



Special Report

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The New Guard and Old Barriers:

An Analysis of the Socio-Economic
Profile Bihar's Legislators

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Executive Summary

This report presents a comprehensive socio-economic analysis of a sample of 40 sitting Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) out of 243 seats in the Bihar Vidhan Sabha. The sample includes 40 MLAs drawn from the regions of Bhojpur, Seemanchal, Mithila and Magadh, covering all nine administrative divisions of Bihar. It identifies a complex duality in the state's political framework, characterised by the rise of a meritocratic "New Guard" and the continued existence of significant structural obstacles.

The finding highlights a favourable trend towards professionalisation and grassroots accountability. More than 60% of the surveyed MLAs possess graduate or postgraduate degrees, indicating a growing public demand and a professional trend among individuals entering politics. Notably, 29 of the 40 sampled leaders (72.5%) are first-generation politicians, indicating that grassroots mobilization and merit remain viable pathways to power, even as political legacy and nepotism continue to be strong trends in the Bihar Vidhan Sabha. Further, the age profile reflects a transitional phase, integrating substantial experience with youthful vigour.

Yet the progress is constrained by persistent inequality. A major obstacle being the financialisation of politics: according to our findings, 62.5% of the surveyed MLAs possessed assets exceeding ₹1 crore. Financial influence is closely tied to lineage, with second-generation politicians holding a clear financial edge (average assets of ₹4.12 Cr) compared to first-generation politicians (₹3.05 Cr), demonstrating that inherited wealth remains a significant barrier to entry.

Moreover, a pronounced gender disparity, evident by the presence of only one woman in the sample, reflecting the 10.7% representation in the 2020 Bihar Vidhan Sabha, highlights systemic barriers that prevent women from progressing from Panchayat-level leadership to high-level legislative roles.

The report concludes that a proper democratic system necessitates a comprehensive approach, emphasising legislative reforms, enforced gender quotas, rigorous financial transparency measures, and institutional modifications within political parties to prioritise merit over privilege.



Bihar is considered one of the oldest lands of democracy, with the 'Ganasangha' of Vajji dating back to the 6th century BCE. However, the modern democratic politics of that state has been marred by trends of dynastic politics, the overhang of money and muscle power, and a lack of women representatives as legislators.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar once said, *"However good a Constitution may be, if those who are implementing it are not good, it will prove to be bad. However bad a Constitution may be, if those implementing it are good, it will prove to be good."* And legislators are the linchpin of India's constitutional parliamentary democracy. Hence, to understand the hits and misses of the constitutional project in Bihar, an in-depth analysis of the profile of Bihar legislators holds the key. Such an approach helps not just in decoding what works in Bihar politics, but also unmasks the electoral behaviour of the voters of Bihar.

Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) has done extensive work in this aspect. The authors of this report have drawn deep insights from ADR reports. However, a cross-cutting exploration of the legislators' profile from the dimensions of age, assets, political lineage, educational background, and gender across the four political geographies of Bihar - Bhojpur, Magadh, Mithila, and Seemanchal - was missing. In the backdrop of the upcoming 2025 Bihar Assembly elections, the authors decided to explore these angles and suggest a few actionable solutions to improve the electoral democracy of Bihar.

This report extends beyond the conventional emphasis on established dynasties and social hierarchies by providing a comprehensive, statistically informed socio-economic analysis of a sample of 40 sitting MLAs of the Bihar Vidhan Sabha who navigate the delicate balance between progress and stagnation.



It profiles leaders whose rise is marked by advanced education and grassroots affiliations, challenging entrenched privilege. At the same time, it examines enduring obstacles: the persistent influence of financial resources, which serves as a modern political gatekeeping mechanism, and the significant gender disparity that continues to exclude a substantial segment of the state's population from high-level political roles. By presenting this dual narrative, the report provides a detailed and nuanced analysis of the factors likely to shape Bihar's legislative future.

Methodology

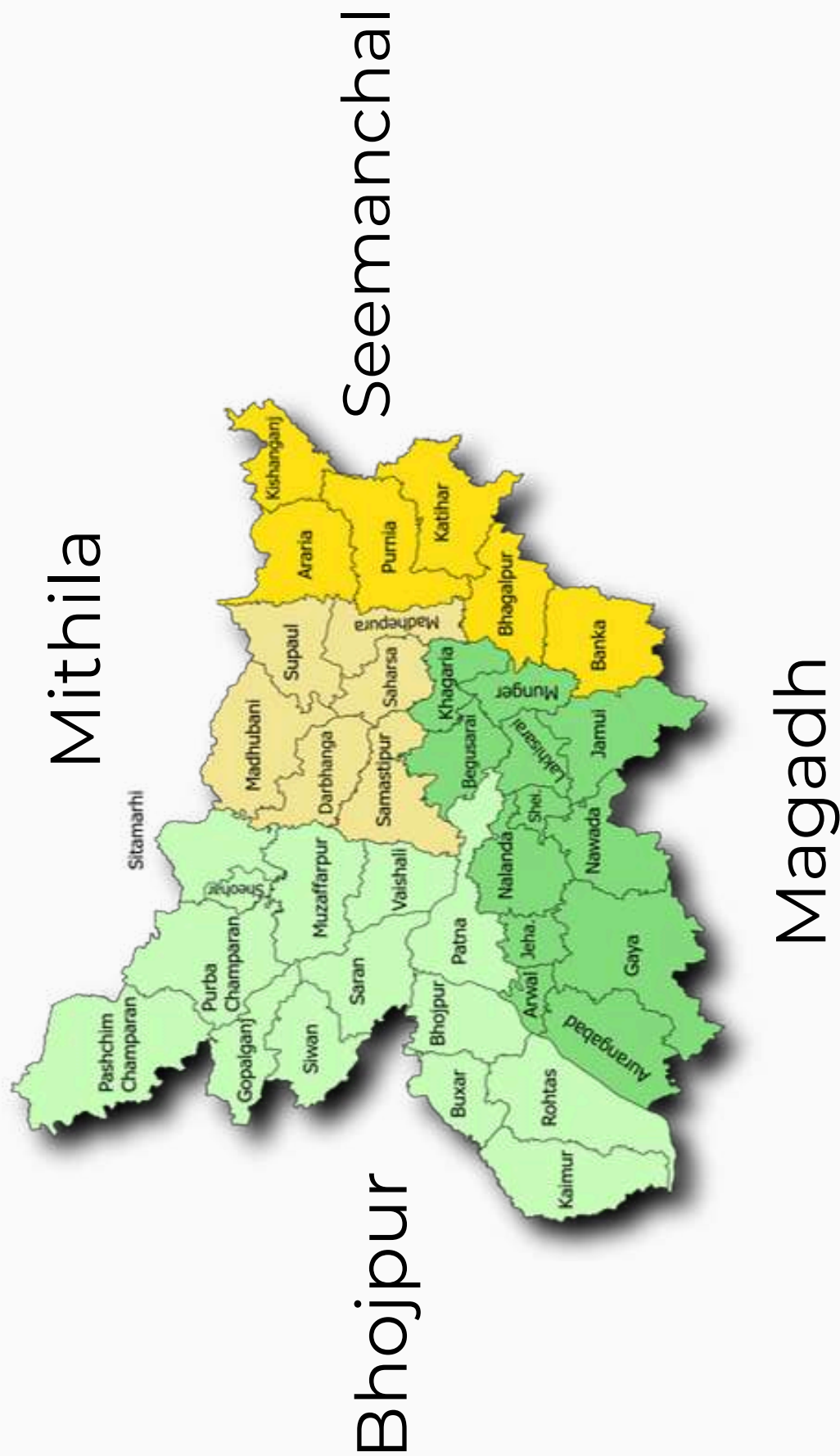
The study draws on a sample of 40 MLAs (Table 1, Appendix A) from the 17th Bihar Vidhan Sabha, selected to ensure broad regional and political representation. Legislators were chosen from all four regions of Bihar - Bhojpur, Magadh, Mithila and Seemanchal, covering the state's nine administrative divisions - Patna, Magadh, Tirhut, Saran, Darbhanga, Kosi, Purnea, Bhagalpur, and Munger.

