

GAHC010157482025



2025:GAU-AS:9393

**THE GAUHATI HIGH COURT**  
**(HIGH COURT OF ASSAM, NAGALAND, MIZORAM AND ARUNACHAL PRADESH)**

**Case No. : WP(C)/4026/2025**

TAIJUL ISLAM  
S/O ABDUL RAHIM R/O VILL GERUAMUKH PO GERUAATI BAZAR PS  
KHATOWAR NAGAON ASSAM 782140

VERSUS

ENAMUL HUSSAIN AND ORS  
S/O ABDUL AZIZ R/O VILL GERUAMUKH PO GERUAATI BAZAR PS  
KHATOWAR NAGAON ASSAM 782140

2:ASSAM STATE ELECTION BCOMMISSION  
PANJABARI SIXMILE PANJABARI RAOD GUWAHATI 37

3:THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER  
NAGAON CUM DISTRICT RETURNING OFFICER NAGAON

4:AUTHORISED OFFICER  
GERUA ANCHALIK PANCHAYAT CONSTITUENCY OF SINGIMARI  
ANCHALIK PANCHAYA

**Advocate for the Petitioner** : DR. P AGARWAL, MS. S NATH

**Advocate for the Respondent** : FOR CAVEATOR, MR. M K HUSSAIN,MRS. S Y AHMED,MR. M ALOM,SC, P AND R.D.,SC, ECI

**:::BEFORE:::**

**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE N. UNNI KRISHNAN NAIR**

**Date of hearing : 23.07.2025**

**Date of Judgment : 23.07.2025**

**Judgment & order(ORAL)**

Heard Dr. Pooja Agarwal, learned counsel for the petitioner. Also heard Mr. M. K. Hussain, learned counsel, appearing on behalf of respondent No. 1; Mr. R. Dubey, learned standing counsel, State Election Commission, appearing on behalf of respondent No. 2; Mr. N. Das, learned Government Advocate, appearing on behalf of respondent No. 3; and Mr. S. Dutta, learned standing counsel, Panchayat & Rural Development Department, appearing on behalf of respondent No. 4.

**2.** The present writ petition has been instituted by the petitioner, herein, assailing an order, dated 27-06-2025, passed by the Election Tribunal, Nagaon, in Misc. Case No. 31/2025(in Election Petition No. 03/2025), restraining the respondent authorities from administering Oath of Office to the petitioner, herein, as Anchalik Panchayat Member of Singimari Anchalik Panchayat, in pursuance of his election to the said Panchayat from Gerua Anchalik Panchayat Constituency.

**3.** The brief facts requisite for adjudication of the issue arising in the present proceeding, is noticed as under:

The petitioner, herein, was declared elected on 11-05-2025 as Anchalik Panchayat Member of Singimari Anchalik Panchayat from Gerua Anchalik Panchayat Constituency. The Respondent No. 1, herein, assailing the election of the petitioner, instituted Election Petition No. 03/2025, before the Election Tribunal, Nagaon. The Respondent No. 1 had also instituted a miscellaneous case being Misc. Case No. 31/ 2025, praying for interim directions.

The Election Tribunal, Nagaon, took-up for consideration the said miscellaneous case and vide order, dated 27-06-2025, was pleased to direct the respondent authorities to not administer the Oath of Office to the petitioner, herein, and not to permit him to take charge as Anchalik Panchayat Member of Singimari Anchalik Panchayat until final disposal of the Election Petition, in question.

The petitioner, herein, being aggrieved, has instituted the present proceeding.

**4.** Dr. Agarwal, learned counsel appearing on behalf of the petitioner, herein, by referring to the provisions of Section 127 *read with* Section 129 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994 (as amended), has submitted that the order, dated 27-06-2025, impugned in the present proceeding, has been so passed by the Election Tribunal, Nagaon, without any jurisdiction. The learned counsel has also submitted that the interim directions as passed by the Election Tribunal, Nagaon, vide order, dated 27-06-2025, was so passed without affording an opportunity to the petitioner, herein, to place his stand in the matter before the Tribunal.

