

# TURNOUT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

# 80+%

**Lok Sabha General Election 2024**



**Chief Electoral Officer  
Jharkhand**



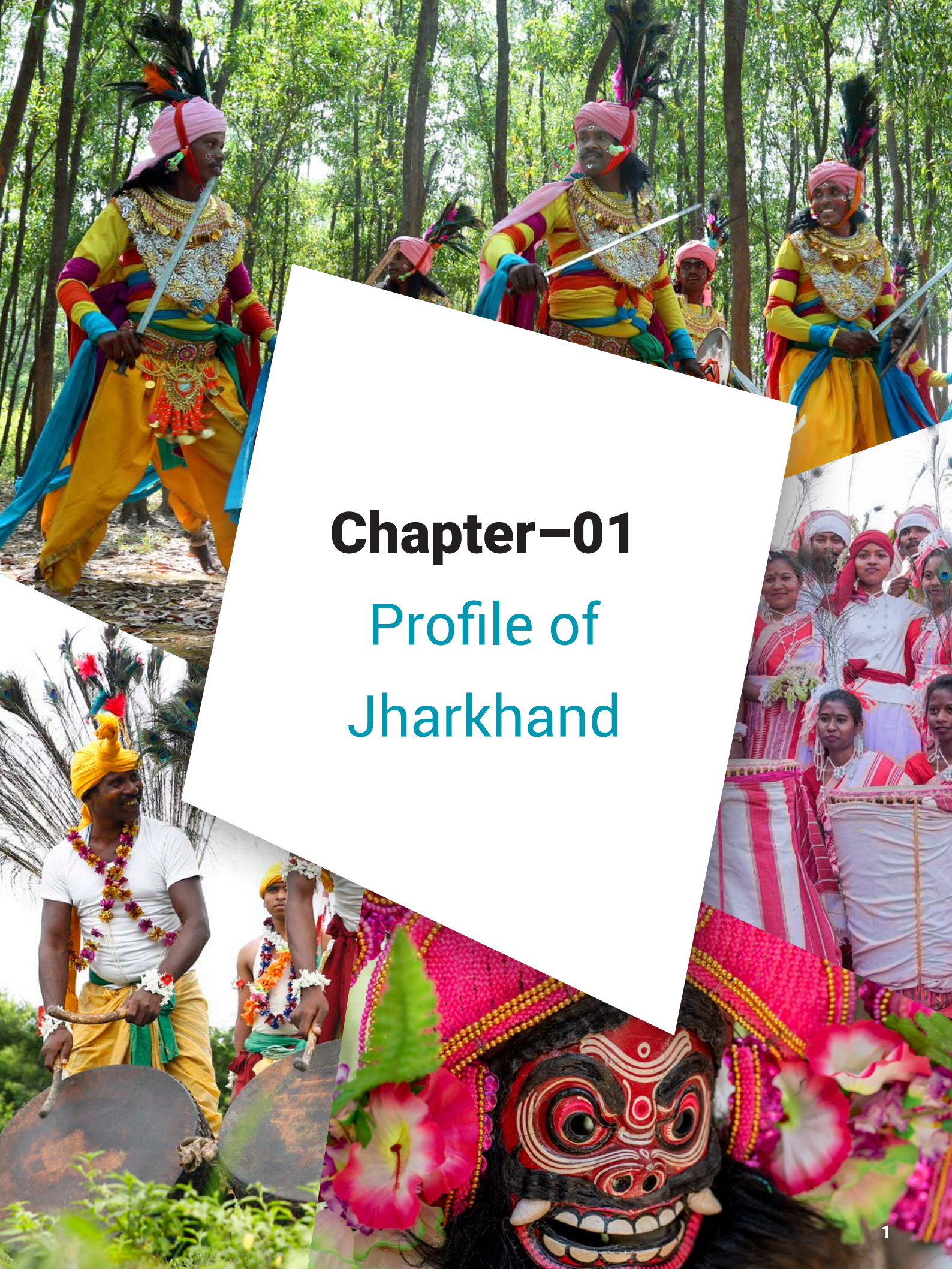


# LOK SABHA GENERAL ELECTION 2024

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# Chapter-01

## Profile of Jharkhand

Jharkhand means land of forest. The state was formed in the year 2000, from the territory that had previously been part of Bihar. Jharkhand is surrounded by Bihar to the north, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to the west, Odisha to the south and West Bengal to the east. The state covers a geographical area of 79.70 lakhs hectare. Jharkhand is in eastern India with its capital at Ranchi and sub-capital at Dumka. Jharkhand is 15th largest state in area and 14th largest state in population. Many parts of Jharkhand state lie on the Chotanagpur Plateau. Chotanagpur Plateau is the source of the Koel, Damodar, Brahmani, Kharkai and Subarnarekha rivers, whose watersheds lie within Jharkhand.



Image 1: Map of Jharkhand

### 1.1 Demographics:

According to the 2011 Indian Census, Jharkhand has a population of 32.96 million, consisting of 16.93 million males and 16.03 million females. The sex ratio is 947 females to 1,000 males. The literacy rate of the state was 67.63% with Ranchi district being most educated at 77.13% compared to rural Pakur district being least at 50.17%. The population density of the state is 414 persons per square kilometre of land, however, it varies from as low as 148 persons per square kilometre in Gumla district to as high as 1167 square kilometre in Dhanbad district.

### 1.2 Mineral State:

The state is rich in mineral resources. The important available minerals are coal, iron ore, limestone, copper ore, bauxite, pyrite, china clay, kyanite, fine clay, dolomite, graphite, bentonite, soap stone, quartz sand and silica sand.

### 1.3 Culture and Language:

The population of Jharkhand consists of 26.2% scheduled tribes, 12.1% scheduled castes and others forming remaining population. As per census 2011, Jharkhand has 32 tribal groups including 8 PVTG's. The major tribes are Birhor, Ho,

Paharia, Munda, Oraon, Santhal, etc. Hindi is the official language in Jharkhand and is spoken by the people of the State, although different regions have their own local languages.

### 1.4 Administrative Divisions:

The state was formed with 18 districts that were formerly part of South Bihar. Some of these districts were reorganised into six new districts and now, number of districts is 24. At present, Jharkhand has 5 divisions, 24 districts, 43 subdivisions and 263 blocks for administrative purposes. One interesting thing about Jharkhand is that all its districts, except Lohardaga and Khunti, share a border with a neighbouring State. Jharkhand has 81 Assembly Constituencies and 14 Parliamentary Constituencies in 24 districts.

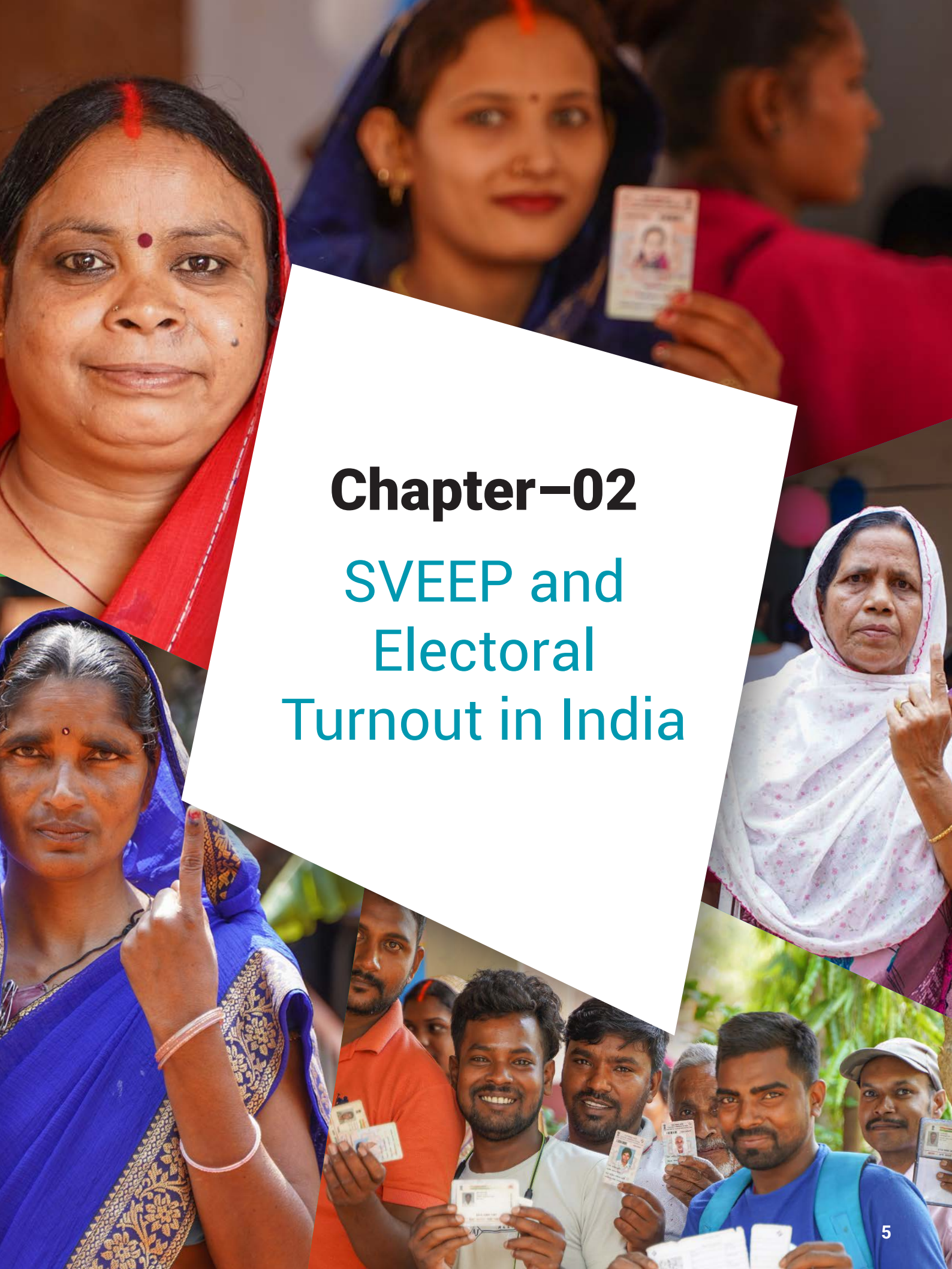
Lohardaga is the smallest districts comprising of only one full assembly constituency while Ranchi district is the largest district with six full assembly constituencies. Out of the total number of Assembly Constituencies, the general ACs are 44, SC ACs are 9 and ST ACs are 28. Out of the total number of Parliamentary Constituencies, the General PCs are 8, SC PCs is 1 and ST PCs are 5.



# JHARKHAND AT A GLANCE

1	Geographical Area	79714 Sq. Kms			
2	Population	Census 2001		Census 2011	
	Male	138.85 Lacs		169.31 Lacs	
	Female	130.61 Lacs		160.34 Lacs	
	Total	269.46 Lacs		329.66 Lacs	
3	Divisions	5			
4	Districts	24			
5	Towns	40			
6	Constituencies	General	Reserved for SC	Reserved for ST	Total
	Parliamentary	8	1	5	14
	Assembly	44	9	28	81
7	Polling Stations (PSs)	29464			
	Regular PSs	29464	Auxiliary PSs	0	
	Urban PSs	4690	Rural PSs	24774	
8	Polling Stations Locations (PSLs)	20053			
	Urban PSLs	2027	Rural PSLs	18026	
9	Small and Large Assembly Constituency by Area	63-Ranchi		26.016 (Sq.KM)	
		73-Manika		2395.34 (Sq.km)	
10	Small and Large Assembly Constituency by Size of Electorate	59-Torpa		1,91,297	
		36-Bokaro		5,36,932	
11	Photo Electoral Roll (12.10.2019)				
	Elector As on 05-01-2023	Male	Female	Third gender	Total
	General	1,26,08,292	1,19,21,181	368	2,45,29,841
	Service	43,932			43,932
	EPIC% age	100%	Photo% age	100%	
12	E-P Ratio as on 05-01-2023	59.15%			
13	Electors Gender Ratio As on 05-01-2023	946			
14	18-19 Electors As on 05-01-2023	4,33,743			
15	80+ Electors as on 05-01-2023	3,39,839			
16	PwD Electors as on 05-01-2023	3,52,980			





# Chapter-02

## SVEEP and Electoral Turnout in India

Free and fair elections are the pillars of any democracy. All elections, especially, general elections are crucial because it gives the common citizens a chance to involve in the good governance and development of nation. The participation of citizens and their engagement in election process as candidate, campaigner for a political party or independent candidate, discussion on political and socio-cultural issues in the election process and respect for rules, regulations and directions of the national election commission are vital marks for a maturity and effectiveness of any democracy, more importantly, higher turnout of voters at the polling station for polling. Voter turnout is an important measure of citizen's participation and their engagement in election process.

Since independence, ECI has earned reputation for conducting free and fair election to the largest democracy in the world. In addition to this, citizen's participation in the election process has been satisfactory in terms of number of political parties, vibrant election campaign and smooth transfer of power election after election. However, may be, due to systematic and administrative barriers millions of eligible voter's names are missing from electoral roll and millions of voters do not cast their vote in the elections, which is disturbing. For example, in the general election 2014, out of 814.5 million registered voters, 277 million electors did not turn up at the booths to cast their vote which is more

than the voter's population of second largest democracy in the world- United States of America.

Low electoral turnout has been worrying factor in the Indian democracy along with urban and youth apathy towards election process. The 2019 Lok Sabha election recorded highest ever electoral turnout at 67.4 percent which surpassed the 1984 Lok Sabha election which was held in extraordinary circumstances following the assassination of the then Prime Minister Ms Indira Gandhi. Election Commission of India attributed the surge in turnouts to its targeted approach in meeting gaps in voter registration, its strategy to improve informed and fearless voting, SVEEP committees at the state and district level, voter facilitation measures, central awareness observers and idea of campus ambassadors.

#### International Scenario:

Apart from awareness among voters and facilities provided to voters during election process, the electors turnout dependent upon many factors which varies from country to country. Electoral turnout is also dependent upon systematic, administrative, and legislative differences between countries like election systems, voter registration system, compulsory or voluntary voting rights and level of election. Thus, comparing electoral participation of a country only based on electoral turnout statistics may be misleading.



**Table 2. Voters Turnout across Countries on Parliamentary Elections**

Regions	Country	Voters Turnout	Last Parliamentary Election
South Asia	India	58.17 %	2009 (Before SVEEP)
	Pakistan	53.02 %	2013
	Bangladesh	51.37 %	2014
	Bhutan	66.14 %	2013
	Maldives	78.87 %	2009
	Nepal	63.29 %	2008
	Sri Lanka	61.26 %	2010
Other Asian Countries	Malaysia	84.84 %	2013
	Thailand	46.79 %	2014
	South Korea	54.26 %	2012
Other Regions	United States	67.95 %	2012
	United Kingdom	65.77 %	2010
	Portugal	58.03 %	2011
	Kenya	85.91 %	2013
	Mozambique	44.44 %	2009

**Source: International IDEA**

Table 1 show, there is very wide variation across the countries in the parliamentary elections. International IDEA study shows average turnout from 1990 to 2001 peaked at 79 percent in Oceania, just ahead of Western Europe with 78 percent. Both Asia and the Central and Eastern European region had average voter turnout of 72 percent. The average in Central and South America was 69 percent, the average of North America and the Caribbean was 65 percent, the same as in the Middle East. Africa average's turnout was the lowest at 64 percent. India's turnout in

the 2009 Parliament election is 58.17 Percent before implementation of SVEEP and in the 2014 Parliamentary election was 66.38 percent and in the 2019 Parliamentary election was 67.4 percent which were conducted after implementation of SVEEP. The world's average voter turnout is 63.7 percent in Parliamentary elections. Thus, India's electoral turnout is not disappointing.

