

Quamarul Islam Vs S.K. Kanta and others

Court: Supreme Court of India

Date of Decision: Jan. 21, 1994

Acts Referred: Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1973 " Order 13 Rule 2

Evidence Act, 1872 " Section 78(2)

Representation of the People Act, 1951 " Section 100, 116A, 123, 124(7), 81

Citation: AIR 1994 SC 1733 : (1994) 1 JT 452 : (1994) 1 SCALE 129 : (1994) 3 SCC 5 Supp : (1994) 1 SCR 210

Hon'ble Judges: S. Ratnavel Pandian, J; R. M. Sahai, J; A.S. Anand, J

Bench: Full Bench

Advocate: Kapil Sibal and P. Mahale, for the Appellant; Kiran Suri and M. Veerapa, for the Respondent

Final Decision: Allowed

Judgement

@JUDGMENTTAG-ORDER

DR. A.S. Anand, J.

On 25th of September 1992, the election of the appellant, Mr. Quamarul Islam, from 10 Gulbarga Assembly

Constituency was set aside by the High Court of Karnataka by allowing an Election Petition filed by the defeated candidate, respondent No. 1,

Shri S.K. Kanta. The aggrieved, unseated candidate, (appellant) has filed this appeal u/s 116A of the Representation of People Act, 1951

(hereinafter referred to as "Act").

2. On 24.11.1989, elections were held to the Karnataka Legislative Assembly. The appellant contested the election as a candidate of Muslim

League from 10 Gulbarga Assembly Constituency. The election petitioner respondent No .I herein contested the election as a candidate of Janta

Dal Party. While the appellant secured 55801 votes respondent No. 1 secured 51204 votes. There were other candidates also in the fray

belonging to different political parties besides six independent candidates. Respondent No. 2 contesting on the ticket of Congress (I) secured

12,675 votes while all other candidates secured insignificant number of votes. Respondent No. 1 questioned the election of the appellant through

an Election Petition on various grounds, alleging the commission of corrupt practices by him within the meaning of Sections 123(2), 123(3),

123(3A), 123(4) and 123(7) of the Act. Allegations regarding receipt of improper votes, rejection of valid votes besides adoption of illegal

procedure during the counting were also made. The learned single Judge trying the Election Petition after recording the evidence and taking into

account documents etc., produced at the trial, found that the appellant had committed the corrupt practices defined in Sub-sections (2), (3), (3A)

and (4) of Section 123 of the Act and, therefore, declared the election of the appellant void. The other allegations were held not established. The

Election Petition was allowed with costs. The returned candidate, was, unseated.

3. According to the averments in the Election Petition, the appellant was described as the General Secretary of the Karnataka Branch of the Indian

Union Muslim League (hereinafter referred to as "IUML") who taking advantage of his position appointed persons to various organisations in the

IUML. It is averred that Mohd. Moiuddin Pasha was appointed as a Convenor of the Muslim Youth League (hereinafter referred to as "MYL")

and that the said Mohd. Moiuddin Pasha acted as election agent of the appellant. Reliance was placed on certain advertisements and messages

issued by IUML seeking votes for the appellant. Reference was also made to the Bahmani News, an Urdu Newspaper, published from Gulbarga

and it was alleged that the messages printed therein and the advertisements issued and published therein by IUML and MYL were aimed at

furthering the election prospects of the appellant. Reliance was also placed on the alleged speeches delivered by the appellant and his election

agent and other agents with his consent, seeking votes on grounds of religion, etc., as published in the said newspaper. The following ""messages

published in various issues of Bahmani News were extracted in the petition, on the basis of which it was maintained that the said publications

amounted to commission of corrupt practices as defined in Section 123(2) of the Act.

Re-collect your memory before voting.

that you might have come across to hear this sentence :

I will not sign on your passport forms because, I have been elected only on Hindu Votes, you go to him to whom you have voted.

Now your Election decision is definitely in favour of Muslim unity"".

Issued by Indian Union Muslim League, Gulbarga.

The said newspaper again contained another message to the following effect, in the publication of 2.11.1989;

Can you Vote such party, its Chief Minister wanted to impose restrictions on the Azan (call for the prayer) and he is also intending to do so.

Certainly your election decision will be in favour of Muslim Unity.

Issued by Indian Union Muslim League.

Reference was also made to the publication in the said newspaper dated 3.11.1989 containing the message to the following effect :

Who is the person not willing to regularise is house... who will vote that party person, who had created obstacles to regularise the houses by

exhibiting communal feelings. Certainly this time your election decision is in favour of Muslim Unity.

Issued by Indian Union Muslim League.

The newspaper of 5th November, 1989 contained a message to the following effect :

Person must have links with the religion without that he is nothing as the Waves in the river and out of river nothing. Your utmost power should be

used to strengthen the Muslim Unity.

The paper of 8th November, 1989 contained the message to the following effect :

Do you like to partition the city in two parts for representing only one community which is being represented since last six years by a particular

person; should he be elected again?

Certainly this time you will elect your own representative in Assembly.

Issued by Indian Union Muslim League.

The message to the following effect was, allegedly published on 14.11.1989 in the same newspaper :

It is the voice of every Musلمان, No Babari Masjid No Vote.

Issued by Muslim Youth League, Gulbarga.

The newspaper of the 15th November, 1989 contained the message to the following effect :

Muslim League's Victory is your victory. For Gulbarga Assembly Constituency, vote and elect Indian Union Muslim League's strong, young

candidate-Tigar of Karnataka - (Sher-e-Karnataka) - Sri Quamarul Islam. You Create a History of muslim Unity with full support of your own

and establish your particular representative in Assembly.

Issued by Indian Union Muslim League.

The said paper also contained an advertisement issued by the Muslim Youth League, Gulbarga, with the following message, dated 15.11.1989 :

Thus, said Paigatnber-e-Islam.

Musلمان is just like a wall, His every part of Body is supporting with each other. 24th November, 1989, it is the day for creating a History of

your Unity.

Issued by Muslim Youth League, Gulbarga.

It is then stated in the election petition that :

Respondent has directly interfered with the electorate of Gulbarga Assembly Constituency by publishing these publications in the Urdu Daily,

through his own organisation viz. the Indian Union Muslim League, of which he is the General Secretary of the Karnataka State and through the

convenor of the Muslim Youth League, Gulbarga. Sri Mohammed Moiuddin Pasha, who has been appointed by respondent-I in his capacity as

the General Secretary of the Indian Union Muslim League. These publications have been published in the Bahmani News, a Urdu Newspaper,

which has got wide circulation in the Gulbarga Assembly Constituency and the same has been distributed in the localities wherein Muslim

community people are thickly populated, which are stated at the beginning of this paragraph.

It is further asserted in the election petition :

...These publications have been made by respondent-I and with his consent is the daily Urdu Newspaper referred to above. Many such

publications have been made throughout the period of election i.e. between 1.11.1989 to 24.11.1989 including the date of election. The appeals

made by the publications have been made by respondent-I and with his consent by the Muslim Youth League and these appeals have been made

to further the prospects of the election of respondent-I prejudicially affecting the election of this petitioner. The said appeals are made on the

ground of religion and caste viz. the Muslim Community. Respondent-I belongs to the Mohammedan community. Respondent-I belongs to the

Mohammedan electorate in particular and the said appeals amount to religious appeal as referred to in Section 123(3) of the Representation of the

People Act, 1951.

4. An allegation was also made in the Election Petition to the effect that the publication dated 15.1.1989 in the Bahmani News not only conveyed a

message but also contained a sacred religious symbol written in urdu which when translated means ""Ershad-e-Nabhi"" (voice of prophet), and on

that basis, it was asserted that the appellant had made use of religious symbol and thereby committed the corrupt practice covered by Section

123(3).

5. Respondent No. 1 also alleged that the appellant had by the said publications attempted to promote feelings of enmity and hatred between

different classes of citizens of India on grounds of religion, race, caste and community. These publications were alleged to have been made with the

consent of the appellant by the convenor of MYL for the furtherance of the prospects of election of the appellant and which action amounted to

commission of corrupt practices within the meaning of Section 123(3A) of the Act.

6. The appellant is also alleged to have committed the corrupt practices within the meaning of Section 123(4) of the Act. The grounds contained in

the Election Petition in respect of the said allegation read as follows :

That apart from the publication of these messages in these papers, a statement of fact, which is a false statement has been made by the respondent-

I and with his consent in the paper dated 1.11.1989 which is to the following effect :

Re-collect your memory before voting.

that you might have come across to hear this sentence :

I will not sign on your passport forms because, I have been elected only on Hindu Votes, you go to him to whom you have voted.

The said publication made on 1.11.1989 in the Urdu daily Newspaper is a statement of fact, which is false and it relates to the personal character

and conduct of this petitioner. And this statement is made by respondent-I reasonably calculated to prejudice the election prospects of this

petitioner. This amounts to corrupt practice within the meaning of Section 123(4) of the said Act.

According to respondent No. 1, the appellant not only got the messages published in the newspapers as noticed above but also in his speeches to

the electorate of the constituency made such offensive appeals which strictly fall within the mischief of Sections 123(3) and 123(3A) of the Act.

