

## **Bid to falsely implicate Suvendu Adhikari in Saradha scam? BJP puts out explosive letter**

<https://www.republicworld.com/india-news/politics/bid-to-falsely-implicate-suvendu-adhikari-in-saradha-scam-bjp-puts-out-explosive-letter-articleshow.html>

Stepping up the heat on TMC, BJP accused Mamata Banerjee of pressurizing the West Bengal CID to falsely implicate Suvendu Adhikari in the Saradha chit fund scam. Taking to Twitter, BJP IT cell head Amit Malviya shared a copy of a letter written by Sarbani Mukherjee to the CBI and the NHRC on September 7. Her daughter Debjani Mukherjee has been languishing in the Dum Dum Central Correctional Home in connection with the Saradha case since April 22, 2013. Sarbani Mukherjee alleged that her daughter was threatened that cases will be filed against her if she doesn't level false charges against Adhikari.

The letter mentioned, "Recently I visited my daughter at the Dum Dum correctional home while Debjani Mukherjee apprised me that she is under tremendous pressure from the CID, West Bengal Police. On August 23, 2022, one CID officer namely Inspector Abhijit Mukherjee, O.C, SIT, Bhawani Bhawan, Kolkata met with my daughter in jail and created pressure upon her to say that (Saradha group owner) Sudipta Sen paid Rs.6 crore to Suvendu Adhikari, present Leader of Opposition in West Bengal Assembly and Rs.6 crore to Sujan Chakraborty in her presence otherwise she would be implicated with further 9 cases already prepared."

"Apart from the same, the above CID officer told my daughter to become approver in her cases and give statement against many persons. Sir, my daughter has become scared. She never met Suvendu Adhikari or Sujan Chakraborty or has no knowledge of any monetary transaction," Sarbani Mukherjee alleged. Commenting on this, Malviya exuded confidence that her defeat in Nandigram was the beginning of the end of TMC rule in the state. However,

A desperate Mamata Banerjee is using Bengal CID to put pressure on under trials in the Sarada scam to implicate BJP's LoP Suvendu Adhikari. She must realise her defeat at his hands in Nandigram was just the beginning of the end of her draconian regime in WB. She will fail, again. [pic.twitter.com/iBoPnWHbok](https://pic.twitter.com/iBoPnWHbok)

— Amit Malviya (@amitmalviya) September 9, 2022

The Saradha scam

The Saradha Group, a consortium of over 200 private companies, allegedly collected Rs.2460 crore from around 1.7 million investors from West Bengal, Assam, Jharkhand, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh. The multi-crore ponzi scam came to light in 2013 when many people filed police complaints after being duped of their deposits. In the aftermath of the scandal, the West Bengal government instituted an inquiry commission to investigate the collapse. In May 2014, the Supreme Court transferred all investigations into the Saradha scam and other Ponzi schemes to the CBI to avoid political interference in the case.

## Challenge for CBI to tackle credibility crisis

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/comment/challenge-for-cbi-to-tackle-credibility-crisis-430190>

The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is drawing flak from various quarters. Opposition parties are accusing it of converting itself into a pliant tool of the government for harassing and intimidating their leaders and whitewashing cases where big guns of the ruling party are involved. After the arrest of some party leaders and a prominent minister belonging to the Trinamool Congress, West Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee announced that she would launch an agitation against the operations of the CBI and court arrest, if necessary. Some of the criticism may have substance in it but the majority is without foundation. For example, corruption charges against the Trinamool bigwigs in West Bengal are not trumped up. The Enforcement Directorate has recovered crores of rupees as well as a huge amount of gold jewellery from the house of a TMC minister and his girlfriend. Recently, the CBI unearthed enormous cash and jewellery from the house of another prominent leader in Birbhum district of West Bengal. Many other skeletons are tumbling out of the cupboards.

The CBI is not a statutory body. It was set up under the provisions of the Delhi Police Establishment Act, 1946. During the early years, under capable and upright leaders like DP Kohli and F Arul, the organisation enjoyed a good reputation and public confidence for its transparency and professional competence. The decline of the organisation started during the Emergency and gradually it became politicised. The Shah Commission of Inquiry, which probed the excesses perpetrated in that period, criticised its questionable role in a number of cases and hauled up some of its shining stars. It also observed that the efficiency and transparency of an organisation depend much on the extent to which the executives of the organisation are allowed to function “freely and objectively”. Section 4 of the Delhi Police Establishment Act provides that the CBI must function under the superintendence of the Central government. However, supervision does not mean interference and this was iterated clearly in the case of Vineet Narain, better known as the Hawala case, by the apex court. In the Hawala case, the Supreme Court evolved the doctrine of “continuing mandamus” allowing the court to issue interim orders from time to time.

