dead voters thus collected should be handed over to the ERO through the Supervisors at the time of handing in the used Preliminary List. The ERO should immediately cut / shred the EPIC and record and initial the fact on the Preliminary List and Verification of EPIC against the appropriate entry.
24. After completing the entries for the household in the Preliminary list the enumerator shall fill out the Record of Enumeration in duplicate using a carbon paper. In Panel (I) the serial number and names of electors whose entries have been verified will be filled in using the Preliminary List Division B. The serial numbers and names of electors that have died or shifted out, i.e. electors that have been deleted from Division B, will not be included in this panel but will be entered in Panel (III). In Panel (II) the serial number and names of electors who have been added will be filled in using the Preliminary List Division C. The enumerator will sign both copies of the Record of enumeration and hand over the carbon copy to the head / senior adult member of household from whom the information was obtained after taking signatures on the Declaration printed on the reverse side of the Record of Enumeration.
25. If the head/senior adult member of the household is illiterate, the enumerator shall obtain the thumb impression of the person (left thumb impression in the case of

male person and right thumb impression in the case of female member for the sake of uniformity). Below such thumb impression, the full name of the person affixing such thumb impression shall be mentioned legibly by the enumerator along with words 'LT' or 'RTI' as the case may be.

RECORD OF ENUMERATION (FORM ID: ECI-RER-014 - specimen at Annexure-4)

26. Each enumerator will be supplied with a book of Record of Enumeration in prescribed format along with adequate number of carbon papers. The Record of Enumeration Forms shall be made in duplicate and shall be serially machine numbered. The duplicate copy may be printed on a different coloured paper, if possible, to distinguish it clearly. The original copy and the duplicate copy should bear the same serial number and should have the printing properly aligned. The Declaration to be signed by the head / senior adult member of the household giving information should be printed behind both copies. Groups of 100 or 200 forms should be stitched together in Books. The enumerator will fill in the Record of Enumeration in the manner prescribed in duplicate and hand over the carbon copy to the Head of the Family / Senior Adult Member with the instruction that the Receipt shall be preserved for all subsequent queries as well as getting EPIC.
27. If in any house/building, there is more than one family residing, each family should be enumerated separately, even if the house number is common. In no case should the name of members belonging to more than one family be included in one Record of Enumeration.
28. In the case where the entire family has shifted and the enumerator has deleted the set of entries from the Preliminary List, the Record of Enumeration should still be prepared. If the neighbours / persons living nearby are reticent to sign and receive the duplicate copy of the Record of Enumeration, both copies should be retained by the enumerator. In all such cases the fact that the entire family no longer resides at that location must be checked by the Supervisor and if he is satisfied, the Supervisor shall countersign the Record of Enumeration and initial the corresponding entries in the Preliminary List.

ELECTORS ORDINARILY RESIDENT

29. The enumerator should include in the Preliminary List only the names of those adult citizens of a household who are ordinarily resident in that house. In no case should the name of a person who is not ordinarily resident in that house be included in the Preliminary List, even if he is a member of that household.

30. During house to house visits, if any enumerator has any doubt with regard to the information about the, ordinarily residence or age qualification being furnished to him by the head/senior adult member of the house hold, either in respect of the whole house hold or any particular member of the house hold, the enumerator shall make a suitable endorsement to that effect on the Preliminary List so that the name(s) can be specially taken note of and verified both by the Supervisor during supervisory checks and by the Assistant Electoral Registration Officer or the Electoral Registration Officer

31. At the time of enumeration if any person says that he and/or any members of the household have recently shifted after last revision from some other part of India or some other part of the State/Union Territory, itself, the enumerator should insist on documentary evidence before including their names.

32. It is clarified that it is not the job of the enumerator to determine the citizenship of an individual. However, they have the power and responsibility to exclude any person on the basis of the qualification for registration regarding age or ordinary residence. Age can be verified with reference to, but not restricted to the birth certificate, school or college certificate, passport, wherever available, baptism certificate, etc. 'Ordinary residence' must be checked with reference to all Municipal/Panchayat documents/ration cards, delivered mail, any other documents such as gas connection, telephone connection, bank account etc.

33. Enumerator should clearly explain and bring home to the head or the senior adult member of the house hold that no person can be enrolled at more than one constituency and not more than once in the same constituency and that furnishing of any information which is false and which he/she knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, is an electoral offence. The persons furnishing such false information are liable for punishment with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both under section 31 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

34. If any enumerator finds a particular house locked or that no adult member of a house hold is available at the time of his visit, he shall visit that house at least three times on different occasions and during different hours in the morning or evening when he may reasonably expect to find some adult person to be present/available in the house. If even after three such visits he is not able to meet any adult member of the household, he will make an entry to that effect in the Preliminary List pertaining to that house in his enumeration pad. He should also prepare a separate list of all such households and furnish that list to his supervisor.

35. Every enumerator shall maintain a day-to-day record of the households visited and enumerated by him. As soon as one Preliminary List is complete, he shall hand over the Preliminary List to his Supervisor against a proper receipt. The enumerator will also keep a correct account of all the Preliminary Lists given to him, returned by him to his Supervisor after such List is complete in all respects.

SERVICE VOTERS

36. Normally, the serving members of the armed forces of the Union or Central Para-military forces, i.e., BSF, CRPF, CISF, ITBP, NSG, GREF and Assam Rifles to which provisions of the Army Act, 1950, have been made applicable whether with or without modification (who are known as 'service voters') are enrolled in their native places on the basis of their statements in Forms 2 and 2A, appended to the Registration of Elections Rules, 1960, as to their place of ordinary residence where they would have been so resident, but for their service. They have, however, an option to get themselves enrolled as general electors at the place of their posting where they are actually resident ordinarily.

37. Such members of the armed forces of the Union or of the Central Para Military Forces, referred to above, who by virtue of their posting ordinarily residing at the place of posting and away from their place of residence in their native places are not repeated not to be enumerated and included in the Preliminary List alongwith their other eligible family members even if he/she is a member of that household and incidentally happens to be present in the house at the time of enumeration.

38. The wife of a service voter, as is referred to above, if she is ordinarily residing with her husband at the place of his posting, should also not be enumerated even if she is present in the house at the time of enumeration.

39. The service personnel and their wives are to be enrolled in the last part of electoral roll of the constituency of their place of ordinary residence on the basis of applications to be made by them in Form 2 and 2A appended to the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 through their Record Offices/Commandants.

SUPERVISORY CHECKS

40. Every Supervisor shall personally check and ensure every day that the enumerators under his charge are visiting the households in the polling areas assigned to them and performing their functions properly and strictly in accordance with the Commission's instructions. For this purpose, the Supervisors should make daily visits to the areas under their charge.

41. As soon as an enumerator has returned a Preliminary List, duly verified/filled, to a Supervisor, he shall personally check each and every Book and verify that the Book contains all the pages which it is supposed to contain and that all divisions have been properly verified/filled in and duly completed in all respects and that no column has been left blank.

42. In order to ensure that the enumerators have done their work properly, every Supervisor should make random checking of not less than 25% of the households covered by the enumerators. During such checking, they should check the entries made in the original of the Preliminary List and initial the entries in token of the checking. They should also check the enumerator's copy of the Record of Enumeration and in token thereof should countersign the Record of Enumeration and enter their Name, PIN and date.

43. During his visit to the households for checking, the Supervisor will also check and satisfy himself that the additional entries made in the Preliminary List in Division C are of persons of the age of eighteen years or above as on the qualifying date and are actually ordinarily resident in that household. He should himself also verify that the head of the household is given duly signed Record of Enumeration. He should also bring the penal provisions of section 31 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, about making any false statement relating to inclusion or exclusion of any name to the notice of the head/senior adult member of the household when he makes the enquiry during his checking.

39. The service personnel and their wives are to be enrolled in the last part of electoral roll of the constituency of their place of ordinary residence on the basis of applications to be made by them in Form 2 and 2A appended to the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 through their Record Offices/Commandants.

SUPERVISORY CHECKS

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41. As soon as an enumerator has returned a Preliminary List, duly verified/filled, to a Supervisor, he shall personally check each and every Book and verify that the Book contains all the pages which it is supposed to contain and that all divisions have been properly verified/filled in and duly completed in all respects and that no column has been left blank.

42. In order to ensure that the enumerators have done their work properly, every Supervisor should make random checking of not less than 25% of the households covered by the enumerators. During such checking, they should check the entries made in the original of the Preliminary List and initial the entries in token of the checking. They should also check the enumerator's copy of the Record of Enumeration and in token thereof should countersign the Record of Enumeration and enter their Name, PIN and date.

43. During his visit to the households for checking, the Supervisor will also check and satisfy himself that the additional entries made in the Preliminary List in Division C are of persons of the age of eighteen years or above as on the qualifying date and are actually ordinarily resident in that household. He should himself also verify that the head of the household is given duly signed Record of Enumeration. He should also bring the penal provisions of section 31 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, about making any false statement relating to inclusion or exclusion of any name to the notice of the head/senior adult member of the household when he makes the enquiry during his checking.

44. If during his checking, he finds that the name of any person not qualified for registration on the ground of age or ordinary residence, has been wrongly enumerated and included in Division C of the Preliminary List he shall delete every such name under his full signature with date indicating briefly the reason for such deletion.

45. Similarly, if a supervisor finds during his sample checking that any name of a member of the household which should have been included in the Preliminary List has been left out for any reason, he will include that name in the Preliminary List.

46. Where, on his checking as aforesaid, any Supervisor finds that there are large number of wrongful inclusions or wrongful exclusions of names in the Preliminary List by the enumerator, he should undertake 100% verification of all the household enumerated by the said enumerator.

47. Such enumerator shall forthwith be removed from the job of enumeration and a report shall be made by the Supervisor to the Electoral Registration Officer for disciplinary action against the delinquent enumerator.

48. Where an enumerator reports to the Supervisor that a particular house has been found locked or no adult member of household is available in any house on his repeated visits, the Supervisor will himself visit that house and verify the fact. In case the house is found locked or no adult member of the household is available even at the time of the Supervisor's visit, he shall drop the letter of request in Form 4 appended to the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 (Annexure-5) in the premises. He shall make another visit to that house after two or three days and collect Form 4, if somebody is present at the time of his subsequent visit. He shall keep a proper account of his visits to such houses. As soon as a supervisor has completed his random checking as aforesaid, in respect of the households enumerated, he shall deposit forthwith the verified Preliminary List with the Electoral Registration Officer. Before depositing the verified Preliminary List, he shall give a certificate that he has conducted the required supervisory checks mentioning specifically the number of house/households visited and checked by him.

49. During supervisory checks, the Supervisor shall, apart from verifying specifically instances indicated above, also make a similar endorsement in any new cases which are noticed by him where he has doubts about the information furnished.

CHECKS BY SENIOR OFFICERS

50. Apart from the checks by Supervisors of the work done by the enumerators under their charge, supervisory checks shall also be made during the period of enumeration by the Assistant Electoral Registration Officers, Electoral Registration Officers, District Election Officers, and Chief Electoral Officer. The minimum percentage of checking to be done by each of them by visits to the households shall not be less than the following. (This is only a lower limit. The actual should be higher).

Assistant Electoral Registration Officers	12%
Electoral Registration Officers	05%
District Election Officers	02%

51. The household checked by the senior officials should by and large be mutually exclusive. The official checking the household should also check and initial the entries in the Preliminary List and sign and affix his name and date on the enumerator's copy of the corresponding Record of Enumeration in token of the check performed.

52. The Chief Electoral Officer will conduct random checking and also satisfy himself that all the instructions are being scrupulously and correctly followed.

53. The supervisory checking by the AEROs, EROs and DEOs shall not be confined to visits to households, but shall include checking that no pockets have been completely left out or enumerated more than once in the constituency during enumeration and that no area or pocket of another constituency has been included in the enumeration for the constituency under checking. On the border areas of the constituency, it shall be particularly ensured that no area belonging to one constituency has been allowed to be included in the enumeration of another constituency. They shall certify that these aspects have been specially checked by them during their supervisory visits.

UPDATION OF EXISTING DATABASE FROM PRELIMINARY LIST

54. As soon as an Preliminary List duly completed by the enumerator and checked by the Supervisor is received in the office of the Electoral Registration Officer, the work of updating the existing database with reference to the information collected shall be started.

55. Entries in respect of new houses coming up in an area shall be entered in the existing database in a proper sequence.
56. While updating the database, the information furnished by the households in Form 4 either through the supervisors or direct to the Electoral Registration Officer shall also be included in the relevant places having regard to the house numbers where such householders reside.
57. It must be scrupulously ensured by the Electoral Registration Officer that no name of any of those persons who have been declared/deleted as foreigners by any of the Tribunals/authorities constituted under any Act of Parliament or the State Legislature is included in the said lists, even if any of these names are enumerated in any of the Preliminary Lists.
58. Similarly, the name of a person who is for the time being disqualified from voting under the provisions of any law relating to corrupt practices and other electoral offences shall be struck off from the existing database, if not already done, or shall not be included even if enumerated afresh at the time of house-to-house verification. Care should be taken to restore the name of such elector after expiry of the period of disqualification.

PREPARATION AND PRINTING OF DRAFT ELECTORAL ROLLS.

59. The Electoral Registration Officer shall take every precaution to ensure that all the input collected by way of house-to-house verification is reflected in the electors database before the same is used to generate draft rolls. He shall particularly verify and satisfy himself that the draft roll has been prepared with due care and nothing has been left out.
60. After generating one copy of the draft roll, the Electoral Registration Officer shall have the entries compared with the used Preliminary List and satisfy himself that the printed roll conforms exactly in all respects with the Preliminary List and that no error either by design or by mistake has crept into the printed draft roll.
61. After making necessary corrections in the data base, the ERO shall prepare the required number of copies of the drafts rolls prepared.

62. DRAFT PUBLICATION OF ROLLS

- (a) The draft electoral roll prepared and printed polling station-wise shall be published for inviting claims and objections on the date specified for the purpose by the Election Commission.
- (b) The publication of draft electoral roll pertaining to a particular polling station shall be made at the polling station itself. No exception or any excuse will be acceptable.
- (c) Widest publicity shall be given to the draft publication of roll by all media of mass communication, including paid advertisements in the news papers having wide circulation in the areas concerned.
- (d) A 'Designated Officer' shall be appointed at each polling station where the draft roll is published. He shall be responsible for the display of the draft electoral roll, allowing inspection thereof by the persons/parties interested, supply (free of cost) of Forms for making applications for inclusion of names (Form-6), Forms for making objection to the inclusion of names (Form-7) and Forms for correction of entries in the electoral roll (Form-8). Sufficient numbers of these Forms shall be made available to every designated officer. Every designated officer will forward the applications received by him in Forms 6,7 and 8 to the Electoral Registration Officer with utmost expedition after necessary verification and with the list of such applications as prepared in Forms 9, 10 and 11.

63. VERIFICATION IN AREAS HAVING SUBSTANTIAL PRESENCE OF FOREIGN NATIONALS

- (a) The assembly constituencies where there is a large-scale presence of foreign nationals should be identified first by the State Government authorities concerned and within each assembly constituency the polling areas having a substantial presence of foreign nationals should also be likewise identified by those authorities.
- (b) At the time of house to house verification in these areas, the enumerators shall include the names of only such new persons in Division 'C' of the Preliminary List, who belong to the same household whose names are already registered in Division 'B' of the Preliminary List, or in cases where the concerned person is in

- possession of an EPIC issued either for that constituency or for any other constituency. The enumerator shall, in respect of all other persons who wish to be enumerated for the first time in the roll, supply a Form, as per prescribed proforma (Form ID: ECI-RER-015) at Annexure-6, for inclusion of name in the draft electoral roll.
- (c) Thereafter, it shall be the duty of the E.R.O. concerned, as the quasi judicial authority, to get the particulars of such persons verified by employing or utilising such agencies as he may, in consultation with the District Election Officer and State Government, consider appropriate having regard to all applicable laws. The agencies that might be employed by the Electoral Registration Officer for effective discharge of his duties shall make such enquiries by visiting the persons concerned at their place of residence and gather such evidence as may be necessary and submit a report to the Electoral Registration Officer in each individual case. In no case, any such agency, other than the concerned Electoral Registration Officer, shall summon the persons under verification to police stations or their offices or insist for production of documents of only a specified nature.
- (d) While making such verification, the status as Indian citizen of every person shall be verified with regard to all relevant laws as applicable in the State/Union Territory. These laws include, among others, Part II of the Constitution of India, Citizenship Act, 1955, Foreigners Act, 1946, Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1985 (only in the case of Assam) and the rules and orders made thereunder. The provisions of all these Acts and rules and orders made thereunder should be applied harmoniously.
- (e) As soon as all the forms have been verified by the Electoral Registration Officer, he shall prepare a list of names and other details of those persons who are entitled to be registered in that roll and include the same in the draft electoral roll, before publication.

64. DISPOSAL OF CLAIMS AND OBJECTIONS

- (a) It shall be the duty of the Electoral Registration Officer to ensure that each the every claim and objection received in Form 6, Form 7 and Form 8 is duly disposed of fully in accordance with law and the directions and instructions of the Commission.

- (b) scrutinise each and every application meticulously and ensure that it is complete in all respects. In the light of provisions of section 13C of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the Commission has no objection to the disposal of claims and objections by Assistant Electoral Registration Officers. However, such delegation of powers to Assistant Electoral Registration Officer shall not absolve the Electoral Registration Officer of his responsibility for ensuring a defect-free electoral roll. The Assistant Electoral Registration Officer is performing a quasi-judicial function while disposing of claims and objections and must apply his mind independently to all such evidence, documentary or otherwise, which the concerned persons may adduce in evidence.
- (c) No material column requiring the applicant to indicate his name in full, his father's/mother's/husband's name, "Relationship" and particulars of his place of residence should be left blank by the applicant. All the declarations as prescribed in Form 6 should be complete in all respects. If a claimant states in the declaration that his name may have been included in some other roll, full address of his previous residence must be given in that declaration.
- (d) The Electoral Registration Officer is a statutory authority charged with the duty of preparing the electoral roll. He has to ensure that the electoral roll contains only the names of persons who are fully eligible and fulfil all the conditions for registration. One of such conditions of eligibility is that the elector should be a citizen of India. Therefore, when a claim application is preferred before the Electoral Registration Officer, he has to satisfy himself that the applicant is, inter alia, a citizen of India.
- (e) While disposing of a claim or an objection, the Electoral Registration Officer must bear in mind the following guidelines as laid-down by the Supreme Court in its judgement dated 06-02-1995 in Writ Petition(Civil) No. 731 of 1994 (Lal Babu Hussain and others Vs. Electoral Registration Officer and others), etc., etc.:-
- (i) The Officer holding the enquiry shall bear in mind that the enquiry being quasi-judicial in nature, he must entertain all such evidence, documentary or otherwise, as the concerned affected person may like to tender in evidence and its evidentiary value assessed and applied in decision making. The Electoral Registration Officer shall disclose all such material on which he proposes to place reliance, so that the

- concerned person has had a reasonable opportunity of rebutting such evidence. The concerned person, it must always be remembered, must have a reasonable opportunity of being heard.
- (ii) Needless to state that the Officer inquiring into the matter must apply his mind independently to the material placed before him and without being influenced by extraneous considerations or instructions.
 - (iii) Before taking a final decision in the matter, the Officer concerned will bear in mind the provisions of the Constitution and the Citizenship Act, 1955 and all related provisions having a bearing on the question of citizenship and then pass an appropriate order. It must be remembered that there is a provision for appeal against the decision of the Electoral Registration Officer.
 - (iv) If any, person whose citizenship is suspected is shown to have been included in the immediately preceding Electoral Roll, the Electoral Registration Officer or any other officer inquiring into the matter shall bear in mind that the entire gamut for inclusion of the name in the Electoral roll must have been undertaken and hence adequate probative value be attached to that factum before issuance of notice and in subsequent proceedings.

65. These guidelines not being exhaustive, the Officers concerned must, where special situations arise, conduct themselves fairly and in a manner consistent with the principles of natural justice and should not appear to be acting on any pre-conceived notions.

66. The onus of proof of the citizenship shall lie on the applicant who applies for inclusion of his name for the first time. The ERO must be satisfied that the person seeking to have his name enrolled is not disqualified, among others, by reason of his not being a citizen of India. Therefore, the Electoral Registration Officer would be justified in requiring the concerned person to show evidence that he is a citizen of India. Some of the documents that could be used to prove the citizenship are any of the following:-

- i) National Register of Citizens (NRC), would be used/referred to wherever it exists.
 - ii) Citizenship certificate issued by competent authority.
 - iii) A valid passport issued by the Government of India.
 - iv) Birth Certificate.
- (care should be taken to ensure that the entry/certificate produced is genuine).

67. It must, however, be borne in mind that the above mentioned documents are only illustrative and not exhaustive.

68. Any other documents having a bearing on the question of citizenship should also be entertained and evaluated.

69. A certificate issued by village headman, Panchayat president, etc., to the effect that a person is a citizen of India is not by itself reliable documentary evidence as conclusive proof of citizenship.

70. In the case of married women who change their residence as a result of marriage and who cannot produce documentary evidence as a proof of citizenship, but who are otherwise genuine Indian citizens eligible for registration as voters, the following documents but not restricted thereto, may also be accepted by the Electoral

Registration Officer at the time of disposal of claims and objections :-

- i) proof of being registered as voter as an unmarried girl, if her name was registered;
- ii) proof of marriage, wherever possible;
- iii) certificates issued by the village headmen of both the villages i.e. the village to which the woman belonged before marriage and the village to which she has moved after her marriage, countersigned by a village level Government Official;
- iv) Where there is no village headman in existence, the certificate to the above effect issued by the Secretary, Gram Panchayat or an officer equivalent to village headman in terms of his powers and functions, and countersigned by village level Government Official.

71. Especially in the case of persons producing citizenship certificates, the genuineness and authenticity of each such certificate should be duly verified. Wherever there is any doubt, those cases should be referred to the authorities who issued those certificates. This is necessary as there is reason to suspect that some of these certificates are bogus or issued without due care

72. It should be noted that the certificates issued by State Government authorities as regards permanent residence in the State are not themselves necessarily conclusive proof of citizenship.

73. Whenever an Electoral Registration officer is in doubt in regard to the qualifying age, or place of ordinary residence of a claimant, he shall decide that question with

reference to, but not restricted to, the birth certificate, school or college certificate, passport, baptism certificate, telephone connection LPG connection, Bank account, etc.

74. In the case of persons who claim to be migrants from other parts of India, their statements should not be taken at face value. They will be required by the Electoral Registration Officer to adduce such evidence as may satisfy him in regard to their claim of migration from another place of India. In appropriate cases, the Electoral Registration Officer shall crosscheck the position with the District Election Officer of the District from where the claimants claim to have migrated.

75. In case of an objection filed in Form 7 seeking the deletion of name from the electoral roll on the ground that the person objected to is not a citizen of India, the onus of proof shall lie on the objector. It shall be ensured that such onus is fully discharged in accordance with law.

76. Only individual applications should be accepted. However, if individual applications relating to the members of the same household are presented together, they may be accepted and a common receipt issued. Claims and objections presented in bulk by any individual/organisation or political party should be refused and rejected summarily. The same procedure will be applicable to claims and objections sent by post.

FINAL PUBLICATION

77. The final roll shall be prepared only after all claims and objections have been duly disposed of. The Electoral Registration Officer shall prepare a list of amendments (supplements of additions, deletions and corrections) on the basis of his decisions on the basis of claims and objections, and shall publish the draft roll together with the supplements in the manner prescribed by the Commission. On such publication, the draft roll together with the supplements shall be the electoral roll of the constituency.

78. Copies of the finally published roll should be placed for inspection at all locations where the draft rolls had been made available to enable electors to verify if their names and particulars have been correctly included in the final rolls. This should be done for a limited period of one week starting from the date of final publication. There is no objection if the rolls are displayed for a longer period. In addition copies of the roll can be displayed at other additional public locations like Rural Libraries,

Panchayat Bhavan, Resident Welfare Associations and any other important location depending upon local conditions. This would eliminate the genuine grievances of the electors at large about the non-availability of final electoral rolls at a convenient nearby location and would increase their level of involvement in cleaning the rolls. Wide publicity should be given to inform the public about the additional places where they can inspect the final rolls.

SHIFTED ELECTORS

79 After the field verification has been completed the Electoral Registration Officer shall have a list of additions on account of persons who have shifted in prepared and furnish it to the Chief Electoral Officer. The list should be prepared State wise, i.e. all electors who have shifted in from a State should be listed together with a new page starting for every State, and indicating the last known address of the electors. The Chief Electoral Officer will be clearing house for all these lists. Where they pertain to intra State shifting, the concerned ERO, from whose jurisdiction the elector has shifted out, shall be informed for having the name of the elector deleted from the final roll. Where the lists pertain to other States, the CEO shall forward the list to the CEO of the State concerned for necessary action.

MISCELLANEOUS

PERSONAL IDENTITY NUMBERS (PIN) FOR STAFF DEPLOYED

80. It is important that each employee drafted for the Revision of Rolls is given a **Personal Identity Number** or code for facilitating their deployment for duty. The Commission has already outlined during the special revision of electoral rolls 1999 the manner in which such coding should be done. However, for convenience and ready reference relevant portions of the instructions are given below.

81. Considering the large variation of the pattern in different States in the types of the departments and establishments at district level, a uniform coding structure is not suggested. However, the following Guidelines are given, based on which the Chief Electoral Officers can design an appropriate code structure for their own State and make it available to the District Election Officers. The first part should incorporate the two alpha State code, followed by two digit district number as utilised in the control tables for the districts. The second component will indicate the department, like

Education, Health, Revenue, etc. This can be a three alpha code, like, REV, EDN, HEL, etc. This should be followed by a running serial number in 4 digits corresponding to the serial number of the employee within that specific department in the district, and could constitute the third and last component.

82. However, if the Chief Electoral Officers feel that there should be running serial and unique number of employees within the district, then this can be an alpha character followed by 4 digit number, so that this can accommodate about 26,000 employees within a district. In other words, all the employees of the district can have a unique ID starting with A0001 to A9999 up and going to Z0001 to Z9999. This will be in lieu of the second and third component of the Code pattern suggested in the previous paragraph.

83. It is important that a uniform coding strategy is followed throughout the state and there should be no inter district variation.

84. The database could also be used to generate appointment letters, payment of TA/DA, allowances if any and release orders.

TRAINING

85. A comprehensive training programme covering all aspects of the Special Revision of Intensive Nature process has to be planned and conducted in good time. The target groups for the training programme would be the supervisory officers and the personnel to be deployed as enumerators for house-to-house verification, supervisors, designated officers. Chief Electoral Officers should prepare a Manual for Enumerators in local language keeping the local conditions in mind. All the Statutory and Non-Statutory Forms relating to the special revision alongwith answers FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions) in simple language should be incorporated in the said Manual.

86. Training of trainers should be conducted well in advance in a thorough manner. Comprehensive written materials should be made available to all trainees. Audio-visual materials should be utilised, with good quality presentation for conducting the training at all levels. For this purpose, standard audio-visual materials including overhead transparencies/slides or computer based presentations should be prepared in advance in the local language. It is important that the size of the training group is kept manageable, so that the trainees can absorb the training imparted and can have

an opportunity for clarifying doubts through interaction with the trainers and senior officers present.

87. A set of all the relevant forms and other documents to be used for the revision process should be made available to each of the trainees.

88. Intensive Training should be given particularly to enumerators and their supervisors who will be deployed for house to house verification. They should have a thorough understanding of following points:

- (i) They should clearly understand the limits of the area assigned and make sure that neither they extend the operation beyond the limits of the area allocated nor overlook any area of habitation like slums or camps that might have newly come up due to dislocation from earlier areas due to developmental activities like slum clearance or resettlement colonies set up due to natural calamities, etc.
- (ii) They should have a clear understanding of the procedure of filling of various Divisions of the Revised Preliminary List by suitable illustrations.
- (iii) They should be supplied with a standard set of questions to be asked of the Head of the family / adult member of the house-hold to obtain correct information.
- (iv) All enumerators/Supervisors including reserve staff should be thoroughly Trained.

REPORTS

89. CEO has to send following consolidated reports to the Commission :-

1. Report confirming that the integration of the existing roll (including the supplements of 2002 revision) - by 30-6-2002
2. Completion of the printing of Preliminary Lists for each part of the roll to be sent by 13-7-2002
3. Commencement of house to house verification by enumerators on the appointed day - by 16-7-2002
4. Completion of 100% work of house to house verification by enumerators & Supervisors - by 16-8-2002
5. A certificate confirming that draft rolls have been prepared from the corrected data base through Control Tables.- by 13-10-2002

6. Furnishing of data relating to deletions on account of death and for other reasons like shifting out, and additions on account of new members of the families in the existing rolls since becoming eligible and additions on account of other reasons like shifting in – Form ECI-RER-016 – by 16-10-2002.
7. Confirming draft publication at designated locations in all constituencies - by 17.00 hours on 16-10-2002
8. Report of constituency-wise total electors in draft roll, claims / objections filed and their percentages in Form ID ECI-RER-011 - by 10-11-2002
9. Report of constituency-wise total electors in draft roll, claims / objections received, rejected and admitted and suo-moto additions and deletions under Rule 21 and 21A of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 – Form ID ECI-RER-012 – by 31-12-2002.
10. Confirmation of final publication - 6-01-2003 by 1700 hrs.
11. Data about constituency-wise final electors figures in Form ID ECI-RER-017 by 13-01-2003.
12. Statement indicating constituency-wise number of electors, the number of electors against whom EPIC numbers have been indicated and the number of electors in whose case EPIC numbers do not appear in Form ID ECI-RER-018 by 06-02-2003.

ALL THE ABOVE REPORTS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY IN THE COMMISSION WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE STATE / UT.

RECORD KEEPING

90. The preparation and revision of rolls is not an one time exercise. The Indian Electoral system provides for a continuous updating of rolls. Further, after harmonising the Electoral Rolls with the list of electors issued with Photo Identity Cards, the Commission has decided to maintain the current EPIC number as a permanent and unique identity number for the elector. Since electors shift from one locality to another and accordingly are to be tagged to different Polling Stations or Assembly Constituencies and Parliamentary Constituencies, over a period of time, it is important that relevant records are preserved carefully. This is an area, which needs

considerable improvement. The EROs will be personally responsible for the proper maintenance of all records and their safety. District Officers will supervise and ensure that appropriate arrangements have been made in this regard. When an ERO is transferred and a new incumbent joins, the outgoing ERO must explain the arrangements to the successor. When the post designated as the ERO is modified and a new post is designated as ERO, thorough and comprehensive arrangements for handing over and taking over the records from one office to the other must be made. Any slackness in this regard will be viewed very seriously by the Commission and the concerned officer will be liable for suitable action. Custodians of records must be designated as such.

91. Now, the electoral rolls have been prepared after house-to-house verification, the EROs should open separate folders for each part of the electoral roll. On the outer cover of the folder, the serial number and name of the Parliamentary/Assembly constituency and the serial number of part of the electoral roll shall be indicated prominently; The folder for each part of the electoral rolls should contain :-

- (i) The sketch map showing the details of the polling area like the extent in terms of ward/block/locality/village/house number etc. received back from the enumerator after completion of house-to-house verification. The ERO should mark improvements on the copy of the map indicated by the enumerators/supervisors ;
- (ii) Used Preliminary List for the relevant part of the electoral roll;
- (iii) Used book containing Record of Enumeration originals for the relevant part of the electoral roll;
- (iv) Printed copy of the electoral roll as published in draft.
- (v) Application Forms filed for inclusion of names or deletion of names with the reports of Designated Officers/AEROs/EROs.
- (vi) Copy of the Finally published roll.

Note :- The documents mentioned at (i), (ii) and (iii) above shall be bound together for keeping in the folder.

PUBLICITY AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

92. The publicity campaign is a crucial element in the overall strategy. The CEOs should personally plan the entire campaign covering all forms of media and should

oversee its implementation. Innovative methods are often the most successful. Professional help as required may be availed of for various components.

93. The programme of special revision, particularly the stages of house to house verification, date and place of draft publication, period during which the claims and objections may be filed and the particulars of places where the claims and objections can be filed should be given the widest possible publicity.

94. The programme of revision should be intimated to all local units of political parties, MLAs and MPs of the State, soliciting their cooperation to prepare accurate and up-to-date electoral rolls. In addition, the programme should be intimated to Municipalities and Village Panchayat Offices and such other peoples' institutions as may exist in the State / UT. In Urban areas, the programme should be intimated to the Cooperative Societies and Residents Welfare Associations. Where Non-Government Organisations working in electoral matters are available, they should also be intimated.

95. Publicity should also be given through Press Notes and handouts to various media entities including Newspapers, local magazines and periodicals, local TV channels and cable operators organisations. You may request the local stations of AIR, Doordarshan, TV channels and Cable Operators, to include information of the period of house to house verification, place of draft publication, period for filing claims and objections, etc., in their news items as well as special programmes, and should broadcast the information at least two or three times during the peak broadcasting time till the last date for filing claims and objections.

96. Hoardings, posters and banners should be prepared and displayed in prominent places including bus terminals, Railway Stations, Post Offices, Banks and other prominent locations frequented by the local populace. Cinema slides may also be shown in cinema theatres.

97. The State Field Publicity Units, units of the Song and Drama Division and other governmental agencies should be used to give the widest publicity to the programme, using all possible means including beating of drums, announcements in local cultural programmes, etc.

HELP DESKS AND CONTROL ROOM

98. A large number of people are not aware of the Assembly Constituency to which they belong and the polling station to which they are tagged. This is particularly true for metros and large urban areas. A complete list of localities and mohallas as listed in the electoral rolls should be printed in booklets and handouts alongwith their links to polling stations. These booklets and handouts should be circulated to offices and agencies so that maximum number of electors can have their queries answered without much effort.

99. The Chief Electoral Officers should set up a Control Room for the special revision and ensure that it is manned during extended hours on working days as well as holidays during and immediately preceding the public interaction phases, i.e., the field operations and period for filing of claims and objections. It is important that the personnel manning the Control Room be hand-picked and provided with adequate number of lines and information so that they are able to handle queries both relating to locations and timing of various activities of the campaign. Similar Control Rooms should be established at District level. The functioning and effectiveness of the Control Rooms should be monitored on a continuous basis by the senior officials personally and facilitated.

100. In State headquarters and large urban cities a Help Line or Help Desk should be established equipped with adequate telephone lines so that citizens can phone in and have their queries relating to the rolls and the campaign answered instantaneously. This component can be handled in-house with the use of the available staff or through professional operators or the entire component can be farmed out to an agency dealing in this line of work. Adequate numbers of operators should be trained and available to cater to the load and should have available with them the necessary details to be able to answer the queries and guide the citizen effectively. The schedule of the revision, detailed schedules field operations, list of localities and associated polling stations, and location details of polling station, etc., with proper flags and indexes, should be available with the operators. Computers can also be provided with the Control Table data and software to enable the searching of links to be done with minimal delay.

INVOLVEMENT OF PANCHAYATS

101. In areas where elected Panchayats exist they can be very effective in participating in the verification exercise and improving the quality of the rolls. Panchayat members will be ideally placed to give information about dead and shifted electors as also new electors. The EROs must give advance notice of the programme fixed for enumeration to the Panchayats, and should request the panchayats to send one of the panchayat members alongwith the enumerator during the house to house operations. In order to facilitate the participation of the panchayat members one copy of the electoral roll, preferably after integration, may also be provided to the panchayat for the area covered under it. In States / regions where the Panchayat Act stipulates that the Assembly Rolls form the basis of panchayat rolls for the purposes of local elections it is expected that there would be a good response from Panchayats.

102. It may be clarified that where a panchayat member accompanies an enumerator for the house to house operation, the action of the panchayat member is treated as a purely voluntary action for which no remuneration or compensation can be claimed or paid or even expected. In case the member chooses not to accompany the enumerator, that should not hold up the process of verification. Non-availability of the panchayat member should not be allowed to interfere with the scheduled enumeration or disrupt further action.

103. Later, at the stages of draft and final publication, one copy of the draft / final electoral rolls should be sent to the panchayat office for display. EROs may also use the panchayats as channels for the distribution of blank Forms 6, 7 and 8 etc. so that electors do not have to make an extra visit to the EROs office for obtaining the same.

RECTIFICATION OF ADDRESSES

104. The computerised system for electoral rolls management is designed to capture the complete postal address of each elector while at the same time ensuring that storage space required for the totality of addresses is minimal and consistency in the spellings of the various geographical areas in the address is maintained. The address of the electors is disaggregated into components namely House No., Section details, Village/Town/Metro name, Tehsil, Post Office, Police Station and District and stored in descriptive fields in the data base. The postal address of the elector can thus be reconstructed on demand by the computer by combining these descriptive fields.

105. Detailed instructions on the addressing scheme have already been issued under letter No. 23/2002/PLN-II dated 24th April, 2002. These should be followed meticulously. A strategy has been suggested for completing the address field where found to be incomplete. This exercise should be undertaken immediately so that the Preliminary Lists are generated with all elements of the address duly corrected. Care should be taken by the EROs / AEROs that the sub-components of address are stored in the natural order in which they are written in the postal address to enable proper reconstruction.

106. Some minor changes have been made in the manner of printing the electoral rolls. These require corresponding modifications in the data structures of the control table of Sections (Table 19). The changes in structure must be implemented before the Preliminary List is generated and the new field added as a consequence is populated. While printing the draft and final rolls it should be ensured that the section identification together with pin code appears at the beginning of the section and also on the top of every subsequent page pertaining to that section.

107. The second change is in respect of the House Number. The number must be printed against all the electors rather than only against the name of the first member in the family. This is to remove confusion in the case where members of one family living at the same house number are followed by a group of individuals against whom house numbers have not been recorded.

SYNCHRONISATION OF ROLLS WITH EPIC

108. The reporting system under the EPIC programme currently captures the number of defect free EPICs issued. The State totals are arrived at by aggregating the reports from constituent Assembly Constituencies. The totals reported are historical cumulative figures and are not periodically corrected for the EPIC holders who may have been deleted from the rolls after their EPICs were prepared and delivered. The numbers reported are seen against the total number of electors of the Assembly Constituency / State. This is a net figure in the computation of which the additions and deletions are taken into account. Thus at the micro level the two figures are strictly not comparable. Now that a number of States are approaching the 90 per cent mark, there is a need to synchronise the two programmes more closely.

109. After the final publication, a statement should be prepared Part-wise for each constituency indicating the number of electors in the Part, the number of electors against whom EPICs have been indicated, and the number of electors in whose case EPIC numbers do not appear. These numbers can be obtained through suitable queries on the data base and statement prepared with the help of the State Level Agency (SLA). This statement must NOT be sent to the Commission unless specifically requested by the Zonal Secretary in part or whole but is required to prepare the final report for submission.

