



UPCOMING ELECTIONS IN BIHAR

Report By
SPECT Research Association



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INTRODUCTION

The upcoming Assembly Election in **Bihar** holds substantial significance for national politics. As the **third most populous state** in India—after Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra—with a population of **129.205 million**, Bihar plays a critical role in shaping the national political narrative. The state sends **40 Members of Parliament (MPs)** to the Lok Sabha, making it a key battleground in any general election.

Bihar is often seen as a laboratory for new political alliances and strategies. The state is also a site where the **political assertion of marginalized castes and communities**, including Muslims and backward classes, is deeply scrutinized. These elections often serve as a reflection of the **national political mood**, with **anti-incumbency**, **unemployment**, **forced migration**, **corruption**, and **violence** emerging as recurring issues that test the popularity and performance of incumbent governments.

ABOUT SPECT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

SPECT Research Association is a **Delhi-based think tank** dedicated to comprehensive research on **social, economic, and political issues**, with a special emphasis on **minorities and marginalized communities**. Our work spans several domains:

- ▶ **Access to resources**
- ▶ **Implementation of public policies**
- ▶ **Social and electoral impact of government initiatives**
- ▶ **Representation of marginalized communities in politics**

We specialize in **electoral mapping**, especially in constituencies where Muslims and other marginalized groups form a **decisive portion of the electorate**. Our work includes **in-depth analysis of past elections**, constituency-level demographic studies, and **strategic insights for both Assembly and Parliamentary elections**.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This is an **ongoing research report** focusing on key aspects of the forthcoming **Bihar Assembly Election**. Our objectives in this phase include:

- ▶ Identifying **constituencies with a high concentration of Muslim voters**, where vote consolidation can challenge and potentially defeat **NDA candidates**.
- ▶ Highlighting **seats where the NDA won with a narrow margin** in the previous election—seats that are **ripe for political reversal**.
- ▶ Pinpointing **key electoral issues**—such as unemployment, governance failures,

and migration—that are likely to influence voting behavior.

- Providing **campaign-relevant content and insights** based on field-level data and public sentiment.

We have undertaken **detailed constituency mapping**, including:

- **Demographic profiling**
- **Voting percentages**
- **Historical voting patterns** over the last three Assembly elections

This research is **ongoing**, and new insights will be added as we deepen our analysis in the run-up to the elections.

SEATS WITH SIGNIFICANT MUSLIM POPULATION

Constituency Name	Muslim Voters %	Current MLA	Party
Balrampur	60	Mahboob Alam	CPI(ML)(L)
Amour	59	Akhtarul Iman	AIMIM
Bahadurganj	58	Mohammad Anzar Nayeemi	RJD
Kochdhaman	53	Muhammed Izhar Asfi	RJD
Kishanganj	53	Ijharul Husain	INC
Thakurganj	51	Saud Alam	RJD
Baisi	47	Syed Ruknuddin Ahmad	RJD
Araria	46	Abidur Rahman	INC
Pranpur	43	Nisha Singh	BJP
Jokihat	39	Shahnawaz	RJD
Kadwa	35	Shakeel Ahmad Khan	INC
Manihari (ST)	35	Manohar Prasad Singh	INC
Kasba	33	Md. Afaque Alam	INC
Forbesganj	31	Vidya Sagar Keshari	BJP
Dhaka	30	Pawan Kumar Jaiswal	BJP
Raniganj (SC)	30	Achmit Rishidev	JD(U)
Korha (SC)	29	Kavita Devi	BJP
Bajpatti	29	“Mukesh Kumar Yadav	RJD
Bisfi	29	Haribhushan Thakur “Bachol”	BJP
Keoti	27	Murari Mohan Jha	BJP
Bhagalpur	26	Ajit Sharma	INC
Jale	26	Jibesh Kumar	BJP
Narkatiaganj	26	Rashmi Varma	BJP
Purnia	26	Vijay Kumar Khemka	BJP
Biharsharif	26	Dr. Sunil Kumar	BJP
Barari	25	Bijay Singh	JD(U)
Chhatapur	25	Neeraj Kumar Singh	BJP
Siwan	24	Awadh Bihari Chaudhary	RJD
Parihar	24	“Gaytri Devi”	BJP
Sikta	23	Birendra Prasad Gupta	CPI(ML)(L)

Constituency Name	Muslim Voters %	Current MLA	Party
Barharia	23	Bachcha Pandey	RJD
Sikti	23	Vijay Kumar Mandal	BJP
Narkatiya	22	Shamim Ahmad	RJD
Darbhanga	22	Sanjay Saraogi	BJP
Madhubani	22	Samir Kumar Mahaseth	RJD
Darbhanga Rural	22	Lalit Kumar Yadav	RJD
Sursand	21	Dilip Ray	JD(U)
Bettiah	21	Renu Devi	BJP
Gopalganj	21	Kusum Devi	BJP
Katihar	21	Tarkishore Prasad	BJP
Raghunathpur	21	Harishankar Yadav	RJD
Narpatganj	20	Jai Prakash Yadav	BJP
Chanpatia	19	Umakant Singh	BJP
Barauli	19	Rampravesh Rai	BJP
Gaura Bauram	19	Swarna Singh	BJP
Sugauli	19	Er. Shashi Bhushan Singh	RJD
Alinagar	18	Mishri Lal Yadav	BJP
Kanti	18	Mohammad Israil Mansuri	RJD
Dhamdaha	18	Leshi Singh	JD(U)
Ramnagar (SC)	17	Bhagirathi Devi	BJP
Raxaul	17	Pramod Kumar Sinha	BJP
Gaya Town	16	Prem Kumar	BJP
Lauriya	14	Vinay Bihari	BJP

SEATS WHERE NDA CANDIDATES WON WITH A VERY LOW MARGIN

AC Name	Winning Candidate	Party	Poll%	Margin	Margin %
Alinagar	Mishri Lal Yadav	Vikassheel Insaan Party	58.8 %	3101	2.00%
Amarpur	Jayant Raj	Janata Dal (United)	55.8 %	3114	1.90%
Arrah	Amrendra Pratap Singh	Bharatiya Janta Party	48.6 %	3002	1.90%
Bachhwara	Surendra Mehata	Bharatiya Janta Party	63.0 %	484	0.30%
Bahadurpur	Madan Sahni	Janata Dal (United)	60.0 %	2629	1.50%
Barbigha	Sudarshan Kumar	Janata Dal (United)	54.1 %	113	0.10%
Belhar	Manoj Yadav	Janata Dal (United)	59.7 %	2473	1.40%
Bhorey	Sunil Kumar	Janata Dal (United)	52.6 %	462	0.30%
Hajipur	Awadhesh Singh	Bharatiya Janta Party	57.5 %	2990	1.60%
Hilsa	Krishnamurari Sharan Urf Prem Mukhiya	Janata Dal (United)	56.2 %	12	0.00%
Jhajha	Damodar Rawat	Janata Dal (United)	60.5 %	1679	0.90%
Mahishi	Gunjeshwar Sah	Janata Dal (United)	60.7 %	1630	0.90%
Matihani	Raj Kumar Singh	Lok Jan Shakti Party	62.8 %	333	0.20%
Munger	Pranav Kumar	Bharatiya Janta Party	49.4 %	1244	0.80%
Parbatta	Doctor Sanjeev Kumar	Janata Dal (United)	62.7 %	951	0.50%
Parihar	Gaytri Devi	Bharatiya Janta Party	56.3 %	1569	0.90%
Pranpur	Nisha Singh	Bharatiya Janta Party	69.4 %	2972	1.50%
Raniganj	Achmit Rishidev	Janata Dal (United)	58.3 %	2304	1.30%
Sakra	Ashok Kumar Chodhary	Janata Dal (United)	64.0 %	1537	0.90%
Tikari	Anil Kumar	Hindustani Awam Morcha (Secular)	61.5 %	2630	1.40%
Triveniganj	Veena Bharti	Janata Dal (United)	64.3 %	3031	1.70%

MAJOR ISSUES THAT ARE GOING TO IMPACT THE ELECTIONS IN BIHAR.

Waqf Board and Role of JDU

The Modi government brought in the Waqf Amendment Bill in 2025. It was by the Lok Sabha on April 2, 2025, and the Rajya Sabha on April 4, 2025. **It must be noted that the Modi Government could not have passed the Waqf Amendment Bill without the support of alliance partners like JDU and TDP.**

The Waqf Amendment Bill introduced provisions that undermine Muslim autonomy, secular principles, and constitutional rights. The bill mandates the inclusion of non-Muslim members in the Central Waqf Council (up to four non-Muslims out of 22 members) and State Waqf Boards (three non-Muslims out of 11 members). This provision violates Article 26 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees religious communities the right to manage their own religious affairs. Waqf properties are dedicated under Islamic law for religious or charitable purposes, and allowing non-Muslims to govern these bodies interferes with Muslim personal law and community autonomy.