The precise allegations in that behalf are contained in Sub-para (11) of election petition which reads as follows :

That apart, apart from publishing the message in the newspapers, respondent No. 1 has spoken to the electorate of the 10 Gulbarga Assembly

Constituency in various places offending the religious feelings of the communities and thereby bringing a rift between the other communities and

Muslims, amounting a corrupt practice as stated in Section 123(3) and (3A) of the Act. In fact at Roza Market area, about 8 days prior to the

date of poll at about 9.30 p.m. respondent at an election meeting, among other things, uttered the following speech in Urdu, which clearly indicates

that there has been interference in the free exercise of the electoral right by the Electorate on the basis of the religion and community feelings. The

extract of the speech reads thus :

Muslim Youth League ke convenor Mister Mohiuddin Pasha. Gujeesta Numaindane Main Passport form per dasthakat nahin karoonga, Kahakar

Firkha prasthi Ka Ainae Lagaya. Sabekha MIA Nay Muslim Illakhaun main Borewell Key liye sifarish tak nahee ki. Prakash Akash Kore nay

chay saath muslim Makan today hain. Musal-manaun Kaa Imaani Josh Tha jo unhonney Muslim league to har bear jeeyade vote diye. Aap ko

sabz parcham ki Izzad Rakhana hai. Apnay Ittehad ko Mazhooth Kama hooga. Hindustan Mein Jab Tah Ek bhi Musalman Kal-maa Haquee

bolnay walaa hai Muslim league ki Naheen Meetta sakta. Jab toom Apnay mohalley main javogey the athraaf dekho kaheen umnaafikhary Islam

(Islaam kay Gaddar) Meer Jafar, Mir Sadiq, jaisay combine ominay Millath Kay khilaaf Muslim League Kay kheelaaf kaheen sazeesh tho nahee

kar rehey hain"".

The utterances of the respondent-I excerpted above amounts to corrupt practice or undue influence and religious appeal on the ground of caste

and religion

The appellant is also alleged to have procured the assistance of the returning officer, a gazetted officer of the rank of special Deputy Commissioner

for the furtherance of the prospects of his election thereby committing a corrupt practice u/s 123(7) of the Act.

7. According to respondent No. 1, the appellant committed the "corrupt practices referred to above by himself and with his consent by the said

Mohd. Moiuddin Pasha, who has acted as his election agent".

8. Though in the election petition, allegations were also made by respondent No .I against the appellant, alleging irregularities during counting,

incorrect publication of the electoral rolls, and improper de-limitation of constituencies and malpractices committed at various polling-booths and

polling-stations, but since neither before the learned Trial Judge nor before this Court, any arguments were addressed in respect of those

allegations, we do not feel called upon to deal with those allegations much less extract the same in this judgment.

9. In the affidavit filed in support of the allegations of corrupt practice in the Election Petition, the petitioner deposed as follows :

3. The averment pertaining to the corrupt practices u/s 123(2) of the Representation of People Act, made by 1st Respondent and his election

Agent Mohammed Mohiuddin Pasha referred to in paragraphs IV(4), 5(1) to (viii) are based on personal knowledge and information which I

believe to be true.

4. The averment pertaining to the corrupt practices u/s 123(3) of the Representation of People Act, made by 1st Respondent and his election

Agent Mohammed Mohiuddin Pasha referred to in paragraphs IV(5)(i) to (ix) and (x) are based on personal knowledge and information which I

believe to be true.

5. The averment pertaining to the corrupt practices u/s 123(3A) of the Representation of People Act, made by 1st Respondent and his election

Agent Mohammed Mohiuddin Pasha referred to in paragraphs IV(5)(ix) to (xi) and (x) are based on personal knowledge and information which I

believe to be true.

6. The averment pertaining to the corrupt practices u/s 123(4) of the Representation of People Act, made by 1st Respondent and his election

Agent Mohammed Mohiuddin Pasha referred to in paragraphs IV(5)(x) are based on personal knowledge and information which I believe to be

true.

7.The averment pertaining to the corrupt practices u/s 123(7) of the Representation of People Act, made by 1st Respondent and the Returning

Officer respondent No. 13 referred to in paragraph IV 95(xiii) are based on personal knowledge and information which I believe to be true.

10. In the written-statement filed by the respondent-appellant, all the allegations levelled against him about the commission of the corrupt practices

were denied. It was asserted that the appellant had filed his nomination paper on 31.10.1989 as a candidate of Muslim League and that the

allegation to the effect that the appellant was the General Secretary of the Karnataka branch of IUML and in that capacity he had enlisted the

support of the MYL was false. It was categorically asserted that ""this respondent has not appointed Mohd. Moiuddin Pasha as the election agent

at any time. One Kesar Mohd. was the election agent of the respondent"". The appellant-respondent stated that the publications (messages and ad-

vertisements) extracted in the election petition allegedly issued by the IUML or by MYL had nothing to do with him as he was not a member of the

IUML much less, its General Secretary. That the appellant-respondent was also not a member of MYL either and had nothing to do with the

messages and advertisements allegedly published in ""Bahmani News"" and that the same were not originated or sponsored by the respondent nor

were the same published either at the instance of this respondent or his election agent. The appellant-respondent also denied that he had delivered

speeches as alleged in the election petition or that he had made any appeal on the ground of religion etc. The respondent also stated that:

It is not possible to understand the grievance of the petitioner set out in para 6 of the petition. It is not his case the voters included in the Assembly

Constituency had not been permitted to cast their votes at the election. Once again, the allegation set out in para 7 of the petition suffers from

vagueness and uncertainty.

11. On the basis of the pleadings of the parties, the following issues were framed by the learned trial Judge :

(1) Whether the petitioner proves that Respondent No. 1 has committed acts as alleged in the petition of undue influence on voters interfering with

free exercise of votes attracting Section 123(2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951?

(2) Whether the petitioner proves that Respondent No. 1 has committed acts as alleged in the petition that he appealed to the religion, caste,

community or used religious symbols to further his prospects of election and/or for prejudicially affecting the election of the petitioner attracting

Section 123(3) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951?

(3) Whether the petitioner proves that Respondent No. 1 has committed acts as alleged in the petition to promote or attempt to promote feelings

of enmity or hatred between different classes of voters on grounds of religion, caste, community for furtherance of the prospects of election of

Respondent No. 1 or for prejudicially affecting the election of the petitioner attracting Section 123(3A) of the Representation of the People Act,

1951?

(4) Whether the petitioner proves that Respondent No. 1 has committed acts alleged in the petition of publishing any pamphlet or statement which

is false or believed to be false in relation to the personal character, conduct of the petitioner calculated to prejudice the prospects of the petitioner

attracting Section 123(4) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951?

(5) Whether the petitioner proves that Respondent No. 1 has committed acts alleged in the petition to procure or obtain the assistance of persons

in service of the Government as enumerated therein to further the prospects of Respondent No. 1's election attracting Section 123(7) of the

Representation of the People Act, 1951?

(6) Whether the petitioner proves that Mohd. Moiuddin Pasha acted as the election agent of Respondent No. 1 or with his consent committed the

aforesaid corrupt practices in issue Nos. 1 to 5?

(7) Whether the petitioner proves that the election of Respondent No. 1 is vitiated on account of illegal or improper.

(i) exclusion of voters from exercising their votes and/or

(ii) Acceptance of votes which are invalid and/or

(iii) rejection or refusal of votes which are valid

(8) Whether the petitioner proves that the election of Respondent No. 1 is vitiated on account of improper or illegal procedure adopted or

irregularities in the conduct

(9) Whether the recrimination petition is bad for want of compliance of any of the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951?

(10) Whether Respondent No. 1 proves that the petitioner or any person acting as his agent or any other person with his knowledge and consent

committed acts attracting Section 123(3) and 123(3A) of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 as alleged in the recrimination petition?

(11) Whether Respondent No. 1 proves that petitioner or any person acting as his agent or any other person with his knowledge and consent

restrained voters from exercising their franchise as alleged in para-9 of the recrimination petition?

(12) To what reliefs, if any, the parties are entitled?

12. The High Court dealt with issues 1-4 attracting Section 123(2), 123(3), 123(3A) and 123(4) of the Act together. After considering the direct,

circumstantial and documentary evidence, all the above four issues were decided in the affirmative and it was held that the appellant-respondent

had committed the corrupt practices attracting Section 123(2), 123(3), 123(3A) and 123(4) of the Act. Issue No. 5 was decided in the negative

with the result that the appellant was not found to have committed the corrupt practice attracting Section 123(7) of the Act. Issue Nos. 7 and 8

were dealt with together and were answered in the negative and against the election petitioner. Issues Nos. 9-11 had been framed due to the filing

of the recrimination petition by the appellant-respondent and since the appellant-respondent did not press the recrimination petition, therefore,

these three issues were not considered by the learned trial Judge.

13. The learned Judge also considered the question of issuing a notice to Sh. Mohd. Moiuddin Pasha u/s 99 of the Act on the basis of the

allegations made against him in the election petition while dealing with issue No. 6, but after the appellant filed his written statement and the

recrimination petition and denied Mr. Pasha's participation in the election campaign in any capacity whatsoever to further the prospects of his

elections, the Court came to the conclusion that the evidence and material on the record was totally inadequate to warrant the issuance of a notice

u/s 99 of the Act and the issue was decided accordingly. Finally, the appellant-respondent was held directly responsible for committing the corrupt

practices u/s 123(2), (3), (3A), (4) of the Act and consequently, the learned trial judge held the election of the appellant to the Karnataka

Legislative Assembly from 10 Gulbarga Assembly constituency as null and void.

14. Since, the learned trial judge has reproduced the evidence both oral and documentary in extenso, we do not find it necessary to reproduce the

same and shall content ourselves by referring only to the relevant evidence during the course of discussion. It is only the findings on issues 1-4 and

12 which have been decided against the appellant-herein on which arguments have been addressed before us by learned Counsel for the parties.

