

WP(C) 2634/2016

BEFORE

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE UJJAL BHUYAN

HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE RUMI KUMARI PHUKAN

(Ujjal Bhuyan, J)

Heard Mr. S. B. Rahman, learned counsel for the petitioner, Mr. C. Choudhury, learned Advocate General, Assam assisted by Mr. R. Dhar, learned Govt. Advocate, Assam and Mr. S.C. Keyal, learned Assistant Solicitor General of India assisted by Ms. G. Sharma, learned Central Government counsel.

2. By filing this petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India, petitioner seeks quashing of order dated 17.03.2016 passed by the Foreigners Tribunal No.5, Dhubri in FT Case No.FT-5/G/58/2015 declaring the petitioner to be a foreigner who had illegally entered into India (Assam) after 25.03.1971.

3. In the course of hearing, an issue of considerable public interest surfaced, namely, legality of the certificate issued by the Gaon Panchayat Secretary and counter-signed by Revenue Officer of the State certifying residentship of the certificate holder (petitioner) in an area within his jurisdiction, as a supporting document for inclusion in updated National Register of Citizens (NRC) which the petitioner relied upon in support of her contention of being a citizen of India and not a foreigner. We will discuss this issue in the second part of the judgment under the heading Larger Issue .

4. First we will attend to the challenge made in the writ petition, namely, declaration of the petitioner by the Foreigners Tribunal No.5, Dhubri as a foreigner of post 1971 stream.

WP(C) NO.2364/2016

5. A perusal of the order dated 17.03.2016 would go to show that initially a reference was made by the State under the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 with the allegation that petitioner was a foreigner who had illegally entered into India (Assam) after 25.03.1971. After the said Act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Sarbananda Sonowal Vs. Union of India, (2005) 5 SCC 665, the reference was re-registered under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964. Ultimately, after creation of additional Tribunals, the reference was assigned to the Foreigners Tribunal No.5, Dhubri (Tribunal) as FT Case No.FT-5/G/58/2015.

6. Notice issued by the Tribunal was served upon the petitioner whereafter she had entered appearance and submitted her written statement. She also examined herself as her witness and exhibited five documents.

7. After due consideration, Tribunal took the view that petitioner had failed to discharge her burden under Section 9 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to prove that she was not a foreigner but an Indian citizen and accordingly vide order dated 17.03.2016, declared the petitioner as a foreigner who had illegally entered into India (Assam) on or after 25.03.1971.

8. Learned counsel for the petitioner vehemently argued that petitioner had adduced sufficient evidence, both oral and documentary, to establish that she was not a foreigner but a citizen of India by birth. Thus, she had discharged her burden under Section 9. However, Tribunal taking a very technical and narrow approach, disbelieved the version of the petitioner and came to an erroneous conclusion by declaring the petitioner to be an illegal foreigner thereby visiting the petitioner with far reaching consequences. Referring to the documents placed on record including those annexed to the writ petition, he submits that view taken by the Tribunal is incorrect and requires interference by the Court in exercise of its writ jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India. In support of his submissions, learned counsel for the petitioner placed reliance on the following decisions:-

(1999) 6 SCC 110 = Rajendra Prasad Vs. Narcotic Cell

(2009) 12 SCC 454 = Shyam Lal Vs. Sanjeev Kumar

9. On the other hand, learned counsel for the respondents support the order of the Tribunal and contend that being a finding of fact based on appreciation of evidence, the writ Court may not interfere with such finding of fact which is

otherwise also fully justified in the facts and circumstances of the case.

10. Submissions made by learned counsel for the parties have been considered

11. At the outset, order of the Tribunal may be adverted to, relevant portion of which is extracted hereunder:-

7. On perusal of the case record including the W/S, the affidavit filed by the O.P. and as well as the documents relied upon by her it is found that during the course of evidence O.P. had produced two documents Ext-5 and Ext-1 to establish linkage with her parents and husband. Ext-5 is the certificate issued by the Sahebganj Gaon Panchayat (G.P. for short) dated 04-08-2013 to Monowara Bewa, W/o Sopiya Hoque inhabitant of village Khagrabari Pt. II. On perusal of the case records it is found that O.P. Monowara Bibi is the W/o Sapiyar Rahman and the certificate of Sahabganj G.P. Ext-5 have been issued to one Monowara Bibi W/o Sopiya Hoque inhabitant of village Khagrabari Pt-II. Thus, Sapiyar Rahman and Sopiya Hoque are two different person and hence, due to contradiction and discrepancies of name, this documents Ext-5 issued to one Monowara Bibi W/o Sopiya Hoque cannot be relied upon. Moreover Ext-5 is a private document issued by the President of Sahebganj G.P. and the authority who have issued the certificate have not been examined to prove the contents of the documents thereof. In the absence of examination of the authority issuing the certificate, the document Ext-5 is inadmissible in evidence and cannot be relied upon.

Ext-1 is the school certificate issued by the Headmaster of 1236 No. Khagrabari LP School dated 29-10-2010. On perusal of the W/S it is found that there is no specific pleading in the W/S that the O.P. had done her schooling from 1236 No. Khagrabari LP School and subsequently during the course of evidence, made statement in her Affidavit that she read upto Class-IV in the year of 1984 in 1236 Khagrabari LP School and produced one school certificate marked as Ext-1 issued by the Headmaster of 1236 No. Khagrabari LP School dated 29-10-2010. On perusal of the document Ext-1 it reveals that the school certificate was issued on 29-10-2010 and the OP had filed the W/S on 24-12-2015 and there is no mention of this school certificate in her W/S as such, the school certificate Ext-1 is not in conformity with her pleadings in the W/S. Thus, the OP had waived her right by not pleading in the W/S that she did her schooling from 1236 Khagrabari LP School accordingly, she is not entitled as of right to rely on any ground of defence which she has not taken specifically in her W/S. Further, on close scrutiny and examination of the school certificate it is further found that the school certificate Ext-1 issued by the Headmaster of 1236 No. Khagrabari LP School, duplicate is written in the said certificate and there is no clarification of explanation by the OP that under what circumstances the duplicate copy of the school certificate have been issued and moreover, the Headmaster who have issued the school certificate have not been examined to prove the contents of the documents thereof. Hence, mere filing or accepting of a document without proving its contents is inadmissible in evidence and as such, the said certificate marked as Ext-1 cannot be relied upon under the law of evidence.