The bill removes the “waqf by user” provision, which historically allowed properties to be recognized as Waqf based on long-term use for religious or charitable purposes, even without formal documentation. This could destabilize the legal status of numerous mosques, graveyards, and shrines established through oral declarations or customary use over generations. This may lead to disputes over properties without formal deeds, potentially resulting in their de-notification as Waqf assets.

The bill empowers state officials, such as Collectors or officers above their rank, to adjudicate disputes over Waqf properties, replacing the Survey Commissioner. It also allows direct appeals to High Courts, bypassing the finality of Waqf Tribunal decisions.



This expands Union and state government control over Waqf properties, undermining the autonomy of Waqf Boards and It's a targeted legislation to curb Muslim religious freedom, potentially allowing the state to reclassify Waqf properties as government land.

JDU central leadership took an unambiguous position in support of the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025. Central leaders like Lalan Singh, Sanjay Jha and Nitish Kumar himself extended their support for the bill. In fact, the main proponent of the bill in the Parliament on behalf of the entire NDA was Lalan Singh. He denied that the Bill was against Muslims and touted that it only brought transparency.

Lalan Singh said, "Since the beginning of the discussion, attempts have been made to create an atmosphere as if the Bill is anti-Muslim... But the Bill is not anti-Muslim at all. The Pasmandas will stand with Modi in the coming days as they have received justice under his government... The bill would bring transparency to waqf property management." He praised Minority Affairs Minister Kiren Rijju for 'saving' key national buildings like the Supreme Court, Parliament, and Rashtrapati Bhavan from potential waqf claims.

As the party chief and Bihar Chief Minister, Nitish Kumar's support for the bill was evident through the party's official stance. While he met with Waqf board representatives to gather feedback before the bill's passage, JD(U) functionaries indicated that the party did not endorse demands to drop the bill entirely, suggesting Kumar's alignment with the NDA's position.

Before the bill's passage in 2025, Nitish Kumar expressed concerns about certain provisions of the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024, particularly regarding its potential impact on the Muslim community, which constitutes about 17-18% of Bihar's population. He conveyed these concerns to the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) leadership and insisted on reviewing the official copy of the bill before committing JD(U)'s support. But ultimately, JDU extended its support to the bill in both houses of the parliament after some minor changes.

JDU leaders who opposed their party's stance on the Waqf Amendment Bill and resigned from the party are: Mohammed Kasim Ansari, Mohammad Shahnawaz Malik, Mohammad Tabrez Siddiqui Alig, Nadeem Akhtar, Raju Nayyar, Tabrez Hasan, Mohammad Dilshan Rayeen. There are various district presidents or secretaries of the minority cell of JDU.

The leaders who didn't resign but raised strong voices of opposition within JDU are: former Rajya Sabha member and national General Secretary Ghulam Rasool Balyawi, Syed Afzal Abbas, the head of Bihar Shia Waqf Board, Gulam Gaus, Mohammad Ashfaq Karim, and Salim Pervez. They didn't resign but showed significant unrest within the party.

PAPER LEAKS AND CANCELLATION OF EXAMS IN BIHAR

Bihar has been repeatedly linked to paper leaks, earning it the label of the “epicenter” of such scandals. In 2024 alone, exams like NEET, UGC-NET, and BPSC faced leak allegations. Over the past few years, the Bihar School Examination Board (BSEB) reported six Class 10 paper leaks, and the BPSC canceled exams like the 67th CCE in 2022 due to leaks. Bihar had 6 paper leak cases from 2019 to June 2024. The two latest major Paper leaks in Bihar that affected lakhs of students are the following:

BPSC 70th Combined Competitive Examination (CCE) 2024

- ▶ Date: December 13, 2024
- ▶ Details: Allegations of a question paper leak surfaced during the preliminary test of the 70th BPSC CCE at the Bapu Examination Centre in Kumhrar, Patna. Approximately 300–400 aspirants boycotted the exam, claiming the paper was circulating on social media before the exam began. A viral video showed candidates tearing up question papers in protest. The Bihar Public Service Commission (BPSC) denied the leak, labeling it a “conspiracy” and stating that the exam was conducted fairly at 911 of 912 centers across the state. However, due to disturbances at the Bapu Centre, a re-examination was ordered for over 10,000 candidates on January 4, 2025. The Patna District Magistrate reported two FIRs filed, and CCTV footage is being analyzed to identify those involved in the unrest. No conclusive evidence of a leak has been confirmed, according to BPSC and Bihar Minister Vijay Kumar Chaudhary.
- ▶ BPSC Teacher Recruitment Exam (TRE-3) 2024
- ▶ Date: March 15, 2024

The third phase of the Bihar Teacher Recruitment Exam was canceled due to a confirmed paper leak. The leaked paper was allegedly circulated before the exam, prompting a re-examination between July 19 and July 22, 2024. This incident added to the frustration



of aspirants, many of whom face financial and logistical challenges to attend the exam. The cancellation affected lakhs of candidates, highlighting systemic issues in securing question papers and conducting fair exams in Bihar.

- ▶ NEET Exam
- ▶ Date May 2024,

A major paper leak scandal emerged in Patna, Bihar, involving the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET-UG). The Economic Offences Unit (EOU) of Bihar Police arrested 13 individuals, including four examinees, after whistleblowers reported that the exam paper had been leaked a day before the examination. Investigations revealed that some medical aspirants had paid between Rs. 30 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh to brokers for access to the leaked question papers.

On May 4, 2025, during the NEET-UG examination, two individuals, including Dr. Ranjit Kumar, a jail doctor in Begusarai, were arrested in Samastipur for orchestrating a proxy racket. They were caught swapping legitimate candidates with academically stronger impostors by tampering with admit cards, charging Rs. 2.5–5 lakh per candidate.

- ▶ CHO exam
- ▶ In December 2024,
- ▶ 37 individuals were arrested in Bihar over a question paper leak in the Community Health Officer (CHO) examination. The Special Investigation Team (SIT) discovered evidence of irregularities during a random inspection of examination centers, leading to the cancellation of the exam and subsequent arrests.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BIHAR:

A significant portion of Bihar's workforce lacks skills aligned with modern job market demands. About 20.1% of the population is illiterate, and 45.8% have not completed higher secondary education, limiting employability in skilled work.



Unemployment in Bihar is fueled by a lack of industrial growth, skills mismatches, over-reliance on agriculture which is not very productive, and infrastructure deficits, worsened by recent economic shocks and exam irregularities. Addressing this requires investment in industry, skill development, and infrastructure, alongside reforms to curb malpractices in recruitment. For the latest developments, monitoring outcomes of ongoing investigations into exam leaks and state-led job initiatives is crucial.

- ▶ The unemployment rate in Bihar was 3.9% in 2022-23 (vs. India's 3.2%), but rural areas face higher joblessness.
- ▶ The COVID-19 pandemic caused a severe economic contraction (Bihar's GDP growth estimated at -15% to -18.2% in 2020-21), disproportionately affecting the informal sector.

Frequent paper leaks in government exams (e.g., BPSC 70th CCE 2024, TRE-3 2024) have delayed recruitment, frustrating aspirants, and intensifying competition for limited government jobs.

- ▶ Over-dependence on agriculture, coupled with low land productivity and lack of technological intervention, leads to disguised unemployment and seasonal joblessness.
- ▶ Floods in North Bihar and droughts in South Bihar further reduce agricultural output, pushing workers into precarious employment.
- ▶ Poor infrastructure, such as low per capita power availability (373.4 kWh vs. India's 1,221 kWh in 2022-23), discourages industrial growth and job creation.
- ▶ Bihar's reliance on central government funds (77.6% of resources in 2018-19) and limited state finances hinder public investment in job-generating sectors.
- ▶ Bihar's economy heavily relies on agriculture (19.9% of GDP) and services (58.6%), with a weak manufacturing sector (3.9% growth in 2021-22). The state has only 3,429 factories (1.4% of India's total), limiting job creation.
- ▶ Rapid population growth outpaces job creation, leading to high unemployment and underemployment, particularly among youth.
- ▶ A significant portion of Bihar's workforce lacks skills aligned with modern job market demands. About 20.1% of the population is illiterate, and 45.8% have not completed higher secondary education, limiting employability in the skilled sector.