We, therefore, refrain from dealing with the remaining issues, including issues 9-11, which arose out of the recrimination petition which was not

pressed before the trial court.

15. Mr. Kapil Sibal, the learned senior advocate appearing for the appellant, the returned candidate whose election was set aside by the High

Court, in the first place submitted that the pleadings of the election petitioner in his petition were so vague, general in nature, lacking in material

facts and particulars, besides being frivolous and vexatious, that the learned trial court should have stuck down and deleted all the pleadings and

dismissed the election petition as the averments in the election petition did not give rise to any triable issue at the threshold. Learned Counsel

argued that the pleadings in an election petition are required to be absolutely precise and clear, containing all necessary facts and particulars, as

required by law which discloses a complete cause of action and in the absence of the same, the returned candidate cannot be called open to meet

the charge set out in a defective election petition. Learned Counsel for the respondent did not dispute the proposition of law as canvassed by Mr.

Sibal but submitted that having failed to raise any objection about the alleged defects at the initial stage and having faced the trial and led evidence,

it was not open to the appellant now to argue that the defect in the pleadings alone should result in the dismissal of the election petition at this

belated stage.

16. In *Laxmi Narayan Nayak v. Ramratan Chaturvedi and Ors.* : AIR1991SC2001 , after dealing with a catena of authorities, regarding the nature

of pleadings and evidence to be led in support thereof in an election petition, a Division Bench of this Court to which one of us, namely Pandian J.,

was a party, formulated some essential tests with regard to the nature of pleadings and evidence in an election petition. It is useful to extract the

principles laid down therein. They are as follows :

(1) The pleadings of the election petitioner in his petition should be absolutely precise and clear containing all necessary details and particulars as

required by law vide *Dhartipakar Madan Lal Agarwal v. Rajiv Gandhi*, and *Kona Prabhakara Rao v. M. Seshagiri Rao*.

(2) The allegations in the election petition should not be vague, general in nature or lacking of materials or frivolous or vexatious because the court

is empowered at any stage of the proceedings to strike down or delete pleadings which are suffering from such vices as not raising any triable issue

vide *Manphul Singh v. Surinder Singh*, and *Kona Prabhakara Rao v. M. Seshagiri Rao* and *Dhartipakar Madan Lal Agarwal v. Rajiv Gandhi*.

(3) The evidence adduced in support of the pleadings should be of such nature leading to an irresistible conclusion or unimpeachable result that the

allegations made, have been committed rendering the election void u/s 100 vide *Jumuna Prasad Mukhariya v. Lachhi Ram*, and *Rahim Khan v.*

Khurshid Ahmed.

(4) The evidence produced before the court in support of the pleadings must be clear, cogent satisfactory, credible and positive and also should

stand the test of strict and scrupulous scrutiny vide *Ram Sharan Yadav v. Thakur Muneshwar Nath Singh*.

(5) It is unsafe in an election case to accept oral evidence at its face value without looking for assurances for some surer circumstances or

unimpeachable documents vide *Rahim Khan v. Khurshid Ahmed*, *M. Narayana Rao v. Venkata Raddy*, *Lakshmi Raman Acharya v. Chandan*

Singh, and Ramji Prasad Singh v. Ram Bilas Jha.

(6) The onus of proof of the allegations made in the election petition is undoubtedly on the person who assails an election which has been

concluded vide *Rahim Khan v. Khurshid Ahmed*, *Mohan Singh v. Bhanwarlal*, and *Ramji Prasad Singh v. Ram Bilas Jha*.

17. We are in respectful agreement with the above principles and that saves us the botheration of referring to the various judgments, which were

considered and noticed by the Division Bench while dealing with the subject. We shall, therefore, only consider such of the judgments, as in our

opinion, have a direct bearing on the controversy before us.

18. In *Samant N. Balkrishna and anr. v. George Fernandez and Ors.*, [1969] 3 S.C.C. 238, after dealing with the substantive law on the subject

of election petition, this Court dealt with the procedural provisions contained in Sections 81, 83 and 84 of the Act. It was noticed that Section 81

provides that the election petition must contain a concise statement of the material facts on which the petitioner relies and further that he must also

set forth full particulars of any corrupt practice that he alleges including as full a statement as possible of all the names of parties alleged to have

committed such corrupt practice and the date and place of the commission of each such practice. Section 83 which requires the fullest possible

particulars to be provided in an election petition was held to be mandatory. This Court then went on to point out the difference between material

facts and particulars and observed :

...What is the difference between material facts and particulars? The word "material" shows that the facts necessary to formulate a complete cause

of action must be stated. Omission of a single material fact leads to an incomplete cause of action and the statement of claim, becomes bad. The

function of particulars is to present as full a picture of the cause of action with such further information in detail as to make the opposite party under

stand the case he will have to meet. There may be some overlapping between material facts and particulars but the two are quite distinct. Thus

material facts will mention that a statement of fact (which must be set out) was made and it must be alleged that it refers to the character and

conduct of the candidate that it is false or which the returned candidate believes to be false or does not believe to be true and that it is calculated to

prejudice the chances of the petitioner. In the particulars the name of the person making the statement, with the date, time and place will be

mentioned. The material facts thus will show the grounds of corrupt practice and the complete cause of action and the particulars will give the

necessary information to present a full picture of the cause of action. In stating the material facts it will not do merely to quote the words of the

section because then the efficiency of the words "material facts" will be lost. The fact which constitutes the corrupt practice must be stated and the

fact must be co-related to one of the heads of corrupt practice. Just as a plaint without disclosing a proper cause of action cannot be said to be a

good plaint, so also an election petition without the material facts relating to a corrupt practice is no election petition at all. A petition which merely

cites the sections cannot be said to disclose a cause of action where the allegation is the making of a false statement. That statement must appear

and the particulars must be full as to the person making the statement and the necessary information. Formerly the petition used to be in two parts.

The material facts had to be included in the petition and the particulars in a schedule. It is inconceivable that a petition could be filed without the

material facts and the schedule by merely citing the corrupt practice from the statute. Indeed the penalty of dismissal summarily was enjoined for

petitions which did not comply with the requirement. Today the particulars need not be separately included in a schedule but the distinction

remains. The entire and complete cause of action must be in the petition in the shape of material facts, the particulars being the further information

to complete the picture....

19. The Court then went on to consider the power of the trial court to allow amendment of an election petition found deficient in its pleadings and

laid down that the said power can be exercised only to allow particulars to be amplified but that there is a complete prohibition against an

amendment ""which will have the effect of introducing particulars of corrupt practice not previously alleged in the petition"". The allegation of corrupt

practice in the election petition must show a complete cause of action by disclosing all material facts and if the election petitioner has omitted to

allege a corrupt practice. He cannot be permitted to give even the particulars of that corrupt practice, by way of an amendment.

20. In *Irendra Kumar Saklecha v. Jagjiwan and Ors.*, [1972] 3 S.C.R. 955, this Court emphasized the importance of an affidavit filed in support of

an election petition, whereby the election of the returned candidate has been questioned on allegations of corrupt practice. It was held that the

allegations of corrupt practice are by law required to be supported by an affidavit and the deponent of the affidavit must set out in the affidavit

clearly as to which statements relating to the corrupt practice are true to the knowledge of the deponent and which of the statements are true to his

information, in which event the deponent is required to furnish the source of information also. The court dealing with the importance of furnishing

the source of information at the earliest opportunity observed :

The non-disclosure of grounds or sources of information in an election petition which is to be filed within 45 days from the date of elusion of the

returned candidate, will have to be scrutinised from two points of view. The non- disclosure of the grounds will indicate that the election petitioner

did not not come forward with the sources of information at the first opportunity. The real importance of setting out the sources of information at

the time of the presentation of the petition is to give the other side notice of the contemporaneous evidence on which the election petition is based.

That will give an opportunity to the other side to test the genuineness and veracity of the sources of information. The other point of view is that the

election petitioner will not be able to make any departure from the sources or grounds. If there is any embellishment of the case it will be

discovered.

21. It is in the light of the above settled principles, that we shall first examine the pleadings, including the affidavit filed by the election petitioner in

support of the allegations of corrupt practice to find out whether they satisfy the tests laid down by this Court in various judgments.

22. According to the election petitioner, the appellant was the general secretary for Karnataka State of the Indian Union Muslim League and had

appointed Mohd. Moiuddin Pasha as convener of the Muslim Youth League, who also acted as the agent of the appellant in the entire election.

We have already extracted the offending messages which were published in ""The Bahmani News"" allegedly by IUML and MYL in the earlier part

of this judgment. The petitioner went on to say :

...These publications have been made by respondent-I and with, his consent in the daily Urdu News paper referred to above. Many such

publications have been made throughout the period of election i.e. between 1.11.1989 to 24.11.1989 including the date of election. The appeals

made by the publications have been made by respondent-I and with his consent by the Muslim Youth League and these appeals have been made

to further the prospects of the election of respondent-I prejudicially affecting the election of this petitioners. The said appeals are made on the

ground of religion and caste viz. the Muslim Community. Respondent-I belongs to the Mohammedan community. Respondent-I belongs to the

Mohammedan electorate in particular and the said appeals amount to religious appeal as referred to in Section 123(3) of the Representation of the

People Act, 1951.

