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Government of Bharat

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Committed to Nari Shakti Vandan

#NariShaktiVandan

Guarantee of 33% Reservation for Women in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies

Tap water access in 15.8+ crore homes

12.1+ crore toilets built, ensuring dignity

OPPOSITION RAISES RED FLAG ON DELIMITATION, CALLS IT RUSHED REFORM

Centre's delimitation push, 850-seat LS aim to pave way for women's quota by 2029

Centre to table three key Bills in special Parliament sitting scheduled for April 16–18

VINAY KUMAR

NEW DELHI: The BJP-led Central government has set the stage for a sweeping electoral overhaul, with the proposed Delimitation Bill, 2026 emerging as the linchpin of its plan to redraw parliamentary and Assembly constituencies based on the latest census, even as it faces sharp Opposition pushback over timing and representation. To be introduced during a special sitting of Parliament from April 16–18, the Bill will replace the 2002 law and empower the government to constitute a Delimitation Commission to reallocate seats, a step crucial for operationalising women's reservation by 2029.

It is being advanced alongside the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirty-First Amendment) Bill, 2026, which seeks to expand the Lok Sabha from 543 to 850 seats and revise population norms for representation and presidential elections, and the Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026, aimed at recalibrating governance frameworks in Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, and other UTs, together marking a significant push to restructure India's representative architecture.

FILE PHOTO

The government has circulated the Bills among Members of Parliament in an exercise aimed at operationalising the women's reservation law by 2029 elections.

The central government has proposed an increase in the number of Lok Sabha seats up to 850 as part of the efforts to implement women's reservation in the House from the 2029 polls. According to the Bill, 815 seats are proposed for the states and 35 for the Union Territories.

The government is proposing to increase the number of Lok Sabha seats from 543 to 850 by revising Article 81. It also says the population for seat allocation will be based on data from the latest census, as decided by Parliament.

The government plans to move a Constitution amendment Bill for the implementation of 33 per cent reservation for women in the Lok Sabha from 2029 in a special sitting of Parliament on April 16-18. Continued on P4

BILLS

- THE DELIMITATION BILL, 2026
- THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026
- THE UNION TERRITORIES LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2026

HIGHLIGHTS

- » 815 seats for states, 35 for Union Territories under new structure
- » Article 81 to be revised; seat allocation based on latest census data
- » Delimitation Bill, 2026 to replace 2002 law; commission to redraw constituencies
- » Move linked to 33% women's reservation rollout from 2029 elections
- » Govt may use 2011 Census data, bypassing pending fresh census
- » Bills circulated with UT Laws Amendment Bill, 2026 to MPs
- » Delimitation Commission: SC judge (Chair), EC member, State ECs
- » Centre empowered to fix and extend commission tenure
- » Commission to reallocate LS/Assembly seats, redraw constituencies
- » Rule: Each Assembly segment within a single Parliamentary constituency
- » Special clause on J&K delimitation post Pakistan-occupied areas change

Trump hints at second round of talks with Iran in next two days

Iran condemns blockade as sovereignty violation; China calls it 'dangerous'

ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON: Fresh diplomatic efforts and rising military tensions unfolded simultaneously in West Asia on Tuesday, as the United States signalled the possibility of renewed talks with Iran while enforcing a sweeping naval blockade of Iranian ports. US President Donald Trump said a second round of negotiations could take place in Islamabad within days, even as global leaders urged restraint amid fears of a broader escalation affecting energy markets and economic stability.

Speaking to The New York Post, Trump indicated that discussions could resume "over the next two days" and suggested momentum was building toward a potential agreement. "We have all the ingredients of a deal, but it's not all there yet," an unnamed US official told Fox News, reflecting cautious optimism within Washington. Trump also credited Pakistan's Army chief, Field Marshal Asim Munir, for facilitating dialogue, saying his role had increased the likelihood of further talks.

US officials said talks could be held Thursday, with Islamabad and Geneva under consideration as venues; details on timing and delegations remain undecided.

The initial round of negotiations in Islamabad lasted 21 hours over the weekend but ended without a breakthrough. US officials maintained that Iran refused to relinquish its right to nuclear enrichment, a central sticking point that continues to block progress.

At the same time, the US military moved to intensify pressure on Tehran. The US Central Command confirmed that a naval Continued on P4

TAKEAWAYS

- » Emmanuel Macron urges US-Iran talks, ceasefire compliance
- » France-UK to host Paris conference on restoring navigation security
- » Giorgia Meloni suspends Italy-Israel defence pact renewal
- » US launches full naval blockade of Iranian ports and coastal areas
- » Over 10,000 US troops, 100+ aircraft, 18 warships deployed

NITISH KUMAR RESIGNS AS BIHAR CM

Once he vowed to dethrone Nitish, Samrat to take oath as Bihar CM

MPOST BUREAU

PATNA: Samrat Choudhary has been chosen by the BJP legislature party as its leader and will take oath on April 15 as the head of a new BJP-JD(U) regime in Bihar, where the BJP has never had a chief minister before.

Nitish Kumar, who has dominated Bihar politics for over two decades, vacated the post for his once-deputy on Tuesday.

Nitish Kumar, who heads the JD(U) and became a Rajya Sabha MP last week, resigned as the chief minister earlier in the day.

Nitish Kumar greets Samrat Choudhary in Patna, on Tuesday PTI

Nitish Kumar, who heads the JD(U) and became a Rajya Sabha MP last week, resigned as the chief minister earlier in the day

"Choudhary has been unanimously elected as Leader of the NDA Legislative Party," Union Minister Nityanand Rai said after the meeting attended by all MLAs of the alliance partners.

"Samart Choudhary jee will now take the oath as the next CM of Bihar on Wednesday," Bihar minister Ram Kripal Yadav told reporters after the NDA legislative party meeting in which Nitish Kumar was present. Continued on P4

Delhi-Dehradun Expressway now open, travel time slashed to 2.5 hrs

Govt committed to delivering true social justice to every poor: PM

OUR CORRESPONDENT

DEHRADUN: Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Tuesday inaugurated the Delhi-Dehradun Economic Corridor, a major expressway project designed to transform connectivity between the national capital and Uttarakhand, while also underlining his government's broader push for infrastructure-led growth and social equity.

The 213 km-long, six-lane, access-controlled corridor, built at a cost exceeding Rs 12,000 crore, is expected to cut travel time between Delhi and Dehradun from more than six hours to about two-and-a-half hours. The expressway passes through Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, linking key urban centres with pilgrimage sites, tourism hubs and emerging economic zones. Continued on P4

Trump dials Modi, discusses West Asia crisis, pushes for open Hormuz

SIMONTINI BHATTACHARJEE

NEW DELHI: Prime Minister Narendra Modi and US President Donald Trump held a nearly 40-minute phone conversation on Tuesday, focusing on the escalating situation in West Asia, the security of key global trade routes, and the future trajectory of bilateral ties. The leaders underscored the need to keep the Strait of Hormuz open and secure, while also reviewing progress in India-US cooperation and signalling upcoming agreements, particularly in the energy sector.

The call, the third interaction between Continued on P4

Vedanta power plant blast in Chhattisgarh kills 11, injures 22

SAKTI (CHHATTISGARH): At least 11 workers lost their lives and 22 others were injured after a boiler tube explosion at a Vedanta Ltd power plant in Chhattisgarh's Sakti district on Tuesday, police said.

The blast took place in the afternoon at the plant located in Singhitarai village. Sakti Superintendent of Police Prafull Thakur said preliminary information indicates that a tube connected to a boiler exploded, though the exact cause remains unknown.

"Eleven workers have died, and 22 have sustained injuries," Thakur said. He added that four workers died on the spot, while seven others succumbed to injuries during treatment at hospitals.