## Impact of SVEEP:

Use of money power, criminalisation of politics and its influence on election process and misuse of administrative machinery by ruling party are some of the major challenges to conduct free and fair election by ECI. In addition to this stagnant electoral turnout is a burning issue before the ECI. By liberal interpretation of Article 324 of the Constitution of India which provides for Superintendence, Direction and Control of elections', ECI has been taking activities and initiatives to increase voter's education and electoral participation in election process

ECI introduced these voter education activities as IEC (Information, Education and Communication) interventions for the first time in the Jharkhand Assembly election in the end of 2009. For Diamond Jubilee year 2010, ECI chose "Greater Participation for a Stronger Democracy" as theme for celebration. To tackle the issues like healthy and complete electoral rolls, urban apathy, gender gap and youth indifference attitude towards election process, ECI reorganised the IEC interventions into VEEP (Voter's Education and Electoral Participation) campaign in 2010. Gradually, ECI started implementing a sustained and systematic voter's education and electoral participation strategy to increase people's participation in the electoral process through wide range of policy initiatives, and activities, by now known as SVEEP (Systematic Voter's Education and Electoral Participation).

The strategy used in SVEEP is  $I+M+F = P$ , that is, Information + Motivation + Facilitation = Participation. SVEEP programme is initiated, anchored, coordinated, and monitored by ECI but it is not implemented by ECI alone. It is done in partnership with various Government departments, agencies, corporations, private organisations, companies, federations, and international organizations. Partners are identified based on their competence, credibility, contact with the community and resource base and they work in coordination of SVEEP cell at the national level, Chief Electoral Officers (CEO) of states and District Election Officers (DEO) of districts through their core teams.

Campus Ambassadors are appointed among students in recognised colleges and universities to bridge the gap in the youth electoral participation. Mass media, social media and folk media are mobilised through media houses for creating awareness among voters through national, state and district level icons. Direct invitation letter from DEOs to voters, pledge letters to voters through their children via schools, physical events and activities are organised to create awareness among voters. Voter facilitation centres, voter help lines, special enrolment camps, EVM awareness camps, voter slip, Basic Minimum Facilities (BMFs) at polling stations and separate queue for women voters, etc are provided for better facilitation for electors.



**Table 3. Impact of SVEEP on Voter Turnout**

Few states	Parliament Election		Assembly Election	
	Before SVEEP 2009	With SVEEP 2014	Before SVEEP	With SVEEP
Kerala	73.38 %	74.0 %	72.38 % (2006)	74.92 % (2011)
Bihar	44.47 %	56.5 %	45.85 % (2005)	52.67 % (2010)
Tamil Nadu	73.05 %	73.7 %	70.82 % (2006)	78.01 % (2011)
Uttar Pradesh	47.79 %	58.63 %	45.95 % (2007)	59.40 % (2012)
Punjab	69.78 %	70.9 %	75.45 % (2007)	78.20 % (2012)
Gujarat	47.90 %	63.31 %	59.77 % (2007)	71.30 % (2012)
Jammu & Kashmir	39.70 %	50.1 %	61.16 % (2008)	--

**Source: Election Commission of India**



From table -2, it is clear that almost all state assembly elections turnout was more than the Parliament election both before SVEEP and also after initiation of SVEEP activities. ECI conducted 23 assembly elections between 2009 and 2013, the average electoral turnout is 75.13 percent and for the same states, previous assembly elections average electoral turnout is 71.04 percent. The electoral turnout in the parliament election 2014 with SVEEP is 66.38 percent and in 2019 parliamentary election, voter turnout was 67.4 percent but the electoral turnout of parliament election 2009 was 58.13 percent only.

## Women Electoral Participation:

The participation of women and their engagement in election process is an important marker of the maturity and efficacy of democracy in any country. It can be defined not only in terms of the equality and freedom with which they share political power with men, but also in terms of the liberty and space provided for women in the democratic framework of electoral politics. Even though laws restricting women's right to vote and women's right to reach the apex of the power are removed from the statute books, still women in India faces lot of socio-economic and cultural discrimination in the election process.

Discriminations against women in electoral turnout start with the enrollment of their name in the electoral roll. Gender ratio of the electoral roll is the measure being used to access the relative participation of women in the enrollment process. However, through SVEEP initiatives, CEO of respective states and DEO of respective districts are giving special focus on enrollment of women by removing multiple barriers, the gender ratio of electoral roll is improved in most of the states in 2023 when compared to 2014 but the latest census is census 2011 and projected GR ratio is not accurate. In short, SVEEP helped these states to improve their Gender Ratio in the electoral roll over the years.



**Table 4. Difference in Gender Ratio**

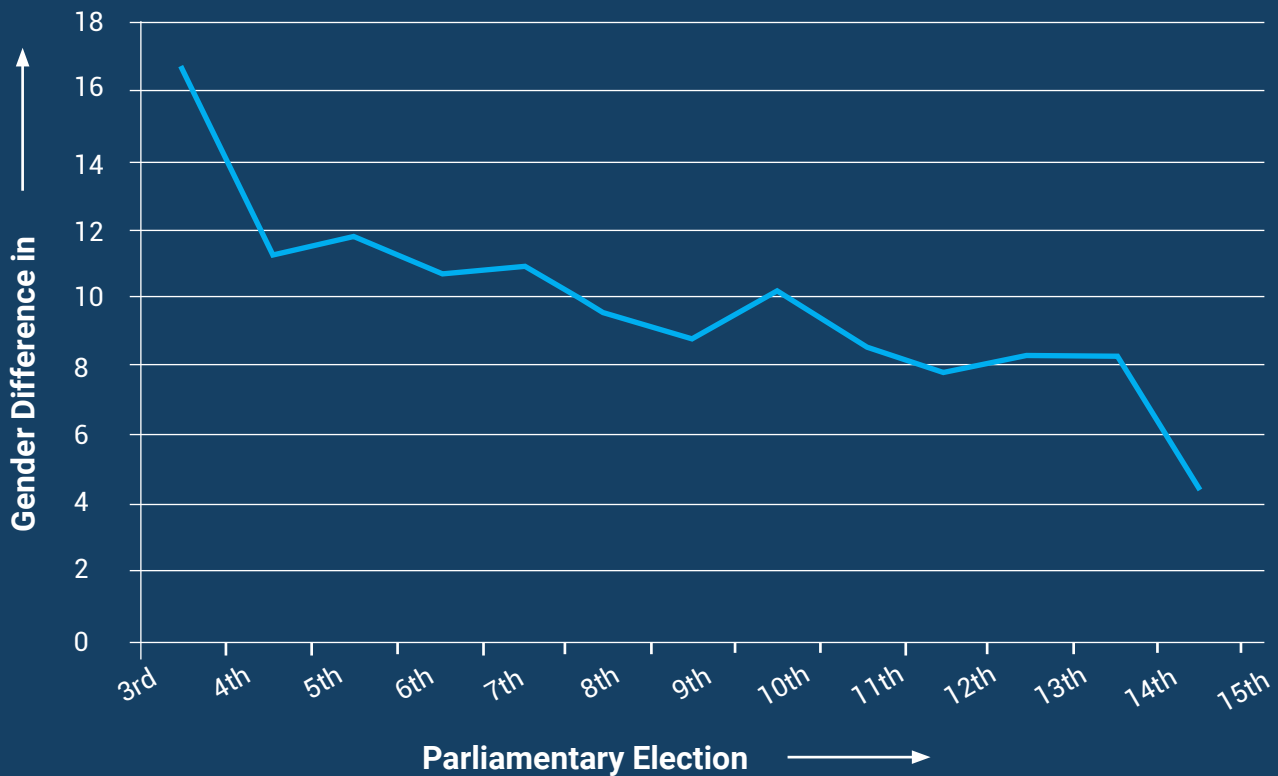
Sl. No	Major States	Gender Ratio		
		Census 2011	Electoral Roll 2014	Electoral Roll 2023
1.	Andhra Pradesh	992	989	1027
2.	Bihar	916	877	905
3.	Gujarat	918	909	932
4.	Jharkhand	947	899	946
5.	Karnataka	975	959	988
6.	Kerala	1084	1079	1066
7.	Madhya Pradesh	930	900	931
8.	Maharashtra	925	887	914
9.	Meghalaya	986	1018	1022
10.	Orissa	979	918	961
11.	Punjab	893	899	1112
12.	Rajasthan	928	899	917
13.	Tamil Nadu	996	999	1034
14.	Uttar Pradesh	908	824	838
15.	West Bengal	947	910	967

**Source: Election Commission of India**

Host of factors determines the low enrolment of women in the electoral roll, firstly, the age of entry of women into electoral roll matches with their marriage age and also social custom of shifting their residence from parent's residence into in-laws' residence. Secondly, at this age in the new location, they might have not necessary age proof for entry into the electoral roll. Finally, social restriction on mixing of young women in the public space, early motherhood and family adjustment problem arising due to formation of new families and daily household activities are some of the reasons for lower level of entry into electoral roll in addition to systematic and administrative problems in the electoral registration.

In almost all societies, sex is related to political activity; men are more active than women. The most popular socio-psychological explanation of why women have commonly been less engaged in the past has been based on theories and the persistence of traditional attitude towards women's and men's role in the private and public space. Historically, women in India less active in politics in terms of number of candidates fielded by political parties, women are less likely to contribute for political campaigns, little interest in political affairs, less interest to follow news and their involvement in formal and informal political discussion.

**Graph-1: Gender Difference in Electoral Turnout**

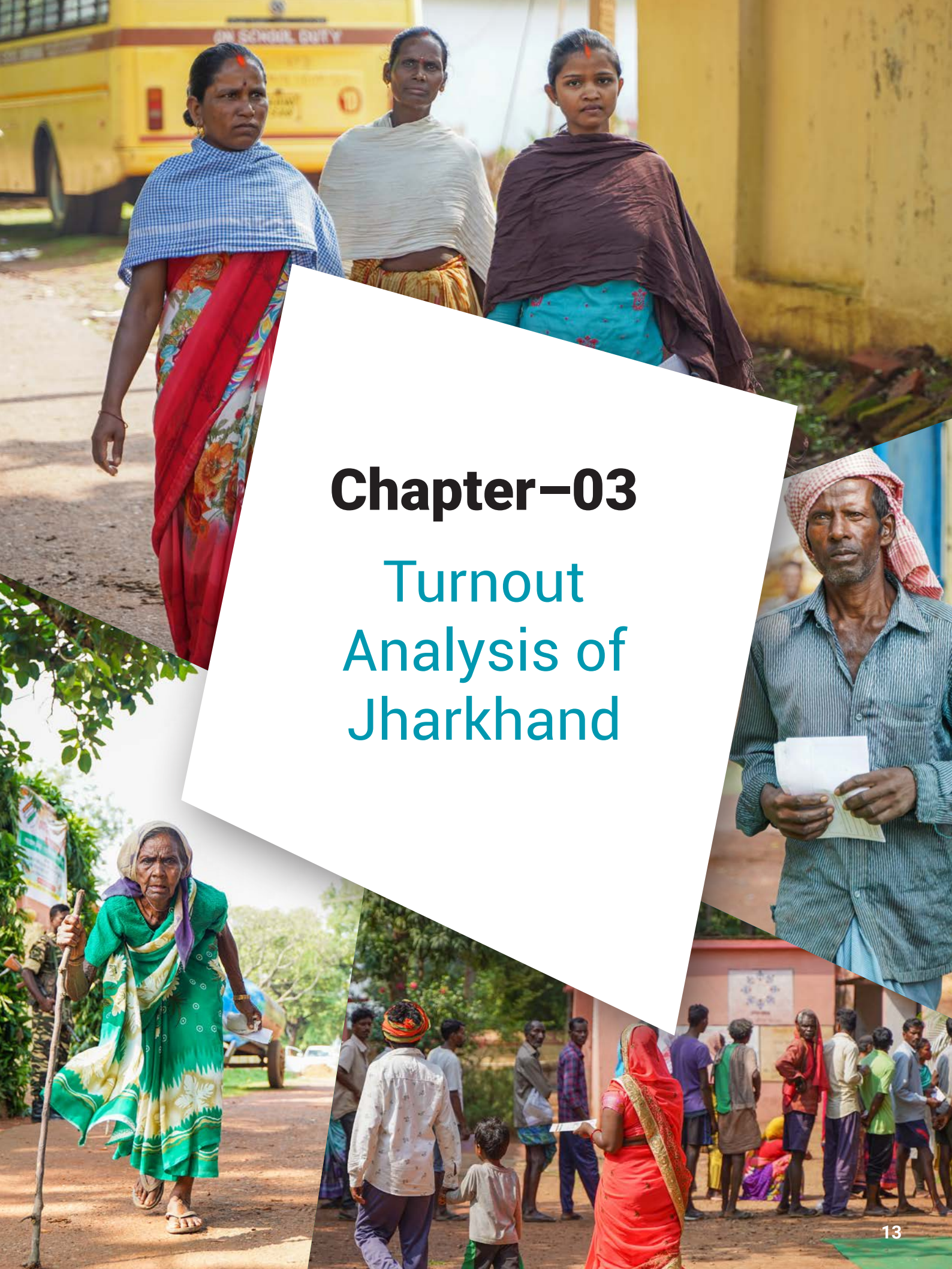


**Source: Election Commission of India**

In recent general elections, the difference in the electoral turnout between men and women is decreasing in India and some states have more women elector turnout than men elector turnout. During the 16th Lok Sabha election, sixteen of the 35 states and union territories reported higher women voter's turnout than male voter's turnout. See graph-1, for trends in parliamentary elections in India. The efforts taken by the ECI to improve women's enrollment and their encouragement to vote through recent initiatives under SVEEP are giving results in terms of improved voter turnout and improved gender ratio.

In short, SVEEP has increased the voter turnout in India and also improved electoral participation. Thus, through this turnout implementation plan which is part of SVEEP, we can improve the voter turnout and electoral participation in India.





# Chapter-03

## Turnout Analysis of Jharkhand

Jharkhand voter's turnout in general elections and bye-elections are less than national average and Jharkhand state is identified with one of the ten worst performing states in the country in terms of low voter turnout. However, Jharkhand voter's turnout is in increasing trend since General Elections of 2009.

Lok Sabha 2009	Lok Sabha 2014	Lok Sabha 2019	Lok Sabha 2024
50.98 %	63.82%	66.80%	80+% (Target)

Vidhan Sabha 2009	Vidhan Sabha 2014	Vidhan Sabha 2019	Vidhan Sabha 2024
56.99%	66.53%	66.09%	80+% (Target)

#### Macro Gap Analysis:

In Jharkhand, there are 14 PCs and among them, 9 PCs are having voter turnout below national average. The names of these PCs with their voter turnout in the last Lok Sabha election 2019 are as follows:

Dhanbad	60.47%
Palamu	64.34%
Ranchi	64.49%
Hazaribagh	64.85%
Chatra	64.97%
Lohardaga	66.30%
Koderma	66.68%
Giridih	67.12%
Jamshedpur	67.19%

Parliamentary Constituency wise voter turnout of Lok Sabha General Election 2019 with details of female and male voter voting percentage is given in Annexure-1. For better understanding, voter turnout is also compiled district-wise and the district-wise voter turnout of Lok Sabha General Election 2019 with female and male voter and urban and rural voter turnout is given in Annexure-2. Again, Assembly Constituency wise voter turnout of Vidhan Sabha General Election 2019 with details of female and male voters voting percentage is given in Annexure-3. For better understanding, voter turnout is also compiled Assembly Constituency wise voter turnout of Vidhan Sabha General Election 2019 with female and male voter and urban and rural voter turnout is given in Annexure-4. From the above analysis given in Annexures 1-4, female voters turnout is higher than the male voters turnout even though lesser GR in the electoral roll when compared to Census and also rural voter turnout is higher than urban voter turnout even though EP ratio is higher in urban assembly constituencies.

Assembly segments in these PCs are analyzed further and the turnout of these ACs in the last Lok Sabha Election 2019 are as follows:

Voter Turnout Ratio	Number of AC segments	Nature of ACs
Below national average	09	Urban
Below national average	32	Rural
Above national average	05	Urban
Above national average	35	Rural

### Micro Gap Analysis:

Each of these categories need special attention and specific strategies. In proportion to rural assembly segments, urban assembly segments are having lower voter turnout. However, there are exemption to this general trend also. Hussainabad assembly has lower voter turnout at 58.23% which is the rural one. On the one hand, 41-Jharia assembly segment, the coal dominant area of Jharkhand had the lowest voter turnout of 50.60%, where the 8-Nala assembly segment had a higher voter turnout of 78.57 % which is above the national average. Let's do the micro analysis of voter turnout in the last Lok Sabha General Election 2019.