23. The election petitioner, thereafter, referred to the message and advertisement in ""The Bahmani News"" dated 15.11.1989 in the following terms

:

In fact the appeal in the publication dated 15.11.1989 in the above mentioned Urdu Newspaper, has not only got a message, but also contains a

sacred religious symbol written in Urdu, which reads Ershade Nabhavi when translated would convey the following meaning. Voice of paigamber-

e-Islam i.e. Voice of Prophet of Islam. Seeking votes under a religious symbol amounts to corrupt practice u/s 123(3). Besides the use of the said

symbol and the publication also amounts to promotion of feelings of enmity and hatred between different class of citizen of Indian on the ground of

religion, race, caste and community. This also amounts to an attempt by the respondent-I and with his consent, by the Convenor of Muslim Youth

League for the furtherance of the prospects of the election of respondent-I and have prejudicially affected the election of this petitioner, and

amounts to corrupt practice u/s 123(3A) of the aforesaid Act.

The election petitioner then stated that apart from the messages published in the newspaper which come within the mischief of Sections 123(2), (3)

and 3A of the Act, a statement of fact, which is a false statement, was also made by the appellant and with his consent by others, as published in

the newspaper dated 1.11.1989, to the following effect :

Recollect your memory before voting, that you might have come across to hear this sentences :

I Will not sign on your passport forms because I have been elected only on Hindu Votes you go to him to whom you have voted.

The said publication made on 1.11.1989 in the Urdu daily newspaper is a statement of fact, which is false and it relates to the personal character

and conduct of this petitioner. And this statement is made by respondent-I reasonably calculated to prejudice the election prospects of this

petitioner. This amounts to corrupt practice within the meaning of Section 123(4) of the said Act"".

The election petitioner has been alleged that the returned candidate also delivered speeches which amount to the commission of various corrupt

practices. In paragraph 11 of the election petition, the election petitioner asserted :

That apart, apart from publishing the message in the newspaper, respondent No. 1 has spoken to the electorate of the 10 Gulbarga Assembly

Constituency in various places of fanning the religious feelings of the communities and thereby bringing a rift between the other communities and

Muslims, amounting a corrupt practice as stated in Section 123(3) and (3A) of the Act. In fact at Roza Market area, about 8 days prior to the

date of poll at about 9.30 p.m. respondent-11 at an election meeting, among other things uttered the following speech in Urdu, which clearly

indicates that there has been interference in the free exercise of the electoral right by the Electorate on the basis of the religion and community

feelings. The extract of the speech reads thus :

Muslim Youth League ke Convener Mister Mohiuddin Pasha. Gujeesta Numaindane Main passport form per dasthakat nahin karoonga, Kahakar

Firkha prasthi Ka Ainae Lagaya. Sabekha MIA Nay Muslim Ilakhaun main Borewell kay liye sifarish tak nahee ki. Prakash Akash Kore nay chay

saath muslim Makan today hain. Musal-manaun kaa Imaani Josh Tha jo unhonney Muslim league to har bear jeeyade vote diye. Aap ko sabz

parcham ki Izzad Rakhana hai. Apnay Ittehad ko Mazhooth Karna hooga. Hindustan Mein Jab Tah Ek hi Musalman Kalmaa Haquee bolnay

walaa hai Muslim league ko Naheen Meet-ta sakta. Jab toom Apnay mohalley main javogey the athraaf dekho kaheen umnaafikhay Islam (Islaam

kay Gaddar) Meer Jafar, Mir Sadiq, jaisay cominay Millath Kay khilaaf Muslim League kay kheelaff kaheen sazeesh tho nahee kar rahey hain"".

The utterances of the respondent-I excerpted above amounts to corrupt practice or undue influence and religious appeal on the ground of caste

and religion.

24. In para (xiv), the election petition stated thus :

The respondent-I committed the corrupt practices narrated above in the No. 10 Gulbarga Assembly Constituency, by the various publications,

utterances and by procuring the assistance of the Returning Officer, throughout the period of election i.e. from 1.11.1989 to 24.11.1989.

In the affidavit filed in support of the allegations of the corrupt practice in the petition (as already extracted) the election petitioner did not disclose

the source of information, which the election petitioner, believed to be true in support of the allegations of corrupt practice as detailed in the

election petition. Besides, Shri Moiuddin Pasha was specifically described as the election agent of the appellant-respondent who had also

committed the corrupt practices alleged in the petition.

25. In the written statement (styled as objection statement) the appellant herein categorically asserted that he had not appointed Mohd. Moiuddin

Pasha as an election agent at any time and that Kaiser Mohammed was his election agent. In para 5, the appellant stated as follows :

The allegations that this respondent had committed corrupt practices within the meaning of Section 123(2), (3), (3A) and (4) of the Peoples

Representation Act, are all false. The publications if any, issued by the Indian Union Muslim League or by Muslim Youth League have anything to

do with this respondent, as he was not a Member of the Indian-Union Muslim League, much less its Secretary. This respondent was not a member

of Muslim Youth League either. This respondent had nothing to do with the publications alleged to have been published in Bahamani News. It is

submitted that the publications in Bahamani News were not originated nor sponsored by this respondent. Hence, the publications in Bahamani

News regarding Ershed-na-bhavi have anything to do with this respondent nor they were published either at the instance of this respondent or that

of his election agent.

The respondent denied making speeches as alleged in para 5 of the petition and stated that the allegations were false and a figment of the

imagination of the petitioner. The appellant supported his assertion that he was a candidate of the Muslim League Party and not of the IUML by

annexing with his written statement, Form A and Form B, as prescribed by para 13(b) of the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment Order

1968).

26. It transpires from the record that after evidence was led by the parties, the election petitioner filed yet another affidavit on 4.9.1992. In the said

affidavit, which was filed after the arguments were over, Mr. Moiuddin Pasha, who had been described as an election agent in the first affidavit

filed in support of the allegations of corrupt practices along with the election petition, was now described "only as an agent". The averments made

in the second affidavit dated 4.9.1992 were stated to be based on "personal knowledge" and not on the basis of "belief or "information" unlike in

the first affidavit. We are at a loss to understand as to how the learned trial judge permitted the filing of an affidavit on 4.9.1992, in support of the

election petition after the arguments were over. It was a novel procedure, unknown to civil law or the election law, and was in direct breach of the

statutory provisions contained in the R.P. Act and the rules framed thereunder. (See [1972] 3 S.C.R. 955 supra). Such an affidavit, could not have

been permitted to be brought on record and we are constrained to say that the learned trial judge did not apply his mind to the case in a proper

and judicial sense and took into consideration the second affidavit dated 4.9.1992 while deciding the election petition.

27. It also appears from the record that the returned candidate (appellant herein) filed an application, being IA III on 3.4.1992, stating therein that

the election petition was liable to be dismissed for lack of furnishing material facts and material particulars in the election petition. In the application,

specific objection was raised with regard to the lack of material facts and material particulars in the election petition and it was asserted that the

election petition did not disclose a full cause of action. That application, however, was decided along with the main election petition and rejected on

the ground that it was ""too late in the day to set the clock back"". We also find that when the returned candidate raised objections during the course

of recording of evidence to certain ""material"" being brought on record on the ground that it had not been pleaded in the election petition or that it

was not supported by the affidavit filed in support the allegations of corrupt practice filed alongwith the election petition, the learned trial judge

over-ruled the objections. It is interesting to note the court-ruling in this behalf :

Courts Ruling: This tribunal has proceeded to record the evidence of this witness so far given on the basis of issues 2, 3 and 4 which are the

corrupt practices covered under 123(2), (3), (3A) and 123(4). These issues though a burden on the petitioner to prove that the respondent No. 1

has committed that he appealed to the religion, caste community or religious symbols to further his prospects and it promote or attempt feelings

religion caste, community etc.

Since the evidence of this witness is in accordance with the issues framed in this Election Petition the objections of the learned Counsel for the

respondent is over-ruled.

28. The newspapers referred to and relied upon in the election petition had not been filed along with the election petition. The copies of

newspapers and some other documents were filed subsequently and in the accompanying application it was stated by the election petitioner that

the same were not available with him earlier. Those documents were filed after the evidence had commenced. The returned candidate (appellant)

raised objections to the production of those documents at that late stage. In the affidavit filed in support of the objections, the appellant stated :

3. In the entire Election Petition there is no reference to any of these documents now sought to be produced.

4. On the pleadings, this Hon"ble Court has framed issues which are mainly referable to Section 123 of the Representation of Peoples" Act.

Section 123 of the Act refers to corrupt practice. The statement that the petitioner could not produce the copies of the newspaper as they were

not available, is false. In an Election Petition wherein the allegations relate to corrupt practice the law is clear, in that, Section 83 of the Act

provides that the Election Petition should contain a concise statement of facts on which the petitioner relies, and, further that he must also set-forth

full particulars of corrupt practice that the petitioner alleges, including as full a statement as possible of the names of the parties alleged to have

committed such corrupt practice and the date and place of each such corrupt practice. The Section is mandatory.

The application cannot be entertained at all at this late stage. Even now, no facts or circumstances have been mentioned to give even the haziest

picture for the basis that the publications were effected for and on behalf of this respondent and with the connivance of this respondent. It is

submitted that nothing can be rather than truth the copies of the newspapers were not available for a period of nearly two years. That apart, that is

not a ground for accepting documents without pleadings in the Election Petition at this late stage.

For the reasons stated above, this respondent prays that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to reject the application, in the interest of justice.

