



CONSTITUENCY WISE **CAMPAIGN STRATEGY**



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UTTAR PRADESH

Major Strategies:

- Ensuring Voter registration focusing on new voters
- Ensuring voter turnout on the day of election
- Training booth level workers to stop manipulation of votes or any other machinations
- Training voters to minimize wastage or rejection of votes
- Preventing Division of votes because of multiple candidates
- Consolidation of votes for the INDIA alliance candidates
- Ensuring bigger turn out for Muslims (especially women) particularly in seats that does not have Muslim candidates (for eg reserved seats)
- Building a narrative for targeted campaigning against BJP and for INDIA alliance partners
- Building a consolidated network of local media and community based communication channels to disseminate campaign material.

1. MUZAFFARNAGAR



Rural voters in Muzaffarnagar parliament seat is approximately 1,145,696 which is around 67.7% as per 2011 Census. Urban voters at Muzaffarnagar parliament seat is approximately 546,617 which is around 32.3% as per 2011 Census

There are 40 Percent Muslims in this constituency and that is the most strong and also the weak point for the opposition. There are 5.5-6 Lakhs Muslims, 2.5 Lakhs Dalits, 2.25 Lakhs Jats, 2 lakh Saini and 2 lakh kashyaps.

2019- 70.7 % turnout, Sanjeev Balyan- 573,780, 49.5%, Ajeet Chaudhary- 567,254, 48.90%, Margin- 6526 votes. **There are a total 5 Assembly segments** in Muzaffarnagar. Budhana and Charthawan were won by Ajit Singh while the other three went for Sajeev Balyan of BJP. Budhana which has Muslim presence and strong RLD base won by Ajit Singh. On the other hand other seats like Khatauli and Sardhana which have strong Hindu jat Presence won by BJP. Muzaffarnagar assembly which is an urban seat was won by BJP.

2014- 69.7 % turnout, Sanjeev Balyan-653,391, 59%, Kadir Rana (BSP)- 252,241, 22.80%, Virender Singh (SP)-160,810, 14.5%, Margin- 36 % votes. 2009

2022- 3 out of the 5 assembly segments were won by the RLD-SP alliance and 2 were won by the BJP in 2022 state assembly elections. However, if we see Muzaffarnagar district, there are 7 Assembly seats of which 5 were won by the RLD-SP alliance.

- Budhana with strong Muslim and Jat combination won by RLD
- Charthawan with strong Muslim and Jat support won by SP
- Muzaffarnagar, an urban seat was won by BJP
- Khatauli with strong Hindu jat base voted for BJP

- Sardhana too voted for the SP candidate.
- If we combine the total votes polled for BJP and SP-RLD alliance in all 5 assembly seats which makes the Muzaffarnagar Lok Sabha seat and compare their total votes, then the total votes for SP-RLD alliance is **524435 which** is higher than the total votes 507630 of BJP, a margin of 16805 votes.

Current Political Scenario and challenges:

- Sanjeev Balyan is a strong candidate. He has emerged as the single most powerful Jat leader in BJP. He has defeated the RLD stalwart Ajit Chaudhary in the last Lok Sabha Election. There is political backing from the BJP, support from state machinery, money and also muscle power under his possession.
- From a professor to one of the most powerful leaders of the region, the journey began after the 2013 Muzaffarnagar violence. He has garnered support on the communal lines.
- Lower OBCs, upper caste Hindus and a section of Jats constitute his support base.
- To increase the vote base beyond Muslims is the biggest challenge for the opposition parties.
- Voters Turnout of Muzaffarnagar parliament seat in 2019 Parliament Election – 68%.
- Sanjeev Balyan has money, muscle power and state machinery that is a challenge.
- **Dalit voters and lower OBC voters vote against the party that Jat supports. So we need to work on that. Dalit and lower caste communities are beneficiaries of government schemes.**
- **BJP has a strong voter base among Hindus in Urban areas.**

Campaign issues:

- Farmer's issue: Price of sugarcane, electricity bills, increased input cost in farming, MSP, Stray cattle, Farmer Suicide etc.
- Youth and unemployment: Belt ki Norki is the dream of the youth in this region. In the last few years, the State and Central government has made policies that directly hurt the youth. **Agniveer** affects most of the youth from all sections.
- Police and bureaucracy, law and order situation. Political leaders have become useless under Yogi.

Strategy:

- **Increase Muslim voter registration**
- **Making Muslim come and vote like 2022 Assembly election**
- **60-70 percent of Jat voters will vote against BJP candidate Sanjeev Balyan. 30 percent of Jat voters will vote based on personal connections and benefits from Sanjeev Balyan.**

- Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.
- Khaps and their support for the candidate.
- Meetings with different caste organizations in the society.

2. KARIANA



Assembly Seats within are **Nakur, Gangogh, Kairana, Thana Bhavan, Shamli**

RURAL 76.08% URBAN 23.92%

SC 15.61%, **33% Muslims.**

Total voters: 17 lakh

Muslims: 5.5 lakh, Dalit: 2 lakh, Backward Castes (**Jat, Saini, Prajapati, Kashyap**): **4 lakh**, Gurjar: 1 lakh thirty thousand, Rajput: 75 thousand, Brahmin: 60 thousand, Vaishya: 55 thousand.

2019- 1666703 electors. Pradeep Kumar (BJP)-566961 votes, Tabassum Begum (SP)-474801 votes. Margin- 92160 votes. Harendra Singh Malik (Congress)-69, 355 votes. **BJP** was leading in **4** assembly segments (Gangogh , Kairana, Thana bhawan and Shamli) and **SP** was leading in **1** assembly segment (Nakur) .

2014- Total 1531767 elector, Vote polled-1119324. Hukum Singh (BJP)- 565909, Nahid Hasan (SP) 329081, Margin- 236828 votes.

2022: BJP was leading in 2 assembly segments (Nakur and Gangogh) , RLD was leading in 2 assembly segments (Thana bhawan and Shamli) and SP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Kairana) .

Challenges: Smaller OBC castes like the Sainis, who earlier used to be with Congress, aligned with the BJP. The non-dominant OBC groups—Kashyap, Saini, Prajapati, Jogi, Balmiki and Khatik— all rallied behind BJP. The non-Jatav Dalits too voted for BJP. The Jat and Jatav votes partially went to MGB candidates. Muslims rallied behind the MGB.

Campaign issues:

- Farmer's issue: Price of sugarcane, electricity bills, increased input cost in farming, MSP, Stray cattles, Farmer Suicide etc.
- Youth and unemployment: Belt ki Norki is the dream of the youth in this region. In the last few years, the State and Central government has made policies that directly hurt the youth. **Agniveer** affects most of the youth from all sections.
- Police and bureaucracy, law and order situation. Political leaders have become useless under Yogi.

Strategy:

- **Increase Muslim voter registration**
- **Making Muslim come and vote like 2022 Assembly election**
- **Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.**
- **A big section of Jats will support the candidate in this constituency.**
- **Target Hindu jats and Gujjar votes, there are chances that a section of Gujjar votes will also vote for Iqra Hasan because of the same family/clan roots.**

3. SAHARANPUR



Electors: 16,77,662

Rural -62.6%. Urban- 37.4%, No. of Polling Booths – 1531 .

SC-22%, **Muslim-41.95%**.

Muslim- 6 Lakhs, **Dalits- 3 Lakhs**, Upper Castes- 3.5 Lakhs, Gujjar- 1.5 Lakhs, Others- 3 Lakhs.

2019- Voters Turnout – 70.7%, **Haji Fazlur Rehman (BSP)**, 514,139, 41.70%, Raghav Lakhanpal (BJP)-491,722 (39.90%), Imran Masood-207,068 (16.80%). **Margin-22,417 (1.8%)**

2014- Electors: 16,08,833, Total Votes Polled: 11,94,308 (74.2%).

Raghav Lakhanpal (BJP)- 472,999 (40%), Imran Masood (INC)- 407,909 (34.20%), Jagdish Singh Rana (BSP)- 235,033 (19.70%), Shadan Masood-52,765 (4.40%), **Margin: 65,090 (5.5%)**

2022- BJP- 3, SP-2, division of votes between BSP and SP in Deoband, Rampur Maniharan (SC) seats. Saharanpur Nagar, an urban seat- Hindu polarization.

Challenges: Saharanpur Seat is very suitable for defeating BJP in 2024 elections.

- Muslims play a very significant role in this constituency. However they also need support from other communities to win the election. Dalit votes combined with Muslims is enough to win this seat.
- Hindu polarization can make situations difficult for 2024 elections.
- On the other hand, division of Muslim votes can also help the bjp candidate win

the election.

- Muslims voters coming out in large numbers can also be sufficient to win an election here.

Campaign Issues:

- Farmer's issue: Price of sugarcane, electricity bills, increased input cost in farming, MSP, Stray cattles, Farmer Suicide etc.
- Youth and unemployment: Belt ki Norki is the dream of the youth in this region. In the last few years, the State and Central government has made policies that directly hurt the youth. **Agniveer** affects most of the youth from all sections.
- Police and bureaucracy, law and order situation. Political leaders have become useless under Yogi
- **SMALL INDUSTRIES:** The main challenges faced by the small industries are demonetization, the imposition of GST, the digitization of company papers and finally the COVID induced lockdown.

Strategy:

- **Increase Muslim voter registration**
- **Making Muslim come and vote like 2022 Assembly election**
- **Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.**
- **Need to ensure no division of votes happens.**
- **To ensure that dalits also vote for the candidate. In case BSP is not part of the alliance, it will be difficult to win this seat.**

4. AMROHA



Total Voters- 1643224, No. of Polling Booths – 1804.

Voters Turnout – 70.9%

Rural voters-77.6%, Muslim-39.03%, SC-17.8%

2019: Kunwar Danish Ali (BSP)-601082 (51.39%), Kanwar Singh Tanwar (BJP)- 537834 (45.98%), Margin- 63248 (6%).

2014: Kanwar Singh Tanwar (BJP)-528880 (34.25%), Humera Akhtar (SP)- 370666 (24%), Farhat Hasan (BSP)- 162983 (10.55%)

2022: BJP was leading in 3 assembly segments (Dhanaura (SC) , Hasanpur and Garhmukteshwar) and SP was leading in 2 assembly segments (Naugawan sadat and Amroha) .

Challenges: Amroha Seat is very suitable for defeating BJP in 2024 elections.

Muslims play a very significant role in this constituency. However they also need support from other communities to win the election.

Hindu polarization can make situations difficult for 2024 elections.

On the other hand, division of Muslim votes can also help the bjp candidate win the election

Campaign Issues:

- Farmer's issue: Price of sugarcane, electricity bills, increased input cost in farming, MSP, Stray cattles, Farmer Suicide etc.
- Youth and unemployment: Belt ki Norki is the dream of the youth in this region. In the last few years, the State and Central government has made policies that

directly hurt the youth. **Agniveer** affects most of the youth from all sections.

- Police and bureaucracy, law and order situation. Political leaders have become useless under Yogi
- **SMALL INDUSTRIES:** The main challenges faced by the small industries are demonetization, the imposition of GST, the digitization of company papers and finally the COVID induced lockdown.

Strategy:

- **Increase Muslim voter registration**
- **Making Muslim come and vote like 2022 Assembly election**
- **Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.**
- **Need to ensure no division of votes happens.**
- **To ensure that dalits also vote for the candidate. In case BSP is not part of the alliance, it will be difficult to win this seat.**
- Muslim consolidation is required, Jat plus Muslim in case the candidate is from RLD, Dalit plus Muslim is another viable option.

5. MEERUT



Total Voters – 1659659.

Rural voters-1,274,618 (76.8%), Urban voters-23.2%.

No. of Polling Booths – 1943.

Muslim-33.95%, SC-19.40%

There are 2.25 lakh Vaishya, Thakur 60 thousand, Brahmin 1.5 lakh, **Jat 1 lakh**, Gurjar 90 thousand, **Muslim 5.5 lakh**, **Dalit 3 lakh**, **Punjabi 50 thousand**, backward and others are about 4 lakh voters.

2019: Rajendra Agarwal (BJP)-586,184 (48.20%), Haji Mohammad Yaqub (BSP) 581,455 (47.80%), Harendra Agarwal (INC)- 33478 (2.80%), Margin- 4729 votes (0.40%).

- There are 5 assembly segments in the Meerut Lok Sabha seat. Out of 5, three were won by the BSP candidate while the other two were won by BJP.
- The winning margin in the urban assembly segment of Meerut Cantt was high for the BJP and that helped the BJP candidate win with a miniscule margin.
- At Hapur Constituency which has significant SC electorates 27 percent and 31 percent Muslim electorates. The Muslim and SC combined vote gave Haji Yaqub a lead in this assembly segment.
- On the other hand, Kithore has a significant Muslim population which helped the BSP candidate win this assembly segment.
- Again BSP candidate won the Meerut South segment with the help of Muslim votes.

2014: Rajendra Agarwal (BJP)-532,981 (47.90%), Mohd.Shahid Akhlak (BSP) -300,655 (27.00%), Shahid Manzoor (SP)-211,759 (19.00%), Nagma (INC)-42,911 (3.90%), mar-

gin- 20.90 %.

- Three major parties fielded Muslim candidates. The total votes of these **three Muslim candidates was 49.90 percent**. Thus the **division of Muslim votes** helped BJP win with a big margin of 20.90 percent.

2022:

Three assembly seats were won by BJP and 2 went for the alliance. The Meerut Cantt seat clearly went for BJP with a margin of 1.20 lakhs, which indicates that BJP continues to keep its hold on the **urban Hindu votes**. Hapur and Meerut South were won by BJP with a thin margin. **BSP** played the spoiler role here and hurt the RLD/SP candidates.

Challenges: Urban Hindu voters support for BJP, Division of Muslim votes, Division of anti-BJP votes (dalits, jats and other communities).

Campaign Issues:

- Farmer's issue: Price of sugarcane, electricity bills, increased input cost in farming, MSP, Stray cattles, Farmer Suicide etc.
- Youth and unemployment: Belt ki Norki is the dream of the youth in this region. In the last few years, the State and Central government has made policies that directly hurt the youth. **Agniveer** affects most of the youth from all sections.
- Police and bureaucracy, law and order situation. Political leaders have become useless under Yogi
- **SMALL INDUSTRIES:** The main challenges faced by the small industries are demonetization, the imposition of GST, the digitization of company papers and finally the COVID induced lockdown.

Strategy:

- **Increase Muslim voter registration**
- **Making Muslim come and vote like 2022 Assembly election**
- **Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.**
- **Need to ensure no division of votes happens.**
- **To ensure that dalits also vote for the candidate. In case BSP is not part of the alliance, it will be difficult to win this seat.**
- Muslim consolidation is required, Dalit, Jats and Muslims are viable options.

6. BAREILLY



Rural Voters-**847,740** (47.2%)

Urban Voters- **948,320** (52.8%)

Total voters -**1796060**

Number of polling booth - **1890**

Caste: Kshatriya – 70 thousand, Brahmin - one lakh, Maurya – 1.50 lakh, **Dalit – 1.75 lakh**, Vaishya – 1.25 lakh, **Muslim – 4.50 lakh**, Kashyap – one lakh, **Kurmi – 3.50 lakh**, Lodh – one lakh, Kayastha – one lakh, **Yadav – 70 thousand**

2019: Santosh Kumar Gangwar (BJP)-565270 (52.88%), Bhagwat Saran Gangwar (SP)- 397988 (37.23%), Praveen Singh Aron (INC)-74206 (6.94%), Satish Kumar (CPI)-7519 (0.7%), **Margin- 15%**

BJP was leading in all 5 assembly segments under this constituency.

2014- Santosh Kumar Gangwar (BJP)- 518258 (31.14%), Ayesha Islam (SP)- 277573 (16.68%), Umesh Gautam (BSP)- 106049 (6.37%), Praveen Singh Aron (INC)-84213 (5.06%), Massarat Warsi (CPI)-7639 (0.46%), **Margin- 16%**

2022: BJP was leading in 4 assembly segments (Meerganj , Nawabganj , Bareilly and Bareilly Cantt.) and SP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Bhojipura) .

Campaign Issues:

- Farmer's issue: Price of sugarcane, electricity bills, increased input cost in farming, MSP, Stray cattles, Farmer Suicide etc.
- Youth and unemployment: Belt ki Norki is the dream of the youth in this region. In the last few years, the State and Central government has made policies that

directly hurt the youth. **Agniveer** affects most of the youth from all sections.

- Police and bureaucracy, law and order situation. Political leaders have become useless under Yogi
- **SMALL INDUSTRIES:** The main challenges faced by the small industries are demonetization, the imposition of GST, the digitization of company papers and finally the COVID induced lockdown.
- The problem of waterlogging. Even with minor rains, drain water enters houses in many areas. Choked drains and broken roads have also become a menace for the people of the area.

Strategy:

- **Increase Muslim voter registration**
- **Making Muslim come and vote like 2022 Assembly election**
- **Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.**
- **Need to ensure no division of votes happens.**
- **To ensure that dalits also vote for the candidate, dalit votes in this constituency are 1.75 lakhs.**
- The Kurmi vote, which is 3.5 lakh is second biggest after Muslims, which is 4.5 lakh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar got majority of Kurmi votes, along with other Hindu upper castes like Rajput (70,000), Brahmin (1 lakh), Vaishya (1.25 lakh), and OBC like Kashyap (1 lakh) and Maurya (1.25 lakh).

7. SHRAVASTI



Rural Voters- 93.6%

Muslim-34.83%, SC- 14.60%, Yadav-12-15%, Kurmi-20-25%

Number of Polling Booths – 2177

Voters Turnout 2019 – **52% (Very low)**

2019- Ram Shiromani (BSP)-441,771 (44.30%), Daddan Mishra (BJP)-436,451 (43.80%), Dharendra Pratap Singh (INC)-58,042 (1.30%), Nabban Khan (CPI)-12662 (1.30%), Margin- 5340 (0.5%).

BSP managed to win the seat because of the alliance with SP and there was no division of Muslim votes. However, the voting percentage was very low in this constituency.

2014: Daddan Mishra (BJP)- 345,964 (35.30%), Atiq Ahmad (SP)- 260,051 (26.50%), Lal Ji Verma (BSP)- 194,890 (19.90%), Rizwan Zaheer (Peace Party)- 101,817 (10.40%), Vinay Kumar Pandey (INC)-20,006 (2.00%). **Margin-9%.**

Division of votes.

2022: There are 5 assembly seats under this constituency. Three of them were won by the BJP and 2 were won by the SP. BSP became a spoiler for SP in Shrawasti where the BJP candidate defeated SP candidate with a thin margin. SP won Bhinga and Gainsari where Muslim voters are significant in numbers.

Challenges: Without the SC voters support, it's difficult to win this seat particularly when the SC voters have moved to BJP.

Voters don't come out to vote in this constituency.

Campaign Issues:

- Farmer's issue: Price of sugarcane, electricity bills, increased input cost in farming, MSP, Stray cattles, Farmer Suicide etc.
- Youth and unemployment: Belt ki Norki is the dream of the youth in this region. In the last few years, the State and Central government has made policies that directly hurt the youth. **Agniveer** affects most of the youth from all sections.
- This is one of the underdeveloped constituencies in UP. Development is a big issue. Roads, health, education and unemployment are big issues here.
- Shravasti 'tops' the list, with 74.38 per cent of the population deemed to be "multidimensionally poor", followed by neighboring Bahraich (71.88 per cent) in second position, and Balrampur (69.45 per cent) in fourth in the list of 101 Backward districts list of Niti Ayog.
- There are high illiteracy rates, malnutrition among children, substandard education facilities, absence of decent employment opportunities, decrepit infrastructure, and poor sanitation
- This region also has poor healthcare facilities. Shravasti, in fact, is the country's worst city in terms of healthcare facilities.
- This region has the smallest number of households with electricity, the largest number of households with no toilets and with no drainage.
- **Flood** is also one of the major issues faced by this region particularly in the Balrampur, Shrawasti and Gonda districts
- This region is not as rich as the western UP. Maize, sugarcane and paddy crops are the main crops in this region. But Flood situations every year cause low yielding from the fields.

Strategy:

- **Voter turnout is low in this constituency (56%). Need to increase the voter turnout.**
- **Increase Muslim voter registration**
- **Making Muslim come and vote like 2022 Assembly election**
- **Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.**
- **Need to ensure no division of votes happens.**
- **Muslim, yadav and SCs are a winning combination.**

8. BAHRAICH (SC)



Rural- 88.6%, Urban- 11.4%, Total Voters – 1729377, Number of Polling Booths – 1942 .

SC-15.6%, Muslims-33.53% , Voters Turnout – 57.2% (2019)

2019: Akshaibar Lal (BJP)-525982 (53.12%), Shabbir Balmiki (SP)-397230 (40.12%), Savitri Bai Phule (INC)-34454 (3.48%), Nota-13189 (1.33%), **Margin-13%**

2014: Savitri Bai Foole (BJP)- 432392 (26.39%), Shabbir Ahmad (SP)-336747 (20.55%), Dr Vijay Kumar (BSP)-96904 (5.91%), "comando" Kamal Kishor (INC)-24421 (1.49%), NOTA-13498, **Margin-6%. Division of votes.**

2022- Apna Dal (Soneylal) was leading in 1 assembly segment (Nanpara) , BJP was leading in 3 assembly segments (Balha (SC) , Mahsi and Bahraich) and SP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Matera) .

Campaign Issues:

- Farmer's issue: Price of sugarcane, electricity bills, increased input cost in farming, MSP, Stray cattles, Farmer Suicide etc.
- Youth and unemployment: Belt ki Norki is the dream of the youth in this region. In the last few years, the State and Central government has made policies that directly hurt the youth. **Agniveer** affects most of the youth from all sections.
- This is one of the underdeveloped constituencies in UP. Development is a big issue. Roads, health, education and unemployment are big issues here.
- Shravasti 'tops' the list, with 74.38 per cent of the population deemed to be "multidimensionally poor", followed by neighboring Bahraich (71.88 per cent) in

second position, and Balrampur (69.45 per cent) in fourth in the list of 101 Backward districts list of Niti Ayog.

- There are high illiteracy rates, malnutrition among children, substandard education facilities, absence of decent employment opportunities, decrepit infrastructure, and poor sanitation
- This region also has poor healthcare facilities. Shravasti, in fact, is the country's worst city in terms of healthcare facilities.
- This region has the smallest number of households with electricity, the largest number of households with no toilets and with no drainage.
- This region is not as rich as the western UP. Maize, sugarcane and paddy crops are the main crops in this region. But Flood situations every year cause low yielding from the fields.

Strategy:

- **Voter turnout is low in this constituency (56%). Need to increase the voter turnout.**
- **Increase Muslim voter registration**
- **Making Muslim come and vote like 2022 Assembly election**
- **Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.**
- **Need to ensure no division of votes happens.**
- **Muslim and SCs are a winning combination.**
- **To reduce NOTA votes.**

9. AONLA



Rural voters- 83.4%, Urban voters-16.6%.

Total Voters – 1783792 .

Number of Polling Booths – 2038

Muslim- 29.32% (4 lakh), Yadav-2.5 lakh, SC- 15.5% (2 lakh), Brahman-1.50 lakh, kshatriya-2.25 lakh, vaishya-1 lakh, Maurya Shakya-2 lakhs

2019: Voter Turnout-60%, Dharmendra Kashyap (BJP)- 537675 (51.07%), Ruchivira (BSP)-423932 (40.26%), Kunwar Sarvaraj Singh (INC)-62548 (5.94%), **Margin-11%.**

2014-Dharmendra Kumar (BJP)-409907 (24.79%), Kunwar Sarvraj Singh (SP)-271478 (16.42%), Sunita Shakya (BSP)-190200 (11.5%), Saleem Iqbal Shervani (INC)-93861 (5.68%), **Margin-8%.**

2022- As Per 2022 Assembly Election, BJP was leading by 40562 votes (3.6 vote share). BJP was leading in 4 assembly segments (Dataganj , Faridpur (SC) , Bithari chainpur and Aonla) and SP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Shekhupur) .

Campaign Issues:

- Farmer's issue: Price of sugarcane, electricity bills, increased input cost in farming, MSP, Stray cattles, Farmer Sucide etc.
- Youth and unemployment: Belt ki Norki is the dream of the youth in this region. In the last few years, the State and Central government has made policies that directly hurt the youth. **Agniveer** affects most of the youth from all sections.
- Police and bureaucracy, law and order situation. Political leaders have become useless under Yogi

- **SMALL INDUSTRIES:** The main challenges faced by the small industries are demonetization, the imposition of GST, the digitization of company papers and finally the COVID induced lockdown.

Strategy:

- Increase Muslim voter registration
- Making Muslim come and vote like 2022 Assembly election
- Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.
- Need to ensure no division of votes happens.
- Muslim, Maurya and Yadavs are a winning combination.
- Voter turnout can be increased.

10. BAGHPAT



Rural voters -74.9%, Urban voters-25.1%.

Total Voters – 1605254 .

Number of Polling Booths – 1796 .

Voters Turnout 2019 – 67.4 %

SC voters -14.2% (1.5 Lakhs) , Muslim-28.75% (3.5 Lakhs), Jats- 4 Lakhs, Yadav- 50 Thousands, Gujar and Rajput- 1 Lakhs, Brahmin- Tyagi- 70 Thousands, Other OBCs - 3 lakhs, Dalits - 1.5 Lakhs

2019-Dr. Satyapal Singh (BJP)-525,789 (50.30%), Jayant Chaudhary (RLD)- 502,287 (48.10%), **Margin-23,502 (2.20%)**. The Jat votes got divided between Jayant Chaudhary and Jat candidate of BJP, Satyapal Singh. RLD could not safeguard its traditional hold among jats after the 2013 Muzaffarnagar violence which shifted jats in favor of BJP.

2014-Dr. Satya Pal Singh (BJP)-423,475 (42.20%), Ghulam Mohammed (SP)- 213,609 (21.30%), Ajit Singh (RLD)-199,516 (19.90%), Prashant Chaudhri (BSP)-141,743 (14.10%), **Margin-20%**. Anti-BJP votes got divided between three mainstream parties RLD, BSP and SP.

2022- 3 out of 5 were won by BJP and 2 by RLD/SP alliance. Baghpat, Baraut and Modinagar with significant Jat votes still voted for BJP despite the farmers' movement in the region. Siwal khas and Chaprauli with significant Muslim population voted for RLD. BSP played the role of a spoiler for RLD.

Challenges: Smaller OBC castes like the Sainis, who earlier used to be with Congress, aligned with the BJP. The non-dominant OBC groups—Kashyap, Saini, Pra-

japati, Jogi, Balmiki and Khatik— all rallied behind BJP. The non-Jatav Dalits too voted for BJP. The Jat and Jatav votes partially went to MGB candidates. Muslims rallied behind the MGB.

Campaign issues:

- Farmer's issue: Price of sugarcane, electricity bills, increased input cost in farming, MSP, Stray cattles, Farmer Suicide etc.
- Youth and unemployment: Belt ki Norki is the dream of the youth in this region. In the last few years, the State and Central government has made policies that directly hurt the youth. **Agniveer** affects most of the youth from all sections.
- Police and bureaucracy, law and order situation. Political leaders have become useless under Yogi.

Strategy:

- Increase Muslim voter registration
- Making Muslim come and vote like 2022 Assembly election
- Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.
- Muslim and jat is a winning combination.
- BSP should retain its dalit votes while jats and Muslim voting for RLD candidate will ensure victory.

11. BULANDSHAHR (SC)



Rural Voters -76.6%, Urban voters -23.4%.

Number of polling booths - 2092

Total Voters: 1759305

Brahmin- 2 lakhs, Thakur/Kshatriya- 2 lakhs, Vaishya – 60 thousand, **Jat- 1.60 lakh, Lodh- 2 lakhs, Muslim- 2.80 lakh, Jatav- 2.20 lakh**, Khatik- 50 thousand, Valmiki- 40 thousand, Gujar- 35 thousand, Tyagi- 25 thousand, Maina Thakur- 30 thousand, Saini- 30 thousand, Kashyap- 25 thousand, San/Nai- 28 thousand, Prajapati- 25 thousand, Pal/Shepherd – 34 thousand, Punjabi- 12 thousand, Kayastha- 8 thousand, **Ahir- 15 thousand**

2019- Bhola Singh (BJP)- 681321 (60.56%), Yogesh Verma (BSP)-391264 (34.78%), Banshi Singh (INC)-29465 (2.62%), **Margin- 26%.**

2014- Bhola Singh (BJP)- 604449 (59.9%), Pradeep Kumar Jatav (BSP)-182476 (18.1%), Kamlesh (SP)-128737 (12.7%), Anju Urf Muskan (RLD)-59116 (5.9%), **Margin-41%**

2022- BJP was leading in 5 assembly segments (Bulandshahr , Syana , Anupshahr , Debai and Shikarpur. BJP secured 54 % votes in all 5 constituencies.

Campaign issues:

- Farmer's issue: Price of sugarcane, electricity bills, increased input cost in farming, MSP, Stray cattles, Farmer Suicide etc.
- Youth and unemployment: Belt ki Norki is the dream of the youth in this region. In the last few years, the State and Central government has made policies that directly hurt the youth. **Agniveer** affects most of the youth from all sections.

- Police and bureaucracy, law and order situation. Political leaders have become useless under Yogi.

Strategy:

- **Increase Muslim voter registration**
- **Making Muslim come and vote like 2022 Assembly election**
- **Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.**
- **Muslim, jat and Dalits are a winning combination.**

12. BUDAUN



Rural voters -80%, Urban voters- 20%

Number of Polling Booths – **20884**

Yadav- 4 Lakh, Muslim-3.75 Lakh, other OBCs-2.3 lakh, **SCs-1.75 lakh**, Vaishya and Brahmin- 1.25.

2019- Turn out- (56.70%), Dr Sanghmitra Maurya (BJP)-511352 (47.28%), Dharmendra Yadav (SP)- 492898 (45.58%), Saleem Iqbal Shervani (INC)- 51947 (4.8%).

2014- Dharmendra Yadav (SP)-498378 (48.17%), Vagish Pathak (BJP)-332031 (32%), Akmal Khan-156973 (15%), Margin- 16%

2022:

BJP was leading in 2 assembly segments (Bilsa and Budaun) and SP was leading in 3 assembly segments (Gunnaur , Bisauli (SC) and Sahaswan) .

Campaign issues:

- Farmer's issue: Price of sugarcane, electricity bills, increased input cost in farming, MSP, Stray cattles, Farmer Suicide etc.
- Another important issue is the **MPS** and the availability of **Mandi** in this region (Rohilkhand)
- Youth and unemployment: Belt ki Norki is the dream of the youth in this region. In the last few years, the State and Central government has made policies that directly hurt the youth. **Agniveer** affects most of the youth from all sections.
- Police and bureaucracy, law and order situation. Political leaders have become

useless under Yogi.

