

## State of Karnataka and Anr. v. Prathik Parasrampuriah Case

*Prelims: Current events of national and international importance | Polity*

### Why in News?

The Supreme Court of India issued a major ruling (*State of Karnataka v. Prathik Parasrampuriah*) aimed at curbing electoral inducements, money power, and political interference in criminal prosecutions.

### Key Ruling Highlights

- **High Court Approval** - State governments are barred from unilaterally withdrawing criminal cases filed against election candidates simply because a new party takes power.
- Any application to withdraw election-related prosecutions now requires mandatory judicial scrutiny and prior approval from the concerned High Court.
- **Investigation Deadline** - Investigations into election-related criminal FIRs must be fast-tracked, with a target completion **timeframe of 1 year**.
- Periodic progress will be reported to the ***Election Commission of India (ECI)***.
- **Special Designated Trial Courts** - High Courts must designate special courts for the speedy trial and disposal of election-related prosecutions involving
  - Candidates,
  - Sitting MPs, and
  - MLAs, ensuring cases reach a logical conclusion prior to the next 5-year election cycle.
- **SOP for Cash Seizures** - To protect citizens from arbitrary harassment, Static Surveillance Teams seizing cash over Rs.10 lakh must record written reasons.
- It establishes a prima facie link to electoral offences and forward the details directly to Income Tax authorities.
- **Compliance Reporting** - The ECI and state governments must file a formal compliance report regarding the implementation of these directions on or before November 18, 2026.



## Reference

[Money Control | SC mandates HC approval for withdrawals](#)