Amongst the documents which the election petitioner sought to produce at that late stage were some advertisements allegedly issued by the IUML

and MYL in the newspapers between 1.11.1989 and 24.11.1989 as also reports of speeches allegedly made by the appellant during the election

campaign. The Court dealt with the application and the objections vide its order dated 11th of October 1991. The learned trial judge allowing the

application of the election petitioner, observed :

23. ""The petitioner has made a reference to these newspapers and this Court also issued summons to the Editor to bring the newspapers

maintained in his office in accordance with the Indian Press Act and to give evidence about those newspapers. Due to non-availability of those

newspapers, the petitioner has shown the excerpts of those newspapers which were in his possession at the time of filing of this petition and those

excerpts were brought to the notice of the witness P.W.4, the Editor of those newspaper and those portions were marked as petitioner's exhibits.

The contention of the petition or that these newspapers are produced at this stage due to non-production by the editor of the said newspaper

allowing of these newspapers as documents relied by the petitioner at this stage is justified. The question of proof contained in the newspaper is the

subject matter evidence and at this stage, such contingency does not require a debate. Since PW4 has failed to produce these documents, the

petitioner can lead a secondary evidence u/s of the Indian Evidence Act, if law provides such contingency.

24. What we are concerned at this stage is condoning the late production of documents by the petitioner and appreciating the reason assigned for

such late production as contemplate under Order 13 Rule 2 of the CPC. The Judgments of the Supreme Court averted by Sri Mohandas Hegde

are not relevant at this stage of the case. Since the petitioner has shown sufficient cause for non-production of these documents, I.A. I is liable to

be allowed....

29. In our opinion, the approach of the trial judge was not correct and it seems that he was treating the trial of the election petition in a rather

casual manner, unmindful of the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder as also the law laid down by this Court from time to time on

the relevant aspect.

30. The election petitioner filed the first list of witnesses on 21.9.1990. At serial No. 3, the election petitioner summoned ""Circle Inspector of

Police Gulbarga"" :

to produce all the original documents pertaining to Muslim League candidate permission granted to Sri Mahamad Ahmed, IUML, Gulbarga

bearing permission No. 35-89, 54-89 and 70-89 and to give evidence in the matter.

2. to produce the oral complaint registered by the on 24.11.1989 at Roza Police Station.

Again, at serial No. (i) in the further prayer in the same application, the petitioner summoned Shri Prakash Kore Ex. C.I.T.B. Gulbarga H.No. 5-

589, Chote Roza, near Police Station, Gulbarga, ""to produce the original tape recorded speech of Sh. Qamarul Islam"". It was in an additional list

of witnesses filed on 22.10.1990, that the election petitioner summoned, at serial No. 1, Mr. Azizullah, Editor, Publisher & Printer of "Bahamani

News" with the documents mentioned against his name. At serial No. 6 of the additional list dated 22.10.1990, the petitioner also summoned

Basavaraj Ingini C.P.I. Hamabad, Distt. Bidar to produce all the original documents pertaining to Muslim League candidate - permission granted

to public meetings and loud-speaker permission throughout the election period and produce the recorded speech of Sri Quamarul Islam in public

meeting held at various places and give the evidence"". The learned trial judge allowed the .summoning of witnesses as contained in the lists dated

21.9.1990 and 22.10.1990 in a totally mechanical manner. The election petitioner was not called upon to explain as to why the name of the editor

Shri Azizullah did not figure in the first list of witnesses or why a departure was made in the second list by summoning Shri Basavaraj Ingini with the

tape recorded speech of the appellee, when he was not asked to produce any such tape recorded speech in the first list where he had been

summoned at serial No. 3 and instead it was Mr. Kore, summoned at Section .No. (i) in the further prayer in the first list of witnesses who had

been directed to produce the tape recorded speech of the appellant. In an election petition the filing of the list of witnesses, with a brief of the

relevance of their evidence is not only intended to put the opposite party on notice about the evidence sought to be summoned but also to bind the

party to the production of the relevant evidence as detailed in the list. The list of witnesses has a lot of sanctity and importance but in this case, no

consideration appears to have been given by the learned trial judge to this aspect and without examining the two lists, orders came to be made to

summon the witnesses in a mechanical manner. The procedure adopted by the learned trial judge was not the proper procedure to be followed

while trying an election petition. The list of witnesses are required to be carefully scrutinised before issuance of summons. That apparently was not

done in the present case.

31. The allegations of corrupt practice in the election petition, in our opinion, are rather vague. The allegations as noticed in the earlier part of this

judgment, are not specific, precise and clear. Both material facts and particulars have not been supplied with sufficient clarity. The original affidavit

filed in support of the election petition and the affidavit filed at the stage of arguments, with an attempt to bring it in tune with the evidence led in the

case, are also not clear and expose the shifting stand of the election petitioner. We have already commented upon the manner in which the list of

witnesses were filed and two different witnesses in the different lists were asked to produce the same material object i.e. the tape recorded speech

of the appellant. It is, after keeping in view all these factors that we have to analyse the evidence led in the case and appreciate the arguments

raised at the bar. Indeed, the returned candidate, appellant herein, also did not in the written statement point out the defects in the pleadings or the

lack of material facts and material particulars at the earliest stage and both the parties went on to trial despite these defective pleadings.

32. A Constitution Bench of this Court in *Balwan Singh v. Lakshmi Narain*, A.I.R. (1960) S.C. 770, observed :

...Insistence upon full particulars of corrupt practices is undoubtedly of paramount importance in the trial of an election petition, but if the parties go

to trial despite the absence of full particulars of the corrupt practice alleged, and evidence of the contesting parties is led on the plea raised by the

petition, the petition cannot thereafter be dismissed for want of particulars, because the defect is one of procedure and not one of jurisdiction of the

Tribunal to adjudicate upon the plea in the absence of particulars. The appellate court may be justified in setting aside the judgment of the Tribunal

if it is satisfied that by reason of the absence of full particulars, material prejudice has resulted....

33. Even if the application of the appellant, IA III, seeking dismissal of the election petition may be held to have been rightly rejected on the ground

that after the parties had gone to trial, despite the absence of full facts and particulars of the alleged corrupt practice and had led evidence, an

election petition is not liable to be thereafter dismissed for those defects only but in such cases, the evidence that is required to prove the allegations

of corrupt practices in an election petition has to be more strictly scrutinised, lest the evidence, which in a way travels beyond the pleadings, is

accepted without proper analysis.

34. Before we proceed to consider, whether any connection has been established between the Muslim League and IUML or whether the returned

candidate can be fastened with the liability for the publication of the advertisements and messages in the newspapers, allegedly got published by

the IUML or MYL, we consider it appropriate to deal with the proof of allegations relating to the commission of various corrupt practices, as

alleged in the petition.

35. We shall first deal with the allegations with regard to the commission of corrupt practice u/s 123(4) of the Act which are contained in ground

No. 10 of the petition and extracted in an earlier part of this judgment. A careful perusal of the allegation shows that it is not even asserted by the

election petitioner, that the statement alleged to have been made by the returned candidate on 1.11.1989 about the non-signing of the passport

forms was false to the knowledge of the returned candidate or that he made it without believing that statement to be true. There was, thus, no

allegation whatsoever which satisfied the basic requirements of Section 123(4) of the Act. It was not even alleged by the election petitioner that the

returned candidate made a statement of fact which was false to his knowledge or which he did not believe to be true and in the absence of any

such averment in the election petition and the affidavit filed in support thereof, the trial court should not even have framed an issue relating to the

said corrupt practice. Even in the evidence, it was not deposed by the election petitioner that the statement allegedly made by the returned

candidate as contained in the said paragraph was false to the knowledge of the returned candidate or/and was made by him without believing it to

be true. The learned trial judge, therefore, fell in error in holding that the returned candidate was guilty of committing the corrupt practice as

envisaged by Section 123(4) of the Act and in fairness to learned Counsel for the election petitioner (Respondent-I) we must record that he also

did not support the finding of the High Court as regards the commission of corrupt practice u/s 123(4) of the Act and we accordingly set aside that

finding. The evidence of Shri Subhash Chandra Khutiya, PW2, who was the Deputy Commissioner of Gulbarga District on 27.10.1989 or of Shri

Ramarao Patil, PW3, who took charge of the Corporation Commissioner of Gulbarga on 6th of June 1988 and handed over the said charge on

15.6.1990 and was the returning officer in the election held during 1989 relates to other issues which have been found against the election

petitioner and with which we are strictly speaking not concerned, as their correctness has not been assailed before us.

36. Coming now to the allegations regarding commission of corrupt practices u/s 123(2)(3) and (3A) of the Act. Though reading of the full text of

the reports and messages/advertisements as published in Bahmani Newspapers of different dates, which were produced at a rather late stage

during the trial, do give rise to an inference that they contain an appeal on the ground of religion and have the tendency to promote or attempt to

promote feelings of enmity and hatred between different classes of citizens of India on grounds of religion, community etc. for the furtherance of

prospects of the election of the returned candidate or prejudicially affecting the election of any other candidate and amount to a virulent type of

objectionable communal propaganda, not permitted by law and amounts to the commission of corrupt practices as envisaged by Sections 123(2)

(3) and (3A) of the Act, but the basic question to which we have to first address ourselves is whether the said publications have been proved by

any admissible evidence and if so whether they can be connected with the returned candidate or can be said to have been issued by the returned

candidate or his election agent or by any other person with the consent of the election agent or the returned candidate himself.

37. The allegations regarding the commission of these corrupt practices are sought to be proved firstly by the production of copies of ""Bahamani

News"", to prove which the election petitioner examined Shri Azizullah Sharmast PW4, the editor and publisher of the Bahmani Newspaper.

