

IN THE HIGH COURT FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA  
AT HYDERABAD

FRIDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY  
TWO THOUSAND AND TWENTY FIVE

PRESENT

THE HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE K. SARATH

I.A. No. 6 of 2024

IN

ELECTION PETITION NO: 12 OF 2024

Between:

Vedma Bhojju, S/o Vedma Bheemrao, Age. 37 Years, Occ: Public Representative, R/O. H. No. 1-15, Kallurguda Village of Ghanpur Grampanchayat, Uttoor Mandal, Adilabad District  
...Petitioner/Respondent No. 5

AND

1. Johnson Naik Bhukya, S/o Samuel Naik. Bhukya, Aged about 47 Years, R/o. H. No.16-48/3, Gandhi Nagar, Khanapur, Telangana.

...RESPONDENT/ELECTION PETITIONER

2. The Election Commission of India, Rep. by its Chief Commissioner, Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi 110001 ...Respondent No. 1 IN E.P./R-2 (Respondent No.01 is struck off from the array of Respondents as per Court order Dt.26/07/2024 vide IA No.3/24 in EP No.12/2024)
3. The State Election Commission, Rep. by its Chief Electoral Officer, B.R.K.R. Bhavan, Hyderabad.
4. The District Election Officer / District Collector, Nirmal District, Telangana

...Respondent No. 3 IN E.P./R-4

(Respondent No.03 is struck off from the array of Respondents as per Court order Dt.26/07/2024 vide IA No.4/24 in EP No.12/2024)

5. The Returning Officer / Revenue Divisional Officer (Revenue), Uttoor, 06 Khanapur Assembly Constituency, Nirmal District, Telangana State.

...Respondent No. 4 IN E.P./R-5

Respondent No.04 is struck off from the Array of Respondents as per Court order Dtd.20/12/2024 vide IA No.2/24 in EP No.12/2024

6. Bansilal Rathod, S/o Venkataram Age. 37 Years R/o. H. No. 4-359/3/B-1, Sundaraiah Colony, Ponkal, Jannaram, Adilabad District.

7. Ramesh Rathod, S/o Rathod Mohan, Age. 57 Years R/o. H. No. 2-88, Sevadas Nagar, Uttoor Mandal, Adilabad District.  
The Election Petition is dismissed as abated against Respondent No.7 as per court order Dt.26/07/24 (vide Memo filed USR No.64893/24 in EP No.12/24)
8. Asha Reddy Bontha, S/o Potha Lingu, Age. 55 Years R/o H. No. 5-108, Hanman Nagar, Uttoor, Adilabad District.
9. Kuthati Vijaya, W/o Sigasarapu Yadaiah, Aged About. 44 Years, R/o H. No. 3-6-587, Gagan Mahal, Himayath Nagar, Hyderabad
10. Jadhav Prabhas, S/o Ramarao, Aged About. 33 Years, R/o H. No. 10-27, Venu Nagar, Lakkaram, Uttoor Mandal, Adilabad District.
11. Pendoor Priyanka, W/o Pendoor Jangu, Aged About 33 Years R/o H. No. 3-122 Ramnagar, Birsai pet, Uttoor Mandal, Adilabad District.
12. Athram Ravindhar, S/o Athram Malku, Aged About. 41 Years R/o H. No 2-121, ST Colony, Chinna Bellal, Kaddam
13. Nethavath Rajender, S/o Nethavath Ramdas, Aged About. 32 Years, R/o H. No. 14-50/6, Old Uttoor, Uttoor Mandal, Adilabad District.
14. Mohan, S/o Jemla RathQd Aged About. 63 Years R/o. H. No.5-44, Sakera Jemlathanda Uttoor Mandal, Adilabad District.

(2 to 14 are not necessary parties.)      ...RESPONDENTS/RESPONDENTS

Application under Order VII Rule 11 R/W Section 151 CPC praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed in support of the petition, the High Court may be pleased to reject the election petition as barred under law.