| Political geography | Administrative Divisions included |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Bhojpur | Patna, Saran, Tirhut |
| Magadh | Magadh, Munger |
| Mithila | Darbhangha, Kosi |
| Seemanchal | Purnea, Bhagalpur |

Table 1.1: Administrative divisions mapped into each political geography

The selection process has given due consideration to bring diversity in the sample by accounting for party affiliations, assets, education, age, and political lineage. Data was sourced from Election Commission affidavits, ADR Report, PRS data, and the Bihar Vidhan Sabha's official website to strengthen the analysis.





Chapter 1

The New Guard: Education, Meritocracy, and Generational Shifts

This chapter presents a region-wise analysis of 40 sitting MLAs of the 17th Bihar Vidhan Sabha from Bhojpur, Magadh, Mithila, and Seemanchal, focusing on their education, political legacy, and age. The findings reveal a gradual rise of meritocratic, first-generation leaders alongside enduring dynastic influence. By mapping educational attainment, generational shifts, and grassroots versus inherited political pathways, the chapter highlights Bihar's evolving legislative landscape.

A. Educational Profiles of Bihar's MLAs: Regional Contrasts, Emerging Trends

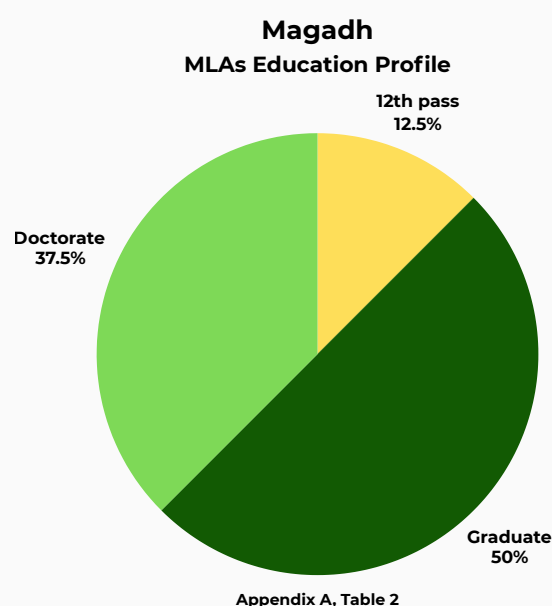
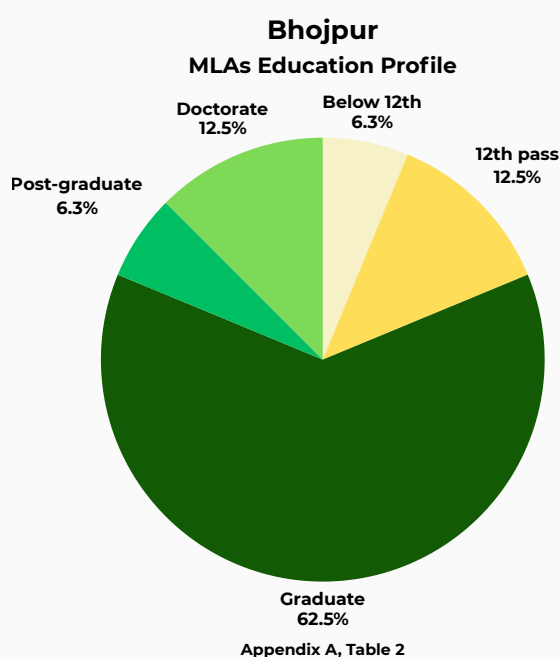
The number of individuals with extensive formal education reflects a growing emphasis on intellectual and technical expertise in Bihar's political landscape. This trend is notable given the overall literacy rate of Bihar remains below the national average. An analysis of the 40 MLAs reveals a clear shift, with a higher proportion of highly educated individuals taking up politics as a professional career.