BRIDGE COLLAPSE:

There have been many bridges that have collapsed in Bihar in recent times, showing massive corruption and administrative failures. Here's a brief history of bridge collapses in Bihar in recent past:

- ▶ Bhagalpur bridge collapse – in 2023, parts of an under-construction Sultanganhj Aguwani bridge collapsed in the Bhagalpur district of Bihar during a thunderstorm due to a loose cable. The same four-lane bridge caved in again in June this year.
- ▶ Sattarghat bridge collapse – In July 2020, just 29 days after its inauguration, the Sattarghat bridge over the Gandak river in Gopalganj district collapsed due to heavy rain and strong currents. The incident raised questions about the quality of construction and oversight.
- ▶ Saharsa bridge collapse – Three labourers were injured after a section of the bridge collapsed in Bihar's Saharsa district in June 2022. The mishap occurred at the eastern side of the Kosi embankment at Kandumer village under Simri Bakhtiyarpur block in Saharsa district.
- ▶ British-era bridge collapse – A 136-year-old road bridge collapsed in the state capital Patna due to excessive rain. The bridge was located in the Fatuha sub-town 25 km away from Patna. The bridge was built in 1884 during the British period.
- ▶ Nalanda bridge collapse – On November 18, 2022, an under-construction road bridge in Bihar's Nalanda district collapsed claiming one life. The road bridge was under construction on the four-lane stretch in the Vena block.
- ▶ Darbhanga bridge collapse – An iron bridge collapsed due to an overloaded truck in Bihar's Darbhanga district on January 16, 2024. The incident occurred at Sabohar Ghat under Kusheshwar Asthan block in Darbhanga.
- ▶ Purnia bridge collapse – An under-construction bridge in Bihar's Purnia district



collapsed four hours after concretisation on May 16, 2024. The locals alleged that the contractor and the engineers were using low-quality material which led to the mishap.

12 bridge collapses within 17 days in 2024: Two bridges collapsed back to back in Kisanganj between June 27 and June 30. One was reported in the village of Khoshi Dangi in Thakurganj, where a pillar of a bridge constructed in 2007-2008 with funds from then MP Taslimuddin was damaged on June 27 due to heavy downpour and subsequent increase in water discharge in the river. Close to 50,000 people are claimed to be affected by this, according to local Mukhiya Jawahar Singh. Another bridge was damaged on the Maria river in Kisanganj's Bahadurganj area. This bridge was built back in 2011 under NDA rule by the state rural works department at an estimated cost of Rs 25 lakh.

On June 23, an under-construction bridge collapsed in the Ghodasahan area of East Champaran. The construction work was being conducted at an estimated cost of Rs 1.5 crore by Dheerendra Construction Company. The locals blamed it on irresponsible construction.

A makeshift bamboo bridge was reported damaged on the Baghmati river in the Aurai block of Muzaffarpur district on July 1, with videos going viral on social media. Locals claimed that they build makeshift bridges for commuting every year at their own cost, which gets damaged during this season.

Three bridges collapsed back to back in the Maharajganj block of Siwan district on July 3. One collapse was reported in the village of Sikandarpur, another in Deoria panchayat, and the third one in Bhikhabandh. All of these constructions were funded by then MP Prabhunath Singh and are over thirty years old.

Another under-construction bridge on the Bakra River collapsed in Bihar's Araria on June 18. The project was initiated at an estimated cost of close to Rs 8 crore back in May 2021 and was supposed to be completed by 2023.

On July 2, a small bridge over the Gandaki River in Deoria of Siwan and another small bridge reportedly met the same fate in Teghra block of the district.

Three bridges also collapsed in the first week of July in the Saran district. Out of the three bridges in Saran, two on the Gandak River, barely a kilometer apart, collapsed within two hours on Wednesday. One bridge, constructed in 2004, was near the Dodh Nath Temple. The other was a British-era structure. A third bridge, a 15-year-old structure over the Gandaki, collapsed on July 4 2024.

This latest incident came a day after Chief Minister Nitish Kumar ordered a survey of all old bridges in the state to identify those needing urgent repairs. The Chief Minister has also called for improved bridge maintenance policies from both the road construction and rural works departments.

CASTE CENSUS:

The Bihar caste survey was conducted in 2023, with the data collection taking place in two phases.¹

- ▶ Phase 1: January 7-21, 2023, focusing on counting households and recording basic information.
- ▶ Phase 2: April 15-May 15, 2023 (later extended to May 31), collecting detailed data on individuals, including caste, sub-caste, and socio-economic conditions.



The survey's findings were released on October 2, 2023, revealing significant insights into Bihar's demographic composition. The Caste survey was conducted when the Nitish Kumar was in alliance with RJD. It was a very significant step for understanding caste based marginalisation. However, once Nitish kumar betrayed the alliance and joined forces with BJP, he undermined the caste survey itself. Now NDA after coming under pressure from opposition has decided to include Caste in next census.

Some key findings of the caste survey include:

Key Findings:

- ▶ **Backward Classes:** EBCs (36.01%) and OBCs (27.12%) collectively make up 63.13% of the population.
- ▶ **Scheduled Castes (SC):** 19.65% of the population.
- ▶ **Scheduled Tribes (ST):** 1.68% of the population.
- ▶ **Unreserved (General) Category:** 15.52% of the population.
- ▶ **Religious Distribution:** Hindus make up 81.99%, while Muslims account for 17.70%.
- ▶ **Population Increase:** The survey showed a significant increase in Bihar's population from the 2011 census.

The Caste census and survey led to the revelation that disadvantaged communities form an overwhelming majority while being underrepresented in positions of power and the share of resource distribution.

Based on the survey findings, the Bihar government proposed increasing the reservation quota for SCs, STs, OBCs, EBCs, and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) from 50% to 75% in government jobs and educational institutions. This was intended to reflect the population proportions revealed by the survey, where marginalized groups (EBCs, OBCs, SCs, STs) comprised 84.47% of the population.

On November 9, 2023, the Bihar Assembly passed amendments to breach the 50% reservation ceiling mandated by the Supreme Court, aiming to provide proportional representation. However, in June 2024, the Patna High Court struck down these amendments, citing constitutional violations. The case is currently under review in the Supreme Court.

The survey collected data on socio-economic conditions, including economic status, alongside caste details. The government stated that this data would be used to design targeted welfare schemes for marginalized and economically disadvantaged groups. However, the socio-economic profile data has not yet been fully released, with plans to disclose it during the winter session of the state legislature in 2023.

The caste survey identified approximately 94,000 poor families in Bihar. In 2023, Chief Minister Nitish Kumar announced a financial assistance scheme of Rs. 2 lakh per family to support their upliftment. By 2025, assistance had been provided to around 1 lakh families, indicating that 93 lakh families are still awaiting aid. The state government has stated that it will revisit the scheme. They plan to reduce the number of families who receive this financial assistance.

INCIDENTS OF COMMUNAL AND CASTE VIOLENCE & MOB LYNCHING

Bihar witnessed a notable increase in communal violence in 2024, with a report from the Centre for Study of Society and Secularism (CSSS) documenting **seven communal riots in the state**, contributing to a national surge of 84% in such incidents compared to 2023. Most riots were triggered during religious festivals or processions, including Saraswati Puja idol immersions (February), Ganesh festivals (September), and Bakri Eid (June). Two riots were linked to Bakri Eid, often involving disputes over cow slaughter. The Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2025, intensified communal rhetoric in Bihar. The bill's passage coincided with protests by Muslim organizations and resignations from JD(U) leaders, who accused Nitish Kumar of betraying secularism. On March 7, 2023, Nasim Kuraishi was brutally thrashed near Banshi Chhapra Tola, Asahani village, Saran district, on suspicion of selling beef. He died during treatment at Ekma Hospital.

Mohammad Zahiruddin, a 55-year-old disabled Muslim truck driver, was lynched in Saran district's Khorī Pakar area (Jalalpur police station) on suspicion of carrying beef. He was transporting animal bones for medicinal purposes to a bone factory when villagers, suspecting beef, assaulted him after his truck broke down.

Two Dalit women, Kishanavati Devi and Sugandhi Devi, were assaulted and subjected to casteist slurs in Dukhi Chhapar village, Gopalganj district, for attempting to access drinking water from a handpump within the Bhaishwa temple premises. The incident was reported on January 21, 2024, after a 17-day delay in filing a complaint under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

Post-election violence erupted in Badi Telpa village, Saran Lok Sabha constituency, between Yadav and Rajput communities, resulting in the death of Chandan Yadav and serious injuries to another local. The clash involved gunfire, with several others injured. Locals reported that marginalized communities, including Dalits, were prevented from voting, prompting Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) candidate Rohini Acharya to intervene, escalating tensions.

Two Mahadalit minor girls were kidnapped and brutally raped in the Hinduni Badhar region of Patna in 2024.

FAILED FOREIGN POLICIES OF MODI GOVERNMENT

Following the April 22, 2025, Pahalgam terror attack in Kashmir, India launched Operation Sindoor to target Pakistan-based terror camps. Pakistan retaliated immediately and both sides suffered losses. However, the Modi government failed to garner international support to isolate Pakistan diplomatically. No country explicitly condemned Pakistan by name, and Pakistan secured a \$2.5 billion IMF loan and was appointed vice-chair of the UN Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee in 2025.

During Operation Sindoor, India's diplomatic outreach via multi-party delegations to over 30 countries failed to secure meetings with heads of state or explicit support against



Pakistan. The US, EU, and Russia offered only generic statements, while the Taliban, unrecognized by India, provided verbal support.