110. Based on the statement mentioned in the preceding para a constituency statement should be prepared showing the number of electors in the constituency, number of electors against whom EPIC numbers are indicated, and the number of electors against whom EPIC numbers are not indicated in Form ECI-RER-018 should be prepared and sent to the Commission within one month of the Final Publication of the Rolls. A soft copy in Excel format should also be sent along with the printed statement.

LIST OF ANNEXURES

Annexure No.	Form ID	Title
1	ECI-RER-013	Preliminary List
2	EPIC-012	Verification of Electors Photo Identity Cards
	-	Identity Card for Enumerators and Supervisors
4	ECI-RER-014	Record of Enumeration
5	Form 4	Letter of Request
6	ECI-RER-015	Application for Inclusion of Name in Electoral Roll
7	ECI-RER-016	Summary of Draft Electoral Rolls
8	ECI-RER-011	Constituency-wise Report of Applications Received
9	ECI-RER-012	Constituency-wise Report of Disposal of Applications Received
10	ECI-RER-017	Constituency-wise Report of Electors in Final Roll
11	ECI-RER-018	Details of EPIC Numbers in Electoral Rolls

ANNEXURE 1

ECI Form ID

ECI-RER-013

PRELIMINARY LIST

DIVISION A - DETAILS OF PART

No. Name and Reservation Status of Assembly Constituency:	Part No.
No. Name and Reservation Status of Parliamentary Constituency(ies) in which the Assembly Constituency is located:	

1. DETAILS OF REVISION	
Year of Revision: 2003	Type of Revision: Special
Qualifying Date: 11.2003	Date of Final Publication:

2. DETAILS OF PART & POLLING AREA	
Extent of Part:	Main Village / Town:
	Hadbast No.:
	Patwar Circle:
Classification of Part: Number of Auxiliary Polling Stations in this Part:	Kanungo Circle:
	Tehsil:
	District:

3. POLLING STATION DETAILS	
No. and Name of Polling Station:	Village / Town:
Name and Address of Polling Station:	Hadbast No.:
	Patwar Circle:
	Kanungo Circle:
Reservation Status of Polling Station:	Tehsil:
Classification of Polling Station:	District:

No. of Polling Stations located in Polling Station Location:

4. NO. OF ELECTORS:		Distribution of Electors		No. of electors		
Type	Starting Serial No.	Ending Serial No.	Male	Female	Total	
a) Main Polling Station						
b) Auxiliary Polling Station 1						
c) Auxiliary Polling Station 2						
Total in Part (a + b + c)						

State/UT Code:	AC No:	Part No.:	Section No.:	Segment No.:	Pin Code:
Area Description: राजस्थान के अन्तर्गत राज के अन्तर्गत राज			Locality Description: Tola CIMI / गिरमिता 100, 1000 मुरके		

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

VERIFICATION OF ELECTORS PHOTO IDENTITY CARDS

Pin Code:

Segment No.:

Relation

Deletion

1

1100

1

1

1

1

L

(B) ELECTORS IN ELECTORAL ROLLS - SECTION CONTINUATION PAGE

[illegible]

Form-11

Form-11

Instructions for Verification of EPICs.

1. Columns (1), (2) and (3) will be pre-printed exactly as in the existing Electoral Roll.
2. The questions for which answers will be recorded in the columns (4) & (5) of the questioning are given below:-

Column	Heading	Question	Entry to be made in box
Column (4)	EPIC shown	Has the EPIC of the elector been presented to you (the enumerator) for verification ?	√ for YES X for NO.
Column (5)	Lost	If EPIC has not been shown, has it been lost ?	√ for YES X for NO.
Column (6)	Mutilated	Is the EPIC damaged or mutilated ?	√ for YES X for NO.
Column (7)	Correct EPIC No.	Is the EPIC number as printed in Column (3) correct ?	√ for YES Enter the correct number, if answer is NO.
Column (8)	Date of issue		Enter the issue date of the EPIC in the format dd-mm-yy.
Column (9)	Photo	Is the photograph correct ?	√ for YES X for NO
Column (10)	Name (Eng.)	Is the name of the elector as written in English is correct ?	√ for YES X for NO.
Column (11)	Name (Lang.)	Is the name of the elector as written in the language of the roll correct ?	√ for YES X for NO.
Column (12)	Age	Is the age of the elector as on the reference date indicated in the EPIC correct ?	√ for YES X for NO.
Column (13)	Relationship	Has the relationship been correctly mentioned in the EPIC ?	√ for YES X for NO.
Column (14)	Relation Name (Eng.)	Is the name of the relation of the elector as written in English correct ?	√ for YES X for NO.
Column (15)	Relation Name (Language)	Is the name of the relation of the elector as written in the language of the roll correct ?	√ for YES X for NO.

3. Column (4) to (15) with the exception of columns (7) & (8) will be marked by the enumerator with a tick (✓) representing 'YES' or cross (X) representing 'NO' in answer to the question related to the column as given below.
4. In Column (7) the enumerator shall be make a tick (✓) for 'YES' and will enter the correct EPIC Number in case the answer to the question is 'NO'.
5. In Column (8) the date of issue of the Card will be indicated.

Note :-

1. The language in which the roll has been printed should be substituted in Columns (11) & (15) and the text of the question modified to reflect the same. For example, if the roll is maintained in Telegu the heading of Column (11) should read Name (Telegu) and the question to be answered as "Is the name of the elector as written in Telegu Correct?"
2. Column (9) seeks to capture whatever the photograph of the elector is correct. It is not meant to find out what the quality of the photograph is. If the elector can be recognised by using the photograph, the answer should be 'YES', i.e., (✓).
3. Columns (10) to (15). If the answer to any of the questions is 'NO', i.e., (X) the correction should be noted in the Preliminary List, if not already correctly preprinted.

ANNEXURE-3

IDENTITY CARD FOR ENUMERATORS & SUPERVISORS

<p align="center">ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA IDENTITY CARD FOR ENUMERATOR /SUPERVISOR</p> <p>Shri/Smt.</p> <p>Whose specimen signature is given below has been appointed as an Enumerator / Supervisor for the Special Revision of Intensive Nature, 2003 in respect of Constituency.</p>	
<p>Specimen Signature of Enumerator / Supervisor PIN No.</p>	<p align="center">Signature Electoral Registration Officer SEAL</p>

ANNEXURE 4

ECI Form ID

ECI-RER-014

Sl. No. _____

RECORD OF ENUMERATIONAC No /
PS No

(Round Stamp of PS)

(I) Electors Verified

Sl. No. in Preliminary List	NAME

(II) List of Additions

Sl. No. in Preliminary List	NAME

(III) List of Deletions

Sl. No. in Preliminary List	NAME

I, _____
have read the Declaration overleaf / the Declaration overleaf has been read out and
explained to me and I hereby affix my signature / thumb impressions in confirmation thereof.

Signature of Enumerator
PIN: _____
Date: _____

Signature of the head of family
or any senior adult member

DECLARATION

I solemnly declare that all the persons whose particulars are mentioned overleaf are citizens of India, are of the age of 18 years or above on the qualifying date and are ordinarily resident at the given address.

I further solemnly declare that the particulars of the said persons, as furnished by me are true to best of my knowledge and belief and that none of the said persons has been included in the electoral roll of any other Constituency or more than once in this Constituency.

I am also aware that making any statement or declaration in connection with the inclusion or exclusion of any entry in or from the electoral roll which is false or which I either know or believe to be false or do not believe to be true is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both, under section 31 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

Annexure-5

THE REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS RULES, 1960

FORM 4
(See rule 8)

Letter of request

Place.....

Date.....

To

The occupant of.....

Sir/Madam,

The preparation of the electoral roll for the Assembly Constituency in which you are residing has been taken in hand. It will greatly facilitate my work if you will kindly complete the statement below after reading the attached instruction and hand it over to my assistant who will call for it.

Electoral Registration Officer of the.....

.....
Assembly Constituency

STATEMENT

Names and particulars of adult citizens ordinarily residing in the above premises

Name of citizen	Particulars as to ["Father or Mother or Husband"]	Age on 1st January 2002
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
etc.		
		Signature.....
		Date.....

INSTRUCTIONS

- Enter the names of all persons who have completed 18 years of age on or before the 1st of January of this year and who are ordinarily residing in the premises.
- Only the names of those who are citizens of India should be entered.
- Enter against Serial No. 1 in the first column, the name of the head or other senior member of the family, provided he or she has the qualifications mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.
- "Ordinarily residing" does not mean that the person should be actually in the house when you are filling in the form. The persons who normally live in the house should be included even though they may be temporarily absent, e.g., on a journey or on business or in hospital. On the other hand, a guest or visitor, who normally lives elsewhere but happens to be in the house at the time should not be included.
- All ordinary residents of the house should be included, whether they are members of the family or not. But do not enter the name of any person who is a member of the Armed Forces of India or is employed under the Government of India in a post outside India or the name of such person's wife if she ordinarily resides with him.
- In the case of every male citizen, enter in the second column the name of his father preceded by the words "son of"
- In the case of every female citizen, enter in the second column—
 - the name of the husband preceded by the words "wife of", if she be married;
 - the name of the late husband preceded by the words "widow of", if she be a widow; and
 - the name of her father preceded by the words "daughter of", if she be unmarried.
- In the third column, enter the age of the citizen as accurately as possible, giving only the number of complete years and ignoring the months.

ANNEXURE 6

Application for inclusion of name in electoral roll			FORM ID ECI-RER-015	
To The Electoral Registration Officer, Assembly/Constituency				
Sir, I request that my name be included in the electoral roll for the above Constituency which is under revision. Particulars in support of my claim for inclusion in the electoral roll are given below :-				
I. Applicant's details	1 Title ^s	2. First and middle name	3. Last name	
4 Age on 1 st January, 2002.	5. Years :	6. Months :	7. Sex (male/female) :	
Date of birth, if known :	8. Day :	9. Month :	10. Year :	
Place of birth :	11 Village/Town	12. District :		
		13. State :		
II. (a) Details of relation of applicant (Father / Mother / Husband)	14. Title ^s :	15. First and middle name :	16. Last name :	
(b) Relationship with applicant . Father/Mother/Husband :				
III. Particulars of place of ordinary residence (Full address):				
17 House / Door number :				
18 Street/ Mohalla / Road/ Gali :				
19. Area / Locality :				
20. Town/Village :				
21 Post Office :			22. Pin Code : <input type="text"/>	
23. Police Station :				
24. Tehsil/ Taluka :				
25. Block / Mandal (for Village) :				
26. District :				
IV. Period of continuous residence at the above mentioned address on the date of application		27. Years :		28. Months :
V. Declaration				
I hereby declare that - (i) I am a citizen of India;				
(ii) I have not applied for the inclusion of my name in the electoral roll for any other Constituency;				
(iii) (a)* My name has not been previously included in the electoral roll for this or in any other Assembly/Parliamentary ^E Constituency; or				
(b)* I was an ordinary resident earlier at the address mentioned below and my name is included/might have been included in the relevant Part of the electoral roll for :				
27. Assembly/Constituency		a) Number	b) Name :	
28. State/Union territory :		29. Part number :		30. Serial number :
Sh./Sm/Km./Dr. etc.				

Particulars of previous place of residence (full address) :

31. House / Door number :

32. Street/ Mohalla / Road/ Gali :

33. Area / Locality :

34. Town/Village :

35. Post Office :

36. Pin Code :

37. Police Station :

38. Tehsil/ Taluka :

39. Block / Mandal :

40. District :

I request that my name, so included/if so included may be deleted from that electoral roll.

(iv). * I had not applied earlier for inclusion of my name in this or any other constituency, which was rejected; or

* I had applied earlier for inclusion of my name in _____ (name of constituency) *assembly / *parliamentary constituency on _____ which was rejected for the following reason:

(v). The facts and particulars mentioned above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Place

Date

Note—Any person who makes a statement or declaration which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, is punishable under section 31 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950

Signature or thumb impression of
claimant

* Strike out the inappropriate alternative.
£ In case of Union territories having no Legislative Assembly and the State of Jammu and Kashmir

Special Intensive Revision, 2003

SUMMARY OF DRAFT ELECTORAL ROLL

[illegible]

Place:
Date:

Signature of the Chief Electoral Officer

FORM ID: 10110-0110

Constituency-Wise Report of Applications Received in the State/UT
SPECIAL INTENSIVE REVISION 2003 - TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Consolidated Statement at the end of the period for
filing Claims & objections on

State/UT Name:

TOTAL ELECTORS IN THE DRAFT ROLLS FOR THE STATE:

[illegible]

Page No.....

Continued at page.....

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Constituency-Wise Report of Applications Received in the State/UT

SPECIAL INTENSIVE REVISION, 2003 - TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

State/UT Name:

TOTAL ELECTORS IN THE DRAFT ROLLS FOR THE STATE :

Constituency		Total No. of Electors in the Draft Rolls of the Constituency	Total no. of FORM-6 filed	Percentage Of Form-6 compared to the draft rolls	Total no. of FORM-7 filed	Percentage Of Form-7 compared to the draft rolls.	Total no. of FORM-8 filed	Percentage Of Form-8 compared to the draft rolls
No	Name							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11
Total or Sub-total C/F								

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
Constituency-Wise Report of Applications Received in the State/UT
SPECIAL INTENSIVE REVISION, 2003 - TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED
Consolidated Statement at the end of the period for
filing Claims & objections on

State/UT Name:

TOTAL ELECTORS IN THE DRAFT ROLLS FOR THE STATE:

TOTAL ELECTORS IN THE DRAFT ROLLS FOR THE STATE :								
Constituency		Total No. of Electors in the Draft Rolls of the Constituency	Total no. of FORM-6 filed	Percentage Of FORM-6 compared to the draft rolls	Total no. of FORM-7 filed	Percentage Of FORM-7 compared to the draft rolls	Total no. of FORM-8 filed	Percentage Of FORM-8 compared to the draft rolls
No	Name							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11
Total or Sub-total								

תאריך :

Date:

Page No.....

Signature of Chief Electoral Officer

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

CONSTITUENCY-WISE REPORT OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED IN THE STATE/UT

DECLARATIONS RECEIVED
Consolidated Statement at the end of the period for
filing Claims & objections on

State/UT Name:

TOTAL ELECTORS IN THE DRAFT ROLLS FOR THE STATE:

[illegible]

תשובה :

Date:

Signature of Chief Electoral Officer

Page No.....

Constituency-Wise Report of Disposal of Applications Received in the SPECIAL INTENSIVE REVISION, 2003

FCI-RER-012 (C)

Consolidated Statement at the end of the period for disposal
of Claims & Objections on

ite/ UT Name:

FACTORS IN THE DRAFT ROLLS FOR THE STATE:

[illegible]

Sr No.		ECI's Guidelines, 2003 for intensive revision	Bihar SIR exercise by ECI
1.	House to House verification	<p>Para 1: <i>The special revision shall entail house to house verification using the existing rolls as a base.</i></p> <p>Para 12 provide for the detailed procedure of how enumerator need to visit each house and confirm/ update details</p> <p>Para 15: <i>b) Each enumerator will be supplied with a list of house numbers alongwith a sketch map of the area which he is required to cover for enumeration together with the Preliminary List.</i></p> <p><i>c) In case the polling area does not have proper house numbering, each enumerator shall be informed about the area/sub area/locality to be covered by him in clear terms. It must be ensured that there is no overlapping in the jurisdiction of enumerators.</i></p> <p><i>d) Supervisors shall be appointed to oversee the work done by the enumerators.</i></p> <p><i>(f) The Supervisors shall check all complaints received about defective enumeration and also random check 25% of the work done by the enumerator under his charge.</i></p> <p>Para 17: <i>Every enumerator will personally visit each and every household in the polling area under his charge.</i></p>	<p>i. No house to house verification done by ECI.</p> <p>ii. Onus and burden on voter to fill and submit enrolment form.</p> <p>iii. Non submission of form leads to exclusion from list.</p>
2.			

	<p>Determining citizenship of an individual</p> <p>Para 32: <i>It is clarified that it is not the job of the enumerator to determine the citizenship of an individual.</i></p> <p>Para 63: <i>In no case, any such agency, other than the concerned Electoral Registration Officer, shall summon the persons under verification to police stations or their offices or insist for production of documents of only a specified nature.</i></p> <p>Para 66 :<i>The onus of proof of the citizenship shall lie on the applicant who applies for inclusion of his name for the first time.</i></p> <p><i>Some of the documents that could be used to prove the citizenship are any of the following:-</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) <i>National Register of Citizens (NRC), would be used/referred to wherever it exists.</i> ii) <i>Citizenship certificate issued by competent authority.</i> iii) <i>A valid passport issued by the Government of India.</i> iv) <i>Birth Certificate.</i> <i>(care should be taken to ensure that the entry/certificate produced is genuine).</i> <p>Para 67: <i>the above mentioned documents are only illustrative and not exhaustive.</i></p>	<p>i) Rigid requirement of documents.</p> <p>ii) Only 11 documents + aadhaar.</p> <p>iii) Onus of proving citizenship not limited to person applying for inclusion for FIRST TIME. Its on all who are not exempt by way of having their name in the 2003 list.</p> <p>v) ECI in Para 64 of its counter has compared 2003 guidelines listing 4 docs in indicative list for citizenship vs. wider list this time.</p>
3.	<p>Addition of New Voters</p> <p>Para 12.8: <i>enumerator shall record the names and particulars of electors who have become eligible</i></p>	<p>No record of how many new voters have been actually included in the roll, since ECI</p>

		<i>for the first time or who have been missed.</i>	made all the deleted persons from the draft roll to fill Form 6.
4.	Final Publication of roll	<p>Para 77. <i>The final roll shall be prepared only after all claims and objections have been duly disposed of. The Electoral Registration Officer shall prepare a list of amendments (supplements of additions, deletions and corrections) on the basis of his decisions on the basis of claims and objections, and shall publish the draft roll together with the supplements in the manner prescribed by the Commission. On such publication, the draft roll together with the supplements shall be the electoral roll of the constituency.</i></p>	<p>i. Claims and objections not disposed of as per statutory rules and ECI's manual.</p> <p>ii. No speaking orders issued by the ECI</p>
5.	Lal Babu Hussain	<p>Para 64 (e): <i>While disposing of a claim or an objection, the Electoral Registration Officer must bear in mind the following guidelines as laid-down by the Supreme Court in its judgement dated 06-02-1995 in Writ Petition(Civil) No. 731 of 1994 (Lal Babu Hussain and others Vs. Electoral Registration Officer and others), etc.</i></p> <p>i) <i>Officer holding the enquiry shall bear in mind that the enquiry being quasi-judicial in nature, he must entertain all such evidence, documentary or otherwise, as the concerned affected person may like to tender in evidence and its evidentiary value assessed and applied in decision making. The Electoral Registration Officer shall disclose all such material on which he</i></p>	<p>i) Lal Babu Hussain Not followed</p> <p>ii) Reasonable opportunity of being heard not given to electors since they are not aware of the notice being issued and speaking orders passed.</p>

		<p><i>proposes to place reliance, so that the Spl. Revision of an Intensive Nature, 2003 - Final Guidelines concerned person has had a reasonable opportunity of rebutting such evidence. The concerned person, it must always be remembered, must have a reasonable opportunity of being heard.</i></p> <p>ii) Officer inquiring into the matter must <i>apply his mind independently</i> to the material placed before him and without being influenced by extraneous considerations or instructions.</p>	
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Preshant Bhusan

(TRUE COPY)

Yogendra Yadav writes: Let's audit Bihar SIR. It makes for sad reading

Although SC interventions allayed fears of mass disenfranchisement, the exercise has left much to be desired from the standpoint of accuracy equity, transparency, fairness

Supreme Court interventions have allayed fears of mass disenfranchisement in Bihar SIR.

[RAHUL SHASTRI](#)
[YOGENDRA YADAV](#)

October 7, 2025 07:34 AM IST

Now that the final electoral rolls for Bihar are out, as is the election schedule, here is a provisional audit of the SIR exercise. We assess the quality of the new voters' list in Bihar on three globally accepted parameters of voter registration — completeness, equity and accuracy.

The first measure of the quality of electoral rolls is completeness, measured by the proportion of the eligible population that figures on the voters' list. After the publication of Draft Electoral Rolls in Bihar, we had recorded on these pages ('The missing voters', IE, July 31) how the SIR resulted in a shocking drop in the proportion of adults who figured on

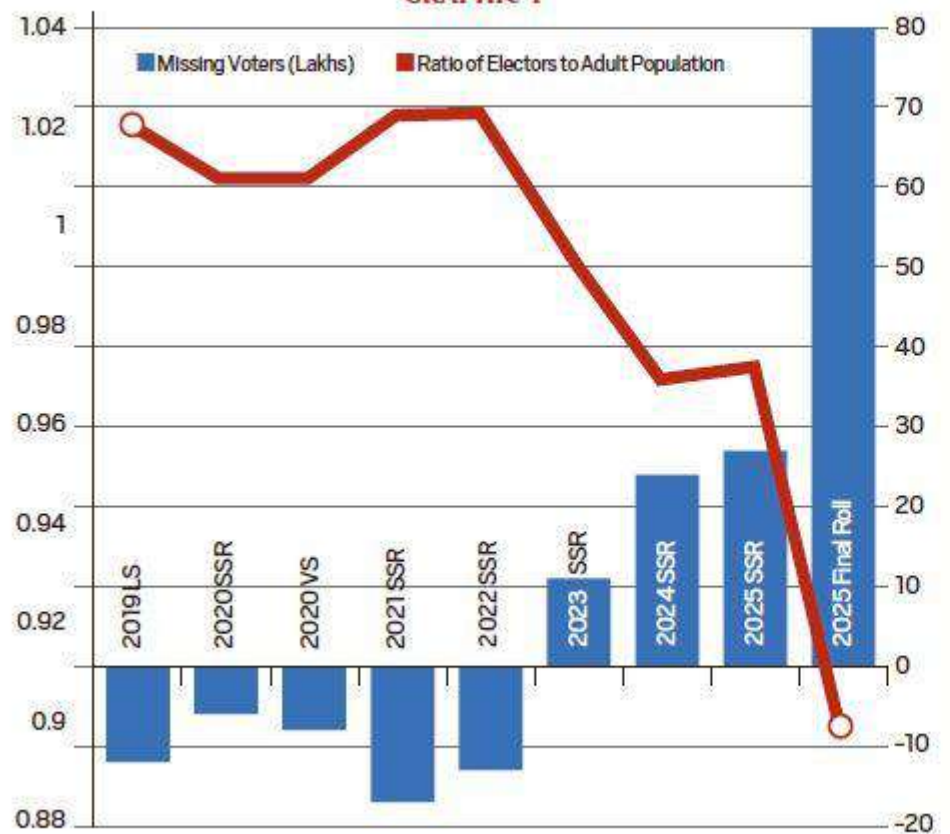
the voters' list, from 97 per cent to 88 per cent. The final voters' list is somewhat of an improvement — 90 per cent of adults have made it to the list. However, the big picture has not changed. As Graphic 1 shows, the SIR has caused the sharpest drop in the electoral-population ratio. In September 2025, Bihar should have had 8.22 crore voters — the state's adult population estimated by the Government of India's Technical Group on Population Projections. The actual figure of 7.42 crore on the final electoral rolls indicates as many as 80 lakh potential voters missing from the list. Hardly a cause for celebration.

There is a mistaken sense of relief about the final figures, largely because the exclusions from the final list are less than the 65 lakh excluded from the draft rolls, and much smaller than the apprehension of deletion of up to 2 crore voters. If that level of mass disenfranchisement did not happen, the reason is not the SIR or the ECI, but the Supreme Court of India. Thanks to the constant monitoring by the Court, the ECI was forced into “damage control” mode, bypassing its own order and procedures. First, the non-submission of enumeration forms by a vast number was whitewashed by the filling of at least 20 per cent of the forms by BLOs, a forgery reportedly encouraged by the ECI. Second, as reported in this paper, the non-availability of the required documents with nearly two-fifths of the potential electors was made up by offering most of them a bypass through the dubious means of vanshavali — tracing current voters to someone in

their family who featured on the electoral rolls in 2003. Finally, the SC's belated order on Aadhaar served to check the disenfranchising impulse of the SIR.

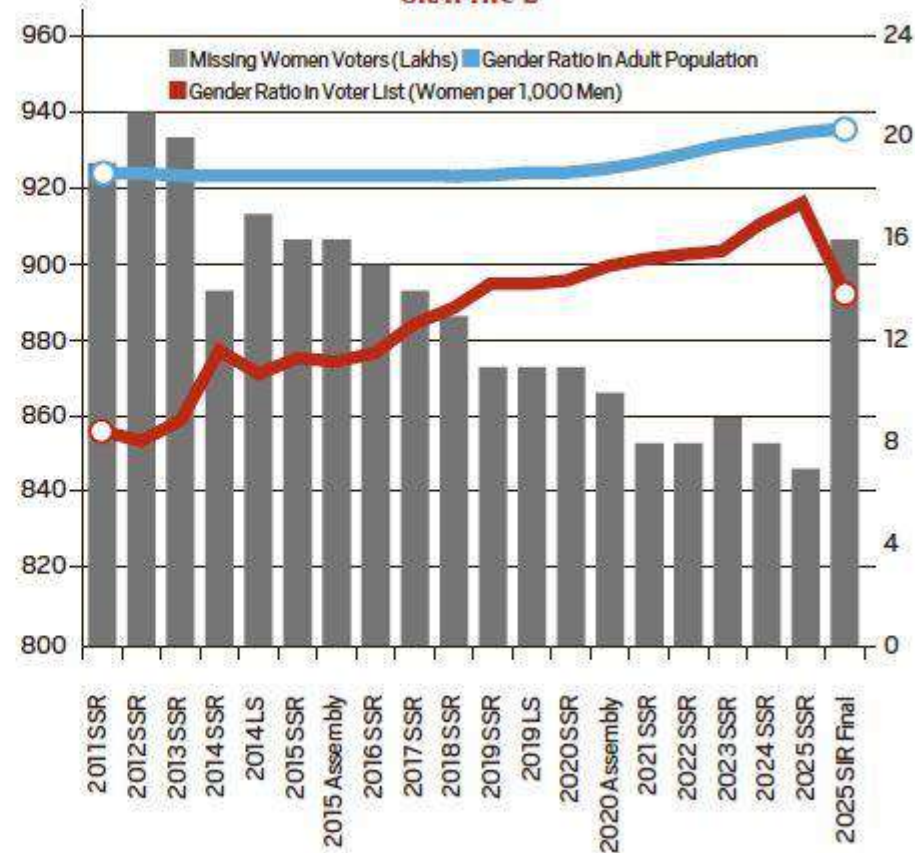
HOW SIR INCREASED MISSING VOTERS: BIHAR 2019-25

GRAPHIC 1



HOW SIR WORSENE GENDER RATIO: BIHAR 2011-25

GRAPHIC 2



The second parameter, “equity”, offers evidence of worsening. Equity is about representing all social groups in proportion to their share of the eligible population. While we await a deeper analysis of the impact of the SIR on various marginalised groups like Dalits and circular migrants, we do have evidence that the SIR has adversely affected the representation of women and Muslims. The accompanying graphic shows that the proportion of women in Bihar’s voters’ list has always been lower than their share in the population. Over the years, this gap had narrowed from 21 lakh in 2012 to just 7 lakh in January this year. The SIR has reversed this historical trend, reduced the share of women, and increased the number of missing women voters to 16 lakh.

The evidence is less clear for Muslims, since they are not an official category in the ECI’s record. But the use of name recognition software brings out an alarming fact: Muslims were 24.7 per cent of the 65 lakh voters excluded from the draft electoral rolls and 33 per cent of the 3.66 lakh names deleted from the final list, against their population share of 16.9 per cent in the Census. This translates to nearly 6 lakh “excess exclusion” of Muslims.

On the third parameter, “accuracy”, the SIR may have worsened the voters’ list. While we need a full audit that compares the accuracy score of the pre-SIR and the post-SIR lists, a preliminary analysis of some of the most common errors does not support the ECI’s claim of “purification” of the electoral rolls. The final voters’ list of Bihar has more

than 24,000 gibberish names, about 5.2 lakh duplicate names, over 6,000 invalid gender entries (outside M, F, and T), over 51,000 invalid relations (other than mother, father, husband etc.), and over 2 lakh blank or invalid house numbers (discounting house number “0”). This is hardly a model of purification. In substantive terms, there are now more than 24 lakh households in Bihar with 10 or more electors (prima facie suspect, as defined by the ECI itself), housing 3.2 crore electors in total. In most of these, the final electoral rolls are worse than the draft rolls.

And what about the oft-repeated claim by [BJP](#) leaders, endorsed by the CEC, of cleansing the rolls of foreigners, allegedly Bangladeshis and Rohingyas? Curiously, the ECI’s daily bulletin on the SIR gave data on various reasons for exclusion, but never for the number of foreigners detected during house-to-house verification. The BJP did not file a single objection to any elector on this ground. The website of the CEO of Bihar displays 2.4 lakh readable records of objections to draft rolls. Of these, only 1,087 cases (0.015 per cent of the total electorate) were about someone not being an Indian citizen. Even these cases were mostly dubious (779 of these were self-objections, someone complaining against himself for being a foreigner!) or presumably Nepali (since only 226 names were that of Muslims). In any case, the ECI has accepted only 390 of these objections (of which only 87 are Muslims) and deleted their names. No wonder the CEC is not keen to share the data on foreigners whose names were deleted.

To these three substantive measures of quality of voter registration, we could add two process-related parameters — transparency and fairness. On these two counts, we don't need to wait for a full future audit of the SIR. Sadly, the entire exercise has been anything but transparent or fair. Beginning with the refusal to publish or even respond to an RTI application seeking a copy of the Intensive Revision order of 2003 to refusing to release the final rolls data in the standard template, the ECI has gone against its norms, precedents, and its own manual, which mandated disclosures. The Supreme Court had to order it to publish the names of the 65 lakh persons excluded from the draft rolls. As a rule, the ECI withheld every piece of information that it was not legally mandated or ordered to disclose, just the opposite of what a poll body should do or the ECI used to do. The lack of prior consultation, the haste in implementation, the secrecy surrounding all decisions, and the combative mode of the CEC vis-à-vis the Opposition leaders — all contributed to an impression that the ECI was not a neutral umpire.

This provisional audit makes for sad reading, especially for an institution that has been a model for election bodies across the Global South and enjoyed a very high level of trust within the country. Any attempt to replicate the SIR outside Bihar, without learning lessons from this experiment, could open the floodgates for mass disenfranchisement. At the very least, it could erode popular trust in elections and hasten the backsliding of India's electoral democracy.

Preshant Bhusan
(TRUE COPY)

ANNEXURE A8

BH SIR Final Roll Deleted Voters Religion wise Summary									
S.No.	ACNO	ACNAME	M	M%	NM	NM%	NA	NA%	Grand Total
		Grand Total	1,03,724	32.1%	2,03,651	63.0%	15,997	4.9%	3,23,372
1	56	Amour	365	83.1%	53	12.1%	21	4.78%	439
2	57	Baisi	463	80.4%	81	14.1%	32	5.56%	576
3	50	Jokihat	2,836	75.7%	705	18.8%	207	5.52%	3,748
4	65	Balrampur	1,083	73.8%	286	19.5%	99	6.74%	1,468
5	55	Kochadhaman	1,533	73.5%	401	19.2%	152	7.29%	2,086
6	52	Bahadurganj	1,722	67.6%	641	25.2%	185	7.26%	2,548
7	54	Kishanganj	1,730	63.8%	811	29.9%	171	6.31%	2,712
8	49	Araria	4,182	63.3%	2,060	31.2%	365	5.52%	6,607
9	64	Kadwa	849	59.7%	491	34.6%	81	5.70%	1,421
10	53	Thakurganj	1,157	58.6%	672	34.1%	144	7.30%	1,973
11	58	Kasba	314	55.6%	217	38.4%	34	6.02%	565
12	48	Forbesganj	775	55.4%	572	40.9%	53	3.79%	1,400
13	35	Bisfi	581	54.0%	461	42.8%	34	3.16%	1,076
14	67	Manihari (ST)	514	52.9%	407	41.9%	50	5.15%	971
15	87	Jale	404	52.9%	331	43.3%	29	3.80%	764
16	47	Raniganj (SC)	828	50.5%	730	44.6%	80	4.88%	1,638
17	27	Bajpatti	561	48.1%	560	48.0%	45	3.86%	1,166
18	81	Alinagar	121	48.0%	126	50.0%	5	1.98%	252
19	66	Pranpur	808	47.8%	782	46.3%	100	5.92%	1,690
20	86	Keoti	192	47.3%	202	49.8%	12	2.96%	406
21	26	Sursand	595	47.1%	619	49.0%	49	3.88%	1,263
22	158	Nathnagar	690	46.9%	710	48.3%	70	4.76%	1,470
23	51	Sikti	822	44.5%	932	50.5%	92	4.98%	1,846
24	21	Dhaka	199	43.5%	237	51.9%	21	4.60%	457
25	155	Kahalgauon	357	42.7%	452	54.1%	27	3.23%	836
26	89	Aurai	164	42.6%	207	53.8%	14	3.64%	385
27	172	Biharsharif	368	42.6%	466	53.9%	30	3.47%	864
28	2	Ramnagar (SC)	241	42.4%	289	50.9%	38	6.69%	568
29	45	Chhatapur	568	42.3%	735	54.7%	40	2.98%	1,343
30	226	Sherghati	292	41.8%	379	54.3%	27	3.87%	698
31	7	Chanpatia	432	41.8%	541	52.4%	60	5.81%	1,033
32	9	Sikta	4,040	41.5%	5,020	51.5%	680	6.98%	9,740
33	95	Kanti	510	40.9%	689	55.3%	47	3.77%	1,246
34	83	Darbhangha	686	40.8%	931	55.4%	64	3.81%	1,681
35	3	Narkatiaganj	695	40.0%	924	53.2%	118	6.79%	1,737
36	79	Gaura Bauram	493	39.7%	674	54.3%	75	6.04%	1,242
37	69	Korha (SC)	216	39.4%	305	55.7%	27	4.93%	548
38	8	Bettiah	285	39.0%	417	57.1%	28	3.84%	730
39	82	Darbhangha Rural	204	38.4%	305	57.4%	22	4.14%	531
40	12	Narkatiya	294	38.3%	433	56.5%	40	5.22%	767
41	68	Barari	727	38.2%	1,054	55.4%	120	6.31%	1,901
42	101	Gopalganj	544	37.9%	820	57.1%	72	5.01%	1,436
43	24	Bathnaha (SC)	477	37.4%	737	57.7%	63	4.93%	1,277
44	25	Parihar	136	37.3%	213	58.4%	16	4.38%	365
45	14	Govindganj	91	37.1%	141	57.6%	13	5.31%	245
46	238	Gobindpur	143	37.1%	223	57.9%	19	4.94%	385
47	188	Phulwari (SC)	453	37.1%	712	58.4%	55	4.51%	1,220

S.No.	ACNO	ACNAME	M	M%	NM	NM%	NA	NA%	Grand Total
48	84	Hayaghat	59	36.4%	93	57.4%	10	6.17%	162
49	42	Pipra	361	36.3%	601	60.5%	32	3.22%	994
50	61	Dhamdaha	246	36.3%	390	57.5%	42	6.19%	678
51	100	Barauli	325	36.3%	530	59.2%	41	4.58%	896
52	94	Muzaffarpur	1,625	36.2%	2,685	59.8%	179	3.99%	4,489
53	46	Narpatganj	497	36.0%	819	59.3%	65	4.71%	1,381
54	11	Sugauli	468	35.4%	808	61.1%	47	3.55%	1,323
55	77	Mahishi	1,074	35.2%	1,843	60.5%	130	4.27%	3,047
56	223	Aurangabad	268	34.5%	462	59.5%	46	5.93%	776
57	6	Nautan	326	34.4%	553	58.4%	68	7.18%	947
58	133	Samastipur	195	34.3%	343	60.4%	30	5.28%	568
59	32	Benipatti	314	34.2%	573	62.5%	30	3.27%	917
60	22	Sheohar	167	34.2%	297	60.9%	24	4.92%	488
61	108	Raghunathpur	255	34.1%	459	61.4%	33	4.42%	747
62	110	Barharia	197	34.0%	359	62.0%	23	3.97%	579
63	232	Belaganj	209	33.9%	376	61.0%	31	5.03%	616
64	208	Sasaram	106	33.9%	200	63.9%	7	2.24%	313
65	156	Bhagalpur	1,186	33.8%	2,170	61.9%	150	4.28%	3,506
66	169	Sheikhpura	178	33.8%	332	63.0%	17	3.23%	527
67	105	Siwan	386	33.7%	718	62.7%	41	3.58%	1,145
68	230	Gaya Town	390	33.7%	729	63.0%	39	3.37%	1,158
69	140	Hasanpur	179	33.2%	338	62.7%	22	4.08%	539
70	227	Imamganj (SC)	295	33.1%	558	62.6%	39	4.37%	892
71	92	Sakra (SC)	251	32.9%	484	63.4%	28	3.67%	763
72	5	Lauriya	275	32.8%	512	61.0%	52	6.20%	839
73	63	Katihar	3,644	32.7%	6,876	61.7%	624	5.60%	11,144
74	240	Sikandra (SC)	580	32.7%	1,090	61.4%	106	5.97%	1,776
75	146	Begusarai	1,295	32.5%	2,546	64.0%	140	3.52%	3,981
76	150	Beldaur	813	32.5%	1,543	61.6%	149	5.95%	2,505
77	145	Sahebpur Kamal	464	32.3%	914	63.6%	59	4.11%	1,437
78	184	Patna Sahib	597	32.2%	1,186	64.0%	69	3.73%	1,852
79	10	Raxaul	96	31.9%	194	64.5%	11	3.65%	301
80	148	Alauli (SC)	206	31.5%	407	62.2%	41	6.27%	654
81	76	Simri Bakhtiarapur	162	31.5%	328	63.7%	25	4.85%	515
82	4	Bagaha	1,869	31.4%	3,725	62.7%	349	5.87%	5,943
83	162	Katoria (ST)	221	31.0%	445	62.5%	46	6.46%	712
84	74	Sonbarsha (SC)	777	31.0%	1,614	64.3%	118	4.70%	2,509
85	130	Patepur (SC)	199	30.9%	429	66.6%	16	2.48%	644
86	228	Barachatti (SC)	232	30.6%	473	62.4%	53	6.99%	758
87	111	Goriakothi	112	30.6%	231	63.1%	23	6.28%	366
88	29	Runnisaipur	256	30.3%	543	64.3%	45	5.33%	844
89	104	Hathua	137	30.3%	290	64.2%	25	5.53%	452
90	62	Purnia	5,000	30.2%	10,759	65.0%	792	4.79%	16,551
91	30	Belsand	102	30.2%	221	65.4%	15	4.44%	338
92	151	Parbatta	456	30.2%	989	65.4%	67	4.43%	1,512
93	72	Singheshwar (SC)	602	30.1%	1,318	66.0%	77	3.86%	1,997
94	147	Bakhri (SC)	778	29.9%	1,693	65.0%	135	5.18%	2,606
95	237	Nawada	409	29.9%	901	65.8%	60	4.38%	1,370
96	85	Bahadurpur	405	29.8%	908	66.9%	45	3.31%	1,358

