

**BEFORE THE KERALA STATE ELECTION COMMISSION,
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**

**PRESENT: SHRI. A. SHAJAHAN,
STATE ELECTION COMMISSIONER**

Tuesday, the 5th day of August, 2025

O.P. No. 33 of 2024

Petitioner : Arun K. R.
Kuriyedathu Veedu,
Mulakkulam South P. O,
Vaikom Taluk,
Kottayam District - 686610

(Member, Ward No.01,
Mulakkulam Grama Panchayat)

(Adv. B Vasudevan Nair &
Praveen C. P)

Respondent : Ajith Kumar M. S.
Maravattikkal House,
Vadukunnappuzha,
Mulakkulam
Kottayam District - 686610

(Member, Ward No.02,
Mulakkulam Grama Panchayat)

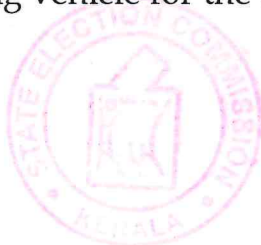
(Adv.J. R. Padmakumar)



ORDER

This is a petition filed by the petitioner under section 36 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 alleging that respondent has incurred disqualification as provided under section 35 (1) (f) of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 and thereby disqualified from holding the office of elected member of Ward No. 2 of the Mulakkulam grama panchayat.

2. The petitioner's case in brief is as follows: - The petitioner and respondent are elected members of Mulakkulam grama panchayat representing ward No.1 and 2 respectively. Petitioner and respondent were elected to the grama panchayat in the General Election to the local authorities held in December, 2020.
3. While so, the Assistant Engineer, Mulakkulam grama panchayat as per short term tender notice dated 08.02.2023 invited quotations for hiring of vehicle with driver for the official use of grama panchayat. The Short-term tender notice dated 08.02.2023 is marked as Ext.A1. In response to the said Tender notice, three persons submitted quotations. The Tender Register is marked as Ext.A2. Among the bidders, one Ajithkumar M S, Maravattikkal, Vadukunnappuzha, the respondent herein quoted the lowest rates of quotation viz. 30,000/- per month. Accordingly, the work was awarded in favour of the respondent and an agreement was executed in between the respondent and Mulakkulam grama panchayat on 03.03.2023 incorporating the terms and conditions for hiring the vehicle for the use of panchayat. The agreement dated 03.03.2023 is marked as Ext.A3.
4. After the expiry of the term of Ext.A3 agreement, the Assistant Engineer, Mulakkulam grama panchayat as per quotation notice dated 01.12.2023 again invited quotation for hiring vehicle for the official use of the grama panchayat



for a period of one year. The quotation notice dated 01.12.2023 is marked as Ext.A4. Among the bidders, one Ajithkumar M S, Maravattikkal, Vadukunnappuzha, the respondent herein quoted the lowest rates of quotation viz. 36,000/- per month. The tender register is marked as Ext.A5. Accordingly, the work was awarded in favour of the respondent and an agreement was executed in between the respondent and Mulakkulam grama panchayat on 23.01.2024 incorporating the terms and conditions for hiring the vehicle for the use of panchayat. The agreement dated 23.01.2024 is marked as Ext.A6.

5. Petitioner submitted that in pursuance of the Ext.A3 and Exts A6 agreements respondent had received an amount of Rs.1,98,000/- and an amount of Rs.34,353/- respectively and hence a total amount of Rs.2,35,353/- has been received by the respondent from Mulakkulam grama panchayat towards vehicle hire charges for a period up to 16.01.2024. The information in this regard obtained by the petitioner from the panchayat is marked as Ext.A7.
6. Petitioner further submitted that by virtue of Ext.A3 and Ext.A6 agreements executed by the respondent with grama panchayat, respondent acquired an interest in subsisting contract made with the Mulakkulam grama panchayat and thereby incurred a disqualification as provided under section 35 (1) (f) of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act. According to the petitioner section 35 (1) (f) of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act debars an elected member of the panchayat from acquiring an interest in any subsisting contract made with or work being done for any local self-government institution. By acquiring interest in the subsisting contract with the panchayat and by undertaking the work of panchayat respondent has incurred a disqualification as provided under section 35 (1) (f) of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act and thereby ceased to hold office as an elected member of Mulakkulam grama panchayat. The original petition is filed under



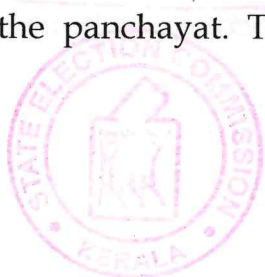
section 36 (1) of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act for determining the disqualification of respondent.