- *Small Industries: This region is famous for zari zardozi (gold embroidery), surma (kohl), manjha (abrasive kite string), striking cane furniture, particularly the Bareilly district is fast losing its traditional, small-scale and unorganized industries.*
- demonetization, the imposition of GST, the digitization of company papers and finally the COVID induced lockdown have badly affected these small industries

Strategy:

- **Increase Muslim voter registration**
- **Making Muslim come and vote**
- **Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.**
- **It's a safe seat in case Muslim and Yadav come together to vote for SP. Muslim (also Yadav) consolidation, Yadav plus Muslim. if Yadav candidate is fielded from BJP then increase Muslim turn out.**

13. AMBEDKAR NAGAR



<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=3372907666299520> (See this link)

Rural voters-88.3%, Urban voters -11.7%

Total Voters- 1783347

Number of Polling Booths – 2062.

Muslim-16.36% (2.50 Lakh), SC-23.4% (3.75 Lakh), Brahmin- 2.15 Lakh, Rajbhar-1.70 Lakh, Kurmi- 1.60 Lakh

2019: Voter Turnout- 63.2 %, Ritesh Paney (BSP)- 564118 (51.72%), Mukut Bihari (BJP)- 468238(42.93%), Rakesh (SBSP)-15167 (1.39%), NOTA- 11344 (1.04%). Margin-**9%**.

2014: Hari Om Pandey (BJP)- 432104 (41%), Rakesh Pandey (BSP)-292675 28.08%, Ram Murti Verma (SP)- 234467, 22.7%, Ashok Singh (INC)-22775, 1.33%. Margin-13%.

2022- SP won in all the 5 assembly segments (Goshainganj , Katehari , Tanda , Jalalpur and Akbarpur). In the 2022 assembly, BSP was able to retain its vote share among dalits that helped SP win all the five seats in Ambedkar Nagar constituency. The total vote percentage of SP was 39.8, BJP-25.1 and BSP-23.2.

Campaign Issues:

- Farmer's issue: Price of sugarcane, electricity bills, increased input cost in farming, MSP, Stray cattles, Farmer Suicide etc.
- Youth and unemployment: Belt ki Norki is the dream of the youth in this region. In the last few years, the State and Central government has made policies that directly hurt the youth. **Agniveer** affects most of the youth from all sections.
- This is one of the underdeveloped constituencies in UP. Development is a big

issue. Roads, health, education and unemployment are big issues here.

- There are high illiteracy rates, malnutrition among children, substandard education facilities, absence of decent employment opportunities, decrepit infrastructure, and poor sanitation
- This region also has poor healthcare facilities.
- This region has the smallest number of households with electricity, the largest number of households with no toilets and with no drainage.
- This region is not as rich as the western UP. Maize, sugarcane and paddy crops are the main crops in this region. But Flood situations every year cause low yielding from the fields.

Strategy:

- **Voter turnout is low in this constituency. Need to increase the voter turnout.**
- **Increase Muslim voter registration**
- **Making Muslim come and vote like 2022 Assembly election**
- **Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.**
- **Need to ensure no division of votes happens.**
- **Muslim and SCs are a winning combination. However, in case the BSP is not part of the India alliance, in a triangular contest SP can also win this seat as has happened in the assembly election. Though dalits are the beneficiaries of the government schemes, this seat is a stronghold of BSP and a number of SCs still vote for BSP.**

14. AZAMGARH



Rural voters -86.7%, Urban voters - 13.3%

Total Voters – 1785624 .

Number of Polling Booths – 1987 .

Voters Turnout – 57.3%

SC -25.2% (3 Lakhs), Muslim-15.58% (3 Lakhs), Yadav - 4.5 lakhs

2022 (by election): Niruha (BJP)- 3 lakh 12 thousand, Dharmendra Yadav (SP)-3 lakh 5 thousand, Shah Alam (BSP)-2 lakh 66 thousand. Division of Muslim vote between BSP and SP helped BJP win the by-election.

2019- Akhilesh Yadav (SP)-60.40%, Dinesh Lal Yadav-35.10%, Margin-25%

Akhilesh Yadav got the support of Muslims and Yadav apart from few sections of dalits.

2014- Mulayam Singh- 35.40%, Ramakant Yadav (BJP)-28.90%, Shah Alam Alias (BSP)-27.80%, Margin-6 percent. **Division of Muslim votes.**

2022- All 5 seats were won by the SP candidates. Overall in all 5 constituencies the total vote share of SP was 40 percent while BSP got 20 percent votes and BJP on the other hand received 30 percent of votes.

Strategy:

Azamgarh is traditionally a SP seat. It has a very feasible Muslim and Yadav combination that has helped Mulayam and Akhilesh win the elections. This seat is largely considered safe.

Assembly wise also, according to 2022 election, this seat goes to SP.

- Voter turnout is low in this constituency 58%. Need to increase the voter turnout.
- Increase Muslim voter registration
- Making Muslim come and vote
- Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.
- Need to ensure no division of votes happens.

15. VARANASI



Rural voters-31.4%, Urban voters-68.6%, Total Voters – 1854542. Number of Polling Booths – 1819.

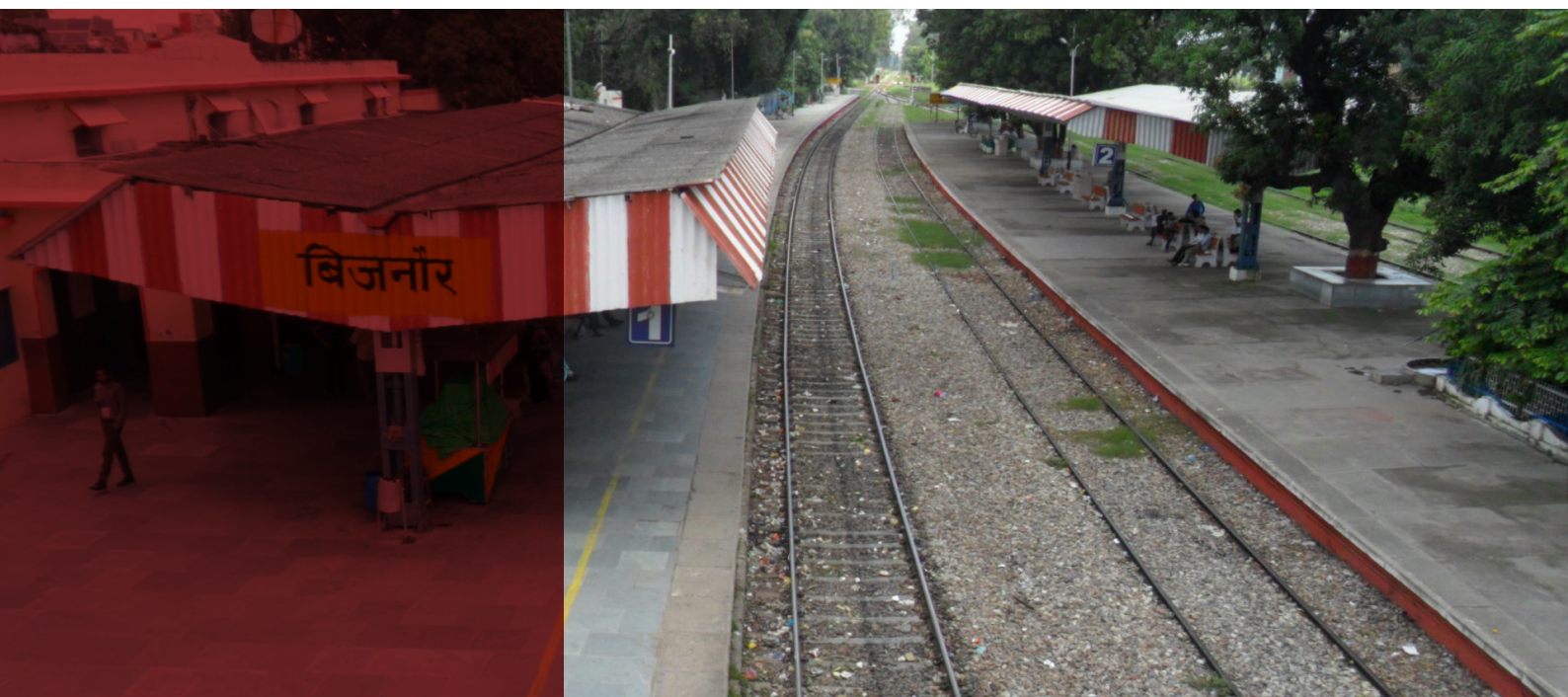
Vaishya- 3 Lakhs, Kurmi- 2.5 Lakhs, Brahmin- 2.5 Lakhs, **Muslims - 3 Lakhs** Bhumi-har- 1.3 Lakhs, **Yadav- 1.75 Lakhs, Dalit- 1 Lakhs**, Other OBC- 1 Lakhs

2019- Voters Turnout of Varanasi – 59%, Narendra Modi-63.60%, Shalini Yadav (SP)-18.40%, Ajay Rai (INC)-14.40%. **Margin-44%.**

2014- Narendra Modi-56.40%, Arvind Kejriwal-20.30%, Ajay Rai-7.30%, Margin-36 %

2022- All the 5 seats were won by BJP and alliance partner Apna Dal (Soneylal). Overall votes in all 5 seats for BJP is 42 percent and thus it has won this seat.

16. BIJNOR



(Purqazi (SC) - Meerapur- Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Chandpur- Bijnor, Hastinapur - (SC) - Meerut)

- Rural voters at Bijnor parliament seat is approximately 1,274,618 which is around 76.8% as per 2011 Census.
- Urban voters at Bijnor parliament seat is approximately 385,041 which is around 23.2% as per 2011 Census.
- Turn out in 2019: 11, 01, 966 (66.22%)
- Muslim Voters: 40.63%
- Dalit Voters: 19.8%

2019: Winning MP: Malook Nagar (BSP) (50.91%) (Gathbandhan candidate)

Defeated: BJP Bharatendra Singh (44.57%)

2022: BJP was leading in 2 assembly segments (Bijnor and Hastinapur (SC), RLD was leading in 2 assembly segments (Purqazi (SC) and Meerapur) and SP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Chandpur). BJP got 40.5% vote. SP+RLD got 42.5% votes

Strategy:

- This was traditionally a BSP stronghold. Dalit Muslim Jaat combination is a viable winning combination here. Voter turnout should be increased.
- Division of votes should be avoided. Nasimuddin was a strong Muslim candidate who just got 25699 votes.

Talking Points:

- Sugarcane farming- non-payment of previous dues
- Rising electricity bills
- Stray Cattle
- Unemployment
- Dalit assertion
- Caste Census
- Suicides of farmers and Unemployed

17. RAMPUR



(Suar, Chamaraua, Bilaspur, Rampur, Milak (SC)) – In Rampur district

Rural voters at Rampur parliament seat is approximately 1,228,424 which is around 73.2% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Rampur parliament seat is approximately 449,751 which is around 26.8% as per 2011 Census.

Total votes in 2019 was 10,61,238 (63.19%)

- Muslim Votes: 50.58%
- Dalit Votes: 12.9%

2019: Azam Khan (SP) won with 53.1% votes (Gathbandhan candidate)

Defeated Jayaprada (BJP) 42.6%

2022: BJP was leading in 2 assembly segments (Bilaspur and Milak (SC)) and SP was leading in 3 assembly segments (Suar, Chamraua and Rampur)

Strategies:

Muslims votes are enough for a candidate to win in this constituency. However, a division of votes and Muslims not coming out to vote can help the BJP in the coming elections.

Division of votes helped BJP win the 2014 election. Dalits and Sikhs can also play

crucial roles in a close contest. The low turn out of Muslims in by-election resulted in BJP winning in 2022.

Talking points:

- Development of Rampur city under SP
- Poverty (One of the lowest per capita income in country)
- Unemployment
- Labour Migration
- Shutting down of small industries

18. SAMBHAL



(Kundarki, Bilari, Chandausi (SC), Asmoli, Sambhal,)

- Primary voting communities: Muslim 50.15%
- SC 17.50%

2019: Dr. Shafiqur Rehman Barq 658,006 (55.60 %) Samajwadi Party
Defeated Parameshvar Lal Saini 483,180 40.80% Bharatiya Janta Party

2022 Assembly elections: SP won in 4 constituencies, In Kundarki Zia Ur Rehman (SP), Bilari- Mohammad Faheem Irfan (SP), Asmoli - Pinki Singh (SP), Sambhal- Iqbal Mehmood (SP)

- BJP won in 1, Chandausi (SC) Gulab Debi Bjp

2014: Satyapal Singh 360,242 (34.10%) Bharatiya Janta Party

- Dr Shafiq- Ur Rahman Barq 355,068 (33.60%) Samajwadi Party

2014 election has happened in the background of Modi wave. The BJP candidate won this seat with a margin of 0.5 percent. There was a clear division of Muslim votes as the BSP candidate to secured 23.9 percent votes. Out of the total 13 candidates, there were 7 Muslims. Thus, a clear division of votes took place.

Strategy:

Sambhal is considered to be a safe seat given the Muslim population in this constituency which is 45-50 percent. In 2014 BJP won this seat because of the division of Muslim votes. All you need to do is to avoid the division of votes. We should focus on increasing the Muslim voters to come out to vote. There are 3 lakhs dalits in this seat. Focus should be paid that SC does not vote for BJP.

Talking points:

- The focus should be on Muslim voters to come out and vote in large numbers, particularly women. Boothwise campaign should be done to increase voters. The diversion of SC voters to BJP should be minimized.
- Caste census
- Dalit atrocities in UP
- Unemployment (drastic reduction in government jobs)
- Paper leaks and sabotage of govt jobs and thereby reservation

19. MORADABAD



(Barhapur, Kanth, Thakurdwara, Moradabad Rural, Moradabad Nagar)

- Muslim voters in Moradabad is 47%
- SC voters at Moradabad parliament seat is approximately 277,777 which is around 14.2%

Rural voters at Moradabad parliament seat is approximately 1,093,501 which is around 55.9%.

Urban voters at Moradabad parliament seat is approximately 862,673 which is around 44.1%

In 2019: was won by Dr. S.T. Hasan 649,416 (50.60%) Samajwadi Party

Defeating Kunwar Sarvesh Kumar 551,538 (43.00%) Bharatiya Janta Party

In 2022 Assembly election: BJP won 2 constituencies (Barhapur and Moradabad Nagar), while SP won 3 constituencies (Kanth, Thakurwada and Moradabad rural).

Strategy:

This is clearly a seat where Muslim factor is very important. 8.8 lakhs Muslims combined with 2 Lakh dalits can easily win the elections. Division of Muslim votes as happened in 2014 elections led BJP to win this seat. So important for 2024 is that Muslim votes should remain undivided. This is the seat where Muslims can single handedly win the election in case, they increase their vote percentage. So, focus should be on to motivate Muslims to participate in large numbers. The division of votes resulted in BJP victory in Moradabad Nagar in 2022. The consolidation of

votes in favour of INDIA alliance can improve the results here. In 2014, BJP won from this constituency in the aftermath of religious polarization due to Muzzaffarnagar riots. However, there were 7 Muslim candidates that divided Muslim votes.

Talking points:

- Need to emphasis on increasing Muslim voters with targeted campaigns
- Need to emphasize consolidation behind INDIA alliance
- Emphasis on Dr. Ambedkar and other dalit icon's quotes against Hindutva politics
- Emphasis on importance of Constitution
- Unemployment
- Agrarian crisis
- Caste census

20. NAGINA



Reserved constituency in Bijnor (Najibabad, Nagina (SC), Dhampur, Nehtaur (SC), Noorpur)

- Muslim votes in Nagina are 43.04%
- SC votes in Nagina are 21.8%

In 2019: won by Girish Chandra Bahujan Samaj Party 568378 (56.29%) as MGB candidate

Defeated Dr Yashwant Singh Bharatiya Janata Party 401546 (39.77%)

In 2014: Yashwant Singh Bharatiya Janata Party 367825 24.63%,

Yashvir Singh Samajwadi Party 275435 18.44% ,

Girish Chandra Bahujan Samaj Party 245685 16.45%

In 2022: 4 seats were won by BJP and 1 seat by SP. Out of 4, in 2 (in Noorpur and Nehtaur) BJP had a clear edge. In 2 constituencies Dhampur and Nagina, BJP won because of the division of votes between BSP and SP.

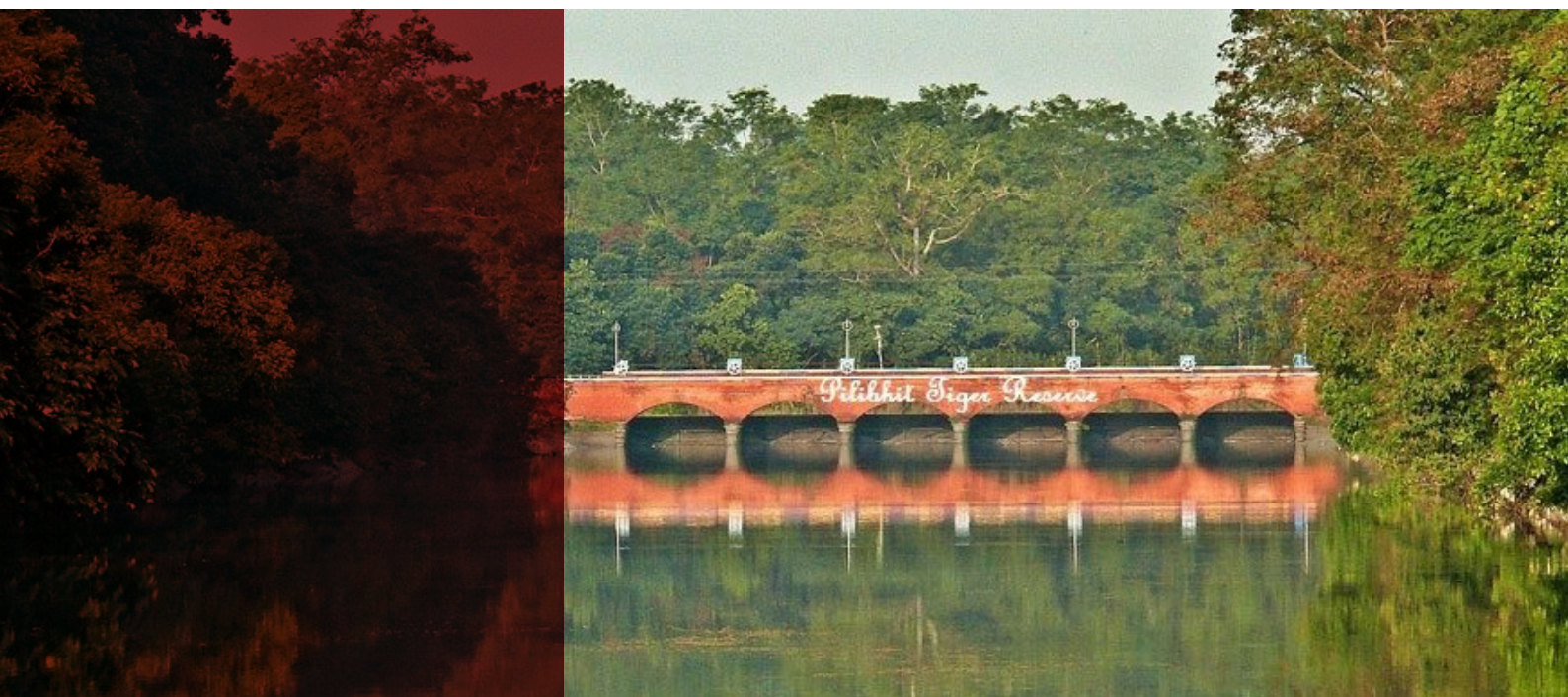
Strategy:

- Along with Muslim votes, there has to be a consolidation of some other community. The dalit votes in this constituency used to be strongly behind BSP. If the vote divides between INDIA alliance and BSP then BJP will have a clear edge like 2014. Fielding a strong Dalit candidate is necessary to draw dalit votes.
-

Talking points:

- Constitution,
- Dr Ambedkar's legacy,
- anti-dalit Hindutva,
- caste oppression in UP,
- Thakurvaad, Yogi's cabinet,
- the reduction of government jobs,
- sabotage of reservation

21. PILIBHIT



(Baheri, Pilibhit, Barkhera, Puranpur (SC), Bisalpur)

- Muslim Vote in Pilibhit is around 5 lakh
- Dalit Vote in Pilibhit is around 2 lakh
- Kurmi voters is also high around 2 lakh
- Lodh voters is 3 lakh

Rural voters at Pilibhit parliament seat is approximately 1,447,841 which is around 82.3%.

Urban voters at Pilibhit parliament seat is approximately 311,382 which is around 17.7%.

Total Voters of Pilibhit parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1759223 .

In 2019: Feroze Varun Gandhi 704,549 (59.40%) Bharatiya Janata Party won the election, defeating Hemraj Verma 448,922 (37.80%) of Samajwadi Party

In 2014 elections BJP swept UP with its polarizing strategies. In Pilibhit, BJP candidate Maneka Gandhi secured a whopping majority by securing 52.10% of votes. The SP candidate just secured 22.8% and BSP candidate got 18% votes

In 2022, SP won in 1 constituency, that is Baheri, but BJP won in the other four Pilibhit, Barkhera, Puranpur (SC), Bisalpur

Strategy:

- Lodh is a big caste and are generally consolidated behind BJP. A section of dalit votes are also galvanized behind BJP. The consolidation of Kurmi, Yadav and Muslim vote is a necessity here. The number of votes of the Muslim community must be increased for an effective result. Muslim Turn out must be ensured, especially of women voters and voting should be galvanized for INDIA alliance. The division of Muslim vote needs to be stopped. The BSP has a propensity to field Muslim candidates and cut votes.

Talking points:

- Unemployment,
- Caste Census,
- The dominance of Thakur over resources in UP
- Constitution
- Communalism and idea of INDIA

22. MOHANLALGANJ (SC)



(Sidhauri (Sc), Malihabad (SC), Bakshi kaa talab, Sarojini Nagar, Mohanlalganj (SC))

Rural voters at Mohanlalganj (SC) parliament seat is approximately 1,598,556 which is around 79.1%

Urban voters at Mohanlalganj (SC) parliament seat is approximately 422,375 which is around 20.9%

- Muslim Voters 21.16%
- Dalit Voters 35.3%

In 2019, Kaushal Kishore of BJP won with 629999 (49.58%) defeating C L Verma of BSP 539795 (42.48%)

In 2014, Kaushal Kishore of BJP won with 455274 (24.77%) defeating RK Chowdhury of BSP who got 309858 (16.86%), Sushila Saroj of SP 242366 (13.19%)

In 2022 all 5 assembly constituencies were won by BJP. In 4 constituencies the vote division between SP and BSP happened.

Strategy

23. SITAPUR



(Sitapur, Laharpur, Biswan, Sevata, Mahmoodabad)

Rural voters at Sitapur parliament seat is approximately 1,354,251 which is around 81.3%.

Urban voters at Sitapur parliament seat is approximately 311,494 which is around 18.7%

Total Voters 16.53 lakhs

- Muslim 2.15 Lakhs
- SCs 2 Lakhs
- Brahmins 1.5 lakhs
- Kashtriaya 85 thousands
- Kurmi 85 thousands
- Upper castes 23.0 %
- OBCs 27.9 %
- SC-STs 28.1 %

In 2019, Rajesh Verma 514,528 (48.30%) of Bharatiya Janta Party won the election defeating Nakul Dubey 413,695 (38.90%) Bahujan Samaj Party. Qaiser Jahan contested from Congress seat and got 9 percent votes. Her votes were largely muslims that would have otherwise gone against the BJP candidate. Thus leading to the defeat of BSP candidate.

In 2014, Rajesh Verma 417,546 (40.70%) of Bharatiya Janta Party defeated Kaiser Jahan 366,519 (35.70%) of Bahujan Samaj Party by a margin of 5% votes. The SP candidate Bharat Tripathi got 15% vote.

In 2022, in Laharpur SP won, while in Sitapur, Biswan, Sevata, Mahmoodabad BJP won. In Sitapur the margin was thin. The vote division between BSP and SP, affected polling results in every constituency.

Strategy: The dalit and Muslim votes are decisive in this constituency. It's a clear winning combination as was seen in 2009. The vote division directly benefits BJP. They need to galvanize behind INDIA alliance. The Muslim turn out needs to be ensured.

24. DOMARIYAGANJ



(Shohratgarh, Kapilvastu (SC), Bansi, Itwa, Domariyaganj)

Rural voters at Domariyaganj parliament seat is approximately 1,766,424 which is around 93.7%.

Urban voters at Domariyaganj parliament seat is approximately 118,767 which is around 6.3%.

- Muslim voters in Domariyaganj is 29.23% (4.5 Lakhs)
- SC voters in Domariyaganj is 16% (3 Lakhs)
- OBC voters are 22%
- Upper Castes voters are 13%

In 2019, Jagdambika Pal won with 492,253 (50.00%) of Bharatiya Janta Party defeated Aftab Alam 386,932 (39.30%) of Bahujan Samaj Party

In 2014, Jagdambika Pal won with 298,845 votes (32.00%) from Bharatiya Janata Party and defeated Muhammad Muqeem 195,257 (20.90%) of Bahujan Samaj Party

In 2022 assembly election, in Shohratgarh Apna Dal (Soneylal), in Kapilvastu (SC), and Bansi BJP won, while in Itwa and Domariyaganj SP won.

Strategy:

Kapilavastu is a reserved SC assembly seat where the BJP candidate secured a whopping lead in 2019, thus indicating that the SC voters largely supported the BJP candidate. BSP candidate Aftab Alam could secure a lead in the Dumariyaganj

assembly segment where Muslim voters are good in number. On the other hand, the INC candidate Chandresh too secured 6 percent votes. The division of secular votes and SC community voting for BJP candidates led to the victory of BJP candidate. The consolidation of vote behind INDIA alliance can secure a win here. In assembly elections too division of votes resulted in victory of BJP. The MIM is likely to dent in the Muslim vote base. Earlier too Peace party used to contest from here. One needs to guard against division of Muslim votes.

Talking Points:

- Unemployment
- Farm distress
- Stray cattle
- Electricity

25. KHERI



(Palia, Nighasan, Gola Gokrannath, Sri Nagar (SC), Lakhimpur)

Rural voters at Kheri parliament seat is approximately 1,497,327 which is around 84.6%

Urban voters at Kheri parliament seat is approximately 272,563 which is around 15.4%

- Muslim voters in Lakhimpur Kheri are 20.09%
- SC voters in Lakhimpur Kheri are 25.1%
- ST voters in Lakhimpur Kheri are 2.1%
- Sikh voters in Lakhimpur Kheri are 2.35%

In 2019, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Ajay Kumar won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 609589 votes. Samajwadi Party candidate Dr Purvi Verma stood second with total 390782 votes. She lost by 218807 votes.

In 2014, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Ajay Kumar won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 398578 votes. Bahujan Samaj Party candidate Arvind Giri stood second with total 288304 votes. He lost by 110274 votes. There was clear vote division between SP, BSP and INC.

In 2022, BJP won all five constituencies. In Lakhimpur and Sri Nagar assembly seats the BJP got an advantage because of BSP – SP vote division. Everywhere else it was clear victory by BJP.

Strategy:

- The Muslim turn out should be increased and Sikh voters should be mobilized and galvanized. The number of Tribal voters are also high and dent can be made into that community too. Dalit vote tends to get divided between BJP and BSP here, so targets should be other communities. There were many small parties that contested elections in 2019, resulting into division of votes. Efforts should be made to minimize that. The old CPI voter/ cadre based should be activated and used for INDIA alliance.
- The Kurmi, Ansar, Maurya and Pasi communities have significant votes that can be targeted here.

Talking points:

- Farmers' movement, MSP, Farm distress, electricity, stray cattles, the dominance of Rajputs over resources and muscle power Thakurvaad.

26. ALIGARH



(Khair, Barauli, Atrauli, Koil, Aligarh)

Rural voters at Aligarh parliament seat is approximately 1,097,233 which is around 58.3%.

Urban voters at Aligarh parliament seat is approximately 784,814 which is around 41.7%.

- Muslim voters in Aligarh are 19.85% around 3 lakhs
- SC voters in Aligarh are 20.20% around 3 lakhs
- Among other voters Lodh voters are 2.5 Lakh
- Jat voters are 1.75 Lakh
- Yadav voters are 1.25 Lakh
- Brahmin, Vaishya and Thakur etc- 6 Lakh

In 2019, Satish Kumar Gautam from BJP won with 656,215 (56.4%) votes defeating Ajeet Baliyan of BSP who got 426,954 votes (36.7%).

In 2014, Satish Kumar of BJP won with 514,622 (48.40%) votes while Dr. Arvind Kumar Singh of BSP got 227,886 (21.40%) and Zafar Alam from SP got 226,284 (21.30%) votes.

In 2022, BJP won all five assemblies decisively.

Strategy:

- Jat, Yadav, Muslim voters along with a good section of dalit voters is a winning combination here. But vote division is a recurring problem in this constituency. There are going to be more than 3 lakh new voters that will be added this year. We need to focus on the electoral list. That plays an important role. There should be focus on getting the Muslim and other anti BJP voters to vote.

Talking points:

- Unemployment, lack of government jobs (make comparison with the efforts of state government in Bihar), Agnipat scam, paper leaks, small industries closing down, GST, demonetization, lock industries of Aligarh, the socialist-secular heritage of the place.

27. ALLAHABAD



Meja, Karchhana, Allahabad South, Bara (SC), Koraon (SC)

Rural voters at Allahabad parliament seat is approximately 1,254,507 which is around 73.2% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Allahabad parliament seat is approximately 459,301 which is around 26.8% as per 2011 Census.

- Number of Polling Booths of Allahabad parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1922 .
- Voters Turnout of Allahabad parliament seat on 2019 Parliament Election – 51.7%
- SC voters at Allahabad parliament seat is approximately 358,186 which is around 20.9%
- Muslim voters are 13.38%

In 2019, Allahabad parliamentary constituency had total 1716160 electors. Total number of valid vote was 889056. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Rita Bahuguna Joshi won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 494454 (55.58%) votes. Samajwadi Party candidate Rajendra Singh Patel stood second with total 310179 votes (34.87%). He lost by 184275 votes.

In 2014, Allahabad parliamentary constituency had total 1666569 electors. Total number of valid vote was 891586. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Shyama Charan Gupta won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 313772 (35.20%) votes. Samajwadi Party candidate Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh Alias Mani stood second with total 251763 votes (28.18%). He lost by 62009 votes. Keshri Devi of BSP

got 162073 (9.73%) votes. Nand Gopal Gupta of INC got 102453 (6.15%).

In 2009, Allahabad parliamentary constituency had total 1267492 electors. Total number of valid vote was 550197. Samajwadi Party candidate Kunwar Rewati Raman Singh Alias Mani Ji won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 209431 votes. Bahujan Samaj Party candidate Ashok Kumar Bajpai stood second with total 174511 votes. He lost by 34920 votes. BJP came third.