S.No.	ACNO	ACNAME	M	M%	NM	NM%	NA	NA%	Grand Total
97	200	Buxar	836	29.5%	1,870	66.0%	128	4.52%	2,834
98	41	Nirmali	519	29.3%	1,205	68.0%	49	2.76%	1,773
99	165	Munger	649	29.2%	1,480	66.5%	97	4.36%	2,226
100	235	Rajauli (SC)	142	29.1%	330	67.6%	16	3.28%	488
101	1	Valmiki Nagar	672	29.1%	1,477	63.9%	162	7.01%	2,311
102	43	Supaul	493	29.1%	1,163	68.5%	41	2.42%	1,697
103	36	Madhubani	143	28.9%	336	67.9%	16	3.23%	495
104	88	Gaighat	225	28.9%	520	66.8%	34	4.36%	779
105	15	Kesaria	107	28.7%	250	67.0%	16	4.29%	373
106	143	Teghra	1,387	28.6%	3,205	66.1%	257	5.30%	4,849
107	38	Jhanjharpur	218	28.5%	515	67.4%	31	4.06%	764
108	112	Maharajganj	121	28.5%	285	67.1%	19	4.47%	425
109	75	Saharsa	515	28.4%	1,230	67.9%	66	3.64%	1,811
110	242	Jhajha	464	28.3%	1,070	65.2%	108	6.58%	1,642
111	135	Morwa	119	28.0%	292	68.7%	14	3.29%	425
112	37	Rajnagar (SC)	129	28.0%	306	66.4%	26	5.64%	461
113	23	Riga	188	27.9%	460	68.1%	27	4.00%	675
114	243	Chakai	684	27.8%	1,626	66.2%	148	6.02%	2,458
115	211	Nokha	53	27.7%	134	70.2%	4	2.09%	191
116	144	Matihani	1,229	27.7%	3,011	67.8%	199	4.48%	4,439
117	96	Baruraj	119	27.5%	295	68.3%	18	4.17%	432
118	16	Kalyanpur	79	27.5%	198	69.0%	10	3.48%	287
119	39	Phulparas	222	27.5%	546	67.7%	39	4.83%	807
120	134	Ujiarpur	363	27.5%	904	68.5%	53	4.02%	1,320
121	34	Babubarhi	234	27.5%	573	67.3%	44	5.17%	851
122	241	Jamui	760	27.4%	1,872	67.4%	146	5.26%	2,778
123	161	Banka	169	27.3%	431	69.7%	18	2.91%	618
124	220	Obra	117	27.2%	290	67.4%	23	5.35%	430
125	190	Paliganj	139	27.1%	349	68.2%	24	4.69%	512
126	19	Motihari	143	26.9%	363	68.4%	25	4.71%	531
127	159	Amarpur	277	26.9%	699	67.9%	53	5.15%	1,029
128	141	Cheria-Bariarpur	307	26.9%	787	68.9%	48	4.20%	1,142
129	154	Pirpainti (SC)	210	26.8%	532	67.9%	42	5.36%	784
130	214	Arwal	456	26.6%	1,170	68.3%	87	5.08%	1,713
131	33	Khajauli	330	26.5%	866	69.6%	49	3.94%	1,245
132	109	Daraunda	327	26.4%	839	67.8%	71	5.74%	1,237
133	215	Kurtha	241	26.3%	617	67.3%	59	6.43%	917
134	80	Benipur	112	26.2%	287	67.2%	28	6.56%	427
135	205	Bhabua	306	26.1%	816	69.5%	52	4.43%	1,174
136	206	Chainpur	265	26.0%	694	68.0%	61	5.98%	1,020
137	152	Bihpur	142	25.9%	385	70.3%	21	3.83%	548
138	203	Ramgarh	310	25.9%	837	69.9%	50	4.18%	1,197
139	18	Madhuban	228	25.9%	607	68.9%	46	5.22%	881
140	17	Pipra	186	25.8%	505	70.1%	29	4.03%	720
141	160	Dhoraiya (SC)	210	25.8%	577	70.9%	27	3.32%	814
142	20	Chiraia	179	25.7%	486	69.7%	32	4.59%	697
143	70	Alamnagar	281	25.6%	755	68.8%	62	5.65%	1,098
144	115	Baniapur	282	25.5%	780	70.6%	43	3.89%	1,105
145	28	Sitamarhi	297	25.5%	811	69.7%	56	4.81%	1,164

S.No.	ACNO	ACNAME	M	M%	NM	NM%	NA	NA%	Grand Total
146	236	Hisua	184	25.4%	503	69.6%	36	4.98%	723
147	73	Madhepura	450	25.3%	1,250	70.2%	81	4.55%	1,781
148	78	Kusheshwar Asthan (SC)	75	25.3%	208	70.0%	14	4.71%	297
149	117	Marhaura	174	25.2%	489	70.9%	27	3.91%	690
150	13	Harsidhi (SC)	167	25.2%	473	71.3%	23	3.47%	663
151	218	Makhdumpur (SC)	193	25.1%	531	69.1%	45	5.85%	769
152	234	Wazirganj	213	25.1%	577	68.0%	59	6.95%	849
153	132	Warisnagar	137	25.0%	396	72.1%	16	2.91%	549
154	225	Gurua	233	24.9%	627	67.1%	74	7.92%	934
155	183	Kumhrar	532	24.9%	1,517	71.1%	86	4.03%	2,135
156	136	Sarairanjan	82	24.8%	232	70.1%	17	5.14%	331
157	93	Kurhani	145	24.7%	408	69.6%	33	5.63%	586
158	107	Darauli (SC)	253	24.7%	726	71.0%	44	4.30%	1,023
159	60	Rupauli	840	24.7%	2,339	68.8%	223	6.55%	3,402
160	91	Bochahan (SC)	108	24.6%	311	70.8%	20	4.56%	439
161	219	Goh	104	24.6%	304	71.9%	15	3.55%	423
162	149	Khagaria	302	24.6%	871	70.9%	56	4.56%	1,229
163	126	Mahua	185	24.6%	545	72.4%	23	3.05%	753
164	176	Nalanda	325	24.5%	924	69.7%	76	5.74%	1,325
165	106	Ziradei	138	24.5%	406	72.1%	19	3.37%	563
166	224	Rafiganj	114	24.5%	325	69.7%	27	5.79%	466
167	113	Ekma	356	24.4%	1,016	69.7%	86	5.90%	1,458
168	201	Dumraon	245	24.4%	701	69.8%	58	5.78%	1,004
169	116	Taraiya	348	24.3%	1,019	71.2%	64	4.47%	1,431
170	157	Sultanganj	343	24.1%	1,013	71.2%	67	4.71%	1,423
171	222	Kutumba (SC)	157	24.0%	456	69.8%	40	6.13%	653
172	216	Jehanabad	439	24.0%	1,291	70.5%	102	5.57%	1,832
173	170	Barbigha	78	23.9%	229	70.2%	19	5.83%	326
174	138	Bibhutipur	271	23.9%	811	71.5%	52	4.59%	1,134
175	44	Triveniganj (SC)	214	23.5%	657	72.2%	39	4.29%	910
176	231	Tikari	130	23.5%	397	71.8%	26	4.70%	553
177	229	Bodh Gaya (SC)	86	23.5%	256	69.9%	24	6.56%	366
178	239	Warsaliganj	220	23.5%	655	69.9%	62	6.62%	937
179	40	Laukaha	65	23.4%	201	72.3%	12	4.32%	278
180	210	Dinara	105	23.3%	331	73.6%	14	3.11%	450
181	142	Bachhwara	587	23.3%	1,838	73.0%	94	3.73%	2,519
182	31	Harlakhi	303	23.2%	944	72.3%	58	4.44%	1,305
183	173	Rajgir (SC)	171	23.2%	531	72.0%	35	4.75%	737
184	59	Banmankhi (SC)	100	23.1%	308	71.3%	24	5.56%	432
185	98	Sahebganj	84	23.0%	268	73.4%	13	3.56%	365
186	233	Atri	113	22.9%	348	70.6%	32	6.49%	493
187	139	Rosera (SC)	241	22.9%	774	73.5%	38	3.61%	1,053
188	167	Suryagarha	277	22.8%	868	71.5%	69	5.68%	1,214
189	103	Bhore (SC)	198	22.7%	627	71.9%	47	5.39%	872
190	181	Digha	897	22.7%	2,875	72.7%	181	4.58%	3,953
191	204	Mohania (SC)	297	22.6%	953	72.5%	65	4.94%	1,315
192	196	Tarari	280	22.5%	894	72.0%	68	5.48%	1,242
193	194	Arrah	269	22.3%	885	73.3%	53	4.39%	1,207
194	187	Maner	194	22.1%	638	72.7%	45	5.13%	877

S.No.	ACNO	ACNAME	M	M%	NM	NM%	NA	NA%	Grand Total
195	131	Kalyanpur (SC)	244	22.0%	821	73.9%	46	4.14%	1,111
196	102	Kuchaikote	57	21.8%	181	69.1%	24	9.16%	262
197	186	Danapur	421	21.7%	1,456	74.9%	67	3.45%	1,944
198	118	Chapra	280	21.6%	970	74.8%	47	3.62%	1,297
199	180	Bakhtiarpur	103	21.5%	356	74.3%	20	4.18%	479
200	114	Manjhi	277	21.4%	955	73.7%	64	4.94%	1,296
201	90	Minapur	147	21.2%	515	74.2%	32	4.61%	694
202	163	Belhar	76	21.2%	268	74.7%	15	4.18%	359
203	97	Paroo	92	20.8%	341	77.1%	9	2.04%	442
204	207	Chenari (SC)	35	20.7%	129	76.3%	5	2.96%	169
205	124	Lalganj	306	20.6%	1,102	74.2%	78	5.25%	1,486
206	182	Bankipur	477	20.5%	1,770	76.1%	78	3.35%	2,325
207	212	Dehri	49	20.5%	186	77.8%	4	1.67%	239
208	168	Lakhisarai	316	20.5%	1,139	73.9%	87	5.64%	1,542
209	127	Raja Pakar (SC)	106	20.5%	397	76.6%	15	2.90%	518
210	99	Baikunthpur	158	20.3%	583	75.0%	36	4.63%	777
211	71	Bihariganj	217	20.2%	801	74.7%	54	5.04%	1,072
212	121	Parsa	83	20.1%	316	76.5%	14	3.39%	413
213	164	Tarapur	330	20.1%	1,211	73.7%	102	6.21%	1,643
214	202	Rajpur (SC)	217	20.1%	827	76.5%	37	3.42%	1,081
215	122	Sonpur	849	19.8%	3,246	75.5%	202	4.70%	4,297
216	198	Shahpur	240	19.7%	934	76.7%	44	3.61%	1,218
217	166	Jamalpur	580	19.7%	2,247	76.2%	123	4.17%	2,950
218	174	Islampur	965	19.6%	3,673	74.4%	298	6.04%	4,936
219	153	Gopalpur	58	19.5%	224	75.2%	16	5.37%	298
220	125	Vaishali	429	19.4%	1,678	76.0%	101	4.57%	2,208
221	178	Mokama	111	19.3%	433	75.4%	30	5.23%	574
222	197	Jagdishpur	84	19.0%	341	77.0%	18	4.06%	443
223	195	Agiaon (SC)	249	18.8%	992	75.0%	81	6.13%	1,322
224	193	Barhara	49	18.8%	199	76.2%	13	4.98%	261
225	171	Asthawan	138	18.7%	560	75.8%	41	5.55%	739
226	120	Amnour	97	18.7%	396	76.2%	27	5.19%	520
227	137	Mohiuddinnagar	379	18.4%	1,596	77.4%	88	4.27%	2,063
228	129	Mahnar	240	17.9%	1,042	77.6%	61	4.54%	1,343
229	213	Karakat	35	17.9%	152	77.6%	9	4.59%	196
230	189	Masaurhi (SC)	178	17.7%	772	76.9%	54	5.38%	1,004
231	217	Ghosi	297	17.2%	1,331	76.9%	103	5.95%	1,731
232	179	Barh	101	17.1%	470	79.8%	18	3.06%	589
233	199	Brahampur	72	17.1%	332	79.0%	16	3.81%	420
234	123	Hajipur	376	16.9%	1,759	79.2%	86	3.87%	2,221
235	192	Sandesh	153	16.8%	715	78.7%	41	4.51%	909
236	191	Bikram	137	16.8%	640	78.4%	39	4.78%	816
237	175	Hilsa	120	16.4%	568	77.7%	43	5.88%	731
238	119	Garkha (SC)	308	16.3%	1,491	79.0%	88	4.66%	1,887
239	209	Kargahar	40	16.2%	188	76.1%	19	7.69%	247
240	128	Raghopur	59	16.1%	294	80.3%	13	3.55%	366
241	185	Fatuha	64	15.5%	333	80.8%	15	3.64%	412
242	221	Nabinagar	63	14.9%	331	78.4%	28	6.64%	422
243	177	Harnaut	72	14.3%	399	79.5%	31	6.18%	502

Prashant Kushan
(TRUE COPY)

AC wise Summary									
SRNO	ACNO	AC_Name	NM	NM%	M	M%	NA	NA%	Total
Grand Total			4875738	74.15%	1626990	24.74%	72494	1.10%	6575222
1	101	GOPALGANJ	48423	72.77%	17486	26.28%	630	0.95%	66539
2	102	KUCHAIKOTE	46913	77.73%	12418	20.58%	1021	1.69%	60352
3	19	MOTIHARI	40909	75.19%	13053	23.99%	448	0.82%	54410
4	181	DIGHA	42753	78.99%	10678	19.73%	696	1.29%	54127
5	62	PURNIA	33102	66.42%	16058	32.22%	678	1.36%	49838
6	54	KISHANGANJ	17079	34.70%	31345	63.69%	790	1.61%	49214
7	100	BARAULI	34809	72.50%	12739	26.53%	467	0.97%	48015
8	56	AMOUR	11041	23.38%	35583	75.34%	607	1.29%	47231
9	37	RAJNAGAR	36283	77.01%	10449	22.18%	381	0.81%	47113
10	154	PIRPAINTI	36791	78.97%	9220	19.79%	578	1.24%	46589
11	104	HATHUA	35633	77.05%	10142	21.93%	470	1.02%	46245
12	99	BAIKUNTHPUR	37499	81.71%	7931	17.28%	462	1.01%	45892
13	103	BHOREY	36444	80.28%	8092	17.83%	858	1.89%	45394
14	157	SULTANGANJ	35409	79.11%	8876	19.83%	476	1.06%	44761
15	61	DHAMDAHA	30782	71.71%	11797	27.48%	344	0.80%	42923
16	155	KAHALGAON	29415	73.10%	10392	25.82%	435	1.08%	40242
17	30	BELSAND	29118	73.79%	10162	25.75%	180	0.46%	39460
18	146	BEGUSARAI	30853	78.41%	8212	20.87%	284	0.72%	39349
19	123	HAJIPUR	31460	81.10%	7151	18.44%	179	0.46%	38790
20	39	PHULPARAS	30002	77.76%	8165	21.16%	417	1.08%	38584
21	36	MADHUBANI	25661	67.31%	12123	31.80%	340	0.89%	38124
22	40	LAUKAHA	28401	74.68%	9236	24.28%	395	1.04%	38032
23	158	NATHNAGAR	25426	67.55%	11828	31.42%	388	1.03%	37642
24	120	AMNOUR	31436	83.69%	5794	15.43%	331	0.88%	37561
25	236	HISUA	28324	75.47%	8521	22.71%	684	1.82%	37529
26	182	BANKIPUR	31138	83.18%	5785	15.45%	513	1.37%	37436
27	189	MASAUHRI	32097	86.50%	4453	12.00%	555	1.50%	37105
28	59	BANMANKHI	29818	80.75%	6823	18.48%	286	0.77%	36927
29	52	BAHADURGANJ	9809	26.87%	26404	72.34%	286	0.78%	36499
30	77	MAHISHI	26126	71.95%	9861	27.16%	323	0.89%	36310
31	58	KASBA	20405	56.82%	15176	42.26%	329	0.92%	35910
32	31	HARLAKHI	27101	75.62%	8408	23.46%	330	0.92%	35839
33	135	MORWA	28390	79.50%	7159	20.05%	160	0.45%	35709
34	60	RUPAULI	27227	76.51%	8108	22.78%	253	0.71%	35588
35	188	PHULWARI	26873	76.17%	7816	22.15%	592	1.68%	35281
36	33	KHAJALI	26140	74.12%	8909	25.26%	219	0.62%	35268
37	74	SONBARSHA	27393	77.71%	7653	21.71%	205	0.58%	35251
38	128	RAGHOPUR	31326	89.12%	3767	10.72%	57	0.16%	35150
39	17	PIPRA	26807	76.47%	8075	23.04%	172	0.49%	35054
40	132	WARISNAGAR	25940	75.32%	8300	24.10%	200	0.58%	34440
41	76	SIMRI BAKHTIARPUR	23968	69.74%	10179	29.62%	223	0.65%	34370
42	34	BABUBARHI	27286	79.56%	6713	19.57%	295	0.86%	34294
43	107	DARAULI	28469	84.47%	4649	13.79%	586	1.74%	33704
44	124	LALGANJ	27205	81.46%	5985	17.92%	207	0.62%	33397
45	231	TIKARI	27809	83.97%	4750	14.34%	558	1.68%	33117

SRNO	ACNO	AC_Name	NM	NM%	M	M%	NA	NA%	Total
46	70	ALAMNAGAR	25591	77.83%	7166	21.79%	123	0.37%	32880
47	131	KALYANPUR	26144	80.35%	6251	19.21%	142	0.44%	32537
48	116	TARAIYA	26234	80.98%	5832	18.00%	328	1.01%	32394
49	32	BENIPATTI	23837	74.71%	7822	24.51%	248	0.78%	31907
50	198	SHAHPUR	26956	85.08%	4325	13.65%	401	1.27%	31682
51	196	TARARI	25801	82.17%	5318	16.94%	282	0.90%	31401
52	46	NARPATGANJ	23280	74.19%	7768	24.75%	332	1.06%	31380
53	26	SURSAND	21264	68.22%	9561	30.67%	345	1.11%	31170
54	43	SUPAUL	22052	70.77%	8946	28.71%	164	0.53%	31162
55	89	AURAI	21047	67.61%	9868	31.70%	215	0.69%	31130
56	111	GORIAKOTHI	23371	75.30%	7315	23.57%	350	1.13%	31036
57	184	PATNA SAHIB	22616	73.05%	8035	25.95%	308	0.99%	30959
58	45	CHHATAPUR	21082	68.13%	9651	31.19%	213	0.69%	30946
59	139	ROSERA	24686	79.98%	6012	19.48%	168	0.54%	30866
60	55	KOCHADHAMAN	7095	23.01%	23512	76.25%	229	0.74%	30836
61	140	HASANPUR	23619	76.97%	6812	22.20%	253	0.82%	30684
62	156	BHAGALPUR	20387	66.66%	9786	32.00%	411	1.34%	30584
63	64	KADWA	14630	47.93%	15525	50.86%	369	1.21%	30524
64	94	MUZAFFARPUR	21911	71.90%	8248	27.06%	317	1.04%	30476
65	187	MANER	25903	85.53%	3997	13.20%	386	1.27%	30286
66	108	RAGHUNATHPUR	20539	67.85%	9395	31.04%	337	1.11%	30271
67	223	AURANGABAD	21993	72.68%	7955	26.29%	314	1.04%	30262
68	27	BAJPATTI	17839	59.13%	12104	40.12%	226	0.75%	30169
69	23	RIGA	22114	73.75%	7670	25.58%	201	0.67%	29985
70	25	PARIHAR	18990	63.69%	10649	35.72%	175	0.59%	29814
71	85	BAHADURPUR	22675	76.37%	6866	23.13%	149	0.50%	29690
72	220	OBRA	24546	82.75%	4834	16.30%	284	0.96%	29664
73	144	MATIHANI	23512	79.73%	5747	19.49%	231	0.78%	29490
74	65	BALRAMPUR	10332	35.05%	18733	63.54%	416	1.41%	29481
75	114	MANJHI	24681	83.97%	4463	15.18%	250	0.85%	29394
76	97	PAROO	23087	78.81%	6077	20.74%	131	0.45%	29295
77	53	THAKURGANJ	10549	36.07%	18263	62.45%	432	1.48%	29244
78	35	BISFI	17437	59.75%	11529	39.50%	218	0.75%	29184
79	109	DARAUNDHA	23410	80.35%	5439	18.67%	286	0.98%	29135
80	1	VALMIKINAGAR	22208	76.42%	6182	21.27%	669	2.30%	29059
81	28	SITAMARHI	20325	70.39%	8326	28.84%	222	0.77%	28873
82	113	EKMA	24189	84.05%	4293	14.92%	296	1.03%	28778
83	117	MARHAURA	22347	77.94%	6101	21.28%	224	0.78%	28672
84	197	JAGDISHPUR	24515	85.60%	3944	13.77%	180	0.63%	28639
85	20	CHIRAIYA	21308	74.43%	7103	24.81%	218	0.76%	28629
86	194	ARRAH	22509	78.73%	5837	20.42%	245	0.86%	28591
87	14	GOVINDGANJ	22428	78.53%	5790	20.27%	342	1.20%	28560
88	112	MAHARAJGANJ	22321	78.22%	5910	20.71%	305	1.07%	28536
89	24	BATHNAHA	21537	75.61%	6723	23.60%	225	0.79%	28485
90	224	RAFIGANJ	21249	74.77%	6662	23.44%	509	1.79%	28420
91	88	GAIGHAT	22457	79.13%	5710	20.12%	212	0.75%	28379
92	129	MAHNAR	24076	85.04%	4119	14.55%	116	0.41%	28311

SRNO	ACNO	AC_Name	NM	NM%	M	M%	NA	NA%	Total
93	95	KANTI	20265	71.63%	7854	27.76%	171	0.60%	28290
94	115	BANIAPUR	23079	81.62%	4932	17.44%	265	0.94%	28276
95	98	SAHEBGANJ	22036	78.09%	6017	21.32%	167	0.59%	28220
96	29	RUNNISAIDPUR	20060	71.22%	7827	27.79%	281	1.00%	28168
97	22	SHEOHAR	20719	73.57%	7199	25.56%	243	0.86%	28161
98	133	SAMASTIPUR	20071	71.52%	7795	27.78%	196	0.70%	28062
99	183	KUMHRAR	21224	75.84%	6440	23.01%	323	1.15%	27987
100	2	RAMNAGAR	19647	70.40%	7644	27.39%	617	2.21%	27908
101	110	BARHARIA	18341	66.02%	9123	32.84%	316	1.14%	27780
102	227	IMAMGANJ	19916	71.71%	6975	25.12%	881	3.17%	27772
103	67	MANIHARI	16174	58.32%	11179	40.31%	380	1.37%	27733
104	232	BELAGANJ	19829	72.07%	7036	25.57%	650	2.36%	27515
105	186	DANAPUR	22836	83.10%	4230	15.39%	413	1.50%	27479
106	234	WAZIRGANJ	21743	79.60%	4804	17.59%	770	2.82%	27317
107	208	SASARAM	20616	75.90%	6281	23.13%	264	0.97%	27161
108	241	JAMUI	19434	71.57%	7210	26.55%	509	1.87%	27153
109	87	JALE	15618	58.15%	10986	40.90%	256	0.95%	26860
110	57	BAISI	8245	30.87%	18120	67.85%	342	1.28%	26707
111	163	BELHAR	22697	85.09%	3565	13.37%	412	1.54%	26674
112	193	BARHARA	23390	87.92%	2940	11.05%	274	1.03%	26604
113	75	SAHARSA	20814	78.28%	5596	21.05%	178	0.67%	26588
114	130	PATEPUR	19195	72.22%	7214	27.14%	170	0.64%	26579
115	82	DARBHANGA RURAL	16774	63.25%	9499	35.82%	247	0.93%	26520
116	125	VAISHALI	20785	79.14%	5328	20.29%	151	0.57%	26264
117	5	LAURIYA	19644	74.87%	6309	24.05%	283	1.08%	26236
118	137	MOHIUDDINNAGAR	23181	88.40%	2960	11.29%	81	0.31%	26222
119	228	BARACHATTI	19223	73.38%	6152	23.49%	820	3.13%	26195
120	118	CHAPRA	20511	78.47%	5410	20.70%	218	0.83%	26139
121	164	TARAPUR	21826	83.54%	3878	14.84%	423	1.62%	26127
122	48	FORBESGANJ	15709	60.23%	10016	38.40%	355	1.36%	26080
123	66	PRANPUR	11401	43.73%	14346	55.02%	327	1.25%	26074
124	38	JHANJIHARPUR	19455	74.83%	6288	24.18%	257	0.99%	26000
125	209	KARGAHAR	21968	84.57%	3776	14.54%	233	0.90%	25977
126	200	BUXAR	21731	83.85%	3872	14.94%	314	1.21%	25917
127	69	KORHA	16189	62.68%	9289	35.96%	351	1.36%	25829
128	207	CHENARI	20404	79.54%	4805	18.73%	445	1.73%	25654
129	152	BIHPUR	20396	80.14%	4914	19.31%	142	0.56%	25452
130	168	LAKHISARAI	20875	82.08%	3918	15.41%	638	2.51%	25431
131	239	WARSALIGANJ	20282	79.81%	4518	17.78%	614	2.42%	25414
132	15	KESARIA	19030	75.56%	5979	23.74%	177	0.70%	25186
133	213	KARAKAT	20305	80.75%	4638	18.44%	204	0.81%	25147
134	161	BANKA	19419	77.30%	5374	21.39%	328	1.31%	25121
135	238	GOBINDPUR	18156	72.40%	6395	25.50%	527	2.10%	25078
136	192	SANDESH	21779	87.21%	3009	12.05%	184	0.74%	24972
137	165	MUNGER	19842	79.72%	4848	19.48%	199	0.80%	24889
138	199	BRAHAMPUR	21550	87.04%	2860	11.55%	350	1.41%	24760
139	166	JAMALPUR	21048	85.25%	3209	13.00%	432	1.75%	24689

SRNO	ACNO	AC_Name	NM	NM%	M	M%	NA	NA%	Total
140	159	AMARPUR	19749	80.02%	4631	18.76%	299	1.21%	24679
141	49	ARARIA	10259	41.68%	13943	56.65%	411	1.67%	24613
142	134	UJIARPUR	20003	81.39%	4467	18.17%	108	0.44%	24578
143	221	NABINAGAR	21095	85.85%	3207	13.05%	271	1.10%	24573
144	121	PARSA	19781	81.25%	4396	18.06%	169	0.69%	24346
145	191	BIKRAM	20922	86.60%	2880	11.92%	358	1.48%	24160
146	93	KURHANI	18333	75.89%	5684	23.53%	141	0.58%	24158
147	219	GOH	19585	81.14%	4309	17.85%	243	1.01%	24137
148	151	PARBATT	19517	81.04%	4424	18.37%	142	0.59%	24083
149	222	KUTUMBA	20173	83.84%	3448	14.33%	439	1.82%	24060
150	96	BARURAJ	18321	76.19%	5614	23.34%	113	0.47%	24048
151	240	SIKANDRA	17737	73.78%	5720	23.79%	582	2.42%	24039
152	175	HILSA	21044	88.08%	2477	10.37%	372	1.56%	23893
153	167	SURAJGARHA	20220	85.69%	2936	12.44%	441	1.87%	23597
154	105	SIWAN	16262	69.03%	7028	29.83%	268	1.14%	23558
155	73	MADHEPURA	19160	81.81%	4132	17.64%	129	0.55%	23421
156	63	KATIHAR	16092	68.73%	6992	29.86%	330	1.41%	23414
157	143	TEGHRA	18221	77.83%	5024	21.46%	165	0.70%	23410
158	230	GAYA TOWN	16795	71.79%	6281	26.85%	320	1.37%	23396
159	91	BOCHAHA	16893	72.34%	6350	27.19%	109	0.47%	23352
160	4	BAGAHA	17435	74.99%	5489	23.61%	327	1.41%	23251
161	225	GURUA	18160	78.16%	4523	19.47%	551	2.37%	23234
162	86	KEOTI	12810	55.18%	10251	44.15%	155	0.67%	23216
163	12	NARKATIA	15744	68.32%	7097	30.80%	202	0.88%	23043
164	18	MADHUBAN	17200	74.77%	5623	24.44%	180	0.78%	23003
165	174	ISLAMPUR	18477	81.53%	3856	17.01%	330	1.46%	22663
166	68	BARARI	14132	62.38%	8318	36.72%	203	0.90%	22653
167	44	TRIVENIGANJ	17018	75.20%	5466	24.15%	146	0.65%	22630
168	50	JOKIHAT	6547	28.98%	15534	68.76%	511	2.26%	22592
169	149	KHAGARIA	18330	81.66%	3970	17.69%	147	0.65%	22447
170	160	DHAURAIYA	16578	73.86%	5593	24.92%	273	1.22%	22444
171	16	KALYANPUR	17250	76.98%	4983	22.24%	175	0.78%	22408
172	190	PALIGANJ	17654	79.07%	4315	19.33%	358	1.60%	22327
173	243	CHAKAI	17015	76.38%	4769	21.41%	494	2.22%	22278
174	138	BIBHUTIPUR	18951	85.86%	3059	13.86%	62	0.28%	22072
175	41	NIRMALI	15953	72.77%	5890	26.87%	81	0.37%	21924
176	42	PIPRA	16363	75.00%	5337	24.46%	116	0.53%	21816
177	201	DUMRAON	18447	84.82%	3093	14.22%	208	0.96%	21748
178	173	RAJGIR	17686	81.79%	3581	16.56%	356	1.65%	21623
179	233	ATRI	17571	81.35%	3442	15.94%	587	2.72%	21600
180	119	GARKHA	18688	86.54%	2735	12.66%	172	0.80%	21595
181	145	SAHEBPUR KAMAL	16084	74.75%	5243	24.37%	190	0.88%	21517
182	10	RAXAUL	15073	70.11%	6222	28.94%	203	0.94%	21498
183	153	GOPALPUR	18586	86.46%	2789	12.97%	122	0.57%	21497
184	71	BIHARIGANJ	17610	82.22%	3693	17.24%	115	0.54%	21418
185	172	BIHARSHARIF	14167	66.51%	6891	32.35%	242	1.14%	21300
186	136	SARAIKIRANJAN	17023	80.12%	4124	19.41%	100	0.47%	21247

SRNO	ACNO	AC_Name	NM	NM%	M	M%	NA	NA%	Total
187	216	JEHANABAD	17100	81.34%	3568	16.97%	355	1.69%	21023
188	142	BACHHWARA	16852	80.58%	3957	18.92%	104	0.50%	20913
189	72	SINGHESHWAR	15922	76.49%	4796	23.04%	99	0.48%	20817
190	206	CHAINPUR	16082	77.78%	4181	20.22%	413	2.00%	20676
191	195	AGIAON	17458	84.95%	2929	14.25%	164	0.80%	20551
192	235	RAJAULI	15336	75.13%	4697	23.01%	380	1.86%	20413
193	78	KUSHESHWAR ASTHAN	15394	75.71%	4746	23.34%	192	0.94%	20332
194	226	SHERGHATI	14363	71.11%	5305	26.26%	530	2.62%	20198
195	90	MINAPUR	15820	78.35%	4311	21.35%	61	0.30%	20192
196	11	SUGAULI	13366	66.86%	6429	32.16%	195	0.98%	19990
197	51	SIKTI	11486	58.07%	7977	40.33%	318	1.61%	19781
198	127	RAJAPAKAR	16540	83.81%	3121	15.82%	73	0.37%	19734
199	162	KATORIA	14925	76.69%	4125	21.20%	412	2.12%	19462
200	126	MAHUA	14741	75.80%	4653	23.93%	54	0.28%	19448
201	185	FATUHA	17260	89.05%	1924	9.93%	199	1.03%	19383
202	79	GAURA BAURAM	11480	59.77%	7525	39.18%	202	1.05%	19207
203	106	ZIRADEI	15295	79.67%	3671	19.12%	233	1.21%	19199
204	242	JHAJHA	14765	77.16%	4004	20.92%	367	1.92%	19136
205	9	SIKTA	11332	59.48%	7473	39.22%	247	1.30%	19052
206	204	MOHANIA	15231	80.77%	3381	17.93%	246	1.30%	18858
207	178	MOKAMA	16415	87.39%	2155	11.47%	213	1.13%	18783
208	237	NAWADA	13835	74.08%	4484	24.01%	357	1.91%	18676
209	80	BENIPUR	13427	73.16%	4783	26.06%	144	0.78%	18354
210	217	GHOSI	14930	81.61%	3087	16.87%	277	1.51%	18294
211	147	BAKHRI	14101	77.54%	3925	21.58%	159	0.87%	18185
212	203	RAMGARH	14730	81.06%	3159	17.38%	283	1.56%	18172
213	211	NOKHA	14717	81.53%	3194	17.69%	141	0.78%	18052
214	122	SONEPUR	15501	86.39%	2363	13.17%	79	0.44%	17943
215	3	NARKATIAGANJ	11005	62.08%	6473	36.51%	250	1.41%	17728
216	210	DINARA	14988	84.56%	2599	14.66%	138	0.78%	17725
217	6	NAUTAN	12637	71.47%	4850	27.43%	195	1.10%	17682
218	150	BELDAUR	13789	78.10%	3763	21.31%	103	0.58%	17655
219	21	DHAKA	10567	59.91%	6895	39.09%	176	1.00%	17638
220	92	SAKRA	13323	75.73%	4198	23.86%	72	0.41%	17593
221	212	DEHRI	14302	81.72%	3024	17.28%	176	1.01%	17502
222	180	BAKHTIARPUR	15042	86.02%	2229	12.75%	216	1.24%	17487
223	13	HARSIDHI	12750	73.52%	4446	25.64%	146	0.84%	17342
224	177	HARNAUT	15181	88.50%	1652	9.63%	320	1.87%	17153
225	8	BETTIAH	11459	67.46%	5276	31.06%	252	1.48%	16987
226	205	BHABUA	13475	79.88%	3082	18.27%	312	1.85%	16869
227	229	BODH GAYA	13093	77.70%	3115	18.49%	643	3.82%	16851
228	141	CHERIA BARIARPUR	12268	75.46%	3915	24.08%	75	0.46%	16258
229	179	BARH	13990	86.66%	1956	12.12%	198	1.23%	16144
230	202	RAJPUR	13839	85.89%	2134	13.24%	139	0.86%	16112
231	148	ALAULI	11993	74.96%	3898	24.36%	109	0.68%	16000
232	214	ARWAL	12720	83.72%	2331	15.34%	142	0.93%	15193
233	215	KURTHA	12484	82.40%	2483	16.39%	183	1.21%	15150

SRNO	ACNO	AC_Name	NM	NM%	M	M%	NA	NA%	Total
234	171	ASTHAWAN	12348	82.77%	2296	15.39%	275	1.84%	14919
235	81	ALINAGAR	9953	67.72%	4576	31.13%	169	1.15%	14698
236	176	NALANDA	12017	83.31%	2138	14.82%	269	1.86%	14424
237	218	MAKHDUMPUR	11433	81.27%	2445	17.38%	190	1.35%	14068
238	84	HAYAGHAT	9258	67.75%	4302	31.48%	104	0.76%	13664
239	7	CHANPATIA	9741	71.68%	3687	27.13%	162	1.19%	13590
240	170	BARBIGHA	11072	83.20%	2003	15.05%	233	1.75%	13308
241	169	SHEIKHPURA	10502	80.30%	2306	17.63%	271	2.07%	13079
242	83	DARBHANGA	8446	67.03%	4032	32.00%	123	0.98%	12601
243	47	RANIGANJ	3541	46.61%	3979	52.38%	77	1.01%	7597

Prashant Bhusan

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Analysis on Summary of Added Voters in Form 6 (Age-wise) as of 1ST
October 2025 (11:30 AM, IST)

In August, across 186 Assemblies, a total of 8,91,248 new voters (Requisite Data) were added through Form 6 applications. The age-wise distribution of these voters is as follows:

S.No.	Age_Category	Female	Female%	Male	Male%	Third Gender	Total Voters	Total%
1	18-20	94427	38.27%	152300	61.73%	8	246735	27.68%
2	21-25	133448	47.00%	150465	53.00%	9	283922	31.86%
3	26-50	162304	55.56%	129824	44.44%	10	292138	32.78%
4	51-99	31645	47.29%	35270	52.71%	2	66917	7.51%
5	Above 100	51	62.20%	31	37.80%	0	82	0.01%
6	Blanks	651	44.77%	803	55.23%	0	1454	0.16%
Total		4,22,526	47.41%	4,68,693	52.59%	29	8,91,248	

Preshant Bhusan
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ANNEXURE: A11

Analysis on Summary of Voters Objections in Form-7 as of 1st October 2025 (11:30 AM, IST)

Introduction

The Election Commission of India (ECI) has published data on voter objections across 186 Assembly constituencies, accounting for a total of 2,42,273 cases. These objections are categorized into various reasons such as absence, duplication, death, citizenship status, permanent shifting, and underage concerns. This report provides a structured summary of the published data and highlights a critical observation where voters themselves have raised objections against their own entries, which raises significant concerns regarding data integrity and verification processes.

Body

Overall Objection Data

The breakdown of **2,42,273** objections across different categories is as follows:

S.No.	Reasons for objection	Count	Reason %
1	Absent	38,099	15.73%
2	Already Enrolled	49,768	20.54%
3	Death	52,008	21.47%
4	Not Indian Citizen	1,087	0.45%
5	Permanently Shifted	1,01,285	41.81%
6	Under Age	26	0.01%
	Grand Total	2,42,273	

The data indicates that the most common reason for objections is permanent shifting (41.81% of total), followed by Death elsewhere (21.47%). Together, these two reasons constitute nearly two-thirds of the objections.

Self-Objections Raised by Voters

Within the dataset, there are 1,36,597 cases where the objector and the objected voter are the same individual. This is an alarming trend that highlights possible issues in the data collection or verification process. The breakdown is as follows:

S.No.	Reasons for objection	Count	Reason %
1	Absent	254	0.19%
2	Already Enrolled	35,804	26.21%
3	Death	34	0.02%
4	Not Indian Citizen	779	0.57%
5	Permanently Shifted	99,726	73.01%
	Grand Total	1,36,597	

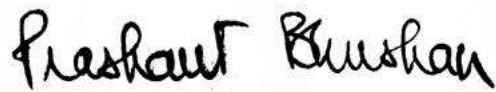
The majority of self-objections fall under permanently shifted (73.01% of cases) and already enrolled elsewhere (26.21%). This unusual pattern raises questions about voter awareness, procedural clarity, and data accuracy in voter rolls.