**Counsel for the Petitioner : Sri C. Raghu learned Senior Counsel  
representing Sri R. Giri Kumar, Advocate**

**Counsel for the Respondent No. 1: Sri D.V. Sitaram Murthy, learned Senior Counsel representing Sri N. Anirudh**

**Counsel for the Respondent No. 2 to 14 : ...**

**The Court made the following: ORDER**

**THE HON'BLE SRI JUSTICE K. SARATH**

**I.A.No.6 of 2024**  
**In**  
**E.P.No.12 of 2024**

**ORDER:**

The petitioner, who is the respondent No.5 in E.P.No.12 of 2024, filed this petition under Order VII Rule 11 read with Section 151 of CPC to reject the Election Petition as barred under law.

2. Heard Sri C. Raghu, learned Senior Counsel representing Sri R. Giri Kumar, learned counsel for the petitioner/respondent No.5 and Sri D.V.Sitaram Murthy, learned Senior Counsel representing Sri N. Anirudh, learned counsel for the respondent No.1/Election Petitioner.

**The contentions of the petitioner.**

3. Learned Senior Counsel for the petitioner submits that the respondent No.1 filed Election Petition to set aside the letter No.H/334/2023 dated 13.11.2023 issued by the Returning Officer and to declare the election of petitioner

herein as null and void by declaring the respondent No.1 as the elected candidate from 006-Khanpur Assembly Constituency, Nirmal District. He submits that the election petition is devoid of any merit as it is neither maintainable in law nor on facts and it is barred by law and against the provisions of Representation of People Act, 1951 (For short 'the Act'). The respondent No.1 has not made out any grounds for declaration of election as null and void as per the Act and the Rules and it is a frivolous and vexatious litigation. The respondent No.1 has not disclosed information in compliance with the provisions of law and Rules and even otherwise, the petition does not fall under the category of substantial character as provided under Section 36(4) of the Act and also not in compliance with Section 83 of the Act. He submits that the only allegation raised in the election petition is that the petitioner has not disclosed complete information and suppressed the facts, which does not amount to a corrupt practice and it is against Section 83(1)(b) of the Act.

4. Learned Senior Counsel for the petitioner further submits that the conditions of corrupt practice fall within

the meaning of Section 123 of the Act and the respondent No.1 has not made out any specific details or particulars of such corrupt practice and failed to make out the ground for corrupt practice as per Section 123 of the Act. He submits that as per Section 33-A of the Act, a candidate has to furnish information as to whether he is accused of any offence punishable with imprisonment for two years or more in a pending case and in which a charge has been framed by the Competent Court, but none of the offences registered against the petitioner are punishable with a term more than two years and the disclosure of such information is not mandated by law and it is prohibited by Section 33B of the Act. He further submits that the allegations made against the petitioner have no impact on his election as they are not of substantial character and the election petition is filed with frivolous allegations in order to harass the petitioner and requested to allow this petition by rejecting E.P.No.12 of 2024.

5. Learned Senior Counsel for the petitioner has relied on the following Judgments:

1. **Karim Uddin Barbhuiya vs. Aminul Haque Laskar**<sup>1</sup>.
2. **Ajmera Shyam vs. Smt. Kova Laxmi**<sup>2</sup>

**The contentions of the respondent No.1**

6. Learned Senior Counsel for the respondent No.1/Election Petitioner, based on the counter averments, submits that this application under Order VII Rule 11 of CPC is neither maintainable in law nor on facts. The nomination of the petitioner/respondent No.5 was improperly accepted as he has submitted incomplete nomination papers and his election is vitiated as he has not furnished the details of social media accounts held by him in the affidavit in Form 26. The petitioner/respondent No.5 has not disclosed the name of his spouse and dependents, criminal antecedents and the charges framed against him in C.C.No.279 of 2021 on the file of the Junior Civil Judge, Utnoor, registered for the offences under Sections 143, 186, 188 read with Section 149, his

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<sup>1</sup> 2024 SCC OnLine SC 509  
<sup>2</sup> 2025(1) ALT (NRC) 11 (S.B)

qualification and income and the details of purchase of his vehicle and pending challans etc. The issues raised by the election petitioner have to be adjudicated basing upon oral and documentary evidence at the stage of trial and cannot be adjudicated summarily and the present petition is filed only to drag on the matter. He submits that the grounds raised by the petitioner do not constitute valid grounds for rejection of election petition.