In 2019, CPI got more than 10,000 votes. There were also more than 10 small candidates, who wasted votes. One can pursue less candidates to prevent vote division.

Talking points:

- Price Rise, Unemployment, crony capitalism, The lack of government jobs, paper leaks in Yogi raaj, electricity, farm crisis, MSME crisis.

28. BANDA



(Baberu, Naraini (SC), Banda, Chitrakoot, Manikpur)

Rural voters at Banda parliament seat is approximately 1,440,246 which is around 84.7% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Banda parliament seat is approximately 260,163 which is around 15.3% as per 2011 Census.

- Total Voters of Banda parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1700409 .
- Number of Polling Booths of Banda parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1924
- SC voters at Banda parliament seat is approximately 409,799 which is around 24.1% as per 2011 Census
- Muslim votes are 6.65%

In 2019, Banda parliamentary constituency had total 1702024 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1034549. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate R K Singh Patel won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 477926 votes. Samajwadi Party candidate Shyama Charan Gupta stood second with total 418988 votes. He lost by 58938 votes. Congress candidate Bal Kumar Patel got 75438 (7.29%) votes. Chhotelal of PSPL got 12747 (1.23%) and Mahendra (SC) of CPI got 10349 (1%) votes.

In 2014, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Bhairon Prasad Mishra won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 342066 (21.36%) votes. Bahujan Samaj Party candidate R K Singh Patel stood second with total 226278 (14.13%) votes. He lost by 115788 votes. Bal kumar Patel from SP got 189730 (11.84%). Vivek Kumar Singh from INC got 36650 (2.29%) votes.

In 2022 Assembly election, in Baberu and Chitrakoot SP won, in Naraini (SC) and

Banda BJP won and in Manikpur Apna Dal (Soneylal) won
Brahmin, Kurmi (Patel), Nishad and SC votes are most numerically strong.

Talking Points:

- Farmers' crisis: indebtedness- Sixty percent of farmers in the region are unable to repay loans because agriculture has been in crisis.
- Farmers' suicide: 3, 500 farmers have reportedly committed suicide in the past three decades in the region.
- 87 farmers died by suicide in Uttar Pradesh in 2020.
- 138 mandis have closed down
- Extensive drought and water scarcity in the area.
- Caste census and its significance

29. BASTI



(Harraiya, Kaptanganj, Rudhauli, Basti sadar, Mahadewa (SC))

Rural voters at Basti parliament seat is approximately 1,738,342 which is around 94.3% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Basti parliament seat is approximately 105,075 which is around 5.7% as per 2011 Census.

- Total Voters of Basti parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1843417 .
- Number of Polling Booths of Basti parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 2316
- SC voters at Basti parliament seat is approximately 383,431 which is around 20.8%
- Muslim voters are 14.8%
- OBC votes are also as high as 7 lakh

In 2019, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Harish Chandra Alias Harish Dwivedi won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 471162 (44.65%) votes. Bahujan Samaj Party candidate Ram Prasad Chaudhary stood second with total 440808 (41.77%) votes. He lost by 30354 votes. Congress candidate got 86920 (8.24%) votes.

In 2014, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Harish Chandra Alias Harish Dwivedi won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 357680 (20.01%) votes. Samajwadi Party candidate Brij Kishor Singh "dimpal" stood second with total 324118 (18.13%) votes. He lost by 33562 votes. BSP candidate got 283747 (15.88%) votes

In 2021, in Harraiya BJP won. While SP won in Kaptanganj, Rudhauli, Basti sadar. In

Mahadewa (SC) SBSP won

According to some estimate there are 5.98 upper caste votes, 6.20 OBC votes, 4.3 lakh SC voters and 1.83 lakh muslim voters.

The Muslim voters need to be increased and consolidated.

Talking pints:

- Importance of caste census, promise of caste census
- Unemployment
- Price rise
- Farm crisis, fertilizers, electricity

30. BHADOHI



(Pratappur, Handia, Bhadohi, Gyanpur, Aurai (SC))

Rural voters at Bhadohi parliament seat is approximately 1,754,370 which is around 90.4%

Urban voters at Bhadohi parliament seat is approximately 186,305 which is around 9.6%

- Total Voters of Bhadohi parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1940675.
- Number of Polling Booths of Bhadohi parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 2151
- SC voters at Bhadohi parliament seat is approximately 430,830 which is around 22.2%
- Muslim voters are 13.11% around 2 lakh 50 thousand

Rough estimate by some sources say there are around 3.15 lakh Brahmins, 2 lakh 90 thousand Bind, Yadav 1 lakh 40 thousand, Thakur 1 lakh, Maurya 95000, Patel 75000.

In 2019, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Ramesh Chand won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 510029 (49.05%) votes. Bahujan Samaj Party candidate Rangnath Mishra stood second with total 466414 (44.85%) votes. He lost by 43615 votes. INC got 25604 (2.46%) votes.

In 2014, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Virendra Singh won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 403695 (22.01%) votes. Bahujan Samaj Party candidate Rakesh Dhar Tripathi stood second with total 245554 (13.39%) votes. He lost by 158141 votes. Seema Mishra of SP got 238712 (13.01%) votes. Tej Bahadur of JDU got 26995 (1.47%) votes and Sartaj Iman of INC got 22573 (1.23%) votes.

In 2022, Pratappur, Handia, Bhadohi were won by SP, while BJP won Aurai and Nishad Party won Gyanpur.

Narrative:

- The declining carpet industry
- GST/ Demonetization
- Unemployment
- Electricity
- Fertiliser
- Paper leaks and degeneration in education
- Thakurvaad the dominance and hegemony of Thakurs (Yogi)

31. BADAUN



(Gunnaur, Bisauli (SC), Sahaswan, Bilsa, Budaun)

Rural voters are approximately 15,12,103 which is around 80% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters are approximately 3,78,026 which is around 20% as per 2011 Census.

- Number of Polling Booths of Budaun parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 20884
- SC voters at Budaun parliament seat is approximately 323,212 which is around 17.1%
- Muslim voters in Budaun are 27.6%

In 2019, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Dr Sanghmitra Maurya won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 511352 (47.28%) votes. Samajwadi Party candidate Dharmendra Yadav stood second with total 492898 (45.58%) votes. He lost by 18454 votes. INC candidate Salim Iqbal Sherwani got 51947 (4.8%) votes.

In 2014, Badaun parliamentary constituency had total 1769145 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1027594. Samajwadi Party candidate Dharmendra Yadav won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 498378 votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Vagish Pathak stood second with total 332031 votes. He lost by 166347 votes.

In 2022, Assembly election, Gunnaur, Bisauli (SC), Sahaswan were won by SP. In Bilsa and Badaun BJP won.

Dharmendra Yadav, who is Samajwadi Party chief Akhilesh Yadav's cousin lost to

BJP's Sanghamitra Maurya in 2019. Yadav had won in the seat in 2014 by more than one lakh margin, despite Modi wave. In 2019, there was a significant divide in the Muslim votes between Dharmendra Yadav and Congress's five time MP from the past Saleem Iqbal Sherwani. Sanghmitra Maurya is the daughter of Swami Prasad Maurya, who left BJP in 2022 to join SP.

Maurya, Yadav, Muslim is a definite winning combination.

Talking points:

- Caste Census
- Casteist nature of BJP and RSS
- Unemployment
- Farmers crisis

32. FATEHPUR:



(Jahanabad, Binkdi, Fatehpur, Ayah shah, Husainganj, Khaga (SC))

Rural voters at Fatehpur parliament seat is approximately 1,611,353 which is around 87.8% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Fatehpur parliament seat is approximately 223,901 which is around 12.2% as per 2011 Census.

- Total Voters of Fatehpur parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1835254.
- Number of Polling Booths of Fatehpur parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 2045 .
- SC voters at Fatehpur parliament seat is approximately 453,308 which is around 24.7%
- Muslim voters are 13.3%

In 2019, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Niranjana Jyoti won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 566040 (54.9%) votes. Bahujan Samaj Party candidate Sukhdev Prasad Verma stood second with total 367835 (35.22%) votes. He lost by 198205 votes. Rakesh Sachan of INC got 66077 (6.33%) votes. There were 14,692 NOTA votes.

Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Niranjana Jyoti won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 485994 votes. Bahujan Samaj Party candidate Afzal Siddiqui stood second with total 298788 votes. He lost by 187206 votes. Rakesh Sachan of SP got 179724 (9.96%) votes. Usha Maurya of INC got 46588 (2.58%) votes.

In 2022, in Jahanabad, Ayah shah, Khaga (SC) the BJP won. In Binkdi, Apna dal (Soneylal) won. In Fatehpur, Husainganj SP won.

The Muslim vote in Fatehpur needs to turn up and consolidate behind INDIA alli-

ance. There is a high tendency of NOTA votes here, if that can be rallied towards anti-fascist votes.

Talking points:

- caste census,
- Electricity,
- fertilizer,
- farm crisis,
- constitution.
- Unemployment

33. GHAZIPUR



(Jakhania (SC), Saidpur (SC), Ghazipur, Jangipur, Zamania)

Rural voters at Ghazipur parliament seat is approximately 1,707,089 which is around 91.4%

Urban voters at Ghazipur parliament seat is approximately 160,623 which is around 8.6%

- Total Voters of Ghazipur parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1867712.
- Number of Polling Booths of Ghazipur parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 2050
- SC voters at Ghazipur parliament seat is approximately 382,881 which is around 20.5%
- Muslims are 10.1% in Ghazipur

In 2019, Bahujan Samaj Party candidate Afzal Ansari won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 566082 (51.11%) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Manoj Sinha stood second with total 446690 (40.33%) votes. He lost by 119392 votes. Ramji from SBSP got 33877 (3.06%) votes. INC candidate Ajit Pratap Kushwaha got 19834 (1.79%) votes. Bhanu Prakash Pandey from CPI got 7844 (0.71%) votes.

In 2014, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Manoj Sinha won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 306929 (17.04%) votes. Samajwadi Party candidate Smt Shivkanya Kushwaha stood second with total 274477 (15.24%) votes. She lost by 32452 votes. Kailash Yadav from BSP got 241645 (13.41%) votes. Dharm Yadav

from RPD 59510 (3.3%) votes. Independent candidate Arun kumar Singh got 34093 (1.89%) votes.

In 2009, BJP came third after SP and BSP.

In 2022, SP won in Saidpur (SC), Ghazipur, Jangipur, Zamaniawhile SBSP won in Jakhanian.

This constituency clearly has a tendency to vote very politically and a lot of division of votes take place. If the split of anti-BJP votes can be minimized, then BJP can be defeated. Efforts must be made to have a consolidated voting behind INDIA candidate.

Talking points:

- caste census, Thakurvaad of Yogi, dissolution of democratic institution, unemployment, farmer crisis, electricity, stray cattle, communalism

34. JAUNPUR



(Badlapur, Shahganj, Jaunpur, Malhani, Mungra badshahpur)

Rural voters at Jaunpur parliament seat is approximately 1,677,892 which is around 89.9% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Jaunpur parliament seat is approximately 188,506 which is around 10.1% as per 2011 Census.

- Total Voters of Jaunpur parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1866398 .
- Number of Polling Booths of Jaunpur parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1899 .
- SC voters at Jaunpur parliament seat is approximately 380,745 which is around 20.4% as per 2011 Census
- Muslim voters at at 10.76%, 1.9 lakh

Bahujan Samaj Party candidate Shyam Singh Yadav won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 521128 (50.02%) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Krishna Pratap Singh K P stood second with total 440192 (42.25%) votes. He lost by 80936 votes. Deo vrat Mishra of INC got 27185 (2.61%) votes. BSP led in all five assembly seats

In 2014, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Krishna Pratap became MP from this seat. He secured total 367149 (19.86%) votes. Bahujan Samaj Party candidate Subhash Pandey stood second with total 220839 (11.95%) votes. He lost by 146310 votes. Prashant Yadav of SP got 180003 (9.74%) votes. Dhananjaty singh independent got 64137 votes. Dr KP Yadav of AAP got 43471 (2.35%) votes. Ravi Kishan of INC got 42759 (2.31%) votes.

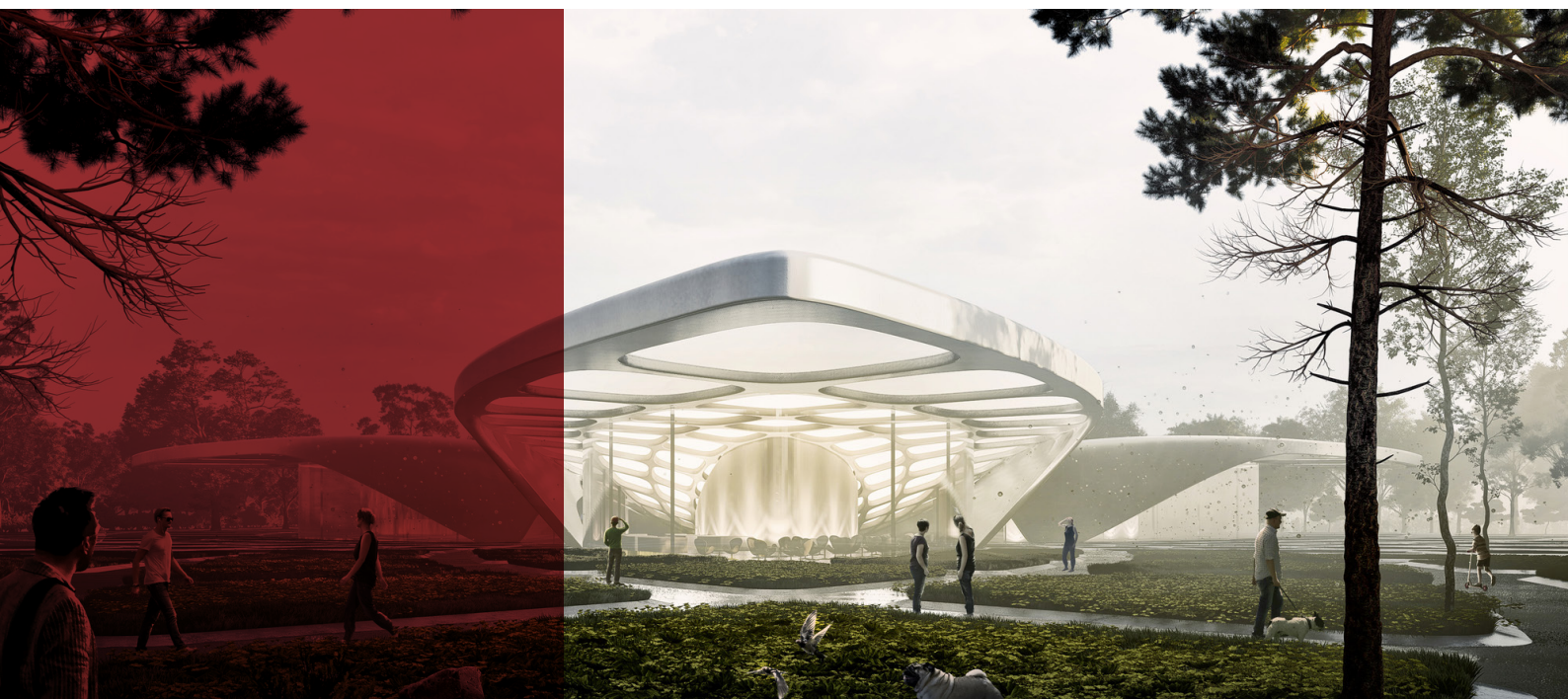
There is a tendency for division of votes among progressive candidates. The votes need to consolidate behind INDIA alliance candidates.

In 2022, in Badlapur, Jaunpur BJP won. In Shahganj NISHAD won, in Malhani, Mungra badshahpur SP won.

Talking points:

- Caste census, Anti-farmer BJP, small industry crisis, MSME crisis, unemployment, secularism.

35. KANNAUJ



Chhibramau, Tirwa, Kannauj (SC), Bidhuna, Rasulabad (SC)

Rural voters at Kannauj parliament seat is approximately 1,612,239 which is around 86.2% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Kannauj parliament seat is approximately 258,108 which is around 13.8% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Kannauj parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1870347 .

- Number of Polling Booths of Kannauj parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 2242 .
- SC voters at Kannauj parliament seat is approximately 400,254 which is around 21.4%
- Muslim voters are 15.3% in this constituency.
- Yadav voters are 16%
- Brahmin voters 15%
- Rajput around 10%

In 2019, Kannauj parliamentary constituency had total 1874824 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1140496. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Subrat Pathak won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 563087 votes. Samajwadi Party candidate Dimple Yadav stood second with total 550734 votes. She lost by 12353 votes.

In 2014, Kannauj parliamentary constituency had total 1808886 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1114460. Samajwadi Party candidate Dimple Yadav won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 489164 votes. Bharatiya Janata

Party candidate Subrat Pathak stood second with total 469257 votes. He lost by 19907 votes.

In 2022, BJP won in Chhibramau, Tirwa, Kannauj (SC), Rasulabad (SC) and SP won in Bidhuna.

Yadav and Muslim are 4.5 lakh in total but the consolidated upper caste votes surpass that combination. One needs to rally other backward communities than Yadavs and Dalit votes.

Talking points:

- Caste census
- Hegemony of Thakurs
- Unemployment
- Electricity
- Farm crisis

36. KAUSHAMBI (SC)



Babaganj (SC) Kunda, Sirathu , Manjhanpur (SC) and Chail

Rural voters at Kaushambi(SC) parliament seat is approximately 1,668,312 which is around 93.5%

Urban voters at Kaushambi(SC) parliament seat is approximately 115,979 which is around 6.5%

- Total Voters of Kaushambi(SC) parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1784291 .
- Number of Polling Booths of Kaushambi (SC) parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1937
- SC voters at Kaushambi(SC) parliament seat is approximately 572,757 which is around 32.1%
- Muslim voters at 13.9%

In 2019, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Vinod Kumar Sonkar won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 383009 votes. Samajwadi Party candidate Indrajeet Saroj stood second with total 344287 (39.28%) votes. He lost by 38722 (35.31%) votes. Shailendra kumar Pasi from JDL got 156406 (16.04%) votes.

In 2014, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Vinod Kumar Sonkar won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 331724 votes. Samajwadi Party candidate Shailendra Kumar stood second with total 288824 votes. He lost by 42900 votes. Suresh Pasi from BSP got 201322 (11.58%).

In 2022 Assembly Election JDL was leading in **2** assembly segments (Babaganj (SC) and Kunda) and SP was leading in **3** assembly segments (Sirathu , Manjhan-

pur (SC) and Chail). Heavyweight BJP candidate like Deputy CM Keshav Prasad Maurya lost from Sirathu

This constituency has dominance of three Ps. Pasi, Patel, Pandit. The JDL has significant influence in almost half of this constituency. Patel, Muslim, Yadav is a viable combination.

Talking points:

- Sham of "Apradh-Mukt" UP if Raja Bhaiya joins BJP
- Caste census
- Unemployment
- Farmers' crisis
- Electricity
- Stray cattle
- Fertilizer

37. LALGANJ (SC)



Atrauliya, Nizamabad, Phoolpur pawai, Didarganj, Lalganj (SC)

Rural voters at Lalganj(SC) parliament seat is approximately 1,693,895 which is around 96.8% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Lalganj(SC) parliament seat is approximately 55,997 which is around 3.2% as per 2011 Census.

- Total Voters of Lalganj(SC) parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1749892 .
- Number of Polling Booths of Lalganj(SC) parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1956 .
- SC voters at Lalganj(SC) parliament seat is approximately 451,472 which is around 25.8%
- Muslim voters are as high as 15.58%
- Bhumihar votes are round 15%

In 2019, Lalganj parliamentary constituency had total 1751980 electors. Total number of valid vote was 960568. Bahujan Samaj Party candidate Sangeeta Azad won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 518820 (53.98%) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Neelam Sonker stood second with total 357223 (37.17%) votes. She lost by 161597 votes.

In 2014, Lalganj parliamentary constituency had total 1661470 electors. Total number of valid vote was 898655. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Neelam Sonkar

won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 324016 votes. Samajwadi Party candidate Bechai Saroj stood second with total 260930 votes. He lost by 63086 votes. Dr Baliram from BSP got 233971 votes.

In 2022, SP won all five assemblies of Lalganj Parliamentary seat in Atrauliya, Nizamabad, Phoolpur pawai, Didarganj, Lalganj (SC)

The SC vote will get divided into BJP and BSP, therefore other OBC votes and Muslim votes needs to be consolidated.

Talking points:

- Caste Census
- Old Pension schemes
- Unemployment
- Caste atrocities
- Farmers crisis (electricity, fertilizers)

38. SANT KABIR NAGAR



(Alapur (SC), Menhdawal, Khalilabad, Dhanghata (SC), Khajni (SC))

Rural voters at Sant Kabir Nagar parliament seat is approximately 1,863,039 which is around 95.1% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Sant Kabir Nagar parliament seat is approximately 95,993 which is around 4.9% as per 2011 Census.

- Total Voters of Sant Kabir Nagar parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1959032 .
- Number of Polling Booths of Sant Kabir Nagar parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 2255 .
- SC voters at Sant Kabir Nagar parliament seat is approximately 464,291 which is around 23.7% as per 2011 Census.
- Muslim voters are as high as 19.33%

In 2019, Sant Kabir Nagar parliamentary constituency had total 1962903 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1063390. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Praveen Kumar Nishad won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 467543 (43.95%) votes. Bahujan Samaj Party candidate Bheeshma Shankar stood second with total 431794 (40.59%) votes. He lost by 35749 votes. Bhal Chnadra Yadav of Congress got 128506 (12.08%) votes.

In 2014, Sant Kabir Nagar parliamentary constituency had total 1904315 electors.

Total number of valid vote was 1011649. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Sharad Tripathi won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 348892 (18.32%) votes. Bahujan Samaj Party candidate Bhism Shankar Alias Kushal Tiwari stood second with total 250914 (13.16%) votes. He lost by 97978 votes. Bhal Chandra Yadav of SP got 240169 (12.61%). Rajaram of Peace party got 69193 (3.63%) votes.

As Per 2022 Assembly Election, BJP was leading by 38611 votes (3.5 vote share).

BJP was leading in **3** assembly segments (Khalilabad , Dhanghata (SC) and Khajni (SC)) , NISHAD was leading in 1 assembly segment (Menhdawal) and SP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Alapur (SC)) .

According to some sources, there are around 1.5 lakh Nishad voters, Muslim voters as high as 5 lakh, Yadav voters are around 1.30 lakh, the Kurmi voters are around 1.20 lakh Kshatriya voters are 1.15 lakh and dalit voters are around 4.5 lakh.

Talking points:

- The rights of fishermen and boatmen, the break down of handloom and powerloom industries, the crisis in beedi workers, Electricity department crisis of workers and OPS, electricity problems, fertilisers problems, Unemployment, Agniveer.

WEST BENGAL



1. ASANSOL



(Pandabeswar, Raniganj, Jamuria, Asansol Dakshin, Asansol Uttar, Kulti)

- Rural voters at ASANSOL parliament seat is approximately 313,294 which is around 19.4%
- Urban voters at ASANSOL parliament seat is approximately 1,301,623 which is around 80.6%.
- SC voters at ASANSOL parliament seat is approximately 361,741 which is around 22.4% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at ASANSOL parliament seat is approx 98,510 which is around 6.1% .
- MUSLIM voters at ASANSOL parliament seat is approximately 252,498 which is around 15.6% as per voter list analysis

In 2019, . Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Babul Supriyo won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 633378 (51.6%) votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Moon Moon Sen stood second with total 435741 (35.1%) votes. She lost by 197637 votes. CPM's Gouranga Chatterjee got 87608 (7.01%).

In 2014, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Babul Supriya Baral (Babul Supriyo) won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 419983 (28.58%) votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Dola Sen stood second with total 349503 (23.78%) votes. She lost by 70480 votes CPM's Bansa Gopal Chowdhury got 255829 (17.8%) votes.

In 2009, Communist Party Of India (Marxist) candidate Bansa Gopal Chowdhury won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 435161 (34.8%) votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Ghatak Moloy stood second with total 362205 votes

(28.98%). He lost by 72956 votes.

In 2021, BJP won in 2 assemblies, Asansol South and Kulti and TMC won in five assemblies.

- Asansol saw Hindu-Muslim riots in 2018, that led to polarization of the votes in 2019. The elected representative from BJP Babul Supriyo joined TMC in 2021. The Assembly elections in 2021 point to the dominance of TMC in most of the assembly seats. The Left and Congress have significantly lost grounds in this seat, since 2014. In this constituency, more than 50% are non-Bengali speaking people, a large section of whom are more inclined to support BJP. The Muslim voting turn out should be ensured and increased. Local strong leaders are preferred than outsiders as candidates. Non-Bengali candidates can actually be most viable. The stronger anti- BJP candidate seems to be from TMC.

2. ARAMBHAGH



(Haripal, Tarakeswar, Pursurah, Arambag(SC), Goghat(SC), Khanakul, Chandrakona(SC)

- Rural voters at ARAMBAG (SC) parliament seat is approximately 1,632,533 which is around 92.6%.
- Urban voters at ARAMBAG (SC) parliament seat is approximately 130,462 which is around 7.4% as per
- SC voters at ARAMBAG (SC) parliament seat is approximately 539,476 which is around 30.6%
- ST voters at ARAMBAG (SC) parliament seat is approximately 58,179 which is around 3.3%.
- MUSLIM voters at ARAMBAG (SC) parliament seat is approximately 293,087 which is around 16.6% as per voter list analysis

In 2019, TMC candidate Aparupa Poddar (Afrin Ali) won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 649929 (44.2%) votes. BJP candidate Tapan Kumar Ray stood second with total 648787 (44.1%) votes. He lost by 1142 votes.

In 2014, Aparupa Poddar (AFRIN ALI) 748,764 (55.0%) from TMC defeated Saktimohan Malik of CPM 401,919 (29.5%) Madhusudan Bag of BJP got 158,480 (11.6%)

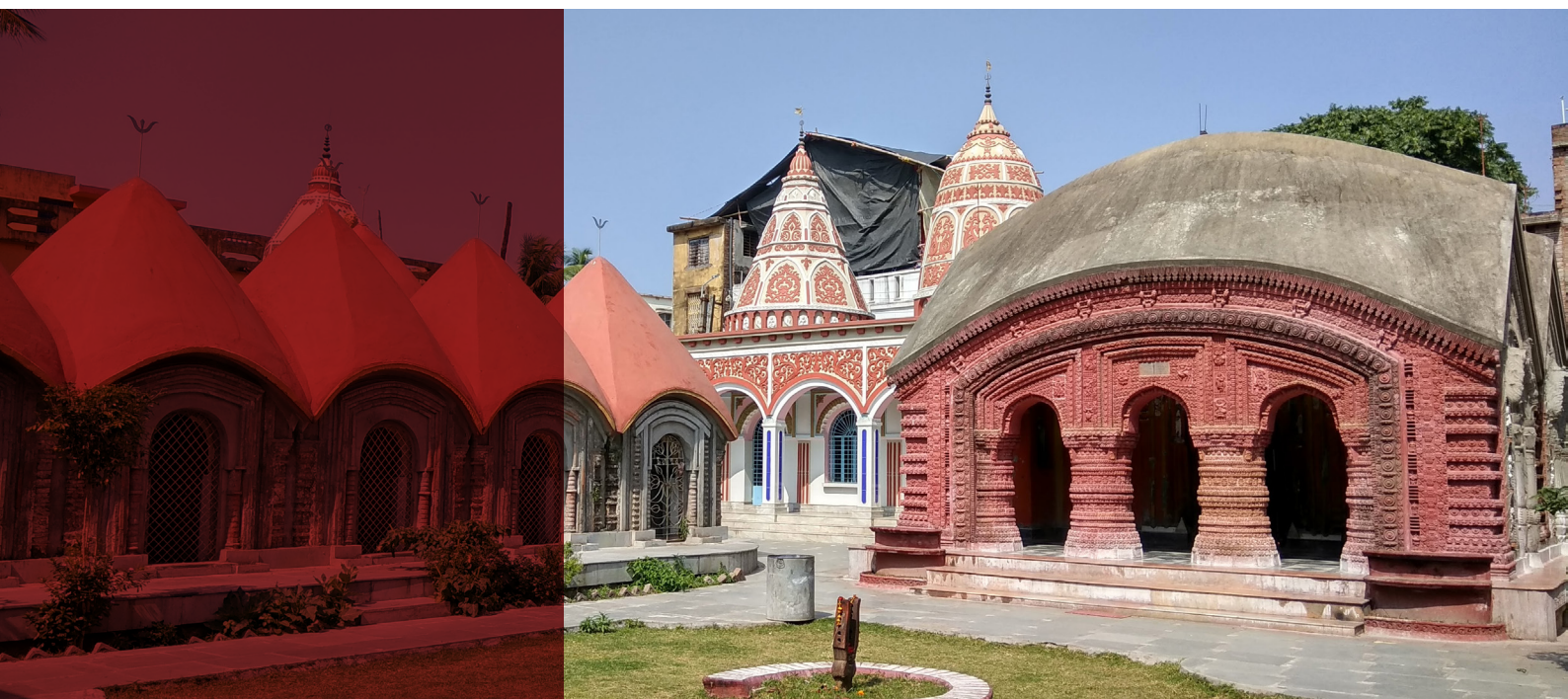
In 2009, Malik Sakti Mohan 630,254 (54.2%) of CPM defeated Sambhu Nath Malik 428,696 (36.8%) Indian National Congress and Murari Bera of BJP got 57,903 (5.0%)

In 2019, TMC won by a very slender margin of 1142 votes. What is notable is there were 20,495 votes polled for NOTA. If these votes can be identified boothwise, then specific outreach should be made to appeal to these voters to rally behind the strongest anti-fascist candidate. INC and CPM also polled over more than 1 lakh

25,000 votes separately. Some understanding should be struck between atleast TMC and Congress to prevent vote split. In 2014, CPM came second and BJP came third. There was a massive shift to BJP of CPM votes. This was a major bastion of CPM for a long time. Usually, Arambagh always witness victories by high margins. This was an exceptional election. If the left can mobilize its cadre back to its own fold, there is a chance of defeating BJP.

- Essential talking points: NRC/ CAA, Price Rise, communalism,
- Left plus congress can be an option in this constituency.

3. BAHARAMPUR



(Burwan (SC), Kandi, Bharatpur, Rejinagar, Beldanga, Baharampur, Naoda)

- Rural voters at BAHARAMPUR parliament seat is approximately 1,336,679 which is around 81.9%
- Urban voters at BAHARAMPUR parliament seat is approximately 295,408 which is around 18.1%
- SC voters at BAHARAMPUR parliament seat is approximately 215,435 which is around 13.2% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at BAHARAMPUR parliament seat is approximately 14,689 which is around 0.9% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at BAHARAMPUR parliament seat is approximately 848,152 which is around 52% as per voter list analysis

In 2019, Indian National Congress candidate Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 591106 (45.43%) votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Apurba Sarkar (David) stood second with total 510410 (39.23%) votes. He lost by 80696 votes. Krishna Joyardar BJP got 143038 (10.99%).