Jharkhand State has nine assembly constituencies in urban area below the national average, which are mentioned in table below. These nine assembly constituencies are having 3849 polling booths and out of which 3060 polling booths is having less than the national average voter turnout and these low turnout booths constitutes around 80% of booths in urban area. In other words, most of the booths in these nine urban constituencies are having below national average voter turnout.

**Table-5: Polling station in Urban ACs with Below National Average Voter Turnout**

No. & Name of Acs	VTR %	Total No. of P.S	No. of P.S below National VTR	No. of P.S above National VTR
41-Jharia	50.6	346	341	5
36-Bokaro	53.08	588	445	143
63-Ranchi	54.33	370	348	22
40-Dhanbad	55.07	458	421	37
49-Jamshedpur West	55.47	330	315	15
48-Jamshedpur East	58.81	293	264	29
64-Hatia	59.44	495	341	154
25-Hazaribagh	61.46	486	346	140
65-Kanke	64.44	483	239	244
Total		3849	3060	789

**Table-6: Polling Station of Urban ACs with VTR %age**

No. & Name of Acs	VTR %	Total No. of P.S	50-67.4% National Average VTR	Between 40-50 %	Between 40-30 %	Between 30-20 %	Between 20-10 %	Between 10-0 %
41-Jharia	50.6	346	180	117	37	7	0	0
36-Bokaro	53.08	588	160	161	107	17	0	0
63-Ranchi	54.33	370	241	95	9	3	0	0
40-Dhanbad	55.07	458	287	112	20	2	1	0
49-Jamshedpur West	55.47	330	258	53	3	0	0	0
48-Jamshedpur East	58.81	293	268	39	8	0	0	0
64-Hatia	59.44	495	213	112	16	0	0	0
25-Hazaribagh	61.46	486	288	50	6	2	0	0
65-Kanke	64.44	483	179	55	3	0	0	3
Total		3849	2074	794	209	31	1	3

It is clear from the above table-6 that voter turnout of 794 polling booths is below 50%, voter turnout of 209 polling booths is having voter turnout between 30% and 40%, there are 35 polling booths are having voter turnout less than 30%. On the other hand, there are 5 AC segments which have voter turnout above national average as given below even though they look like urban assembly constituency:

**Table 7: Polling Stations of Urban ACs- Above National Average**

No. Of AC	Name of Acs	VTR %	Total No. of P.S	No. of P.S below National VTR	No. of P.S above National VTR
15	Deoghar	69.29	460	153	307
23	Ramgarh	70.70	405	98	307
38	Sindri	71.49	426	101	325
39	Nirsa	67.79	424	183	241
47	Jugsalai	69.61	381	158	223
Total			2096	693	1403

These ACs in table-7 are having dense population and Ramgarh, Jugsalai, Sindri & Nirsa ACs are industry based. Deoghar is one of the eminent pilgrimages and tourist places. There is probability for increasing the voter turnout of these ACs to above 80+%. Out of 2096 PS in these 5 ACs, only 693 PS have voter turnout below national average and 1403 polling stations recorded greater voter turnout percentage than the National Average.

In general, rural area of Jharkhand are having higher voter turnout when compared to state average. However, 31 ACs are having voter turnout below national average. The range of voter turnout in these 31 ACs varies from 58.23% to 67.33%. Out of 11836 polling booths in this category, 6700 polling booths are having voter turnout below national average



**Table-8: Polling Stations in Rural ACs- Below National Average**

No. Of AC	Name of Acs	VTR %	Total No. of P.S	No. of P.S below National VTR	No. of P.S above National VTR
79	Hussainabad	58.23	341	307	34
43	Baghmara	61.03	355	122	233
27	Chatra	62.23	475	351	124
77	Bishrampur	62.42	367	260	107
35	Bermo	63.31	356	185	171
21	Barhi	63.84	402	268	134
76	Daltonganj	64.05	426	220	26
73	Manika	64.09	321	200	121
55	Manoharpur	64.15	264	131	133
24	Mandu	64.19	520	279	241
66	Mandar	64.23	429	285	144
28	Dhanwar	64.35	424	269	155
22	Barkagaon	64.79	465	239	226
18	Mahagama	64.95	408	256	152
78	Chattarpur	64.96	335	209	126
67	Sisai	65.02	332	205	127
26	Simaria	65.07	419	242	177
20	Barkatha	65.13	470	295	175
75	Panki	65.35	326	196	130
30	JAMUA	65.57	400	235	165
69	Bishunpur	65.82	349	203	146
10	Dumka	65.99	286	139	147
32	Giridih	66.06	367	182	185
71	Kolebira	66.30	270	159	111
19	Kodarma	66.42	352	182	170
17	Godda	66.52	397	184	213
68	Gumla	66.61	313	161	152
60	Khunti	66.83	297	115	182
81	Bhawanathpur	66.95	502	259	243
62	Khijri	67.17	413	156	257
80	Garhwa	67.33	455	206	249
Total			11836	6700	4956

In Lok Sabha General Election 2019, 36 rural ACs recorded high voter turnout than the national average. Only 2905 polling booths out of 11683 polling booths are having low voter turnout than the national average. 8778 polling booths are having above national average voter turnout which constitute around 75% of rural polling stations in this category.

**Table-9: Polling Station of Rural ACs- Above National Average**

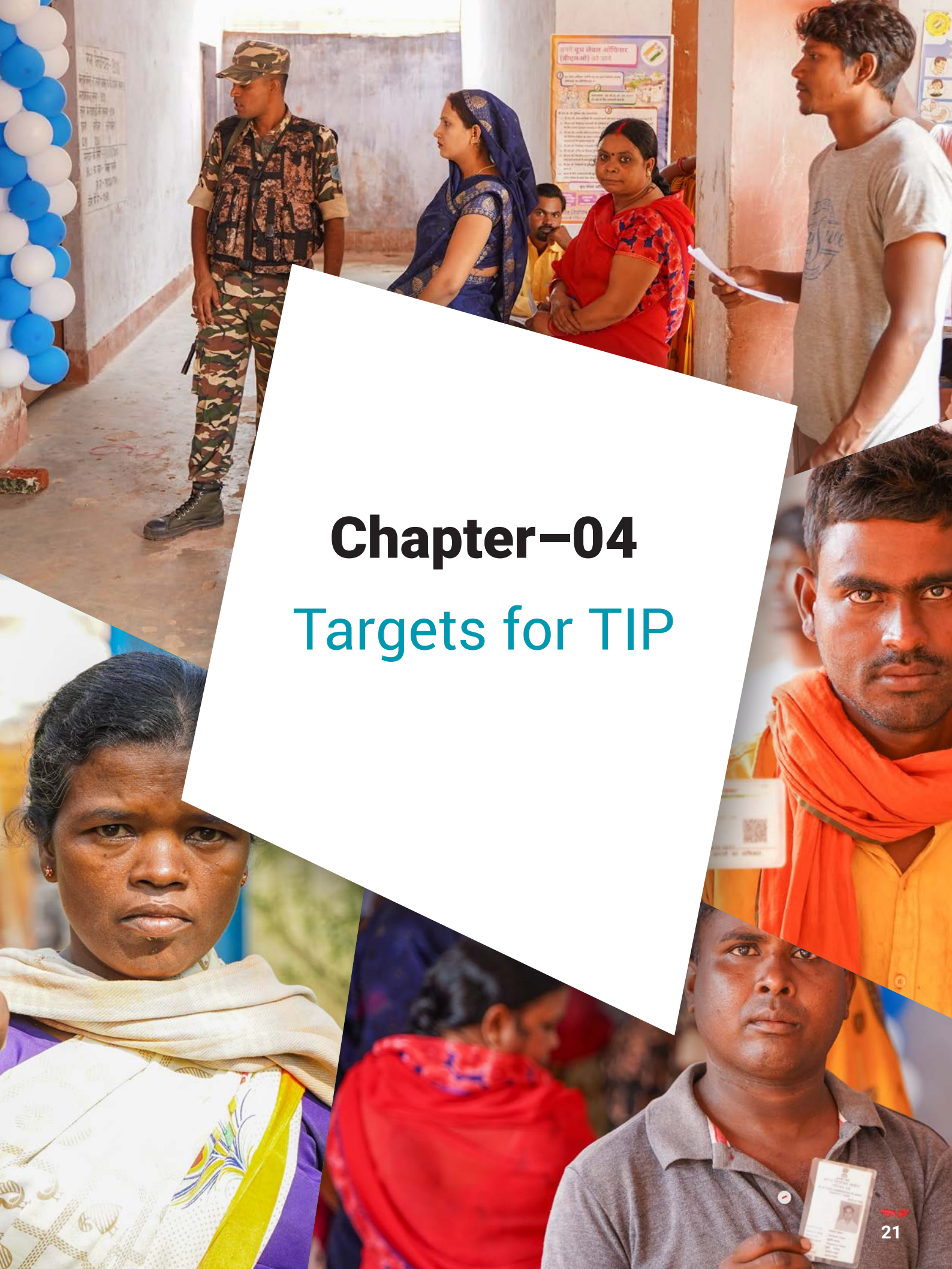
No. Of AC	Name of Acs	VTR %	Total No. of P.S	No. of P.S below National VTR	No. of P.S above National VTR
54	Jagannathpur	69.82	233	72	161
29	Bagodar	68.33	454	180	274
44	Baharagora	78.19	264	13	251
3	Barhait	72.14	277	73	204
2	Borio	67.92	346	158	188
52	Chaibasa	70.27	284	88	196
56	Chakradharpur	69.01	236	74	162
37	Chandankyari	73.82	297	36	261
33	Dumri	72.44	373	77	296
31	Gandey	70.88	375	108	267
45	Ghatsila	74.53	291	59	232
34	Gomia	69.58	341	112	229
50	Ichagarh	76.08	337	39	298
11	Jama	71.32	270	58	212
9	Jamtara	74.01	366	83	283
12	Jarmundi	72.52	300	49	251
57	Kharasawan	77.08	282	21	261
74	Latehar	68.24	358	147	211
4	Littipara	74.14	272	50	222
72	Lohardaga	70.47	324	87	237
13	Madhupur	73.80	409	60	349
6	Maheshpur	78.21	308	5	303
53	Majhganon	69.40	267	84	183

No. Of AC	Name of Acs	VTR %	Total No. of P.S	No. of P.S below National VTR	No. of P.S above National VTR
8	Nala	78.57	332	7	325
5	Pakur	73.00	434	93	341
16	Poreyahat	69.37	373	130	243
46	Potka	72.17	326	89	237
1	Rajmahal	67.92	383	186	197
51	Saraikeella	71.52	431	141	290
14	Sarath	75.70	376	34	342
7	Shikaripara	74.44	261	23	238
61	Silli	72.33	278	48	230
70	Simdega	67.42	301	143	158
58	Tamar	69.50	303	76	227
59	Torpa	68.07	252	100	152
42	Tundi	70.13	369	102	267
<b>Total</b>			<b>11683</b>	<b>2905</b>	<b>8778</b>

In short, each category of assembly segments and each low voter turnout polling station is having different issues, thus, different strategies to be adopted for each of these categories to address identified issues specifically and polling station specific strategies are to be adopted for each low voter turnout polling stations.







# Chapter-04

## Targets for TIP



## TARGETS FOR TIP

Election Commission of India fixed broad target for all states during CEO Conference held recently. The broad targets for each PC, each AC and each booth for forthcoming Lok Sabha General Election 2019 are as follows:

- 1) Analysis and plan for voter turnout of each AC/PC below the national average to the level of national average
- 2) Plan for all ACs having above national average to maintain the same
- 3) All polling booths in PC/AC where voter turnout was less than that of state/national average to make efforts to maintain the state/national voter turnout, whichever is higher
- 4) The state must plan to aspire for the higher voter turnout which shall be atleast at the level of national average of 2019 or to the state average whichever is higher

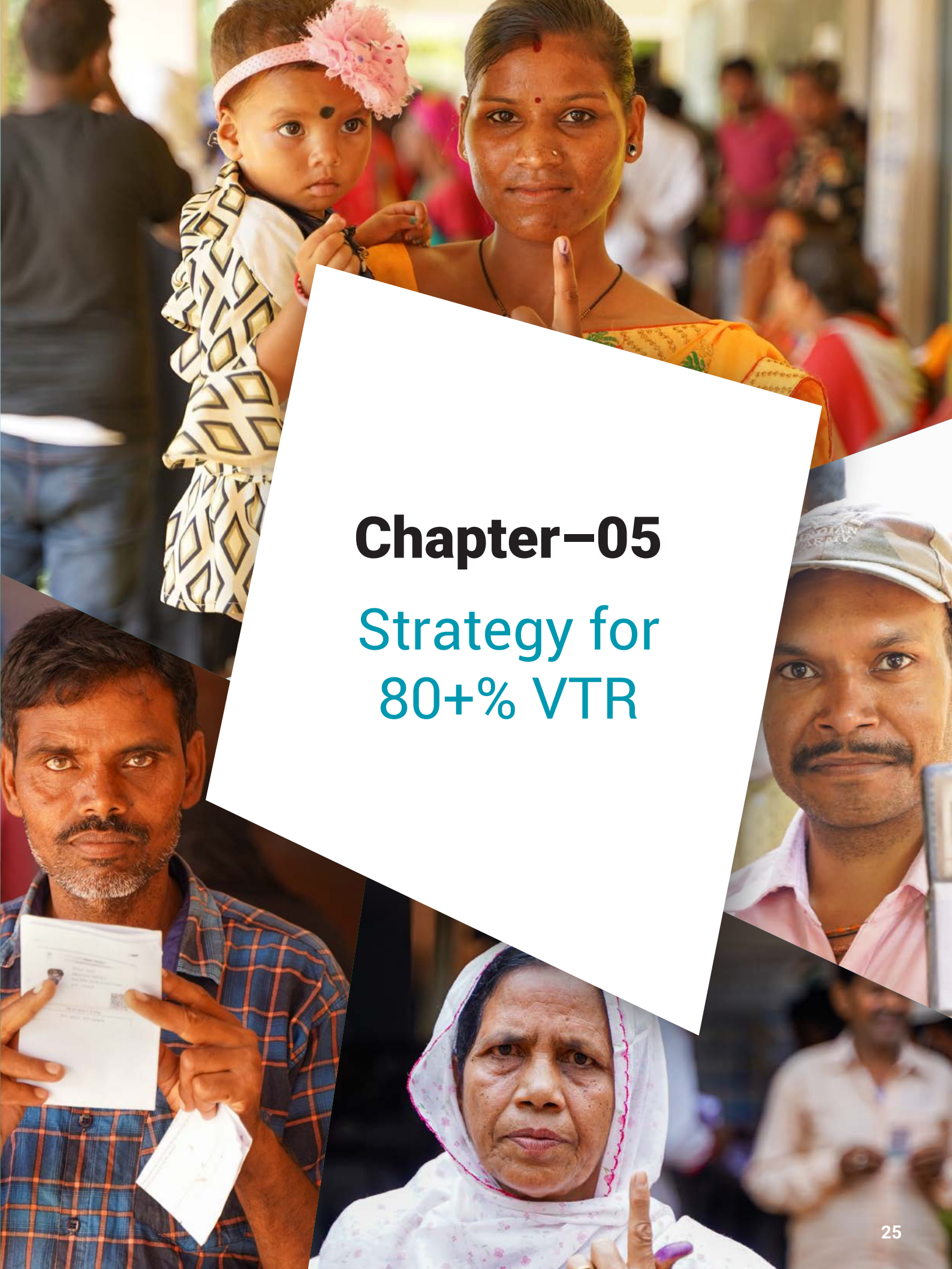
However, every state is working on this broad target, thus, the national voter turnout in the forthcoming Lok Sabha General Election 2024 will be higher. To place Jharkhand among one of the best performing state in terms of higher voter turnout, we must work on the above broad targets and also on the detailed targets given below for the forthcoming General Election 2024:

1. To achieve 80+% voter turnout in the upcoming Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha General Elections in the year 2024.
2. To make aware all the voters viz 80+, Centenarian voters, PwD voters, PVTGs, marginalised groups, sex workers, transgenders, youth voters, urban voters, female voters, NRI, service voters to get them registered as voters so that no voter to be left behind.
3. To facilitate 80+, Centenarian voters, PwD voters for voting by postal ballot if they wish so.
4. To make all the polling stations with 100% AMF so that all Polling stations will become voter friendly.
5. To aware the voters regarding newly launched Apps of ECI including Cvigil, KYC App so that the aim of ethical voting can be achieved.
6. EP Ratio on the electoral roll is to be matched with the projected 18 plus population ratio of the state. As per the projected population of Jharkhand state, the 18+ population ratio is 63.06%. In the electoral roll published on 05-01-2023, the EP ratio of Jharkhand is 59.15, it shows that there is a gap of 3.91 % voters in the electoral roll. It means that net 16,21,841 voters to be added in the voter list during the current SSR 2024.