The problem confronted by the CBI is that at present, it is functioning under multiple bosses. Administrative control is exercised by the government through the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT), which enjoys the administrative power of transfer, promotion, posting and disciplinary control. The Ministry of Law gives the final opinion regarding the ultimate fate of cases and allegedly manipulates the opinion in respect of cases which are of interest to the government. The closure of Bofors cases is an example. Now the selection of the CBI chief is being done according to the procedure prescribed by the Lok Pal Act, 2013. He is to be appointed by a committee comprising the Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, and the Chief Justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court nominated by the Chief Justice. It is hoped that the present procedure of selection of the CBI chief will result in transparent selection of officers with a spine. The chief has a two-year tenure, as laid down by the apex court in Vineet Narain’s case. But now a change in the tenure has been effected by amending

the Delhi Police Establishment Act, 1946. The CBI chief will have a fixed two-year tenure but can be given three annual extensions. No further extension will be given on completion of five years in total. The tenure of the chief, if he is capable and upright, can be made five years instead of two. The FBI Director in the US has a tenure of 10 years. The provision of annual extension of tenure has been inserted now.

The Act enables the government to exercise undue pulls and pressures on the incumbent. There should also be clear stipulation that on retirement, the CBI director should be debarred from holding any office under the government. Appointment of a former director as Governor of a state or a member of the NHRC is totally wrong and helps the government to dangle carrots before the incumbents to secure their allegiance.

Notwithstanding controversies and criticism, the CBI remains a competent professional organisation. The conviction rate of cases investigated by it is about 67 per cent, comparable to that of other well-known investigative agencies of the world. In many sensitive and sensational cases, there is a public clamour for investigation by the CBI. The meticulousness of its painstaking investigation in cases like the Rajiv Gandhi murder case has won appreciation from all. But in many cases where the government is an interested party, there are seen and unseen pressures on the CBI to toe the line desired by the government. Most of the CBI directors, instead of standing their ground, follow the path of least resistance. The autonomy of the CBI, as one of its directors frankly conceded, has become a myth. In the coal block allocation case, the Supreme Court had to rap the CBI for showing the status report to the Law Minister and officials of the Coal Ministry and making additions and deletions which virtually changed the core of the status report and subverted the integrity of the investigation. It dubbed the CBI as a “caged parrot” which has to be liberated. But liberation of the caged parrot is not going to be an easy job. It will require a slew of well-conceived and well-planned corrective measures. First, a powerful body like the CBI must have an Act laying down comprehensively its duties and functions. At present, there is no such Act. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission strongly recommended such an Act to govern the working of the CBI. The law passed by Parliament must insulate the CBI from pulls and pressures and make it truly independent and apolitical. For this, there are models in other countries which with modifications can be suitably adopted. Also, there should be a comprehensive inquiry into the working of the CBI by an eminent professional of unimpeachable integrity or by a parliamentary committee — and the recommendations of such a committee have to be implemented both in letter and spirit. At present, the CBI has to take up investigations of various odd cases that have nothing to do with corruption. This dents the core competence of the organisation. In many cases, the CBI refuses to take up the investigation but ultimately has to do so because of the court’s orders or the pressure of public opinion.

The strength of its investigating staff requires substantial augmentation. Growing discord between the Centre and the states ruled by Opposition parties is also affecting the smooth operations of the CBI. At present, several Opposition-ruled states have

withdrawn general consent to the CBI to take up investigation of cases within jurisdictions of those states. The state police and the CBI cannot function effectively without the support and co-ordination of each other. The fundamental impediment lies in the law that does not envisage the CBI as a federal police force.

## **BSF action to grab poor Bengal farmers land arbitrary , affects villagers life, livelihood**

<https://www.cointerview.net/2022/09/bsf-action-to-grab-poor-bengal-farmers.html>

The Border Security Force (BSF) allegedly grabbed the land of two marginal farmers “on orders from above” in January this year in Dinajpur district of West Bengal, yet, despite complaints to the administrative and police authorities, no action has been taken in this regard, says a complaint filed with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) chairman.

In a plea, based on a finding of a fact-finding team, to the NHRC chairman, Kirit Roy, secretary, Banglar Manabdhikar Suraksha Mancha (MASUM), and national convenor Programme Against Custodial Torture & Impunity (PACTI), Hooghly, said, the land acquisition “has not complied with the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; hence it is “illegal grabbing”.