Thus, in the absence of any documentary and oral evidence that Kashem Ali Sk is the father of OP, the document produced by the OP in the name of one Kashem Ali Sk (projected father of OP) cannot be relied upon as the OP had failed to establish linkage with her parents and husband.

8. Now, let's analyze and examine the document produced by the OP in the name of her projected father Kashem Ali Sk, and on scrutiny and examination of the documents the following discrepancies and contradictions were found. Ext-2 is the copy of NRC 1951 issued in the name of one Kashem Ali Sk and Diljan Bibi at Sl.No. 5 and 6, House No.2 (Gha), House Hold No.6 of village Khagrabari, union No. 4 issued by the Officer-in-Charge, Golakganj PS, District- Dhubri, Assam marked as Ext-2. On close scrutiny and examination of the copy of NRC 1951 it is found that at Sl. No.5 Kashem Ali Sk age has been tempered which is clearly distinguishable that age 10 has been overwritten as 16 and at Sl. No.6 Diljan Bibi relation name has been tempered and overwritten Sha i.e. husband in place of Pee i.e. father and as such, the purported tempered document of the copy of the NRC 1951 Ext-2 cannot be the basis to claim citizenship and hence, is not trustworthy

y and cannot be relied upon. Moreover, on going through the W/S and the affidavit the OP nowhere disclosed her mother's name. The omission of the mother's name of the OP has been done intentionally by overwriting Sha in place of Pee. Hence, the OP with malafide intention taking recourse to falsehood and tempering of document which itself establish that OP is not a citizen of India and as such, the OP is suspected alongwith other documents produced by her during the course of evidence for genuineness and authenticity.

9. Ext-3 is the certified copy of the voter list of 1966 wherein one Kashem Ali Sk, S/o Chetaullah, age 39 name appears at Sl. No.55, House No.16 under 34 Gauripur LAC of village 160 Sukhatikhata. As already discussed above, in the copy of NRC 1951 Ext-2 the age of one Kashem Ali Sk was 10 years and was manipulated by overwriting 16 years in the 1951 NRC and in the voter list of 1966 the age of one Kashim Ali Sk appears as 39 years. Thus, if, Kashem Ali aged is 10 years in 1951 then Kashim Ali's age in the year 1966 would be 25 years whereas in the voter list of 1966 Kashim Ali Sk age appears as 39 years thus, there is a age variance of 14 years between Kashem Ali Sk and Kashim Ali Sk which is not acceptable and cannot be relied upon. Moreover, it is also found that in the copy of NRC 1951 Kashem Ali Sk father name is Getaullah and in the certified copy of 1966 Kashim Ali Sk father's name appears as Chetaullah. Thus, Kashem Ali Sk, S/o Getaullah and Kashim Ali Sk, S/o Chetullah are two different person and due to discrepancies and contradictory names the document Ext-3 cannot be acted upon as trustworthy. And on further scrutiny and examination of the two document it is also found that the copy of NRC 1951 is of village Khagrabari and the certified copy of voter list of 1966 is of village Sukhatikhata. Thus, village Khagrabari and Sukhatikhata are two different village and as such, there is no doubt that the OP had picked upon the voter list of 1966 in the name of one Kashim Ali Sk to suit her purpose as the name Kashem Ali Sk and Kashim Ali Sk names are similar, so, that the document Ext-3 may come into force to established her nationality. In view of the aforesaid reason and discussion, the purported document, Ext-3 the certified copy of the voter list of 1966 is not trustworthy and cannot be relied upon and is no help to the OP to prove that she is not a foreigner.

10. The OP without any specific pleading in the W/S had stated in her Affidavit that her father Kashem Ali, S/o Chapatulla name was recorded in the land document of village Khagrabari Circle Dhubri, in the year 1965 and produced one land document marked as Ext-4. On perusal of the document Ext-4, the Jamabandi copy it is found that one Kashem Ali Sk, S/o Khetaullah Peon alongwith other name appears at Khatian No. and Patta No.10 and 179 and their names have been mutated in the year 01-09-1966 whereas the OP had stated in her affidavit that her father name was recorded in the land document in the year 1965 as Kashem Ali Sk, S/o Chapatulla whereas in the jamabandi copy Ext-4 shows that one Kashem Ali Sk, S/o Khetaullah Peon name appears alongwith other in the year 01-09-1966 thus, the OP herself is contradicting the documents and, moreover, Kashem Ali Sk, S/o Chapatulla and Kashem Ali Sk, S/o Khetaullah Peon is altogether a different person and due to such contradiction of name in the said land document Ext-4 cannot be relied upon as trustworthy.

Furthermore, under the law of evidence, entries in the copy of the Jamabandi are prepared on fiscal inquires and the entry in the copy of Jamabandi has to be examined on the probative value of the contents of the documents which required corroboration with other documentary evidence. The OP had not provided any explanation and failed to produced the up-to-date land revenue receipt and other documentary evidence subsequent, to such entries made on fiscal inquires and as such, the entry in the copy of the Jamabandi is inadmissible in evidence in the absence of other substantial documentary evidence.

In view of the above discussion and reason, the purported land document Ext-4 is not trustworthy and cannot be relied upon and the document is of no help to the OP to prove her case that she is not a foreigner.

11. For the reason and discussion above and considering the entire materials on records the evidence of OP is not trustworthy at all and cannot be relied upon due to the manipulation, contradiction and discrepancies of the document submitted by her and as such, the OP had miserably failed to discharge her burden of

proof as envisaged U/S 9 of the Foreigner Acts, 1946 with cogent and reliable evidence, that she is born through genuine Indian parents.

ORDER

12. In view of the above findings, this Tribunal is of the opinion that the OP is a Foreigner / Illegal migrant had entered Assam on or after 25-03-1971. In exercise of the power conferred under Sec. 3(13) of the Foreigners Tribunal Order, 1964 the OP namely MONOWARA BEWA, W/o Sapiyar Rahman of village Sukhatikhata under Gauripur PS, district- Dhubri, Assam, be taken into custody immediately, and be kept as internee (Section 4 of the Foreigners Act, 1946) in appropriate place till she is deported/push back to her specified territory. Hence, the reference case is answered in affirmative.