7. Gender Ratio on rolls is to be matched with the gender ratio as per census 2011. The GR of population as per census 2011 is 948, according to the latest electoral roll published on 05-01-2023, the GR is 946 which is almost similar. However, for projected population as on 01-01-2024, the GR is 961, that means there is a gap of 13 women on per thousand male population of Jharkhand. This gap should be covered during current SSR 2024.
8. To increase the percentage of enrolment in the newly eligible 18-19 age groups to near 100%, in the current SSR 2024, 12, 97,329 voters of 18-19 age groups must be enrolled in the voter list to reach the target of 100% registration.
9. Regarding, registration of PwD voters, as per the electoral roll published as on 05-01-2023 3,52,980 PwD voters have been flagged. It is estimated that there is a representation of 3% PwD in the population, accordingly, around 7,65,895 PwD voters should be flagged in the voter list. We have a target to flag 4,12,915 PwD voters in the voter list during current SSR24.
10. To increase enrolment of service voters, overseas Indian electors, and other missed out voters in the state through identified gaps in the voter outreach activities through SVEEP.





**Chapter-05**  
**Strategy for**  
**80+% VTR**

Voter turnout in an election dependent upon multiple factors and developing understanding on these factors will help in improving voter turnout in an election. Strategies to achieve 80+% voter turnout in the forthcoming Lok Sabha General Election 2024 are as follows:

### **5.1 Healthy Roll for Healthy Poll:**

Experienced election staff have a common conclusion that voter turnout in a booth mainly depends upon on the purity of roll and they have estimated that 75% improvement in voter turnout in a booth can be attributed to health of the roll and 25% of improvement of voter turnout can be attributed to voter awareness and voter facilitation activities. Here, healthy roll means electoral roll which is pure, without mistake and errors, inclusive roll and prepared by active BLOs and ERO.

In Jharkhand, for the last three years, we are working on the theme "Healthy Roll for Healthy Poll". Jharkhand state election machinery is committed to work on this theme to improve the purity and health of the roll to have 80+% voter turnout.

### **5.2 Turning Around ACs:**

Overall performance of Jharkhand in terms of higher voter turnout will be possible only when all assembly segments in all parliamentary constituencies performs better in term of higher voter turnout. In Jharkhand, we identified 25% lower turnout assembly segments/constituencies out of 81 ACs/segments in the last two general election and started turnaround 20 activities during SSR22. In these ACs, intensive SVEEP activities were undertaken to improve voter's registration, deletion of dead and permanently shifted voters after following due process, formation of ELCs and other voter facilitation activities during SSR22 and SSR23.

On the basis of Turnout Implementation Plan template provided by ECI, we are starting the program of turn around activities of each of the four categories of ACs as identified in the Chapter-4: Turnout Analysis of Jharkhand. Intervention in these four categories will be specific to these constituencies on the basis of bottom up approach.

### **5.3 Booth Level Roll Management:**

Higher voter turnout of a state is an aggregation of voter turnout of all booths in the state. In order to improve the voter turnout in a state, micro

management of electoral roll is very important like purification of roll awareness activities at booth level. For micro management of electoral roll, following strategies are being followed in Jharkhand:

#### **5.3.1 Identification of poor performing booths:**

In all assembly constituencies, fifty percent of booths with low voter turnout in the last two general election are identified for intensive purification of roll and SVEEP activities. Again, booths with extremely high and low gender ratio are identified to bridge the gap in the gender registration and also to identify other problem in these booths

#### **5.3.2 Panna (Page) Verification:**

BLOs are instructed to do 100% verification of voters and household. In Jharkhand, we introduced a new concept called Panna (Page) Verification. If the BLO Supervisor or other senior officers like AERO, ERO, DEO, senior officer of CEO office or CEO visit a booth, he/she will under take panna verification of randomly selected one page in the roll. If the checking senior checking officer is able to identify all thirty voter entries in that panna, then, on the basis of this sample survey, he/she can reasonably come to a conclusion that roll of concerned booth is free from dead voters, permanently shifted voters and to some extent, free from duplicate voters. If not, the concerned booth roll is having dead voters or permanently shifted voters or unidentifiable voters.

#### **5.3.3 Home2Roll Verification:**

Similarly, whenever BLO supervisors or senior officers undertake field visit, he/she will randomly select six continuous households in that booth area and then, he/she should verify that all adult members names in that six household are entered in the voter list or not. If all the adult members names are entered in that booth electoral roll, then, no voter is left behind. If in this H2R verification, any missing voters are identified, then, the roll of that booth is having missing voters and intensive verification is required to identify missing voters.

Everyone should be keep in mind that Panna (Page) Verification and Home2Roll Verification are in addition to mandatory checking and super-checking prescribed by ECI, time to time to ensure quality of disposal of claims and objection though ERONET 2.0.

### 5.3.4 “I am proud to a voter” Campaign:

During Pulse Polio Immunization Programme, one of the best practices was to mark with ink on the wall of each house about the administration vaccine in that household and inspecting senior officers will check this marking on the wall. As most of the BLOs are from Anganwadi Sevikas and Sahayikas, we are implementing this best practice though “I am proud to be a voter” sticker. After visit to each house, BLO will affix this sticker on the door or front wall of house with her/his part number and date of visit. Each household will be visited by BLOs twice during SSSR24, first time during House-to-House Visit as part of pre-revision activities and second time during, claims and objection period and during both visits, BLO will mark the date on the above visit. Affixing this sticker will help the checking and super checking officers about the verification 100% households in their area and also it helps us as a SVEEP activity.



### 5.3.5 Identification of Poor Performing BLOs:

Poor performing BLOs are being identified based on number of forms mobilised during last SSR and continuous updation and also on the basis of their ability to handle BLO App. BLOs so identified are given necessary handholding to handle BLO App by Data Entry Operators on the concerned AERO Office and intensive supervisions are undertaken to improve their performance.

## 5.4 Partnerships:

Election involves multifarious activities and involves mobilisation of entire adult population of the country in case of Lok Sabha General Election and entire state in case of Vidhan Sabha General Election. For increasing voter turnout above 80+%, the following partnerships are contemplated in Jharkhand:

### 5.4.1 Partnership with Creative Agencies:

SVEEP activities need lot of creative products for communication with voters and other stakeholders. Six creative agencies have been empanelled for long term partnership with CEO office and their capacity on election matters have been enhanced through their participation in various training event for election machinery. DEOs at field level can also use their services of within their budget for SVEEP activities.

### 5.4.2 Partnership with Organisations:

Turnout Implementation Plan template provided by ECI has identified many organisations for partnership in the rural assembly constituencies and urban assembly constituencies separately in their respective templates. These organisations will be identified district and assembly wise for better coordination for SVEEP activities.

A) Tentative list of organisations for Rural ACs are as follows:

- (i) PSUs in their area
- (ii) Prominent Mining establishments
- (iii) Agri/Dairy/Other cooperative societies
- (iv) Industrial clusters
- (v) Large employers in their area
- (vi) Ex-servicemen Associations
- (vii) Bank and Cooperative Bank Branches
- (viii) Railway Stations
- (ix) Panchayats in their AC
- (x) Higher Educational Institutions
- (xi) Social/Cultural Organisations
- (xii) Krishi Vigyan Kendras
- (xiii) Mandis
- (xiv) Fertilisers/Seeds Outlet Shops

B) Tentative list of Organisations for Urban ACs

- (i) PSUs in their area

- (ii) Prominent Mining establishments
- (iii) Agri/Dairy/Other cooperative societies
- (iv) Industrial clusters
- (v) Large employers in their area
- (vi) Ex-servicemen Associations
- (vii) Bank and Cooperative Bank Branches
- (viii) Railway Stations
- (ix) Airport
- (x) Higher Educational Institutions
- (xi) Social/Cultural Organisations
- (xii) List of Residential Welfare Associations or List of Apartments
- (xiii) List of Professional's Associations like Doctors, Lawyers, Engineers, Architects, Cas, MBAs, CEOs, etc
- (xiv) List of Central and State Govt Offices

#### **5.4.3 Partnership with Social-media Influencers:**

Social media plays an important role in today's communication field especially youth. Social media influencers without political affiliations will be identified and voter awareness materials shall be distributed through their social media platforms. Each assembly constituencies shall have list of social media influencers active in their area. We are planning to conduct competition among social media influencers and better performing social media influencers will be awarded during NVD celebrations.

#### **5.4.4 Large Employers in each Districts:**

Large employers in each district shall be identified and listed both in private and public sector and proper training will be extended to setup Voter Awareness Forum in these establishments. Normally, large employers will have employees from outside their location and attrition rate is also high. Thus, there will be regular appointments of employees and resignation of employees. Thus, partnership with large employers will helpful in identifying new voters and permanently shifted voters.

#### **5.4.5 State/District Icons:**

Each district shall prepare a list of prominent or popular sportspersons/ musicians/ folk artists/ actors or other influential persons including social media influencers excluding persons of known political leaning. Many of them are willing to work with ECI activities without any remuneration and their support will be obtained for mobilisation of public.

#### **5.4.6 Partnership with ULBs and PRIs:**

Urban Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions are more connected with local population and their reach is very high. Special efforts to be undertaken to educate the elected representatives and staff of these institutions to create awareness among the voters. They can be roped in for registration of voters, in Jharkhand, as the same electoral roll is being used for ULBs and PRIs elections also.

#### **5.5 Empowering Marginalised Groups:**

Due to socio-economic conditions, some sections in the society are in the disadvantage position and their electoral participation is limited. Marginalised groups are 80+ senior citizens, Centenarian voters, PwD voters, PVTGs, sex workers, transgenders, female voters, etc. Each section of this marginalised groups needs special attention because their constraints for registration as voter and their participation on poll day are different, thus, different strategies are to be followed for empowering these marginalised groups.

#### **5.6 Focused Group Activities:**

There are some sections in the society, they are socially and economically better and most of them are educated, if not well-educated, still their electoral participation is very limited when compared to general population. These sections of the society needs special focus to ensure their participation in the electoral process.

##### **5.6.1 Urban Apathy:**

When compared to rural areas, urban area voter turnout is always less. This low voter turnout in



urban areas is happening due to some reasons. These issues are to be addressed. This is happening due some inherent issues in the election machinery in urban areas like

- (i) lack of face connects between BLOs & Urban Voters,
- (ii) lack of face connects between BLOs & Ward Counsellors,
- (iii) lack of involvement of urban BLOs in electoral works,
- (iv) poor supervision by BLO Supervisors,
- (v) Poor monitoring and review by EROs/AEROs,
- (vi) lack of involvement of Urban Local Bodies officers and staff in Electoral Process,
- (vii) poor mapping of voters with booths,
- (viii) low promotion of Voter Facing Apps like VHA/www.NVSP.in/Voter Portal/other Apps, etc.

This low voter turnout also happening in urban areas due to some inherent characters o urban population which is different from rural population like

- (i) frequently migrating population,
- (ii) intention to retain name in their native villages voter list, even though they shifted to urban areas for some or other reasons,
- (iii) socially less interactive and less connected with neighbours,
- (iv) some urban populations are living in gated communities,
- (v) busy life style population and resting mode on holidays like Sundays when we do camps,
- (vi) outside home during BLOs House-to-House visit,
- (vii) less concerned or low connect with local elected political representatives,
- (viii) outside students in colleges/universities/ Coaching centers,
- (ix) connected with industry/service sector, thus, working in groups, educated and technology friendly population, etc

Unlike rural population, urban population need different strategy to have better voter turnout. As most of the field officers of election machinery are experienced in rural areas and presence of State Government machinery is very limited in urban areas, thus, there is need for special strategy and focus for urban population.

In urban areas, polling stations with low voter turnout in the last general election will be identified. In these identified booths areas, special enrollment drive will be conducted and voter awareness activities like street plays, flash mobs, Baskar, mohalla activity will be conducted.

### 5.6.2 Youth Apathy:

Registration of youth, especially age cohort of 18-19 and 20-29 is less when compared to projected or census population. This needs to be corrected and missing youth in the electoral roll is happening due to multiple reasons like

- (i) Migration of women voters due to marriage
- (ii) Migration of young voters for education
- (iii) Migration of young voters for employment
- (iv) Lack of awareness among young voters about voter registration
- (v) Other petty reasons like laziness, lack of interest, etc.
- (vi) Failure of electoral machinery to reach young voters

Special efforts are to be taken to identify these youth in every household, higher educational institutions, large employers, etc.

### 5.6.3 Gated Communities:

Due to industrialization and urbanization, gated communities are increasing in Jharkhand. These human settlements are developed for specific reasons with all self-contained facilities like security, exclusion from local community, etc. Interaction between eligible voters and electoral registration machinery especially BLOs is very limited and their transfer also frequent. These features affect the quality of roll in terms of poor registration and deletion due to shifting. These gated communities need special attention during registration of voters.

In gated communities, the office bearers of their society will be involved in the electoral participation process. ELC activities like musical chair, different floor games, etc will be popularized among gated communities for electoral participation and making them responsible towards democracy.

## 5.7 Strengthening of ELCs:

Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELCs) are formed across Jharkhand to improve awareness among the voters in terms of voter registration, polling process and ethical voting. Being election years, increased efforts are being taken to improve the quality of functioning of these ELCs. Over 700 Master Trainers are trained at state level for improved activities in the field and also they are being provided with ELC kits for quality ELC activities. Help Desk Managers are given additional responsibility of handling ELCs in addition to existing work of 1950.

## 5.8 Leveraging Technology:

Increasing voter turnout on poll day is crucial for a thriving democratic process. Technology becomes a natural choice and can play a significant role in achieving this goal by enhancing voter engagement, accessibility, behavioral change, and participation by reaching out to a large population. Appropriate selection of technology is not only cost effective but also increases efficiency of human machinery involved in the exercise. Keeping all these considerations in mind, voter facing app like VHA, [www.voters.eci.gov.in](http://www.voters.eci.gov.in) will be used extensively to improve their facilitation to obtain voter services. AI-based Integrated Learning Management System will be developed to improve the knowledge of election machinery to guide with any queries related election and also as knowledge support system.

## 5.9 Media Communication Analysis in Outreach Initiatives:

Outreach initiatives are being undertaken in a routine manner without analysing gaps in the existing outreach activities. In order to achieve 80+% voter turnout in the forthcoming elections, media consumption pattern will be analysed based on receiver of the communication pattern, rather than sender communication pattern. For example, way of communication of youth and receiving

communication by youth is entirely different from senior citizens. Media communication pattern in urban area is entirely different from rural area and again in urban, pattern of communication among gated communities are entirely different from general urban population. Detailed analysis will be undertaken assembly constituency wise for bridging the gaps in the existing communication pattern.