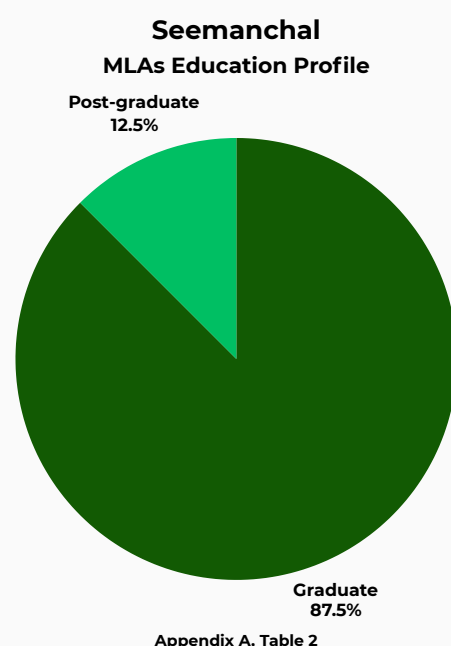
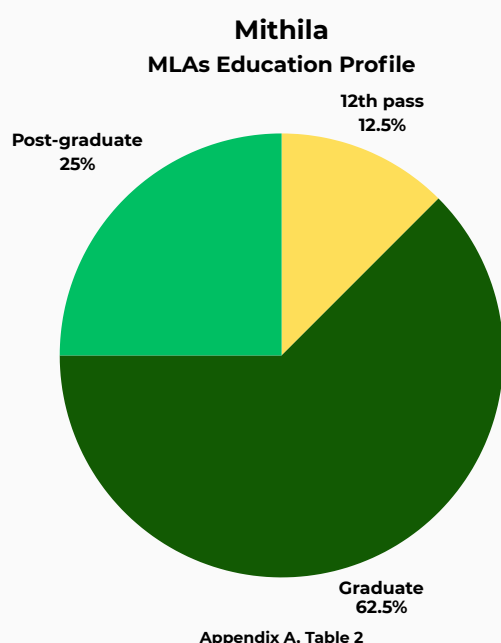
In the analysed sample, 24 MLAs (60%) hold either a graduate or a postgraduate degree, indicating a strong presence of conventional academic qualifications. Beyond this, four individuals are recognised as professionals with advanced degrees, including two medical physicians and four holders of doctoral qualifications.

An examination of the educational backgrounds of 40 MLAs across Bihar's four major regions—Bhojpur, Magadh, Mithila, and Seemanchal reveals striking contrasts in academic attainment.



1. Seemanchal stands out as the most graduate-heavy region, with 87.5% of its MLAs holding graduate degrees. This makes it the region with a high concentration of basic graduate-level representatives, although it lacks significant representation in postgraduate and doctoral qualifications.
2. Magadh, on the other hand, emerges as the doctorate hub, with three out of eight MLAs (37.5%) holding Ph.D. degrees. This indicates a notably higher representation of highly academically qualified individuals in Bihar's legislative assembly. The concentration of such highly educated representatives also suggests the region's broader orientation towards valuing education and intellectual credentials in political leadership.
3. Shifting focus to Mithila, the region shows a distinct profile, with one-fourth (25%) of its MLAs being post-graduates.
4. In comparison, Bhojpur presents a mixed educational landscape. While a majority of its legislators are graduates, the region also includes members with lower levels of schooling (below 12th + 12th pass) alongside a small share of post-graduates and doctorates, making it the most educationally diverse region in the sample.





This education profile of the legislators underscores a significant trend: Bihar’s political sphere is increasingly valuing intellectual competence, professional expertise, and formal academic credentials. Studies show that people believe formal education is a valuable asset that enhances the competence, honesty, and responsibility of leaders.

This evolution has important implications for governance, policy formulation, and decision-making, as it brings a higher level of analytical skill, technical understanding, and evidence-based thinking to the state’s legislative assembly.

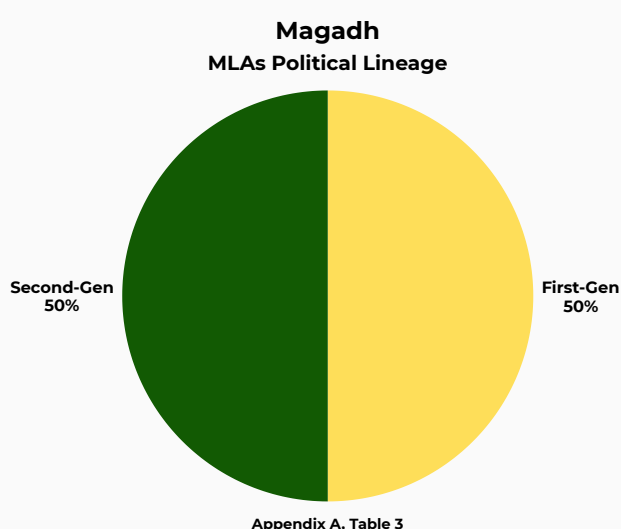
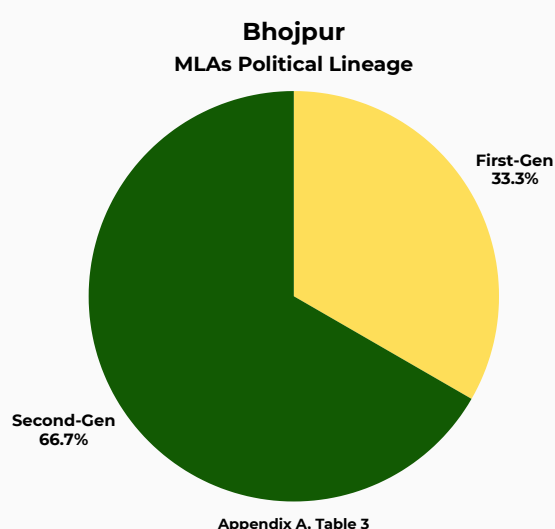
B. Political Lineage in Bihar: First generation versus Dynastic MLAs

