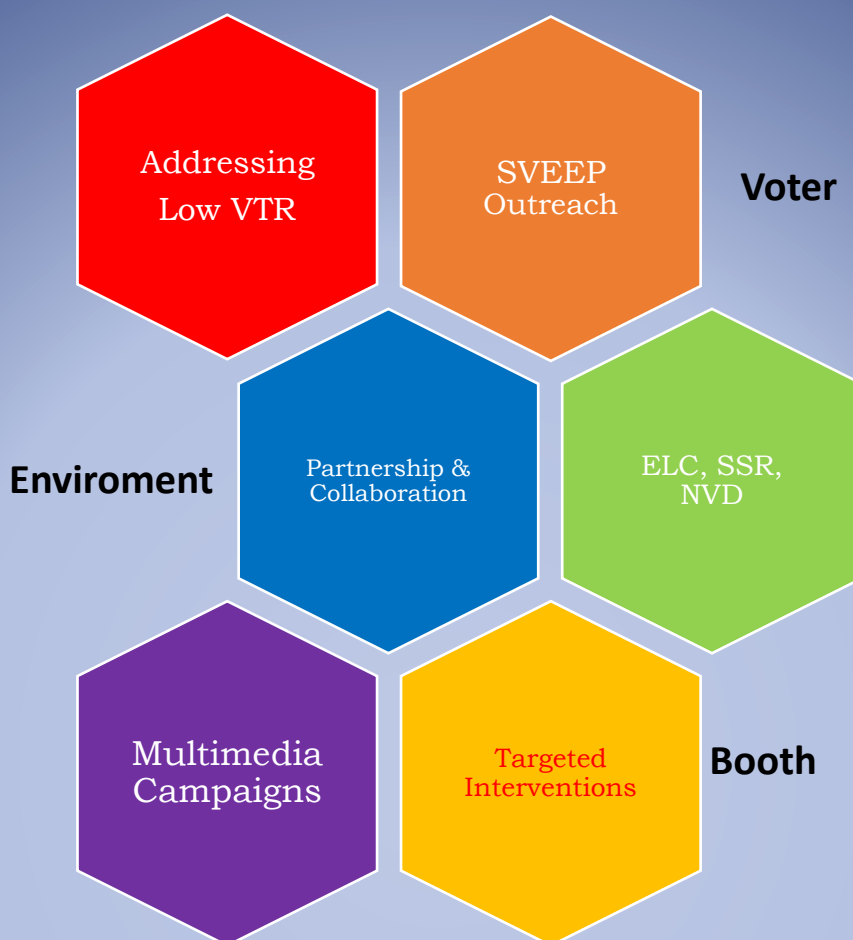




Turnout Implementation Plan- Parliamentary Elections, 2024

Office of the Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar



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Abbreviations/ Glossary

Acronym/ Keywords	Details
PC	Parliamentary Constituency
AC	Assembly Constituency
BLO	Booth Level Officer
CEO	Chief Electoral Officer
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
c-VIGIL App	Vigilant Citizen App
DEO	District Election Officer
DyEO	Deputy Election Officer
SEO	Sub Election Officer
ECI	Election Commission of India
EP Ratio	Elector to Population Ratio
MCC	Model Code of Conduct
EVM	Electronic Voting Machine
VVPAT	Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
Jeevika	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project
KAP Survey	Knowledge, Attitude, Practices Survey
LWE	Left Wing Extremism
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NSS	National Service Scheme
ELC	Electoral Literacy Clubs
VAF	Voter Awareness Forum
NRI	Non -Resident Indian
VHA	Voter Helpline Application
NVSP	National Voter Service Portal
SHG	Self Help Group
VTR	Voter Turnout

1. State Profile

Bihar, the ancient land of Buddha and Mahavira, has witnessed a golden period of Indian history. It is the same land where the seeds of the first republic were sown, which cultivated the first crop of democracy. Such fertile is the soil that it has given birth to numerous intellectuals, who spread the light of knowledge and wisdom not only in the country but in the whole world. The State has its capital at Patna, which is situated on the bank of the holy river Ganga. The State as it is today has been shaped by its partition from the province of Bengal and, most recently, after the separation of the tribal southern region called Jharkhand.



Bihar is located in the eastern part of the country (between 83°-30' to 88°-00' longitude). It is an entirely landlocked state, although the outlet to the sea through the port of Kolkata is not far away. Bihar lies mid-way between the humid West Bengal in the east and the sub-humid Uttar Pradesh in the west, providing a transitional position regarding climate, economy and culture. Nepal bounds it in the north and Jharkhand in the south. The river Ganga divides the Bihar plain into two unequal halves, which flows through the middle from west to east.

The history of the land mass currently known as Bihar is very ancient. It extends to the very dawn of human civilisation. The earliest myths and legends of Hinduism, the Sanatana (Eternal) Dharma, are associated with Bihar. Sita, the consort of Lord Rama, was a princess of Bihar. She was the daughter of King Janak of Videha.

Prince Gautama attained enlightenment and became the Buddha- at the present Bodh Gaya- a town in central Bihar, and the great religion of Buddhism was born. It is here also that Lord Mahavira, the founder of another great religion, Jainism, was born and attained nirvana. That site is located at the present town of Pawapuri, some miles to the southeast of Patna. Here, the tenth and last Guru of the Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh, was born and attained the sainthood of Sikhism, becoming a Guru. A lovely and majestic Gurudwara (a temple for Sikhs) built to commemorate his memory - the Harmandir- is located in eastern Patna.

The ancient kingdoms of Magadh and Licchavis, around the 7th and 8th centuries BC, produced rulers who devised a system of administration that truly is the progenitor of the modern art of statecraft and the linkage of statecraft with economics. Kautilya, the author of Arthashastra, the first treatise of the modern science of Economics, lived here. Also known as Chanakya, he was the wily and canny adviser to the Magadh king, Chandragupta Maurya. Megasthenes, an emissary of Alexander's General, Seleucus Nicator, lived in Pataliputra (the

ancient name of Patna, the Mauryan capital) around 302 BC.

At Nalanda, the world's first seat of higher learning was established during the Gupta period. The Mughal period was a period of unremarkable provincial administration from Delhi. The only remarkable person of these times in Bihar was Sher Shah, or Sher Khan Suri, an Afghan. Based at Sasaram, now a town in the district of the same name in central-western Bihar, this jagirdar of the Mughal emperor Babur successfully defeated Humayun. Several acts of land reform are attributed to him.

During most British India, Bihar was a part of the Presidency of Bengal and was governed from Calcutta. When separated from the Bengal Presidency in 1912, Bihar and Odisha comprised a single province. Later, under the Government of India Act of 1935, the Division of Odisha became a separate province, and the Province of Bihar became an administrative unit of British India. At Independence in 1947, the State of Bihar, with the same geographic boundary, formed a part of the Republic of India until 1956. At that time, an area in the southeast, predominantly the district of Purulia, was separated and incorporated into West Bengal as part of the Linguistic Reorganization of Indian States.

Resurgence in the history of Bihar came during the struggle for India's Independence. From Bihar, Mahatma Gandhi launched his civil disobedience movement, ultimately leading to India's Independence. In 1917, Gandhi protested the exploitative practices of the British towards the Indigo farmers of Champaran and won. This was the first instance of the success of civil- disobedience as a tool to win freedom. Thus, in 1917, a series of events began in a remote corner of Bihar that ultimately led to the freedom of India in 1947. It was natural, therefore, that many people from Bihar became leading participants in India's struggle for Independence.

Hindi, Maithili and Urdu are the official languages of the State, whilst the majority of the people speak one of the Bihari languages – Bhojpuri, Magadhi, and Maithili. Bihari languages were once mistakenly thought to be dialects of Hindi, but they have been more recently shown to be descendants of the language of the erstwhile Magadha kingdom – Magadhi Prakrit, along with Bengali, Assamese, and Oriya.

Festivals always break the monotony of day-to-day life and inspire us to promote love and brotherhood. Bihar, as a part of this ancient land, is no exception and has a long list of celebrations. Chhath puja, Sama chakewa, Ramnawami, Makar Sankranti, Bihula, Madhushravani are some famous festivals of Bihar.



2. Electoral Background

During the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic in India, the State of Bihar distinguished itself by becoming the first to conduct General Elections to Legislative Assembly in the year 2020. This initiative garnered global attention as numerous nations facing impending elections sought to observe how a democratic process could be upheld amidst the formidable challenges posed by the pandemic. Despite the gravity of the Covid-19 situation, Bihar successfully executed these elections, achieving a historic voter turnout rate of 57.34% within the State. This figure surpassed the 56.66% voter turnout recorded in the previous Assembly General Elections of 2015.



Historically, Bihar, recognized as the birthplace of the world's first republic, has consistently demonstrated a steadfast commitment to democracy. It ranks as the 12th largest State in India by geographical area and stands as the third most populous. Over the past two decades, Bihar's elections, both for the Parliament and the State Assembly, have witnessed fluctuating trends in voter participation. The pinnacle of this engagement was witnessed during the 12th General Election of the Lok Sabha in 1998, which marked a record voter turnout of 64.06%.



In a sincere endeavor to bolster electoral participation, Bihar aspires to enact a comprehensive action plan. This strategic framework is envisioned as instrumental in realizing the State's aspiration. Drawing insights from past experiences, this strategy aims to elevate efforts across all dimensions, from voter registration to polling. Notably, it emphasizes accessibility and inclusiveness, echoing the

Election Commission of India (ECI)'s vision of ensuring that **"No Voter is Left Behind."** The State is determined to translate this vision into a tangible reality, embodying its true essence and expecting inclusive electoral participation from all segments of the voters with their full zeal. Strong democracy results from empowered voters, and Bihar resembles these affirmative efforts in its accessible and approachable election process in its last elections.

3. Inter-relation between TIP and SVEEP and its objectives

There are foundational pillars which are interrelated in the TIP and SVEEP framework, which guide the strategy and action plan for increasing the rate of inclusive participation and voter turnout.



These strategic pillars build upon the previous experiences of the SVEEP framework and also try to take a bold leap to a new frontier of learning to strategically address the challenges of the coming years. It focuses on addressing the perennial challenges and emerging ones by adopting the National and International Best Practices and by developing appropriate creative solutions based on empirical evidence.

3.1 “Sajag, Sahbhagi or Samaveshi chunav”

Amidst the unprecedented challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, Bihar emerged as a trailblazing state, assuming the pivotal role of conducting elections under these extraordinary circumstances. Central to this accomplishment was Bihar's meticulously crafted SVEEP strategy, which laid the foundation for the General Elections to the Legislative Assembly, 2020. This strategy, firmly grounded in the principles of **"Sahaj, Sugam, Surakshit Matdaan,"** prioritised the seamless, accessible, and secure participation of the electorate.

As we approach the forthcoming General Elections to the Lok Sabha in 2024, Bihar remains resolute in its mission to underscore the innate significance of voting as an inalienable right for every citizen. This perspective resonates as a cornerstone of empowerment, serving as a potent catalyst for instigating positive transformations within the democratic framework of the country.

The umbrella theme “**Sajag, Sahbhagi or Samaveshi chunav**” instills into itself the following vision of the State:

- 3.1.1 Bihar aims to go beyond casting a vote as an activity or right but let voters internalize the impact and potential of it. Vote in the democracy incorporates accountability of the political executive towards citizenry. The instrument of vote is the most potent tool for the dawn of change and harbinger of solutions keeping people at the center stage. With **Sajag**, we aim to establish vote as the most consequential instrument of realizing this long-term vision. It indicates the power of the ballot as the power of the people.
- 3.1.1 Voting as a matter of right encompasses inclusiveness, fairness and transparency into it. Recent initiatives like enrolment of PVTGs, third-gender electors, etc. rightly put the onus on the election machinery to let “All” electors exercise their right of franchise. It is this spirit that is underpinned by the keyword **Sahbhagi**
- 3.1.2 Significance of vote of each and every elector across all sections. The very principle of democracy, "Every Vote Counts", is substantiated by the keyword **Samaveshi** in the theme.

3.2 Objectives

- 3.2.1 Conducting free and fair elections based on an error-free and authenticated electoral roll with elevated level of voter’s engagement and inclusive participation.
- 3.2.2 Building trust in and improving the image of the democratic system through greater facilitation measures through training and capacity building.
- 3.2.3 Strengthening administrative and institutional mechanism.
- 3.2.4 Targeting gaps in registration and voter turnout among various segments of voters.
- 3.2.5 Targeting and motivating youth and urban citizens for registration and voter turnout.
- 3.2.6 Targeting voters for registration, extending services ahead of poll day to make voting easy and accessible.
- 3.2.7 Targeting the PwDs for registration and extending them need-based facilities for voting.
- 3.2.8 Mainstreaming electoral literacy in school curricula, training programmes, adult literacy programmes and informal education initiatives.
- 3.2.9 Targeting prospective voters: special attention is to be paid to school-going youths and PwD electors.
- 3.2.10 Creating a supporting environment for meaningful civic engagement through community dialogues, social mobilisation and employing more partners and stakeholders.

4. Situational Analysis

4.1 The analysis of socio-cultural and economic factors based on population data, elector-population ratio and gender ratio on the electoral roll as against census figures, EPIC coverage and age demographics play a pivotal role in comprehending the multifaceted nature of electoral participation.

In view of these dimensions, how SVEEP addresses the gaps in electoral participation can be understood.

- 4.1.1 The initial decline in voter turnout happens when eligible citizens don't register their name in Electoral Roll, followed by a second decline when registered voters abstain from participating in voting.
- 4.1.2 For the optimisation of voter turnout, it becomes imperative to meticulously examine the entirety of the voter's journey, encompassing key phases such as application, registration, grievance resolution, and culminating with the pivotal polling day experience.

4.2 Overall journey, in its entirety, can be segmented into three primary phases:

- 4.2.1 Pre-Election/Non-Election Period - The Pre-Election/Non-Election period constitutes a pivotal phase for the meticulous formulation and strategic implementation of SVEEP initiatives. This juncture assumes exceptional significance as it coincides with the entry of a substantial number of young voters into the sphere of political and electoral participation, marking a seminal moment in their civic engagement. Within the non-election interval, the foundational groundwork for the electoral apparatus is systematically laid, encompassing critical aspects such as meticulous electoral registration and comprehensive voter roll refinement, among other essential components. Simultaneously, this temporal window offers a strategic platform for fostering and nurturing collaborative alliances, augmenting the reach and impact of SVEEP endeavors.

Moreover, the convergence of the Pre-Election/Non-Election period provides an opportune arena for orchestrating targeted induction and refresher training programs. These programs are purposefully tailored to cater to the exigencies of the SVEEP machinery, esteemed collaborative partners, the adept election workforce, and dedicated volunteers who collectively embody the vanguard of democratic enfranchisement. This holistic orchestration, harmonising meticulous planning, foundational underpinnings, collaborative synergy, and purposeful training exemplify the essence of the Pre-Election/Non-Election period, thereby laying the cornerstone for a resounding democratic resonance.

Activities conducted during the Pre-Election/Non-Election Period

- SSR/Registrations
- NVD/Galvanising the election and SVEEP functionaries
- ELC/Strengthening the orientation and readiness of future voters
- Rapid research for getting better insight into specific segments and areas
- Capacity Building/Training of staff, partners and volunteers
- Partnerships and collaborations extension and expansion
- Conduct of KAP Baseline survey to understand SVEEP interventions

4.2.2 Announcement of Elections/MCC-

Announcement of Elections and Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is very important in terms of ensuring free and fair elections. While MCC aims to ensure a level playing field to create an equitable environment for all political parties, dimensions like Vulnerability Mapping, work on findings based on Endline/Baseline Surveys, ensuring AMF facilities before the poll, etc., put the elector at the focus for ease in participation, accessibility and inclusiveness. (These facets form the core components of the 7 Pillars of the SVEEP Strategy). Although the perennial activities will continue, specific, focused activities for this period include the following:

- Incorporation of ‘KAP Baseline and Endline Survey’ along with ‘Study of Impact of Migration on Elections’ findings
- Execution of SVEEP strategy and SVEEP Action Plan
- Communication outreach and dedicated multimedia campaigns
- On-ground activities and events/social mobilisation etc.
- Capacity Building/Training/Partnerships
- Monitoring, Reviewing and Evaluation

4.2.3 Election day: Casting the vote –

This is the stage where the voter prepares and makes a deliberate, well-informed decision to cast their vote at the polling station. This is the last stage where an intensive level SVEEP strategy is required so that voters do not turn away from voting at the last moment.

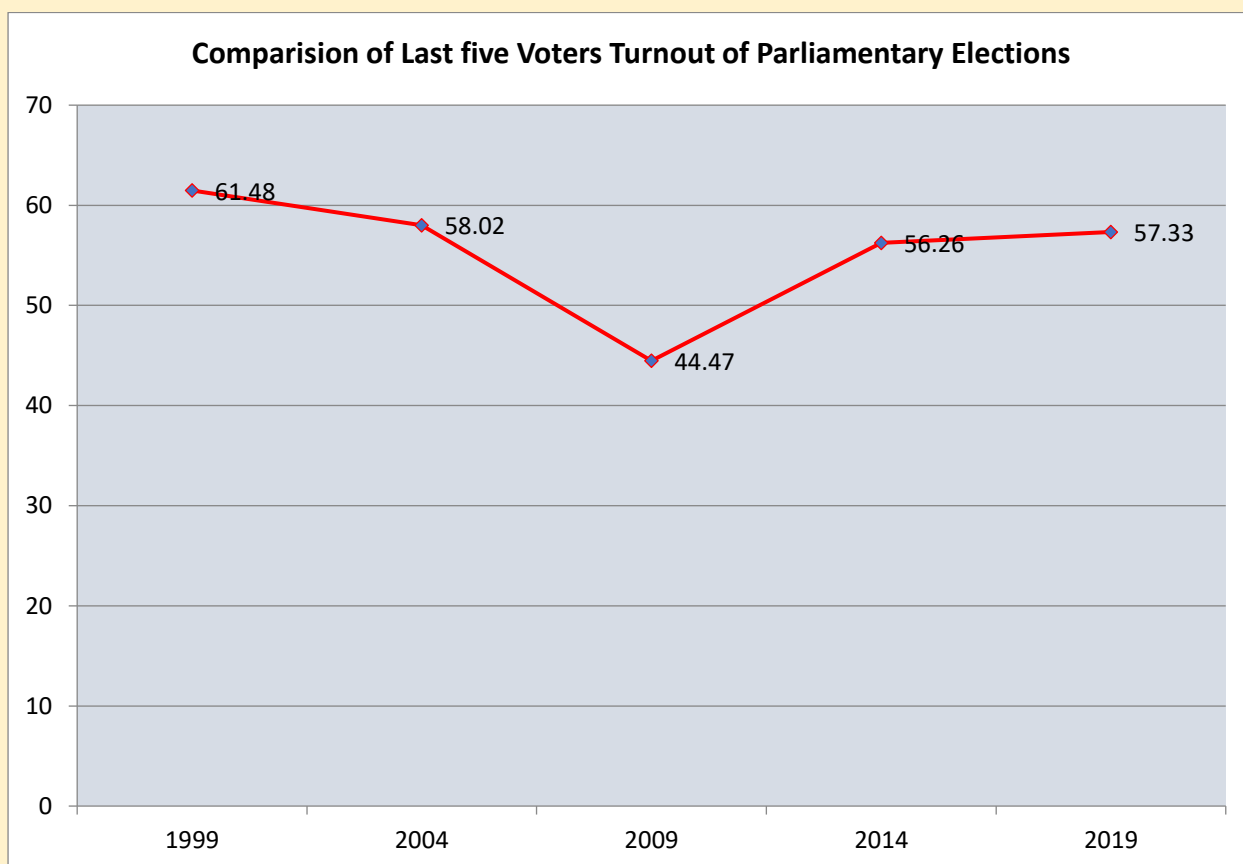
Thus, all three stages are interrelated and reinforce their impact on each other as the feedback loop for subsequent electoral participation. In order to make elections a free, fair, transparent and inclusive process, all three stages need to focus on strategy and implementation.