Text:

I want to attract your attention towards the illegitimate restrictions and livelihood violation of the villagers of Dhalgaon village of 1 no Bhatol Gram Panchayat under Raiganj Block and police station in North Dinajpur District of West Bengal by the Border Security Force personnel with ECO company of Poriyal border outpost under 72 battalion BSF

About 1,500 people reside in the Dhalgaon village, where out of the total population about 850 are male and 650 are female. Almost 80 percent of the villagers belong from Muslim Other Backward Class (OBC) and 20 percent from Hindu Scheduled Caste (Dalit) backgrounds.

About 1,800 bigha of cultivable land in the village is located outside the border fencing, which is heavily guarded by the Border Security Force (BSF). In this village there are no government hospitals, no ration shop, only one SSK (Sishu Siksha Karmasuchi) school is situated in this village. There is no secondary and higher secondary school in this village.

The condition of the village road is very bad. Most of the roads in the village are not metalled. Due to the plying of BSF vehicles on the village road, the condition of the road became more deteriorated. There are no irrigation facilities in the village.

Taslim Ali and Mahamuddin Mohammad are two residents of Dhalgaon village. Previously, Taslim Ali resided in the land situated 20 meter distance from the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) Road and in front of fencing gate number 18 of Poriyal Border Out Post. In the year 1989 Taslim Ali and his wife Rejina Khatun bought a total 12.20 satak of land under Dhalgaon Mouza, JL No 11 from Jasera Begum, Md Bellal Sarkar, Buna Khatun, Laila Khatun, Rehena Khatun and Nureja Khatun in consideration of Rs. 4,11,750.

But due to illegitimate and arbitrary restriction by the BSF personnel attached with Pariyal Border Out Post, he moved away from that place and made a house far from the border fencing. Now he runs his family by cultivating different vegetables in that land where he previously resided.

Mahamuddin Mohammad is also the owner of the 0.06 acre land under Dhalgaon Mouza, JL No 11, Khatian No 312. The said land is situated between Pariyal Border Out Post and the fencing gate number 18 in front of the railing number 1419-1397 and 20 to 75 meter distance from the barbed wire.

Taslim Ali and Mahamuddin Mohammad both run their family by cultivating different vegetables and bananas in their land. On 15 January, 2022 at midnight Border Security Force personnel grabbed the whole land of Taslim Ali and Mahamuddin. BSF personnel buried bamboo poles at the margin of the land and the BSF Battalion number and Border Out Post there.

They do not allow Taslim Ali and Mahamuddin to enter their agricultural field. From that day, they cannot work in their agricultural field. BSF told them that the area is now under BSF's jurisdiction and therefore they possessed over those lands and cannot allow anyone to enter in that area.

Taslim and Mahamuddin informed the above stated incident to the Panchayat Pradhan of 1 no. Bhatol Gram Panchayat. Panchayat Pradhan along with other members went to Pariyal Border Out Post but the BSF personnel did not listen to their words. BSF told them to bring the map of those lands from the Block Land and Land Revenue Office.

When Taslim and Mahamuddin went to the office of the Block Land and Land Revenue Officer, Raiganj and asked for a land map of that area, the officials refused to provide them any map of the bordering areas.

From January, 2022 they cannot enter their field. BSF personnel do not allow them to enter their fields. As they cannot cultivate vegetables in this season their monetary loss is about Rs. 50,000.

Our fact finding team talked with one Gram Panchayat member Prakash Barman. He informed that all villagers know the fact that the owners of those two lands are Taslim Ali and Mr. Mahamuddin Mohammad but BSF personnel by force grab those lands without showing any documentary evidence.

One Md Nasiruddin, aged about 55 years, son of late Abdul Jabbar, a resident of the Dhalgaon village informed our fact finding team that BSF personnel attached with Pariyal Border Out Post, 'E' Company, Battalion number 72 put illegitimate and arbitrary restrictions upon the agricultural activities of the villagers. For the last two years villagers cannot cultivate maize crops in their agricultural fields. BSF issued an arbitrary prohibition on the cultivation of the maize crops.

Our fact finding team talked with Madanlal, Post Commander of the Pariyal Border Out Post, 'E' Company, Battalion number 72. He informed that if there is any allegation of the villagers, they can file civil suit against them. They have an order from higher

authority, so they have taken possession of the land. They do not want any harm to common people.

On 25.07.22, Mr. Taslim Ali and Mr. Mahamuddin lodged written complaints to the Block Development Officer of Raiganj block and the Sub-Divisional Officer of Raiganj Sub-Division and District Magistrate, Uttar Dinajpur. On 26.07.2022 Taslim Ali and Mahamuddin lodged written complaint to the local Bhatol Police Fari (Out Post).

But the on duty police person did not accept the complaint. As the local police did not take any action in this regard, on 02.08.2022 he sent one written complaint on the above stated matter to the Superintendent of Police of North Dinajpur through registered post.