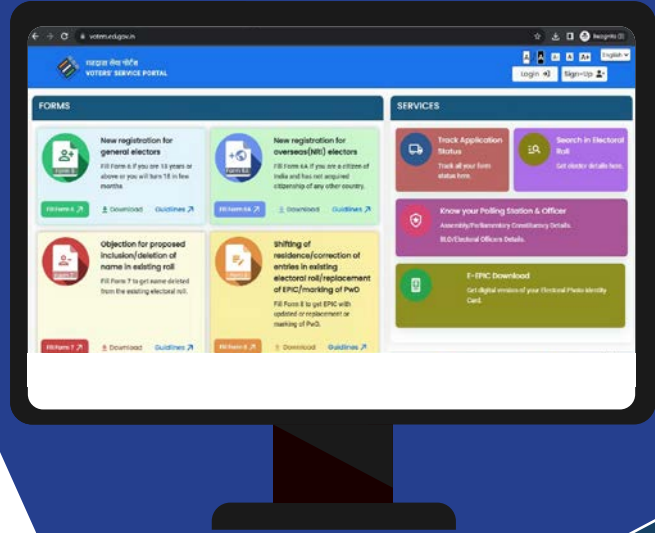


## 5.10 Implementing Recommendations of KAP Survey:

KAP Survey for this time is being conducted by St Xavier College under the able leadership of Prof. Haridwar Dayal who is known for his professional work. It is expected that this KAP survey will give some actionable recommendations to improve the voter turnout above 80% in the forthcoming general elections in 2024.

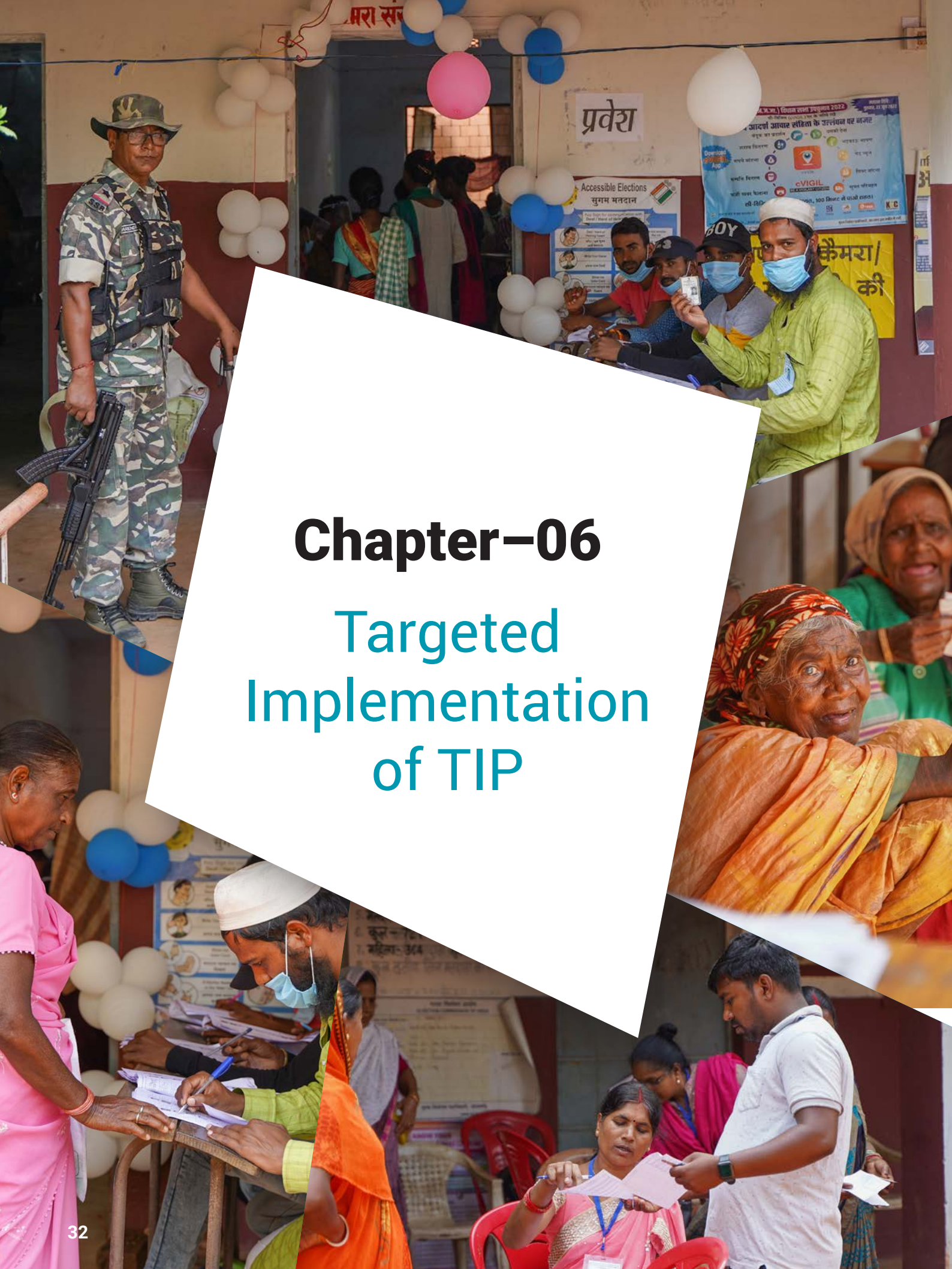
## 5.11 Mascot:

Polling day is a festival day for a vibrant democracy like India. We must unite everyone under a common platform. Communication experts have time to time proved that Mascot will help in this endeavour and it will help us in creating festival atmosphere during poll period. We will conceptualise and design a mascot for forthcoming Lok Sabha General Election and Vidhan Sabha Election 2024.



# Leveraging Technology





## Chapter-06

# Targeted Implementation of TIP

## 6.1 Youth

### Key issues:

Migrants, School dropouts, work force in unorganized sectors, both in urban and rural areas do not often have necessary documents to register as voters. Further, urban apathy among youth arises from information gap on electoral process.

### Action Points:

2504 ELCs for future voters (in senior secondary schools) and 432 ELCs for new voters (in Colleges / Universities) have been established across the State, to inform, motivate and facilitate the youth to participate in electoral process.

- I. A teacher at the school is designated as the Nodal Officer and nominates Conveners or each class/ section for conduct of ELC activities.
- II. ELCs will also be established in all technical institution across the State.
- III. Strengthening institution of Campus Ambassadors in Universities/Colleges/it is and other higher educational institutions. Providing a platform for exchange of information moderated by an official from DEOs/EROs office.
- IV. Around 800 numbers of master trainers were trained on field level.
- V. With the support of Chunarv Pathshala, we will try to enrol drop-out students in all polling station.

VI. To reach out to youth, we have also coordinated with NSS and NYKS.

VII. Special events to motivate urban youth suffering from apathy to come out and register as an elector first and subsequently participate in the electoral process. The special campaigns will be launched in the form of Broadcast activities done by local Icons, identified by each district. Activities like Flash mob, Baskar, Magic shows etc. at the prominent public places will be organized on a regular basis.

VIII. Usage of social and digital media to connect youth, e.g. WhatsApp, SMS, e-mail, face book, twitter, Instagram, Facebook etc.

IX. Use of existing local AIR and DD programmes on youth to spread electoral awareness.

## 6.2 Women

### Key issues:

Enhanced focus is to be made on inclusion of doubly marginalized categories of women like migrant, tribal women, women in far-flung areas. There may be a gender bias in the use of communication technology. The following targeted implementation activities are to be adopted for women during registration and polling.



## Action Points:

- I. Targeting young girls in educational institutions for enrolment with help of Campus Ambassadors and also newlywed brides.
- II. To Spread awareness and motivate rural women engaged as labourer in factories, small industrial, commercial establishments to enrol themselves as voters in election, a unit of CDPOs, Ajiveeka Krishi Mitra, Ajiveeka Pashu Shakhi Mahila Mandals, Self Help Groups, Anganwari Workers were engaged etc.
- III. The Jharkhand State Livelihood Promotion Society (JSLPS) has a strong network with Producers Groups/Self-Help Groups of women and Mahila Mandals. These Self-Help Groups of women and Mahila Mandals would be the fulcrum of identification of eligible women who will be educated for their enrolment in Photo Electoral Rolls and subsequent participation in electoral process.
- IV. Use of local AIR and DD programmes focused on women to spread electoral awareness.
- V. Organise social mobilization activities for connecting with the electors with the help of field level functionaries-ASHA and others. Special efforts needed to reach out to rural women.
- VI. Utilising weekly haats/melas, fairs and festivals to hold special registration camps. Carrying out activities like local and folk art competitions, etc. to engage specially with rural women.



## 6.3 Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)

### Key issues:

At present, identified PwDs form only 1.43% of the total registered voters in the electoral rolls. A need has been felt to sensitize the officials engaged with electoral management regarding the special needs of persons with disabilities.

### Action Points:

Special drive is to be taken up to enroll PwDs students in colleges under special drive with the help of Campus Ambassadors.

- I. Some agencies regularly conduct vocational training for PwD people. Voter education content for PwDs will be made available to these for inclusion in their trainings.
- II. Collaboration with Commissioner of disabilities for inclusive registration and participation in the polling process.
- III. Use of local AIR and DD programmes focused on PwDs to spread electoral awareness.
- IV. Creatives including the facilities available to the PwDs at the polling stations and about postal ballot paper will be shared by social media.
- V. Special camp will be organised during SSR at AC Level for identifying PwDs and subsequently motivating and facilitating them for their inclusion in electoral rolls.
- VI. Special modules to be developed for PwDs in the form of brochures, AV material etc. with the help of specialized agencies and departments.
- VII. Special disability oriented programs like blind football, wheelchair basketball, visually impaired music band and blind cricket, etc will be promoted.

## 6.4 Service Electors

### Key issues:

The awareness related to procedures available for registration of service electors needs to be given a special emphasis.

### Action Points:

- I. Providing training to the Nodal Officers from defence services by the Resource Persons for dissemination of information on the entire process of registration and voting.
- II. Special awareness and registration camps for Defence Personnel will be organized at the Cantts.
- III. Awareness and registration drive for the defence personnel in the cantonment areas will have special focus on the newly inducted young defence personnel. Share the Service Voters brochure with the cantonment officials.

## 6.5 Rural and Tribal People

### Key Issues:

Some of the rural populations are living away from the administrative headquarters and away from proper connectivity, especially some tribal villages are far away from the mainstream. They should be properly educated on electoral processes in their own language.

### Action Points:

- I. Special registration camps in weekly haats, during festivals and through mobile vans shall be conducted in rural area to reach out to every single tribes.
- II. Use of public address system and announcements at village level in rural areas along with 'prabhat pheris' shall be encouraged.
- III. Folk art and activities specific to the local populace shall be carried out to motivate the people for participation in elections.
- IV. With the support of Chunav Pathsala, registration of tribes in each polling stations will be capacitated.
- V. Since some of the marginalized communities tend to stay together in secluded areas, registration camps may be set up in such areas. Mobile registration vans may be deployed in areas where such communities tend to congregate.
- VI. Main Bharat Hoon song will be translated into five tribal languages of Jharkhand.



## 6.6 Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups

### Key Issues:

Jharkhand state has many Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTVGs) like Asurs, Birhor, Hill Kharia, Korwas, Mal Paharia, Parhaiyas, Sauria Parahia and Savar. These PVTGs live in remote locations and away from main streams and their socio-economic conditions is very poor. These PTVGs need special attention at the time of voter registration and also during poll-days.

### Action Points:

#### Action Points:

- I. All PTVGs villages/hamlets shall be identified in advance and their adult population data to be collected from the concerned department, especially Dept. of Welfare. Each adult PTVG name should be checked from the voter list already published.
- II. Each AEROs shall conduct camps in these villages/hamlets with concerned BLO along with teams to take photographs of these PTVGs and filling of applications. After registration, each adult PVTG should be ensured with EPIC card.
- III. Sector Magistrate and Sector Police Officer shall be provided with list of these villages/

hamlets and they should be instructed to conduct regular confidence building measures to encourage them for voting and also assess the vulnerability of these villages/hamlets.

- IV. On the day of poll, Sector Magistrate and sector Police Officer shall make atleast one visit.

## 6.7 Senior Citizens

### Key issues:

Facilitating senior citizens to enhance their participation in electoral process needs to be taken up on a sustainable basis. Sensitization of election machinery as well as society to the special needs and relevance of inclusion of senior citizens needs to be taken up.

### Action Points:

- I. Facilitating senior citizens by ensuring them priority in voting, access to wheel chair wherever required, besides volunteers to assist them.
- II. Outreach programmes in old age homes.
- III. Identification of centenarians and assigning them as role models in their polling station area to motivate others.





## 6.8 EVM/VVPAT Awareness

### Key issues:

Intensive and extensive communication and outreach to be conducted on EVM and VVPAT awareness and reaffirming people's faith in the robustness and integrity of EVM.

### Action Points:

- I. Promos of Cultural Icons, on participation in electoral process, NOTA, VVPAT and ethical voting, will be utilized for widest possible publicity.
- II. Leaflets and Post cards on EVM/VVPAT and voter awareness will be got printed and distributed at every household across the state through the BLOs.
- III. Videos and audio messages on EVM/VVPAT have been prepared and the same will be telecast/broadcast through social media, Doordarshan/AIR/local TV channels/FM channels etc.
- IV. GIFs have been prepared on voter awareness and VVPAT and circulated on social media.
- V. Social Media Accounts/pages/ channels have been created on various social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube at CEO/DEOs levels to create voters' awareness.
- VI. A state of Art permanent EVM sensitization and hands -on -experience centre will be set up at the state capital. Such centers will also set up in every District of the State.
- VII. Workshop will be organized for Media Houses, Journalists and representatives of various political parties for live product demo on EVMs and VVPATs.
- VIII. Bulk messages to disseminate information about VVPAT awareness, information on elections,etc. will be sent to the electors across the state at regular intervals.
- IX. Advertisements in print/online news blogs/sites will be given to create awareness on EVM/VVPATs, regularly.
- X. Display of EVMs/VVPATs will be organized in every hamlet across the state.
- XI. Meeting with Mukhyas, Gram Pradhans/ Panchayat Secretaries/Mahila Mandals/ Yuvak Mandals will be organized to disseminate information on EVM/VVPAT on voters' awareness.
- XII. Setting up helpdesks/facilitate on centres for providing electoral services, download of ECI mobile apps, EVM-VVPAT display and demonstrations etc at KVKs, Agriculture Extension Centres Cooperatives etc.



## 6.9 Transgender & Sex Workers

### Key issues:

Inclusion of marginalized communities in the electoral process shall remain a major challenge. Their population is also thinly spread across the state and they are away from mainstream society for long.

### Action Points:

Issues like sensitization of the society towards these population groups, to ensure their security, dignity and electoral participation continues to be a priority. Reaching out to these communities is of utmost importance to ensure inclusive elections.

- I. Extensive efforts are necessary to identify transgender, sex worker and enrol them in voters list and contacting Gurus of transgender for 100% enrollment.
- II. Confidence building session to boost their confidence to cast their vote without any fear or embracement.
- III. Maintaining and updating a database of TGs, homeless, and other socially excluded population group members Identifying the marginalised groups at the district and AC/booth level and understand their issues vis-à-vis electoral participation.
- IV. Special registration drives for third gender, homeless people, sex workers etc.
- V. Conducting special outreach programmes for marginalized communities with the help of CSOs and NGOs especially working with these groups.



## 6.10 Common Outreach Activities:

- I. Nukkad Nataks/ Prabhat pheris on voters' awareness will be organised.
- II. Online Quiz Contest on voters' awareness will be organised.
- III. Suitable advertisements on registration of eligible citizens.
  - a) Electoral participation awareness advertisements will be published in newspapers having wide circulation across the state.
  - b) Posters on registration and participation in electoral process will be published and circulated to all Gram Panchayats, Mahila Mandals, Yuvak Mandals, Self-Help Groups through Electoral Registration Officers, for wide publicity.
- IV. Handbills containing important messages on registration and electoral participation will be distributed amongst the public through voluntary groups, school children etc.
  - a) Forms 6, 7, 8 will be made available at all prominent places e.g. Post Offices, banks, hospitals and other public places having large footfall.
  - b) Facilitation centres at each EROs headquarters will be established where forms 6, 7, 8 will be made available to the general public.
  - c) Similar forms will be made available in all colleges and Universities and also in Sr. Sec. Schools for newly eligible electors.
  - d) Drop boxes in Educational Institutions, Banks, ITI, LIC offices will be kept along with adequate number of Form-6, 7, 8 and 8A and collection from them will be ensured once every week.
  - e) In local Melas and Fairs, voters' facilitation centres with adequate number of Form-6, 7, 8 will be kept and demonstration of EVM will be done.
  - f) Private / Corporate sector to be contacted to ensure registration of their employees through their associations / industry department. Alternative registration hubs for corporate employees will be established.
  - g) 'Sankalp patras' issued by DEOs through

school students to their parents and collected back with signature pledging to enroll and vote.

