



SIR **INVESTIGATION** **REPORT**

**A Narrative of
Betrayal and Tears**

**Anti-SIR Alliance
Citizens' Vote Protection Committee**

Awareness



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Citizens' Vote Protection Committee**

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This is not a report of ideas, statistics or guesses born in a few minds. It is the story of the decline of democracy that has emerged from the continuous hard work, study, travel, struggle, sweat, exhaustion, debt, helplessness and anger of hundreds of activists of Karnataka's civil society over the past year, with the resolve that "Karnataka must not be allowed to become Bihar or Bengal." Before coming to the main subject, a brief background is necessary....

1. Before SIR Set Foot in Karnataka

- **Bihar:** The first state in which SIR was announced. Only four months remained for Bihar's elections. A wave of anger was sweeping against the JD(U) and the coalition government. The slogan "Vote Chor Gaddi Chhod" was resonating. Suddenly, without any public discussion, a completely new, extremely complex and confusion-filled SIR process was announced and rushed through, deleting 65 lakh people from the voters' list. It was clearly a khedda operation. On behalf of civil society organisations we wrote a letter saying: "Do not contest the elections until every eligible voter is restored to the rolls; boycott them." Rahul Gandhi himself replied that it would be "considered and discussed." In the end they participated. What was expected happened. The opposition, which had hoped for victory, suffered a crushing defeat.

Lesson 1 – "SIR means a khedda operation."

- **Bengal:** When the draft list came in Bengal, 58 lakh votes had been deleted. The Election Commission itself filed a petition in court saying "We are not satisfied with this." 8,000 observers were sent from outside (mostly from BJP-ruled states) and every panchayat's votes were put through re-verification. As if that were not enough, a software called "Logical Discrepancy," which no one had ever heard of and which had never been used in any state, was suddenly introduced and notices were sent to 1 crore 33 lakh people. Even those with minor spelling differences in names were listed as suspicious voters. In the end 90 lakh votes were deleted. In addition, 60 lakh voters who were still on the draft list had their voting rights suspended as "suspicious." The largest share of these belonged to the Muslim community. 27 lakh voters climbed the steps of the court. A "Special Tribunal" was constituted to hear these cases. Elections were at the door. It was impossible to hear and dispose of so many cases. The High Court said, "Never mind, you can vote next time." On the day this illegal voting took place in Bengal, a "Resistance Conference" was held in Karnataka condemning the daylight murder of democracy. Despite all this, Mamata Banerjee still laboured under the illusion that "we will win." Civil society organisations in Karnataka had the clarity that "it is impossible." Once again it proved true.

Lesson 2 – "Do whatever is necessary – make the BJP win" is the current policy formula of the Election Commission.

- **India:** Before the third phase (which included Karnataka) began, SIR had already been conducted in 13 states including Bihar and Bengal, and a total of 6.5 crore people had been thrown off the voters' lists. In Tamil Nadu 74 lakh; in Uttar Pradesh the highest – 2.04 crore. Even in Bihar, Bengal and Uttar Pradesh, which have large outward migration, the number of voters declined. In Tamil Nadu, which has high inward migration, votes were also cut on a large scale. In Andaman & Nicobar 16.6%, Uttar Pradesh 13.2%, Gujarat 13.1%, Chhattisgarh 11.3% – overall about 10% of votes were cut in the areas where SIR was conducted.

Lesson 3 – SIR is not a process of including voters; it is a process of excluding voters.

- **Civil society that began to sound the alarm:** Civil society organisations that had been closely watching SIR realised the danger. In October 2025 itself they held an all-India brainstorming conference in Chennai and took the stand "No to SIR, No to EVM and No to ECI." They began a

serious effort to awaken the people and political parties on the principle of “Aware – Alert – Action.”

- **Opposition parties that slept with their eyes open:** Astonishingly, even while the ground was collapsing under their feet, political parties maintained a strange silence on SIR. After shouting about “vote theft” and losing the Bihar elections, they slipped into strange silence. Mamata, who had declared war on the Election Commission, fell silent after defeat. In the constituency of Tamil Nadu’s former Chief Minister Stalin, a full 1 lakh votes were deleted, yet he remained indifferent as if nothing had happened. Even while all this was happening before their eyes, Karnataka’s politicians also kept repeating the terrible doctrine of inactivity – “nothing will happen” or “nothing can be done” – and remained busy protecting their own chairs.
- **Anti-SIR Karnataka to push SIR back:** On 5 September 2025, Gauri Day was observed as Anti-SIR Day in Karnataka. With the firm resolve that “whatever happens, SIR must be blocked in Karnataka,” at least 25 Anti-SIR brainstorming conferences were organised in different parts of the state between November 2025 and February 2026. On 16 March a round-table brainstorming meeting of the state’s progressive organisations and secular parties was held and the united platform “Anti-SIR Karnataka” was built. While awakening the people on one side, continuous pressure was kept on the state government to adopt an action plan to protect the state’s voters from SIR.