5. Electoral Profile of Bihar

Total Numbers of Districts	38
Number of Parliamentary Constituencies	40
Total Number of Assembly Constituencies	243
Total Number of Polling Stations	77221
Total Number of Urban Polling Stations	8971
Total Number of Rural Polling Stations	68250
Total Number of Polling Station Locations	47588
Total Number of Polling Station Locations (Urban)	4148
Total Number of Polling Station Locations (Rural)	43440
Total Population of Bihar (Projected as on 01.01.2023)	126450021
Total Electors	75813806
Male Electors	39788469
Female Electors	36022919
Third Gender Electors	2418
Service Electors	166080
Total PwD Electors	698556
PwD Electors (Male)	433184
PwD Electors (Female)	265337
PwD Electors (Third Gender)	35
Total Number of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) Electors	7631
Total Number of PVTG Electors (Male)	4040
Total Number of PVTG Electors (Female)	3591
Average Number of Electors per Polling Station	982
EP Ratio	0.60
Gender Ratio	905

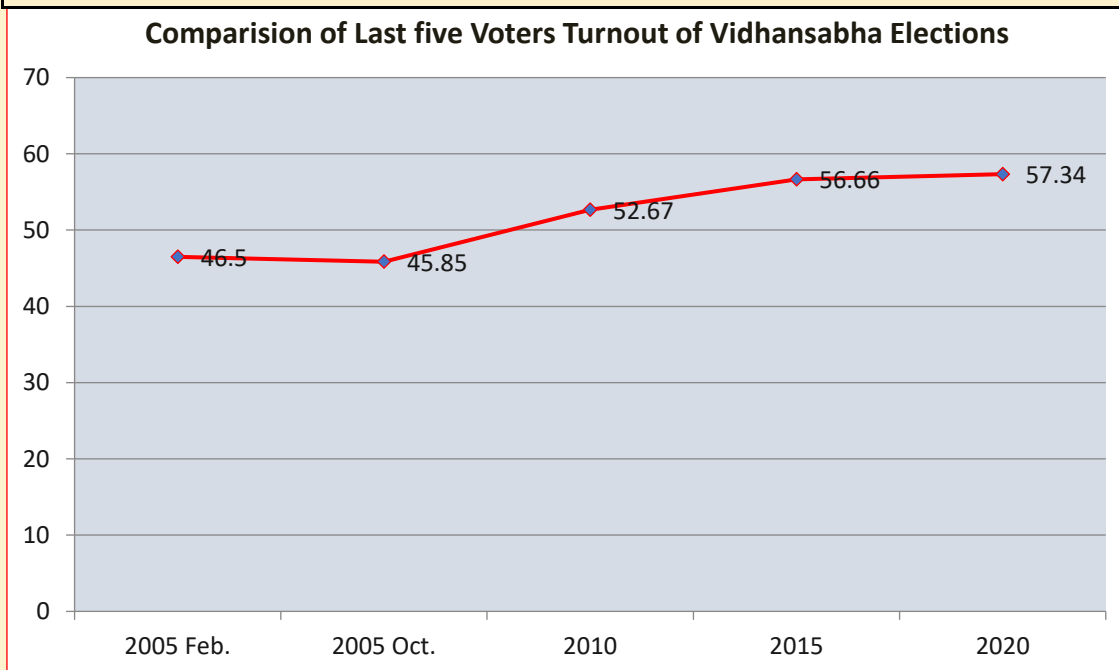
6. VTR in Previous Elections

LOK SABHA			
Year	ELECTORS	VOTERS	VOTERS TURN OUT %
2019	71216290	40830453	57.33
2014	63800160	35892459	56.26
2009	54505246	24236447	44.47
2004	50559672	29332306	58.02
1999	58788098	36143272	61.48



There has been a wide variation in the VTR in the last five Parliamentary general elections. The highest VTR was recorded in the State in the year 1999, and after that, the lowest VTR was recorded in the year 2009. Since then, two Parliamentary general elections have been held in the State with gradually increasing VTR. But despite this, this increase is much less than the national average VTR of 67.40. In such a situation, there is a need to work on a large scale to increase the voting turnout in the upcoming elections.

VIDHAN SABHA			
2020	73650022	42137619	57.34
2015	67056820	37993173	56.66
2010	55120656	29034705	52.67
2005 Oct.	51385891	23559591	45.85
2005 Feb.	52687663	24498173	46.50



After analysing the data of VTR for the last five Assembly constituency-level general elections, we find that there is a trend line in voting percentage showing increasing movement in VTR. The assembly general elections in the year 2020 were the first general elections held in the country during the Corona period, in which the highest VTR was recorded by the voters of the State with their active participation. Similar to the Parliamentary elections, this increase in VTR in Assembly constituency level is much less than the national average of 67.40 which needs concrete planning.



7. Turnout Implementation Plan (TIP)

In the context of the Lok Sabha 2019 elections, several states across India, including Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh, experienced a voter turnout that fell below the national average of 67.4% or only slightly exceeded it. To address this concerning trend, it is imperative to formulate a comprehensive strategy designed to significantly augment voter turnout. This strategy revolves around targeted communication initiatives meticulously crafted to alleviate voter apathy and stimulate heightened civic involvement.

7.1 Key Components of the Strategy:

- 7.1.1** A rigorous analysis of voter turnout data will be conducted, leading to the formulation of a robust plan aimed at elevating voter participation in each Assembly Constituency (AC) and Parliamentary Constituency (PC), at a minimum, the national average level. Specialised strategies will be devised to ensure that ACs already surpassing the national average maintain their high voter turnout.
- 7.1.2** In all PCs/ACs where voter turnout lagged behind both the State and national averages, concerted efforts will be channelled into not only achieving but also sustaining voter turnout levels at or above the higher benchmark between the State and national averages.
- 7.1.3** The imperative to significantly enhance voter turnout in states that have hitherto struggled to meet the national average during the Lok Sabha 2019 elections is underscored by the imperative for robust democratic representation. An in-depth analysis of the unique dynamics within each State and constituency forms the foundation upon which this strategy is built. By implementing targeted communication strategies, we aspire to revitalise civic engagement, thereby invigorating our democratic processes and elevating the nation's overall voter turnout.

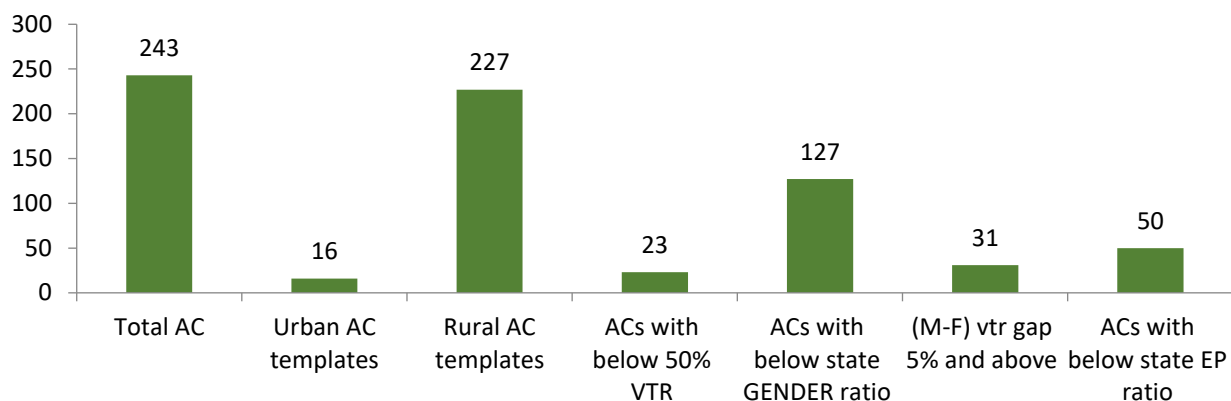
7.2 State specific analysis of TIP

Assembly-wise data has been aggregated under the Turnout Implementation Plan, and all the collected data has been maintained in the template prescribed by the ECI for Urban Assembly Constituencies, Rural Assembly Constituencies and Assembly Constituencies, which recorded less than 50 per cent polling in the last elections. After analysis of this data, an action plan is being prepared to increase the voting percentage.

- 7.2.1** Out of total 243 assembly constituencies of Bihar, turnout implementation plan has been prepared using the rural template provided by the Election Commission of India in 227 constituencies, urban template in 16 constituencies and 23 constituencies which have recorded less than 50 percent VTR in last parliamentary election.

Apart from this, TIP has also been prepared for 127 of the State's Assembly Constituencies (ACs), which exhibit gender ratios below the state average of 905, 31 Assembly Constituencies exhibit a notable gap in male-female (M-F) voting percentages and 50 ACs exhibit EP ratios lower than the state average (0.60). Its brief description is as follows.

TIP templates



Sl No.	Name of District	No. & Name of Assembly Constituencies (ACs)	Rural Template Submitted	Urban Template Submitted	Below 50% - Low VTR Template Submitted		TIP Final Submitted
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
					VTR	<50%	
1	PASCHIM CHAMPARAN	1-Valmiki Nagar	Yes	-	58.14	-	Yes
		2-Ramnagar (SC)	Yes	-	66.34	-	Yes
		3-Narkatiaganj	Yes	-	61.94	-	Yes
		4-Bagaha	Yes	-	59.80	-	Yes
		5-Lauriya	Yes	-	61.06	-	Yes
		6-Nautan	Yes	-	61.09	-	Yes
		7-Chanpatia	Yes	-	63.13	-	Yes
		8-Bettiah	Yes	-	59.00	-	Yes
		9-Sikta	Yes	-	64.57	-	Yes
2	PURVI CHAMPARAN	10-Raxaul	Yes	-	64.45	-	Yes
		11-Sugauli	Yes	-	59.73	-	Yes
		12-Narkatia	Yes	-	63.35	-	Yes
		13-Harsidhi (SC)	Yes	-	63.60	-	Yes
		14-Govindganj	Yes	-	56.88	-	Yes
		15-Kesaria	Yes	-	56.71	-	Yes
		16-Kalyanpur	Yes	-	61.00	-	Yes
		17-Pipra	Yes	-	60.92	-	Yes

		18-Madhuban	Yes	-	60.88	-	Yes
		19-Motihari	Yes	-	60.25	-	Yes
		20-Chiraia	Yes	-	57.40	-	Yes
		21-Dhaka	Yes	-	60.93	-	Yes
3	SHEOHAR	22-Sheohar	Yes	-	59.99	-	Yes
4	SITAMARHI	23-Riga	Yes	-	60.60	-	Yes
		24-Bathnaha (SC)	Yes	-	61.61	-	Yes
		25-Parihar	Yes	-	59.43	-	Yes
		26-Sursand	Yes	-	57.29	-	Yes
		27-Bajpatti	Yes	-	56.78	-	Yes
		28-Sitamarhi	Yes	-	64.08	-	Yes
		29-Runnisaidpur	Yes	-	55.51	-	Yes
		30-Belsand	Yes	-	56.27	-	Yes
5	MADHUBANI	31-Harlakhi	Yes	-	58.95	-	Yes
		32- Benipatti	Yes	-	52.04	-	Yes
		33-Khajauli	Yes	-	58.60	-	Yes
		34-Babubarhi	Yes	-	59.39	-	Yes
		35-Bisfi	Yes	-	52.24	-	Yes
		36-Madhubani	Yes	-	53.77	-	Yes
		37-Rajnagar (SC)	Yes	-	52.43	-	Yes
		38-Jhanjharpur	Yes	-	56.24	-	Yes
		39-Phulparas	Yes	-	56.27	-	Yes
		40-Laukaha	Yes	-	60.59	-	Yes
6	SUPAUL	41-Nirmali	Yes	-	66.99	-	Yes
		42-Pipra	Yes	-	66.89	-	Yes
		43-Supaul	Yes	-	61.59	-	Yes
		44-Triveniganj (SC)	Yes	-	66.77	-	Yes
		45-Chhatapur	Yes	-	68.53	-	Yes
7	ARARIA	46-Narpatganj	Yes	-	66.28	-	Yes

		47-Raniganj (SC)	Yes	-	61.22	-	Yes
		48-Forbesganj	Yes	-	65.21	-	Yes
		49-Araria	Yes	-	64.63	-	Yes
		50-Jokihat	Yes	-	62.89	-	Yes
		51-Sikti	Yes	-	68.69	-	Yes
8	KISHANGANJ	52-Bahadurganj	Yes	-	65.04	-	Yes
		53-Thakurganj	Yes	-	70.08	-	Yes
		54-Kishanganj	Yes	-	65.27	-	Yes
		55-Kochadhaman	Yes	-	65.85	-	Yes
9	PURNIA	56-Amour	Yes	-	63.58	-	Yes
		57-Baisi	Yes	-	68.46	-	Yes
		58-Kasba	Yes	-	69.64	-	Yes
		59-Banmankhi (SC)	Yes	-	61.86	-	Yes
		60-Rupauli	Yes	-	62.56	-	Yes
		61-Dhamdaha	Yes	-	65.72	-	Yes
		62-Purnia	-	Yes	63.38	-	Yes
10	KATIHAR	63-Katihar	-	Yes	64.24	-	Yes
		64-Kadwa	Yes	-	66.65	-	Yes
		65-Balrampur	Yes	-	67.15	-	Yes
		66-Pranpur	Yes	-	69.84	-	Yes
		67-Manihari (ST)	Yes	-	68.25	-	Yes
		68-Barari	Yes	-	69.49	-	Yes
		69-Korha (SC)	Yes	-	69.78	-	Yes
11	MADHEPURA	70-Alamnagar	Yes	-	62.40	-	Yes
		71-Bihari ganj	Yes	-	61.58	-	Yes
		72-Singheshwar (SC)	Yes	-	63.48	-	Yes
		73-Madhepura	Yes	-	63.52	-	Yes
12	SAHARSA	74-Sonbarsha (SC)	Yes	-	57.43	-	Yes
		75-Saharsa	-	Yes	61.67	-	Yes

		76-Simri Bakhtiarapur	Yes	-	56.97	-	Yes
		77-Mahishi	Yes	-	57.94	-	Yes
13	DARBHANGA	78-Kusheshwar Asthan (SC)	Yes	-	60.09	-	Yes
		79-Gaura Bauram	Yes	-	60.83	-	Yes
		80-Benipur	Yes	-	59.41	-	Yes
		81-Alinagar	Yes	-	59.02	-	Yes
		82-Darbhangha Rural	Yes	-	54.86	-	Yes
		83-Darbhangha	-	Yes	55.35	-	Yes
		84-Hayaghat	Yes	-	59.41	-	Yes
		85-Bahadurpur	Yes	-	60.10	-	Yes
		86-Keoti	Yes	-	53.45	-	Yes
		87-Jale	Yes	-	52.30	-	Yes
14	MUZAFFARPUR	88-Gaighat	Yes	-	60.78	-	Yes
		89-Aurai	Yes	-	57.14	-	Yes
		90-Minapur	Yes	-	66.35	-	Yes
		91-Bochaha (SC)	Yes	-	66.64	-	Yes
		92-Sakra (SC)	Yes	-	64.99	-	Yes
		93-Kurhani	Yes	-	64.17	-	Yes
		94-Muzaffarpur	-	Yes	53.83	-	Yes
		95-Kanti	Yes	-	64.25	-	Yes
		96-Baruraj	Yes	-	61.52	-	Yes
		97-Paroo	Yes	-	60.56	-	Yes
		98-Sahebganj	Yes	-	58.91	-	Yes
15	GOPALGANJ	99-Baikunthpur	Yes	-	56.85	-	Yes
		100-Barauli	Yes	-	54.33	-	Yes
		101-Gopalganj	Yes	-	53.92	-	Yes
		102-Kuchaikote	Yes	-	53.59	-	Yes
		103-Bhorey (SC)	Yes	-	56.74	-	Yes

		104-Hathua	Yes	-	56.57	-	Yes
16	SIWAN	105-Siwan	Yes	-	56.60	-	Yes
		106-Ziradei	Yes	-	53.73	-	Yes
		107-Darauli (SC)	Yes	-	52.58	-	Yes
		108-Raghunathpur	Yes	-	55.06	-	Yes
		109-Daraundha	Yes	-	51.81	-	Yes
		110-Barharia	Yes	-	58.84	-	Yes
		111-Goriakothi	Yes	-	56.05	-	Yes
		112-Maharajganj	Yes	-	53.86	-	Yes
17	SARAN	113-Ekma	Yes	-	50.81	-	Yes
		114-Manjhi	Yes	-	51.84	-	Yes
		115-Baniapur	Yes	-	53.68	-	Yes
		116-Taraiya	Yes	-	56.36	-	Yes
		117-Marhaura	Yes	-	57.10	-	Yes
		118-Chapra	Yes	-	52.85	-	Yes
		119-Garkha (SC)	Yes	-	57.53	-	Yes
		120-Amnour	Yes	-	56.33	-	Yes
		121-Parsa	Yes	-	56.78	-	Yes
		122-Sonepur	Yes	-	58.77	-	Yes
18	VAISHALI	123-Hajipur	Yes	-	55.80	-	Yes
		124-Lalganj	Yes	-	55.97	-	Yes
		125-Vaishali	Yes	-	60.01	-	Yes
		126-Mahua	Yes	-	57.67	-	Yes
		127-Raja Pakar (SC)	Yes	-	56.26	-	Yes
		128-Raghopur	Yes	-	52.03	-	Yes
		129-Mahnar	Yes	-	54.14	-	Yes
		130-Patepur (SC)	Yes	-	57.91	-	Yes
19	SAMASTIPUR	131-Kalyanpur (SC)	Yes	-	60.15	-	Yes

		132-Warisanagar	Yes	-	61.95	-	Yes
		133-Samastipur	Yes	-	61.85	-	Yes
		134-Ujiarpur	Yes	-	64.18	-	Yes
		135-Morwa	Yes	-	60.68	-	Yes
		136-Sarairanjan	Yes	-	60.88	-	Yes
		137-Mohiuddinnagar	Yes	-	54.13	-	Yes
		138-Bibhutipur	Yes	-	62.23	-	Yes
		139-Rosera (SC)	Yes	-	60.10	-	Yes
		140-Hasanpur	Yes	-	58.30	-	Yes
20	BEGUSARAI	141-Cheria Bariarpur	Yes	-	62.36	-	Yes
		142-Bachhwara	Yes	-	63.17	-	Yes
		143-Teghra	Yes	-	63.04	-	Yes
		144-Matihani	Yes	-	62.73	-	Yes
		145-Sahebpur Kamal	Yes	-	62.62	-	Yes
		146-Begusarai	Yes	-	59.05	-	Yes
		147-Bakhri (SC)	Yes	-	63.62	-	Yes
21	KHAGARIA	148-Alauli (SC)	Yes	-	58.15	-	Yes
		149-Khagaria	-	Yes	59.77	-	Yes
		150-Beldaur	Yes	-	57.58	-	Yes
		151-Parbatta	Yes	-	55.82	-	Yes
22	BHAGALPUR	152-Bihpur	Yes	-	55.49	-	Yes
		153-Gopalpur	Yes	-	57.55	-	Yes
		154-Pirpanti (SC)	Yes	-	59.73	-	Yes
		155-Kahalgaon	Yes	-	61.53	-	Yes
		156-Bhagalpur	-	Yes	48.62	Yes	Yes
		157-Sultanganj	Yes	-	53.21	-	Yes
		158-Nathnagar	Yes	-	60.01	-	Yes
23	BANKA	159-Amarpur	Yes	-	55.43	-	Yes
		160-Dhauraiya (SC)	Yes	-	60.45	-	Yes

		161-Banka	Yes	-	63.70	-	Yes
		162-Katoria (ST)	Yes	-	61.22	-	Yes
		163-Belhar	Yes	-	59.27	-	Yes
24	MUNGER	164-Tarapur	Yes	-	53.26	-	Yes
		165-Munger	Yes	-	54.85	-	Yes
		166-Jamalpur	Yes	-	53.16	-	Yes
25	LAKHISARAI	167-Suryagarha	Yes	-	55.61	-	Yes
		168-Lakhisarai	-	Yes	56.03	-	Yes
26	SHEIKHPURA	169-Sheikhpura	Yes	-	52.38	-	Yes
		170-Barbiga	Yes	-	51.23	-	Yes
27	NALANDA	171-Asthawan	Yes	-	45.76	Yes	Yes
		172-Biharsharif	-	Yes	46.99	Yes	Yes
		173-Rajgir (SC)	Yes	-	49.19	Yes	Yes
		174-Islampur	Yes	-	49.91	Yes	Yes
		175-Hilsa	Yes	-	49.95	Yes	Yes
		176-Nalanda	Yes	-	49.27	Yes	Yes
		177-Harnaut	Yes	-	50.72	-	Yes
28	PATNA	178-Mokama	Yes	-	54.80	-	Yes
		179-Barh	Yes	-	54.36	-	Yes
		180-Bakhtiarapur	Yes	-	54.59	-	Yes
		181-Digha	-	Yes	39.36	Yes	Yes
		182-Bankipur	-	Yes	38.76	Yes	Yes
		183-Kumhrar	-	Yes	37.96	YES	Yes
		184-Patna Sahib	-	Yes	55.05	-	Yes
		185-Fatuha	Yes	-	57.01	-	Yes
		186-Danapur	-	Yes	52.34	-	Yes
		187-Maner	Yes	-	59.68	-	Yes
		188-Phulwari (SC)	Yes	-	57.16	-	Yes
		189-Masaurhi (SC)	Yes	-	56.22	-	Yes