12. To appreciate the view taken by the Tribunal, let us examine the materials on record.

13. In her written statement, petitioner stated that she was a citizen of India by birth and this would be proved by the legacy data in the name of her father Kashem Ali Sk, which was annexed to the written statement as Annexure-A. She stated that she was wife of Sapiyar Rahman and daughter of Late Kashem Ali Sk and a resident of village Sukhatikhata under Gauripur Police Station in the district of Dhubri. Name of her father Kashem Ali Sk, son of Chetaullah was recorded in the 1951 NRC as resident of village Khagrabari under Golokganj Police Station in the then district of Goalpara; extract of NRC, 1951 was annexed as Annexure-B. It was also stated that her father had his name recorded in land document in respect of a portion of land having Katchha patta which was annexed as Annexure-C. Her father was a recorded voter in the voters list of 1966 from Sukhatikhata village relating to No.34 Gauripur Legislative Assembly Constituency. Extract of the voters list was annexed as Annexure-D. Statements were also made regarding inclusion of father-in-law in the legacy data and about school transfer of her husband but in this school transfer certificate dated 29.10.1988 (Annexure-F), name of the certificate holder was Md. Safiol Haque Bepari, son of Md. Nur Ali Bepari of village Khodarchar whereas according to the petitioner, name of her husband was Sapiyar Rahman. It was finally stated that she has been recorded as a voter in the voters list of 2015 from Khagrabari village in respect of Gauripur Constituency.

14. From this written statement, it is seen that though petitioner had stated that she was a citizen of India by birth, she did not mention about the date, year and place of her birth which are material facts. On the other hand, though she stated that she is the wife of Lt. Sapiyar Rahman and daughter of Lt. Kashem Ali Sk having residence at village Sukhatikhata, it has not been clarified as to whether she was born and brought up at village Sukhatikhata or after her marriage she started residing at village Sukhatikhata. While according to the petitioner, her father was a voter of 1966 from Sukhatikhata village, however his name had appeared in the 1951 NRC from village Khagrabari. That apart, in the 2015 voters list, petitioner claims to be a recorded voter from village Khagrabari which contradicts her stand that she is a resident of village Sukhatikhata. Thus, in 1951 NRC, her father's name appears from village Khagrabari, in 1966 voters list, her father's name appears from Sukhatikhata village and in 2015 voters list, petitioner's name appears as a voter from village Khagrabari though she stated that her residence was at village Sukhatikhata. These averments made in the written statement, besides lacking in material particulars, are all very confusing and contradictory without any clarity. Moreover, as noticed above, while the petitioner claimed that she is the wife of Sapiyar Rahman, in the school transfer certificate of the husband, the name of the certificate holder is Md. Safiol Haque Bepari, son of Md. Nur Ali Bepari of village Khodarchar, a different person altogether.

15. Let us now examine the evidence adduced on behalf of the petitioner.

16. In her evidence-in-chief by way of affidavit filed on 16.02.2016, petitioner described herself as aged about 43 years and daughter of Late Kashem Ali Sk and wife of Lt. Sapiyar Rahman, resident of village Sukhatikhata under Gauripur Police Station in the district of Dhubri. She stated that she studied up-to Class-IV in the 1296 No. Khagrabari L.P. School in the year 1984 and as per school

certificate, she was born in 1973. Her father's name Kashem Ali Sk was recorded in the 1951 NRC from the village Khagrabari. Her father's name also appeared in the voters list of 1966 as a voter from Sukhatikhata village under Gauripur Constituency. Her father's name also appeared in the land document of a plot of land at village Khagrabari covered by Patta No.18 (old)/30 (new) having Dag No.33(ol d)/34(new) in the year 1965. She stated that she was born and brought up at village Khagrabari Part-II under Golokganj Police Station and is presently residing in the said village as per certificate of the Gaon Panchayat Secretary.

17. A few questions were put to the petitioner by the Tribunal and in response thereto, she stated that she was born at Sukhatikhata village under Gauripur Police Station. Her father had two brothers, namely, Asmat Ali and Kasem Ali. Her father died about 8 years ago and that she had studied up-to Class-IV in 236 No. Khagrabari LP School.

18. From an analysis of her oral evidence, it is seen that while in chief, she stated that she had studied up-to Class-IV in the 1296 Khagrabari LP School but in response to a question by the Tribunal, she stated that she had studied in 236 No. Khagrabari LP School. Her father's name appeared in the 1951 NRC from village Khagrabari which is also reiterated in the land document of 1965 but in the voters list of 1966, he was shown as resident of village 160 Sukhatikhata. From this, it would appear that her father Kashem Ali Sk had his residence at village Khagrabari up-to 1965 but his residence in 1966 became 160 Sukhatikhata village. While in chief, she stated that she was born and brought up at village Khagrabari Part-II where she is presently residing, on her response to Tribunal's query, she stated that she was born at Sukhatikhata village. As noticed above, petitioner had declared her age as 43 years as on February, 2016. If that be so, then petitioner was born sometime in the year 1973. As noticed above, in the 1966 voters list, petitioner's father was shown as a resident of village 160 Sukhatikhata. If petitioner was born in the year 1973, her probable place of birth would be Sukhatikhata and not Khagrabari Part-II village. This material discrepancy is further magnified by the complete silence of the petitioner regarding her marriage and her place of residence post-marriage. Petitioner has stated that she is the wife of Lt. Sopiyyar Rahman. Neither is the date nor the year of marriage is mentioned nor is the residence of Late Sopiyyar Rahman. Petitioner has not disclosed where she resided with Lt. Sopiyyar Rahman after her marriage; when he died; whether they have any children out of the wedlock or whether after his death, she continued to stay in her matrimonial home or she returned back to her parental home. However, she stated in her evidence-in-chief that she is presently residing at village Khagrabari Part-II, which was the village of her father up-to 1965. Another important aspect which needs to be noted is that neither in her written statement nor in her oral testimony petitioner mentioned anything about her brother(s) or sister(s).

19. Petitioner had exhibited the following documents before the Tribunal:-

- (1) Ext. 1 - School Certificate dated 29.10.2010,
- (2) Ext. 2 - Copy of NRC, 1951,
- (3) Ext.3 - Extract of voters list, 1966,
- (4) Ext.4 - Extract of land document, and
- (5) Ext.5 - Certificate dated 04.08.2013 of President, Sahebganj Gaon Panchayat.