38. We shall first advert to and deal with the reports relating to the speeches allegedly made by the appellant and his election agent, at Roza

Market, Jalanabad and Muslim Chowk on different dates as alleged in the petition. Admittedly, on his own showing, the said witness Shri

Azizullah, PW4 was not present at the time when the speeches were delivered by the returned candidate at different meetings and the publications

in the newspaper were made on the basis of the reports sent by reporter. It is in the evidence of PW4, Azizulla Sharmast, that the reports about

the meetings were sent to him by the reporter, Mr. Mohd. Feroz who had covered those meetings. Mr. Feroz, however, was not examined by the

election petitioner as a witness. Mr. Azizullah, PW4, also did not produce the original reports as sent to him by Mr. Feroz as according to the

witness, those reports were not preserved. No manuscript of the reports was produced. Can the mere production of the copy of the newspaper

be treated as proof of the report of the speech (news item) contained therein? In our opinion the answer has to be in the negative.

39. Newspaper reports by themselves are not evidence of the contents thereof. Those reports are only hearsay evidence. These have to be proved

and the manner of proving a newspaper report is well settled. Since, in this case, neither the reporter who heard the speech and sent the report

was examined nor even his reports produced, the production of the newspaper by the Editor and publisher, PW4 by itself cannot amount to

proving the contents of the newspaper reports. Newspaper, is at the best secondary evidence of its contents and is not admissible in evidence

without proper proof of the contents under the Indian Evidence Act. The learned trial judge could not treat the newspaper reports as duly

"proved" only by the production of the copies of the newspaper. The election petitioner also examined Abrar Razi, PW5, who was the polling

agent of the election petitioner and resident of the locality in support of the correctness of the reports including advertisements and messages as

published in the said newspaper. We have carefully perused his testimony and find that his evidence also falls short of proving the contents of the

reports of the alleged speeches or the messages and the advertisements, which appeared in different issues of the newspaper. Since, the maker of

the report which formed basis of the publications, did not appear in the court to depose about the facts as perceived by him, the facts contained in

the published reports were clearly inadmissible. No evidence was led by the election petitioner to prove the contents of the messages and the

advertisements as the original manuscript of the advertisements or the messages was not produced at the trial. No witness came forward to prove

the receipt of the manuscript of any of the advertisements or the messages or the publication of the same in accordance with the manuscript. There

is no satisfactory and reliable evidence on the record to even establish that the same were actually issued by IUML or MYL, ignoring for the time

being, whether or not the appellant had any connection with IUML or MYL or that the same were published by him or with his consent by any

other person or published by his election agent or by any other person with the consent of his election agent. The evidence of the election petitioner

himself or of PW4 and PW5 to prove the contents of the messages and advertisements in the newspaper in our opinion was wrongly admitted and

relied upon as evidence of the contents of the statement contained therein.

40. This Court in *Laxmi Raj Shetty v. State of Tamil Nadu*, (1988] 3 S.C.C. 319 at 346, considered the question of admissibility of the news

items appearing in a press report in the Newspaper and opined :

We cannot take judicial notice of the facts stated in a news item being in the nature of hearsay secondary evidence, unless proved by evidence

aliunde. A report in a newspaper is only hearsay evidence. A newspaper is not one of the documents referred to in Section 78(2) of the Evidence

Act, 1872 which an allegation of fact can be proved. The presumption of genuineness attached u/s 81 of the Evidence Act to a newspaper report

cannot be treated as proved of the facts reported therein. It is now well settled that a statement of fact contained in a newspaper is nearly hearsay

and, therefore, inadmissible in evidence in the absence of the maker of the statement appearing in court and deposing to have perceived the fact

reported.

In the present case, we find that no legally admissible evidence has been led by the respondent-election petitioner, in proof of the facts contained in

the newspaper reports (news items), messages and advertisements. The appellant, returned candidate, denied the making of the offending

statements. The various newspaper reports, advertisements and messages, as published in Bahmani Newspaper cannot be treated as proof of the

facts stated therein and cannot be used against the appellant in the absence of any evidence aliunde.

41. The election petitioner also sought to prove the allegations regarding the making of speeches as alleged in the petition and reported in the

newspaper, at Roza Market and Jalanabad, by the appellant, by production of a cassette, Ex.P7, allegedly recorded by PW1 Basavaraj Ingini,

Circle Inspector of Police, containing the tape recording of the speeches of the appellant, as detailed in para (xi) of the election petition (supra).

42. In the said paragraph, reference is made to the speech at Roza market allegedly made by the appellant 8 days prior to the date of poll at about

9.30 p.m. The returned candidate denied to have made any such speech. PW1, Basavaraj Ingini, was working as the Circle Inspector of Police at

Gulbarga-City Police Station Gulbarga from 8.8.1988 to 28.5.1990. The cassette was produced by him in the High Court on 12.11.1990 and

kept in safe custody by the court. In his deposition at the trial given on 13.11.1990 apart from stating that he had given licence for use of loud

speakers etc. to various candidates including the appellant, he deposed :

...In some places I have recorded the speech made by Rule-I in a cassette. The places where the speech made by Rule- 1 was recorded in Roza

market and Jalanabad. I have recorded the speeches as routine of police work. I have produced the cassette, where I recorded the speech in

obedience to the summons issued from this Court I had the custody of this Tape after recording the same. Nobody has any access to the

Tape....

43. The witness thereafter, went on to say that the voice in the tape was that of the appellant and added :

I was keeping Ex P-7 in my personal safe custody. Ex P-7 was not used by anybody as it was in my custody. (Witness volunteers that he has also

not made attempt to listen to the cassette) I do not have the transcript of the speech recorded in Ex P-7.)

During the cross examination, the witness admitted :

I did not inform anybody about the recording of speeches in this Election Campaign. I have not informed the petitioner about informed the

petitioner about recording the speech made by Rule-I. I do not know how the petitioner came to know about my possessing the cassette at Ex. P-

7.1 have recorded the speeches of various persons in this Election in 5 to 6 cassettes. After recording I did not play these cassettes in my house. I

have kept these cassettes in a cupboard (Almirah owned by me).

I carried the cassettes along with me when I was transferred from Humnabad. The Almirah I referred above had only one key. My wife had no

access to the said Almirah.

In Ex P-7 two pieces of speeches are recorded at Rozar and Jilanabad. It was not contained full speech but a part of the speech of each place and

the Tape was completely used.

I recorded the speech from a distance of 100 yards from the place where the Dias kept. I did not find any objectionable statements in the speech

of Rule-I according to me....

44. Since, neither the general diary of the police station nor any other material had been produced by the witness we found it necessary, after

perusing his evidence, to summon Shri Ingini, as a court witness alongwith some record which we considered necessary to do justice between the

parties.

45. Appearing as a court witness in this Court, Shri Basavaraj Ingini, PWI, stated that he was maintaining the general diary of the circle (police)

station and that he also attended meetings conducted during the last elections of various candidates since maintenance of law and order was a part

of his duty. He went on to add that on 15.11.1989, he attended the meeting at about 8 a.m. at Jalanabad, addressed by the appellant while on

16.11.1989, he attended the meeting of the returned candidate held at Roza market, where the appellant and some others addressed the meetings

and that he tape recorded the speech, of the appellant and other speakers. The witness was then confronted with the general diary (which had

been summoned by us) dated 16.11.1989 and 17.11.1989 pertaining to the meetings held on 15.11.1989 and 16.11.1989 at Roza Market and

Jalanabad and he admitted that he did not make any entry in the general diary regarding the tape recording of the speeches of the appellant and

others on either of these dates. He deposed that he had made the tape recordings under oral instructions given to him by the Superintendent of

Police, Gulbarga, but conceded that there was no entry in the daily diary with regard to any such oral instructors having been given to him. He went

on to add that he had, after tape recording the speeches, informed the Superintendent of Police orally that he had tape recorded the speeches.

When asked as to why he had kept the tape recorded cassettes with him and not deposited the same in the police station, since in his earlier

deposition at the trial, he had deposed that he had tape recorded the speeches as ""routine police work"", the witness answered that since ""they

were not required for official purpose"" he kept the same with himself. He was then asked that if they were not required for official purpose ""why

did you keep the recorded speech with you""? The witness answered that ""it was done casually""¹. The following questions and answers of the

witness, as recorded in this Court, are of significance, to appreciate the credibility of the ace evidence led by the election petitioner regarding the

cassette, ExP7.

Question: Did you meet Mr. S.K. Kanta at any point of time after the election?

Answer: Yes.

Question: When and in what connection?

Answer: Once or twice in law and order problem.

Question: After you were transfered from Gulbarga Police Station....

Answer: I did not meet Mr. Kanta after I was transferred from Gulbarga constituency.

Question: Have you made any entry in your General Diary that you tape recorded the speeches of candidates on the instructions of Superintendent

of Police and that you are having the tape recorded speeches in your possession?

Answer: No.

Question: Did you inform Mr. Kanta that you had tape recorded the speech of Mr. Quamarul Islam and you are in possession of the recorded

speech?

Asnwer: At no point of time I informed Mr. Kanta that I am in possession of the recorded speech.

Question: Did he ask you at any point of time that you are in possession of his tape recorded speech?

Answer: No.

Question: When did you hand over the recorded speech to the Court and on which date?

Answer: I do not remember; it may be 12th or 13th.

Question: Did you inform Mr. Kanta that you were in possession of the tape recorded speech?