The injured have been admitted to medical facilities in the neighbouring Raigarh district, where they are undergoing treatment.

Emergency response teams, including local administration officials and police personnel, reached the site shortly after the explosion and initiated rescue operations. Authorities also evacuated workers and staff from the surrounding area, citing extreme heat near the boiler unit.

Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Vishnu Deo Sai described the incident as "extremely tragic" and expressed solidarity with the families of the victims. He said a probe would be conducted to determine the cause of the explosion and assured that strict action would follow if lapses are found.

In a statement, the plant management said the incident occurred at one of the boiler units involving personnel from its subcontractor, NGSL, also known as NTPC GE Power Services Ltd, which operates and maintains the unit. Continued on P4

CO-FOUNDER PRATIK JAIN'S BROTHER, WIFE SUMMONED

ED gets 10-day custody of I-PAC director; TMC demands 'immediate release'

SOUMYADIP MULLICK & AGNIHOTRI GUPTA

KOLKATA: The Trinamool Congress (TMC) on Tuesday demanded the immediate and unconditional release of Vinesh Chandel, the co-founder and director of I-PAC, who has been sent to 10 days of Enforcement Directorate (ED) custody in an alleged money laundering scam.

The ED has also summoned the brother and wife of Pratik Jain, another co-founder of the consulting firm, in connection with the case, linked to alleged hawala transactions.

Chandel was arrested on Monday under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002, by the ED's Headquarters Investigation Unit in Delhi and produced before a court the same night. Continued on P4

THE CASE

- » The case is linked to alleged hawala transactions involving multiple crores
- » The case stems from an FIR registered by Delhi Police under Sections 420, 477A and 120B of the IPC
- » 'Central agencies like the ED are being deployed as tools to target Opposition voices and create a climate of fear'

UP orders wage hike of up to 21% after Noida unrest, over 300 arrested

DIPIKA KIROLA

NOIDA: The Uttar Pradesh government has announced an interim increase in minimum wages across worker categories following violent protests in Noida, even as fresh clashes and heavy security deployment marked a tense Tuesday in parts of Gautam Buddh Nagar. The revised wages, approved late Monday night and implemented retrospectively from April 1, aim to provide immediate financial relief after days of unrest, officials said, while police confirmed more than 300 arrests and the registration of seven FIRs linked to the violence.

Police personnel deployed as Police Commissioner of Gautam Buddh Nagar Lakshmi Singh visits Sector 80 amid ongoing workers' protest PTI

The decision came after large-scale demonstrations by factory workers on Monday over demands related to wages, working conditions and job security. Authorities said the hike, cleared by Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath, would raise monthly earnings by up to Rs 3,000, with increases of as much as 21 per cent reported in Gautam Buddh Nagar and Ghaziabad. Continued on P4

INDIA'S POVERTY RATE MAY RISE FROM 23.9% TO 24.2%

West Asia conflict threatens to push 2.5 million people in India into poverty: UNDP report

UNITED NATIONS: A sharp escalation of conflict in West Asia could push millions into poverty in India and slow the country's human development progress, according to a new United Nations assessment that warns of cascading economic and social pressures across Asia and the Pacific.

The United Nations Development Programme, in its report titled Military Escalation in the Middle East: Human Development Impacts Across Asia and the Pacific, said the crisis is driving up fuel, freight and input costs, weakening household purchasing power and straining livelihoods.

Displaced families extend their hands while waiting for donated food beside the tents they use as shelters

"The shock is diminishing household purchasing power, raising food insecurity, straining public budgets, and weakening livelihoods," the report noted.

Globally, the UNDP estimates that up to 8.8 million people could fall into poverty under severe scenarios, with Asia-Pacific facing economic losses of as much as USD 299 billion. South Asia is Continued on P4

CLOSER LOOK

- » Around 354 million Indians projected to live in poverty post-crisis
- » Globally, up to 8.8 million people risk falling into poverty
- » Asia-Pacific could face losses up to USD 299 billion
- » South Asia expected to bear the largest poverty burden
- » India may lose 0.03–0.12 years of human development progress

» OVER 90 PER CENT OF INDIA'S OIL NEEDS MET THROUGH IMPORTS

India's Russian oil imports more than triple to 5.3 bn euro in March

MPOST BUREAU

NEW DELHI: India's purchases of crude oil from Russia rose sharply in March, with import spending climbing to EUR 5.3 billion as volumes doubled and global prices increased, according to a report by the Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air.

The think tank said India's total imports of Russian hydrocarbons reached EUR 5.8 billion during the month, making it the second-largest buyer after China. Crude oil accounted for 91 per cent of the total, while coal imports stood at EUR 337 million and oil products at EUR 178.5 million.

This marked a steep rise from February, when India ranked third and imported Russian hydrocarbons worth EUR 1.8 billion. Crude oil made up EUR 1.4 billion of that figure, alongside EUR 223 million in coal and EUR 121 million in oil products.

"While India's total crude imports recorded a 4 per cent reduction in March, Russian imports doubled," CREA noted, pointing to a shift in sourcing patterns.

The increase followed a one-month sanctions waiver by the United States on Russian oil shipments, covering cargoes already at sea and previously sanctioned vessels. Continued on P4

L-G DIRECTS POLICE TO PROVIDE SECURITY TO OFFICER, FAMILY

Aviation firm director, dhaba owner nabbed for assaulting Brigadier, son

PRAJYOT DEOGHARE

NEW DELHI: Lieutenant-Governor Taranjit Singh Sandhu on Tuesday directed the Delhi Police to provide full security to an Army Brigadier and his family following an alleged assault in southwest Delhi's Vasant Enclave, even as two accused were arrested and a probe ordered into lapses by a police officer.

The incident took place on April 11 when Brigadier Parminder Singh Arora (53) and his son Tejas Arora (23), an IIT graduate, were out for an evening walk near their residence. According to the family's complaint, they noticed two men consuming alcohol inside a parked Mercedes-Benz car and objected to public drinking.

Police said the objection led to an argument, which escalated when several others reached the spot. The Brigadier and his son alleged that around seven to eight men assaulted them. The family further claimed that when the brigadier's wife intervened, she was threatened and subjected to remarks intended to outrage her modesty.

In a post on X, Sandhu said he had personally spoken to the officer. "I have also spoken with the Police Commissioner and the DCP, directing them to ensure a thorough and swift investigation leading to immediate and appropriate action against those responsible," he said, adding that full security has been provided to the family.

Police have arrested two individuals identified as Satender alias Sonu (49) and Sanjay Sharma (56), both residents of Mehram Nagar. Officials said Satender is the director of Chaudhary Aviation Pvt Ltd, a firm dealing in chartered and cargo flight services as well as aircraft sales, while Sharma runs a food outlet named Pandit Ji Dhaba.

> The Mercedes-Benz car in which the accused were allegedly sitting at the time of the incident has been seized

The Mercedes-Benz car in which the accused were allegedly sitting at the time of the incident has been seized. A case has been registered based on a complaint filed by the brigadier's wife under relevant sections of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, including 115(2), 126(2), 351(2), 79, 191(2) and 190. Further investigation is underway, and efforts are being made to identify and trace other individuals involved.

The Indian Army confirmed that Brigadier Arora is a serving officer who was on leave in Delhi at the time.

Meanwhile, a preliminary inquiry by Delhi Police found a lapse on the part of an inspector linked to the case. Deputy Commissioner of Police (South-West) Amit Goel said the officer has been sent to district lines, and further departmental action may follow.

Police teams are analysing evidence, examining witnesses and verifying the sequence of events. Authorities reiterated that strict action will be taken against all accused as well as any officials found negligent, as the administration emphasised its commitment to ensuring citizen safety and upholding the rule of law.