7. Learned Senior Counsel for the respondent No.1 further submits that for a plaint to be rejected, it should be pleaded that either the plaint does not disclose any cause of action or it is barred by law or that the suit is undervalued, whereas in the instant case, none of the grounds raised fall under any of the said categories as restricted or limited under Order VII Rule 11 CPC. He submits that absence of material particulars is not fatal to the Election Petition and it cannot be dismissed in limine at the threshold under Order VII Rule 11 for lack of material particulars.

8. ~~Learned~~ Senior Counsel for the respondent No.1 further submits that the petitioner/respondent No.5 has

made false statements and gave declarations that he is accused in Cr.Nos.281, 287 and 293 of 2017 on the file of Utanoor Police Station, which relates to criminal cases registered against the persons who acted to protect the interests of Adivasi Community and he was not arrayed as accused in those crimes nor his name was referred in the complaint and mentioning of the same influenced the Adivasi Community.

9. Learned Senior Counsel for the respondent No.1 further submits that the defects pointed out by the election petitioner in the affidavit/nomination form of the petitioner/respondent No.5 are of substantial character as the same could not have been corrected by the Returning Officer without reference to documentary evidence. He further submits that whether the election has been materially affected or not due to improper acceptance of nomination of the petitioner is triable issue and cannot be decided in an application under Order VI Rule 11 CPC and requested to dismiss the application.

10. Learned Senior Counsel for the respondent No.1 has relied on the following Judgments:

1. **Madiraju Venkata Ramana Raju vs. Peddireddigari Ramachandra Reddy**<sup>3</sup>
2. **Rafiq Khan vs. Laxmi Narayan Sharma**<sup>4</sup>
3. **V.S.Achuthanandan vs. P.J.Francis**<sup>5</sup>

11. After hearing both sides and perusal of the record, this Court is of the considered view that the election petition is filed by the respondent No.1/election petitioner to set aside the election of the petitioner/respondent No.5 as Member of Telangana Legislative Assembly from 006-Khanapur Assembly Constituency (ST), Nirmal District and to declare the respondent No.1/election petitioner as elected candidate. The respondent No.1/election petitioner contended that the Returning Officer has improperly accepted the nomination of the petitioner/respondent No.5 as he has committed corrupt practice under Section 123 of the Act by not disclosing the social media accounts, the names of his family members and the criminal antecedents relating to FIR and the charges framed in C.C.No.279 of

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<sup>3</sup> (2018) 14 SCC 1

<sup>4</sup> (1997) 2 SCC 228

<sup>5</sup> (1999) 3 SCC 737

2021 on the file of Junior Civil Judge, Utnoor to gain, promote and influence of Adivasi Community and not disclosed the Government liabilities and movable and immovable properties showing as 'nil' which would bound to be declared in the affidavit in Form 26 along with the nomination papers before the Returning Officer.

12. The instant interlocutory application is filed by the petitioner under Order VII Rule 11 CPC to reject the election petition as it is a frivolous and vexatious litigation against the provisions of the Representation of People Act, 1951 and contended that the respondent No.1/election petitioner has not disclosed the information in compliance of the provisions of law and the Rules and even otherwise it does not fall any substantial category as provided under Section 36(4) of the Act and the election petition is not in compliance of Section 83 of the Act as he has not disclosed the complete information and the allegations made therein are omnibus and also suppressed the facts which is against Section 83(1)(b) of the Act.