20. Ext.1 is a certificate dated 29.10.2010 issued by Nurul Haque Sk, Head Teacher of 1236 No. Khagrabari LP School. On top of the certificate, the word 'duplicate' is written by hand. It was certified that petitioner Monowara Bewa, daughter of Late Kashem Ali Sk and Lt. Diljan Bibi of village Sukhatikhata under Gauripur Police Station studied in the 1236 No. Khagrabari LP School and had left the school after passing Class-IV examination on 31.12.1984. Her age as per Admission Register was 11 years 2 months 13 days, describing 1973 as her date of birth (sic). First thing to be noticed about this certificate is that it was marked as 'duplicate' on top. Why a duplicate certificate had to be issued has not been explained either in the written statement or in the evidence. Secondly, the certificate was issued on 29.10.2010, 26 years after the petitioner had left the school which itself raises grave doubts about the genuineness of such certificate

. It is quite evident that the certificate was obtained by the petitioner after enquiries regarding her citizenship status had commenced. That apart, as per this certificate, petitioner was a resident of village Sukhatikhata but according to her evidence-in-chief, petitioner was born and brought up at village Khagrabari where she is presently residing. Moreover, the author of this certificate did not come forward to prove the contents of the document and the truthfulness of the same.

21. Ext.2 is stated to be an extract of 1951 NRC of village Khagrabari. Here names of two persons appear, namely, Kashem Ali Sk and Diljan Bibi. In respect of Kashem Ali Sk, initially, age was written as 10 but thereafter the number 6 was written over 0 which means that initially age of Kashem Ali Sk was shown as 10 years but after overwriting, it became 16 years. In respect of Diljan Bibi, there is overwriting before the word Kashem Ali written just below her name. After overwriting, which is clearly visible, it becomes Diljan Bibi, wife of Kashem Ali Sk and her age is shown as 17 years. Before overwriting, Kashem Ali Sk was 10 years old in 1951 and his 'wife' Diljan Bibi was 17 years; after overwriting, he became 16 years. Either way, it is quite unusual, for a husband to be younger in age to the wife, having regard to the remoteness of the residence and the period covered by the document i.e., the year 1951. That aside, names of no other family member, such as, father, mother, brother, sister etc appear in the said NRC, 1951.

22. In the voters list of 1966 (Ext.3), Kashem Ali Sk was shown as a resident of village 160 Sukhatikhata, his age being 39 years. If Kashem Ali Sk was 10 years of age in 1951, he would have been 25 years of age in 1966. If he was 16 years of age in 1951, he would have been 31 years in 1966. Either way, he could not have been 39 years of age in 1966. This significant discrepancy remained unexplained.

23. Ext.4 land document is neither here nor there. It appears that certified copy of the same was applied for on 05.12.2011 and handed over on 09.12.2011 much after the proceeding started against the petitioner. As per this document, Kashem Ali Sk, Asmat Ali Sk, Smt. Khairon Bewa, wife of Lt. Naj Sk and Nesatulla Sk, son of Lt. Khetaulla Peon of village Khagrabari were shown possessors as per Khatian No.10 relating to land measuring 1 katha 12 lechas. As noticed above, the four names which appear in this land document and who were shown as possessors of land are Kashem Ali Sk., Asmat Ali Sk, Khairon Bewa and Nesatulla Sk. Petitioner while answering the questions put up by the Tribunal, stated that her father Kashem Ali Sk had two brothers, namely, Asmat Ali and Kasem Ali. While Asmat Ali's name appeared in the land document, who are the other persons have not been explained.

23.1. Tribunal while discussing this exhibit found that Kashem Ali Sk was shown as son of Khetaulla Peon and names of other persons appear. Tribunal took the view that while according to the petitioner, her father Kashem Ali Sk was the son of Chetaullah, which name appear in Ext.2 as Getaulla whereas in this document Kashem Ali Sk was shown as son of Khetaulla Peon, a different person altogether which rendered the said certificate unbelievable. Moreover, no subsequent documents were exhibited to show petitioner's father paying land revenue or such other related documents post 25.03.1971.

24. In so far Ext.5 is concerned, it is a certificate dated 04.08.2013 issued by the President of Sahebganj Gaon Panchayat. As per this certificate, petitioner was an inhabitant of village Khagrabari Part-II within Sahebganj Gaon Panchayat. The date of issuance of the certificate itself makes it suspicious. It was issued on 04.08.2013 when the proceedings against the petitioner were on. Secondly, author of the said certificate, i.e., President of Sahebganj Gaon Panchayat did not appear before the Tribunal to prove the contents of the said certificate. As per this certificate, petitioner is shown as 'son/daughter/wife of Late Sopiyl Haque'. As per statement of the petitioner made in her written statement and evidence-in-chief, she is the wife of Late Sopiylar Rahman. But as per this certificate, she is shown as related to Late Sopiyl Haque. Lt. Sopiylar Rahman and Lt. Sopiyl Haque do not appear to be one and the same person. Therefore, proving of this document by the author by way of evidence was essential, which was not

done.

25. In LICI Vs. Rampal Singh Bisen, (2010) 4 SCC 491, Supreme Court held that mere admission of a document in evidence does not amount to its proof; in other words, mere marking of exhibit on a document does not dispense with its proof, which is required to be done in accordance with the law. Contents of documents are required to be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence. At the most, admission of documents may amount to admission of contents but not its truth.

26. Therefore, on a cumulative analysis of the evidence adduced by the petitioner, what comes to the fore is a bundle of confusing and contradictory statements making the contention of the petitioner of being an Indian citizen totally unreliable. Thus, it can be concluded that the petitioner had failed to discharge her burden as per mandate of Section 9 of the Foreigners Act, 1946. The decisions cited at the Bar by learned counsel for the petitioner have been perused but on due consideration those are found to be not at all relevant to the case.

27. At this stage, it may be mentioned that as noticed in the introductory part of the judgment, petitioner has also placed reliance on a certificate dated 14.07.2015 issued by the Secretary, Rupshi Gaon Panchayat counter-signed by the Block Development Officer, Rupshi Development Block certifying that petitioner is a resident of area within his jurisdiction. This certificate though annexed to the writ petition as Annexure-8 was not exhibited before the Tribunal. More about this certificate in the succeeding part of the judgment under the heading Larger Issue. At this stage, suffice it to say, this document only adds to the discrediting of the version of the petitioner. As per this document, petitioner got married to Lt. Sopial Hoque, son of Nur Ali Bepari of village Khodarchar, which is neither Sukhatikhata village nor Khagrabari Part-II village. This document says that petitioner after marriage is a resident of Khodarchar village under Rupshi Gaon Panchayat whereas as per Ext.5, petitioner is a resident of village Khagrabari Pt-II under Sahebganj Gaon Panchayat. This discrepancy of residence is in addition to the discrepancy in the name of the husband. That apart, as per this certificate, petitioner was aged about 35 years of age in the year 2015, which means that her year of birth would be 1980 which contradicts Ext.1, as per which petitioner was born in the year 1973. More importantly, as per Ext.1, petitioner had left school after passing class IV examination on 31.12.1984. If she was born in 1980, she would have been 4 years old in 1984 meaning thereby that she was 1 year old when she passed class I. Nothing more can be absurd than this.

