

INSIDE THE SPECIAL INTENSIVE REVISION (SIR)

Deadly Deadlines, Mechanical Disenfranchisement, and the
Ground Reality of Claims and Objections period & SIR
Notices/Hearings

A Training Manual on How to Navigate the SIR Process



An Investigative Analysis & Ground Report of the
SIR Experience in West Bengal, Assam, Uttar
Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Gujarat

Prepared by:

Citizens for Justice and Peace (CJP)
& Vote for Democracy (VFD)

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 VOTE
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DEMOCRACY

Index

Sl. No.	Content	Pg No.
1.	INSIDE THE SPECIAL INTENSIVE REVISION (SIR) Deadly Deadlines, Mechanical Disenfranchisement, and the Ground Reality of Claims and Objections period & SIR Notices/Hearings	2
2.	INTRODUCTION: Background & Context	3
3.	CHAPTER – I: Understanding the Administrative Machinery of SIR	4
4.	CHAPTER – II: Defending Our Democratic Voice, My Vote, My Right Training & Awareness	10
5.	CHAPTER – III: TECHNIQUES/METHODS OF EXCLUSION	18
6.	CHAPTER – IV: How the ECI has violated the Constitutional Mandate	19
7.	CHAPTER – V: Timelines, Documentation, and the Burden of Proof	25
8.	CHAPTER – VI: State-Wise Ground Reports & Case Studies I. ASSAM: Special Revision (SR) and Targeted Exclusions II. UTTAR PRADESH: Purvanchal III. TAMIL NADU AND GUJARAT: Experiences and Issues IV. SIR IN GUJARAT	32 32 41 50 51
9.	CHAPTER – VII: Bihar, 2025 SIR	52
10.	CHAPTER – VIII: Supreme Court’s Direction and Relevant Orders (2025-2026)	54

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A Training Manual on How to Navigate the SIR Process; In addition, an Investigative Analysis & Ground Report of the SIR Experience in West Bengal, Assam¹, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Gujarat

Prepared by: Citizens for Justice and Peace (CJP) & Vote for Democracy (VFD)

Statement of Position and Disclaimer on the SIR process:

An Enforced Burden, Not a Validated Process

We fundamentally do not accept or endorse the present, hastily conducted Special Intensive Revision (SIR). It is an unlawful, unconstitutional exercise seemingly designed for mass disenfranchisement. Previous such processes have not been conducted this way. While the declared aim is to "leave no elector behind," the present SIR process has become, effectively, a subversion of the Constitution of India. Moreover, this process has been forcefully imposed upon citizens.

As responsible citizen groups, we provide this booklet like a handbook for self-instruction and training strictly to arm you with the tools to defend your rights and navigate this unconstitutional hurdle, not to legitimise it. It is also a handy training manual for activists groups who wish to intervene with the authorities on behalf of individual citizens.

At the outset, it is important to understand, and internalise, how and at what levels the current SIR is not just violative of established due process but is a departure from how such exercises –like the last SIR in 2003—was conducted.

During the 2003 SIR exercise, **three aspects were fundamentally different.**

1. The exercise was conducted over a period of six months –long before the next election--not in this hurried fashion when elections are looming.
2. The 2003 guidelines state that the special revision "shall entail house to house verification using the existing rolls as a base."
3. The 2003 guidelines also show that the existing electoral roll and the EPIC (Electronic Electoral Photo Identity Card) formed the base of the 2003 exercise. Both the EPIC No (of Voter Card) and Voter ID Card were accepted as Valid Documents.

The issue/problem of valid identification of married girls (often married before they turned 18/21 years) was resolved by acceptance of customary documents and or verification by Headmen of both natal and marital villages.

Already existing voters (if missed from the list) *were not asked to submit false declarations* that they were never voters. Before the SIR began in 2003, the requisite house enlistment mapping of an area was undertaken as a preparatory step.

In sharp contrast, in 2025-2026, the Election Commission has not only left out the voter ID cards from the 11 documents that could have been provided as proof of eligibility of voters, it also opposed its inclusion in the Supreme Court.

The 2003 was a facilitation exercise, now it is one that seeks to disenfranchise.

The 2003 Guidelines for the 2003 SIR are part of the Annexures to this Handbook that are no longer available on the ECI website may be accessed electronically from our website: <https://votefordemocracy.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/Annex-1-Guidelines-for-the-2003-SIR.pdf>

¹ In Assam what is underway is a Special Revision (SR) not a Special Intensive Revision (SIR)

INTRODUCTION:

Background & Context

The right to vote is the cornerstone of any functioning democracy. However, the administrative machinery governing electoral rolls can often become a labyrinth of exclusion for the most marginalised and perpetually undocumented citizens. The ongoing Special Intensive Revision (SIR) 2025-2026—and the Special Revision (SR) in Assam—currently unfolding across several states has revealed deep, systemic fissures.

What was ostensibly designed as a bureaucratic exercise to update and purify the electoral rolls has, on the ground, transformed into a mechanism of widespread anxiety and mechanical disenfranchisement. Vulnerable electors are being burdened with the near-impossible task of producing decades-old legacy data to prove their existence. The Citizens for Justice and Peace's (CJP) team across these states, documenting severe administrative friction, the blatant misuse of procedural tools like Form 7, and tragic instances of human distress—including suicides among both panicked voters and overwhelmed Booth Level Officers (BLOs).

This handbook is a combination of practical and handy training manual and a deep dive and investigative analysis enriched with invaluable ground reports and case studies. Put together, these reveal the procedural intricacies of the SIR, highlights the stark differences from past revisions, and present raw, meticulously documented ground reports and case studies from our state teams. The granular data that our teams have documented enable an easy grasp of the hurdles encountered when individual citizens, especially those from marginalised sections, encounter an indifferent, ill equipped and even obdurate bureaucracy.

It aims to serve as a vital resource for legal intervention and civil society advocacy.

CHAPTER - I

Understanding the Administrative Machinery of SIR

Understanding the SIR requires a clear understanding of the hierarchy in the administration that we encounter. We need to look at the officials responsible and the procedures they are mandated to follow.

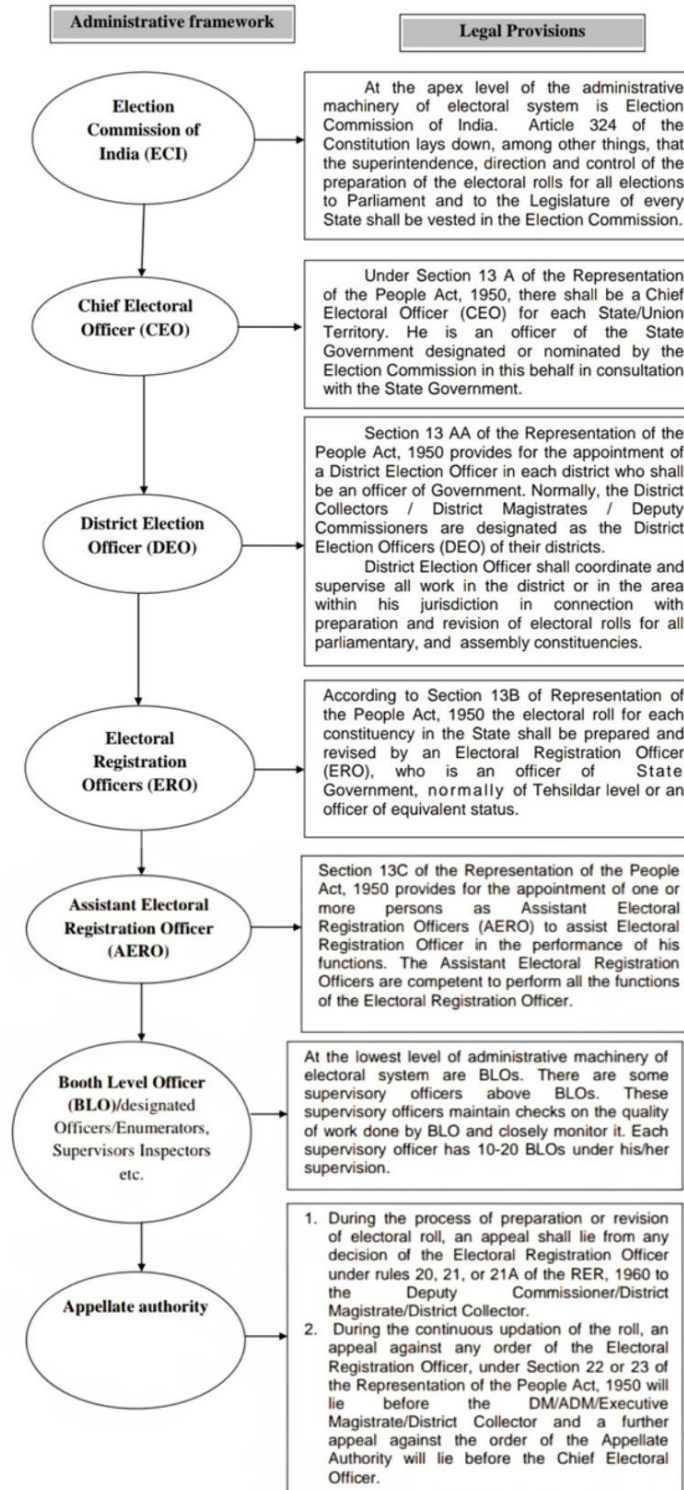
It is essential to first verify whether an individual's name appears in the 2002–2004 electoral rolls prepared during the Special Intensive Revision (SIR). This step is particularly crucial for individuals born before 1987, as inclusion in these rolls can directly determine their status under the current verification process, while those born after 1987 need to trace their parents' records. Given that these rolls are only partially digitised and often exist in archival formats, the process requires a combination of online database searches and manual verification through older electoral roll PDFs.

Key Processes and Personnel

- **Booth Level Officer (BLO):** Appointed for each Polling Station.
- **Assistant Electoral Registration Officer (AERO):** Appointed for each tehsil.
- **Electoral Registration Officer (ERO):** A Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) level officer for each Assembly Constituency. As per Rule 12 of the Registration of Electors Rules (RER) 1960, the ERO prepares the Draft Electoral Rolls, receives and decides on Claims and Objections, and prepares and publishes the Final Electoral Rolls.
- The Booth Level Officer (BLO), Assistant Electoral Registration Officer (AERO), and Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) are appointed within the framework of the Election Commission of India. These officers, though belonging to the State Government, operate within a structured administrative linkage. At the district level, BLOs, AEROs, and EROs function under the supervision and monitoring of the District Election Officer (DEO), who is the District Magistrate. In parallel, their functions are connected to the Election Commission of India through the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) of the concerned State or Union Territory.
- Accordingly, BLOs, AEROs, EROs, and the DEO function under the control and directions of the Election Commission of India during the electoral process and in matters relating to electoral rolls. The Commission exercises this control through its constitutional mandate under Article 324 of the Constitution of India, including the power to take action in cases of breach of duty. This establishes the linkage between State-level officers, the district authority, the CEO, and the Election Commission of India. The Chart below graphically illustrated this.
- Finally, a Returning Officer (RO) is responsible for overseeing the election in one constituency or sometimes in two, as directed by the ECI. Under Section 21 and 22 of the R.P. Act, 1951, the ECI appoints the RO and ARO for a constituency, in consultation with the States/UTs as the case may be. The ECI can appoint –as ROs--both IAS and State level PCS officers, usually state government officials (RO - SDM (PCS Officer)). In urban areas, the ADM may be a returning Officer, and DEO may also be an RO (interchangeably) sometimes.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY OF ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The following chart depicts the hierarchical pyramid of administrative machinery of electoral system in India:-



Source: Hand Book for Booth Level Officers, 2011, <https://share.google/OzKevqgyZTc6O1mPg>

Role of BLOs in the Enumeration Phase

The BLO is the frontline worker in this exercise. Their mandated duties include:

- Distribute the Enumeration forms (EFs) for each elector.
- Help the Elector in matching/ linking with either their name or their relative's name in the last SIR held in 2002-2004.
- For Matching/ Linking Electors/ BLOs can also access All-India database (<https://voters.eci.gov.in/>) of previous SIR
- Collect Form 6 & Declaration form for inclusion of new Elector and help in Matching/Linking
- Help the Elector fill in the EF, collect it and submit it to the ERO/AERO
- Make at least 3 Visits to the house of each Elector
- Electors can also fill the EF Online, particularly urban voters/ temporary migrants.
- Identify dead, permanently shifted and voters who are registered at more than one place
- Except the EF, No other document needs to be collected with EF during Enumeration Phase

Handling the Forms Received

- Every Returning Officer (RO) and BLO should prepare list of the entries in duplicate for claims in Form 9, objection to the inclusion of names in Form 10, objection to particular details in Form 11 and applications for transposition in Form 11A
- The RO/BLO should display the copies of these Forms on notice board at DO's office of the area
- The RO should maintain the lists under Rule 15 of RER, 1960
- EROs should also maintain the 4 lists of Forms under rule 16 of RER, 1960 and enter the entries directly received from AERO/DO/BLO
- ERO should keep the exhibited list on notice board till the disposal of claims and objections
- ERO should get all forms computerised in ERMS as soon as they are received so that they become visible on the CEO website and can be tracked by the applicant on the website and by SMS
- Further action on forms is taken only after they become visible on CEO website

Publication of Draft Electoral Rolls

- Draft Rolls will contain all Electors whose Enumeration Form has been received
- List of Absent/Shifted/Death/Duplicate names not included in Draft Roll to be put on CEO website/public offices

Role of EROs/AEROs

- Include in the Draft Rolls, the names of all Electors whose Enumeration Forms are received
- Under Rule 20, 1960 Rules inquire the claims of all FORMS including Form 6 (Inclusion of name), Form 7 (Objection to addition/seeking deletion of name), Form 8 (Correction to particular entry), Form 8A (Transposition of name from one Part to another Part in same AC) and Form 8B (Deletion).
- ERO can suo-moto include/delete names which may have been inadvertently deleted/added respectively but after following due procedure.

Issuance of Notices and taking a Decision thereon by EROs/AEROs

- Issue SIR Notice hearing to all those Electors whose names could not be matched/ linked with last SIR
- Notices will be issued for Electors who could not be matched/linked with last SIR
- Verifying indicative documents to ascertain their eligibility as an Elector
- Hearing to ascertain their whereabouts prior to last SIR
- Hear such cases for eligibility and decide on inclusion or exclusion of their names in Final Rolls

Receiving and Deciding on Claims & Objections by EROs/ AEROs

- Any elector or BLA of Recognised Political Parties can file a Claim or Objection
- Any elector aggrieved by the deletion/addition or BLA of recognized political parties can file a Claim or Objection before ERO
- Receiving and Deciding 1st Appeal by DMs and 2nd Appeal by CEOs
- The District Magistrate (DM) hears the 1st Appeal against the decision of ERO (In Form of Memorandum under rule 23 of 1960 Rules)
- Appeal can be for the decisions under rule 20, 21 and 21A of the 1960 Rules.
- The Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) of the State/UT hears the 2nd Appeal against the decision of DM
- Draft of 1st Appeal and 2nd Appeal can be accessed here:

“To

District Election Officer, _____

District-, Assam.

Subject: Appeal against the illegal decision of ERO, _____ Assembly Constituency, resulting in illegal deletion of my name from the final electoral roll 2026 without serving any notice or given any chance of hearing.

Respected Sir,

I, _____, S/o or D/o or H/o _____, aged about ____ years, resident of Vill- _____, P.O. _____, P.S. _____, Dist:- _____, Assam, PIN 781315, most respectfully submit as under:

1. That I am a bonafide citizen of India and a permanent resident of the above noted address under your jurisdiction.
2. That I am a bonafide voter having my EPIC Number: _____. My name had been included in _____ Assembly Constituency vide Part No. _____, Serial No. _____ in the Draft Voter List published on 27-12-2025.
3. That I am a permanent resident of the above address, which falls within the abovesaid polling station area and I am ordinarily or continuously residing there.
4. That my name has been deleted from the final voter list of 2026 which is published on 10-02-2026 without serving any notice to me nor given me any chance of hearing during the SR period.
5. That the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO), _____ Assembly Constituency, without proper appreciation of field verification report deleted my name from the electoral roll without passing any speaking / reasoned order. My name is not available in the Final Voter List published on 10-02-2026.
6. That the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO), _____ Assembly Constituency has violated the basic principle of law that “No one should be justified without unheard.”