**5.** Dr. Agarwal, learned counsel for the petitioner, has further submitted that no power having been vested upon the Election Tribunal, Nagaon, to pass any interim directions having the effect of frustrating the democratic will of the people by restraining the elected candidate from assuming his office on his election; the impugned order, dated 27-06-2025, passed by the Election Tribunal, Nagaon, would mandate an interference from this Court.

**6.** Per contra, Mr. Dubey, learned standing counsel, Assam State Election Commission, i.e. respondent No. 2, herein, has, at the outset, submitted that direct elections to the Panchayat Raj bodies would only be permissible to be challenged by way of instituting an election petition invoking the provisions of Sections 127 and 129 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended).

**7.** Mr. Dubey, learned standing counsel, Assam State Election Commission, by drawing the attention of this Court to the provisions of Section 127 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended), has submitted that the Panchayat Election Tribunals are to be so constituted by the Government on the recommendation of the High Court. The learned standing counsel has further submitted that the jurisdiction, powers, functions and the headquarters of the Tribunal so required to be constituted; shall be decided by the Government in consultation with the High Court.

**8.** Mr. Dubey, learned standing counsel, Assam State Election Commission, has submitted that in terms of the provisions of Section 127 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994 (as amended); the Government of Assam in the Panchayat and Rural Development(A) Department, vide the Notification, dated 30-09-2000, had constituted the Panchayat Election Tribunals in the State with the jurisdictional district judges as its Presiding Officer to dispose of all direct election petitions challenging elections under the provisions of the said Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended). The learned standing counsel has further submitted that the said Notification, dated 30-09-2000, lays down the jurisdiction and powers of the constituted Election Tribunal while entertaining and disposing of the election petitions filed before it by any contesting candidate in respect of the validity, or, propriety of the election.

**9.** Mr. Dubey, learned standing counsel, Assam State Election Commission, has submitted that in terms of the Notification, dated 30-09-2000, for the purpose of disposal of election petition, the Tribunals have been vested all the powers of a Civil Court for the trial of a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. By referring to the provisions of Clause 4 of the said Notification, dated 30-09-2000, Mr. Dubey, has submitted that the Election Tribunal upon hearing the parties, examining such witnesses as may be adduced and on examining such documents as may be produced by the parties, or, obtained by the Tribunal, shall pass orders as it may be fit with reasons, thereof.

**10.** Mr. Dubey, learned standing counsel, Assam State Election Commission, has fairly submitted that in the light of the provisions of Section 127 and 129 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended) and the provisions of the Notification, dated 30-09-2000, it is not discernible that the Election Tribunal has been vested with any power to issue interim directions having the effect of staying the result of an election, and/or, restraining the elected candidate from taking Oath of Office.

**11.** Mr. Hussain, learned counsel appearing for respondent No. 1; on the other hand, has submitted that the election petition, in question, was filed by the Respondent No. 1, herein, challenging the election of the petitioner, herein, as the returned candidate, basing on the grounds as set-out in the election petition which has the effect of disqualifying the petitioner, herein, in the election process. The learned counsel has further submitted that the Election Tribunal, Nagaon, on consideration of the matter and appreciating the grounds taken, therein, for disqualification of the petitioner, herein, was pleased, vide order, dated 27-06-2025, to direct the respondent authorities not to administer the Oath of Office to the petitioner, herein, and/or, permit

him to assume the charge of the post of Anchalik Panchayat Member of Singimari Anchalik Panchayat.

**12.** Mr. Hussain, learned counsel, by referring to the Notification, dated 30-09-2000, has submitted that the Election Tribunal having vested upon all the powers of a Civil Court; the provisions of Order No. XXXIX, Rules 1, 2 & 3, would also stand conferred upon the Election Tribunal and accordingly, the Election Tribunal is empowered to pass appropriate interim directions as may be deemed fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.

