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## Recent developments

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## A plan to follow

The existing legislative and policy framework in India needs to adapt to futuristic challenges, by making suitable changes. First, as proposed by the NHRC Advisory in October 2023, the definition of 'child pornography' under the POCSO Act must be replaced with the phrase 'CSAM' to make it expansive. Second, the term 'sexually explicit' under Section 67B of the IT Act must be defined to enable the real-time identification and blocking of CSAM. Third, the definition of 'intermediary' under the IT Act must expressly include Virtual Private Networks, Virtual Private Servers, and Cloud Services to impose statutory liability on them to comply with the CSAM-related provisions in Indian laws. Fourth, statutory amendments are needed to integrate the risks arising from emerging technological advancements. Fifth, the Government of India must pursue the adoption of the UN Draft Convention on 'Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technology for Criminal Purposes' by the UN General Assembly. Notably, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology proposed the Digital India Act 2023, currently in pipeline, to replace the two-decade-old IT Act. Therefore, and lastly, the proposed Digital India Act must draw inspiration from the U.K.'s upcoming legislation to include the provisions specifically targeting AI-generated CSAM.



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## The Indian Express

### **'At the root lies an anonymous fax': Gujarat HC upholds acquittals in killing of British nationals in 2002 riots**

The court also considered that no Test Identification Parade of the accused had been carried out in the case

<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/ahmedabad/gujarat-hc-acquittals-killing-british-nationals-2002-riots-9920793/>

Written by Aditi Raja | Vadodara | Updated: April 3, 2025 06:1

7 min read

The Gujarat High Court has upheld the acquittals of six persons accused in the case of the alleged killing of four persons including three British nationals in 2002 post-Godhra violence, one of the grounds being that the “root (of the investigation) lies in the anonymous fax letter which was addressed to the British High Commission”.

The petition filed by British national Imran Dawood, a survivor and key eyewitness of the deaths, had challenged the 2015 acquittals of the six accused by the Special trial court in Himmatnagar, Sabarkantha district, set up following a Supreme Court order to fast-track investigations into nine major riot cases that followed the train burning at Godhra on February 27, 2002.

The HC also considered that no Test Identification Parade (TIP) of the accused had been carried out in the case in which the accused had “not been described” even in the FIR filed by the petitioner in 2002.

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The order of the division bench of Justice AY Kogje and Justice Samir J Dave, dated March 6, which was uploaded on March 28, analyses several previous court verdicts in cases connected to 2002 Gujarat riots as well as apex court judgements on the scope of interference in acquittal appeals while also delving into the testimonies of 81 witnesses in the case.

The incident dates back to February 28, 2002, when Imran along with his uncles — Saeed Dawood and Shakeel Dawood — and co-villager Mohammad Aswat, all British nationals, were returning from a trip to Agra and Jaipur to their native Lajpur village of Navsari when they were allegedly attacked by a mob on the highway in Vadvasa village near Prantij in Sabarkantha.

According to the case, the victims were travelling in an SUV driven by Yusuf Suleman Peragar who was killed on the spot while the petitioner and Aswat were injured even as

the mob set the vehicle on fire. Aswat was later declared dead at a hospital. Saeed and Shakeel, who ran for their lives into a nearby field, “were not found”.

The HC considered the sessions court verdict acquitting the six accused — Mitha Patel, Chandu alias Prahlad Patel, Ramesh Patel, Manoj Patel, Rajesh Patel and Kala Patel — citing that no TIP had been held in the case as the petitioner had deposed before the court over a video call and also had a “Dock Identification via video”. At the time of identifying the accused, the petitioner had stated that the accused presented before him “somewhat appeared” to be like the accused in the mob as the identification was held for the first time six years after the incident, the HC observed.

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The court order stated, “The Sessions Court also while dealing with this issue has taken into consideration the evidence of the witness (Imran) as also the FIR and the evidence of the Investigating Officer and accepted the argument of the defence that the description of the accused given by the witness denying investigation was only about the height, clothes and approximate age. Even in the FIR itself, no description of the accused was given. Therefore, the Sessions Court has rightly concluded that such an (Dock) identification cannot be the sole ground to base conviction...”

The court order also considered the defence argument that the petitioner had stated in his cross-examination during the trial about “difficulty in identifying the accused due to the passage of time”. Challenging the defence argument, the petitioner’s counsel had stated that the “trial court had erred in drawing a negative inference” against the petitioner that he did not “want to take part in the Test Identification Parade”. The request for the petitioner to remain present for the identification parade in May 2002 was “admittedly sent to the British Deputy High Commission, Mumbai” and “there is nothing on record to show that the said request was sent to the Complainant and that he had refused to participate in the TIP”, said the counsel. The petitioner also argued that the police, despite having two other eyewitnesses, apart from Imran, did not conduct the TIP.

Naming of the accused based on an anonymous letter fax received by the British Deputy High Commissioner in Mumbai remained a contentious issue through the trial, the HC observed.

