



# Meeting of parties from Tamil Nadu decides to move the SC against SIR

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A meeting of various parties in Tamil Nadu, chaired by Chief Minister M.K. Stalin here on Sunday, decided to approach the Supreme Court against the Election Commission's special intensive revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in the State.

## About Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls:

SIR is a focused, time-bound house-to-house voters' verification process conducted by Booth Level Officers (BLOs) to update and correct the electoral rolls before major elections

**Section 21 of the RP Act, 1950** empowers the ECI to prepare and revise electoral rolls, including conducting a special revision at any time with recorded reasons.

**Article 324** vests the ECI with the power to supervise and control the preparation of electoral rolls and conduct of elections. **Article 326** guarantees universal adult suffrage, allowing citizens aged 18 and above to vote, unless disqualified by law due to criminal conviction, unsound mind, or corruption.

The Supreme Court in the **Mohinder Singh Gill v. The Chief Election Commissioner Case, 1977** upheld the ECI's broad powers under Article 324 to ensure free and fair elections, including ordering re-polls if needed, and emphasized that judicial review is restricted during elections as per Article 329(b).

An **Electoral Roll** (also known as a Voter List or Electoral Register) is the official list of all eligible and registered voters within a specific constituency. The Electoral Rolls are prepared by the ECI under the **Representation of the People Act (RP Act), 1950**. It excludes non-citizens (**Section 16**) and includes citizens aged 18 or above who are ordinarily resident in the constituency (**Section 19**).