**13.** Mr. Hussain, learned counsel for respondent No. 1, has submitted that in the event, it is held that the Election Tribunal would not have the jurisdiction to pass interim directions in the election petition so instituted before it; the same would have the effect of perpetuating an illegality existing in the matter with regard to the election of the returned candidate which would not be permissible and accordingly, he has submitted that the Election Tribunal must be held to have the power to pass appropriate directions, even, interim directions, for rendering justice in the matter.

**14.** Mr. Das, learned Government Advocate, appearing on behalf of respondent No. 3 i.e. District Commissioner, Nagaon, has reiterated and adopted the submissions as made above by Mr. Hussain, learned counsel appearing on behalf of respondent No. 1.

**15.** I have heard the learned counsels appearing for the parties and also perused the materials available on record.

**16.** Before proceeding to examine the issues arising in the present proceeding; this Court is of the considered view that it would be appropriate to refer to the relevant provisions existing in the Constitution of India; the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended); and the Notification, dated 30-09-2000; having relevance to the issues arising in the present proceeding.

**17.** The Constitution of India under Article 243(k) has laid down the provisions for election to the Panchayat. The same being relevant, is extracted hereinbelow:

***“243K. Elections to the Panchayats. (1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats shall be vested in a State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor.***

***(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made by the Legislature of a State, the conditions of service and tenure of office of the State Election Commissioner shall be such as the Governor may by rule determine:***

***Provided that the State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like ground as a Judge of a High Court and the conditions of service of the State Election Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.***

***(3) The Governor of a State shall, when so requested by the State Election Commission, make available to the State Election Commission such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred on the State Election Commission by clause (1).***

***(4) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to the Panchayats.”***

**18.** The Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended), under the provisions of Section 127, has provided for the constitution of Panchayat Election Tribunals. The provisions, thereof, being relevant, is extracted hereinbelow:

***“127. Constitution of Panchayat Election Tribunal:-***

***The Government shall constitute such Panchayat Election Tribunals as may be necessary, on the recommendation of the High Court to dispose of all direct election petitions challenging election under this Act. The jurisdiction, powers and functions and the headquarters of the Tribunal shall be decided by the Government in consultation with the High Court, except as provided in Section 10 of this Act.”***

**19.** Further, the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended), in the provisions

of Section 129, has barred the interference by the Courts in electoral matters except by way of an election petition which is required to be presented within a period of 60 days from the declaration of the election result of the tribunals constituted under Section 127 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended).

**20.** The provisions of Section 129 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended), being relevant, is extracted hereinbelow:

***“129. Bar to interference by Courts in electoral matters:- Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act –***

***(a) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies on the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made under Article 243 of the Constitution of India shall not be called in question in any court;***

***(b) no election to any Panchayat shall be called in question except by an election petition presented within sixty days from the date of declaration of election results to the Tribunal constituted under Section 127.”***

**21.** The provisions of Section 127 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended), while permitting the Government to constitute such Panchayat Election Tribunals as may be necessary on recommendation of the High court to dispose of the election petitions challenging the elections under the said Act, had also permitted prescription with regard to the jurisdiction, powers, functions and the headquarter of such Tribunals constituted, in consultation with the High Court. Accordingly, the Government of Assam, had, vide Notification, dated 30-09-2000, constituted various Panchayat Election Tribunals with the jurisdictional District Judge as its Presiding Officer. The said Notification, dated 30-09-2000, has further laid down the jurisdiction and powers of the Panchayat Election Tribunals so constituted. The jurisdiction and powers of the Panchayat Election Tribunals so constituted, being relevant, is extracted hereinbelow:

***“Jurisdiction- The Panchayat Election Tribunals shall have jurisdiction to entertain and dispose of election petition filed before it by any contesting candidate in respect of validity or propriety of the election.***



***Powers- The Panchayat Election Tribunals shall for the purpose of disposal of the election petition mentioned here in before shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the trial of a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 in respect of the following matters namely-***

- (a) Summoning and enforcing of the attendance of any person and examining him on Oath;***
- (b) Requiring the discovery and production of documents;***
- (c) Receiving evidence on affidavit;***
- (d) Requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office; and***
- (e) Issuing commissions for examination of witnesses or documents.***