As per the prosecution, on March 24, 2002, the British Deputy High Commissioner, Howard Parkinson, received an anonymous fax, which named 10 persons as suspects in the killing of the petitioner’s uncles. The court order stated that the British Deputy High Commissioner forwarded the anonymous fax to the Director General of Police of Gujarat, requesting him to direct the Prantij police to investigate further into the killings.

The state government constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) under former CBI director RK Raghavan, in April 2008, after the Supreme Court directed the Gujarat government to do so while hearing a 2003 petition of the National Human Rights Commission. In 2009, the sessions court framed the charges against the six accused

under Indian Penal Code sections 302 (murder), [153(A)] (Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony), 323(voluntarily causing hurt), 143 (punishment for unlawful assembly), 147 (punishment for rioting), 148 (rioting, armed with deadly weapon) among others.

The order stated, “The issue, therefore, arises that how at all the names of the accused surfaced during the course of investigation and on what basis the respondents were subjected to investigation and trial. The root lies in the anonymous fax letter which was addressed to British High Commission, which narrated the names of the respondents as accused persons...”

It further said, “The initiation of investigation is also based on an anonymous fax message and not on the basis of the evidence of any independent eyewitness. For the foregoing reasons, the Court does not find any reason to interfere with the impugned judgment and order of acquittal passed by the Principal District and Sessions Judge (Specially Designated Court), Sabarkantha at Himmatnagar... The appeal therefore deserves to be and is hereby dismissed.”

The prosecution case was that Bilal Dawood, brother of Saeed, visited the site of the incident later with the then British Deputy High Commissioner, Ian Reakes, and “collected fragments of bone” from the premises of a factory located approximately 400 metres away from the burnt vehicle.

According to the prosecution case, a panchnama was carried out and the police inspector then “handed over the bone fragments to the British Deputy High Commissioner, who then arranged for it to be sent to the British Deputy High Commission, Mumbai, and thereafter couriered to the Forensic Laboratory in Hyderabad”. Later, as per “instruction by the Hyderabad laboratory”, the British Deputy High Commissioner arranged for a local doctor to take blood samples from Bilal and other members of Saeed and Shakeel’s family to assist in the identification.

The defence counsel, Senior Advocate RC Jani, had raised objection to the process “unknown to law” as it was done by the official of British High Commission and “cannot be treated as evidence collected during the course of investigation to be treated as legally admissible evidence.”



## Live Law

### **2002 Riots: Gujarat High Court Upholds 2015 Order Acquitting Six Men Accused Of Killing Three British Nationals**

<https://www.livelaw.in/high-court/gujarat-high-court/gujarat-high-court-acquittal-six-men-accused-killing-british-nationals-288171>

LIVELAW NEWS NETWORK | 2 Apr 2025 11:45 AM

The Gujarat High Court has upheld a 2015 sessions court order which acquitted six men in a case related to the killing of three British Nationals near Prantij, during the 2002 state-wide riots which followed the Godhra Train Burning incident.

In doing so the court observed that there had been no test identification parade in the matter and the dock identification was conducted for the first time after a gap of six years. The court thus ruled that the manner in which dock identification of the accused was conducted cannot be a relevant fact to convict them. It further observed that the initiation of probe in this case was not based on independent eye witness evidence but on an "anonymous fax message sent to the British High Commission, which narrated the names of the respondents as accused persons".

A division bench of Justice AY Kogje and Justice Samir J Dave in its March 6 order after perusing the various testimonies of witness including that of the appellant-complainant (PW 68) and the Investigating Officer observed:

"This Court is of the view that the I.O. made an attempt to carry out the T.I.P. during the course of investigation by the first I.O. However, for the reasons mentioned in his deposition, the T.I.P. could not be proceeded, the Court does not find any reason to attribute any malafide to the role of the I.O. Thereafter, the manner of the identification during the testimony of PW-68 and that too via video conferencing and the answers being given by PW-68 on the issue of identification, the Court is of the view that such an identification may not be treated as an absolute identification to be a substantive evidence on which a conviction can be based or more so, an acquittal can be reversed".

The bench observed that the sessions court had considered the evidence of the complainant, the FIR and the evidence of the IO and had accepted the defence's argument that the description of the accused given by the witness was only about the height, clothes and approximate age; even the FIR did not contain a description of the accused.

"Therefore, the Sessions Court has rightly concluded that such an identification (Dock) cannot be the sole ground to base conviction," the court observed.

It further observed that the complainant had in "Dock identification via video conference" identified the accused as a part of the mob, and referred to Supreme Court decisions which provide for safeguards to be kept in mind by the Courts before accepting the Dock identification as an absolute evidence under Section 9 of Evidence Act.