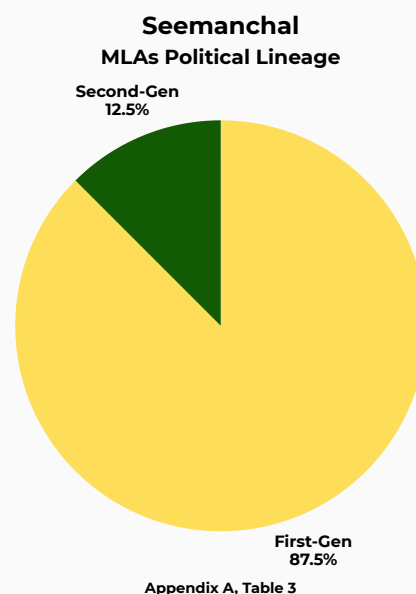
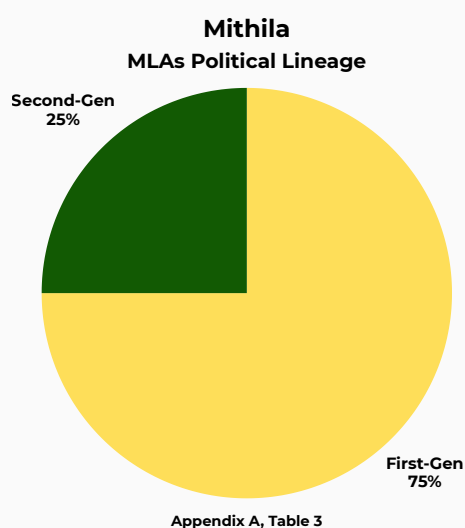
Legislators are categorised as “First-Generation Politicians” if they do not have any immediate or extended family member who has held important elected positions like MLA, MLC, or MP, or occupied prominent roles within political parties.



A significant majority of the surveyed MLAs, precisely 29 out of 40, are identified as First-Generation politicians. In contrast, 11 MLAs (27.5%) belong to the second generation, reflecting the continuing presence of dynastic influence in Bihar's political landscape. By examining the four regions, a distinct pattern is revealed.

1. Magadh emerges as the region with the highest concentration of second-generation MLAs, with 50% of its representatives coming from political families. This suggests strong dynastic influence and the persistence of political legacies in this region.
2. Mithila and Bhojpur follow with a notable 25% second-generation representation each, indicating moderate dynastic presence alongside a majority of first-generation politicians.
3. Seemanchal shows relatively lower dynastic representation, with 12.5% second-generation MLAs, respectively, highlighting the dominance of first-generation leaders in these areas and suggesting more open political competition.





While family influence remains pronounced in divisions, such as Bhojpur, Magadh, and Mithila, the data also points to a significant space for grassroots political success.

The analysis reveals a bifurcated political landscape: established political families continue to maintain control over a significant portion of the legislature, but a parallel rise of first-generation leaders signals growing receptiveness to new entrants.

C. The Age Profile: An Analysis of Demographic Distribution

The age composition of legislators plays a crucial role in shaping both the nature of legislation and the constituencies they represent. Society may choose to identify with a seasoned elder statesman or with a young leader symbolising energy and change.

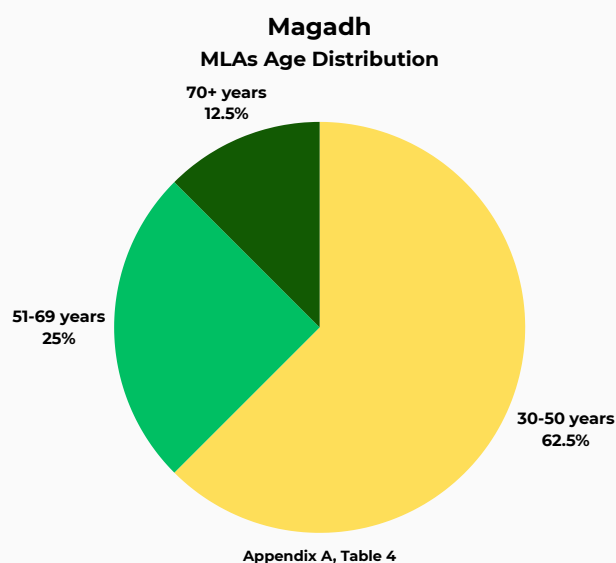
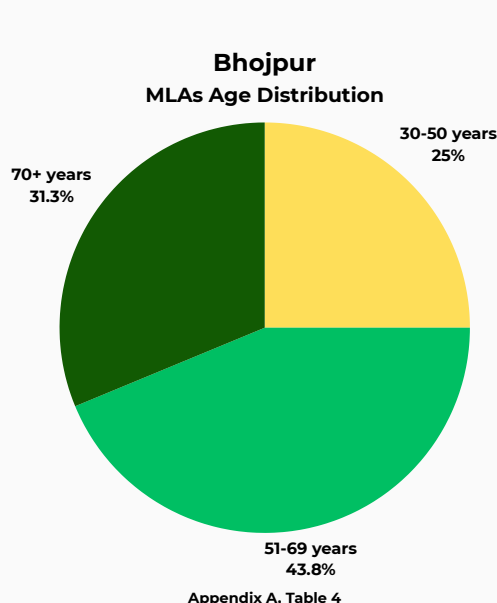
The analysis of 40 MLAs in the sample reveals a relatively balanced distribution between younger leaders and experienced veterans, indicating a transitional phase in the political leadership of Bihar.