***Procedure to be followed by the Tribunal- (1) The application to be filled under Section 129 shall be in the form of a memorandum containing the grounds or reasons for being aggrieved parties.***

***(2) The application shall accompany as many copies as may be required to serve upon the opposite parties.***

***(3) On receipt of the application along with the copies thereof, the Tribunal shall issue notices to the opposite party/parties requiring him to appear and file written statement before it on such date as may be specified by it in the notice. Every such notice shall accompany a copy of the application.***

***(4) The Tribunal shall hear the parties, examine such witnesses as may be adduced, examine such documents as may be produced by the parties or obtained by the Tribunal and after hearing, the Tribunal shall pass such order as it may deem fit with reasons thereof.***

***(5) The Tribunal, while deciding an application under the Act, shall follow the procedure of the Civil Court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 as far as may be in respect of the following matters, namely-***

- (a) Summoning and enforcing of the attendance of any person and examining him on Oath;***
- (b) Requiring the discovery and production of documents;***
- (c) Receiving evidence on affidavit;***
- (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any Court or office; and***
- (e) issuing commissions for examination of witnesses or documents.”***

**22.** The Constitution of India in the provisions under Sub-Article 4 of Article 243(K), has mandated that subject to the provisions of the Constitution; the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or, in connection with, elections to the Panchayats. In the provisions of Assam Panchayat Act, 1994 (as amended), more particularly, in Section 127; provisions has been made for constitution of Panchayat Election Tribunals. In terms of Section 127; the Government is to constitute such Panchayat Election Tribunal as may be necessary on the recommendation of the High Court, to dispose of all direct election petitions challenging election

under the said Act of 1994. It further provided that the Government, in consultation with the High Court; shall prescribe the jurisdiction, powers, functions and the headquarters of the Tribunal, so constituted.

**23.** The provisions of Section 129 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended), while barring interference by the Courts in electoral matters, has provided that no election to any Panchayat, shall be called, in question, except, by way of an election petition presented within 60 days from the date of declaration of the election results to the Tribunal constituted under Section 127. The jurisdiction and powers of the Panchayat Election Tribunals to be constituted under the provisions of Section 127, having not been spelt-out and the same having been required to be so spelt-out by the Government; the Government of Assam in the Panchayat and Rural Development(A) Department, had, while constituting the Panchayat Election Tribunals, vide Notification, dated 30-09-2000, also laid down therein, the jurisdiction and powers of the Panchayat Election Tribunals so constituted.

**24.** The said Notification, dated 30-09-2000, provides that the Panchayat Election Tribunals shall have the jurisdiction to entertain and dispose of the election petition filed before it, by any contesting candidate in respect of validity, or, propriety of the election. With regard to the powers conferred upon the Panchayat Election Tribunals, vide the Notification, dated 30-09-2000; it is specified that the Election Tribunal so constituted, shall have all the powers of a Civil Court for the trial of a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of summoning and enforcing of the attendance of any person and examining him on Oath; requiring the discovery and production of documents, receiving evidence on affidavit; requisitioning any public record, or, copy, thereof, from any court, or, office; and issuing commissions for examination of

witnesses or documents.

**25.** With regard to the procedure required to be followed by the Panchayat Election Tribunals so constituted; the said Notification, dated 30-09-2000, mandates that the Panchayat Election Tribunals, upon appearance of the parties before it, shall hear the parties, examine such witnesses as may be adduced, examine such documents as may be produced by the parties, or, obtained by the Tribunal and after hearing, the Tribunal shall pass such orders as it may deem fit with reasons, thereof.

**26.** The provisions of sections 127 and 129 of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended), when *read with* the provisions of the Notification, dated 30-09-2000, it is revealed that none of these provisions confer power upon the Panchayat Election Tribunals to pass interim orders restraining the returned candidate from assuming his office and/or staying the election of such returned candidate. The procedure provided under Clause(4) of the said Notification, dated 30-09-2000, required to be followed by the Tribunals for deciding election petitions; mandates that the Tribunals shall decide an election petition finally.

