

STATE SWEEP PLAN

NERP-2016

OF

BIHAR



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER, BIHAR



BACKGROUND

The State SVEEP plan has been made to maximize voter awareness and making of error free voter list of each AC of the state. Extensive mobilization and motivation campaign will be carried out to educate and motivate the electors of the state. The strategy is to extensively focus on the youth and particularly woman, to educate, enable and motivate them for participation in NERP-2016.

In order to achieve the objective of a totally error free electoral roll, free from duplicates and errors, the Election Commission of India has launched an ambitious programme called as NERP-2016 National Electoral Roll Purification Programme. As ECI through its letter has emphasized that the success of the programme will depend on effective SVEEP campaign therefore a 360 degree publicity campaign has to be carried on with full sincerity so that the electors could be provided the information related to the programme's objective. It is to be noted that proper information to the electors is essential for the success of this programme, which lays emphasis on feeding the Mobile Numbers and Email by the electors themselves and also aim at making the voter aware about the undesirability of having their names at more than one place so that they may volunteer to get it redressed.

Electoral Profile of the Bihar State

1. Total No. of Districts	:	38
2. Total No. of A. C.	:	243
3. Total No. of Polling Stations	:	62780
4. Total population projected 2016	:	116834188
5. Total electors- Male-	:	36060556
Female-	:	31658422
Third Gender-	:	2191
Total	:	67721169
6. EP Ratio	:	0.58
7. EPIC Coverage	:	100%
8. Photo Coverage	:	99.99%
9. Gender Ratio in Electoral roll	:	878
10. Gender Ratio in Census	:	918
11. Electors in 18-29 Age group	:	19362730

Situation Analysis

As per draft Roll published on 11.03.2016 a total of 900800 (1.33%) new electors were added, EP ratio increased from 0.57 to 0.58, gender ratio increased from 875 to 878. The number of electors of 18-39 age group has increased to 37483375 (55.34%) in final roll.

Identification of gaps :

1. Difference in Gender Ratio in census and in Roll : (918-878=40)
2. Percentage of youth electors in Current Roll (18-19) : 1.76%
3. **Least Gender Ratio-** 778 in 198-Shahpur (Bhojpur District)
4. **Least EP Ratio-** 0.49% in 68-Barari (Katihar District)
5. Population percentage of more than 18 years from Census- 54%
6. Population percentage of more than 18 years from Electoral Roll- 58%

Analysis of the reasons for Probable Errors and Gaps with census data :

According to survey reports and information collected from field officials the major reasons for non-participation are as follows :

- Migration for jobs
- Due to male migration enrollment of male electors at different polling stations create multiple entries.
- Lack of information
- Lack of awareness about importance of roll purification programme.
- Tendency of Having more than one EPIC amongst the public
- No voluntary disclosure of information regarding dead and shifted electors by family members.

Every district is required to carry out health checkup and identification of gaps in the PER, for example :

- EP Ratio (under or over enrollment due to duplicate entries)
- Gender ratio (lesser enrollment of women)
- Age cohort analysis (to check lesser enrollment of youth /senior citizens etc. and to ensure that every age group is represented according to its census figures)

Districts with high EP ratio :