Cops analyse chats and audio clips linked to Noida protests

DIPIKA KIROLA

NOIDA: As protests by workers over wage hikes and improved working conditions continue in Noida, investigating agencies have found indications of a planned attempt to incite violence during the demonstrations.

According to police officials, monitoring of around 50 social media accounts and nearly 40 WhatsApp groups has revealed the circulation of targeted messages and audio clips allegedly aimed at mobilising protesters and directing them to specific locations. Some of these groups reportedly had hundreds of members, suggesting a wide and organised outreach.

In several messages reviewed by investigators and accessed by ***MillenniumPost***, users were encouraged to adopt aggressive tactics. One such message read: "Sticks won't help; carry chilli powder with you — that will settle things." Others urged participants to gather in large numbers and bring similar materials. References to petrol bombs were also found in multiple chats, pointing to a possible premeditated plan to escalate violence.

Police said a suspected plot to manufacture petrol bombs was foiled in time, with six

individuals linked to the conspiracy apprehended by Haryana Police. Their interrogation has yielded key inputs, and Noida Police are now coordinating with law enforcement agencies in other districts and states to trace wider links.

Audio clips circulating online are also under investigation. In one such clip, individuals are allegedly being asked to regroup after a police baton charge and intensify the agitation until demands are met. Other recordings suggest efforts to direct protesters to strategic locations such as Khulesra, Bhangel and Pushta, with calls to block roads and even the Yamuna Expressway to maximise impact.

A senior police officer confirmed that several audio clips and chat logs indicate attempts to incite unrest. Cops said some "outsiders" attempted to incite the unrest in Noida after workers had dispersed peacefully.

"Even after the workers had dispersed without any trouble, a group of outsiders entered areas along the district borders and tried to create unrest and provoke violence. Some of these individuals have been detained, and efforts are underway to identify others involved so that necessary action can be taken against them," said Gautam Buddh Nagar Police Commissioner Laxmi Singh.

Uttar Pradesh labour minister Anil Rajbhar on Tuesday said a possible Pakistani link to the Noida unrest is being probed, citing recent terror-related arrests in the region. Calling the protests a "planned conspiracy", he said the incident appeared aimed at disturbing law and order and derailing development. He referred to the recent arrest of four suspected terrorists from Meerut and Noida with alleged links to handlers in Pakistan, adding that the possibility of a larger plot cannot be ruled out. Rajbhar also alleged the unrest may have been intended to disrupt chief minister Yogi Adityanath's programme, urging people to maintain peace.

Police are also probing a possible hawala angle and have not ruled out the involvement of extremist elements. Investigators suspect that external funding or organised networks may have played a role in fuelling the unrest.

Fake cosmetic manufacturing racket busted

NEW DELHI: The Delhi Police busted a fake cosmetic racket in northwest Delhi, arresting four men, including kingpin Neeraj Gupta.

An illegal unit in Badli was raided, and over 20,000 tubes of counterfeit hair removal cream were seized. Police said substandard products were sold as branded goods.

A case has been registered, and further investigation is underway. MPOST

Toddler flung out of car in road crash, dies

NEW DELHI: A road collision in outer north Delhi's Alipur area sent a two-year-old girl flying out of a car, fatally injuring her when she hit the asphalt, police said on Tuesday.

The collision occurred with an allegedly speeding SUV rear-ending a car, which had the toddler, her mother, and four more people travelling in it.

After the accident, the driver of the SUV -- a Toyota Fortuner -- fled, abandoning his vehicle behind.

The incident took place around 2 pm on Sunday near a traffic signal on GTK Road, the police said. The SUV was allegedly speeding at 100 to 120 kmph, and hit the car, a Maruti Celerio, carrying four adults and two children, an officer said. According to the FIR, the impact caused the car to spin before hitting the road divider.

> 'Impact of the collision caused the car to spin before hitting the road divider'

"The toddler was sitting on the lap of her mother's friend on the front passenger seat with the car window open as the air conditioning system was not working," the officer said.

The force of the collision caused the child to be thrown out of the window and onto the road, he said. According to the FIR, the complainant, Ravindra Singh, a 47-year-old native of Haryana's Sonipat, told police that they were returning from Rani Khera when the accident happened.

"We had kept the windows open as the AC was not working. My daughter, Jyoti, was holding the child in her lap in the front seat when a speeding vehicle hit us from behind," the FIR quoted Singh as saying.

Arti, the mother of the two-year-old deceased, Devanshi, was driving the car. The group included Singh's son, Deepak, his daughter, Jyoti, and her friend, Arti, who was travelling with her two toddlers. According to the police, the speeding SUV rammed into the smaller car just as a signal turned green.

Police have registered a case, seized the vehicles and are examining CCTV footage to trace the driver. MPOST

STF nabs Deepak Nandal gang shooter

GURUGRAM: The Special Task Force Gurugram on Tuesday arrested a shooter linked to the Deepak Nandal gang after an early morning encounter tied to the firing at designer Mayank Chawla's showroom.

The accused, Nilesh alias Dheela from Sonipat, was shot in the leg during the exchange. Police said he opened fire while

trying to flee near Bandhwari flyover, with bullets hitting the bulletproof jackets of two officers, who escaped unhurt.

Nilesh is the fifth arrest in the case. The February showroom firing was allegedly carried out for extortion. Police recovered a motorcycle and an illegal weapon, and said further interrogation may reveal more about the gang's operations. PTI

Cops bust ₹1.5 crore cyber fraud network

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: The Delhi Police have busted a mule account syndicate involved in routing cyber fraud proceeds exceeding Rs 1.5 crore, arresting three key associates.

The accused — Deepak (32), Krishan Pratap Singh (28) and Shashi Kant (28) — were part of an organised network that arranged and operated bank accounts used to receive and transfer money obtained through online fraud across multiple states.

The breakthrough came during a special drive by Mayapuri Police Station, where a suspicious bank account linked to several cyber fraud complaints was flagged. Detailed transaction analysis revealed that over Rs 1.5 crore had been routed through the account using layered transactions to conceal the origin of funds. During the probe,

police apprehended one accused, whose interrogation led to the identification and arrest of the other two. Examination of mobile data, chat records and banking inputs confirmed their active role in facilitating cybercrime.

Officials said the trio lured unemployed individuals into opening bank accounts for commissions, which were then used to channel fraud money. Police recovered mobile phones, SIM cards, cheque books and documents linked to fictitious firms. Further investigation is underway to identify other members and trace additional fraud cases.

Boy killed in stabbing, 3 apprehended: Police

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: A teenage boy was stabbed to death following a dispute with four juveniles in northwest Delhi's Sultanpuri area on Sunday evening, with three suspects apprehended, police said.

According to the Delhi Police, a PCR call about the stabbing was received at Sultanpuri Police Station on April 13. The injured boy was taken to Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, where doctors declared him brought dead.

Preliminary investigation revealed the victim had earlier minor disputes with boys from the locality, though these incidents were never reported.

On Sunday, he encountered one juvenile and three associates, and the confrontation escalated. During the altercation, one of them allegedly stabbed him with a sharp weapon.

Police teams launched an inquiry and, acting on leads, apprehended three juveniles involved in the attack. Efforts are underway to establish the sequence of events and individual roles.

An FIR has been registered under relevant provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, and further investigation is ongoing.