7. That I continue to reside permanently / ordinarily at the same address and have never shifted anywhere. My name is not included in electoral roll in any other place in India. In support of my permanent residence, I am enclosing the following documents:
- a. Copy of Aadhaar Card
 - b. Copy of Voter ID card (old)
 - c. Any other proof of residence (e.g., PAN card, driving licence, school records of children, birth certificate, Final NRC copy, etc.)

GROUND OF APPEAL:

- A. That the ERO failed to follow the mandatory procedure prescribed under the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, including appreciation of available documents and submissions of affected voter, extract of Statement 1, field reports of BLO and without passing any reasoned order and without communicating a copy thereof to me being the affected voter.
- B. That the action of the ERO is arbitrary, illegal, and violative of the principles of natural justice as well as the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.
- C. I am fully eligible and qualified to remain registered as a voter in the said polling station of the said constituency.

PRAYER:

In view of the above facts and grounds, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Authority may be pleased to:

- a) Admit this appeal and call for the records of the case from the ERO, _____ LAC if any.
- b) Set aside the impugned action of the ERO and deleting my name.
- c) Direct the ERO, _____ LAC to immediately restore my name in the electoral roll of the concerned part and issue a fresh voter slip/EPIC card.
- d) Pass any other order(s) as deemed fit in the interest of justice.

Place:

Date:

Yours faithfully,

[Your Signature]

[Your Full Name]

[Mobile Number]

[Email ID, if any]"

Electoral Registration Officers (EROs) and Assistant Electoral Registration Officers (AEROS) and Returning Officers (ROs) too, have crucially mandated roles.

EROs/ AEROs must ensure that:

- No eligible citizen is left out; and
- No ineligible person is included.

Issuance of Notices and Hearings

If an elector's name cannot be matched/linked with the last SIR, a rigorous verification process is initiated:

- **SIR Notice:** Issued to all electors whose details could not be matched/linked with the legacy data-base.
- **Verification:** EROs verify indicative documents to ascertain eligibility.
- **Hearings:** Electors must attend hearings to ascertain their whereabouts prior to the last SIR and establish their eligibility for inclusion in the Final Rolls.

Receiving and Deciding on Claims & Objections

- Any elector or Booth Level Agent (BLA) of a Recognized Political Party can file a Claim or Objection before the ERO.
- Any elector aggrieved by a deletion/addition (or a BLA) can file an appeal.
- **1st Appeal:** The District Magistrate (DM) hears the 1st Appeal against the ERO's decision (in the form of a Memorandum under Rule 23 of the 1960 Rules) regarding decisions under rules 20, 21, and 21A.
- **2nd Appeal:** The CEO of the State/UT hears the 2nd Appeal against the DM's decision.

SIR –Mandated Inclusion or Premeditated Exclusion?

The 2025 Bihar SIR and subsequent (2026) SIR exercises conducted and ongoing have generated mass anxieties and turmoil in the population. The haste and insensitivity with which the process has been conducted is being widely questioned and exposed every day.

Ever since the announcement of the first SIR process (Bihar, June 2025), the unseemly haste with which the ECI/SECs have conducted/are conducting the current SIR processes (and the SR process in Assam) has in itself been a hurdle.

This booklet is a handbook for Citizens to cope with what has become an administrative burden and challenge. It details the safeguards that we can take, the preparations we can make to defend our Voting Right and Citizenship. Remember it is because of interventions in the Supreme Court and by citizen's groups at all levels –exposing the mal-functioning by the ECI –that certain safeguards are now available for us. These crucial SC Orders or 2003 guidelines are what we need to study to counter any intransigency in the administration.

Apart from being a handy handbook, the booklet also elaborates the lapses and glitches experienced by fellow Indians in other states. Through an understanding of these case studies, we can arm ourselves better to face the SIR in our state whenever it commences.

CHAPTER - II

Defending Our Democratic Voice My Vote, My Right

Training & Awareness

Our Stance on the SIR Process Title: A Forced Burden, Not a Validated Process

- **No Endorsement:** We fundamentally do not accept or endorse the present, hastily conducted Special Intensive Revision (SIR). It is an illegal, unconstitutional exercise designed for mass disenfranchisement. This is not how previous such processes have been conducted.[1]
- **Subversion of the Constitution:** While the declared aim is to "leave no elector behind" and purge duplicate or dead voters, the present SIR process is effectively a subversion of the Constitution of India under the guise of saving it.
- **Why We Are Here:** This process has been forcefully imposed upon citizens. As a responsible citizen group, we are providing this training strictly to arm you with the tools to defend your rights and navigate this unconstitutional hurdle, not to legitimise it.

You are not Alone — Your Voting Right is Absolute, Your Citizenship is an Inherent Guarantee

- **The Power of Article 326:** Your right to vote is a fundamental constitutional guarantee. It cannot be arbitrarily erased by flawed software or rushed administrative deadlines.
- **The Legal Presumption of Citizenship:** Under the Supreme Court's landmark *Lal Babu Hussein (1995)* judgment: If you possess an EPIC (Voter ID) and your name is on the roll, the law presumes your eligibility. You are a citizen, not a suspect.
- **The State's True Burden:** The Election Commission's legal mandate is to ensure "*no eligible citizen is left out.*" An SIR notice is merely an inquiry, not an eviction from democracy.

Demystifying the SIR Notice: The Ground Reality

A Systemic Hurdle, Not a Final Verdict

- **The Algorithmic Dragnet:** Millions of valid voters (e.g., 1.4 crore in West Bengal) received notices due to untested software attempting to map records to 2002-2004 rolls.
- The 'so-called systemic errors in Bengal have included six voters with same/similar names being shown under one parentage!
- EC's unrealistic criteria or demand (in their scrutiny) that the 50 years age difference between parents makes a voter liable for deletion is against common sense as men do marry at 55 years!
- **Systemic Errors Driving the Notices:**
 - **Translation Flaws:** Automated software forcefully translated regional names (like Bengali) to English, flagging minor spelling mismatches as "suspicious."
 - **Age-Gap Glitches:** Algorithms miscalculated family age gaps, flagging legitimate families.
- **The Reality:** A notice means you must now legally compel the system to recognise the human truth that the computer failed to verify.

How to Navigate/Search for Names in 2002–2004 Electoral Rolls

This applies to Voters born before 1987.²

Searching for your name in the 2002–2004 voter rolls (particularly under the Special Intensive Revision – SIR) requires a mix of online search tools and manual verification, especially because older electoral data is often stored in scanned or PDF formats rather than fully digitised databases.

Who Must Check?

- All individuals born before 1987
- Required for verification under SIR-linked processes

How?

The primary method is through the official portal of the Election Commission of India. By visiting the voter services website (voters.eci.gov.in) or using the ECINET mobile application, users can access the “Search your name in Last SIR” feature. Once on this page, even if complete voter details are not available, one can still conduct a search by entering basic identifiers such as State, District, Assembly Constituency, and full name. After submitting the captcha, the system generates a list of similar or matching names from the 2002–2003 SIR database, allowing users to identify probable matches even in cases of spelling variations or incomplete records.

However, given the limitations of older datasets, manual navigation is often necessary. For instance, electors in Maharashtra can directly access archived electoral rolls through the official Chief Electoral Officer’s website and download booth-wise PDF lists from the 2002 rolls. These PDFs must then be searched manually.

A more precise manual search method—especially relevant for states like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and other-Hindi speaking or reading states—involves first ensuring that the name is searched in the correct script (often Hindi). Using tools like Google Input Tools, the user can type and copy the name in Devnagari/Hindi. After opening the relevant booth-level PDF of the 2003 voter list, the “Control + F” (Find) function can be used to paste and locate the name within the document. This method is particularly useful because electoral rolls from this period are often arranged booth-wise and alphabetically in regional scripts, making direct English searches ineffective.

Together, these methods—database search and manual PDF navigation—form the core approach to locating names in the 2002–2004 electoral rolls, especially in the context of verification exercises like the SIR.

Note I: If you are born after 1987, you will have to trace your parents’ legacy data

Note II: If your name appears in the 2002–2004 electoral roll, you should not be issued a notice under the current process

Website link to check the name in 2002 list: <https://voters.eci.gov.in/searchInSIR/S2UA4DPDF-JK4QWODSE>

How to search for your name: <https://votefordemocracy.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/Annex-5-How-to-Search-for-your-Name-in-the-last-SIR-2002-2003-List.pdf>

The "Legacy Data" Threat

Overcoming Unreasonable Historical Demands

- **The Core Challenge:** The administration expects voters to produce 20-year-old lineage data. This disproportionately penalises tenants, displaced persons, and marginalised groups who lack historical paperwork. This applies to post-1987 born voters.

² In 1988, with the 61st Amendment, Voter Rights were granted to all those who turned 18 years.

- **The Legal Counter:** For post-1987 born, even if you cannot locate your parents' names in the 2003 rolls, your current, documented existence holds profound constitutional validity.
- Stand firmly on your present-day primary documents. A lack of legacy data does not extinguish your present rights.

Your Defence:

Section 23(4) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, as amended by the Election Laws (Amendment) Act, 2021, authorises Electoral Registration Officers (EROs) to collect Aadhaar numbers from existing or prospective voters to verify identity and authenticate entries in electoral rolls

Section 23(5) of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, introduced by the 2021 Amendment, allows voluntary linking of Aadhaar with electoral rolls to authenticate entries. Voters can submit their Aadhaar number via Form 6B, but it is not mandatory; an inability to provide it cannot result in voter deletion if a sufficient cause is shown.

Note: Download page Nos 16 of the RP Act 1950 containing copy of Section 23 (4 & 5) and insist this is accepted. If it is not, insist on a written note from the authority saying this is not being accepted.

Establishing Your Identity

Forcing Compliance: The Supreme Court Mandates

To protect citizens, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has established binding guidelines. Authorities are legally obligated to accept these original documents:

- **For Age, Parentage, and Educational Verification:** Your proper Admit Card and Madhyamik (10th Grade) Mark sheet. *(Mandated by the Supreme Court Orders dated 19.01.2026 and 25.02.2026).*
- **For Primary Identification:** Your Aadhaar Card. *(Mandated by the Supreme Court Order dated 08.09.2025).*
- **Note:** These foundational documents carry absolute legal weight. Local EROs do not have discretionary power to reject them.

These three important Orders of the Supreme Court of India are part of the Annexures to this Handbook that are no longer available on the ECI website may be accessed electronically from our websites:
<https://votefordemocracy.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/Annex-2-SC-SIR-Order-dated-08-09-25-Bihar.pdf>
<https://votefordemocracy.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/Annex-3-SC-SIR-Order-dated-19-01-2026-WB.pdf>
<https://votefordemocracy.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/Annex-4-SC-SIR-SIR-Order-dated-25-02-2026-WB.pdf>

Organising Supplementary Records

Building an Impenetrable, Organic Defence

While Aadhaar and Madhyamik Marksheets are your primary shields, a strong supplementary file eliminates any room for bureaucratic excuses. Organise a clear timeline:

- Identity cards or Pension Orders issued prior to 1987.
- Recent, continuous utility bills, Ration Cards (Yellow Cards), or local residence certificates.*
- Passports, Bank Passbooks, or registered rent agreements.
- An organized file forces the reviewing officer to acknowledge an undeniable, documented truth of your residence.

* Large sections of the population live in rented or otherwise allotted home are even homeless, what proof can they provide?

Combating Malicious Objections

The Weaponisation of Form 7

- **The Threat:** Form 7 is routinely weaponised by malicious actors to file mass, fraudulent objections against legitimate voters. (Organised political actors are targeting vulnerable and marginalised populations this way)
- **Ground Realities:** Investigations have uncovered individuals filing dozens of fake objections, signatures forged in languages the objector cannot write, and even living people being marked as "dead."
- **Your Absolute Right:** If your notice stems from a Form 7, you have the legal right to demand the exact name and details of the person who filed it against you.

Note:

- i. Signature of the Person authorised needs to be attested by the person on behalf of whom he/she is representing (in case of demanding a Form 7 deletion)
- ii. Demand a Copy of the notice sent by the ECI to the elector, a copy of the objection to know the identity of the person, who has requested deletion; also seek a) a copy of the Inquiry conducted by the concerned officer who ordered deletion, b) the follow up of prescribed procedure as per section 22 (c) of the RP Act 1950 and Rule 21 and c) Seek a Copy of the Order of Deletion under Section 21 (c). Ensure that you take a Copy of Rule 21 A of the Electors Rules, 1960 with you for the hearing and present the same if need be.

Counter-Strike: Defeating False Claims

Taking Legal Action against Fraudulent Objectors

- **The Law is on Your Side:** Filing a false statement or objection is a criminal offense punishable by up to one year in prison and/or a fine under **Section 31 of the Representation of People Act, 1950.**
- **Taking Action:** Do not let false objectors hide in the shadows. We will assist you in sending legal notices and filing formal police complaints against those who attempt to steal your voting rights.

The Principle of Natural Justice

Demanding Your Absolute Right to be Heard

- Constitutional law dictates that the state cannot strip a citizen of their rights without a fair, transparent hearing. You cannot be deleted without your side of the story being recorded.
- The Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) is legally bound to examine your documents patiently and impartially.
- The hearing is a legal space. Your voice, your physical presence, and your organic evidence dictate the outcome.

The Hearing Process

Standing Your Ground: What to Expect

- **Authorised Representation:** The Supreme Court (Jan 19, 2026) explicitly directed that you do not have to face this alone. You can submit documents and attend hearings accompanied by an authorised representative or a Booth Level Agent (BLA).
- **Be Prepared:** Arrive with your original documents and one set of self-attested photocopies to leave on the official record.
- Point directly to your documents. State your facts simply and honestly.

Addressing Discrepancies Gracefully

Refusing to be penalised for System Errors

- Authorities often try to use minor discrepancies—a single misplaced letter in a translated surname or an algorithmic age-gap flag—as grounds for rejection.
- Point these out clearly as software translation errors or clerical mistakes. Remind the tribunal that an administrative typo does not invalidate a human life.
- Offer a sworn affidavit to bridge these minor gaps, and demand that it be placed on the official record.

Understanding the Ground Reality

Navigating Hostile or Pressured Environments

- Recognise that Booth Level Officers (BLOs) and local staff are operating under extreme, punishing administrative pressure, leading to a massive workload crisis.
- Maintain a dignified, cooperative, but entirely uncompromising stance regarding your constitutional rights.
- **The Protocol:** If an official refuses to accept valid, SC-mandated documents, politely but firmly demand that they provide their refusal, and their legal reasoning, in writing.

The First Level of Appeal

Fighting Unfair Deletions: The First Appeal

- If the ERO unjustly rejects your verification and deletes your name, they are legally required to pass a "speaking/reasoned order."
- **The 1st Appeal:** If deleted arbitrarily, you have the immediate right to file a formal Memorandum of Appeal with the District Magistrate (DM)/District Election Officer under Rule 23.
- This appeal formally challenges the violation of natural justice and demands the immediate restoration of your name.

The Second Level of Appeal

Escalating to the Highest Levels: The Judicial Safety Net

- If the DM fails to restore your rights, a **2nd Appeal** must be filed with the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) of the State.
- **Supreme Court Intervention (March 10, 2026):** Acknowledging the severe flaws in the SIR, the Supreme Court has directed the creation of special appellate bodies comprising former or sitting High Court judges. These bodies exist specifically to hear cases of wrongfully rejected voters.

Staying Vigilant & Protecting the Vulnerable

Community Defence and Continuous Tracking

- **Demand Proof:** Never leave a hearing without an official, signed acknowledgment receipt.
- **Community Solidarity:** Actively assist the elderly, daily-wage earners, and those with limited literacy in gathering their organic documents and attending hearings.
- **Supplementary Lists:** The Supreme Court (Feb 24, 2026) ordered that supplementary lists be published continuously to accommodate verified voters. Keep tracking online portals until your name is secured.

My Vote, My Right

You Are Not Alone in This Fight

Navigating hostile administrative procedures and fighting for your fundamental right to exist on the voter roll is deeply stressful. It is completely normal to feel a sense of disconnect, anger or anxiety when faced with systemic hurdles.

If you're still feeling unconnected and feeling nervous reach us at:

- **Phone:** +91 75066 61171
- **Email:** votefordemoc@gmail.com | info@cjp.org.in

We are always a frontier for your constitutional rights.