28. As extracted above, Tribunal had minutely examined the evidence on record and thereafter came to the conclusion that the version of the petitioner was untrustworthy and could not be believed. Therefore Tribunal recorded the finding that petitioner was a foreigner who had illegally entered into India (Assam) after 25.03.1971. This finding of fact was returned by the Tribunal on appreciation of the evidence on record.

29. In State Vs. Moslem Mondal, reported in 2013(1) GLT 809, a Full Bench of this Court had examined various aspects relating to the law and procedure to be adopted in a proceeding before a Foreigners Tribunal under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964. Amongst other aspects, the Full Bench noted that though High Court in exercise of its writ jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution of India certainly has the power to interfere with an order passed by the Foreigners Tribunal, the width of such jurisdiction would be limited as certiorari jurisdiction of the writ Court being supervisory and not appellate, writ Court would not review findings of fact reached by the Foreigners Tribunal, the exception being when a finding is reached on evidence which is legally inadmissible or where Foreigners Tribunal had refused to admit admissible evidence or if the finding is not supported by any evidence at all because in such a case it would amount to an error of law apparent on the face of the record. The other errors of fact, howsoever grave those may be, would not be corrected by a writ Court.

30. Notwithstanding the above, we have embarked upon an independent assessment of the evidence on record to satisfy ourselves about the correctness or otherwise of the decision of the Tribunal. On a thorough consideration of the matter,

Date of issue :

Office Seal :

Office Address: Vill.- Rupshi Pt. III, P.O.- Rupshi, PS- Gauripur, Dist. Dhubri (Assam), Pin- 783331.

Contact No. : +91 9508196725

Memo No. RGP-27/M.W/CFT/2015-16/1275 - A

Date: 14-07-2015

Copy for information and necessary action :-

1. Circle Officer, Golakganj Revenue Circle/Block Dev. Officer, Rupshi Dev. Block.
2. Smt. Manora Bewa (Concerned married woman).
3. Office File

Signature : Sd/-

Name of the GP Secretary : Ruhul Amin Sk

(Date of Issue) 14-07-2015

(Office Seal)

Secretary

Rupshi Gaon Panchayat

DISCLAIMER

It may be added that this certificate shall be accepted only as a supporting document for establishing linkage with the parent(s) of the aforementioned person, for whom the certificate is issued. This document shall be valid only if accompanied by Legacy Data or any of the other admissible documents issued for the person with whom linkage is claimed for inclusion in updated NRC.

34. So as per this certificate, petitioner, a resident of village Sukhatikhta under Rupshi Gaon Panchayat within Golokganj Revenue Circle, migrated to Khod archar village under Dhubri Revenue Circle on account of marriage. However, date or month or year of marriage has not been mentioned.

35. In the course of hearing of the writ petition on 17.11.2016, this Court on perusal of the provisions contained in the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994 and the related Rules framed thereunder, prima-facie did not find vesting of any power or authority to issue such certificates or to counter-sign such certificates either on the Gaon Panchayat Secretary or on the Block Development Officer. It was submitted at the Bar that such certificates are being issued by the Gaon Panchayat Secretaries and counter-signed by Block Development Officers on a regular basis for the purpose of inclusion in NRC. Taking note of the seriousness of the matter, Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Panchayat and Rural Development Department along with the Commissioner of Panchayat and Rural Development were requested to be present before the Court on 22.11.2016 to explain issuance of such certificate. The Court also requested Mr. Prateek Hajela, IAS, Commissioner and Secretary to the Government of Assam, Home and Political Department, who is also the State Coordinator, NRC, to be present on the next date.

36. On the next date i.e., on 22.11.2016, Mr. PK Buragohain, Commissioner and Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Panchayat and Rural Development Department, Mr. JB Ekka, Commissioner, Panchayat and Rural Development and Mr. P Kalita, Addl. State Consultant, NRC were present before the Court. Mr. Prateek Hajela could not be present before the Court as he was out of station and on his behalf, Ms. A Verma, learned counsel submitted on the basis of written instructions that such certificates are issued by Gaon Panchayat Secretaries and counter-signed by the Block Development Officers as per modalities framed by the Cabinet Subcommittee of the Govt. of Assam; pursuant to which, Registrar General and Census Commis

sioner, India had issued instructions dated 05.05.2015.

37. Having regard to the seriousness of the issue, Court took the view that the entire matter required a closer look.

38. On 29.11.2016, Mr. Prateek Hajela, IAS, State Co-ordinator, NRC was present before the Court. He submitted that as per decision of the Cabinet Sub-Committee taken sometime in the year 2012-2013, certificate of Gaon Panchayat Secretary and counter-signed by the jurisdictional revenue authority was mentioned as one of the supporting documents for the purpose of showing linkage of persons to parents and grand-parents in India prior to the cutoff date of 25.03.1971. He further submitted that this certificate is intended to support the residential status of a married women because post-marriage, they normally shift to a different location to reside with their husbands.

39. Having regard to the magnitude of the issue and the wide ramifications it may have, Court took the view that Mr. Hajela should file a short affidavit before the Court. Mr. PK Buragohain, Commissioner & Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Panchayat & Rural Development Department, who was also present, submitted that at the time of issuance of the guidelines to consider such certificate as supporting document, Panchayat and Rural Development Department was not taken into confidence. That being the position, Court also directed him to place the stand of the Panchayat and Rural Development Department in the form of an affidavit.

40. Thereafter, affidavits were filed by the State Coordinator, NRC and by the Panchayat & Rural Development Department.

41. Mr. SC Keyal, learned Assistant Solicitor General submitted that he would place the written instructions furnished to him by the office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner before the Court whereafter, the same was submitted before the Court along with a filing memo.

42. On 25.01.2017, Mr. C Choudhury, learned Advocate General, Assam produced before the Court the relevant file dealing with the meetings of the Cabinet Sub-Committee relating to NRC updation.

43. In his affidavit, Mr. Prateek Hajela, State Coordinator, NRC stated that the process of NRC update is governed by the Citizenship Act, 1955, particularly Section 6A thereof and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issuing of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003, particularly, Rule 4A thereof and the Schedule appended thereto. The verification procedure and the authorities responsible for implementing the NRC update process have been mentioned.