KEY POINTS

- The victim had earlier minor disputes with boys from the locality, though these incidents were never reported
- On Sun, he encountered one juvenile and three associates, and the confrontation escalated
- During the altercation, one of them allegedly stabbed him with a sharp weapon: Police

FIXED HOURS INTRODUCED

DU move on attendance aims to boost efficiency, discipline

ANAMTA FATIMA

NEW DELHI: In a move aimed at enhancing administrative efficiency and institutional discipline, the University of Delhi has introduced stricter attendance regulations, making biometric recording mandatory for all employees across its departments and colleges.

According to officials, the new system is Aadhaar-based and designed to ensure accurate tracking of employee attendance, minimising discrepancies often associated with manual systems.

The administration has also standardised working hours from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., with a limited grace period extending up to 9:30 a.m. Employees arriving beyond this window may face leave deductions, signalling a firm stance on punctuality.

The university has further streamlined break schedules, including lunch hours, to maintain workflow consistency and improve productivity across offices.

The move is being seen as part of a broader push towards modernising governance practices and ensuring accountability within the institution.

Officials stated that the decision aligns with the university's commitment to fostering a more professional work culture. "Timely attendance and disciplined functioning are essential for delivering efficient services to students and stakeholders," a senior officer said.

While the initiative has been welcomed by some as a step towards better governance, it has also sparked discussions among staff regarding its implementation and potential challenges, particularly in adapting to the new system.

The development is expected to significantly reshape daily routines within the university ecosystem, reinforcing the importance of punctuality and responsibility.

Observers note that such measures could set a precedent for other higher education institutions, reflecting a growing emphasis on efficiency and accountability in public administration.

JNUSU flags hostel issues

NEW DELHI: The Jawaharlal Nehru University Students' Union, along with students, met officials from the Jawaharlal Nehru University Dean of Students office to raise concerns over hostel conditions, including an alleged LPG shortage, poor mess facilities and deteriorating infrastructure.

The meeting followed initial resistance from the Assistant Dean, who later agreed to speak with councillors and hostel representatives. Students highlighted a "lopsided" worker-to-student ratio, with about eight cooks serving over 400 students in some hostels, leading to long queues and strain on staff.

They also flagged inadequate funding, claiming only Rs 5 lakh is allocated annually for maintaining 18 hostels, resulting in issues like non-functional lifts in Kaveri, Periyar and Godavari hostels. The union demanded better hostel connectivity, pending allotments and clarity on transgender accommodation. MPOST

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TOWARDS A PERMANENT SOLUTION

Walling off Yamuna's flood threat

AIMAN FATIMA

NEW DELHI: In a decisive move to tackle Delhi's recurring flood threat, the city government has approved the construction of a flood protection wall along a vulnerable stretch of the Yamuna, signalling a shift from temporary measures to a permanent solution. The project, cleared in the budget, aims to safeguard key areas of the Capital that have repeatedly faced inundation during monsoon surges.

Announcing the decision, Chief Minister Rekha Gupta said a 4.72-kilometre-long barrier will be constructed along the Ring Road from Majnu Ka Tila to the Old Railway Bridge. "Delhi moves towards a permanent solution," she said, adding that the project will be completed before the next monsoon season on priority.

The proposed wall is expected to act as a robust shield, preventing floodwaters from entering low-lying areas such as Civil Lines, Kashmere Gate, Yamuna Bazaar and Majnu Ka Tila. These localities have historically borne the brunt of rising water levels, with major disruptions witnessed during floods in 1978, 2023 and 2025.

Highlighting the urgency, Gupta said, "A 4.72-km barrier along the Ring Road from Majnu Ka Tila to Old Railway Bridge to be built before next monsoon." She noted that existing embankments are no longer sufficient, especially as extreme weather events become more frequent. Official data underscores the concern. The Yamuna reached a record level of 208.66 metres in 2023, surpassing the 1978 high, while in 2025 it rose to 207.48 metres, well above the danger mark. Warning of similar risks ahead, the Chief Minister stressed the need for durable infrastructure to protect the city.

> **A 4.72-km barrier along the Ring Road from Majnu Ka Tila to Old Railway Bridge to be built before next monsoon**
>
> — CM REKHA GUPTA

The project is based on recommendations from the Joint Flood Committee's August 2024 report, which identified the flood wall as the most viable long-term intervention following detailed hydraulic studies by experts.

Beyond flood prevention, the wall is expected to curb riverbank erosion and prevent waste dumping along the floodplain, contributing to environmental protection.

Reaffirming her government's commitment, Gupta said the initiative will be executed on a "war footing" to ensure timely completion, adding that it will significantly improve safety and quality of life for Delhi residents.

YEAR-LONG: Schools get anti-pollution roadmap

AIMAN FATIMA

NEW DELHI: In a significant grassroots intervention to address Delhi's recurring air pollution crisis, the Directorate of Education (DoE), Government of NCT of Delhi, has recently issued a detailed action plan directing all schools to conduct structured environmental awareness activities throughout the year. The initiative aims to inculcate sustainable habits among students and position them as catalysts for change at the community level.

The circular stated, "In reference to the meetings of the Environment department, GNCT of Delhi regarding Awareness on Air Pollution, the awareness activities on different thematic areas of environment are to be conducted for generating awareness among the students in the schools under DoE, GNCT of Delhi."

According to the plan, the first phase focuses on plastic pollution under the cleanliness drive "Say No to Plastic." Schools will organise essay writing and painting competitions, promote anti-littering practices, and celebrate Earth Day on April 22, 2026. The second phase centres on wildlife and biodiversity, encouraging lifestyle changes such as saving electricity, with activities like slogan writing, painting competitions, and skits, culminating in the International Day for Biological Diversity on May 22.

The third phase, scheduled from June to July 2026, targets plastic waste management, with workshops, poster-making competitions, and promotion of waste segregation. Schools will also mark World Environment Day on June 5. A key component of the plan focuses on air pollution awareness from October 2026 to March 2027, covering mitigation measures such as discouraging open burning, reducing plastic use, promoting public transport, preventing forest fires, and supporting anti-firecracker campaigns.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The initiative aims to inculcate sustainable habits among students and position them as catalysts for change at the community level
- According to the plan, the first phase focuses on plastic pollution under the cleanliness drive 'Say No to Plastic'
- Schools will organise essay writing and painting competitions, promote anti-littering practices, and celebrate Earth Day on April 22
- The second phase centres on wildlife and biodiversity, encouraging lifestyle changes such as saving electricity, with activities like slogan writing, painting competitions, and skits, culminating in the Int'l Day for Biological Diversity on May 22

Students will also be sensitised about switching off lights, using chimney filters, avoiding harmful chemicals, and increasing plantation efforts through activities including quizzes, role plays, PTMs, SMC meetings, and assembly lectures.

The plan further addresses dust pollution from December 2026 to March 2027, promoting measures such as water sprinkling, controlling construction dust, reducing use of carbon-based fuels, and ensuring proper ventilation. Noise pollution awareness under the theme "Protect your ears, Protect your health" will be conducted from January to February 2027 through poster competitions, essays, quizzes, and assemblies.

"All Heads of Schools have been directed to conduct these activities and submit monthly action taken reports along with photographs to their respective district offices," the circular noted, adding that district offices will compile and forward reports to the Science Branch as per the prescribed schedule.

Parents have welcomed the move. "If children learn these habits early, they influence the entire household," said Ritu Sharma, a parent from Saket. Another parent, Imran Ahmed, said, "This is a practical step because awareness at the school level can bring long-term behavioural change. Also considering the situation of our country, it is very important that the kids learn these things at this age."

The initiative comes as Delhi continues to grapple with severe seasonal pollution, with the government now focusing on education-driven, long-term solutions.

Delhi-Dehradun Expressway opens: Milestone, says CM

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Tuesday inaugurated the Delhi-Dehradun Expressway, a major infrastructure project built at an estimated cost of Rs 12,000 crore, on the birth anniversary of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. Delhi Chief Minister Rekha Gupta joined the event virtually and termed the occasion a significant milestone in the Capital's growth story.