Conclusion

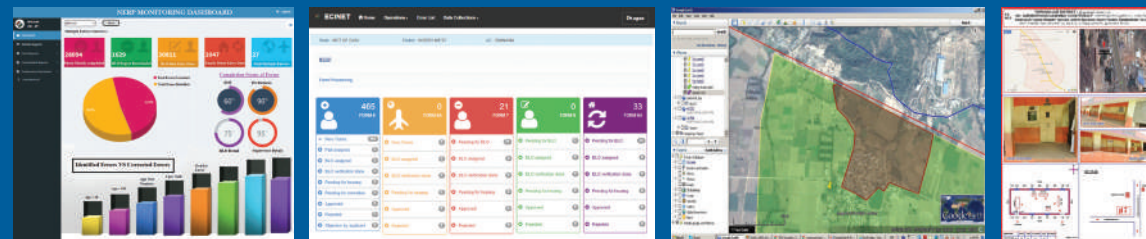
The ECI's publication of voter objection data reveals 2,42,273 cases across 186 Assemblies, with the majority linked to permanent shifting and duplication of enrollment. However, the striking fact that almost half of these objections (1,36,597) are raised by voters against themselves is a matter of serious concern.

This anomaly suggests potential systemic issues such as:

- ❖ **Inadequate communication with voters about the objection process.**
- ❖ **Confusion regarding the eligibility criteria.**
- ❖ **Possible data entry or categorization errors.**

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Preshant Bhusan". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

(TRUE COPY)



This booklet is intended for use of training purpose only. Contents of this booklet are not exhaustive and for any specific clarification, reference should be made to the relevant provisions of law and/or the instructions of Election Commission on the subject, which would prevail over contents of this booklet.

Hand Book on **NATIONAL ELECTORAL ROLLS PURIFICATION (NERP) - 2016**



'No Voter To Be Left Behind'



ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

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Election Commission of India



Hand Book
on
**NATIONAL ELECTORAL
ROLLS PURIFICATION
(NERP) - 2016**



Election Commission of India

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1. Overview:

Elections Management revolves around two main activities

- Maintenance of up-to-date Electoral Rolls (ERs)
- Conduct of Election

Election Commission has mandated that the electoral rolls of every Assembly Constituency (AC) shall be kept updated with reference to the qualifying date of 1st January of every year by the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO). The process of updating ERs is further divided in two phases namely

- Summary Revision and
- Continuous updating

Summary revision is conducted with the prime aim of enrolment of those electors names in the ERs who have attained the eligibility to become electors on the qualifying date apart from including those electors' who have already become eligible at an earlier date but their names have not been enrolled so far. In continuous updating the non included eligible electors' names are enrolled in the ERs. In both of the phases, entries of existing electors who shift their residence across ACs are shifted or within AC are transposed, corrections in the entry details are carried out and entries of those electors who have died are removed. These changes in the ERs are carried out through form Nos. 6,6-A,7,8 and 8A submitted either by an existing elector or by the ERO through a notice following the laid down procedure.

The ACs are divided in to parts and each part has its own polling station (PS). Every elector who is an ordinary resident of area under any part, is to be enrolled in that part. Every eligible elector shall be enrolled only in one place of an AC. As per the existing instructions of the Commission, number of electors in a part in rural area shall be less than or equal to 1200 and in urban area less than or equal to 1400. Further, the part boundaries shall be drawn in such a way and PS location shall be such that no elector shall have to travel more than 2 kilometres to reach the PS without crossing a natural barrier at all time of the

year. The parts are further divided in to sections as the smaller element of an AC. Each section shall contain a well-defined geographical area having similar address.

Polling station location, as far as possible, shall be in a Government building. Size of the Polling Booth shall be ≤ 20 square meters. The PS shall be easily accessible to the electors and shall have basic minimum facilities (BMF) defined by the Commission such as drinking water, toilet, separate entry and exit doors, ramp etc.

Every elector is issued a unique Elector Photo Identity Card (EPIC) number which he retains till he continues to be eligible to be an elector. Whenever an elector shifts his residence his EPIC No. along with his ER entry shall be transferred to new serial no., part and AC of which he becomes an ordinary resident. EPIC card is issued to every elector which contains his photograph and details of his entry in the ER at the time of issuing it.

In-accuracies and errors creep in to ERs over a period of time due to many factors. Some of the common inaccuracies in ERs are

- Existence of an elector's name in more than one place called repeat entries.
- Non enrolment of eligible electors particularly 18-19 age group.
- Existence of absent, shifted and dead voters.
- Corrections in entries of electors.
- Data entry errors
- Multiple EPIC no. for same elector
- Repeat EPIC no. for different electors
- Electors' images not confirming to the standards prescribed by the Commission.
- Mismatch in the electors' images
- Splitting of electors belonging to same families, buildings or streets to be attached to different PSs.

Periodical optimization and consolidation of sections, part boundaries and changes in the PS locations need to be undertaken since during revision period electors are added and removed, new houses, buildings and habitations are constructed which changes the electors' strength requiring changes in part boundaries including creation of new parts. This in turn requires new locations for the PS. Also availability of buildings for housing polling booth undergoes a

change with new suitable buildings getting constructed and old building getting dilapidated. Use of GIS can certainly help in efficient decision making in demarcation of part boundaries and finalizing the PS location.

To improve health of the ER by removing all errors and inaccuracies and to standardize and optimize the section, part boundaries and PS locations the commission has launched National Electoral Rolls Purification (NERP) drive from 1st March 2016.

2. Objectives

The twin objectives of NERP 2016 are:

- 1) Improving Health of Electoral Rolls
 - (i) Inclusion of all eligible voters in mission mode
 - (ii) ERs to be Free from errors,
 - (iii) Single entry anywhere for every eligible elector;
 - (iv) No multiple, Absent and shifted electors' entry in ERs
 - (v) Removal of all Dead electors' entries,
 - (vi) Good quality correct images confirming to ECI standards,
 - (vii) Single unique EPIC for every Elector,
- 2) Standardization of Section, PS boundaries and Location
 - (i) Standardization of sections
 - (ii) Optimization of part boundaries
 - (iii) Relocation of PS with in Part or in adjacent parts
 - (iv) Drawing the section and part boundaries on GIS
 - (v) Improved PS Map with part map, 'how to reach to PS', PS building image and to the scale PS room drawing with BMF details

3. Proposed activities.

A. Improving the Health of Electoral Rolls:

- a) Identification of the Critical gaps in ER and finalizing the strategy to improve
- b) Motivating stakeholders for voluntary disclosure of Multiple, Absent, Shifted, Dead entries; Corrections in the entries; Contact and family details, details of eligible individuals who are non-enrolled and who will become eligible on next qualifying date.
- c) Software based identification and generation of list of Entries of

- i. Positive probable Demographically Similar Entries (DSEs)- same demography with similar images
- ii. Correction of errors
- iii. Same images,
- iv. Poor quality images, Black and white images
- v. Repeat EPIC nos.
- d) BLO door to door Survey to identify probable Repeat Entries (REs), Absent, Shifted, Dead electors; collecting details of contact particulars, family members, non-enrolled and details of persons going to become eligible on 1st January 2017 and field Verification of B and C above.
- e) Sharing the outcome of field verification with stakeholders and action by EROs
- f) Removal of Errors and inaccuracies in the Electoral Rolls.

B. Sections, Part Boundaries & PS Location Optimisation:

- a) Sorting the electors- family wise, building wise and street wise
- b) Optimizing part boundaries by rationalizing bigger parts (<1000 in Rural area and <1200 in Urban area) with adjacent smaller parts
- c) Mapping existing and probable PS locations along with facilities available and selecting nearest PS location after stakeholder consultation
- d) Mapping of part boundary, PS location on GIS platform
- e) Improving the PS map with key maps, PS images and dimensioned drawing of PS room and mapped with the Facilities available.

4. Methodology:

NERP envisages a good blend of sincere efforts of election machinery at all level supported by technology on one hand and active involvement of all stakeholders on the other. Following are the steps required to be undertaken:

A. Improving the Health of Electoral Rolls:

- a) Analysis the health of ERs at district level for EP ratio, gender ratio and age-cohort by DEO along with EROs/AEROs based on the comparison with census projected population as on 1.1.2016 and identification of critical gaps at AC level.
- b) EROs/ AEROs to analyse the critical gaps with BLOs at part level.

- c) Finalizing effective and focused SVEEP strategy to sensitize and motivate stakeholders to pro-actively join NERP 2016 drive.
- d) BLO's door-to-door visit and updating BLO register to identify- A, S, D and Demographically Similar Entries(DSEs)/Repeat Entries (REs), errors/ corrections in the entries and collection of electors' contact details, family members, non-enrolled and details of persons going to become eligible on 1st January 2017.
- e) Software based identification of DSEs by comparing demographic tributes, Repeat EPIC No. and Errors in ERs entries.
- f) Generation of BLO wise field verification reports for DSEs, same EPIC nos., collection of improved images and other error details.
- g) Voluntarily obtaining the details of A, S, D and Repeat Entries, errors/ corrections in the entries and collection of electors' contact details, details of family members, non-enrolled and details of persons going to become eligible on 1st January 2017
- h) Obtaining death records for last five years from the authorities mandated under law to maintain birth and death records, comparison with concerned part of ERs and removal of all dead electors' entries as on 30th June 2016 and developing a system of obtaining monthly report of deaths from registrar of Births and Deaths and removal of dead electors' entries with in next two months.
- i) Sharing the BLO field verification information on the entries proposed for deletion from the ERs with the stakeholders-
 - i. Notice boards of EROs and DEOs office
 - ii. On Web-site of the concerned district
 - iii. Meeting with political parties at state, district and ERO level
 - iv. Meeting of BLOs-BLAs and sharing of information
 - v. Reading the information in local Gram Sabha, meetings of RWA, Wards and council of urban local body.
- j) Removal of A, S, D and Repeat Entries by EROs

B. Sections, Part Boundaries & PS Location Optimisation:

- a) Consolidation of ERs entries on family members, families in a premise and the buildings on a street to standardize the sections

- b) Studying the electors number cohort of the PSs in the AC and optimizing the size of electors in higher and lower bands.
- c) Drawing the section and part boundaries on the Google/ cadastral maps using GIS tools and Geo referencing of AC, part and section boundaries.
- d) Collecting the coordinates and the available facilities data on the selected parameters and plotting it on the GIS map created above.
- e) Identifying the most optimal location as PS location within part or if not possible, with in the adjacent parts.
- f) Sharing the proposed part and PS location details with the stakeholders as is to be done for the ER proposed deletion list, take the inputs from all and DEOs to take final decision after examining the pros and cons in depth.
- g) Preparing improved PS map on A4 sheet with part boundary details, how to reach to PS three maps, the dimensioned drawing of the polling booth with facilities details and the actual image of the building.

CEOs of the states to take the leadership for the overall implementation of the NERP 2016 drive.

Chapter 2:

Improvement in the Health of Electoral Rolls and EPIC Portability

It has been observed that even after regular annual exercise of preparation and revision of electoral roll, numerous types of errors and defects, repeat entries, repeat images, repeat EPIC number still exist in the electoral roll. With the objective bringing a totally error free electoral roll, the Election Commission launched a comprehensive programme NERPAP after final publication with reference to 1.1.2015 as the qualifying date. Despite, intensive work in the field, it is noted that the procedure of correction of error, deletion of multiple entries and replacement of EPIC is not streamlined in the States and the field officers such EROs/AEROs/BLOs are not giving desired attention to the correction work. Hence, the Commission has again decided to launch NERP 2016 with a clear timeline and well defined goal vide its circular letter dated 27th February, 2016 addressed to CEOs of all States except the 5 poll going States. The objectives and proposed activities which are to be completed within the given schedule and timelines have already been mentioned in the preceding Chapter.

1. Critical Gap Analysis:

- i. The CEOs have sent Formats 1-8 together with their analysis of critical gaps in the roll, while seeking the Commission's approval for final publication of the electoral roll with reference to 1.1.2016 as already mentioned in the Commission's directions dated 27th February, 2016, the CEO/DEOs/EROs shall do statistical analysis of data of Format 1-8 in respect of finally published electoral rolls with reference to 1.1.2016 as the qualifying date in order to find out major gaps in terms of E/P ration, gender ratio, age co-hart imbalances, particularly of 18-19 years age group, abnormal increase or decrease in number of voters in any area, <100% PER/EPIC in ACs/PSs and service electors. No need to emphasize that the analysis should be done with due care and promptitude. For a better analysis, previous years' data should also be taken into consideration for better

appreciation of the scenario by comparing using charts etc. If analysis is done at micro level i.e. polling station level, the gaps may clearly manifest which hide at macro level i.e. State/District or AC level. Since census data of 2011 including population age details is already available, the population projection to 2016 should be done on 2011.

- ii. The above said analysis of data should be done by the EROs and AEROs who after discussions with BLOs and Supervisors should give analytical note to DEO concerned who shall discuss with EROs and AEROs of electoral data in respect of all ACs under their jurisdiction. After critical gaps are determined, then please check, if any cogent and logical reasons like migration due to socio economic or natural calamities etc. and/or cropping up of new colonies/habitats are there are answer the gaps. If so mention it in the note. The EROs should forward their notes to DEO concerned who shall, after discussing the same with EROs and any other concerned authorities, forward a composite analytical note to CEO along with strategies to address the issues. Finally, the CEO shall, having reviewed and analysed district wise reports, to prepare State analytical note and chalk out necessary strategies to address the gaps that need to be filled up. The gaps should be described in quantitative terms. The Commission had directed to complete the above analysis by 25th March, 2016 and thereafter to prepare an AC wise action plan and strategy to bridge the identified gaps. Most of the States must have done this exercise and chalked out their action plan.

2. Strategy to correct the gap in EP ratio, Gender ratio and low Enrolment in 18-19 age group:

EP ratio, gender ratio and age co-hort have to be analysed at the level of AC and polling station by comparing the electors' data in the respective category with population data projected on the basis of decadal growth rate formula with reference to 2011 census. If the EP ratio and gender ratio are at the higher side, i.e. 5% more than the average, it may be presumed that Repeat Entries (REs) exist in the roll and efforts should be taken to identify such entries and to remove them. Similarly, if the EP ratio and gender ratio are at the lower side, then there is possibility of low enrolment in some sections of eligible population. In that condition the target groups who are excluded from electoral roll may be identified and focused SVEEP activities shall be done for creation

of awareness among the said groups. In addition, various citizen centric services, including mobile application shall be strengthened for simplified and effortless registration of the left out eligible persons.

3. Purification of electoral rolls:

Purification of electoral roll is a multi-faceted task to clean the roll of various types of impurities such as errors, Repeat Entries, Absent& Shifted electors' entries, dead electors, poor quality of images, repeat EPICs etc.

- 1.1 There may be different sources of collection/identification of such data. For example, data regarding errors, Demographically Similar Entries (DSEs) and repeat EPICs are generated through software applications and information in appropriate format will be given to BLO for field verification, wherever necessary after table top exercise by the ERO/AERO.
- 1.2 The second source will be NVSP where a window will be made available to citizens, political parties or other stakeholders to provide information on A,S, death cases and Repeat Entries in respect of self through voluntary disclosure or objection by a third person.
- 1.3 The third source of collection of data on electors' details of all family members bunched together, A/S/D, possible repeat entries, image quality and information about prospective electors should be through field visits by BLO.
- 1.4 For death cases, the information shall also be collected from Registrar of Deaths. Final decision on the data received on NVSP portal from stakeholders and Death Registrars will be taken by the AEROs after due verification through the BLOs concerned.
- 1.5 For purification of roll some positive steps such as collection of mobile/mail ID of electors family members, non-enrolled and details of persons going to become eligible on 1st January 2017 are also required to be taken for the purpose of extending prompt citizen centric services to the electors. These details will be uploaded on NVSP to be added to national ER database to achieve purity of ERs.

4. Identification and correction of errors:

The IT team of the Commission has listed out 17 types of errors identified by error detecting software in ER database. The error reports have already been generated by the ECI team and sent to the respective CEOs through mail dated 8th April, 2016. Immediate appropriate action should be taken to correct the errors. The 17 types of errors and suggested measure to correct them have been indicated in the table given below:

Sl. No.	Type of error	Correction by table exercise	Correction by field verification
1	Voter first/last name is Null/Junk Characters	Provided if Form 6 is available.	If no Form 6 is available.
2	Part No. is Null/Junk Characters	Yes	-
3	Serial No. of the Voter is Null/Junk Characters	Yes	-
4	Section No. is Null/Junk Characters	Yes	-
5	House No. is Null/Junk Characters	Provided if Form 6 is available.	If no Form 6 is available.
6	Voter relationship # M, F, H, O or m, f, h, o/Junk Characters	Provided if Form 6 is available.	If no Form 6 is available.
7	Voter Sex M, F, TG(Third Gender)/Junk Characters	Provided if Form 6 is available.	If no Form 6 is available.
8	Voter gender is male but relationship is H/Junk Characters	Provided if Form 6 is available.	If no Form 6 is available.
9	Voter relatives name is blank/Junk Characters	Provided if Form 6 is available.	If no Form 6 is available.
10	EPIC No. is less than 10/Junk Characters	Yes	-
11	Age is less than 18 or greater than 100/Junk Characters	Provided if Form 6 is available or on the basis of year of entry in the electoral roll.	-
12	Photograph exist but ID Card No. is not available	Yes	-
13	ID Card No. exist but Photograph	-	Photograph is

	is not available		to be collected by field visit.
14	List of Records where EPIC No. is repeating	Yes	-
15	Voter gender is female but relationship is F/O for voter age > 30	-	If no Form 6 is available.
16	Voter Status type #N, E, S, M, R or n, e, s, m, r /Junk Characters	-	If no Form 6 is available.
17	Number of sections having no voters	Yes	-

Wherever necessary, the BLO will be deputed for field verification. The BLO will obtain necessary correction in Form 8 from the elector concerned or any major member of his household.

5. Identification and removal of positive Demographically Similar Entries (DSEs), which are confirmed repeatentries after field verification:

The ECI IT team is in the process of preparing software based list of DSEs in the electoral roll of each state. This is being done by conducting software based demographic de-duplication by checking / matching of every elector's personal details such as name, relation type, relation name, gender, date of birth/age-exact, plus/minus 1/2 years. The probable Repeat Entries may be of the following types:

- Elector repeated within part (with same demographic detail)
- Elector repeated within AC (across parts with same demographic detail)
- Elector repeated across ACs in a state (across parts with same demographic detail)
- Elector repeated across ACs in the country

(i) There are three stages of table verification/software based image comparison of each of the probable repeat sets of DSEs and exercise of removal of possible multiple/repeat entries found out of the same:

(a) Stage 1 – Conducting software based matching of electors' personal details such as name, relation type, relation name, gender,

DOB, age – exact, +- 1 year. The reports of DSEs have been generated by ECI IT team and are available on **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**

- (b) Stage 2 – The ERO shall login to **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** and do table verification on computer monitor through image comparison of each of the probable DSEs. They shall look through the images and sort them into 3 buckets – (1) match, (2) not match and (3) doubtful.
- (c) Stage 3 – The ERO should get the DSEs for images ‘(1) match’ and “(3) doubtful” the BLOs shall be deployed on field verification and Further necessary action shall be taken after considering BLOs report and wherever removal of field verified entries is proposed, it shall be done following the laid down procedure after issuing notices to the concerned elector.

(ii) Removal of DSEs involving more than one ERO –

- If the probable repeat entries relate to ‘within part’ or ‘within AC’, necessary action shall be taken by the concerned ERO.
- In case of probable repeat entries relate to across AC in a district, DEO concerned shall coordinate with all concerned EROs.
- A group of DEOs supervise the exercise of de-duplication if the probable repeat entries relate to AC across districts.
- Similarly, in case of probable repeat entries relating to ACs across states group of CEOs of concerned states shall have to coordinate.
- In respect of probable repeat entries where more than one ERO are involved, they will be able to see the entries relating to their AC as well as the entries repeating in other ACs and all the EROs concerned in consultation with each other have to decide as to in which bucket the said repeat entry should be kept.
- In event of difference of opinion between/among the EROs, field verification should invariably be done by each ERO and further action for deletion taken accordingly.
- There may be a chance when the BLOs of different ACs may report about finding the said person ordinary residing at the given address in his part. In such case personal hearing must be fixed by the EROs to ascertain his actual place of ordinary residence.

6. Removal of names of dead electors:

For identification of dead electors existing in the electoral roll, 5 years' data on registered deaths should be collected from the Registrar of Deaths and linking the same with dead electors. All registered death entries up to 30th June, 2016 should be removed in a campaign mode by comparing Registered death records with the entries of the relevant ER where such person was residing and if the entry is found then should be removed. Thereafter, a mechanism will be put in place to remove names of dead electors regularly, in which the DEO concerned will upload the details of registered deaths recorded in their jurisdiction on NVSP every month and the concerned EROs anywhere in the country shall remove the names of dead electors in two months' time following due process. The DEOs should be in regular contact with Registrar of Deaths and the authorities responsible for issuing legal heir certificates or carry out mutations. The DEOs should keep sufficient copies of form 7 in these offices and arrange the collection of filled in forms every month.

7. Improvement of image quality and removal of repeat EPIC:

The software based reports shall be generated for the "same image, 'not to specification images', black and white images and 'no image' entries and for the repeat EPIC entries. For making correction of these entries field verification through BLOs should be done and necessary applications invariably be collected from the electors so that proper track record of such corrections be kept.

- (a) For the purpose of removal of same image entries, personal details of the concerned electors should be segregated in two lists:
 - (i) Different electors with same image – in such case Form 8 should be collected from the concerned electors to make changes and get correct current images
 - (ii) Same elector with same image – in such event one superfluous entry has to be deleted from the electoral roll.
- (b) For replacement of 'not to specification images' and black and white images, current good quality colour photograph along with Form – 8 should be obtained from such electors.
- (c) Removal of repeat EPIC Nos. – There may be three possibilities of repeat EPICs –

- (i) Same EPIC No. issued to the same elector – in such case the current EPIC number should be retained and multiple entries should be removed.
- (ii) Multiple elector with same EPIC number – in such case the EPIC number issued to the first elector shall be retained and all other electors will be given fresh EPIC with new EPIC number. The old EPICs from such electors should be collected and destroyed by cutting the same into pieces after keeping a proper record.

8. Identification of Repeat Entries, ASD voters:

During their house to house survey, the BLOs shall collect details of all such electors whose name appear in part of electoral roll at multiple places, or the electors who are no longer eligible to be on electoral roll due to shifting or death and enter the details in the NERP portal.

9. Collection of mobile number/e-mail ID and family members, nor enrolled, going to become eligible in SR 2017 details:

The BLOs shall collect mobile number/e-mail ID of those electors who have not given their contact numbers so far. While collecting this information the type of mobile number (smartphone or ordinary) and whether any landline number is also available apart from the details of family members, non-enrolled individuals and details of persons going to become eligible on 1st January 2017

10. Safeguards to prevent wrong deletions:

The Commission has directed that in all the cases where deletion is to be made in respect of ASD and confirmed DSEs, no Form 7 is required to be obtained from any person if the BLO concerned has made verification and submitted his report. However, the Commission has directed that certain safeguards should be put in place to prevent wrong deletions:

- (I) Cases of Multiple Entries: - In case of repeated / DSEs found by de-duplication software, the field verification must be done in each and every case and name of the elector should be retained in electoral roll only at the place where he is found to be ordinarily residing.
- (II) Cases of shifted Voters: -
 - (i) In the cases where the elector has shifted and the BLO has been able to trace the shifted voter, a notice should be served upon the voter. Form 7 may be obtained from the elector for deletion of his name from the previous place.

- (ii) If the BLO is not able to trace the shifted elector, the notice should be pasted at the address of the elector available in the electoral database in presence of two adult witnesses, one from the family of the shifted elector and one from the immediate neighbourhood. If no family member of the elector is available, then, witness of two persons residing in the immediate neighbourhood be taken. Process of deletion may be done after expiry of the notice period.
- (III) Cases of Deceased Electors:

In the cases of deceased electors, ERO can make deletion on the basis of death certificate from a competent authority or Form 7 from immediate relatives/immediate neighbours of the elector concerned or a report duly prepared by the BLO with statement of at least two persons residing in the locality. No further enquiry is required in such cases.
- (IV) ERO must take special care for deletion of names of EPIC holders. If an elector has multiple EPICs, all EPICs relating to the entries which have been deleted should be taken back from him and proper record of the same should be maintained.
- (V) Intimation about the deletion should be sent to the elector concerned through post or SMS / e-mail, in case mobile number / e-mail ID is available in the electoral database.
- (VI) In addition to the above, the ERO shall prepare part wise list of names proposed to be deleted from the electoral roll in any of the above grounds and display the same in his office for a period of at least 7 days from the date of pasting of the list. The said list shall be put on CEO's website for public information and calling objections, if any. The said list also should be shared with recognized political parties and read over in Gram Sabhas, meeting of RWAs/Ward committees/Urban Local Bodies. Also the said list shall be discussed in BLO-BLA meeting at the Part level to be organized on a specific day across the State/UT.
- (VII) After making deletions, the final deletion list should also be furnished to recognized political parties and also uploaded on the DEOs/CEOs website.
- (VIII) The ERO shall maintain a daily monitoring register of all deletions made by him or his AEROs in the constituency during the period of continuous updating.

- (IX) The DEOs shall monitor the process of deletions made by the EROs in the assembly constituencies comprised within the districts under their jurisdiction. The EROs shall submit to DEOs a statement of deletions made in their assembly constituencies. The DEOs shall compile the information received from all EROs and send the same to the CEO for his information. The CEO shall keep a close watch on the deletions made by the EROs in the state.

A. Summary of Activities to be carried out for ER Purification

1. Demographically Similar Entries (DSEs)/Repeat Entries (REs) – DSEs/REs collected from following three sources and action thereon:-
 1. Demographically Similar Entries (DSEs) found by software:-
 1. Image verification on system by EROs
 2. Field verification by BLOs in Format-1(Annexure-I)
 3. Generation of individual notices
 4. Sharing information with stakeholders as per NERP guidelines
 5. ERO to pass orders as per due procedure
 2. Collection of REs by BLOs in BLO Register and Format-4(Annexure-IV)
 1. Data Entry in NERP dashboard
 2. Field verification by BLOs
 3. Generation of individual notices
 4. Sharing information with stakeholders as per NERP guidelines
 5. ERO to pass orders as per due procedure
 3. Stakeholder input on REs
 1. Data Entry by Individuals through login/password or soft copy (.xls) to DEOs
 2. Image verification on system by EROs
 3. Field verification by BLOs in Format-1(Annexure-I)
 4. Generation of individual notices
 5. Sharing information with stakeholders as per NERP guidelines
 6. ERO to pass orders as per due procedure
2. Dead Electors' Entries
 1. Registered Death details
 1. Data Entry in NERP dashboard
 2. Identification & Generation of list of to be removed entries
 3. Display of list on Noticeboard by ERO and removal as per procedure
 2. Collection by BLOs in BLO Register & Format-4(Annexure-IV)
 1. Data Entry in NERP dashboard
 2. Field verification by BLOs
 3. Generation of individual notices

4. Sharing information with stakeholders as per NERP guidelines
5. ERO to pass orders as per due procedure
3. Stakeholder input on Dead Entries
 1. Data Entry by Individuals through login/password or soft copy (.xls) to DEOs
 2. Field verification by BLOs
 3. Generation of individual notices
 4. Sharing information with stakeholders as per NERP guidelines
 5. ERO to pass orders as per due procedure
3. Absentee/ Shifted Entries
 1. Collection by BLOs in BLO Register & Format-4(Annexure-IV)
 1. Data Entry in NERP dashboard
 2. Field verification by BLOs
 3. Generation of individual notices
 4. Sharing information with stakeholders as per NERP guidelines
 5. ERO to pass orders as per due procedure
 2. Stakeholder input on Absentee/ Shifted Entries
 1. Data Entry by Individuals through login/password or soft copy (.xls) to DEOs
 2. Field verification by BLOs
 3. Generation of individual notices
 4. Sharing information with stakeholders as per NERP guidelines
 5. ERO to pass orders as per due procedure
4. Image Improvement- No image, B/W, not to specification images
 1. List generated for B/W and no image entries in Format-2(Annexure-II)
5. Software based comparison by ERO for not to specification coloured images
 1. DEOs to arrange for capturing coloured to the specification images by deploying digital camera
 2. To replace coloured EPIC free of Cost
6. Logical Errors Removal
 1. Table Top correction
 2. Format-2(Annexure-II) field verification by BLOs
 3. Corrections as per NERP protocol
 4. To replace coloured EPIC free of Cost
7. Correction in Entries for Demographic details

1. Collection of details from BLO register and Format-4(Annexure-IV)
 2. Entry in the NERP Dashboard
 3. Generation of List
 4. Display of Lists on ERO Notice board
 5. Sharing information with stakeholders as per NERP guidelines
 6. Correction by ERO
8. Elector's details
1. Contact details
 2. Family members' details
 3. Unenrolled Members' details
 4. Eligible for inclusion in SSR 2017
 - i. in Format-4(Annexure-IV) by BLOs by household visit as per BLO register
 - ii. Entry in the NERP Dash Board
 - iii. Further action as per NERP Guidelines

Action by EROs:

- a. All the data regarding DSEs, REs, dead electors entries, absentee, shifted entries etc. shall be entered in NERP Dashboard on **ecinet.in**. The action taken by the EROs shall be reflected and thus monitored on NERP Dashboard. Therefore, entries shall be made/updated regularly on NERP Dashboard without fail.
- b. All Demographically Similar Entries (DSEs) confirmed for deletion after field verification and registered death cases (as per the information obtained from Registrar of Births & Deaths), are to be removed before integration and printing of the draft roll after following due process and comprehensive sharing of information through display on ERO's Notice Board, hosting on CEO/DEO website, providing soft copies to recognized political parties, reading in Gram Sabha/RWA/Ward Council/ULB meeting etc.
- c. All Absent (A), Shifted (S) and Death (D) cases received from the Stakeholders are required to be subjected to BLO field verification. The ASD data collected by the BLO in Format-4(Annexure-IV), as well as from the BLO registers, along with the field verified ASD information received from stakeholders, shall be used for preparing the Final ASD list for the AC. This list is to be shared as per NERP guidelines and EROs may remove the entries after following due procedure under provision of Section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, after issuance

and service of individual Notices, sufficient time for receiving objections, disposing the objections so received and recording the final decision by the ERO before publishing the draft rolls for SSR-2017.

- d. For Format-4(Annexure-IV) data collection, the reference date of 15.07.2016 shall be used for freezing the serial numbers of electors in the rolls, and copies of electoral roll dated 15.07.2016 shall be provided to BLOs for data collection in Format-4(Annexure-IV). Hence, information in Format-4(Annexure-IV) to be collected taking the electoral roll dated 15.07.2016 as the reference point. The Format-4(Annexure-IV) is designed to collect data to establish family linkages, identify un-enrolled eligible electors and would-be eligible electors as on 01.07.2016. The data entry of the information received in Format-4(Annexure-IV) to be simultaneously entered in the dashboard to enable the EROs to undertake optimization of parts and polling stations before the publication of the draft rolls.
- e. For cases of repeated EPIC numbers, which are confirmed after field verification, the EPIC issued earliest is to be retained, while all latter EPICs are to be removed and fresh EPIC numbers generated for the electors and they should be provided new EPIC free of cost. All entries where logical error removal involves correction in the EPIC, the electors should be provided with new corrected EPIC free of cost.
- f. For Image improvement in the electoral rolls, all black and white, blurred and 'not-to-specifications' images are to be replaced by coloured images as per the specifications prescribed by the ECI. The poor quality images are to be replaced by the improved images which may be collected by the BLOs from voluntarily willing electors during the field verification phase before the publication of the draft roll. The Commission has decided that all efforts must be made by the State/UT election machinery to collect good quality coloured images as per stipulated ECI norms from the electors using appropriate webcam/ digital camera/ equipment. This will ensure standardization of images so collected and added to the rolls and without inconvenience to the electors.
- g. Removal of Logical errors:- The logical errors thrown by the software shall be checked by the EROs during a table top exercise. The errors such as removal of junk characters or serial number of electors or parts can be removed in the table top exercise itself while for the remaining errors field verification through BLOs is must.

- h. Field verification by BLOs:- Field verification by BLOs is a major component of all the NERP activities. The Commission has directed that before deletion of name, removal of logical errors, issuance of new EPICs in place of repeat EPICs or replacement of images, field verification by BLOs should be done. The BLOs shall submit their reports of field verification in Formats 1-4 (sample of formats given as **Annexures**). It is informed that Format 4 is an expansion of Annexure 2 (Statement 2) of BLO's Register.

11. EPIC portability and new EPIC No. generation :-

A unique number is allotted to every elector whenever EPIC is issued to him for the first time. An EPIC once issued remains valid for life long subject to condition that the name of elector is enrolled in electoral roll of a constituency in currency. In case of shifting, at the time of registration of an elector at new place, no fresh EPIC is to be issued in case he is already having an EPIC. A replacement EPIC with the same EPIC number may be issued to such elector on payment basis, if a request is made in prescribed format EPIC-001 by him to issue a replacement EPIC on shifted address.

New EPIC No. should be generated only in the following three cases :-

- Enrolment of an elector for the first time
- In case of same EPIC No. to multiple electors after cancellation of the repeat EPIC Nos.
- Surrender of old series EPIC.

12. Improvement in quality of photograph:

The Commission has directed to prepare EPICs using digital photographs which will be stored in the elector database only. The digital photographs should be stored in JPEG format in binary form in the elector table, using 320x240 pixels (standard e-mail mode of Digital Cameras) in Colour Portrait mode. The photograph should be of size 3.2 cm (vertical) x 2.4 cm (horizontal) and of resolution 320x240 pixel. The photograph shall show a close-up of the applicant's head and the top of the shoulders. The face shall take 75% of the vertical dimension of the picture. The photograph shall be in sharp focus, of high quality with no creases and ink marks with appropriate brightness and contrast and showing natural skin tones of the elector's face and features clearly recognisable. It shall show the elector

looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression and the mouth closed. The photograph shall be showing the elector with the eyes open and clearly visible with no hair/cap/hat/headgear/veil/cover/shadow/reflection etc. obscuring the eyes. If the elector wears glasses, the photograph must show the eyes clearly with no lights reflected in the glasses. The glasses should not have tinted lenses and it shall be ensured that the frames of the glasses do not cover any part of the eyes of the elector. The photograph must have a plain, light coloured background and there must be no other people or object visible with the elector. Since the contrast visible on-screen is usually higher than in a printed form, before each session of photography, a test photograph should be taken and printed. The lighting conditions should be changed in order to meet the above requirements. Where necessary, the location of taking the photograph should be moved closer to a window or source of natural light or artificial lighting used.

The print on the photograph on the EPIC should be of size 3.2 cm (vertical) by 2.4 cm (horizontal). While a variation in size of plus or minus 10 % will be permissible, the relative proportions (aspect ratio) of the photograph should not be changed under any circumstances.

It is necessary that the photographs of electors in the specified digital format must be mentioned as one of the deliverables in contracts whenever photography or EPIC contracts are awarded either directly or through an intermediate agency to SLA, vendor or sub-vendor. All efforts should be made to replace the images which are black & white, blurred and poor quality and not as per the prescribed specification.

The illustrations on portrait quality have been given for taking of photograph





13. Revised timeline to complete various stages of purification of rolls:

<u>NERP 2016: Time-Frame for the Completion of activities</u>			
Sl. No.	Activity	Maximum Duration within which this task to be completed	Due Date of Completion
1.	Essential Activities/Actions to be completed before commencement of FV by 21.07.2016:		By 21.07.2016
A.	Repeat Entries (RE)		
(i)	Demographically Similar Entries (DSEs) Image comparison by the EROs	10 days	
(ii)	Data entry of RE information from BLO registers in Dashboard (Action By-EROs)	10 days	
(iii)	Stakeholder Interaction and awareness (SVEEP) and receipt/ entry of ME info received from Stakeholders (NVSP) /Political Parties (.xls) (Action By- DEOs/EROs)	10 Days	
B.	Entries of Dead electors		By 21.07.2016
(i)	Data entry of Registered Death cases by DEOs– Information to be obtained from Registrar of Births/deaths. (Action By-DEOs)	5 Days	
(ii)	Data entry of information on Expired cases based on information collected from BLO registers and Stakeholders (NVSP/.xls) (Action By- EROs/DEOs)	10 Days	
C.	Absent/ Shifted Cases		By 21.07.2016
(i)	Data entry of information on A & S from BLO registers/ Stakeholders (NVSP/.xls) (Action By- DEO/EROs)	10 Days	
D.	System Generated Error Correction of Type-2, 3 & 4 (As per the Table in NERP Handbook) (Action By- DEO/EROs)	5 Days	By 21.07.2016
E.	Format-2 for correcting Error No- 1,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13 & 15 (as per the NERP Handbook) to be made available (Action By- IT-ECI/DEOs/EROs)	10 Days	By 21.07.2016

F.	Format-3 for field verification of cases with Repeat EPICs (error No. 14 as per NERP Handbook) to be made available. (Action By- IT-ECI/DEOs/EROs)	10 days	By 21.07.2016
G.	Format-4 for collecting information for Family Tree/Un-enrolled electors & electors who will be eligible on 1/1/2017 to be made available (Action By- EROs)	10 days	By 21.07.2016
2.	Generation of PDF for Printing Format-1 for DSEs after Image Comparison for Field Verification by BLOs (Action By- IT-ECI/DEOs/EROs)	2 days	By 23.07.2016
3.	Printing and distribution of all Formats (1,2,3,4) to BLOs (Action By- DEOs/EROs)	3 Days	By 26.07.2016
4.	FIELD VERIFICATION BY BLOS	15 Days (+20 Days for Format-4)	By 10.08.2016 (+30.08.2016)
5.	Data Entry of collected information in the portal (By EROs/DEO)	5 Days (10 days for Format-4)	By 15.08.2016 (+10.09.2016)
6.	(a) Notice Generation from software/Printing and distribution to BLOs (Action By- EROs) (b) Service of Notices by the BLOs to be completed. (Action By- BLOs) (c) Notice Period expiry (d) Hearing of objections, if any, and final decision by EROs to delete etc.	25 Days	By 10.09.2016
7.	Printing of Draft Roll	5 Days	By 15.09.2016

Chapter 3

Standardisation and Optimisation of Polling Stations

Introduction

Everyone is aware of the concept of a PS. In view of ever growing strength of electors and various other developments, such as, deterioration in condition of existing buildings, availability of suitable new buildings in the locality, status of basic minimum facilities in polling stations, change in geographical conditions, change in law and order situation etc., the existing polling stations are required to be reviewed from time-to-time.