43.1. It is stated that updation of NRC is being carried on as per modalities prescribed by the Union of India on 22.11.2014, which are based on modalities sent by the Government of Assam to the Central Government on 05.07.2013. Modalities sent by the State Government were framed by the Cabinet Sub-Committee for NRC updation, which was first constituted on 03.08.2010 and thereafter reconstituted from time to time. The modalities were framed after discussion with various stakeholders. As per above modalities, eligibility for inclusion in updated NRC has to be established by production of the following documents: -

ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF DOCUMENTS ADMISSIBLE

1. Extract of NRC, 1951.
2. Extract / certified copy of Electoral Rolls up to the midnight of 24th March 1971 (midnight).
3. Land records including tenancy records of relevant period up to 24th March, 1971 (midnight).
4. Citizenship Certificate issued by competent authority up to 24th March, 1971 (midnight).
5. Permanent Residential Certificate issued from outside the State up to 24th March, 1971 (midnight) (which all should be got verified from the issuing authority by the Registering authority).
6. Refugee registration certificate issued up to 24th March, 1971 (midnight).
7. Passport issued by the Government of India up to 24th March, 1971 (midnight).
8. Life Insurance Corporation of India insurance policy (LICI) of relevant period up to 24th March, 1971 (midnight).

9. Any license/certificate issued by any Government authority of relevant period i.e. up to 24th March, 1971 (midnight).
10. Document showing service/employment under Government/ Public sector undertaking up to 24th March, 1971 (midnight).
11. Bank/Post office Accounts of relevant period i.e. up to 24th March, 1971 (midnight).
12. Birth certificates issued by the competent authority up to 24th March, 1971 (midnight).

Supporting Documents

13. Certificate issued by the Secretary of the Village Panchayat countersigned by the local revenue official in respect of females who have migrated to other villages after marriage. In respect of urban areas, such certificates issued by jurisdictional circle officers would be accepted. However, these would be supporting documents only.
14. Educational certificate issued by Board/Universities up to 24th March, 1971 (midnight).
15. Ration cards issued by competent authority with official seal and signature up to 24th March, 1971 (midnight).
16. Records / processes pertaining to court up to 24th March, 1971 (midnight).

Note: Any of the documents specified in the illustrative List of Document would be accepted except Documents mentioned against Sl. 13 to 15 which may be regarded as supporting documents only.

43.2. In para 10 of the affidavit, it is stated that the abovementioned documents included in the modalities were agreed to by various stakeholders in the course of meetings held with them. It is further stated that the modalities, including the list of admissible documents, had reportedly been placed before the Supreme Court by the Union of India before commencement of the actual process of NRC updation in Assam. Referring to the document at Sl. No.13 i.e., certificate of the Gaon Panchayat Secretary, it is stated that it is a supporting document only to establish linkage with the ancestor. In urban areas, Executive Magistrates are allowed to issue such certificates. Letter sent by the State Co-ordinator, NRC dated 09.04.2015 to the Registrar General of India seeking approval of the certificate and the approval of Registrar General of India dated 05.05.2015, have been placed on record as annexures to the affidavit. It is also stated that in respect of the four districts comprising Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), since there are no Gaon Panchayats, Lot Mandals have been allowed to issue such certificate to be counter-signed by Executive Magistrate/Circle Officer/Block Development Officer. Similar arrangement has been put in place for the two hill districts of Assam, namely, Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao.

43.3. Mr. Hajela, State Coordinator, NRC has stated that about 41,94,733 such certificates have been issued by the Gaon Panchayat Secretaries across the State; 4,19,394 certificates have been issued by Circle Officers in urban areas and 62,264 in BTC and hill districts. Clarifying the nature of certificates issued by Gaon Panchayat Secretaries, the State Coordinator, NRC has stated that such certificate does not certify citizenship of the certificate holder; it is only used for establishing linkage with parents, grand-parents etc. for whom any of the other admissible documents have been submitted. These certificates are taken into consideration only if accompanied by any of the other admissible documents mentioned above. It is stated that Gaon Panchayat Secretaries have been entrusted with the responsibility of issuance of such certificates as per modalities and guidelines approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India and not as per the Assam Panchayat Act, 1994. These certificates are issued on the basis of evidence placed before the Gaon Panchayat Secretary and subjected to scrutiny through

gh field verification and also through office verification. NRC verification process is still going on and final decision about inclusion of any person in the updated NRC is yet to be taken. In the process of verification whether due diligence were shown by the Gaon Panchayat Secretaries while issuing such certificates would also be examined through evaluation of evidence based on which such certificates have been issued.

43.4. Finally, it is submitted that the entire process of NRC updation, including the various issues involved, are being very closely and frequently monitored by the Supreme Court.

43.5. Along with his affidavit, the State Coordinator has annexed an illustrative list of admissible documents and supporting documents as extracted above. From the documents annexed to the said affidavit, it is seen that a letter was issued by the Joint Secretary, Home and Political Department, Govt. of Assam (name not mentioned) to Shri Sambhu Singh, Joint Secretary (NE), Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India on 05.07.2013 stating that a meeting of the Group of Ministers was held on 04.07.2013 and as per decision taken in the meeting, Modalities/Standard Operating Procedure for NRC updation was finalized, copy of which was annexed therewith. In Modality (1), it was mentioned that in some of the districts, records upto 1971 are partially available. This might be a hurdle in determination of eligibility of the persons for entry into the updated NRC; in such cases other authenticated records shall be relied upon. An illustrative list of documents would be enclosed with each application form and the applicant may provide any of the documents specified in the list except Sl. 13 and 15 which would be used as supporting documents only. Though in Modality (1), it was mentioned that copy of illustrative list of documents was enclosed as Annexure-3 to the Modalities, the same is found not enclosed. Be that as it may, Shri Anil Goswami, Home Secretary, Government of India in his letter dated 22.11.2014 addressed to the Chief Secretary, Government of Assam with copy to the State Coordinator, NRC forwarded therewith the work flow and Modalities for preparation of NRC in the State of Assam prepared as per statutory provision, draft modalities provided by the State Government, inputs of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and the discussions held by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India with the Chief Secretary. The Chief Secretary was requested to have the modalities examined and to convey the formal approval of the Government of Assam on the same. In paragraph (F) of the Modalities forwarded by the Union Home Secretary, reference was made to Modality (1) as adverted to above with the list of admissible documents and supporting documents marked as Annexure-A. At Sl. No.13 is mentioned documents to be issued by Gaon Panchayat Secretaries in respect of married women in rural areas and by Circle Officers in urban areas.