- h) Mass mobilization activities close to elections to motivate people to participate in the electoral process.
- i) Inter-personal communication and publicity etc. through organizations like Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, National Service Scheme volunteers, National Cadet Corps, Scouts & Guides etc. to be extensively used for mobilizing youth and creating awareness.
- j) Live-in-phone programmes on voter awareness will be organized through AIR and Doordarshan.
- V. Postal Ballot Facilitation Centre at all polling parties training centers to facilitate the polling personnel to cast their postal ballot.
- VI. EVM education combining with NOTA and VVPAT familiarization.
- VII. BLOs will distribute voter slip to the electors at their door steps. Such distribution will be ensured at least five days prior to the day of poll.
- VIII. Instructions will be issued to the private contractors through Labour Department for strict compliance, for granting paid holiday to the labour class on the day of poll.

IX. Poll Day reminders will be sent to the electors through SMS.

X. A facilitation centre will be set up outside every polling station on the day of poll where Booth Level Officer will sit with a copy of alphabetically arranged electoral rolls and an additional copy of voter slips and the same will be distributed to those voters who have either misplaced such slips already distributed to them or have not still received the same.

XI. All Woman polling stations (two per AC) will be setup.

XII. Polling stations manned by all PwDs (1 per AC) will be setup.

a) DEOs will ensure that suitable and adequate arrangements are made for provision of drinking water, shed, ramp, signages, toilets for women and other facilities at all polling Stations as directed by the Commission from time to time, to make voting a friendly experience, including setting up of model polling station equipped with necessary facilities.

b) Voter Facilitation Posters at every polling station will be made available.

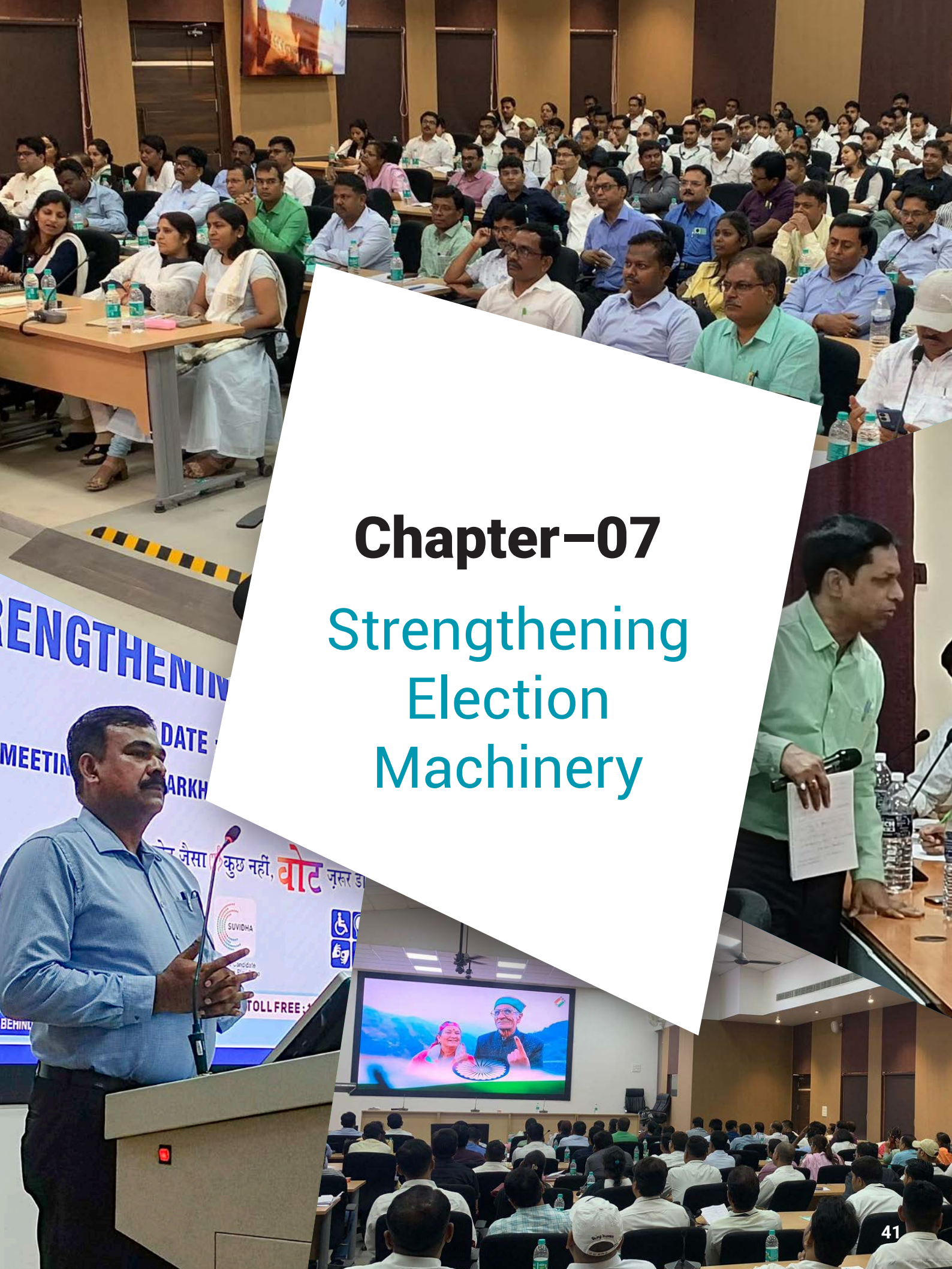




## Main Bharat Hoon

Main Bharat Hoon song prepared by the Election Communication of India, gives a sense of completeness in itself. This song inspires the voters to be aware regarding unity and integrity of India along with dedication to democracy. This song is being played in all the Chowk-Chaurahas of Jharkhand State. During the various programmes of Voter Awareness, this song is used to play at the beginning or at the end with due respect. This song has the feeling of Voters' Pledge. During the activities of Future Voter Club, Young Voter Club, Voter Awareness Forum, Chunav Pathshala, this song communicates unprecedented, consciousness and enthusiasm among all concern. This song is being popularised among the main tribes of Jharkhand i.e. Oraon, Munda, Ho, Santhal by translating it into their on local language and video graphed in Jharkhand's nature and

local artist.



# Chapter-07

## Strengthening Election Machinery

STRENGTHENING

DATE  
MEETING  
PARKH

जैसा कुछ नहीं, वोट ज़रूर डालो



TOLLFREE



Under the guidance of Election Commission of India, various committees, groups, etc were established under the chairpersonship of Chief Electoral Officer, District Election Officers, and other officers under the Dept of Cabinet (Election) for implementation of this Turnout Implementation Plan and other SVEEP activities. These elections machinery needs strengthening to improve its performance and also to achieve the target of 80+% turnout the forthcoming Lok Sabha General Election 2024 and Vidhan Sabha General Election 2024.

#### **SVEEP Core Committee:**

Core committee for SVEEP had been notified under the Chairmanship of Chief Electoral Officer and senior officers were nominated as members with the approval of competent authority. This core committee has been re-notified with officers of appropriate seniority at the cutting-edge level as members for effective functioning as the guidance of ECI.

#### **State Committee on Electoral Literacy (SCEL):**

SCEL was formed under the chairpersonship of CEO to supervise the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme for electoral literacy in the state. Regular review

meeting should be conducted to reignite the electoral literacy activities in the state.

#### **District Committee on Electoral Literacy (DCEL):**

DCEL was formed under the chairpersonship of DEOs to supervise the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme for electoral literacy in the state. Regular review meeting should be conducted at district level to review the progress of electoral literacy programme in the districts. More than 800 Master Trainers were trained by experts from other states and also inhouse Trainer of Trainers.

#### **Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELC):**

Four different types of Electoral Literacy Clubs were formed at the field level since 2018 to spread electoral literacy among the masses. ELCs were established as per the following patterns:

- ELC Future Voters- for classes IX to classes XII (Secondary and Senior Secondary Level).
- ELC New Voters- College, University, all other educational institutions including professional and technical educational institutions.
- Chunav Paathshala- ELC in communities for the youth, villagers especially illiterate women who are not a part of the formal education system.





# Electoral Literacy Clubs (ELC) Activities



- Voter Awareness Forums- In Government Departments, Organizations, Autonomous Bodies, Semi-Government Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and private sector organizations.

These ELCs should be strengthened further to boost the electoral literacy among the common voters.

#### **Manpower for SVEEP:**

CEO office has nodal officer for SVEEP activities at state level. In addition to this, manpower handling 1950 should be extensively used in the SVEEP related activities in the state and district level in addition to their handling of grievances of voters. Apart from above, agencies will be empanelled to develop creative contents for SVEEP activities.

One Social Media Consultant is working with CEO office since last two years for professional handling of social media platforms. In addition to this, separate Social Media Cell and Media Cell have been formed to handle activities related to media. Election machinery has been trained on Fake News by experts and one Fake News identifying expert has been identified for service during polling period.

#### **Empanelment of Creative Agencies:**

SVEEP activities need lot of creative products for communication with voters and other stakeholders.

Six creative agencies have been empanelled for long term partnership with them, so that capacity building of creative agencies and internal staff and officers can happen over a period of time. DEOs at the field level can also use the service of these creative agencies within their budget availability for SVEEP activities.

#### **Capacity Building of Election Machinery:**

Capacity of building of election machinery is being undertaken through extensive training. For training purpose, NMLTs and SLMTs are being provided this necessary learning materials like PPT, Audio-Visual Tools, Role-play, case studies, etc which are developed through empanelled creative agencies and also through available learning materials of ECI and CEO Office.

#### **Review and Monitoring:**

Performance of any administrative machinery improves if they are close monitored and reviewed properly and election machinery is no exemption to this. To improve the voter turnout of Jharkhand, election machinery will be properly review on basis of Key Performance Indicators on the health of roll and also their activities on implementation of Turnout Implementation Plan.







# ELC Floor Activities



## Parliamentary Constituency wise VTR of Lok Sabha General Election 2019

PC_ No	PC_ Name	AC_ NO	AC_ Name	Electors				Voters				Male %	Female %	Total %	Female Participatio Difference%	
				Male	Female	TH	Total	Male	Female	TH	Total					
1	Rajmahal		Service Electors	898	27	0	925				Postal Ballot					
1	Rajmahal	1	Rajmahal	155712	137633	6	293351	100139	99094	0	199233	64.31	72.00	67.92	7.69	
1	Rajmahal	2	Borio	125569	119906	2	245477	85254	81474	0	166728	67.89	67.95	67.92	0.05	
1	Rajmahal	3	Barhait	96612	94154	1	190767	70339	67278	0	137617	72.81	71.46	72.14	-1.35	
1	Rajmahal	4	Littipara	96966	100005	0	196971	72191	73838	0	146029	74.45	73.83	74.14	-0.62	
1	Rajmahal	5	Pakur	160650	154102	0	314752	117714	112043	0	229757	73.27	72.71	73	-0.57	
1	Rajmahal	6	Maheshpur	105902	106291	0	212193	83282	82666	0	165948	78.64	77.77	78.21	-0.87	
Total				742309	712118	9	1454436	528919	516393	0	1047853	71.25	72.52	72.05	1.26	
2	Dumka		Service Electors	914	31	0	945				Postal Ballot					
2	Dumka	7	Shikaripara	100177	101098	2	201277	74251	75579	0	149830	74.12	74.76	74.44	0.64	
2	Dumka	8	Nala	113110	103134	0	216244	88209	81687	0	169896	77.99	79.20	78.57	1.22	
2	Dumka	9	Jamtara	139459	126747	0	266206	100903	96119	0	197022	72.35	75.84	74.01	3.48	
2	Dumka	10	Dumka	123604	120266	3	243873	81058	79865	1	160924	65.58	66.41	65.99	0.83	
2	Dumka	11	Jama	102496	101810	0	204306	70776	74930	0	145706	69.05	73.60	71.32	4.55	
2	Dumka	14	Sarath	139200	125200	2	264402	102937	97222	1	200160	73.95	77.65	75.7	3.70	
Total				718960	678286	7	1397253	518134	505402	2	1025981	72.07	74.51	73.43	2.44	
3	Godda		Service Electors	1857	47	0	1904				Postal Ballot					
3	Godda	12	Jarmundi	115543	104200	0	219743	81298	78054	0	159352	70.36	74.91	72.52	4.55	
3	Godda	13	Madhupur	160890	141267	0	302157	115024	107969	0	222993	71.49	76.43	73.8	4.94	
3	Godda	15	Deoghar	189837	166859	0	356696	131947	115197	0	247144	69.51	69.04	69.29	-0.47	

PC_ No	PC_Name	AC_ NO	AC Name	Electors			Voters			Male %	Female%	Total %	Female Participatio Difference%			
				Male	Female	TH	Total	Male	Female					TH	Total	
3	Godda	16	Poreyahat	139555	130260	2	269817	93944	93238	0	187182	67.32	71.58	69.37	4.26	
3	Godda	17	Godda	147512	131435	1	278948	94758	90802	0	185560	64.24	69.09	66.52	4.85	
3	Godda	18	Mahagama	151748	135752	1	287501	93203	93535	0	186738	61.42	68.90	64.95	7.48	
Total				906942	809820	4	1716766	610174	578795	0	1194343	67.28	71.47	69.57	4.19	
4	Chatra		Service Electors	2364	49	0	2413	Postal Ballot			3595					
4	Chatra	26	Simaria	169026	149689	2	318717	104234	103171	0	207405	61.67	68.92	65.07	7.26	
4	Chatra	27	Chatra	188936	169129	0	358065	109818	113004	0	222822	58.12	66.82	62.23	8.69	
4	Chatra	73	Manika	117747	111088	0	228835	73425	73224	0	146649	62.36	65.92	64.09	3.56	
4	Chatra	74	Latehar	134598	124681	2	259281	89517	87418	0	176935	66.51	70.11	68.24	3.61	
4	Chatra	75	Panki	138288	119619	0	257907	86736	81814	0	168550	62.72	68.40	65.35	5.67	
Total				750959	674255	4	1425218	463730	458631	0	925956	61.75	68.02	64.97	6.27	
5	Koderma		Service Electors	1999	41	0	2040	Postal Ballot			1407					
5	Koderma	19	Kodarma	172190	155212	4	327406	108252	109219	3	217474	62.87	70.37	66.42	7.50	
5	Koderma	20	Barkatha	174446	155518	5	329969	101902	113005	0	214907	58.41	72.66	65.13	14.25	
5	Koderma	28	Dhanwar	159408	140340	2	299750	95235	97651	0	192886	59.74	69.58	64.35	9.84	
5	Koderma	29	Bagodar	163427	147671	2	311100	100570	112009	0	212579	61.54	75.85	68.33	14.31	
5	Koderma	30	JAMUA	151342	132613	1	283956	94190	91987	0	186177	62.24	69.36	65.57	7.13	
5	Koderma	31	Gandey	137710	122192	2	259904	94513	89716	2	184231	68.63	73.42	70.88	4.79	
Total				960522	853587	16	1814125	594662	613587	5	1209661	61.91	71.88	66.68	9.97	

