

Press Release

Date 2.10.2015

1. As per the directions of the Election commission of India and the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer in Bihar, raids against illicit liquor are being carried out for the effective management of the free and fair election in Bihar. Under this campaign today, total 11,344 litres of illicit liquor and 35 (thirty five) kg. smack has been seized in Katihar Railway Station and FIR has been lodged. Further, Rs. 3,00,000/- in District West Champaran and fake currency of Rs. 9,500/- from Gamharia Police Station under District Madhepura has been seized.

Cash amounting to Rs. 10,00,000/- in Athmalgola Police Station under District Patna and Rs. 3,00,000/- from Hathidah, Rs. 28,85,470/- from District Gopalganj, Rs. 2,40,000/- from District Vaishali, Rs. 3,79,200/- from District Begusarai, Rs. 1,01,000/- from District Arwal and Rs. 1,50,193/- from District Gaya has been recovered during checking/inspections, which is under investigation by Police and Income Tax authority.

2. Following matters were registered under the Enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct today:

Defacement in Public Property (Wall Writing, Posters, Banners, Others)	12
Defacement in Private Property (Wall Writing, Posters, Banners, Others)	1
Misuse of Vehicle (Beacon, Light, Flag)	4
Illegal Meeting/ Speech etc.	1
Others	4

3. Under the Law & Order following matters were reported today

No. of Arms/Weapons seized	9
No. of cartridges seized	73
No. of Licensed Arms deposited	1890

No. of Licensed Arms cancelled	880
No. of person bound down under preventive section of Cr. PC	7095
No. of non-bailable warrants executed	733
Fine collected in vehicle checking	Rs. 19,99,917

4. Following action has been taken by Excise and Prohibition Department today

No. of prohibition cases registered	32
No. of raids conducted	130
Volume of illicit liquor seized during raids	6,494 litre
No. of persons arrested	57
Amount of fine imposed	Rs. 1,75,800

5. Atleast 4(four) polling stations in each constituency have been identified as Model Polling Booths wherein in addition to basic minimum facilities, Sinege, Photo, Drinking Water, etc. would also be arranged. In addition to that, it has also been instructed to DEO's to provide the minimum necessary facilities like, drinking water, ramp, toilet (separate for male and female), electricity (with alternative arrangement) for every polling both.

6. Sri Kumar Venkatesh, filed a case against the Sri Ramchandra Singh Yadav, State President of Samajwadi Party, and Sri Rajesh Kumar, Media in charge - cum-Secretary, regarding accepting a donation of Rs. 10/- lacs for giving ticket for Tekari Assembly Constituency. FIR has been lodged under the relevant section of IPC and representation of peoples under the Shastri Nagar Police Station.

7. The political party or candidate shall submit a copy of election manifesto to the Election Commission of India/Office of the Chief Electoral Officer after the date of issue of election manifesto. The Election Commission of India has issued guidelines in the light of judgment dated 5th July, 2013 in S.L.P. (C) No. 21455 of 2008 regarding election manifesto.

1. The Supreme Court in its judgment dated 5th July 2013 in SLP(C) No. 21455 of 2008 (S. Subramaniam Balaji Vs Govt. of Tamil Nadu and Others) has directed the Election Commission to frame guidelines with regard to the contents of election manifestos in consultation with all the recognized political

parties. The guiding principles which will lead to framing of such guidelines are quoted below from the judgment:-

“Although, the law is obvious that the promises in the election manifesto cannot be construed as ‘corrupt practice’ under Section 123 of RP Act, the reality cannot be ruled out that distribution of freebies of any kind, undoubtedly, influences all people. It shakes the root of free and fair elections to a large degree”.

“The Election Commission, in order to ensure level playing field between the contesting parties and candidates in elections and also in order to see that the purity of the election process does not get vitiated, as in past been issuing instructions under the Model Code of Conduct. The fountainhead of the powers under which the Commission issues these orders is Article 324 of the Constitution which mandates the Commission to hold free and fair elections.”

“We are mindful of the fact that generally political parties release their election manifesto before the announcement of election date, in that scenario, strictly speaking, the Election Commission will not have the authority to regulate any act which is done before the announcement of the date. Nevertheless, an exception can be made in this regard as the purpose of election manifesto is directly associated with the election process”.

2. Upon receiving the above directions of the Hon’ble Supreme Court, the Election Commission held a meeting with the recognized National and State Political Parties for consultation with them in the matter and took note of their conflicting views in the matter.

During consultations, while some political parties supported the issuance of such guidelines, others were of the view that it is their right and duty towards voters to make such offers and promises in manifestos in a healthy democratic polity. While the Commission agrees in principle with the point of view that framing of manifestos is the right of the political parties, it cannot overlook the undesirable impact of some of the promises and offers on the conduct of free and fair elections and maintaining level playing field for all political parties and candidates.

3. The Constitution under Article 324 mandates the Election Commission, to conduct elections inter alia to the Parliament and the State Legislatures. Having due regard to the above directions of the Supreme Court and after consultation with the Political Parties, the Commission, in the interest of free and fair elections , hereby directs that Political Parties and Candidates while releasing election manifestos for any election to the Parliament or State Legislatures, shall adhere to the following guidelines :-

(i) The election manifesto shall not contain anything repugnant to the ideals and principles enshrined in the Constitution and further that it shall be consistent with the letter and spirit of other provisions of Model Code of Conduct.

(ii) The Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution enjoin upon the State to frame various welfare measures for the citizens and therefore there can be no objection to the promise of such welfare measures in election manifestos. However, political parties should avoid making those promises which are likely to vitiate the purity of the election process or exert undue influence on the voters in exercising their franchise.

(iii) In the interest of transparency, level playing field and credibility of promises, it is expected that manifestos also reflect the rationale for the promises and broadly indicate the ways and means to meet the financial requirements for it. Trust of voters should be sought only on those promises which are possible to be fulfilled.