43.6. There is another letter dated 09.04.2015 issued by the State Coordinator, NRC to the Registrar General of India seeking approval of the format to be issued by Gaon Panchayat Secretary/Executive Magistrate for married women. In this letter, it was stated that as per approved Modalities and work flow for NRC updation, certificates shall be issued (emphasis ours) by Gaon Panchayat Secretaries counter-signed by local revenue officials with regard to women of rural areas who have migrated to another place after marriage and by Circle Officers for such instance in urban areas. It was stated that these certificates could be submitted by married women as supporting documents to claim linkage.

43.7. What is noticeable at this stage is that as per draft Modality (1) as referred to in paragraph (F) above, this was one of the documents which an applicant could provide as supporting document; from that it virtually becomes a positive directive to the Gaon Panchayat Secretaries and Circle Officers to issue such certificates, which would become more clear from the subsequent letter. It was also stated that in view of possibility of very large number of such certificates, NRC Coordination Committee in its meeting held on 21.03.2015 decided that all Executive Magistrates may also be authorized to counter-sign such certificates and in case of women of urban areas, Executive Magistrates could also be author

ized to sign such certificates. The draft formats were forwarded to the Registrar General of India for approval. Approval was also sought for allowing the respective Block Development Officers to counter-sign such certificates. The formats annexed to the said letter dated 09.04.2015 are identical to the one issued in this case (Annexure-8 to the writ petition) as extracted above. Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India by his letter dated 05.05.2015, approved the proposal submitted by the State Coordinator, NRC.

43.8. Following the same, State Coordinator, NRC immediately wrote to all the Deputy Commissioners of the State on the same day itself i.e., on 05.05.2015 for forwarding therewith the formats of certificates to be issued to married women migrating to new place on account of marriage by the Gaon Panchayat Secretaries in rural areas and by Circle Officers/Executive Magistrates in urban areas as approved by the Registrar General of India. Among other things, it was mentioned that certificates should be issued on the basis of evidence placed by the applicant and that such certificates should be issued only to establish linkage with her parents and to be used as supporting document.

43.9. Thus, according to the State Coordinator, NRC, 16 categories of documents have been mentioned, which may be relied upon by a person seeking inclusion in the updated NRC. Out of these 16 categories, certificates at Serial Nos.13, 14 and 15 would be used as supporting documents, which includes certificate issued by the Secretary of Gaon Panchayat counter-signed by local revenue authority at Sl. No.13. According to him, modalities relating to updation of NRC including list of admissible documents as above were finalized by the Cabinet Sub Committee which were forwarded to the Central Government on 05.07.2013 and which received approval of the Central Government. Further stand is that though such certificate of Gaon Panchayat Secretary is not issued as per provisions of Assam Panchayat Act, 1994, those are being issued as per Modalities agreed upon by all the stakeholders which were reportedly placed before the Supreme Court by the Govt. of India before commencement of the actual process of NRC updation.

43.10. As per statement of the State Coordinator himself, more than four million such certificates have been issued. Finally, it is stated that entire process of NRC updation is being closely and frequently monitored by the Supreme Court.

44. In his affidavit filed by Mr. P.K. Buragohain, Commissioner and Secretary to the Govt. of Assam, Panchayat and Rural Development Department, it is stated that in pursuance of guidelines issued to all the Deputy Commissioners of the State by the State Coordinator, NRC dated 05.05.2015, Gaon Panchayat Secretaries have been assigned the task of issuance of certificates in prescribed format to establish linkages of married women with her parents who have migrated to new place by virtue of marriage for the purpose of NRC updation. Accordingly, Gaon Panchayat Secretaries have been issuing such certificates as per the format designed by the NRC authority on being empowered by the State Coordinator. However, Commissioner and Secretary has stated that Panchayat and Rural Development Department is not competent to assess the veracity of such certificates issued by the Gaon Panchayat Secretaries as per guidelines issued by State Coordinator, NRC. Therefore, Panchayat and Rural Development Department declined to offer any comment on such arrangement made by the NRC authority.

45. A perusal of the list of documents mentioned by the State Coordinator, both admissible and supporting, as extracted above, would go to show that barring the certificates issued by the Gaon Panchayat Secretaries in rural areas and by Circle Officers in urban areas, all the other documents are existing documents issued up-to the midnight of 24.03.1971. All the remaining documents are existing documents which are to be produced by an applicant seeking inclusion in updated NRC. If that be so, was it really necessary on the part of the State Government to create new certificates ostensibly for migrating married women to enable them to show linkage with their parents prior to the cut-off date of 24.03.1971. Is it really the duty of the State to facilitate such an exercise when it is for the applicant to justify his claim for inclusion in the updated NRC by producing necessary documentary evidence? Are the remaining existing documents not enough? Is it the duty of the State to facilitate creation of additional new documents, that too in millions, for inclusion of the certificate holder in updated NRC w

hich would be prima facie proof of citizenship, as in this case, where such a certificate was relied upon by the petitioner to prove that she was an Indian citizen though such plea has been negated by the Court?

46. The Immigrants (Expulsion from Assam) Act, 1950 was enacted by the Parliament immediately after independence. As per the statement of objects and reasons for enactment of the said Act, it was mentioned that during the last few months, a serious situation had arisen from the immigration of a very large number of East Bengal residents into Assam. It was stated such large migration was disturbing the economy of the province besides giving rise to a serious law and order problem. Accordingly, the said Act was enacted for expulsion of certain immigrants from Assam. While Section 2 deals with power to order expulsion of certain immigrants, Section 5 provides for penalty for contravention or attempted contravention or abetting contravention or harbouring person contravening such order etc. This was Parliament speaking in the year 1950, 67 years ago.