The Official List of Acceptable Documents

Bring Self-Attested Copies of ANY of These Valid Proofs to Your Hearing:

Thanks to Supreme Court interventions, the list of acceptable documents has been expanded. The indicative (not exhaustive) list includes:

1. Identity card/Pension Payment Order issued to a regular employee/pensioner of any Central Govt./State Govt./PSU.
2. Any Identity Card/Certificate/Document issued in India by the Government/local authorities/Banks/Post Office/LIC/PSUs prior to 01.07.1987.
3. Birth Certificate issued by the competent authority.
4. Passport.
5. Matriculation/Educational certificate issued by recognised Boards/universities.
6. Permanent Residence certificate issued by the competent State authority.
7. Forest Right Certificate.
8. OBC/SC/ST or any caste certificate issued by the Competent Authority.
9. National Register of Citizens (wherever it exists).
10. Family Register, prepared by State/Local authorities.
11. Any land/house allotment certificate by the Government.
12. For Aadhaar, the Commission's directions issued vide letter No. 23/2025-ERS/Vol.II dated 09.09.2025 (Annexure II) shall apply. **(Note: This was NOT be accepted in the Bihar SIR).**
13. Madhyamik (Class-10) Admit Card or Pass Certificate (Mandated by SC vide order dated 19.01.2026)

The Real Agenda: An Unconstitutional Overreach Title: Defending Democracy against Authoritarian Tendencies & Actions

- **Institutional Abdication:** The ECI has positioned itself above the law. By demanding 11 documents and using unauthorised enumeration forms, they are violating Rules 8 and 9 of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, and ignoring the legislative mandates of Articles 327 & 328.
- **Targeting the Marginalised:** The sudden mass purging of voters, driven by centralised notices replacing local officers, reveals a clear game plan: the mass disenfranchisement of minorities, SC/STs, and the marginalised. This is a march toward medieval practices.
- **Indicators of Authoritarianism:** The official introduction of political parties into the process, mass officer transfers, derogatory conduct by leadership, the illegal refusal of Aadhaar (violating Sec 23 of RPA 1950), and extraneous partisan symbols on official communications are glaring indicators of a compromised institution.

- **The Ultimate Goal:** Discrepancies, typos, and mismatches created by the ECI's own software are being weaponised as an alibi to snatch your right to vote. We must unite to defeat this fissiparous agenda! Our Constituent Assembly that debated Universal Adult Franchise before it was enacted in the Indian Constitution did so as it established the very basic and inclusive principles of a vibrant, plural citizenship that must enjoy full participation and representation in our democracy!

NOTE

Information Sheet for Declaration Form

Applicants must check their (or relatives') names in previous SIR Electoral Rolls i.e. the Electoral Rolls of 2003. **The problematic issue that has arisen however is the opacity of the ECI in not making these available readily and freely in a readable format making searching for names and EPIC numbers a cumbersome exercise.** The ECI has simply stated that these rolls are available at <https://voters.eci.gov.in/> to fill the Declaration Form. Citizens have experienced great difficulties in easily accessing the Electoral Rolls. Citizens Groups and Organisations have thereafter tried to access these at the local offices of the SEC/CEC and or with political party representatives etc. It has now become –because of the obdurate opacity of the ECI a huge burden for unlettered and undocumented citizens—accessing electoral rolls!

Under the present questionable system, EROs will issue notices if previous SIR details are “unavailable or unmatched”. Upon receiving a notice, documentation requirements depend heavily on age:

- **Born in India before 01.07.1987:** Provide any acceptable document for *Self* establishing DOB/place of birth.
- **Born in India between 01.07.1987 and 02.12.2004:** Provide documents for *Self* AND for *Father or Mother*.
- **Born in India after 02.12.2004:** Provide documents for *Self, Father, AND Mother*. (If a parent is not Indian, provide a copy of their valid passport & visa at the time of birth).
- **Born outside India:** Attach proof of Birth Registration issued by the Indian Mission abroad.
- **Acquired Citizenship by Registration/Naturalisation:** Attach Certificate of Registration of Citizenship.

Way Ahead for State Governments & Local Bodies & Citizens Groups

Actionable Steps

To mitigate the devastating impacts of the SIR, local authorities must proactively intervene:

- **Establish Voter Assistance Centres:** Mirroring the initiative taken by the West Bengal government, comprehensive voter assistance centres must be established in every Gram Panchayat to aid citizens with digital mapping and document compilation.
- **Streamline Document Issuance:** Following the precedent set by the Kerala government, state administrations must implement systems with strict directives to easily and rapidly issue caste certificates and residential proofs to those lacking legacy documentation.
- **Capacity Building and Outreach:** As demonstrated by the Tamil Nadu government, extensive training should be provided to Ministers, MLAs, Booth Level Officers (BLOs), and Booth Level Agents (BLAs) to ensure they visit every household, disseminate accurate information, and actively work to include eligible names on the electoral rolls.

The Urgent Need for a Mandatory Social Audit

Administrative assistance alone is insufficient. Intensive pressure must be applied to State Election Commissions to conduct widespread Social Audits. Gram Sabhas and Ward Sabhas must be convened to conduct voter list revisions openly, collaboratively, and transparently, ensuring necessary documents are provided to those in need. Open audits expose fraudulent votes, elevate public awareness, and guarantee that no genuine voter is excluded under the pretext of missing paperwork.

As articulated by former IAS officer M.G. Devasahayam in *The Hindu* (Nov 18, 2025):

"The current SIR is bereft of proper Rules, oversight, scrutiny or audit. This brings out the case for a mandatory social audit... In a country where 30% to 40% of registered voters don't even turn up to vote, to expect the entire voting population to actually apply and reapply to be on the voting list is unfair and impractical. To ask them to produce fresh proof of citizenship through copies of documents named is an abdication of responsibility by the ECI."

Such a participatory audit was successfully implemented by the ECI and citizen groups in 2003 under CEC J.M. Lyngdoh, utilising the existing electoral rolls as a base. In Rajasthan alone, this open Gram Sabha/Ward Sabha process resulted in over 7 lakh accurate corrections, proving that decentralised, community-led verification is the most democratic path forward.

Link: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/the-need-for-a-social-audit-for-sir-20/article70290574.ece>

CHAPTER - III

TECHNIQUES/METHODS OF EXCLUSION

Targeted and Mechanical Disenfranchisement

1. **The Burden of Legacy Data:** Matching names with the 2002–2004 SIR creates immense hurdles for new voters, migrants, or those who simply cannot access their parents' 20-year-old data.
2. **Archaic Document Requirements:** Demanding documents issued prior to 01.07.1987 (for specific age brackets) is a severe hurdle for impoverished households.
3. **Complex Notice & Hearing Mechanisms:** Shifting the burden of proof heavily onto the citizen to legally establish their whereabouts two decades ago is highly oppressive.
4. **Physical Verification Bottlenecks:** While online forms exist, the process relies on 3 physical BLO visits. Temporary migrants/working professionals risk missing this narrow verification window.

Current SIR vs. Bihar SIR

The ongoing SIR in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, UP, and Gujarat (Timeline below in the handbook) introduces somewhat stricter oversight than the prior Bihar exercise:

- **SIR Notice Phase:** The current process formally includes a direct, investigative "Notice Phase (Issuance, hearing & verification)" to scrutinise unmatched records, which was completely absent in Bihar.
- **Health Parameters Check:** The current SIR mandates a rigorous "Checking of health parameters of electoral rolls" to obtain final ECI permission before publication.
- **Aadhaar Acceptance:** Conditionally permitted now, but strictly excluded in Bihar.

The Weaponisation of SIR Hearing and Notices and Misuse of Form 7

1. Misuse of Form 7: Why the Onus on Electors

Form 7, designed to object to unlawful inclusions, and is being systematically weaponised against minority voters, shifting the burden of proof to the harassed citizen. Our Assam team documented massive irregularities:

- **Goalpara Town:** A woman named Naba Bala Ray from Krishnai filed 64 objections against legitimate voters. When confronted by victims, she vehemently denied knowledge. Crucially, she later withdrew the complaints using her signature in Assamese, yet the original Form 7s featured her signature in English—a language she cannot write.
- **Sribhumi:** A man named Salim Ahmed filed an objection against *himself* along with 133 other genuine voters. He later confirmed to BLO Sumana Choudhury that the allegations were entirely fabricated and he filed no such complaints.
 2. **Data Breaches (Kamrup):** Prahlad Biswas, Mrinmoy Boro, Buddheswar Rava, and Mridul Talukder (the ruling party office bearers) without authorisation entered the Co-district Commissioner's office in Boko-Chhaygaon, without authorisation accessing the ECI's electronic database to file mass objections.
 3. **Dead Complainants:** Verified instances show objections filed by persons who are no longer alive.
 4. **Legal Counteraction:** False objections against 30 voters in Patharkandi (Sribhumi) led to the victims sending legal notices to the District Administrator, AERO, BLOs, and the eight complainants via senior lawyer Subrata Kumar Pal.

Note: Giving false statements in the declaration is a punishable offense under Section 31 of the Representation of People Act 1950 (imprisonment up to one year, or fine, or both). Through CJP's intervention, millions of false complaints were exposed and legally countered.

CHAPTER - IV

How the ECI has violated the Constitutional Mandate

A Subversion of the Constitution

The SIR is nothing but a subversion of the Constitution of India in the name of saving it. The declared aims were highly attractive: participation of all, leaving no elector behind (including urban, young, and migrant voters), and ensuring no deletions occurred without a speaking order. However, during the SIR in Bihar and subsequently in UP, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Assam, we found these declarations were mere deception.

Removals occurred via forged signatures, notices were sent by centralised sources replacing local EROs/AEROs, and the reasons for deletion were completely hidden from citizens, forcing them to seek redressal in the Supreme Court. The official introduction of political parties into the rectification of electoral rolls has subordinated the independent elector to political operatives, making the process muddy and unconstitutional.

Shifting criteria

When we analyse closely at how the ECI has rolled out the SIR, it becomes glaringly obvious that the rules of the game have been constantly changing. The transition from the initial Phase-I rollout in Bihar to the massive Phase-II expansion across 12 States and Union Territories wasn't a seamless scale-up. Instead, it was marked by shifting goalposts, fragmented rules, and a scramble to adjust criteria following intense public and judicial pushback.

The 2003 Precedent vs. 2025-2006 Reality

Despite the Election Commission of India's (ECI) insistence that the 2025 SIR in Bihar—which paved the way for the nationwide exercise—was modelled on the 2003 exercise, historical guidelines reveal that the two processes are fundamentally different. The Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) has highlighted these glaring discrepancies in their written submissions to the Supreme Court.

There are three primary areas where the 2025-2026 exercise radically departs from the 2003 precedent:

1. **The Timeline:** The 2003 revision was conducted comprehensively over six months (July 15, 2002, to January 6, 2003), ensuring thorough verification well before the 2005 state elections. In stark contrast, the 2025 SIR was rushed through in a mere three months (June 24 to September 30), just weeks before the Bihar assembly elections. The ECI's claim that allegations of a "hasty" exercise are "misconceived" falls flat against its own historical timeline.
2. **The Base Document:** The 2003 guidelines explicitly mandated that the special revision "shall entail house-to-house verification using the existing rolls as a base."
3. **The Acceptance of EPIC:** Most crucially, the existing electoral roll and the EPIC (Electronic Electoral Photo Identity Card) formed the foundation of the 2003 exercise. The 2003 rules clearly stated it was "not the enumerator's job to determine citizenship" and instructed enumerators to rely on the EPIC card. In the current SIR, however, the ECI inexplicably excluded its own voter ID cards from the list of 11 acceptable documents for proving eligibility, and even actively opposed its inclusion before the Supreme Court, arguing it would make the fresh preparation "futile."

Institutional Subversion and the March toward Medieval Practices

The SIR is not a purification of the electoral roll; it has been undertaken in a hasty and opaque manner causing mass disenfranchisement. While the declared aim is to rectify rolls by "purging duplicate, deceased, permanently shifted, untraceable, and non-citizen electors", the reality is far more insidious.

The ECI promoted the SIR with ten highly attractive aims:

1. Participation of all electors and political parties.
2. No eligible elector in Bihar should be left behind.
3. No temporary migrant from Bihar should be left behind.
4. No urban elector is left behind.
5. No young elector is left behind.
6. Regular involvement of all electors and political parties.
7. Assistance by the entire election staff, including volunteers.
8. Redressal of any issue raised during the Enumeration Phase.
9. Scrutiny of the Draft Roll from August 1 to September 1, 2025.
10. No deletions from the Draft Electoral Rolls without a speaking order.

However, during the rollout in Bihar, and now in UP, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, West Bengal, Assam, and Chandigarh, these promises proved deceptive. Removals were executed using forged signatures, notices were issued by centralized sources entirely bypassing local AEROs/ROs, and reasons for deletion were systematically concealed from voters, forcing citizens to seek redressal in the Supreme Court.

Furthermore, officially embedding political parties into the roll rectification process via judicial orders is a severe abdication of the ECI's duties. It subordinates the independent elector to political operatives, rendering the process vulnerable to partisan manipulation and making it fundamentally unconstitutional.

Legal Breaches and Algorithmic Alibis

The ECI, an institution mandated solely by the Constitution, has acted as if it is above the law, the legislature, and the judiciary.

- By introducing an unauthorised enumeration form at variance with legislative sanctions, it has been and continues to violate Rule 8 of the *Registration of Electors Rules, 1960*.
- By shifting the burden of verification entirely onto the elector and demanding arbitrary legacy documents, it abdicated its own duties under Rule 9.
- The ECI has bypassed/ignored the punitive safeguards of Section 16 and the procedural protections of Rule 21A, which mandates public lists, notices, and hearings before any deletion.

Instead, the ECI weaponised "logical discrepancies"—software glitches, wrong spellings, and translation mismatches created by the ECI itself—as an alibi to snatch the right to vote.

What Lies behind 'Typographical Errors' — An Uneven Scrutiny

The ECI under the present Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) Shri Gyanesh Kumar has been and is engaging, arguably, in what can be described as administrative malpractice. The procedure adopted towards directing legitimately registered electors—who were left out due to the ECI's own omissions in the electoral rolls—to fill out Form 6 to restore their rights *is fundamentally erroneous*. Form 6 is for first time voters and requires the citizen to sign a false declaration stating they are registering as a first-time elector.

One needs question whether CEC Gyanesh Kumar should face legal scrutiny for this. It is deeply ironic to penalise voters for minor typos when a machine could easily spell his own name as "Gnesh Kumar", "Ganesh Kumar", or "Gyanesh Kumar Gupta", just as it might arbitrarily alter the names of Election Commissioners Sukhbir Singh Sandhu (or Sukhbeer Singh Sandhu) and Dr. Vivek Joshi (or Veevak Joshi). Furthermore, refusing the Aadhaar card as proof of identity directly violates Section 23 (4, 5, 6) of the *Representation of the People Act, 1950*.

Ultimately, the sudden spike in deletions points to a clear, fissiparous agenda: the mass disenfranchisement of marginalised communities, minorities, SC/STs, and the migrant labourer. This is a regressive march of Indian democracy, betraying the Constituent Assembly's vision of universal adult franchise under Article 326.

ECI Press Note (No. ECI/PN/206/2025 - 01.05.2025)

Three new initiatives by ECI:

- Electronic obtaining of Death registration data for updation of electoral rolls.
- BLOs to get a standard photo ID.
- Voter Information Slips to be made more elector-friendly.

The Commission will now obtain death registration data electronically from the Registrar General of India in line with Rule 9 of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 and Section 3(5)(b) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969. This ensures EROs receive timely information, enabling BLOs to re-verify through field visits without waiting for a formal Form 7 request.

Here is how the ECI's framework morphed over the course of the exercise:

1. The Inconsistency of Qualifying Dates

The very baseline of who gets to vote—the qualifying date—was completely altered between the two phases.

- **The Bihar Pilot:** When the Bihar SIR was notified in June, 2025, the ECI set a highly unusual qualifying date of July 1, 2025. Anyone turning 18 or shifting residence after this arbitrary mid-year cut-off faced a different, often tougher, inclusion threshold.
- **The 12-State Rollout:** By the time, the ECI announced the Phase-II expansion in late October 2025 (covering states like Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu); they abruptly abandoned the mid-year cut-off and reverted to the traditional statutory date of January 1, 2026. This sudden switch created a fractured national framework where voters in different states were judged by entirely different timelines.