7. The respondent case in brief is as follows: - Respondent is admittedly an elected member of Mulakkulam grama panchayat representing ward No.2. Both petitioner and respondent were elected during the General Election to the local authorities held in December, 2020. According to the respondent petition is not maintainable either in law or on facts. Petition is filed with malafide intention. Petition itself is a crooked narrative, suppressing and twisting the crucial facts of the case. Petitioner has miserably failed to depict any legal and factual ground for disqualification of the respondent.
8. The respondent submitted that as per the provisions of section 35 (1) (f) of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, an elected member shall cease to hold office only when he acquires an interest in any subsisting contract made with, or work being done for the Government or local self-government institutions. However, there is neither any subsisting contract between the respondent and panchayat nor work being done for the panchayat at the time of filing the original petition. As a matter of fact, the alleged agreement has been cancelled by the panchayat, upon his request as per the resolution dated 19.04.2024 of the panchayath. The resolution dated 19.04.2024 is marked as Ext.B2 from the side of the respondent. The deemed disqualification provided under section 35 (1) (f) subsists only for a period till the contract subsists. Therefore, the original petition filed on 12.06.2024 is not maintainable.
9. Respondent further submitted that the Mulakkulam grama panchayat has entered agreement with the respondent with the consent of all elected members of the panchayat, including the respondent. All the elected member of the panchayat unanimously passed the resolution to award the work in favour of



the respondent. The resolution dated 09.01.2024 is marked as Ext.B1. Therefore, the original petition is hit by the principles of estoppel. Petitioner was also present in the Council meeting held on 14.03.2024, which resolved to seek a legal advice on the request dated 11.03.2024 of the respondent to relieve him from Ext. A6 agreement. The resolution dated 14.03.2024 is marked as Ext.B3. Petitioner was also present in the Council meeting held on 12.03.2024, which decided to convene a special meeting to consider the question of of rescinding of Ext.A6 agreement, in view of the legal advice tendered by the Standing Counsel for the panchayat. Thereafter the Ext.A6 agreement was rescinded by the resolution dated 19.04.2024. The resolution dated 19.04.2024 is marked as Ext.B2. Ext.B1 to B4 resolutions of the panchayat clearly established the fact that petitioner was fully aware of the existence of the agreement at the very inception itself. However, petitioner was not filed the original petition until 12.06.2024, resulting in an inordinate delay of 471 days in filing the petition. Consequently, the petition is barred by limitation and therefore not maintainable.

10. Further, the petitioner, who was present in the Council meeting dated 09.01.2024 supported the Ext.B1 resolution. Therefore, petitioner is estopped from filing the petition against the respondent on the very same cause of action and petitioner also lacks *locus standi* to file the petition. Respondent reiterates that there is no subsisting contract between the respondent and panchayat at the time of filing the petition and petitioner himself is responsible for the contract in question. As admitted by the petitioner the contract was executed out of mistake and the agreement is null and void. The quotation was also invalidated by the panchayat. The original petition is filed with malafide



intention and it is a clear case of abuse of process of the Court. Therefore, the petition may be dismissed with cost.

11. The evidence in this case consists of oral testimonies of PW1 and PW2, RW1 and documents Ext.A1 to A7, Ext.B1 to B4 and Ext.X1 to X5.

12. Both sides were heard.

13. The following points arise for consideration.

- (i) Whether petitioner has got *locus standi* to the petition against the respondent under the provisions of section 36 (1) of the Kerala panchayat Raj Act?
- (ii) Whether petitioner got any cause of action against the respondent?
- (iii) Whether the original petition is barred by limitation?
- (iv) Whether the original petition is hit by the principles of estoppel?
- (v) Whether respondent by his conduct incurred any disqualification as provided under section 35 (1) (f) of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act?
- (vi) Whether respondent is liable to be disqualified from holding the office of elected member of ward No. 2 of Mulakkulam grama Panchayat?