47. In Sarbananda Sonowal Vs. Union of India, (2005) 5 SCC 665, whereby Supreme Court had declared the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 as unconstitutional, amongst others on the ground of contravening Article 355 of the Constitution of India, Supreme Court held that there is good and sound reason for placing the burden of proof upon the person concerned who asserts to be a citizen of a particular country; in order to establish one's citizenship, normally he may be required to give evidence of his date of birth, place of birth, name of his parents, their place of birth and citizenship. Sometimes place of birth of grand-parents may also be relevant. All these facts would necessarily be within the personal knowledge of the person concerned and not of the authorities of the State. After saying so, Supreme Court emphasized that the general rule in the leading democracies of the world is that where a person claims to be a citizen of a particular country, the burden is upon him to prove that he is a citizen of that country. In the same judgment, Supreme Court declared that there could be no manner of doubt that the State of Assam is facing 'external aggression' and 'internal disturbance' on account of large scale influx of Bangladeshi nationals into the State. Supreme Court further held that presence of such a large number of illegal migrants from Bangladesh, which runs into millions, is in fact an 'aggression' on the State of Assam and has also contributed significantly in causing serious 'internal disturbances' in the shape of insurgency of alarming proportion making the life of the people of Assam wholly insecure. Therefore, it becomes the duty of the Union of India to take all measures for protection of the State of Assam from such 'external aggression' and 'internal disturbance' as enjoined in Article 355 of the Constitution.

48. In the second Sonowal Case, i.e., Sarbananda Sonowal Vs. Union of India, (2007) 1 SCC 174, whereby the Foreigners (Tribunals) Amendment Order, 2006 was quashed, Supreme Court observed that in the first Sonowal case, it had noticed the lack of will on the part of the Central Government to proceed against the foreigners. Therefore, observing that as held in Sonowal, such uncontrolled immigration of foreigners into the North-Eastern States posed a threat to the integrity of the nation, the Supreme Court once again lamented that there is a lack of will in the matter of ensuring that illegal immigrants are sent out of the country. In this case also, the Supreme Court reiterated what was stated in Sonowal that burden of proof would be on whom who claims to be a citizen of India not only within the meaning of the provisions of the Constitution of India but also within the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955, as amended, as it is he who would be possessing the necessary documents.

49. In Assam Sanmilita Mahasangha VS. Union of India, (2015) 3 SCC 1, Supreme Court referred to the report of the then Governor of Assam Lt. General S.K. Sinha dated 08.11.1998 which he had submitted to the then President of India whereby the dangerous consequences of large scale illegal migration from Bangladesh, both for the people of Assam and more for the nation as a whole, was highlighted. After referring to the judgment in Sonowal, Supreme Court in paragraph-16 referred to the submissions made by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Government of India before the Parliament on 14.07.2004 to highlight the enormity of the problem. Paragraph-16 reads as under:-

16. On 14.07.2004, in response to an unstarred question pertaining to deportation of illegal Bangladeshi migrants, the Minister of State, Home Affairs, submitted a statement to Parliament indicating therein that the estimated number of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants into India as on 31.12.2001 was 1.20 crores, out of which 50 lakhs were in Assam.

50. Thus, as per the statement of Minister of State for Home Affairs, Govt. of India made before the Parliament on 14.07.2004 as referred to by the Supreme Court in Assam Sanmilita Mahasangha (supra), as on 31.12.2001, the estimated number of illegal Bangladeshi migrants in India was 1.20 crores out of which 50 lakhs were in Assam.

51. These figures as highlighted by the Supreme Court should be an eye-opener for all right thinking citizens of the country.

52. In the backdrop of such startling facts and stringent views expressed by the Supreme Court, was it really necessary for the Govt. of Assam to allow creation of new documents to support inclusion of names in the updated NRC? Is it really in the public interest or is it in the national interest? The enormity of the issue can be gauged from the candid admission of the State Coordinator, NRC himself that more than four million of such documents have been issued and submitted before the NRC authorities in support of claims to inclusion of names in updated NRC. The figure is not only alarming but also has an uncanny resemblance to the estimated number of foreigners as per statement of Union Minister of State for Home Affairs made before the Parliament and referred to by the Supreme Court, as extracted above.

53. When the State is facing external aggression and internal disturbances due to the presence of a large number of illegal migrants, as held by the Supreme Court, where is the need to issue special directives to Gaon Panchayat Secretaries for creation of new documents to facilitate inclusion of names in updated NRC. While on the one hand the Supreme Court has lamented the lack of political will to proceed against the foreigners and to send them out of the country, on the other hand we see an over-exuberance to create additional documents running into millions to facilitate inclusion of names in updated NRC.

54. The Citizenship Act, 1955 is an Act to provide for the acquisition and determination of Indian citizenship. Section 6A was inserted in the said Act following signing of the Assam Accord and deals with special provisions as to citizenship of persons covered by the Assam Accord. Without entering into details at this stage, all that can be said is that as per the said provision, foreigners from the specified territory i.e., Bangladesh who came to Assam before 01-01-1966 would be deemed to be citizens of India w.e.f. 01-01-1966; those foreigners who came to Assam on or after 01-01-1966 but before 25-03-1971 upon detection would be disenfranchised for a period of 10 years from the date of registration whereafter they would regain back their voting rights. In other words, those foreigners who came to Assam on or after 25-03-1971 upon detection as foreigners would be deported from the country. Section 14A provides for maintenance of NRC and issue of national identity card. Section 18 is the rule making provision.

54.1. As per the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003, framed in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Sections (1) and (3) of Section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, more particularly under Rule 3 thereof, the Registrar General of Citizen Registration, who is the Registrar General of India appointed under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1966, shall establish and maintain the NRC containing various particulars in respect of every citizen, such as, name, father's name, mother's name, sex, date of birth, place of birth, residential address (present and permanent), marital status, if married name of spouse etc., as mentioned in Sub-Rule (3) of Rule 3. Rule 4A provides for special provisions as to NRC in the State of Assam. Sub-Rule (2) of Rule 4A says that the Central Government for the purpose of preparation of NRC in the State of Assam shall invite applications from all the residents for collection of specified particulars relating to each family and individuals residing in a local area in the State including citizenship status based on the NRC, 1951 and the electoral rolls upto the midnight of March 24, 1971. As per

r Rule 7, it shall be the responsibility of the head of every family to give the correct details of name and number of members and other particulars as specified in Sub-Rule (3) of Rule 3 of the family of which he is the head; it shall also be the responsibility of every citizen to provide correct individual particulars to the Local Registrar of Citizen Registration. As per Rule 12 which deals with modification of entries in NRC, the Sub-District or Taluk Registrar on an application made by the concerned person and after due verification, may authorize the modification of any entry in the NRC in respect of :-

- (a) change of name, or
- (b) change of parent's name in case applicant's status has been altered by adoption, or
- (c) change of residential address, or
- (d) change of marital status, or
- (e) change of sex.

55. From a conjoint reading of the relevant provisions of the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003, as alluded to hereinabove, it is quite evident that it is the duty of an applicant to provide specified particulars of each member of his family for