		190-Paliganj	Yes	-	52.34	-	Yes
		191-Bikram	Yes	-	57.64	-	Yes
29	BHOJPUR	192-Sandesh	Yes	-	54.47	-	Yes
		193-Barbara	Yes	-	53.17	-	Yes
		194-Arrah	-	Yes	51.30	-	Yes
		195-Agiaon (SC)	Yes	-	51.53	-	Yes
		196-Tarari	Yes	-	51.61	-	Yes
		197-Jagdishpur	Yes	-	52.12	-	Yes
		198-Shahpur	Yes	-	48.43	Yes	Yes
30	BUXAR	199-Brahampur	Yes	-	53.12	-	Yes
		200-Buxar	Yes	-	56.16	-	Yes
		201-Dumraon	Yes	-	52.97	-	Yes
		202-Rajpur (SC)	Yes	-	55.01	-	Yes
31	KAIMUR (BHABHUA)	203-Ramgarh	Yes	-	58.51	-	Yes
		204-Mohania (SC)	Yes	-	59.30	-	Yes
		205-Bhabua	Yes	-	55.84	-	Yes
		206-Chainpur	Yes	-	58.15	-	Yes
32	ROHTAS	207-Chenari (SC)	Yes	-	53.89	-	Yes
		208-Sasaram	Yes	-	49.63	Yes	Yes
		209-Kargahar	Yes	-	50.81	-	Yes
		210-Dinara	Yes	-	48.12	Yes	Yes
		211-Nokha	Yes	-	48.55	Yes	Yes
		212-Dehri	Yes	-	49.43	Yes	Yes
		213-Karakat	Yes	-	46.65	Yes	Yes
33	ARWAL	214-Arwal	Yes	-	50.76	-	Yes
		215-Kurtha	Yes	-	50.46	-	Yes
34	JAHANABAD	216-Jehanabad	Yes	-	52.46	-	Yes
		217-Ghosi	Yes	-	52.07	-	Yes
		218-Makhdumpur	Yes	-	55.20	-	Yes

		(SC)					
35	AURANGABAD	219-Goh	Yes	-	48.92	Yes	Yes
		220-Obra	Yes	-	49.14	Yes	Yes
		221-Nabinagar	Yes	-	51.70	-	Yes
		222-Kutumba (SC)	Yes	-	53.72	-	Yes
		223-Aurangabad	Yes	-	53.39	-	Yes
		224-Rafiganj	Yes	-	51.31	-	Yes
36	GAYA	225-Gurua	Yes	-	57.32	-	Yes
		226-Sherghati	Yes	-	58.06	-	Yes
		227-Imamganj (SC)	Yes	-	55.34	-	Yes
		228-Barachatti (SC)	Yes	-	59.34	-	Yes
		229-Bodh Gaya (SC)	Yes	-	58.02	-	Yes
		230-Gaya Town	-	Yes	52.09	-	Yes
		231-Tikari	Yes	-	51.28	-	Yes
		232-Belaganj	Yes	-	55.25	-	Yes
		233-Atri	Yes	-	49.63	Yes	Yes
		234-Wazirganj	Yes	-	53.87	-	Yes
37	NAWADA	235-Rajauli (SC)	Yes	-	49.66	Yes	Yes
		236-Hisua	Yes	-	51.90	-	Yes
		237-Nawada	Yes	-	48.71	Yes	Yes
		238-Gobindpur	Yes	-	46.82	Yes	Yes
		239-Warsaliganj	Yes	-	47.95	Yes	Yes
38	JAMUI	240-Sikandra (SC)	Yes	-	52.06	-	Yes
		241-Jamui	Yes	-	56.93	-	Yes
		242-Jhajha	Yes	-	57.68	-	Yes
		243-Chakai	Yes	-	58.50	-	Yes

8. Understanding Voting Behaviour and Attitudes

While preparing the TIP, findings of 'KAP Endline Survey 2021', 'Study of Impact of Migration on Elections' and 'In-house Verification of all the electors in voter list having their age 100 years and above' have also been incorporated and analyzed for framing appropriate strategy for upcoming Parliamentary General Elections 2024 to achieve national average of voter turnout (VTR). Salient inputs from these documents have been discussed in the following paragraphs:

8.1 Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of Citizens in Bihar for Assembly Election 2020

Knowledge, Attitude and Practices Survey was conducted in the State in the year 2021 as an end-line survey after the General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Bihar 2020. This survey conducted post-elections forms the basis of insights into voter behaviour with respect to electoral participation, their perceptions and exposure to numerous tools and strategies of awareness. Together, end-line and baseline surveys form a strong understanding of the State's SVEEP strategy approach.

The overall voter turnout of State Assembly Elections is 57.34%, which indicates a huge scope for improvement. This voter turnout is not a stand-alone statistic but a successful culmination of various stages of voter registration, voter awareness and attitude, voter facility, voter participation and overall efficient election machinery. Out of 6598 respondents, 94% had cast their vote in the 2020 General Elections to Legislative Assembly. There are certain key findings of the KAP-Endline Survey 2020 that are noteworthy for TIP & SVEEP. It is pertinent to keep them in mind as they are the bedrock to achieve outcome-oriented objectives as envisaged in the State Plan.

8.1.1 Voter Registration

- 78.36% of the sampled respondents lived in a particular residential area since their birth.
- Less than 1% of the respondents got their names deleted from the voter list of previous AC.
- 99.86% of the respondents are enrolled at the right polling station.
- Visit of the BLO to the respondents' residence (57.18%) was the major motivation medium for enrolment among the respondents followed by special enrolment drives (15.39%) respectively.
- 86.92% of the respondents feel that the enrolment procedure is easy. For rest, unawareness of the enrolment procedure and lack of interest were the major reasons cited for not enrolling in the voter list.
- While the impactful outcomes of BLO's door-to-door visits, special drives, and service centres are praiseworthy, the potential of IT interventions like VHA and NVSP is yet to be realised. This offers great scope to enrol voters seamlessly, especially the ones in the age cohort 18-19 whose EP ratio fares poorly in the State of Bihar.

8.1.2 Voter Participation

- According to KAP Survey, 94.21% of the respondents had voted in Bihar Assembly Elections, 2020.
- While the majority of them were self-motivated to vote as a right and duty on their part (70%), enabling environment (Assured Minimum Facilities), electoral registration and getting voter slips timely also featured as important reasons.
- Notably, being a political party sympathiser, the influence of friends, and the will of the head of the family were also the reasons that featured considerable numbers. (Around 5%)
- SVEEP strategy should envisage to upkeep the positive motivation of the electors, it also has to consider that vote is free and fair without any influence of the outsider except the voter himself. Along with increasing VTR, these dimensions shall remain a crucial objective of SVEEP interventions.
- Among various difficulties cited by the electors at the polling station, long queues, difficulty in locating the polling station, no guidance from the polling personnel, and location of the polling station at a very far distance were mentioned in significant numbers. It provides us crucial inputs to consider on the day of the poll. Migration has been a crucial contributing factor to affect voter turnouts in the State. Therefore, maximum enrolment, de-duplication and awareness activities about shifting constituencies need to work in tandem to bring results.
- Many electors did not turn up to vote for reasons related to not having EPIC Cards and the unavailability of voter slips. These issues can be effectively tackled with awareness and information about other valid documents, e-EPIC, etc. which is a direct component of the SVEEP strategy.

8.1.3 Voter Awareness/Exposure to SVEEP Activities

- The majority (52.9%) of respondents in the KAP survey didn't know the qualifying age of 18 years. Intensive awareness activities are also required to disseminate information about four qualifying dates - 1st of January, April, July and October.
- 41.9% of the respondents did not know about the NOTA option, 69% were unaware of the names of candidates in the Braille script on the EVM, and 33.8% had never heard about VVPATs. Therefore, EVM-VVPAT awareness is another important dimension to focus. Likewise, most respondents did not know about the Postal Ballot facility for PwD electors, 80+ senior citizens and assistance and priority access to the elderly and PwD during the poll. Therefore, information about accessibility and inclusiveness needs vivid dissemination among the masses. Notably, 75.5% of the PwD electors were never contacted by the BLOs.
- While the majority (73.7%) of the respondents were aware of the campaigns run by the ECI, a whopping 92% were unaware of National Voters' Day in particular. As a day dedicated towards electoral participation, ways to make it effective at the grassroots have to be pondered.
- A very important takeaway from the KAP Report is about the platforms accessed by the respondents to receive election-related information. Among all media means available, television advertisements and programmes were the major (49.3%) medium, followed by rallies, loudspeaker announcements, etc. (27%). Posters, hoardings, publicity material and cultural /entertainment programmes contributed significantly. Notably, the share of newspapers, official circulars, information at polling stations, civil society groups, social media groups, and SMSs was lower. (~20%). These findings need to be corroborated with future baseline surveys for Lok Sabha for the

2024 General Elections, as the 2020 elections were the first in the country after lockdown.

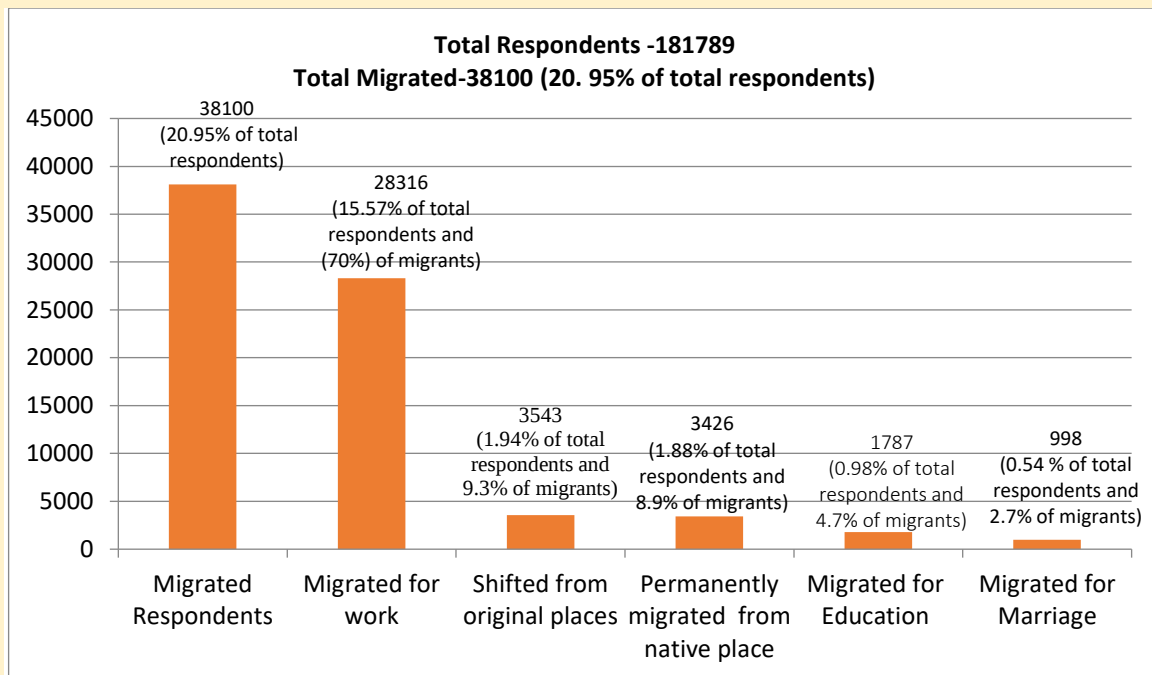
- The fact that 73.4% of the respondents did not ever access the website of the O/o CEO, Bihar, is another important observation of the report. Likewise, more than 65% of the respondents never accessed the call Centre/Voter Helpline facility. Therefore, awareness about grievance redressal mechanisms and IT platforms that make information and services handy for electors need to be circulated upfront. Reforms and initiatives that make elections fair, accessible and inclusive have contributed significantly to bringing ease to voters; this can be leveraged to increase VTR.

Based on the above observations, Bihar strives to incorporate all relevant key points in formulating its SVEEP & TIP strategy. The stakeholders and dimensions having the potential to yield effective outcomes have to be streamlined and decentralised till the ground level. Booth Level Officers, responsive electoral administration, awareness and training about IT interventions, EVM-VVPAT, etc., monitoring framework and grievance redressal are the fulcrum points that shall achieve the targeted objectives of VTR.

8.2 Findings of 'Study of Impact of Migration on Elections' (2022)

- 8.2.1 After due diligence, deleting the names of the permanently migrated electors will improve the EP ratio in such pockets of the State and help improve VTR. As per analysis of the electorate's voting behaviour in the Bihar Assembly Elections 2020, migration turned out to be the most prevalent reason preventing voters from voting on polling day. Migrants constitute a heterogeneous group, and this survey data characterises the migrants based on their reasons for migration: work, education, marriage, "shifted" and permanent migration. Overall, 38,100 (20.95%) respondents out of a sample set of 181,789 respondents could not exercise their voting right due to reasons emanating from migration.
- 8.2.2 Classifying the data on the basis of reason for migration illustrates that out of 38,100 respondents who had migrated, in which 28,346 (70%) had migrated for work, 1,787 (4.7%) migrated for education, 998 (2.6%) had migrated after marriage and 3,426 (8.9%) respondents had permanently migrated from their native places and no longer lived at their original places of residence. 9.3 %, precisely 3,543 of the total respondents under the migration category, had shifted from their original places.





- 8.2.3 This contributes a high percentage in determining voter turnout ratios. Migrant workers in India are apparently apprehensive about registering themselves as voters in any other state apart from their domicile/home state. This may be attributed to various changes like frequent change of residence, inability to shift with families to their places of work and preference to keep their documents (including Voter ID) at the address of their native places. Sensitisation and awareness about Form 8, negotiations about paid leaves for the workers, if possible, and inputs of all relevant stakeholders form an important facet of the State's SVEEP strategy, which has a huge number of migrant electors.
- 8.2.4 Migration after marriage was an important reason due to which females were not enrolled in either of the constituencies (pre and post-marriage). Intensified efforts to enrol female electors will prove instrumental in bridging the gender gap in electoral participation.
- 8.2.5 As observed, hardly 5 per cent of the eligible electors (as per population statistics) in the age cohort 18-19 are registered as electors. The voter turnout among first-time voters is also not very encouraging. Hence, educational institutions, ELC clubs, etc., feature as a crucial platform to reach out to electors in the 18-19 age cohort and also to first-time voters in the SVEEP strategy of the State.
- 8.2.6 Other significant reasons that respondents did not vote in the 2020 Assembly Elections were non-possession of valid identity documents, the polling station's distance, difficulty locating the polling station, security reasons, long queues, etc. As these reasons coincided with the ones highlighted in the KAP survey, these shall remain important focal areas.
- 8.2.7 Another issue that came to the fore during the in-house survey was the boycott of elections by the electors. As told by the respondents, they were not content even with the meagre basic facilities in their residential areas and perceived the boycott as a signal to register dissatisfaction with the performance of their already elected representatives. There is also a general sense of apathy towards casting a vote that any political representative whosoever elected will harbingers any change. They believed all political candidates shared similar traits. A sense of indifference towards the overall political system was perceived among the respondents.

- 8.2.8 Notably, a fairly small number of people complained about the facilities at the polling station. This underpins the successful implementation of AMF.
- 8.2.9 As this election was the first after the pandemic began and the country was still reeling under health emergencies, a significant number of voters did not step out due to it. Electors or their families were either already infected with the virus or feared contracting Covid-19 if they stepped out to vote.
- 8.2.10 Given the level of urbanisation in the State, the majority of polling stations in the State lay in rural areas; thus, the majority of electors hail from rural backgrounds. This section also includes a huge number of migrants. It is observed that VTR in urban areas fares poorer than VTR in rural areas, indicating apathy among urban voters. The SVEEP strategy of the State shall incorporate the dimension of background so that optimal solutions are carved out depending on the nature of stakeholders.

8.3 Assembly Constituency wise analysis of Voting Behaviour

- 8.3.1 Consistent with the survey theme, we sought some insights into the voting behaviour of total Assembly Constituencies (ACs) in the Bihar Assembly Elections 2020. For this endeavour, we employed the standard normal distribution with 3 sigma (σ , standard deviation) approach for the Voter Turnout Ratio (VTR) of all ACs. The curve thus generated was segregated along the 3 sigma limits to the left and right of the central line drawn at the average (μ) value. This in turn, classified our ACs into 6 groups: those within +1 and -1 sigma from the average VTR, those within +2 and -2 sigma from the average VTR and those within +3 and -3 sigma from the average VTR. The cumulative number of ACs falling in a particular interval is shown in numerals enclosed in a box on the curve.
- 8.3.2 Evidently, from the following curve, the majority of ACs have clustered around the average VTR. As many as 110 ACs witnessed a VTR less than 57.3%. Out of which 80, 26 and 1 ACs were at -1, -2 and -3 sigma respectively along with 3 ACs (Digha, Kumhrar and Bankipur) having witnessed a VTR even lesser than -3 sigma. These ACs call out for intensive focus on increasing their voter turnout in future elections with a special emphasis on plans to alleviate the challenges as delineated previously in the report. Further, we observe that 133 ACs had registered a VTR equal to or more than the average. Here 97, 34 and 2 ACs were placed at +1, +2 and +3 sigma respectively. These ACs need to be encouraged to sustain their efforts and augment them with best practices and lessons documented from previous elections in Bihar and elsewhere in the country adapted to suit the local needs. Notably, 2 ACs have fared particularly well compared to all ACs, which are Barari and Korha. The detailed classification of ACs is presented in the subsequent table format.

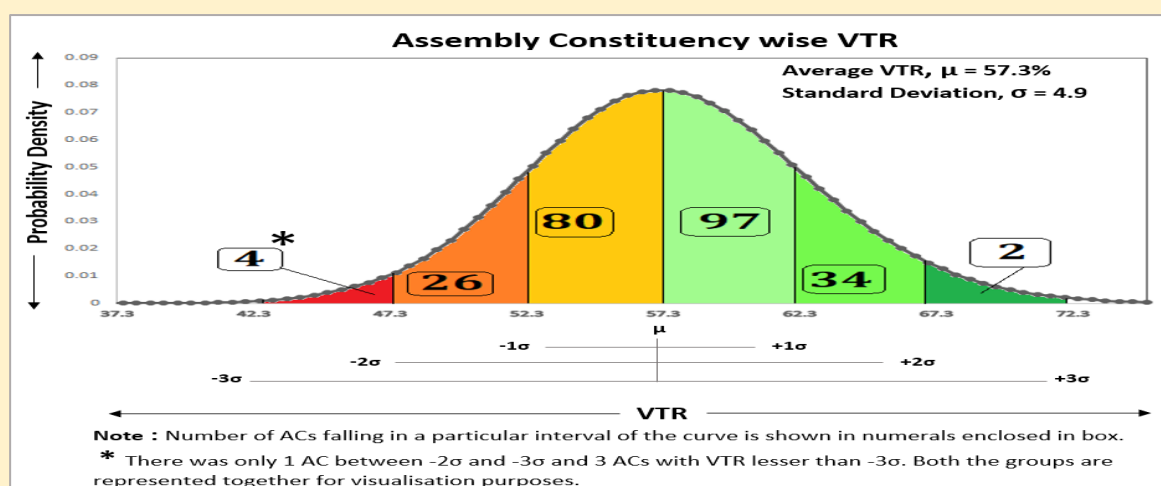


Table 3 Sigma Analysis for total Assembly Constituencies with respect to their VTR in Bihar Assembly Elections 2020

Bihar/Assembly Constituencies	VTR	Assembly Constituencies	VTR	Assembly Constituencies	VTR
Bihar	57.3%	ACs within -1 Sigma			
8-Bettiah	56.3	101-Gopalganj	55.0	176-Nalanda	54.8
14-Govindganj	57.0	102-Kuchaikote	56.4	178-Mokama	54.1
15-Kesaria	56.5	103-Bhorey	54.0	179-Barh	53.7
20-Chiraiya	56.6	105-Siwan	54.4	186-Danapur	52.5
22-Sheohar	56.5	108-Raghunathpur	53.6	190-Paliganj	54.7
24-Bathnaha	55.7	110-Barharia	57.1	192-Sandesh	53.1
25-Parihar	54.6	112-Maharajganj	53.6	193-Barhara	52.8
26-Sursand	54.1	115-Baniapur	52.9	195-Agiaon	52.5
27-Bajpatti	55.9	116-Taraiya	55.0	196-Tarari	55.8
29-Runnisaaidpur	53.1	117-Marhaura	56.6	197-Jagdishpur	54.5
30-Belsand	52.5	120-Amnour	56.8	199-Brahampur	54.5
35-Bisfi	54.6	127-Rajapakar	56.0	200-Buxar	56.7
36-Madhubani	54.1	129-Mahnar	54.6	201-Dumraon	55.0
37-Rajnagar	52.5	130-Patepur	57.1	202-Rajpur	57.0
38-Jhanjharpur	56.9	137-Mohiuddinnagar	56.0	210-Dinara	56.5
39-Phulparas	56.0	139-Rosera	55.1	212-Dehri	52.7
47-Raniganj	55.3	146-Begusarai	55.6	214-Arwal	56.1
74-Sonbarsha	54.1	148-Alauli	57.1	215-Kurtha	55.2
78-Kusheshwar Asthan	54.4	159-Amarpur	55.6	216-Jehanabad	53.7
79-Gaura Bauram	57.2	164-Tarapur	55.1	218-Makhdumpur	56.8
80-Benipur	56.5	167-Surajgarha	56.0	220-Obra	55.3
82-Darbhangha Rural	54.1	168-Lakhisarai	52.8	223-Aurangabad	53.5
83-Darbhangha	55.8	169-Sheikhpura	56.3	224-Rafiganj	56.1
86-Keoti	56.5	170-Barbigha	53.2	233-Atri	55.4
87-Jale	54.1	173-Rajgir	53.8	234-Wazirganj	56.2
89-Aurai	55.7	174-Islampur	55.9	240-Sikandra	53.2
94-Muzaffarpur	52.7	175-Hilsa	54.8		
ACs within -2 Sigma					
32-Benipatti	52.1	165-Munger	49.0	213-Karakat	52.3
106-Ziradei	52.1	171-Asthawan	49.5	222-Kutumba	52.1
107-Darauli	50.2	172-Biharsharif	48.6	230-Gaya Town	49.9