2. The "Base Year" Lottery

The core demand of the SIR is that current voters must link their identity back to their state's *last intensive revision*. However, because these revisions historically happened at random times depending on the state, the burden of proof became a geographical lottery. In Bihar, voters were forced to dig up documents linking them specifically to the 2003 electoral roll. However, for Phase-II states, the ECI directed that voters map themselves to whatever year their specific state last held an intensive revision. This meant a voter in West Bengal faced a completely different chronological hurdle than someone in Madhya Pradesh or Kerala, entirely destroying the idea of a uniform standard for verifying Indian citizenship.

3. Supreme Court Pushback and the Document Scramble

The most drastic shift happened around what documents were actually acceptable, and this only changed because the courts had to step in.

- **Rigid Beginnings:** The Bihar SIR started with incredibly harsh demands for legacy lineage documents. Millions of marginalised voters and generational tenants panicked because they simply did not possess 20-year-old paperwork.
- **Judicial Intervention:** After various opposition, political parties and activists challenged this in the Supreme Court—arguing that the ECI was unconstitutionally shifting the burden of proof onto enfranchised citizens—the ECI was forced to blink. The Court warned against mass disenfranchisement and urged the Commission to accept standard, widely held identity documents.
- **The Concession:** Bowing to this pressure, the ECI issued modifying orders ahead of Phase-II, officially expanding the list of acceptable indicative documents. They finally mandated the acceptance of Aadhaar cards, Ration Cards (like the Yellow Card), and 10th Class Mark sheets to establish identity, parentage, and Date of Birth. However, as ground reports later showed, this "relief" sparked a new kind of chaos that even a minor spelling mismatch between a 10th-grade mark sheet and the legacy voter list was enough for the software to mechanically trigger an SIR notice.

4. The Timeline Collapse

Predictably, this logistical mess and the constantly shifting criteria forced the ECI to repeatedly rework its own schedule. The original plan for Phase-II was to publish draft rolls by early December 2025. Acknowledging the ground-level chaos, the ECI had to push the draft publication to December 16, extend the claims and objections period well into January, and delay the final publication of the electoral rolls to mid-February 2026.

Transferring responsibility on citizens

The ongoing SIR across the states marks a troubling departure from India's inclusive democratic traditions, as the ECI's effectively shifts the burden of proving citizenship entirely onto the electors. Historically, the ECI bore the active responsibility of enrolling eligible voters, upholding the constitutional guarantee of universal adult suffrage enshrined in Article 326. Under this doctrine—and as reaffirmed by the Supreme Court in the landmark *Lal Babu Hussein (1995)* judgment—individuals already registered on the electoral roll enjoy a legal presumption of citizenship and eligibility.

However, the current SIR framework starkly reverses this presumption. By demanding that existing voters, who already possess valid Electoral Photo Identity Cards (EPICs) and have participated in multiple past elections, produce complex legacy documents (such as 2003 voter lists or parental birth records), the ECI is treating enfranchised citizens as presumptively suspect.

While Section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, empowers the ECI to "superintend, direct, and control" the revision of electoral rolls, it does not explicitly authorize Electoral Registration Officers (EROs) to act as de facto citizenship tribunals.

By enforcing these rigid, document-heavy criteria, the ECI is bypassing established statutory authorities, such as the Ministry of Home Affairs. By placing an often insurmountable evidentiary onus on marginalised and impoverished electors, the ECI's current methodology fundamentally subverts the inclusive spirit of Article 326—transforming the inherent right to vote into a precarious privilege that must be repeatedly, and painstakingly, proven.

Non-availability of forms: The Precedent of Form Shortages in the Bihar SIR

The procedural anomalies during the SIR have clear precedents, most notably during the Bihar SIR in mid-2025. A critical failure during that period was the ECI's silent abandonment of its own mandate to provide two copies of the enumeration form to each voter.

Initially, the ECI established a protocol stating that every elector would receive duplicate forms, allowing citizens to retain a copy as proof of their verification. However, this vital safeguard was quietly discarded without any formal notification, constituting a direct breach of the ECI's own established procedures. The logistical data from the mid-point of the SIR process reveals the scale of this administrative failure:

- **Required Target:** 15.8 crore forms were required to be printed to meet the obligation of supplying two copies per elector.
- **Actual Printing (as of July 10, 2025):** Only 7.9 crore forms—exactly 50% of the required target—had actually been printed.
- **Distribution Deficit:** A mere 7.71 crore forms (representing 98% of the printed batch) were distributed on the ground by that same date.

Consequently, instead of receiving the mandated duplicate forms, electors were supplied with only a single copy. By failing to meet its printing and distribution obligations, the ECI effectively denied citizens any tangible documentary evidence of their participation in the enumeration process, leaving them highly vulnerable to unverified deletions.

Malware/Software/App anomalies

(This is summary is based in large part to Reporter Collective Investigations: see links below)

The SIR has not only been plagued by rigid legacy documentation demands but has also been fundamentally compromised by opaque technological deployments. Investigative reports by *The Reporters' Collective* have exposed how the Election Commission of India (ECI) weaponized untested software, malfunctioning algorithms, and poorly

regulated apps to systemically flag tens of millions of legitimate voters as "suspicious." Instead of purifying the electoral rolls, these digital anomalies bypassed statutory protocols, operated without public guardrails, and shifted the burden of proof entirely onto the most vulnerable citizens.³

Key anomalies and software failures uncovered during the SIR include:

- **Skipping De-duplication Software (October 12, 2025):** In a stark breach of protocol during the Bihar SIR, the ECI failed to deploy its standard fraud-busting deduplication module on the ERONET database. This omission flooded the finalized Bihar voter roll with over 14.35 lakh suspect duplicate entries, failing to catch mass, orchestrated registrations at fictitious addresses.
- **Voter Data Leaks to Private Entities (October 16, 2025):** Investigations revealed that the ECI shared its highly sensitive EPIC database (including photographs and demographic details) with the Telangana state government. This data was subsequently integrated by private tech firms for real-time facial recognition and authentication applications without robust privacy guardrails or public disclosure.
- **Arbitrary App Deployments and U-Turns (December 8 & 28, 2025):** After explicitly telling the Supreme Court on November 24 that its machine-learning deduplication software was "defective" and had been scrapped, the ECI performed a massive U-turn. Just eight days later, the ECI quietly reactivated the algorithm midway through Phase 2 of the SIR across 12 states. The algorithm began dumping lists of "Demographically Similar Entries" onto the BLO App without providing booth-level officers any written protocols, manuals, or standard operating procedures to handle the sudden surge.
- **The "Mapping" Algorithm Chaos (January 6, 2026):** The ECI deployed an untested mapping software meant to digitally link voters to the 2002-2003 rolls. Instead of easing the process, the opaque algorithm threw 3.66 crore voters into the dragnet of suspicion overnight. It mechanically red-flagged 1.31 crore voters in West Bengal and 2.35 crore (nearly 40% of the draft roll) in Madhya Pradesh for supposed "logical discrepancies" (such as algorithmic miscalculations in family age gaps).
- **Transliteration Anomalies and Ghost Errors (January 29, 2026):** Much of the algorithmic chaos in West Bengal stemmed from faulty computer translations. The software forcefully transliterated the digitized 2002 voter lists from Bengali to English using untested algorithms. When voters' current English inputs did not perfectly match the software's automated, flawed translation of their Bengali surnames, the system flagged them as "unmapped" suspects.
- **Shadow IT Governance via WhatsApp (February 8, 2026):** The entire digital apparatus was managed through informal, erratic dictates. The ECI frequently toggled software features on and off in real-time, drastically altering the workflow for state officials. Crucial, process-altering instructions were passed to ground officials via informal WhatsApp groups and video conferences rather than formal statutory orders, leaving citizens entirely blind to the shifting rules determining their voting rights.

The erratic and irresponsible deployment of these digital tools under the guise of "purifying" the voter rolls has instead acted as a mechanical filter of mass exclusion. By enforcing algorithmic decisions that flag minor transliteration errors or backend glitches as suspected fraud, the ECI's software architecture fundamentally subverts the organic democratic mandate.

For a comprehensive review of the primary documents, internal ECI records, and detailed methodologies regarding these software anomalies, you can refer directly to the ongoing investigative series by The Reporters' Collective here: <https://www.reporters-collective.in/trc/voter-registration-in-wb-as-it-deemed-fit>.

³ <https://www.reporters-collective.in/trc/eci-misled-the-sc-on-sir-in-west-bengal>; <https://www.reporters-collective.in/trc/ecis-top-wb-officer-sent-orders-to-state-officials-on-whatsapp>; <https://www.reporters-collective.in/trc/ecis-software-branded-3-66-crore-voters-as-suspects>; <https://www.reporters-collective.in/trc/eci-pulls-a-u-turn-rolls-out-algorithms-midway-into-sir>

Concerns behind the SIR & announcement of State Assembly Elections by ECI

The announcement of the Assembly election schedule by the Election Commission of India (ECI) for Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Kerala, Assam and the Union Territory of Puducherry comes in the immediate aftermath of the recently concluded Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls—an exercise that has generated widespread concern regarding arbitrary deletions and the shrinking time available for voters to file claims and objections.

On March 15, 2026, addressing the press conference in New Delhi, Chief Election Commissioner Gyanesh Kumar stated that nearly 17.4 crore voters across 824 Assembly constituencies will participate in the elections, with polling scheduled for April 9 in Assam, Kerala and Puducherry; April 23 in Tamil Nadu; and in two phases in West Bengal on April 23 and April 29, with counting set for May 4.

While the Commission commended the efforts of Booth Level Officers and officials involved in the SIR process, the exercise itself has been mired in controversy, particularly in West Bengal where Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee and several petitioners have raised allegations of arbitrary voter deletions and challenged the process before the Supreme Court of India.

In the context of CJP's ground documentation across multiple states, the timing of these elections shows the critical importance of examining the SIR process—especially the claims and objections period, the issuance of SIR notices, and the conduct of hearings—where compressed deadlines and mechanical procedures risk translating administrative revision into large-scale disenfranchisement.

CHAPTER - V

Timelines, Documentation, and the Burden of Proof

ECI Notification (October 27, 2025) and Rescheduling on multiple times

[ECI Notification dated October 27, 2026](#)

And

Multiple Times Rescheduling by ECI

State	West Bengal	Assam	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Gujarat
Qualifying Dates	01.01.2002	01.01.2026	01.01.2002 (197 ACs) & 01.01.2005 (37 ACs)	01.01.2003	01.01.2002
SIR/SR Notification	27.10.2025	<u>17.11.2025</u>	27.10.2025	27.10.2025	27.10.2025
Enumeration Period	04.11.2025 To 04.12.2025	22.11.2025 To 20.12.2025	04.11.2025 To 04.12.2025	04.11.2025 To 04.12.2025	04.11.2025 To 04.12.2025
Publication of draft electoral roll	09.12.2025	27.12.2025	09.12.2025	09.12.2025	09.12.2025
Period for filing claims & objections	09.12.2025 To 08.01.2026 Extended till – 15.01.2026 Extended till 19.01.2026 Extended till – 07.02.2026 Extended till – 14.02.2026	27.12.2025 To 22.01.2026	09.12.2025 To 08.01.2026	09.12.2025 To 08.01.2026 Extended till – 06.02.2026 Extended till – 27.03.2026	09.12.2025 To 08.01.2026
Notice Phase (Issuance, hearing & verification) NOT IN BIHAR SIR	09.12.2025 To 08.01.2026 Extended till – 15.01.2026 Extended till 19.01.2026 Extended till – 07.02.2026 Extended till – 14.02.2026	27.12.2025 To 22.01.2026	09.12.2025 To 08.01.2026	09.12.2025 To 08.01.2026	09.12.2025 To 08.01.2026

Checking of health parameters of electoral rolls and obtaining Commission's permission for final publication NOT IN BIHAR SIR	03.02.2026 Extended till 27.02.2026	06.02.2026	03.02.2026	03.02.2026 Extended till – 03.04.2026	03.02.2026
Final Publication of Electoral Roll	07.02.2026 Revised – 28.02.2026	10.02.2026	07.02.2026	07.02.2026 Revised – 10.04.2026	07.02.2026
Revised Schedule on <u>30.11.2025</u>	Extended 1 Week		Extended 1 Week	Extended 1 Week	Extended 1 Week
First <u>Revised SIR Schedule on 11.12.2025</u>					
Revised Enumeration Period			By 14.12.2025	By 26.12.2025	By 14.12.2025
Revised Date of Publication of Draft Roll			On 19.12.2025	On 31.12.2025	On 19.12.2025

WEST BENGAL: The Human Toll

The SIR process (late 2025 – early 2026) in West Bengal has been marked by tragic reports of suicides, categorised into voters fearing disenfranchisement and BLOs buckling under extreme work pressure. Political leaders cite figures between 110 to 160 deaths as of February 2026.

Key highlights from the West Bengal SIR Notices

- 1.40 Crore individuals have been issued notices for the purpose of document verification.
- These notices are broadly categorized into three parts:
 1. Mapped, i.e., the category of voters, who are linked with the 2002 SIR;
 2. Unmapped, i.e. the category of voters, who are not linked with 2002 SIR; and;
 3. The third category involves logical discrepancy, accounting for approximately 1.36 crore voters
- The documents brought on records shows that, within the category of logical discrepancies include, inter alia, a mismatch of the father's name, a mismatch of parents' ages, a difference in parents' ages of more than 50 years, a difference in grandparents' ages of less than 40 years, and those having more than six progeny.

January 19, 2026: Supreme Court's direction to ECI with view to enabling the persons who are as of now included in the category of logical discrepancies

- i. The names of the persons figuring in the logical discrepancies may be displayed at the Gram Panchayat Bhawans, public places in every Taluka and Block Office of every Taluka (Sub-Division), as well as in the Ward Offices in the cities of the urban areas.
- ii. Persons likely to be affected are permitted to submit their documents/objections through their authorized representative. Such an authorised representative can even be a Booth Level Agent (BLA). There shall be an authority letter in favour of such representative, whether signed or thumb-marked.
- iii. Documents/objections may be permitted to be submitted at the Panchayat Bhawans or Block Offices

Further, ECI was directed to issue instructions for providing an additional 10 days' time from the date of displaying the lists in the Panchayat Bhawans/Block Offices to all persons who have not yet submitted their claims, documents, or objections to do so within the extended period. The State Government of West Bengal also directed to provide adequate man-power to the ECI for deployment at Panchayat Bhawans/Block Offices to handle documents/objections and hear persons likely to be affected.

The Supreme Court directed that all affected persons may, in addition to being given an opportunity to submit documents, materials, or objections, also be heard at that same time either in person or through the authorised representative accompanying them, for the purpose of making an appropriate decision. The official, who will receive the documents or accord a hearing to the affected persons, may also certify the receipt of documents and the conduct of such a hearing.

The Court further directed the ECI that Madhyamik (Class-10) admit card, which discloses date of birth of the candidate, may be submitted apart from Madhyamik Pass Certificate during hearing.

Supplementary Lists after 28.02.2026

The Supreme Court in its order dated February 24, 2026 observed that if the verification exercise undertaken in respect of 'logical discrepancy/unmapped category' remains incomplete as on 28.02.2026, the ECI may publish the final list followed by supplements to the final list. Such supplements shall be published on a continuous basis as soon as the pending exercise is completed in part or in full.

The Court while exercising its power under Article 142 of the Constitution of India declared that voters enlisted in subsequent supplementary lists shall be deemed to have been part of the final list published on 28.02.2026.

Final Electoral Roll and Pending Adjudications in West Bengal

The final voter list of West Bengal has been published following the Special Intensive Revision (SIR). According to the final roll, the total number of registered voters in the state now stands at 6,44,52,609. At the same time, the list records that the status of 60,06,675 voters remains under adjudication, meaning their inclusion or deletion is still subject to further scrutiny and decision.

Chief Electoral Officer Manoj Kumar Agarwal stated that during the draft publication stage, the electorate stood at 7,08,16,630 voters. As part of this process, 5,46,053 names were removed from the final list, while the draft stage itself had already seen the exclusion of over 58,20,000 names. In total, 63,66,952 names have been removed from the state's electoral rolls during the revision process.