14. Point No. (i) to (vi);- As common questions of law and facts are arise for consideration on these points, they are considered together for convenience and to avoid repetition. Petitioner is admittedly an elected member of Mulakkulam grama panchayat representing ward No.1 and therefore petitioner is having *locus standi* to file the petition before the Commission for determining the disqualification of the respondent under section 36 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act. However, respondent has raised a contention that petitioner lacks *locus standi* to file the petition as it hit by doctrine of estoppel. The basis of the said contention is that he entered agreement with the



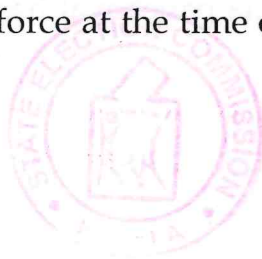
panchayat with the consent of all elected members, including the petitioner. Petitioner consented the agreement by taking part in the Ext.B1 panchayat committee meeting held on 09.01.2024, which unanimously approved the quotation submitted by the respondent. However, it is well settled that estoppel, a doctrine rooted in equity cannot impede the application of statutory provisions. In *CIT V B N Bhattachargee* (1976) 118 ITR 461) it is further reinforced the principle that estoppel cannot override legislative mandates. It cannot prevent a party from exercising a right conferred upon him by law. Otherwards, if a person has a statutory right to file a petition under law, he cannot be estopped from filing the petition, even if he previously made a statement or took actions that might appear contradictory. Therefore, the principle of estoppel would not stand in the way of the petitioner being exercising his statutory right and the contentions against the same are untenable.

15. Admittedly, petitioner and respondent were elected members of Mulakkulam grama panchayat in the General Election to the local authorities held in December, 2020 for a term of 5 years. While so the Mulakkulam grama panchayat invited quotation for hiring the vehicle with driver for the official use of the panchayat on 08.02.2023. The short-term tender Notice dated 08.02.203 is marked as Ext.A1. The tender register is marked as Ext.A2. Ext.A2 would goes to show that among the three quotations received respondent quoted the lowest rates. Ext.A3 is the agreement dated 03.03.2023 executed by the respondent with the panchayat, whereby the respondent agreed to let the vehicle owned by him on monthly rental basis for the use of panchayat. Ext.A4 would goes to show that after the termination of the Ext.A3 agreement by elapse of time, Mulakkulam grama panchayat has again invited quotation for



hiring vehicle for the panchayat on 01.12.2023. The tender register is Ext.A5. Ext.A5 would go to show that among the three quotations received respondent quoted the lowest rates. Panchayat Committee has approved the quotation submitted by the respondent as per Ext.B1 resolution. Ext.A6 is the agreement dated executed by the respondent and grama panchayat, whereby the respondent agreed to let the vehicle owned by him on monthly rental basis to the Mulakkulam grama panchayat for a further period of one year. It is further come out in evidence that respondent has performed his contractual obligations arising out of Ext.A3 and Ext.A6 agreements made with panchayat and received a total amount of Rs.2,35,353/- till 16.01.2024 as consideration for the contract.

16. Respondent admitted the transactions between him and panchayat in connection with the hiring of vehicle. During the cross examinations RW1, he categorically admitted the existence of Ext.A3 and Ext.A6 agreements (office of copy of the same produced as Ext.X3 and X5 respectively) entered between him and panchayat and acceptance of total amount of Rs.2,35,353/- from the panchayat towards vehicle hire charges.
17. However, the consistent case of the respondent is that the Ext.A6 agreement dated 23.01.2024 entered between him and panchayat has been rescinded by the panchayat Council, upon his request as per Ext.B2 resolution dated 19.04.2024. The contract was terminated by the mutual consent of the parties on 19.04.2024. Therefore on 12.06.2024, the date of filing the original petition by the petitioner, there was no subsisting contract between the respondent and panchayat to attract the trigger of section 35 (1) (f). On going through the evidence on record, it appears that petitioner too conceded the fact that there was no agreement in force at the time of filing the petition. It further appears



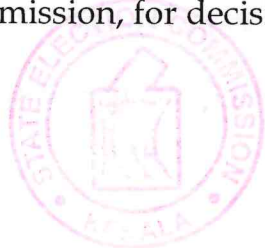
that after the elapse of Ext.A3 agreement, respondent executed Ext.A6 agreement with the panchayat on 23.01.2024 for a period of one year. However, it was terminated by mutual consent of the parties as per Ext.B2 resolution dated 19.04.2024. Therefore, the parties to the agreement are discharged from their contractual obligations with effect from 19.04.2024. Therefore, there is no subsisting contract between the respondent and panchayat at the time of filing the original petition.