13. The relevant provisions for the election petition are Sections 33A, 33B, 36(4), 83 and Section 100(1)(d) of the Act, which reads as under:

**33A. Right to information.—**

(1)A candidate shall, apart from any information which he is required to furnish, under this Act or the rules made thereunder, in his nomination paper delivered under sub-section (1) of section 33, also furnish the information as to whether—

(i)he is accused of any offence punishable with imprisonment for two years or more in a pending case in which a charge has been framed by the court of competent jurisdiction;

(ii)he has been convicted of an offence other than any offence referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), or covered in sub-section (3), of section 8 and sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more.

(2)The candidate or his proposer, as the case may be, shall, at the time of delivering to the returning officer the nomination paper under sub-section (1) of section 33, also deliver to him an affidavit sworn by the candidate in a prescribed form verifying the information specified in sub-section (1).

(3)The returning officer shall, as soon as may be after the furnishing of information to him under sub-section (1), display the aforesaid information by affixing a copy of the affidavit, delivered under sub-section (2), at a conspicuous place at his office for the information of the electors relating to a constituency for which the nomination paper is delivered.

**33B.** Candidate to furnish information only under the Act and the rules. —

Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment, decree or order of any court or any direction, order or any other instruction issued by the Election Commission, no candidate shall be liable to disclose or furnish any such information, in respect of his election, which is not required to be disclosed or furnished under this Act or the rules made thereunder.”

**36(4)** The returning officer shall not reject any nomination paper on the ground of any defect which is not of a substantial character.

**83. Contents of petition.—**(1) An election petition—

(a) shall contain a concise statement of the material facts on which the petitioner relies;

(b) shall set forth full particulars of any 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 the commission of each such practice; and

(c) shall be signed by the petitioner and verified in the manner laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) for the verification of pleadings:

[Provided that where the petitioner alleges any corrupt practice, the petition shall also be accompanied by an affidavit in the prescribed form in support of the allegation of such corrupt practice and the particulars thereof.

(2) Any schedule or annexure to the petition shall also be signed by the petitioner and verified in the same manner as the petition.

**100. Grounds for declaring election to be void.—** (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) if 2 [the High court] is of opinion—

(a)...

(b)...

(c)....

(d) that the result of the election, in so far as it concerns a returned candidate, has been materially affected—

(i) by the improper acceptance or any nomination, or

(ii) by any corrupt practice committed in the interests of the returned candidate [by an agent other than his election agent], or

(iii) by the improper reception, refusal or rejection of any vote or the reception of any vote which is void, or

(iv) by any non-compliance with the provisions of the Constitution or of this Act or of any rules or orders made under this Act, [the High Court] shall declare the election of the returned candidate to be void.

14. Learned Senior Counsel for the petitioner/respondent No.5 contended that as per Section 33(A) of the Act, a candidate has to furnish information as to whether he is accused of any offence punishable with imprisonment for

two years or more in a pending case and the allegations made by the election petitioner against the petitioner/respondent No.5 have no impact on the elections as they are not of substantial character. The election petition is filed with frivolous allegations in order to harass the petitioner/respondent No.5 and it has to be rejected as per the Judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Karim Uddin Barbhuiya's** case (1 supra).

15. Learned Senior Counsel for the petitioner/respondent No.5 further contended that the election petition can be summarily rejected on the ground that omission of single material fact would lead to an incomplete cause of action to concise statement of material fact on which the election petitioner has relied for establishing the cause of action. The non-disclosure of income particulars of the petitioner and his family members do not affect the election as held by this Court in **Ajmera Shyam vs. Mrs. Kova Laxmi's** case (2 supra) as the petitioner/respondent No.5 has disclosed upon the particulars of PAN numbers. The documents filed along with the election petition cannot substantiate the contention of the election petitioner and

the material particulars are not sufficient to declare that the petitioner has involved in corrupt practice and the same is liable to be dismissed at the threshold itself.