Documented Tragedies:

1. **Jahir Mal (28) - Howrah (Uluberia):** A daily wage worker who reportedly feared deportation or the NRC after the SIR process began.
2. **Shanti Muni Ekka Mal - Jalpaiguri:** A Booth Level Officer (BLO) who died by suicide due to reported work pressure and stress related to SIR deadlines.
3. **57-year-old man - Agarpara:** Reported in October 2025; left a note blaming NRC/SIR anxiety.
4. **Khritish Majumdar (95) - Birbhum:** Died due to stress over document verification.
5. **Bipan Pramanik - Sainthia (Ward 14), Birbhum:** Faced a surname mismatch crisis.

Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee highlighted that BLOs (mostly teachers and government staff) are being forced to complete a "three-year process in two months," triggering widespread mental health crises.

Furthermore, organized deletion attempts have been noted. A BJP worker was caught attempting to delete the names of 70 Muslim voters at the Kalikahar booth of Jalangi Block, Murshidabad district, using Form 7.

Data Defies the Narrative: The SABAR Institute Study on West Bengal's SIR

While individual case studies across Uttar Pradesh highlight the micro-level trauma of the SIR process, macro-level data from West Bengal exposes the broader systemic ironies of this exercise. A pivotal December 2025 study by the Kolkata-based SABAR Institute analyzed the first phase of West Bengal's Special Intensive Revision—which resulted in the staggering deletion of 58 lakh electors from the state's draft rolls. Their findings fundamentally shatter prevailing political narratives surrounding voter mapping, demographics, and alleged "infiltration."

The Inverse Relationship Between Minority Populations and Unmapped Voters

The SABAR Institute's analysis maps a clear, data-backed pattern: Assembly constituencies with a higher Muslim population actually exhibit a *lower* share of unmapped voters.

- **High Unmapped Constituencies:** The 20 Assembly constituencies with the highest share of unmapped populations (primarily in Kolkata, North 24 Parganas, and Howrah, including Bhabanipur, Rashbehari, Bongaon Uttar, and Ashoknagar) have an average Muslim population of just 13.75%. This is significantly lower than the state's Census average of 27%.
- **Low Unmapped Constituencies:** Conversely, the 20 constituencies with the *lowest* share of unmapped voters—such as Domkal (approx. 85% Muslim), Suti, Hariharpara, Ratua, and Sujapur—average a Muslim population of around 40%.

Shattering the "Infiltrator" Myth

According to Ashin Chakraborty, a researcher at the SABAR Institute, this data directly challenges years of dominant political rhetoric claiming that "Muslim infiltrators" are voting illegally in West Bengal. The evidence clearly suggests that minority communities in these areas largely possess the requisite documentation, protecting them from large-scale exclusion during the voter mapping process.

The Real Victims: Legacy Data and the Matua Community

The SABAR Institute study brings to light who is actually bearing the brunt of the SIR's rigid documentation demands. The data shows that the Matua community—a marginalized social group largely comprising Namashudra Hindu refugees from Bangladesh—is disproportionately represented among unmapped voters.

Residing primarily in North 24 Parganas and Nadia districts, the Matuas are being penalized for the exact same vulnerability seen in the tenant families of Purvanchal: a systemic lack of legacy data.

Driven by the fear of imminent disenfranchisement under the SIR, this vulnerable community is increasingly being pressured to apply for citizenship under the Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA) of 2019 just to secure their voting rights. The SABAR Institute's findings serve as a crucial empirical reference in our report, proving that the mechanical and unforgiving nature of the SIR process disproportionately punishes historical displacement and poverty, rather than addressing actual electoral discrepancies.

Supreme Court Directs Creation of Appellate Body for Electoral Roll Challenges

Notably, the Supreme Court directed the establishment of an appellate mechanism to hear challenges from individuals whose names were rejected during the verification exercise. The Bench comprising Surya Kant, R. Mahadevan, and Joymalya Bagchi asked the Election Commission of India to issue a notification constituting this appellate body. The mechanism will consist of former or sitting High Court judges and is intended to provide a structured forum for voters to challenge rejected claims arising from the SIR process.

The Court noted that the verification exercise is still underway and that a large number of claims and objections are being examined by judicial officers. According to the report placed before the Court, more than 10 lakh objections had already been disposed of by early March, with over 500 judicial officers from West Bengal and about 200 officers from neighbouring states engaged in the process, often working extended hours to complete the scrutiny. The Bench also issued directions to ensure the smooth functioning of the exercise, including resolving technical disruptions in the verification portal, providing logistical support to officers, and enabling the appellate body to hear challenges against rejected claims while the verification process continues.

BLO Suicide and Unbearable Pressure

The aggressive deadlines have pushed the grassroots administration to the brink. As noted in the West Bengal ground reports, BLOs are breaking down under the mandate to synthesize legacy data under impossible constraints, resulting directly in the tragic loss of life among frontline electoral workers.

Sabrang India Article Link: <https://sabrangindia.in/the-deadly-deadline-i-cant-do-this-anymore-indias-electoral-revision-turns-into-a-graveyard-for-blos-teachers/>

West Bengal: The Online Workload Crisis

Profiles of BLO Suicides (November 2025 – March 2026)

- **Rinku Tarafdar (Nadia):** A 51-year-old para-teacher and BLO found hanging on November 21, 2025.
 - **Suicide Note:** She explicitly blamed the Election Commission (EC), stating, *"I cannot bear the pressure of this inhuman work."* She mentioned completing 95% of the offline work but was unable to handle the online uploading tasks.
 - **Status:** She felt humiliated by superiors despite pleading for help with digital entries.
- **Shantimoni Ekka (Jalpaiguri):** A 48-year-old Anganwadi worker and BLO who took her life on November 19, 2025.
 - **Reason:** Overwhelmed by dual duties (ICDS and SIR) and a severe language barrier—forms were in Bengali while her area was predominantly Hindi-speaking. Her request to resign from BLO duty was rejected.

Uttar Pradesh:

- **Sudhir Kumar Kori (Fatehpur):** A 25-year-old revenue clerk (Lekhpal) and SIR supervisor who died by suicide on November 25, 2025—just one day before his wedding.
 - **Reason:** Repeatedly denied leave for his own marriage. He was reportedly suspended and threatened with dismissal by his supervisor (Kanungo) for missing a meeting during his *Haldi* ceremony.
- **Vipin Yadav (Gonda):** An education department clerk and BLO found dead after consuming poison on November 25, 2025.
 - **Allegation:** His wife released a video alleging mental harassment by the local SDM and BDO regarding SIR targets.
- **Akhilesh Kumar Savita (Fatehpur):** A 45-year-old Shiksha Mitra and BLO found dead inside a classroom on March 1, 2026.
 - **Reason:** Reportedly denied leave for his daughter's wedding despite repeated visits to the SDM and Block Education Officer.

Gujarat:

- **Arvind Vadher (Gir Somnath):** A 40-year-old primary school teacher who committed suicide on November 21, 2025.
 - **Suicide Note:** addressed to his wife, it read; *"I can't do this SIR work anymore... I have been feeling constantly tired and mentally stressed."*
 - **Irony:** The District Election Officer noted he was a "top-performing BLO" who had already finished 40% of his work, illustrating that even successful completion did not mitigate the stress.

Kerala:

- **Aneesh George (Kannur):** A 44-year-old school peon and BLO found hanging on November 16, 2025.
 - **Consequence:** His death triggered a state-wide boycott by 35,000 BLOs in Kerala.
 - **Controversy:** While the administration denied pressure, local leaders and family alleged he was under "extreme pressure" to collect pending forms and was struggling with the field responsibilities as a first-time BLO.

Tamil Nadu: Digital Entry Deadlines

- **Jahitha Begum (Kallakurichi):** A BLO who died by suicide due to excessive workload and poor internet connectivity that prevented her from uploading 800 SIR forms.
- **Chitra (Thanjavur):** A 59-year-old widow who attempted suicide after being threatened with suspension for failing to digitize entries by a stringent deadline.

Core Reasons for the Crisis

Factor	Description
Compressed Timeline	A process that usually takes 2–3 years was forced into a 2-month window.
Technical Failures	BLOs were forced to use apps (like ECINet) that suffered from server crashes, causing them to redo work late into the night.
Coercive Supervision	Routine use of suspension threats, FIRs, and "show-cause" notices to drive targets.
Linguistic Disconnect	Forms being provided in languages the BLOs or the local population did not speak (e.g., Bengali forms in Hindi zones).
Dual Responsibility	Teachers and Anganwadi workers were expected to maintain their regular jobs while performing field-level enumeration.

Beyond suicides, several BLOs suffered fatal medical events linked to the stress:

- **Namita Hansdar (West Bengal):** Suffered a fatal brain stroke on November 9, 2025, after working day and night.
- **Rameshbhai Parmar (Gujarat):** A 50-year-old teacher died of a heart attack in his sleep; his family attributed it to the "excessive work pressure" of the SIR.
- **Ushaben (Gujarat):** Collapsed and died on the spot while on duty at a school in Vadodara.

SabrangIndia Articles:

1. <https://sabrangindia.in/sir-exercise-leaves-trail-of-suicide-across-states-as-blos-buckle-under-pressure-and-citizens-panic-over-citizenship/>
2. <https://sabrangindia.in/the-deadly-deadline-i-cant-do-this-anymore-indias-electoral-revision-turns-into-a-graveyard-for-blos-teachers/>
3. <https://sabrangindia.in/sir-exercise-leaves-trail-of-suicide-across-states-as-blos-buckle-under-pressure-and-citizens-panic-over-citizenship/>
4. <https://sabrangindia.in/haunted-by-nrc-fears-57-year-old-west-bengal-man-dies-by-suicide-mamata-blames-bjp-for-turning-democracy-into-a-theatre-of-fear/>
5. <https://sabrangindia.in/pregnant-woman-deported-despite-parents-on-2002-sir-rolls-another-homemaker-commits-suicide/>

Chapter - VI

State-Wise Ground Reports & Case Studies

I. ASSAM: Special Revision (SR) and Targeted Exclusions

Why SR and not SIR?

This state, Assam, has been a peculiar target of governments and the administration because of previous “citizenship” and “voter tests” already leading to hurdles and difficulties for large sections of the population. Ad hoc, often un-investigated and blanket notices from the state’s infamous Foreigner Tribunals (Doubtful Foreigner notices), the mark of a ‘D’ Voter by local offices of the ECI (as of February 1, 2023, the total number of D voter in Assam are 99,942!)⁴ without adequate scrutiny and the exclusion of the names of 19,06,657 persons were excluded from the Final Draft NRC List in Assam dated August 31, 2019 are the three sources of this harassment by a document test! Seven years down after the publication of the final draft NRC list, rejection slips of those excluded have not been provided (!)leaving a sword hanging over the heads of those facing that fate. An SIR has never been in its original inclusionary manner ever been conducted in Assam, instead, an SR (Special Revision) was announced and is in process. The political climate is highly volatile. Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma –a constitutionally elected representative –has been making hate-filled and provocative statements warning that the names of “4.5 lakh Miyas (Bengali-speaking Muslims) will be deleted,” post polls.

SR Timeline & Data:

- **Draft Voter List:** Published December 27, 2025. Total voters: 2,52,01,624 (Male-1,25,72,583; Female-1,26,28,662; TG-379).
- **House Verification:** Nov 22 to Dec 20, 2025.
- **Claims & Objections:** Dec 27, 2025, to Jan 22, 2026.
- **Final Voter List:** Published February 10, 2026. Total voters: 2,49,58,139 (Male-1,24,82,213; Female-1,24,75,583; TG-343).

⁴ The figures quoted here are from answers provided by the State Govt in the Assam State Assembly. The question had been raised by an Opposition MLA on March 20, 2023. In response, the State Government stated that as of February 1, 2023, the total member of D voter in Assam are 99,942. The Foreigner Tribunals (FT) in Assam are the first responder adjudicator bodies on Doubtful Foreigner Notices. A similar question by the Opposition raised by the Opposition on the same date evinced the following response: a total of 1,05,826 remained pending before the FTs.

Ground Experiences from CJP Team Assam⁵

Assam Special Revision (SR)

The following are the detailed field experiences and observations gathered by the Citizens for Justice and Peace (CJP) Assam team regarding the SR process:

1. Targeted Exclusion of Vulnerable Demographics

The SR process has predominantly targeted Muslims, Bengali speakers, women, and other poor and marginalised groups. Upon the release of the draft electoral roll, millions of Bengali speakers and Muslims were systematically targeted by the ruling party (BJP). Although mass exclusions were largely foiled, the final list still revealed the omission of Bengali-speaking Muslims from several areas, despite their names appearing in the draft list. This was particularly evident in the Sipajhar Legislative Assembly Constituency (LAC) of Darrang District, the Bilasipara LAC of Dhubri District, and the Shribhumi (formerly Karimganj) District.

For instance, in Sipajhar LAC (Booths 279, 280, 281, 284, and 287), 55 valid voters who had not shifted their residence anywhere were deleted from the final list. While officials attempt to dismiss these omissions as "technical mistakes," this raises a critical question: why do these technical mistakes disproportionately affect Bengali-speaking Muslims?

2. Disenfranchisement of Migrant Labourers

Migrant labourers are frequently targeted for exclusion from the voter list. When these individuals are not found at home during house-to-house voter registration drives, the administration takes immediate steps to remove their names. In Shribhumi district alone, there were approximately 10,000 false complaints against such persons. Although these mass complaints were successfully nullified due to citizens interventions—resulting in almost 100% publication in the final list—around 5 to 6 people across several booths still have their names removed due to residual false complaints, their migrant labour status, or eviction issues.

3. Impact on Evicted Persons

There is a high probability that victims of state eviction drives are also being targeted for exclusion. Hundreds of valid voters from Booths 157, 158, 160, and 161 of the Bilasipara LAC in Dhubri district were deleted from the final list; all of them were evicted individuals. The bureaucratic handling of evicted persons is highly inconsistent: some remain on the voter list, some are registered in new locations after their old registrations are deleted, while others who applied for new registration after losing their old one are now missing from both lists. Similar exclusions of evicted people from the final list were also documented in the Shribhumi District of the Barak Valley.

⁵ In Assam what is underway is a Special Revision (SR) not a Special Intensive Revision (SIR): The SR exercise was carried out through door-to-door verification, rather than form-filling or document submission. To carry out the exercise, 29,656 booth level officers (BLOs) were deployed across the state.

4. Deletion of Living Persons as “E” i.e. EXPIRED/Dead

The administration has marked living individuals as deceased to remove them from the rolls. A stark example is the voter at serial number 272 of Booth No. 20 (Bijni LAC 43)—Minati Saha, a 50-year-old widow. Her name appeared in the draft list, but she was explicitly marked as "dead" and removed from the final list. Inexplicably, the Election Commission continues to claim that the list is accurate, despite the fact that they have deleted living persons under the guise of death.

Apart from the above reasons, a significant overriding factor is that the ruling party in Assam (the BJP) directly targets Muslims, Bengali speakers, and political opponents, executing these exclusions primarily through the claim and objection process. This also impacts/affects the ongoing SR exercise that is mandated to follow Constitutional first principles of parity, inclusion and non-discrimination.

The Systemic Misuse of Form-7

False objections have been raised across various districts in Assam, notably in Shribhumi (former Karimganj) and Goalpara. Shockingly, objections against legitimate voters have even been filed in the names of persons who are no longer alive (dead persons).

- **Forged Complaints in Goalpara Town:**

A woman from Jyotinagar, Krishnai, named Naba Bala Ray, allegedly filed a staggering 64 objections against legitimate voters in Goalpara Town. After receiving notices, the victims approached her residence to inquire about the complaints. She vehemently denied any knowledge of having raised objections against these 64 voters. Subsequently, she withdrew some of these complaints by signing her name in Assamese. However, a review of the original Form 7 complaints revealed that the signatures were made in English—a language she does not know how to write.

- **Fabricated Objections in Shribhumi:**

A person named Salim Ahmed from Shribhumi district purportedly filed an objection against himself, along with 133 other voters, claiming they were not genuine voters. It became evident that these allegations were entirely fabricated when Ahmed clarified to Booth Level Officer (BLO) Sumana Choudhury that he had not filed any complaints or objections against anyone.