The failure to mobilize global opinion against Pakistan reverses India's pre-2014 "dehyphenation" from Pakistan, a diplomatic achievement under prior regimes. Modi's reliance on personal diplomacy and PR-driven "hugplomacy" appears to have prioritized domestic image over strategic outcomes.

The Modi government's "Neighbourhood First" policy, aimed at strengthening ties with South Asian neighbors, has faltered. The Maldives demanded the withdrawal of Indian troops in early 2024 after derogatory remarks by Maldivian ministers sparked a backlash in India, leading to a tourism boycott. Nepal and Sri Lanka have deepened ties with China, with Sri Lanka's debt to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) projects growing.

Relations with China deteriorated after the 2020 Galwan Valley clash, where 20 Indian soldiers were killed. Despite disengagement agreements, China has fortified its border infrastructure, and tensions persist over Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh. China's support for Pakistan, including supplying PL-15E missiles during Operation Sindoor, further complicates ties.

Modi's foreign policy heavily relies on his personal image, with extensive foreign trips (over 90 countries) and high-profile summits like the G20. Critics argue this "hugplomacy" prioritizes domestic propaganda over strategic gains, as seen in the Rs 4,880 crore spent on advertising achievements.

The SAARC has remained dysfunctional, while the influence of China is much more in BRICS.

THE BETRAYAL OF PALESTINE BY THE MODI GOVT.

The failure to uphold the historic stand of India, to stand by Palestine: India has always stood by Palestine and condemned and opposed Israeli aggression against Palestinian



civilians. From the first government of Nehru, to that of Atal Bihari Vajpayee or Manmohan Singh, all have voted and advocated in favour of the rights of Palestine to land, freedom, and peace. However, the Modi government took dubious and hypocritical positions, often strengthening the recent genocide by Israel on Palestine by abstaining and refusing to take a stand.

October 2023: India abstained from a UN General Assembly (UNGA) resolution calling for a "humanitarian truce" in Gaza, citing the resolution's failure to condemn Hamas's October 7 attack.

April 2024: India abstained from a UN Human Rights Council resolution demanding a ceasefire and an arms embargo on Israel.

May 2024: India supported Palestine's bid for full UN membership, aligning with its historical stance.

November 2023: India voted for a UNGA resolution condemning Israeli settlements in Occupied Palestinian Territories.

September 2024: India abstained from a UNGA resolution demanding Israel's withdrawal from Occupied Palestinian Territories, despite Modi's meeting with Abbas days earlier.

December 2024: India voted for a UNGA resolution demanding an immediate, unconditional ceasefire in Gaza and the release of hostages.

June 2025: India abstained again on a UNGA resolution for civilian protection and humanitarian obligations in Gaza.

So, one can see how India flip-flopped in its position and abstained from voting at crucial times, to ensure humanitarian aid to Palestine in a war that has killed more than 50,000 civilians, most of whom are women and children.

FAILURE BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT IN IRAN-ISRAEL WAR

In the recent war situation that broke out between Iran and Israel, the Indian government



launched Operation Sindhu to evacuate students from Iran. They managed to relocate 110 students, whereas estimated 10,000 workers are stranded in Iran, and the Indian government has no clear roadmap to evacuate them.

The Indian government made no clear evacuation from Tel Aviv and other Israeli cities that are being attacked, although an estimated 32,000 people are working there. Many of these workers were sent by Indian government, which has been sending cheap labour to Israel. Now, after the war has broke out and all these workers are stranded in Israel, the government has no plans to evacuate or bring them back.

MAPPING OF SELECTED CONSTITUENCIES

1. BAHADURGANJ

Bahadurganj assembly constituency is one of the **243** assembly constituencies in **Bihar** state.

It is a **General** category assembly seat. It is situated in **Kishanganj** district and is one of the **6** assembly segments of **Kishanganj** Parliament Seat.

VOTERS' PROFILE:

SC voters at Bahadurganj assembly is approximately 22,087, which is around 7.55% as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Bahadurganj assembly is approximately 7,255, which is around 2.48% as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Bahadurganj assembly is approximately 195,127, which is around 66.7% as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Bahadurganj assembly is approximately 267,561 which is around 91.46% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Bahadurganj assembly is approximately 25,013 which is around 8.55% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Bahadurganj assembly as on 2020 Assembly Election – 292544 .

LAST THREE ELECTION, VOTER TURNOUT:

Voters Turnout of Bahadurganj assembly on 2020 Assembly Election – 59.4% .

Voters Turnout of Bahadurganj assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 64.82% .

Voters Turnout of Bahadurganj assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 62.41% .

NAME OF THE ELECTED MLAS

Bahadurganj Assembly Seat: Last three Elected MLAs

2020 Assembly Election : **MOHAMMAD ANZAR NAYEEMI** from **AIMIM**

2015 Assembly Election : **M.D.TAUSEEF ALAM** from **INC**

2010 Assembly Election : **MOHAMMAD TOUSIF ALAM** from **INC**

LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTION PARTYWISE VOTE SHARES:

Election	AIMIM	JD(U)	INC	VIP	BJP	JAPL	SP
2020 Assembly	49.8	0	17.5	23.6	0	0	0
2015 Assembly	0	0	33.56	0	24.82	21.09	5.16
2010 Assembly	0	23.8	27.17	0	0	0	0

DETAILS OF THE LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

2020 Assembly Election Result:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
MOHAMMAD ANZAR NAYEEMI	AIMIM	85855	49.8
LAKHAN LAL PANDIT	VIP	40640	23.6
MD. TAUSEEF ALAM	INC	30204	17.5

2015 Assembly Election Results(Overall):

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
M.D.TAUSEEF ALAM	INC	53533	33.56
AWADHBIHARI SINGH	BJP	39591	24.82
MD.MASWAR ALAM	JAPL	33638	21.09
HASNAINMIRZA	SP	8230	5.16

2010 Assembly Election Results(Overall)

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
MOHAMMAD TOUSIF ALAM	INC	30551	27.17
MOHAMMAD MASWAR ALAM	JD(U)	26752	23.8
LAKHAN LAL PANDIT	Independent	9062	8.06
ASIF RAHMAN	Independent	6878	6.12
MOHAMMAD ANZAR NAIMI	RJD	5146	4.58

THE KEY ISSUES LIKELY TO IMPACT ELECTIONS HERE:

Muslim vote consolidation, development demands, employment concerns, caste dynamics, law and order perceptions will likely shape the Bahadurganj seat in the 2025 Bihar Assembly election.

The Waqf bill issue, highlighted in recent Bihar bypolls, will likely resonate in Bahadurganj. While the overwhelming Muslim electorate might oppose NDA parties, including BJP and JDU, the opposition votes are likely to get divided between AIMIM and MGB. AIMIM won the elections last year. New entrants like Jan Suraj Party will also try to make a dent in Muslim votes.

Seemanchal, including Bahadurganj, is one of Bihar's most underdeveloped regions, with issues like poor infrastructure, lack of quality education, and inadequate healthcare facilities being permanent demands by voters.

Specific issues that need to be addressed here are: Flood, Stagnation in agriculture, and possible reliefs for that, perks for commercial agriculture, and labour migration.

2. THAKURGANJ

Thakurganj assembly constituency is one of the 243 assembly constituencies in Bihar state.

It is a General category assembly seat. It is situated in Kishanganj district and is one of the 6 assembly segments of Kishanganj Parliament Seat.

VOTERS' PROFILE:

SC voters at Thakurganj assembly is approximately 15,844 which is around 5.44% as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Thakurganj assembly is approximately 17,854 which is around 6.13% as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Thakurganj assembly is approximately 168,929 which is around 58% as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Thakurganj assembly is approximately 279,694 which is around 96.03% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Thakurganj assembly is approximately 11,563 which is around 3.97% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Thakurganj assembly as on 2020 Assembly Election – 291257 .

VOTERS' TURNOUT IN THE LAST THREE ELECTIONS:

Voters Turnout of Thakurganj assembly on 2020 Assembly Election – 66.15% .

Voters Turnout of Thakurganj assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 70.17% .

Voters Turnout of Thakurganj assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 70.06% .