**27.** The powers of a Civil Court as vested upon the Panchayat Election Tribunal pertains only to the powers of a Civil Court for trial of a suit under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. The power and jurisdiction to grant temporary injunction, or, to grant it under Order XXXIX Rules 1, 2 & 3, entirely, rests upon the competent Civil Court, but, not to an Election Tribunal which is not a Civil Court as enshrined under the provisions of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended), *read with* the provisions of the Notification, dated 30-09-2000.

**28.** Further, the election dispute/contest is not an action at law, or, a suit in equity but is purely a statutory proceeding unknown to common law and the Election Tribunal; do not possess common law power and the jurisdiction. It has only such powers as are conferred upon it expressly by the provisions made in the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended), and the provisions of the Notification, dated 30-09-2000, and it has no inherent powers of a Civil Court.

**29.** The said Notification, dated 30-09-2000, having only conferred upon the Panchayat Election Tribunal, the powers of a Civil Court for the trial of a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; it does not mean that all the provisions laid down under the Code, are applicable to the conduct of the election petition and apart from it, in the absence of any express provisions under the related Act and the Notification; the Panchayat Election Tribunal shall have no power and jurisdiction to invoke the provisions of law laid down under Order XXXIX, or, Section 151 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

**30.** A combined and harmonious reading of the provisions of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended), more particularly, Sections 127 and 129, thereof, and the provisions of the Notification, dated 30-09-2000; would go to reveal that the Election Tribunal constituted under Section 127 of the said Act of 1994, is only empowered to enquire into as to whether the election of any candidate was made in violation of the conditions set-out in the said Act of 1994 and after the enquiry, to declare such election as void if the Tribunal is of the opinion that the election was in violation of the provisions of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended). The Election Tribunal has not been vested with any power, or, jurisdiction to restrain any candidate, or, candidates, who was/were declared by the State Election Commission and notified as elected

candidate, or, candidates, from administering the Oath of Office, for which, he/she was declared as elected.

**31.** It is a settled position of law that the grant of jurisdiction implies the grant of all powers necessary to its exercise. The Election Tribunal can deal with the election dispute and any other election matter by applying the required procedure available in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, as applied to it; while dealing with an election petition and it should not be interpreted to also include powers, or, provisions, which are not specifically conferred upon the Election Tribunal under the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended), *read with* the provisions of the Notification, dated 30-09-2000.

**32.** In view of the above discussions; this Court is of the considered view that the power for grant of temporary injunction, or, not to grant of it, are not essentially necessary while deciding an election petition on its merits, inasmuch as, such power, or, inherent power, are not provided in the provisions of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended), *read with* the provisions of the said Notification, dated 30-09-2000. Further, the Election Tribunal does not possess common law power and that the grant of those powers, as discussed above, are not necessary to its exercise of its jurisdiction.

**33.** It is to be noticed that that inherent powers are of a Court and an Election Tribunal, is, admittedly, not a Court as it is created by the statute to decide certain disputes and is bound to decide the disputes strictly in accordance with law after following the prescribed procedure and have the jurisdiction to do only what it is expressly empowered to do. In the case on hand, the applicable provisions of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as

amended), *read with* the provisions of the Notification, dated 30-09-2000, would go to reveal that no power was conferred upon the Election Tribunal to grant interim orders. The Legislature and the Government, for obvious reasons, did not consider it appropriate to permit an Election Tribunal to obstruct execution of the people's will which is manifested in the result of the ballot.

**34.** Accordingly, this Court is of the considered view that the Election Tribunal constituted under the provisions of the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994(as amended), has no power to pass any injunction, or, stay order, or, any other order, which may impede the implementation of the result of the election. It would be only permissible to an Election Tribunal constituted under the provisions of Section 127 of the said Act of 1994, to pass a final order, upon adjudication of the election petition instituted before it, by following the procedure prescribed under the provisions of the Notification, dated 30-09-2000.