Answer: No.

46. The witness, when further questioned, stated that he was appointed as a direct recruit sub-inspector and was promoted to the rank of

Inspector of Police in 1981 and that he had known Mr. Kanta intimately for about 10-12 years prior to the said election as they hail from the same

village. He asserted that he had not informed Mr. Kanta at any point of time that he had even attended the meeting of the appellant. The witness

added that both the tape recorded and the tapes (cassettes) were his personal property and that "I have not informed anyone that I have recorded

(the tape recorded) speech of Quamarul Islam or that I was keeping the same with me". To a specific questions by the Court:

Therefore we take it that you have not informed anyone that you recorded the tape recorded speech under the instructions of S.P.

Answer : Yes.

The witness was then asked by the Court:

Question: Did you inform the Court when you were examined as a witness in the election petition that you have not made any entry in your general

diary about the recording of the speech or that was on the oral instructions of the S.P.

Answer: No. For the first time before the Supreme Court I am coming with an explanation that the speech was recorded under the oral

instructions of Superintendent of Police because I was not asked earlier any such question as to under whose instructions I tape recorded the

speech".

The Court then asked him whether he had at the trial stated before the trial court that he had recorded the speeches as a "routine police work?

and he replied in the affirmative. He was then questioned :

Question: Therefore this question was asked to why the (speeches) was recorded?

Answer: Yes, I was asked.

Question: Even then you did not come forward with an explanation that you tape recorded the speech under the oral instructions of Superintendent

of Police.

Answer: No.

During his cross examination on behalf of the appellant by Mr. Sibal, the witness admitted that when the Superintendent of Police gave him oral

instructions to record the speeches of candidate whether the S.P. had enquired if the appellant was in need of a tape recorded for the purpose and

the witness replied in the affirmative. He was then asked :

Question: Therefore you believed that the instructions were official instructions?

Answer: Yes.

The witness was then asked whether he had made any entry about attending the meeting of the appellant at Roza Market in the daily diary and

after referring to the daily diary relating to 16.11.1989, written on 17.11.1989, the witness admitted that "I have not mentioned Roza Market

speech of Quamarul Islam"" in the daily diary report for the relevant date.

The witness when further questioned deposed that after his transfer from Gulbarga police station, he had carried the tape recorded cassettes along

with the tape recorder with him and had kept the cassettes in the almirah at his residence alongwith his other cassettes and contrary to what he had

stated before the trial judge, admitted that ""my wife and children had access to the almirah only in which the cassettes were kept but they were to

use only music cassettes.

47. We have carefully perused the relevant pleadings, the deposition of Shri Ingini at the trial, the testimony of the election petitioner and the

deposition of Shri Ingini as a court witness. It appears rather strange to us that on oral orders of the Superintendent of Police, Shri Basavaraj

Ingini, PW1, Circle Inspector should have used his own tape recorder and tape recorded the speeches at various meetings of different candidates

on his personal cassettes and thereafter on his transfer from Gulbarga police station taken all those cassettes with him and kept them in his own safe

custody in an almirah, though the same were not required for any ""official purpose"". Sh. Ingini has been unable to explain either before the trial

judge or before us as to why he was "preserving" all those cassettes and for whose benefit. There are not only many loose ends in his evidence but

certain glaring features which cast serious doubts on the credibility of this witness and the election petitioner regarding the recording of the

speeches of the appellant in cassette, Ex.P7. In his statement made at the trial, Sh. Ingini categorically stated that the recorded tape were kept by

him in his ""personal custody"" and that nobody else including his wife had any access to the same, but appearing as a court witness, he conceded

that his wife and children also had access to those cassettes but went on to add that they were to listen only to the music cassettes. According to

Shri Ingini, he knew Shri Kanta, the election petitioner intimately for the past more than 10/12 years, as they belong to the same village and that

they had been visiting each other. The election petitioner, appearing as PW6 at the trial, however, categorically stated ""/ do not know PW1

Basavaraj Ingini at all"". According to Shri Ingini, he did not inform Shri Kanta or anyone else, except the S.P. orally that he had tape-recorded the

speeches and that he did not inform anyone that he was having the recorded cassettes in his possession and that after recording the cassette, he

had not replayed it even to hear it. The election petitioner - respondent No. 1, at the trial when questioned as to how he came to know about the

tape recorded cassette which had been summoned by him from the witness, answered:

...I do not know PW1 Basavaraj Ingini. As per the information that police will generally make Tape recording of the speeches, I came to know the

recording.

Question: Who gave the information regarding the Tape recording?

Answer: I came to know by general information.

I cannot say which person on which date and at what time informed me about this tape recording. I was aware about the general information of

recording the speeches of Tape recording at the time of my filing of Election Petition. I did not take any efforts to get at that cassette. I did not

make any mention in my Election Petition in respect of this tape recording. It is not correct to suggest that even though I was aware of the existence

of a tape, I did not mention in my Petition"" deliberately.

The election petitioner - respondent No. 1 then stated that ""I did not hear the said cassette completely before filing the petition"" implying thereby

that he had "partially" heard the cassette before the same was played in the High Court. From the evidence of Basavaraj Ingini, PW1, and the

election petitioner, we find that the story regarding the recording of the cassette Ex.P7 by Shri Ingini is shrouded in mystery and the cassette. Ex.P7

appears to be a piece of evidence on which reliance cannot be placed since the very basis as to how it came to be recorded and why it was

preserved or how the election petitioner came to know about it, has not been explained by the election petitioner and has been further confused by

Basavaraj Ingini, appearing as a court witness. The appellant has denied his voice in the recorded cassette. In this connection, it is also pertinent to

remember that whereas in the list of witnesses initially filed by the election petitioner, he had cited Mr. Kore as the witness from whom the cassette

containing the speech of the appellant was sought to be produced even though in the same list the Circle Inspector of Gulbarga police station (Sh.

Ingini) had also been summoned alongwith the record but not the tape recorded cassette. It was only in the second list of witnesses, that the

election petitioner sought the production of the cassette from Shri Basavaraj Ingini, who he again cited as a witness notwithstanding the fact that he

had already summoned the said witness in the first list of witnesses. Is it that Mr. Kore had refused to oblige the election petitioner and therefore

Mr. Ingini, who knew the election petitioner intimately for 10-12 years and hailed from his village, was thought of as a convenient witness to

produce the recorded cassette? We are only left to guess, because the election petitioner has not advanced any explanation for the meaningful

departure between the two lists of witnesses. Since, cassette Ex.P7 was only a piece of evidence, the non mention of the same in the pleadings

may not be of much consequence in so far as the petition is concerned because evidence is not required to be pleaded, but then it was an

obligation on the part of the election petitioner to explain as to how in the first list of witnesses, the cassette which was summoned from Mr. Kore

was later on summoned from Shri Ingini and what made the election petitioner to think that the cassette had been preserved and even taken away

by Shri Ingini from Gulbarga, after his transfer and retained in his safe custody at his new place of posting. No explanation has been offered at all

by the witnesses or their learned Counsel. According to Basavaraj Ingini, PW1, after he had recorded the cassette, he did not play it at all till he

appeared in the court as a witness during the trial. He categorically asserted that nobody had heard the cassette before the filing of the petition nor

had he disclosed about recording of the same to anyone, except orally to the Superintendent of Police, yet, the election petitioner admitted during

his cross examination that he had heard the cassette before the filing of the petition but when confronted as to why he had not mentioned about it in

the election petition he stated that "he did not have any knowledge about the cassette" and later on added that he had not completely heard it.

When, where and from whom did the election petitioner obtain the recorded cassette to hear it partially? There is no explanation on the record

about it. The manner in which cassette Ex.P7, came into existence and was produced at the trial and relied upon by the election petitioner has

created an impression on our minds that the election petitioner has not come out with the true story. The evidence of the Circle Inspector Basavraj

Ingini and the election petitioner regarding the recording of the speeches of the appellant at Roza Market and Jalanabad is not at all satisfactory

convincing or trustworthy. The denial of the election petitioner that he even knew Shri Ingini, when according to Shri Ingini both of them hail from

the same village and had known each other intimately for the last 10-12 years is an obvious effort on the part of the election petitioner to project

total absence of any liaison between the two and to show that Shri Ingini is an independent witness. It detracts so materially from the testimony of

the election petitioner regarding the story of the cassette Ex.P7, that it would not be safe to accept the version of the petitioner or Sh. Ingini about

the tape recording of the speeches allegedly made by the appellant.

48. The learned trial judge fell in error, even without going into the question of the admissibility of cassette Ex.P7, which, has been seriously

disputed by Mr. Sibal in view of the denial by the returned candidate that the voice in the cassette was his, to rely upon this piece of evidence and

to hold on the basis thereof, that the appellant was guilty of committing the corrupt practices covered by Sections 123(2), (3), (3A) of the Act. We

find ourselves unable to rely on cassette Ex.P7 or to hold that it was recorded in the manner and at the time and place as deposed to by the

election petitioner and Shri Ingini. The cassette Ex.P7 is not a reliable piece of evidence and we rule it out of consideration for determining whether

the appellant delivered the speeches at Jalanabad and in Roza Market as alleged by the election petitioner.