NAMES OF MLAS IN THE LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

2020 Assembly Election : **SAUD ALAM** from **RJD**

2015 Assembly Election : **NAUSHADALAM (TATPAUWA)** from **JD(U)**

2010 Assembly Election : **NAUSHAD ALAM** from **LJP**

PARTY WISE VOTE DISTRIBUTION IN THE LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

Year of Election	JD(U)		AIM-IM	RJD	Ind	LJP	SP	JMM	BJP	NCP	ind	BSP	ind
2020 Assembly	11.5	0	9.8	41.5	29.11 Gopal Agarwal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015 Assembly	41.23	0	0	0	0	36.74	6.74	6.21	0	0	0	0	0
2010 Assembly	22.89	12.18	0	0	0	28.3	0	8.34	0	8.92	7.03	5.18	0

DETAILS OF THE LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

2020 Assembly Election:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
SAUD ALAM	RJD	79909	41.5
GOPAL KUMAR AGARWAL	Independent	56022	29.11
MD. NAUSHAD ALAM	JD(U)	22082	11.5
MAHBUB ALAM	AIMIM	18925	9.8
NOTA	NOTA	2976	1.5

2015 Assembly Elections:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
NAUSHADALAM (TATPAUWA)	JD(U)	74239	41.23
GOPALKUMAR AGRAWAL	LJP	66152	36.74
FAIYAZALAM	SP	12136	6.74
AHMADHUSSAIN	JMM	11176	6.21
NONEOF THEABOVE	NOTA	4058	2.25

2010 Assembly Elections:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
NAUSHAD ALAM	LJP	36372	28.3
GOPAL KUMAR AGARWAL	JD(U)	29409	22.89
JAHDUR RAHMAN	INC	15652	12.18
MUHAMMAD MEHAR ALI	NCP	11462	8.92
POONAM DEVI	JMM	10715	8.34
AWADH BIHARI SINGH	Independent	9030	7.03
NAVEEN YADAV	BSP	6653	5.18

MAJOR ISSUES IN UPCOMING ELECTIONS:

Unemployment remains a dominant issue in Bihar, particularly in rural constituencies like Thakurganj. The state's lack of industrial development has led to high migration rates for

employment. Promises to boost employment opportunities through industrialization and skill development are central to political campaigns. Additionally, delays in government recruitment processes have fueled public discontent, making job creation a critical electoral issue.

The Waqf bill issue, highlighted in recent Bihar bypolls, is likely to resonate in Thakurganj. The assembly has been a stronghold of both JDU and LJP, which have won in the past. Now both JDU and LJP have supported the Waqf bill, which, when propagated properly, can dent into their traditional Muslim votes.

One needs to remain wary about vote divide between Non- BJP parties like MGB, AIMIM and Jan Suraaj.

3. KISHANGANJ

Kishanganj assembly constituency is one of the 243 assembly constituencies in Bihar state.

It is a **General** category assembly seat. It is situated in Kishanganj district and is one of the 6 assembly segments of **Kishanganj** Parliament Seat.

VOTERS' PROFILE:

SC voters at Kishanganj assembly is approximately 17,174 which is around 5.85% as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Kishanganj assembly is approximately 14,032 which is around 4.78% as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Kishanganj assembly is approximately 178,781 which is around 60.9% as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Kishanganj assembly is approximately 219,851 which is around 74.89% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Kishanganj assembly is approximately 73,714 which is around 25.11% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Kishanganj assembly as on 2020 Assembly Election – 293565 .

VOTER TURNOUT IN LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

Voters Turnout of Kishanganj assembly on 2020 Assembly Election – 60.86% .

Voters Turnout of Kishanganj assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 64.81% .

Voters Turnout of Kishanganj assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 66.63% .

LAST THREE MLAS FROM THIS CONSTITUENCY:

2020 Assembly Election : **IJA HARUL HUSAIN** from **INC**

2015 Assembly Election : **DR MOHAMMAD JAWAID** from **INC**

2010 Assembly Election : **DR MOHAMMAD JAWAID** from **INC**

Year of Election	INC	JD(U)	AIMIM	BJP	RJD	NCP	JMM
2020 Assembly	34.2	0	23.5	33.4	0	0	0
2015 Assembly	38.83	0	9.6	33.8	0	0	0
2010 Assembly	31.38	0	0	31.17	17.82	6.7	0

DETAILS OF THE LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

2020:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
IJA HARUL HUSAIN	INC	61078	34.2
SWEETY SINGH	BJP	59697	33.4
MD. QAMRUL HODA	AIMIM	41904	23.5
TASIR UDDIN	Independent	2069	1.2

2015:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
DR MOHAMMAD JAWAID	INC	66522	38.83
SWEETYSINGH	BJP	57913	33.8
TASIRUDDIN	AIMIM	16440	9.6
QAMRULHODA	NCP	8025	4.68
TRILOKCHANDRA JAIN	JMM	4915	2.87

2010:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
DR MOHAMMAD JAWAID	INC	38867	31.38
SWEETY SINGH	BJP	38603	31.17
TASIR UDDIN	RJD	22074	17.82
MOHAMMAD KALIM UDDIN	NCP	8291	6.7

ELECTION ISSUES AND LIKELY SCENARIO:

This has been an old Congress stronghold. If there is an alliance between Congress and RJD then it should be easier for the MGB to win. BJP is also very strong here, given communal polarization in this place. The Dent in Muslim votes by AIMIM and Jan Suraj can harm the MGB.

Voter turnout in 2020 was relatively lower than in 2015 and 2010. Larger voter turnout needs to be ensured.

4. KOCHADHAMAN

Kochadhaman assembly constituency is one of the **243** assembly constituencies in **Bihar** state.

It is a **General** category assembly seat. It is situated in **Kishanganj** district and is one of the **6** assembly segments of **Kishanganj** Parliament Seat.

Voters' Profile: SC voters at Kochadhaman assembly is approximately 20,511 which is around 8.2% as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Kochadhaman assembly is approximately 3,377 which is around 1.35% as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Kochadhaman assembly is approximately 181,097 which is around 72.4% as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Kochadhaman assembly is approximately 250,134 which is around 100% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Kochadhaman assembly is approximately 0 which is around 0% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Kochadhaman assembly as on 2020 Assembly Election – 250134 .

Number of Polling Booths of Kochadhaman assembly as on 2020 Assembly Election – 363 .

VOTER TURN OUT IN LAST THREE ELECTIONS:

Voters Turnout of Kochadhaman assembly on 2020 Assembly Election – 64.64% .

Voters Turnout of Kochadhaman assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 65.46% .

Voters Turnout of Kochadhaman assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 66.01%

NAME OF LAST 3 MLAS

2020 Assembly Election : MUHAMMED IZHAR ASFI from AIMIM

2015 Assembly Election : MUJAHIDALAM from JD(U)

2010 Assembly Election : AKHATARUL IMAN from RJD

Year of Election	AIMIM	JD(U)	INC	RJD	BJP	NCP	MUZAFFAR KARIM RIZVI (Independent)
2020 Assembly	49.4	27.1	0	16.2	0	0	0
2015 Assembly	26.14	39.42	0	0	24.59	0	0
2010 Assembly	0	27.52	9.58	36.28	0	6.77	6.46

DETAILS OF THE THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

Assembly Election of 2020:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
MUHAMMED IZHAR ASFI	AIMIM	79893	49.4
MUJAHID ALAM	JD(U)	43750	27.1
MOHAMMAD SHAHID ALAM	RJD	26134	16.2
NOTA	NOTA	2953	1.81
DAYANAND MANDAL	Independent	1947	1.2

Assembly election of 2015:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
MUJAHID ALAM	JD(U)	55929	39.42
AKHTARULIMAN	AIMIM	37086	26.14
ABDURRAHMAN	BJP	34895	24.59
NONE OF THE ABOVE	NOTA	3636	2.56
WASIASGAR	JDR	2089	1.47

Assembly election of 2010:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
AKHATARUL IMAN	RJD	37376	36.28
MUJAHID ALAM	JD(U)	28351	27.52
SADIQUE SAMDANI	INC	9861	9.58
MUHAMMAD INTEKHAB ALAM	NCP	6966	6.77
MUZAFFAR KARIM RIZVI	Independent	6646	6.46

KEY ISSUES AND STRATEGY

This constituency has gradually turned into an AIMIM stronghold; they came second in 2015 and won in 2020. But the elected MLA of MIM later went to the RJD. However, it's still a strong MIM base. The division of Muslim votes is likely to happen. Strong grounded candidate needed for the secular parties to win votes here.

5. BALRAMPUR

Balrampur assembly constituency is one of the **243** assembly constituencies in **Bihar** state.

It is a **General** category assembly seat. It is situated in **Katihar** district and is one of the **6** assembly segments of **Katihar** Parliament Seat.

VOTERS' PROFILE:

SC voters at Balrampur assembly is approximately 23,678 which is around 7.1% as per 2011 Census. Rural voters at Balrampur assembly is approximately 329,323 which is around 98.75% as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Balrampur assembly is approximately 5,436 which is around 1.63% as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Balrampur assembly is approximately 202,763 which is around 60.8% as per voter list analysis.

Urban voters at Balrampur assembly is approximately 4,202 which is around 1.26% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Balrampur assembly as on 2020 Assembly Election – 333492 .

TURN OUT OF VOTERS:

Voters Turnout of Balrampur assembly on 2020 Assembly Election – 61.3% .

Voters Turnout of Balrampur assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 66.67% .

Voters Turnout of Balrampur assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 66.24% .