Highlighting the impact of the project, Gupta said, "Under PM Narendra Modi Ji's leadership, Delhi is witnessing a transformation, with infrastructure getting a fresh momentum." She added that the expressway would accelerate connectivity and contribute to the broader vision of a developed India.

Describing the project beyond its physical infrastructure, the Chief Minister said, "The Delhi-Dehradun Expressway represents a new confluence of development and faith." She noted that the corridor connects Delhi with Uttarakhand, often referred to as Devbhoomi, enhancing both economic activity and spiritual tourism.

The expressway is expected to significantly reduce travel time between Delhi and Dehradun from around 6-7 hours to nearly 2-2.5 hours, offering major relief to commuters. Officials said the project will also boost tourism and regional development along the route.

Gupta pointed out that infrastructure development in the capital has gained pace, with projects worth nearly Rs 1.25 lakh crore currently under-

way under the Union Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. She also highlighted the expansion of India's highway network, noting that expressways and high-speed corridors now exceed 3,000 km, while the national highway network has grown to nearly 1,46,000 km.

Referring to coordinated governance, she said better synergy between the Centre and Delhi government is accelerating development. "The Rs 12,000-crore expressway gives a fresh push to the vision of a 'Viksit Bharat' and marks a major milestone in Delhi's growth," she said. The Chief Minister reiterated that Delhi continues to advance in infrastructure, education and healthcare, expressing confidence that the city will achieve new milestones under the vision of 'Viksit Bharat 2047'.

NDMC steps up public toilet hygiene

ANAMTA FATIMA

NEW DELHI: The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) carried out a special cleanliness drive aimed at the deep cleaning of public toilets across its jurisdiction, reinforcing its commitment to urban sanitation and public health.

According to officials, the exercise involved intensive cleaning using phenyl and high-quality detergents to ensure thorough disinfection of facilities. The drive was conducted under the supervision of concerned engineers and sanitation staff to maintain strict adherence to hygiene protocols and operational standards.

The initiative forms part of broader efforts aligned with the objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission, which seeks to promote cleanliness and improve sanitation infrastructure across urban and rural areas. Officials emphasised that regular maintenance and monitoring are crucial to sustaining hygienic conditions in

Workers scrubbing floors, disinfecting toilet units, and ensuring proper drainage and waste removal. Authorities noted that such drives would be conducted periodically to prevent the accumulation of dirt and to address complaints from residents.

NDMC officials stated that providing clean, safe, and accessible public toilets remains a priority, particularly in high-footfall areas. They also urged citizens to cooperate by maintaining cleanliness and reporting any issues related to sanitation facilities.

The drive reflects a continuing push by the civic agency to enhance the quality of urban life, with a focus on public hygiene, environmental sustainability, and improved service delivery in the Capital.

City hits 38.2°C; Warm nights incoming

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: As summer heat slowly builds after a relatively cool start to April, Delhi recorded a maximum temperature of 38.2 degrees Celsius at Safdarjung on Tuesday, signalling a steady intensification of heat across the national capital.

Station-wise data showed that the day temperatures remained above normal across most parts of the city.

At Safdarjung, the maximum temperature was 38.2 degrees Celsius, 2.1 degrees above normal, while Palam recorded 37.6 degrees Celsius, 0.8 degrees above normal.

Lodhi Road logged 38.1 degrees Celsius, 2.1 degrees above normal, and Ridge saw the highest at 39.5 degrees Celsius, a sharp 3.2 degrees above normal. Ayanagar recorded 37.8 degrees Celsius, 1.6 degrees above normal. Minimum temperatures showed that Safdarjung recorded a minimum of 18.2 degrees Celsius, 2.8 degrees below normal, while Palam

stood at 20.4 degrees Celsius, 1.0 degrees below normal. Lodhi Road recorded 17.6 degrees Celsius, 2.4 degrees below normal, Ridge 19.6 degrees Celsius, 1.9 degrees below normal, and Ayanagar 18.1 degrees Celsius, 2.7 degrees below normal. Despite rising daytime heat, nights have remained relatively cooler than usual.

Weather data suggests that this upward trend in temperatures is likely to continue, with maximum temperatures expected to reach around 39 degrees Celsius on Wednesday, while minimum temperatures are forecasted to settle near 20 degrees Celsius, indicating warmer nights and more intense daytime conditions ahead.

Meanwhile, Delhi's air quality remains in the 'moderate' category, with the Air Quality Index (AQI) recorded at 167.

KEY POINTS

- Station-wise data showed that the day temperatures remained above normal across most parts of the city
- At Safdarjung, the maximum temperature was 38.2 degrees Celsius, 2.1 degrees above normal
- Air quality remains in the 'moderate' category, with the AQI recorded at 167

According to CPCB standards, an AQI of 0-50 is considered 'good', 51-100 'satisfactory', 101-200 'moderate', 201-300 'poor', 301-400 'very poor', and 401-500 'severe'.

With temperatures rising and air quality hovering in the moderate range, Delhi appears to be transitioning firmly into its early summer phase, with harsher conditions likely in the days ahead.

City Briefs

MCD PLANS THEME PARKS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI: The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) will introduce seven thematic children's parks across the city in the coming months, with designs aimed to make neighbourhood spaces more engaging for young visitors. According to officials, parks in Janakpuri, Saket, Greater Kailash, Mayur Vihar, Swasthya Vihar in East Delhi, Karol Bagh and Mayapuri in West Delhi are being developed by the corporation under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) funds. Each park is built around a distinct theme, aimed at providing play structures and engaging activities for children.

GOVT TO RENAME SRDC AS 'INDRAPRASTHA VIRASAT REDEVELOPMENT CORPORATION'

NEW DELHI: The Delhi government is planning to rename Shahjahanabad Redevelopment Corporation, the agency dedicated to restoring and revitalising the Walled City areas, as "Indraprastha Virasat Redevelopment Corporation", sources said on Tuesday. The name change was proposed, finalised and approved at the last SRDC Board meeting chaired by Chief Minister Rekha Gupta on March 13 this year, they said.

Chief Minister Rekha Gupta pays floral tribute to B. R. Ambedkar on Ambedkar Jayanti at his Mahaparinirvan site, and inaugurates water ATMs in Shalimar Bagh, on Tuesday MPOST

Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Law and Justice Arjun Ram Meghwal participates in a plantation drive and Shramdaan at Windsor Place Roundabout, NDMC Park, Janpath, New Delhi on Tuesday, alongside Law Secretary Dr. Rajiv Mani and officials, as part of the ongoing Swachhta Pakhwada MPOST

SAYS 'NATION TRUSTS JUDICIARY'

CM targets Kejriwal over remarks on institutions

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Chief Minister Rekha Gupta on Tuesday launched a sharp attack on former Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal, accusing him of repeatedly undermining democratic institutions and questioning the judiciary out of fear.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony of the Delhi-Dehradun Economic Corridor, Gupta said Kejriwal has now "taken to acting like a lawyer" and is defending himself in court while simultaneously targeting key institutions. "I have been observing that these days former Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal has taken to acting like a lawyer, presenting his defense in court," she said.

The Chief Minister alleged that Kejriwal has a pattern of selectively supporting institutions. "This is the same person who has always disrespected democracy, who has repeatedly questioned government agencies, and who has targeted institutions like the CBI, ED, Election Commission of India, the Prime Minister, the Lieu-

> **Whenever decisions were in his favour, he praised these institutions, but now he has started questioning the judiciary again**
>
> — CM Rekha

tenant Governor, and even the judiciary whenever they spoke against him," she said.