PC_No	PC_Name	AC_NO	AC Name	Electors			Voters			Male %	Female %	Total %	Female Participation Difference%		
				Male	Female	TH	Total	Male	Female					TH	Total
6	Giridih		Service Electors	1629	69	0	1698		Postal Ballot		3466				
6	Giridih	32	Giridih	136640	121979	8	258627	91303	79554	1	170858	66.82	65.22	66.06	-1.60
6	Giridih	33	Dumri	139702	124445	1	264148	93998	97349	1	191348	67.28	78.23	72.44	10.94
6	Giridih	34	Gomia	143250	127556	3	270809	96644	91791	0	188435	67.47	71.96	69.58	4.50
6	Giridih	35	Bermo	161240	142005	4	303249	102275	89714	0	191989	63.43	63.18	63.31	-0.25
6	Giridih	42	Tundi	144709	128456	1	273166	99919	91663	1	191583	69.05	71.36	70.13	2.31
6	Giridih	43	Baghmara	152391	125323	2	277716	92770	76707	0	169477	60.88	61.21	61.03	0.33
Total				879561	769833	19	1649413	576909	526778	3	1107156	65.59	68.43	67.12	2.84
7	Dhanbad		Service Electors	4204	197	0	4401		Postal Ballot		4114				
7	Dhanbad	36	Bokaro	276207	232155	16	508378	148813	121017	7	269837	53.88	52.13	53.08	-1.75
7	Dhanbad	37	Chandankyari	125138	109608	1	234747	92300	80993	0	173293	73.76	73.89	73.82	0.13
7	Dhanbad	38	Sindri	165872	143494	7	309373	118974	102210	0	221184	71.73	71.23	71.49	-0.50
7	Dhanbad	39	Nirsa	160314	142243	1	302558	109343	95771	0	205114	68.21	67.33	67.79	-0.88
7	Dhanbad	40	Dhanbad	229749	191919	6	421674	129532	102693	0	232225	56.38	53.51	55.07	-2.87
7	Dhanbad	41	Jharia	164278	127222	3	291503	82770	64728	0	147498	50.38	50.88	50.6	0.49
Total				1125762	946838	34	2072634	681732	567412	7	1253265	60.56	59.93	60.47	-0.63
8	Ranchi		Service Electors	4714	290	0	5004		Postal Ballot		4682				
8	Ranchi	50	Ichagarh	128976	121472	3	250451	98118	92414	0	190532	76.07	76.08	76.08	0.00
8	Ranchi	61	Silli	101175	97325	1	198501	72458	71120	0	143578	71.62	73.07	72.33	1.46
8	Ranchi	62	Khijri	167799	155556	1	323356	111822	105362	0	217184	66.64	67.73	67.17	1.09

PC_No	PC_Name	AC_NO	AC_Name	Electors				Voters				Male %	Female %	Total %	Female Participation Difference%
				Male	Female	TH	Total	Male	Female	TH	Total				
8	Ranchi	63	Ranchi	174412	152466	31	326909	96260	81357	2	177619	55.19	53.36	54.33	-1.83
8	Ranchi	64	Hatia	220213	201257	17	421487	130564	119957	3	250524	59.29	59.60	59.44	0.31
8	Ranchi	65	Kanke	205817	184434	0	390251	132447	119048	0	251495	64.35	64.55	64.44	0.20
Total				1003106	912800	53	1915959	641669	589258	5	1235614	63.97	64.55	64.49	0.59
9	Jamshedpur		Service Electors	1815	122	0	1937	Postal Ballot				1110			
9	Jamshedpur	44	Baharagora	112600	108336	2	220938	87354	85392	0	172746	77.58	78.82	78.19	1.24
9	Jamshedpur	45	Ghatsila	119304	119170	1	238475	88583	89145	0	177728	74.25	74.80	74.53	0.56
9	Jamshedpur	46	Potka	141559	141251	0	282810	103987	100127	0	204114	73.46	70.89	72.17	-2.57
9	Jamshedpur	47	Jugsalai	162878	155917	1	318796	115415	106488	0	221903	70.86	68.30	69.61	-2.56
9	Jamshedpur	48	Jamshedpur East	154859	142143	51	297053	93118	81550	15	174683	60.13	57.37	58.81	-2.76
9	Jamshedpur	49	Jamshedpur West	179903	163366	1	343270	102049	90094	0	192143	56.72	55.15	55.97	-1.58
Total				872918	830305	56	1703279	590506	552796	15	1144427	67.65	66.58	67.19	-1.07
10	Singhbhum		Service Electors	1746	60	0	1806	Postal Ballot				1036			
10	Singhbhum	51	Saraikella	166248	158422	1	324671	120153	112042	0	232195	72.27	70.72	71.52	-1.55
10	Singhbhum	52	Chaibasa	101332	103780	1	205113	71138	72988	0	144126	70.20	70.33	70.27	0.13
10	Singhbhum	53	Majhganon	93972	98329	1	192302	64828	68620	0	133448	68.99	69.79	69.4	0.80
10	Singhbhum	54	Jagannathpur	86227	85403	0	171630	60290	59538	0	119828	69.92	69.71	69.82	-0.21
10	Singhbhum	55	Manoharpur	97592	97763	0	195355	62969	62359	0	125328	64.52	63.79	64.15	-0.74
10	Singhbhum	56	Chakradharpur	89601	89435	4	179040	62540	61014	1	123555	69.80	68.22	69.01	-1.58
Total				636718	633192	7	1269917	441918	436561	1	879516	69.41	68.95	69.26	-0.46

PC_No	PC_Name	AC_NO	AC_Name	Electors				Voters				Male %	Female %	Total %	Female Participation Difference%
				Male	Female	TH	Total	Male	Female	TH	Total				
11	Khunti		Service Electors	3029	123	0	3152	Postal Ballot				2408			
11	Khunti	57	Kharasawan	101742	101906	1	203649	78644	78324	0	156968	77.30	76.86	77.08	-0.44
11	Khunti	58	Tamar	103610	101513	0	205123	72078	70473	0	142551	69.57	69.42	69.5	-0.14
11	Khunti	59	Torpa	88564	87386	0	175950	58439	61325	0	119764	65.99	70.18	68.07	4.19
11	Khunti	60	Khunti	100404	101455	1	201860	67226	67685	0	134911	66.96	66.71	66.83	-0.24
11	Khunti	70	Simdega	110159	110896	0	221055	72754	76274	0	149028	66.04	68.78	67.42	2.74
11	Khunti	71	Kolebira	96520	95355	0	191875	61729	65475	0	127204	63.95	68.66	66.3	4.71
Total				604028	598634	2	1202664	410870	419556	0	832834	68.02	70.09	69.25	2.06
12	Lohardaga		Service Electors	6496	279	0	6775	Postal Ballot				4507			
12	Lohardaga	66	Mandar	163576	154992	0	318568	103114	101497	0	204611	63.04	65.49	64.23	2.45
12	Lohardaga	67	Sisai	114460	112262	1	226723	71152	76254	0	147406	62.16	67.93	65.02	5.76
12	Lohardaga	68	Gumla	108875	106243	2	215120	72070	71216	0	143286	66.20	67.03	66.61	0.84
12	Lohardaga	69	Bishunpur	117343	111812	4	229159	74578	76246	0	150824	63.56	68.19	65.82	4.64
12	Lohardaga	72	Lohardaga	121751	116285	0	238036	83575	84158	0	167733	68.64	72.37	70.47	3.73
Total				632501	601873	7	1234381	404489	409371	0	818367	63.95	68.02	66.3	4.07

PC_No	PC_Name	AC_NO	AC Name	Electors				Voters				Male %	Female %	Total %	Female Participation Difference%
				Male	Female	TH	Total	Male	Female	TH	Total				
13	Palamu		Service Electors	4320	67	0	4387	Postal Ballot							
13	Palamu	76	Daltonganj	178454	156815	0	335269	112984	101761	0	214745	63.31	64.89	64.05	1.58
13	Palamu	77	Bishrampur	164946	136084	0	301030	98561	89348	0	187909	59.75	65.66	62.42	5.90
13	Palamu	78	Chattarpur	138062	118937	0	256999	84529	82415	0	166944	61.23	69.29	64.96	8.07
13	Palamu	79	Hussainabad	148057	122467	0	270524	82853	74672	0	157525	55.96	60.97	58.23	5.01
13	Palamu	80	Garhwa	186204	163595	0	349799	121723	113808	0	235531	65.37	69.57	67.33	4.20
13	Palamu	81	Bhawanathpur	195865	167568	0	363433	125472	117843	0	243315	64.06	70.33	66.95	6.27
Total				1015908	865533	0	1881441	626122	579847	0	1210426	61.63	66.99	64.34	5.36
14	Hazaribagh		Service Electors	2917	72	0	2989	Postal Ballot							
14	Hazaribagh	21	Barhi	148974	132145	6	281125	85803	93679	0	179482	57.60	70.89	63.84	13.30
14	Hazaribagh	22	Barkagaon	177833	152678	1	330512	113471	100682	0	214153	63.81	65.94	64.79	2.14
14	Hazaribagh	23	Ramgarh	160806	143826	4	304636	111492	103888	0	215380	69.33	72.23	70.7	2.90
14	Hazaribagh	24	Mandu	200459	176637	0	377096	123140	118902	0	242042	61.43	67.31	64.19	5.89
14	Hazaribagh	25	Hazaribagh	196276	174830	1	371107	118589	109508	1	228098	60.42	62.64	61.46	2.22
Total				887265	780188	12	1667465	552495	526659	1	1081382	62.27	67.50	64.85	5.23
Grand Total				11737459	10667262	230	22404951	7642329	7281046	39	14966781	65.11	68.26	66.8	3.15

**Parliamentary Constituency wise(District) Rural Urban VTR of Lok Sabha  
General Election 2019**

Sl.	PC Name	RURAL							
		Male Electors	Female Electors	Th Electors	To Electors	Male Votes	Female Votes	Male Voter%	Female Voter%
1	Rajmahal	684301	660635	8	1344944	491790	483825	71.87	73.24
2	Dumka	674881	639704	7	1314592	491675	482546	72.85	75.43
3	Godda	804507	721939	3	1526449	549090	528058	68.25	73.14
4	Chatra	726297	654697	3	1380997	450222	445534	61.99	68.05
5	Koderma	921168	820284	16	1741468	571329	593031	62.02	72.30
6	Giridih	760144	669610	13	1429767	507270	470630	66.73	70.28
7	Dhanbad	496868	435350	10	932228	355808	308485	71.61	70.86
9	Jamshedpur	502054	493955	3	996012	374658	363324	74.63	73.55
8	Ranchi	545839	510209	4	1056052	396779	374266	72.69	73.36
10	Singhbhum	524268	531599	2	1055869	370523	373601	70.67	70.28
11	Khunti	566271	563330	2	1129603	388089	396578	68.53	70.40
12	Lohardaga	591022	567154	6	1158182	381291	387788	64.51	68.37
13	Palamu	941983	805986	0	1747969	586437	546648	62.26	67.82
14	Hazaribagh	850201	751002	8	1601211	530053	507976	62.34	67.64

Sl.	PC Name	URBAN							
		Male Electors	Female Electors	Th Electors	To Electors	Male Votes	Female Votes	Male Voter%	Female Voter%
1	Rajmahal	57110	51456	1	108567	37129	32568	65.01	63.29
2	Dumka	43165	38551	0	81716	26459	22856	61.30	59.29
3	Godda	100578	87834	1	188413	61084	50737	60.73	57.76
4	Chatra	22298	19509	1	41808	13508	13097	60.58	67.13
5	Koderma	37355	33262	0	70617	23333	20556	62.46	61.80
6	Giridih	117788	100154	6	217948	69639	56148	59.12	56.06
7	Dhanbad	624690	511291	24	1136005	325924	258927	52.17	50.64
9	Jamshedpur	369049	336228	53	705330	215848	189472	58.49	56.35
8	Ranchi	452553	402301	49	854903	244890	214992	54.11	53.44
10	Singhbhum	110704	101533	5	212242	71395	62960	64.49	62.01
11	Khunti	34728	35181	0	69909	22781	22978	65.60	65.31
12	Lohardaga	34983	34440	1	69424	23198	21583	66.31	62.67
13	Palamu	69605	59480	0	129085	39685	33199	57.01	55.82
14	Hazaribagh	34147	29114	4	63265	22442	18683	65.72	64.17



## AC wise VTR of Vidhan Sabha General Election 2019

AC No & Name	Electors			Voters			Male%	Female%	Total %	Increase in F Participation		
	Male	Female	Other	Total	Male	Female					Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1-Rajmahal	157561	143786	6	301353	105231	104597	1	209829	66.79	72.74	69.63	5.96
2-Borio	127209	123237	3	250449	82417	81240	1	163658	64.79	65.92	65.35	1.13
3-Barhait	98555	96835	1	195391	70326	67652	0	137978	71.36	69.86	70.62	-1.49
4-Litipara	98306	101483	0	199789	71373	72742	0	144115	72.60	71.68	72.13	-0.92
5-Pakur	163216	156816	0	320032	126388	120313	0	246701	77.44	76.72	77.09	-0.71
6-Maheshpur	107979	108487	0	216466	83145	82219	0	165364	77.00	75.79	76.39	-1.21
7-Shikaripara	103521	105022	2	208545	76716	76077	0	152793	74.11	72.44	73.27	-1.67
8-Nala	115889	107224	2	223115	90840	84257	0	175097	78.39	78.58	78.48	0.20
9-Jamtara	143685	133298	1	276984	108852	102706	0	211558	75.76	77.05	76.38	1.29
10-Dumka	124335	122376	1	246712	83310	81723	0	165033	67.00	66.78	66.89	-0.22
11-Jama	102921	102855	0	205776	68675	74565	0	143240	66.73	72.50	69.61	5.77
12-Jarmundi	118515	108383	1	226899	83119	80142	0	163261	70.13	73.94	71.95	3.81
13-Madhupur	164528	146140	0	310668	118573	110595	0	229168	72.07	75.68	73.77	3.61
14-Sarath	143178	130804	7	273989	109803	103753	0	213556	76.69	79.32	77.94	2.63
15-Deoghar	193308	170856	0	364164	124488	108415	0	232903	64.40	63.45	63.96	-0.94
16-Poreyahat	140670	133704	2	274376	94013	94219	0	188232	66.83	70.47	68.6	3.64
17-Godda	150027	138155	2	288184	96512	94101	0	190613	64.33	68.11	66.14	3.78
18-Mahagama	154354	142873	0	297227	96712	99255	0	195967	62.66	69.47	65.93	6.81
19-Kodarma	177739	162122	4	339865	98697	104331	0	203028	55.53	64.35	59.74	8.82
20-Barkatha	177480	160587	5	338072	97244	113461	0	210705	54.79	70.65	62.33	15.86

AC No & Name	Electors				Voters				Male%	Female%	Total %	Increase in F Participation
	Male	Female	Other	Total	Male	Female	Other	Total				
21-Barhi	151024	136452	1	287477	83477	96364	0	179841	55.27	70.62	62.56	15.35
22-Barkagaon	180506	159589	0	340095	116939	107596	0	224535	64.78	67.42	66.02	2.64
23-Ramgarh	164227	148792	2	313021	114145	108635	1	222781	69.50	73.01	71.17	3.51
24-Mandu	203745	182483	1	386229	118758	119453	0	238211	58.29	65.46	61.68	7.17
25-Hazaribagh	201486	182156	1	383643	110658	105233	0	215891	54.92	57.77	56.27	2.85
26-Simarua	173207	155612	0	328819	100042	103982	0	204024	57.76	66.82	62.05	9.06
27-Chatra	195090	177341	2	372433	106465	112477	1	218943	54.57	63.42	58.79	8.85
28-Dhanwar	162506	145011	2	307519	91437	98310	1	189748	56.27	67.79	61.7	11.53
29-Bagodar	166701	153268	5	319974	96674	116230	0	212904	57.99	75.83	66.54	17.84
30-Jamua	154918	137589	1	292508	85616	87658	0	173274	55.27	63.71	59.24	8.44
31-Gandey	140764	128314	6	269084	93399	93548	3	186950	66.35	72.91	69.48	6.55
32-Giridih	138598	125968	9	264575	88757	78793	1	167551	64.04	62.55	63.33	-1.49
33-Dumri	142233	130376	3	272612	90555	99564	2	190121	63.67	76.37	69.74	12.70
34-Gomia	144924	130024	0	274948	96232	93150	0	189382	66.40	71.64	68.88	5.24
35-Bermo	163666	147440	1	311107	99781	89429	0	189210	60.97	60.65	60.82	-0.31
36-Bokaro	281653	243428	30	525111	146428	124016	11	270455	51.99	50.95	51.5	-1.04
37-Chandankyari	127161	113469	1	240631	93759	84232	0	177991	73.73	74.23	73.97	0.50
38-Sindri	167989	148512	8	316509	121392	105168	2	226562	72.26	70.81	71.58	-1.45
39-Nirsa	162142	146878	3	309023	111234	99431	2	210667	68.60	67.70	68.17	-0.91