- **Unauthorised Access to Official Databases (Kamrup):**

The CJP team received reports that Prahlad Biswas (General Secretary, South Kamrup District BJP and ZPC member), Mrinmoy Boro (Secretary, South Kamrup District BJP), Buddheswar Rava (General Secretary, South Kamrup District ST Morcha, BJP), and Mridul Talukder (Vice President, Assam Pradesh ST Morcha, BJP) without authorisation, entered the office of the Co-District Commissioner in Boko-Chhaygaon, Kamrup. They illegally accessed official documents and the electronic database of the Election Commission.

- **False Transfer Claims:**

Objections have been filed against voters claiming they have transferred their residence, despite the fact that these voters have never moved.

- **False Death Claims:** Numerous complaints falsely report living voters as "dead" through fake objectors and fabricated complainants.

Further Irregularities and Interventions by Team CJP

The CJP Assam Team witnessed a continuous stream of irregularities during the SR process, particularly highlighting the blatant interference of the ruling party and the widespread misuse of Form-7⁶.

Collaborative Memorandums and Advocacy

To combat this, the CJP team prepared a detailed memorandum backed by concrete examples. We collaborated on this initiative with three other democratic organizations in Assam: the Asom Mojuri Sramik Union, Banchana Birudhi Mancha, and the Forum for Social Harmony. Furthermore, we raised extensive awareness and mounted pressure on the administration by bringing these issues to the forefront through localized meetings, discussions, phone campaigns, social media advocacy, and the deployment of community volunteers.

Legal Action against ‘Conspiracies’

It is noteworthy that a false objection was filed against 30 genuine voters across polling stations 24 and 26 in the Achimganj area (Patharkandi assembly constituency, Shribhumi district) in a conspiracy to remove their names from the electoral roll. In response, these voters sent legal notices through senior Karimganj lawyer Subrata Kumar Pal. The notices were served to the District Administrator of Shribhumi, the Sub-District Administrator of Patharkandi, the Election Officer of Shribhumi, the two concerned BLOs, and a total of eight individuals listed as complainants.

Combating Harassment by Ration Dealers

Additionally, ration dealers in several districts—including Chirang, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar, Darrang, and Goalpara—began verbally calling voters and demanding documentation for verification. The CJP Assam Team immediately intervened by visiting local election offices and facilitating discussions. Through our intervention, we ensured that no citizen would be required to present their documents to ration dealers unless a formal, written notice was issued by the authorities.

Foiling the Motive behind False Complaints

Ultimately, still, despite repeated interventions, there were lakhs of false complaints filed. Through our awareness meetings, unofficial connections, discussions with the BLOs in our network, and the dedication of our community volunteers, we were able to directly and indirectly assist hundreds of thousands of people. It is worth noting that the specific list of 26 affected individuals that we submitted to the ECI during our memorandum presentation saw a 100% success rate, with all of their names being securely included.

The misuse of Form-7 occurred on a massive scale, affecting lakhs of names in Assam. However, this conspiracy was ultimately foiled by our rapid and collective grassroots intervention.

List of Excluded Persons (Bengali Speaking Muslims - Sipajhar LAC No 49)

Note: They were included in the draft but deleted in the final list showing “S” (Shifted) mark, which is factually incorrect, as they have not shifted anywhere.

Booth No	Serial No	House No	Name	Guardian’s Name	Remarks/LA C
279	12	655	Sahar Ali	Sonaulla Mollah	
279	13	655	Lahar Ali	Sonaulla Mollah	
279	14	655	Isaton Nesa	Mohor Ali	
279	15	655	Rahid Ali	Sonaulla Mollah	
279	16	655	Firoja Begum	Rashid Ali	
279	17	655	Halima Khatun	Sahar Ali	

⁶ <https://sabrangindia.in/form-7-and-the-politics-of-exclusion-how-assams-voter-revision-has-become-a-battleground/>

279	18	655	Hasan Ali	Sahar Ali	
279	19	655	Rasida Parbin	Hassan Ali	
279	20	655	Yousub Ali	Mahar Ali	
279	22	655	Saleha Khatun		
279	135	668	Abdul Batin Ali Ahmed	Alimuiddin	
279	139	668	Rajmina Parbin	Abdul Batin Ali Ahmed	
279	334	726	Manowara Begum	Gafur	
279	335	726	Munnat Ali	Gafur	
279	336	726	Asful Begum	Gafur	
279	337	726	Abdus Ali	Gafur	
279	338	726	Sairon Nessa	Munnat	
279	450	754	Basiran Nessa	Amar Ali	
279	145	669	Hussen Ali	Minhas Ali	
279	146	669	Amena Khatun	Hussen Ali	
279	104	665	Sahidul Islam	Mahiruddin Ahmed	
280	47	800	Sairuddin Ahmed	Lokman Ali	
280	265	858	Sukur Ali	Zamser Ali	
280	266	858	Anna Khatun	Sukur Ali	
280	267	858	Saleha Khatun	Sajahan Ali	
280	268	858	Sajahan Ali	Montaj Ali	
280	269	858	Khabar Ali	Montaj Ali	
280	270	858	Hasna Khatun	Khabar Ali	
280	344	869	Mokbul Ali	Abul Hussain	
280	391	887	Jiarul Islam	Sher Ali	
280	392	887	Zakir Ali	Sher Ali	
280	393	887	Housi Khatun	Sher Ali	
280	395	887	Sanowara Begum	Zakir Hussain	
280	126	833	Halima Khatun	Mahuruddin Ahmed	
280	127	833	Hajrat Ali	Mahuruddin Ahmed	
284	19	314	Abbas Ali	Sikkim Ali	
284	223	341	Marjina Khatun	Safiqul Islam	
284	307	356	Sahajan Ali	Intaz Ali	
284	302	355	Madhu Mala	Jahidul Islam	
284	268	350	Musa Ali	Lalbhanu	
284	255	348	Rahima Khatun	Elim Ali	
284	254	348	Elim Ali	Sutter Ali	
284	260	348	Shah Alom	Sattar Ali	
284	546	386	Aynal Hoque	----	
281	172	25	Rokiya Khatun	Sonauddin	
281	196	30	Jamila Khatun	Gaji Ali	
281	502	82	Foizuddin	Mohiruddin	
281	503	82	Kamala Khatun	Foijudduin	
281	504	82	Mofiz Ali	Foijuddin	
287	96	607	Fulchan Ali	Jaban Ali	

Clusters of Deletions & Questions in Assam’s Final Voter Rolls

An analysis conducted by the CJP Assam Team of the available electoral data indicates a pattern where several voters whose names appeared in the draft voter list were subsequently removed from the final electoral roll. The compiled dataset, covering multiple constituencies including Bilasipara, Sipajhar, Goalpara East, and Bijni, records instances where voters were marked as “shifted” or “deceased” as the reason for deletion. In several cases, entire families or clusters of voters from the same booth segments appear to have been removed together. The data reviewed by CJP highlights that at least 97 voters listed in the draft rolls no longer appear in the final list, raising questions about the circumstances and verification processes that led to these deletions.

CJP’s Assam Team’s Observations							
Sl No.	Name of Constituency	Part No.	Voter Sl. No.	Name of Voter	Relative's Name of Voter	Reason for Deletion	Remarks
1	10 No. Bilasipara	158	429	Mobarak ali	Kaser uddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
2	10 No. Bilasipara	158	430	Anna Khatun	Mobarak Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
3	10 No. Bilasipara	158	431	Ahamed Ali	Mobarak Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
4	10 No. Bilasipara	158	432	kadbhan Bibi	Ahamed Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
5	10 No. Bilasipara	158	433	Nureja Khatun	Saddam Hussain	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
6	10 No. Bilasipara	158	434	Saddam Hussain	Mobarak Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
7	10 No. Bilasipara	158	435	Moktel Ali	kaser uddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
8	10 No. Bilasipara	158	436	Basiya Khatun	Moktel Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
9	10 No. Bilasipara	158	437	Baser Ali	Moktel Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
10	10 No. Bilasipara	158	438	Sabiya Khatun	Baser Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
11	10 No. Bilasipara	158	153	Jahura Khatun	Musa Sk	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
12	10 No. Bilasipara	158	162	Jahar uddin	Nasimuddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
13	10 No. Bilasipara	158	163	kadbhanu Bibi	Jahar Uddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
14	10 No. Bilasipara	158	164	Alom Chan	Jahar Uddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
15	10 No. Bilasipara	158	165	Khushimon Bibi	Alom Chan	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
16	10 No. Bilasipara	158	166	Musa Sk	Jahar Uddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
17	10 No. Bilasipara	159	74	Mahmud Ali	Osumuddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
18	10 No. Bilasipara	159	75	Sajida Khatun	Mamud Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
19	10 No. Bilasipara	159	76	Laila Khatun	Sona Ullah	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
20	10 No. Bilasipara	159	77	asmot Ali	Sona Ullah	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list

21	10 No. Bilasipara	159	78	Rahmat Uddin	Sona Ullah	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
22	10 No. Bilasipara	159	79	Raymona Khatun	Asmot Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
23	10 No. Bilasipara	159	80	Jesmima Parbin	Rahmat Uddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
24	10 No. Bilasipara	159	81	Mominur Islam	Sona Uddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
25	10 No. Bilasipara	159	82	Sona Uddin	Asimuddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
26	10 No. Bilasipara	159	82	Hasina Khatun	Sona Uddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
27	10 No. Bilasipara	157	63	Lalbhan Bibi	Mokom Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
28	10 No. Bilasipara	157	64	Magrob Ali	Mokom	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
29	10 No. Bilasipara	157	65	Major Ali	Mokom Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
30	10 No. Bilasipara	157	66	Habija Bibi	Major Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
31	10 No. Bilasipara	157	356	Jahirul Islam	Hazrat Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
32	10 No. Bilasipara	157	357	Hasina Khatun	Jahirul Islam	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
33	10 No. Bilasipara	157	358	Jaynob Nessa	Intaj Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
34	10 No. Bilasipara	157	359	Rohima Khatun	Abdul Barek	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
35	10 No. Bilasipara	157	360	Nur Hussain	Montaj Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
36	10 No. Bilasipara	157	361	Ajiron Nessa	Nur Hussain	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
37	10 No. Bilasipara	157	362	Hazrat Ali	Tahaj Uddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
38	10 No. Bilasipara	157	364	Subiya Khatun	Hazrat Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
39	10 No. Bilasipara	157	365	Abul Kalam Ajad	Abdul Karim Mollah	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
40	10 No. Bilasipara	157	366	Ujjala Nessa	Matuj Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
41	10 No. Bilasipara	159	84	Tarif Ullah Sheikh	Asimuddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
42	10 No. Bilasipara	159	85	Shukurjan Bibi	Tarif Ullah Sheikh	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
43	10 No. Bilasipara	159	86	Sahidul Islam	Tarif Ullah Sheikh	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
44	10 No. Bilasipara	159	88	Shofika Khatun	Tarif Ullah Sheikh	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
45	49 No. Sipajhar	279	12	Sahar Ali	Sonaulla Mollah	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
46	50 No. Sipajhar	279	13	Lahar Ali	Sonaulla Mollah	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
47	51 No. Sipajhar	279	14	Isaton Nesa	Mohor Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
48	52 No. Sipajhar	279	15	Rahid Ali	Sonaulla Mollah	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list

49	53 No. Sipajhar	279	16	Firoja Begum	Rashid Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
50	54 No. Sipajhar	279	17	Halima Khatun	Sahar Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
51	55 No. Sipajhar	279	18	Hasan Ali	Sahar Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
52	56 No. Sipajhar	279	19	Rasida Parbin	Hassan Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
53	57 No. Sipajhar	279	20	Yousub Ali	Mahar Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
54	58 No. Sipajhar	279	22	Saleha Khatun		Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
55	59 No. Sipajhar	279	135	Abdul Batin Ali Ahmed	Alimuddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
56	60 No. Sipajhar	279	139	Rajmina Parbin	Abdul Batin Ali Ahmed	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
57	61 No. Sipajhar	279	334	Manowara Begum	Gafur	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
58	62 No. Sipajhar	279	335	Munnat Ali	Gafur	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
59	63 No. Sipajhar	279	336	Asful Begum	Gafur	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
60	64 No. Sipajhar	279	337	Abdus Ali	Gafur	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
61	65 No. Sipajhar	279	338	Sairon Nessa	Munnat	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
62	66 No. Sipajhar	279	450	Basiran Nessa	Amar Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
63	67 No. Sipajhar	279	145	Hussen Ali	Minhas Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
64	68 No. Sipajhar	279	146	Amena Khatun	Hussen Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
65	69 No. Sipajhar	279	104	Sahidul Islam	Mahiruddin Ahmed	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
66	70 No. Sipajhar	280	47	Sairuddin Ahmed	Lokman Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
67	71 No. Sipajhar	280	265	Sukur Ali	Zamser Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
68	72 No. Sipajhar	280	266	Anna Khatun	Sukur Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
69	73 No. Sipajhar	280	267	Saleha Khatun	Sajahan Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
70	74 No. Sipajhar	280	268	Sajahan Ali	Montaj Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
71	75 No. Sipajhar	280	269	Khabar Ali	Montaj Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
72	76 No. Sipajhar	280	270	Hasna Khatun	Khabar Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
73	77 No. Sipajhar	280	344	Mokbul Ali	Abul Hussain	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
74	78 No. Sipajhar	280	391	Jiarul Islam	Sher Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
75	79 No. Sipajhar	280	392	Zakir Ali	Sher Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
76	80 No. Sipajhar	280	393	Housi Khatun	Sher Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list

77	81 No. Sipajhar	280	395	Sanowara Begum	Zakir Hussain	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
78	82 No. Sipajhar	280	126	Halima Khatun	Mahuruddin Ahmed	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
79	83 No. Sipajhar	280	127	Hajrat Ali	Mahuruddin Ahmed	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
80	84 No. Sipajhar	284	19	Abbas Ali	Sikkim Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
81	85 No. Sipajhar	284	223	Marjina Khatun	Safiqul Islam	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
82	86 No. Sipajhar	284	307	Sahajan Ali	Intaz Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
83	87 No. Sipajhar	284	302	Madhu Mala	Jahidul Islam	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
84	88 No. Sipajhar	284	268	Musa Ali	Lalbhanu	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
85	89 No. Sipajhar	284	255	Rahima Khatun	Elim Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
86	90 No. Sipajhar	284	254	Elim Ali	Sutter Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
87	91 No. Sipajhar	284	260	Shah Alom	Sattar Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
88	92 No. Sipajhar	284	546	Aynal Hoque	----	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
89	93 No. Sipajhar	281	172	Rokiya Khatun	Sonauddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
90	94 No. Sipajhar	281	196	Jamila Khatun	Gaji Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
91	95 No. Sipajhar	281	502	Foizuddin	Mohiruddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
92	96 No. Sipajhar	281	503	Kamala Khatun	Foijuddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
93	97 No. Sipajhar	281	504	Mofiz Ali	Foijuddin	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
94	98 No. Sipajhar	287	96	Fulchan Ali	Jaban Ali	Shifted	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
95	14 No. Goalpara East	8	116	Namibala Das	Dhoroni Ch Das	Death	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
96	14 No. Goalpara East	8	270	Rothin Chandra Das	Fotik Chandra Das	Death	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list
97	20 No. Bijni	43	272	Minoti Saha	Ratan Saha	Death	Name appeared in draft voter list but deleted from final voter list

II. UTTAR PRADESH: Purvanchal

CJP's UP Team (Purvanchal region) has meticulously studied voter grievances during the claims and objection period.

- Nizamabad Assembly (Azamgarh):** Across 412 booths with 3,07,557 total electors, an astounding **72,133 notices** were served. As per the 2021 census, Muslim voters account for 40.78% of the population (and therefore, by extension, voters too), in Nizamabad.