16. On the other hand, learned Senior Counsel for the respondent No.1/election petitioner contended that the petition filed under Order VII Rule 11 CPC is not maintainable as the nomination of the petitioner/respondent No.5 was improperly accepted as he has submitted incomplete nomination paper. The issues raised by the election petitioner have to be adjudicated basing on the oral and documentary evidence after conducting trial and cannot be adjudicated merely basing on the averments in the election petition. The election petition/complaint has to be rejected when it does not disclose any cause of action, it is barred by law and it is undervalued, but the instant case is not in that nature. The absence of material particulars is not a ground for allowing a petition under Order VII Rule 11 CPC.

17. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Karim Uddin Barbhuiya's** case (1 supra) held in para Nos.15 and 22 as under:

15. The legal position with regard to the non-compliance of the requirement of Section 83(1)(a) of the RP Act and the rejection of Election Petition under Order VII Rule 11, CPC has also been regurgitated recently by this Court in case of *Kanimozhi Karunanidhi v. A. Santhana Kumar* (supra):—

“28. The legal position enunciated in afore-stated cases may be summed up as under:—

- i. Section 83(1)(a) of RP Act, 1951 mandates that an Election petition shall contain a concise statement of material facts on which the petitioner relies. If material facts are not stated in an Election petition, the same is liable to be dismissed on that ground alone, as the case would be covered by Clause (a) of Rule 11 of Order 7 of the Code.
- ii. The material facts must be such facts as would afford a basis for the allegations made in the petition and would constitute the cause of action, that is every fact which it would be necessary for the plaintiff/petitioner to prove, if traversed in order to support his right to the judgment of court. Omission of a single material fact would lead to an incomplete cause of action and the statement of plaint would become bad.
- iii. Material facts mean the entire bundle of facts which would constitute a complete cause of action. Material facts would include positive statement of facts as also positive averment of a negative fact, if necessary.
- iv. In order to get an election declared as void under Section 100(1)(d)(iv) of the RP Act, the Election petitioner must aver that on account of non-compliance with the provisions of the Constitution or of the Act or any rules or orders made under the Act, the result of the election, in so far as it concerned the returned candidate, was materially affected.
- v. The Election petition is a serious matter and it cannot be treated lightly or in a fanciful manner nor is it given to a person who uses it as a handle for vexatious purpose.
- vi. An Election petition can be summarily dismissed on the omission of a single material fact leading to an incomplete cause of action, or omission to contain a concise statement of material facts on which the petitioner relies for establishing a cause of action, in exercise of the powers under Clause (a) of Rule 11 of Order VII CPC read with the mandatory requirements enjoined by Section 83 of the RP Act.”

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22. So far as the ground contained in clause (d) of Section 100(1) of the Act, with regard to improper acceptance of the nomination of the Appellant is concerned, there is not a single averment made in the Election Petition as to how the result of the election, in so far as the appellant was concerned, was materially affected by improper acceptance of his nomination, so as to constitute a cause of action under Section 100(1)(d)(i) of the Act. Though it is true that the Election Petitioner is not required to state as to how corrupt practice had materially

affected the result of the election, nonetheless it is mandatory to state when the clause (d)(i) of Section 100(1) is invoked as to how the result of election was materially affected by improper acceptance of the nomination form of the Appellant.

In the instant case, the respondent No.1/election petitioner at the time of scrutiny has made objections with regard to the nomination form and the affidavit filed by the petitioner/respondent No.5 in Form 26. The said objections were rejected by the Returning Officer by issuing a letter to the election petitioner vide letter No.H/334/2023 dated 13.11.2023. As per the averments in the election petition, it clearly shows that there is a cause of action for filing of election petition as it fulfills the conditions of Section 83 of the Act and also Clause (d) of Section 100(1) of the Act. In view of the same, the Judgment relied on by the learned Senior Counsel for the petitioner is not apply to the facts of the instant petition.