"In present case, there was no T.I.P. admittedly and PW-68 is a stranger to the area and the people consisting the mob, the Dock identification is for the first time after a gap of 6 years. Therefore, the Court has no hesitation to conclude that the Dock identification of the accused in the manner described in the preceding paras can not be treated as a relevant fact established by prosecution to convict the accused," the court said.

The court perused the complainant's cross examination during trial and noted that he had admitted in his 2008 statement that he had expressed difficulty identifying the accused due to the passage of time. He had however denied the defence's claim that he had not disclosed details about the attackers' appearance in 2002.

On the reliability of the complainant's evidence regarding the version depicted by him pertaining to the mob the court observed, "This witness has deposed that the vehicle was intercepted by a mob of 15 to 20 people, where as the mob consisted of large number of people. An independent witness, PW19, Pravin Patel, Exh-111 in his chief has mentioned that the Jeep vehicle was followed by a mob as of 150 to 200 persons. This version is consistent even in his cross".

It observed that though the carrying of lie detector test of accused was not argued however the court said that conclusion of FSL report on each of the accused-respondents exonerates them from being in the line of suspect.

On how the names of the accused surfaced in during the course of investigation and on what basis were they subjected to probe and trial the court said:

"The root lies in the anonymous fax letter which was addressed to British High Commission, which narrated the names of the respondents as accused persons. The Court may refer back to the evidence of PW No.75, Exh.297, an officer of British Consulate and who have referred to an anonymous fax with names of 10 suspects, which he in turn had forwarded to Director General of Police and the Investigating Officer. Therefore, the initiation of the investigation is also based on an anonymous fax message and not on the basis of the evidence of any independent eyewitness".

The court thus dismissing the appeal, noting that it cannot find a reason to interfere with the trial court's acquittal order.

## Background

On February 28, 2002 the complainant—Imran Mohamad Salim Dawood along with his two uncles Saeed Safik Dawood and Sakil Abdul Hai Dawood and another person of his village, Mohamad @ Nallabhai Abdulbhai Aswar, all British nationals were on their way back after completing their trip to Agra and Jaipur, in a car along with their driver Yusuf.

The complaint stated that at about 6.00 p.m., there was a mob on the highway carrying sticks and dhariyas in their hands. The mob is stated to have intercepted their vehicle and attacked the passengers. The occupants tried to run, but mob injured Mohamad Aswar



on the head. The driver was also seriously injured, as a result of which he died on the spot and the mob is stated to have set fire to the jeep.

As per the complaint, the complainant's two uncles fled away towards nearby fields while being chased by the mob. The complainant and his relative Mohamad Aswar were injured; a police patrolling van reached the spot and the two were brought to the hospital where Mohamad Aswar was declared dead.

Subsequently the relative of the uncles' from UK, along with the then British Deputy High Commissioner and police personnel from Prantij police station visited a factory near the area where the vehicle was burnt and were stated to have "found small fragments of bone". The police inspector had handed over the bone fragments to the then British Deputy High Commissioner who arranged for it to be sent to the British Deputy High Commission in Mumbai, which was thereafter sent to a Forensic Laboratory in Hyderabad; blood samples of the family were also taken to assist in the identification.

Thereafter on March 24, 2002 "an anonymous fax" was received by the then British Deputy High Commissioner in which name of one of the accused—Pravinbhai Jivabhai Patel was mentioned stating that he along with a "mob of 50-100 persons" allegedly killed the complainant's uncles.

The order notes that the then British Deputy High Commissioner wrote to the then Director General of Police requesting him to direct the Prantij police to investigate further into the killings of the Appellant's uncles.

Subsequently the Supreme Court had in a 2003 plea—National Human Rights Commission v/s. State of Gujarat and others, directed the State of Gujarat to constitute a Special Investigation Team (SIT) in nine cases, including the appellant's case.

Pursuant to this on April 1, 2008 the State issued a notification constituting a SIT. In December 2008 the appellant's statement was recorded by the SIT. In 2009 sessions court framed charges against the six accused for various offences of the IPC including Sections 302(murder), 323(voluntarily causing hurt), 153(A)(Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony) read with Sections 143(punishment for unlawful assembly), 147(punishment for rioting), 148(Rioting, armed with deadly weapon) among others.

Case title: IMRAN DAWOOD S/O. MOHAMMAD SALIM DAWOOD BRITISH NATIONAL v/s PATEL MITHABHAI PASHABHAI & others

Zee News

## नाता प्रथा का काला सच... चंद पैसों की लालच में अपनी ही बेटी का सौदा करते पिता!

Rajasthan News: राजस्थान और कुछ अन्य राज्यों में प्रचलित 'नाता प्रथा' आज भी एक भयानक कुप्रथा के रूप में जीवित है. यह प्रथा, जिसमें लड़कियों को स्टांप पेपर पर बेचने या जबरन विवाह के लिए सौदा किया जाता है, न केवल उनकी मासूमियत बल्कि उनके मौलिक अधिकारों का भी हनन करती है.

<https://zeenews.india.com/hindi/india/rajasthan/photo-gallery-naata-pratha-dirty-truth-father-sold-daughter-for-money/1743592373930>

Updated: Apr 02, 2025, 17:04

क्या है नाता प्रथा?

1/6

नाता प्रथा कुछ समुदायों में नाबालिग लड़कियों को स्टांप पेपर पर बेचने या विवाह कराने से संबंधित है.

एनएचआरसी की नोटिस

2/6

NHRC ने इस संबंध में राजस्थान, MP, UP और गुजरात की सरकारों और महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय को नोटिस जारी किया है.

जांच में खुलासा

3/6

एक मामले में, राजस्थान के प्रतापगढ़ जिले में एक पिता ने अपनी नाबालिग बेटी का सौदा ₹2.5 लाख में एक व्यक्ति के साथ कर दिया

पुलिस की लापरवाही

4/6

NHRC ने जांच में पाया कि पुलिस ने लड़की की शिकायत को नजरअंदाज किया, जिसके कारण उसने जान दे दी.

नाता प्रथा को रोकने की मांग

5/6

यह महिलाओं के अधिकारों का उल्लंघन है. आयोग ने राज्य सरकार से नाता प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए कानून बनाने की सलाह दी है.



सुझाव और समाधान

6/6

NHRC ने नाता प्रथा को मानव तस्करी के अंतर्गत लाने, POCSO एक्ट के तहत कार्रवाई करने और जागरूकता बढ़ाने आदि सुझाव दिए हैं.

Pragativadi

## **Arnab Mukherjee Case: NPLP President Files NHRC Complaint, Demands Rs 50 Lakh Compensation**

The tragic and suspicious death of Arnab Mukherjee, a third-year engineering student from West Bengal studying at KIIT University in Bhubaneswar, has taken a new turn.

<https://pragativadi.com/arnab-mukherjee-case-nplp-president-files-nhrc-complaint-demands-rs-50-lakh-compensation/>

by Itishree Sethy | April 2, 2025

Subrat Kumar Dash, State President of the National People's Liberal Party (NPLP), has filed a complaint with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) under NHRC No. 7055/2025, demanding justice for the grieving family.

The complaint seeks an ex-gratia amount of Rs 50 lakh to be granted to the family of the deceased student, who was found dead under suspicious circumstances in the Mancheswar police station area on March 31, 2025. The case has now been brought under scrutiny by several key parties, including the Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP) Bhubaneswar, the Director General of Police (DG Police) Odisha, the Home Secretary of Odisha, and KIIT University authorities.

Dash emphasized the need for swift and transparent action in his complaint, urging the NHRC to hold the parties accountable for any negligence that may have contributed to the unfortunate incident. Meanwhile, authorities are under pressure to provide clarity and closure to the student's family and the university community.

The investigation is ongoing as the involved parties prepare to respond to the NHRC's directives.



TV9 Bharatvarsh

## ‘मेरे पिता मर चुके’... राशन डीलर बोला- अरे जिंदा हैं वो, अब दूँढते हुए मानवाधिकार आयोग पहुंचा बेटा

मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में एक चौंकाने वाला मामला सामने आया है जहां एक मृत व्यक्ति के नाम पर राशन लिया जा रहा है. मृतक के पुत्र राहुल कुमार ने बताया कि उनके पिता की मृत्यु के बाद भी उनके नाम पर राशन कार्ड का उपयोग हो रहा है. डीलरों ने दावा किया कि मृतक खुद राशन लेने आता है.

<https://www.tv9hindi.com/state/bihar/muzaffarpur-ration-scam-dead-man-receives-ration-fraud-deceased-fathers-card-used-3210828.html>

संजीव कुमार | Updated on: Apr 02, 2025 | 7:24 PM

बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले से एक अजीबोगरीब मामला सामने आया है, जहां पर जिंदा आदमी को भले ही राशन मिले न मिले, लेकिन मृत आत्मा को राशन जिले के डीलरों द्वारा दिया जा रहा है. इतना ही नहीं, जब उक्त मृत व्यक्ति के पुत्र ने डीलर से संपर्क स्थापित किया और अपने पिता के बारे में जानकारी लिया, तो डीलर ने बताया कि वे जिंदा हैं और बराबर मेरे यहां आधार कार्ड लेकर आते हैं. इतना ही नहीं अपना अंगूठा लगाकर राशन प्राप्त करते हैं. इस बात को सुनकर पुत्र की हालत काफी खराब है, क्योंकि जिस पिता का दाह संस्कार वह कर चुका है, उस पिता का फिर से जिन्दा हो जाना यमराज को कटघरे में खड़ा करता है.

पूरा मामला मिठनपुरा थाना क्षेत्र के कालिबाड़ी रोड, सुन्दर बाग के निवासी राहुल कुमार से जुड़ा हुआ है. राहुल कुमार का कहना है कि उनके पिता शंकर साह की मृत्यु 16 जून 2023 को तथा उनकी मां की मृत्यु 19 जुलाई 2023 को हो चुकी है. बावजूद इसके उनके पिता के नाम पर राशन लिया जा रहा है. उन्होंने बताया कि मेरे पास राशन कार्ड नहीं है, सिर्फ राशन कार्ड का नंबर है, जिस नंबर से जानकारी लेने पर मुझे पता चला कि मेरे पिताजी के नाम से कोई फर्जीवाड़ा कर राशन ले रहा है. साथ-ही-साथ यह राशन अलग-अलग जगहों से लिया जा रहा है.

मानवाधिकार आयोग में की शिकायत

राहुल ने कहा कि मैंने इन सभी डीलरों से संपर्क किया तो इन सभी ने मुझे बताया कि आपके पिता आधार कार्ड लेकर आते हैं और अपना अंगूठा लगाकर राशन ले जाते हैं. पीड़ित राहुल कुमार ने कहा कि डीलर उनके नाम का भी राशन उठा लेते हैं. इस पूरे मामले को लेकर पीड़ित राहुल कुमार ने मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एसके झा के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और बिहार राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग में दो अलग-अलग याचिका दायर की हैं.

जांच के बाद होगी कार्रवाई

मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एसके झा ने कहा कि यह पूरा मामला काफी पेंचीदा है, जिसकी निष्पक्ष जांच के लिए मानवाधिकार आयोग से शिकायत की गई है. उम्मीद है कि जल्द-से-जल्द मामले में ठोस व सकारात्मक कार्रवाई होगी.

Dainik Bhaskar

**पिता को ढूंढने की गुहार लेकर पहुंचा मानवाधिकार आयोग:बेटे ने कहा- मेरे पिता का निधन हो चुका है, डीलर का दावा- वे जिन्दा हैं, राशन ले जाते हैं**

<https://www.bhaskar.com/local/bihar/muzaffarpur/news/human-rights-commission-reached-with-a-request-to-find-the-father-134760089.html>

मुजफ्फरपुर जिले से एक अजीब मामला सामने आया है। यहां एक ऐसे शख्स को जनवितरण प्रणाली के दुकानदार की ओर से राशन दिया जा रहा है, जिसकी मौत दो साल पहले ही हो चुकी है। जब इस बारे में मृतक के बेटे को जानकारी हुई तो वो जनवितरण प्रणाली के डीलर के पास पहुंचा और इस बारे में जानकारी ली।

पूछताछ पर डीलर ने बताया कि तुम्हारे पापा जिन्दा हैं और बराबर मेरे यहां आधार कार्ड लेकर आते हैं और अपना अंगूठा लगाकर राशन प्राप्त करते हैं। इस बात को सुनकर बेटे को हैरानी हुई। उसने बताया कि मैंने खुद पिता का अंतिम संस्कार दो साल पहले किया है, ऐसे में वो राशन लेने कैसे आ सकते हैं?

युवक बोला- माता-पिता दोनों का एक महीने में ही हुआ निधन

मामला मिठनपुरा थाना क्षेत्र के कालीबाड़ी रोड, सुन्दर बाग के रहने वाले राहुल कुमार का है। राहुल कुमार का कहना है कि 16 जून 2023 को मेरे पिता शंकर साह का निधन हो गया था, जबकि एक महीने बाद ही 19 जुलाई 2023 को मेरी मां का भी निधन हो गया। बावजूद इसके उनके पिताजी के नाम से राशन का उठाव बराबर हो रहा है।

राहुल ने बताया-

मेरे पास राशन कार्ड नहीं है, सिर्फ राशन कार्ड का नंबर है, जिस नंबर से जानकारी लेने पर मुझे पता चला कि मेरे पिताजी के नाम से कोई फर्जीवाड़ा कर राशन का उठाव कर रहा है। साथ-ही-साथ यह राशन का उठाव अलग-अलग जगहों से हो रहा है। जब मैंने इन सभी डीलरों से संपर्क किया तो इन सभी की ओर से मुझे बताया गया कि आपके पिताजी बराबर आधार कार्ड लेकर आते हैं और अपना अंगूठा लगाकर राशन लेकर चले जाते हैं।

पीड़ित बोला- मेरे नाम का भी उठा ले रहे राशन

पीड़ित राहुल कुमार ने कहा कि डीलर की ओर से उनके नाम का भी राशन उठा लिया जाता है। इस पूरे मामले को लेकर पीड़ित राहुल कुमार ने मानवाधिकार मामलों के वकील एस.के.झा के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और बिहार राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग में दो अलग-अलग याचिका दायर की है। एस.के.झा ने बताया कि ये पूरा मामला काफी पेंचीदा है, जिसकी निष्पक्ष जांच के लिए मानवाधिकार आयोग से आज शिकायत की गई है। उम्मीद है कि जल्द-से-जल्द मामले में ठोस व सकारात्मक कार्रवाई होगी।

Navbharat Times

## मुजफ्फरपुर में मृतक के नाम पर राशन वितरण, आधार कार्ड से हो रहा फर्जीवाड़ा

<https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/state/bihar/muzaffarpur/ration-distribution-name-of-dead-in-muzaffarpur-fraud-is-being-done-using-aadhar-card/videoshow/119910278.cms>

Edited by देवेन्द्र कश्यप | Reported by संदीप कुमार | नवभारतटाइम्स.कॉम 2 Apr 2025, 7:29 pm

Muzaffarpur Ration card: बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर में जीवित व्यक्तियों को राशन न मिलने की घटनाओं के बीच, मृत व्यक्तियों के नाम से राशन लिए जा रहे हैं। मृतक शंकर साह के पुत्र राहुल कुमार ने यह खुलासा किया कि उनके मृत पिता और माता के नाम से राशन उठाया जा रहा है। उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग में शिकायत की है।



Navbharat Times

## बिहार में 'यमराज' ले जा रहे पीएम मोदी वाला राशन, खुलासे के बाद हड़कंप, 'आत्मा' वाली बात से सब हैरान

<https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/state/bihar/muzaffarpur/ration-scam-in-muzaffarpur-dead-peoples-names-used-to-withdraw-rations-allegations-of-using-thumb-impressions-as-alive/articleshow/119908122.cms>

Edited by देवेन्द्र कश्यप | Reported by संदीप कुमार | Lipi2 Apr 2025, 7:30 pm

Muzaffarpur News Today: बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर में एक चौंकाने वाला मामला सामने आया है। यहां पर मृतकों के नाम पर राशन उठाया जा रहा है। राहुल कुमार ने अपने मृत माता-पिता के नाम पर राशन निकलवाए जाने का आरोप लगाते हुए मानवाधिकार आयोग में शिकायत दर्ज कराई है। फिलहाल मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

हाइलाइट्स

राशन डीलर द्वारा मृतकों के नाम पर राशन उठाने का मामला

राहुल कुमार ने मानवाधिकार आयोग में शिकायत दर्ज कराई

पिता की मृत्यु के बाद भी आधार कार्ड से राशन लेने का आरोप

मुजफ्फरपुर: बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में एक हैरान करने वाला मामला सामने आया है। यहां मृतकों के नाम पर राशन उठाया जा रहा है। राहुल कुमार नाम के एक व्यक्ति ने आरोप लगाया है कि उनके माता-पिता की मृत्यु के बाद भी, उनके नाम पर राशन डीलर द्वारा निकाला जा रहा है। जब राहुल ने डीलर से बात की, तो डीलर ने कहा कि उनके पिता अभी भी जिंदा हैं। वे आधार कार्ड लेकर आते हैं और अंगूठा लगाकर राशन ले जाते हैं। इस घटना से राहुल हैरान हैं और उन्होंने मानवाधिकार आयोग में शिकायत दर्ज कराई है।

मरने के बाद पिताजी ले जा रहे राशन

दरअसल, पूरा मामला मिठनपुरा थाना क्षेत्र के कालिबाड़ी रोड, सुन्दर बाग का है। यहां के रहने वाले राहुल कुमार पेशे से सिविल इंजीनियर हैं। राहुल के अनुसार, उनके पिता शंकर साह की मृत्यु 16 जून 2023 को हुई थी। उनकी मां का निधन 19 जुलाई 2023 को हो गया था। लेकिन, राशन कार्ड के रिकॉर्ड में उनके नाम से लगातार राशन उठाया जा रहा है। हैरान करने वाली बात ये है कि राहुल के पास राशन कार्ड नहीं है।

'आधार कार्ड लेकर आते हैं पिताजी'

राहुल ने बताया कि उसके पास केवल राशन कार्ड नंबर है। इस नंबर से जानकारी लेने पर उन्हें पता चला कि उनके पिता के नाम से कोई फर्जीवाड़ा कर रहा है। राशन अलग-अलग पीडीएस दुकानों से उठाया जा रहा है।

जब राहुल ने पीडीएस डीलरों से संपर्क किया, तो उन्होंने बताया कि उनके पिता आधार कार्ड लेकर आते हैं और अंगूठा लगाकर राशन ले जाते हैं। राहुल ने यह भी कहा कि डीलर उनके नाम का भी राशन उठा रहे हैं।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग पहुंचा मामला

इसके बाद राहुल कुमार ने मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एसके झा के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और बिहार राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग में दो अलग-अलग याचिकाएं दायर की हैं। उन्होंने इस मामले की निष्पक्ष जांच की मांग की है। अधिवक्ता एसके झा ने बताया कि यह मामला बहुत पेचीदा है। उन्होंने कहा कि निष्पक्ष जांच के लिए मानवाधिकार आयोग से शिकायत की गई है। उन्हें उम्मीद है कि जल्द ही इस मामले में ठोस कार्रवाई होगी।

Prabhat Khabar

**मृत पिता का राशन कार्ड, डीलर बोले – ”वे ज़िंदा हैं, अंगूठा लगाकर राशन ले जाते हैं!”**

<https://www.prabhatkhabar.com/state/bihar/muzaffarpur/he-is-alive-he-takes-ration-by-putting-thumb-impression>

By Prabhat Kumar | April 2, 2025 8:07 PM

मुख्य संवाददाता, मुजफ्फरपुर

पीडीएस से राशन उठाव में हैरान करने वाला मामला सामने आया है, जहां एक मृत व्यक्ति के नाम पर राशन का उठाव किया जा रहा है। राहुल कुमार नामक एक व्यक्ति ने दावा किया है कि उनके पिता शंकर साह की मृत्यु 16 जून 2023 को हो चुकी है, लेकिन फिर भी उनके नाम पर राशन का उठाव जारी है। राहुल ने डीलरों से संपर्क किया, तो उन्होंने बताया कि उनके पिता नियमित रूप से आधार कार्ड लेकर आते हैं और अंगूठा लगाकर राशन प्राप्त करते हैं। यह सुनकर राहुल हैरान रह गए, क्योंकि वह अपने पिता का अंतिम संस्कार कर चुके हैं। राहुल ने यह भी आरोप लगाया कि डीलरों ने उनके नाम पर भी राशन का उठाव किया है। उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और बिहार राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग में शिकायत दर्ज कराई है। मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एस.के. झा ने मामले की निष्पक्ष जांच की मांग की है।

दो साल पहले पिता की हो चुकी मृत्यु

यह मामला मिठनपुरा थाना क्षेत्र के कालीबाड़ी रोड, सुन्दर बाग का है। राहुल कुमार का कहना है कि उनके पिता शंकर साह की मृत्यु 16 जून, 2023 को तथा उनकी माँ की मृत्यु 19 जुलाई, 2023 को हो चुकी है। बावजूद इसके उनके पिताजी के नाम से राशन का उठाव बराबर हो रहा है। उन्होंने बताया कि मेरे पास राशन कार्ड नहीं है, सिर्फ राशन कार्ड का नंबर है, जिस नंबर से जानकारी लेने पर मुझे पता चला कि मेरे पिताजी के नाम से कोई फर्जीवाड़ा कर राशन का उठाव कर रहा है। साथ-ही-साथ यह राशन का उठाव अलग-अलग जगहों से हो रहा है। जब मैंने इन सभी डीलरों से संपर्क किया तो इन सभी के द्वारा मुझे बताया गया कि आपके पिताजी बराबर आधार कार्ड लेकर आते हैं और अपना अंगूठा लगाकर राशन लेकर चले जाते हैं।

सवाल

यह मामला कई गंभीर सवाल खड़े करता है, जैसे कि क्या कोई व्यक्ति मृत होने के बाद भी राशन ले सकता है? क्या यह राशन वितरण प्रणाली में भ्रष्टाचार का मामला है? क्या किसी ने मृतक के नाम पर फर्जीवाड़ा किया है?

डिस्कलेमर: यह प्रभात खबर समाचार पत्र की ऑटोमेटेड न्यूज फीड है। इसे प्रभात खबर डॉट कॉम की टीम ने संपादित नहीं किया है



Tirhut Now

## डीलर बाँट रहे हैं मृत आत्मा को राशन, कटघरे में यमराज!

<https://tirhutnow.com/dealers-are-distributing-ration-to-dead-souls-yamraj-in-the-dock/>

Posted by : tirhutnow April 2, 2025

मुजफ्फरपुर :- जिले से एक अजीबोगरीब मामला सामने आया है, जहाँ पर जिन्दा आदमी को भले ही राशन मिले न मिले, लेकिन मृत आत्मा को राशन जिले के डीलरों द्वारा दिया जा रहा है। इतना ही नहीं, जब उक्त मृत व्यक्ति के पुत्र ने डीलर से संपर्क स्थापित किया और अपने पिता के बारे में जानकारी लिया, तो डीलर ने बताया कि वे जिन्दा हैं और बराबर मेरे यहाँ आधार कार्ड लेकर आते हैं और अपना अंगूठा लगाकर राशन प्राप्त करते हैं। इस बात को सुनकर पुत्र की हालत काफी खराब है, क्योंकि जिस पिता का दाह संस्कार वह कर चुका है, उस पिता का फिर से जिन्दा हो जाना यमराज को कटघरे में खड़ा करता है।

पूरा मामला मिठनपुरा थाना क्षेत्र के कालिबाड़ी रोड, सुन्दर बाग के निवासी रोहित कुमार का है। रोहित कुमार का कहना है कि उनके पिता शंकर साह की मृत्यु 16 जून 2023 को तथा उनकी माँ की मृत्यु 19 जुलाई 2023 को हो चुकी है। बावजूद इसके उनके पिताजी के नाम से राशन का उठाव बराबर हो रहा है। उन्होंने बताया कि मेरे पास राशन कार्ड नहीं है, सिर्फ राशन कार्ड का नंबर है, जिस नंबर से जानकारी लेने पर मुझे पता चला कि मेरे पिताजी के नाम से कोई फर्जीवाड़ा कर राशन का उठाव कर रहा है। साथ-ही-साथ यह राशन का उठाव अलग-अलग जगहों से हो रहा है। जब मैंने इन सभी डीलरों से संपर्क किया तो इन सभी के द्वारा मुझे बताया गया कि आपके पिताजी बराबर आधार कार्ड लेकर आते हैं और अपना अंगूठा लगाकर राशन लेकर चले जाते हैं।

पीड़ित रोहित कुमार ने कहा कि डीलर के द्वारा उनके नाम का भी राशन उठा लिया जाता है। इस पूरे मामले को लेकर पीड़ित रोहित कुमार ने मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एस.के.झा के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और बिहार राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग में दो अलग-अलग याचिका दायर की है। मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एस.के.झा ने बताया कि यह पूरा मामला काफी पेंचीदा है, जिसकी निष्पक्ष जाँच के लिए मानवाधिकार आयोग से शिकायत की गई है। उम्मीद है कि जल्द-से-जल्द मामले में ठोस व सकारात्मक कार्रवाई होगी।

Samana

## बिहार में 'यमराज' ले रहे हैं ... पीएम मोदी वाला राशन! ... मृत व्यक्तियों के नाम पर डीलर बांट रहे अनाज

<https://www.hindisaamana.com/in-bihar-yamraj-is-taking-pm-modis-ration-dealers-are-distributing-grains-in-the-name-of-dead-people/>

April 3, 2025

– मानवाधिकार आयोग तक पहुंचा मामला

सामना संवाददाता / पटना

बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में एक हैरान करने वाला मामला सामने आया है। यहां पीएम मोदी वाला राशन यानी 'अंत्योदय अन्न योजना' के अंतर्गत मिलने वाले राशन में घपला हो रहा है। सब लोग हैरान हैं कि शायद ये राशन 'यमराज' ले रहे हैं। दरअसल, यहां मृतकों के नाम पर राशन उठाया जा रहा है। राहुल कुमार नाम के एक व्यक्ति ने आरोप लगाया है कि उनके माता-पिता की मृत्यु के बाद भी उनके नाम पर राशन डीलर द्वारा निकाला जा रहा है। जब राहुल ने डीलर से बात की तो डीलर ने कहा कि उनके पिता अभी भी जिंदा हैं। वे आधार कार्ड लेकर आते हैं और अंगूठा लगाकर राशन ले जाते हैं। इस घटना से राहुल हैरान हैं और उन्होंने मानवाधिकार आयोग में शिकायत दर्ज कराई है।

दरअसल, पूरा मामला मिठनपुरा थाना क्षेत्र के कालिबाड़ी रोड, सुंदर बाग का है। यहां के रहने वाले राहुल कुमार पेशे से सिविल इंजीनियर हैं। राहुल के अनुसार, उनके पिता शंकर साह की मृत्यु १६ जून २०२३ को हुई थी। उनकी मां का निधन १९ जुलाई २०२३ को हो गया था। लेकिन, राशन कार्ड के रिकॉर्ड में उनके नाम से लगातार राशन उठाया जा रहा है। हैरान करने वाली बात ये है कि राहुल के पास राशन कार्ड नहीं है।

मृत व्यक्ति लगाता है अंगूठा

राहुल ने बताया कि उसके पास केवल राशन कार्ड नंबर है। इस नंबर से जानकारी लेने पर उन्हें पता चला कि उनके पिता के नाम से कोई फर्जीवाड़ा कर रहा है। राशन अलग-अलग पीडीएस दुकानों से उठाया जा रहा है। जब राहुल ने पीडीएस डीलरों से संपर्क किया तो उन्होंने बताया कि उनके पिता आधार कार्ड लेकर आते हैं और अंगूठा लगाकर राशन ले जाते हैं। राहुल ने यह भी कहा कि डीलर उनके नाम का भी राशन उठा रहे हैं।

निष्पक्ष जांच की मांग

इसके बाद राहुल कुमार ने मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एसके झा के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और बिहार राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग में दो अलग-अलग याचिकाएं दायर की हैं। उन्होंने इस मामले की निष्पक्ष जांच की मांग की है। अधिवक्ता एसके झा ने बताया कि यह मामला बहुत पेचीदा है। उन्होंने कहा कि निष्पक्ष जांच के लिए मानवाधिकार आयोग से शिकायत की गई है। उन्हें उम्मीद है कि जल्द ही इस मामले में ठोस कार्रवाई होगी।