Sl No.	District	Total Population (Projected 2016)	Projected Census Population in 18-19 age cohort	Projected Census Population in 18+ age cohort	Projected Census Population in 18+ age cohort (in %)	18+ year age group electors as per Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2016 as qualifying date	%age of Col. 3 to Col. 4 i.e. registered voters vs eligible voters	Difference (Col. 6-8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	PATNA	6568890	260850	3824859	58.23	4457272	67.85	-9.63
2	NAWADA	2520734	95922	1370219	54.36	1608601	63.81	-9.46
3	BHOJPUR	3108232	119457	1746202	56.18	1983407	63.81	-7.63
4	SARAN	4503646	171245	2452989	54.47	2776714	61.65	-7.19
5	NALANDA	3283419	118514	1815632	55.30	2039189	62.11	-6.81
6	SHEIKHPURA	726768	25712	388172	53.41	437107	60.14	-6.73
7	BUXAR	1947405	72650	1080998	55.51	1204897	61.87	-6.36
8	GOPALGANJ	2950727	109865	1580791	53.57	1755605	59.50	-5.92
9	BHAGALPUR	3413020	126852	1882438	55.15	2054831	60.21	-5.05
10	SIWAN	3776710	148399	2070895	54.83	2257847	59.78	-4.95
11	ARWAL	806459	27985	442211	54.83	481516	59.71	-4.87
12	KHAGARIA	1834559	62321	949418	51.75	1038378	56.60	-4.85
13	LAKHISARAI	1128079	40348	607474	53.85	659783	58.49	-4.64
14	AURANGABAD	2830686	100610	1548701	54.71	1671351	59.04	-4.33
15	SAHARSA	2129790	68099	1123072	52.73	1207787	56.71	-3.98
16	MADHUBANI	5036712	169833	2747543	54.55	2941636	58.40	-3.85
17	ROHTAS	3399169	123049	1894080	55.72	2024333	59.55	-3.83
18	KAIMUR (BHABUA)	1814006	62947	977939	53.91	1045751	57.65	-3.74
19	EAST CHAMPARAN	5635243	179035	2962312	52.57	3141881	55.75	-3.19
20	BEGUSARAI	3317295	117400	1787284	53.88	1889426	56.96	-3.08

Districts with lesser EP ratio :

Sl No.	District	Total Population (Projected 2016)	Projected Census Population in 18-19 age cohort	Projected Census Population in 18+ age cohort	Projected Census Population in 18+ age cohort (in %)	18+ year age group electors as per Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2016 as qualifying date	%age of Col. 3 to Col. 4 i.e. registered voters vs eligible voters	Difference (Col. 6-8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	WEST CHAMPARAN	4350912	138914	2296723	52.79	2292604	52.69	0.09
2	GAYA	4910833	182032	2716577	55.32	2702425	55.03	0.29
3	KATI HAR	3411851	119089	1815592	53.21	1800985	52.79	0.43

Twenty ACs with high gender ratio :

Sl No.	Name of District	Assembly Constituency		Census (2011) Gender Ratio of district	Electors as per Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2016 as the qualifying date				Difference
		No.	Name		Male	Female	Third Gender	Sex Ratio	
1	PATNA	191	Bikram	897	151532	143687	9	948	-51
2	PATNA	190	Paliganj	897	137185	129733	12	946	-49
3	SAHARSA	77	Mahishi	906	141462	133417	2	943	-37
4	PATNA	189	Masaurhi (SC)	897	169973	157968	15	929	-32
5	SAHARSA	74	Sonbarsha (SC)	906	148448	138202	5	931	-25
6	MADHEPURA	71	Bihariganj	911	147853	137428	8	929	-18
7	BHAGALPUR	155	Kahalgaoon	880	162970	146389	2	898	-18
8	PATNA	185	Fatuha	897	136299	124620	5	914	-17
9	BHAGALPUR	153	Gopalpur	880	136796	122400	11	895	-15
10	KATI HAR	69	Korha (SC)	919	130298	121536	4	933	-14
11	KHAGARIA	148	Alauli (SC)	886	122033	109561	6	898	-12
12	PURNIA	61	Dhamdaha	921	151559	141365	7	933	-12
13	BHAGALPUR	152	Bihpur	880	130769	116467	6	891	-11
14	PATNA	178	Mokama	897	136641	124013	1	908	-11
15	SAHARSA	76	Simri Bakhtiarpur	906	160433	146875	2	915	-9
16	MADHEPURA	73	Madhepura	911	160698	147775	10	920	-9
17	PURNIA	59	Banmankhi (SC)	921	148011	137258	6	927	-6
18	BEGUSARAI	147	Bakhri (SC)	895	130575	117648	9	901	-6
19	PURNIA	60	Rupauli	921	153100	141767	13	926	-5
20	MADHEPURA	72	Singheshwar (SC)	911	149893	137228	9	916	-5

Twenty ACs with least gender ratio :

Sl No.	Name of District	Assembly Constituency		Census (2011) Gender Ratio of district	Electors as per Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2016 as the qualifying date				Difference
		No.	Name		Male	Female	Third Gender	Sex Ratio	
1	SIWAN	106	Ziradei	988	139996	118502	4	846	142
2	SIWAN	105	Siwan	988	153634	130676	3	851	137
3	SIWAN	107	Darauli (SC)	988	158244	134984	3	853	135
4	GOPALGANJ	100	Barauli	1021	138934	123246	4	887	134
5	SIWAN	110	Barharia	988	148721	127143	6	855	133
6	BHOJPUR	198	Shahpur	907	165718	129010	10	778	129