18. The other Judgment relied on by the learned Senior Counsel for the petitioner/respondent No.5 in **Ajmera Shyam's** case (2 supra) is with regard to non-disclosure of the income particulars. In the instant case, the allegation is with regard to not only for non-disclosure of income particulars but also with regard to non-disclosure of filing

of charge sheet in criminal case and mentioning some criminal cases where the petitioner is not arrayed as accused. In view of the same, the said Judgment cannot be taken into account at the stage of petition under Order VII Rule 11 CPC.

19. The Judgment relied on by the learned Senior Counsel for the respondent No.1/election petitioner in **V.C.Achuthanandan's** case (5 supra), the Hon'ble Supreme Court held in para No.15 as under;

15. It would thus appear that the election petition was rejected mainly on the ground that it did not disclose the cause of action as according to the learned trial Judge the allegations regarding corrupt practice were vague and did not disclose "material facts and full particulars" of the corrupt practice alleged. It is evident that the learned trial Judge did not distinguish between the "material facts" and the "material particulars" of allegations regarding corrupt practices as defined under Section 123 of the Act. The law on the point is well settled which appears to have not been taken note of or appreciated by the learned trial Judge. After referring to various pronouncements of this Court including cases in Balwan Singh v. Lakshmi, Samant N. Balkrishna v. George Fernandez, Virendra Kumar Saklecha v. Jagjiwan, Udhav Singh v. Madhav Rao Scindia, F.A. Sapa v. Singora and Gajanan Krishnaji Bapat v. Dattaji Raghobaji Meghe and a host of other authorities, this Court in L.R. Shivaramagowda v. T.M.Chandrashekar held that while failure to plead "material facts" is fatal to the election petition and no amendment of the pleading is permissible to introduce such material facts after the time-limit prescribed for filing the election petition, the absence of "material particulars" can be cured at a later stage by an appropriate amendment. An election petition was not liable to be dismissed in limine merely because full particulars of corrupt practice alleged were not set out. It is, therefore, evident that material facts are such primary facts which must be proved at the trial by a party to establish existence of a cause of action. Whether in an election petition a particular fact is a material fact or not, and as such, required to be pleaded is a question which

depends on the nature of the charge levelled, the ground relied upon, and in the light of the special circumstances of the case. In Udhav Singh case the Court held: (SCC p. 523, paras 42-43)

"In short, all those facts which are essential to clothe the petitioner with a complete cause of action, are 'material facts' which must be pleaded, and failure to plead even a single material fact amounts to disobedience of the mandate of Section 83(1)(a).

'Particulars', on the other hand, are 'the details of the case set up by the party'. 'Material particulars' within the contemplation of clause (b) of Section 83(1) would therefore mean all the details which are necessary to amplify, refine and embellish the material facts already pleaded in the petition in compliance with the requirements of clause (a). 'Particulars' serve the purpose of finishing touches to the basic contours of a picture already drawn, to make it full, more detailed and more informative.

The above Judgment apply to the instant case for conducting trial in the election petition as there are material facts to proceed with the election petition.

20. The other Judgment relied on by the learned Senior Counsel for the respondent No.1/election petitioner in **Madiraju Venkata Ramana Raju's** case (3 supra), the Hon'ble Supreme Court held as under:

"57. Our attention has also been invited by the learned counsel to *L.R.Shivaramagowda*, with particular emphasis on paras 10 and 11, wherein the Court observed that in order to declare an election to be void under Section 100(1)(d)(iv) it is absolutely necessary for the election petitioner to plead that the result of the election insofar as it concerns the returned candidate has been materially affected. In the present case, the election petition is in reference to the ground of improper acceptance of nomination form of Respondent 1 the returned candidate under Section 100(1)(d)(i). Thus, if that plea is accepted and the election of

respondent 1 is declared to be void, it would necessarily follow that the election result of the returned candidate has been materially affected.”