- The District Election Officer is the authority to provide polling stations (section 25 of R.P.Act 1951) for every constituency the whole or greater part of which lies in the district under his/her jurisdiction.
- Every polling station provided in any constituency has to have a written prior approval of the Election Commission of India.
- A poll taken at any other location or place without the prior approval of the Commission is void *ab-intio*.
- The statutory provisions does not prescribe any specific norm for provision of polling stations except there should be sufficient number of polling stations for every constituency and that the list of polling stations so provided should be published showing the polling areas comprised within it and the group of voters assigned to it (S.25 R.P.Act 1951).
- Polling stations are to be provided for well demarcated polling areas. During NERP 2016, there is a definite need to revisit the issue so that polling area of a PS is compact and geo-spatially demarcated. This may require retagging of electors from one part to other on ground need basis.
- The part number of the electoral roll and the number of the polling station should be the same.

- It is envisaged that, to the extent possible voting populace assigned to a polling station should not normally be required to cover a distance of more than 2 kilometres.
- Generally, a polling station should not have more than 1,200 electors in urban areas and 1,000 electors in rural areas. The underlying idea is that a polling station now made should accommodate possible increase in future years since for smooth poll 1200 electors in rural and 1400 electors in urban areas would be fine.
- In case Identified vulnerable pockets, hamlets or villages or the members of SC/ST or other weaker sections of society are afraid of intimidation, either a separate polling station for their own locality located there irrespective of the elector size in that pocket/ hamlet/ village.
- In case of rural areas, not more than two and in case of urban areas, not more than four polling stations should be located in the same premise (location).
- As far as practicable, the polling station should have normally a minimum area of 20 sq. meters so that there is no congestion inside the polling station.
- Select halls/rooms which are well-lit and are having two openings at least, so that one can be used as 'entrance' and the other as 'exit' for the smooth and orderly conduct of poll.
- Polling station should be set up within the polling area. In case of non-availability of suitable building, may be outside the polling area, as near to its own area as possible. Efforts to locate or build a suitable building must continue and should be shifted within polling area, with ECI approval.
- Due consideration should be given to the existence of obstructions like hills, forests, rivers, jungle, etc. For instance, no polling area should contain villages on either side of a big river; but where a village itself is divided by a river or stream it should not be split up for polling purpose, unless there are special reasons.
- It has been observed in some cases that due to manipulative tactics, location of polling stations is fixed in such a way that the electors belonging to weaker sections are intimidated and prevented from going to polling stations for voting. Commission has issued specific directions to identify the localities predominantly inhabited by

weaker sections and locate polling stations in these localities irrespective of the number of electors. Welfare associations or voluntary organizations championing the cause of such weaker sections should also be associated in identifying such localities and locating the polling stations.

- It has also been observed that there were cases where polling station in a minority locality was changed in such a way that these minority people had to go to a different area where they might be prevented from voting. This should not be permitted.
- Polling stations are generally located in government buildings or buildings belonging to local bodies or institutions aided by the government, like, schools, colleges, community centres, village Chaupals, etc. But they are not to be located in hospitals and police stations etc. Where no suitable government buildings are available in any polling area or nearby, temporary structures at designated locations may be erected to serve as polling stations. Only in rare cases, private buildings are used as polling stations; but care is taken in such cases to ensure that the owners of these buildings do not have known links with any political parties or candidates.
- No PS in any places of religious worship of religious significance used for housing any polling stations.
- While drawing up the list of polling stations for any constituency, local representatives of political parties, both recognized and unrecognized- registered, and intending candidates are consulted by the district election officers apart from the stakeholders' consultation protocol devised in NERP 2016 which requires proposed PS details to be read in Gram Sabhas, Meetings of RWAs, Ward meetings and ULB council meeting to get there suggestions and inputs and they have to provide a certificate to the Election Commission of having made such consultation when they submit those lists for its approval at draft publication stage.

Work be done during NERP 2016:

Following works have to be done in a pre-determined time frame under close monitoring-

1. Physical verification of existing polling stations.

2. Lat.-Long. authentication of existing PSL
3. Mapping of extended facilities available at existing PSL
4. Alternate PS buildings—capturing of Lat-Long and mapping of extended facilities available.
5. Determination of part boundary and section boundary using software tool providing by ECI, IT division.
6. Section optimization
7. Improvement of NazriNaksha as per sample depicting a part boundary of Google street view. It should have the Six components (a) GIS Map of Part boundaries (b) Map view of PSL (c) Satellite view of PSL (d) Photo of PSL(e) CAD drawing of polling booth with dimensions (f)Key location plan of the PSL.
8. Optimisation of number of polling stations by readjusting sections.

Please refer to ECI instructions contained in Para 8 of ECI letter dated 27th February, 2016. In addition to that following guidelines are also being given.

Section creation:

1. Section means a clearly identifiable area within a polling station. It denotes locality and area details and contains household wise individual elector details.
2. Creation or determination of sections depends on the geographical and demographical feature of an area. It is determined considering the distribution of habitation, alignment of streets, plotting road networks, natural barriers etc.
3. Parts are organized into geographically identifiable ‘sections’. Under these ‘sections’, household-wise elector’s details are entered. In the normal course, a building is not scattered into different sections.
4. The existence of number of sections in a part helps in grouping the electors depending on their geographical distribution, which in turn helps in better roll management by BLOs in the roll revision

process. However, as per conduct of election is concerned, the sections do not have any direct or tangible benefits.

5. Field level survey is conducted by election managers and views of the political parties/ local electors are taken into account for standardization and clearly demarcating sections within parts.
6. Sections should be indicated clearly within the part and it should be ensured that no geographical area of a part is left out and remains uncovered by sections.
7. If it becomes apparent after field visit that the ground realities suggest creation of more Sections in any part, the BLO should submit a proposal for creating Sections.
8. In fact, it is not possible to standardise the allocation of number of sections in urban/ rural polling stations. It should be borne in mind that creation of new section is more of a demand driven phenomena within the ambit of the delimitation orders, rather than a pre-assigned rule based yardstick.
9. Wherever house nos. are assigned by municipality the same is followed as that house no. is also printed on the EPIC which is also used as address proof under different Govt. schemes. Wherever there is no house number or the house number given is not in order, the BLO/enumerator gives notional house number to each house starting from house No. 1 in the section. The house no. given to an elector in the electoral roll is a computer generated notional number which is not necessarily in consonance with the number allowed by the municipality.
10. The demand for creation of more sections within a part is more an urban phenomenon. With the development of new habitation in urban and semi-urban areas, the people are demanding for creation of more sections with the ulterior objective of having their detail address mentioned clearly in their EPIC/ Voter I-Card.

11. In the last few years we have made provision to provide actual address of the elector in their EPIC card, irrespective of their section details, subject to the fact that the elector resides within the polling station area. In such cases, the individual flat number, housing name, street name and all other details that the electors want to have printed in their EPIC are made available. This initiative supplements the demand of creation of new sections.
12. Moreover at times when the number of electors in a particular polling station exceeds the admissible limit then through rationalisation process new polling stations are created and it also leads to creation of new sections in such newly created parts.
13. Details of electors are maintained section-wise in the electoral roll database. This contains the name of elector, name of his father/mother/husband/other, age of the elector, sex and EPIC number issued to the elector. Details also contain photograph of the elector of 1.5 cm x 2 cm size.
14. The serial number of electors entered in the addition list (supplements) of the electors whose names have been newly added to the roll starts after the last serial number of the mother roll and it is prepared section-wise. Modification list is also prepared section wise. But deletion list is not prepared section-wise and the electors in this list bear the same serial number as they have in the mother roll

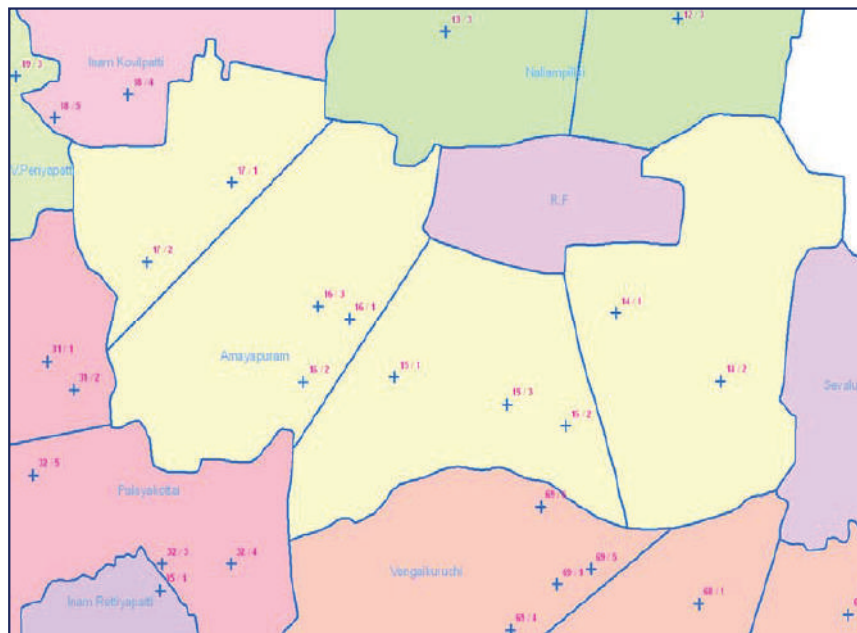
Activities to be Done for Standardization and Optimisation of Polling Stations

1. Standardization of sections and modification of the part boundaries of existing polling stations to make a polling station compact in perspective of polling area with voter strength of about 1200 in rural and about 1400 in urban area.
2. Special attention is to be paid to all parts with voters less than 300 in rural areas and 500 in urban areas and in parts with voters exceeding 1000 voters in rural areas and 1200 in urban areas and explore the possibilities for amalgamation or rationalization of polling stations.

3. **"NazriNaksha"** to be replaced by improved PS map as per the annexure, which includes Part Boundary on any map of reasonable resolution, Google Map view, Google satellite view, hand-drawn key map showing landmarks, photograph of the PS building and layout map of the Polling booth using AutoCAD with dimensions.
4. Rationalization the sections, optimizing the part boundaries and modifying the PS location in such a way that there is NO splitting of members of a family, building or streets, number of voters are optimized so that in rural PS no. of voters is ≥ 1200 and in urban rural ≥ 1400 , to the possible extent PS is located within Part boundary or in Adjacent Part, improving PS Maps (NazariNaksha).
5. To ensure that electors of a family, building and street to remain in same section and if required the entire section should be moved to other part.
6. Optimization of polling station, section consolidation, optimization of polling station boundaries and capturing existing and probable location should be mapped considering Basic Minimum Facilities.
7. Mobilization of resources especially for digitalization of part boundaries and optimization of PS location, part boundaries and consolidation of sections and BMF etc.
8. To ensure that voters are not required travelling long distances (over 2KM) and/or crossing geographical barriers like river, ravines, rivulets, spills, deep forest etc. to reach PS.
9. To identity and map alternative locations within the polling areas with BMFs etc.
10. To make PS Maps (NazriNaksha) as a precise PS Map drawn using CAD with correct dimensions and model layout, with BMF information, actual images of PS, Part boundary Map, Google – Map & Satellite view and Key map on how to reach.

Determination of part boundary and section boundary using software tool providing by ECI, IT division:

Part and section boundary demarcation is to be done using ECI-IT software. District Informatics Officer of NIC should closely be associated with this exercise.



Part and Section Boundary Demarcation on GIS

Improvement of PS Map :

This is to be done using ECI-IT software available on NERP dashboard. a sample of improved PS Map is enclosed.

Lat -Long authentication of PSL:

This is to be done using android mobile based compass application and to be mapped and Geo-corrected using GIS application available on NERP dashboard. A team of officers under BDO may be constituted by DEO for this purpose.

Verification and mapping of Polling stations-

It is to be done in under close supervision of the DEO who should appoint district nodal officers to coordinate the activities with EROs and other field level functionaries taken from revenue and local body administrations. While doing the verification /mapping the following inputs must be collected through BLO supervisors for mapping of existing PSLs and the buildings which can alternatively be used for PSL the information on extended facilities should be gathered as per format below and details to be entered on NERP dashboard.

Polling Station Attributes:

1. General Features:
 - a. Quality of Building (Pucca/Semi-Pucca/Kutchra)
 - b. Polling Booth Area More than 20 sq. mts.
 - c. Building dangerous/dilapidated
 - d. within Government building/premises
 - e. Within a religious place/ institution
 - f. Within a School/College building
 - g. On the ground floor
 - h. Separate door for Entry and Exit available
 - i. Any Political Party Office within 200mts
2. Basic Minimum Facilities:
 - a. Provision of Drinking facilities
 - b. Electricity Supply
 - c. Proper lighting, Fixtures etc.
 - d. Toilet(Male/Female)
 - e. Provision of ramp
 - f. Adequate Furniture
 - g. Facility of shade/shelter for protection from sun/rain etc.
3. Connectivity/Accessibility:
 - a. Proper road connectivity
 - b. crossing river/valley/ravine or natural obstacle etc to reach
 - c. Landline Telephone/fax Connection
 - d. Mobile connectivity
 - e. Internet facility
 - f. Proper signage of Building name and address

4. Sensitivity Analysis:
 - a. Within LWE/insurgency affected area
 - b. Within forest/semi-forest area
 - c. vulnerable critical location
 - d. Sensitive/hyper-sensitive

The check list of verification as given in ECI instruction dated 27.2.2016 may be amplified accordingly. The inputs gathered should be entered in a computer application to be developed locally separately for existing PSLs and alternative PSLs for future requirement.

Summary of Activities to be carried out for Part boundaries and PS location Optimization:

- a. Capturing details of existing PS
 - i. Location
 - ii. Extended BMF
- b. Capturing details of probable PS buildings
 - i. Location
 - ii. Extended BMF
- c. BLO/Supervisor details entry on NERP Dashboard
- d. Drawing the part boundaries
- e. Optimization of Parts with inputs obtained from ER Purification & NERP Format-4(Annexure-IV)
- f. Drawing the Six Maps for the PS
 1. GIS map of PSL with Part Boundary
 2. GIS Map of PSL- Map view
 3. GIS Map of PSL- satellite view
 4. Image of PS Building
 5. CAD Map of Polling Booth with dimensions
 6. Key Map with Landmarks-How to reach the PS
- g. Uploading the 6 maps to generate Improved PS Map on GIS

Schedule for completion of activities for the polling station optimization

Sl. No.	Activities	Due date of completion
1	Preparation of database of all probable PS buildings as on 30 th April 2016	By 31 st May, 2016
2	Collection of Coordinates and mapping of facilities available for all present and probable PS buildings	By 15 th June, 2016
3	Sorting of ERs on family members, buildings and streets and optimization of sections	By 10 th June, 2016
4	Optimization of part boundaries for all those PS with more than 1200 electors in rural areas and 1400 electors in urban areas	By 15 th July, 2016
5	Drawing freehand part and section boundaries on available Maps	By 20 th August, 2016
6	Transferring the Part and section boundaries on Google Maps through the software tool by ECI-IT	
7	Adding the coordinates of all present and probable PS buildings and Geo-correcting/ authenticating the locations	
8	Preparation of Improved PS Map (NazriNaksha) as per Standard Template and creating layer of facilities available at each PS	By 30 th August, 2016
9	Polling Station Optimization	By 10 th September, 2016

Monitoring and reporting

The progress of work shall be closely monitored using NERP dashboard on continuous basis. The exception reports are made available on the monitoring page of NERP dash board. The EROs are responsible for work of Electoral Rolls purification while the PS related activities are to be coordinated and executed under the leadership of DEOs. The DEOs and CEOs Any laxity in data entry shall be visited with actions against officer responsible.



Sample Improved PS Map



Sample Improved PS Map

Chapter 4

IT Support for NERP 2016

A comprehensive NERP dashboard/ NVSP has been developed for:-

1. Generation of DSEs, Image comparison, Generating BLO field verification report,
2. Purification of electoral roll for error corrections,
3. Voluntary disclosure of Repeat Entries, A/S/D entries and family details from stakeholders,
4. Capturing BLO field verification report
5. Generation of list for removal of identified entries
6. Correction of polling station lat long, creation of database of probable PS buildings and tool for creation of part boundaries and section boundaries.
7. Generation of improved PS Maps
8. Monitoring of progress through NERP dashboard.

IT Team has built following mechanism for NERP –

- a. base data for errors and Demographically Similar Entries (DSEs) for ER data.
- b. access mechanism to process these errors and DSCs/Res
- c. mechanism for uploading errors and DSCs/REs obtained from other sources (Door 2 Door or voluntary disclosure by stakeholders)
- d. report generation and dashboard/s, support in polling Station location corrections and PS facilities mapping, support in creating boundaries for parts and sections.

The system works on cloud services of NVSP, ERONet for access mechanism to operation people, ECINet mechanism for monitoring people, use of GIS tools – AutoCAD, use of google maps and tools, creation of layers for google map.

ERO Net

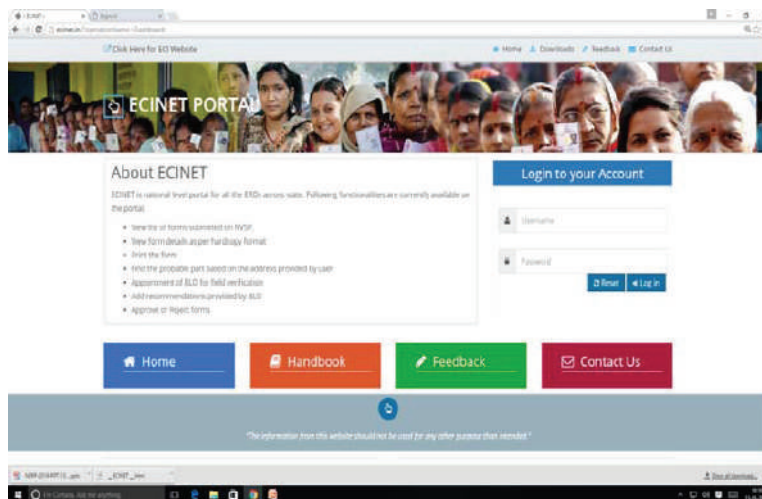
Under NVSP mission national electoral roll and ERO net has been prepared. The ERO Net component of it can be used for NERP 2016 with a separate database on cloud. The access mechanism for ERO is through secure

login and password already provided during NERPAP 2015. Through the login, ERO can -

- get Part wise Error list
- get Part wise DSEs/REs
- get Similar Photographs
- get the Data Sheet for handing over to BLOs for Door to Door verification
- update the Corrected Data on Cloud
- view the progress through a single window for complete AC

For login in to ECI Net, use URL www.ecinet.in. Login is authorised to EROs, DEOs, CEOs and ECI officials using predefined login credentials. The operations for all tiers of officials would be different and as per the responsibilities given to them. Higher level official would be able to monitor the activities of lower officials. He can monitor progress in brief through numbers and figures, but he can also see individual case/s by drilling down. Also the same data and report will be available to all tiers of officials due to which the decision making will be proper and easier.

The home screen of ECINet is as shown below



The home page also provides information of hand books for EROs and BLOs and similar other set of information needed by users. It is in printable form. The login can be done using credentials provided. It is strongly

recommended that immediately after first login user should change the password. It is also recommended that -

1. the antivirus should be properly installed, activated and updated daily.
2. the terminal should have UPS available
3. PC /laptop should have minimum windows XP operating system.
browser to be used can be google chrome, Mozilla or internet explorer.
4. ensure that pop up blocks are removed, otherwise when appropriate buttons are clicked for documentation, it may not open, since documentation always opens in new window. If pop-up block is enabled on browser, new window would not open.
5. logout immediately after completion of the work.
6. if login is idle for more than 10 minutes, connection would be timed out and no updates would be saved.

The sequence of operations is described as below :

1. After login, NERP Dashboard and Form Processing Dashboard will display as shown below:
- 2.

ECINET Home Operations Error List Data Collections Logout

State : NCT OF Delhi District : NORTH WEST AC : BAWANA

NERP

Probable multiple entries in E-roll

	Total
299170 Electors	
Demographically matched electors	32803
Photo Comparison Pending	32778
Photo Comparison Done	28

Logical errors in E-roll

	Errors in Records
EPIC number is repeating	131
EPIC number is NULL	7

Form Processing

State : NCT OF Delhi District : NORTH WEST AC : BAWANA

NERP

Form Processing

FORM 6	FORM 6A	FORM 7	FORM 8	FORM 8A
465	0	21	0	33
New Forms	New Forms	Pending for BLO	Pending for BLO	Pending for BLO
Part assigned	BLO assigned	BLO assigned	BLO assigned	BLO assigned
BLO assigned	BLO assigned	BLO assigned	BLO assigned	BLO assigned
BLO verification done	BLO verification done	BLO verification done	BLO verification done	BLO verification done
Pending for hearing	Pending for hearing	Pending for hearing	Pending for hearing	Pending for hearing
Pending for correction	Pending for hearing	Pending for hearing	Pending for hearing	Pending for hearing

board

3.

The screenshot shows the ECINET interface with the following elements:

- Header:** ECINET logo, Home, Operations, Error List, Data Collections, and a Logout button.
- Navigation:** A dropdown menu is open under 'Operations', showing options: Form Processing, NERP, District, Photo Match, Generate report, and Field verification data entry.
- Filters:** State: NCT OF Delhi, District: NORTH WEST, AC: BAWANA.
- NERP Section:** A button labeled 'NERP' is visible.
- Summary Statistics:**
 - Probable multiple entries in E-roll:**
 - Total Electors: 299170
 - Demographically matched electors: 32803
 - Photo Comparison Pending: 32778
 - Photo Comparison Done: 25
 - Logical errors in E-roll:**
 - Errors in Records: 138
 - EPIC number is repeating: 131
 - EPIC number is NULL: 7

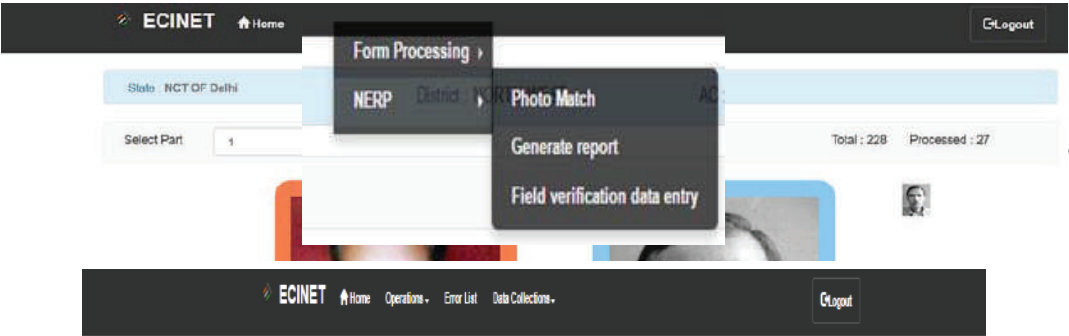
4.

The screenshot shows the ECINET interface during the Photo Matching process:

- Header:** ECINET logo, Home, Operations, Error List, Data Collections, and a Logout button.
- Filters:** State: NCT OF Delhi, District: NORTH WEST, AC: BAWANA.
- Navigation:** A dropdown menu is open under 'Operations', showing options: Form Processing, NERP, District, Photo Match, Generate report, and Field verification data entry.
- NERP Section:** A button labeled 'NERP' is visible.
- Summary Statistics:**
 - Probable multiple entries in E-roll:**
 - Total Electors: 299170
 - Demographically matched electors: 32803
 - Photo Comparison Pending: 32778
 - Photo Comparison Done: 25
 - Logical errors in E-roll:**
 - Errors in Records: 138
 - EPIC number is repeating: 131
 - EPIC number is NULL: 7

- Select 'Part' and click on Show Entries button for Photo Matching.
- Click on small photos on right side (for next Photo) to compare against the original photo.
- Based on the matching, click the appropriate button i.e., Matching, Not Matching, Doubtful.

5.



report

State : NCT OF Delhi

District : NORTH WEST

AC : BAWANA

Select Part

2

Show Records

Photo Matched Electors

Download BLO report

POONAM DEVI

Download

SUNITA

Download

VINAY KUMAR

Download

PRIYANKA

Download

load the report.

Format 1

BLO field verification report for demographically matched entries

State : NCT OF Delhi AC : 7 - BAWANA Part: 1 - PUNJAB KHOR VILLAGE

EPIC No. : NEJ0000364 Name : DEEPAK Relative Name : OM PARKASH Gender : M RLN TYPE : F Sr. No. : 102 Section No. : 1		A/S/D/ME/Verified BLO should strike out whatever is not applicable Mobile No. : BLO Report
--	--	---

Elector's signature


BLO's signature

BLO Field verification

EPIC No. : SBJ1491109 House No. : C-41 Sr. No. : 534 Section No. : 1 Part No. : 112 AC : UTTAM NAGAR My photo : [Y/N] Lived here : [Y/N]	EPIC No. : YDI4152369 House No. : 149/768 Sr. No. : 125 Section No. : 1 Part No. : 10 AC : NAJAFGARH My photo : [Y/N] Lived here : [Y/N]	EPIC No. : NSF2382116 House No. : 272 Sr. No. : 520 Section No. : 4 Part No. : 98 AC : KARAWAL NAGAR My photo : [Y/N] Lived here : [Y/N]

at 1 report for BLO.

6.


ECINET
[Home](#)
[Operations -](#)
[Error List](#)
[Data Collections -](#)

Logout

State : NCT OF Delhi

District : NORTH WEST


AC : BAWANA

Logical Errors in Electoral Roll

Error TypeDescription

Part	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1												1					
7														1			
10					1									1			
14														1			
15														1			
21														1			
23														1			
24														1			
27												1					
35												1		1			
36														3			
41														1			
42														1			
44														1			
46														1			

Error List report part wise.

**ECINET**

[Home](#)

Operations ▾

Error List

Data Collections ▾

Logout

State : NCT OF Delhi

District : NORTH WEST

AC : BAWANA

Elector's EPIC number is null or empty

[Print List](#)

Sr.No	State	AC	Part	Serial No	EPIC No	Name	RLN NAME	RLN Type	Age	Gender	House No
1	U05	7	125	343		PANO DEVI	NARAYAN SAHU	H	50	F	28

[Print List](#)

Sample error list report of the error “Elector’s EPIC number is null or empty”.

7.

Format-2**BLO field verification report for errors****No. & Name of Assembly Constituency: 36 Gandinagar North****Part No. -1**

Photo Images of the Electors	Sl. No.	EPIC No. Birth Date	House No.	Name of Electors			Relation Sex	Telephone/ Mobile No.	Sign of Family Head/ Remarks
				Surname	Name	Name of Relative			
1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8

No & Name of Section: 1 – Panchvati, Unava, Pin code – 382650

Photo	1	GJ/11/079/042001	2				F		
			2				M/74		
No Image B/W Image									
Photo	2	GJ/11/079/042035	2				H		
			2				M/72		
No Image B/W Image									
Photo	3	GJ/11/079/042229	2				F		
			2				M/47		
No Image B/W Image									

Format 2 sample report (BLO field verification report for errors).

8.

FORMAT 3**BLO field verification report for Repeat EPIC****State : NCT OF Delhi****AC : 7 - BAWANA****Part: 1 - PUNJAB KH**

EPIC No. : NEJ1942549
 Name : SANDEEP
 Relative Name : SATYA
 PRAKASH
 Gender : M
 RLN TYPE : F
 Sr. No. : 520
 Section No. : 1



A/S/D/REs/Verified

BLO should strike out whatever is not applicable

Mobile No.

BLO Report

BLO's signature

Elector's signature

Possible multiple entries in E-Roll

EPIC No. : BWV0972810
House No. : 32/1
Sr. No. : 407
Section No. : 1
Part No. : 3
AC : TRI NAGAR
My photo : [Y/N]
Lived here : [Y/N]

Format 3 sample report (BLO field verification report for repeated EPIC).

FORMAT-4

AC- (No./Name) Part- (No./ Name) Section- (No./Name)]

Household Seq No.- _____ EXISTING FAMILY ____Y/N ____ NEW FAMILY/NEWHOUSE

H.No.- _____ Postal Address _____

Name of Head of Family S.No. Gender Rel Name RelType Mob: MOB Type Alt No. E-mail _____

Name	S.No. in roll	DOB/Age	Gender	Relation Name	S.No. of Relatio	Rel Type	mob	Mob Type	Email

UNENROLLED MEMBERS

Name	DOB/Age	Gender	Rel name	S.No of Rel	RelType	Mobile	Mob type	email

ELIGIBLE VOTERS ON 01/01/2017 (DOB between 2/1/1998 to 1/1/1999)

Name	DOB/Age	Gender	Rel name	S.No of Rel	RelType	Mobile	Mob type	email	Whether Student or not	Student Address

Format 4 sample report .

10.

ECINET Home Operations Error List Data Collections Logout

State : NCT OF Delhi District : NORTH WEST BAWANA






Multiple Entry
Absent/Shifted Records
Death Details
Family Details

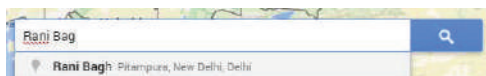
Logical Errors in Electoral Roll

The same cloud can also be accessed by DEOs for monitoring as well as carrying out polling station rationalization and standardization processes. The access mechanism for DEO is through secure login and password already provided during NERPAP 2015. Through the login, ERO can

- update and correct latitude and longitude of existing PS
- mark probable buildings where PS can be established if needed
- check if the PS is located such that it meets distance and standards criteria
- create Part boundaries either by using toposheets (cadastral Maps) or Google tools
- check if PS lies within part
- monitoring of NERP progress and disposing ER appeals

Google Maps for making NazriNaksha (Rough hand sketch map)

1. Login to your gmail account
2. Click on Google apps tab 
3. Click Maps 
4. Click Menu Tab at top left corner of panel 
5. Click 'My Maps' option  My Maps
6. Click link 'CREATE MAP' 
7. Search PS Location. Click search button.



8. Zoom in or zoom out to part/polling station area.



9. Click 'Draw a line / polygon' and draw area of polling station over

Google Map.



10. Add polling station information i.e. part no & name and description of that area.



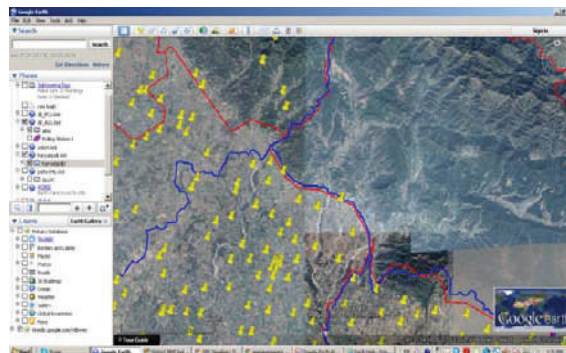
11. Add photos if required (optional)

12. Take screen shot by pressing 'Print Scrn' button on keyboard.



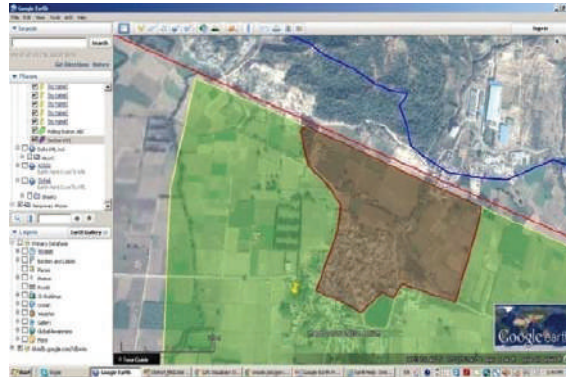
13. Open any image editor like mspaint

14. Save screen shot as a jpeg image.



- free-form polygons can be created using google tools.

- these polygons can be drawn by running stylus through the peripheral boundaries around the object.
- created polygons can be saved as kml as a layer for viewing on google map in satellite view or map view.



The access mechanism for CEO is also through secure login and password already provided during NERPAP 2015. Through the login, CEO can

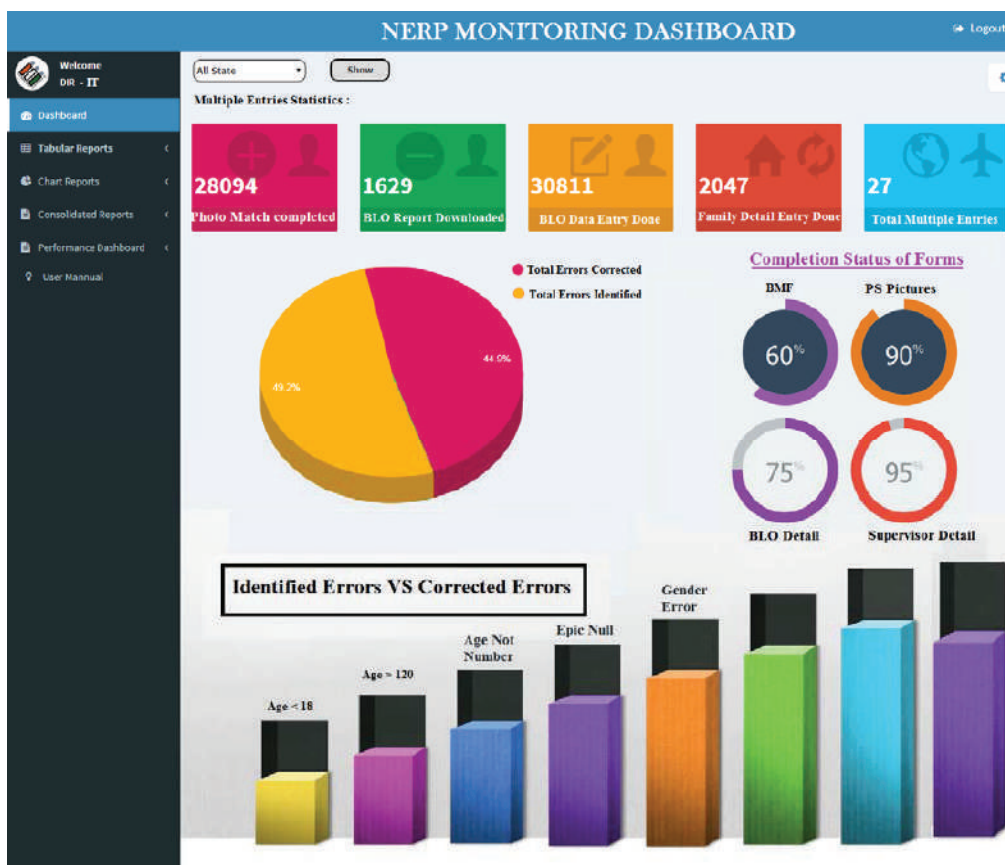
- communicate with DEO and ERO and approve/update
- maintain synchronisation of ER, PS and officers' data with National ER
- supervise the progress of NERP 2016
- appeal cases of ER Modification

The improved PS map is as follows :



NERP Dashboard

- It is a common dashboard for ERO,DEO,CEO and ECI
- It will provide tabular or graphical reports for monitoring
- It will fetch the information from the Database on which operations are happening directly for providing the Progress reports
- Since it uses Common National Data base the reports would be same for ERO,DEO,CEO and ECI officials
- ERO can see progress in his Constituency
- DEO can see progress in Constituencies in his District
- CEO can see progress at state level
- ECI officials can see progress at national level



Data Security: -It is emphatically stated that the fail-proof and secure systems are to be put in place to prevent any unauthorized access to the information and data regarding NERP on the national database. Further, the access to the system/ NERP dashboard should only be on AC basis and accessible to the ERO concerned. The collation and aggregation of data shall be authorized at the Commission's level only.

Chapter 5

Roles and Responsibilities

Booth Level Officer (BLO):

- Identification of ASD and possible Repeat Entries by BLOs.
- Updating BLO register and identify the above categories including the correction in demographic details of electors, wherever needed.
- Field verification of software based identified Demographically Similar Entries (DSEs) for demographic/image based probable Demographically Similar Entries(DSEs)/Repeat Entries (REs) and inputs/ information received from stakeholders regarding ASD and probable Repeat Entries (REs)Verification of dead voters data received from the registrar of births and deaths.
- Getting the serial number of family members together
- Take coloured photo in proper format wherever the quality is poor along with Form-8.
- Mapping the basic minimum facilities at the existing polling stations as per the format prescribed.
- Identify alternate buildings for polling stations in the area and facilities available.
- Identify left out/non-enrolled eligible voters in the area.
- Getting the contact details of the voters including landline, mobile, email address and type of phone (smart, normal).
- Getting the details of persons who will become eligible for enrolment in SR-2017.
- Specify the number of sections in the part.
- Helping in outlining the boundary of each section in the map of the part provided by the ERO/DEO.
- Highlight the voter population in each section.
- BLO should take the list of 17 types of errors for collecting exact data for correction in the roll as per instruction of the ERO and obtain Form-8 wherever necessary.

ERO:

- Critical gap analysis based on Format 1 to 8.
- Categorization of parts and ACs on the basis of cohorts of PE Ratio, gender ratio, age cohort, particularly for 18-19 years.
- 17 types errors identified by software shall be corrected in table-top exercise as per table provided and remaining list given to BLO for verification and collection of form-8.
- Preparing rough maps of part boundaries showing streets and buildings using google maps, cadastral maps or any other available map. The services of the district survey officials, IT personnel, GIS experts and local revenue officials and BLOs available in the district may be used for drawing the rough boundaries in AutoCAD software only.
- NazriNaksha to be replaced by improved PS map as per the annexure, which includes Part Boundary on any map of reasonable resolution, Google street view, google satellite view, Hand-drawn key map showing landmarks, photograph of the PS building and layout map of the PB on AutoCAD with dimensions.
- Generation of part-wise list of electors with black and white images, blurred images and images not to the specification for collection of new photos by BLOs for improvement in photo quality of rolls.
- IT- based comparison of images of electors with same demographic details, age +/- 1 year using the software tool provided by the Commission.
- He should identify the dead voters names collected from Registrar of Births/Deaths and undertake deletion after following due procedure of issuing notices etc.
- PS optimization, section consolidation, optimization of PS boundaries and capturing locations of existing and probable location with mapping facilities as per format.
- Deletions after following due procedure, service of individual notices, sharing information with stakeholders etc.
- Training
- SVEEP strategy

DEO:

- Overall leadership, supervision and Coordination
- Periodic monitoring.

- Mobilization of manpower, IT resources, GIS experts, survey and settlement officials etc.
- SVEEP.
- Detailed plan for implementation of NERP with clear timelines as per the schedule prepared by CEO.
- Collection from Registrar of Births/Deaths and uploading on NVSP the dead voters details and monitoring deletion by EROs of his jurisdiction after following due procedure of issuing notices etc.
- Sensitization of staff, political parties, stakeholders.
- Mobilization of resources especially for digitization of part boundaries and optimization of PS location, part boundaries and consolidation of sections and BMF etc.
- Sharing the field-verified list of entries proposed for deletions (ASD & DSEs software based, BLO register and stakeholder inputs) with BLAs, Political parties, Gram Sabhas, RWAs etc and also uploading on district website and also sending SMS/email to family members wherever contact details available and deletions after a minimum of 7 day and max 15 days period after service of individual notices.
- Sharing the outcome of optimization of part boundary and PS location with stakeholders and obtaining inputs from concerned stakeholders and finalization of part boundary and PS location.

CEO:

- Overall planning, coordination, training, resource mobilization, removal of handicaps, liaison with other departments.
- Securing necessary funds and budgetary allocations.
- Training schedule for the state.
- Preparation of a detailed calendar of activities along with timelines for the implementation of NERP in the State.
- Close monitoring, review and submission of periodic reports to the commission both electronically and in hard copies.
- State level publicity and sensitization of PPs and other departments.

ECI:

1. Training Division: Training Schedule and cascaded training for SLMTs.
2. IT Division:
 - a. Dashboard for NERP 2016 data entering, Updating the details and contact nos. of officers at DEO, ERO/AERO, Supervisors and

BLO level, monitoring protocol for NERP 2016 implementation along with provision for exception reports and alerts to higher level(s).

- b. Provision of uploading the details of deaths on NVSP
- c. Preparing input module for database on NVSP for IT based entries as well as field based entries for deletion, modification etc..
- d. List of Demographically Similar Entries(DSEs) within and across states.
- e. 17 types of error report and list to be given to states.
- f. Protocol for drawing and Vectorization of part boundaries.
- g. Protocol for release of new EPIC numbers.
- h. Protocol for sending alerts to ERO/Supervisor/BLO concerned for removal of elector's name from his previous location based on the information supplied in Part-IV of Form-6.
- i. Protocol for removal of Repeat Entries (REs) across district and states.
- j. Assessment of IT manpower, hardware/software infrastructure in different states/UTs for NERP 2016 implementation.
- k. Training on IT related interface of NERP to various SLMTs etc.
- l. Identification and training of Nodal Officer at State and district level and the SLMTs.

Chapter 6

Orientation and Capacity Building of Booth Level Officers

1. Booth Level Officer: The Election Commission, on the basis of experience in General Election to West Bengal Legislative Assembly held in 2006, introduced the concept of appointing Booth Level Officer, as an instrument for collecting actual field information with regard to electoral roll corresponding to a polling station assigned to him.
2. Appointment:
 - (i) Booth Level Officers are serving officers of the Government or Local Bodies. They are appointed by the Electoral Registration Officer under Section 13B (2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 after obtaining approval of the District Election Officer.
 - (ii) Categories of employees to be appointed as Booth Level Officers: Following is a list of categories of the Government/Semi Government employees who can be appointed as Booth Level Officer:
 - Teachers
 - Anganwadi workers,
 - Patwari/Amin/Lekhpal,
 - Panchayat Secretary,
 - Village Level Workers,
 - Electricity Bill Readers,
 - Postman,
 - Auxiliary Nurses & Mid-wives,
 - Health workers,
 - Mid-day meal workers,
 - Contract teachers,
 - Corporation Tax Collectors, and
 - Clerical Staff in Urban area (UDC/LDC etc.)

Teachers shall be drafted minimally as Booth Level Officers. However, where necessary, they should be drafted for Booth Level Officer work during holidays and during non-teaching hours and non-

teaching days so as not to cause any loss of academic work.

- (iii) Appointment of Central Government employees as Booth Level Officers: Central Government employees should be drafted only after exhausting the other options. Group 'A' and 'B' officers of central government departments/offices can be appointed as Booth Level Officers if they voluntarily come forward for their deployment as Booth Level Officers.
- (iv) Services exempted for appointment of Booth Level Officers No employee associated with security services, essential services, and public utilities or involved in commercial/revenue-generating activities should be drafted as Booth Level Officer if avoidable.
- (v) Appointment of retired Government Servants as Booth Level Officers:-In urban areas, retired government servant can be appointed as Booth Level Officer, if serving government servants are not available within that polling area. In rural areas, retired government servant shall only be appointed as Booth Level Officer, if the District Election Officer gives a non-availability certificate that no serving government servant was found residing within the polling areas.
- (vi) Appointment of female Booth Level Officers: Female Booth Level Officers should be deployed in the polling stations where the imbalanced gender ratio in electoral populace is observed to motivate the unregistered women to come forward and get themselves enrolled in electoral rolls.
- (vii) Appointment of separate Booth Level Officers for cantonment areas: As far as practicable staff of the concerned cantonment authorities should be appointed as Booth Level Officers for cantonment areas.
- (viii) Booth Level Officer would continue to discharge the responsibilities assigned to him by his parent office and would remain generally under the control of his administrative department, but he would not be transferred without prior permission of the District Election Officer.

- (ix) This will be the responsibility of the Booth Level Officer that he does not proceed on leave in any circumstance without making over his election related charge. Even in case of his transfer, he should ensure to hand over all election related papers, records and registers to his successor within the prescribed time. If his successor is not appointed, the Booth Level Officer would proceed on transfer only after handing over all election related papers, records and registers to his Electoral Registration Officer or to an Assistant Electoral Registration Officer authorized by the Electoral Registration Officer.
3. One Booth Level Officer for one polling station: Each Booth Level Officer shall have one Polling Station area under his/her jurisdiction. Where Polling Stations are set up separately for males and females of a particular polling area, then one Booth Level Officer only be appointed for those two Polling Stations (i.e. same polling area). Similarly, only one Booth Level Officer be appointed for a Polling Station and its auxiliary Polling Station. In difficult geographical areas, Booth Level Officers can be appointed for a group of sections. Such Polling Station, may therefore, have more than one Booth Level Officers. Since Booth Level Officers are only be part-time workers for election duty during their off-duty hours or on holidays/vacations, the government employees already working or residing in the area allotted to them should be normally appointed.
 4. To the extent possible, a Booth Level Officer should be an elector in the polling station where he is deputed as Booth Level Officer. This will make his/her work easy after office hours and also because he/she would be working in a known and familiar locality.
 5. Duties and Responsibilities: The Booth Level Officer will make a thorough study of the roll of the part assigned to him. He will make frequent field visits to the villages/Tolas in the said part and interact with local people particularly village elders and grass root level elected representatives and identify the names of the dead/shifted/duplicate voters in the roll, which need to be removed by the Electoral Registration Officer under relevant provisions of law. The main duties of Booth Level Officer are as follows:

- (a) Receiving claims and objections.
 - (b) House to house visit and checking of overlapping, migration, transfer/shifting
 - (c) Identification of shifted/dead/non-existing electors
 - (d) Analysis of polling station data to check gaps in electoral roll with special focus on enrolment of youths in 18-19 age group and women and to take necessary corrective measures
 - (e) Checking details of spellings, entries of duplicate names, part header page, photos etc. of electors in the roll
 - (f) Collecting photos of electors
 - (g) Collecting mobile numbers/e-mail ID of electors (optional)
 - (h) Submitting reports to Electoral Registration Officer so that notice can be issued to the persons whose names have to be deleted
 - (i) Display of draft roll/prescribed notices at designated locations
 - (j) Reading of rolls in Gram/ward Sabhas – Liaisoning with RWAs in urban areas for registration
 - (k) EPIC distribution
 - (l) Maximization of EPIC coverage
 - (m) Correct Serialization of the houses and correct arrangement of sections falling within the part
 - (n) Coordination with Booth Level Agents (BLAs)
 - (o) Detailing of Forms received
 - (p) Impart simple voter education at registration time
 - (q) Preparation of NazriNaksha with an ordinary geographical demarcation to avoid overlapping specially in respect of newly developed colonies
 - (r) SVEEP e.g. Street plays, Dramas, Wall writings etc.
 - (s) NVD activities – Administering NVD pledge and exhorting voters at NVD time
 - (t) Identification of dead and shifted voters during period of continuous updating.
6. Booth Level Officer's Register: Booth Level Officers shall be provided with a kit bag inscribed with Election Commission of India logo, a Booth Level Officer's Register (Annexure) in prescribed format, Booth Level Officer's photo I-Card, a copy of Hand book for Booth Level Officer's, sufficient number of Forms (6, 6A, 7, 8 and 8A) and adequate quantity of

stationery. The Booth Level Officer shall keep record of door to door survey done by him in Booth Level Officer's Register. In the standardized and uniform format of Booth Level Officer's Register, baseline electoral roll data of the concerned polling station and analysis of Formats 1-8 shall be pre-filled using ERMS database and issued to Booth Level Officer before every annual revision of electoral rolls for his use during revision period and throughout the year thereafter.

7. **Monitoring and evaluation:** The Election Commission has envisaged for evaluation of performance of Booth Level Officers through well-defined layers of supervision and control. The work of Booth Level Officer is supervised regularly through a battery of supervisors. The Chief Electoral Officers have also been directed to introduce an SMS based IT system to monitor various activities of Booth Level Officers. For this purpose, the Chief Electoral Officers shall instruct Electoral Registration Officers to update personal details and mobile numbers of Booth Level Officers, correct demarcation of polling station areas and co-relation of Booth Level Officers with their respective polling areas and updating of polling station numbers in control tables. Accountability factor shall be spelt out in clear terms to Booth Level Officers that their job crucial for fidelity of electoral rolls and their performance will be closely monitored. The Chief Electoral Officers shall ensure that in order to motivate the Booth Level Officers a well-defined system of incentives and disincentives is put in place.
8. **Training:** As the Booth Level Officers are expected to perform an important job, they need a comprehensive and meaningful orientation training from time to time. The Election Commission has directed that whenever a new Booth Level Officer is appointed, induction training should invariably be imparted to him. Besides, before every summary revision, a refresher training programme on need basis should be arranged to ensure that every Booth Level Officer is updated of his role and responsibilities.
9. **Remuneration/honorarium and TA/DA for Booth Level Officers:** The Election Commission has fixed a component of remuneration to the Booth Level Officers at Rs. 6000/- per annum. Besides, a minimum

amount of Rs. 1000/- per annum should also be paid to a Booth Level Officer for house visits made by him during the period of summary revision. Booth Level Officers should necessarily be sanctioned TA/DA, if they make travels outside their polling station areas for the purpose of training.

10. Booth level officer's register

BLO's register comprises of the following two parts:

- I. Annexure -I consists of present entries of electors in the rolls, and corrections thereof if any, are to be done in the relevant column of the format.
- II. In Annexure -II BLOs have to mention and update the information pertaining to the newly developed areas / societies / Apartments etc. in the part allotted to the BLO. Moreover they have to update the information regarding newly arrived electors and new eligible electors but left out to be registered in the electoral roll.

ANNEXURE -I

(1) BLOs have to verify the electoral roll of the relevant part given to them and note down the corrected details from it. If any particulars of elector are subject to correction viz. Name of the elector, age, sex, relation, House No. EPIC No. etc, the original particular is to be encircled and below that correction be indicated. This exercise is to be done in red ink. The details of elector's name, surname, relation's name and house no. have been given in both the languages i.e. English and the language widely spoken in the State. It should be shown to the elector and verified. If any of the State language detail of the elector is wrong, it should be encircled in red ink and correct detail should be written in the appropriate column in the space below. Likewise, if any of the English detail of the elector is wrong, it should be encircled in red ink and correct detail should be written in the appropriate column in the space below.

- (i) If the elector's photo image is correct, ✓ should be put mark in appropriate column. In case of wrong photo image of the elector X mark should be put. And in such case correct photo should be obtained. Even in case of non-image entry, correct photo is to be obtained by writing "No Photo".

- (ii) In case of wrong entry of EPIC No. it should be rounded with red ink in appropriate Column and correct EPIC No. should be indicated.
 - (iii) Elector's date of birth is to be shown in appropriate column. If date of birth is shown, it should be verified. If the entry relating to date birth is wrong, it should be circled in red ink and correct date of birth should be shown in the space below. The date of birth should be written after verifying specific and valid evidences like School Leaving Certificate, Birth Certificate, Caste Certificate, BPL Certificate or any other government document issued by the competent authority. In case of non-production of such evidences, this column should be left blank. (Wrong and presumed information should not be entered without verification)
 - (iv) In case of wrong entry of House No., the entry should be encircled with red ink and correct House No. should be mentioned in the space provided.
 - (v) If there is any wrong entry of the name of the elector – the same should be encircled with red ink around and correct particulars should be written in the space provided. Besides application in Form 8 should be obtained.
 - (vi) If there is incorrect entry of relation, the particulars should be encircled with red ink and correct one shall be mentioned in the space provided.
 - (vii) If there is incorrect entry of sex of an elector, the wrong entry should be encircled with red ink and correct entry should be mentioned in space provided.
 - (viii) In case of the wrong entry of the age of an elector; the same should be encircled with ink and the correct age as on Dt.01-01-2016 should be mentioned in the space provided.
- (2) Particulars of ESR (E=Expired, S=Shifted, R=Repeated) should be mentioned in the space provided in the register. Instructions for this are as follows;

- (i) Information pertaining to death of any elector should be mentioned in space provided as "Expired" along with the date of death and Form No.7 should be obtained from the family member of the deceased. When Form No.7 has been received it should be mentioned in Remarks.
- (ii) When the elector is found shifted from the area of the relevant part it should be updated with indication "Shifted" in space provided. As far as possible it is desirable to obtain duly filled up Form-7 from such elector. If Form-7 is received mention it in appropriate Column. Shifting could either be with family or without family. If the elector has shifted with his family, in appropriate column "shifted with family" should be written and if the elector has shifted alone and his family resides at the place mentioned in the roll, "shifted without family" should be written in the column. During verification, BLO should give notice in prescribed format to the shifted elector on the spot. The reasons for shifted should also be noted. Probable reasons for shifting of electors could be as under:
 - (1) Changing/evacuating the residence / house as being tenant
 - (2) Migrating/ shifting for the purpose of occupation.
 - (3) Marriage.
 - (4) Divorce
 - (5) Changing house.
 - (6) Other reasons.
- (iii)
 - (1) If the name of any elector is found more than once in the electoral roll the same should be mentioned as "Repeated" in column and related part No. / Sr. No. should be noted in (remarks) column with due care.
 - (2) The no. of years that the elector is residing at the address shown in the roll should be shown in appropriate column.
 - (3) Information and particulars of Annexure-I should be filled meticulously and after verification only as the Electoral Registration Officer shall decide addition/deletion / correction of entries of the electoral roll on the basis of this.

ANNEXURE-II

- (i) Regarding newly developed area /society/apartment/colonies etc.

Within the geographical limits of the relevant part of the electoral roll BLOs have to verify and update the information pertaining to newly developed area/society/apartments/colonies which have come in to existence and the same should be mentioned in the relevant form of this volume. It must also be ensured that the information of such society/area is not duplicated in the other parts of the electoral roll.

- (ii) Listing of immigrant electors :

In this format the electors who have come from outside and residing at newly developed areas / societies / colonies or existing areas of your part should be mentioned. If in any existing house is vacated by the earlier elector and if the new elector has come to reside in the same house, such information should also be mentioned in Annexure-I in (remarks) of appropriate column as "shifted" against the name of the former elector in red ink.

- (iii) To note the population comprised within the polling station area.

A statistical information related to the total number of members in a family is to be mentioned. From these figures the total number of Males, Females and total population of that part should be prepared. Moreover, the names of members who will be completing the age of 18 years should also be mentioned separately.

The State language and English details of every section of the part enclosed with Annexure-II of the Register should especially be verified. If any correction in State language or English details of name /address / PIN Code of a section is to be made, it should be encircled with red ink and correct detail should be written in the relevant column in the line below of the column.

11. Roles and Responsibilities of BLO during on-going (NERP, 2016) drive.

The BLO, as the cutting edge functionary on the ground will play a pivotal role in collecting actual field information in respect of electoral

roll relating to the polling area assigned to him including field verification of Forms and thus purity of electoral rolls and the physical status of polling station all depends upon the vital inputs furnished by him.

During the NERP programme, two field visits are to be made by the BLO.

The first field visit shall be undertaken as per schedule. For making first field visit (House to House visit), BLO will be provided with the following List/Document in respect of the part assigned to him:-

- ❖ Working sheet for collecting information in respect of each individual elector.
- ❖ List of ASD and Repeat Entries (REs) received online from Stakeholders through NVSP.
- ❖ System generated list of probable Demographically Similar Entries(DSEs) repeat EPICs or images.
- ❖ List of Death Cases up to 30th June 2016, as received from Registrar, Births and Deaths.

The first field visit will include the following activities:

- Verification/Identification of ASD and Demographically Similar Entries(DSEs)/Repeat Entries (REs).
- Go door-to-door with the above mentioned lists/documents to identify and verify the above categories including the correction in details wherever needed.
- Complete address should be collected in working sheet as provided.
- Getting the serial number of family members in the part together.
- Take coloured photo in proper format wherever the quality is poor along with Form-8.
- Identify left out/non-enrolled eligible voters in the area.
- Getting the contact details of the voters including landline, mobile, email address and type of phone (smart, normal).
- BLO should take the list of probable errors for collecting exact data for correction and obtain Form-8 wherever necessary.

All the above-mentioned information shall be collected from the field and recorded in the space provided in the above-mentioned documents/lists.

Following questions are to be asked in each and every household during House to House verification to collect the above said information and get it recorded in the BLO register at appropriate place:

- ❖ Is the section address correct?
- ❖ Is the Pin Code number correct?
- ❖ Whether elector's photo image is correct? (if it is wrong or of poor quality or not available the correct and good quality photograph is to be collected)
- ❖ Whether EPIC number is correct? (This is to be verified from the actual EPIC)
- ❖ Whether elector's birth date is shown? If not shown what the correct birth date? If birth date is not available, what is the approximate age (verify birth date with evidence and if not verifiable the "birth date" column should be left blank)
- ❖ Whether the house number given by civic bodies is correctly noted? If no house number has been given by urban local body, then it need not be verified.
- ❖ Whether spelling of the name of the elector is correct in name of official language of the State? Whether the English spelling of the name of the elector is correct?
- ❖ Whether the relationship mentioned in the roll is correct?
- ❖ Whether the gender is correct?
- ❖ Whether the age is correct as on qualifying date i.e 01.01.2016?
- ❖ Whether any names or all the names of any/all family member have been repeated in the part roll?
- ❖ Is there any member of the family who has turned 18 years on qualifying date (01.01.2016) and is yet to be enrolled?(Give Form-6 and note in Working Sheet)
- ❖ Is there any member of the family who has recently joined this household on the grounds of marriage, employment, tenant etc.? (Give Form-6 and note in Working Sheet)
- ❖ What is the total number of members of the family including electors and non-electors residing in the household?
- ❖ Out of the total family members residing in the household (including electors and non-electors) how many are males and how many females?

- ❖ If any member of the family is abroad, note down the particular and give them Form-6A with a request to them that they should send it to their relatives to become overseas electors.

Following are the list of probable errors in e-roll database:

- Voter's name has junk characters or is blank
- Part No. has junk characters or is blank
- Serial No. of the voter has junk characters or is blank
- Section No. has junk characters or is blank
- House No. has junk characters or is blank
- Voter relationship has characters other than M or m (for Mother), F or f (for Father), H or h (for Husband) or O or o (for Other)
- Voter gender has characters other than M (Male), F (Female) or O (Other)
- Voter gender is Male (M) but relationship is Husband (H)
- Voter's relative has junk characters or is blank
- EPIC no. has less than 10 characters
- Age is less than 18 years or greater than 120 years
- Photograph exists but EPIC card number is not mentioned in the roll
- EPIC card number exists but Photograph is not available in the roll
- List of Records where EPIC number is repeating –Case of duplicate EPIC number
- Voter gender is Female (F) but the relationship mentioned in the roll is 'Father (F) or Other (O)' for a voter of age more than 30 years. (This is to help track female voters who may change their residence after marriage)
- Voter Status Type is 'other than N or n (New), E or e (Expired), S or s (Shifted), M or m (Modified), R or r (Repeated) or if it is junk character
- Sections which have no voters in the roll

For rationalization of polling station

In order to keep the polling stations always ready for conduct of election, the Commission has directed to undertake an exhaustive exercise to identify such polling station in each and every polling station area. For this purpose, the following activities are to be undertaken:

- Mapping the basic minimum facilities at the existing polling stations as per the format prescribed.

BLO has to visit the existing polling station of the part assigned to him so as to ascertain the availability of basic minimum facilities there like provision of ramp, provision for drinking water, adequate furniture, proper lighting, help desk, proper signage, toilet, shades for protection from sun and rain, having minimum area of 20 Sq. meters to avoid congestion, having two doors, housed in the building having not more than three other P.S (in urban area) and having not more than one other P.S (in rural area), preferably on the ground floor. BLO should record availability of BMF at the existing polling stations in the format prescribed for reporting.

- Identify alternate buildings for polling stations in the area and facilities available.

BLO has to identify alternate buildings for existing polling stations in the area even though the existing buildings are having BMF as this is required to meet the unseen exigency as and when occurred.

- Specify the number of sections in the part.

Number of sections in the part is to be specified by the BLO. He may propose creation of sections mentioning rationale behind it.

- Outlining the boundary of each section in the map of the part provided by the ERO/DEO.

BLO will be required to draw the outline boundary of each section by identifying the location of households/societies/other identifiable habitats etc. on the map provided to him.

- Highlight the voter population in each section.

BLO has to record the elector population in each section so that whenever need arises, tagging of entire section may be done with other polling station in the area.

- Pay special attention to all parts with voters less than 300 in Rural areas and 500 in urban areas and in parts with voters exceeding 1000 in rural areas and 1200 in urban areas and explore the possibilities for amalgamation or rationalization respectively.

SECOND VISIT BY BLO:

Task to be undertaken and accomplished during second field visit.

- For field verification of software based identified Demographically Similar Entries (DSEs)/Repeat Entries (REs) for demographic/image based probable entries.

- Inputs received from stakeholders regarding ASD and ME shall also be verified.
- Verification of dead voters' data received from the death registrar.

For undertaking the second field visit by the BLO, he will be provided with the list of software based identified Demographically Similar Entries(DSEs)/Repeat Entries (REs) for demographic/image based DSEs/REs, list of ASD and Demographically Similar Entries(DSEs)/Repeat Entries (REs) electors based on inputs received from stake holders and data received from registrar birth and death in respect of the part assigned to him. BLO will verify the same from the field and record in the space provided in the list against each entry.

All the above information in prescribed format is required to be handed over to the ERO concerned for further necessary action. All the verification reports shall be submitted to the ERO concerned by the BLO within given timeline.

Chapter 7

Involvement of Stakeholders and SVEEP Activities

1. Stakeholder Involvement and Participation:

The success of the NERP-2016 hinges crucially on the wholesome inter-departmental cooperation, active multi-sectoral participation and constructive engagement with all the stakeholders in this ambitious endeavour to cleanse the electoral rolls and optimize the polling stations in various States/UTs. Besides the national and state level political parties, various civil society organizations, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), educational institutions, youth associations and community based organizations, the esteemed electors are the most important stakeholder in the successful implementation of NERP. Since, NERP is primarily a citizen-centric programme, wholehearted cooperation of the electors is *sine qua non*. In order to pro-actively engage and productively involve the various stakeholders, including the public, in various stages of execution and implementation of NERP-2016, the following activities are necessarily to be undertaken at State, district or ERO level:

1. Meeting and briefing of Political Parties at State, District and AC levels shall be organized by CEOs, DEOs and EROs respectively wherein the aims, objectives and strategies for implementation of NERP shall be informed and the cooperation of political parties solicited in making the programme a success. Also, the views, concerns and suggestions of the political parties shall be noted and considered while finalizing the strategies.
2. The Political Parties shall be requested to nominate BLAs for every Polling Station in the State/UT. However, the existing BLAs appointed earlier shall continue, unless their appointment is revoked by the Political Party concerned.
3. BLAs and BLVs should be actively associated in the programme implementation, especially during the field verification phase.
4. Consistent and active engagement with the media personnel, both from print and audio-visual, should be maintained through regular media

briefings, press releases etc at the level of the CEO and DEOs. The media acts as a force multiplier in amplifying and projecting the efforts and initiatives of the field machinery and plays a crucial role in disseminating the key messages and philosophy behind the programme, as also the functional details required for successful implementation. Focused efforts should be made to gainfully engage the media and provide as much beneficial and useful NERP related inputs for occupying positive media space.

5. There is no gainsaying the fact that government machinery has its own limitations of resources and manpower and quite often the target achievement in large-scale projects like NERP becomes difficult due to these constraints. However, it is also evident from past experience that service oriented and committed Civil Society organizations, Non-Government Organizations (NOGs) and partner departments have often extended their helping hand in not just spreading the Commission's message to the public, but also the achievement of the intended objectives. Hence, the CSOs & NGOs should be brought on board and their cooperation ensured at appropriate levels where their manpower and outreach can be usefully utilized in realizing programme goals. Similarly, active support of the youth and community based organizations can be enlisted in obtaining information about ASD and ME and also during the field verification exercise. However, a word of caution must be sounded with regards to the involvement of CSOs, NGOs and other community-based organizations, so that the expectations of the Commission are not compromised in any way whatsoever. It must be unerringly ensured that any partner CSO, NGO, department or community/youth organization has no political affinity of any sort, which may lead to any prejudiced or colored messaging to the public and adversely impact the image and progress of the programme.
6. The following government departments/agencies can be approached and their cooperation enlisted for information dissemination, as well as resource/manpower provision during the programme implementation.
 - a. Cooperation of Directorate of School/Higher Education and other semi-government, aided and un-aided educational institutions and schools is pivotal in spreading awareness about the programme and popularizing it.
 - b. Revenue Department.

- c. Department of Sports & Youth Affairs.
 - d. Department of Culture.
 - e. Department of Health & Family Welfare.
 - f. Department of Social Welfare.
 - g. Civil Supplies Department.
 - h. National Cadet Corps (NCC).
 - i. National Social Services (NSS).
 - j. Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS).
 - k. Department of Information, Publicity & PR.
 - l. Department of Transport.
 - m. Co-operative Department and Co-operative Societies.
 - n. Rural Development Department.
 - o. Urban development Department.
 - p. National Literacy Mission Authority.
 - q. State Livelihood Mission.
 - r. Local Doordarshan and All India Radio authorities/centres.
7. The ULBs and PRIs are significant partners in any project of this nature and scale play an important role in any large scale programme by providing manpower, resources and logistics, as also the platform for creating awareness and sensitization.
 8. Constructive liaison with various Trade/Industry Associations, Teacher Associations, Government Employees Associations, Labour Unions/Associations, Army Wives Associations etc may also be established and their collaboration secured in attaining the programme objectives.
 9. Engagement and close collaboration with Resident Welfare Associations, Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, Village bodies etc is essential in broad-basing the programme.
 10. Prominent community leaders, public personalities, eminent achievers in different fields and distinguished persons from the society and local community can also be approached for giving a fillip to the programme and spreading awareness about the vision, objectives and targets. However, it must be ensured that any personality engaged as part of the State/district IEC activities must be strictly apolitical and un-connected with any political party, association or front.

I. SVEEP Plan:

The success of a large-scale citizen-centric programme like NERP, which focuses not only on the comprehensive cleansing of the electoral rolls, but also the overall optimization of the polling stations, parts and sections across the whole country, necessarily entails the conception, planning and execution of an all-inclusive, broad-based and detailed information, awareness and education campaign to effectively reach out to all the stakeholders. The various programme stakeholders and partners must be sensitized about the programme vision, objectives and goals, and also informed about the various steps and strategies being adopted to implement the same.

It is extremely important that all key stakeholders are on the same page as far as the aims, objectives, strategies and timelines are concerned so that there are no misgivings or apprehensions about any process or action during the programme execution. It is especially relevant since matters of electoral rolls and polling station locations invariably attract the most microscopic and stringent scrutiny by the political parties and media, as it impinges on the very vitals of our democratic processes. As, such, the importance of efficient sensitization and awareness creation exercise through a methodical, well-planned and coordinated SVEEP programme across the States/UTs down to the village level cannot be over-emphasized. In view of the same, the Commission has directed that a comprehensive SVEEP Plan, encompassing the twin objectives of error-free and accurate rolls and optimized polling stations, shall be prepared by each CEO for the State/UT as a whole, which should include the District specific SVEEP plan of action prepared by the DEOs concerned. The SVEEP Plan should include the following action points/strategies:

1. SVEEP Strategy:

The Commission has directed that a **360 degree Awareness and Publicity Campaign** should be launched not only to sensitize the public on the imperative of an error-free roll and optimized polling stations, but simultaneously to educate them on the methods and ways by which they can participate in the NERP and help the attainment of its objectives. The SVEEP strategies should necessarily incorporate, *inter alia*, the following initiatives and activities.

- a. NERP should be launched at every Polling Station through Public Meetings, explaining the aims, objectives and goals of NERP-2016.
- b. There should be exact vision, goal, role and timeline clarity regarding NERP down from the State level to the Part-level, from the CEO to the BLO and from the State level political functionaries to the general public at the village level. The BLO, who is at the cutting edge of NERP implementation at the ground level must be absolutely clear about the programme and should be in a position to explain every aspect of the project to the citizens and address their queries/doubts etc in a satisfying manner.
- c. The most basic and essential component NERP is the facilitation to voters to access the rolls and find the errors/mistakes which need to be corrected. For this purpose, the conventional and time-tested method of making the roll copy available in the PS and reading out the Roll at specified date and time should be done. This is in addition to the facility of online search that is being provided to the voters through NVSP.
- d. The Booth Awareness Groups (BAGs) at every location should be activated and trained well in time to spread the programme awareness and publicize the details in their respective areas.
- e. Proper theoretical and functional training should be imparted to the BLOs and BAGs by the EROs/AEROs and ALMTs under the supervision of the DEOs.
- f. The preparation of multi-lingual IEC material like posters, pamphlets, leaflets, instructional hand-outs etc depending on the local needs and factors is essential to ensure the success of any SVEEP Plan. The publicity material must be made at the State level and subsequently customized to the local needs of the district/AC by the DEO concerned. The pamphlets etc should be liberally distributed at places where large public gathering or queuing takes place like PDS Shops, Bus Terminals, Employment Offices, Regional Transport Offices, Registration Offices etc. The pamphlets and instruction material can also be distributed through newspaper vendors, milk vendors etc to reach the doorsteps of each household.

- g. Publicity Campaign should be launched through ECI/CEO/DEO websites and linking these with the websites of other important government department which are frequented by the public.
- h. Special Campaigns should be rolled out through print and electronic media at the State and district level to enhance voters' awareness about NERP-2016.
- i. Awareness should also be created through local Cable TV channels, Radio, Mobile Phones etc as per local needs.
- j. As part of the CSR activities, the Mobile Service providers can be requested to send bulk SMS of short appeals/awareness messages to the public regarding NERP and the need to have their details corrected in the electoral rolls. Similarly, local FM channels can be motivated to utilize their CSR component to play radio jingles etc on the subject.
- k. Social Media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, WhatsApp, IMO and other Internet gateways can also be effectively utilized to spread awareness and information about this programme.
- l. Regional/State/District Level Icons may be identified and creatively used for conveying critical programme messages to the public.
- m. The NERP related awareness and education messaging can be piggybacked on major grass-root level central and state government programmes of health, education, rural development, poverty alleviation, sanitation and so on.
- n. Coordination and awareness meetings must be held with all the Government Departments/agencies/bodies at the CEO's and DEO's level to elicit their cooperation in the implementation of the programme and also to ensure that they motivate their employees/officials to enrol themselves and their eligible family members and to assist the BLOs in improving the health of the rolls by indicating any corrections in the database or by identifying the ASD and Demographically Similar Entries(DSEs)/Repeat Entries (REs)Entries.
- o. CSOs, NGOs and RWAs may be approached and engaged in urban areas and NYKS, NSS/Anganwadis/SHGs etc. may be tapped in rural areas to spread awareness and sensitization.

- p. The functioning of BLOs may be facilitated by involving the local RWAs, CSOs, Youth Associations and community-based organizations, whose members may be impressed upon to contribute as Booth Level Volunteers (BLVs). Further, these bodies may be requested to motivate people through consultation and interaction and mobilize them for strategic activities during the programme.
- q. Corporate houses, private companies, factories and establishments in the area should be approached and motivated to ensure error-free and 100% enrolment of their employees/workers and also to correct the errors if any in their existing entries in the rolls.
- r. Modern IT-enabled Call Centres must be established at the State and District level to receive information, complaints and inputs from the public and there should be system to channelize all the information into the central database, where corrective action is being taken by the EROs. The call centre numbers should be given wide publicity and personnel manning the call centers should be properly trained and equipped with relevant information to provide cogent and clear replies to the electors who seek any programme information or guidance.
- s. FAQs on the programme and action plan should be developed by the CEOs incorporating state-specific inputs and widely disseminated.
- t. Since some persons may find difficulties in the process of searching, identifying and flagging their previous duplicate entries on the NVSP/special portal developed by the IT Division of the Commission, it is necessary that the CEO/DEOs/EROs shall take all possible steps to facilitate the voters to alleviate their doubts and queries which includes, inter alia, reading material, instruction pamphlets, leaflets, audio-visual aids, mock demonstrations, dry drills etc at the Polling Station level.

2. Mediums and Formats for Voter Awareness and Sensitization:

- a. Electronic Media:
 - i. Scrolls on TV or display boards

- ii. Audio-visual spots- quickies- of 10/20/30/40/60 seconds on channels, cable TV, commercial radio, FM/AM channels etc.
- iii. Educational and interactive programmes on local cable TV, Doordarshan and All India Radio.
- iv. Internet and social media.
- v. Bulk SMSs, audio message played during call-waiting on mobile networks, ring-tones etc.
- b. Print Media:
 - i. Articles, Press Releases, news and information, print advertisements for newspapers, journals, weeklies etc.
 - ii. Commercial advertising boards and hoardings.
 - iii. Local magazines and newspapers in vernacular languages.
- c. Outdoor Media:
 - i. Cinema slides, short documentaries, dynamic outdoor media.
 - ii. Standies, information kiosks, stickers, posters, banners etc for static outdoor media.
 - iii. Digital banners, web publications etc for linking with all Govt/District websites.
 - iv. Bus Panels, auto-rickshaws, other commercial vehicles.
 - v. Display Boards in Malls, Shopping Complexes etc.
 - vi. Multi-media buses, vans etc.
- d. Other Forms of Media/Communication:
 - i. Traditional forms of mass communication like nukkadnataks, puppet shows, folk songs etc.
 - ii. Performance art and street theater.
 - iii. Traditional Fairs and local festivals, marts, shows etc.
 - iv. Arts, handicrafts, dance forms etc.
 - v. Innovative material like wrist bands, hair bands/clips, book-marks, mugs, table calendars, stickers, playing cards etc.
 - vi. Voter Awareness Clothing like T-shirts, caps, bandanas etc.
 - vii. Spreading awareness through messages on Electricity/water/phone bills, packaging material, shopping bags in stores, Milk Packets, Public transport tickets, railway tickets, cinema hall tickets etc.
 - viii. Using Community platforms like Raahgiris, Jogger's groups etc.
- e. Inter-personal communication:

- i. Public meetings, seminars, conferences, workshops etc.
- ii. Briefings by the CEOs/DEOs/EROs and other officials to the people or media.
- iii. Video-conferences with officials at all levels and across departments.
- iv. Direct contact programmes with public through field workers/BLOs etc.

3. Indicative Publicity Action Plan:

NO.	Type & Medium of Awareness/sensitization Message	Place of Display & Time/Duration
1	Posters/banners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Offices of CEO/DEOs/EROs/ AEROs /BLOs/ Voter Centers. • All Government Department offices. • Notice Boards in offices of all departments having public dealing. • As many prominent places in the AC/Part as possible. • All Polling Stations. • At all venues NERP related public meetings, seminars etc.
2	Pamphlets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution at reception centres of DEOs/EROs/BLOs/Voter Centers/ Registration Offices/PDS shops/ Education Institutions etc. • Through newspaper vendors/ milk distribution agents.
3	Stickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport Buses, LPG Cylinders, Auto-rickshaws, commercial vehicles etc.
4	Newspaper Advertisement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2 leading dailies and as many local vernacular newspapers as possible every Saturday or just before any special meetings/camp.

5	Scrolls in local Cable Channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once or twice Daily, at fixed times, throughout the programme period.
6	SMS to electors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once in a week or fortnight or just before any special drive/camp
7	Short films/cinema slides etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cinema theatres every day. • In community halls etc through projectors every weekend.
8	Social Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive and regular updates and information and awareness campaign on district websites, facebook pages, twitter, whatsapp etc

The Commission has further directed that a comprehensive, multi-modal media strategy to be formulated for NERP-2016 and positive stories and productive outcomes of the project be compiled and periodically shared with the media in a structured and systematic manner. If required, a Media Consultant may be engaged for conceptualizing and activating this initiative.

Chapter 8

Monitoring and Review

Effective monitoring and periodic reviews of the actions and activities undertaken at various levels is the key to the successful and time-bound implementation of the NERP-2016. To ensure smooth, structured and time-bound implementation of this flagship programme, it is decided that NERP-2016 be carried out in Project mode, with specific verticals, clear timelines, stringent monitoring and periodic reviews by the CEOs/DEOs.

Systematic and well-designed monitoring provides timely information about project progress and reveals valuable inputs on emerging issues, allows mid-course corrections, improves performance and maintains accountability amongst the officials. Besides close and constant monitoring, periodic reviews by the CEO and DEOs are essential to assess the progress of implementation at critical project milestones. Proper and efficient reviews will essentially reveal if the NERP progress is on track or has deviated from the agreed strategic aims, objectives and timelines and allow the CEO at State/UT level and DEOs at District level to make necessary adjustments and arrangements for ensuring timely completion of the various NERP activities.

Realizing the crucial importance of effective and efficient monitoring of NERP-2016 by the senior officials, the Commission has directed that the following instructions be strictly complied with:

1. The CEOs shall closely monitor and periodically review the achievements of pre-identified NERP targets, take stock of the situation, review the remaining work with DEOs and EROs and ensure that timelines spelt out in the schedule of activities/Detailed NERP Action Plan for the state/UT are not breached.
2. The CEOs shall obtain weekly reports of the work done by the DEOs on the dashboard and furnish AC-wise consolidated reports in respect of his State/UT to the Commission by the succeeding Monday of every week starting from the first week of June 2016 till the completion of the Project. This report must contain the analytical comments and qualitative

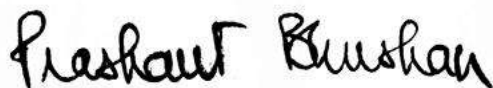
inputs by the CEO on the progress of NERP and must not be a mere clerical formality.

3. The DEOs shall obtain weekly reports from all EROs and monitor the progress through the dashboard and submit the consolidated report for the entire district to the CEO by the Saturday of every week, so that the same may be analysed and consolidated for the entire State/UT by the CEO for onward submission to the Commission by Monday.
4. The EROs shall undertake reviews with the Supervisors and BLOs, at least twice a week on the work done by each BLO and compile the same for the entire AC and submit report to the DEO by the Friday of every week.
5. Regular Video Conferences shall be held by the CEOs with DEOs and EROs/AEROs to review the NERP progress. In any case, there should not be less than 1 (one) VC per week by the CEO for NERP review till the completion of the programme.
6. Observation Visits by ECI Officers: The Principal Secretary/Secretary/Under Secretary of the Zonal sections shall visit the States/UTs under their charge at the following junctures:
 - a. During the Training of CEO/Addl. CEOs /Jt. CEOs/DEOs and Dy. DEOs by SLMTs at State Headquarters.
 - b. During Training of Supervisors/BLOs by DLMTs and ALMTs at 1 or 2 random locations/districts.
 - c. Once a month in July and August 2016 each to review the NERP progress with the CEO and selected DEOs at the State Headquarters to facilitate the identification of key focus areas and formulation of strategies to give thrust in areas which are lagging behind.
7. Regional NERP Review Conferences/ State-specific NERP Review Conference shall be held by the Commission and/or DEC/DG in-charge of the States/UTs to comprehensively review the progress of NERP implementation.