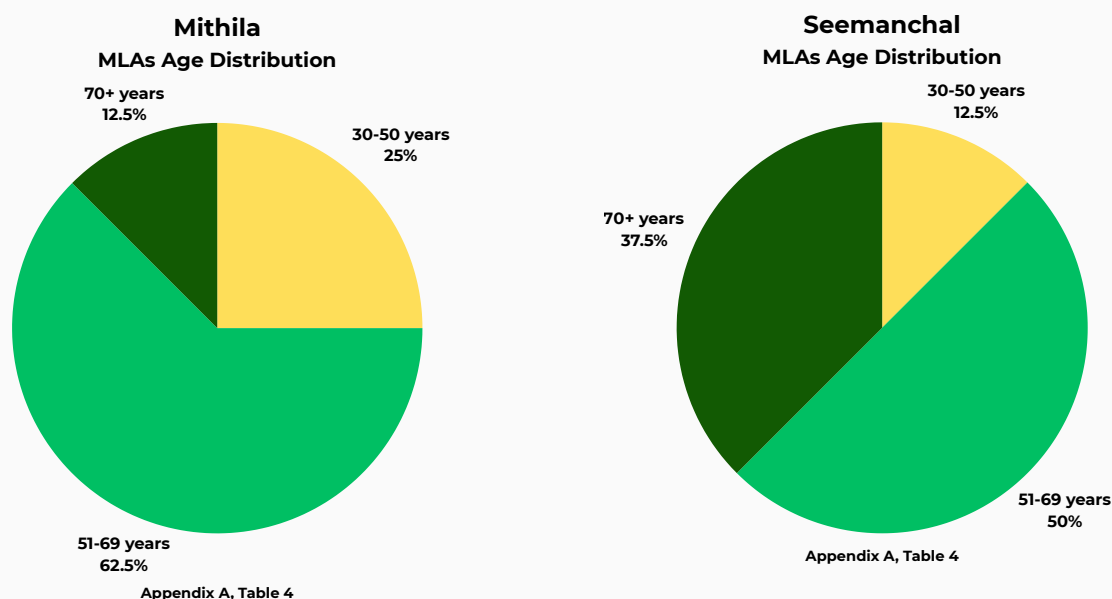


The spectrum ranges from the youngest member, Chetan Anand, at 33, to the senior-most, Dr. C.N. Gupta, at 78. A significant concentration is observed in the 40-50 age bracket, with the sample showing a median age of 57 years. This profile reflects a legislature that combines youthful dynamism with seasoned experience, offering voters both continuity and the prospect of generational change.

The age breakdown by region shows a complex pattern.

1. Magadh has the highest concentration of younger legislators in the sample, with 62.5% of the MLAs falling in the 30-50 age band.
2. Mithila follows next, with just 25% of the sampled MLAs in the 30-50 age band.
3. Bhojpur and Seemanchal skew older. Seemanchal is dominated by elder legislators, with 37.5% of MLAs aged 70 and above, while Bhojpur has 31.25% MLAs in the 70-plus age group bracket.
4. On party lines, JD(U) and RJD exhibit a tilt toward the younger generation, with more than 60% of their sampled MLAs falling in the 30–60 years age band. In contrast, BJP's sampled MLAs are skewed older, with approximately two-thirds aged 60 years and above, reflecting a preference for senior leadership.





The demographics of leadership in Bihar are significant, considering the state has the largest percentage of young population, with nearly 58% of its population under 25 years old. This age dispersal highlights a continued presence of seasoned leaders and a sharp emergence of younger leaders into the political arena.

Notably, the youngest MLAs often emerge as second or third-generation leaders within their established political families, as illustrated by Chetan Anand, Tej Pratap Yadav, and Jayant Raj (Appendix A, Table 1), whose political trajectories were expedited by their existing familial connections.

This pattern suggests that, while younger people are entering Bihar political space, the expedient path to political power for younger leaders largely remains dependent on their existing political heritage.



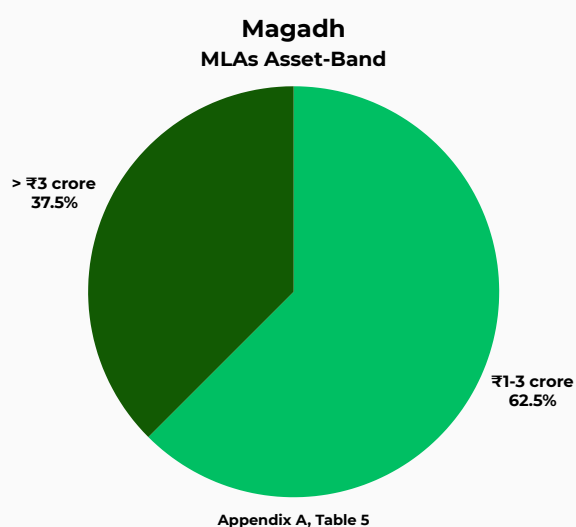
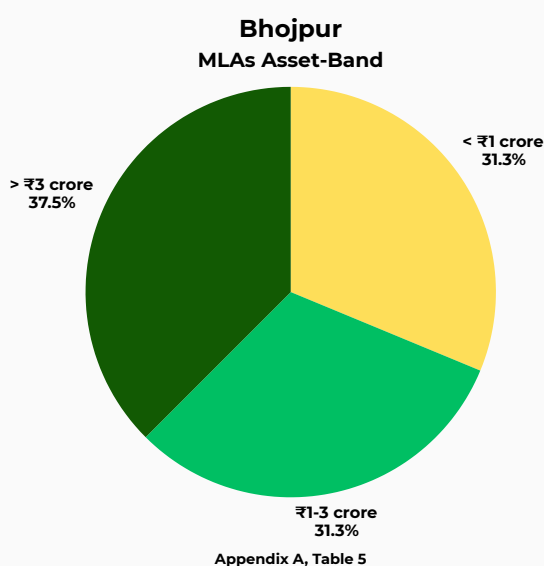
Chapter 2

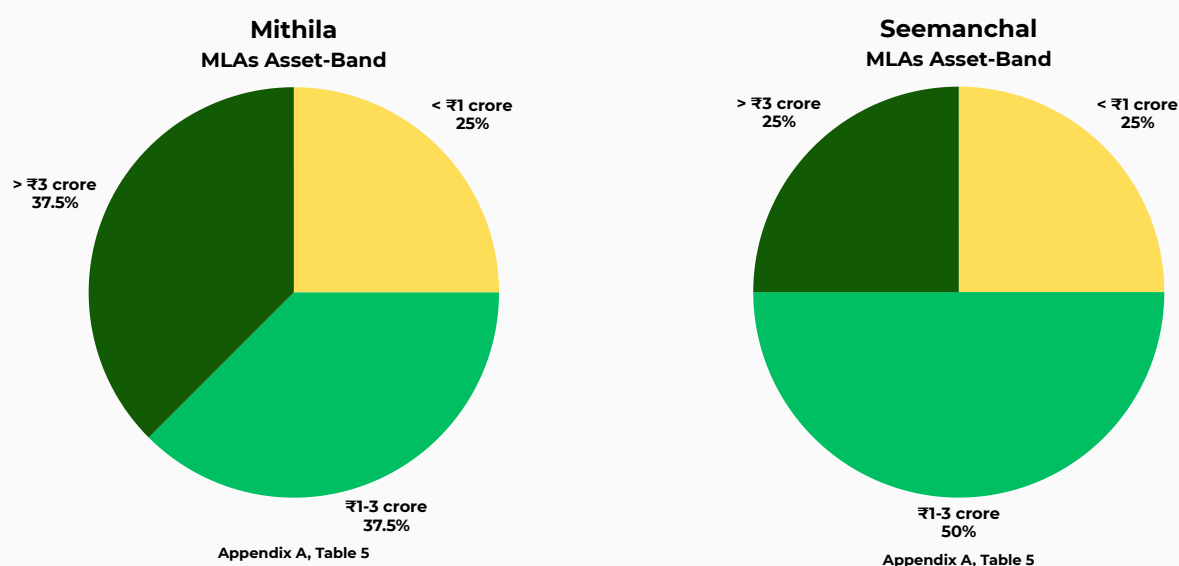
Wealth, Age, Gender, and Dynastic Influence in Bihar's Legislative Assembly