18. At this juncture it is appropriate to examine the provisions of section 35 (1) (f) and section 36 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, which reads as follows. -

"35. *Disqualifications of members.* - (1) Subject to the provisions of section 36 or section 102, a member shall cease to hold office as such, if he -

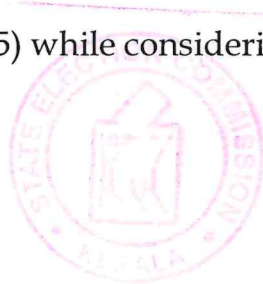
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(f) acquires any interest in any subsisting contract made with, or work being done for, the Government or any Local Self Government Institution except as a shareholder (other than as director) in a company or except permitted by rules made under the Act or enters into the contract or work with the Local Self Government Institution as Convener of the beneficiary committee which undertake the project or work of the Local Self Government Institution."

36. *Determination of subsequent disqualification of a member.* - (1) Whenever a question arises as to whether a member has become disqualified under section 30 or section 35 except clause (n) thereof after having been elected as a member, any member of the panchayat concerned or any other person entitled to vote at the election in which the member was elected, may file a petition before the State Election Commission, for decision.



Provided that, the Secretary or the Officer authorised by the Government in this behalf may refer such question to the State Election Commission for decision."

19. Section 35 (1) (f) of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act renders an elected member ceased to hold office as such, if he acquires any interest in any subsisting contract made with or work being done for the Government or any Local Self Government institution. However, there are inbuilt exemptions to this provision, in addition to Rules removing the disqualification of the members from the provisions of the 35(1) (f). The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Removal of Disqualification of candidates and members in certain cases) Rules, 1995 contains provisions neutralising the effect of section 35 (1) (f). On going through the objection filed by the respondent it seems that he has not claimed the benefit of any of said provisions. Admittedly, the respondent acquires an interest in the subsisting contract made with panchayat, he performed his obligations under Ext.A3 and A6 agreements and received consideration thereof. It can be seen from the language of section 35 (1) (f) that if a member of panchayat becomes ceased to hold office and the vacancy occurs the moment the elected member incurs the disqualification by operation of law. The duration of the currency of the disqualifying event is irrelevant. Section 36 only prescribes the forum and stipulates the procedure for determination of the fact whether an elected member has incurred the disqualification *inter alia* under section 35 (1) (f), after having been elected as a member. The removal of a member takes place by virtue of operation of law on the happening of the disqualifying event as contemplated under section 35 (1) (f).
20. The Hon'ble High Court of Kerala in *Vinod Kumar V C P Faizal and Another* (2009 KHC 1337 ; 2010 (1) KLT 35) while considering a disqualification under section



35 (1) (q) held that " That provision (section 35 (1)) gets automatically attracted when a member is disqualified in terms of section 35 (1) of the Act. The incurring of the disqualification under section 35 (1) (q) is automatic because, section 35 (1) opens by saying that a member shall cease to hold office as such, if he has failed to file declaration of his assents within the time limit prescribed under section 159 (1) of Kerala Panchayath Raj Act. Section 36 (1) provides for filing a petition before the State Election Commission for decision on a question as to whether a member has become disqualified under section 35 except clause (n) thereof."

21. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *Election Commission of India V Bajrang Bahadur Singh and Others* (AIR 2016 SC 2301) examined the scope and ambit of subsisting contract made between the members of Legislative Assembly and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in the light of Section 9A of the Representation of People Act, 1951 and Article 192 of the Constitution of India.
22. The factual background of the case is that on 29.01.2015, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh made a declaration in exercise of the authority conferred under Article 192 of the Constitution of India that the petitioner incurred the disqualification under section 9A of the Representation of People Act, 1951. Such a declaration came to be made on an undisputed finding of fact that the petitioner entered into four contracts with the State of Uttar Pradesh, after his election to the Legislative Assembly and performed his obligations arising under the said contracts. Therefore, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh upon exercising the powers under Article 192 (1) of the Constitution of India declared the petitioner as disqualified from the membership of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 15.10.2012. Petitioner challenged the said declaration in the instant SLP.



23. In the Supreme Court of India, the contention of the Senior Counsel for the petitioner Sri. Harish Raval was that even if the petitioner is to be held to have incurred a disqualification, such disqualification ceased to exist the moment petitioner discharged his obligations arising out of the Contract. Therefore, he cannot be held to be ineligible for continuing as a member of the Legislature on a true and proper interpretation of section 9A of the Representation of People Act, 1951. In other words, a declaration such as one made by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh could have been made and operate only during the subsistence of the contract but not after they ceased to subsist.
24. On the other hand, Smt. Meenakshi Arora, Senior Counsel for the Election Commission of India submitted that disqualification contemplated under section 9A takes within its sweep both "pre-existing" and "supervening" contracts. Therefore, the Governor's decision cannot be faulted.
25. At this juncture it is appropriate to reproduce the provisions of Section 9A of the Representation of People Act, 1951 and Article 192 of the Constitution of India, which read as follows. -
- "9A. *Disqualification for Government Contracts etc.*- a person shall be disqualified if, and for so long as, there subsists a contract entered into by him in the course of his trade or business with the appropriate Government for the supply of goods to, or for the execution of any works undertaken by the Government.
- Explanation. - For the purpose of this section, when a contract has been fully performed by the person by whom it has been entered into with the appropriate Government, the contract shall be deemed not subsists by reason only of the fact that Government has not performed its part of the contract either wholly or in part."