2. The SIR Process in Karnataka

- **A cloth over the people's eyes:** On 15 May the Election Commission announced the third phase of the SIR process in 13+3 states including Karnataka. The State Election Commission did internal preparation and officer-level awareness work, but made no effort whatever to create public awareness about what SIR is, when it starts, how it will be implemented, how to fill the enumeration form, how to do mapping, what documents are needed, and what preparation people should make. Even though civil society organisations' proposal to set up help desks in every panchayat and ward was accepted, it was not done. Self-proclaimed "helplines," "voter facilitation centres," "BLO facilitation centres," a system on the website to search old SIR voter lists, and a system of sticking stickers when people were absent during house-to-house visits – all these promises were almost invisible on the ground. In short, no serious attempt was made to prepare the real stakeholders – the voters – for this complex process after SIR. Rural, nomadic, Adivasi and marginalised communities had not even the minimum awareness of SIR. In this entire SIR process every person has to map themselves, provide necessary information and prove not only that they are a voter of this country but that they are a citizen of this country. They have to do this with a cloth over their eyes and without any guidance. Although it was announced that 37,464 voter facilitation centres had been set up across the state, people had no information about their existence.
- **Half-baked training for BLOs:** It is the BLOs who have to reach every voter and implement SIR. Although BLOs were given training at district/taluk level, it was not of a kind that prepared them for this complex process – this has been revealed by the survey of BLOs conducted by the Citizens' Vote Protection Committee. According to the survey, 23% of BLOs received no training at all. Of those who did, 38% received training of less than one day (a few hours only). Of those trained, 56.4% responded that they understood it only partially, 7.8% said they understood nothing, and only 35.8% said they understood. The opinion of all volunteers who worked at the grassroots is that most BLOs were in great confusion. They had no clarity on anything. Many did not even have the minimum knowledge of how to fill the form.
- **Distribution of enumeration forms:** The enumeration process had to be completed in one month. Even after 15 days BLOs could not deliver enumeration forms to all houses. In cities BLOs had no acquaintance with any of the households. In backward and Malnad areas it was not easy to visit every house and deliver the form. Contacting voters when they were not at home and finding out whether they were present or not was difficult. In this scramble many received the form very late. Some never received it at all.
- **Confusion in filling the enumeration form:** Across the state people of all classes – rich and poor, literate and illiterate – were shaken by the confusion that arose in filling this form. Not only voters, BLOs too faced this complexity in many cases. In which column of the census form should which information be filled? Whose name should be written for which relationship? Details of the 2002 voters' list, what documents are needed? How to search for one's own or parents' names in the previous list? These confusions, and the fact that the form was printed in Kannada, became obstacles for voters of several linguistic communities. The message was that BLOs should not fill the form; voters themselves must fill it. People did not know how to fill it. When Muslim activists sat in front of mosques and filled forms for the poor of their community,

BJP and JD(S) leaders raised a hue and cry as if it were a crime. Police forced the closure of minority help desks in many places in the state.

- **BLOs who began to wander:** Because Anganwadi workers and teachers were appointed as BLOs, they faced the pressure of performing school duties and SIR work at the same time. In some booths the number of voters was more than 1,500, creating excessive work. In the hilly Malnad areas thousands of enumeration forms had to be carried, houses were locked, people had migrated, houses had changed, and voters were not at home on the day of the visit – how to contact all these people? There was no answer to the questions people asked. Sometimes they had to listen to people's abuse. Work had to be done without sleep. Continuous pressure from EROs/AEROs that targets had not been met, notices if work was not completed within the time limit – under all this pressure BLOs suffered unnecessarily. According to the Vote Protection Committee's survey, more than 80% of BLOs said they could not bear the work load. More than 90% shared their pain that their health had deteriorated. More than 70% said they did not want to do BLO work next time. We also noted that five BLOs died after succumbing to work pressure and mental depression.
- **Anbukumar who misled the people:** In the first press conference on SIR held on 15 May, Chief Electoral Officer V. Anbukumar said that 86.46% mapping had been completed in the state. He gave figures: Kodagu 96%, Mandya 95.48%, Ballari 95.40%. In BBMP South 64%, Central 64%, North 67% and Bengaluru City 75% mapping had been done. In Chittapur, Navalagund, Chincholi and Kundagol 99% mapping had been done. In 130 Assembly constituencies more than 90% mapping had been done. But this was a bare-faced lie. Many people were unable to get themselves mapped. In many booths the essential details of the 2002 voters' list required for mapping were not even available on the Election Commission's website. Therefore even after 15 days the rate of return of enumeration forms did not increase. In this situation, at a press conference, CEO Anbukumar repeatedly stressed: "Even if you do not fill the first two columns it is all right; just fill your name and Aadhaar number in the third column and your name will appear in the draft list." By telling only half the truth, Anbukumar deceived the people of the state. As a result many people did not bother to do the mapping and filled only personal details in the third column. Now all of them have received notices and are in the difficulty of having to go for hearings.
- **If you went to work – Absent and Out:** When the BLO went to the house, if the voters had gone to work or had gone to another place to earn a living, such people were deleted as "not found" (Absent). In urban areas and hilly areas people leave for work early in the morning and return late at night. Extremely poor families go to work as an entire family. Families in which no one is at home because they have gone to work have become victims of this kind of deletion. The Election Commission says that if voters are not at home when the BLO visits, a slip is stuck on the door with the date of the next visit. But in reality no such systematic process took place anywhere. This disorder has caused the deletion of lakhs of people. Deleting working people so arbitrarily is an unpardonable crime.
- **If the house was changed – Shifted and Out:** Among ASDDO categories the highest deletion has taken place in the Shifted category. 60% of total deletions belong to this category. SIR has adopted the policy that if a voter is not found at the address where the vote is registered, he/she must be permanently shifted and deleted. This is a grave injustice. If a rented house has been changed or if a person has shifted to another place because of work, the vote cannot be deleted; Form 8 should be given and the vote should be transferred to the new address. A

person could have told the BLO of the booth where he/she is now living: “I have come and settled here from such-and-such a place; please transfer my vote.” But SIR has denied even this opportunity of address transfer. There are thousands of examples of people who asked for an enumeration form saying “I am now living in another place” and were refused. People who have changed place, who have come and settled from one village to another, have been denied even the opportunity of receiving an enumeration form. This illegal method followed by the SIR process is the main reason for the massive deletion of voters not only in Karnataka but across the entire country.

- **The ASDDO confusion that continued till the end. The “Others” that disappeared at the end:** Five categories were created – Absent, Shifted, Dead, Duplicate and Others. Those who came under these categories were to be deleted from the voters' list. There was considerable confusion among BLOs between Absent, Shifted and Duplicate. In many places people who had votes in two places were put under Shifted instead of Duplicate. People who had shifted were put under Absent. Later the big confusion was “Others.” The Election Commission said that “Others” means “those who refused to return the census form.” It is impossible that lakhs of people refused to return the form. Later, without giving any explanation, the Election Commission put everyone in this category under Absent and Shifted and washed its hands of the matter. The reality is that none of these categories were filled properly. All were filled with a mixture of everything. Hundreds of examples can be given.
- **The “Logical Discrepancy” midinaaga hidden in the BLOs' app itself:** The Election Commission never clearly responded even for a single day about whether Logical Discrepancy would be implemented in Karnataka. Anbukumar used to say “I have no information about it; the Central Election Commission will take a decision.” What kind of method this is must be thought about by everyone. But without the knowledge of the BLOs, the midinaaga called Logical Discrepancy had been included in their BLO app itself, and it kept listing the names of those who had to be given notices in every booth for “logical error in documents.” According to several BLOs who knew about this, there was a possibility that 20% of people would receive notices. Because of the huge anger expressed over ASDDO deletions and the intense questions raised about Logical Discrepancy, in the last days a rollback opportunity was given and the number of those who could have come under Logical Discrepancy was reduced. Even so, 20 lakh voters were treated as suspicious voters and notices were sent to them to appear for hearing with documents. The very method of secretly introducing Logical Discrepancy in Karnataka is illegal.

In one sentence: the entire SIR process has been conducted in a disordered, confusing, hurried, half-true and illegal manner.

3. Efforts of Civil Society Organisations

Even before the SIR process began in Karnataka, conscious civil society organisations that had understood the danger of SIR began expressing opposition at various levels. Struggles were shaped so that the undemocratic, unconstitutional SIR should not be implemented in Karnataka. But when the SIR process was set in motion in Karnataka as well on the basis of the Supreme Court's permission, it was not easy to stop it. Therefore, while retaining their principled opposition to SIR, they also engaged in constructive work to save Karnataka's voters from the SIR process.

- **Civil society organisations' demands to the Election Commission:** Many letters were written to the Election Commission. Meetings and discussions were also held several times. Demands were placed that the revision of the voters' list should be conducted with due process, help desks should be set up everywhere to provide necessary assistance to people, all information should be given in readable format, after the draft list is published gram/ward sabhas should be called and the list should be subjected to public scrutiny, and Logical Discrepancy should not be used.
- **Pressure on the state government:** Similarly, the state government was pressed to open help desks in all gram/ward areas to protect the interests of the state's voters even if the Election Commission did not do so, to make arrangements for easy availability of residence certificates and caste certificates, and to prepare a proper list of eligible voters of the state through the State Election Commission simultaneously with SIR.
- **Public awareness about SIR:** From 13 to 18 June the Anti-SIR Alliance and Edeleju Karnataka conducted a public-awareness yatra covering various districts of the state along five routes. While creating awareness among the people about the conspiracy and danger behind SIR, awareness was also created about the cautionary measures that must be followed to protect one's vote. Voter-awareness meetings were organised in most districts of the state.
- **Training for BLAs:** Several social organisations conducted the work of training Booth Level Agents (BLAs) of secular parties including the Congress. Many trainings were held across the state. The importance of the right to vote, the danger facing this fundamental right, and the responsibility that BLAs must discharge to protect people's voting rights were impressed upon them.
- **Assistance to BLOs:** Across the state activists of civil society organisations and oppressed communities worked together with local BLOs. They gave full cooperation to their work. They helped by sharing a lot of information that the BLOs did not know. When people abused BLOs, it was explained that this was a defect inherent in the SIR process itself, not of the BLOs.
- **Helplines and local facilitation centres:** Facilitation centres were established in many districts of the state to help voters with filling enumeration forms, name search, mapping problems, etc. Activities of such centres took place in places including Hosapete, Hubballi, Dharwad, Bhalki, Koppal, Sirawar, Heggadadevanakote, Shahapur. It is noteworthy that such help desks functioned more among the Muslim community. At present facilitation centres are still functioning in several places. Pressure was also put on the state government to establish help desks at every booth/ward level. Memoranda were submitted to district administrations. A Cabinet decision was also taken. But it was not implemented.

- **Help desk:** Along with local centres, the Vote Protection Committee's website and assistance system were designed so that people could obtain information about SIR. Through matakavali samiti.com an attempt was made to provide information related to the SIR schedule, process and voters' rights in one place.
- **Digital support:** Simple digital tools, websites and online information systems were created to convey information easily to ordinary voters in a technical process like SIR. An app was released by the Citizens' Vote Protection Committee, a website by the Jagrut Karnataka team, and simple apps by Mac Insights. Through these apps lakhs of voters have received assistance.
- **Pressure on the Election Commission leading to two extensions of the period:**
Considering the scope of the SIR process, the work pressure on BLOs and the time needed for voters to collect documents and respond, many civil society platforms demanded that more time be given for the process. A massive struggle was also conducted at Freedom Park. Demands were made through press conferences and statements. As a result of the efforts of all civil society organisations, the Election Commission extended the enumeration period twice, for a total of 19 days.

Despite all this effort, when the draft list was published a shock was waiting. The catastrophic result came out through the draft list.

4. What Was in the Draft List?

1.08 crore voters of the state out of the draft list: Half of Bengaluru vanished.

According to the ASDDO categories:

- A (Absent): 15,17,042 votes
- S (Shifted): 65,45,679 votes
- D (Dead): 16,39,864 votes
- D (Duplicate): 7,09,870 votes
- O (Others): 3,83,884 votes deleted.

The 5,52,49,719 votes that were on the 2025 voters' list had come down to 4,44,53,380.

Bengaluru's voters' list had come down from 1,11,16,111 to 48,48,574.

That is, 19.5% of votes in the entire state had been deleted – higher even than Uttar Pradesh's 18.7% decline. Among all the states where SIR has been conducted so far (except Lakshadweep) this is the highest in the entire country.

Excluding Bengaluru, 13.5% of votes had been deleted in the remaining districts, while in Bengaluru 43.6% of votes had vanished.

- **The Yaksha question... Where did those who voted in Bengaluru go?:** When elections were held in 2024 there were 98.43 lakh voters on the list. When 53.3% voting took place, 52.25 lakh people personally came and cast their votes. That is, roughly the same number of people as remain on the draft list actually voted. If the draft list number is true, one would have to believe that 95% voting took place in 2024. That is impossible. In no metropolitan city in the country does voting exceed 65%. Even taking this maximum figure, there must be at least 80 lakh voters in Bengaluru. How can it fall to 48 lakh?
- **Is Bengaluru growing or emptying??:** Bengaluru is a continuously growing city. But the draft voters' list showed reverse growth. Not only that, it indicated a fall of almost half. No person with ordinary common sense can accept these figures. The absurdity put forward by ASDDO is that the highest decline (excluding Bengaluru) is in Kalyana Karnataka, which has high outward migration. At the same time there is a huge decline in Bengaluru, which takes the highest inward migration. What does it mean that there is decline both where people are going out and where people are coming in? People who have no permanent base and are wandering from one place to another for work have been deleted in both places.
- **No match between the state's adult population and the voters' list:** According to official figures of the Indian Census Department, the total population of the state in the 2011 census was 6.1 crore. Taking into account the subsequent growth rate, the present population of the state is estimated at 7.35 crore. Of this, adults are on average 75–77%. Calculating on this basis, the number of adults above 18 years in Karnataka is between 5.4 and 5.6 crore. Since ours is universal adult franchise, the voters' list should also have more or less this number. In 2025 Karnataka's voters' list had 5.5 crore voters. When compared with the state's adult population this number is correct. From this, deaths and duplicates have to be removed and new entrants and those left out have to be added. Logically the total number should remain

around this. But the draft list has one crore fewer voters than this adult population. The Election Commission has no explanation whatever for these contradictory figures.

- **Highest deletion in backward areas:** The Govinda Rao Committee identifies districts such as Bidar, Yadgir, Kalaburagi, Raichur and Ballari as the most backward areas of the state. When Bengaluru is set aside, we can observe that the highest deletion has taken place precisely in these backward areas. Gulbarga shows deletion higher than the state average (19.5%).
- **Highest deletion in non-Hindutva constituencies:** We can also see that the highest deletion has taken place in the state's SC and ST reserved constituencies and in constituencies where the Muslim population is relatively higher. Of the 36 SC reserved constituencies, 18 SC constituencies (excluding Bengaluru) have higher deletion than the state average. Similarly, of the 15 ST reserved constituencies, 10 have higher deletion than the average. Among them, in backward constituencies such as Maski, Manvi and Devadurga the number deleted for the reason of "Shift" is significantly higher. This phenomenon is even clearer in constituencies where the Muslim population is relatively higher. Gulbarga North (31%), Mysore's Narasimharaja (30%), Raichur (29.9%), Davanagere South (23.5%), Vijayapura City (27%), Bidar (25.8%) have these levels of deletion. When all are put together, non-Hindutva constituencies have been subjected to the highest proportion of deletion.
- **More women among those deleted:** In the Shifted category the number of women deleted is two lakh higher than men. The reason is that not only do entire families shift, women also shift after marriage; therefore the proportion of women's deletion is two lakh higher than men's. Similarly, almost the same higher proportion of notices have gone to women. Of total notices, 48% went to men and 52% to women. These figures indicate that SIR has subjected women to greater distress.

5. What Was Found in the Investigation?

Ground verification through “Citizens’ Vote Protection Committees” in a hundred booths:

Instead of merely clutching statistics and fighting, the Anti-SIR Alliance decided to go to the ground and examine reality. As part of this, with the help of volunteers, a campaign of house-to-house visits was undertaken through “Citizens’ Vote Protection Committees” in selected 100 booths in 25 districts of the state. For this the Citizens’ Data Team developed a BLV (Booth Level Volunteer) app named Matakavalu App, similar to the BLO app. This app contains all details of every voter of any booth in Karnataka. Details of every voter from the 2025 list, whether their name is in the draft list, details if deleted under ASDDO, and information if a notice has come – all are available in one app. Volunteer teams in different parts of the state have been trained. On the basis of this app, enthusiastic volunteers are going to every house in the selected booths and recording the differences between the information given by the Election Commission and the actual situation. This campaign is still not complete. At the time of preparing this report it is still continuing. But the statistics and experiences of the survey conducted so far clearly bring out the reality. The well-known film actor Prakash Raj has travelled across the state, examined this ongoing study, spoken with the victims, and participated in a large public hearing in Palemadu of Kodagu and seen the people’s suffering with his own eyes.

When ground-level verification was conducted in polling stations of various districts of the state, differences in delivery, receipt and documentation of census forms, cases of names not appearing in the draft list even after Form 6 had been submitted, examples of voters being wrongly marked as “permanently shifted” or “absent,” and in some polling stations a large number of voters remaining “unmapped” came to light. Inadequate information to people about notices, the work burden on BLOs and the lack of training also became visible in the verification. Overall, a significant gap was found between the technical process of the Election Commission’s SIR and ground-level reality.

Those who have been deleted do not even know they have been deleted:

During the resistance tour, hundreds of victims were encountered who did not even know that their names had been deleted from the voters’ list. Even though they had been living in the same village for years and had voted in every election, they had no information that this time their names had vanished from the list. State CEO Anbukumar had said that the ASDDO list must be published at every booth level. But examples of such publication were not found anywhere in our investigation. Therefore, even though the Election Commission published the ASDDO list online, the field survey being conducted by the Vote Protection Committee has revealed the reality that rural voters, Adivasis, those without awareness of internet use, the elderly and labourers who continuously shift for work are unable to check whether their names are on the list or not. The experience in all the booths where verification is going on is the same.

Many people never received the enumeration form:

Because of the mistakes of BLOs in going house to house and distributing the census form, eligible voters have been made to lose their constitutional right to vote itself.

- In booth number 71 of Dharwad Assembly constituency, the elderly couple Shivappa and Annapurna Nanjannavar have been living in the same place for many years. They have voted in several previous elections including 2023/24. But they never received the enumeration form.

- In Kalandar of Mandya taluk – UPI-4254488, Prakash S. – RWJ1498906 are at the place mentioned on their identity card. But they never received the enumeration form.
- In the Palemadu booth of Virajpet constituency of Kodagu district, P.C. Seethamma – UTZ4440897 and others...
- In the 273rd polling station of Kumaraswamy Layout of Padmanabhanagar Assembly constituency of Bengaluru, voter Prithviraj is living in his own house, yet three of the four members of his family did not receive the census form.
- In a booth of C.V. Raman Nagar, because a government employee Shashidhar had been transferred from one constituency to another for work reasons, the BLO/AERO refused to give the census form to his mother.

If one keeps listing, many such cases can be recorded.

Deleted as “Shifted” or “Absent” even while living there:

Under SIR a large number of voters were marked as “permanent shifted” through ASDDO. In the figures finalised by 18 August, 65,45,721 voters were marked as permanently shifted.

When ground-level reality was examined, examples were found all over the state of people who were living in the same place – not only that, who were living in their own houses – being marked as permanent shifted or absent and having their names removed from the voters’ list.

- In Narasimharaja Colony of Bapuji Nagar of Bengaluru, of the 1,300 people, 826 were living there itself, had filled and submitted the enumeration form, yet were deleted as Shifted.
- In M.D. Camp booth-63 of Kampli Assembly constituency of Ballari district, Kaveri, Durganna and Eeranna belonging to the nomadic community had filled the form and given it to the BLO, yet were missing from the draft list.
- In booth number 276 of Kalaburagi North constituency, Vikar Ahmed Khan (YCX20**89) was marked as permanent shift even though he was in the same place.
- In booth number 242 of BBMP South constituency of Bengaluru, Shilpa – UAN7462534, Sampoorana Mary – UAN3348463, Amaraamma – UAN5540307, A. Simon – UAN6281117 and many others...
- In Kodagu district Savita – TFX3819638, Yamuna, Mani, Mara, Mare, Kavita P.R., Sharada, Ramesh Y.R. and many others.
- In Chikkaballapur district Akram Basha – ALQ1835057, Balaram – ALQ2262905, S. Savita – ALQ2371169 and many others...
- In Kanakagiri of Koppal district, Panduranga, Duragappa of Kushtagi taluk and many others...
- In Chikkanayakanahalli taluk of Tumkur district, Yashodhara K., Mantamma, Nayaja and many others...
- In Mandya constituency B.B. Hajeera – RWJ1184175, Hajeera Begum – RWJ1257740, Syed Banu – RWJ9497389 and many others...
- In Basavakalyan constituency Lalita – DHT3158425, Gurudevi – TWR0422287 and many others...
- In Vijayanagar constituency of Bengaluru, Amaraamma – UAN5540307 and many others...

In the “Dead” category even while alive:

The voter is alive. He/she is living in the same house. He/she is talking with family and friends, going to work, leading his/her daily life. But in the Election Commission's SIR process he/she is only dead. The tragic situation that has arisen for that voter is that he/she has to prove that he/she is alive.

When it is checked that the name is not in the SIR draft list, it is found that the person has been recorded as deceased. That is, a living person has been recorded as dead and excluded from the voters' list. This is not merely an error in the data. It has become a denial of the very existence of a living citizen in official records. They are being told to fill Form 6 again and register as new voters.

Anbukumar had said that before BLOs mark someone as Dead, a mahajar is compulsorily prepared in every case and only then is the person marked as deceased. But reality is different...

For example:

- Basavati Allapur (UQC47**04) in Hulihonda Mundagodu...
- Neha Parveen – UCX96***46 in booth number 237 of Kalaburagi North constituency and many others...

Highest deletion among the lowest communities:

Although all sections of people have been caught in the SIR tsunami, the ground investigation also shows that those who have suffered the greatest loss are the lowest communities. When booths that showed the highest deletion in various constituencies were personally visited, the reality that emerged was that most of these booths are areas where the lowest communities live. Nomadic settlements, Adivasi hamlets, working-class–Dalit, Muslim and other oppressed communities' slum areas have seen the highest deletions and have received arbitrary notices. Siddhi and Gowliga people of Mundagodu, nomadic communities in Kalaburagi, Tumkur and Koppal areas, areas with higher numbers of Dalits and Muslims in Bengaluru, Mandya and Chikkaballapur, and various Adivasi families wandering for settlement in Kodagu have been subjected to the highest punishment.

What we have examined is only a grain in the heap:

The investigation work we have undertaken is only 100 booths out of the state's 50,000 booths. Even that is not yet complete. But wherever the investigation has been undertaken, hundreds of errors are standing out. They are shouting that the ASDDO list is full of errors. Conducting an investigation of the entire state is a matter that only the government can do.

6. Notice – A Form of Torture

The Election Commission has given notices to 43 lakh voters of the state. 23 lakh people have been given notices because they were not mapped with the 2002 voters' list, and another 20 lakh because of logical discrepancy. Those who have received notices have to collect the documents the Election Commission is asking for, attend the hearing, and run around in the humiliating situation of having to prove that they are genuine citizens of this country. By issuing notices the Election Commission has put lakhs of voters of the state into the difficulty of having to prove their citizenship.

- **Punishment for a fault that is not theirs:** There are mainly three reasons for the large amount of unmapping. One is that there are errors in the 2002 voters' list itself. In many booths notices have been given to the entire booth as unmapped because the details of that booth are not available in the 2002 voters' list uploaded by the Election Commission. Secondly, because Anbukumar himself said "Even if you do not fill the upper two parts of the enumeration form it is all right; just fill your personal details in the lower part," many people believed this half-truth and filled only that much. Many illiterate families, not knowing how to do the mapping, struggled and got their details filled by someone or other and returned the enumeration form. All of them have received notices. What to do? People are running around not knowing from where to bring documents. Many, not knowing what to do, have kept the notice and become silent. By the time this process ends, another few lakh people will be thrown off the voters' list.
- **Illogical standards under the name of logical discrepancy:** The highest number of notices under the name of logical discrepancy have been given for small spelling differences in the names of the person or of their father/mother/grandfather/grandmother. In addition, notices have come saying that the age gaps between the voter and their father/mother/grandfather/grandmother are too large or too small. Some people have been given notices on the grounds that the age gap with siblings is less than 9 months or that more than 6 people have shown the same father/mother as parents. Even if these differences exist, what connection do they have with their right to vote? This question must be put to the Election Commission. How do they become suspicious voters merely because there is a difference in the spelling of the name? If one father and mother have more than 6 children, how does that become a crime? If a mother gave birth at 14 years of age, why does that become a matter of suspicion in a society like India? If siblings are twins, or if the teacher wrote a higher age when admitting them to school, how does that become a crime? They have no answer to any of these questions. But the running around for the people has not been avoided.
- **Running around for documents:** The documents people have are not acceptable for SIR. The documents SIR asks for are not with the people. Those who have school marks cards, passports etc. may somehow manage. What should people without all that do? The state government had said it would make arrangements for easy distribution of residence certificates and caste certificates. But reality is not so. In Bengaluru the residence certificate itself is not being given.
- **Logical discrepancy – minority community number 1 target:** In the notices given for the reason of unmapping, the proportion of the Muslim community is lower. While the number of unmapped notices is 4.36% of the population of other communities, it is only 2.67% in the