In 2014, Indian National Congress candidate Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 583549 votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Indranil Sen stood second with total 226982 votes. He lost by 356567 votes.

In 2022 Assembly election, TMC won in six constituencies and BJP won in 1.

- INC candidate Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury has traditionally won from this seat. However, TMC dominated most seats in the assembly elections. But given the preference of voters to vote for Congress in the Parliament elections, and increasing anti-incumbency against TMC, it is advisable to back the congress candidate in this constituency.

4. BALURGHAT



(Itahar, Kushmandi (SC), Kumarganj, Balurghat , Tapan (ST) Gangarampur (SC) Harirampur)

- Rural voters at BALURGHAT parliament seat is approximately 1,276,796 which is around 89.3%.
- Urban voters at BALURGHAT parliament seat is approximately 152,987 which is around 10.7%
- SC voters at BALURGHAT parliament seat is approximately 408,918 which is around 28.6%.
- ST voters at BALURGHAT parliament seat is approximately 218,757 which is around 15.3%.
- MUSLIM voters at BALURGHAT parliament seat is approximately 422,057 which is around 29.5% as per voter list analysis.

In 2019, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Sukanta Majumdar won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 539317 (45.01%) votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Arpita Ghosh stood second with total 506024 (42.23%) votes. She lost by 33293 votes. Ranen Barman of Revolutionary Socialist Party got 72990 (6.09%).

In 2014, Balurghat parliamentary constituency had total 1254497 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1063053. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Arpita Ghosh won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 409641 votes. Revolutionary Socialist Party candidate Bimalendu Sarkar (bimal) stood second with total 302677 votes. He lost by 106964 votes.

In 2009, Balurghat parliamentary constituency had total 1010224 electors. Total

number of valid vote was 875360. Revolutionary Socialist Party candidate Prasanta Kumar Majumdar won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 388444 votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Biplab Mitra stood second with total 383339 votes. He lost by 5105 votes.

In 2022, 4 seats were won by TMC, 3 seats by BJP.

- BJP won in this constituency in 2019. The difference with the TMC candidate who came second was of little under 34,000 votes. However, the RSP and Congress candidate polled around 1 Lakh votes. Moreover, there were around ten candidates from smaller parties or as independents. Many of them drew the tribal votes, which is significantly high in this constituency. Such diversion of vote should be prevented. Turn out of Muslim voters should be increased. The strongest opposition party in this constituency is TMC.

5. BANGAON (SC)



(Kalyani (SC), Haringhata (SC), Bagdah (SC), Bongaon Uttar (SC), Bongaon Dakshin (SC), Gaighata (SC), Swarupnagar (SC))

- Rural voters at BANGAON (SC) parliament seat is approximately 1,293,520 which is around 76.1%.
- Urban voters at BANGAON (SC) parliament seat is approximately 406,243 which is around 23.9%.
- SC voters at BANGAON (SC) parliament seat is approximately 725,799 which is around 42.7%.
- ST voters at BANGAON (SC) parliament seat is approximately 47,593 which is around 2.8%.
- MUSLIM voters at BANGAON (SC) parliament seat is approximately 275,762 which is around 16.2% as per voter list

In 2019, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Shantanu Thakur won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 687622 (48.81%) votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Mamata Thakur stood second with total 576028 (40.89%) votes. She lost by 111594 votes. Alakesh Das of Communist Party Of India (Marxist) got 90122 (6.4%).

In 2014, Bongaon parliamentary constituency had total 1540713 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1283688. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Kapil Krishna Thakur won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 551213 votes. Communist Party Of India (Marxist) candidate Debesh Das stood second with total 404612 votes. He lost by 146601 votes. K D Biswas of Bharatiya Janata Party got 244783 (15.8%).

All India Trinamool Congress candidate Gobinda Chandra Naskar won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 546596 votes. Communist Party Of India (Marxist) candidate Asim Bala stood second with total 453770 votes. He lost by 92826 votes.

In 2022 election, BJP won in 6 assemblies, whereas TMC won in just 1.

This is a constituency dominated by BJP. The Muslim turn out should be increased. Matua samaj vote should be targeted. Matua plus Muslims is a good combination. The Matua votes in last election had consolidated behind BJP, with the illusion of implementation of CAA. In this constituency, there is a support towards CAA, but opposes NRC. The non-implementation of CAA has resulted into discontent against Shantanu Thakur, the standing MP. The BJP has fared poorly in the Panchayat election 2023. The strongest opposition here is of TMC (so far).

Talking points: CAA/ NRC, how Modi played with Matua emotions. Proposed De-reservation of posts in UGC under this government. The dissolution of reservation and government jobs in center.

6. BARASAT



(Habra, Ashoknagar, Rajarhat new town, Bidhannagar, Madhyamgram, Barasat, Deganga)

- Rural voters at BARASAT parliament seat is approximately 607,467 which is around 35.4%
- Urban voters at BARASAT parliament seat is approximately 1,108,542 which is around 64.6%
- SC voters at BARASAT parliament seat is approximately 326,042 which is around 19%
- ST voters at BARASAT parliament seat is approximately 25,740 which is around 1.5%
- MUSLIM voters at BARASAT parliament seat is approximately 463,848 which is around 27% as per voter list analysis

In 2019, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Dr Kakoli Ghoshdastidar won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 648444 votes. (46.44%) Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Mrinal Kanti Debnath stood second with total 538275 votes. He lost by 110169 (38.55%) votes. Haripada Biswas of All India Forward Block 124068 (8.89%) votes.

In 2014, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Dr Kakali Ghoshdostidar won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 525387 (34.73%) votes. All India Forward Bloc candidate Dr Mortoza Hossain stood second with total 352246 (23.28%) votes. He lost by 173141 votes. P C Sorcar Junior of Bharatiya Janata Party got 296608 (19.61%).

In 2009, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Kakali Ghosh Dastidar won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 522530 votes. All India Forward Bloc candidate Sudin Chattopadhyay stood second with total 399629 votes. He lost by 122901 votes. Bratin Sengupta Bharatiya Janata Party 55353 (4.51%).

In 2022, TMC won in all 7 constituencies. In 2019, AITC was leading in 5 assembly segments (Ashoknagar , Rajarhat new town , Madhyamgram , Barasat and Deganga) and BJP was leading in 2 assembly segments (Habra and Bidhannagar).

This constituency is a TMC stronghold since 2009. The assembly segments also saw TMC lead in every constituency in 2021. TMC is strongest option against BJP here and should be backed.

7. BARDHAMAN DURGAPUR



(Bardhaman Dakshin, Monteswar, Bardhaman Uttar (SC), Bhatar, Galsi (SC), Durgapur Purba, Durgapur paschim)

- Rural voters at BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR parliament seat is approximately 937,245 which is around 54.1%
- Urban voters at BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR parliament seat is approximately 795,186 which is around 45.9%
- SC voters at BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR parliament seat is approximately 424,446 which is around 24.5%
- ST voters at BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR parliament seat is approximately 97,016 which is around 5.6%.
- MUSLIM voters at BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR parliament seat is approximately 318,255 which is around 18.4% as per voter list

In 2019, Bardhaman Durgapur parliamentary constituency had total 1733578 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1433007. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate SS Ahluwalia won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 598376 votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Dr Mamta Sanghamita stood second with total 595937 votes. She lost by 2439 votes. Abhas Ray Chaudhuri from Communist Party Of India (Marxist) got 161329 (11.26%).

The BJP won in this constituency by a slender margin of under 2500 votes in 2019. The Left and Congress candidates separately however, polled near 2 lakh votes. In 2014, BJP had come third and Left came second. The victory of BJP was possible because of a substantial shift of Left votes to BJP. In the assembly elections, TMC

recovered grounds in the Assembly election of 2021. In the Panchayat elections however, it was observed that Left has recovered a lot of grounds and the vote base that had shifted to BJP seems to have returned to the left fold. In almost all 17 Zilla Parishads the Left had more votes than BJP. This can help the TMC because it points at reduction of BJP votes. There shouldn't be candidate from TMC-Left and Congress. The backing of the candidate should be carefully decided. The dalit votes are high in the constituency although it's a general constituency. The possible candidates to be backed can be TMC or Left/Congress depending on the candidate.

8. BARDHAMAN PURBA



(Raina (SC), Jamalpur (SC), Kalna (SC), Memari, Purbasthali Dakshin, Purbasthali Uttar, Katwa)

- Rural voters at BARDHAMAN PURBA (SC) parliament seat is approximately 1,450,531 which is around 85.5%.
- Urban voters at BARDHAMAN PURBA (SC) parliament seat is approximately 245,997 which is around 14.5%
- SC voters at BARDHAMAN PURBA (SC) parliament seat is approximately 529,317 which is around 31.2% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at BARDHAMAN PURBA (SC) parliament seat is approximately 137,419 which is around 8.1% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at BARDHAMAN PURBA (SC) parliament seat is approximately 375,573 which is around 22.1%

In 2019, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Sunil Kumar Mondal won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 640834 (44.51%) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Paresh Chandra Das stood second with total 551523 (38.31%) votes. He lost by 89311 votes. Iswar Chandra Das of Communist Party Of India (marxist) got 175920 (12.22%).

All India Trinamool Congress candidate Sunil Kumar Mondal won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 574560 votes. Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Iswar Chandra Das stood second with total 460181 votes. He lost by 114379 votes. Santosh Roy of Bharatiya Janata Party got 170828 (11.15%).

In 2009, Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Anup Kumar Saha won and

became MP from this seat. He secured total 531987 votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Ashoke Biswas stood second with total 472568 votes. He lost by 59419 votes.

In 2022, Assembly election TMC won in all 7 constituencies.

- In Purba Bardhaman the TMC had a decisive victory in 2019, over BJP. This happened despite significant vote of the left shifting to BJP. Although in Panchayat elections the left and Congress had performed well, the strongest party is still the TMC. It will depend on the candidate.

9. BASIRHAT



(Baduria, Haroa, Minakhan (SC), Sandeshkhali (ST), Basirhat Dakshin, Basirhat Uttar, Hingalganj (SC))

- Rural voters at BASIRHAT parliament seat is approximately 1,450,331 which is around 86.5%
- Urban voters at BASIRHAT parliament seat is approximately 226,352 which is around 13.5%
- SC voters at BASIRHAT parliament seat is approximately 425,877 which is around 25.4%.
- ST voters at BASIRHAT parliament seat is approximately 108,984 which is around 6.5%.
- MUSLIM voters at BASIRHAT parliament seat is approximately 776,400 which is around 46.3%

In 2019, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Nusrat Jahan Ruhi won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 782078 (54.55%) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Sayantan Basu stood second with total 431709 (30.11%) votes. He lost by 350369 votes. Quazi Abdur Rahim of Indian National Congress got 104183 (7.27%).

In 2014, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Idris Ali won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 492326 votes. Communist Party Of India candidate Nurul Huda stood second with total 382667 votes. He lost by 109659 votes. Samik Bhattacharya of BJP 233887 got (15.69%).

In 2009, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Sk Nurul Islam won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 479650 votes. Communist Party Of India candi-

date Ajay Chakraborty stood second with total 419267 votes. He lost by 60383 votes.

- In 2021, TMC won in all 7 assembly constituencies.
- There is a pattern of fielding multiple Muslim candidates in this constituency. Splitting of Muslim votes should be avoided here. The strongest party here is the TMC.
- If RG comes and campaigns Congress can win this.

10. BOLPUR



(Ketugram, Mangalkot, Ausgram (SC), Bolpur, Nanoor (SC), Labhpur, Mayureswar)

- Rural voters at BOLPUR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 1,572,986 which is around 92.4%
- Urban voters at BOLPUR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 129,380 which is around 7.6%
- SC voters at BOLPUR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 534,543 which is around 31.4% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at BOLPUR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 119,166 which is around 7% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at BOLPUR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 499,110 which is around 29.3% as per voter list analysis.

In 2019, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Asit Kumar Mal won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 699171 (47.83%) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Das Ramprasad stood second with total 592769 votes (40.55%). He lost by 106402 votes. CPM candidate Ram Chandra Dom got 91964 (6.2%).

In 2014, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Anupam Hazra won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 630693 (41%) votes. Communist Party Of India (Marxist) candidate Dome Ramchandra stood second with total 394581(25.68%) votes. He lost by 236112 votes. BJP got 12%.

In 2009, Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Doctor Ram Chandra Dome won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 538383 (41.17%) votes. Indian National Congress candidate Asit Kumar Mal stood second with total 411501 (31.4%)

votes. He lost by 126882 votes. BJP got 5.3% votes.
In 2021, TMC won all the seven assembly seats.

This was a CPM stronghold till 2009. But since 2014, this has become a TMC stronghold. In the Panchayat elections too TMC managed more than 62% votes, followed by BJP which had 19% votes. In 2019 too, TMC had a lead of over one lakh vote. TMC is so far the strongest opposition party in this constituency and should be backed.

11. COOCH BEHAR(SC)



(Mathabhanga (SC), Cooch behar Uttar (SC), Cooch Behar Dakshin, Sitalkuchi(SC), Sitai(SC), Dinhata , Natabar)

- Rural voters at Cooch Behar (SC) parliament seat is approximately 1,629,594 which is around 90%.
- Urban voters at Cooch Behar (SC) parliament seat is approximately 181,066 which is around 10%.
- SC voters at Cooch Behar(SC) parliament seat is approximately 879,981 which is around 48.6% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at Cooch Behar(SC) parliament seat is approximately 9,053 which is around 0.5% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at Cooch Behar (SC) parliament seat is approximately 476,207 which is around 26.3% as per voter list analysis

In 2019, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Nisith Pramanik won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 731594 (47.96%) votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Adhikary Paresh Chandra stood second with total 677363 (44.4% votes). He lost by 54231 votes. AIFB and Congress were as low as 3% and 1.8%.

In All India Trinamool Congress candidate Renuka Sinha won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 526499 votes. All India Forward Bloc candidate Dipak Kumar Roy stood second with total 439392 votes. He lost by 87107 votes. BJP got 13.4% vote.

In 2014, Nripendra Nath Roy of AIFB won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 500677 votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Arghya Roy Prad-

han stood second with total 466928 votes. He lost by 33749 votes.

In 2021, BJP won six out of seven assemblies. TMC won in 1, which is Sitai.

The BJP has rose in power in this particular constituency. Nishith Ranjan Pramanik won with almost 55,000 votes. In the Assembly elections too, out of 7 assembly seats, BJP won in 6. The TMC however, has regained some grounds by Panchayat elections 2023. In the assembly constituency of Sitai, which is Muslim concentrated, TMC won in 2021. In Panchayat too, in Sitai TMC had more than 80% votes. BJP got 32% votes in Panchayat which is significant decline from its 2019 vote share. STRONGEST and ONLY opposition here is TMC. The turnout of Muslims should be increased in this constituency for Parliament election.

12. DIAMOND HARBOUR



(Diamond harbour , Falta, Satgachia, Bishnupur (SC), Maheshtala, Budge Budge, Metiaburuz)

- Rural voters at DIAMOND HARBOUR parliament seat is approximately 843,761 which is around 49.1% as per 2011 Census.
- Urban voters at DIAMOND HARBOUR parliament seat is approximately 874,693 which is around 50.9% as per 2011 Census.
- SC voters at DIAMOND HARBOUR parliament seat is approximately 354,002 which is around 20.6% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at DIAMOND HARBOUR parliament seat is approximately 662,326 which is around 38.5% as per voter list analysis.

In 2019, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Abhishek Banerjee won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 791127 (56.13) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Nilanjan Roy stood second with total 470533 (33.39%) votes. He lost by 320594 votes.

In 2014, Diamond Harbour parliamentary constituency had total 1555914 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1261296. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Abhishek Banerjee secured total 508481 votes. Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Dr Abul Hasnat stood second with total 437183 votes. He lost by 71298 votes. BJP got 12% votes.

In 2021, AITC won in all seven assembly segments.

- In Panchayat 2023 too, TMC won by a huge margin. Since 2009 this is a TMC bastion.

13. DUM DUM



(Khardaha, Dum Dum Uttar, Panihati, Kamarhati, Baranagar, Dum dum, Rajarhat Gopalpur)

- Rural voters at DUM DUM parliament seat is approximately 23,474 which is around 1.5%
- Urban voters at DUM DUM parliament seat is approximately 1,541,480 which is around 98.5%
- SC voters at DUM DUM parliament seat is approximately 175,275 which is around 11.2% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at DUM DUM parliament seat is approximately 15,650 which is around 1% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at DUM DUM parliament seat is approximately 113,158 which is around 7.2% as per voter list analysis

All India Trinamool Congress candidate Sougata Ray won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 512062 (42.51%) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Samik Bhattacharya stood second with total 459060 (38.11%) votes. He lost by 53002 votes. The CPM candidate got 13.9% votes.

In 2014, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Saugata Roy won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 483244 votes. Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Asim Kumar Dasgupta stood second with total 328310 votes. He lost by 154934 votes. The BJP candidate got 18% votes.

All India Trinamool Congress candidate Sougata Ray won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 458988 votes. Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Amitava Nandy stood second with total 438510 votes. He lost by 20478 votes.

BJP got 4.5% votes.

In 20221, TMC won all seven constituencies.

- Dumdum used to be a left bastion but since 2009 has turned towards TMC. TMC is right now the strongest opposition in this constituency.

14. HOWRAH



(Bally, Howrah Uttar, Howrah Madhya, Shibpur, Howrah Dakshin, Sankrail (SC), Panchla)

- Rural voters at HOWRAH parliament seat is approximately 117,590 which is around 7.2%.
- Urban voters at HOWRAH parliament seat is approximately 1,515,611 which is around 92.8%
- SC voters at HOWRAH parliament seat is approximately 150,254 which is around 9.2%.
- MUSLIM voters at HOWRAH parliament seat is approximately 358,381 which is around 21.9%

In 2019, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Prasun Banerjee won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 576711 (47.17%) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Rantidev Sengupta stood second with total 473016 (38.69%) votes. He lost by 103695 votes. CPM candidate got 8.63%.

In 2014, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Prasun Banerjee won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 488461(32.45%) votes. Communist Party Of India (Marxist) candidate Sridip Bhattacharya stood second with total 291505 (19.37%) votes. He lost by 196956 votes. BJP got 16.49% Votes.

All India Trinamool Congress candidate Ambica Banerjee won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 477449 (35.5%) votes. Communist Party Of India (Marxist) candidate Swadesh Chakraborty (32.7%) stood second with total 440057

votes. He lost by 37392 votes

In 2021 Assembly elections, TMC won in all seven constituencies.

- The TMC has stronghold in Howrah since 2009. However, BJP is also significantly making its presence felt. There has been regular communal riots and polarization in votes are expected. The TMC performed well in the Assembly elections of 2021 by winning in all the Assembly segments and also in the Panchayat elections of 2023. TMC is the strongest opposition here against BJP and should be backed. The Muslim vote must be ensured and consolidated. Division of vote is a possibility here, that needs to be avoided.

Talking points:

- discrimination by Central governments, propagate more about Welfare schemes of state government. Peace, communal harmony, how communal violence and divide affects all.

15. JADAVPUR



(Baruipur Purba (SC), Baruipur Paschim, Sonarpur Dakshin, Bhangore, Jadavpur, Sonarpur, Tollygunj)

- Rural voters at JADAVPUR parliament seat is approximately 728,263 which is around 40.1%
- Urban voters at JADAVPUR parliament seat is approximately 1,087,854 which is around 59.9%
- SC voters at JADAVPUR parliament seat is approximately 437,684 which is around 24.1% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at JADAVPUR parliament seat is approximately 388,489 which is around 21.4% as per voter list analysis

In 2019, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Mimi Chakraborty won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 688472 (47.9%) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Anupam Hazra stood second with total 393233 (27%) votes. He lost by 295239 votes. Bikash Ranjan Bhattacharya of CPIM got 302264 (21%) votes.

In 2014, Sugata Bose of All India Trinamool Congress won with 584244 (36.61%) defeating Sujan Chakraborty of Communist Party Of India (marxist) who got 459041 (28.77%)

In 2009 All India Trinamool Congress candidate Kabir Suman won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 540667 votes. Communist Party Of India (Marxist) candidate Sujan Chakraborty stood second with total 484400 votes. He lost by 56267 votes.

In 2021 Assembly elections, TMC won in five and ISF and Left alliance won in Bhangar.

- The Jadavpur constituency is precarious. While TMC has stronghold in atleast three out of six assembly segments (Tollygunge, Sonarpur Uttar and Sonarpur Dakshin), the Left and ISF has significant stronghold in Bhangar, Jadavpur and Baruipur Pashchim. The BJP also performed well in the Panchayat election. If the Left fields a strong woman candidate, there is chance of consolidation. The TMC still is relatively stronger force, but the support around a candidate should be done depending on the candidate.

16. JANGIPUR



(Suti Jangipur Raghunathganj Sagardighi Lalgola Nabagram (SC) Khargram (SC)

- Rural voters at JANGIPUR parliament seat is approximately 1,267,054 which is around 78.5%
- Urban voters at JANGIPUR parliament seat is approximately 347,027 which is around 21.5%
- SC voters at JANGIPUR parliament seat is approximately 263,095 which is around 16.3% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at JANGIPUR parliament seat is approximately 32,282 which is around 2%.
- MUSLIM voters at JANGIPUR parliament seat is approximately 1,020,797 which is around 63.2% as per voter list analysis.

All India Trinamool Congress candidate Khalilur Rahaman won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 562838 (43.14%) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Mafuja Khatun stood second with total 317056 (24.3%) votes. She lost by 245782 votes. Abhijit Mukherjee of Indian National Congress got 255836 (19.61%) votes

Indian National Congress candidate Abhijit Mukherjee won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 378201 votes. Communist Party Of India (Marxist) candidate Muzaffar Hossain stood second with total 370040 votes. He lost by 8161 votes. Sk Nurul Islam of All India Trinamool Congress got 207455 (14.91%) votes.

Indian National Congress candidate Pranab Mukherjee won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 506749 votes. Communist Party Of India (marxist) candi-

date Mriganka Sekhar Bhattacharya stood second with total 378600 votes. He lost by 128149 votes.

- This constituency is a traditional Congress seat. Abhijit Mukherjee won the elections in 2014. TMC won in 2019 and Abhijit Mukherjee from Congress came third. However, there was a religious polarization. The revival of Congress in Panchayat elections points towards votes turning here once again. Congress can emerge as the strongest opposition, if it fields a local Muslim grounded leader. The Muslim vote make all the difference in this constituency. Whoever the Muslim votes back, they are bound to win. However, one needs to be guarded against division of Muslim votes, leading into religious polarization towards BJP.

17. JAYNAGAR (SC)



Gosaba (SC), Basanti (SC), Kultali (SC), Jaynagar (SC), Canning paschim (SC), Canning Purba, Magrahat Purba (SC)

- Rural voters at JAYNAGAR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 1,415,428 which is around 85.9%.
- Urban voters at JAYNAGAR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 232,334 which is around 14.1%
- SC voters at JAYNAGAR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 631,093 which is around 38.3%
- ST voters at JAYNAGAR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 52,728 which is around 3.2%
- MUSLIM voters at JAYNAGAR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 589,294 which is around 35.8% as per voter list analysis.

In 2019, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Pratima Mondal won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 761202 (56.12%) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Dr Ashok Kandary stood second with total 444427 votes. He lost by 316775 votes. Subhash Nashkar from RSP got 5.01%.

In 2014, Pratima Mondal of TMC got 494,746 (41.7%) defeating Subhas Naskar 386,362 (32.6%) from Revolutionary Socialist Party. Dr. Tarun Mandal of Socialist Unity Centre Of India (COMMUNIST) got 117,454 (9.9%) and Krishnapada Majumder got 113,206 (9.5%) Bharatiya Janta Party

In 2021 Assembly election TMC won in all six constituencies.

- TMC is the strongest opposition in this constituency and has been the dominant force. Earlier this used to be a stronghold of RSP, but from 2009 TMC started to win. In 2014, BJP came fourth in this constituency. However, the vote-base of RSP shifted to BJP. TMC are most likely to defeat BJP and should be backed. There is a chance of substantial dalit votes shifting to BJP, hence Muslim turn out must be ensured and consolidated behind one candidate. Its better to field a local grounded SC leader.

18. KOLKATA DAKSHIN



Kasba, Behala Purba, Behala Paschim, Kolkata port, Bhabanipur, Rashbehari, Ballygunge

- Urban voters at KOLKATA DAKSHIN parliament seat is approximately 1,700,607 which is around 98.4%.
- SC voters at KOLKATA DAKSHIN parliament seat is approximately 101,967 which is around 5.9%
- ST voters at KOLKATA DAKSHIN parliament seat is approximately 5,185 which is around 0.3%
- MUSLIM voters at KOLKATA DAKSHIN parliament seat is approximately 380,163 which is around 22% as per voter list analysis.

All India Trinamool Congress candidate Mala Roy won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 573119 (47.48%) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Chandra Kumar Bose stood second with total 417927 votes. He lost by 155192 votes. AITC was leading in 6 assembly segments (Kasba , Behala Purba , Behala paschim , Kolkata port , Bhabanipur and Ballygunge) and BJP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Rashbehari) .

All India Trinamool Congress candidate Subrata Bakshi won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 431715 votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Tathagata Roy stood second with total 295376 votes. He lost by 136339 votes.

All India Trinamool Congress candidate Mamata Banerjee won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 576045 votes. Communist Party Of India (marxist)

candidate Rabin Deb stood second with total 356474 votes. He lost by 219571 votes.

- TMC is historically strongest in this constituency and must be backed. Muslim turn out must be ensured.

19. KOLKATA UTTAR



(Chowrangee, Entally, Belegkata, Jorasanko, Shyampukur,, Kashipur-Belgachia)

100% Urban constituency

- SC voters at KOLKATA UTTAR parliament seat is approximately 69,303 which is around 4.8% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at KOLKATA UTTAR parliament seat is approximately 307,034 which is around 21.3% as per voter list analysis
-

In 2019, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Bandyopadhyay Sudip won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 474891 votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Rahul (biswajit) Sinha stood second with total 347796 votes. He lost by 127095 votes. AITC was leading in 5 assembly segments (Chowrangee , Entally , Belegkata , Maniktala and Kashipur-Belgachia) and BJP was leading in 2 assembly segments (Jorasanko and Shyampukur) .

In 2014, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Sudip Bandyopadhyay won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 343687 votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Rahul (biswajit) Sinha stood second with total 247461 votes. He lost by 96226 votes. AITC was leading in 5 assembly segments (Entally , Belegkata , Shyampukur , Maniktala and Kashipur-Belgachia) , BJP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Jorasanko) and INC was leading in 1 assembly segment (Chowringhee).

Analysis:

The seat is traditionally a TMC stronghold, as TMC had comfortable margins in every assembly segments too, in both 2019 and 2021. However, BJP will put up a strong fight here, as some pockets in this constituency are BJP strongholds as well. The turn out of Muslims need to increase. TMC is the strongest option here.

20. KRISHNANAGAR



Tehatta, Palashipara, Kaliganj, Nakashipara, Chapra, Krishnanagar Uttar, Krishnanagar Dakshin

- Rural voters at KRISHNANAGAR parliament seat is approximately 1,418,508 which is around 87.3%.
- Urban voters at KRISHNANAGAR parliament seat is approximately 206,358 which is around 12.7%.
- SC voters at KRISHNANAGAR parliament seat is approximately 368,845 which is around 22.7% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at KRISHNANAGAR parliament seat is approximately 27,623 which is around 1.7% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at KRISHNANAGAR parliament seat is approximately 590,492 which is around 36.3% as per voter list analysis

In 2019, . All India Trinamool Congress candidate Mahua Moitra won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 614872 votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Kalyan Chaubey stood second with total 551654 votes. He lost by 63218 votes. Intaj Ali Shah of Indian National Congress got 38305 (2.8%) votes and Khodabakh Shaikh Socialist Unity Centre Of India (communist) got 8112 (0.59%) votes. was leading in 4 assembly segments (Palashipara , Kaliganj , Nakashipara and Chapra) and BJP was leading in 3 assembly segments (Tehatta , Krishnanagar Uttar and Krishnanagar Dakshin)

All India Trinamool Congress candidate Tapas Paul won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 438789 votes. Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Jha Shantanu stood second with total 367534 votes. He lost by 71255 votes. Satya Brata Mookherjee of Bharatiya Janata Party got 329387 (22.3%) votes. AITC

was leading in 5 assembly segments (Tehatta , Kaliganj , Nakashipara , Chapra and Krishnanagar Dakshin) , BJP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Krishnanagar Ut-tar) and CPM was leading in 1 assembly segment (Palashipara).

All India Trinamool Congress candidate Tapas Paul won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 443679 votes. Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Jyotirmoyee Sikdar stood second with total 366293 votes. She lost by 77386 votes. Satya Brata Mookherjee of Bharatiya Janata Party got 175283 (14.33%) votes.

Analysis:

This seat is overall a TMC stronghold. BJP however, since 2014 had put up a strong fight. In 2014, the fight was almost tripartite between TMC-BJPCPM. In 2019, almost 20% of vote of the Left shifted to BJP. However, TMC candidate won by more than 65,000 margin. The splitting of Muslim votes should be consciously avoided (between INC and TMC). The Panchayat Elections show a significant shift back of the Left votes from BJP especially in Tehatta and Chapra. However, TMC still is the strongest opposition till now.

21. MALDA DAKSHIN



(Manikchak, Englishbazar, Mothabari, Sujapur, Baishnab Nagar, Farakka Samserganj)

- Rural voters at MALDAHA DAKSHIN parliament seat is approximately 1,054,200 which is around 67%
- Urban voters at MALDAHA DAKSHIN parliament seat is approximately 519,233 which is around 33%
- SC voters at MALDAHA DAKSHIN parliament seat is approximately 239,162 which is around 15.2%
- ST voters at MALDAHA DAKSHIN parliament seat is approximately 58,217 which is around 3.7%
- MUSLIM voters at MALDAHA DAKSHIN parliament seat is approximately 925,047 which is around 58.8% as per voter list analysis

Indian National Congress candidate Abu Hasem Khan Chowdhury (dalui) won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 444270 (34.71%) votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Sreerupa Mitra Chaudhury stood second with total 436048 (34.07%) votes. She lost by 8222 votes. Md Moazzem Hossain of All India Trinamool Congress got 351353 (27.45) votes. BJP was leading in 3 assembly segments (Manikchak , Englishbazar and Baishnab Nagar) and INC was leading in 4 assembly segments (Mothabari , Sujapur , Farakka and Samserganj)

Indian National Congress candidate Abu Hasem Khan Chowdhury won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 380291 votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Bisnu Pada Roy stood second with total 216180 votes. He lost by 164111 votes. Abul Hasnat Khan of Communist Party Of India (marxist) got 209480 votes.

Md Moazzem Hossain of All India Trinamool Congress 192632 votes.

Abu Hasem Khan Choudhury won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 443377 votes. Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Abdur Razzaque stood second with total 307097 votes. He lost by 136280 vote.

- INC is historically the strongest party in this constituency and is the obvious option to be supported. Muslim vote is very high in this constituency but it gets split between INC, TMC and CPM. It should concentrate behind INC.

22. MALDA UTTAR



(Habibpur (ST), Gazole (SC), Chanchal, Harischandrapur Malatipur Ratua Maldaha (SC)

- Rural voters at MALDAHA UTTAR parliament seat is approximately 1,577,718 which is around 93.7%
- Urban voters at MALDAHA UTTAR parliament seat is approximately 106,079 which is around 6.3% as per 2011 Census
- SC voters at MALDAHA UTTAR parliament seat is approximately 400,744 which is around 23.8%
- ST voters at MALDAHA UTTAR parliament seat is approximately 173,431 which is around 10.3%
- MUSLIM voters at MALDAHA UTTAR parliament seat is approximately 757,647 which is around 45% as per voter list analysis.

In 2019, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Khagen Murmu won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 509524 votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Mausam Noor stood second with total 425236 votes. She lost by 84288 votes. Isha Khan Choudhury of Indian National Congress got 305270 (22.52%) votes. AITC was leading in 2 assembly segments (Harischandrapur and Ratua), BJP was leading in 3 assembly segments (Habibpur (ST) , Gazole (SC) and Maldaha (SC)) and INC was leading in 2 assembly segments (Chanchal and Malatipur).

In 2014, Maldaha Uttar parliamentary constituency had total 1425428 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1162985. Indian National Congress. candidate Mausam Noor won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 388609 votes. Com-

munist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Khagen Murmu stood second with total 322904 votes. He lost by 65705 votes. CPM was leading in 2 assembly segments (Habibpur (ST) and Gazole (SC)) and INC was leading in 5 assembly segments (Chanchal , Harischandrapur , Malatipur , Ratua and Maldaha (SC)

Indian National Congress candidate Mausam Noor won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 440264 votes. Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Sailen Sarkar stood second with total 380123 votes. He lost by 60141 votes.

In 2021 Assembly elections, BJP won in 3 (Habibpur, gazole, Malda) AITC won in rest four.

- INC is historically the strongest party. In 2019, the votes got divided between INC and TMC and thereby BJP won taking advantage of the major split. However, careful consolidation behind one party (preferably INC) can ensure an easy win.

23. MATHURAPUR (SC)



Patharpratima, Kakdwip, Sagar, Kulpi, Raidighi, Mandirbazar (SC), Magrahat paschim

- Rural voters at MATHURAPUR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 1,552,022 which is around 94%
- Urban voters at MATHURAPUR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 99,065 which is around 6%
- SC voters at MATHURAPUR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 478,815 which is around 29% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at MATHURAPUR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 8,255 which is around 0.5% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at MATHURAPUR (SC) parliament seat is approximately 398,667 which is around 32 % as per voter list analysis

All India Trinamool Congress candidate Choudhury Mohan Jatua won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 726828 votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Shyamaprasad Halder stood second with total 522854 votes. He lost by 203974 votes. AITC was leading in 7 assembly segments (Patharpratima, Kakdwip, Sagar, Kulpi, Raidighi, Mandirbazar (SC) and Magrahat paschim)

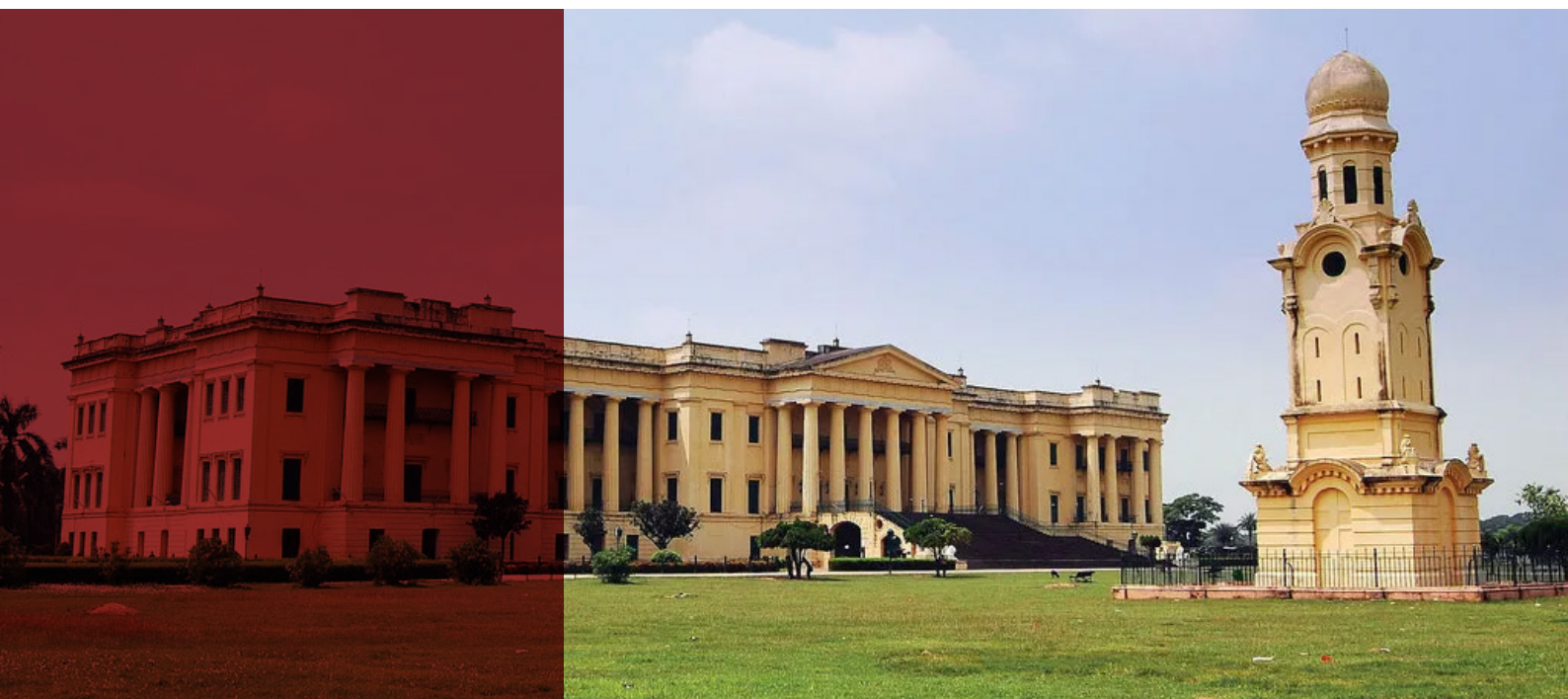
All India Trinamool Congress candidate Choudhury Mohan Jatua won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 630262 votes. Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Rinku Naskar stood second with total 491494 votes. She lost by 138768 votes.

In 2021 assembly election too TMC won all seven constituencies.

- This constituency is a TMC stronghold for last three elections. In 2019, significant

vote of Left (more than 20%) moved to BJP. However, Panchayat results show a return of left votes to their own fold. TMC votes however has remained consistent and they remain the strongest candidate here. Focus should be made on increasing the percentage of Muslim votes in this constituency.

24. MURSHIDABAD



(Bhagabangola, Raninagar, Murshidabad, Hariharpara, Domkal, Jalangi Karimpur)

- Rural voters at MURSHIDABAD parliament seat is approximately 1,612,496 which is around 93.6%
- Urban voters at MURSHIDABAD parliament seat is approximately 110,256 which is around 6.4%
- SC voters at MURSHIDABAD parliament seat is approximately 175,721 which is around 10.2%.
- ST voters at MURSHIDABAD parliament seat is approximately 22,396 which is around 1.3%.
- MUSLIM voters at MURSHIDABAD parliament seat is approximately 1,179,300 which is around 68.5% as per voter list analysis

All India Trinamool Congress candidate Abu Taher Khan won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 604346 votes. Indian National Congress candidate Abu Hena, S/o - Late Abdus Sattar stood second with total 377929 votes. He lost by 226417 votes. Humayun Kabir of Bharatiya Janata Party got 247809 (17.04%) Badaruddoza Khan Communist Party Of India (marxist) got 180793 (12.43) votes. AITC was leading in 6 assembly segments (Bhagabangola , Raninagar , Hariharpara , Domkal , Jalangi and Karimpur) and BJP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Murshidabad)

Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Badaruddoza Khan won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 426947 votes. Indian National Congress candidate Abdul Mannan Hossain stood second with total 408494 votes. He lost by

18453 votes.

- In this constituency, BJP is not a threat. Congress won in 2009, Left won in 2014 and TMC won in 2019. If there is a consensus candidate from Left/ Congress, then that is an easy winner here. If TMC fights separately, it can divide muslim votes, but given the panchayat election results, the left has regained grounds so has congress. Either a grounded leader from Congress or strong leader from Left can actually pull more goals.

25. RAIGANJ



(Islampur, Goalpokhar Chakulia Karandighi Hemtabad (SC) Kaliaganj (SC) Raiganj

- Rural voters at RAIGANJ parliament seat is approximately 1,379,155 which is around 86.2%
- Urban voters at RAIGANJ parliament seat is approximately 222,393 which is around 13.9%
- SC voters at RAIGANJ parliament seat is approximately 468,785 which is around 29.3% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at RAIGANJ parliament seat is approximately 79,997 which is around 5% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at RAIGANJ parliament seat is approximately 667,931 which is around 41.7% as per voter list analysis

In 2019, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Debasree Chaudhuri won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 511652 votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Agarwal Kanaialal stood second with total 451078 votes. He lost by 60574 votes. Md Salim of Communist Party Of India (marxist) got 182035 (14.24%). AITC was leading in 3 assembly segments (Islampur , Goalpokhar and Chakulia) and BJP was leading in 4 assembly segments (Karandighi , Hemtabad (SC) , Kaliaganj (SC) and Raiganj).

In 2014, Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Md Salim won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 317515 votes. Indian National Congress candidate Deepa Dasmunsi stood second with total 315881 votes. She lost by 1634 votes.

Nimu Bhowmick of Bharatiya Janata Party got 203131 (14.64%) votes. Pabitra Ranjan Dasmunshi (satya) of All India Trinamool Congress got 192698 (13.89) votes. BJP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Islampur) , CPM was leading in 4 assembly segments (Chakulia , Karandighi , Hemtabad (SC) and Kaliaganj (SC)) and INC was leading in 2 assembly segments (Goalpokhar and Raiganj)

In 2021 Assembly AITC won Islampur, Goalpokhar Chakulia Karandighi Hemtabad (SC) and BJP won Kaliaganj (SC) and Raiganj.

This constituency is traditionally a Congress stronghold, although Left won it in 2014 and BJP won it in 2019. TMC came second in 2019, although they are not the strongest party here. The Congress had a strong comeback in the panchayat elections of 2023. If a left Congress consensus candidate emerges here, it can have a stronger chance of winning against BJP.

26. RANAGHAT (SC)



Ranaghat Uttar paschim Krishnaganj (SC) Ranaghat Uttar Purba (SC), Ranaghat Dakshin (SC) Chakdaha

- Rural voters at RANAGHAT (SC) parliament seat is approximately 1,036,303 which is around 59%
- Urban voters at RANAGHAT (SC) parliament seat is approximately 720,142 which is around 41%
- SC voters at RANAGHAT (SC) parliament seat is approximately 637,590 which is around 36.3% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at RANAGHAT (SC) parliament seat is approximately 63,232 which is around 3.6% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at RANAGHAT (SC) parliament seat is approximately 171,876 which is around 9.8% as per voter list analysis

In 2019, Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Jagannath Sarkar won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 783253 votes. All India Trinamool Congress candidate Rupali Biswas stood second with total 549825 votes. She lost by 233428 votes. AITC was leading in 1 assembly segment (Nabadwip) and BJP was leading in 6 assembly segments (Santipur , Ranaghat Uttar paschim , Krishnaganj (SC) , Ranaghat Uttar Purba (SC) , Ranaghat Dakshin (SC) and Chakdaha.

In 2014, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Tapas Mandal won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 590451 votes. Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Archana Biswas stood second with total 388684 votes. She lost by 201767 votes. Supravat Biswas of Bharatiya Janata Party got 233670 (14.58%) votes.

In 2021, TMC won Nabadwip while BJP won rest six.

This constituency is one of the few that has ideologically turned BJP. Although the Left has regained grounds in pockets in the Panchayat elections, BJP remains strong. BJP also won almost all the assembly segments in 2021. TMC is the strongest opposition party.

Talking points: NRC, Price Rise, anti- reservation moves by central government, unemployment. Lack of universities in Nadia. Welfare schemes of state government

27. ULUBERIA



(Uluberia Purba, Uluberia Uttar (SC), Uluberia Dakshin, Shyampur, Bagnan, Amta, Udaynarayanpur)

- Rural voters at Uluberia parliament seat is approximately 1,130,979 which is around 69.7%
- Urban voters at Uluberia parliament seat is approximately 491,660 which is around 30.3%
- SC voters at Uluberia parliament seat is approximately 318,037 which is around 19.6% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at Uluberia parliament seat is approximately 450,821 which is around 27.8% as per voter list analysis.

In 2019, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Sajda Ahmed won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 694945 votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Joy Banerjee stood second with total 479586 votes. He lost by 215359 votes.

In 2014, All India Trinamool Congress candidate Sultan Ahmed won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 570785 votes. Communist Party Of India (marxist) candidate Sabir Uddin Molla stood second with total 369563 votes. He lost by 201222 votes.

All 7 seats were won by TMC in 2021 assembly.

This constituency has high Muslim vote and consolidation of Muslim vote behind

one candidate ensures comfortable victory, like it happened in 2019. TMC is the strongest party here. However, within this constituency, there are pockets of influence of ISF and split in a Muslim vote can lead into the victory of BJP. One should be cautious against the splitting of Muslim votes. Strongest party here is TMC.

BIHAR

PC Name	Winning Candidate	Party	Electors	Votes	Turnout	Margin	Margin %
Araria	Pradeep Kumar Singh	BJP	16,69,717	11,69,630	65.0 %	1,37,241	11.70%
Aurangabad	Sushil Kumar Singh	BJP	17,37,821	9,41,595	55.5 %	72,607	7.70%
Bhagalpur	Ajay Kumar Mandal	JDU	18,11,980	10,42,518	59.3 %	2,77,630	26.60%
Darbhanga	Gopal Jee Thakur	BJP	16,44,671	9,64,996	59.9 %	2,67,979	27.80%
Gaya	Vijay Kumar	JDU	16,98,772	9,57,248	58.1 %	1,52,426	15.90%
Katihar	Dulal Chandra Goswami	JDU	16,45,713	11,17,734	69.2 %	57,203	5.10%
Kishanganj	Dr. Mohammad Jawed	INC	16,52,940	11,01,603	67.8 %	34,466	3.10%
Purnia	Santosh Kumar	JDU	20,55,471	11,53,940	57.0 %	2,63,461	22.80%
Purvi-Champaran	Radha Mohan Singh	BJP	16,31,187	9,99,400	62.7 %	2,93,648	29.40%



1. ARARIA



Rural voters- 93.9%, Urban voters -6.1% , Total Voters – 1905682 . Number of Polling Booths– 2732.

- Voters Turnout 2020 Assembly Election – 59.7%
- Voters Turnout 2019 – 64.8%.
- Total Voters- 18 Lakhs
- Muslim - 44%/ 7.75 Lakhs
- Yadav- 15%/ 2.75 Lakhs
- Sawarn- 13%/ 2.25 Lakhs
- Obc, Ebc and Mahadalit, Santhali- 28%/ 5.25 Lakhs
- SC -13.7%

2019- Pradeep Kumar Singh (BJP)- 618,434 (52.90%), Sarfaraz Alam (RJD)- 481,193- 41.10%, **Margin-1.37 lakh.**

- RJD candidate Sarfaraz Alam lost the election. The traditional voters of RJD also did not vote for RLD candidate Sarfaraz Khan.
- There were 7 muslim candidates who contested the election.

2018 (By- Election)-The 2018 by-election was won by Sarfaraz Alam with a margin of 6 percent. Sarafaraz Alam got sympathy votes too after the death of his father Tasleemuddin and incumbent MP from Araria. However the voting percentage was low.

2014- Tasleemuddin from RJD won 2014 election with a margin of 15 percent.

- He defeated BJP candidate Pradeep Kumar.

- JDU candidate also secured 22.70 percent votes.
- There were a total 5 Muslim candidates who contested this election.

2020: BJP and its then alliance partner JD (U) won 4 out of 6 assembly seats.

- AIMIM also won one seat and another one was won by INC.
- However, the total vote for BJP was just 29 percent.

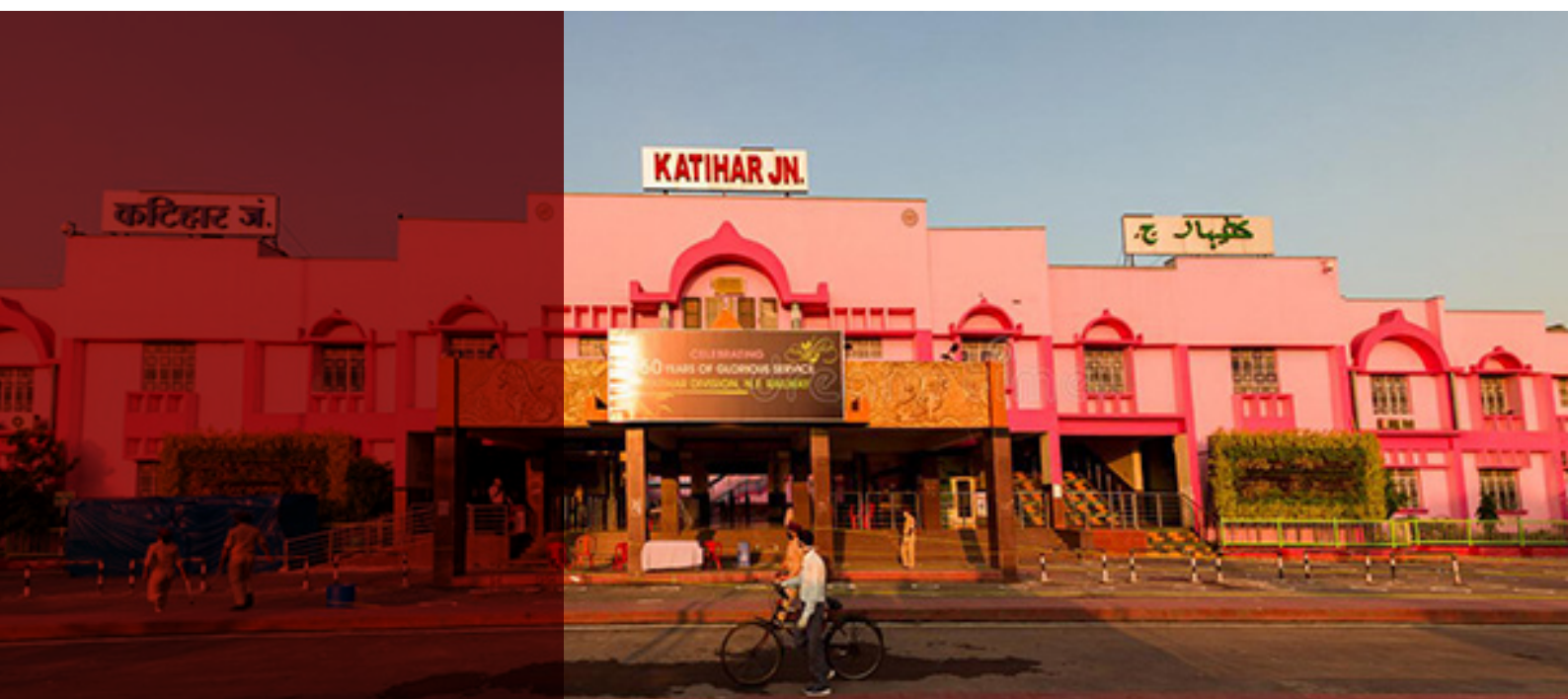
Campaign Issues:

- the low per capita income (20.6 thousand) in 2019-20,
- low literacy, low urbanization (6.1%), least developed, negligible educational institutions, acute shortage of professionally trained teachers, high dropout rates, high teacher-student ratio, stunted children (49.9% NFHS-5).
- Flooding is a major problem in this district. Better compensation and rehabilitation is an issue.
 - Migration and joblessness.

Strategy:

- Need to increase the voter turnout.
- Making Muslim come and vote.
- Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.
- Need to ensure no division of votes happens.
- Muslim and yadav is a winning combination.
- Now JDU becoming an alliance partner with BJP, it is necessary that Muslim come for vote in high numbers and there is no division of votes. Muslims being 44 percent of the total population, while their vote share is not according to their population. So increasing Muslim voter registration can help win this seat.

2. KATIHAR



literacy rate -41.69%. Rural voters-88.8%, Urban voters - 11.2%. Total Voters – 1753604. Number of Polling Booths – 2487.

Voters Turnout – 67.3% .

Muslim 41%, Yadav 11%, Upper caste-8%, Vaishyas- 16%, OBC 18%, **Dalit 7.90%**, Koeri-Kurmi- 18%

2019-NOTA Votes: 20,584 (1.3%)

- The JD(U) candidate, Dulal Goswami (50%) defeated the INC candidate Tariq Anwar- 44.90% with a margin of 5 percent.
- This seat witnessed polarization in favor of the JD(U) candidate.
- Tariq Anwar lost the elections despite Muslim voting for him.
- Other communities voted as Hindus to the BJP alliance partner JD(U).
- The JDU candidate was leading in 54.70 percent polling booths while Tariq Anwar was leading in 45 percent booths.

2014- The 2014 election was won by the NCP candidate Tariq Anwar with a margin of 12 percent. He defeated the BJP candidate Nikhil Kumar who secured 32 percent votes. Janta Dal (U) candidate Ram Prakash too secured 10 percent votes.

2020- **Out of 6 assembly segments BJP and INC won 2 each, CPI (ML) (L) and JD(U) won one each. BJP and JDU vote percentage is 30%- 15% each. The vote percentage of INC- RJD and CPI (ML) is above 40 percent.**

Campaign Issues:

- the low per capita income (25.5 thousand) in 2019-20, low literacy, low urbanization (4%), least developed, negligible educational institutions, acute shortage of professionally trained teachers, high dropout rates, high teacher-student ratio, stunted children (43.9% NFHS-5).
- Flooding is a major problem in this district. Better compensation and rehabilitation is an issue.
- Migration and joblessness.

Strategy

- Need to increase the voter turnout.
- Making Muslim come and vote.
- Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.
- Need to ensure no division of votes happens.
- Muslim and Yadav is a winning combination.
- Now JDU becoming an alliance partner with BJP, it is necessary that Muslim come for vote in high numbers and there is no division of votes. Muslims being 42 percent of the total population, while their vote share is not according to their population. So increasing Muslim voter registration can help win this seat.
- There are many winning combinations here. Largely a united Muslim vote with support of a group is sufficient to win.
- However, the division of Muslim vote has helped BJP win 2009, so that needs to be taken care of.
- On the other hand, polarization of Hindu votes can also lead to the isolation of Muslims, as has happened in 2019.
- NOTA was 20 thousand votes.

3. KISHANGANJ



Literacy rate -42.99%. Rural voters -93.6%, Urban voters - 6.4%. Total Voters – 1715166
Number of Polling Booths – 2521.

- Voters Turnout – 66.1% .
- Muslim-65.20%
- SC- 6.30%
- ST- 2.90%

2019- Dr. Mohammad Jawed (INC)-367,017 (33.30%), Syed Mahmood Ashraf (JDU)-332,551 (30.20%), Akhtarul Iman (AIMIM)-295,029- 26.80%.

Division of votes might help the JDU win this seat. AIMIM can play a spoiler.

2014- Mohammad Asrarul Haque (INC)- 53.10%, Dilip Kumar Jaiswal (BJP)- 32.20%, Akhtarul Iman (JDU)- 6%.

2020- 4 seats were won by AIMIM, 1 went to INC and 1 for RJD.

Campaign Issues:

- the low per capita income (23.2 thousand) in 2019-20, low literacy, low urbanization (9.5%), least developed, negligible educational institutions, acute shortage of professionally trained teachers, high dropout rates, high teacher-student ratio, stunted children (38.8% NFHS-5).
- Flooding is a major problem in this district. Better compensation and rehabilitation is an issue.
- Migration and joblessness.

Strategy

- Avoid division of votes. AIMIM can play a spoiler and help the JDU win.

4. PURNIA



literacy rate-40.96%. Rural voters-87%, Urban voters -13% Total Voters – 1817786. Number of Polling Booths – 2649.

Total Voter- 20.55 Lakhs, **Muslim- 30-35% / 6 Lakhs**, SC+ ST - 14.30% /3 lakh, ST- 6%/ 1.5 Lakh, Yadav -1.5 lakh , Brahman- 1.15 lakh, Rajput -1.15 lakh.

2019- NOTA Votes: 18,569 (0.9%)

In the 2019 Lok Sabha election, the JD(U) candidate defeated the INC candidate with a margin of 22 percent. There was clear polarization in favor of the JD (U) candidate.

2014: Janta Dal (United) candidate (41) won the election by defeating the BJP candidate (29) with a margin of 12 percent. Congress candidate Amarnath Tiwari too secured 12 percent votes. Md Shamsheer Alam from JMM also won 5 percent votes.

2020: BJP was leading in 3 assembly segments (Banmankhi (SC) , Purnia and Korha (SC)) , INC was leading in 1 assembly segment (Kasba) and JD(U) was leading in 2 assembly segments (Rupauli and Dhamdaha) . total vote percentage of INC, RJD and CPI was 37%.

Campaign Issues:

- the low per capita income (25.6 thousand) in 2019-20, low literacy, low urbanization (13%), least developed, negligible educational institutions, acute shortage of professionally trained teachers, high dropout rates, high teacher-student ra-

tio, stunted children (43.5% NFHS-5).

- Flooding is a major problem in this district. Better compensation and rehabilitation is an issue.
- Caste census is one of the major issues in this region.
- Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance has provided government jobs to lakhs of people in Bihar.

Strategy:

- Need to increase the voter turnout.
- Making Muslim come and vote.
- Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.
- Need to ensure no division of votes happens.
- Muslim and yadav can give a fight but require support from other groups. .
- Now JDU becoming an alliance partner with BJP, it is necessary that Muslim come for vote in high numbers and there is no division of votes. Muslims being 38 percent of the total population, while their vote share is not according to their population. So increasing Muslim voter registration can help win this seat.
- NOTA votes are 18569.

5. BHAGALPUR



Literacy rate- 51.78%. SC voters-10%, ST voters -2.5%, MUSLIM voters -16.8% Rural voters -76.5%, Urban voters - 23.5%.

- Number of Polling Booths – 2732.
- Total Voters – 1856545 .

Muslims- 3.5 Lakhs, Yadav- 2 Lakhs , Gangota- 2 Lakhs, Vaishya- 1.5 Lakhs, Sawarna- 2.5 Lakhs, Kushwaha and Kurmi- 1.5 Lakhs, EBC and Mahadalit- 3 Lakhs.

2019- Ajay Kumar Mandal (JDU)-59.30%, Shailesh Kumar (RJD)-32.70%, Margin-29%.

Total Votes Polled: NOTA- **31567**

2014- Shailesh Kumar Urph Bullo Mandal (RJD)-367,623 (37.70%), Syed Shahnawaz Hussain (BJP)- 358,138 (36.80%), Abu Qaiser JDU-13.60%, Margin-9,485 (1.0%)

NOTA **votes- 11875**

2020: Out of total 6 assembly seats under this Lok Sabha seat, the BJP/JD(U) won 4 seats, 3 went for BJP and one for JD(U). The other two were won by INC and RJD.

Overall, BJP and JDU combined votes were 45 percent while RJD and INC combined votes were 38%.

Campaign Issues:

Caste census is one of the major issues in this region.

Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance has provided government jobs to lakhs of people in Bihar.

Migration and joblessness.

Underdevelopment

Farmers' situation; **74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence.** Around 88.7% of the population of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.

Strategy:

- Need to increase the voter turnout.
- Making Muslim come and vote.
- Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.
- Need to ensure no division of votes happens
- Muslims, Yadav and one more community vote is a winning combination in this seat. However, an alliance between JD(U) and RJD will form a winning combination.
- Need to increase voter participation as in the 2019 election only 57 percent voters came out to vote.

6. DARBHANGA



Literacy rate-46.14%. SC voters-15.4%, MUSLIM voters -344,425 (20.1%) Rural voters -83%, Urban voters -17%

- Total Voters – 1713618 .
- Number of Polling Booths – 2444 .
- Voters Turnout – 58.2% .

Yadav - 3 Lakhs, Muslims- 4.2 Lakhs, Gangota - 1.5 Lakhs, Upper castes - 5.5 Lakhs Koeri and Kurmi- 1.5 Lakhs, Dhanuk - 1.5 Lakhs, Paswan - 1.25 Lakhs, **Dalit-Ma-hadalit- 2.25**

2019- Total Votes Polled: 9,64,996 (59.9%), NOTA Votes: 20,468 (1.2%)

Gopal Jee Thakur (BJP) - 60.80%, Abdul Bari Siddiqui (RJD)-33.00%, **Margin- 27%**

2014- Kirti Azad (BJP)- 38.00%, Md. Ali Ashraf Fatmi (RJD)- 33.80%, Sanjay Kumar Jha (JDU)- 12.60%. **Margin- 5%**

2020- In the assembly elections BJP won only 1 seat, however its alliance partner VIP won 2 seats and JD(U) won 2 seats and 1 went to RJD.

Campaign Issues:

- Caste census is one of the major issues in this region.

- Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance has provided government jobs to lakhs of people in Bihar.
- Migration and joblessness.
- Underdevelopment
- Farmers' situation; 74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence. Around 88.7% of the population of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.

Strategy

- Muslim and Yadav together is a winning combination.
- The effective alliance between RLD and JDU will be able to win this seat.
- Voting percentage is a challenge here which has increased in the last 2 elections, but still need a lot of improvement.

7. GAYA (SC)



- Rural voters -77.9%, Urban voters-22.1%,
- Total Voters – 1754390
- Number of Polling Booths – 2629

Literacy rate- 52.32%. **SC voters -29.6%, MUSLIM voters -12.8%,**

Manjhi 3.10 lakh, Kushwaha 2 lakh, **Muslim 2 lakhs , Yadav- 2.5 Lakhs**, Rajput 1.25 lakh , Bhumihar 1.50 lakh.