Case Study 1: Quaiser Jahan (Varanasi)

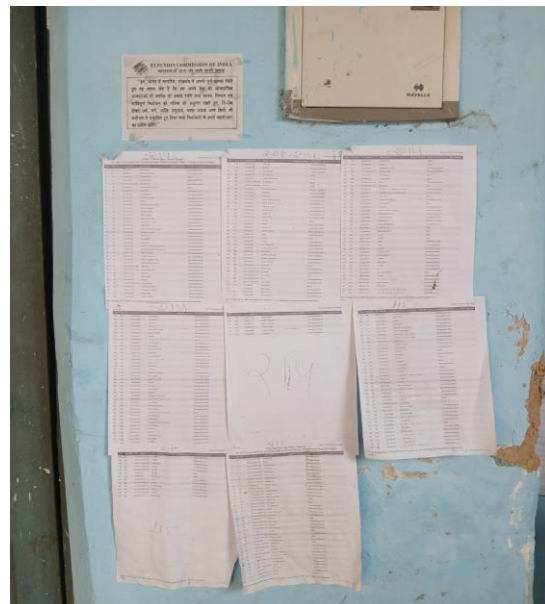
Quaiser Jahan, currently observing her *IDDAT* period after losing her husband last month, received an SIR notice despite her name appearing on the December 2025 draft list. The notice demanded her appearance on Jan 23, 2026, issued by Mr. Ajay Kumar Tiwari (AERO), 388-Varanasi. She was forced to submit her Aadhaar, Caste, Residence, and Income Certificates.



Quaiser Jahan with CJP's UP Team

CJP Sample from the Ground: SIR Verification Process & Unqualified BLOs

Location: Assembly Constituency 389 (Varanasi South), Booth No. 234



During a field interaction by the CJP UP team with Booth Level Officer at Booth No. 234 in Varanasi South, local details of the SIR verification work emerged. The booth had 691 registered voters in December 2025, out of which around 292 individuals have received notices seeking clarification or supporting documents.

According to the BLO, these notices mainly relate to differences in names, age details, or mismatches in family records. Voters are being contacted through phone calls and visits to submit forms along with documents such as Aadhaar cards, High School certificates, ration cards, PAN cards, and bank passbooks. However, many residents have not yet come forward to complete the process.

Conversation with BLO (Identity protected)



Question (CJP Team Member): Which assembly constituency and booth are you from? How many voters are there, and how many have received notices?

Answer (BLO whose identity has been protected): The assembly constituency is Varanasi South, number 389. The booth number is 234. The total number of voters here was 691 in December 2025. Currently, 292 people have received notices. So far, 50% of the work has been completed. We have extracted everyone’s phone numbers and called them to come and fill out the forms. People are simply not coming. February 7th is the last date; this will be sent as the final report.



Question: *What are the reasons for receiving these notices?*

Answer: Mostly discrepancies in names, being unmapped with the final SIR, age differences in parents' records, age differences in maternal or paternal grandparents' records, and having more than six children.

Question: *What documents are being collected from those who have received notices?*

Answer: High School Certificate, Aadhaar Card, PAN Card, Yellow Card (Ration Card), and Bank Passbook.

Question: *What is your primary profession? How do you feel about the BLO work?*

Answer: I work as an Anganwadi worker. The SIR work has also been assigned to us. The workload has increased tremendously. We have to manage this along with our Anganwadi duties. The SIR work requires a lot of time. In the beginning, we didn't understand the process. No training was provided. Since the work has been assigned, we have to do it.

Question: *How many hours do you work daily? What is your daily routine?*

Answer: I have to go to the field every day. Initially, I went door-to-door to get forms filled; now that notices have been issued, I inform people by visiting their homes or via phone. We collect documents along with the forms based on the reason for the notice. I wake up at 5:00 AM, finish housework and take care of my husband and children, and head to the field by 9:00 AM. I return home by 6:00 PM or sometimes 7:00 PM. Since the work must be completed within a deadline, there is immense pressure from senior officials. My eating habits have been completely disrupted since this started. Even after returning home in the evening, people call late into the night, and we have to guide them or reach out to them ourselves. When a camp is set up at the booth, we sit there all day checking names in the list, getting forms filled, and collecting documents. There is so much work; how much can I even tell you?

Question: *Are you receiving any additional honorarium or salary for this work?*

Answer: We get 500 rupees a month. We receive 1,000 rupees a year for mobile recharge. We have to recharge the phone every month, but we only get the allowance once a year. In this era of inflation and with this much work, this amount is nothing.

Question: *Does anyone help you with the SIR work? Do any social or political parties provide assistance?*

Answer: No one is visible. People from one party are active in getting forms filled. (After asking softly, she mentioned) BJP members are seen at the booths and in the neighbourhoods. In some places, SP (Samajwadi Party) members are also active.

CASE STUDIES: Purvanchal, East Uttar Pradesh (UP)

Five Detailed Studies conducted CJP's Purvanchal (UP) Team

The struggle of Inamul Haq, his wife Soni, and their three daughters (Nasima Bano, Maisba, and Shama Parveen)—residents of Amarpur Batloiya Mohalla, Ward No. 39 Jalalipura, Varanasi, as experienced by CJP Purvanchal Team.

CJP Purvanchal Team: The SIR form has arrived, but we noticed that none of your relatives' names are on the 2003 voter list. When we spoke to you earlier, what exactly did the BLO tell you?

Inamul Haq: The BLO told us that our form will only be accepted if my name, or the names of my parents, grandparents, or maternal grandparents, are in the 2003 voter list.

CJP Purvanchal Team: Have you tried locating your family's names in the 2003 records?

Inamul Haq: We are tenants, and our parents were tenants too, which is why we constantly kept shifting houses. Because of this, we have no idea in which area's 2003 voter list our parents or grandparents names might be registered. Even so, we made a lot of effort to search the 2003 voter lists in every *Mohalla* where we lived as tenants, but we could not find their names anywhere.

CJP Purvanchal Team: What did you do when the deadline for the SIR form arrived?

Inamul Haq: On the final date for submitting the SIR form, I filled out the top section of the form for my wife, my daughters, and myself and submitted it. Later, I saw that my name and my daughters' names actually appeared on the draft list, and I sat back feeling satisfied.

CJP Purvanchal Team: Did the officials contact you after the draft list was published?

Inamul Haq: Yes, a few days later, the BLO's supervisor called. He told me to bring a photocopy of the 2003 voter list showing the exact place where my name, my wife's name, or our parents' names are registered. Then he just disconnected the call.

CJP Purvanchal Team: Did he follow up when you did not go?

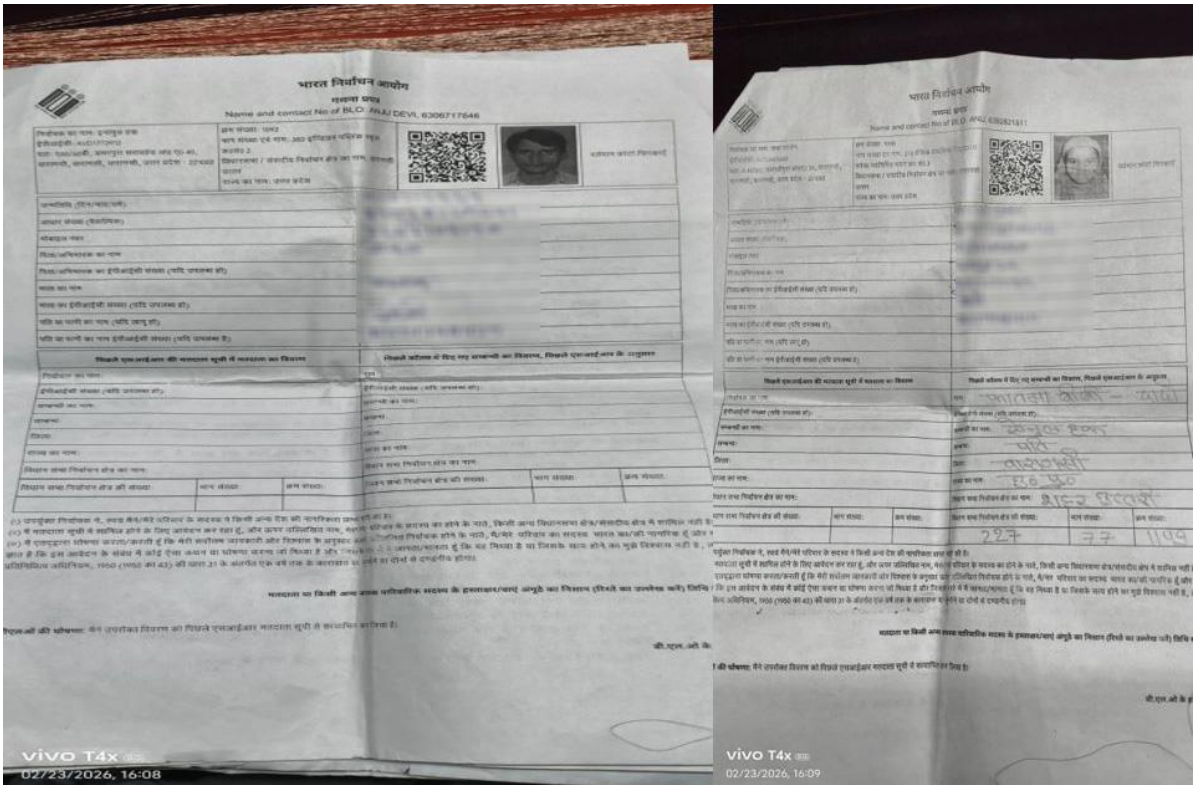
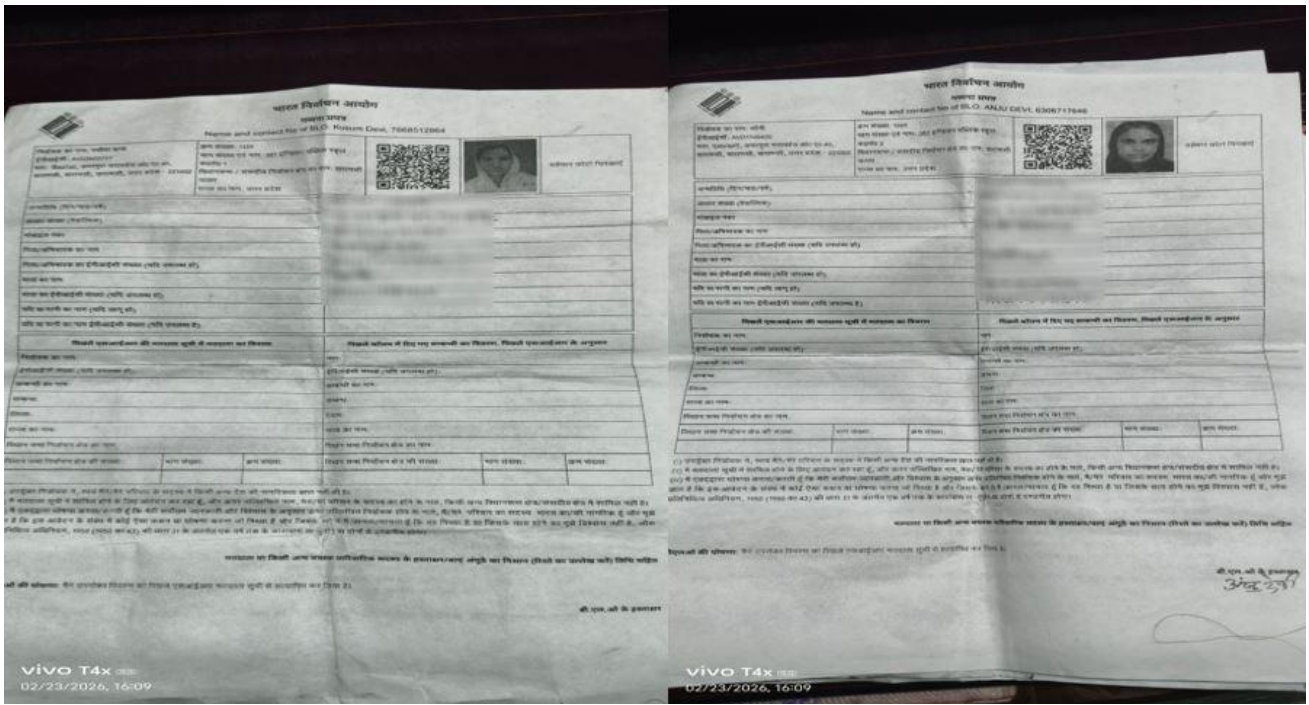
Inamul Haq: Two days later, he called again asking why I had not come. I told him that neither our names nor our parents' names are in the 2003 voter list. He then said that out of the 13 documents listed on the back of the SIR form provided by the Election Commission, I would have to attach two.

CJP Purvanchal Team: Were you able to provide two documents from that list?

Inamul Haq: Out of those 13 documents, I only have an Aadhaar card. I have no other identity document. When I told the supervisor this, he said that I should get Caste and Domicile (Residence) certificates made from the Tehsil, and that would work.

CJP Purvanchal Team: Did you try getting the Caste and Domicile certificates made?

Inamul Haq: When I went to a cyber cafe to get the Caste and Domicile certificates, the person there told me that to get a Domicile certificate for a specific address; I would need a copy of the house tax receipt and a Yellow Card for that house. Only then could the certificate be processed.



SIR Forms as seen by CJP Team at Inamul Haq's residence

Non-corporation by the Landlord

CJP Purvanchal Team: Since you live in a rented house, did you ask your landlord for those documents?

Inamul Haq: You tell me, we live in a rented house. To get the Domicile certificate, we need the Yellow Card or the house tax receipt, but the landlord is refusing to give them to us. So how are we supposed to get a Domicile certificate made?

CJP Purvanchal Team: What is the situation now?

Inamul Haq: Exhausted and defeated, we finally told the BLO and his supervisor that we have no ID other than the Aadhaar card. Now, it is up to them to do whatever they think is right.

Ultimately, the Haq family's ordeal shows the deep psychological and emotional toll of these rigid bureaucratic hurdles in accepting the Aadhaar despite the Supreme Court order. Exhausted and fearful of potential backlash or further targeting, the family firmly refused to speak on camera with our team.

Today, Inamul, Soni, and their three daughters sit in quiet despair, living under the constant, paralysing fear of imminent disenfranchisement. Their plight is a stark embodiment of the "Mechanical Disenfranchisement" currently unfolding during the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) period. Trapped between the deadly deadlines of the Claims and Objections hearings, the inflexible demand for legacy documents, and systemic landlord non-cooperation, vulnerable tenant families like the Haqs in Uttar Pradesh—and across other states—are being systematically erased from the democratic process.

Details of Inamul’s Family

Name	EPIC	Address	SL No	Part NO	Constit -uency Name	District	Date of Birth	Aadhar	Mobile	Father name	Father EPIC	Mother name	Mother EPIC	Husband/ Wife Name	EPIC
Nasima bano	AVD2503777	A45/60 Amarpura, Sarai, Varanasi	1139	381	North	VNS	01.01.195	722525435682	8687109120 Inamul Huq	Inamul Huq	AVD1772912	Soni	AVD1748425		
Soni	AVD1748425	A45/60 Amarpura, Sarai, Varanasi	1069	382	North	VNS	01.01.1973	9038859143	8687109120	Maithi Sardar	-	Asimun	-	Inamul Huq	AVD1772912
Inamul Huq	AVD1772912	A45/60 Barnarpura, Sarai, Varanasi	1092	382	North	VNS	01.01.1969	891128265641	8687019120	Ainl	-	Fatima	-	Soni	AVD1748425
Shama Parven	AVD3405685	A40/60, Jalalipura RA 35Varanasi	1090	378	North	VNS	01.01.2001	215113850636	8687109120	Inamul Huq	AVD1772912	Soni	AVD1748425		
Maisaba	AVD2607166	A40/60, Amarpura, Sarai HeadRA40 Varanas	1064	382	North	VNS	01.01.1996	236024456357	8687109120	Inamul Huq	AVD1772912	Soni	AVD1748425		

[Click here to zoom table image](#)

The Indiscriminate Nature of SIR Scrutiny: Documents Offer No Protection

While the five members of the Haq family faced imminent disenfranchisement simply because they lacked historical documents and landlord cooperation, possessing complete documentation does not shield voters from systemic harassment either. This bitter reality is exemplified by the case of Quaiser Jahan. Unlike the Haqs, Quaiser possessed all the requisite paperwork. Yet, despite holding valid documents and already having her name on the December 2025 draft roll, she was mechanically targeted. The bureaucratic machinery showed no empathy, forcing a grieving widow to break her religious seclusion to re-verify her citizenship, proving that the SIR process is indiscriminately punitive.

The Burden of Proof: Valid Voters Subjected to SIR Scrutiny

The CJP Purvanchal Team witnessed a troubling pattern on the ground:

Legitimate citizens are being subjected to intense, mechanical scrutiny despite already being registered voters. During field visits across Varanasi and Jaunpur, the team documented the cases of nine individuals—including Shama Bano, Naziya Khan, Mahendar Prasad Maurya, and Kausarjahan—who have been unexpectedly caught in the SIR net. Strikingly, these individuals already possess valid Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC) numbers and their names already appear on the 2026 electoral rolls.

