



19 Oct Sentinel editorial: Examine the historical complexities surrounding the summary revision of electoral rolls in Assam. Analyze its security & constitutional implications. GS V

The Special Summary Revision in Assam is a critical demographic audit aimed at verifying citizenship, eliminating duplicate or deceased entries, and splitting overcrowded polling stations exceeding **1,200 voters**.

Core Complexities & Implications

- **Historical Migration Legacy:** Dating back to the **1905 Partition of Bengal** and the **1946 Grouping Plan**, the region has seen continuous cross-border migration, which has impacted the accuracy of its voter registries.
- **The 'Three Ds' Mandate:** The **1978 Mangaldoi by-election** revealed major voter registration anomalies, sparking the **Assam Movement (1979-1985)** that demanded the *Detection, Deletion, and Deportation* of unauthorized residents.
- **Judicial Oversight:** Highlighting vulnerabilities to unregulated cross-border shifts, the **Supreme Court struck down the IMDT Act in 2005** to safeguard regional stability and national sovereignty.
- **Democratic Security:** Distorted voter registries raise local anxieties over political representation and strain border security management.

Conclusion

Ensuring accurate, data-driven voter registries in Assam is vital to protect indigenous rights and uphold the democratic legitimacy of the electoral process under **Article 326**.