109-Daraundha	51.1	177-Harnaut	52.0	235-Rajauli	50.5
113-Ekma	50.7	184-Patna Sahib	52.2	236-Hisua	50.5
114-Manjhi	52.3	194-Arrah	48.4	237-Nawada	51.3
118-Chapra	51.1	198-Shahpur	49.2	238-Gobindpur	50.8
156-Bhagalpur	48.4	208-Sasaram	51.1	239-Warsaliganj	48.8
157-Sultanganj	52.1	211-Nokha	51.3		

ACs within and lesser than -3 Sigma

166-Jamalpur	46.7
181-Digha	37.0
182-Bankipur	35.9
183-Kumhrar	35.3

ACs within +1 Sigma

1-Valmikinagar	59.0	72-Singheshwar	61.5	142-Bachhwara	61.0
3-Narkatiaganj	62.0	75-Saharsa	61.4	143-Teghra	60.2
4-Bagaha	59.6	76-Simri	58.1	144-Matihani	61.1
5-Lauriya	61.6	Bakhtiarpur	58.8	147-Bakhri	60.4
6-Nautan	60.3	77-Mahishi	57.4	149-Khagaria	58.2
9-Sikta	62.0	81-Alinagar	59.1	150-Beldaur	57.8
11-Sugauli	59.4	84-Hayaghat	59.4	151-Parbatta	60.3
17-Pipra	59.1	85-Bahadurpur	57.5	152-Bihpur	60.3
18-Madhuban	59.5	88-Gaighat	61.1	153-Gopalpur	59.0
19-Motihari	59.7	96-Baruraj	60.3	154-Pirpainti	62.0
23-Riga	57.4	97-Paroo	58.1	155-Kahalgaon	59.8
28-Sitamarhi	61.9	98-Sahebganj	58.9	158-Nathnagar	61.0
31-Harlakhi	57.5	99-Baikunthpur	57.6	160-Dhauraiya	61.3
33-Khajauli	61.1	100-Barauli	57.8	162-Katoria	59.6
34-Babubarhi	61.0	104-Hathua	57.5	163-Belhar	60.4
40-Laukaha	59.5	111-Goriakothi	57.8	180-Bakhtiarpur	61.1
43-Supaul	62.0	119-Garkha	59.0	187-Maner	57.4
44-Triveniganj	61.2	121-Parsa	57.3	188-Phulwari	58.4
46-Narpatganj	60.6	122-Sonepur	58.0	189-Masaurhi	58.6
48-Forbesganj	59.1	123-Hajipur	59.0	191-Bikram	60.0
49-Araria	59.8	124-Lalganj	60.1	204-Mohania	57.3
50-Jokihat	59.4	125-Vaishali	58.1	207-Chenari	59.9
52-Bahadurganj	60.9	126-Mahua	57.9	209-Kargahar	58.1
54-Kishanganj	58.8	128-Raghopur	59.0	217-Ghosi	59.9
56-Amour	58.9	131-Kalyanpur	59.6	219-Goh	58.0
59-Banmankhi	60.7	132-Warisanagar	62.1	221-Nabinagar	58.9
60-Rupauli	59.2	133-Samastipur	59.4	227-Imamganj	60.8
62-Purnia	60.3	134-Ujiarpur	60.9	228-Barachatti	61.4
64-Kadwa	61.3	135-Morwa	60.9	229-Bodh Gaya	60.2
65-Balrampur	61.8	136-Sarairanjan	58.7	231-Tikari	61.6
70-Alamnagar	60.5	138-Bibhutipur	60.9	232-Belaganj	61.5
71-Bihariganj		140-Hasanpur	60.9	241-Jamui	61.6
		141-Cheria		242-Jhajha	
		Bariarpur			

ACs within +2 Sigma

2-Ramnagar	64.5	55-Kochadhaman	64.6	95-Kanti	63.3
7-Chanpatia	63.8	57-Baisi	65.4	145-Sahebpur	62.9
10-Raxaul	64.0	58-Kasba	66.4	Kamal	62.6
12-Narkatia	63.6	61-Dhamdaha	63.4	161-Banka	62.2
13-Harsidhi (S.C)	63.6	63-Katihar	62.3	185-Fatuha	64.2
16-Kalyanpur	62.5	66-Pranpur	65.5	203-Ramgarh	64.2
21-Dhaka	64.8	67-Manihari	63.1	205-Bhabua	63.6
41-Nirmali	63.2	73-Madhepura	62.1	206-Chainpur	64.7
42-Pipra	62.9	90-Minapur	65.3	225-Gurua	62.5
45-Chhatapur	65.9	91-Bochaha	65.2	226-Sherghati	63.1
51-Sikti	62.3	92-Sakra	63.1	243-Chakai	66.1
53-Thakurganj	66.2	93-Kurhani	64.2		

ACs within +3 Sigma

68-Barari	67.2
69-Korha	67.4

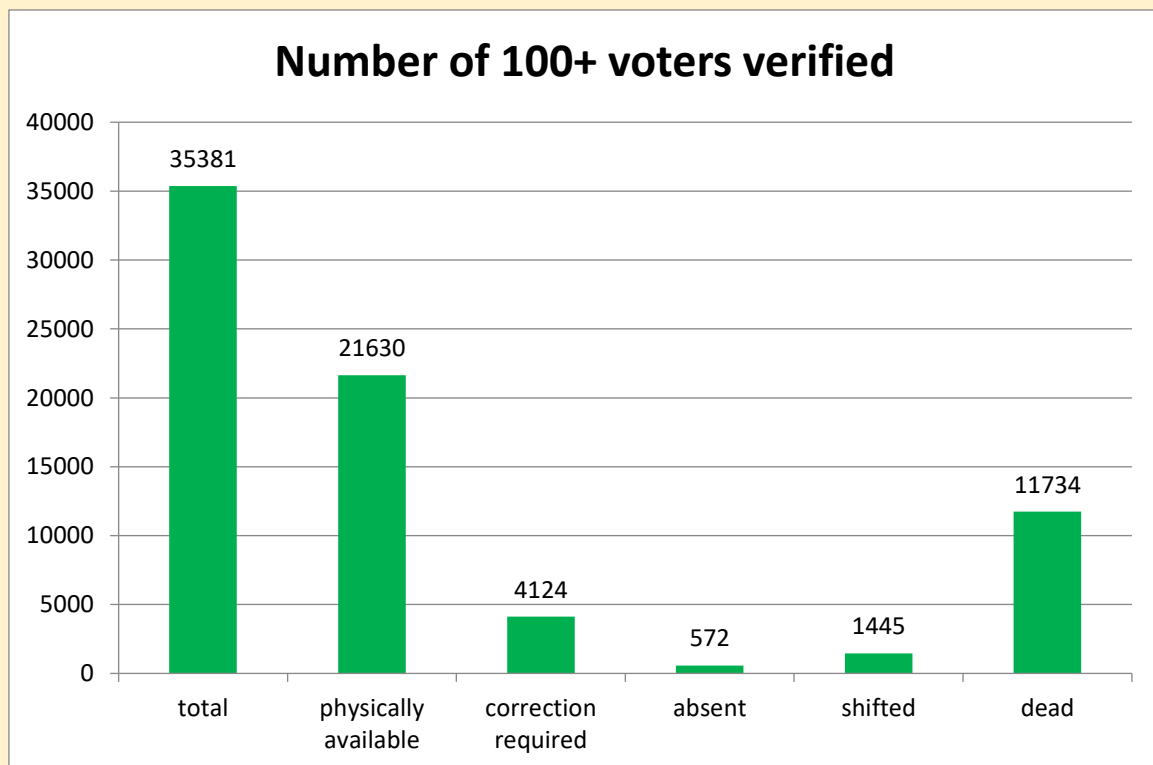


9. In-house verification of voters aged 100 years and above- Analysis & Learnings

Apart from aforesaid surveys, the CEO Bihar office has also conducted In house verification drive for 100 years+ voters to correct their status in the electoral roll. The details of this verification drive are as follows:

Findings - Out of 35381 voters verified

- 21630 (61.13%) voters were found physically available.
- Out of 21630, age correction required 4124 (19.06%)
- 572 (1.61%) voters were found absent.
- 1445 (4.08%) voters were found to have shifted.
- 11734 (33.16%) voters were found dead.



The findings of this verification drive emphasise the significance of addressing the presence of dead and shifted voters, which has a notable impact on the overall low Voter Turnout Ratio (VTR). These findings underscore the need to launch a targeted and substantial pre-revision drive aimed at the deletion of duplicate, shifted and dead electors from the electoral roll.

10. Turnout Implementation Plan Analysis

Based on the Turnout Implementation Plans received from all the assembly constituencies, a comprehensive State TIP has been formulated incorporating the findings of the KAP endline survey 2021 and the Study of the Impact of Migration on Elections. This state-level plan is structured into 05 distinct categories, reflecting voter turnout patterns, gender gap analysis and area-specific considerations. These categories are established based on the voter turnout (VTR) observed during the 2019 Parliamentary Election and Bihar Assembly Election 2020.

TIP for Rural Assembly Constituencies with 50% and Above Voter Turnout:

This category focuses on rural areas where the voter turnout was 50% or higher during the previous election.

TIP for Urban Assembly Constituencies:

Addressing the specific dynamics of urban settings, this category is dedicated to assembly constituencies within urban areas.

TIP for Assembly Constituencies with Less Than 50% Voter Turnout:

This category is tailored to assembly constituencies that recorded a voter turnout of less than 50% in the previous election.

TIP for Low Gender ratio Assembly Constituencies and Assembly Constituencies where VTR gap (M-F) is 5 percent or more:

A substantial number of the Assembly Constituencies (ACs), i.e. 127 in total, exhibit gender ratios below the state average of 905. Apart from this, 31 assembly constituencies are identified in which the difference in male-female voting percentages during the 2019 Lok Sabha election was 5% or greater.

TIP according to EP ratio and Age cohort

The Elector Population Ratio (EP Ratio) is equal to the total number of registered electors divided by the total population of the State. Therefore, the EP ratio is a crucial metric to comprehend elector participation in a democracy. TIP has also been prepared for 50 ACs that exhibit EP ratios lower than the state average (0.60)

By categorizing the State TIP in this manner, it becomes more tailored to different constituencies' unique characteristics and turnout challenges. This strategic approach aims to enhance voter participation across the diverse landscape of assembly constituencies in the State of Bihar.

10.1 TIP for Rural Assembly Constituencies with 50% and Above Voter Turnout

Rural template has been prepared for 227 assembly constituencies in Bihar under the TIP. After analysing common reasons for low voter turnout in these areas are as follows.

10.1.1 Reasons for the low turnout

a) **High rate of Migration-** According to the findings of ‘Study of Impact of Migration on Elections’ (2022)

- Migration due to work (15.57% of total respondents and 70% of total migrants),
- Migration due to study (0.98% of total respondents and 4.7% of total migrants)
- Migration due to study marriage (0.54 % of total respondents and 2.7% of total migrants)
- Migration is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.
- The migration rate among males is higher than that among females.
- Female electors are migrating less in search of work than male electors.
- The migration of female electors is basically due to marriage (98.19% due to marriage of female electors and only 1.81% due to marriage of male electors)
- Migration for education is more common among male electors than female electors.

b) **Low registration in the Electoral roll**

- Women often miss out on voting as they are not registered in the electoral roll due to migration after marriage. These cases are seen in women electors from both rural and urban areas, but notably, the number of such cases is higher in rural areas.
- Migration due to education is one of the factors for low enrolment of youth in the age group of 18-19 years.

c) **ASD VOTERS-** Large number of Absent, Shifted, and Dead electors in the E-roll, apart from duplication of electors.

d) **Awareness issue-** Lack of awareness about the process of registration in the electoral roll and facilities for voting provided by the Election Commission.

Low Gross enrolment ratio- Normally, GER is widely used to show the general level of participation in education. The GER is the ratio of students between 18 and 23 years of age enrolled in higher education institutions against the entire population in that age group. Bihar has a lower GER than the national average, with the overall GER in 2020-21 at 15.9 percent while the national average is 27.3. The low GER ratio shows that a large number of youth aged between 18 to 23 years are not taking admission to higher educational institutions. In such a situation, the biggest problem is that a large number of youths who are eligible to become electors are not going to study in higher educational institutions, so it is not possible to trace them at the institutional level and register them in the electoral list.

10.1.2 Critical areas of intervention

- Emphasis on E-roll purification

- Deletion of ASD electors
- Identification of duplicate electors and their removal from E-roll
- Youth-specific strategy for their enrolment in the elector list.
- Gender ratio and EP ratio correction for specific age cohorts and booths
- SVEEP with targeted intervention
- Ensuring zero pendency in the disposal of all forms in ERONET.
- Postal Ballot Awareness
- Inclusion of excluded groups, marginalised and vulnerable communities (Women, PwDs, transgender, migrants in the electoral roll and in turnout for voting)
- Visible and measurable enhancement in informed, ethical and inducement-free voting with a special focus on MCC.
- Need to focus more on rural electors in terms of registration and participation due to the high percentage of the population in Bihar.

10.1.3 Strategies to be adopted to increase the VTR in rural constituencies

- An intensive drive for E-roll purification as Pre- SSR activities and after draft publication targeted intervention will be made based on analysis of formats 1-8.
- District, Low VTR polling stations across the State have been identified, and a list of such polling stations has already been shared with all the districts to find out the actual reasons behind low VTR.
- BLO will assist AERO/ERO in identifying specific Low VTR Areas/segments.
- Booth level SVEEP plan will be implemented.
- Focus on Unregistered but eligible electors.
- Focus on registered Electors not turning up to vote due to various reasons, including urban apathy and not having a candidate of their choice.
- Targeted intervention for registration of women voters and first-time voters with special focus on other target groups like PwD, Transgender, PVTGs
- Collaboration with Jeevika, ICDS, SVEEP Icons & all possible stakeholders at the booth level for reaching target groups.
- The Election Department will collaborate with Jeevika and ICDS Bihar. A Panchayat cluster of Jeevika, ICDS workers, and BLOs will be formed for better implementation of booth level SVEEP plan. The District Project Manager, Jeevika, will closely monitor along with the District Program Officer ICDS and the Deputy Election Officer.
- State and District SVEEP plan with evidence-backed work which incorporates:
 - KAP Survey findings.
 - In-house Survey Findings.
 - Local Findings by ERO/AERO/BLO.
 - Various voter-assured activities.
 - Booth assured activities.
 - Multimedia campaign and outreach activities.
 - Different layers for State SVEEP strategy, District level strategy and booth level strategy.
 - Regional dialect-based awareness content.
 - Media consumption plan with a special focus on local requirements.
 - Ensure AMF in polling booths.

10.2 TIP for Urban Assembly Constituencies

Out of the total population of Bihar, 88 per cent is rural, and only 12 per cent of the population is urban. But despite this, the voting percentage in urban areas of Bihar is very low compared to rural areas.

There are 16 urban constituencies which have been identified for TIP. These are 62-Purnia, 63- Katihar, 75- Saharsha, 83- Darbhanga, 94- Muzzffaarpur, 149-Khagaria, 156-Bhagalpur, 168-Lakhisarai, 172-Biharsharif, 181-Digha, 182-Bankipur, 183-Kumhrar, 184-Patna Sahib, 186-Danapur, 194-Arrah and 230-Gaya Town.

10.2.1 Reasons for low turnout in urban constituencies-

- Urban apathy
- Low engagement of voters and youth
- The migration rate is also high in urban areas of Bihar
- **ASD VOTERS**- Large number of Absent, Shifted, and Dead electors in the E-roll, apart from duplication of electors.
- **Awareness issue**- Lack of awareness about the registration process in the electoral roll and facilities for voting provided by the Election Commission.
- Indifference to electoral participation.

10.2.2 Critical areas of intervention

- Mitigate urban apathy with innovative measures.
- Identification of duplicate electors and their removal from E-roll and deletion of ASD electors.
- EP ratio correction for specific age cohorts. Gender ratio improvements.
- Increasing 18-19 years of age group registration with targeted intervention of SVEEP.
- Strengthening Electoral Literacy Club activities.
- Ensure AMF in polling booths.
- Ensuring zero pendency in the disposal of all forms in ERONET.
- Mass media consumption plan for awareness
- Inclusion of excluded groups, marginalised and vulnerable communities (Women, PwDs, transgender, migrants in the electoral roll and in turnout for voting).

10.2.3 Strategies to be adopted to increase the VTR in Urban constituencies

There is a need to increase the voting percentage in all urban assembly constituencies in Bihar. In view of this, some guiding points have been pointed out for preparing the SVEEP strategy at AC level, and these points have been shared with all the District Election Officers, and instructions have been given to formulate the strategy. These guiding points are as follows.

- a) Identification of 10% lowest turnout Polling Stations of the district in the last PC general elections 2019 and AC general elections 2020 and the reasons for targeted interventions.
- b) AC wise Gap analysis and action plan
 - EP ratio
 - Gender ratio
 - Age-cohort analysis
 - Overall VTR analysis

- Any other situational analysis like disaster and remoteness.
- c) Identification of specially focused communities and groups (Women, PwD, Senior citizens, transgender, migrant labour and PVTGs) with targeted interventions for their inclusion.
- d) Registration of New Voters and promotional strategy for online registration to be emphasised.
- e) SVEEP strategy for active use of ELC, Chunaav Pathshala, VAF and campus ambassadors during SSR activities and after poll announcement activities targeting high VTR.
- f) Partnership with Media, government departments and CSOs as per the Framework of Engagement. (Jeevika, ICDS, Post office etc)
- g) Planning and promotion of special campaign dates for registration.
- h) Impactful use of District SVEEP Icons and PwD Icons to motivate target groups.
- i) Execution Strategy for Voter Helpline 1950 for all election-related queries (training of staff and proper planning for 1950 functioning).
- j) Media Consumption plan as per requirement (urban, semi-urban, rural)
 - Electronic media with local TV channels and web channels
 - Community radio
 - Local news coverage
 - Handbills, posters, and other print medium
 - Outdoor media as flex, banner
- k) Include action taken measures reviewed by the District Monitoring Committee on Accessible Elections and Assembly constituency-level Committee on Accessible Elections (DMCAE and ACCAE)
- l) Strategy for awareness about the provisions of voting through postal ballot by Absentee voters in the category of senior citizens (AVSC) and marked persons with disabilities should be done as per the Commission's extant guidelines.
- m) Voter Facilitation Centers (VFCs) to provide services like timely issue of duplicate EPIC, search facility on voter list, forms for enrolment and display of voter list.
- n) PS-wise mapping of PwD electors to facilitate them on the poll day.
- o) Training and Sensitisation of Polling officials to the needs of Persons with Disabilities and senior citizens.
- p) Strategy for Assured minimum facilitation (Booth wise)
- q) Promotional strategy for EVM-VVPAT awareness (AC and booth-wise)
- r) Strategy for booth level and AC level Voter Outreach Activities during pre-poll and post-poll announcement
- s) Door to Door campaign in collaboration with Jeevika, ASHA, Anganwadi members and other strictly non-political Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Farmers Associations, Self Help Groups
- t) Engaging with local community leaders and influencers for changing mindsets and positive behavioural change for voting
- u) Integrating SVEEP activities with local festivals, gatherings, gram sabhas, etc
- v) Choosing strategic public places for wider dissemination of election-related information like haats, mandis, local bazaars, malls, fairs, etc.
- w) Local youth engagement in various volunteer activities, competitions, games and sports, workshops, rallies, padyatras, etc. Local youth networks NSS, NYKS, and NGOs working with young persons can also be mobilised.

- x) Developing the content creatives in the local dialect and wider use of media outlets, both traditional (TV, radio, print media, electronic media, etc.) and new age (social media, podcasts, WhatsApp etc.)
 - Raising awareness on digital interventions, voter helpline 1950, voters Portal, etc.
 - Promotion of the postal ballot system
- y) Include Action plan in consideration with findings of Endline survey 2021, Election migration survey 2022 and current KAP baseline survey 2023
- z) Voter Helpline App and Saksham app (PwD) to be popularised.



10.3 TIP for ACs with Less Than 50% Voter Turnout

23 urban constituencies have been identified for TIP, which recorded VTR below 50% in the last Loksabha elections in 2019. These are 156-Bhagapur, 171-Asthawan, 172-Biharsharif, 173-Rajgir(Sc), 174-Islampur, 175-Hilsa, 176-Nalanda, 181-Digha, 182-Bankipur, 183-Kumhrar, 198-Shahpur, 208-Sasaram, 210-Dinara, 211-Nokha, 212-Dehri, 213-Karakat, 219-Goh, 220-Obra, 233-Atri, 235-Rajauli(Sc), 237-Nawada, 238-Gobindpur and 239-Warsaliganj.

In these low VTR ACs, 181-Digha, 182-Bankipur, 183-Kumhrar, 172-Biharsharif, and 156-Bhagapur are urban constituencies, and the rest are rural constituencies.

10.3.1 Reasons for low turnout Assembly Constituencies with VTR below 50%

- High Migration rate- Migration due to education is one of the factors for low enrolment of youth in the age group of 18-19 years.
- Urban apathy and low engagement of voters
- Geographical remoteness
- **ASD VOTERS**- Large number of Absent, Shifted, and Dead electors in the E-roll, apart from duplication of electors.
- Indifference to electoral participation.
- Women often miss out on voting as they are not registered in the electoral roll due to migration after marriage. These cases are seen in women electors from both rural and urban areas, but notably, the number of such cases is higher in rural areas.
- **Awareness issue**- Lack of awareness about the registration process in the electoral roll and facilities for voting provided by the Election Commission.

10.3.2 Critical Areas of Intervention and Guiding points for preparing TIP and SVEEP Action Plan

1. E-roll purification drive:
 - Execute a rigorous E-roll purification process to rectify inaccuracies.
 - To identify and delete absent, shifted, dead and duplicate electors from the electoral roll.
2. EP and Gender Ratio correction drive:
 - Finding the gap areas and implementing targeted strategies to address and enhance the elector-population (EP) ratio within specific age cohorts, particularly emphasising gender ratio improvements.
3. Drive to register first-time electors:
 - Drive through colleges and higher educational institutions.
 - ELCs & Chunav Path Sala to be made more active & effective.
 - To promote the recent amendments made to the qualifying date for registration.
4. Voter Education Strategy:
 - To amplify the Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) initiatives through precision-targeted interventions.
 - To integrate comprehensive voter education into the academic seminars & regular activities of schools, colleges, and universities, fostering civic responsibility from an early age.
 - To disseminate voter education through a diverse array of mass media channels.

- To fortify the activities of Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs). Chunav Pathshala and other traditional activities to propagate voter education & awareness at the part area level.
5. Accessibility and Inclusivity strategy :
 - Ensure Assured Minimum Facilities (AMF) at all polling booths.
 - To obliterate backlogs of forms in ERONET on a priority basis.
 - To promote the provision of PB to ensure the participation of absentee voters, 80+ age voters & voters on ED.
 - To prioritise the registration of excluded groups (e.g., women, Persons with Disabilities, transgender individuals, migrants) into the electoral roll and amplify voter turnout endeavours.
 6. Awareness and Outreach strategy:
 - To launch an extensive voter registration awareness campaign, underscoring both the ease and significance of the registration process.
 - To employ agile mobile voter registration units to reach remote and underserved regions, ensuring universal accessibility.
 - To forge strategic collaborations with local community leaders and organisations to host dynamic voter registration drives.
 - To implement dynamic voter education programs within local schools, actively engaging students in mock elections.
 - Establish community-centric voter assistance centres for personalised guidance.
 7. Leveraging Technology:
 - To Harness the potential of technology, including mobile applications and online platforms, to streamline and expedite the voter registration process.
 - To conduct tailored voter registration and education workshops, placing specific emphasis on addressing the unique needs of marginalised communities.
 - To encourage employers to actively support their employees throughout the voter registration process.
 8. Increasing Civic Engagement:
 - To execute a widespread public awareness campaign, strongly emphasising civic duty and empowerment through the act of voting.
 - To extend outreach efforts to authentically engage first-time voters.
 9. Strategic Communication:
 - To develop a comprehensive communication strategy, proficiently utilising diverse communication channels, encompassing social media, SMS, and established community networks.
 - To collaborate strategically with civil society organisations, JEEVIKA, ICDS and ASHA, leveraging their resources and volunteers for voter registration and education initiatives.
 - To use effectively the influence of social media influencers and ICONs for the dissemination of messages down to all stakeholders.

10.4 TIP for Low Gender Ratio Assembly Constituencies and ACs where VTR gap (M-F) is 5 % or more

In the electoral roll, the gender ratio measures the number of female electors per 1000 male electors. This ratio reflects the proportion of females to males within the population, expressed as the count of females per 1000 males. It serves as a socio-demographic indicator, shedding light on population dynamics and symbolizing the involvement of females within electoral processes by indicating the number of registered female electors against 1000 registered male electors.

10.4.1 Notably, the gender ratio for Bihar, based on the Census of 2011, stands at 918. Comparatively, the gender ratio, according to the final publication of the electoral roll as of January 27, 2023, is 905. While Bihar has showcased consistent advancement in its electoral roll's gender ratio, a discrepancy of 13 points still underscores the absence of registered female electors. This indicates an area for improvement in aligning the gender ratio within the electoral roll to better match the State's gender ratio. 127 of the State's Assembly Constituencies (ACs) exhibit gender ratios below the state average of 905. Notably, AC 166 (Jamalpur) displays the lowest gender ratio in the State at 845.

If we can improve the gender ratio in the electoral rolls by ensuring the registration of left-out women in these earmarked assembly constituencies, it can definitely play an important role in increasing the voter turnout in the respective constituencies.

AC wise Gender Ratio in Ascending Order

AC No	AC Name	Gender Ratio
166	Jamalpur	845.54
194	Arrah	854.42
6	Nautan	858.43
193	Barhara	862.56
167	Surajgarha	864.82
7	Chanpatia	865.34
125	Vaishali	866.33
127	Rajapakar	867.55
128	Raghopur	867.80
159	Amarpur	869.73
98	Sahebganj	870.15
137	Mohiuddinnagar	870.79
164	Tarapur	871.18
5	Lauriya	871.19
11	Sugauli	871.79
123	Hajipur	873.43
154	Pirpainti	875.20
143	Teghra	876.19
126	Mahua	876.57
221	Nabinagar	877.61
136	Sarairanjan	877.77
168	Lakhisarai	877.83
20	Chiraiya	878.15
3	Narkatiaganj	878.33
12	Narkatia	878.34
198	Shahpur	879.12
96	Baruraj	879.51
9	Sikta	879.63
182	Bankipur	880.07
10	Raxaul	880.13
130	Patepur	880.26
165	Munger	880.59
119	Garkha	880.81

222	Kutumba	880.84
124	Lalganj	881.27
1	Valmikinagar	881.58
157	Sultanganj	881.79
144	Matihani	881.96
183	Kumhrar	882.03
139	Rosera	882.43
129	Mahnar	882.68
23	Riga	882.95
146	Begusarai	883.25
142	Bachhwara	883.38
19	Motihari	883.55
89	Aurai	883.60
135	Morwa	884.53
133	Samastipur	885.13
186	Danapur	885.37
134	Ujiarpur	885.42
115	Baniapur	885.50
156	Bhagalpur	886.10
30	Belsand	887.16
85	Bahadurpur	887.87
188	Phulwari	887.95
27	Bajpatti	888.16
86	Keoti	888.20
24	Bathnaha	889.71
131	Kalyanpur	889.88
163	Belhar	890.12
199	Brahampur	890.36
122	Sonepur	890.46
8	Bettiah	890.49
82	Darbhanga Rural	890.75
138	Bibhutipur	890.80
92	Sakra	891.35
95	Kanti	891.68
28	Sitamarhi	891.86
4	Bagaha	892.27
90	Minapur	892.69
161	Banka	892.70
29	Runnisaidpur	893.02
210	Dinara	893.03
162	Katoria	893.46
178	Mokama	893.50
224	Rafiganj	893.57
155	Kahalgaon	893.77
93	Kurhani	893.83
158	Nathnagar	893.86

80	Benipur	894.26
209	Kargahar	894.30
97	Paroo	895.01
160	Dhauraiya	895.07
88	Gaighat	895.12
84	Hayaghat	895.44
153	Gopalpur	895.58
195	Agiaon	895.66
152	Bihpur	895.66
91	Bochaha	896.08
187	Maner	896.47
17	Pipra	896.85
118	Chapra	897.45
2	Ramnagar	897.85
83	Darbhangha	898.37
140	Hasanpur	898.39
180	Bakhtiarpur	898.73
145	Sahebpur Kamal	898.89
151	Parbatta	899.27
132	Warisnagar	899.61
21	Dhaka	899.65
176	Nalanda	900.05
34	Babubarhi	900.12
117	Marhaura	900.40
113	Ekma	900.44
87	Jale	900.47
179	Barh	900.57
32	Benipatti	900.82
26	Sursand	901.80
18	Madhuban	901.94
109	Daraundha	902.16
220	Obra	902.38
213	Karakat	902.46
37	Rajnagar	902.93
223	Aurangabad	903.01
67	Manihari	903.28
149	Khagaria	903.37
33	Khajauli	903.49
242	Jhajha	903.56
94	Muzaffarpur	903.94
192	Sandesh	904.12
216	Jehanabad	904.17
31	Harlakhi	904.22
185	Fatuha	904.46
68	Barari	904.57
15	Kesaria	904.65

171	Asthawan	904.83
201	Dumraon	904.90

Apart from this, an analysis of the voter turnout pattern from the parliamentary election of 2019 has highlighted a significant observation.

No & Name of AC		Male VTR	Female VTR	VTR	(M-F)
1		2	3	4	5
219	Goh	51.32	46.26	48.92	5.06
221	Nabinagar	54.08	48.98	51.70	5.10
197	Jagdishpur	54.48	49.34	52.12	5.14
216	Jehanabad	54.92	49.75	52.46	5.18
217	Ghost	54.57	49.35	52.07	5.22
182	Bankipur	41.24	35.91	38.76	5.33
231	Tikari	53.64	48.09	51.28	5.55
212	Dehri	52.07	46.50	49.43	5.57
204	Mohania (SC)	61.95	56.35	59.30	5.61
192	Sandesh	57.11	51.36	54.47	5.74
181	Digha	42.10	36.34	39.36	5.75
201	Dumraon	55.77	49.82	52.97	5.95
180	Bakhtiarpur	57.44	51.44	54.59	6.00
189	Masaurhi (SC)	59.13	53.08	56.22	6.05
188	Phulwari (SC)	60.03	53.90	57.16	6.13
190	Paliganj	55.34	49.13	52.34	6.21
208	Sasaram	52.73	46.24	49.63	6.48
220	Obra	52.19	45.67	49.14	6.53
214	Arwal	53.96	47.31	50.76	6.66
184	Patna Sahib	58.22	51.56	55.05	6.66
186	Danapur	55.51	48.78	52.34	6.73
202	Rajpur (SC)	58.27	51.41	55.01	6.86
232	Belaganj	58.58	51.66	55.25	6.92
211	Nokha	51.92	44.88	48.55	7.04
187	Maner	63.02	55.97	59.68	7.05
230	Gaya Town	55.56	48.31	52.09	7.24
213	Karakat	50.19	42.87	46.65	7.32
210	Dinara	52.38	43.39	48.12	8.99
191	Bikram	62.37	52.58	57.64	9.79
185	Fatuha	61.86	51.72	57.01	10.14
209	Kargahar	55.78	45.40	50.81	10.38

10.4.2 Reasons for low registration of women.

- Social discrimination against women in their registration
- High Migration rate due to education and marriage
- Low engagement of women

- d) Geographical remoteness and low literacy among women
- e) Women's participation in voting is often compromised as their name is not registered in the electoral roll due to migration after marriage. These cases are seen both in rural and urban areas. But notably, the number of such cases is higher in rural areas.
- f) Lack of awareness about the registration process in the electoral roll and facilities for voting provided by the Election Commission.

10.4.3 Critical areas of intervention

- b) Increasing 18-19 years age group women registration
- c) Gender ratio and EP ratio correction
- d) SVEEP with targeted intervention for women
- e) Strengthening Electoral Literacy Club and Chunaav Pathshala activities
- f) Ensure AMF in polling booths
- g) Ensuring zero pendency in the disposal of all forms in ERONET.
- h) Special camps for women's registration
- i) EVM-VVPAT demonstration and awareness

10.4.4 Strategies to be adopted to increase the registration and VTR in Assembly Constituencies with low Gender Ratio

- a) AC and booth-wise Gap analysis of Gender ratio
- b) Identification of low gender ratio booths
- c) Registration of New Voters and promotional strategy for online registration to be emphasized.
- d) SVEEP strategy for active use of ELC, Chunaav Pathshala, VAF and campus ambassadors during SSR activities and after poll announcement activities targeting high VTR.
- e) Include action taken measures reviewed by the District Monitoring Committee on Accessible Elections and Assembly constituency-level Committee on Accessible Elections (DMCAE and ACCAE)
- f) Training and Sensitization of Polling officials to the needs of women.
- g) Strategy for Assured Minimum Facilities (Booth wise)
- h) Promotional strategy for EVM-VVPAT awareness (AC and booth-wise)
- i) Door to Door campaign in collaboration with Jeevika, ASHA, Anganwadi members and other strictly non-political Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Farmers Associations, Self Help Groups
- j) Engaging with local community leaders and influencers for changing mindsets and positive behavioural change for voting
- k) Integrating SVEEP activities with local festivals, gatherings, gram sabhas, etc
- l) Choosing strategic public places for wider dissemination of election-related information like haats, mandis, local bazaars, malls, fairs, etc.
- m) Local youth engagement in various volunteer activities, competitions, games and sports, workshops, rallies, padyatras, etc. Local youth networks NSS, NYKS, and NGOs working with young persons can also be mobilized.
- n) Developing the content creatives in local dialect and wider use of media outlets both traditional (TV, radio, print media, electronic media, etc.) as well as new age (social media, podcasts, Whatsapp, etc.)
- o) Raising awareness on digital interventions, voter helpline 1950, voters Portal, etc.
- p) Include Action plan in consideration with findings of Endline survey 2021, Study of Impact of Migration on Elections (2022) and current KAP Baseline survey 2023



10.5 TIP according to EP ratio and age cohort

The Elector Population Ratio (EP Ratio) is equal to the total number of registered electors divided by the total population of the State. In simple terms, it refers to the proportion of the population who are 18 years of age and more in the total population. A very high EP ratio may indicate the presence of duplicate names in the Electoral Rolls, while a very low EP ratio may point to the need to include missing but eligible persons as electors. Therefore, the EP ratio is crucial to comprehending elector participation in a democracy.

AC wise EP Ratio Sorted in Ascending Order

AC no.	AC Name	Total population	Total elector	EP ratio	Total Population (Projected 2023) (18-19)	Electors 18-19 (as of date)	EP ratio (18-19) Age Group
96	Baruraj	496802	275849	0.56	25443	1929	0.08
98	Sahebganj	525620	298136	0.57	22456	1868	0.08
5	Lauriya	434247	251897	0.58	20126	3023	0.15
91	Bochaha	484341	279467	0.58	23413	3075	0.13
92	Sakra	457005	264173	0.58	19203	1284	0.07
90	Minapur	470592	271095	0.58	20831	1041	0.05
137	Mohiuddinagar	459331	268211	0.58	20663	1417	0.07
209	Kargahar	559045	322953	0.58	21445	1769	0.08
1	Valmikinagar	575377	340043	0.59	20818	2922	0.14
10	Raxaul	478431	283335	0.59	20950	2514	0.12
11	Sugauli	487217	287610	0.59	21336	2137	0.1
6	Nautan	471049	279655	0.59	21492	1689	0.08
8	Bettiah	484979	288075	0.59	19790	2784	0.14
13	Harsidhi	451912	267402	0.59	20060	1557	0.08
15	Kesaria	456743	268989	0.59	20002	2242	0.11
20	Chiraiya	501711	293778	0.59	19157	1807	0.09
21	Dhaka	541061	317437	0.59	25350	2414	0.1

32	Benipatti	514493	305709	0.59	19343	1973	0.1
63	Katihar	464914	274855	0.59	23550	2136	0.09
74	Sonbarsha	536925	317554	0.59	21970	2263	0.1
75	Saharsa	632811	374400	0.59	23693	2385	0.1
79	GauraBauram	435288	258740	0.59	23671	3668	0.15
82	Darbhang Rural	504915	299352	0.59	25067	2317	0.09
97	Paroo	542168	317653	0.59	25049	2629	0.1
102	Kuchaikote	555998	330592	0.59	25861	2149	0.08
107	Darauli	541390	320617	0.59	25987	2539	0.1
136	Sarairanjan	476563	280930	0.59	25688	2661	0.1
139	Rosera	571378	338849	0.59	23189	2547	0.11
131	Kalyanpur	558606	329383	0.59	22890	2127	0.09
133	Samastipur	477652	280777	0.59	21250	1855	0.09
140	Hasanpur	510180	302971	0.59	22511	1396	0.06
76	SimriBakhtiarp ur	582933	345451	0.59	23364	1457	0.06
153	Gopalpur	471373	278097	0.59	23705	2282	0.1
156	Bhagalpur	566870	336755	0.59	24483	1533	0.06
159	Amarpur	517082	305749	0.59	25592	1610	0.06
165	Munger	586979	345556	0.59	26567	2372	0.09
182	Bankipur	661639	391906	0.59	25829	1730	0.07
183	Kumhrar	721657	424738	0.59	24555	2175	0.09
186	Danapur	603688	358723	0.59	25155	1734	0.07
190	Paliganj	484879	288497	0.59	26186	1446	0.06
192	Sandesh	495657	294422	0.59	19091	3453	0.18
193	Barhara	527354	311396	0.59	18622	3669	0.2
194	Arrah	565280	335483	0.59	18421	3812	0.21

198	Shahpur	536800	318993	0.59	18273	4582	0.25
210	Dinara	512252	303298	0.59	20097	4836	0.24
205	Bhabua	472050	277135	0.59	27186	1281	0.05
211	Nokha	500903	297406	0.59	27633	1523	0.06
213	Karakat	559765	332329	0.59	28413	1345	0.05
226	Sherghati	469733	279245	0.59	26314	1888	0.07
235	Rajauli	569404	337071	0.59	24217	899	0.04
9	Sikta	470768	282456	0.60	23654	1376	0.06
7	Chanpatia	467270	278906	0.60	27349	1632	0.06
14	Govindganj	458094	274483	0.60	27020	2085	0.08
16	Kalyanpur	437473	261393	0.60	27769	2005	0.07
17	Pipra	578872	347341	0.60	23347	1657	0.07
23	Riga	542043	327628	0.60	27177	932	0.03
26	Sursand	561938	335837	0.60	23569	1754	0.07
27	Bajpatti	555463	335051	0.60	24834	1141	0.05
29	Runnisaidpur	494965	296413	0.60	26533	1984	0.07
31	Harlakhi	495696	297418	0.60	26717	1435	0.05
86	Keoti	500642	301860	0.60	27557	1429	0.05
87	Jale	535820	322495	0.60	27440	2184	0.08
35	Bisfi	563543	339182	0.60	24152	1853	0.08
36	Madhubani	585026	353911	0.60	24761	1631	0.07
37	Rajnagar	568753	342990	0.60	29538	1892	0.06
33	Khajauli	521982	313167	0.60	27161	1792	0.07
34	Babubarhi	539126	324633	0.60	25405	2470	0.1
72	Singheshwar	533750	321402	0.60	24591	2297	0.09
46	Narpatganj	566131	341588	0.60	25916	2280	0.09
47	Raniganj	575484	346509	0.60	24201	2209	0.09

48	Forbesganj	591694	353090	0.60	21499	1980	0.09
49	Araria	548000	330706	0.60	21699	1920	0.09
50	Jokihat	504304	302616	0.60	23015	2215	0.1
51	Sikti	492573	297643	0.60	21662	2498	0.12
52	Bahadurganj	502860	300351	0.60	25531	3744	0.15
54	Kishanganj	510590	307258	0.60	23519	2735	0.12
56	Amour	537445	322631	0.60	20654	2164	0.1
66	Pranpur	522839	312210	0.60	20516	2703	0.13
68	Barari	473362	281918	0.60	20478	2683	0.13
69	Korha	498872	299742	0.60	23559	2678	0.11
58	Kasba	491108	296820	0.60	22193	2792	0.13
62	Purnia	542664	327858	0.60	23755	2234	0.09
77	Mahishi	511949	306051	0.60	24591	2527	0.1
85	Bahadurpur	516590	310700	0.60	19553	2858	0.15
80	Benipur	500770	298825	0.60	24303	2769	0.11
81	Alinagar	471731	282621	0.60	23553	2538	0.11
83	Darbhangha	522709	313543	0.60	25209	3788	0.15
88	Gaighat	545402	327592	0.60	25940	1600	0.06
89	Aurai	531950	319464	0.60	25301	1866	0.07
93	Kurhani	520836	313227	0.60	22383	1418	0.06
94	Muzaffarpur	550429	331081	0.60	23037	1118	0.05
95	Kanti	537575	321348	0.60	21735	1573	0.07
125	Vaishali	560608	334605	0.60	24773	1501	0.06
99	Baikunthpur	545321	324487	0.60	26179	1787	0.07
100	Barauli	512012	306652	0.60	25568	1666	0.07
101	Gopalganj	558006	337129	0.60	23629	1485	0.06
103	Bhorey	595410	359320	0.60	25787	1553	0.06

104	Hathua	521856	313240	0.60	24999	1391	0.06
105	Siwan	531668	319473	0.60	29503	2548	0.09
106	Ziradei	478450	285182	0.60	27701	2127	0.08
109	Daraundha	547748	326710	0.60	30188	2533	0.08
111	Goriakothi	567771	342408	0.60	30080	1562	0.05
112	Maharajganj	517969	312497	0.60	32213	2049	0.06
113	Ekma	520538	310159	0.60	28233	1956	0.07
114	Manjhi	520711	312293	0.60	29371	2146	0.07
115	Baniapur	554157	331989	0.60	26430	1635	0.06
117	Marhaura	472851	285631	0.60	29907	1472	0.05
118	Chapra	564614	339182	0.60	28000	2613	0.09
119	Garkha	530743	317780	0.60	30258	2061	0.07
120	Amnour	457426	273889	0.60	28832	2134	0.07
121	Parsa	461104	277579	0.60	31364	1664	0.05
122	Sonepur	495908	300017	0.60	28613	2121	0.07
126	Mahua	490972	296784	0.60	28416	961	0.03
127	Rajapakar	472128	282291	0.60	28426	1253	0.04
129	Mahnar	521930	313219	0.60	30253	1261	0.04
134	Ujiarpur	517070	310093	0.60	28570	1605	0.06
138	Bibhutipur	463851	277365	0.60	25814	1663	0.06
132	Warisnagar	559454	337381	0.60	30823	1796	0.06
78	KusheshwarAs than	436109	259920	0.60	28974	1581	0.05
149	Khagaria	452916	272783	0.60	24972	843	0.03
158	Nathnagar	564351	338390	0.60	25173	1071	0.04
152	Bihpur	446126	269115	0.60	27072	1661	0.06
154	Pirpainti	584125	352950	0.60	27486	1472	0.05

163	Belhar	533297	322148	0.60	27159	1610	0.06
166	Jamalpur	562566	335059	0.60	26915	1447	0.05
178	Mokama	467047	282301	0.60	23573	1169	0.05
179	Barh	474405	285661	0.60	22667	1437	0.06
171	Asthawan	495697	299692	0.60	27857	1305	0.05
175	Hilsa	517449	313021	0.60	25059	2102	0.08
176	Nalanda	535327	322739	0.60	23763	1831	0.08
180	Bakhtiarpur	485518	291378	0.60	25512	2538	0.1
181	Digha	777745	463544	0.60	25550	2960	0.12
184	Patna Sahib	617168	368808	0.60	21814	1553	0.07
185	Fatuha	469345	280309	0.60	23614	2808	0.12
187	Maner	563243	338872	0.60	21479	2141	0.1
188	Phulwari	631581	377293	0.60	21764	1552	0.07
189	Masaurhi	571236	341385	0.60	20978	1762	0.08
191	Bikram	524837	312505	0.60	21184	1763	0.08
195	Agiaon	452236	272425	0.60	26094	2756	0.11
196	Tarari	518928	310455	0.60	23300	2721	0.12
197	Jagdishpur	518906	309483	0.60	20342	4398	0.22
199	Brahampur	582855	348879	0.60	23809	3306	0.14
200	Buxar	495129	297345	0.60	22688	3081	0.14
201	Dumraon	546214	328457	0.60	27261	4169	0.15
202	Rajpur	558434	335571	0.60	19914	3997	0.2
203	Ramgarh	472354	284211	0.60	27194	3859	0.14
204	Mohania	461370	276999	0.60	22082	4444	0.2
206	Chainpur	549725	330181	0.60	20722	2623	0.13
207	Chenari	527113	314365	0.60	21320	3296	0.15
208	Sasaram	601079	357998	0.60	25360	2970	0.12

212	Dehri	501168	300572	0.60	25144	3392	0.13
219	Goh	532728	319282	0.60	22107	1621	0.07
214	Arwal	444209	265136	0.60	23358	3125	0.13
215	Kurtha	426791	254167	0.60	28945	2527	0.09
216	Jehanabad	512031	307280	0.60	28368	3045	0.11
217	Ghost	447263	266635	0.60	28091	1615	0.06
218	Makhdumpur	416169	251261	0.60	27656	2535	0.09
233	Atri	525950	315497	0.60	27965	2366	0.08
231	Tikari	523574	315155	0.60	23888	3150	0.13
222	Kutumba	460805	278640	0.60	23599	2718	0.12
223	Aurangabad	549221	330911	0.60	20319	2850	0.14
224	Rafiganj	568552	342029	0.60	20724	1971	0.1
225	Gurua	483995	291519	0.60	24636	3059	0.12
227	Imamganj	506515	306369	0.60	26481	2588	0.1
228	Barachatti	521258	310459	0.60	27857	2746	0.1
229	Bodh Gaya	535103	321750	0.60	26698	2336	0.09
230	Gaya Town	454043	272939	0.60	29261	3403	0.12
232	Belaganj	472736	284301	0.60	31669	3401	0.11
234	Wazirganj	531984	321709	0.60	21564	1765	0.08
236	Hisua	646945	385954	0.60	19081	2050	0.11
237	Nawada	597752	360416	0.60	23358	1905	0.08
238	Gobindpur	541176	323724	0.60	30256	2363	0.08
239	Warsaliganj	601653	360950	0.60	23801	2525	0.11
170	Barbigaha	388179	232044	0.60	23831	2317	0.1
169	Sheikhpura	438707	263236	0.60	24383	2282	0.09
242	Jhajha	558148	336649	0.60	25225	3103	0.12
164	Tarapur	557982	335628	0.60	24718	2474	0.1

2	Ramnagar	507796	309836	0.61	22983	2040	0.09
3	Narkatiaganj	455122	276592	0.61	23347	1413	0.06
4	Bagaha	529466	321753	0.61	23891	1849	0.08
12	Narkatia	490804	297044	0.61	38274	1082	0.03
19	Motihari	537784	329404	0.61	32559	898	0.03
22	Sheohar	518867	319073	0.61	35514	966	0.03
30	Belsand	459515	278445	0.61	30371	1291	0.04
18	Madhuban	441712	269577	0.61	23098	962	0.04
24	Bathnaha	541629	328761	0.61	29708	984	0.03
25	Parihar	559222	339536	0.61	27717	1162	0.04
28	Sitamarhi	501433	305405	0.61	31080	1975	0.06
38	Jhanjharpur	540716	328115	0.61	28110	2168	0.08
39	Phulparas	553962	335657	0.61	23861	1653	0.07
40	Laukaha	576667	348914	0.61	25826	1294	0.05
41	Nirmali	506810	306809	0.61	25359	2150	0.08
53	Thakurganj	496815	300664	0.61	26981	1743	0.06
55	Kochadhaman	429275	260369	0.61	28922	1486	0.05
57	Baisi	466102	283981	0.61	23138	2194	0.09
64	Kadwa	476643	289917	0.61	26550	2687	0.1
65	Balrampur	568573	345831	0.61	26548	1941	0.07
67	Manihari	489019	299936	0.61	27465	1349	0.05
59	Banmankhi	524731	318877	0.61	29664	1587	0.05
60	Rupauli	528365	322272	0.61	25201	1828	0.07
61	Dhamdaha	544976	332114	0.61	27800	2037	0.07
70	Alamnagar	595299	361588	0.61	28422	1819	0.06
71	Bihariganj	528840	324318	0.61	23572	2776	0.12
73	Madhepura	566151	343261	0.61	23023	2784	0.12

108	Raghunathpur	506849	307360	0.61	23556	3571	0.15
110	Barharia	521924	316082	0.61	27432	3043	0.11
116	Taraiya	523351	316971	0.61	25057	2212	0.09
123	Hajipur	572498	348371	0.61	28572	2760	0.1
124	Lalganj	565690	345156	0.61	26575	3521	0.13
128	Raghopur	580221	351653	0.61	24350	2001	0.08
130	Patepur	494969	302631	0.61	23811	2779	0.12
135	Morwa	470315	286319	0.61	23824	2852	0.12
84	Hayaghat	415627	252166	0.61	26609	2629	0.1
141	CheriaBariarpu r	438565	269326	0.61	20183	2175	0.11
142	Bachhwara	513319	311377	0.61	19392	2054	0.11
146	Begusarai	586326	357975	0.61	23965	2600	0.11
148	Alauli	440239	268281	0.61	20932	1797	0.09
150	Beldaur	538743	326906	0.61	19477	2174	0.11
151	Parbatta	534175	324903	0.61	25020	4232	0.17
155	Kahalgaon	572468	349123	0.61	25912	3547	0.14
157	Sultanganj	558102	339306	0.61	22568	3644	0.16
160	Dhauraiya	510852	310221	0.61	21643	2573	0.12
161	Banka	439818	267778	0.61	25796	3795	0.15
162	Katoria	448597	273294	0.61	26704	3249	0.12
167	Surajgarha	586382	355716	0.61	25176	1355	0.05
168	Lakhisarai	634636	385811	0.61	24435	2143	0.09
172	Biharsharif	642087	388495	0.61	26347	1929	0.07
173	Rajgir	505100	307421	0.61	27113	1973	0.07
174	Islampur	505748	306032	0.61	27833	1365	0.05
177	Harnaut	524573	319147	0.61	23616	1118	0.05

220	Obra	551692	334500	0.61	27234	1629	0.06
221	Nabinagar	480498	290754	0.61	24589	1567	0.06
240	Sikandra	500089	304760	0.61	27358	1822	0.07
241	Jamui	520358	318532	0.61	27672	1725	0.06
243	Chakai	522147	320721	0.61	29878	2139	0.07
42	Pipra	494330	306996	0.62	33947	1922	0.06
43	Supaul	489045	303298	0.62	31366	1510	0.05
44	Triveniganj	485089	302541	0.62	28397	1506	0.05
45	Chhatapur	533494	332445	0.62	31570	1759	0.06
143	Teghra	489149	301066	0.62	24338	3810	0.16
144	Matihani	587756	362167	0.62	25324	5096	0.2
145	Sahebpur Kamal	429350	265018	0.62	27164	5461	0.2
147	Bakhri	476079	294713	0.62	25411	4871	0.19

Observations:

The overall elector-population (EP) ratio in Bihar stands at 0.60. Among the 243 Assembly Constituencies (ACs) in the State, 50 ACs exhibit EP ratios lower than the state average. Notably, ACs 96 (Baruraj) and 98 (Sahebganj) hold the lowest EP ratios in the State, marked at 0.56 and 0.57, respectively. Approximately 127 ACs align their EP ratios with the state average, while 66 ACs have ratios surpassing 0.60. Remarkably, the highest EP ratio recorded within the State is 0.62, observed across 9 ACs: 42 (Pipra), 43 (Supaul), 44 (Triveniganj), 45 (Chhatapur), 143 (Teghra), 144 (Matihani), 145 (Sahebpur Kamal), and 147 (Bakhri).

The EP ratio for the age group of 18-19 years in the State is 0.09. In 125 assembly constituencies out of a total of 243 assembly constituencies of the State, the EP ratio of 18-19 age group is less than the State's EP ratio of 0.09. Along with this, 56 Amour, 113 Ekma, 120 Amnaur, 181 Digha, 182 Bankipur, 183 Kumhrar and 186 Danapur are the constituencies where the EP ratio of this age group is minimum (0.03). The EP ratio is also highest in 44 Triveniganj (0.25) and 45 Chattarpur (0.24) for this age group.

Age Cohort

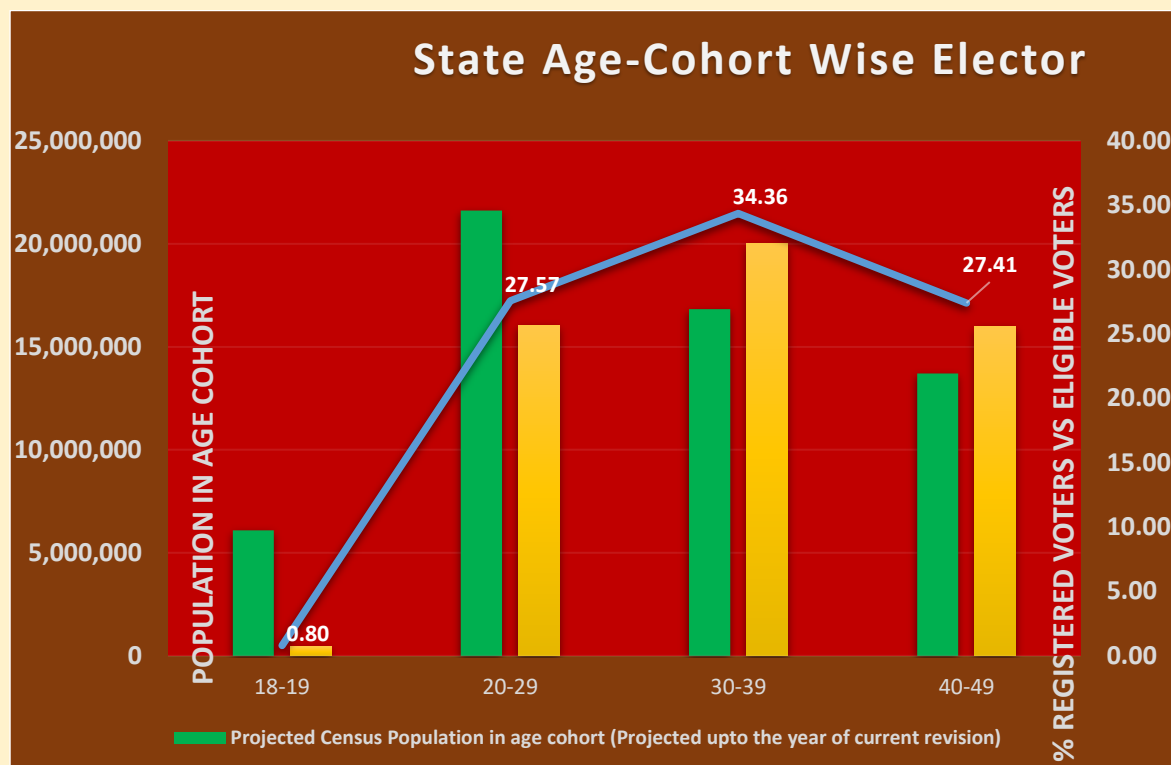
The total projected population of Bihar as of 01.01.2023 is 126450021, in which the number of 18+ populations is around 76825252. Population figures in the age group of 18 to 19 years are (6097027), which is 4.82 per cent of the total population, and only 466218(0.37%) are registered as electors. In a similar case, we can see in the age group of 20 to 29 years, the number of citizens in this age group is 21621675, which is 17.1 percent of the total population, where only 16059950 (12.7%) are registered as electors. In such a situation, there is a huge gap in the registration of young voters of this category, which needs to be worked upon.

Name of State: Bihar	Year of Revision/ 01-01-2023
State Population in numbers (projected upto the year of current revision) [X]	126450021
State Population of 18+ only (projected upto year of current revision) [Y]	76825252

Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort (Projected up to 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. 01.01.2023 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	6097027	4.82	466218	0.37	0.61
20-29	21621675	17.1	16059950	12.7	20.9
30-39	16837423	13.32	20017626	15.83	26.06
40-49	13699517	10.83	15968641	12.63	20.79
50-59	8853175	7	10886328	8.61	14.17
60-69	5994273	4.74	7027068	5.56	9.15
70-79	2466336	1.95	3731553	2.95	4.86
80+	1255826	0.99	1656422	1.31	2.16
State Total	76825252	60.76	75813806	59.96	98.68

10.5.1 Reasons for low EP ratio

- a) Low registration rate among Youth
- b) High Migration rate due to education and marriage
- c) Low engagement of women
- d) Geographical remoteness and low literacy among voters
- e) Indifference to electoral participation.
- f) **Awareness issue**- Lack of awareness about the registration process in the electoral roll and facilities for voting provided by the Election Commission.



10.5.2 Critical areas of intervention

- a) Increasing 18-19 years age group registration
- b) Gender ratio and EP ratio correction for specific age cohorts and booths
- c) SVEEP with targeted intervention for voters
- d) Ensuring zero pendency in the disposal of all forms in ERONET.
- e) Special camps for enrolment
- f) House to House verification for deletion

10.5.3 Strategies to be adopted to increase the registration and VTR in Assembly Constituencies with low Gender Ratio.

- a) AC and booth-wise Gap analysis of Gender ratio
- b) Identification of low/high Gender ratio booths
- c) Registration of New Voters and promotional strategy for online registration to be emphasized.
- d) Training and Sensitization of Polling Officials
- e) Door to Door campaign in collaboration with Jeevika, ASHA, Anganwadi members and other strictly non-political Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Farmers Associations, Self Help Groups
- f) Raising awareness on digital interventions, voter helpline 1950, voters Portal, etc.

11. Booth Level Action Plan

Polling Station is the primary and the most effective stage of targeted intervention for electoral participation. In this regard, BLOs are the first interface between the elector and the election administration. As the foot-soldiers on the ground, BLOs know the on-ground situation and can tap the missing metrics to maximum effectiveness; therefore, considering the essential role of BLOs at the booth level, their services are to be efficiently deployed to achieve maximum outputs.

Along with it, there is also a need to implement a booth-level strategy across the State. Based on this strategy, various activities will be carried out to strengthen the election process and participation of voters at the booth level, considering regional variation and requirements. The booth-level strategy will have these main components-

Planning

- Situation Analysis/Identification of Booth(s)
- KAP/Field-Survey
- Formation of Core Committee
- Collaboration with partners
- Vulnerability Mapping.

Enrolment

- Target Interventions
- SSR Campaigns
- Partnership for mobilizing (Jeevika, ICDS, BLA, Icons, ELC Local Media, etc.
- Other activities during enrolment for maximum inclusion

Improving Turnouts

- Multimedia and multilingual campaigns
- Mobilization activities in focus areas
- EVM-VVPATs display
- Training
- Discussions and interventions involving stakeholders
- Partnership
- VAF, Sankalp Patras, etc

Documentation

- Best practices
- Innovations and recognition at booth level and upwards
- Identification of Low Voter Area
- Press coverage, Social Media leverage for maximum outreach

Monitoring

- Monitoring Review Meeting
- Field-Visits for ground feedback

Role of BLO as a key player in booth-level strategy

During Pre-Election Announcement

- Revision
- Registration
- Purification of E-roll

During Post-Election Announcement

- Low Booth-level turnout
- Identification of Low Voter Area
- Identification of Low Voter Segment



12. State SVEEP Activities calendar:

SVEEP activities for increasing voter turnout have been marked in the election planner. On this basis, work will be completed in a scheduled manner.

SVEEP activities according to Election Planner				Remarks
		Start	Ending	
1	KAP (Knowledge, Attitude, Practice) Survey	300	240	Completed
six months before poll day				
2	Standard Rate Card of all Newspapers/TV/Radio/Cable channels	180	179	Available on CEO's website
five months before poll day				
3	Training of DEO, RO, SLMT, and functional cells at the State Level	150	110	Completed
four months before poll day				
4	Preparation of the District SVEEP plan	120	110	Completed
5	Updating of the CEO's website and CEO's portal on the ECI website	120	p	
6	SVEEP: Preparation of campaign material	100	80	Regular updates are going on
three months before poll day				
7	Formation of State and District SVEEP Core Team	70	69	Functional
two months before poll day				
8	Preparation of SVEEP creative and Media plan	60	40	Regular updates are going on
9	Workshop for Campus Ambassadors	50	48	DEOs/EROs will ensure activities
10	Activate Chunav Pathsala, ELC, VAF, BAGs	50	45	
11	Appoint State and District Icons	50	45	
12	Implementation of the SVEEP plan	40	p	

With a special focus on the coming Parliamentary elections in 2024, the CEO's office has prepared a calendar of SVEEP activities, and it has been shared with all the District Election Officers and other officials related to election works. These activities are divided into four categories.

SVEEP Activities

- State Level Activities
- District Level Activities
- Booth Level Activities
- Bihar Specific Activities

Each Action Plan Categorized into three sub-levels with their time duration.

- Preliminary -SVEEP Activities before MCC Implementation
- Advanced -SVEEP Activities during MCC
- Intensive -SVEEP Activities after finalization of the candidate list.