7	SARAN	119	Garkha (SC)	954	156891	130543	12	832	122
8	SARAN	118	Chapra	954	168210	140237	4	834	120
9	BHOJPUR	193	Barhara	907	162524	128258	7	789	118
10	GOPALGANJ	99	Baikunthpur	1021	150376	135889	5	904	117
11	GOPALGANJ	103	Bhorey (SC)	1021	169430	154378	10	911	110
12	SARAN	115	Baniapur	954	165393	140360	5	849	105
13	SIWAN	108	Raghunathpur	988	143156	126379	10	883	105
14	SIWAN	109	Daraundha	988	154591	137037	11	886	102
15	GOPALGANJ	102	Kuchaikote	1021	158365	145680	22	920	101
16	AURANGABAD	222	Kutumba (SC)	926	133724	110350	4	825	101
17	SARAN	122	Sonepur	954	146357	124874	4	853	101
18	AURANGABAD	221	Nabinagar	926	139183	114928	11	826	100
19	SARAN	117	Marhaura	954	134380	114926	4	855	99
20	SARAN	120	Amnour	954	133357	114189	9	856	98

Age-Cohort Wise Elector Information :

Name of State : Bihar	Year of Revision	2016
State Population in numbers (projected upto year of current revision) [X]		116834188
State Population of 18+ only (projected upto year of current revision) [Y]		63518825

Age Cohort	Projected Census Population in age cohort (projected upto the year of current revision 2016)	%age of (2) to 'X' i.e. total Population as per census	Electors as per Final Roll w.r.t. 01.01.2016 as qualifying date	%age of (4) to 'X' i.e. total population as per voter roll	%age of (4) to 'Y' i.e. registered voters as eligible voters
1	2	3	4	5	6
18-19	4143292	3.55	1191574	1.02	1.88
20-29	17660332	15.12	18171156	15.55	28.61
30-39	15164454	12.98	18120645	15.51	28.53
40-49	10590738	9.06	12955786	11.09	20.40
50-59	6856465	5.87	8450793	7.23	13.30
60-69	5721452	4.90	5335235	4.57	8.40
70-79	2166657	1.85	2498723	2.14	3.93
80+	1215435	1.04	997257	0.85	1.57
State Total	63518825	54.37	67721169	57.96	106.62

Districts are to identify the particular polling stations affected with the above issues and the EROs, AEROs, BLOs along with the BAGs need to work on these in a uniform and systematic way with role and goal clarity to fill up the gaps.

Common errors in Electoral Roll :

Inaccuracies and errors creep into Electoral Rolls over a period of time due to many factors. Some of the common inaccuracies in Electoral Rolls are :

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

SVEEP focus for NERP

The main aim or focus of the SVEEP campaign under NERP-16 is to inform the people that in order to improve health of the Electoral Roll by removing all errors and inaccuracies and to standardize and optimize the section, part boundaries and PS locations ECI has launched the NERP drive. Thus need is to educate and facilitate the people to take maximum benefit of the programme.

The major focus areas are :

- Removal of multiple entries of electors, deletion of dead, shifted electors.
- Feeding of Mobile Number by the people themselves through the facilities given on National Voter Service Portal, CEO website, SMS, android application etc.
- Booth, boundary mapping through Google map (geofencing) and consolidation of electors of same family in same section / Booth.
- Knowledge of the provisions under the following articles of Representation of People Act 1950 :

- (a) Section 17- No person shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for more than one constituency.
- (b) Section 18- No person shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral roll for any constituency more than once.
- (c) Section 20- Provision of ordinary residence.
- (d) Section 31- If any person makes false declaration in connection with the preparation, revision or correction of electoral roll or in inclusion or exclusion of any entry in electoral roll, it is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

- Voluntary surrender of duplicate names by the electors themselves.
- Online facilities for Registration, correction, deletion in the electoral roll.
- The use of search facility to check the existence of one's name in the electoral roll, correctness of the details, name of polling station etc.
- Ensuring motivation of the stakeholders for voluntary disclosure of Multiple, Absent, Shifted, Dead entries ; Corrections in the entries; Provide mobile number and E-mail ID, details of eligible individuals who are still not enrolled etc.
- The elector at large shall be informed of the above mentioned focus areas on that the requisite work could be carried on properly and the objectives are met. The people must be aroused to the need for a clean, error-free electoral roll and should themselves voluntarily disclose / surrender their duplicate names.