The overall supervision and oversight of NERP implementation in a State/UT shall be under the aegis of the DEC/DG concerned.

Periodic Monitoring of progress- The Commission has directed that the CEOs and senior officers in the field like Divisional Commissioners etc. shall be entrusted with the responsibility to closely monitor and periodically review

the NERP progress in their respective States/UTs. The ERO shall be responsible for all NERP activities being taken up in respect of his Assembly Constituency. The DEO shall oversee progress of NERP activities in respect of all Assembly Constituencies falling within the district under his jurisdiction. The CEO shall keep a close watch on progress of NERP, 2016 in all Assembly Constituencies in the State. He shall also establish an institutional mechanism for mandatory supervisory checks and reviews by the Divisional Commissioners and DEOs. The Commission will review progress of NERP from time to time through Video-conferences, regional conferences and periodical field visits by ECI officers in the States.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Prashant Bhusan". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

(TRUE COPY)



Manual on Electoral Rolls

March 2023
Document 10 - Edition 2



भारत निर्वाचन आयोग
ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA
Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001

"No voter to be left behind"

11.6 Appeal against Electoral Registration Officer's decisions

- 11.6.1 Under the provisions of Rule 23 of Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 an appeal lies against the decision of the Electoral Registration Officer made under Rule 20, 21 and 21A with regard to claims & objections and also inclusion of names inadvertently omitted. Appeal shall be presented to the District Magistrate or Additional District Magistrate or Executive Magistrate or District Collector or an officer of equivalent rank as may be notified in the Official Gazette by the Election Commission. However, appeal will not have the effect of staying or postponing the final publication of the electoral roll.
- 11.6.2 The appeal cannot be preferred if the appellant has not availed himself of his right to be heard or to make representation to the Electoral Registration Officer.
- 11.6.3 The appeal should be in the form of a memorandum, signed by the appellant. It can be presented to the Appellate Authority or be sent to him by registered post. In both these cases, the appeal must reach the Appellate Authority within 15 days of the decision by the Electoral Registration Officer becoming known. The Election Commission has designated the District Election Officer as the appellate authority for this purpose.
- 11.6.4 The Appellate Authority, on receipt of an appeal, should satisfy himself that the appeal has been presented within the prescribed time and in the manner required. The appeals, which are time-barred or are not in the manner prescribed, should be rejected summarily.
- 11.6.5 If the appeal is in order, the Appellate Authority should call for the records of the case from the Electoral Registration Officer. He should give the appellant a reasonable opportunity of being heard before recording his final decision on an appeal.
- 11.6.6 The decision of the Appellate Authority is final.
- 11.6.7 In case an appellate authority either modifies or reverses the decision of the Electoral Registration Officer, the decision of the appellate authority will take effect only from the date on which he makes the decision.
- 11.6.8 The appeal should normally be disposed of within 3 weeks. The Electoral Registration Officer on receipt of orders of the appellate authority shall make amendment to the electoral roll to give effect to the decision.

11.7 Final Publication of Electoral Rolls

- 11.7.1 Final roll will be the draft roll plus the lists of amendments (supplements) to the draft roll. As soon as the claims & objections received after draft publication relating to a part has been disposed of, final lists of amendments (supplements) for that part of the roll should be prepared. The supplements shall have 3 components, namely, Component I - additions, Component II - deletions and Component III – corrections. Every part shall have supplements even if there are no amendments. In such parts, the supplements shall provide “nil” information.
- 11.7.2 The supplements shall be prepared in the same format and language in which the draft roll was prepared. The supplements shall be generated using ERMS software. Serial Numbers for general voters and for service voters in Component I (additions) of the supplement will be in continuation of respective last serial number in the

previous electoral roll published as draft. The name and designation of Electoral Registration Officer shall be printed at the end of each of the supplements.

- 11.7.3 The Electoral Registration Officers shall ensure that the electoral roll published has all essential components including AC header page, part header page, sketch map, summary of contents etc.
- 11.7.4 This work of preparation of supplements for the individual parts need not wait until after the disposal of all claims & objections in the constituency. The orders of the Electoral Registration Officer in respect of claims & objections relating to other parts need not be awaited.
- 11.7.5 In case of parts in respect of which no claims & objections have been received and no action under Rules 21 and 21A of Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 is necessary, the Electoral Registration Officer should prepare final lists immediately after the period fixed for receipt of claims & objections is over.

- 11.7.6 Before final publication of the electoral roll, the Chief Electoral Officer of the concerned State sends request for prior approval of the Election Commission

Final Publication

Made by ERO with notice in Form 16, inviting public to inspect final roll at ERO's office. Final roll shall also be put on CEO's website and copy thereof given to recognized political parties.

for final publication, along with analysis of electors' data in Formats 1-8(Annexure 37). A comparison of electors data prepared in Format 1-8 before draft publication shall be carried out and abnormality therein, if any, be noted and pointed out

with explanatory memoranda in the analysis of the Chief Electoral Officer. While preparing final roll, following checks should be run to ensure that:-

- (i) the rolls have been reorganized according to voters' convenience, and
 - (ii) Each part has been organized neatly into as many sections as are distinct or distinguishable geographical units.
- 11.7.7 As soon as the supplements are prepared, the Electoral Registration Officer generates a PDF copy of supplements along with a summary sheet. Thereafter, a title page with date of publication noted therein, table of contents, the general part and last part of electoral roll, in that order, shall be carefully arranged and stitched together. After obtaining approval for final publication from the Election Commission, the complete set of roll shall be published on the date of final publication vide a public notice in Form 16 (Annexure 20), under the provision of Rule 22 of Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, for inspection at the office of Electoral Registration Officer. The Election Commission has also directed to put the final roll on the Chief Electoral Officer's website and also to display for public at the concerned polling station for a period of one week. As per Rule 22(c), two copies of the final roll will be given, free of cost, to all the recognized political parties. After final publication, the Electoral Registration Officer shall prepare an authentic copy of the roll, getting each page of the same signed in ink by two officers. The copy of the authentic roll shall be kept in a sealed cover by the District Election Officer for safe custody and record.

11.7.8 Meeting with Political Parties and sharing of electoral rolls: -

- (i) All DEOs and CEO shall separately call meetings of political parties and explain the schedule and seek cooperation expected of them before the date of draft publication. The draft publication should be done on the approved date with due fanfare publicity and the copies of draft rolls should be handed over to recognized political parties in public meeting in the presence of press and media. In any case, proper acknowledgement receipts from the representatives of political parties must be obtained and kept in record.
- (ii) The CEO should write to all recognized national and state level political parties informing them the important points of the law and procedures of the revision and seek their cooperation in the roll revision exercise. A copy of letter issued to them may be endorsed to the Commission for record.
- (iii) List of claims and objections should also be made available by ERO to all political parties on weekly basis.
- (iv) Two copies of complete set of draft Electoral Rolls and Final Electoral Rolls immediately after draft and final publication respectively shall be supplied free of cost to recognized political parties in accordance with the provisions of rule 11(c) and 22 (c) of Registration of Electors Rules, 1960. (Please refer to para 25.3 of Chapter 25 of Manual on Electoral Rolls, 2016 for detailed guidelines in the matter)
- (v) CEO will request to the recognized political parties to identify and appoint Booth Level Agent (BLA) for each polling station who would be associated with BLO during revision period. The BLOs will go through the draft electoral roll with BLAs of recognized political parties of State concerned and identify the corrections, etc. It is pertinent to mention that BLAs once appointed from a recognized political party will continue as BLA, unless their appointment is rescinded /revoked by the political party concerned.
- (vi) With a view to ensure more involvement of political parties, the Commission has allowed BLAs of a recognized political party to file applications in bulk, subject to the condition that a BLA shall not submit more than 10 Forms to BLO at one time/in one day. If a BLA files more than 30 Applications/Forms during entire period of filing claims and objections, then the cross verification must be done by ERO/AERO themselves. Further, the BLA will also submit a list of application forms with a declaration that he has personally verified the particulars of the application forms and is satisfied that they are correct. (As per ECI Letter No.23/2022-ERS (Vol.II) 25 July, 2022)

Prashant Kushan

(TRUE COPY)

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Format 1B

Format 1 B (With CEO)

Constituency wise elector information (Gender Ratio)

Name of State:	BIHAR
Gender Ratio of State (As Per Census)	918
Gender Ratio of State (As Per current Electoral roll)	914

Name Of District	Assembly Constituency		Census (2011) Gender Ratio of district	Electors as per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2024 as the qualifying date				Electors as per Draft Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as the qualifying date				Electors as per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as the qualifying date			
	No	Name		Male	Female	Third Gender	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Third Gender	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Third Gender	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	13	14	15	16	13	14	15	16	13	14	15	16
WEST CHAMPARAN	1	Valmiki Nagar	909	183951	161918	21	880	185124	163086	21	881	186119	164034	17	881
	2	Ramnagar (SC)		163210	146979	8	901	164529	148206	8	901	165463	149100	8	901
	3	Narkatiaganj		148348	130682	13	881	150926	132649	13	879	151691	133367	13	879
	4	Bagaha		173328	155324	18	896	173748	155764	19	896	175695	157662	19	897
	5	Lauriya		138157	123953	1	897	138929	124799	1	898	140517	126173	1	898
	6	Nautan		154334	132520	19	859	154613	132739	19	859	155474	133549	18	859
	7	Chanpatia		153235	133088	9	869	154655	134436	9	869	155035	137715	8	888
	8	Bettiah		153120	137119	5	896	153136	137244	5	896	154889	139179	5	899
	9	Sikta		153638	135514	10	882	156559	137874	11	881	157069	138851	11	884
District Total				1421321	1257097	104	884	1432219	1266797	106	884	1441952	1279630	100	887
EAST CHAMPARAN	10	Raxaul	902	152422	134854	11	885	155928	137415	13	881	156804	138021	13	880
	11	Sugauli		153854	134900	11	877	155307	136262	12	877	156651	137522	11	878
	12	Narkatia		160780	140819	5	876	164379	143652	5	874	165956	145904	5	879
	13	Harsidhi (SC)		145042	133058	1	917	146220	134170	0	918	147315	135386	0	919
	14	Govindganj		145490	135058	3	928	145971	134966	3	925	147184	138019	2	938
	15	Kesaria		143255	129177	4	902	145106	130725	4	901	145925	131994	5	905
	16	Kalyanpur		138448	124737	1	901	139902	125872	0	900	141336	127096	0	899
	17	Pipra		184154	166297	5	903	185476	167578	4	904	188481	170287	4	903
	18	Madhuban		142464	127904	19	898	144344	129662	19	898	146950	132289	18	900
	19	Motihari		176024	155542	9	884	177365	157059	11	886	177683	157820	10	888
	20	Chiraia		158968	139810	11	879	161550	142003	11	879	162655	143225	10	881
	21	Dhaka		172073	154188	14	896	174599	156554	14	897	175944	157688	13	896
District Total				1872974	1676344	94	895	1896147	1695918	96	894	1912884	1715251	91	897
SHEOHAR	22	Sheohar	893	165605	148981	10	900	167251	151566	10	906	168903	153012	9	906
District Total				165605	148981	10	900	167251	151566	10	906	168903	153012	9	906

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Format 1B

Name Of District	Assembly Constituency		Census (2011) Gender Ratio of district	Electors as per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2024 as the qualifying date				Electors as per Draft Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as the qualifying date				Electors as per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as the qualifying date			
	No	Name		Male	Female	Third Gender	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Third Gender	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Third Gender	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	13	14	15	16	13	14	15	16	13	14	15	16
SITAMARHI	23	Riga	899	172123	152988	11	889	175389	156056	10	890	176870	157069	9	888
	24	Bathnaha (SC)		171168	154801	11	904	173411	156496	13	902	174255	157168	13	902
	25	Parihar		174718	156927	24	898	177689	159453	24	897	179200	160635	24	896
	26	Sursand		172956	154685	10	894	175658	157270	8	895	176839	158432	10	896
	27	Bajpatti		178701	159105	6	890	181196	161496	7	891	182564	162773	8	892
	28	Sitamarhi		164057	146161	19	891	167450	149285	19	892	168704	150386	19	891
	29	Runnisaidpur		153965	137245	7	891	157121	139925	7	891	158437	140888	7	889
	30	Belsand		147917	131824	1	891	150069	133774	2	891	150564	134127	2	891
District Total				1335605	1193736	89	894	1357983	1213755	90	894	1367433	1221478	92	893
MADHUBANI	31	Harlakhi	926	154971	140257	21	905	156600	141528	21	904	157877	142687	21	904
	32	Benipatti		161305	146266	8	907	162018	146907	7	907	162282	146992	7	906
	33	Khajauli		164535	149887	4	911	164845	149771	4	909	166839	151548	4	908
	34	Babubarhi		168814	152912	26	906	170798	154674	26	906	172189	155793	26	905
	35	Bisfi		174453	162098	32	929	176975	164140	30	927	177950	165120	32	928
	36	Madhubani		185361	168935	19	911	188298	171628	20	911	189051	172228	19	911
	37	Rajnagar (SC)		177479	161896	26	912	179017	163324	25	912	180380	164538	21	912
	38	Jhanjharpur		169807	156772	6	923	171264	157752	7	921	173348	159369	5	919
	39	Phulparas		174359	159914	16	917	176498	161932	16	917	178089	163240	19	917
	40	Laukaha		181759	168368	10	926	184714	171099	11	926	185612	171715	10	925
District Total				1712843	1567305	168	915	1731027	1582755	167	914	1743617	1593230	164	914
SUPAUL	41	Nirmali	929	161877	151053	2	933	162831	151920	3	933	164803	154243	3	936
	42	Pipra		160897	150725	6	937	162485	152270	7	937	164449	154572	6	940
	43	Supaul		159281	148186	4	930	160529	149298	3	930	162809	152114	3	934
	44	Triveniganj (SC)		159535	149865	2	939	161839	152400	3	942	163874	154673	2	944
	45	Chhatapur		176670	164199	15	929	179569	167098	10	931	181547	169108	9	931
District Total				818260	764028	29	934	827253	772986	26	934	837482	784710	23	937
ARARIA	46	Narpatganj	921	180361	163866	16	909	183768	167597	13	912	185449	169359	14	913
	47	Raniganj (SC)		179548	168388	23	938	185540	174900	24	943	186696	176257	25	944
	48	Forbesganj		185852	170577	9	918	189303	174449	10	922	190567	175878	12	923
	49	Araria		171451	159460	14	930	176341	164681	15	934	177498	165800	14	934
	50	Jokihat		159582	145997	16	915	161307	148204	19	919	162570	149720	19	921
	51	Sikti		157221	143157	11	911	158729	145381	12	916	160966	148288	13	921
District Total				1034015	951445	89	920	1054988	975212	93	924	1063746	985302	97	926

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Format 2B

Format 2B (With CEO)

Constituency wise Elector information (Elector-Population ratio)

Name of State: BIHAR

Projected Population of State (Projected upto the year of current revision)	130122322
Total Electors in State	78022933
Elector - Population Ratio in State	0.600

Name Of District	Assembly Constituency		Total Population (Projected 2025)			Electors as per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as the qualifying date				Ratio of Electors to Population		
	No	Name	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Third Gender	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
WEST CHAMPARAN	1	Valmiki Nagar	314507	277578	592085	186119	164034	17	350170	0.59	0.59	0.59
	2	Ramnagar (SC)	272844	249706	522550	165463	149100	8	314571	0.61	0.60	0.60
	3	Narkatiaganj	247774	220557	468331	151691	133367	13	285071	0.61	0.60	0.61
	4	Bagaha	286047	258791	544838	175695	157662	19	333376	0.61	0.61	0.61
	5	Lauriya	237807	209058	446865	140517	126173	1	266691	0.59	0.60	0.60
	6	Nautan	258839	225904	484743	155474	133549	18	289041	0.60	0.59	0.60
	7	Chanpatia	255172	225668	480840	155035	137715	8	292758	0.61	0.61	0.61
	8	Bettiah	262514	236551	499065	154889	139179	5	294073	0.59	0.59	0.59
	9	Sikta	255184	229252	484436	157069	138851	11	295931	0.62	0.61	0.61
District Total			2390688	2133065	4523753	1441952	1279630	100	2721682	0.60	0.60	0.60
EAST CHAMPARAN	10	Raxaul	259407	232924	492331	156804	138021	13	294838	0.60	0.59	0.60
	11	Sugauli	264775	236586	501361	156651	137522	11	294184	0.59	0.58	0.59
	12	Narkatia	265647	239415	505062	165956	145904	5	311865	0.62	0.61	0.62
	13	Harsidhi (SC)	241316	223715	465031	147315	135386	0	282701	0.61	0.61	0.61
	14	Govindganj	241993	229407	471400	147184	138019	2	285205	0.61	0.60	0.61
	15	Kesaria	245092	224918	470010	145925	131994	5	277924	0.60	0.59	0.59
	16	Kalyanpur	234879	215298	450177	141336	127096	0	268432	0.60	0.59	0.60
	17	Pipra	310794	284895	595689	188481	170287	4	358772	0.61	0.60	0.60
	18	Madhuban	238160	216390	454550	146950	132289	18	279257	0.62	0.61	0.61
	19	Motihari	291017	262382	553399	177683	157820	10	335513	0.61	0.60	0.61
	20	Chiraia	271942	244339	516281	162655	143225	10	305890	0.60	0.59	0.59
	21	Dhaka	289594	267186	556780	175944	157688	13	333645	0.61	0.59	0.60
District Total			3154616	2877455	6032071	1912884	1715251	91	3628226	0.61	0.60	0.60
SHEOHAR	22	Sheohar	279753	254181	533934	168903	153012	9	321924	0.60	0.60	0.60
District Total			279753	254181	533934	168903	153012	9	321924	0.60	0.60	0.60

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Format 2B

Name Of District	Assembly Constituency		Total Population (Projected 2025)			Electors as per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as the qualifying date				Ratio of Electors to Population		
	No	Name	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Third Gender	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SITAMARHI	23	Riga	293560	264226	557786	176870	157069	9	333948	0.60	0.59	0.60
	24	Bathnaha (SC)	292482	264876	557358	174255	157168	13	331436	0.60	0.59	0.59
	25	Parihar	299370	276089	575459	179200	160635	24	339859	0.60	0.58	0.59
	26	Sursand	300742	277518	578260	176839	158432	10	335281	0.59	0.57	0.58
	27	Bajpatti	299554	272037	571591	182564	162773	8	345345	0.61	0.60	0.60
	28	Sitamarhi	270891	245101	515992	168704	150386	19	319109	0.62	0.61	0.62
	29	Runnisaidpur	268357	240986	509343	158437	140888	7	299332	0.59	0.58	0.59
	30	Belsand	248572	224294	472866	150564	134127	2	284693	0.61	0.60	0.60
District Total			2273528	2065127	4338655	1367433	1221478	92	2589003	0.60	0.59	0.60
MADHUBANI	31	Harlakhi	264720	245377	510097	157877	142687	21	300585	0.60	0.58	0.59
	32	Benipatti	274931	254510	529441	162282	146992	7	309281	0.59	0.58	0.58
	33	Khajauli	278593	258562	537155	166839	151548	4	318391	0.60	0.59	0.59
	34	Babubarhi	288721	266056	554777	172189	155793	26	328008	0.60	0.59	0.59
	35	Bisfi	297333	282577	579910	177950	165120	32	343102	0.60	0.58	0.59
	36	Madhubani	312410	289606	602016	189051	172228	19	361298	0.61	0.59	0.60
	37	Rajnagar (SC)	304339	280944	585283	180380	164538	21	344939	0.59	0.59	0.59
	38	Jhanjharpur	287602	268820	556422	173348	159369	5	332722	0.60	0.59	0.60
	39	Phulparas	294880	275168	570048	178089	163240	19	341348	0.60	0.59	0.60
	40	Laukaha	304811	288593	593404	185612	171715	10	357337	0.61	0.60	0.60
District Total			2908340	2710213	5618553	1743617	1593230	164	3337011	0.60	0.59	0.59
SUPAUL	41	Nirmali	266313	255220	521533	164803	154243	3	319049	0.62	0.60	0.61
	42	Pipra	260442	248254	508696	164449	154572	6	319027	0.63	0.62	0.63
	43	Supaul	259293	243943	503236	162809	152114	3	314926	0.63	0.62	0.63
	44	Triveniganj (SC)	255605	243571	499176	163874	154673	2	318549	0.64	0.64	0.64
	45	Chhatapur	283825	265170	548995	181547	169108	9	350664	0.64	0.64	0.64
District Total			1325478	1256158	2581636	837482	784710	23	1622215	0.63	0.62	0.63
ARARIA	46	Narpatganj	302529	280044	582573	185449	169359	14	354822	0.61	0.60	0.61
	47	Raniganj (SC)	303440	288753	592193	186696	176257	25	362978	0.62	0.61	0.61
	48	Forbesganj	314984	293897	608881	190567	175878	12	366457	0.61	0.60	0.60
	49	Araria	288834	275085	563919	177498	165800	14	343312	0.61	0.60	0.61
	50	Jokihat	268310	250647	518957	162570	149720	19	312309	0.61	0.60	0.60
	51	Sikti	262600	244298	506898	160966	148288	13	309267	0.61	0.61	0.61
District Total			1740697	1632724	3373421	1063746	985302	97	2049145	0.61	0.60	0.61

Format 3A

District Age-Cohort Wise Elector Information

Name of District: WEST CHAMPARAN	Year of Revision	01-01-2025
District Population in numbers (projected upto the year of current revision) [X]		4523753
District Population of 18+ only (projected upto year of current revision) [Y]		2805066

Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort (Projected upto the year of current revision)	%age of (2) to 'X' i.e. total Population as per census	Electors as per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as qualifying date	%age of (4) to 'X' i.e. total population as per voter roll	%age of (4) to 'Y' i.e. registered voters vs eligible voters
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	204162	4.51	22424	0.50	0.80
20-29	742486	16.41	538996	11.91	19.22
30-39	661717	14.63	801623	17.72	28.58
40-49	522348	11.55	613648	13.57	21.88
50-59	330575	7.31	365792	8.09	13.04
60-69	219857	4.86	222107	4.91	7.92
70-79	90643	2.00	118918	2.63	4.24
80+	33278	0.74	38174	0.84	1.36
District Total	2805066	62.01	2721682	60.16	97.03

District Age-Cohort Wise Elector Information

Name of District: EAST CHAMPARAN	Year of Revision	01-01-2025
District Population in numbers (projected upto the year of current revision) [X]		6032071
District Population of 18+ only (projected upto year of current revision) [Y]		3740319

Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort (Projected upto the year of current revision)	%age of (2) to 'X' i.e. total Population as per census	Electors as per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as qualifying date	%age of (4) to 'X' i.e. total population as per voter roll	%age of (4) to 'Y' i.e. registered voters vs eligible voters
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	269594	4.47	38729	0.64	1.04
20-29	1030173	17.08	754806	12.51	20.18
30-39	872250	14.46	990236	16.42	26.47
40-49	665416	11.03	795230	13.18	21.26
50-59	442486	7.34	513163	8.51	13.72
60-69	297823	4.94	314786	5.22	8.42
70-79	110745	1.84	164124	2.72	4.39
80+	51832	0.86	57152	0.95	1.53
District Total	3740319	62.01	3628226	60.15	97.00

District Age-Cohort Wise Elector Information

Name of District: SHEOHAR	Year of Revision	01-01-2025
District Population in numbers (projected upto the year of current revision) [X]		533934
District Population of 18+ only (projected upto year of current revision) [Y]		331087

Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort (Projected upto the year of current revision)	%age of (2) to 'X' i.e. total Population as per census	Electors as per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as qualifying date	%age of (4) to 'X' i.e. total population as per voter roll	%age of (4) to 'Y' i.e. registered voters vs eligible voters
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	24860	4.66	3964	0.74	1.20
20-29	88265	16.53	72923	13.66	22.03
30-39	71243	13.34	81572	15.28	24.64
40-49	55494	10.39	71909	13.47	21.72
50-59	37375	7.00	41200	7.72	12.44
60-69	34934	6.54	27742	5.20	8.38
70-79	13174	2.47	15854	2.97	4.79
80+	5742	1.08	6760	1.27	2.04
District Total	331087	62.01	321924	60.29	97.23

District Age-Cohort Wise Elector Information

Name of District: SITAMARHI	Year of Revision	01-01-2025
District Population in numbers (projected upto the year of current revision) [X]		4338655
District Population of 18+ only (projected upto year of current revision) [Y]		2690301

Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort (Projected upto the year of current revision)	%age of (2) to 'X' i.e. total Population as per census	Electors as per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as qualifying date	%age of (4) to 'X' i.e. total population as per voter roll	%age of (4) to 'Y' i.e. registered voters vs eligible voters
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	204782	4.72	26324	0.61	0.98
20-29	752710	17.35	552450	12.73	20.53
30-39	592019	13.65	595954	13.74	22.15
40-49	469746	10.83	529693	12.21	19.69
50-59	316876	7.30	386586	8.91	14.37
60-69	228486	5.27	267594	6.17	9.95
70-79	69849	1.61	160844	3.71	5.98
80+	55833	1.29	69558	1.60	2.59
District Total	2690301	62.01	2589003	59.67	96.23

Format 3B

State Age-Cohort Wise Elector Information

Name of State: Bihar	Year of Revision	01-01-2025
State Population in numbers (projected upto the year of current revision) [X]		130122322
State Population of 18+ only (projected upto year of current revision) [Y]		80685803

Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort (Projected upto the year of current revision)	%age of (2) to 'X' i.e. total Population as per census	Electors as per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as qualifying date	%age of (4) to 'X' i.e. total population as per voter roll	%age of (4) to 'Y' i.e. registered voters vs eligible voters
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	6403417	4.92	808857	0.62	1.00
20-29	22708189	17.45	15590481	11.98	19.32
30-39	17683520	13.59	20424920	15.70	25.31
40-49	14387913	11.06	16926086	13.01	20.98
50-59	9298064	7.15	11426964	8.78	14.16
60-69	6295485	4.84	7272135	5.59	9.01
70-79	2590272	1.99	3965963	3.05	4.92
80+	1318943	1.01	1607527	1.24	1.99
State Total	80685803	62.01	78022933	59.96	96.70

Format 4B (With CEO)

Constituency-wise Information on Inclusion and Deletions in Current Electoral Over Previous Roll

Name of State: BIHAR

Assembly Constituency		Electors as per Draft Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as the qualifying date			Total claims lodged in Form 6 after draft publication of roll			Total Claims admitted			Total Objections Lodged in Form 7 after draft publication of roll			Total Objections admitted			Suo-moto Deletion subsequent to last publication of roll			Total Deletions subsequent to last publication of roll			Number of Deletions Due to			Electors as per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as the qualifying date			Net change over previous Draft roll	% Change over previous Draft roll
No	Name	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Third Gender	Expired	Shifted	Repeated	Male	Female	Third Gender	(+/-)	(+/-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Valmiki Nagar	185124	163086	21	1831	1804	0	1717	1726	0	727	792	4	718	782	4	0	0	0	718	782	4	224	787	492	186119	164034	17	1939	0.55
2	Ramnagar (SC)	164529	148206	8	1377	1283	2	1176	1116	0	258	234	0	241	223	0	0	0	0	241	223	0	91	229	142	165463	149100	8	1828	0.58
3	Narkatiaganj	150926	132649	13	1023	956	0	980	902	0	239	195	0	218	181	0	0	0	0	218	181	0	78	263	57	151691	133367	13	1483	0.52
4	Bagaha	173748	155764	19	2548	2604	1	2386	2317	1	453	434	1	436	422	1	0	0	0	436	422	1	184	586	76	175695	157662	19	3845	1.15
5	Lauriya	138929	124799	1	2183	1696	0	1787	1544	0	213	184	0	200	169	0	0	0	0	200	169	0	187	102	80	140517	126173	1	2962	1.11
6	Nautan	154613	132739	19	1164	1050	0	948	877	0	97	72	0	89	66	0	0	0	0	89	66	0	62	68	25	155474	133549	18	1670	0.58
7	Chanpatia	154655	134436	9	2025	3922	0	1860	3808	0	1562	555	1	1481	528	1	0	0	0	1481	528	1	742	869	383	155035	137715	8	3658	1.25
8	Bettiah	153136	137244	5	2489	2498	0	2259	2354	0	541	433	0	507	418	0	0	0	0	507	418	0	314	410	199	154889	139179	5	3688	1.25
9	Sikta	156559	137874	11	1606	1516	0	1602	1512	0	1118	546	0	1091	536	0	0	0	0	1091	536	0	613	728	276	157069	138851	11	1487	0.50
West Champaran district Total		1432219	1266797	106	16246	17329	3	14715	16156	1	5208	3445	6	4981	3325	6	0	0	0	4981	3325	6	2495	4042	1730	1441952	1279630	100	22560	0.83
10	Raxaul	155928	137415	13	1756	1450	0	1553	1345	0	726	765	0	679	737	0	0	0	0	679	737	0	164	558	672	156804	138021	13	1482	0.50
11	Sugauli	155307	136262	12	1965	1682	0	1810	1592	0	491	349	0	466	333	0	0	0	0	466	333	0	202	466	121	156651	137522	11	2603	0.88
12	Narkatia	164379	143652	5	2495	2839	0	2337	2789	0	807	543	0	765	532	0	0	0	0	765	532	0	451	633	204	165956	145904	5	3829	1.23
13	Harsidhi (SC)	146220	134170	0	1566	1473	0	1475	1407	0	386	198	0	379	192	0	0	0	0	379	192	0	258	209	104	147315	135386	0	2311	0.82
14	Govindganj	145971	134966	3	2140	3473	0	2047	3379	0	857	335	1	837	323	1	0	0	0	837	323	1	420	571	170	147184	138019	2	4265	1.50
15	Kesaria	145106	130725	4	1500	1728	1	1387	1656	1	590	392	0	568	387	0	0	0	0	568	387	0	269	347	335	145925	131994	5	2089	0.75
16	Kalyanpur	139902	125872	0	1853	1558	0	1717	1474	0	312	257	0	285	248	0	0	0	0	285	248	0	207	172	151	141336	127096	0	2658	0.99
17	Pipra	185476	167578	4	3695	3258	0	3472	3095	0	503	397	0	469	384	0	0	0	0	469	384	0	479	280	94	188481	170287	4	5714	1.59
18	Madhuban	144344	129662	19	3432	2930	0	3239	2864	0	733	389	0	635	236	0	0	0	0	635	236	0	307	407	154	146950	132289	18	5232	1.87
19	Motihari	177365	157059	11	1751	1813	1	1192	1416	0	891	665	1	875	654	1	0	0	0	875	654	1	573	490	463	177683	157820	10	1078	0.32
20	Chiraiia	161550	142003	11	2206	2110	0	1969	1933	0	936	731	0	866	710	0	0	0	0	866	710	0	605	566	403	162655	143225	10	2326	0.76
21	Dhaka	174599	156554	14	2369	1978	0	2095	1770	0	787	649	1	754	632	1	0	0	0	754	632	1	446	425	502	175944	157688	13	2478	0.74
East Champaran district Total		1896147	1695918	96	26728	26292	2	24293	24720	1	8019	5670	3	7578	5368	3	0	0	0	7578	5368	3	4381	5124	3373	1912884	1715251	91	36065	0.99
22	Sheohar	167251	151566	10	2391	2045	1	2233	1931	1	602	501	0	581	487	0	0	0	0	581	487	0	583	418	67	168903	153012	9	3097	0.96
Sheohar district Total		167251	151566	10	2391	2045	1	2233	1931	1	602	501	0	581	487	0	0	0	0	581	487	0	583	418	67	168903	153012	9	3097	0.96
23	Riga	175389	156056	10	2166	1729	1	2061	1646	1	601	645	1	579	635	1	0	0	0	579	635	1	544	515	128	176870	157069	9	2493	0.75
24	Bathnaha (SC)	173411	156496	13	1394	1167	0	1193	1024	0	370	377	0	349	352	0	0	0	0	349	352	0	103	267	327	174255	157168	13	1516	0.46
25	Parihar	177689	159453	24	1962	1588	0	1731	1442	0	247	279	0	222	258	0	0	0	0	222	258	0	142	174	149	179200	160635	24	2693	0.79
26	Sursand	175658	157270	8	1615	1606	1	1476	1472	1	307	327	0	294	310	0	0	0	0	294	310	0	204	228	163	176839	158432	10	2345	0.70
27	Bajipatti	181196	161496	7	2019	1893	1	1699	1628	1	495	413	0	334	348	0	0	0	0	334	348	0	218	198	260	182564	162773	8	2646	0.77
28	Sitamarhi	167450	149285	19	1656	1452	0	1537	1365	0	627	422	0	280	267	0	0	0	0	280	267	0	189	285	71	168704	150386	19	2355	0.74
29	Rumisaidpur	157121	139925	7	1762	1383	0	1609	1251	0	310	308	0	292	289	0	0	0	0	292	289	0	136	87	358	158437	140888	7	2279	0.76
30	Belsand	150069	133774	2	1344	1206	0	1167	1069	0	690	732	0	670	718	0	0	0	0	670	718	0	862	342	176	150564	134127	2	848	0.30
Sitamarhi district Total		1357983	1213755	90	13918	12024	3	12473	10897	3	3647	3503	1	3020	3177	1	0	0	0	3020	3177	1	2398	2096	1632	1367433	1221478	92	17175	0.66
31	Harlachi	156600	141528	21	2300	2043	0	2078	1837	0	824	693	0	802	677	0	0	0	0	802	677	0	609	638	230	157877	142687	21	2436	0.81
32	Benipatti	162018	146907	7	2602	2554	0	2555	2529	0	2362	2496	0	2291	2444	0	0	0	0	2291	2444	0	2066	2306	320	162282	146992	7	349	0.11
33	Khajauli	164845	149771	4	2546	2280	1	2423	2206	1	451	438	0	434	425	0	0	0	0	434	425	0	418	195	238	166839	151548	4	3771	1.18
34	Babubarhi	170798	154674	26	2171	1910	0	1903	1709	0	553	591	0	517	585	0	0	0	0	517	585	0	448	544	103	172189	155793	26	2510	0.77
35	Bisfi	176975	164140	30	1851	1833	1	1735	1739	1	805	786	0	761	757	0	0	0	0	761	757	0								

Assembly Constituency		Electors as per Draft Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as the qualifying date			Total claims lodged in Form 6 after draft publication of roll			Total Claims admitted			Total Objections Lodged in Form 7 after draft publication of roll			Total Objections admitted			Suo-moto Deletion subsequent to last publication of roll			Total Deletions subsequent to last publication of roll			Number of Deletions Due to			Electors as per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as the qualifying date			Net change over previous Draft roll	% Change over previous Draft roll
No	Name	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Third Gender	Male	Female	Third Gender	Expired	Shifted	Repeated	Male	Female	Third Gender	(+/-)	(+/-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
41	Nirmali	162831	151920	3	2717	3004	0	2662	2923	0	710	612	0	688	602	0	0	0	0	688	602	0	588	530	167	164803	154243	3	4295	1.35
42	Pipra	162485	152270	7	2735	3009	0	2669	2959	0	727	663	1	706	656	1	0	0	0	706	656	1	617	520	214	164449	154572	6	4265	1.34
43	Supaul	160529	149298	3	3287	3616	0	3228	3559	0	988	758	0	948	743	0	0	0	0	948	743	0	576	920	192	162809	152114	3	5096	1.62
44	Triveniganj (SC)	161839	152400	3	2561	2815	0	2528	2794	0	528	537	0	496	519	0	0	0	0	496	519	0	407	419	186	163874	154673	2	4307	1.35
45	Chhatapur	179569	167098	10	2555	2598	0	2550	2588	0	586	595	0	570	581	0	0	0	0	570	581	0	258	410	479	181547	169108	9	3987	1.14
Supaul district Total		827253	772986	26	13855	15042	0	13637	14823	0	3539	3165	1	3408	3101	1	0	0	0	3408	3101	1	2446	2799	1238	837482	784710	23	21950	1.35
46	Narpatganj	183768	167597	13	2012	2017	0	1924	1990	0	250	235	0	244	226	0	0	0	0	244	226	0	138	281	37	185449	169359	14	3444	0.97
47	Raniganj (SC)	185540	174900	24	2159	2390	0	2098	2337	0	969	1007	0	940	981	0	0	0	0	940	981	0	206	687	1023	186696	176257	25	2514	0.69
48	Forbesganj	189303	174449	10	2026	2229	1	1740	1934	1	491	522	0	473	507	0	0	0	0	473	507	0	54	130	791	190567	175878	12	2695	0.74
49	Araria	176341	164681	15	1978	2158	0	1912	2111	0	794	1037	1	752	995	1	0	0	0	752	995	1	75	1033	618	177498	165800	14	2275	0.66
50	Jokihat	161307	148204	19	2006	2134	0	1644	1840	0	396	350	0	376	329	0	0	0	0	376	329	0	117	239	345	162570	149720	19	2779	0.89
51	Sikti	158729	145381	12	2918	3332	1	2461	3147	1	229	244	0	225	239	0	0	0	0	225	239	0	210	166	81	160966	148288	13	5145	1.66
Araria district Total		1054988	975212	93	13099	14260	2	11779	13359	2	3129	3395	1	3010	3277	1	0	0	0	3010	3277	1	800	2536	2895	1063746	985302	97	18852	0.92
52	Bahadurganj	159837	149389	14	1582	1742	0	1322	1536	0	304	410	0	293	402	0	0	0	0	293	402	0	232	355	105	160866	150523	14	2163	0.69
53	Thakurganj	162650	150580	6	2092	2826	0	1620	2304	0	392	328	0	348	293	0	0	0	0	348	293	0	246	275	120	163925	152589	5	3283	1.04
54	Kishanganj	162626	156615	18	2150	2404	0	1771	1894	0	1638	2320	1	1599	2275	1	0	0	0	1599	2275	1	883	2493	499	162801	156232	16	-210	-0.07
55	Kochadhaman	140132	129069	10	1888	2058	0	1480	1619	0	1011	1308	0	983	1280	0	0	0	0	983	1280	0	813	1267	182	140629	129408	10	836	0.31
Kishanganj district Total		625245	585653	48	7712	9030	0	6193	7353	0	3345	4366	1	3223	4250	1	0	0	0	3223	4250	1	2174	4390	906	628221	588752	45	6072	0.50
56	Amour	169229	157874	13	2663	2294	0	2001	2050	0	354	425	0	317	410	0	0	0	0	317	410	0	178	185	343	170915	159512	13	3324	1.01
57	Baisi	150807	139525	5	2360	1808	0	1881	1533	0	276	370	0	242	343	0	0	0	0	242	343	0	151	150	283	152449	140712	5	2829	0.96
58	Kasba	152774	141586	15	2908	2538	0	1697	1517	0	223	220	0	204	205	0	0	0	0	204	205	0	180	46	183	154268	142897	15	2805	0.94
59	Banmankhi (SC)	165184	155794	7	2404	2290	0	2200	2139	0	518	449	0	480	425	0	0	0	0	480	425	0	236	347	319	166904	157508	7	3434	1.06
60	Rupauli	161540	151779	16	4156	3434	0	2934	2702	0	339	355	0	314	344	0	0	0	0	314	344	0	135	257	262	164165	154132	16	4978	1.56
61	Dhamdaha	172010	162921	12	3569	3176	0	3092	2708	0	671	655	1	626	620	1	0	0	0	626	620	1	158	644	444	174478	165007	11	4553	1.34
62	Purnia	172379	159273	11	2048	1890	0	1540	1486	0	445	519	0	396	478	0	0	0	0	396	478	0	93	408	372	173523	160281	11	2152	0.64
Purnia district Total		1143923	1068752	79	20108	17430	0	15345	14135	0	2826	2993	1	2579	2825	1	0	0	0	2579	2825	1	1131	2037	2206	1156702	1080049	78	24075	1.08
63	Katihar	144156	135293	1	3855	3924	0	3782	3880	0	1642	1443	0	1594	1402	0	0	0	0	1594	1402	0	1143	1705	145	146345	137769	2	4666	1.64
64	Kadwa	152794	141306	1	4256	3543	0	4135	3449	0	753	642	0	728	622	0	0	0	0	728	622	0	514	691	139	156206	144127	2	6234	2.08
65	Balrampur	185594	170969	2	5714	4494	1	5589	4428	0	1204	1394	0	1167	1353	0	0	0	0	1167	1353	0	898	1388	230	190021	174040	1	7497	2.06
66	Pranpur	166907	152797	6	3983	3400	0	3845	3333	0	387	341	0	367	317	0	0	0	0	367	317	0	244	336	102	170382	155817	5	6494	1.99
67	Manihari (ST)	160274	144973	15	4997	4068	1	4746	3931	1	1296	1142	0	1238	1102	0	0	0	0	1238	1102	0	811	1022	501	163786	147798	16	6338	2.03
68	Barari	149621	136712	7	4892	3477	1	4690	3393	1	495	444	0	468	419	0	0	0	0	468	419	0	299	489	99	153845	139685	7	7197	2.45
69	Korha (SC)	154860	148666	11	4407	3951	0	4199	3835	0	762	586	0	712	559	0	0	0	0	712	559	0	306	816	148	158350	151939	11	6763	2.18
Katihar district Total		1114206	1030716	43	32104	26857	3	30986	26249	2	6539	5992	0	6274	5774	0	0	0	0	6274	5774	0	4215	6447	1364	1138935	1051175	44	45189	2.06
70	Alamnagar	196955	179527	8	4368	5528	1	4359	5523	1	2527	2040	0	2391	1993	0	0	0	0	2391	1993	0	2027	1818	536	198921	183058	10	5499	1.44
71	Biharijanj	174658	162623	12	3613	4308	0	3593	4297	0	2000	2117	0	1945	2064	0	0	0	0	1945	2064	0	1814	1843	349	176308	164857	9	3881	1.14
72	Singheshwar (SC)	172784	160903	13	2218	2791	0	2178	2724	0	864	606	1	837	583	1	0	0	0	837	583	1	501	707	179	174125	163045	11	3481	1.03
73	Madhepura	183673	170830	16	2149	2551	0	2065	2473	0	1056	707	1	1014	684	1	0	0	0	1014	684	1	740	713	208	184729	172617	12	2839	0.79
Madhepura district Total		728070	673883	49																										