2019: Vijay Kumar JDU- 48.80%, Jitan Ram Manjhi (HAM)- 32.90%, **Margin- 16%**

Voters Turnout – 55.8% , NOTA- 30,030 (1.8%)

2014- Hari Manjhi (BJP)- 40.30%, Ramji Manjhi (RJD)- 26.00%, Jitan Ram Manjhi JDU- 16.30%, Ashok Kumar (JMM)- 4.60%, **Margin-14%.**

2020- Out of 6 assembly segments, BJP won two, RJD won 3 and HAM won 1 seat.

Campaign Issues:

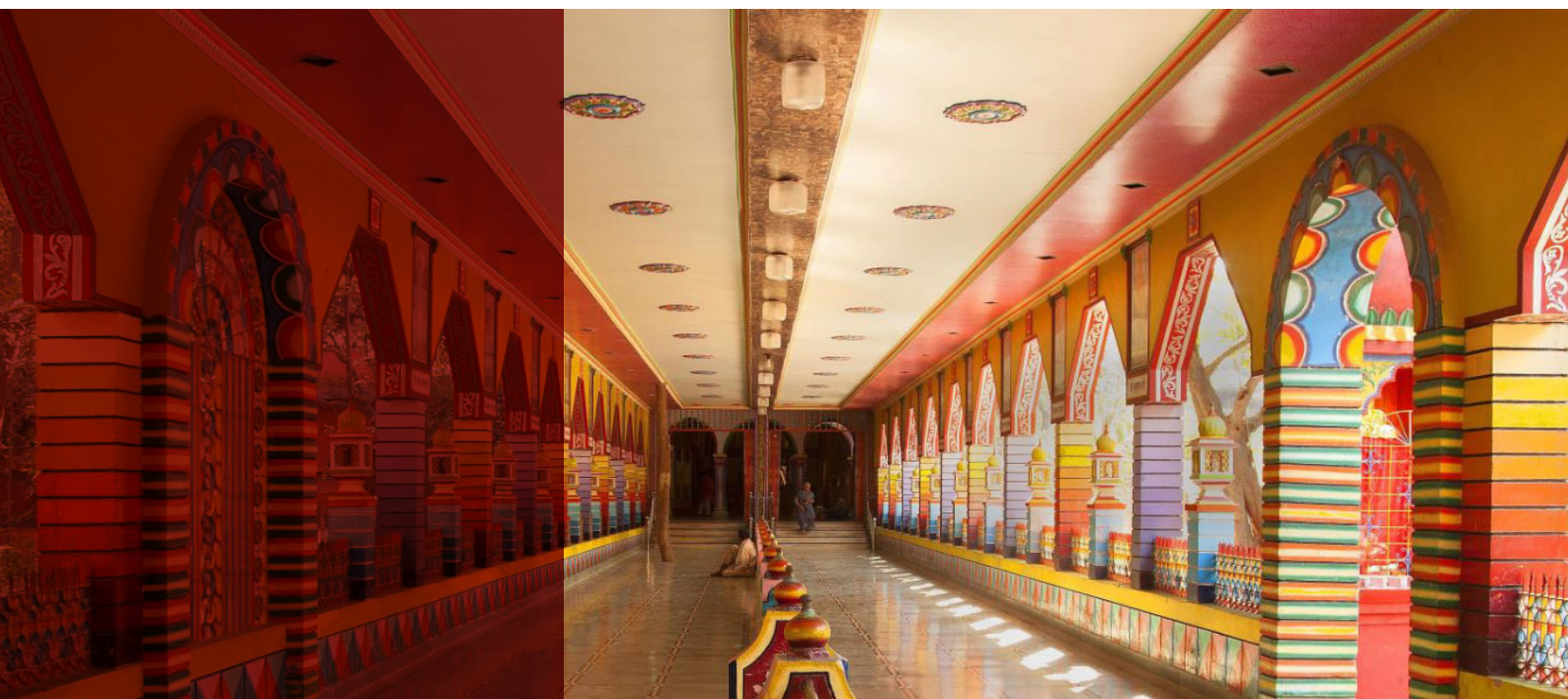
- Caste census is one of the major issues in this region.
- Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance has provided government jobs to lakhs of people in Bihar.
- Migration and joblessness.
- Underdevelopment
- Farmers' situation; 74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence. Around 88.7% of the population of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a

vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.

Strategy:

- Gaya seat comes under the reserved for SC category. The Manji community is the largest one. But Jita Ram Manjhi might go with BJP. In that case Muslim-yadav combination can be strong but would need the support from other communities. EBCs and mahadalits and upper caste votes might be targeted in that case.
- Voting percentage is low in this constituency. In 2019, 30 thousand votes were NOTA, and that needs to be taken care of.
- The voting percentage is also low in this constituency and that needs to be increased.

8. PURVI-CHAMPARAN



- Literacy rate -44.65%.
- Rural voters -91%, Urban voters -9%
- Total Voters – 1713727
- Number of Polling Booths – 2466
- Voters Turnout – 60.4%
- SC voters -241,636 (14.1%), MUSLIM voters -245,421 (14.3%)

Bhumihar- 2.5 lakh, Rajput- 1.65 lakh, **Muslim and yadav - 4 lakh**, Vaishya - 4 Lakh, Kushwaha-2.15 lakh

2019- Radha Mohan Singh (BJP)- 57.80%, Aakash Kumar Singh (RLSP) - 28.40%, **Margin- 28%**, NOTA Votes: 22,706 (1.4%).

2014- Radha Mohan Singh (BJP)- 48.70%, Binod Kumar Srivastava (RJD)- 25.30%, Avaneesh Kumar Singh (JDU)- 15.60%, **Margin- 192,163 (23.4%)**.

2020- Out of 6 assembly segments 4 went for BJP, one for BJP alliance partner JD(U) and one for RJD. Overall, BJP won 39.5 percent of the total votes in 5 assembly segments it contested.

Campaign Issues:

- Caste census is one of the major issues in this region.
- Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance

has provided government jobs to lakhs of people in Bihar.

- Migration and joblessness.
- Underdevelopment
- Farmers' situation; 74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence. Around 88.7% of the population of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.
- Demand for Reservation in proportion to their caste population

Strategy:

- Muslim-Yadav thousand NOTA votes that were polled.

9. KHAGARIA



Literacy rate -46.16%, Rural voters -96.5% , Urban voters 3.5%

Number of Polling Booths- 2496

SC voters 279,588 (15.9%)

Muslim-2 lakh (12.09%), Yadav- 3.5 lakh (16.44%), Nishadh- 1.5 lakh , Kurmi and Kushwaha- 2.5 lakh, General-1.5 lakh, SC-1.5 lakh, Paswan-1.5 lakh

2019- Choudhary Mehboob Ali (LJP)- 510193 (52.74%), Mukesh Sahani - VSIP 261623 (27.04%), Margin- 25%.

2014- Choudhary Mahboob Ali Kaiser (LJP)- 313806 (20.83%), Krishna Kumari Yadav (RJD)- 237803 (15.78%), Dinesh Chandra Yadav (JDU) - 220316 (14.62%), Margin- 5 %.

2020-

INC was leading in **1** assembly segment (Khagaria) , **JD(U)** was leading in **2** assembly segments (Beldaur and Parbatta) and **RJD** was leading in **3** assembly segments (Simri Bakhtiarapur, Hasanpur and Alauli (SC)) .

Campaign Issues:

Caste census is one of the major issues in this region.

Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance has provided government jobs to 10 lakhs of people in Bihar.

Migration and joblessness.

Underdevelopment

Farmers' situation; **74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence.** Around 88.7% of the population of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.

Demand for Reservation in proportion the their caste population

Strategy:

- Need to increase the voter turnout.
- Making Muslim come and vote.
- Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.
- Need to ensure no division of votes happensYadav and Muslim and Kurmis are viable sections that can be mobilized for an anti-BJP candidate. One more smaller community should be targeted, to Solidify the victory.

10. MADHEPUR



- Literacy rates-42.02%.
- SC voters- 316,651 (16.1%) MUSLIM voters -269,973 (13.7%)
- Rural voters- 91.4%. Urban voters- 8.6%
- Total Voters – 1966778
- Number of Polling booths – 2820 .

Yadav Voters - 3,30,000, Muslim Voters - 1,80,000, Brahmin Voters- 1,70,000, Rajput Voters- 1,10,000, Kayasth Voters - 10,000, Bhumihar Voters- 5,000, Musahar voters- 1,08,000, Dalit voters- 1,10,000, Kurmi - 65,000, Koeri- 60,000, Dhanuk - 60,000, Vaishya- Panchpania - 4,05,000

2019- Madhepura parliamentary constituency had total 1884883 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1147274. Janata Dal (united) candidate Dinesh Chandra Yadav won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 624334 votes. Rashtriya Janata Dal candidate Sharad Yadav stood second with total 322807 votes. He lost by 301527 votes. Pappu Yadav fought from JAPL and secured 8.5% votes.

2014- In 2014, Madhepura parliamentary constituency had total 1725693 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1034799. Rashtriya Janata Dal candidate Rajesh Ranjan @ Pappu Yadav won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 368937 votes. Janata Dal (united) candidate Sharad Yadav stood second with total 312728 votes. He lost by 56209 votes.

2020-

BJP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Saharsa) , JD(U) was leading in 4 assembly segments (Alamnagar , Bihariganj , Sonbarsa(SC) and Mahishi) and RJD was leading in 1 assembly segment (Madhepura) .

Campaign Issues:

Caste census is one of the major issues in this region.

Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance has provided government jobs to 10 lakhs of people in Bihar.

Migration and joblessness.

Underdevelopment

Farmers' situation; 74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence. Around 88.7% of the population of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.

Demand for Reservation in proportion the their caste population

Strategy:

Need to increase the voter turnout.

Making Muslim come and vote.

Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.

Analysis:

- This is traditionally a Yadav dominated seat. If the Yadav base remains intact, combined with Muslim votes, it's a safe option. But the problem arises when the Yadav vote gets divided. A strong Yadav candidate is viable with the Muslim votes. If the vote is polled on caste lines, this constituency has a bigger chance. But if the votes are mobilized on religious lines, the chances of BJP escalate.
- Need to ensure no division of votes happens Yadav and Muslim are viable combinations that can be mobilized for an anti-BJP candidate. One more smaller community should be targeted, to Solidify the victory.

11. MADHUBANI



- Literacy Rates- 47.4%.
- SC voters- 237,182 (12.7%)
- MUSLIM voters- 449,753 (24.1%)
- Rural - 96.6% as per 2011 Census.
- Urban voters -3.4%

Brahmins- 2 lakh 35 thousand, Yadavs- 2 lakh 70 thousand, Muslims- 2 lakh 15 thousand, Extremely Backward 6 lakh 10 thousand, Dalits- 2 lakh, Koeri- 1 lakh 10 thousand.

2019- Total 1792798 electors. Total valid vote 963708. Bharatiya Janata Party-Ashok Kumar Yadav secured 595843 votes. Vikassheel Insaan Party candidate Badri Kumar Purbey stood second with a total of 140903 votes. He lost by 454940 votes.

2014- Total 1627832 electors. Total valid vote- 860453.

Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav (BJP)- 358040 votes. Abdul Bari Siddiqui (RJD) 337505, Margin- 20535 votes.

2020: BJP was leading in 4 assembly segments (Benipatti , Bisfi , Keoti and Jale) , JD(U) was leading in 1 assembly segment (Harlakhi) and RJD was leading in 1 assembly segment (Madhubani).

Campaign Issue:

Madhubani, famous for Mithila painting, is one of the backward districts of Bihar. After the closure of sugar and rice mills about three decades ago, the economic condition of farmers gradually deteriorated. Like other districts, here too there is no

industry for employment. Students have to go to another city for higher education. Caste census is one of the major issues in this region.

Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance has provided government jobs to 10 lakhs of people in Bihar.

Migration and joblessness.

Underdevelopment

Farmers' situation; 74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence. Around 88.7% of the population of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.

Demand for Reservation in proportion the their caste population

Strategy:

- Need to increase the voter turnout.
- Making Muslim come and vote.
- Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.
- Analysis: Consider getting ticket to strong local Muslim candidate here, other than Shakeel Ahmed (since there is considerable public opinion against him). Yadav- Muslim is a viable combination in this constituency.
- Need to ensure no division of votes happens Yadav and Muslim are viable combination that can be mobilized for an anti-BJP candidate. One more smaller community should be targeted, to Solidify the victory.

12. PASCHIM CHAMPARAN



literacy- 44.68%, Rural voters- 89.1%, Urban voters- 10.9%. Total Voters- 1690860 . Number of Polling Booths – 2405

2019- total 1633824 electors. Total votes polled- 1012936.

Dr Sanjay Jaiswal (BJP)- 603706. Brijesh Kumar Kushwaha (RLSP)- 309800. Margin- 293906.

2014-Total Voters-1413148. Total Vote polled- 854800. Dr Sanjay Jaiswal (BJP)- 371232. Prakash Jha (JDU) -260978 . Margin- 110254 votes.

2020 Assembly Election, BJP has 4 MLAs and RJD has 2 MLAs from Paschim Champaran Parliament Constituency.

Campaign Issue:

Madhubani, famous for Mithila painting, is one of the backward districts of Bihar. After the closure of sugar and rice mills about three decades ago, the economic condition of farmers gradually deteriorated. Like other districts, here too there is no industry for employment. Students have to go to another city for higher education.

Caste census is one of the major issues in this region.

Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance has provided government jobs to 10 lakhs of people in Bihar.

Migration and joblessness.

Underdevelopment

Farmers' situation; 74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence. Around 88.7% of the population

of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.

Demand for Reservation in proportion the their caste population

Strategy:

- Need to increase the voter turnout.
- Making Muslim come and vote.
- Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.
- Need to ensure no division of votes happens Yadav and Muslim are viable combination that can be mobilized for an anti-BJP candidate. One more smaller community should be targeted, to Solidify the victory.

13. PATNA



literacy rate is 59.26%

Number of Polling Booths – 3319

Dalit- 11.7%, Yadav- 24.37%, Muslim- 8.22% (198,325), Bhumihar -10.22% , Kurmi- 6.99%, Others -23.82%

2019- Voter turnout- 46.2 % Total 2146008 electors. Total number of valid votes -982285. Ravi Shankar Prasad (BJP)- 607506, Shatrughan Sinha (INC)- 322849 votes. Margin- 284657.

2014- total 1946249 electors. Total number of valid votes -882262. Shatrughana Sinha (BJP)- 485905, Kunal Singh (INC)-220100, Margin-265805 votes.

2020- BJP was leading in 4 assembly segments (Digha , Bankipur , Kumhrar and Patna Sahib) and RJD was leading in 2 assembly segments (Bakhtiarpur and Fatuha)

Campaign Issue:

Caste census is one of the major issues in this region.

Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance has provided government jobs to 10 lakhs of people in Bihar.

Migration and joblessness.

Underdevelopment

Farmers' situation; 74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence. Around 88.7% of the population of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.

Demand for Reservation in proportion the their caste population

Strategy:

- Need to increase the voter turnout.
- Making Muslim come and vote.
- Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.
- Need to ensure that Yadav votes for the India alliance candidate. Yadavs are more than 5.5 Lakh in this constituency. However, they have voted for the BJP in large chunks. This indicates that the urban Yadavs are more prone to fall for the Hindutva agenda than the Yadav in rural areas.
- Yadav and Muslim make a viable combination that can be mobilized for an anti-BJP candidate. One more smaller community should be targeted, to Solidify the victory.
- Youth can be targeted in this constituency because many students stay in Patna and they can play an important role given the rate of unemployment among youth and the RJD image of Job provider.
- Pension for government employees can also be a target group in this constituency.
- Voter turnout has been very low in this constituency, amounting to just 46 per-cent. Need to work on this.

14. SHEOHAR



Literacy rate-43.52%.

Rural voters - 93.2%, Urban voters -6.8%

Number of Polling Booths – 2509

SC voters (20%), MUSLIM voters- (20%)

Vaishya vote 25%, Upper Caste -17%, Backward Castes - 20%

2019- Electors: 16,60,635, Total Votes Polled: 10,04,559 (60.9%), Margin: 340,360 (33.9%), Rama Devi (BJP)-60.6%, Syed Faisal Ali (RJD)-26.7%

2014-Electors: 14,89,724, Total Votes Polled: 8,42,894 (56.6%), Margin: 136,239 (16.2%)
Rama Devi (BJP)-44.2%, Md Anwarul Haque (RJD)- 28.0%, Shahid Ali Khan (JDU)-9.4%,

2020- BJP was leading in 4 assembly segments (Madhuban , Chiraia , Dhaka and Riga) and RJD was leading in 2 assembly segments (Sheohar and Belsand) .

Campaign Issue:

Caste census is one of the major issues in this region.

Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance has provided government jobs to 10 lakhs of people in Bihar.

Migration and joblessness.

Underdevelopment

Farmers' situation; 74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence. Around 88.7% of the population

of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.

Demand for Reservation in proportion the their caste population

Strategy:

- Need to increase the voter turnout.
- Making Muslim come and vote.
- Booth level strategy, stopping mock voting, safety of EVM, counting.
- Youth can be targeted; they can play an important role given the rate of unemployment among youth and the RJD image of Job providers.
- Pension for government employees can also be a target group in this constituency.
- Muslim and SC combination can work in this constituency

15. GAYA



Manjhi 3.10 lakh, Kushwaha 2 lakh, Muslim 2 lakhs Yadav- 2.5 Lakhs, Rajput 1.25 lakh , Bhumihar 1.50 lakh

2019- In the 2019 Lok Sabha Elections, this seat was won by JD (U) candidate Vijay Kumar. He defeated Jitan Ram Manjhi with a margin of 16 percent. 65 percent of the polling booths were won by the JDU candidate.

2014- The 2014 election was won by the BJP candidate with a margin of 14 percent. Hari Manjhi defeated the RJD candidate who secured 26 percent votes. Jitan ram Manjhi, then was the candidate from JD (U) and secured 16 percent votes.

2020- Out of 6 assembly segments, BJP won two and 3 went for RJD and 1 for HAM. RJD secured the highest percentage of votes and BJP won 20 percent.

Campaign Issue:

Caste census is one of the major issues in this region.

Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance has provided government jobs to 10 lakhs of people in Bihar.

Migration and joblessness.

Underdevelopment

Farmers' situation; 74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence. Around 88.7% of the population of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.

Demand for Reservation in proportion the their caste population

Strategy:

- Gaya seat comes under the reserved for SC category. The Manji community is the largest one. But Jita Ram Manjhi might go with BJP. In that case Muslim-yadav combination can be strong but would need the support from other communities. EBCs and mahadalits and upper caste votes might be targeted in that case.
- Voting percentage is low in this constituency. In 2019, 4 percent votes were declared NOTA, and that needs to be taken care of.
- The voting percentage is also low in this constituency and that needs to be increased.

16. SITAMARHI



Rural voters -95.4%, Urban voters -4.6%

Number of Polling Booths – 2617

SC voters -208,462 (11.3%), **MUSLIM voters -388,548 (21.1%), Yadav 19%**, UC 17%, Vaishya 15%, Others 32% (Mostly Kurmi).

2019-Total electors- 1752454, Total number polled-1038849.

Sunil Kumar Pintu (JDU) -567745 (54.61%), Arjun Ray (RJD)- -317206 (30.51%), Margin- 250539 (24%).

2014- Total 1627832 electors. Total valid vote -860453.

Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav (BJP)-358040

Abdul Bari Siddiqui (RJD)- 337505, Margin- 20535 votes.

2020- **BJP** was leading in **3** assembly segments (Bathnaha (SC) , Parihar and Sitamarhi), **JD(U)** was leading in **2** assembly segments (Sursand and Runnisaidpur) and **RJD** was leading in **1** assembly segment (Bajpatti) .

Campaign Issue

- Caste census is one of the major issues in this region. Demand for Reservation in proportion to their caste population.
- Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance has provided government jobs to 10 lakhs of people in Bihar.
- Migration and joblessness.
- Underdevelopment

Farmers' situation; 74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence. Around 88.7% of the population of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.

Riga sugar mill in Sitamarhi was closed in 2022, affecting 40 thousand farmers as the mill had to pay the due of Rs 300 crore of the farmers. In 2023 the RLD-JDU government had restarted the mill and promised to pay the due of the farmers. There were 700 employees working in this mill.

Imp links, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QqrmwtgeYhY> , <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y2P3JSSsxco>

Mills are getting closed in Bihar. Mills not only buy sugarcane from the farmers but it also provides direct and indirect employment. There was a time when Bihar used to produce 40% of the total sugar production of the country. It has now gone down to barely 4%.

De-industrialization in Bihar- from 33 before independence, the number of Sugar mills have been reduced to 10 functional at the current juncture.

Migration: is another big issue in Bihar, connected to deindustrialization and unemployment.

17. SIWAN



Rural voters -1,709,977 (93.6%)

Urban voters-116,921 (6.4%)

Number of Polling Booths – 2655 .

SC - 2.1 lakh (11.8%) ST -56,634 (3.1%) Yadav vote 2.5 to 3.5, Muslim Vote - 3.5-4.22 lakh (17-20%), Gangota vote 1.50 lakh, Forward castes and Vaishya 5.50 lakh, Koeri-Kurmi 1.5 lakh, Dhanuk 1.5 lakh, Paswan 1.25 lakh.

2019- Voters Turnout 54.8%, Kavita Singh (JDU)- 448,473 (45.5%), Hena Shahab RJD- 331,515 (33.7%), Amar Nath Yadav CPML- 74,644 (7.6%), Deva Kant Mishra Independent, 36,459 (3.7%), Margin- 12%.

2014- Om Prakash Yadav (BJP)-42.2%, Hena Shahab (RJD)-29.3%, Amar Nath Yadav (CPML)-9.2%, Manoj Kumar Singh (JDU)- 9%, Ganesh Ram (BSP)- 14584, Ram Binay Ray- 11757, Satya Prakash Panday- AAP -10542, Khalil Miya (GGP)- 10,000, Margin- 13%.

2022-

BJP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Daraunda), CPI(ML) (L) was leading in 2 assembly segments (Ziradei and Darauli (SC)) and RJD was leading in 3 assembly segments (Siwan, Raghunathpur and Barharia).

Campaign Issue:

- Caste census is one of the major issues in this region. Demand for Reservation in proportion to their caste population.
- Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance

has provided government jobs to 10 lakhs of people in Bihar.

- Migration and joblessness.
- Underdevelopment

Farmers' situation; 74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence. Around 88.7% of the population of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.

Mills are getting closed in Bihar. Mills not only buy sugarcane from the farmers but it also provides direct and indirect employment. There was a time when Bihar used to produce 40% of the total sugar production of the country. It has now gone down to barely 4%.

De-industrialization in Bihar- from 33 before independence, the number of Sugar mills have been reduced to 10 functional at the current juncture.

Migration: is another big issue in Bihar, connected to deindustrialization and unemployment.

Voting percentage was low in this constituency. It was 54.8 % in this constituency. That can be improved.

18. SUPAUL



- Rural voters -1,708,521 (95.9%)
- Urban voters -73,044 (4.1%)
- Number of Polling Booths – 2498 .
- Voters Turnout – 65% .

SC voters -297,521 (16.7%), Muslim voters -315,353 (17.7%), Yadav 20.60%, Brahmin 4.10 %, Rajput 2.32 %, Koeri 3.92 %, mallah 4.31%, Baniya 2.72%, Dhanuk 7.28%, Kalwar 1.53%, Teli 3.26%, Tatwa 2.24%, Ravidas 4.09%, Paswan 4.88 %, Musahar 6.07%.

2019- Voters Turnout – 65%, Dileshwar Kamat (JDU)- 597377 (53.77%), Ranjeet Ranjan (INC)-330524 (29.75%), Dinesh Prasad Yadav (Independent)- 23045 (2.07%). Margin- 23%.

2014- Ranjeet Ranjan (INC)- 332927 (21.82%), Dileshwar Kamait (JDU)- 273255 (17.91%), Kameshwar Chaupal (BJP)- 249693 (16.37%), Margin-4%.

2020- BJP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Chhatapur) , JD(U) was leading in 4 assembly segments (Nirmali , Pipra(42) , Supaul and Tribeniganj(SC)) and RJD was leading in 1 assembly segment (Singheshwar(SC)) .

Campaign Issue:

Caste census is one of the major issues in this region. Demand for Reservation in proportion to their caste population.

Muslims and Yadav make a winning combination in this constituency.

Employment is also one of the major issues in the region. RJD and JDU alliance has provided government jobs to 10 lakhs of people in Bihar.

Migration and joblessness.

Underdevelopment

Farmers' situation; 74% of the workforce in Bihar depend directly or indirectly on agriculture and allied activities for their subsistence. Around 88.7% of the population of Bihar resides in the rural areas therefore the agriculture sector plays a vital role in the overall growth of the state's economy.

Mills are getting closed in Bihar. Mills not only buy sugarcane from the farmers but it also provides direct and indirect employment. There was a time when Bihar used to produce 40% of the total sugar production of the country. It has now gone down to barely 4%.

De-industrialization in Bihar- from 33 before independence, the number of Sugar mills have been reduced to 10 functional at the current juncture.

Migration: is another big issue in Bihar, connected to deindustrialization and unemployment.

MAHARASHTRA

Ahmednagar, **Amravati**, **Buldhana**, Chandrapur, Dhindhora, Gadchiroli-Chimur, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Madha, Maval, Nanded, Nashik, Osmanabad, **Palghar**, **Raigad**, Ratnagiri Sindhudurg, Sangli

Maharashtra Campaign Issues:

Three regions- Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan.

Farmer suicide- In 10 months, 2,366 farmers died by suicide in Maharashtra- Dec 2023. Amravati and Aurangabad regions together account for around 75% of the 1,875 farmer suicides in Maharashtra between January and August this year, according to data compiled by the state relief and rehabilitation department. Amravati saw the highest number of farmer suicides in both 2022 (725) and 2021 (662). Nashik third with 252 this year and 201 in 2021.

A 44-year-old farmer died by suicide at the site of a protest, being held in connection with a dam, in Maharashtra's Amravati district. Farmers are demanding proper compensation for their land acquired for the Upper Wardha dam project.

Poor price for the produce, stress and family responsibilities, government apathy, poor irrigation, high debt burden, corruption in subsidies and crop failure owing to heavy rain are the main reasons for farmers to end their lives.

Marathwada region, the epicentre of the Maratha quota agitation, are facing a double whammy of lower yields and lower prices for cotton and soyabean — the region's two major kharif crops.

Farmers of both Marathwada and Vidarbha regions are now staring at economic losses for two consecutive seasons.

The Cotton Association of India (CAI) released its first estimate for the upcoming 2023-24 (October-September) cotton year. The body has pegged the domestic production at 295 lakh bales (each bale having 170 kg of pressed ginned cotton). This, the industry said, is the lowest cotton production the country has seen since 2008-09. In 2022-23, production was recorded at 318 lakh bales.

loss of Kharif and Rabi crops due to natural disasters, farmers not getting adequate income due to uneven crop production, construction of industries to eradicate unemployment, development of urbanization and other issues were not paid attention to.

The BJP's decision to revert to its core OBC vote bank comes at a time when **Maharashtra is witnessing a polarization between the Maratha and OBC communities over the complex reservation issue.** While the OBC communities are with the BJP and the Marathas are with the Congress.

imbalanced Regional Development Issues of Maharashtra

There are certain issues pertaining to laying new railway lines, defining forest land and awarding compensation to minerals extracted from land, among others. These are outside the purview of the state government and it would be wrong to blame the state government. It is the central government that has a larger share in keeping the region backward,

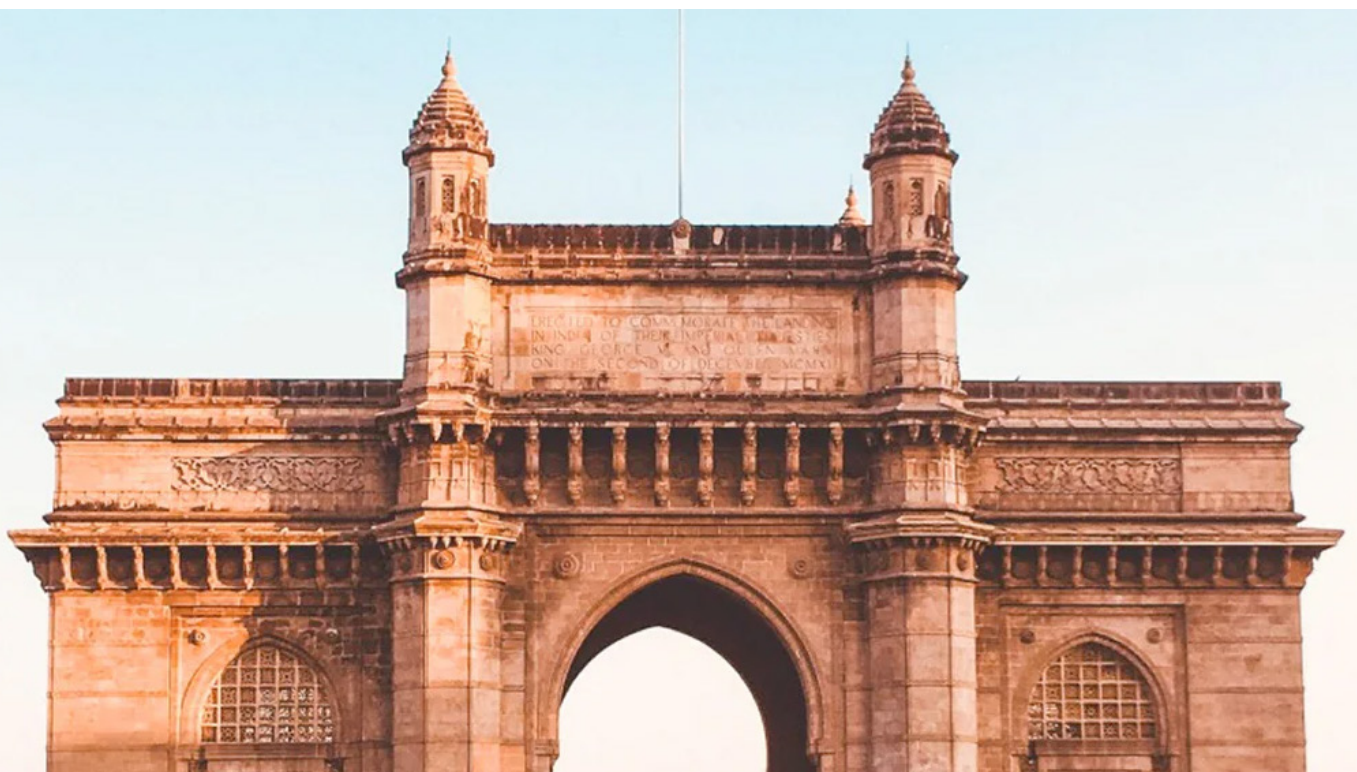
The water grid is still under consideration and I cannot comment on it presently. But, water is one of the issues that need to be addressed so that the agrarian community is uplifted, water resources in Vidarbha and Marathwada

The gross district domestic product of the five districts that form Amravati region (Rs 51,947 crore), a part of backward Vidarbha, was Maharashtra's lowest in 2013-14.