1. State Level SVEEP activities

Preliminary SVEEP Activities before MCC Implementation					
SN	Activities	Target Group	Medium	Executive Body	Time duration
1	Multimedia Campaign	<u>PwD Voters, New Voters, Women Voters, Third Gender Voters, Overseas Electors, 80+voters, Service Voters and other stakeholders</u>	<u>Print, Electronic, Radio, social media, Outdoor Media</u>	CEO Office SVEEP Cell	Regular from SSR to Polling day. The intensity of the Multimedia Campaign should be Increased towards Polling day
2	SVEEP Workshop	State and District Level Election Officials and all other Stake Holders	Multimedia Orientation	CEO Office SVEEP Cell	As scheduled by the CEO Bihar office
3	Reaching out through District Election Icons & PwD Icons	<u>PwD Voters, New Voters, Women Voters, Third Gender Voters, Service Voters and all other stakeholders</u>	<u>Print, Electronic, Radio, social media, Outdoor Media</u>	CEO Office SVEEP Cell	Regular involvement from SSR to Polling Day.
4	Integrated Social Media SVEEP Campaign and Competition	<u>PwD Voters, New Voters, Women Voters, Third Gender Voters, Service Voters and in other related fora</u>	<u>Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, WhatsApp</u>	CEO Office SVEEP Cell	
5	Mascots for Voter Awareness	<u>PwD Voters, New Voters, Women Voters, Third Gender Voters, Service Voters and other voters</u>	<u>Print, Electronic, Radio, social media, Outdoor Media</u>	CEO Office SVEEP Cell	
6	SVEEP Familiarization of All Services – on a click away (Voter Helpline App, cVIGIL App, PwD App, Voter Turnout App, Booth App, etc.)	<u>PwD Voters, New Voters, Women Voters, Third Gender Voters, Service Voters, and other stakeholders</u>	<u>Print, Electronic, Radio, and social media</u>	CEO Office SVEEP Cell & IT Cell	Publicity is to be increased from the date of issuance of the Press Note.
7	Voting messages on Milk sachets of Sudha dairy Products, Bus tickets, Medical Prescriptions, Electricity bills, Movie	<u>PwD Voters, New Voters, Women Voters, Third Gender Voters, Service Voters and</u>	Print on Packets, etc.	CEO Office SVEEP Cell	Regular from SSR to Polling day.

	Theatre tickets, etc.	<u>All Possible Stakeholders</u>			
8	Special Campaign Day named for registration	<u>Women Voters and New Voters PwD Voters</u>	Multimedia & Traditional (Jeevika, ICDS, SHG, ASHA etc.)	DEO/ERO/AERO Office	As scheduled by the CEO Bihar office

Advance State-Level SVEEP Activities

1	Inter-Department Co-operation (Transport Dept., Health Dept., Social Welfare Dept., Home Dept., Urban Development Dept., Indian Railways, Disaster Management Dept. etc.)	<u>PwD Voters, New Voters, Women Voters, Third Gender Voters, Service Voters and All Possible Stakeholders</u>	<u>Print, Electronic, Radio, social media, Outdoor Media</u>	CEO Office SVEEP Cell	Regular from SSR to Polling day.- A separate Strategy is to be devised for this purpose, and it will be started from SSR
2	Inter-Department Voter Awareness Forum (VAF)	Government & PSU's Officers, Employees and their Families	Orientation and Traditional	CEO Office SVEEP Cell	
3	Private sector Involvement for Voter Awareness	Private Sector Employees and their Families	Orientation, Multimedia, Traditional	DEO Office	

Intensive State-Level SVEEP Activities

1	Video Spots, Folk Songs, Talk show, Radio Jingles, Email, Bulk SMS service and Voice Message	<u>PwD Voters, New Voters, Women Voters, Third Gender Voters, Service Voters and All Possible Stakeholders</u>	<u>Print, Electronic, Radio, social media,</u>	CEO Office SVEEP Cell	1. During the SSR period 2. Publicity to be increased from the date of issuance of the Press Note.
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District Level SVEEP activities

Preliminary SVEEP Activities before MCC Implementation

1	Reaching out to young & future voters through ELCs and Chunaav Pathshala.	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Multimedia Orientation	DEO/ERO Office/District level SVEEP cell	Regular from SSR to Polling day.
2	Committee for Accessible Elections at the District Level, AC Level and Block Level	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Multimedia Orientation	DEO/ERO Office	Monthly Meeting of this Committee to be organized every month from SSR 2024
3	Sensitization Training of Election Officials	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Multimedia Orientation	DEO/ ERO/ AERO/ BLO Office	As per the election planner schedule
4	Publicity of	<u>Pregnant Women Voters,</u>	Official	DEO/ERO/AERO	On Regular

	Online registration and other facilities	<u>Senior Citizen Voters, PwD Voters</u>	Website/ App		basis
5	Reaching out to young & future voters through ELCs and Chunaav Pathshala.	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Multimedia Orientation	DEO/ERO Office	(It can be organized Online/Live from Social Media handles on a regular basis.) Offline, it can be organized during the SSR period and MCC period.
6	Reaching out through District Election Icons & PwD Icons	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	DEO/ERO	Regular involvement from SSR to Polling Day.
7	Hoardings & Banners (Multilingual)	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	DEO/ERO/AERO	As per requirement from SSR to polling day
8	BLO sensitization Workshops	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	RO/ARO	During SSR and before the announcement of polls.
9	Mapping and enrollment of PwD voters & Migrant voters	<u>PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional	ERO/ AERO/ BLO	During the SSR period and H2H survey
Advanced District Level -SVEEP Activities					
1	Merchandise Items like T-Shirts, Caps, Badges	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	DEO/ERO/ AERO Office	During the SSR period and after the announcement of the polls
3	Private Sector involvement for Voter Awareness at the District level	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	ERO/AERO/ Municipal Executive Officers	After the announcement of the polls
4	Service Voters Awareness	All Service Voters	Traditional, Multimedia	ERO/AERO	As decided by DEO and district SVEEP cell during the SSR period and poll period
5	Signature Campaigns for Voting	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional	ERO/AERO	Prominent places to be identified for this purpose During the SSR period and after the announcement of polls
7	Paintings on Road	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	ERO/AERO	Advised to complete this exercise 20

		<u>Holders</u>			days before the date of Polling
8	Appeal through Regional/Folk Medium	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional	ERO/AERO	Booth-wise roster to be prepared by district SVEEP Cell and Co-ordinated by ERO/AERO during SSR period and
9	Buses, e-rickshaws and Autos to spread awareness	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional	ERO/AERO	Advised of this exercise 20 days before the date of Polling and during the SSR period
10	Stamps with Voting Messages through PHC, Post Office, Medical Store, Mall, Other General Stores	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional	ERO/AERO/ Municipal Executive Officers	Advised to start this exercise 20 days before the date of Polling
12	Wall Painting	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional	DEO/ERO/ AERO/ICDS/ Jeevika/ Education Dept./ Election Office/ District Welfare Office/ Municipal Executive Officers/Other Stakeholders	Advised to start this exercise 20 days before the date of Polling
13	Rangoli Colors appeal to the public.	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional		
14	Matdata Jaagrukta Rath (Multimedia)	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional		
15	Volunteers to assist at Polling Stations	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional		

Intensive District Level -SVEEP Activities					
1	SMSs sent to motivate Voters	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Mobile	DEO/DIO/ Mobile Operators	Ist SMS- 10 days before the poll 2 nd SMS- 3 days before the poll 3 rd SMS- 1 day before the poll
2	Pledge Letter to Appeal to Young & Future Voters	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	ERO/AERO	Advised to start these exercises 20 days before the date of Polling
3	Youth & PwD Marathon for Voting	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	DEO/ERO/ AERO	

4	Roadshows & rallies are to spread election messages	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	DEO/ERO/AERO	Poll day activities
5	Voting Messages on Gas Cylinders & ATMs	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	ERO/AERO	
6	Green Polling Station	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	DEO/ERO/AERO	
7	All Women Polling Stations	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	DEO/ERO/AERO	
8	Buses, e-ricksha and auto spread awareness	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	ERO/AERO	
9	Selfie Points at Polling Stations	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	ERO/AERO	
10	PwD managed Polling Stations	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional	DEO/ERO/AERO	
11	Sports event & Wheelchair Rallies for PwDs	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional	ERO/AERO	
12	Creche facility	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional	ERO/AERO	



Booth Level SVEEP Activities

<u>SVEEP Activities before MCC Implementation - Preliminary</u>					
1	EVM & VVPAT familiarisation Camps	<u>New Voters,</u> <u>Women Voters,</u> <u>Rural Voters,</u> <u>PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	ERO/AERO/BLOs	A separate Booth Wise roster should be prepared for this by ERO/AERO. All Polling Stations to be covered during the MCC period
<u>Advanced SVEEP Activities</u>					
1	Activities at the lowest VTR Polling Station	<u>New Voters,</u> <u>Women Voters,</u> <u>Rural Voters,</u> <u>PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	ERO/AERO	Booth wise Action Plan to be prepared by district SVEEP Cell and Co-ordinated by ERO/AERO as per election planner As per decided by the DEO / District SVEEP cell during the SSR period and MCC period with SVEEP activities
2	Awareness Camps for PwDs/ women/youth	<u>New Voters,</u> <u>Women Voters,</u> <u>Rural Voters,</u> <u>PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	BLOs	
3	Chunav Pathshala for Awareness	<u>New Voters,</u> <u>Women Voters,</u> <u>Rural Voters,</u> <u>PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	BLOs	

4. State Specific Outreach

<u>Preliminary SVEEP Activities before MCC Implementation</u>					
1	Creative Writing, Stories, Field Reports and Satires for SVEEP outreach	<u>New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	CEO SVEEP Cell/District SVEEP Cell	On Regular basis District SVEEP Cell should Coordinate with the CEO SVEEP Cell and Provide their District-related creative information.
<u>Advanced SVEEP Activities</u>					
2	Messages on Food Menus	<u>New Voters,</u> <u>Women Voters,</u> <u>Rural Voters,</u> <u>PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	DEO/ERO/ AERO/ Municipal Executive Officer	Advised to start this exercise 20 days before the date of Polling
3	Use of Madhubani Painting	<u>New Voters,</u> <u>Women Voters,</u> <u>Rural Voters,</u> <u>PwD Voters, All Possible Stake Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	DEO/ERO	
4	Take Home Ration	<u>New Voters,</u>	Traditional	ERO/AERO	

	(THR)	<u>Women Voters,</u> <u>Rural Voters,</u> <u>PwD Voters, All</u> <u>Possible Stake</u> <u>Holders</u>			
Intensive SVEEP Activities -					
1	SVEEP for PwD couples and families	New Voters, Women Voters, Rural Voters, PwD Voters	Traditional, social media	ERO/AERO	Advised to start this exercise 20 days before the date of Polling
2	SVEEP awareness in private & public Hospitals.	Patients and their caretakers, All Possible Stakeholders	Traditional, Multimedia	DEO/RO/ARO	
3	Identification of Centenarians Voters in Electoral roll and Vehicle facility to centenarians Voters on Polling Day at Block/Subdivision level	<u>New Voters,</u> <u>Women Voters,</u> <u>Rural Voters,</u> <u>PwD Voters, All</u> <u>Possible Stake</u> <u>Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	RO/ARO	
4	Identification of Older Voters and facilitation on voting day	<u>New Voters,</u> <u>Women Voters,</u> <u>Rural Voters,</u> <u>PwD Voters, All</u> <u>Possible Stake</u> <u>Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	RO/ARO	
5	Social Media coverage for Senior Citizen Voters with their Grandchildren on poll day.	<u>New Voters,</u> <u>Women Voters,</u> <u>Rural Voters,</u> <u>PwD Voters, All</u> <u>Possible Stake</u> <u>Holders</u>	Traditional, Multimedia	DEO/ERO/AERO	On poll day



Multimedia Planner will also be used in preparing and implementing various activities as per the requirement of targeted interventions.

Sl No	Date	Important Day from ECI perspective	Suggestive Theme for content creation - Content can be made in engaging format as appropriate - Reel/graphic/gif/short animation/video/ etc.
January			
1	Jan-01	Qualifying date for registration as a new voter	Voter Registration/ etc.
2	Jan-04	World Braille Day	ECI initiatives for Accessible Elections (braille on EVM) for PwDs. Message from ECI PwD icon.
3	Jan-09	Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas (NRI Day)	Overseas Voters related details - Registration as Overseas Electors /Form/ etc,
4	Jan-12	National Youth Day	Focus on Youth Participation in elections/Advance application Facility
5	Jan-15	Indian Army Day	Service Voter related details
6	Jan-25	National Voters Day/ECI Foundation Day	Updates regarding voter day activities /celebrations
			Can organize Quiz/Competitions/ Crowdsourcing activities /CEC Message
7	Jan-26	Republic Day	Generic Post
February			
8	Feb-13	World Radio Day	Updates on Mat data junction program/ Any collaborative program with local radio station/Community Radio
9	Feb-14	Valentines Day	Meghalaya ran a campaign earlier- My Vote My Valentine
March			
10	Mar-08	International Women's Day	Women's participation in elections/ etc.
April			
11	Apr-01	Qualifying day for registration as a new voter	Voter Registration /Any specific statistics of new voters registered / etc.
12	Apr-14	Ambedkar Jayanti	Father of Indian Constitution -related to constitutional provisions for ECI /Motivational Quote on Democracy & Elections
13	Apr-21	Civil Services Day	Motivational/ Generic Post
May			
14	May-11	National Technology Day	Focus on ECI IT Apps
June			
15	Jun-03	World Bicycle Day	Any campaign activity like bicycle-related posts/Reel
16	Jun-05	World Environment Day	Post from use of eco materials in elections - use content from previous exhibition /matdata junction program
17	Jun-21	International Yoga Day	Generic Post
18	Jun-21	World Music Day	Small video with ECI SVEEP songs /Main Bharat

			Hoon Song
19	Jun-23	International Olympic Day	ECI icon – Video
20	Jun-29	National Statistics Day	Election Statistics related post/ Any publication post like - Revisiting LS 2019 Elections statistics - e atlas
July			
21	Jul-01	Qualifying date for registration as new elector	Voter Registration
22	Jul-23	National Broadcasting Day	Any campaign on the radio by the CEO, like the Matdata junction program
August			
23	Aug-12	International Youth Day	Inspiring for registration and participation in elections. Addressing Youth Apathy
24	Aug-15	Independence Day	Generic Post
25	Aug-19	Photography day	Archival photos /Unique photos from previous elections can be shared/Any competition can be organized.
26	Aug-21	World Senior Citizen's Day	Participation of Senior citizens in elections/Home Voting facility/facilitation at polling stations like wheelchairs/volunteers/ etc
27	Aug-29	National Sports Day	Any Sports Icon message for voters/etc.
September			
28	Sep-05	Teachers' Day	Electoral Literacy Clubs in Schools.
29	Sep-14	Hindi Diwas	Generic Post on Rajbhasha
30	Sep-15	International Day of Democracy	Generic Post on Elections
31	Sep-23	International Day of Sign Languages	Focus on Accessible Elections
October			
32	Oct-01	-International Day for the Elderly	Focus on Senior Citizen Voters/Facilitation at Polling Stations /Any unique initiative by CEO/DEO for elderly persons.
		-Qualifying date for registration as a new voter	
33	Oct-02	Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti	Motivational Quotes on democracy/Elections/Voters/ etc.
		Lal Bahadur Shastri Jayanti	
34	Oct-08	Indian Air Force Day	Service Voters related post/ETPBS
35	Oct-20	World Statistics Day	Election Statistics /State-related election/voters statistics
November			
36	Nov-11	National Education Day	Any collaboration with the education department/ etc.
37	Nov-14	Childrens' day	Message from CEO for future voters
38	Nov-16	National Press Day	Role of Media in conducting free and fair elections. Media facilitation by ECI

39	Nov-26	Constitution day	Quiz Competition/posts on constitutional provisions/etc.
December			
40	Dec-03	International Day of Persons with Disabilities	Focus on Accessible elections
41	Dec-04	Navy Day	Service Voters related post



13. Media consumption plan

Information consumption has surged significantly in the digital era compared to any previous period. With swift and widespread reach being a norm, various media forms, particularly digital and social media, require special attention when devising the SVEEP strategy. While these platforms are highly effective for disseminating information broadly, it is equally crucial for election administration to safeguard electoral processes from misinformation and disinformation.

Media consumption						
Print Media	Electronic Media	Social & Digital Media	Commercial Radio	Community Radio	Outdoor Media	Mouth publicity
All major Hindi and English Newspaper Empaneled with IPRD, Bihar	All regional channels, DD Bihar, Aakashwani	Twitter followers:90K Instagram-followers:11K	Red FM, Radio City Big FM	Eight community Radios are Functioning across the State	(Posters, banners, Matdata Jagrukta Rath)	BLOG, Jeevika Didi, Aanganwadi, ASHA workers, NSS, NCC, scout and guide
Across State	Across State	(Facebook followers: 21K All DEOs are also running their Facebook and Twitter accounts to advertise SVEEP content across the State.	Districts covered. (Patna, Bhojpur, Vaishali, Saran, Muzzaphar-pur)	Districts Gopalganj-2 Siwan-1, Saran-1 Patna(Baadh-1, Munger.1 Bhagalpur-2	Across State	Across State

1. Print Media Utilization

Print advertisements will be published in Hindi and English newspapers circulated in Bihar and empanelled with the Information and Public Relations Department, Bihar. The main content for print advertisements will be as follows-

- Voter Helpline App.
- PwD App.
- Enrolment Process.
- c-VIGIL.
- NVSP.
- Migrant labourer enrolment.
- EVM-VVPAT
- Postal Ballot guidelines.
- Assured Minimum Facilities (AMF).
- Other awareness contents.

Frequency:

- A. Print advertisements will run daily for two months till the date of the poll from the date of announcements of elections.
- B. In the non-election period, it will go as per requirement at regular intervals.

2. Electronic Media Strategy

Television is the most popular medium to spread awareness among voters in Bihar. Utilizing local television for wide reach by Creating impactful video spots and theme songs to address key topics. Content will include –

- Voter Helpline.
- PwD App.
- Enrolment Process.
- c-VIGIL.
- NVSP & Voters portal.
- SAKSHAM app.
- Migrant labour enrolment.
- EVM-VVPAT.
- Postal Ballot guidelines.
- AMF.
- Other awareness contents.

After producing these videos, they will run on regional television, news channels, Doordarshan Bihar, and popular channels empanelled with the Information and Public Relations Department, Bihar. Besides, videos prepared by the SVEEP Division of ECI will also be broadcast.

Frequency: All the videos will be broadcast in a scheduled manner so that maximum awareness can be generated. Electronic advertisements will run daily for two months till the date of the poll from the announcements of elections.

3. Social Media Engagement

Harnessing the power of the platforms of social media platforms like

- Facebook.
- Twitter.
- Instagram.
- YouTube

CEO, Bihar office is doing everyday posts and promotions on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube page. The posts are regularly retweeted and shared by IPRD, Bihar and different districts. With aggressive social media activities, CEO Bihar's Twitter page has 90K followers, Facebook- 21K followers and Instagram- 11k followers.

All related topics such as Voter Helpline 1950, Voter helpline App, PwD App, Enrollment process, c-VIGIL, NVSP, EVM-VVPAT, Postal Ballot guideline, Assured Minimum Facilities (AMF) are covered by social media.

- All districts are also running their Facebook and Twitter accounts for publicity of SVEEP content across the State.
- Office of the CEO, Bihar further plans to push Fact check, updates, press releases and other information on digital media as and when the updates are ready.

4. Radio Outreach

The use of commercial and community radio stations for broadcasting informative radio programmes, jingles promoting awareness, and collaboration with radio stations in key areas will be ensured. Community radios operate in Siwan, Patna, Saran, Munger, Badh, Bhagalpur and Gopalganj districts subdivisions. Slogan and jingle-based awareness programs will be prepared and circulated through these community radios.

5. Outdoor Media Strategies

This will be done using banners, posters, mobile campaigns, and bulk SMS to disseminate information effectively.

6. Digital Content Repository

A comprehensive digital repository will be established using house posters, updates, and press releases. Easy access to accurate information will be ensured.

7. Use of social media influencers

Leveraging social media influencers can be an incredibly effective strategy to create awareness among voters. These individuals hold significant sway and credibility within their respective online communities, allowing them to reach a wide and engaged audience. Incorporating social media influencers into voter awareness campaigns creates a powerful synergy between their reach, reliability, and creativity, resulting in a more engaged and informed electorate.

By harnessing the Comprehensive Media Consumption Plan, we can effectively elevate voter engagement to new heights, cultivate a profound sense of awareness, and ultimately secure a remarkable surge in voter turnout during elections.



14. AC-wise stipulated targets for Lok Sabha Elections 2024

Analysis of the AC-wise data collected for TIP will pave the way to reach the target of the near national average (67.3%). After analysis of this, model targets for all ACs are also calculated. This is statistically derived from the idea that 25% of gap reduction has been applied across all the 243 ACs. In accordance with these targets, each district (keeping respective ACs in mind) will make customized District-level SVEEP and TIPs.

State VTR	57.3
National VTR	67.4

As per this analysis, all ACs of Bihar have to reduce their VTR gap by 25% to meet the national average target. If all set targets are met, Expected State VTR in Lok Sabha 2024 will be 68.21%.