NAME OF THE ELECTED MLAS

2020 Assembly Election : **MAHBOOB ALAM** from **CPI(ML)(L)**

2015 Assembly Election : **MAHBOOB ALAM** from **CPI(ML)(L)**

2010 Assembly Election : **DULAL CHANDRA GOSHWAMI (Independent)**

Year of Election	INC	JD(U)	CPI(ML)(L)	VIP	BJP	NIRANJAN DAS (Ind)	NCP	DULAL CHANDRA GOSHWAMI (Ind)	LJP
2024 Parliament	60.99	32.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020 Assembly	0	0	51.1	24.9	0	0	0	0	0
2015 Assembly	0	20.34	31.7	0	21.34	7.12	0	0	0

Year of Election	INC	JD(U)	CPI(ML)(L)	VIP	BJP	NIRANJAN DAS (Ind)	NCP	DULAL CHANDRA GOSHWAMI (Ind)	LJP
2010 Assembly	0	0	30.86	0	0	0	11.19	32.7	5.3

DETAILS OF THE LAST THREE ELECTIONS:

Assembly election 2020

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
MAHBOOB ALAM	CPI(ML)(L)	104489	51.1
BARUN KUMAR JHA	VIP	50892	24.9
SANGITA DEVI	LJP	8949	4.4
MD. ZINNAH	Independent	7878	3.9
NOTA	NOTA	5166	2.5

The assembly election of 2015

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
MAHBOOBALAM	CPI(ML)(L)	62513	31.7
BARUNKUMAR JHA	BJP	42094	21.34
DULALCHANDRA GOSHWAMI	JD(U)	40114	20.34
NIRANJANDAS	Independent	14033	7.12
HANSRAJYADAV	SHS	9473	4.8

Assembly Election of 2010:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
DULAL CHANDRA GOSHWAMI	Independent	48136	32.7
MAHBOOB ALAM	CPI(ML)(L)	45432	30.86
HABIBUR RAHMAN	NCP	16474	11.19
ADIL HASAN AZAD	LJP	7795	5.3

This is a stronghold of the CPI(ML). Possible alliances between Yadavs, Muslims and Kushwahs can be winning combination.

6. AMOUR

Amour assembly constituency is one of the 243 assembly constituencies in Bihar state. It is a General category assembly seat. It is situated in Purnia district and is one of the 6 assembly segments of Kishanganj Parliament Seat.

VOTERS' PROFILE:

SC voters at Amour assembly is approximately 12,871 which is around 4.1% as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Amour assembly is approximately 2,229 which is around 0.71% as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Amour assembly is approximately 219,122 which is around 69.8% as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Amour assembly is approximately 313,928 which is around 100% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Amour assembly is approximately 0 which is around 0% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Amour assembly as on 2020 Assembly Election – 313928 .

VOTERS' TURN OUT:

Voters Turnout of Amour assembly on 2020 Assembly Election – 58.81% .

Voters Turnout of Amour assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 63.44% .

Voters Turnout of Amour assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 60.27% .

NAME OF THE ELECTED MLAS

2020 Assembly Election : AKHTARUL IMAN from AIMIM

2015 Assembly Election : ABDULJALIL MASTAN from INC

2010 Assembly Election : SABA ZAFAR from BJP

Year of Election	INC	AIMIM	JD(U)	BJP	RJD
2024 Parliament	39.37	27.95	24.96	0	0
2020 Assembly	17.3	51.2	22.7	0	0
2015 Assembly	59.17	0	0	28.44	0
2010 Assembly	31.24	0	0	46.34	13.1

THE DETAILS OF THE LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

2020 Assembly Election:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
AKHTARUL IMAN	AIMIM	94459	51.2
SABA ZAFAR	JD(U)	41944	22.7
ABDUL JALIL MASTAN	INC	31863	17.3
NOTA	NOTA	4958	2.7

Assembly Election of 2015

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
ABDULJALIL MASTAN	INC	100135	59.17
SABAZAFAR	BJP	48138	28.44
ANIMADAS	SHS	4393	2.6

Assembly Election of 2010:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
SABA ZAFAR	BJP	57774	46.34
ABDUL JALIL MASTAN	INC	38946	31.24
BABAR AZAM	RJD	16323	13.1

This has now become an MIM stronghold. The secular parties need to move to attract more voters and increase the turnout. The Muslim votes tend to move towards MIM. If JDU contests, then the role of JDU in Waqf board Bill should be harped on.

Yadav and Muslims can be a winning combination.

7. BAISI

Baisi assembly constituency is one of the 243 assembly constituencies in Bihar state. It is a General category assembly seat. It is situated in Purnia district and is one of the 6 assembly segments of Kishanganj Parliament Seat.

VOTERS' PROFILE:

SC voters at Baisi assembly is approximately 19,572 which is around 7.15% as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Baisi assembly is approximately 4,818 which is around 1.76% as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Baisi assembly is approximately 176,014 which is around 64.3% as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Baisi assembly is approximately 273,738 which is around 100% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Baisi assembly is approximately 0 which is around 0% as per 2011 Census

TURN OUT OF VOTERS:

Voters Turnout of Baisi assembly on 2020 Assembly Election – 65.35% .

Voters Turnout of Baisi assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 68.15% .

Voters Turnout of Baisi assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 65.44%

NAME OF THE ELECTED MLAS

2020 Assembly Election : **SYED RUKNUDDIN AHMAD** from **AIMIM**

2015 Assembly Election : **ABDUSSUBHAN** from **RJD**

2010 Assembly Election : **SANTOSH KUMAR** from **BJP**

Year of Election	INC	JD(U)	AIMIM	BJP	RJD
2024 Parliament	42.61	27.41	20.75	0	0
2020 Assembly	0	0	38.3	29.11	21.4
2015 Assembly	0	0	10.37	0	41.55
2010 Assembly	25.04	0	0	32.58	22.24

DETAILS OF LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTION:

2020 Assembly Election:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
SYED RUKNUDDIN AHMAD	AIMIM	68416	38.3
VINOD KUMAR	BJP	52043	29.11
ABDUS SUBHAN	RJD	38254	21.4

2015 Assembly Election:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
ABDUSSUBHAN	RJD	67022	41.55
BINODKUMAR	Independent	28282	17.53
SYEDRUKNUDDIN AHMAD	JAPL	21404	13.27
GHULAMSARWAR	AIMIM	16723	10.37
AZIZURRAHMAN	RLSP	9573	5.93

2010 Assembly Election:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
SANTOSH KUMAR	BJP	39939	32.58
NASAR AHAMAD	INC	30689	25.04
ABDUS SUBHAN	RJD	27263	22.24
SYED RUKNUDDIN	Independent	18986	15.49

Division of Muslim votes can help win BJP here. MIM is strong. The secular parties needs to increase voter turn out and be careful of division of votes.

8. ARARIA

Araria assembly constituency is one of the 243 assembly constituencies in Bihar state. It is a **General category** assembly seat. It is situated in Araria district and is one of the 6 assembly segments of **Araria Parliament Seat**.

VOTERS PROFILE;

SC voters at Araria assembly is approximately **27,560** which is around **8.64%** as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Araria assembly is approximately **2,105** which is around **0.66%** as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Araria assembly is approximately **179,585** which is around **56.3%** as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Araria assembly is approximately 264,847 which is around 83.03% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Araria assembly is approximately 54,131 which is around 16.97% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Araria assembly as on 2020 Assembly Election – 318978 .

LAST THREE ELECTION, VOTER TURNOUT:

Voters Turnout of Araria assembly on **2020 Assembly Election – 59.08%** .

Voters Turnout of Araria assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 64.48% .

Voters Turnout of Araria assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 63.25% .

NAME OF THE ELECTED MLAS ;

2020 Assembly Election : **ABIDUR RAHMAN** from **INC**

2015 Assembly Election : **AVIDURRAHMAN** from **INC**

2010 Assembly Election : **ZAKIR HUSSAIN KHAN** from **LJP**

LAST THREE ASSEMBY ELECTION PARTYWISE VOTE SHARES:

Election	RJD	BJP	INC	JDU	LJP
2020 Assembly	0	0	54.8	29.3	0
2015 Assembly	0	0	52.77	0	29.97
2010 Assembly	0	24.49	14.27	0	38.54

DETAILS OF THE LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

2020 Assembly Election Result:

Candidate	Party	Votes	Votes
ABIDUR RAHMAN	INC	103054	54.8
SHAGUFTA AZIM	JD(U)	55118	29.3
MD. RASHID ANWER	AIMIM	8924	4.7
CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH BABAN	LJP	8203	4.4

2015 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	Votes	Votes
ABIDUR RAHMAN	INC	92667	52.77
DR(CAPT.)S. R.JHA	CPI	5898	3.36
AJAYKUMAR JHA	LJP	52623	29.97

2010 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	Votes	Votes
MOIDUR RAHMAN	INC	18344	14.27
AJAY KUMAR JHA	Independent	11846	9.22
NARAYAN KUMAR JHA	BJP	31471	24.49
ZAKIR HUSSAIN KHAN	LJP	49532	38.54
MOHAMMAD HAIDER YASIN	Independent	4612	3.59

9. PRANPUR

Pranpur assembly constituency is one of the 243 assembly constituencies in Bihar state. It is a **General category** assembly seat. It is situated in Katihar district and is one of the 6 assembly segments of Katihar Parliament Seat.