Vidarbha- 11 districts across two regions – Amravati (Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati and Yavatmal districts) and Nagpur (Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli)

Vidarbha is largely agrarian, with cotton, jowar, soybean and pulses its main farm output. Yavatmal, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur are among India's most backward districts, large swathes of areas riven by Maoist insurgency.

Many regions in the state are prone to drought, and in the upcoming months the water shortage is going to hit many districts before the elections. Water can be an electoral issue in many regions of Maharashtra.



1. AMRAVATI (SC)



- Rural voters -1,035,330 (55.6%) Urban voters- 826,774 (44.4%)
- Total Voters -1862104, Number of Polling Booths – 1926.
- Voters Turnout– 60.3%
- **SC -357,524 (19.2%), ST- 251,384 (13.5%) Muslim- 344,353 (18.5%), Buddhist- 13.29%, Maratha voters- 5 lakh**

2019- Electors: 17,52,097, Total Votes Polled: 11,12,385 (63.8%), Margin: 36,951 (3.3%), Navnit Ravi Rana (Independent)- 45.90%, Adsul Anandrao Vithoba (Shiv Sena)- 42.60%, Gunwant Deopar (VBA)- 5.90%, Arun Motiramji Wankhade (BSP)-1.10%.

2014 Result: Electors: 16,11,365, Total Votes Polled: 10,04,061 (62.3%), Margin: 137,932 (13.7%), Adsul Anandrao Vithoba (Shiv-Sena)- 46.50%, Navneet Ravi Rana (NCP)-32.80%, Gunwant Sudamrao Devpare (BSP)- 9.80%, Dr.Rajendra Ramkrishna Gawai (RPI)- 5.40%.

2019 Assembly Election- INC was leading in **3** assembly segments (Amravati , Teosa and Daryapur (SC)), **PHJSP** was leading in **2** assembly segments (Melghat(ST) and Achalpur) and **RAVI RANA (Independent)** was leading in **1** assembly segment (Badnera).

Campaign Issues

Amravati saw the highest number of farmer suicides in both 2022 (725) and 2021 (662).

The gross district domestic product of the five districts that form Amravati region (Rs 51,947 crore), a part of backward Vidarbha, was Maharashtra's lowest in 2013-14.

Unemployment and migration are also crucial electoral issues in the region.

Election Strategy: Voter turnout has been low for this constituency. Muslims and Maratha voters form a formidable winning combination, while SC also has strong influence in this seat.

2. BULDHANA



- Buldhana literacy rate- 72.69%.
 - Rural voters -1,469,299 (80.6%) Urban voters -353,653 (19.4%)
 - Electors: 19,77,994, Number of Polling Booths – 1951
 - SC voters - 344,538 (18.9%), ST voters -85,679 (4.7%), MUSLIM -211,633 (11.6%), Buddhist- 14.08%.
 - Muslims- 2.3 Lakh, Dalit- 2.3 Lakh, Malli- 2.44, Maratha and Kunbi- 5.5 lakh,
- 2019- Electors: 19,77,994, Total Votes Polled: 11,20,359 (57.0%),** Jadhav Prataprao Ganpatrao (Shiv Sena)- 46.60%, Dr. Rajendra Bhaskarrav Shingne NCP- 34.70%, Siraskar Baliram Bhagwan (VBA)- 15.40%, Margin- 12%.
- 2014- Electors: 15,96,234, Total Votes Polled: 9,78,626 (61.3%), Margin: 159,579 (16.3%),** Jadhav Prataprao Ganpatrao- (Shiv Sena) 52.00%, Ingle Krushanarao Ganpatrao (INC)- 35.70%, Abdul Hafeez Abdul Aziz (BSP)- 3.50%, Balasaheb Shankar Darade (Ind)- 3.00%
- 2019 ASSEMBLY-** BJP was leading in 3 assembly segments (Chikhli , Khamgaon and Jalgaon (Jamod), NCP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Sindkhed Raja) and SHS was leading in 2 assembly segments (Buldhana and Mehkar(SC).

Campaign Issues:

Unemployment and migration. Migration of youths from Buldhana to Mumbai, Pune and Aurangabad in search of jobs is a serious issue.

Water shortage is also one of the big issues.

Farmers issues- low compensation received by growers of soyabean and cotton.

Also, the low compensation received under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yogna (PMFBY) had figured in the list of demands raised by the farmers. due to the high cost of fertilizers, seeds and diesel, farming is not affordable.

Election Strategy: Muslims, dalits and Maratha forms a winning combination. In the last election, a division of votes helped the Shiv sena candidate who is with the BJP alliance now and facing strong anti-incumbency had won this seat. The VBA candidate secured 15 percent votes. The India alliance has a good chance to win this seat.

3. RAIGAD



Literacy rate- 73.86%. Rural voters - 1,466,554 (83.8%) , Urban voters -283,511 (16.2%)
Number of Polling Booths – 2162 . SC voters -68,253 (3.9%) , **ST voters -171,506** (9.8%) **MUSLIM voters-142,062 (8.1%)**, Buddhist- 5.43%, Maratha- **3 lakh**.

Kunbi along with Marathas constitute around 50% of voters in the constituency. Raigad has an estimated SC population of 3.93% and a ST population of 9.49%.The constituency also has a considerable chunk of Muslim and Dalit voters, who are likely to play a key role.

2019- Raigad parliamentary constituency had a total 1652965 electors. Total number of valid votes was 1025467. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Tatkare Sunil Dattatray won and became MP from this seat. He secured a total of 486968 votes. Shivsena candidate Anant Geete stood second with a total 455530 votes. He lost by 31438 votes.

2014- total 1532781 electors. Total number of valid votes was 987766. Shivsena candidate Anant Geete won and became MP from this seat. He secured a total 396178 votes. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Tatkare Sunil Dattatrey stood second with a total of 394068 votes. He lost by 2110 votes.

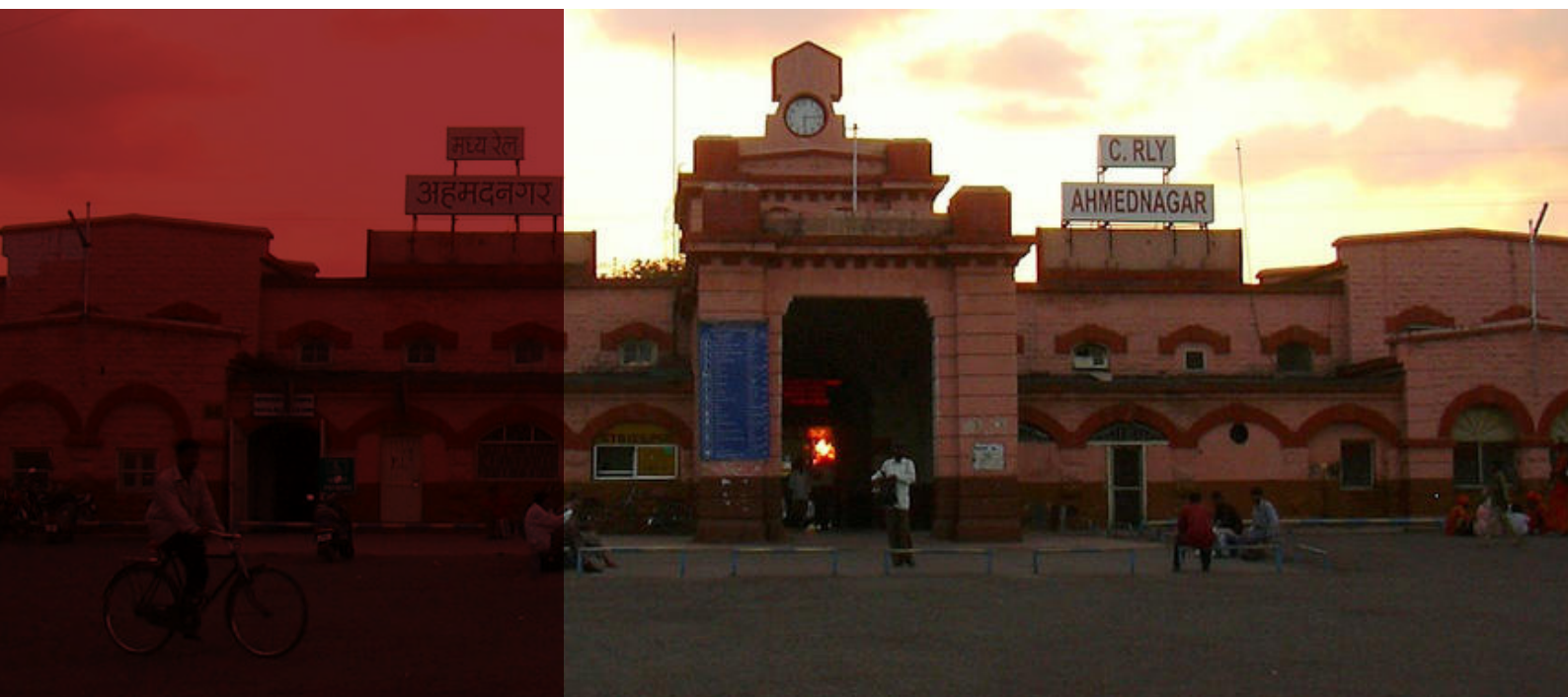
2019 Assembly-BJP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Pen) , NCP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Shrivardhan) and SHS was leading in 4 assembly segments (Alibag , Mahad , Dapoli and Guhagar)

Campaign Issues and Electoral Strategy:

The issues that primarily dominate the constituency are lack of employment opportunities, poor connectivity, lack of infrastructure and clean drinking water, farming issues, among others.

Peasants and Workers' Party of India has strongholds in Alibaug and Pen assembly segments.

4. AHMEDNAGAR



- Literacy rate is 69.38%.
- Rural voters-1,439,298 (76.9%). Urban voters -432,351 (23.1%).
- Total Voters – 1871649
- Number of Polling Booths – 2019 .
- Voters Turnout 2019 Parliament Election – 64%
- Voters Turnout of Ahmednagar 2019 Assembly Election – 68.1% .
- SC voters -239,571 (12.8%). ST voters-65,508 (3.5%) as MUSLIM voters -122,157 (6.5%)

In 2019, Ahmadnagar parliamentary constituency had total 1861396 electors. Total number of valid votes was 1203797. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Dr Sujay Radhakrishna Vikhepatil won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 704660 votes. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Sangram Arunkaka Jagtap stood second with total 423186 votes. He lost by 281474 votes

In 2014, Ahmednagar parliamentary constituency had a total 1705005 electors. Total number of valid votes was 1062318. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Gandhi Dilipkumar Mansukhlal won and became MP from this seat. He secured a total of 605185 votes. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Rajeev Appasaheb Rajale stood second with a total 396063 votes. He lost by 209122 votes.

2019 assembly- BJP was leading in **2** assembly segments (Shevgaon and Shrigonda) and **NCP** was leading in **4** assembly segments (Rahuri , Parner , Ahmednagar City and Karjat Jamkhed)

5. CHANDRAPUR



- Literacy rate- 72.07%.
- Rural voters -1,186,967 (60.3%). Urban voters -781,469 (39.7%)
- Total Voters – 1968436, Number of Polling Booths – 2125 .
- Voters Turnout 2019 Parliament – 64.6% .
- Voters Turnout 2019 Assembly Election – 62.7%
- SC voters-273,613 (13.9%) ST voters -366,129 (8.6%) MUSLIM voters -114,888 (5.8%)

In 2019, Chandrapur parliamentary constituency had total 1910188 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1238474. Indian National Congress candidate Balubhau Alias Suresh Narayan Dhanorkar won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 559507 votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Ahir Hansraj Gangaram stood second with total 514744 votes. He lost by 44763 votes.

In 2014, Chandrapur parliamentary constituency had total 1753690 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1109743. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Ahir Hansraj Gangaram won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 508049 votes. Indian National Congress candidate Deotale Sanjay Wamanrao stood second with total 271780 votes. He lost by 236269 votes.

2019 Assembly- BJP was leading in **3** assembly segments (Ballarpur , Wani and Arni(ST)) , **INC** was leading in **2** assembly segments (Rajura and Warora) and **JORGEWAR KISHOR GAJANAN (Independent)** was leading in **1** assembly segment (Chandrapur(SC)) .

6. DINDORI (ST)



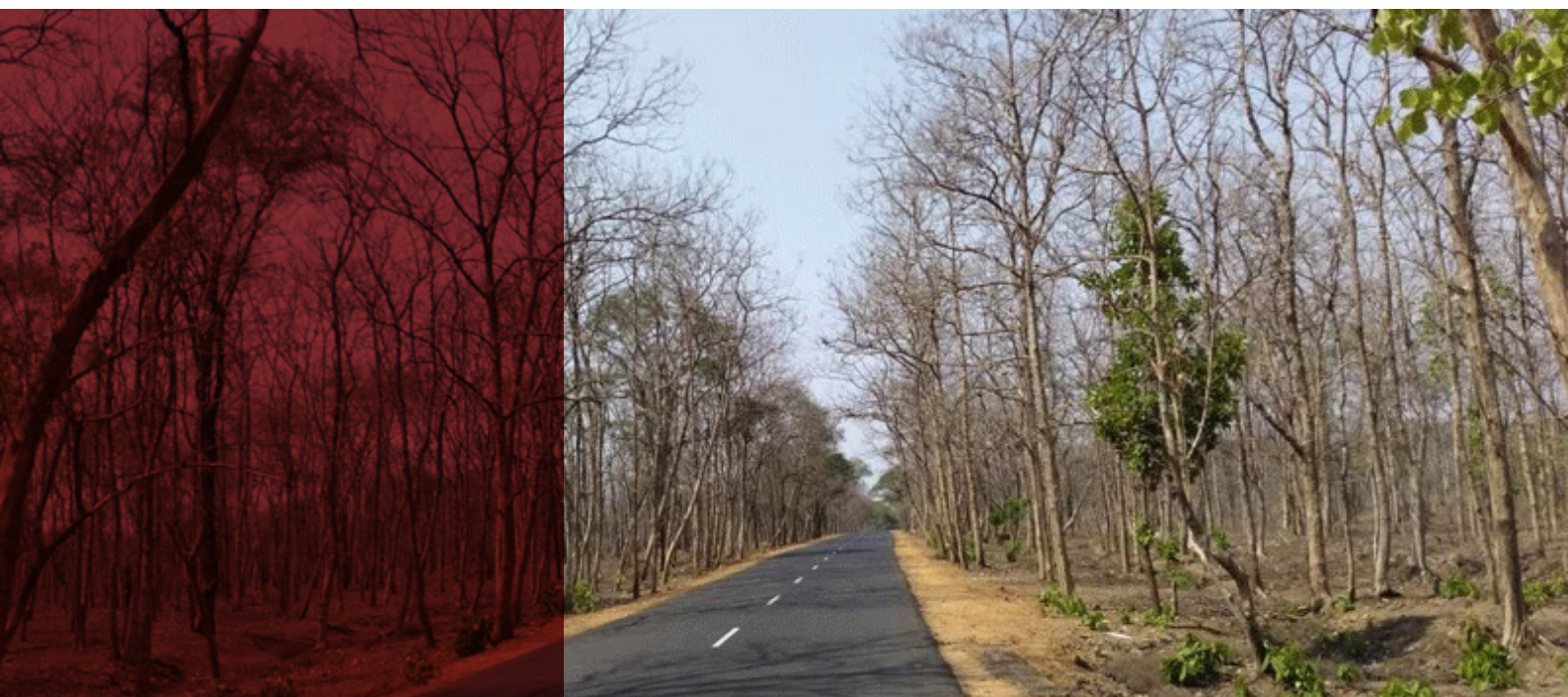
- Literacy rate is 71.15%.
- Rural voters at Dindori(ST) -1,531,953 (88.8%)
- Urban voters -193,219 (11.2%)
- Total Voters – 1725172 . Number of Polling Booths – 1863 .
- Voters Turnout of Dindori(ST) parliament 2019 – 65.5% .
- Voters Turnout 2019 Assembly Election – 69.1% .
- SC voters -138,014 (8%)
- ST voters -622,787 (36.1%) MUSLIM voters-67,977 (3.9%)

In 2019, Dindori parliamentary constituency had total 1732936 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1137631. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Dr Bharati Pravin Pawar won and became MP from this seat. She secured total 567470 votes. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Dhanraj Haribhau Mahale stood second with total 368691 votes. He lost by 198779 votes.

In 2014, Dindori parliamentary constituency had total 1530208 electors. Total number of valid vote was 970182. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Chavan Harishchandra Deoram won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 542784 votes. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Dr Bharati Pravin Pawar stood second with total 295165 votes. She lost by 247619 votes.

2019 Assembly- BJP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Chandvad) , NCP was leading in 4 assembly segments (Kalwan (ST) , Yevla , Niphad and Dindori(ST)) and SHS was leading in 1 assembly segment (Nandgaon) .

7. GADCHIROLI-CHIMUR (ST)



Literacy rate is 69.54%.

Rural voters -1,483,993 (90.9%)

Total Voters 2019 Parliament Election – 1632556 .

Number of Polling Booths – 1871 .

Voters Turnout – 71.9% 2019 Lok Sabha, Voters Turnout Assembly Election – 69.1% .

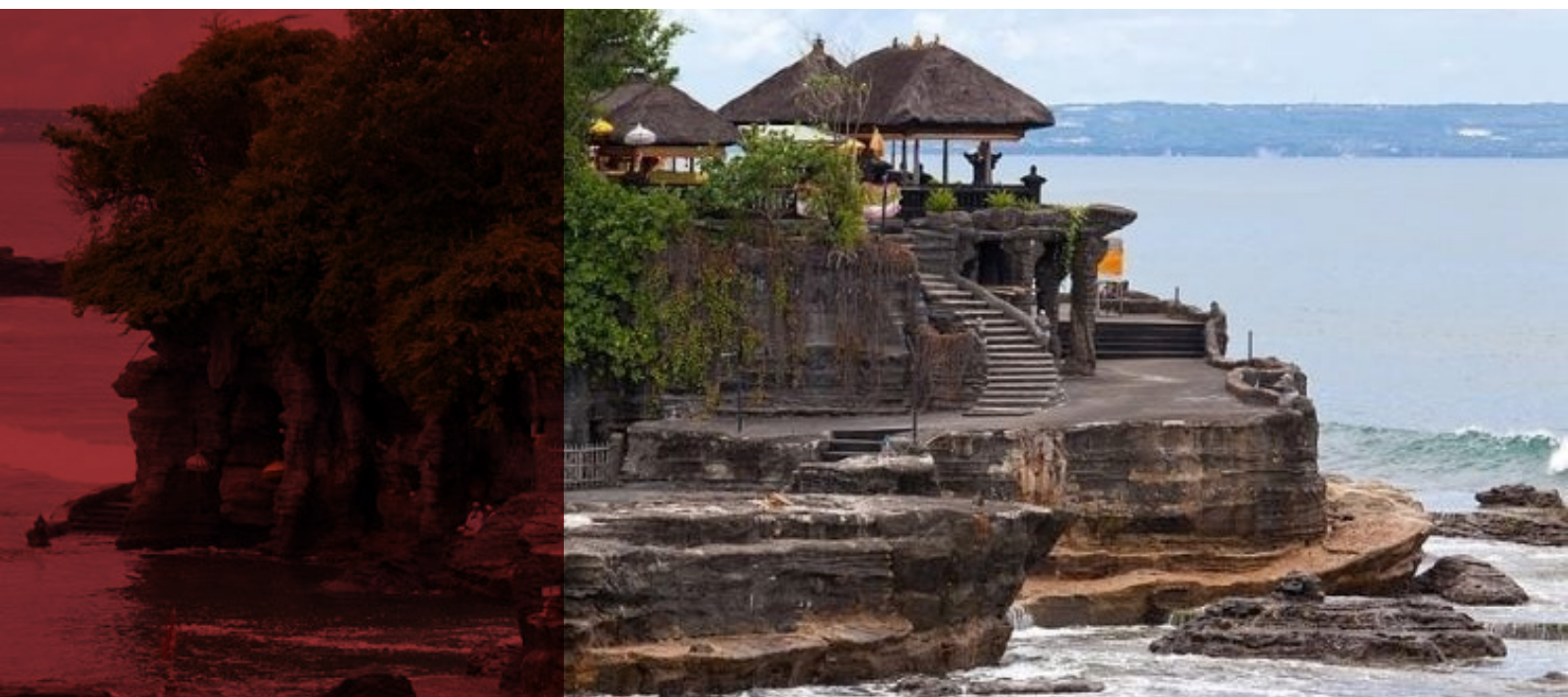
SC voters -197,539 (12.1%) ST voters -491,399 (30.1%) MUSLIM voters -2.5%

In 2019, Gadchiroli-chimur parliamentary constituency had a total 1581366 electors. Total number of valid votes was 1142698. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Ashok Mahadeorao Nete won and became MP from this seat. He secured a total 519968 votes. Indian National Congress candidate Dr Namdeo Dalluji Usendi stood second with a total 442442 votes. He lost by 77526 votes.

In 2014, Gadchiroli-chimur parliamentary constituency had a total 1468437 electors. Total number of valid votes was 1027129. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Ashok Mahadeorao Nete won and became MP from this seat. He secured a total of 535982 votes. Indian National Congress candidate Dr Namdeo Dalluji Usendi stood second with a total 299112 votes. He lost by 236870 votes.

2019 Assembly- BJP was leading in 3 assembly segments (Armori (ST) , Gadchiroli(ST) and Chimur) , INC was leading in 2 assembly segments (Amgaon (ST) and Brahmapuri) and NCP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Aheri(ST)) .

8. HINGOLI



Literacy rate -67.46%.

SC voters -269,612 (15.3%), ST voters -230,844 (13.1%)

MUSLIM voters - 147,952 (8.4%)

Rural voters -1,534,847 (87.1%).

Total Voters – 1762167. Number of Polling Booths – 1989.

Voters Turnout – 66.4% (Loksabha) .

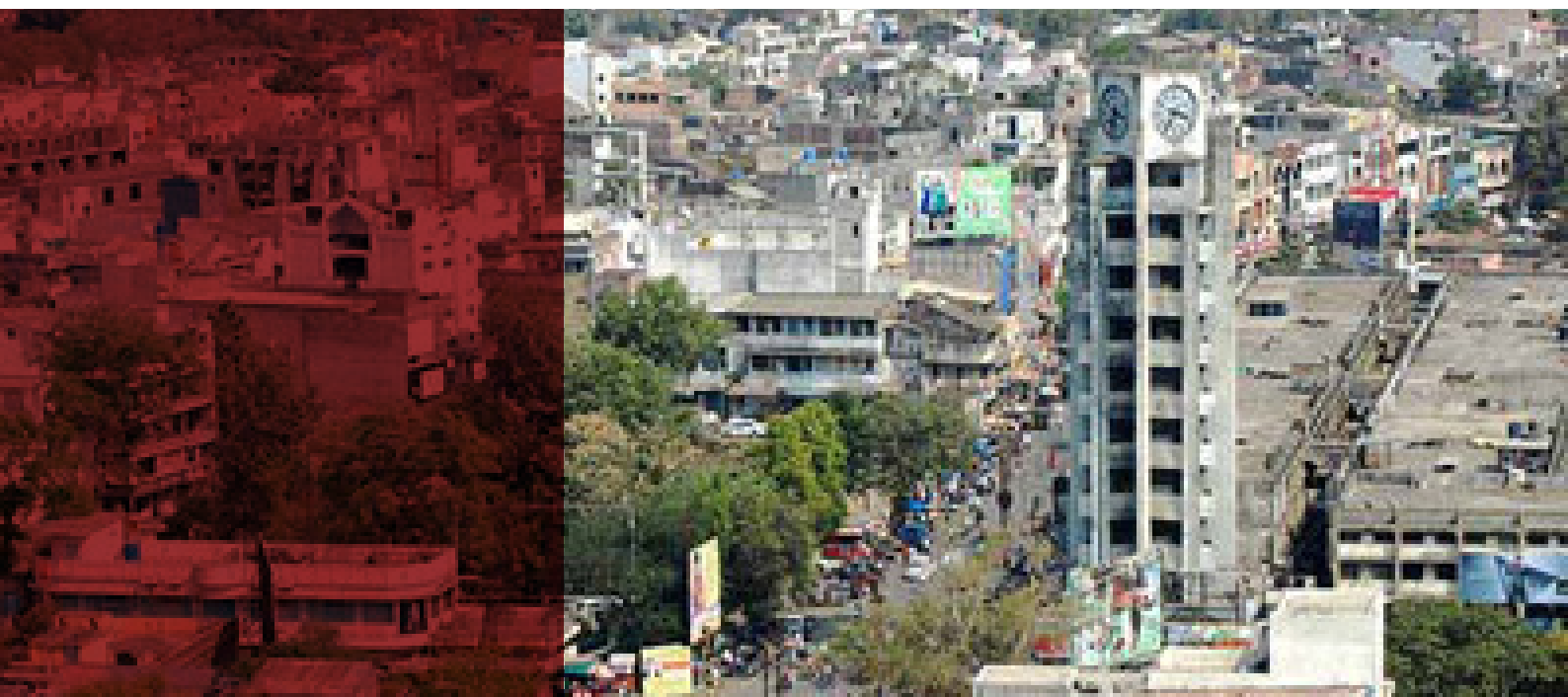
Voters Turnout Assembly Election – 68.5% .

In 2019, Hingoli parliamentary constituency had total 1733729 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1157516. Shivsena candidate Hemant Patil won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 586312 votes. Indian National Congress candidate Wankhede Subhashrao Bapurao stood second with total 308456 votes. He lost by 277856 votes.

In 2014, Hingoli parliamentary constituency had total 1586194 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1051164. Indian National Congress candidate Rajeev Shankarrao Satav won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 467397 votes. Shivsena candidate Wankhede Subhash Bapurao stood second with total 465765 votes. He lost by 1632 votes.

2019 Assembly- BJP was leading in **3** assembly segments (Umarkhed(SC) , Kinwat and Hingoli) , **INC** was leading in **1** assembly segment (Hadgaon) , **NCP** was leading in **1** assembly segment (Basmath) and **SHS** was leading in **1** assembly segment (Kalamnuri).

9. JALGAON



- Literacy rate is 68.37%.
- Rural voters -1,236,262 (62.7%)
- Urban voters -735,448 (37.3%)
- Total Voters – 1971710, Number of Polling Booths – 1960, Voters Turnout – 56% (Lok Sabha), Voters Turnout 2019 Assembly Election – 59% .

SC voters -159,709 (8.1%) ST voters -240,549 (12.2%) MUSLIM -188,434 (9.6%)

In 2019, Jalgaon parliamentary constituency had a total 1931400 electors. Total number of valid votes was 1088277. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil won and became MP from this seat. He secured a total 713874 votes. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Gulabrao Baburao Deokar stood second with a total 302257 votes. He lost by 411617 votes.

In 2014, Jalgaon parliamentary constituency had a total 1707969 electors. Total number of valid votes was 990332. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate A T Nana Patil won and became MP from this seat. He secured a total 647773 votes. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Annasaheb Dr Satish Bhaskarrao Patil stood second with a total of 264248 votes. He lost by 383525 votes.

2019 Assembly- BJP was leading in 2 assembly segments (Jalgaon City and Chalisgaon) , NCP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Amalner) and SHS was leading in 3 assembly segments (Jalgaon Rural , Erandol and Pachora

10. MADHA



Literacy rate is 69.64%. Rural voters -1,775,095 (90.4%)

Total Voters – 1963601. Number of Polling Booths – 2002 . Voters Turnout 2019 Parliament Election – 63.5% . Voters Turnout 2019 Assembly Election – 67%

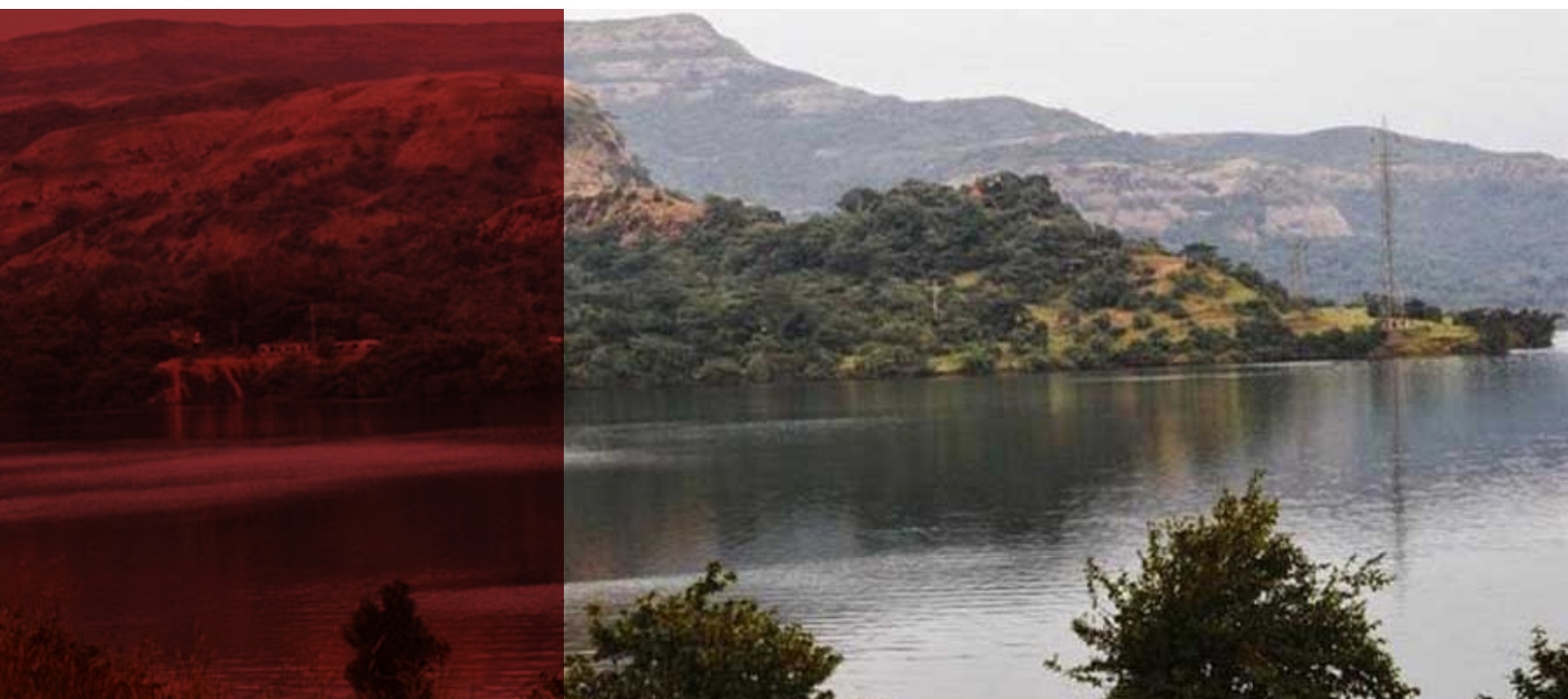
SC voters -288,649 (14.7%), ST voters -17,672 (0.9%), MUSLIM voters -73,224 (3.7%)

In 2019, Madha parliamentary constituency had total 1909574 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1216319. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Ranjeetsinha Hindurao Naik- Nimbalkar won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 586314 votes. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Sanjaymama Vitthalrao Shinde stood second with total 500550 votes. He lost by 85764 votes.