Notwithstanding the positive developments, the examination of the 40 MLAs reveals the structural difficulties that continue to influence Bihar's political landscape. This chapter presents a comparative study of legislators across Bhojpur, Mithila, Magadh, and Seemanchal. It examines the dimensions of income, gender, and social identity, and shows how these factors mirror wider trends in regional politics and representation.

A. The Financial Chasm: A Tale of Two Generations and Young Leaders

The foregoing analysis of assets of the sampled MLAs reveals the deep entrenchment of money power in Bihar's electoral politics. The majority of the sampled MLAs qualify as "crorepatis," or individuals with assets exceeding ₹1 crore. While 25 out of 40 MLAs (or 62.5 per cent) have declared assets worth more than a crore. The average asset value for the sample stands at ₹3.93 crore.

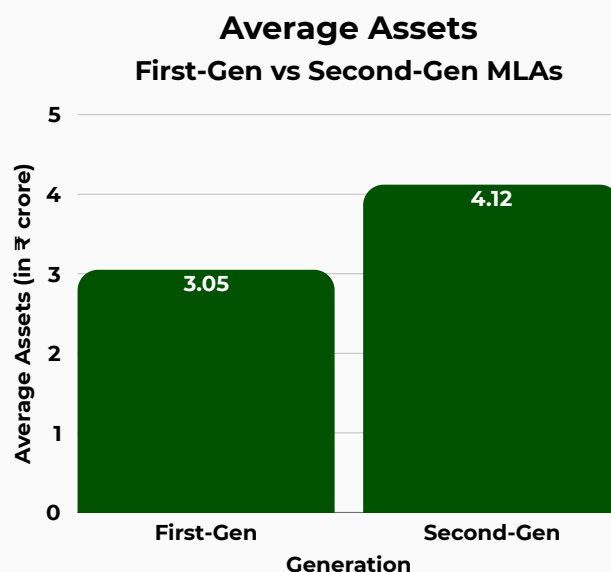




The analysis of the assets of the MLAs mirrors a complex socio-economic landscape of the regional representation in the Bihar Vidhan Sabha.

1. MLAs from Magadh dominate the top of the wealth spectrum. The sample includes rich MLAs in the region, such as Dr. Sanjeev Kumar (JD(U)) with an asset of more than ₹19 crore and Lalit Yadav (RJD) with an asset of more than ₹17 crores.
2. Seemanchal and Mithila also have a substantial number of crorepati, though most fall in the moderate asset range (₹1-3 Cr), while Bhojpur stands out for having the largest share of non-crorepati legislators (31.25%) in the sample.
3. On party lines, while CPI(ML)L legislators have uniformly low assets (all less than 1 crore). In contrast, the BJP and JD(U) have a high concentration of crorepati MLAs, while the RJD shows a more mixed profile, with both very wealthy leaders and those with modest assets.
4. Notably, the highest-asset MLAs are often second-generation politicians (e.g., Lalit Yadav, Nitish Mishra, Jayant Raj). This overlap underscores how inherited political networks, combined with substantial financial resources, provide a distinct advantage to younger second-generation entrants in politics.





Appendix A, Table 1

The analysis of declared assets highlights the complex interplay between political legacy, age, and wealth. Most MLAs in the sample are first-generation, with 29 of them reporting average assets of ₹3.05 crore. In contrast, 11 second-generation MLAs report higher average assets of ₹4.12 crore, showing a financial advantage from political lineage.

This advantage is clear among younger leaders. Second-generation MLAs Tej Pratap Yadav (37), Dr Sanjeev Kumar (JD(U)), and Jayant Raj (40) report assets of ₹2.83 crore, ₹19.88 crore, and ₹3.63 crore. By contrast, first-generation MLA Sandeep Saurav (38) declares only ₹3.45 lakh. These figures underscore how political heritage provides a financial edge, making wealth a key factor in electoral viability, despite calls for a level playing field.

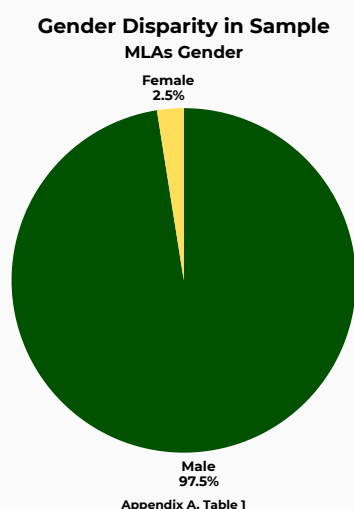
B. The Unyielding Gender Gap

The most striking finding in this dataset is the near absence of women. The most glaring example of gender disparity is the list of 40 MLAs sampled across all nine administrative divisions of Bihar; there is only a single woman MLA, Rekha Devi of Masaurhi (SC). This is not unusual, but it signifies a deeper problem within the state's political landscape.



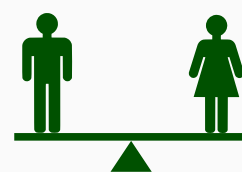
A detailed analysis of the 2020 Bihar Assembly elections revealed that 26 out of 243 victors were women, representing a mere 10.7% of the overall seats. This dismal representation persists despite Bihar's pioneering of women's reservation at the panchayat level, indicating that grassroots progress has failed to translate into legislative politics.

Further, the near absence of women in this sample highlights the severity of the issue and indicates that for women to achieve political empowerment at higher levels still remains a significant challenge. While representation has improved since the first assembly election in 1952, progress has been slow, constrained by persistent patriarchal norms and social biases.