Gupta further questioned his recent stance, stating, "Whenever decisions were in his favour, he praised these institutions, but now he has started questioning the judiciary again. I want to ask what fear is troubling him that he is raising fingers at such strong pillars of democracy."

Reiterating public faith in institutions, she added, "The nation has faith in the judiciary, and justice will prevail." She also cautioned against what she termed as irresponsible conduct, saying the public is closely watching such actions and will ensure accountability. The remarks mark an escalation in political tensions between the ruling establishment and the opposition, with Gupta using the platform to underline the importance of respecting democratic institutions.

Govt plans DRS to tackle plastic waste

AIMAN FATIMA

NEW DELHI: In a significant step towards tackling plastic pollution, the Delhi government is exploring the implementation of a Deposit Return Scheme (DRS) to ensure better collection and recycling of non-biodegradable waste. The move comes under the leadership of Chief Minister Rekha Gupta, with Environment Minister Manjinder Singh Sirsa directing officials to prepare a detailed feasibility plan within a month.

The proposal was discussed in a high-level meeting chaired by Sirsa, where officials flagged concerns over plastic waste clogging drains, polluting water bodies and contributing to air pollution through open burning. The Environment Department has now been tasked with studying successful DRS models from other states and countries and developing a Delhi-specific framework.

Highlighting the importance of the initiative, Sirsa said, "This scheme has proven its mettle in other states, and Delhi should also look towards adapting it to our unique urban challenges for swift and tangible impact." He added that the plan will include financial mechanisms, institutional arrangements, stakeholder roles and a clear rollout strategy.

Under the proposed system, consumers will pay a small refundable deposit on items like plastic bottles, which can be reclaimed upon returning the used product at designated collection points. The model is aimed at improving waste segregation and significantly reducing littering.

Emphasising the broader vision, Sirsa said, "By involving citizens, businesses, and recyclers, DRS will not only curb pollution but foster a cleaner, greener Delhi. Under CM Gupta's vision, we're leaving no stone unturned to make our national capital breathable and sustainable." Officials noted that similar systems in states like Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, as well as in countries such as Germany and Sweden, have achieved high recovery rates of recyclable waste. The Environment Department has been asked to submit a comprehensive proposal within one month, marking a key step in Delhi's strategy to transform waste management and reduce environmental pollution.

DMRC HOLDS workshop on safe use of escalators

NEW DELHI: The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) organised a half-day workshop on the safe use of escalators, bringing together officials, technical experts and industry representatives to discuss safety practices and public awareness.

The workshop, held at the DMRC Academy on Monday, marked the conclusion of a week-long safety awareness drive on lifts and escalators conducted from April 7 to 13.

According to the DMRC, around 150 participants attended the event in person, while representatives of original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) from Germany, China and Singapore joined virtually to share their perspectives.

The session featured seven technical presentations on various aspects of escalator safety and operations, including six by leading OEMs focusing on safety standards, innovations and best practices, it said.

An interactive virtual reality-based software developed for lift rescue training was also demonstrated during the workshop, highlighting the use of technology in safety training, the corporation said. AGENCIES

Centre's delimitation push, 850-seat LS aim to pave way for women's quota by 2029

Continued from Page 1

This special part of the budget session has been convened to amend provisions of Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023, and a proposed Delimitation Bill. While the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam was passed in 2023, the reservation was to take effect only after a delimitation exercise and the ongoing census, but now it can be linked to a census from the past, being 2011 in this case.

The Union Territories Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026 proposes changes to three key legislations: the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991, and the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019. Through amendments to these laws, the Bill seeks to refine administrative and governance frameworks in Union Territories. The move comes in response to evolving governance dynamics, particularly in Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir, necessitating updates to existing legal structures.

Another legislative step in this direction is the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirty-first Amendment) Bill, 2026, which proposes changes to Article 55. The Bill seeks to revise the Explanation concerning the term "population" used in the election of the President. It aims to base this definition on the latest census, while empowering Parliament to frame principles ensuring uniformity, equitable representation, and federal balance. It also allows for the continued use of existing population figures until updated data is officially notified.

Earlier, Prime Minister Narendra Modi called out to all political parties to support "collective action" to ensure that the reservation is in place by 2029. "From the 16th of April, a historic discussion related to the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam is set to take place in Parliament," Modi wrote.

"Let all political parties come together and advance this work concerning the rights of the country's sisters and daughters with a unanimous consensus," the Prime Minister said at a public meeting in Dehradun on Tuesday. Meanwhile, opposition parties have expressed their concerns about the proposed delimitation Bill, alleging that it will limit the representation of the southern states in the Lok Sabha.

Opposition parties have also objected to the government's "rushing" of the Bill before the general census.

Alleging that the centre is 'bulldozing' the constitutional amendment, Tamil Nadu Chief Minister MK Stalin said that the amendment is being passed without proper consultation with states. He said Tamil Nadu would launch a massive agitation if the state's interests are harmed or if southern states are disproportionately affected.

Congress leader Sonia Gandhi alleged that the real issue is not women's reservation at all, but rather the delimitation exercise being bundled with it.

Several of the provisions of the new delimitation Bill are similar to the 2002 law, which would be repealed. According to the draft Delimitation Bill, 2026, the Delimitation Commission "shall comprise of the following members, namely: one member, who shall be a person who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court, to be appointed by the Central Government, as the Chairperson of the Commission; the Chief Election Commissioner or an Election Commissioner nominated by the Chief Election Commissioner, ex officio' and the State Election Commissioner of the State concerned, ex officio."

The Central government may, by notification, specify the term of the Commission, the Bill says. On the request of the Commission, the government may extend the term by such further period as it may consider necessary, it says.

"The Election Commission shall act as Delimitation Commission for the purpose of delimiting constituencies in the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir falling under the occupation of Pakistan, when the area of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir under the occupation of Pakistan ceases to be so occupied," the Bill says.

"It shall be the duty of the Commission to readjust, on the basis of the latest census figures, the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the States and Union territories, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each state and the division of each state and Union territories into territorial constituencies for the purpose of elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly," the draft law says.

The draft law states every Assembly constituency shall be so delimited as to fall wholly within one Parliamentary constituency.

The Opposition is gearing up to challenge the government's delimitation push, particularly the use of 2011 Census data. Parties including AAP, RJD and DMK are likely to argue that the exercise should instead be based on updated 2021 Census figures.

Trinamool Congress MP Derek O'Brien questioned the government's intent, arguing that the proposed amendments are more focused on delimitation than on implementing women's reservation.

He noted that the BJP would need Opposition support to pass constitutional amendments, which require a two-thirds majority in Parliament.

From Page 1

Trump hints

blockade targeting Iranian ports and coastal waters had been successfully implemented in its first 24 hours. According to CENTCOM, more than 10,000 American personnel, supported by over 100 aircraft and 18 warships, are participating in the operation. The blockade is being applied to vessels of all nationalities entering or leaving Iranian ports, with at least six merchant ships complying with orders to turn back. US officials said the operation aims to restrict Iranian maritime activity while ensuring freedom of navigation for vessels transiting the Strait of Hormuz to non-Iranian destinations. However, the move has drawn sharp criticism from several countries. China's foreign ministry described the blockade as "dangerous and irresponsible", while Iran condemned it as a violation of its sovereignty.

Despite the blockade, maritime traffic through the Strait of Hormuz has not come to a complete halt. At least four ships linked to Iran, including two that had docked at Iranian ports, crossed the strategic waterway on Tuesday, alongside three other vessels. The strait remains a vital corridor for global energy supplies, and any disruption carries significant economic implications.