**35.** Support, in this connection, is drawn from the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court rendered in the case of **Jyoti Basu & ors. v. Devi Ghosal & ors.**, reported in **(1982) 1 SCC 691**. The relevant conclusion of the Hon'ble Supreme Court drawn in the said proceeding, is extracted hereinbelow:

*“8. A right to elect, fundamental though it is to democracy, is, anomalously enough, neither a fundamental right nor a common law right. It is pure and simple, a statutory right. So is the right to be elected. So is the right to dispute an election. Outside of statute, there is no right to elect, no right to be elected and no right to dispute an election. Statutory creations they are, and therefore, subject to statutory limitation. An election petition is not an action at common law, nor in equity. It is a statutory proceeding to which neither the common law nor the principles of equity apply but only those rules which the statute makes and applies. It is a special jurisdiction, and a special jurisdiction has always to be exercised in accordance with the statute creating it. Concepts familiar to common law and equity must remain strangers to election law unless statutorily embodied. A court has no right to resort to them on considerations of alleged policy because policy in such matters as those, relating to the trial of election disputes, is what the statute lays down. In the trial of election disputes, court is put in a strait-jacket. Thus the entire election process commencing from the issuance of the notification calling upon*

*a constituency to elect a member or members right up to the final resolution of the dispute, if any, concerning the election is regulated by the Representation of the People Act, 1951, different stages of the process being dealt with by different provisions of the Act. There can be no election to Parliament or the State Legislature except as provided by the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and again, no such election may be questioned except in the manner provided by the Representation of the People Act. So the Representation of the People Act has been held to be a complete and self-contained code within which must be found any rights claimed in relation to an election or an election dispute. We are concerned with an election dispute. The question is who are parties to an election dispute and who may be impleaded as parties to an election petition. We have already referred to the scheme of the Act. We have noticed the necessity to rid ourselves of notions based on common law or equity. We see that we must seek an answer to the question within the four corners of the statute. What does the Act say?"*

**36.** Having drawn the above conclusions, this Court would now examine the order, dated 27-06-2025.

**37.** In the light of the discussions made hereinabove, the order, dated 27-06-2025, being an interim direction passed by the Election Tribunal, Nagaon; the same has to be held to have been so passed without jurisdiction. The Election Tribunal could not have prevented the elected candidate i.e. the petitioner, herein, from assuming the charge as the Anchalik Panchayat Member of Singimari Anchalik Panchayat during the pendency of the election petition instituted in the matter by the Respondent No. 1, herein.

**38.** In view of the conclusions drawn hereinabove, the order, dated 27-06-2025, passed by the Election Tribunal, Nagaon, in Misc. Case No. 31/2025(in Election Petition No. 3/2025), restraining the respondent authorities from administering the Oath of Office to the petitioner, herein, as a Anchalik Panchayat Member of Singimari Anchalik Panchayat, stands set aside.

**39.** The petitioner, herein, shall be entitled to take the Oath of Office as the Anchalik Panchayat Member of Singimari Anchalik Panchayat and he would also be entitled to contest the election for the post of President, and/or Vice

President of the Anchalik Panchayat, in question. However, the election of the petitioner, herein, as Anchalik Panchayat Member of Singimari Anchalik Panchayat, from Gerua Anchalik Panchayat Constituency, would be subject to the outcome of the final order(s) that would be passed by the Election Tribunal, Nagaon, in Election Petition No. 03/2025.

**40.** Before parting with the records of the case; this Court keeping in view the desirability of expeditious adjudication of the election dispute and the fact that the next date in the matter is fixed on 08-08-2025; it is hereby directed that the Election Tribunal, Nagaon, should proceed to hear and dispose of the Election Petition No. 03/2025, expeditiously. The parties to the Election Petition No. 03/2025, are also directed to cooperate with the Election Tribunal, Nagaon, for early disposal of the said Election Petition.

**41.** In the event; the petitioner, herein, is not in a position to receive a certified copy of this order, during the course of the day, he is permitted to furnish a downloaded copy of this order before the respondent authorities.

**42.** With the above directions and observations, this writ petition accordingly stands disposed of.

**JUDGE**

**Comparing Assistant**