This indicates that while legislation can create a pathway for grassroots participation of women, it cannot, by itself, dismantle the deeply entrenched socio-political and cultural obstacles in higher government structures.

The pie chart on the left starkly illustrates the severe gender imbalance, with a minimal representation of women.



Chapter 3

Ideas for Improving Bihar's Democratic Landscape

The analysis of the 40 sampled MLAs identifies four significant systemic fractures—generational gap, asset imbalance, political gatekeeping, and gender imbalance—that necessitate profound structural adjustment in Bihar's political architecture. To effectively enhance the burgeoning good tendencies of meritocracy and grassroots representation, policy interventions must target the fundamental mechanisms of the Representation of the People (RP) Act and the operations of the Election Commission of India (ECI).

A. Bridging the Generational and Social Gaps: Empowering the Youth

While the state of Bihar claims to have one of the highest proportions of the youngest population in India (with nearly 58% under 25), the median age of sample leadership is 57. The analysis further highlights the additional constraint that the fastest route for young entrants is often through existing family networks, thereby sustaining the dynastic advantage over young first-generation would-be entrants.

Required Civic Engagement Reform: The State must invest in sustained civic engagement and youth participation. This requires launching educational and outreach programmes targeting young, educated first-generation entrants, positioning politics as a merit-based career option. By imparting political literacy and a strong sense of development-focused responsibility, the government can create platforms for Bihar's youth to demand accountable leadership and drive transition towards a more egalitarian political system.



B. Curbing the Financialization of Power: Electoral Law Reform

The report's findings indicate that financial privilege is replacing dynastic ties as the strongest gatekeeper to entry, a phenomenon known as the "financialization of politics." Among the sampled MLAs, 62.5% are crorepatis, with second-generation politicians enjoying a substantial financial head start. Wealth has thus become the de facto filter for political entry, forcing even well-qualified newcomers to rely on substantial personal resources and narrowing the field to the rich and well-connected.

Required Financial Transparency Reform: This imbalance must be addressed through significant reforms in the Electoral reforms. First, the ceiling for anonymous donation (currently set at Rs 20,000) should be reduced to curb opaque funding. Second, the ECI should mandate complete, digitized, real-time disclosure of campaign expenses by both parties and candidates. This initiative shall address the rising costs of elections, which have escalated by 3000% since 2010. Finally, stricter penalties for non-compliance and targeted audits, especially for high-asset and dynastic leaders, are essential to dismantle the economic barrier and create a level playing field for grassroots entrants in politics.



C. Enforcing Political Party Accountability and Meritocracy

Political parties remain the chief gatekeepers of power, often undermining internal democracy that could check dynastic privilege and financial dominance.

Required Accountability Reform: Strengthening internal party democracy is crucial. The ECI should push for regular, genuine elections to key organisational posts to break the centralization within political parties. Parties must be incentivised or required to establish independent internal committees that select candidates on transparent criteria – grassroots engagement, policy expertise and track record, rather than lineage or wealth. Prioritising climbers over parachuters will ensure that rising educational standards translate into true merit-based representation.

D. Dismantling the Gender Barrier: Mandated Legislative Inclusion

The persistent gender disparity in Bihar's political landscape represents a significant structural flaw within the state's governance system. While policy at the Panchayat level created avenues for grassroots participation, the selection of legislators remains constrained by entrenched patriarchal norms and structural barriers.

Required Gendered Reform: Achieving gender equity, in addition to the effective enforcement of the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam 2023, requires that political parties field at least 33% women candidates, including in winnable constituencies. The Election Commission of India should be empowered to oversee compliance and prevent tokenistic nominations, ensuring that quotas lead to real political power and legislative influence.



Conclusion

The examination of Bihar's legal framework reveals a central tension: while the rise of an educated, grassroots-focused "New Guard" indicates a positive move towards meritocracy, this evolution is fundamentally compromised by institutional obstacles. Bihar's politics faces four key fractures—gender imbalance, financial dominance, party gatekeeping, and a generational gap. These weaken the promise of democracy.

Yet, they also open space for reform. Strong laws, transparent funding, accountable parties, and active youth engagement can shift the balance. With these steps, Bihar can move toward an inclusive and egalitarian democracy that better reflects people's aspirations.



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Appendix A

Table 1

| S. No | Constituency | Division | Region | MLA Name | Party | Legacy | Education | Assets (2020) | Age |
|-------|----------------|----------|---------|------------------------|---------|---------|--------------|---------------|-----|
| 1 | Bankipur | Patna | Bhojpur | Nitin Nabin | BJP | 2nd Gen | Intermediate | ₹1.75 Cr | 45 |
| 2 | Phulwari (SC) | Patna | Bhojpur | Gopal Ravidas | CPI(M)L | 1st Gen | B.A. | ₹1.59 L | 59 |
| 3 | Muzaffarpur | Tirhut | Bhojpur | Bijendra Chaudhary | INC | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹2.72 Cr | 65 |
| 4 | Hajipur | Tirhut | Bhojpur | Awadhesh Singh | BJP | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹4.53 Cr | 55 |
| 5 | Sitamarhi | Tirhut | Bhojpur | Mithilesh Kumar | BJP | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹11.22Cr | 51 |
| 6 | Chapra (Saran) | Saran | Bhojpur | Dr. C.N. Gupta | BJP | 1st Gen | MBBS, MD | ₹4.28 Cr | 78 |
| 7 | Paliganj | Saran | Bhojpur | Sandeep Saurav | CPI(M)L | 1st Gen | Ph.D. | ₹3.45 L | 38 |
| 8 | Maner | Patna | Bhojpur | Bhai Virendra | RJD | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹2.56 Cr | 64 |
| 9 | Masaurhi (SC) | Patna | Bhojpur | Rekha Devi | RJD | 2nd Gen | 7th Pass | ₹1.07 Cr | 55 |
| 10 | Motihari | Tirhut | Bhojpur | Pramod Kumar | BJP | 2nd Gen | LLB, B.Com. | ₹3.83 Cr | 63 |
| 11 | Sheohar | Tirhut | Bhojpur | Chetan Anand | RJD | 2nd Gen | Graduate | ₹6718 L | 33 |
| 12 | Siwan | Saran | Bhojpur | Awadh Bihari Chaudhary | RJD | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹4.67 Cr | 71 |