Concerns over the broader fallout were reinforced by the International Monetary Fund, which warned that the ongoing conflict has already slowed global economic momentum. The IMF revised its global growth forecast for 2026 downward to 3.1 per cent, compared with 3.4 per cent last year. It also raised its projection for global inflation to 4.4 per cent, citing surging oil and gas prices triggered by the conflict. "The war in the Middle East has halted this momentum," IMF chief economist Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas wrote, adding that the outlook assumes a relatively quick end to hostilities and a moderate 19 per cent rise in energy prices this year. He cautioned that the situation could deteriorate further if tensions escalate.

European leaders have stepped up diplomatic efforts to prevent that outcome. French President Emmanuel Macron held separate calls with Trump and Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian, urging a return to negotiations and strict adherence to a ceasefire. In a post on X, Macron stressed the need to keep the Strait of Hormuz open "without restrictions or tolls" and announced plans for a conference in Paris later this week. The meeting, co-hosted with the United Kingdom, will bring together non-belligerent countries willing to contribute to restoring safe navigation in the region when conditions permit. Pakistan has also played a mediating role, with officials confirming that Islamabad has proposed hosting another round of talks. Meanwhile, US Vice President JD Vance said earlier that negotiations had made some progress, and Trump noted that Iran had shown renewed willingness to engage.

Elsewhere in the region, tensions remain high. A senior Hezbollah official stated that the group would not be bound by any outcomes from anticipated Lebanon-Israel talks in Washington. The ongoing conflict between Israel and Hezbollah has claimed at least 2,089 lives in Lebanon, according to local authorities. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has indicated that Israel seeks Hezbollah's disarmament rather than a ceasefire.

In Europe, Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni announced the suspension of the automatic renewal of a long-standing defence agreement with Israel, citing the current situation. Italian officials have criticised Israeli military operations in Lebanon, which have reportedly affected civilians and a UN peacekeeping convoy that included Italian personnel.

The convergence of military escalation, diplomatic manoeuvring and economic uncertainty underscores the fragile state of the region. While signals of renewed talks offer a potential path forward, the ongoing blockade and retaliatory threats continue to heighten the risk of a wider conflict with global consequences.

Trump dials Modi

the two leaders this year, came against the backdrop of heightened tensions linked to the US naval blockade of Iranian ports and uncertainty over potential renewed negotiations between Washington and Tehran following the collapse of earlier talks in Islamabad. Officials on both sides said the leaders discussed ways to maintain stability in the region and ensure uninterrupted global trade flows.

In a social media post after the conversation, Modi said the two leaders reviewed "substantial progress" in bilateral relations and reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening the Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership across sectors. "We also discussed the situation in West Asia and stressed the importance of keeping the Strait of Hormuz open and secure," he said.

The Strait of Hormuz, a vital conduit for global oil and gas shipments, emerged as a central concern during the talks. Both sides agreed that ensuring its safety and accessibility is critical for global energy markets and economic stability. Sources indicated that discussions also touched on coordination efforts to safeguard maritime movement amid geopolitical uncertainties.

US Ambassador to India Sergio Gor said the conversation reflected close cooperation between the two countries across defence, business, technology and energy. He added that "big-ticket" deals, including in the energy sector, are expected to be finalised in the coming days and weeks, though he did not provide details. Sources suggested that Indian public sector energy firms could announce collaborations with American companies soon.

Gor described the Strait of Hormuz situation as a major factor behind rising global energy prices, attributing disruptions to actions that have constrained maritime movement. "There's only one reason that prices have gone up, and that is because somebody is holding this area hostage," he said, adding that reopening the waterway would benefit countries worldwide, including India. The leaders also discussed the US blockade of Iranian ports and its wider economic implications. While Gor declined to comment on any future US-Iran negotiations, he said both sides acknowledged the urgency of restoring normalcy in the region. The conversation took place shortly after Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri concluded a three-day visit to Washington, part of ongoing efforts to stabilise ties after a period of strain marked by tariff disputes and political disagreements. In recent months, both countries have moved to repair relations through sustained diplomatic engagement.

Looking ahead, US Secretary of State Marco Rubio is expected to visit India next month for talks with External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar and other officials, signalling continued high-level engagement as both sides navigate regional challenges and deepen strategic cooperation.

Delhi-Dehradun

Officials said the project is equipped with 10 interchanges, three railway over bridges, four major bridges and 12 wayside amenities, ensuring uninterrupted high-speed travel. It also features an Advanced Traffic Management System to improve road safety and efficiency. Speaking at a public gathering in Dehradun, Modi described modern infrastructure as a key driver of inclusive development. "A nation's future can be seen in its roads, highways, expressways, airways and railways, much like the lines on one's palm," he said, linking connectivity with long-term prosperity.

The corridor has been designed with a strong environmental focus, particularly in forested stretches. A 12-km elevated wildlife corridor, among the longest in Asia, has been built to allow safe passage for animals, especially elephants. The project also includes eight animal crossings, two elephant underpasses of 200 metres each, and a 370-metre tunnel near the Maa Daat Kali Temple. Highlighting these features, Modi said the infrastructure push is being carried out alongside efforts to preserve biodiversity. He inspected sections of the wildlife corridor in Saharanpur and later offered prayers at the Maa Daat Kali Temple, calling the deity's blessings a source of strength behind the project's completion.

The expressway is expected to give a boost to tourism, particularly in Uttarakhand, which the prime minister said is emerging as a destination for winter travel and sports. Improved road access is also likely to benefit religious tourism, including the upcoming Haridwar Kumbh, scheduled next year. Modi urged authorities to ensure a clean and well-organised event.

Beyond connectivity, the corridor is seen as a catalyst for regional economic expansion. By improving access to markets and reducing travel time, it is expected to open new avenues for trade, logistics and investment across northern India.

"The project reflects the vision of building next-generation infrastructure that combines speed with sustainability and improves quality of life," an official statement said.

In his address, Modi also paid tribute to B R Ambedkar on his birth anniversary, linking the development push with the broader goal of social justice. He said the Constitution now applies fully across the country following the abrogation of Article 370 and reiterated the government's commitment to ensuring benefits reach the poor and marginalised.

He pointed to Uttarakhand's move toward a Uniform Civil Code as an example of aligning governance with constitutional ideals. "Our government is committed to delivering true social justice to every poor and deprived individual," he said, adding that balanced development through infrastructure remains central to that effort.

The event was attended by Union Road Transport and Highways Minister Nitin Gadkari and Uttarakhand Chief Minister Pushkar Singh Dhami, along with other officials. Ministers from Delhi and Uttar Pradesh joined virtually.

Large crowds lined the streets of Dehradun as Modi's motorcade passed through the city. He also acknowledged Uttarakhand's military legacy, noting welfare initiatives for ex-servicemen, including the disbursal of nearly Rs 1.25 lakh crore under the One Rank One Pension scheme.

Concluding his remarks, the prime minister said India's development path must balance growth with environmental protection and cultural heritage. The Delhi-Dehradun corridor, he added, represents that approach by combining rapid connectivity with ecological safeguards and regional opportunity.

Samrat to take

Choudhary later said Kumar himself proposed his name in the NDA Legislative Party meeting and gave his blessings.

"The caravan of Bihar's development will continue to advance. With the trust of all the esteemed leaders of the NDA, we will take Bihar's development, progress, and good governance to new heights with renewed energy," Choudhay said in a post on X.

Born in November 1968, in Munger district, Choudhary has significant political pedigree.

His father, Shakuni, was a six-time MLA from the Tarapur constituency, while his mother, Parvati, won the same seat in 1998 for the now-defunct Samta Party. Samrat Choudhary returned to reclaim the family bastion in the 2025 election.