The above findings of the Hon’ble Supreme Court would apply to the instant election petition as the respondent No.1/election petitioner also raised a ground of improper acceptance of nomination form of the petitioner/respondent No.5 under Section 100(1)(d)(i) of the Act.

21. The Hon’ble Supreme Court while dealing with a petition under Order VII Rule 11 CPC in **P.V. Guru Raj Reddy rep. by GPA Laxmi Narayan Reddy vs. P. Neeradha Reddy**<sup>6</sup> held in para 5 as under;

“5. Rejection of the plaint under Order 7 Rule 11 of CPC is a drastic power conferred in the court to terminate a civil action at the threshold. The conditions precedent to the exercise of power under Order 7 Rule 11, therefore, are stringent and have been consistently held to be so by the Court. It is the averments in the plaint that have to be read as a whole to find out whether it discloses a cause of action or whether the suit is barred under any law. At the stage of exercise of power under Order 7 Rule 11, the stand of the defendants in the written statement or in the application for rejection of the plaint is wholly immaterial. It is only if the averments in the plaint ex facie do not disclose a cause of action or on a reading thereof the suit appears to be barred under any law the plaint can be rejected. In all other situations, the claims will have to be adjudicated in the course of the trial.

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<sup>6</sup> (2015) 8 SCC 331

The above Judgment squarely apply to the instant case as the election petition is filed challenging the election of the petitioner/respondent No.5 along with the material facts and it discloses a cause of action.

22. This Court cannot adjudicate the matter with regard to applicability of Sections 33A and 33B of the Act at this stage merely basing on the averments in the instant petition filed under Order VII Rule 11 CPC. Whether the allegations made by the respondent No.1/election petitioner come within the definition of 'corrupt practice' as per Section 123 of the Act or not, are all triable issues which can be adjudicated only after full-fledged trial.

23. In view of the above findings, I.A.No.6 of 2024 in E.P.No.12 of 2024 is dismissed. No order as to costs.

//TRUE COPY//

Sd/- M. VIJAYA BHASKER  
JOINT REGISTRAR  
SECTION OFFICER

One Fair Copy to the Hon'ble Sri Justice K.Sarath  
(For His Lordship kind Perusal)

To,

1. Mr. Lokesh Kumar, Additional Chief Electoral Officer, State Election Commission, BRKR Bhavan, Hyderabad.
2. The Secretary, Telangana State Legislative Assembly, Legislative Assembly Building, Nampally, Hyderabad.
3. The Returning Officer, Revenue Divisional Officer (Revenue), Utnoor, 06 Khanapur Assembly Constituency, Nirmal District, Telangana State.
4. 11 LR Copies
5. The Under Secretary, Union of India Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, New Delhi
6. The Secretary, Telangana Advocates Association Library, High Court for the State of Telangana High Court Buildings at Hyderabad.

7. The Section Officer, O.S. Section, High Court for the State of Telangana at Hyderabad.
8. One CC to Sri R. Giri Kumar, Advocate [OPUC]
9. One CC to Sri N. Anirudh, Advocate [OPUC]
10. Two CD Copies

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HIGH COURT

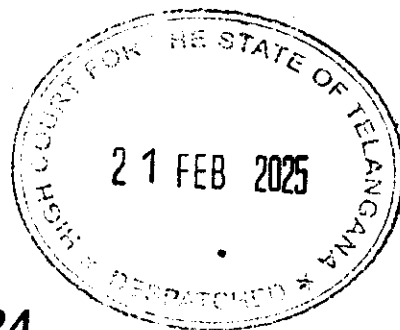
DATED:14/02/2025

ORDER

I.A. No. 6 of 2024

IN

ELECTION PETITION NO: 12 OF 2024



DISMISSING I.A. No. 6 of 2024  
in E.P. No. 12 of 2024.

(22)  
kp  
19/2/25