In 2014, Madha parliamentary constituency had total 1727322 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1079619. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Mohite Patil Vijaysinh Shankarrao won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 489989 votes. Swabhimani Paksha candidate Sadabhau Ramchandra Khot stood second with total 464645 votes. He lost by 25344 votes.

2019 Assembly- BJP was leading in **2** assembly segments (Malshiras (SC) and Man) , **NCP** was leading in **2** assembly segments (Madha and Phaltan (SC)) , **SANJAYMAMA VITTHALRAO SHINDE (Independent)** was leading in **1** assembly segment (Karmala) and **SHS** was leading in **1** assembly segment (Sangole) .

11. MAVAL



Literacy rate is 74.86%.

SC voters -252,878 (11%) ST voters - 158,623 (6.9%), MUSLIM voters -140,019 (6.1%).

Rural voters-689,667 (30%), Urban voters -1,609,224 (70%).

Total Voters – 2298891. Number of Polling Booths – 2405, Voters Turnout 2019 Parliament Election – 59.5% . Voters Turnout Assembly Election – 62% .

In 2019, Maval parliamentary constituency had a total 2298080 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1368872. Shivsena candidate Shrirang Appa Chandu Barne won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 720663 votes. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Parth Ajit Pawar stood second with total 504750 votes. He lost by 215913 votes.

In 2014, Maval parliamentary constituency had total 1953741 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1174335. Shivsena candidate Appa Alias Shrirang Chandu Barne won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 512226 votes. Peasants And Workers Party Of India candidate Jagtap Laxmanbhau Pandurang stood second with total 354829 votes. He lost by 157397 votes.

BJP was leading in 2 assembly segments (Panvel and Chinchwad) , MAHESH BALDI (Independent) was leading in 1 assembly segment (Uran) , NCP was leading in 2 assembly segments (Maval and Pimpri (SC)) and SHS was leading in 1 assembly segment (Karjat) .

12. NANDED



Literacy rate is 65.14%.

Rural voters -1,131,727 (64.6%), Urban voters -620,173 (35.4%) Total Voters of Nanded – 1751900, Number of Polling Booths– 1996.

Voters Turnout 2019 Parliament Election – 65.1% . Voters Turnout Assembly Election – 65.9%.

SC voters -345,124 (19.7%), ST voters-105,114 (6%), MUSLIM voters -242,830 (13.9%).

In 2019, Nanded parliamentary constituency had total 1719322 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1129350. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Prataprao Patil Chikhalikar won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 486806 votes. Indian National Congress candidate Ashok Shankarrao Chavan stood second with total 446658 votes. He lost by 40148 votes.

In 2014, Nanded parliamentary constituency had total 1687057 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1013350. Indian National Congress candidate Ashok Shankarrao Chavan won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 493075 votes. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate D B Patil stood second with total 411620 votes. He lost by 81455 votes.

BJP was leading in **2** assembly segments (Naigaon and Mukhed) , **INC** was leading in **3** assembly segments (Bhokar , Nanded South and Deglur(SC)) and **SHS** was leading in **1** assembly segment (Nanded North) .

13. NASHIK



Literacy rate is 71.15%.

SC voters -242,178 (13%), ST voters -337,186 (18.1%) MUSLIM voters -119,217 (6.4%).

Rural voters -573,775 (30.8%), Urban voters -1,289,131 (69.2%)

Total Voters – 1862906, Number of Polling Booths – 1772

Voters Turnout 2019 Parliament Election – 59.3% . Voters Turnout of 2019 Assembly Election – 57.3% .

In 2019, Nashik parliamentary constituency had total 1885064 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1121232. Shivsena candidate Godse Hemant Tukaram won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 563599 votes. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Sameer Magan Bhujbal stood second with total 271395 votes. He lost by 292204 votes.

In 2014, Nashik parliamentary constituency had total 1593774 electors. Total number of valid vote was 937405. Shivsena candidate Godse Hemant Tukaram won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 494735 votes. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Chhagan Bhujbal stood second with total 307399 votes. He lost by 187336 votes.

2019 Assembly- BJP was leading in 3 assembly segments (Nashik East , Nashik Central and Nashik West) , INC was leading in 1 assembly segment (Igatpuri (ST)) and NCP was leading in 2 assembly segments (Sinnar and Devlali (SC)).

Campaign Issues: Amravati saw the highest number of farmer suicides in both 2022 (725) and 2021 (662). Nashik third with 252 this year and 201 in 2021.

14. OSMANABAD



Literacy rate is 68.21%.

SC voters -303,143 (15.7%), ST voters -40,548 (2.1%), MUSLIM voters -182,956 (9.5%)

Rural voters (81.8%), Urban voters (18.2%)

Total Voters – 1930845, Number of Polling Booths – 2114 . Voters Turnout 2019 Parliament Election – 63.2% . Voters Turnout 2019 Assembly Election – 64.3% .

In 2019, Osmanabad parliamentary constituency had total 1889740 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1204730. Shivsena candidate Omprakash Bhupalsinh Alias Pawan Rajenimbalkar won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 596640 votes. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Ranajagjitsinha Padmasinha Patil stood second with total 469074 votes. He lost by 127566 votes.

In 2014, Osmanabad parliamentary constituency had total 1759186 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1118151. Shivsena candidate Gaikwad Ravindra Vishwanath won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 607699 votes. Nationalist Congress Party candidate Patil Padmasinha Bajirao stood second with total 373374 votes. He lost by 234325 votes.

BJP was leading in 2 assembly segments (Ausa and Tuljapur) , RAJENDRA VITTHAL RAUT (Independent) was leading in 1 assembly segment (Barshi) and SHS was leading in 3 assembly segments (Umarga(SC) , Osmanabad and Paranda) .

15. RATNAGIRI SINDHUDURG



Literacy rate is 76.33%.

SC voters (5.4%), ST voters (0.6%) MUSLIM - 91,860 (6.1%)

Rural voters 1,244,414 (82.7%), Urban voters -260,319 (17.3%)

Total Voters – 1504733 .

Number of Polling Booths – 1932 .

Voters Turnout 2019 Parliament Election – 61.7% .

Voters Turnout 2019 Assembly Election – 60% .

- In 2019, Ratnagiri - Sindhudurg parliamentary constituency had total 1455577 electors. Total number of valid vote was 901102. Shivsena candidate Vinayak Raut won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 458022 votes. Maharashtra Swabhimaan Paksh, candidate Nilesh Narayan Rane stood second with total 279700 votes. He lost by 178322 votes.
- In 2014, Ratnagiri - Sindhudurg parliamentary constituency had total 1367362 electors. Total number of valid vote was 896256. Shivsena candidate Vinayak Bhaurao Raut won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 493088 votes. Indian National Congress candidate Nilesh Narayan Rane stood second with total 343037 votes. He lost by 150051 votes.

BJP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Kankavli) , NCP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Chiplun) and SHS was leading in 4 assembly segments (Ratnagiri , Rajapur , Kudal and Sawantwadi) .

16. SANGLI



Literacy rate is 72.62%. Rural voters- 1,298,823 (71.5%), Urban voters -28.5%

Total Voters – 1816535 .

Number of Polling Booths – 1787 .

Voters Turnout 2019 Parliament Election – 65.2% .

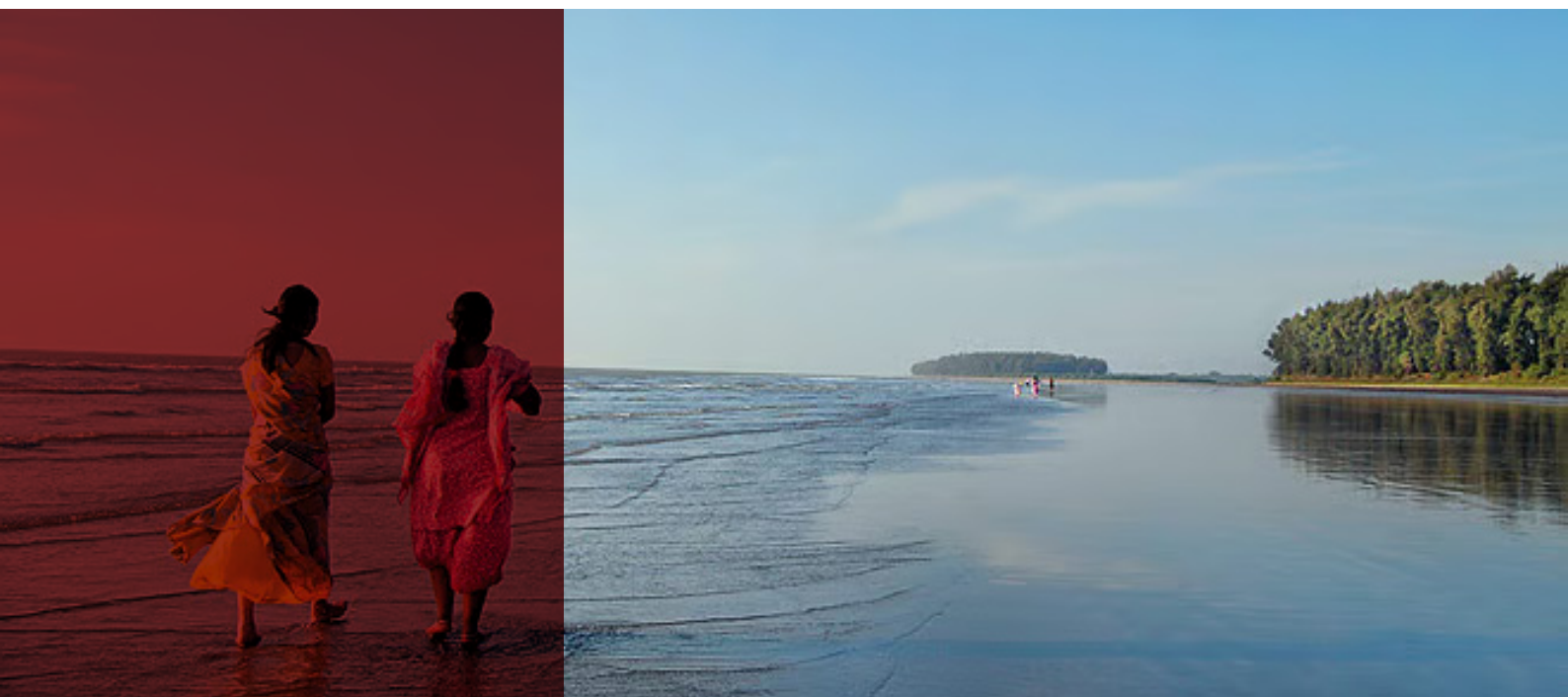
Voters Turnout 2019 Assembly Election – 64.3%

SC voters (13.9%), ST voters -0.7%, MUSLIM voters -137,053 (7.5%)

- In 2019, Sangli parliamentary constituency had total 1809109 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1189958. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Sanjaykaka Patil won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 508995 votes. Swabhimani Paksha candidate Vishal Prakashbapu Patil stood second with total 344643 votes. He lost by 164352 votes.
- In 2014, Sangli parliamentary constituency had total 1649107 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1046659. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Sanjaykaka Patil won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 611563 votes. Indian National Congress candidate Patil Pratik Prakashbapu stood second with total 372271 votes. He lost by 239292 votes.

2019 Assembly-BJP was leading in **2** assembly segments (Miraj (SC) and Sangli) , **INC** was leading in **2** assembly segments (Palus-kadegaon and Jat) , **NCP** was leading in **1** assembly segment (Tasgaon-kavathemahankal) and **SHS** was leading in **1** assembly segment (Khanapur) .

17. PALGHAR(ST)



Literacy rate -74.39%. Total Voters – 1854534, Number of Polling Booths – 2120

Rural voters -979,194 (52.8%), Urban voters -875,340 (47.2%)

SC -44,509 (2.4%), ST -704,723 (38%) , MUSLIM -115,729 (6.2%), Maratha voters- 20%

2019- Electors: 17,27,531, Total Votes Polled: 12,01,941 (71.3%), Margin: 88,883 (7.4%), NOTA Votes: 29,479 (1.7%), Rajendra Dhedya Gavit (SHS)- 48.30%, Baliram Sukur Jadhav (BVA)- 40.90%, Comrad Shankar Badade (Marxist Leninist Party Of India (Red Flag)- 11,918, BSP- 13,446, Vanchit Bahujan Aghadi- 13,728.

2014- Electors: 15,78,077, Total Votes Polled: 9,92,618 (62.9%), Margin: 239,520 (24.1%), NOTA Votes: 21,797 (1.4%), Adv. Chintaman Navasha Wanga (BJP)- 53.70%, Baliram Sukur Jadhav (BVA)- 29.60%, Dilip Atmaram Dumada (BMP)- 10,742.

2019 Assembly- BVA was leading in 3 assembly segments (Boisar (ST) , Nalasopara and Vasai) , CPIM was leading in 1 assembly segment (Dahanu (ST)) , NCP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Vikramgad (ST)) and SHS was leading in 1 assembly segment (Palghar(ST)) .

Campaign issues and strategy:

Water crisis

Urban- CNG issue for auto drivers, Street vendors

Muslim and tribal combination. Bahujan Aghadi candidate can win this seat.

The district has approximately 30 lakh population. Here is the biggest problem for CNG running vehicles. In Vasai taluka, about 16 thousand rickshaws run on CNG. Due to the lack of CNG pumps here, rickshaw pullers here have to go to Mira Road or Thane. The general public is angry with political parties due to lack of basic facilities. Similarly, since there is not a single hawker zone in Vasai Virar, the hawkers are forced to sit on the roadside. Despite repeated complaints by the hawkers, they have not been able to get this facility till now.

The Palghar Lok Sabha seat includes tribal dominated segments like Vikramgad, Palghar, Dahanu and Vasai (rural). The Vikramgad assembly segment consists of Jawhar tehsil, considered to be one of the most under-developed tehsils in the region.

About 25 percent of these voters are Hindi speaking. These include people from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Voters of Rajasthani and Gujarati origin are mainly businessmen and the majority of voters in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar belong to the working class.

Palghar has traditionally been the seat of BJP and Congress also has its support base here. Bahujan Vikas Aghadi also has a hold at the local level.

In assembly segments, Vikramgarh, a Shiv Sena stronghold, recorded the highest voting percentage among the six assembly constituencies at 62.64 percent. BJP focused the most on Nalasopara assembly constituency, but the turnout was the least here. According to the Election Commission, only 34.83 percent voting took place in this area.

TELANGANA



1. BHONGIR



- (Ibrahimpattanam, Munugode, Bhongir, Nakrekal (SC), Thungathurthy (SC), Alair, Jangoan)
- Rural voters at Bhongir parliament seat is approximately 1,382,200 which is around 84.9% as per 2011 Census.
- Urban voters at Bhongir parliament seat is approximately 245,833 which is around 15.1% as per 2011 Census.
- Total Voters of Bhongir parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1628033.
- Number of Polling Booths of Bhongir parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 2073
- SC voters at Bhongir parliament seat is approximately 9,826 which is around 19.6% as per 2011 Census.

MUSLIM voters at Bhongir parliament seat is approximately 60,436 which is around 3.7% as per voter list analysis

In 2019, Total number of valid vote was 1212631. Indian National Congress candidate Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 532795 (43.9%) votes. Telangana Rashtra Samithi candidate Dr Boora Narsaiah Goud stood second with total 527576 (43.5%) votes. He lost by 5219 votes. PV Shyam Sunar Rao from BJP got 5.4% vote 65457 (5.4%). BRS was leading in 3 assembly segments (Thungathurthy (SC) , Alair and Jangoan) and INC was leading in 4 assembly segments (Ibrahimpattanam , Munugode , Bhongir and Nakrekal (SC)) .

In 2014 total number of valid vote was 1212631. Indian National Congress candidate Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 532795 (30.03%) votes. Telangana Rashtra Samithi candidate Dr Boora Narsaiah

Goud stood second with total 527576 (27.9%) votes. He lost by 5219 votes. Indrase-na Reddy of BJP got 183249 (12.28%).

As Per 2023 Assembly Election, INC was leading by 257277 votes (16.7 vote share).

BRS was leading in 1 assembly segment (Jangoan) and INC was leading in 6 assembly segments (Ibrahimpattam , Munugode , Bhongir , Nakrekal (SC) , Thungathurthy (SC) and Alair) .

Narrative: Corruption of BRS, The north Indian prejudice of BJP, dakshinayan of Indian politics by INC

2. CHEVALLA



(Maheshwaram, Rajendranagar, Serilingampally, Chevella (SC), Pargi, Vikarabad (SC), Tandur)

Rural voters at Chevella parliament seat is approximately 1,052,981 which is around 43.1% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Chevella parliament seat is approximately 1,390,131 which is around 56.9% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Chevella parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 2443112 .

Number of Polling Booths of Chevella parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 2787

- SC voters at Chevella parliament seat is approximately 344,479 which is around 14.1% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at Chevella parliament seat is approximately 134,371 which is around 5.5% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at Chevella parliament seat is approximately 375,397 which is around 15.4% as per voter list analysis

In 2019, Chevella parliamentary constituency had total 2443112 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1300194. Telangana Rashtra Samithi candidate Dr G Ranjith Reddy won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 528148 (40.6%) votes. Indian National Congress candidate Konda Vishweshwar Reddy stood second with total 513831 (39.5%) votes. He lost by 14317 votes. Janarthan Reddy of BJP got 201960 (15.52%) votes. As Per 2019 Parliament Election, TRS was leading by 14698 votes (1.1 vote share). TRS was leading in 4 assembly segments (Maheshwaram , Rajendranagar , Serilingampally and Tandur) and INC was leading in 3 assembly

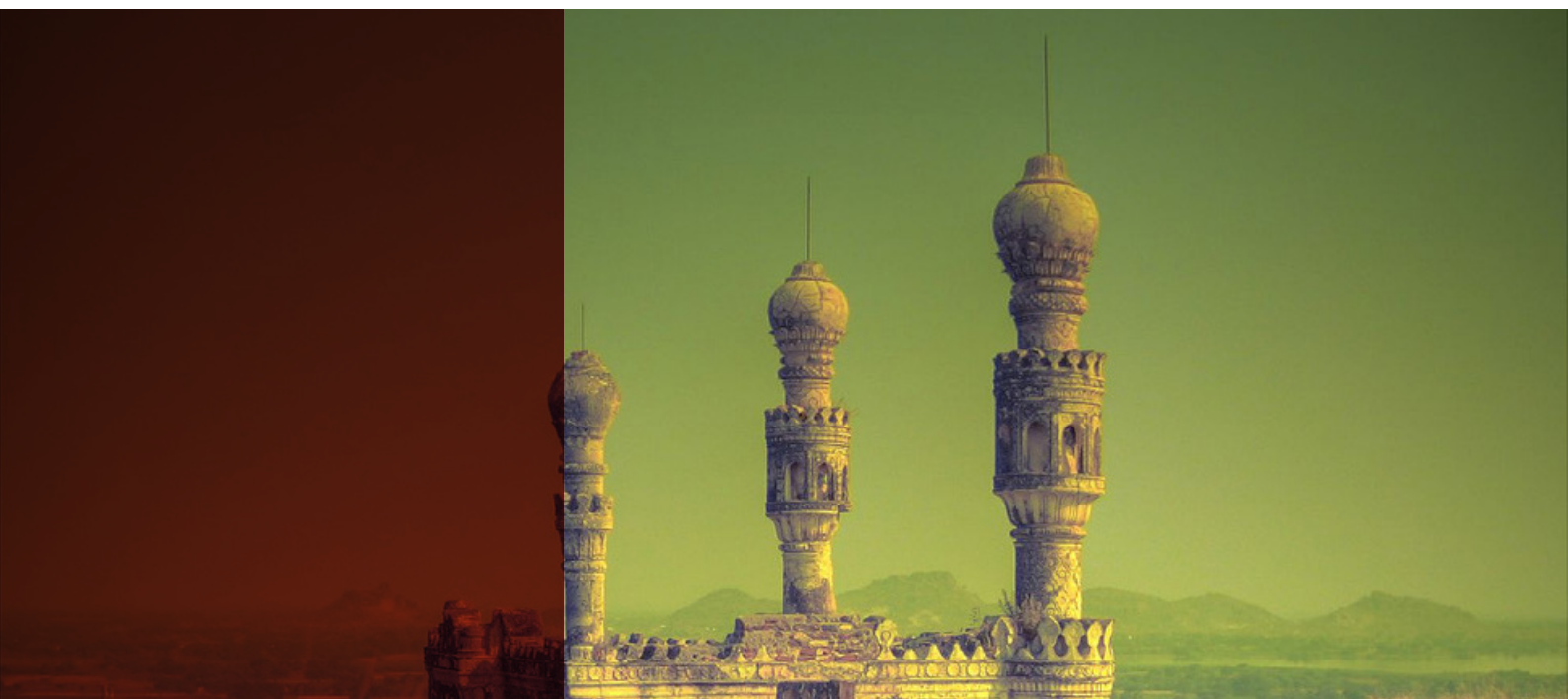
segments (Chevella (SC) , Pargi and Vikarabad (SC)

In 2014, Konda Vishweshwar Reddy from TRS got 431084 (32.9%) votes, while Patolla Karthik Reddy from INC got 360834 (27.6%) votes and TDP's Tulla Veerender got 352227 (26.9%) Votes. TRS was leading in **4** assembly segments (Chevella (SC) , Pargi , Vikarabad (SC) and Tandur) and **TDP** was leading in **3** assembly segments (Maheshwaram , Rajendranagar and Serilingampally)

As Per 2023 Assembly Election, **BRS** was leading by **97929** votes (**5.6** vote share).

BRS was leading in **4** assembly segments (Maheshwaram , Rajendranagar , Serilingampally and Chevella (SC)) and **INC** was leading in **3** assembly segments (Pargi , Vikarabad (SC) and Tandur) .

3. KARIMNAGAR



(Karimnagar, Choppadandi (SC), Vemulawada, Sircilla, Manakondur (SC), Huzurabad, Husnabad)

Rural voters at Karimnagar parliament seat is approximately 1,288,197 which is around 78%

Urban voters at Karimnagar parliament seat is approximately 363,337 which is around 22%

Total Voters of Karimnagar parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1651534.

Number of Polling Booths of Karimnagar parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 2181

- SC voters at Karimnagar parliament seat is approximately 312,140 which is around 18.9% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at Karimnagar parliament seat is approximately 39,637 which is around 2.4% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at Karimnagar parliament seat is approximately 111,061 which is around 6.7% as per voter list analysis.

In 2019, Karimnagar parliamentary constituency had total 1651543 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1147697. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Bandi Sanjay Kumar won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 498276 (43.4%) votes. Telangana Rashtra Samithi candidate Boianapalli Vinod Kumar stood second with total 408768 (35.6%) votes. He lost by 89508 votes. Ponnamm Prabhakar from INC got 179258 (15.61%) votes. s Per 2019 Parliament Election, BJP was leading by 88902 votes (7.8 vote share). BJP was leading in 4 assembly segments (Karimnagar , Choppadandi (SC) , Vemulawada and Manakondur (SC)) and BRS was leading in

3 assembly segments (Sircilla , Huzurabad and Husnabad) .

In 2014, Karimnagar parliamentary constituency had total 1550810 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1125184. Telangana Rashtra Samithi candidate Vinod Kumar Boinapally won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 505358 (32.5%) votes. Indian National Congress candidate Ponnamm Prabhakar stood second with total 300706 (19.3%) votes. He lost by 204652 votes. Chennamaneni Vidya Sagar Rao of BJP got 214828 (13.85%) votes. BJP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Vemulawada) and BRS was leading in 6 assembly segments (Karimnagar , Choppadandi (SC) , Sircilla , Manakondur (SC) , Huzurabad and Husnabad).

As Per 2023 Assembly Election, BRS was leading by 5249 votes (0.4 vote share).

BRS was leading in 3 assembly segments (Karimnagar , Sircilla and Huzurabad) and INC was leading in 4 assembly segments (Choppadandi (SC) , Vemulawada , Manakondur (SC) and Husnabad)

The INC has recovered grounds that it lost in 2019. It should focus to attack BJP on its anti-telangana politics and hegemony of north India. The Muslim vote share is less in this constituency but maximum turn out must be ensured.

4. ADILABAD



(Sirpur, Asifabad (ST), Khanapur (ST), Adilabad, Boath (ST), Nirmal, Mudhole)

Rural voters at Adilabad(ST) parliament seat is approximately 1,178,424 which is around 79.1% as per 2011 Census.

Urban voters at Adilabad(ST) parliament seat is approximately 311,366 which is around 20.9% as per 2011 Census.

Total Voters of Adilabad (ST) parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 1489790 .

Number of Polling Booths of Adilabad(ST) parliament seat as on 2019 Parliament Election – 2082

- SC voters at Adilabad(ST) parliament seat is approximately 226,448 which is around 15.2% as per 2011 Census.
- ST voters at Adilabad(ST) parliament seat is approximately 326,264 which is around 21.9% as per 2011 Census.
- MUSLIM voters at Adilabad(ST) parliament seat is approximately 174,279 which is around 11.7% as per voter list analysis.

In 2019, Adilabad parliamentary constituency had total 1489790 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1063730. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Soyam Bapu Rao won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 377374 (35.47%) votes. Telangana Rashtra Samithi candidate Godam Nagesh stood second with total 318814 (29.96%) votes. He lost by 58560 votes. Rathod Ramesh of INC got 314238 (29.53%). As Per 2019 Parliament Election, BJP was leading by 58227 votes (5.5 vote share). BJP was leading in 4 assembly segments (Adilabad , Boath (ST) , Nirmal and Mudhole) , BRS was leading in 2 assembly segments (Sirpur and Asifabad (ST))

and INC was leading in 1 assembly segment (Khanapur (ST))

In 2014, Adilabad parliamentary constituency had total 1386282 electors. Total number of valid vote was 1045839. Telangana Rashtra Samithi candidate Godam Nagesh won and became MP from this seat. He secured total 430847 (31.08%) votes. Indian National Congress candidate Naresh stood second with total 259557 (18.73%) votes. He lost by 171290 votes. Ramesh Rathod of TDP got 184198 (13.29%) votes. BRS was leading in 6 assembly segments (Sirpur , Asifabad (ST) , Khanapur (ST) , Adilabad , Boath (ST) and Nirmal) and INC was leading in 1 assembly segment (Mudhole) ,

As Per 2023 Assembly Election, BRS was leading by 16515 votes (1.3 vote share).

BJP was leading in 4 assembly segments (Sirpur , Adilabad , Nirmal and Mudhole) , BRS was leading in 2 assembly segments (Asifabad (ST) and Boath (ST)) and INC was leading in 1 assembly segment (Khanapur (ST)) .

In 2019, BJP won because of sharp vote divide between BRS and INC, which was also division in SC and Muslim vote. Consolidated voting behind INC can improve results, but this is a BJP stronghold.

KARNATAKA

Balagot, Bellary (ST), Chamarajanagar, Chikballapur, Chikkodi, Chitradurga (SC),
Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore.



1. KOPPAL



It comprises part of Bellary district and entire Koppal district and part of Raichur district. Literacy rate is 56.33%.

- Rural voters -82.3%, Urban voters-(17.7%)
- Voter turnout 2019 parliament election – 68.4%
- Total voters – 1736118, Number of polling booths – 2033
- SC voters-333,335 (19.2%), ST voters- 13.4%
- Muslim voters - 226,172 (13%).

In 2019, Koppal parliamentary constituency had a total 1736693 electors. Total number of valid votes was 1190347. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Karadi Sanganna Amarappa won and became MP from this seat. He secured a total of 586783 votes. Indian National Congress candidate K Rajashekar Basavaraj Hitnal stood second with a total 548386 votes. He lost by 38397 votes

In 2014, Koppal parliamentary constituency had a total 1535105 electors. Total number of valid votes was 1006508. Bharatiya Janata Party candidate Karadi Sanganna Amarappa won and became MP from this seat. He secured a total of 486383 votes. Indian National Congress candidate Basavaraj Hitnal stood second with a total 453969 votes. He lost by 32414 votes.

2023 Assembly- BJP was leading in 1 assembly segment (Kushtagi) , INC was leading in 6 assembly segments (Sindhanur , Maski (ST) , Kanakagiri (SC) , Yelburga , Koppal and Siruguppa (ST)) and Kalyana Rajya Pragathi Paksha was leading in 1 assembly segment (Gangawati) .

- Despite having 20 percent of SC population, this is not a reserved seat.

- Though this seat has been won by the BJP in the last three elections, the winning margin has been very low. It was just 3 percent in 2019 and 2014 and around 10 percent in 2009. So this is a constituency where it is not impossible to defeat BJP.
- In a seat which has been won by a very low margin of 3 percent which is almost 38 thousand votes, the division of votes must be avoided. The BSP candidate secured almost 10 thousand votes in 2019 and 2014. Thus an understanding between the BSP and INC could be an important factor.
- There are 20 percent SC, 13 percent Muslims and 13 percent STs. This amounts to 46 percent of total votes. On the other hand, another dominant community in this constituency is the Lingayats. But the other backward castes also form the important vote bank. This region has seen major droughts in the past. So along with caste and religious factors, there is a strong need to focus on the situation of farmers in the constituency.
- The voting percentage has been lower in the constituency from the state average. In 2019, 69 percent of voters came out to vote,, while the state average was 71. In 2014 the state average was 67 percent, the voter turnout for this constituency was 64, 3 percent lower.
- NOTA votes- there were more than 10 thousand NOTA votes polled in 2019 and 2014 in this constituency.
- The number of new voters increased 1.7 lakhs in 2019 from 2014.
- 2023 assembly elections- INC secured 48 percent votes, while the BJP secured 35 and JDS secured 7 percent votes. There is a need to translate this in the Lok Sabha also.

CONSTITUENCY WISE
CAMPAIGN STRATEGY