In Bihar state the process of polling station wise de-duplication is undertaken in view of purification of roll under NERP. Accordingly, polling station wise list of possible duplicates would be provided to EROs and BLO's for physical verification. The process of removal of duplicates within the AC will also be carried out with due procedure and full transparency. The list of deleted electors shall be displayed on the website of Chief Electoral Officer, Bihar and it will also be given to all national/state and recognized political parties at state level.

Thus in order to ensure that the combined objectives are met, it is pertinent that a massive SVEEP campaign is launched so that the stakeholders viz. populace at large as well as the

political parties, get every lawful opportunity to check the electoral roll and people could apply for addition, correction, deletion or transposition if it is required.

This being the focus, aim is to widely spread the message of NERP-2016 process and forth coming summary roll revision with respect to qualifying date 01-01-2017. This would also lessen the burden of last minute correction, addition etc. in the roll and at the same time it would also arouse public awareness about electors right and ethical voting. This aspects is quite important as it has been found previously that normally people pay attention to the existence of their names just before the actual D-day of elections when no help regarding addition or transposition etc. could be provided to them under the law.

SVEEP Planning

As per the direction of Election Commission of India, a comprehensive SVEEP plan for NERP-2016 and forth coming Summary Revision of Electoral Rolls w.r.t. 01.01.2017 for 100% registration of all eligible citizens will be launched in Bihar. State SVEEP plan outlines the situational analysis, key strategies and activities to be undertaken in the district. Polling Stations in Bihar with lower voters' registrations and reasons thereof are to be identified. In addition to that the polling stations with high number of vulnerable/excluded sections are also to be identified on the basis of Previous VS 2015 election data. Based on the finding of the situational analysis, the strategy shall address the challenges and gaps. In consideration of the fact that registration process and methods are still not very much known to the citizens, the state administration shall take all the steps possible to facilitate registration of voters with least inconvenience to them using rigorous media campaign, inter-personal communications through BLO and community based organization, BAG etc.

Building Strategy

Common strategy (Overall education and awareness), Information and Motivation

- To ensure cent-percent registration of all eligible citizens and cent-percent EPIC making and its distribution to the concerned elector.
- Spreading the message through school going children to their parents –use of Sankalp Patras.

- Voter education and making them aware of their right to enroll through banners / pamphlets, nukkad natak etc, in village haat, Mela, Gram Sabha etc.
- Name in the electoral roll at the place of their ordinary residence only.
- Women and youth centric awareness programmes to emphasize upon the need for a healthy and clean electoral roll.
- Mass awareness, information & motivation through advertising in News Paper, Bulk SMS, contact with the brand ambassador, through banner, hoarding, pamphlets, stickers etc.
- NERP would be launched at every polling station through public meetings, making people aware of aims, objective and goals of the programme through the BLOs, BAGs, SHGs and other SVEEP partners .
- Voter awareness programme would also be undertaken on NERP-2016 activities like de-duplication, booth rationalization and optimization.
- Awareness should also be created through local cable TV channels, Radio, Mobile Phones etc as per local needs.
- Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, WhatsApp, etc. can also be effectively utilized to spread awareness and information about this programme.
- Private companies, factories and establishments in the area would be approached and motivated to ensure error-free and 100% enrolment of their employee/workers and also to correct the errors if any in their existing entries in the rolls.
- Consistent and active engagement with the media through regular media briefings, press releases etc. The media should be made to act as a force multiplier in amplifying and projecting the efforts and initiatives of the field machinery and play a crucial role in disseminating the key message and philosophy behind the programme.