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Format 5B

Format 5B (With CEO)

Constituency wise Information on EPIC & Photo Coverage in Current Rolls**As per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025**

Name of State: BIHAR

Name Of District	Assembly Constituency		Total Electors	Total Photos in the Roll	Non Photo Entries	% of Non Photo Entries	Total EPIC holders	Residual Electors (without EPIC)*	% of Residual Electors	Latest %age of EPIC coverage against roll
	No	Name								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
WEST CHAMPARAN	1	Valmiki Nagar	350170	350170	0	0.000	350170	0	0.00	100.00
	2	Ramnagar (SC)	314571	314571	0	0.000	314571	0	0.00	100.00
	3	Narkatiaganj	285071	285071	0	0.000	285071	0	0.00	100.00
	4	Bagaha	333376	333376	0	0.000	333376	0	0.00	100.00
	5	Lauriya	266691	266691	0	0.000	266691	0	0.00	100.00
	6	Nautan	289041	289041	0	0.000	289041	0	0.00	100.00
	7	Chanpatia	292758	292758	0	0.000	292758	0	0.00	100.00
	8	Bettiah	294073	294073	0	0.000	294072	1	0.00	100.00
	9	Sikta	295931	295931	0	0.000	295930	1	0.00	100.00
District Total			2721682	2721682	0	0.000	2721680	2	0.00	100.00
EAST CHAMPARAN	10	Raxaul	294838	294838	0	0.000	294837	1	0.00	100.00
	11	Sugauli	294184	294184	0	0.000	294184	0	0.00	100.00
	12	Narkatia	311865	311865	0	0.000	311865	0	0.00	100.00
	13	Harsidhi (SC)	282701	282701	0	0.000	282701	0	0.00	100.00
	14	Govindganj	285205	285205	0	0.000	285205	0	0.00	100.00
	15	Kesaria	277924	277924	0	0.000	277924	0	0.00	100.00
	16	Kalyanpur	268432	268432	0	0.000	268432	0	0.00	100.00
	17	Pipra	358772	358772	0	0.000	358772	0	0.00	100.00
	18	Madhuban	279257	279257	0	0.000	279257	0	0.00	100.00
	19	Motihari	335513	335513	0	0.000	335513	0	0.00	100.00
	20	Chiraia	305890	305890	0	0.000	305890	0	0.00	100.00
	21	Dhaka	333645	333645	0	0.000	333644	1	0.00	100.00
District Total			3628226	3628226	0	0.000	3628224	2	0.00	100.00
SHEOHAR	22	Sheohar	321924	321924	0	0.000	321924	0	0.00	100.00
District Total			321924	321924	0	0.000	321924	0	0.00	100.00

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Format 5B

Name Of District	Assembly Constituency		Total Electors	Total Photos in the Roll	Non Photo Entries	% of Non Photo Entries	Total EPIC holders	Residual Electors (without EPIC)*	% of Residual Electors	Latest %age of EPIC coverage against roll
	No	Name								
SITAMARHI	23	Riga	333948	333948	0	0.000	333947	1	0.00	100.00
	24	Bathnaha (SC)	331436	331436	0	0.000	331436	0	0.00	100.00
	25	Parihar	339859	339859	0	0.000	339859	0	0.00	100.00
	26	Sursand	335281	335281	0	0.000	335281	0	0.00	100.00
	27	Bajpatti	345345	345345	0	0.000	345345	0	0.00	100.00
	28	Sitamarhi	319109	319109	0	0.000	319108	1	0.00	100.00
	29	Runnisaidpur	299332	299332	0	0.000	299332	0	0.00	100.00
	30	Belsand	284693	284693	0	0.000	284693	0	0.00	100.00
District Total			2589003	2589003	0	0.000	2589001	2	0.00	100.00
MADHUBANI	31	Harlakhi	300585	300585	0	0.000	300585	0	0.00	100.00
	32	Benipatti	309281	309281	0	0.000	309281	0	0.00	100.00
	33	Khajauli	318391	318391	0	0.000	318391	0	0.00	100.00
	34	Babubarhi	328008	328008	0	0.000	328008	0	0.00	100.00
	35	Bisfi	343102	343102	0	0.000	343102	0	0.00	100.00
	36	Madhubani	361298	361298	0	0.000	361298	0	0.00	100.00
	37	Rajnagar (SC)	344939	344939	0	0.000	344939	0	0.00	100.00
	38	Jhanjharpur	332722	332722	0	0.000	332721	1	0.00	100.00
	39	Phulparas	341348	341348	0	0.000	341348	0	0.00	100.00
	40	Laukaha	357337	357337	0	0.000	357337	0	0.00	100.00
District Total			3337011	3337011	0	0.000	3337010	1	0.00	100.00
SUPAUL	41	Nirmali	319049	319049	0	0.000	319049	0	0.00	100.00
	42	Pipra	319027	319027	0	0.000	319027	0	0.00	100.00
	43	Supaul	314926	314926	0	0.000	314926	0	0.00	100.00
	44	Triveniganj (SC)	318549	318549	0	0.000	318549	0	0.00	100.00
	45	Chhatapur	350664	350664	0	0.000	350664	0	0.00	100.00
District Total			1622215	1622215	0	0.000	1622215	0	0.00	100.00

Format 5C (With CEO)

Photo Coverage in Current Rolls
As per proposed Final Roll wr.r.t. 01.01.2025

Name of State: BIHAR

Name Of District	Assembly Constituency		PS with <50% Photo elector	PS with >50%<60% Photo elector	PS with >60%<70% Photo elector	PS with >70%<80% Photo elector	PS with >80%<90% Photo elector	PS with >90% Photo elector	% of Non-Photo Electors
	No	Name							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WEST CHAMPARAN	1	Valmiki Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	363	0.000
	2	Ramnagar (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	335	0.000
	3	Narkatiaganj	0	0	0	0	0	282	0.000
	4	Bagaha	0	0	0	0	0	315	0.000
	5	Lauriya	0	0	0	0	0	267	0.000
	6	Nautan	0	0	0	0	0	291	0.000
	7	Chanpatia	0	0	0	0	0	294	0.000
	8	Bettiah	0	0	0	0	0	300	0.000
	9	Sikta	0	0	0	0	0	284	0.000
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	2731	0.000
EAST CHAMPARAN	10	Raxaul	0	0	0	0	0	291	0.000
	11	Sugauli	0	0	0	0	0	296	0.000
	12	Narkatia	0	0	0	0	0	295	0.000
	13	Harsidhi (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	276	0.000
	14	Govindganj	0	0	0	0	0	263	0.000
	15	Kesaria	0	0	0	0	0	268	0.000
	16	Kalyanpur	0	0	0	0	0	262	0.000
	17	Pipra	0	0	0	0	0	358	0.000
	18	Madhuban	0	0	0	0	0	263	0.000
	19	Motihari	0	0	0	0	0	322	0.000
	20	Chiraia	0	0	0	0	0	301	0.000
	21	Dhaka	0	0	0	0	0	316	0.000
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	3511	0.000
SHEOHAR	22	Sheohar	0	0	0	0	0	317	0.000
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	317	0.000

Name Of District	Assembly Constituency		PS with <50% Photo elector	PS with >50%<60% Photo elector	PS with >60%<70% Photo elector	PS with >70%<80% Photo elector	PS with >80%<90% Photo elector	PS with >90% Photo elector	% of Non-Photo Electors
	No	Name							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SITAMARHI	23	Riga	0	0	0	0	0	331	0.000
	24	Bathnaha (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	327	0.000
	25	Parihar	0	0	0	0	0	332	0.000
	26	Sursand	0	0	0	0	0	337	0.000
	27	Bajpatti	0	0	0	0	0	337	0.000
	28	Sitamarhi	0	0	0	0	0	307	0.000
	29	Runnisaidpur	0	0	0	0	0	299	0.000
	30	Belsand	0	0	0	0	0	283	0.000
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	2553	0.000
MADHUBANI	31	Harlakhi	0	0	0	0	0	303	0.000
	32	Benipatti	0	0	0	0	0	308	0.000
	33	Khajauli	0	0	0	0	0	315	0.000
	34	Babubarhi	0	0	0	0	0	338	0.000
	35	Bisfi	0	0	0	0	0	336	0.000
	36	Madhubani	0	0	0	0	0	367	0.000
	37	Rajnagar (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	349	0.000
	38	Jhanjharpur	0	0	0	0	0	345	0.000
	39	Phulparas	0	0	0	0	0	343	0.000
	40	Laukaha	0	0	0	0	0	356	0.000
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	3360	0.000
SUPAUL	41	Nirmali	0	0	0	0	0	324	0.000
	42	Pipra	0	0	0	0	0	312	0.000
	43	Supaul	0	0	0	0	0	320	0.000
	44	Triveniganj (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	303	0.000
	45	Chhatapur	0	0	0	0	0	335	0.000
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	1594	0.000
ARARIA	46	Narpatganj	0	0	0	0	0	349	0.000
	47	Raniganj (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	361	0.000
	48	Forbesganj	0	0	0	0	0	365	0.000
	49	Araria	0	0	0	0	0	334	0.000
	50	Jokihat	0	0	0	0	0	310	0.000
	51	Sikti	0	0	0	0	0	309	0.000
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	2028	0.000

Format 5D (With CEO)

EPIC Coverage in Current Rolls
As per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025

Name of State: BIHAR

Name Of District	Assembly Constituency		PS with <50% EPIC	PS with >50%<60% EPIC	PS with >60%<70% EPIC	PS with >70%<80% EPIC	PS with >80%<90% EPIC	PS with >90% EPIC	% of Residual Electors
	No	Name							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WEST CHAMPARAN	1	Valmiki Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	363	00.00
	2	Ramnagar (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	335	00.00
	3	Narkatiaganj	0	0	0	0	0	282	00.00
	4	Bagaha	0	0	0	0	0	315	00.00
	5	Lauriya	0	0	0	0	0	267	00.00
	6	Nautan	0	0	0	0	0	291	00.00
	7	Chanpatia	0	0	0	0	0	294	00.00
	8	Bettiah	0	0	0	0	0	300	00.00
	9	Sikta	0	0	0	0	0	284	00.00
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	2731	00.00
EAST CHAMPARAN	10	Raxaul	0	0	0	0	0	291	00.00
	11	Sugauli	0	0	0	0	0	296	00.00
	12	Narkatia	0	0	0	0	0	295	00.00
	13	Harsidhi (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	276	00.00
	14	Govindganj	0	0	0	0	0	263	00.00
	15	Kesaria	0	0	0	0	0	268	00.00
	16	Kalyanpur	0	0	0	0	0	262	00.00
	17	Pipra	0	0	0	0	0	358	00.00
	18	Madhuban	0	0	0	0	0	263	00.00
	19	Motihari	0	0	0	0	0	322	00.00
	20	Chiraia	0	0	0	0	0	301	00.00
	21	Dhaka	0	0	0	0	0	316	00.00
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	3511	00.00
SHEOHAR	22	Sheohar	0	0	0	0	0	317	00.00
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	317	00.00

Name Of District	Assembly Constituency		PS with <50% EPIC	PS with >50%<60% EPIC	PS with >60%<70% EPIC	PS with >70%<80% EPIC	PS with >80%<90% EPIC	PS with >90% EPIC	% of Residual Electors
	No	Name							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SITAMARHI	23	Riga	0	0	0	0	0	331	00.00
	24	Bathnaha (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	327	00.00
	25	Parihar	0	0	0	0	0	332	00.00
	26	Sursand	0	0	0	0	0	337	00.00
	27	Bajpatti	0	0	0	0	0	337	00.00
	28	Sitamarhi	0	0	0	0	0	307	00.00
	29	Runnisaipur	0	0	0	0	0	299	00.00
	30	Belsand	0	0	0	0	0	283	00.00
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	2553	00.00
MADHUBANI	31	Harlakhi	0	0	0	0	0	303	00.00
	32	Benipatti	0	0	0	0	0	308	00.00
	33	Khajauli	0	0	0	0	0	315	00.00
	34	Babubarhi	0	0	0	0	0	338	00.00
	35	Bisfi	0	0	0	0	0	336	00.00
	36	Madhubani	0	0	0	0	0	367	00.00
	37	Rajnagar (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	349	00.00
	38	Jhanjharpur	0	0	0	0	0	345	00.00
	39	Phulparas	0	0	0	0	0	343	00.00
	40	Laukaha	0	0	0	0	0	356	00.00
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	3360	00.00
SUPAUL	41	Nirmali	0	0	0	0	0	324	00.00
	42	Pipra	0	0	0	0	0	312	00.00
	43	Supaul	0	0	0	0	0	320	00.00
	44	Triveniganj (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	303	00.00
	45	Chhatapur	0	0	0	0	0	335	00.00
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	1594	00.00
ARARIA	46	Narpatganj	0	0	0	0	0	349	00.00
	47	Raniganj (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	361	00.00
	48	Forbesganj	0	0	0	0	0	365	00.00
	49	Araria	0	0	0	0	0	334	00.00
	50	Jokihat	0	0	0	0	0	310	00.00
	51	Sikti	0	0	0	0	0	309	00.00
District Total			0	0	0	0	0	2028	00.00

FORMAT 6 (With CEO)

Polling Station Locations (PSL) Details
As per proposed Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025

District Name	Assembly No. & Name		Total Parts (Polling Stations)		Total Polling Station Locations		Breakup of Urban Polling Station Locations with having more than one PS in same building						Breakup of Rural Polling Station Locations with having more than one PS in same building				
			Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	1 PS	2 PS	3 PS	4 PS	5 PS	6 & more PS	1 PS	2 PS	3 PS	4 PS	5 & more PS
WEST CHAMPARAN	1	Valmiki Nagar	0	363	0	223	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	96	16	4	0
	2	Ramnagar (SC)	36	299	21	214	9	9	3	0	0	0	140	65	7	2	0
	3	Narkatiaganj	37	245	16	155	7	3	3	2	0	1	93	44	9	8	1
	4	Bagaha	76	239	41	144	19	12	8	1	1	0	71	56	13	3	1
	5	Lauriya	28	239	18	148	9	8	1	0	0	0	73	59	16	0	0
	6	Nautan	0	291	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	66	19	9	2
	7	Chanpatia	19	275	8	150	2	3	1	2	0	0	57	72	10	11	0
	8	Bettiah	112	188	38	95	2	16	6	10	4	0	28	49	10	8	0
	9	Sikta	0	284	0	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	67	12	6	0
District Total			308	2423	142	1455	48	51	22	15	5	1	714	574	112	51	4
EAST CHAMPARAN	10	Raxaul	39	252	16	138	2	7	5	2	0	0	50	70	10	8	0
	11	Sugauli	26	270	12	155	1	8	3	0	0	0	65	71	13	6	0
	12	Narkatia	13	282	6	159	0	5	1	0	0	0	60	79	16	4	0
	13	Harsidhi (SC)	21	255	8	149	1	4	1	1	1	0	59	77	10	3	0
	14	Govindganj	17	246	8	128	3	2	2	1	0	0	33	75	17	3	0
	15	Kesaria	12	256	6	129	3	2	0	0	1	0	33	76	12	5	3
	16	Kalyanpur	0	262	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	71	18	5	0
	17	Pipra	49	309	25	179	9	11	2	3	0	0	82	76	9	12	0
	18	Madhuban	20	243	8	138	2	3	2	0	0	1	58	58	19	3	0
	19	Motihari	147	175	62	105	16	23	11	8	4	0	46	51	5	3	0
	20	Chiraia	0	301	0	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	76	18	10	0
	21	Dhaka	29	287	13	146	2	7	3	1	0	0	47	67	23	8	1
District Total			373	3138	164	1725	39	72	30	16	6	1	634	847	170	70	4
SHEOHAR	22	Sheohar	34	283	22	176	12	8	2	0	0	0	86	74	15	1	0
District Total			34	283	22	176	12	8	2	0	0	0	86	74	15	1	0

District Name	Assembly No. & Name		Total Parts (Polling Stations)		Total Polling Station Locations		Breakup of Urban Polling Station Locations with having more than one PS in same building						Breakup of Rural Polling Station Locations with having more than one PS in same building				
			Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	1 PS	2 PS	3 PS	4 PS	5 PS	6 & more PS	1 PS	2 PS	3 PS	4 PS	5 & more PS
SITAMARHI	23	Riga	31	300	14	161	4	5	4	0	1	0	71	58	19	10	3
	24	Bathnaha (SC)	0	327	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	85	10	8	0
	25	Parihar	0	332	0	162	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	81	19	14	2
	26	Sursand	53	284	30	176	11	16	2	1	0	0	84	79	10	3	0
	27	Bajpatti	0	337	0	202	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	80	23	3	0
	28	Sitamarhi	160	147	67	88	16	30	7	9	3	2	43	33	10	2	0
	29	Runnisaidpur	0	299	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	77	17	6	0
	30	Belsand	15	268	10	154	6	3	1	0	0	0	64	69	18	3	0
District Total			259	2294	121	1311	37	54	14	10	4	2	569	562	126	49	5
MADHUBANI	31	Harlakhi	3	300	2	160	1	1	0	0	0	0	58	75	17	9	1
	32	Benipatti	23	285	13	150	5	6	2	0	0	0	50	73	20	6	1
	33	Khajauli	16	299	13	173	10	3	0	0	0	0	75	79	12	5	2
	34	Babubarhi	0	338	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	82	12	4	0
	35	Bisfi	19	317	12	176	5	7	0	0	0	0	70	78	22	5	1
	36	Madhubani	87	280	50	165	22	20	7	1	0	0	76	68	16	5	0
	37	Rajnagar (SC)	20	329	13	196	7	5	1	0	0	0	81	103	9	1	2
	38	Jhanjharpur	42	303	20	187	5	9	5	1	0	0	91	80	13	2	1
	39	Phulparas	29	314	18	213	8	9	1	0	0	0	130	70	10	1	2
	40	Laukaha	0	356	0	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	97	16	4	0
District Total			239	3121	141	1855	63	60	16	2	0	0	851	805	147	42	10
SUPAUL	41	Nirmali	33	291	17	200	8	5	1	3	0	0	123	65	10	2	0
	42	Pipra	10	302	7	186	4	3	0	0	0	0	88	83	12	3	0
	43	Supaul	47	273	27	166	8	18	1	0	0	0	84	64	11	7	0
	44	Triveniganj (SC)	36	267	18	154	7	6	3	2	0	0	68	64	17	5	0
	45	Chhatapur	14	321	6	196	1	3	1	1	0	0	97	80	13	5	1
District Total			140	1454	75	902	28	35	6	6	0	0	460	356	63	22	1
ARARIA	46	Narpatganj	23	326	13	160	6	5	1	1	0	0	42	80	30	6	2
	47	Raniganj (SC)	21	340	9	170	1	5	2	1	0	0	63	60	33	12	2
	48	Forbesganj	88	277	34	124	4	15	9	3	3	0	37	53	15	10	9
	49	Araria	62	272	27	127	8	7	9	2	1	0	34	61	18	10	4
	50	Jokihat	12	298	7	154	2	5	0	0	0	0	52	74	17	9	2
	51	Sikti	0	309	0	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	82	18	7	0
District Total			206	1822	90	905	21	37	21	7	4	0	291	410	131	54	19

FORMAT 7

Information on Service Voters

AC No. and Name		Enrolled Service Voter According to Service Voter Portal as per Draft Roll					Enrolled Service Voter According to Service Voter Portal as per proposed Final Roll								Total Service Voters
No.	Name	Armed Forces of the Union	Armed force of States posted outside state	Govt. Person employed outside country	Total Service Voters	Of which CSVs (Voter with proxy)	Form 2 Recd	Form 2A Recd	Form 3 Recd	Names added in roll thru Form 2	Names added thru Form 2A	Names added thru Form 3	Total SVs added (Col. 11+12+13)	No. of CSVs added	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Valmiki Nagar	-	-	-	349	-	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	352
2	Ramnagar (SC)	-	-	-	381	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	381
3	Narkatiaganj	-	-	-	195	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195
4	Bagaha	-	-	-	355	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	356
5	Lauriya	-	-	-	273	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273
6	Nautan	-	-	-	385	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	383
7	Chanpatia	-	-	-	706	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	706
8	Bettiah	-	-	-	571	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	570
9	Sikta	-	-	-	254	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	255
West Champaran District Total		-	-	-	3469	-	3	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	3471
10	Raxaul	-	-	-	402	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	400
11	Sugauli	-	-	-	749	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	745
12	Narkatia	-	-	-	309	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300
13	Harsidhi (SC)	-	-	-	437	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	433
14	Govindganj	-	-	-	620	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	619
15	Kesaria	-	-	-	372	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	371
16	Kalyanpur	-	-	-	374	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	371
17	Pipra	-	-	-	377	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	377
18	Madhuban	-	-	-	227	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227
19	Motihari	-	-	-	440	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439
20	Chiraia	-	-	-	295	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292
21	Dhaka	-	-	-	328	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325
East Champaran District Total		-	-	-	4930	-	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4899
22	Sheohar	-	-	-	198	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	195
Sheohar District Total		-	-	-	198	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	195

AC No. and Name		Enrolled Service Voter According to Service Voter Portal as per Draft Roll					Enrolled Service Voter According to Service Voter Portal as per proposed Final Roll								Total Service Voters
No.	Name	Armed Forces of the Union	Armed force of States posted outside state	Govt. Person employed outside country	Total Service Voters	Of which CSVs (Voter with proxy)	Form 2 Recd	Form 2A Recd	Form 3 Recd	Names added in roll thru Form 2	Names added thru Form 2A	Names added thru Form 3	Total SVs added (Col. 11+12+13)	No. of CSVs added	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
23	Riga	-	-	-	312	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	311
24	Bathnaha (SC)	-	-	-	539	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	538
25	Parihar	-	-	-	316	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314
26	Sursand	-	-	-	293	-	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	294
27	Bajpatti	-	-	-	254	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251
28	Sitamarhi	-	-	-	324	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	323
29	Runnisaidpur	-	-	-	271	-	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	271
30	Belsand	-	-	-	296	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296
Sitamarhi District Total		-	-	-	2605	-	3	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	2598
31	Harlakhi	-	-	-	215	-	1	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	211
32	Benipatti	-	-	-	486	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	485
33	Khajauli	-	-	-	545	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	545
34	Babubarhi	-	-	-	394	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	392
35	Bisfi	-	-	-	230	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	229
36	Madhubani	-	-	-	452	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	449
37	Rajnagar (SC)	-	-	-	438	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	436
38	Jhanjharpur	-	-	-	288	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285
39	Phulparas	-	-	-	341	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	338
40	Laukaha	-	-	-	183	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183
Madhubani District Total		-	-	-	3572	-	1	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	3553
41	Nirmali	-	-	-	183	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	183
42	Pipra	-	-	-	284	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284
43	Supaul	-	-	-	493	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	491
44	Triveniganj (SC)	-	-	-	209	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208
45	Chhatapur	-	-	-	258	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258
Supaul District Total		-	-	-	1427	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1424
46	Narpatganj	-	-	-	351	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	351
47	Raniganj (SC)	-	-	-	89	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	89
48	Forbesganj	-	-	-	279	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	279
49	Araria	-	-	-	143	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
50	Jokihat	-	-	-	46	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
51	Sikti	-	-	-	63	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
Araria District Total		-	-	-	971	-	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	970

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Format 8B

Format 8B (With CEO)

Constituency wise Information on migrated Electors

Name of State:		BIHAR														
Name Of District	Assembly Constituency		Total Electors as per proposed Final roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as qualifying date	Electors found shifted during BLO survey since last publication	Of column 5, shifted with entire family	Of column 5, shifted without entire family	suo-motu Notice Issued against column 6	suo-motu Notice Issued against column 7	Suo-motu Deleted			Notice issued on Form 7 against column 6	Notice issued on Form 7 against column 7	Deleted through Form 7		
	No.	Name							Against column 8	Against column 9	Total (Col. 10+11)			Against column 13	Against column 14	Total (Col. 15+16)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
WEST CHAMPARAN	1	Valmiki Nagar	350170	787	0	787	0	0	0	0	0	0	787	0	787	787
	2	Ramnagar (SC)	314571	229	0	229	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	0	229	229
	3	Narkatiaganj	285071	263	0	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	263	0	263	263
	4	Bagaha	333376	586	0	586	0	0	0	0	0	0	586	0	586	586
	5	Lauriya	266691	102	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	102	102
	6	Nautan	289041	68	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	68	68
	7	Chanpatia	292758	869	0	869	0	0	0	0	0	0	869	0	869	869
	8	Bettiah	294073	410	0	410	0	0	0	0	0	0	410	0	410	410
	9	Sikta	295931	728	0	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	0	728	728
District Total			2721682	4042	0	4042	0	0	0	0	0	0	4042	0	4042	4042
EAST CHAMPARAN	10	Raxaul	294838	558	0	558	0	0	0	0	0	0	558	0	558	558
	11	Sugauli	294184	466	0	466	0	0	0	0	0	0	466	0	466	466
	12	Narkatia	311865	633	0	633	0	0	0	0	0	0	633	0	633	633
	13	Harsidhi (SC)	282701	209	0	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	209	209
	14	Govindganj	285205	571	0	571	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	0	571	571
	15	Kesaria	277924	347	0	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	0	347	347
	16	Kalyanpur	268432	172	0	172	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	172	172
	17	Pipra	358772	280	0	280	0	0	0	0	0	0	280	0	280	280
	18	Madhuban	279257	407	0	407	0	0	0	0	0	0	407	0	407	407
	19	Motihari	335513	490	0	490	0	0	0	0	0	0	490	0	490	490
	20	Chiraia	305890	566	0	566	0	0	0	0	0	0	566	0	566	566
	21	Dhaka	333645	425	0	425	0	0	0	0	0	0	425	0	425	425
District Total			3628226	5124	0	5124	0	0	0	0	0	0	5124	0	5124	5124
SHEOHAR	22	Sheohar	321924	418	0	418	0	0	0	0	0	0	418	0	418	418
District Total			321924	418	0	418	0	0	0	0	0	0	418	0	418	418

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Format 8B

Name Of District	Assembly Constituency		Total Electors as per proposed Final roll w.r.t. 01.01.2025 as qualifying date	Electors found shifted during BLO survey since last publication	Of column 5, shifted with entire family	Of column 5, shifted without entire family	suo-motu Notice Issued against column 6	suo-motu Notice Issued against column 7	Suo-motu Deleted			Notice issued on Form 7 against column 6	Notice issued on Form 7 against column 7	Deleted through Form 7		
	No.	Name							Against column 8	Against column 9	Total (Col. 10+11)			Against column 13	Against column 14	Total (Col. 15+16)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
SITAMARHI	23	Riga	333948	515	0	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	0	515	515
	24	Bathnaha (SC)	331436	267	0	267	0	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	267	267
	25	Parihar	339859	174	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	174	0	174	174
	26	Sursand	335281	228	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	0	228	228
	27	Bajpatti	345345	198	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	198	198
	28	Sitamarhi	319109	285	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	0	285	285
	29	Runnisaidpur	299332	87	0	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	87	87
	30	Belsand	284693	342	0	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	342	0	342	342
District Total			2589003	2096	0	2096	0	0	0	0	0	0	2096	0	2096	2096
MADHUBANI	31	Harlakhi	300585	638	0	638	0	0	0	0	0	0	638	0	638	638
	32	Benipatti	309281	2306	0	2306	0	0	0	0	0	0	2306	0	2306	2306
	33	Khajauli	318391	195	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	0	195	195
	34	Babubarhi	328008	544	0	544	0	0	0	0	0	0	544	0	544	544
	35	Bisfi	343102	706	0	706	0	0	0	0	0	0	706	0	706	706
	36	Madhubani	361298	1462	0	1462	0	0	0	0	0	0	1462	0	1462	1462
	37	Rajnagar (SC)	344939	1307	0	1307	0	0	0	0	0	0	1307	0	1307	1307
	38	Jhanjharpur	332722	1539	0	1539	0	0	0	0	0	0	1539	0	1539	1539
	39	Phulparas	341348	1395	0	1395	0	0	0	0	0	0	1395	0	1395	1395
	40	Laukaha	357337	1344	0	1344	0	0	0	0	0	0	1344	0	1344	1344
District Total			3337011	11436	0	11436	0	0	0	0	0	0	11436	0	11436	11436
SUPAUL	41	Nirmali	319049	530	0	530	0	0	0	0	0	0	530	0	530	530
	42	Pipra	319027	520	0	520	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	0	520	520
	43	Supaul	314926	920	0	920	0	0	0	0	0	0	920	0	920	920
	44	Triveniganj (SC)	318549	419	0	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	419	0	419	419
	45	Chhatapur	350664	410	0	410	0	0	0	0	0	0	410	0	410	410
District Total			1622215	2799	0	2799	0	0	0	0	0	0	2799	0	2799	2799
ARARIA	46	Narpatganj	354822	281	0	281	0	0	0	0	0	0	281	0	281	281
	47	Raniganj (SC)	362978	687	0	687	0	0	0	0	0	0	687	0	687	687
	48	Forbesganj	366457	130	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	130	130
	49	Araria	343312	1033	0	1033	0	0	0	0	0	0	1033	0	1033	1033
	50	Jokihat	312309	239	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	239	239
	51	Sikti	309267	166	0	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	0	166	166
District Total			2049145	2536	0	2536	0	0	0	0	0	0	2536	0	2536	2536

Prashant Kushan

(TRUE COPY)

ECI Published Detailed Data on Voter Roll Summary Revisions. So Why Not Bihar SIR? - The Wire

Poonam Agarwal : 5-7 minutes

The final electoral roll released by the Election Commission of India (ECI) after the completion of Bihar's Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of voter rolls has raised more questions than answers, with many still struggling to make sense of the addition and deletion figures. A simple subtraction of figures – 'Electors as on 24 June 2025' and 'Total electors in Final List 30 Sep 2025' – revealed that nearly 47 lakhs voters were deleted in the SIR process. No other details were shared by the ECI.

The Bihar Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) website, however, reveals that historically, the ECI has released highly detailed, multi-format data following the standard Summary Revision (SR) of electoral rolls at least since 2009 till January 2025.

Video Player is loading.

Current Time 0:01

Duration 2:04

Loaded: 16.09%

Remaining Time 2:03

The stark contrast in data disclosure policy raises serious questions about the ECI's transparency, especially when millions of voters are affected, and is feeding concerns among political parties and electoral watchdog groups regarding the integrity of the deletion process.

Precedent of transparency

A little research on the Bihar CEO's website confirms that in the past, the ECI adhered to a highly detailed data disclosure standard for its routine SR, which was conducted every year. This data was [released in multiple, sophisticated formats](#), providing full clarity and allowing for public scrutiny. In previous revisions, the Bihar CEO released year-wise, detailed datasets that categorised the electoral roll changes in eight distinct formats designed for full transparency.

These formats included:

1. Constituency-wise gender ratio: Providing compiled data showing the number of male, female and third-gender voters in each constituency before and after the revision.

2. Population ratio: It provides the Total Population (Projected 2025), Electors as per Final Roll and the ratio of electoral to population in percentages. This data serves as a benchmark for checking how many eligible citizens have registered for voting. If the ratio is low, then very few eligible voters have registered – which is not good for democracy and demands action by the ECI to encourage citizens to enrol.

3. Age-wise distribution: This is crucial demographic data, typically broken down into specific age group slabs e.g., 18-19, 20-29, 30-39 so and so forth till 80+, allowing analysts to verify if a particular age group was disproportionately affected. It helps political parties to understand which age group to work with, depending on its population in a specific assembly constituency.

4. Addition and deletion details (Format 4B): This is the most important format that gives out granular details with multiple columns. The ECI must issue details under this format for the Bihar SIR as well. The columns include:

- The total number of claims lodged under Form 6 after the release of draft roll
- Total claims lodged in Form 6 after draft publication of roll
- Total claims admitted
- Total objections lodged in Form 7 after draft publication draft roll
- Suo-moto deletion subsequent to last publication of roll
- Total deletions subsequent to last publication of roll
- Number of deletions due to death, shifting/migration, or duplicate EPIC numbers.

5. Constituency wise EPIC & photo coverage of the electoral roll

6. Polling station details: In this format, the ECI gives details about the number of polling stations in urban and rural areas. It also speaks about whether there are more than one polling station in a building.

7. Information on Armed Forces: Constituency-wise figures of voters from Armed Forces of Union, Armed Forces of States posted outside state, government employees posted out of country.

8. Migrant workers: Bihar is a state from where many people migrate to other states for jobs. During the Bihar SIR, many voters were deleted from the draft roll because they had “shifted” from Bihar. In this format, the ECI has divided the figures under various heads:

- Electors found shifted during BLO survey since last publication
- Shifted with entire family
- Shifted without entire family
- Suo moto notices issued
- Suo moto deletion.

These eight formats, which are still available on the Bihar CEO website, demonstrate that the Commission has been adopting this method of sharing detailed data for transparency since 2009. Therefore, the ECI should be urged to share the Bihar SIR data in a similar format, including a separate dataset listing the names of deleted voters along with the reasons for their removal.

The next Supreme Court hearing on the Bihar SIR matter is scheduled for October 7. While the court previously denied the petitioners' demand for a stay on the process, it did order the ECI to include Aadhaar as the 12th eligibility document for voter registration and to publicly share the names and reasons for all voters deleted from the draft roll.

Considering that the ECI has once again failed to share details on the 47 lakh deleted voters, the petitioners are likely to demand in court that the ECI share granular data before the dates for the Bihar assembly elections are announced.

Poonam Agarwal is a senior independent journalist, advocate and founder of the ExplainX YouTube channel.

Prashant Bhusan
(TRUE COPY)



Dol Bhandari <bhandaridolraj@gmail.com>

Sub: Additional Affidavit on behalf of the Petitioners in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 640 of 2025 Association for Democratic Reforms & Ors. Vs. Election Commission of India & Ors.

1 message

Dol Bhandari <bhandaridolraj@gmail.com>

Wed, Sep 24, 2025 at 12:43 PM

To: anuj@tiwarianuj.com, Shail Dwivedi <shaikumardwivedi@gmail.com>, gopalsingh1@gmail.com, chambers@yashsvijay.com, advocateakshatbajpai@gmail.com, eklavya.d22@gmail.com, fauzia shakil <fauziashakil@gmail.com>, sambhrant.krishna@gmail.com, drashoklaw@gmail.com, apandeyadvsc@rediffmail.com, Kunal Mimani <kunalmimani@gmail.com>, Vivek Singh <sinviv@gmail.com>, aorsckumudldas@gmail.com, sadique2@hotmail.com, ncs_19@yahoo.com
Cc: Prashant Bhushan <prashantbhush@gmail.com>
Bcc: Neha Rathi <neha305@gmail.com>

Dear Sir/Madam

I, on behalf of the Petitioners have filed an attached copy of Additional Affidavit on behalf of the Petitioners in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 640 of 2025 Association for Democratic Reforms & Ors. Vs. Election Commission of India & Ors.

Thank & Regard

Dol Raj Bhandari

office of Mr. Prashant Bhushan Advocate

**Final Additional Affidavit Bihar SIR.pdf**
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