Yet, the CJP team observed that this existing verification offered them no protection. They were suddenly served with SIR notices or mandatory demands requiring an exhaustive and disproportionate amount of paperwork. To simply retain their fundamental right to vote, these citizens were ordered to produce Aadhaar cards, PAN cards, and High School certificates. In more severe cases, authorities demanded Bank Passbooks, Yellow (ration) Cards, and even a father's Aadhaar and photographs.

SIR Notice Details - Purvanchal UP 2026

Sl. No.	Name/ District	Gender/ marital status	EPIC No	Name in 2026 (Yes or No)	Received Notice (Yes or No)	Reason of Notice	Document s Required	Docume -nts Submitte d (Yes or No)	Date of Submission Required Documents	Last date of submission of documents
1.	Shama bano/Varanasi	F/M	INB2260 412	Yes	Yes	A	Aadhar, PAN, High school certificate,	yes	16-02-2026	13-02-2026
2.	Naziya khan/Varanasi	F/UM	INB5473 038	Yes	Yes	B	Aadhar, PAN, High School certificate,	Yes	17-02-2026	16-02-2026
3.	Mahendar prasad maurya/Varana si	M/M	ISG28590 31	Yes	Yes	C	Aadhar, PAN, High School certificate, Bank Passbook, yellow Card	Yes	28-01-26	28-01-2026
4.	Ankit Verma/Varanas i	M/UM		Yes	No		Aadhar, Father Aadhar, passport size photo, High school certificate	Yes	13-02-2026	
5.	Kausarjahan/Ja unpur	F/M	ZUG302 8768	Yes	No	B	Aadhar, PAN, High School certificate,	Yes	21-02-26	27-02-26
6.	Sakira Khan/Jaunpur	F/UM	ZUG302 8719	Yes	No	B	Aadhar, PAN, High School certificate,	Yes	21-02-26	26-02-26
7.	Mo. Sahil Khan/Jaunpur	M/UM	ZUG302 8727	Yes	No	A,B,D	Aadhar, PAN, High School certificate,	Yes	21-02-26	26-02-26
8.	Shabana Khatun/Jaunpu r	F/UM	ZUG302 8701	Yes	No		Aadhar, PAN, High School certificate,	Yes	21-02-26	27-02=26
9.	Armana/Jaunp ur	F/M	ZUG249 4169	Yes	No		Aadhar, PAN, High School certificate,	Yes	21-02-26	26-02-26

Reasons behind Notice:

- A. आपको उस व्यक्ति के पुत्र/पुत्री के रूप में जोड़ा गया है जिसे छह अन्य लोग भी पिता के रूप में दावा करते हैं, जिससे संभावित गलत मेल होने का संदेह पैदा होता है | (You have been added as the son/daughter of a person who is also claimed as a father by six other individuals, raising suspicion of a potential mismatch.)
- B. वर्तमान निर्वाचक नामावली में आपके पिता के नाम और पिछले प्रगाढ़ पुनरीक्षण के दौरान तैयार की गई निर्वाचक नामावली में उनके नाम में विसंगति के कारण, आपके गणना प्रपत्र में दिखाए गए लिंकेज के अनुसार, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि आपके पिछले विशेष प्रगाढ़ पुनरीक्षण के दौरान तैयार की गई निर्वाचक नामावली से गलत ढंग से लिंक किया गया है | (Due to a discrepancy between your father's name in the current electoral roll and his name in the electoral roll prepared during the previous intensive revision, as per the linkage shown in your enumeration form, it appears that you have been incorrectly linked to the electoral roll prepared during the previous Special Intensive Revision.)
- C. आपने अपने या अपने रिश्तेदार से संबंधित वह विवरण नहीं भर है, जिसके आधार पर आपको या आपके रिश्तेदार को पिछले विशेष प्रगाढ़ पुनरीक्षण (एसआईआर) के दौरान तैयार की गई निर्वाचक नामावली में एक पंजीकृत निर्वाचक के रूप में स्थापित किया जा सके | (You have not provided the details pertaining to yourself or your relative on the basis of which you or your relative could be established as a registered elector in the electoral roll prepared during the previous Special Intensive Revision [SIR].)
- D. यह कि आपके और आपके माता पिता के बीच उम्र का अंतर, जिनके विवरण का उपयोग पिछले प्रगाढ़ पुनरीक्षण के दौरान तैयार की गयी निर्वाचक नामावली से आपको जोड़ने के लिए किया गया है, 50 वर्ष से अधिक है, ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि गलत मिलान के कारण ऐसा है. (That the age difference between you and your parents, whose details were used to link you to the electoral roll prepared during the previous intensive revision, is more than 50 years; this appears to be due to a mismatch.)

III. TAMIL NADU AND GUJARAT: Experiences and Issues

The Tamil Nadu Precedent: Demographic Biases

A recent study by the CPI (M) Tamil Nadu technical team reviewed the state's SIR, analysing over 97 lakh-deleted records:

- Over 5.5 lakh "excess" voters appeared in deletion lists despite not existing in the January 2025 base draft.
- Approx. 2,000 voters inexplicably disappeared from records across several constituencies.
- Demographic Biases: Removals categorized as "migrated" or "not residing" disproportionately impacted married women and urban working-class populations.
- Researchers questioned the demographic accuracy of nearly 27 lakh death-related deletions, pointing to unusual spikes in the 41–65 age bracket and statistically improbable gender mortality ratios in certain regions.

Tamil Nadu CPI-M's Analysis

A detailed study by the CPI(M) Tamil Nadu state committee analysed the Election Commission of India's Special Intensive Revision (SIR) voter lists, identifying systemic anomalies that threaten the constitutional right to universal adult franchise. Examining over 75,000 booth-wise PDF files covering 97.35 lakh-deleted voters, the study highlights critical numerical inconsistencies.

The draft electoral rolls show a reduction from 6.36 crore voters in January 2025 to 5.43 crore in December 2025. While this implies 92.36 lakh deletions, the official deletion list contains 97.37 lakh names, creating an unexplained addition of over 5 lakh voters not present in the base list. In 205 constituencies, deleted lists show excess voters, whereas in 29 constituencies, including Chennai's R.K. Nagar, thousands of voters have simply vanished from both the draft and deletion lists.

The study indicates a social bias in deletions, particularly affecting urban working-class residents and women who migrated post-marriage. For instance, Chennai's Anna Nagar saw 39% of its electorate deleted due to migration. Additionally, death-related deletions present highly abnormal patterns, with 26.94 lakh voters removed. Unlikely mortality rates are recorded among the 41–65 age group, alongside statistically improbable male-female mortality differences in specific regions, raising concerns over arbitrary and non-uniform electoral modifications.

Link to CPIM Detailed Study: <https://stopsir.cpimtn.org/> & <https://www.leftviews.in/politics-77808/views-55812/tamil-nadu-sir-voter-roll-irregularities-disenfranchisement-78767>

IV. SIR IN GUJARAT

Massive Unverified Purges and Urban Disenfranchisement

The SIR 2026 process in Gujarat has resulted in the unprecedented and highly irregular deletion of 68,12,711 voters, effectively wiping out 15.47% of the state's total electorate. Official announcements misleadingly masked this massive purge by citing a net addition of 5.6 lakh voters and acknowledging only 3.9 lakh deletions. However, on-ground data reveals that these 68 lakh names were summarily dropped based on unverified "ASD" (Absent, Shifted, Dead, and Duplicate) lists compiled by Booth Level Officers prior to the draft roll. This mechanical deletion completely bypassed mandatory statutory safeguards, specifically Section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and Rule 21A, which legally guarantee voters a transparent hearing before their names have been removed.

An urgent representation dated March 3, 2026, sent by former Gujarat Chief Minister Suresh R. Mehta to the Election Commission of India (ECI). It raises an alarm over the deletion of 68,12,711 voters, representing roughly 13% of the state's electorate. Mehta points out a severe statistical deception: while the official release claimed a net addition of 5.6 lakh voters and only 3.9 lakh deletions, the actual deletions exceeded 68 lakh. These massive deletions were executed based on unverified "ASD" (Absent, Shifted, Dead, and Duplicate) lists compiled by Booth Level Officers during home visits. This mechanical deletion completely bypassed statutory safeguards—such as Section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and Rule 21A—, which legally guarantee a citizen a reasonable opportunity to be heard before removal.

As highlighted by former Chief Minister Suresh R. Mehta in his urgent representation to the ECI, it is statistically impossible and counterintuitive to presume that millions of voters have permanently vanished from an economically vibrant, in-migration state. This opaque and hasty exercise threatens the mass disenfranchisement of migrant, tribal, and urban poor populations, demanding an immediate independent audit and a time-bound special drive for the re-inclusion of all eligible voters.

The Analysis of available data jointly conducted by citizen's groups in Gujarat has been shared with us. This is part of the Annexures and may be accessed here:

<https://votefordemocracy.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/Annex-6-Analysis-of-Available-Data-jointly-Conducted-by-Citizens-Groups-in-Gujarat.pdf>

Note: This is a preliminary, tentative analysis done by civil society groups in Gujarat (SIR Gujarat). Further analysis will be possible only if the data up to the booth level becomes available.

This is a constituency-wise dataset, that statistically validates Suresh Mehta's representation/ claims. It confirms the total state deletion of 6,812,711 voters, translating to an actual average deletion rate of 15.47% state-wide. Crucially, the data reveals that urban, industrialized centres were disproportionately targeted. For instance, Surat district experienced an astonishing 33.92% average deletion rate, with individual constituencies like Udhna and Karanj seeing massive purges of 62.82% and 60.29%, respectively. Similarly, Ahmedabad district faced an average deletion rate of 27.42%, peaking at 41.56% in Bapunagar. Together, the documents demand full transparency, constituency-wise disclosures, and a special drive to re-include wrongfully deleted voters.

Chapter - VII

Bihar, 2025 SIR

Voter List Revisions and Electoral Integrity in Bihar 2025 SIR

In Nagar Panchayat Bahadurganj, a total of 18 booths have been set up across 13 wards. Previously, there were 15 booths, meaning three new booths have now been created. At present, according to the SIR conducted so far, the names of 12,146 voters are registered, whereas previously a total of 14,431 voters were registered.

Now, the names of 2,285 voters are not in the new list. This is because girls who got married have moved to their in-laws' houses, individuals have passed away, people have left the Bahadurganj Nagar Panchayat to build their houses elsewhere, or those whose names were registered in two places have opted for only one location. The latest voter list will be published after the upcoming March 6, which will provide the latest updates. It will now be interesting to see how many new voters have been added to the new voter list.

Through the Sauhard Evam Bandhuta Manch, Bahadurganj, Ghazipur, we had appealed to deploy our associates at all polling stations within Nagar Panchayat Bahadurganj to assist the general public and help the BLOs, contributing to making this campaign a success. This appeal had a positive impact, and people participated enthusiastically in the campaign. Furthermore, by setting up help desks at various locations, people were assisted in filling out their forms through ward councillors and public representatives.

VFD's Bihar Report on SIR

To understand the systemic chaos currently engulfing the 12-state Phase-II Special Intensive Revision (SIR), we must look at where this blueprint was first tested: Bihar.

The Vote for Democracy (VFD) report, titled "THE BIHAR VERDICT 2025: AN AUDIT OF THE 'STOLEN MANDATE'," presents a detailed investigation into the alleged systemic and structural subversion of the 2025 Bihar Legislative Assembly Elections. The report asserts that the electoral mandate was manipulated through demographic engineering months prior to polling, combined with post-election data fudging.

A primary focus of the report is the ECI's SIR, which was launched shortly before the Bihar elections. The VFD audit characterises this process as an "algorithmic purge" rather than organic verification. The exercise initially removed nearly 65 lakh names from the draft rolls. The report highlights a statistically implausible period between July 21 and 25, 2025, where 21.27 lakh voters were deleted in just three days, including over 5.44 lakh electors suddenly marked as deceased. The VFD alleges that these deletions disproportionately targeted marginalized communities, including Muslims, Dalits, and migrant workers. Additionally, the immense administrative pressure of the SIR exacted a severe human cost, allegedly leading to the deaths of at least 32 Booth Level Officers (BLOs).

The report also details institutional rigging, such as the deployment of 1.8 lakh "Jeevika Didis"—rural women who were recipients of state financial grants—as poll volunteers, a move the report claims weaponized the welfare apparatus and undermined the neutrality of regular BLOs.

Post-election, the VFD exposes critical data anomalies. It notes unexplained "midnight hikes" in voter turnout figures, including an identical 0.18% increase for both male and female turnout the day after results were declared. The audit flags 20 constituencies that were decided by razor-thin margins of just 0 to 9 votes. Furthermore, it reveals a stark divergence between voting methods: in 120 seats where the eventual winner lost the postal ballot count, the NDA accounted for 109 of those seats, highlighting a heavy reliance on EVM outcomes.

Ultimately, the report concludes that in 128 out of 243 constituencies, the number of voters deleted prior to the election exceeded the final winning margin, cementing the VFD's claim that the election results were engineered before a single vote was cast.

The VFD Bihar Report can be accessed from the link below:

<https://votefordemocracy.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/260113-FINAL-THE-BIHAR-VERDICT.pdf>

Vote for Democracy’s previous reports on recent elections

Vote for Democracy (VFD) is a Maharashtra-level citizens’ platform comprising individuals and organizations, established in 2023. Our mission is to ensure voter registration, raise voter awareness, and promote hate-free elections where accountability and transparency are paramount. Consistent Reports and analyses including deep dives and exposures into the spurious injection of votes in the Lok Sabha Elections (2024), Bihar’s SIR & Vidhan Sabha Elections (as mentioned above, 2025), Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha Elections (2024), Haryana & Jammu-Kashmir Elections (2024). Besides regular representations to the ECI, including a widely circulated and endorsed Memo to ECI demanding that the Voter’s Form 17Cs list be made accessible on Commission website, that the existing, technologically messy EVS structure be cleaned up etc.

All these may be accessed at <https://votefordemocracy.org.in/>

CHAPTER - VIII

Supreme Court's Direction and Relevant Orders (2025-2026)

(Since the Bihar SIR 2025)

Order Date	Order/Directions to ECI	Application by ECI
14.08.2025	ECI directed the Election Commission of India to publish on the websites of the District Electoral Officers the district-wise list of approximately 65 lakh voters who have been omitted from the draft electoral roll published after the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) drive in Bihar. The Court also stated that the reasons for deletion, such as death, migration, double-registration etc, should be specified.	On 18.08.2025 the ECI came out with the names of 65 lakh people who were removed from the draft electoral rolls.
22.08.2025	The court ordered that the persons who are excluded from the draft electoral roll can submit their applications for inclusion through online mode and that physical submission of forms is not necessary. The Court further clarified that any of the eleven documents mentioned by the Election Commission of India or an Aadhaar card can be submitted along with the applications seeking inclusion in the list.	
08.09.2026	The division bench of Justices Surya Kant and Joymalya Bagchi directed ECI to treat Aadhaar card as a "12th document" which can be produced as proof of identity for the purpose of inclusion in the revised voters list of Bihar.	On 09.09.2025 - Acceptance of Aadhaar as proof of identity during SIR,
09.10.2025	The Division Bench passed an interim order to ensure free legal aid for persons excluded from the final list so they can file appeals against their exclusion. The bench also asked Bihar State Legal Service Authority to issue necessary communication to the DLSAs for ensuring the availability of paralegal volunteers and legal aid counsels who can assist the excluded persons in filing appeals.	
19.01.2026	The Class 10 admit card issued by the State Board must be accepted as a document for enumeration.	
25.02.2025	The Maadhyamik (Class 10) admit card issued by the West Bengal State Board be submitted along with the Maadhyamik pass card for the purpose of verification of age and parentage in the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of the electoral rolls in the State of West Bengal.	
10.03.2026	The Supreme Court directed the formation of an appellate mechanism to hear challenges from persons whose names were rejected during the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in West Bengal. A Bench of Chief Justice Surya Kant and Justices R. Mahadevan and Joymalya Bagchi directed the ECI to issue a notification in that effect. The appellate body will consist of former or sitting High Court judges.	

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