49. So far as the speech of the returned candidate at Roza market is concerned, the election petitioner also made an effort to prove the same by

stating that he was himself present when the said speech was made and that he had heard the appellant say all that which has been published in the

Bahmani Newspaper"" and extracted in the election petition. PW5 has supported the election petitioner in that behalf. We have perused the

testimony of the election petitioner and find that his claim that he had attended the meeting at Roza Market rather difficult to accept because at that

point of time the election fever must have been at its highest pitch and the election petitioner busy with his own election propaganda. The deposition

of the election petitioner, during cross examination with regard to his attending the Roza Market speech is interesting. He stated :

I have attended the Meeting at the Roza Market area at about 8 or 8-15 p.m. I have made notes of some matters in that Meeting. I have also

noted the exact words used by Respondent No. 1 in that Meeting. I have not produced the said notes in the Court.

The extract of the speech shown at para 11 of my Petition is on the basis of my memory and the notes. I have not stated in my Petition about notes

made by me of that Meeting. I cannot say in the Report extracted at para 11 which part of the Report is made out of my memory and how much

by my notes....

Thus, according to the election petitioner's own showing he allegedly prepared some notes containing ""the exact words used by respondent No.

1"". Those notes, however, were not produced by the election petitioner either with the election petition or during the trial at any point of time. Even

otherwise, it appears rather strange that a contesting candidate would, shortly before the date of poll be spending time to attend the election

meeting of the rival candidate instead of working for his own election and not only that but even prepare notes of the speech of the rival candidate"

in the exact words used ""by the candidate"". We find it difficult to accept this version or rely upon the same as it belies normal human conduct. The

non-production of the notes by the election petitioner and the doubtful nature of cassette Ex.P7, impels us not to accept the version of the election

petitioner on this aspect of the case. It is also noteworthy that even the application for holding the meeting at Roza Market, Ex.PI, dated

16.11.1992, had been made on behalf of IUML and signed by Mahmood Ahmed, Secretary IUML and not by the returned candidate or by his

election agent and no connection has been alleged, much less established between the said Mahmood Ahmed and the appellant. In the general

diary of the police, there is no mention of the appellant having delivered any speech at Roza Market on the relevant date and it was admitted by

Sh. Ingini that the diary contained no entry of the relevant date evidencing the holding of any meeting by the appellant at Roza Market. Thus, we

find that no reliable evidence has at all been led by the election petitioner to prove the holding of the meeting at Roza Market, as alleged in the

petition, by the returned candidate or about the contents of the alleged speech made by him. No witness of the locality was examined to

substantiate the charge levelled in the election petition. The evidence on the record is not reliable or trustworthy to hold that the appellant delivered

the offending speech as alleged in Roza Market which may come within the mischief of Sections 123(2), (3), (3A) of the Act or to hold the

appellant guilty of committing the alleged corrupt practices.

50. According to the election petitioner, the returned candidate also delivered an offensive speech at Jalanabad, the substratum whereof has

already been extracted by us from the petition. In the election petition, apart from specifically mentioning that a speech was made by the appellant

at Roza Market, there is no specific mention of any speech having been delivered by the appellant at Jalanabad. The use of the expression at

several places"" besides Roza Market, in the petition where the meetings were allegedly held appears to have been designedly made by the

election petitioner to lead evidence in respect of such other places for which evidence could be subsequently procured. In the pleadings specific

reference to the speech by the appellant was made only of Roza Market and not either of Jalanabad or Muslim Chowk. The learned trial judge

should not have permitted any evidence to be led in respect of the meetings allegedly held at Jalanabad or Muslim Chowk. A novel procedure

appears to have been adopted by the learned trial judge in over-ruling the objection raised on behalf of the returned candidate during the cross

examination in this respect by holding that since the evidence was in accordance with the issues"", the objections had no merit. In the face of vague

pleadings and the absence of specific mention of Jalanabad as a place where the appellant spoke at a meeting, the doubtful nature of cassette,

Ex.P7, containing the tape recorded speech allegedly delivered at Jalanabad and the absence of any other evidence to support the plea, we hold

that the election petitioner has miserably failed to discharge the burden which lay on him to prove that the returned candidate had committed the

corrupt practice as alleged in the petition of delivering the offending speech at Jallanabad or at Roza Market. The averments of the election

petitioner were so vague that it left a wide scope to the election petitioner to adduce evidence in respect of a meeting at any place, on any date,

that he found convenient or for which he could procure evidence later on. In view of the vague pleadings and defective affidavits, the court would

require much better type of evidence, absolutely reliable in character, in proof of the alleged meeting where offending speeches were delivered by

the appellant, than the evidence as has been produced by the election petitioner in this case. There is, no reliable, trustworthy or satisfactory

evidence on the record to hold that the appellant delivered the speeches as alleged by the election petitioner either at Roza Market or at Jalanabad.

51. As already noticed, even if, it be assumed for the sake of argument that some of the advertisements and messages published in the

newspapers, the contents whereof have not been proved for the reasons already given, do bring home the charge of committing the corrupt

practices as envisaged by Sections 123(2), (3), (3A) of the Act, the election petitioner has failed on facts, to connect the returned candidate with

the commission of the alleged corrupt practices either by himself or through his election agent or by any other agent or person with his consent or

with the consent of his election agent through any admissible and reliable evidence. The learned trial judge was, therefore, not justified to set aside

the election of the appellant on the basis of inadmissible and unreliable evidence. We are unable to accept the reasoning or the conclusions reached

by the High Court.

52. We are conscious of the fact that there is an increase of electoral malpractices of which making an appeal on the ground of religion or

attempting to create or promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of citizens of India on grounds of religion, caste, community

etc. or of exercising undue influence, directly or indirectly with the free exercise of the electoral rights of the citizens, are examples and that the

purity of election which is an essence of democracy is under a threat of erosion on account of such malpractices and while acting within the bounds

of law, the courts owe a duty to the nation to see that such objectionable assaults wounding the purity of elections during the election propaganda

are not allowed to go unpunished, but the courts can only act on the evidence led in the case and not on what ought to have been led.

53. A Constitution Bench of this Court in Ziauddin Burhanuddin Bukhari v. Brijmohan Ramdass Mehra, [1975] Supp. S.C.R. 281, cautioned:

...Our political history made it particularly necessary that the basis of religion, race, caste, community, culture, creed and language which could

generate powerful emotions depriving people of their powers of rational action should not be permitted to be exploited lest the imperative

conditions for preservation of democratic freedoms were disturbed. Section 123(2), and (3) and (3A) was enacted to eliminate from the electoral

process appeals to those divisive factors which arouse irrational passions that run counter to the basic tenets of our Constitution. Due respect for

the religious beliefs and practices, race, creed culture and language of other citizens is one of the basic postulates of our democratic system....

and we respectfully reiterate the caution.

54. The reading of the newspaper "Bahamani News" as produced in this case alongwith the advertisements and messages published therein on

behalf of IUML and MYL if established, by trustworthy and reliable evidence to have been made by the returned candidate or by his election

agent or by his agent or any other person with the consent of the returned candidate or his election agent, would have in all probabilities brought his

case within the net of the commission of the corrupt practices, as alleged in the petition, but in this case the pleadings are so vague and the evidence

so scanty, unsatisfactory and unreliable, besides being partly inadmissible, that it is not possible to connect the appellant, the returned candidate or

his election agent with any of the corrupt practices alleged in the petition. We are constrained to observe that the High Court before invalidating the

election and upsetting the verdict of the electorate, in its zeal to maintain purity of elections, ignored not only the defects in the pleadings in the

election petition but also failed to analyse the evidence in its proper perspective and even relied upon such evidence as is not admissible in law.

55. The maintenance of purity of elections is indeed essential but the court must be clear in its approach and appreciate that the proof of

commission of corrupt practices must be clear, cogent, specific and reliable as the charge of a corrupt practice is almost like a criminal charge and

the one who brings forth that charge has the obligation to discharge the onus of proof by leading reliable, trustworthy and satisfactory evidence.

The learned trial judge appears to have lost sight of the above salutary principles of election law.

56. Though a number of judgments were cited at the bar, both on the question of defective pleadings and the requirements of proving allegations of

making an appeal on the grounds of religion or exercising or attempting to exercise undue influence on the free exercise of the electoral right by the

voters, we do not think it necessary to deal with any of those judgments as we have, found on facts, that the election petitioner has failed to prove

the allegations made by him against the returned candidate. May be, the appellant in this case did make appeals as alleged in the petition, but his

election cannot be set aside on mere probabilities but only if the allegations of the corrupt practice, as alleged in the petition, are satisfactorily

proved by trustworthy, reliable and admissible evidence, which in the instant case is found hopelessly wanting. Since, we have decided this appeal

on analysis of the evidence on facts, we have not thought it necessary to deal with the submissions as regards the connection of the appellant, if

any, with IUML or MYL or whether cassette Ex.P7 could be admitted in evidence.

57. Before parting with the judgment, we would also like to observe that the procedure followed by the trial judge during the trial of the election

petition has left much to be desired. The provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder as also the provisions of the CPC for production of

documents and filing of the list of witnesses etc. were not kept in view and the trial was conducted in a very casual manner. We were informed

during the course of the arguments, by learned Counsel for both sides that the High Court has not framed any Rule for trial of the election petitions.

We are surprised. If that be so, we request the Chief Justice of the High Court to look into it and frame Rules for proper trial of election petitions.

58. The result of our above discussion is that the judgment of the High Court declaring the election of the appellant from Gulbarga Assembly

Constituency to be void cannot be sustained. This appeal, therefore, succeeds and is allowed and as a consequence the election petition filed by

Respondent No. 1 in the High Court is dismissed. The appellant shall be entitled to costs which are assessed at Rs . 10,000 payable by the

election petitioner-Respondent No .I.