"192. *Decision on the question as to the disqualification of members.* - (1) if any question arises as to whether a member of a House of the Legislature of a State has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of Article 191, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Governor and his decision shall be final.

(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the Governor shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion."

26. As discussed, relying on the provisions of Section 9A of the Representation of People Act, 1951, the Counsel for the petitioner contended that the disqualification subsists only so long as the contract subsists. The moment the contract ceases to subsists the disqualification also ceases to exist. On the other hand, the Counsel for the Election Commission of India submitted that a person acquires the disqualification the moment he enters into a contract with the Government by virtue of operation of law. As sequel the seat occupied by such legislature falls automatically vacant. Article 192 only prescribes the forum and procedure for adjudication of the question whether any one of the events contemplated under law took place.

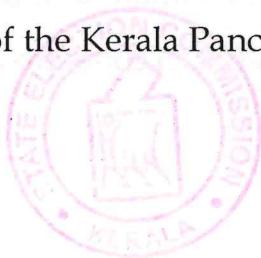
27. Considering the rival contentions, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India observed as follows. -

" Therefore, now it is a settled proposition of law that the happening of any one of the disqualifying EVENTS has the effect of making the seats occupied by such disqualified person vacant immediately by operation of law. The effect of the decision of the Governor under Article 192 is only to decide whether a legislator acquired the disqualification on a particular date on the happening of one of the disqualifying EVENTS contemplated under section 191 (sic). The



consequences is that the legislator who acquires the disqualification ceases to be a member of the Legislature with effect from the date of acquisition of the disqualification"

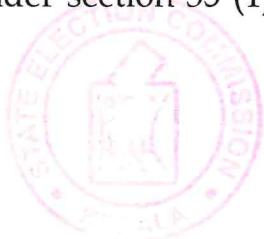
28. The position of law on the subject is very clear after the authoritative pronouncement of the judgment in *Bajrang Bahadur Singh and Others*. In the present case there is material on record that respondent while holding the office of elected member entered to agreement with panchayat, performed his obligations arising under the agreement and received the consideration thereof from the panchayat. Therefore, respondent incurred disqualification under section 35 (1) (f) and ceased to hold office as an elected member of Mulakkulam grama panchayat. The contention of the respondent that there is no subsisting contract exists at the time of filing original petition would not absolve him from the disqualification already acquired under section 35 (1) (f).
29. In the objection filed by the respondent he has raised that the original petition is time barred since there is a delay of 471 days in filing the original petition before the Commission. According to him the petitioner was aware of the agreement in question as of 27.02.2023. However, he has not cared to file the petition till 12.06.2024. It is pertinent to note that admittedly respondent entered Ext.A6 agreement on 23.01.2024, he has done work for the panchayat and received the vehicle hire charges from the panchayat subsequently. Further in the present case the cause of action is continuing nature and not extincted at any point of time and therefore petitioner has filed the petition within a reasonable time.
30. Further, the Hon'ble High Court in *Lisy Valsalam V Kerala State Election Commission* (2015 KHC 34) examined this aspect and held that the provisions under sections 35 and 36 of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act would reveal that no



time limit has been prescribed for filing such a petition before the Commission. Therefore, in view of the settled legal position the contention of the respondent in this regard is untenable.

31. Section 35 (1) (f) casts a duty upon an elected member from desist from entering contract with the panchayat. However, law cast no corresponding duty upon the panchayat to desist from entering contract with an elected member. As per the provisions of the Indian Contract Act a panchayat cannot refrain from accepting the quotation submitted by an elected member or entering a contract with elected member, if he satisfies the conditions for a binding contract as provided under section 10 of the Indian Contract Act. The contentions of the respondent against the settled propositions of law are unsustainable.
32. The object of section 35(1) (f) is to maintain the purity of the functions of the elected members of the local self-government institutions and to avoid conflicts between duty and interest of elected member. There is enough material on record that respondent while continuing as elected member of the Mulakkulam grama panchayat had entered Ext.A3 and Ext.A6 agreements with the Mulakkulam grama panchayat, he performed his obligations under the agreements, by letting his vehicle for the use of panchayat he received the vehicle hire charges from the panchayat and thereby incurred an interest in the subsisting contract made with the panchayat as provided under section 35 (1) (f).