Muslim community. The reason is that because of higher anxiety in the Muslim community and relatively higher awareness about SIR, the community has been careful not to get caught in unmapping. But among the notices given under Logical Discrepancy, a higher proportion than their population share has gone to the Muslim community. While 75.76% of notices went to other communities, 21.44% of notices went to the Muslim community alone. That is, while 3.27% of total voters of other communities received notices, 5.63% of the Muslim community received notices. It has become clear that the Muslim community has been targeted and more notices have been sent.

In summary, notices are being given to lakhs of voters by showing logical discrepancies that have no logic at all. The lowest communities and, under Logical Discrepancy, the Muslim community in particular have been targeted. In reality SIR itself is the biggest logical discrepancy. The process has become that.

7. Mountain of Deletion, Basket of Addition

The process of those who were left out or wrongly deleted submitting Form 6 and getting themselves re-included in the voters' list continued till 24 September. So far 7,70,988 Form 6 applications have been submitted for registration. But these are not limited only to the re-inclusion of voters who are on the ASDDO list; new voters who have completed 18 years are also included in this. That is, of the 1.08 crore voters who were deleted, at the most only 5 lakh voters have returned. On the other side, of the 43 lakh people who have received notices and are attending hearings, at least 10 lakh will be left out. Ultimately the number of voters deleted in the state will become higher than the draft list, not lower.

8. Operation Form 7

In the last days of the appeal period, between 20–24 September, the BJP and Sangh Parivar conducted Operation Form 7 across the state. In places such as Bhalki, Babaleshwar, Belagavi North, Belagavi South, Moodigere, Dharwad Central etc., thousands of applications were submitted to the Election Commission through BLOs demanding that names be deleted from the voters' list. In Moodigere 6,259, in Babaleshwar 1,373, in Bidar district 5,154, in Bhalki 2,285 Form 7s were submitted. One person can submit only five applications. But a person named Govindaraju Moodanooru submitted 416, Huchchappa Ganigar in the name of 388, Maharshi Mukharthihala in the name of 174, Vinayak Mamadapur in the name of 127 applications.

For four reasons it is clear that this is a planned, centralised conspiracy.

- Along with the SIR process the rule that Form No. 7 can be submitted only by those within the jurisdiction of that polling station was changed so that anyone of that Assembly constituency can submit it.
- In all the applications submitted everywhere the EPIC number was pre-printed and sent. Only the applicant's name was written with a pen here and there. That is, this is a centralised operation.
- In all these bulk applications only the names of the Muslim community have been sought to be deleted.
- All the applicants are local office-bearers of the BJP or belong to organisations related to it.

This attempt to illegally delete the votes of minorities is a criminal act. The Election Commission must immediately order an investigation into this. All these communal applicants must be arrested and subjected to judicial process.

9. What Came Out from the Indian Express Report?

The investigative report published by the Indian Express newspaper on 25 September created a sensation across the entire country. It exposed that everything is not right inside the Election Commission. There is intense disagreement between Chief Election Commissioner Gyanesh Kumar and the other two members Sukhbir Singh Sandhu and Vivek Joshi. These disagreements were not of an ordinary nature. Their summary was as follows:

- In the last 4 months no meeting of the Election Commission had taken place at all. Without holding meetings Gyanesh Kumar had taken many unilateral decisions. The other two had intense disagreements with the decisions he was taking.
- In Form 6 used for new registration a fundamental change had been made without discussion in Parliament and without even bringing it to its notice. It had been added that the person registering must attach the details of his/her father/mother or grandfather/grandmother as they appear in the voters' list. The opinion of the other two was that adding new conditions without any discussion anywhere is wrong.
- Similarly, the two Commissioners had questioned the method of software blocking state officers from correcting errors that occurred at the lower level while revising the voters' list. They raised the question: who should have the power to include or delete voters? They have raised questions about the increasing control of the IT system at the centre, going beyond the role of state and constituency-level officers. They expressed the anxiety that if control over the voters' database and its software becomes more centralised, a decision in one central system can effectively override the decision of a lower-level officer.
- They also questioned the case in West Bengal in which about 16 lakh appeals (to the Tribunal to cancel the voters' citizenship) were submitted through a single officer's login.
- They had protested their above disagreements by writing letters 14 times. But it was of no use. In the Election Commission all three are equal. All three should take decisions by consensus. In special circumstances a decision by majority of two can become the decision of the Commission. But here there was neither consensus nor decisions on the basis of majority. Instead, the opinions of the majority were sidelined and Gyanesh, like a dictator, took all the decisions. Even though the two of them brought this matter to the notice of the Cabinet Secretary of the Central Government, it was of no use.