VOTERS PROFILE;

SC voters at Pranpur assembly is approximately **18,830 which is around 6.16%** as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Pranpur assembly is approximately **14,551 which is around 4.76%** as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Pranpur assembly is approximately **143,061 which is around 46.8%** as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Pranpur assembly is approximately 305,685 which is around 100% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Pranpur assembly is approximately 0 which is around 0% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Pranpur assembly as on 2020 Assembly Election – **305685** .

VOTERS' TURNOUT IN THE LAST THREE ELECTIONS:

Voters Turnout of Pranpur assembly on **2020 Assembly Election – 65.48%** .

Voters Turnout of Pranpur assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 69.38% .

Voters Turnout of Pranpur assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 68.53% .

NAME OF THE ELECTED MLAS;

2020 Assembly Election : NISHA SINGH from BJP

2015 Assembly Election : BINODKUMAR SINGH from BJP

2010 Assembly Election : BINOD KUMAR SINGH from BJP

VOTE SHARE OF MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES;

Election	SUDARSHAN- CHANDRA PAUL (Ind)	RJD	BJP	INC	JDU	LJP	ISHRAT PARWEEN (Ind)	NCP
2020 Assembly		0	40	38.5	0	0	9.9	
2015 Assembly	12.47		26.71	22.1		29.97		22.19
2010 Assembly	7.3	9.35	31.59	10.08				31.07

VOTING PATTERN OF PRANPUR ASSEMBLY SEAT IN PAST ELECTIONS;

2020 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	Votes	Votes
NISHA SINGH	BJP	79974	40
TAUQUIR ALAM	INC	77002	38.5
ISHRAT PARWEEN	Independent	19746	9.9
SUDARSHAN CHANDRA PAUL	Independent	5888	2.9

2015 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	Votes	Votes
BINODKUMAR SINGH	BJP	47924	26.71
ISHRATPARWEEN	NCP	39823	22.19
TAUQUIRALAM	INC	39653	22.1
SUDARSHAN CHANDRA PAUL	Independent	22373	12.47

2010 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	Votes	Votes
BINOD KUMAR SINGH	BJP	43660	31.59
ABDUL JALIL	INC	13925	10.08
ISHRAT PARWEEN	NCP	42944	31.07
SUDARSHAN CHANDRA PAUL	Independent	10083	7.3
MAHENDRA NARAYAN YADAV	RJD	12915	9.35

10. JOKIHAT

Jokihat assembly constituency is one of the 243 assembly constituencies in Bihar state. It is a **General category assembly seat**. It is situated in Araria district and is one of the 6 assembly segments of Araria Parliament Seat.

VOTERS PROFILE;

SC voters at Jokihat assembly is approximately **13,611** which is around **4.64%** as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Jokihat assembly is approximately 1,085 which is around 0.37% as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Jokihat assembly is approximately **192,729** which is around **65.7%** as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Jokihat assembly is approximately 293,347 which is around 100% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Jokihat assembly is approximately 0 which is around 0% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Jokihat assembly as on **2020 Assembly Election – 293347**.

LAST THREE ELECTION, VOTER TURNOUT:

Voters Turnout of Jokihat assembly on **2020 Assembly Election – 59.8%**.

Voters Turnout of Jokihat assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 62.56%.

Voters Turnout of Jokihat assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 61.59%.

NAME OF THE ELECTED MLAS;

2020 Assembly Election : **SHAHNAWAZ** from AIMIM

2015 Assembly Election : SARFRAZALAM from JD(U)

2010 Assembly Election : SARFRAZ ALAM from JD(U)

LAST THREE ASSEMBY ELECTION PARTYWISE VOTE SHARES:

Election	KOSHAR ZIA (IND)	INC	BJP	RJD	JD(U)	LJP	AIMIM	RAN- JEETYA- DAV (Ind)
2020 Assembly			28.1	30			34.2	
2015 Assembly					58.6			24.55
2010 Assembly	15.01			12.08	35.34			11.19

VOTING PATTERN OF JOKIHAT ASSEMBLY SEAT IN PAST ELECTIONS;

2020 Assembly Election Result - Jokihat Assembly Seat;

Candidate	Party	Votes	Votes
SHAHNAWAZ	AIMIM	59596	34.2
SARFARAZ ALAM	RJD	52213	30
RANJIT YADAV	BJP	48933	28.1

2015 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	Votes	Votes
SARFRAZALAM	JD(U)	92890	58.6
RANJEET YADAV	Independent	38910	24.55
KAUSARZIA	JAPL	5499	3.47
NOTA		5388	3.41

2010 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	Votes	Votes
SARFRAZALAM	JD(U)	44027	35.34
KOSHAR ZIA	Independent	18697	15.01
ARUN YADAV	RJD	15053	12.08
RANJEET YADAV	Independent	13942	11.19
MD MURSHID ALAM	NCP	6036	4.85

11. KADWA

Kadwa assembly constituency is one of the 243 assembly constituencies in Bihar state. It is a General category assembly seat. It is situated in Katihar district and is one of the 6 assembly segments of Katihar Parliament Seat.

VOTERS PROFILE;

SC voters at Kadwa assembly is approximately **23,437** which is around **8.33%** as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Kadwa assembly is approximately **12,408** which is around **4.41%** as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Kadwa assembly is approximately **119,857** which is around **42.6%** as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Kadwa assembly is approximately 281,355 which is around 100% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Kadwa assembly is approximately 0 which is around 0% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Kadwa assembly as on **2020 Assembly Election – 281355**.

VOTER TURNOUT IN LAST ELECTIONS;

Voters Turnout of Kadwa assembly on **2020 Assembly Election – 60.31%**.

Voters Turnout of Kadwa assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 66.23%.

Voters Turnout of Kadwa assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 64.78%.

NAME OF THE ELECTED MLAS;

2020 Assembly Election : **SHAKEEL AHMAD KHAN** from INC

2015 Assembly Election : SHAKEELAHMAD KHAN from INC

2010 Assembly Election : BHOLA RAY from BJP

LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTION PARTYWISE VOTE SHARES:

Election	INC	BJP	RJD	JD(U)	LJP	NCP	ASHOK-KUMAR MEHTA (Ind)	RABI KUMAR SAH (Ind)
2020 Assembly	42			18.7	22.9			

Election	INC	BJP	RJD	JD(U)	LJP	NCP	ASHOK-KUMAR MEHTA (Ind)	RABI KUMAR SAH (Ind)
2015 Assembly	35.45	31.8		58.6		14.95	5.47	
2010 Assembly	10.91	31.87	15.15			16.56		6.65

VOTING PATTERN OF JOKIHAT ASSEMBLY SEAT IN PAST ELECTIONS;

2020 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
SHAKEEL AHMAD KHAN	INC	71267	42
CHANDRA BHUSHAN THAKUR	LJP	38865	22.9
SURAJ PRAKASH ROY	JD(U)	31779	18.7

2015 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
SHAKEELAHMAD KHAN	INC	56141	35.45
CHANDERBHUSHAN THAKUR	BJP	50342	31.8
HIMRAJSINGH	NCP	23665	14.95
ASHOKKUMAR MEHTA	Independent	8670	5.47

2010 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
BHOLA RAY	BJP	38225	31.87
HIMRAJ SINGH	NCP	19858	16.56
KHWAJA BAHAUDDIN AHMAD	RJD	18167	15.15
DINESH INSAN	INC	13084	10.91
RABI KUMAR SAH	Independent	7967	6.65
VINODA NAND SAH	CPI	4984	4.16

12. MANIHARI(ST)

Manihari(ST) assembly constituency is one of the 243 assembly constituencies in Bihar state.

It is a ST category assembly seat. It is situated in Katihar district and is one of the 6 assembly segments of Katihar Parliament Seat.

VOTERS PROFILE;

SC voters at Manihari(ST) assembly is approximately **20,970 which is around 7.3%** as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Manihari(ST) assembly is approximately **37,258 which is around 12.97%** as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Manihari(ST) assembly is approximately **111,746 which is around 38.9%** as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Manihari(ST) assembly is approximately 270,001 which is around 93.99% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Manihari(ST) assembly is approximately 17,265 which is around 6.01% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Manihari(ST) assembly as on **2020 Assembly Election – 287266** .

LAST THREE ELECTION, VOTER TURNOUT:

Voters Turnout of Manihari(ST) assembly on **2020 Assembly Election – 63.1%** .