AC No & Name	Electors				Voters				Male%	Female%	Total %	Increase in F Participation
	Male	Female	Other	Total	Male	Female	Other	Total				
1												
40-Dhanbad	233103	199204	8	432315	127198	103266	2	230466	54.57	51.84	53.31	-2.73
41-Jharia	167388	134833	2	302223	86548	72764	0	159312	51.71	53.97	52.71	2.26
42-Tundi	146438	133690	3	280131	99659	93217	0	192876	68.06	69.73	68.85	1.67
43-Baghmara	153870	131609	2	285481	96087	83208	0	179295	62.45	63.22	62.8	0.78
44-Baharagora	114220	110621	0	224841	85007	85550	0	170557	74.42	77.34	75.86	2.91
45-Ghatsila	120854	121618	1	242473	84844	86687	1	171532	70.20	71.28	70.74	1.07
46-Potka	143394	144377	0	287771	99562	98864	0	198426	69.43	68.48	68.95	-0.96
47-Jugsalai	166273	160389	1	326663	112071	104546	0	216617	67.40	65.18	66.31	-2.22
48-JamshedpurEast	158162	146295	51	304508	93155	81589	0	174744	58.90	55.77	57.39	-3.13
49-JamshedpurWest	186088	170869	8	356965	101625	90656	1	192282	54.61	53.06	53.87	-1.56
50-lchagarh	133010	127021	4	260035	102133	96206	0	198339	76.79	75.74	76.27	-1.05
51-Saraikella	171214	165548	6	336768	117487	111828	2	229317	68.62	67.55	68.09	-1.07
52-Chaibasa	102031	104820	6	206857	66366	71168	1	137535	65.04	67.90	66.49	2.85
53-Majhganon	94085	98575	1	192661	62738	68338	0	131076	66.68	69.33	68.03	2.64
54-Jagannathpur	87418	86919	0	174337	56642	56716	0	113358	64.79	65.25	65.02	0.46
55-Manoharpur	98482	98855	0	197337	60477	60264	0	120741	61.41	60.96	61.19	-0.45
56-Chakradharpur	90680	90763	3	181446	59548	59835	0	119383	65.67	65.92	65.8	0.26
57-Kharasawan	103717	105071	2	208790	75307	76706	0	152013	72.61	73.00	72.81	0.40
58-Tamar	103868	102454	0	206322	71880	69904	0	141784	69.20	68.23	68.72	-0.97
59-Torpa	90597	90426	1	181024	57041	59419	0	116460	62.96	65.71	64.33	2.75
60-Khunti	103910	106103	1	210014	65895	65926	1	131822	63.42	62.13	62.77	-1.28
61-Silli	104271	101375	2	205648	79602	78734	0	158336	76.34	77.67	76.99	1.32

AC No & Name	Electors			Voters			Male%	Female%	Total %	Increase in F Participation	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Other					Total
1											
62-Khijri	172381	162257	334640	110958	104252	0	215210	64.37	64.25	64.31	-0.12
63-Ranchi	181603	165129	346765	91698	78340	10	170048	50.49	47.44	49.04	-3.05
64-Hatia	230871	215478	446372	131951	121141	0	253092	57.15	56.22	56.7	-0.93
65-Kanke	215330	198677	414012	131806	121720	0	253526	61.21	61.27	61.24	0.05
66-Mandar	168302	162172	330482	114288	110043	0	224331	67.91	67.86	67.88	-0.05
67-Sisai	117726	116158	233885	80561	81103	0	161664	68.43	69.82	69.12	1.39
68-Gumla	110707	109167	219874	70122	69818	0	139940	63.34	63.96	63.65	0.62
69-Bishumpur	119332	115067	234401	82027	81942	0	163969	68.74	71.21	69.95	2.47
70-Simdega	112074	113491	225565	72028	73784	0	145812	64.27	65.01	64.64	0.74
71-Kolebira	98416	97913	196329	62624	65185	0	127809	63.63	66.57	65.1	2.94
72-Lohardaga	123658	120723	244381	87437	87142	0	174579	70.71	72.18	71.44	1.47
73-Manika	121215	116274	237489	73358	75787	0	149145	60.52	65.18	62.8	4.66
74-Latehar	138914	130564	269478	91313	89548	0	180861	65.73	68.59	67.12	2.85
75-Panki	140984	125422	266406	89476	88440	0	177916	63.47	70.51	66.78	7.05
76-Daltonganj	181720	164097	345817	112190	104996	0	217186	61.74	63.98	62.8	2.25
77-Bishrampur	166473	142149	308622	93577	93796	0	187373	56.21	65.98	60.71	9.77
78-Chattarpur	138675	124627	263302	79816	82281	0	162097	57.56	66.02	61.56	8.47
79-Hussainabad	149750	127671	277421	82124	81098	0	163222	54.84	63.52	58.84	8.68
80-Garhwa	193184	172243	365427	120437	118720	0	239157	62.34	68.93	65.45	6.58
81-Bhawanathpur	201992	176012	378004	127509	127466	0	254975	63.13	72.42	67.45	9.29
	11941896	11074471	23016656	7618354	7411625	44	15030023	63.80	66.93	65.3	3.13

## AC wise Rural Urban VTR of Vidhan Sabha General Election 2019

Ac No	AC Name	RURAL										URBAN					
		Male Electors	Female Electors	Th Electors	To Electors	Male Votes	Female Votes	Male Voter%	Female Voter%	Male Electors	Female Electors	Th Electors	To Electors	Male Votes	Female Votes	Male Voter%	Female Voter%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Rajmahal	126244	115337	4	241585	85634	87417	67.83	75.79	31317	28449	2	59768	19628	17248	62.68	60.63
2	Borio	117163	114329	3	231495	76665	76070	65.43	66.54	10046	8908	0	18954	5752	5170	57.26	58.04
3	Barhait	98555	96835	1	195391	70325	67652	71.36	69.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
4	Littipara	98306	101482	1	199789	71436	72742	72.67	71.68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
5	Pakur	146935	141273	0	288208	115298	110465	78.47	78.19	16281	15543	0	31824	11083	9857	68.07	63.42
6	Maheshpur	107979	108486	1	216466	83112	82182	76.97	75.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
7	Shikaripara	103521	105022	2	208545	76716	76077	74.11	72.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
8	Nala	115889	107224	2	223115	90862	84277	78.40	78.60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
9	Jamtara	120019	112159	1	232179	93562	89584	77.96	79.87	23666	21139	0	44805	15291	13122	64.61	62.07
10	Dumka	104038	103676	1	207715	71672	72256	68.89	69.69	20297	18700	0	38997	11638	9467	57.34	50.63
11	Jama	102921	102855	0	205776	68675	74565	66.73	72.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
12	Jarmundi	112386	102704	1	215091	78754	76207	70.07	74.20	6129	5679	0	11808	4365	3937	71.22	69.33
13	Madhupur	143719	127028	0	270747	105038	99063	73.09	77.99	20809	19112	0	39921	13535	11529	65.04	60.32
14	Sarath	143178	130804	7	273989	109802	103772	76.69	79.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
15	Deoghar	134814	120626	0	255440	94378	85101	70.01	70.55	58494	50230	0	108724	30000	23164	51.29	46.12
16	Poreyahat	140670	133704	2	274376	93985	94159	66.81	70.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
17	Godda	133027	122582	2	255611	86804	85445	65.25	69.70	17000	15573	0	32573	9708	8656	57.11	55.58
18	Mahagama	153708	142282	0	295990	96301	98834	62.65	69.46	646	591	0	1237	402	429	62.23	72.59
19	Kodarma	139092	127168	4	266264	76469	84944	54.98	66.80	38647	34954	0	73601	22228	19387	57.52	55.46
20	Barkatha	177480	160587	5	338072	97388	113555	54.87	70.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00

Ac No	AC Name	RURAL										URBAN									
		Male Electors	Female Electors	Th Electors	To Electors	Male Votes	Female Votes	Male Voter%	Female Voter%	Male Electors	Female Electors	Th Electors	To Electors	Male Votes	Female Votes	Male Voter%	Female Voter%				
21	Barhi	151024	136452	1	287477	83477	96366	55.27	70.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
22	Barkagaon	180506	159589	0	340095	116529	107271	64.56	67.22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
23	Ramgarh	133118	122093	2	255213	94602	92511	71.07	75.77	31109	26699	0	57808	19543	16124	62.82	60.39				
24	Mandu	203745	182483	1	386229	118758	119510	58.29	65.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
25	Hazaribagh	197265	178238	1	375504	108461	103190	54.98	57.89	4221	3918	0	8139	2397	2269	56.79	57.91				
26	Simaria	150788	135849	0	286637	87339	91041	57.92	67.02	22419	19763	0	42182	12703	12940	56.66	65.48				
27	Chatra	195090	177341	2	372433	106465	112477	54.57	63.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
28	Dhanwar	162506	145011	2	307519	91436	98309	56.27	67.79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
29	Bagodar	166701	153268	5	319974	96664	116209	57.99	75.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
30	Jamua	154918	137589	1	292508	85617	87658	55.27	63.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
31	Gandey	140764	128314	6	269084	93399	93547	66.35	72.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
32	Giridih	92334	83831	5	176170	62194	57607	67.36	68.72	46264	42137	4	88405	26563	21186	57.42	50.28				
33	Dumri	142233	130376	3	272612	90555	99564	63.67	76.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00				
34	Gomia	133676	119991	0	253667	88177	85700	65.96	71.42	11248	10033	0	21281	8054	7450	71.60	74.25				
35	Bermo	162963	146817	1	309781	99371	89157	60.98	60.73	703	623	0	1326	524	433	74.54	69.50				
36	Bokaro	64044	57674	3	121721	42819	37616	66.86	65.22	217609	185754	27	403390	103605	86400	47.61	46.51				
37	Chandank- yari	125269	111773	1	237043	92326	82842	73.70	74.12	1892	1696	0	3588	1433	1387	75.74	81.78				
38	Sindri	139246	124578	8	263832	106276	92795	76.32	74.49	28743	23934	0	52677	15143	12397	52.68	51.80				
39	Nirsa	142970	129470	3	272443	100055	89627	69.98	69.23	19172	17408	0	36580	11179	9804	58.31	56.32				
40	Dhanbad	32470	27906	1	60377	18516	15549	57.02	55.72	200633	171298	7	371938	108755	87704	54.21	51.20				

Ac No	AC Name	Male Electors	Female Electors	Th Electors	To Electors	Male Votes	Female Votes	Male Voter%	Female Voter%	Male Electors	Female Electors	Th Electors	To Electors	Male Votes	Female Votes	Male Voter%	Female Voter%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
41	Jharia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	167388	134833	2	302223	86548	72764	51.71	53.97
42	Tundi	142280	130420	3	272703	97322	91375	68.40	70.06	4158	3270	0	7428	2343	1845	56.35	56.42
43	Baghmara	97033	83679	1	180713	64211	56665	66.17	67.72	56837	47930	1	104768	31876	26543	56.08	55.38
44	Baharagora	108139	104596	0	212735	80761	81374	74.68	77.80	6081	6025	0	12106	4246	4176	69.82	69.31
45	Ghatsila	120854	121618	1	242473	84886	86720	70.24	71.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
46	Potka	143394	144377	0	287771	99561	98858	69.43	68.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
47	Jugsalai	137267	134706	1	271974	96844	91870	70.55	68.20	29006	25683	0	54689	15227	12674	52.50	49.35
48	Jamshedpur East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	158162	146295	51	304508	93154	81587	58.90	55.77
49	Jamshedpur West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	186088	170869	8	356965	101625	90656	54.61	53.06
50	Ichagarh	133010	127021	4	260035	102133	96231	76.79	75.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
51	Saraikella	101103	102084	3	203190	75985	75730	75.16	74.18	70111	63464	3	133578	41501	36097	59.19	56.88
52	Chaibasa	78353	81708	0	160061	52435	58068	66.92	71.07	23678	23112	6	46796	13931	13100	58.84	56.68
53	Majhganon	94085	98575	1	192661	62738	68338	66.68	69.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
54	Jagannathpur	87418	86919	0	174337	56670	56740	64.83	65.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
55	Manoharpur	98482	98855	0	197337	60475	60264	61.41	60.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
56	Chakradharpur	70690	71717	0	142407	47419	49178	67.08	68.57	19990	19046	3	39039	12129	10657	60.68	55.95
57	Kharasawan	103717	105071	2	208790	75306	76706	72.61	73.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
58	Tamar	96102	94958	0	191060	66414	64849	69.11	68.29	7766	7496	0	15262	5441	5031	70.06	67.12
59	Torpa	90597	90426	1	181024	57041	59419	62.96	65.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00

Ac No	AC Name	Male Electors	Female Electors	Th Electors	To Electors	Male Votes	Female Votes	Male Voter%	Female Voter%	Male Electors	Female Electors	Th Electors	To Electors	Male Votes	Female Votes	Male Voter%	Female Voter%
60	Khunti	90676	92414	1	183091	58326	58422	64.32	63.22	13234	13689	0	26923	7569	7504	57.19	54.82
61	Silli	104271	101375	2	205648	79602	78734	76.34	77.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
62	Khijri	122580	118504	1	241085	88172	84492	71.93	71.30	49801	43753	1	93555	22786	19760	45.75	45.16
63	Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	181603	165129	33	346765	91650	78284	50.47	47.41
64	Hatia	66942	64641	1	131584	48866	47064	73.00	72.81	163929	150837	22	314788	83012	74207	50.64	49.20
65	Kanke	137991	127180	4	265175	92054	85658	66.71	67.35	77339	71497	1	148837	39731	35985	51.37	50.33
66	Mandar	168302	162172	8	330482	114279	110043	67.90	67.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
67	Sisai	117726	116158	1	233885	80559	81101	68.43	69.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
68	Gumla	93877	92151	0	186028	60255	60533	64.19	65.69	16830	17016	0	33846	9917	9336	58.92	54.87
69	Bishunpur	119332	115067	2	234401	82056	81970	68.76	71.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
70	Simdega	97812	98666	0	196478	63433	65235	64.85	66.12	14262	14825	0	29087	8595	8549	60.27	57.67
71	Kolebira	98416	97913	0	196329	62624	65184	63.63	66.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
72	Lohardaga	105033	102357	0	207390	75212	75697	71.61	73.95	18625	18366	0	36991	12225	11445	65.64	62.32
73	Manika	121215	116274	0	237489	73358	75786	60.52	65.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
74	Latehar	138444	130142	0	268586	91032	89205	65.75	68.54	470	422	0	892	356	316	75.74	74.88
75	Panki	140984	125421	1	266406	89476	88440	63.47	70.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
76	Daltonganj	150547	136200	0	286747	96674	92229	64.22	67.72	31173	27897	0	59070	15416	12767	49.45	45.76
77	Bishrampur	158229	135062	0	293291	88415	88977	55.88	65.88	8244	7087	0	15331	5188	4843	62.93	68.34
78	Chattarpur	138675	124627	0	263302	79816	82281	57.56	66.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
79	Hussainabad	138378	117994	0	256372	75816	75312	54.79	63.83	11372	9677	0	21049	6308	5785	55.47	59.78
80	Garhwa	172608	154270	0	326878	108224	108399	62.70	70.27	20576	17973	0	38549	12207	10321	59.33	57.43
81	Bhawanathpur	201992	176012	0	378004	127509	127467	63.13	72.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00



**80+%**

**Lok Sabha General Election 2024**



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