[This means that the illegal decisions Gyanesh Kumar was taking have been given support by the highest officer of the Prime Minister and Amit Shah. In another way, the decisions of Modi and Shah have come into force as the decisions of the Commission through the Cabinet Secretary and Gyanesh Kumar.]

10. Summary: Top Ten SIR Crimes

1. **The entire SIR process has been illegally imposed on this country.** There has been no discussion before the people of the country, in Parliament, or even at least in the Election Commission about the need to conduct such a process. No official decision has been taken in any committee. The game plan of Modi and Amit Shah has been imposed directly on the country through Gyanesh Kumar.
2. When Bihar's elections were at the door, when the anti-incumbency wave was strong, when if Bihar was lost Nitish would become weak and the Central Government itself might fall – with this anxiety, the possibility that SIR was brought in suddenly to cut the necessary number of votes in the constituencies that are their targets and open the path to victory stands out clearly.
3. **Through SIR all votes are being digitalised.** Complete centralised control has been established over this data. From there the operations of removing and adding are taking place. Suddenly introducing "Logical Discrepancy" in Bengal and using centralised software to cancel the voting rights of lakhs of voters (mostly minorities, Dalits, Adivasis) and conducting the election is a clear example of the digital game.
4. **Only Death and Duplicate are eligible votes that can be removed.** (We have also seen many examples of these being done wrongly in the investigation.) Apart from that, deleting under the names of Absent, Shifted, Others without even the opportunity of appeal is wholesale immorality. The ASDDO and notice figures related to Bengaluru show that the SIR process is a criminal and mental process without any head or tail or logic.
5. **Refusing enumeration forms and Form 8 to those who have shifted is a crime.** Likewise, not giving the opportunity of re-inclusion even when BLOs themselves have wrongly deleted is a grave injustice.
6. Those who have been wrongly deleted as above, in order to get re-included, not only have to fill Form 6 and register afresh, but are forced to sign a false declaration that "I am registering for the first time" – this is a "mafia" method.
7. **The "ground investigation" clearly proves that the ASDDO categories are full of many errors.** If deleting those who have shifted is itself wrong, many cases of people who were living there itself being wrongly deleted as Shifted or Absent have been found everywhere. Many cases of people who are alive being put in the Dead category and deleted have also become visible.
8. **All notices are illegal.** The order that everyone must show a link with the 2002 voters' list is itself meaningless. The 2002 voters' list has no such special importance. It itself is full of errors. Many parts are missing. Similarly, giving notices under the name of Logical Discrepancy on the basis of small differences in names and ages, calling for hearings, asking for documents, and cancelling the right to vote itself if one does not appear or cannot give documents is raw cruelty.
9. **That the highest deletion and the highest number of notices have been received by nomadic, Adivasi, minority, Dalit, most backward communities, and among them women, has been proved beyond any doubt by the figures published by the Election Commission**

itself and by the “field investigation.” That the backward constituencies with minority, Dalit and Adivasi majorities are the constituencies that have been subjected to the highest deletion is also a cruel truth that has been clearly proved.

10. By changing the very method of selecting the Election Commission, by giving them the protective shield that no judicial inquiry will take place no matter what wrong they do, by imposing the conspiratorial process called SIR on the country, by justifying it even while SIR is illegally deleting ordinary people, especially the lowest communities, and torturing them by giving notices, and by forming a conspiracy through Operation Form 7 to delete the votes of minorities and Dalits – the BJP and Sangh Parivar have proved themselves to be the cancer that has afflicted this country.

11. Our Demands?

To the Election Commission:

- The traitor Gyanesh Kumar must resign immediately.
- The SIR process must be stopped. All deleted voters must be re-included in the voters' list.
- The method of selecting Election Commissioners must be constitutionalised. A committee consisting of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, one person from the ruling party and one from the opposition must select the Election Commission by consensus.
- A thorough revision of the voters' list must be undertaken through a proper, scientific and people-friendly method.

To the Central Government:

- Gyanesh Kumar, who has done the work of treason against the country, must be subjected to the process of removal in Parliament.
- Modi and Amit Shah must seek the forgiveness of the country for selecting him and for making it possible to impose the unconstitutional SIR on the country.
- Fresh elections must be held in Bihar and West Bengal.

To the State Government:

- A special session must be called immediately to discuss the outrages SIR has committed in Karnataka.
- A condemnation resolution must be passed against the traitor Gyanesh Kumar.
- A strong resolution must be passed that Karnataka rejects the wicked and defective SIR process and the list it gives.
- A campaign must be taken up through the state government of conducting social auditing in a scientific and people-friendly method, detecting all voters who have been wrongly deleted, and bringing them onto the voters' list.
- The distorted SIR list must not be used for any level of elections until all eligible voters return.

12. Closing Words: The Struggle That Must Be Won

Making SIR cancelled is not merely a necessity before us; it is an absolute duty. If democracy is to survive, the rights of voters must survive. If democracy is to survive, a constitutional Election Commission is absolutely necessary. The awareness that has arisen across the country must not be allowed to go back into a corner. Until Gyanesh resigns, until a new Election Commission is established in a constitutional manner, until the voters' list is revised so as to include every eligible voter, this struggle must continue growing stronger.

— Anti-SIR Alliance / Citizens' Vote Protection Committee —

Resist