AC wise target with 25% growth rate in VTR					
Sl	AC	VTR as of 2020	Gap (out of 100%)	25 % of the Gap	The target to be achieved by the AC
1	183-Kumhrar	35.3	64.7	16.18	51.46
2	182-Bankipur	35.9	64.1	16.02	51.94
3	181-Digha	37.0	63.0	15.75	52.75
4	166-Jamalpur	46.7	53.3	13.32	60.05
5	194-Arrah	48.4	51.6	12.89	61.33
6	156-Bhagalpur	48.4	51.6	12.89	61.33
7	172-Biharsharif	48.6	51.4	12.86	61.42
8	239-Warsaliganj	48.8	51.2	12.81	61.57
9	165-Munger	49.0	51.0	12.74	61.77
10	198-Shahpur	49.2	50.8	12.69	61.93
11	171-Asthawan	49.5	50.5	12.62	62.13
15	236-Hisua	50.5	49.5	12.38	62.87
16	113-Ekma	50.7	49.3	12.32	63.04
17	238-Gobindpur	50.8	49.2	12.29	63.14
18	118-Chapra	51.1	48.9	12.23	63.32
19	109-Daraundha	51.1	48.9	12.22	63.35
20	208-Sasaram	51.1	48.9	12.21	63.36
21	237-Nawada	51.3	48.7	12.19	63.44
22	211-Nokha	51.3	48.7	12.19	63.44
23	177-Harnaut	52.0	48.0	12.00	63.99
24	32-Benipatti	52.1	47.9	11.99	64.04
25	222-Kutumba	52.1	47.9	11.98	64.05
26	106-Ziradei	52.1	47.9	11.98	64.05
27	157-Sultanganj	52.1	47.9	11.97	64.10
28	184-Patna Sahib	52.2	47.8	11.94	64.19
29	114-Manjhi	52.3	47.7	11.93	64.20
30	213-Karakat	52.3	47.7	11.93	64.21

31	30-Belsand	52.5	47.5	11.88	64.37
32	186-Danapur	52.5	47.5	11.87	64.38
33	195-Agiaon	52.5	47.5	11.87	64.40
34	37-Rajnagar	52.5	47.5	11.86	64.41
35	212-Dehri	52.7	47.3	11.82	64.54
36	94-Muzaffarpur	52.7	47.3	11.82	64.55
37	193-Barbara	52.8	47.2	11.81	64.57
38	168-Lakhisarai	52.8	47.2	11.80	64.60
39	115-Baniapur	52.9	47.1	11.78	64.66
40	192-Sandesh	53.1	46.9	11.73	64.82
41	29-Runnisaidpur	53.1	46.9	11.72	64.84
42	240-Sikandra	53.2	46.8	11.71	64.88
43	170-Barbiga	53.2	46.8	11.71	64.88
44	223-Aurangabad	53.5	46.5	11.63	65.11
45	108-Raghunathpur	53.6	46.4	11.61	65.16
46	112-Maharajganj	53.6	46.4	11.59	65.22
47	216-Jehanabad	53.7	46.3	11.58	65.25
48	179-Barh	53.7	46.3	11.58	65.25
49	173-Rajgir	53.8	46.2	11.56	65.32
50	103-Bhorey	54.0	46.0	11.50	65.51
51	26-Sursand	54.1	45.9	11.48	65.55
52	178-Mokama	54.1	45.9	11.48	65.56
53	74-Sonbarsha	54.1	45.9	11.48	65.57
54	36-Madhubani	54.1	45.9	11.47	65.59
55	82-Darbhanga Rural	54.1	45.9	11.47	65.60
56	87-Jale	54.1	45.9	11.46	65.61
57	78-Kusheshwar Asthan	54.4	45.6	11.39	65.82
58	105-Siwan	54.4	45.6	11.39	65.82
59	197-Jagdishpur	54.5	45.5	11.37	65.88
60	199-Brahampur	54.5	45.5	11.37	65.88
61	25-Parihar	54.6	45.4	11.36	65.93
62	129-Mahnar	54.6	45.4	11.35	65.94
63	35-Bisfi	54.6	45.4	11.34	65.97
64	190-Paliganj	54.7	45.3	11.31	66.06
65	176-Nalanda	54.8	45.2	11.30	66.09
66	175-Hilsa	54.8	45.2	11.29	66.14
67	116-Taraiya	55.0	45.0	11.26	66.22
68	101-Gopalganj	55.0	45.0	11.24	66.27
69	201-Dumraon	55.0	45.0	11.24	66.29
70	164-Tarapur	55.1	44.9	11.23	66.31
71	139-Rosera	55.1	44.9	11.22	66.33
72	215-Kurtha	55.2	44.8	11.20	66.41
73	220-Obra	55.3	44.7	11.17	66.49

74	47-Raniganj	55.3	44.7	11.16	66.51
75	233-Atri	55.4	44.6	11.15	66.56
76	159-Amarpur	55.6	44.4	11.11	66.66
77	146-Begusarai	55.6	44.4	11.09	66.72
78	89-Aurai	55.7	44.3	11.08	66.75
79	24-Bathnaha	55.7	44.3	11.07	66.78
80	83-Darbhangha	55.8	44.2	11.05	66.84
81	196-Tarari	55.8	44.2	11.05	66.86
82	27-Bajpatti	55.9	44.1	11.04	66.89
83	174-Islampur	55.9	44.1	11.02	66.93
84	127-Rajapakar	56.0	44.0	11.01	66.97
85	39-Phulparas	56.0	44.0	11.00	67.01
86	137-Mohiuddinnagar	56.0	44.0	10.99	67.02
87	167-Surajgarha	56.0	44.0	10.99	67.03
88	224-Rafiganj	56.1	43.9	10.98	67.06
89	214-Arwal	56.1	43.9	10.98	67.07
90	234-Wazirganj	56.2	43.8	10.95	67.14
91	169-Sheikhpura	56.3	43.7	10.93	67.21
92	8-Bettiah	56.3	43.7	10.93	67.22
93	102-Kuchaikote	56.4	43.6	10.90	67.31
94	86-Keoti	56.5	43.5	10.88	67.35
95	80-Benipur	56.5	43.5	10.87	67.38
96	15-Kesaria	56.5	43.5	10.87	67.39
97	210-Dinara	56.5	43.5	10.87	67.39
98	22-Sheohar	56.5	43.5	10.86	67.41
99	117-Marhaura	56.6	43.4	10.85	67.46
100	20-Chiraiya	56.6	43.4	10.84	67.48
101	200-Buxar	56.7	43.3	10.82	67.55
102	218-Makhdumpur	56.8	43.2	10.81	67.57
103	120-Amnour	56.8	43.2	10.79	67.63
104	38-Jhanjharpur	56.9	43.1	10.77	67.69
105	14-Govindganj	57.0	43.0	10.75	67.74
106	202-Rajpur	57.0	43.0	10.75	67.76
107	130-Patepur	57.1	42.9	10.73	67.80
108	148-Alauli	57.1	42.9	10.73	67.82
109	110-Barharia	57.1	42.9	10.71	67.86
110	79-Gaura Bauram	57.2	42.8	10.70	67.90
111	207-Chenari	57.3	42.7	10.67	67.98
112	123-Hajipur	57.3	42.7	10.66	68.01
113	188-Phulwari	57.4	42.6	10.65	68.04
114	81-Alinagar	57.4	42.6	10.65	68.05
115	23-Riga	57.4	42.6	10.64	68.07
116	88-Gaighat	57.5	42.5	10.64	68.09
117	31-Harlakhi	57.5	42.5	10.62	68.15

118	119-Garkha	57.5	42.5	10.61	68.16
119	104-Hathua	57.6	42.4	10.60	68.19
120	150-Beldaur	57.8	42.2	10.56	68.32
121	121-Parsa	57.8	42.2	10.55	68.34
122	111-Goriakothi	57.8	42.2	10.55	68.36
123	131-Kalyanpur	57.9	42.1	10.52	68.45
124	221-Nabinagar	58.0	42.0	10.51	68.48
125	124-Lalganj	58.0	42.0	10.49	68.52
126	152-Bihpur	58.1	41.9	10.49	68.54
127	99-Baikunthpur	58.1	41.9	10.49	68.54
128	128-Raghopur	58.1	41.9	10.48	68.55
129	76-Simri Bakhtiarpur	58.1	41.9	10.48	68.57
130	217-Ghosi	58.1	41.9	10.47	68.58
131	149-Khagaria	58.2	41.8	10.46	68.63
132	189-Masaurhi	58.4	41.6	10.40	68.79
133	191-Bikram	58.6	41.4	10.35	68.94
134	140-Hasanpur	58.7	41.3	10.34	68.99
135	56-Amour	58.8	41.2	10.30	69.10
136	77-Mahishi	58.8	41.2	10.30	69.11
137	227-Imamganj	58.9	41.1	10.28	69.16
138	100-Barauli	58.9	41.1	10.28	69.17
139	59-Banmankhi	58.9	41.1	10.27	69.19
140	1-Valmikinagar	59.0	41.0	10.25	69.25
141	132-Warisanagar	59.0	41.0	10.25	69.26
142	122-Sonepur	59.0	41.0	10.25	69.26
143	154-Pirpainti	59.0	41.0	10.24	69.27
144	125-Vaishali	59.0	41.0	10.24	69.28
145	17-Pipra	59.1	40.9	10.23	69.31
146	49-Araria	59.1	40.9	10.23	69.31
147	84-Hayaghat	59.1	40.9	10.22	69.35
148	62-Purnia	59.2	40.8	10.20	69.41
149	11-Sugauli	59.4	40.6	10.16	69.52
150	85-Bahadurpur	59.4	40.6	10.15	69.55
151	52-Bahadurganj	59.4	40.6	10.15	69.55
152	135-Morwa	59.4	40.6	10.14	69.57
153	18-Madhuban	59.5	40.5	10.13	69.61
154	43-Supaul	59.5	40.5	10.12	69.65
155	133-Samastipur	59.6	40.4	10.11	69.67
156	98-Sahebganj	59.6	40.4	10.11	69.68
157	4-Bagaha	59.6	40.4	10.11	69.68
158	163-Belhar	59.6	40.4	10.09	69.72
159	19-Motihari	59.7	40.3	10.08	69.76
160	50-Jokihat	59.8	40.2	10.05	69.85
161	158-Nathnagar	59.8	40.2	10.04	69.87

162	209-Kargahar	59.9	40.1	10.04	69.89
163	219-Goh	59.9	40.1	10.02	69.94
164	204-Mohania	60.0	40.0	9.99	70.03
165	126-Mahua	60.1	39.9	9.99	70.04
166	143-Teghra	60.2	39.8	9.95	70.16
167	231-Tikari	60.2	39.8	9.94	70.19
168	97-Paroo	60.3	39.7	9.94	70.19
169	153-Gopalpur	60.3	39.7	9.93	70.21
170	151-Parbatta	60.3	39.7	9.93	70.22
171	64-Kadwa	60.3	39.7	9.92	70.23
172	6-Nautan	60.3	39.7	9.92	70.24
173	180-Bakhtiarapur	60.4	39.6	9.91	70.27
174	147-Bakhri	60.4	39.6	9.89	70.33
175	71-Bihariganj	60.5	39.5	9.87	70.40
176	48-Forbesganj	60.6	39.4	9.86	70.42
177	60-Rupauli	60.7	39.3	9.83	70.52
178	228-Barachatti	60.8	39.2	9.80	70.60
179	54-Kishanganj	60.9	39.1	9.79	70.64
180	141-Cheria Bariarpur	60.9	39.1	9.78	70.67
181	136-Sarairanjan	60.9	39.1	9.77	70.68
182	138-Bibhutipur	60.9	39.1	9.77	70.69
183	142-Bachhwara	61.0	39.0	9.75	70.75
184	160-Dhauraiya	61.0	39.0	9.75	70.75
185	34-Babubarhi	61.0	39.0	9.75	70.75
186	187-Maner	61.1	38.9	9.73	70.80
187	96-Baruraj	61.1	38.9	9.72	70.85
188	33-Khajauli	61.1	38.9	9.72	70.85
189	144-Matihani	61.1	38.9	9.71	70.86
190	40-Laukaha	61.1	38.9	9.71	70.86
191	46-Narpatganj	61.2	38.8	9.71	70.88
192	162-Katoria	61.3	38.7	9.68	70.96
193	65-Balrampur	61.3	38.7	9.67	70.98
194	229-Bodh Gaya	61.4	38.6	9.66	71.03
195	75-Saharsa	61.4	38.6	9.65	71.04
196	241-Jamui	61.5	38.5	9.63	71.10
197	72-Singheshwar	61.5	38.5	9.62	71.14
198	232-Belaganj	61.6	38.4	9.61	71.16
199	242-Jhajha	61.6	38.4	9.60	71.19
200	5-Lauriya	61.6	38.4	9.60	71.20
201	70-Alamnagar	61.8	38.2	9.56	71.32
202	28-Sitamarhi	61.9	38.1	9.53	71.42
203	44-Triveniganj	62.0	38.0	9.50	71.49
204	3-Narkatiaganj	62.0	38.0	9.49	71.52
205	155-Kahalgaoon	62.0	38.0	9.49	71.52

206	9-Sikta	62.0	38.0	9.49	71.53
207	134-Ujiarpur	62.1	37.9	9.48	71.56
208	73-Madhepura	62.1	37.9	9.47	71.60
209	185-Fatuha	62.2	37.8	9.45	71.64
210	63-Katihar	62.3	37.7	9.42	71.75
211	51-Sikti	62.3	37.7	9.41	71.76
212	16-Kalyanpur	62.5	37.5	9.37	71.90
213	225-Gurua	62.5	37.5	9.36	71.91
214	161-Banka	62.6	37.4	9.35	71.96
215	145-Sahebpur Kamal	62.9	37.1	9.28	72.15
216	42-Pipra	62.9	37.1	9.27	72.20
217	92-Sakra	63.1	36.9	9.23	72.32
218	67-Manihari	63.1	36.9	9.22	72.33
219	226-Sherghati	63.1	36.9	9.22	72.33
220	41-Nirmali	63.2	36.8	9.20	72.39
221	95-Kanti	63.3	36.7	9.17	72.48
222	61-Dhamdaha	63.4	36.6	9.15	72.54
223	13-Harsidhi (S.C)	63.6	36.4	9.11	72.67
224	205-Bhabua	63.6	36.4	9.11	72.68
225	12-Narkatia	63.6	36.4	9.09	72.74
226	7-Chanpatia	63.8	36.2	9.04	72.88
227	10-Raxaul	64.0	36.0	8.99	73.02
228	203-Ramgarh	64.2	35.8	8.95	73.14
229	93-Kurhani	64.2	35.8	8.95	73.14
230	2-Ramnagar	64.5	35.5	8.89	73.34
231	55-Kochadhaman	64.6	35.4	8.84	73.48
232	206-Chainpur	64.7	35.3	8.81	73.56
233	21-Dhaka	64.8	35.2	8.81	73.56
234	91-Bochaha	65.2	34.8	8.70	73.89
235	90-Minapur	65.3	34.7	8.68	73.96
236	57-Baisi	65.4	34.6	8.66	74.01
237	66-Pranpur	65.5	34.5	8.63	74.11
238	45-Chhatapur	65.9	34.1	8.54	74.39
239	243-Chakai	66.1	33.9	8.48	74.57
240	53-Thakurganj	66.2	33.8	8.46	74.61
241	58-Kasba	66.4	33.6	8.39	74.82
242	68-Barari	67.2	32.8	8.19	75.43
243	69-Korha	67.4	32.6	8.15	75.56

Target Average= 68.21%

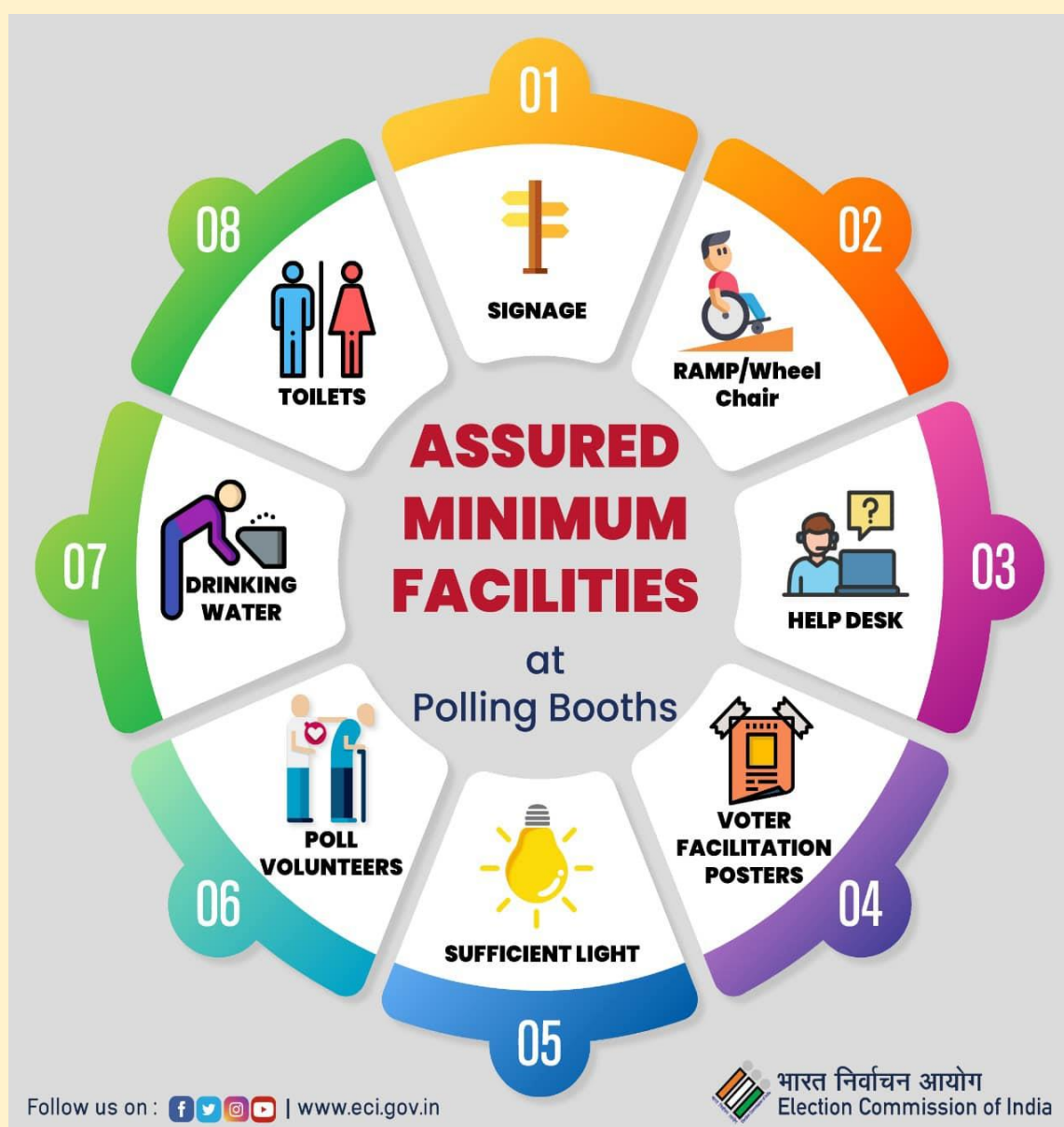


Conclusion - Bihar's Voter Turnout Ratio (VTR) stood at 57.34% during the Lok Sabha Election 2019. However, the major challenge lies in striving to achieve the national target of 67.4% VTR for the upcoming Lok Sabha Election in 2024. A meticulous analysis of the historical voting patterns in the State has provided valuable insights into the factors contributing to low VTR. The culmination of this analysis, along with the revelations from the KAP survey and the in-house 'Study of Impact of Migration on Elections' of 2022, has greatly influenced the development of the State Turn Out Implementation Plan (TIP). This comprehensive plan has been structured to address key aspects at the booth level, assembly constituency level, and state level.

The TIP is strategically designed to focus targeted interventions that address identified areas of concern. It emphasizes mobilizing various local resources, including Booth Level Officers (BLOs), Aanganwadi sevikas, JEEVIKA workers, and ASHA workers. The activation of Chunav Pathshala, Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs), and Voter Awareness Forums (VAF) will be a central component of this endeavour. The campaign will extend to the grassroots, reaching every booth and focusing on raising awareness among stakeholders regarding voter registration, removing duplicate names, and addressing Absent, Shifted, and Dead (ASD) voters from the voter list.

The strategic utilization of media consumption and the active involvement of influential voices on social platforms play a crucial role in information dissemination to stakeholders. By harnessing media and influencers' broad reach and persuasive impact, the TIP gains the power to raise awareness, inspire civic engagement, and boost voter turnout. The seamless

blending of traditional and digital media, along with the endorsement of credible influencers, reflects a comprehensive and innovative approach to engaging citizens. This approach ultimately aims to create a more informed electorate and achieve the objective of increased voter participation in the electoral process. A comprehensive calendar of activities has been meticulously prepared to ensure a methodical and time-bound execution of the campaign. The goal is to achieve an amplified voter participation rate. Every activity will be executed with a high level of efficacy to foster an increase in voter engagement. The ultimate target for Bihar is to achieve the national average of voting participation in the Lok Sabha Election of 2024. Through these collective efforts and the collaborative mobilization of various resources, Bihar is poised to make significant strides in enhancing its electoral participation and reaching its voting targets at least the national average.



My vote is my future power of one vote



 NO VOTER TO BE LEFT BEHIND

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER, BIHAR