BSF move to restrict the entry of the victims in their agricultural field has plunged their families into deeper poverty

However, till time no actions were taken by the authority to seek out the matter. The whole process was not complied with The Land Acquisition Act, 1894; hence it is illegal grabbing of land by BSF.

These whimsical actions and arbitrary restriction imposed by the Border Security Force personnel of Poriyal Border Outposts upon the villagers of Dhalgaon is not only challenging their life and livelihood but also violating the Article 21 and Article 19 (1) (g) and 39(a) of the Constitution of India and Article 12 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The plight of the villagers and denial of their proper livelihood practices is against the Articles 6 (Right to Work), 7 (Right to enjoyment just and favorable condition of work), 9 (Right to Social Security) and 11 (Right to adequate Standard of living) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) as well as the goal number 8 and 16 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

In all these international instruments, the Government of India is a party and has taken pledge to adhere with. The affected farmers' family is in poor financial condition. They earn their living from agricultural work but this arbitrary action of the BSF to restrict the entry of the victims in their agricultural field, has plunged their families into deeper poverty.

**अगर इस तरह लघु उद्यमियों को बैंक डिफाल्टर घोषित करता गया तो स्टार्टअप का भविष्य भी खतरे में..**

<https://www.jagran.com/jammu-and-kashmir/jammu-bank-officials-accused-of-disobeying-the-instructions-of-rbi-and-government-of-india-23056139.html>

जम्मू, जागरण संवाददाता : एसोसिएशन आफ स्माल एंड टाइनी इंडस्ट्रीज के प्रधान हरिबंद सिंह ने कहा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में बैंकिंग अधिकारी लघु उद्योग के लिए उधार लेने वालों को नियमों की अवहेलना करते हुए डिफाल्टर घोषित कर रहे हैं। इससे लघु उद्योग और स्टार्टअप उद्यमियों का भविष्य खतरे में पड़ रहा है। यहां पत्रकारों को संबोधित करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में लघु उद्योग व स्टार्टअप के लिए कई सरकारी योजनाएं चलाई गई हैं। अफसोस की बात यह है कि बैंक के अधिकारी उद्यमियों का इनका लाभ नहीं उठाने दे रहे।

वे आरबीआइ और भारत सरकार के दिशा निर्देशों की अवहेलना कर रहे हैं। हरबिंद ने कहा कि बैंक अधिकारी विभिन्न माध्यमों से उद्यमियों को प्रताड़ित कर उनकी औद्योगिक संपत्ति बेचने को मजबूर कर रहे हैं और स्वयं इस संपत्ति को खरीदने में जुटे हुए हैं। यही समय है जब लघु उद्यमियों को बचाया जाए। उन्होंने स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, जम्मू के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई और जांच की मांग की है।

प्रधान ने कहा कि पहले ही कोरोना महामारी के चलते पूरा विश्व आर्थिक मंदी से जूझ रहा है। भारत सरकार ने भी बैंकों को ऋण की वसूली में उदारवादी नीति अपनाने के निर्देश दिए हैं। ताकि किसी भी तरह उद्योगों को दोबारा खड़ा किया जा सके। वहीं स्टेट ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन के पूर्व सदस्य एवं एनजीओ के चेयरमैन एडवोकेट चंद्र मोहन शर्मा ने एसोसिएशन का समर्थन करते हुए कहा है कि युवा उद्यमियों को तंग किया जा रहा है।

उन्होंने उपराज्यपाल मनोज सिन्हा और केंद्रीय वित्त मंत्री डा. निर्मला सीमारमण से अपील की है कि वे मामले में हस्तक्षेप करे ताकि स्थानीय युवा उद्यमियों को सुरक्षित किया जा सके। उन्होंने मामले को राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग से भी जल्द उठाने की बात कही ताकि प्रताड़ित होकर आत्महत्या करने वालों की जिंदगी बचाई जा सके। इस मौके पर महासचिव अजय जगोत्रा, वरिष्ठ उपप्रधान संजय चोपड़ा, उपप्रधान विपन सिंह वजीर, सिचव दीपक ठुकराल, कानूनी सलाहकार एडवोकेट चंद्र मोहन शर्मा समेत अन्य सदस्य भी मौजूद थे।





**NHRC organises a meeting to  
discuss women's healthcare**

National Human Rights Commission organised a meeting on the theme 'Women's health, survival and nutritional status in India: challenges and way forward' on September 5. Chairing it, Justice Arun Mishra, Chairperson, NHRC said that there are enabling laws and policy frameworks towards ensuring better health care for women as well as their empowerment. However, these require to be implemented in right earnest. Steps are being taken to work towards making it a priority.