Voters Turnout of Manihari(ST) assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 67.61% .

Voters Turnout of Manihari(ST) assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 64.41% .

NAME OF THE ELECTED MLAS;

2020 Assembly Election : **MANOHAR PRASAD SINGH from INC**

2015 Assembly Election : MANOHARPRASAD SINGH from INC

2010 Assembly Election : MANOHAR PRASAD SINGH from JD(U)

VOTE SHARE OF MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES;

Election	INC	BJP	RJD	JD(U)	LJP	NCP
2020 Assembly	45.8			34.1	11.3	
2015 Assembly	38.69				30.12	
2010 Assembly				35.63	14.64	32.33

DETAILS OF THE LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

2020 Assembly Election Result;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
MANOHAR PRASAD SINGH	INC	83032	45.8
SHAMBHU KUMAR SUMAN	JD(U)	61823	34.1
ANIL KUMAR ORAON	LJP	20441	11.3

2015 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
MANOHARPRASAD SINGH	INC	61704	38.69
ANILKUMAR ORAON	LJP	48024	30.12
GITAKISKU	NCP	7009	4.4
NAGENDRACHANDRA MANDAL	SHS	6134	3.85
SHAMBHUKUMAR SUMAN	Independent	6123	3.84

2010 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
MANOHAR PRASAD SINGH	JD(U)	44938	35.63
GITA KISKU	NCP	40773	32.33
CHAMPAI KISKU	LJP	18466	14.64
SIKANDAR MANDAL	INC	3668	2.91

13. KASBA

Kasba assembly constituency is one of the 243 assembly constituencies in Bihar state. It is a General category assembly seat. It is situated in Purnia district and is one of the 6 assembly segments of **Purnia Parliament Seat**.

VOTERS' PROFILE:

SC voters at Kasba assembly is approximately **38,431** which is around **13.56%** as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Kasba assembly is approximately **15,418** which is around **5.44%** as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Kasba assembly is approximately **113,934** which is around **40.2%** as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Kasba assembly is approximately 264,541 which is around 93.34% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Kasba assembly is approximately 18,904 which is around 6.67% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Kasba assembly as on **2020 Assembly Election – 283417**.

VOTER TURNOUT;

Voters Turnout of Kasba assembly on **2020 Assembly Election – 66.42%**.

Voters Turnout of Kasba assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 69.6%.

Voters Turnout of Kasba assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 69.06%.

NAME OF THE ELECTED MLAS;

2020 Assembly Election : **MD. AFAQUE ALAM** from **INC**

2015 Assembly Election : MD.AFAQUE ALAM from INC

2010 Assembly Election : MD. AFAQUE ALAM from INC

VOTE SHARE OF MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES;

Election	INC	BJP	RJD	JD(U)	LJP	HAMS
2020 Assembly	41.1				31.91	12.6
2015 Assembly	44.74	43.75				
2010 Assembly	47.07	43.75				

VOTING PATTERN OF KASBA ASSEMBLY SEAT IN PAST ELECTIONS;

2020 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
MD. AFAQUE ALAM	INC	77410	41.1
PRADEEP KUMAR DAS	LJP	60132	31.91
RAJENDRA YADAV	HAMS	23716	12.6
MD ITTEFAQUE ALAM @ MUNNA BHAI	Independent	8009	4.3

2015 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
MD.AFAQUE ALAM	INC	81633	44.74
PRADIPKUMAR DAS	BJP	79839	43.75
SANJAYKUMAR MIRDHA	Independent	4777	2.62

2010 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
MD. AFAQUE ALAM	INC	63025	47.07
PRADIP KUMAR DAS	BJP	58570	43.75
AKHLESH JHA	Independent	4011	3

14. FORBESGANJ

Forbesganj assembly constituency is one of the 243 assembly constituencies in Bihar state.

It is a General category assembly seat. It is situated in Araria district and is one of the 6 assembly segments of **Araria Parliament Seat**.

VOTERS' PROFILE:

SC voters at Forbesganj assembly is approximately **53,806 which is around 15.79%** as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Forbesganj assembly is approximately 4,464 which is around 1.31% as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Forbesganj assembly is approximately **115,177 which is around 33.8%** as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Forbesganj assembly is approximately 277,856 which is around 81.54% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Forbesganj assembly is approximately 62,904 which is around 18.46% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Forbesganj assembly as on **2020 Assembly Election – 340760**.

LAST THREE ELECTION, VOTER TURNOUT:

Voters Turnout of Forbesganj assembly on **2020 Assembly Election – 60.56%**.

Voters Turnout of Forbesganj assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 65.67%.

Voters Turnout of Forbesganj assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 62.02%

NAME OF THE ELECTED MLAS;

2020 Assembly Election : **VIDYA SAGAR KESHARI from BJP**

2015 Assembly Election : VIDYASAGAR KESHRI from BJP

2010 Assembly Election : PADAM PARAG ROY 'VENU' from BJP

LAST THREE ASSEMBY ELECTION PARTYWISE VOTE SHARES:

Election	INC	BJP	RJD	JD(U)	LJP	JAPL
2020 Assembly	40	49.5				
2015 Assembly		46.21	32.64			10.16
2010 Assembly	5.61	48.25			29.88	

DETAILS OF THE LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

2020 Assembly Election Result:

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
VIDYA SAGAR KESHARI	BJP	102212	49.5
ZAKIR HUSSAIN KHAN	INC	82510	40
PRADEEP KUMAR DEO	Independent	6452	3.1

2015 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
VIDYASAGAR KESHRI	BJP	85929	46.21
KRITYANANDBISWAS	RJD	60691	32.64
ZAKIRHUSSAIN KHAN	JAPL	18894	10.16
LAXMINARAYAN MEHTA	BSP	4262	2.29

2010 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
PADAM PARAG ROY 'VENU'	BJP	70463	48.25
MAYA NAND THAKUR	LJP	43636	29.88
PRAKASH CHAUDHARY	INC	8185	5.61
MOHAMMAD HAIDER YASIN	Independent	4612	3.16
KAFIL AHMAD	BSP	4300	2.95

15. DHAKA

Dhaka assembly constituency is one of the 243 assembly constituencies in Bihar state. It is a General category assembly seat. It is situated in Purvi Champaran district and is one of the 6 assembly segments of **Sheohar Parliament Seat**.

VOTERS' PROFILE:

SC voters at Dhaka assembly is approximately **31,951** which is around **9.95%** as per 2011 Census.

ST voters at Dhaka assembly is approximately 225 which is around 0.07% as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Dhaka assembly is approximately **102,756** which is around **32%** as per voter list analysis.

Rural voters at Dhaka assembly is approximately 293,720 which is around 91.47% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Dhaka assembly is approximately 27,391 which is around 8.53% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Dhaka assembly as on **2020 Assembly Election – 321111**.

LAST THREE ELECTION, VOTER TURNOUT:

Voters Turnout of Dhaka assembly on **2020 Assembly Election – 64.75%**.

Voters Turnout of Dhaka assembly on 2019 Parliament Election – 61.67%.

Voters Turnout of Dhaka assembly on 2015 Assembly Election – 65.34%.

NAME OF THE ELECTED MLAS;

2020 Assembly Election : **PAWAN KUMAR JAISWAL** from **BJP**

2015 Assembly Election : FAISALRAHMAN from **RJD**

2010 Assembly Election : PAWAN KUMAR JAISWAL (Independent)

LAST THREE ASSEMBY ELECTION PARTYWISE VOTE SHARES:

Election	INC	BJP	RJD	JD(U)	LJP	RAMPUKAR SINHA (Ind)	RLSP	PAWAN KUMAR JAISWAL (Ind)
2020 Assembly		48	43.1				5.3	

Election	INC	BJP	RJD	JD(U)	LJP	RAMPUKAR SINHA (Ind)	RLSP	PAWAN KUMAR JAISWAL (Ind)
2015 Assembly		36.66	46.97			10.83		
2010 Assembly				36.69	10.6			37.99

DETAILS OF THE LAST THREE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

2020 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
PAWAN KUMAR JAISWAL	BJP	99792	48
FAISAL RAHMAN	RJD	89678	43.1
RAM PUKAR SINHA	RLSP	10932	5.3

2015 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
FAISALRAHMAN	RJD	87458	46.97
PAWANKUMAR JAISWAL	BJP	68261	36.66
RAMPUKAR SINHA	Independent	20160	10.83

2010 Assembly Election Results;

Candidate	Party	#Votes	%Votes
PAWAN KUMAR JAISWAL	Independent	48100	37.99
FAISAL RAHMAN	JD(U)	46451	36.69
NEK MOHAMMED	LJP	13418	10.6
ABDUL HAMID ANSARI	INC	4464	3.53
JAIMANGAL PRASAD	BSP	4385	3.47

Vote Share of Major Political Parties

Report By:



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