Table 1 (Contd.)

| S. No | Constituency | Division | Region | MLA Name | Party | Legacy | Education | Assets (2020) | Age |
|-------|----------------|----------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|------------------|---------------|-----|
| 13 | Maharajganj | Saran | Bhojpur | Vijay Shanker Dubey | INC | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹5.89 Cr | 77 |
| 14 | Jagdishpur | Patna | Bhojpur | Ram vishnu singh | RJD | 1st Gen | Graduate (B. A.) | ₹62.3 L | 71 |
| 15 | Dumraon | Patna | Bhojpur | Ajit Kumar Singh | CPI(M)L | 1st Gen | Ph.D., LLB | ₹37.48 L | 39 |
| 16 | Patna Sahib | Patna | Bhojpur | Nand Kishore Yadav | BJP | 1st Gen | 12th Pass | ₹1.84 Cr | 72 |
| 17 | Gaya Town | Magadh | Magadh | Prem Kumar | BJP | 1st Gen | Ph.D. | ₹1.71 Cr | 70 |
| 18 | Hasanpur | Magadh | Magadh | Tej Pratap Yadav | RJD | 2nd Gen | 12th Pass | ₹2.83 Cr | 37 |
| 19 | Sasaram | Magadh | Magadh | Rajesh Kumar Gupta | RJD | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹3.17 Cr | 50 |
| 20 | Parbatta | Munger | Magadh | Dr. Sanjeev Kumar | JD(U) | 2nd Gen | MBBS + Doctorate | ₹19.88Cr | 45 |
| 21 | Bodh Gaya (SC) | Magadh | Magadh | Kumar Sarvjeet | RJD | 2nd Gen | Graduate | ₹6.30 Cr | 50 |
| 22 | Jehanabad | Magadh | Magadh | Suday Yadav | RJD | 2nd Gen | Ph.D. | ₹1.10 Cr | 46 |
| 23 | Munger | Munger | Magadh | Pranav Kumar | BJP | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹1.8 Cr | 52 |

Table 1 (Contd.)

| S. No | Constituency | Division | Region | MLA Name | Party | Legacy | Education | Assets (2020) | Age |
|-------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|-------|---------|---------------|---------------|-----|
| 24 | Lakhisarai | Munger | Magadh | Vijay Kumar Sinha | BJP | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹1.5 Cr | 58 |
| 25 | Jokihat | Darbhanga | Mithila | Mohammed Shah Nawaz Ala | RJD | 2nd Gen | Graduate | ₹40.4 L | 43 |
| 26 | Jhanjharpur | Darbhanga | Mithila | Nitish Mishra | BJP | 2nd Gen | Graduate | ₹3.78 Cr | 52 |
| 27 | Saharsa | Kosi | Mithila | Alok Ranjan Jha | BJP | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹4.16 Cr | 50 |
| 28 | Madhepura | Kosi | Mithila | Chandra Shekhar | RJD | 1st Gen | Post Graduate | ₹68.5 L | 54 |
| 29 | Benipatti | Darbhanga | Mithila | Vinod Narayan Jha | BJP | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹2.46 Cr | 68 |
| 30 | Darbhanga Rural | Darbhanga | Mithila | Lalit Yadav | RJD | 1st Gen | M.A. | ₹17.53 Cr | 59 |
| 31 | Sonbarsa (SC) | Kosi | Mithila | Ratnesh Sada | JD(U) | 1st Gen | 12th Pass | ₹1.25 Cr | 54 |
| 32 | Mahishi | Kosi | Mithila | Gunjeshwar sah | JD(U) | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹1.52 Cr | 76 |
| 33 | Purnea | Purnea | Seemanchal | Vijay Kumar Khemka | BJP | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹3.95 Cr | 66 |

Table 1 (Contd.)

| S. No | Constituency | Division | Region | MLA Name | Party | Legacy | Education | Assets (2020) | Age |
|-------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|-------|---------|---------------|---------------|-----|
| 34 | Katihar | Purnea | Seemanchal | Tarkishore Prasad | BJP | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹1.89 Cr | 69 |
| 35 | Bhagalpur | Bhagalpur | Seemanchal | Ajit Sharma | INC | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹43.3 L | 71 |
| 36 | Banka | Bhagalpur | Seemanchal | Ram Narayan Mandal | BJP | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹1.70 Cr | 72 |
| 37 | Araria | Purnea | Seemanchal | Abidur rahman | INC | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹1.7 Cr | 63 |
| 38 | Kishanganj | Purnea | Seemanchal | Ijaharul Husain | INC | 1st Gen | Post Graduate | ₹2.2 Cr | 63 |
| 39 | Nathnagar | Bhagalpur | Seemanchal | Ali ashraf Siddiqui | RJD | 1st Gen | Graduate | ₹4.31 Cr | 71 |
| 40 | Amarpur | Bhagalpur | Seemanchal | Jayant Raj | JD(U) | 2nd Gen | Graduate | ₹3.63 Cr | 40 |

**Table 2
(Education)**

| Region | Below 12th | 12th Pass | Graduate | Post Graduate | Doctorate |
|------------|------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| Bhojpur | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| Magadh | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| Mithila | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Seemanchal | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |

**Table 3
(Generation)**

| Region | 1 st Gen | 2 nd Gen | Total | % 2 nd Gen |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| Bhojpur | 12 | 4 | 16 | 25% |
| Magadh | 4 | 4 | 8 | 50% |
| Mithila | 6 | 2 | 8 | 25% |
| Seemanchal | 7 | 1 | 8 | 12.5% |

**Table 4
(Age)**

| Region | 30-50 yrs. | 51-69 yrs. | 70+ yrs. |
|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| Bhojpur | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Magadh | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Mithila | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Seemanchal | 1 | 4 | 3 |

**Table 5
(Assets)**

| Region | < ₹1 crore | ₹1-3 crores | > ₹3 crores | % Crorepati MLAs |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| Bhojpur | 5 | 5 | 6 | 68.75% |
| Magadh | 0 | 5 | 3 | 100% |
| Mithila | 2 | 3 | 3 | 75% |
| Seemanchal | 2 | 4 | 2 | 75% |



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