In the result, original petition is allowed. The respondent has ceased to hold office as an elected member of ward No. 2 of the Mulakkulam grama panchayat and he has vacated the office of elected member on account of his disqualification under section 35 (1) (f) of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act. The



respondent is also disqualified from being an elected member of ward No. 2 of the Mulakkulam grama panchayat, with immediate effect.

Pronounced before the Commission on the 5th day of August 2025

Sd/-

A. SHAJAHAN

STATE ELECTION COMMISSIONER



APPENDIX

Witness examined on the side of the Petitioner

- PW1 - Arun K. R.
PW2 - Chandrika K. V.

Witness examined on the side of the Respondent

- RW1 - Ajith Kumar M. S.

Documents produced on the side of the Petitioner

- A1 - Quotation notice No. 05/AE/LSGD/MLKM dated, 08.02.2023 by Assistant Engineer L.I.D & E.W section Mulakkulam Grama Panchayath.
- A2 - Certified copy of Tender Register dated, 15.02.2023 (pages 92-93.)
- A3 - Certified copy of agreement No. 44/AE/LSGD/MLKM/22-23 dated 03.03.2023 by Ajith Kumar M. S. & Assistant Engineer LSGD section Mulakkulam.
- A4 - Quotation notice No. 04/AE/LSGD/MLKM/2023-2024 dated, 01.12.2023 by Assistant Engineer LSGD section Mulakkulam Grama Panchayath.
- A5 - Certified copy of tender register dated, 16.12.2023 page 51
- A6 - Certified copy of agreement No. 60/AE/LSGD/MLKM/2023-2024 dated, 23.01.2024 by Ajith Kumar M. S. & Assistant Engineer LSGD section Mulakkulam.
- A7 - Copy of RTI letter No. 174/AE/LSGD/MLKM/2023-2024 dated, 13.03.2024 of Assistant Engineer L1DSEW section No. 178/AE/LSGD/MLKM/2023-2024 dated, 23.03.2024

Documents produced on the side of the Respondent

- B1 - Copy of the minutes of the meeting of Panchayath committee Mulakkulam Grama Panchayath dated, 09.01.2024



SECRETARY
PEN NO. 101452
PRAKASH B.S.
State Election Commission
Kottayam

- B2 - Copy of division No. 1 of Panchayath committee meeting of Mulakkulam Grama Panchayath dated, 19.04.2024
- B3 - Copy of the Minutes of Panchayath Committee meeting of Mulakkulam Grama Panchayth dated, 14.03.2024.
- B4 - Copy of the minutes of Panchayath committee meeting of Mulakkulam Grama Panchayath dated, 12.04.2024.

Documents produced on the side of the Witness

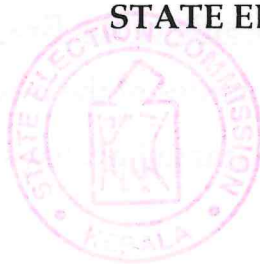
- X1 - Quotation notice No. 05/ AE/LSGD/MLKM dated, 08.02.2023 by Assistant Engineer L.I.D & E.W section Mulakkulam Grama Panchayath.
- X2 - Certified copy of Tender Register dated, 15.02.2023 pages (92-93)
- X3 - Certified copy of agreement No. 44/ AE/LSGD/MLKM/22-23 dated 03.03.2023 by Ajith Kumar M. S. & Assistant Engineer LSGD section Mulakkulam.
- X4 - Quotation notice No. 04/ AE/LSGD/MLKM/2023-2024 dated, 01.12.2023 by Assistant Engineer LSGD section Mulakkulam Grama Panchayath.
- X5 - Certified copy of agreement No. 60/ AE/LSGD/MLKM/2023-2024 dated, 23.01.2024 by Ajith Kumar M. S. & Assistant Engineer LSGD section Mulakkulam.

Sd/-

A. SHAJAHAN

STATE ELECTION COMMISSIONER

//True Copy//



PRAKASH B.S
PEN No : 101452
SECRETARY
State Election Commission
Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram