

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

WRIT ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 274/2009

IN THE MATTER OF:-

ASSAM PUBLIC WORKS ----- PETITIONER

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & Ors ----- RESPONDENTS

REPORT OF THE STATE COORDINATOR FOR

NATIONAL REGISTRATION NRC, ASSAM

I, Prateek Hajela, S/O Shri Saraswati Prasad Hajela, aged about 48 years and serving as State Coordinator for National Registration (NRC) & Principal Secretary, Home & Political, Government of Assam, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. That vide the order dated 19 September 2018, the Hon'ble Court ordered the deponent to offer his views/comments with regard to the statements made in the affidavit of the Union of India dated 17th September, 2018 as contained in paragraph 7 and paragraph 11 (Para 4(ii)). It is felt that the deponent is required to submit his views/comments on the submissions made by the Government of India which in a nutshell are :

A. Legacy Person cannot be changed while filing
Claims

- B. Relief Eligibility Certificate and Camp Inmate Certificate be included as List A documents as variants of the existing Refugee Registration Certificate
- C. Government receipts, notices, orders or records be treated as acceptable List A documents under the category Govt issued licence/ certificates
- D. Pension Payment orders be accepted under the existing List A document "Govt employment Certificate".

As directed by the Hon'ble Court, deponent humbly submits his views/ comments in the subsequent paragraphs.

*** 2. Comment on permissibility of submission of additional Legacy Data (1951 NRC and Electoral Rolls up to 24th March (midnight), 1971) without change in Legacy Person and Family Tree : The deponent humbly feels that even freezing of the Legacy Person may not be able to prevent possible misuse of Legacy data for reasons given below:**

A. Multiple legacy data availability : Even if the Legacy Person is frozen, it is possible that misuse of the Legacy data may be done by some persons. This will happen by using unused LDCs of the same Legacy Person as multiple Legacy Data Codes are available for the same Legacy Person. Multiple Legacy Data Code availability means that one person's name appears in multiple pre 1971

records, for example, a person's name may appear in 1951 NRC and also in 1966 Electoral Rolls and also in 1971 Electoral Roll. For each of these three appearances, the person will have a different Legacy Data Code. It may be argued that one way of handling this would be by calling again all the descendants of that Legacy Person who were called earlier during the Family Tree hearings held. By calling these persons, it might be possible to identify impostors. However, the deponent humbly feels that even this may not be sufficient to prevent misuse as trading of Legacy Codes can still happen. Further, it will not be possible for the NRC authorities to catch such impostors. This is clarified through the following examples :

- a. Legacy Data of one Shri **NILAKANTA BARMAN**, S/o Gunaram. He has Legacy Data Codes (LDCs) of three years - 1951, 1966, and 1971. For example, an imposter used the LDC of 1966 (copy of the actual Electoral Roll of 1966 is at **Annexure 1**) with Legacy Data Code and got caught when the real descendants of **NILAKANTA BARMAN** refused to identify him during Family Tree Investigation hearings. This imposter can now use the 1951 LDC of **NILAKANTA BARMAN** (copy of actual NRC 1951 is at **Annexure 2**) which has not been used by the real descendants. First problem in catching this mis-use will arise as the computer

will not be able to identify the other users of this Legacy Data as the Legacy Data Code will change from 370-4015-3609 (1966 LDC) to 370-0007-4848 (1951 LDC). However, this problem can be overcome as those descendants can still be called by the NRC authorities as they were called for the said impostor's Family Tree Investigation hearing earlier. However, now it will be possible for the impostor to bribe the real descendants who can now say that **NILAKANTA BARMAN** of 1951 NRC is actually a different person. The NRC authorities will never be able to suspect because names of all the other family members and even neighbours displayed in 1951 NRC are different. This way without change in name of the Legacy Person, Legacy Data can be misused.

b. Legacy Data of one Shri **RAMESH TALUKDAR**, S/O Madhuram. He has two LDCs - one of 1951 NRC (300-0011-5405) and another of Electoral Roll of 1970 (300-3216-9400). LDC of 1951 NRC (copy of 1951 NRC is at **Annexure 3**) is of Village No 132, District Tinsukia, while LDC of Electoral Roll of 1970 (copy of Electoral Roll is at **Annexure 4**) is for Village Hijuguri, District Tinsukia. In 1951 NRC, names of only the father and son appear, while in the 1970 Electoral Roll, names of only the son and his wife appear without father. If an impostor had earlier submitted LDC of 1970 showing his Legacy

Person to be **RAMESH TALUKDAR** and got caught due to non-recognition as sibling by the real descendants, now he can use the other LDC of 1951 of **RAMESH TALUKDAR**. He may bribe the genuine descendants of **RAMESH TALUKDAR** who will now say that **RAMESH TALUKDAR** in 1951 NRC is actually a different person than **RAMESH TALUKDAR** of 1970 Electoral Roll. The NRC authorities will not be able to suspect as the names of other family members and neighbours shown with **RAMESH TALUKDAR** are different.

- c. Legacy Data of one Shri **DILIP BORA**, S/o Bishnuram Bora of Jorhat appears twice - once in 1951 NRC (LDC - 330-0007-8376) and once in Electoral Roll of 1966 (LDC - 330-4020-8899). Whereas in the 1951 NRC (copy of 1951 NRC is at **Annexure 5**) he appears along with his entire family located in Chengall Gaon of Jorhat district, but in 1966 Electoral Roll (copy of 1966 Electoral Roll is at **Annexure 6**), he appears alone in ward no 1, South Block, Jorhat district and as such even his neighbours are also different in both these images. It is learnt that whereas in 1951 NRC **DILIP BORA** was enumerated in his permanent residence located at chengall gaon, in the Electoral Roll of 1966 he was enumerated in his business establishment located in a market area of South Block of the same district. In this

case if any impostor had used *DILIP BORA* as the Legacy Person by using his 1951 NRC (which was also used by the real descendants of Dilip Bora and therefore he had got caught), it will be possible now for that impostor to pick the unused 1966 Electoral Roll LDC of *DILIP BORA*. Even if the NRC authorities are to call the real descendants, it is possible that by taking bribe such real descendants might declare *DILIP BORA* of 1966 to be another person. The NRC authorities will also not be able to suspect as the names of other family members and neighbours shown with *DILIP BORA* in both the LDCs are different.

- ii. It may be argued that such mischievous understanding between the real descendants and impostor(s) could have been possible earlier also. But this argument will not hold good as earlier the Legacy Data Codes were same and, therefore, the Family Tree statements of the same Legacy Data Code could be held against the conflicting descendants. In the examples given above, since the Legacy Data Codes used would be different, the Family Tree Statements (even if frozen) can't be held against the descendants. Bribing the real descendants to adduce evidence in favour of the impostor(s) will have much higher probability now. Further, the difference in nearby names of family

members, neighbours will prevent the NRC authorities also to catch the mischief.

iii. The above are examples based on just a few instances that were searched by the deponent from amongst his acquaintances. It is difficult for the deponent to give such examples of unknown persons because the unused LDCs would usually be known only to the family members. But as the deponent himself could identify these three examples from just amongst a few acquaintances, it shows the possibility of misuse. If left to the open public, such instances of LDC misuse may run into thousands/ lakhs.

iv. **Misuse possible even if fresh issue of Legacy Data Codes is restricted:** Another counter argument that might be given to support allowing accepting fresh Legacy Data from pre-1971 Electoral Rolls or 1951 NRC is to stop availability to the public of LDCs by dis-allowing digitized legacy data from being made shown online or at NSKs. However, it is submitted that even this will not prevent misuse as digitized legacy data was openly available in public domain for a very long time. There are approximately 2 crores Legacy Data Codes available through the digitised legacy data mechanism, out of which about 1.5 Crore are already collected by public at NSKs and downloaded online, most of which were collected by the public within August, 2015, and out of these only around

41 lakhs Codes have been used so far. This leaves a large number of Legacy Codes to be used now. Further, during the process of Family Tree verification also, a lot of information exchange has happened and public have come to know of a lot of Legacies/ Legacy Data Codes. As such, trading etc of Legacy Data might still be possible even if display of digitised Legacy Data is dis-allowed in public domain.

v. **Not feasible to club all Legacy Data Codes of one Legacy Person:** Another counter argument in favour of acceptance of fresh Legacy Data will be establishment of stronger verification system to counter misuse of unused Legacy Data Codes through developing a Legacy Database where all LDCs of different years of the same person are combined together. However, this has been examined and not found feasible. Firstly, the names of the geographical units viz. Polling Stations, Villages are not available for all the Legacy data. Further, even where such information is available, there are many variations in the way the same names appear in different years i.e. at some places the name appear with surnames, while at some other places the surnames are missing, while some places the names are in full while at another only the initials are used. There also instances of persons having similar name and surname in the same village, in fact similar name and father name

combination also. And people also change locations in years. So, it's not possible to accurately determine all descendants of unused legacies by just programmatic name-matching identification process.

In view of what has been submitted above, the deponent humbly submits that even with change in Legacy Person, it is possible that large scale mischief may happen if Legacy Data (1951 NRC and Electoral Rolls up to 24th March (midnight), 1971) are allowed as additional List A documents to be accepted at the time of filing Claims even if the Legacy Person and Family Tree are frozen.

3. Comment on permissibility to accept Refugee Registration Certificate (RRC) / Citizenship Certificate (CC) including its "variants" as additional List A documents for filing of Claims:

A. The following submissions are made about these types of certificates :

- I. These certificates were issued to immigrants coming to India from Bangladesh (or East Pakistan).
- II. Whereas Citizenship Certificates are issued by and large by Government Officers, Refugee Registration Certificates have various different types of Issuing Authorities, some of which are government officers while some are

private, namely, federations, associations etc.
as given below :

- a. Office of various Deputy Commissioners or Sub Divisional Officers or Block Development Officers located in Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Bihar (examples at **Annexure 7,8,9,10**)
- b. Private organisations like "Goalpara District Refugee Federation", "Refugee Relief Committee, Dhubri", "All Assam Refugee Association, Barpeta", "Assam Refugee Federation, Gauhati", "Mahkuma Bastutyagi Samiti, Cooch Behar", "Ramkrishna Mission (Belur Math) East Pakistan Refugee Relief" etc. (example at **Annexure 11,12,13,14,15,16**). It is difficult to verify the backend of these documents as present existence of these organisations were not found. Moreover, being private, these Issuing Authorities cannot be considered to be reliable also.
- c. While submitting NRC applications, the applicants have also submitted certificates like Relief Eligibility Certificate (example at **Annexure X**) or Camp Inmate Certificate (example at **Annexure 17**) or Migration Certificates (example at **Annexure 18**)
 - a. Relief Eligibility Certificates bear the name of Ministry of Rehabilitation

but mostly without signature of any Government officer and are merely self declaration of particulars by the Head of the Family (example at Annexure 19)

d. NRC Officers, however, have been issued instructions to allow only Refugee Registration Certificate/ Citizenship Certificate in Complete Draft NRC.

e. Citizenship Certificates are issued by Governmental Officers viz Sub-Divisional Officers (example at Annexure 20)

f. **Family Tree verification not possible :**

It is submitted that Family Tree System is not possible to be implemented in case of these certificates as these were not digitised due to :

a. Poor availability of backend

b. Illegible nature of a large number of such documents

As such, if one such document is used by an unauthorised person by pretending to be a descendant of the person whose name appears in such a List A document, it is not possible to detect such misuse through contradiction by other genuine descendants of such Legacy Person.

g. **Poor availability of backend and forgeries :** Of all the documents taken up

for verification of authenticity (other than 1951 NRC and pre-1971 Electoral Rolls), forgery (in substantial numbers) has been reported only in case of the following documents :

- a. Birth Certificates submitted as List B
-1,78,601 out
of 94,77,152 documents (1.8%)
reported to be forged.
- b. Certified copies of pre-1971 Electoral Rolls from Tripura submitted as List A - 1057 out of 9322 documents
(11.3%) reported to be forged.
- c. Refugee Registration Certificate - 112 out of 1,43,714 documents
(0.08%) reported to be forged
- d. Citizenship Certificate - 376 out
of 66,559 documents (0.56%)
reported to be forged.
- e. Some samples of such forged documents are at **Annexure 21** (These are in monochrome as the documents submitted by the applicants are copies of the original).
- h. Details of authenticity verification of List A documents (whose numbers submitted are more than 50,000) are given below :

Sl No	Document Type	Numbers of documents	Numbers for which Authenticity Verified	% age for which Authenticity Verified	Numbers reported forged	Numbers where backend is not available	Numbers where documents found illegible
1	Refugee registration certificate	1,43,714	10,585	7.4	112	50,342	50,800
2	Citizenship Certificate	66,559	11,606	17.4	376	25,092	19,310
3	Emp Certificate - Govt	75,367	20,780	27.6	41	5,270	26,393
4	Land & tenancy records	3,19,845	1,26,735	39.6	128	9,605	1,20,849

1. From the above, it is clear that establishment of authenticity by comparison with the backend is very low in Refugee Registration Certificates (including its variants) at 7.4% and Citizenship Certificates at 17.6% whereas it is much higher in case of Land Documents. In case of Land Documents, though submitted in large numbers (approx more than 3 lakhs), authenticity could still be established for around 40% of the documents. Other List A documents are submitted in much smaller numbers and, therefore, not brought out in the above analysis. It is, therefore, clear that both Citizenship Certificate and Refugee Registration Certificate (and their variants) have reported either fairly large absence of backend (Record Not Available (RNA) as Office Verification result) or high numbers of illegible documents. The number of

forgeries are also substantial. It is also important to note, however, that authenticity / office verification result of "Record Not Available (RNA)" due to absence of backend is also misleading as it is quite possible that these documents are actually forged but in the absence of backend, the Issuing Authorities could not state with surety that the documents are forged. Absence of such surety led to office verification result to be recorded as "Record Not Available (RNA)". It will be fair to point out, however, that non-availability of the backend is not limited only to these two documents but by and large to all the List A documents other than pre-1971 Electoral Rolls and 1951 NRC but such a List A documents are relatively less and, therefore, their analysis cannot be used to arrive at generalised conclusions.

- j. Absence of conclusive authenticity establishment due to poor backend availability led to taking recourse to DM's Investigation (DMIT) under Clause 4(3).
- DM's Investigation is a subjective investigation process of determination of applicant's eligibility by relying upon oral evidence of applicants, other descendants, local government officials and assessment

of other circumstantial evidence. During the process of **Claims** also, it is possible that in case of List A documents, office verification result of "Record Not Available (RNA)" are reported in substantial numbers and there will be tremendous pressures from various pro-immigrant forces to conduct DM's Investigation (DMIT). However, it is humbly submitted that it is very essential to rely only on objective methodologies and not rely at all on subjective methodologies. Objective methodology would mean determination of authenticity **only through comparison with backend available with the Issuing Authority.** Subjective methodology would mean determination through circumstantial and oral evidence like DM's Investigation.

- k. During various interactions held with them, the field officers have also reported that the two documents, namely, Refugee Registration Certificates and Citizenship Certificates are suspicious. Most of these interactions happened held during trainings of CRCRs and LRCRs organised during January, February 2018. By that time, the field officers already had the benefit of a fair amount of exposure to the

various realities of the field, including the truth behind various documents etc. The field officers also informed that the inability of the applicants to produce the originals of the documents was found to be highest in Refugee Registration Certificates and Citizenship Certificates.

- I. One case of an attempt to enter NRC by fraudulent means was also recently detected in Cachar. During the second round of DM's Investigation conducted in the month of May 2018, an instance of impersonation and forgery came to the notice of NSK personnel of Barak Shristi Haat NSK located in Sadar Circle of Cachar District. One Shri NIKHIL DAS, son of Shri Nital Das submitted NRC Application Form (ARN: 401831602097197200100) for inclusion of his name and name of his family members - father name Nital Das, mother Ball Das, one brother namely Nikhindra Das and one sister namely Ankhi Das. During the DM's Investigation, it was found that except for **NIKHIL DAS**, all other members of this ARN are still residing in Kachua village under PS Dherai of Sunamganj District, Sylhet division in Bangladesh. **NIKHIL DAS** entered India without any legal papers in October 2011.

• via Agartala, Tripura and started living with his uncle at Silchar. During this time he made several fake documents through a lawyer. For the purpose of inclusion in NRC, he prepared a fake Relief Eligibility Certificate (**Annexure 22**) in the name of his paternal grandfather (not real) through whom **NIKHIL DAS**'s father Nital Das and his brother and sister Nikhindra Das and Ankhi Das drew linkage for inclusion in NRC. **NIKHIL DAS** also obtained linkage documents such as birth certificates (**Annexure 23**), PAN card (**Annexure 24**), Aadhaar (**Annexure 25**) for himself and other members of the family. During DM's Investigation as the residential address given by the applicant couldn't be located, he was called over phone to appear before the Local Registrar at the NSK. Accordingly, **NIKHIL DAS** appeared on 18th May 2018 with his maternal uncle and during investigation they confessed that **NIKHIL DAS** illegally entered India in October 2011 and got Relief Eligibility Certificate forged through a lawyer for Rs 8000 and also got a Voter Card made by paying Rs 1500. He also confessed to have collected birth certificate, PAN card etc. made for his family to impersonate fake

Identities. Copy of confession of **NIKHIL DAS** and statements of Investigation officers of NSK are recorded (**Annexure 26**) and on this basis FIR was lodged against **NIKHIL DAS**.

m. Although discovery of a mere single case cannot be treated as a conclusive proof to generalise about all cases of submission of these two documents, in the wake of the various circumstances noted/ quoted above, it does lead to a suspicion that these two documents are the preferred choice of forgers/ touts trying to sneak in illegal migrants. The Cachar Case of **NIKHIL DAS**, can actually be only the tip of the iceberg. State Government had at one point of time also constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) (notification at **Annexure 27**) to "monitor and proper investigation of NRC related cases". It has been learnt that emanating from NRC, around 484 cases of forgery etc have been taken up across the state but it seems that not much progress has happened in the investigation of such cases by the Police either at the districts or by the Special Investigation Team (SIT). It is humbly submitted that in the interest of an error free NRC or even in the background of

problem of illegal immigration, it will be desirable that a comprehensive probe be conducted in the matter of submission of forged documents by applicants and issue of bogus documents by various public authorities.

n. Although the above findings were those of the NRC authorities and that too in 2018, it is imperative to note that similar findings were also arrived at much earlier by a Foreigners Tribunal (FT) in 31st August, 2017. (photocopy of certified copy of the order is at **Annexure 28**). In an Order (legally speaking, the Foreigners Tribunals are required to give "Opinion" on references made to them about suspected foreigners) in a case (No F.T. (D) 192/2010 in Foreigner Tribunal No 1, at Morigaon district of Assam, it is observed by the Learned Member, FT that "*...The most alarming fact is that almost all Citizenship Certificates of Registration exhibited before me has turned out to be fake/forged/tempered which has surfaced after examining a series of such Citizenship certificates covering the Districts of Nagaon, Morigaon, Barpeta, Kokrajhar, kamrup (Metro) and Kamrup (Rural). This modus operandi of faking such certificates*

is to the extent to making a duplicate format with same serial number..." (Para 6 of the Order enclosed). In the case (reference) disposed vide the said Order dated 31.08.2017, the Learned Member, FT, after due examination found the Citizenship Certificate produced by the accused as illegal/ inadmissible and also recorded observations on the strong possibility of finding other documents also fake such as voter list of the mother (other members appearing with the mother in the voter list couldn't be produced), land document of 1990 shown as that of 1970 etc. The member, FT while deciding the reference in favour of state by declaring the suspected person as Foreigner also expressed concern that on the basis of such fraudulent documents viz the Citizenship Certificate and land document mentioned above, earlier cases against one uncle and 2 brothers of the accused of this said case were disposed favourably declaring them as Indians. As such, the Learned Member, FT ordered in his said Order to send its copy to Chief Secretary, Govt of Assam and to Home Deptt for taking note of his observations on

~~✗~~ "Innumerable fake Certificates or Registration being in circulation".

o. This said Order may be important as it details the findings of a Foreigner Tribunal member having considerable experience in dealing with such matters.

p. It is important to note that the said FT Order was sent to the Government of Assam but it is not known what action was taken by them on the matter. It also appears that this matter has not been reported by the Government of Assam to this Hon'ble Court while filing affidavit dated 17th September, 2018, in support of accepting all 15 List A documents. This FT Order was not known also to the deponent. This Order was also never shared by the State Government with the deponent otherwise the deponent could possibly have taken some measures for better verification before Complete Draft publication. It was only in the fourth week of August that the deponent came to know of this Order and got its certified copy forthwith.

iii. **Ramifications in case of freezing of Legacy Person** : Whereas the above submissions were made about the ramifications in the context of Refugee Registration Certificates and Citizenship

Certificates in general, the following submissions are made about ramifications even if the Legacy Person is not allowed to be changed. The deponent could find some possible examples of misuse of these documents even when the Legacy Person is not allowed to be changed :

a. There is an NRC Application submitted by

JOGESH CHANDRA PAUL (ARN 101831602097201600671) where the

name of the Legacy Person is **AKHIL**

CHANDRA DAS whose name appears in a

Relief Eligibility Certificate (**Annexure**

29). Authenticity of this document has

already been established by comparison

with the backend. There is another NRC

application submitted by **SUKRITI DAS**

(ARN 101830702054232801990) who

have also shown their Legacy Person to be

AKHIL DAS NRC Application of these

applicants was rejected and they were not

included in the NRC. Now these applicants

can mis-use the List A Document i.e. Relief

Eligibility Certificate (**Annexure 29**) with

the name of the Legacy Person as **AKHIL**

CHANDRA DAS while submitting their

Claim. Here the name of the Legacy Person

doesn't change - as **AKHIL CHANDRA**

DAS and **AKHIL DAS** can be treated as

one person. This is

without change in the Legacy Person and even after verification of authenticity, it is possible to misuse the List A document.

b. There is an NRC Application submitted by **REKHA NAMASUDRA** (ARN 101832202131043101222) where the name of the Legacy Person is **ADHAR NAMASUDRA** whose name appears in a Relief and Rehabilitation Camp Identity Card (**Annexure 30**). Authenticity of this document has already been established by comparison with the backend. There is another NRC application submitted by **MALINDRA NAMASUDRA** (ARN 101831002065042001347) who have shown their Legacy Person to be **ADHAR NAMASUDRA**. NRC Application of these applicants was rejected and they were not included in the NRC. Now these applicants can mis-use the List A Document i.e. Relief and Rehabilitation Camp Identity Card (**Annexure 30**) with the name of the Legacy Person as **ADHAR NAMASUDRA**. Here also the name of the Legacy Person doesn't change - remains as **ADHAR NAMASUDRA**. This is another example where without change in the Legacy Person and even after verification of

authenticity, it is possible to misuse the List A document.

c. There is an NRC Application submitted by

ADHIR CHANDRA DAS (ARN

101831002066235500104) where he is

himself the Legacy Person i.e. **ADHIR CH**

DAS with his name appearing in a Relief

and Rehabilitation Certificate (**Annexure**

31). Authenticity of this document has

already been established by comparison

with the backend. There is another NRC

application submitted by **BHANU BALA**

MAHANTA (ARN

101830302018018400757) who also have

shown their Legacy Person to be **ADHIR**

CH. DAS (Migration Certificate submitted

as List A document is at **Annexure 32**).

NRC Application of these applicants was

rejected and they were not included in the

NRC. Now these applicants can use the List

A Document i.e. Relief and Rehabilitation

Certificate (**Annexure 31**) with the name

of the Legacy Person being **ADHIR_CH**

DAS. Here the name of the Legacy Person

doesn't change - remains as **ADHIR CH**

DAS. This is another example where

without change in the Legacy Person and

even after verification of authenticity, it is

possible to misuse the List A document.

- iii. The above three examples could be located by the deponent based on study of just a few such cases. When the mischievous elements supported by professionals (like lawyer in Cachar Case of **NIKHIL DAS**) and others would search for such documents/cases which have the potential of misuse, it is quite likely that misuse in substantial numbers can happen even if the Legacy Person is not allowed to be changed and even after insistence on authenticity determination by comparison with the backend.
- iv. In view of what has been submitted above, the deponent humbly submits that in the context of **Citizenship Certificates & Refugee Registration Certificates** and (including its variants), after freezing of the Legacy Person, though risks of misuse do come down, the above examples reveal that such risks do not **become zero.**
- v. **Authenticity establishment only by comparison with the backend available with the Issuing Authority** : It is humbly submitted that it needs to be reiterated again that under any circumstances, authenticity determination by comparison with the backend available will be essential and in its absence, determination through any circumstantial / oral evidence-based investigation (like DM's Investigation or Oral Evidence) will entail substantial risks of misuse.

However, as observed earlier, backend availability of Citizenship Certificates and Refugee Registration Certificates (including its variants) is very poor and it is expected that the result of authenticity/ office verification will be mostly Record Not Available (RNA). As submitted earlier, poor backend availability also doesn't allow officers to mark even the forged documents as "forged" as absence of an organised database of unique numbers doesn't allow such determination easily (for example, in the case of the FT order above, the Learned Member, FT could locate two certificates with the same Serial number and conclude about forgery). Absence of an organised backend prevents finding / locating of the document with same Issue Number / Serial Number which would have had particulars different from the document under examination. In the absence of such categorical evidence to establish forgery, the Issuing Authority is forced to mark authenticity/ office verification as mostly Record Not Available (RNA). Authenticity/ Office verification result of "Illegible" is also highly likely. In all such cases of RNA and Illegible results, so far the process adopted was recourse to DM's Investigation (DMIT). As submitted earlier, it would be essential to avoid similar such methods during Claims and Objections and to ensure authenticity determination only through comparison with the backend available with

the Issuing Authority. In this context the following needs to be emphasised :

1. As the most prevalent form of misuse is through tampering of documents by changing name of document holder through "photoshop" etc., even if the legacy person is frozen, it won't be difficult to forge a Refugee Registration Certificate (RRC)/ Citizenship Certificate (CC) in the name of the frozen legacy person. "Photoshop" here refers to the name of a software owned by Microsoft Corporation which allows changes of various attributes of a photograph. For example, using this software, various copies of one certificate can be generated with different names. Considering the popularity of this software, such digitally altered documents are also commonly referred to as "photoshopped".

2. In case of Citizenship Certificates & Refugee Registration Certificates (including its variants) Family Tree system cannot be used to check veracity of such claims.

vi. In the context of the above, it is humbly submitted that it needs to be emphasised that the responsibility of authenticity verification (Office Verification - OV) lies with the Issuing Authorities and not the NRC authorities. For example, for other states, the responsibility of authenticity verification

(Office Verification - OV) lies with the respective State Governments (through their Chief Secretaries) who are not the NRC authorities. In Assam, however, the District Magistrates are playing both the roles of Issuing Authorities as well as District Registrars of Citizens Registration (DRCRs) for NRC. For the purpose of NRC Update, the deponent was so far supervising the authenticity verification exercise also. However, it is humbly submitted that it will be desirable that during the Claims Phase, the State Government be made responsible for timely and accurate results of authenticity verification (Office Verification - OV) of documents where the Issuing Authorities/Custodian of records are under the State Government.

- vii. It is worth examining why Citizenship Certificates & Refugee Registration Certificates (including its variants) are the preferred document used by the forgers or touts. The following appear to be some of the reasons :
- a. These documents were issued only to immigrants and therefore both forgers or touts and the illegal migrants can relate to such documents more easily.
 - b. As the formats of these documents are by and large similar, it is easy to be forged/photoshopped.

- c. The names of Legacy Persons available in these documents are also similar and amenable to misuse
- d. Poor availability and organisation of backend will not allow easy detection. Illegible nature of documents is misused to be passed off as old and genuine. It is humbly submitted that though the look and feel of these documents appears so real, a large number of them are actually bogus or fraudulent. The applicants also though appearing to be poor, illiterate and genuine are actually indulging in giving false information wilfully.
- e. The entire system has over a period of time got used to accepting such documents (may also kindly refer observations in FT Morigaon order at **Annexure 28**)

viii.

It is also humbly submitted that though the State Government has been pleading so strongly for acceptance of all the 15 List A documents, they do not seem to have made any organised or structured study of availability of the backend records with the District Magistrates. As such, their proposal is not based on any proper study of implications of use of such documents.

ix.

It is also felt imperative to examine that if these persons (possessing Citizenship Certificates & Refugee Registration Certificates (including its variants)) had actually come to Assam before the

cut-off date of 24th March, 1971, why they did not include their names in the pre-1971 Electoral Rolls. This may also be a matter worthy of a detailed enquiry on the matter as use of forged or bogus or fraudulent documents for achieving citizenship/enlistment in Electoral Rolls etc., appears to be an organised mischief in the state. It is also submitted that *photoshopping* (digital alteration) of an Electoral Roll or 1951 NRC is much more difficult than Citizenship Certificates & Refugee Registration Certificates (including its variants) as the numbers of names in each page of Electoral Roll or 1951 NRC are much higher with the result that the size of each name becomes very small rendering *photoshopping* difficult. On the other hand, the numbers of particulars requiring digital alteration are far lesser and bigger in size in Citizenship Certificates & Refugee Registration Certificates (including its variants).

- x. In view of what has been submitted above, it is felt that allowing any additional documents of the category Refugee Registration Certificate (including "variants" as Relief Eligibility Certificate, Camp Identity Card, Migration Certificate), Citizenship Certificate to be accepted as additional List A documents during the Claims stage adds substantial risks.

* 4. Comment on permissibility to accept Ration Card: It is humbly submitted that in the original list of

admissible documents as received from the Government of India, Ration Card was supposed to be only a "Supporting Document". It may be submitted that the origin of the list of admissible documents (from which eventually the List A documents was prepared) lies in the Modalities proposed by the State Government to the Government of India in 2013. The list of admissible documents was perhaps the most important component of those Modalities. This list of admissible documents were arrived at after many discussions with the various stake-holders. These Modalities when sent from State Government to the Government of India also included a rider about Ration Cards that if fake ration cards are detected, the government will take a fresh look at the admissibility of ration card as supporting document. As such, it is felt that it may not be desirable to include Ration Card as a valid List A document to be submitted additionally by Claimants, even if the Legacy Person is not allowed to be changed.

5. On the matter of acceptance of Government receipts, notices, orders or records as acceptable List A documents under the category Govt Issued licence/certificates, it is humbly submitted that on the matter of determining acceptability of any List A document, the deponent had issued instructions vide letter dated 19th October, 2017 (enclosed at Annexure 33). These instructions are issued after obtaining approval of the

RGI. In this letter, it was stated that under the category "Government issued licence/ certificates", only such documents be treated as acceptable which have been issued as per any Act or Rule. It is humbly submitted that this may still be considered during Claims Phase. About acceptability of Pension Payment orders, it is submitted that as per the above-mentioned letter, such documents were to be accepted under the category of "Government employment Certificate" which proved employment upto the cut-off date of 24th March, 1971. As Pension Payment Order will prove such employment, it is humbly submitted that it may be considered as a valid List A document.

6. Another example of forgery/ tampering with 1951 NRC is given below whose certified copy issued by Jamiat is given at **Annexure 34**. It is worthwhile to mention here that during the early 1960s, as per Government's instructions, copies of the 1951 NRC were officially made available to Jamiat and Congress Party to enable them provide its extracts to (supposed) genuine citizens with a view apparently to save them the harassment of getting the certified copies from the authorities viz. Superintendents of Police or Deputy Commissioners.

a. The English transliteration of the names given in the above-mentioned certified copy are as follows:

- a. Harunal Rashid
- b. Jalnab Nessa

- c. Rabia Khatun
- d. Rupbhanu Bibi
- e. Apiran Bibi
- f. Haasen Banu
- g. Sonatan Nessa
- h. Atru Mall
- i. Jinnat Ali
- j. Almana Khatun
- k. Manik Ali

b. The actual copy of the NRC Form from where this extract of Family Household/ Number 29 has been ostensibly given is at **Annexure 35**.

c. In this original NRC, the names of the Family members for Family Household/ Number 29 as follows :

- a. Harunal Rashid
- b. Jainab Nessa
- c. Rabia Khatun
- d. Rupbhanu Bibi
- e. Apiran Bibi
- f. Haasen Banu
- g. Sonatan Nessa
- h. Atru Mall
- i. Jinnat Ali
- j. Almana Khatun

d. It is apparent that the name at Sl 11 of the certified copy, namely, "**Manik Ali**" is not there in the original NRC and has actually been tampered

with (inserted mischievously) as shown at Annexure 34) :

The above also is an isolated case but such possibilities exist and in high numbers. In fact, the above example which the deponent had discovered in 2014/ 2015 itself, was one of the main reasons which prompted the deponent to develop the Family Tree system of verification.

7. Some of the case studies of Family Tree Investigation findings are given at Annexure 36. It has been found during family tree investigation (hearings) that in some cases conflicting descendants refuse to recognise each other - one party proves themselves to be real descendants and the other party confesses to have wilfully misused the LDC. This however doesn't happen frequently as most people try to get away by surrendering their claim declaring that they innocently misused the Legacy Data. In most of conflicting claim cases amongst descendants, the party/parties who couldn't prove linkage to legacy person state that they have mistakenly picked up the LDC, which is the preferred response of most applicants. Whereas such an explanation of innocent misuse may be true in some cases, experience of interacting with all kinds of applicants indicates that most cases are such where impostors tried to fraudulently use LDCs of some other unrelated person and on getting caught surrendered those LDCs claiming it as an unintended mistake due to same/similar name of legacy person etc. This

happens as nobody would easily confess to adoption of fraudulent means / deliberate attempt at impersonation for the fear of being prosecuted. People who have deliberately misused LDCs try to wriggle themselves out during family tree hearing on the excuse of innocent misuse of the LDC, may not come back to submit Claims as they are actually ineligible/illegal migrants and may have a low chance of getting new List A document in the name of the same Legacy Person.

In other instances when some partial mismatch is found in family trees i.e. when it is seen that one person is recognized by some users of the LDC, while not recognized by some others, the users who recognize at times give the excuse of adoption. But in most of such adoption claims, people fail to produce any legal paper of adoption. These claims may be true in a very some number of cases, but it is highly likely that this would have happened in exchange of money or favour, and later calling it as an adoption case upon being caught during family tree hearing. There are attempts to include children through such claims.

During family tree verification instances have also been found of impostors trying to bribe or threaten the original users of the LDC to declare them as family members in front of investigating officers. These cases are presented here to show that how such attempts have been made. It is also worth noting here that the impostors could easily

make linkage/ List B documents such as Electoral Photo Identity Card, PAN etc. to prove this linkage and its only through matching of family trees and recording of statements of all descendants could such fraudulent claims were exposed. But this also shows how easy it is to obtain such documents to prove citizenship in the country. However, it is worth submitting here that there is a limitation to this family tree process as it can detect impostors only when there is a conflict in claims and original users don't succumb to bribery or threat. If all parties, however, are hand in glove, then it's difficult to ascertain fraudulent claims.

- B. Based on the learnings about mischief/ forgery that were revealed through the process of Family Tree Investigation and Special Verification (i.e verification of Gaon Panchayat Secretary certificates for married women), the deponent had written letter dated 24th April, 2018 to the RGI wherein aspersions were raised about these two documents, namely, Citizenship Certificates & Refugee Registration Certificates and also about some other documents. The RGI had also approved issuing of the Guidelines as per that letter and this fact has been reflected in the current SOP at Para 4(v) - *"The Guidelines issued by the State Coordinator regarding the documents dated 19th October, 2017 (Annexure-II) dated 12th November, 2017 (Annexure-III) and the approval given to the State Coordinator regarding stringent*

verification by the RGI vide letter dated 25th April, 2018 (Annexure-IV) on the proposal from the State Coordinator dated 24th April, 2018 (Annexure-V) will also be applicable in respect of scrutiny and verification of documents/particulars". The letter of the deponent of 24th April, 2018 is given at Annexure 37 along with its enclosure. In the enclosure to the said letter dated 24th April, 2018, the deponent had given various instances where applicants who were either Declared Foreigners or D Voters but had changed their names and got authentic documents viz. Electoral Photo Identity card (EPIC), Birth Certificates from government hospitals, issued in their new identities. In this letter, the deponent had submitted about Citizenship Certificates & Refugee Registration Certificates that "It is further submitted that the experience of DMIT Round of December, 2017 - January, 2018 indicates that a number of applicants who have submitted Refugee Registration Certificates / Citizenship Certificates as List A Document have not been able to provide the originals. It is likely that copies of one Refugee Registration Certificate / Citizenship Certificate might be used by a number of applicants who are actually not related to the holder of the certificate. As there is no system of checking of consistency amongst such descendants (like Family Tree in case of digitized 1951 NRC and Pre-1971 Electoral Rolls), misuse of documents cannot be ruled out. This has been revealed during interaction (like trainings) with the various field level officers, particularly, the LCRs. As the Family Tree


Investigation has been found to be very effective in determining correctness of Legacy Data submitted by the NRC applicants, some other List A documents which cannot be subjected through Family Tree checking need to be examined more closely as these could also be misused by submission of photocopies of the same original certificate by a number of applicants. Further, there are also records of 1951 NRC, 1971 Electoral Rolls up to 24th March (midnight), 1971 submitted by applicants as List A documents, backend of which are not available with the Deputy Commissioners". In view of Para 4(v) of the SOP, it appears, therefore, that even the original SOP submitted by the Government of India itself says that these two documents are not reliable and need to be subjected to stringent verification. As such, it is humbly felt that allowing as a "concession" that these two documents be allowed as additional List A documents during Claims might also be contradictory to the SOP itself. It may be added that based on the approval granted by the RGI on the said letter, the deponent had also issued the letter dated 1st May, 2018 (copy at Annexure 35) which was commonly referred to as the "weak documents" letter by the various stakeholders.

9. **Why to accept other 10 documents :** In view of what has been submitted above, it is felt that risks of misuse through forgery, tampering or fraudulent means appear substantial in fresh List A documents from 1951 NRC or

Electoral Rolls upto 24th March (midnight), 1971, Citizenship Certificates & Refugee Registration Certificates (Including its variants). However, such risks are lesser in the case of the remaining 10 documents :

- a. The look and feel of Citizenship Certificates & Refugee Registration Certificates (Including its variants) are similar. It is difficult to suspect merely by looks that these are forged. For example, Birth Certificates after 2001 are in a standardised format whereas those before 2001 are not in a standardised format. Birth Certificates before 2001 are in various types of formats. Therefore, any Birth Certificate if it is purported to be issued after 2001 and is not in that specified format, then even looking at it creates suspicion. If, however, (a forged Birth Certificate) is in the same standardised format, one will have to locate the original and only on tracing the original will it be possible to say categorically that it is forged. This may also be the case of Refugee Citizenship Certificates & Refugee Registration Certificates (including its variants) which are all in similar formats. In the absence of backend, even for a forged document, it will not be possible to say categorically that it is forged. Further, due to poor backend maintenance, even for forged Citizenship Certificates & Refugee Registration Certificates (Including its variants), it will be difficult for the District Magistrate to categorically call it as forged

document leading it to be returned as Record Not Available (RNA) being the result of authenticity/ Office Verification (OV). The forgerers/ touts have also been used to forging such documents. On the other hand, the other 10 documents like land documents etc. are all in various non-standardised formats. The forgerers/ touts would find it relatively difficult to *photoshop* such documents. Considering the format issues, suspicion can arise through mere visual means in case of other List A documents. As such, for the genuine Claimants amongst the remaining 37.5 lakhs, allowing these 10 documents as additional List A documents may not add very high risks of misuse.

-  10. It is also humbly submitted that it may be desirable that certified copies of other 10 documents even if issued after 24th March, 1971 may be considered to be acceptable. This is based on the premise that the person may actually have appeared in the Board/ University Examination but had lost that document subsequently. This is particularly important for Govt / PSU employment documents as the person may prove the employment through Pension Papers etc.
11. Another very important submission the deponent wishes to humbly make is that it is felt that by and large the public have already submitted whatever List A documents they could have mustered/gathered. It is very unlikely that now they will be able to submit fresh

genuine documents. Further, after freezing of the Legacy Person, the room for submission of fresh List A documents has got further reduced. As such, at this point of time, it is more likely that only the bogus or fraudulently obtained documents would be now submitted. However, it is felt that if a person is genuine, he would still be able to produce any of the other 10 documents. As such, the number of genuine persons practically getting affected by the trimming down of the documents from 15 to 10 will be very less. On the other hand, a heavy demand is being projected through political means and some pro-immigrant organisations for retaining all the 15 List A documents. Some of the MLAs and political parties have been canvassing very hard for their acceptance as witnessed in the recently started session of the Assam Legislative Assembly. Some organisations have even resorted to illegal means - filing FIRs against the deponent, calling Bandhs if the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court doesn't include these documents. It is highly suspected that these demands are actually emanating due to :

A. more of political posturing rather than a real requirement emanating from protecting the genuine citizens from amongst 37.5 lakhs rejected applicants.

B. Attempts at smuggling illegal migrants into NRC : the illegal migrants had not imagined that the NRC process will be so strict and that by using such forgeries and mischiefs

etc, they would be able to get their names included in the NRC. As NRC Claims and Objections is the last chance for the illegal migrants, these actions (of heavy canvassing in favour of acceptance of these documents) are actually a well planned attempt to get the illegal migrants into the NRC through bulldozing. This will be achieved through well organised forgery, and heavy pressure on the officers. It is also possible that with the aim to smuggle into NRC the names of illegal migrants, more such forged/bogus documents have been manufactured already or are now being created by the network of forgers/touts (supported by vested groups) during the last few months. Considering the fact that the NRC Officers are not Police personnel or the NRC processes are not of the Police variety, it will not be desirable to subject the NRC process to such pressures which may be best left to the Police authorities.

12. It is also humbly submitted that there are also a number of instances of Declared Foreigners (i.e. persons who have been declared as a post 1971 illegal migrant by a Foreigners Tribunal) having their names enrolled in the Electoral Rolls/ possess Electoral Photo Identity Cards (EPIC). A number of those persons not found eligible and, therefore, not included in Complete Draft NRC also have valid EPICs. In order to keep the

Report short, these examples are not given here. The deponent would produce them if ordered by the Hon'ble Court.

13. It is also submitted humbly that in fact, even the Border Police System which exists only in Assam with the sole objective of nabbing illegal migrants has not been able to produce effective results. There are 11,009 numbers of Declared Foreigners, 86,090 numbers of D Voters, 20, 200 persons with cases pending at Foreigners Tribunals (FFT's) who were identified during the NRC Update process so far. The current statutory provisions in force in Assam require that these persons are either put under detention or released only on bail. But the numbers of detenués in various Detention Centres of the state is less than 1000. It means that the Border Police and State Government could not nab so many of such persons and, therefore, have not been able to ensure strict compliance with the various provisions related to illegal immigrants.

14. Considering what has been stated above and examples of forgery, creation of fake documents, inclusion of illegal migrants in Electoral Rolls, performance of Border Police etc, it can be confidently said that creation of documentation of various types is not difficult in Assam and any exercise to create an error-free NRC will have to devise strong ways and means to handle all such mischiefs. In the NIKHIL DAS case of Cachar given earlier, it is also seen how

conveniently all List A and List B documents such as Relief Eligibility Certificate, Birth certificate, Adhaar, PAN etc. have been created even for persons who are still living in Bangladesh and are preparing to enter India illegally. It is also submitted that the oft repeated pleas of poverty, illiteracy may not be considered a ground for reducing the strictness criteria for NRC eligibility, as it has been found that organised support is available to the so called poor, illiterate illegal immigrants. In this context, it is also essential to point out that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in their judgment dated 12th July, 2005, in WP (Civil) 13 of 2000, have referred the Immigration Issue in Assam as an act of "external aggression" requiring the Union of India under Article 355 of the Constitution of India to protect the state of Assam from such external aggression. This was again mentioned by this Hon'ble Court in their judgment dated 17th December 2014 passed in WP (C) 562 of 2012 with WP (C) 274 of 2009 wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court while referring to the said judgment of 12th July, 2005 ordered, "...This Court went on to hold that Article 355 of the Constitution had been violated, in as much as the Union had failed to protect the State of Assam against the external aggression and internal disturbance caused by the huge influx of illegal migrants from Bangladesh to Assam...". It is in this context that the deponent feels compelled to state that the the eco-system prevailing in the state for a long period of time is an extremely

immigrant friendly system. Adequate checks were never put in place by the concerned authorities to ensure that various public agencies take proper measures while issuing certificates/ documentation of various types to the public. As such, in the context meaning of error-free NRC, the deponent humbly submits that there is a need for a paradigm shift from **"No genuine citizen should be left out"** to **"No ineligible person should be included"**. The pro-immigrant forces have thrived so far under the earlier paradigm. In view of the axiom that the onus of proof of citizenship lies with the citizen and not with the authorities that, the above is humbly submitted for kind consideration by the Hon'ble Court.

15. It is humbly submitted that the above observations of the deponent are based on extensive and intensive study of various situations that unfolded during the preparation of the Draft NRC. It is humbly submitted that the deponent could develop such deep knowledge only because of the unique experience of exposure to various types of situations and that too in large numbers while implementing the NRC Update project under the guidance of the Hon'ble Court. As any other person or authority or researchers may not have such first hand and intensive experience of handling this issue, recommendations from other authorities on illegal immigration and method of detection of veracity of truth of such claims may not be based on such a comprehensive study. The deponent has also tried to

present this report with an attempt to address the larger issues about citizenship, illegal migration in view of the constitutional interests and aims and against the real backdrop of organised mischief, vis-à-vis poverty, illiteracy etc. Considering the peculiarity of the situation in Assam, some prescriptions to redress the matter of illegal immigration may, not appear very palatable and may even cause a big jolt for the society/ country to accept. The deponent humbly feels that as he has been able to get the opportunity of witnessing such issues from very close, it is his bounden duty to convey to the highest Court of the land an honest picture of his experience in the matter of a "once in a lifetime" event i.e NRC Update.

16. It is also humbly submitted that during disposal of Claims for re-consideration based on List A documents already submitted, however, all 15 documents (other than the variants like Relief Eligibility Certificate / Camp Inmate Certificate etc) as per admissibility prescribed vide deponent's letter dated 19th October, 2017 may be considered eligible but only after authenticity determination by comparison with the backend.

17. Considering the submissions made earlier, the humble views/ comments of the deponent are summarised below for the sake of convenience :

- a. Even after freezing of Legacy Person, allowing fresh List A documents from 1951 NRC or Electoral

Rolls upto 24th March (midnight), 1971 is fraught with heavy risks of misuse.

- b. Even after freezing of Legacy Person, allowing fresh List A documents from Citizenship Certificates & Refugee Registration Certificates (Including its variants), is also susceptible to misuse though the extent here may be a little less than in case of 1951 NRC and pre-1971 Electoral Rolls.
- c. Even if the Hon'ble Court allows Claimants to produce fresh List A only from the remaining 10 documents, it would be essential to ensure acceptance only after determination of authenticity through the Issuing Authority after comparison with their backend. Subjective methods using oral evidence like DM's Investigation (DMIT) may not be desirable for determining authenticity of List A documents.
- d. For Claims praying for re-consideration of eligibility based on List A documents submitted earlier, all List A documents (except Relief Eligibility Certificate / Camp Inmate Certificate) may be considered. While determining acceptability of any List A document, instructions issued as per RGI approval by the deponent vide letter dated 19th October, 2017, may be adhered to. However, even in such cases, authenticity establishment will have to done only through the Issuing Authority after comparison with their

backend and not through oral evidence like DM's Investigation (DMIT).

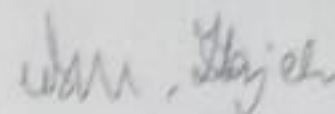
e. Determination of authenticity through oral evidence like DM's Investigation (DMIT) DMIT may, however, be considered for List B documents.

18. It is also humbly submitted that as on the date of filing this report, Claims for 26,973 persons have been filed against rejections, Claims for 334 persons have been filed against identification as D Voters, Declared Foreigners or persons with cases Pending in Foreigners Tribunals. Objections have been filed against 10 persons. It is humbly submitted that it needs to be clarified that relatively poor submission so far of Claims & Objections is not a reflection of the inability of genuine citizens to submit Claims. The reason for low submission is that the public are waiting for the orders of the Hon'ble Court to be made on 23rd October, 2018. As per the interactions held by the deponent with the District Registrars and Circle Registrars and as per report of NRC State officials during their field trips it has come to notice that as through media reportings, community leaders etc. the public have got to know that the List A documents have not yet been finalized, and that Claim and Objection process has only started tentatively with 10 documents, the public are feeling reluctant to submit Claims and Objections thinking what if the documents they would submit is declared unacceptable later. As such interactions with public

indicate that the public would like to submit Claims only after the documents of List A are finalized. Further those persons who have to submit claims with fresh List B (linkage) documents also are waiting for finalization of SOP to ensure what are the documents, issued up to which period etc. will be acceptable by NRC Authorities. As public awareness on NRC matters are sound, the public understands SOP etc. intricacies well and as such they are mostly waiting for final verdict on the matter so that their claims submitted during this interim period is not discarded later due to any alteration etc in SOP. Further, as the SOP has not been finalized, public awareness meetings at community levels are also not organized by field officials as they are not feeling confident to address many queries of public on the matter of acceptability etc. of various documents. As such these are appearing as main reasons of low submission² of Claims and Objections as of now. Further the deponent hubly feels that Claims will be filed only by genuine applicants who have substantial claim for reconsideration to make. Only genuine claimants will also be able to submit any document which were left out earlier for some reason. Those who were making fraudulent claims will deter in submitting Claims for the fear of getting caught or simply to avoid being confronted in family tree verification kind of hearing processes, especially those who got away earlier claiming to have innocently misused LDC of persons not related to them. As such,

the deponent feels that the number of submission of Claims may not indicate inability of genuine applicants to participate in the process due to stricter criterion of document submission.

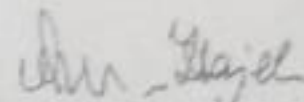
The above is submitted as per orders of the Hon'ble Court.


DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

The contents of the aforesaid report are true to the best of my knowledge and official records, which I believe to be true. No part of this report is wrong and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Submitted on 4th October, 2018.


DEPONENT