Facilitation

- Providing the people detailed information about their polling station through GIS/Google Maps and CEO Bihar & Districts websites.
- Electoral roll information through SMS facility

- Website based facilities like browsing, name search, in electoral roll, polling station information, online application for voter list and submission of complaints etc. through NVSP, CEO Bihar website & districts websites.
- Special campaign for enrolment of left out eligible women electors.
- Mobilization of women particularly of households with Purdah system through Anganwadi, Asha and ANM workers.
- Confidence building measures for enrolment in roll shall be carried out among the areas of weaker sections, excluded group, vulnerable communities through BAGs & local officers and also by senior officers.
- Preparation of list 18-19 year age group persons who can be enrolled in voter list in forthcoming Summary Revision w.r.t. to date 01.01.2017.
- Consolidation of Electors of same family in same section / Booth.

Targeted approach (targeted interventions for specific identified gaps)

- Electors are to be exhorted to :
 - Check their entries in the PER and in case of any error get them corrected.
 - Declare their duplicate entries and surrender these by filling Form-7 for all those entries in the PER at places/ polling stations where they do not ordinarily reside any more.
 - Provide clear photographs to replace the wrong/unclear images.
 - Provide their mobile number and E-mail ID.
 - Ensure the enrolment of left out persons who are eligible but still not enrolled.
- Campus ambassadors to generate awareness among the college students.
- Awareness, motivation through contact programmes particularly in women colleges.
- Effective mass communication is to aimed through the use of News Papers, Hoardings, Banners, Pamphlets & stickers and handbills.
- With the help of the Railways through the poster / banners display on the railway platforms, passengers would also be made aware of the importance of the NERP programme.
- Anganwadi Sewikas, Asha workers and ANMs also being involved in voter awareness.

Information motivation

- House to house awareness, contact building and mass mobilization.
- Rallies and Prabhat pheries. (Note : children should not /would not be involved in out of campus activities)
- Activation of Booth Awareness Groups
- Panchayat level meetings & elector Roll reading in rural areas.

Implementation

- District level SVEEP Core Committee headed by DDC have been asked to hold meetings with partner departments and agency nodals.
- District SVEEP Core Committee will continuously monitor and evaluate the role being played by the BAGs, campus ambassadors, NYK, NSS, NCC, Anganwadi, Asha, ANM, NLM Preraks, Jeevika SHGs and devise new methods for publicity and mass mobilization.
- The list of BAGs is being updated and every district has been asked to prepare the members of BAGs as nodal group to carry out SVEEP activities at the grassroots level / booth / village level.
- District have been asked to keep capable, active and enthusiastic persons as BAG members, provide orientation training to them on NERP-2016 and its aims and objectives, provide them requisite publicity and information materials and monitor them.
- Dissemination of SVEEP brochures, booklets among voters along with the brochures on NERP programme's objectives .
- Districts have been asked to make a calendar of activities incorporating those activities which can spread the required message to maximum number of people.

Indicative Publicity Action Plan :

Sl. No.	Type & Medium of Awareness/sensitization Message	Place of Display & Time / Duration
1	Posters / Banners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All Government Department offices.• Notice Board in offices of all departments having public dealing.• At prominent places in the AC/Part as possible.• All polling stations.• At all venue NERP related public meetings, seminars etc.
2	Pamphlets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distribution at reception centers of DEOs/ EROs/BLOs/Voter Centers/ Registration Offices/PDS shops/Education Institutions etc.• Through news paper vendors/milk distribution agents.
3	Stickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transport buses, LPG cylinders, Auto-rickshaws, commercial vehicles etc.
4	Newspaper Advertisement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 2 leading dailies and local vernacular newspapers on or just before the special campaign days (from CEO level).
5	Scrolls in local cable channels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Once or twice daily, at fixed times, throughout the programme period.
6	SMS to electors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Once in a week or fortnight or just before any special drive/camp
7	Short films / cinema slides etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In cinema theatres• In community halls etc through projectors every weekend.
8	Social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extensive and regular updates and information and awareness campaign on district websites, facebook pages, twitter, whatsapp etc.

Thus a 360 degree awareness and publicity campaign as instructed by the ECI would be launched not only the sensitize the public on the imperative of an error-free PER and optimized polling stations but also to inform them about the ways and methods by which, they can also ensure the objectives of NERP programme and ensure an error-free electoral roll.