BJP national president Nitin Nabin congratulated Choudhary on being elected as the leader of the NDA Legislative Party, which has 202 members in the state assembly. The BJP is the single largest party in the 243-strong Bihar assembly with 89 MLAs. Choudhary joined the BJP in 2017 after spending around 12 years in the RJD and JD(U).

Accompanied by Choudhary, JD(U) national working president Sanjay Jha, and others, Kumar called on the Governor Syed Ata Hasnain in Lok Bhavan hours after recommending the dissolution of his cabinet. "I have done a lot of work for the people of Bihar. Recently, I decided to leave the post of chief minister. Therefore, after today's cabinet meeting, I met the Governor and submitted my resignation to him. Now the new government will look after the work here. The new government will have my full cooperation and guidance", Kumar said in a social media post.

ED gets 10-day

After a hearing that continued into the early hours of April 14, Additional Sessions Judge Shefali Barnala Tandon of Patiala House Courts granted 10 days' ED custody.

The ED said its probe has revealed that I-PAC was involved in laundering proceeds of crime amounting to multiple crores, with around Rs 50 crore detected so far. It is alleged that Chandel was directly involved in the generation, concealment, possession and use of these funds. The case stems from an FIR registered by Delhi Police under Sections 420, 477A and 120B of the IPC, relating to alleged cheating, falsification of accounts and criminal conspiracy.

According to the agency, I-PAC, through its directors and associates, operated a structured mechanism to generate and launder illicit funds. Chandel, identified as founder, director and 33% shareholder, allegedly exercised control over financial and operational decisions.

Investigators have cited multiple methods of laundering, including handling unaccounted funds, mixing accounted and unaccounted money, unsecured loans lacking business credentials, issuance of bogus invoices and routing funds through third-party entities.

A key modus operandi involved splitting receipts between formal banking channels and cash components, with a portion routed through banks and the rest handled via cash and hawala networks, including international channels. The ED told the court that such funds were used for election-related expenditure and other purposes, including influencing public perception.

The agency flagged unsecured loans of about Rs 13.50 crore received from Ramasethu Infrastructure Pvt Ltd during 2019–20 and 2020–21, allegedly without collateral, documentation or repayment terms. Statements of company officials indicated these transactions lacked commercial substance and were designed to introduce unaccounted funds into the company's books. The ED further alleged that after search operations, Chandel and others deleted emails and sensitive financial data of key employees and made false statements under PMLA provisions to mislead the investigation. Arguing for custody, the agency cited the risk of evidence tampering and witness influence, as well as Chandel's international travel history. The defence opposed the remand, calling the proceedings politically motivated and arguing that the allegations were essentially tax-related and did not constitute a scheduled offence under PMLA. It also maintained that the accused had cooperated with investigators.

The court held that custodial interrogation was necessary at this stage to trace the money trail, uncover the scope of alleged laundering and prevent destruction of evidence, and granted 10 days' ED custody. The ED has summoned Barbie Jain and Pulkit Jain, the wife and brother of Pratik Jain, for questioning at its Delhi headquarters on Wednesday. Their business links are under scrutiny. Pratik Jain has also been summoned and has approached the Delhi High Court, challenging the notice.

Meanwhile, while addressing a Press conference in Kolkata on Tuesday, TMC leaders Derek O'Brien and Chandrima Bhattacharya claimed that the recent actions by the ED are not driven by law enforcement objectives but are instead aimed at influencing the electoral process. The party argued that the timing of the agency's moves raises serious questions about its intent, especially with elections drawing near.

According to TMC, Central agencies like the ED are being deployed as tools to target Opposition voices and create a climate of fear. The leaders further alleged that such actions reflect a pattern of political vendetta by the ruling dispensation at the Centre, rather than genuine investigative efforts.

O'Brien also demanded that the Central agencies be stopped from conducting such "undemocratic, unwarranted action for political reasons" when elections are around the corner. Bengal will go to the polls on April 23 and 29, and the counting will take place on May 4.

The party also pointed out that the ED, which is tasked with probing financial crimes under laws such as the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, has often found itself at the centre of political controversies over alleged misuse.

UP orders

District Magistrate Medha Roopam said the approval came "late last night", while Industrial Development Commissioner Deepak Kumar described the move as an interim step pending a final wage determination by a wage board to be constituted soon. He said the government was also considering additional welfare measures linked to health, pensions and education support for workers' children.

Under the revised structure, unskilled workers in Gautam Buddh Nagar and Ghaziabad will now receive Rs 13,690 per month, up from Rs 11,313. Semi-skilled workers will earn Rs 15,059 and skilled workers Rs 16,868. In other municipal corporation areas, wages have been set at Rs 13,006 for unskilled, Rs 14,306 for semi-skilled and Rs 16,025 for skilled labour. In remaining districts, the corresponding figures are Rs 12,356, Rs 13,591 and Rs 15,224.

Officials said the revision followed consultations with employers' groups and labour organisations, with the government noting the need to balance workers' demands with pressures faced by industries, including rising input costs and declining exports. It also dismissed social media claims of a uniform Rs 20,000 minimum wage as "fake and misleading", clarifying that any national floor wage remains under consideration at the central level.

Despite the announcement, unrest resurfaced on Tuesday in Noida's industrial belts. Police said tensions escalated when security personnel attempted to stop protesters, leading to scuffles and incidents of stone pelting at multiple locations. A police vehicle was damaged outside Cleo County in Sector 121, while protests were reported in Sector 80.

Investigators said rumours that wage demands had been rejected, along with unverified messages about injuries, contributed to the flare-up. Police Commissioner Laxmi Singh said several social media handles were under scrutiny, adding that "QR codes were circulated to mobilise people" and messages inciting violence had been shared. Authorities also pointed to signs of organised mobilisation. Singh said multiple WhatsApp groups had been created to add participants, indicating "a well-orchestrated syndicate" behind some of the activities. She added that funding sources of those involved would be examined, including the possibility of external links.

Security has been intensified across the district, with 15 companies of the Provincial Armed Constabulary and Rapid Action Force deployed. More than two dozen senior officers have been stationed in key areas, while surveillance is being carried out through drones and CCTV networks. Route marches have been conducted since early morning, and police said gatherings at three locations were dispersed within minutes after dialogue. Director General of Police Rajeev Krishna is monitoring the situation from Lucknow, with officials warning that those responsible for vandalism would be held accountable for damage to public property. Legal action has been initiated under multiple provisions of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and other laws.

Police said that among those detained, several were not factory workers but individuals suspected of attempting to incite violence. Around 50 social media accounts are under investigation for spreading misinformation.While officials said the situation remained largely under control on Tuesday, most factories stayed shut and sporadic protests continued. Authorities are maintaining contact with labour unions and worker representatives, urging restraint and dialogue to prevent further escalation.

Vedanta power

"Our immediate priority is to ensure the best possible medical assistance and treatment for those affected," the company said, adding that it is coordinating with medical teams and local authorities. It also confirmed that a detailed investigation has been initiated.

Boilers in power plants are enclosed systems that convert water into steam using heat from fuel combustion, with the steam driving turbines to generate electricity. MPOST

UNDP report

projected to bear the largest burden, accounting for between 1.7 million and over 8 million of those at risk due to its population size and vulnerability to price shocks.

In India, poverty levels are expected to rise significantly. The report estimates that the number of people living in poverty could increase from about 351.6 million before the crisis to roughly 354 million after it. In percentage terms, the poverty rate may rise from 23.9 per cent to 24.2 per cent, translating into around 2.46 million additional people falling below the poverty line. The assessment also projects a setback in India's Human Development Index trajectory. India could lose between 0.03 and 0.12 years of HDI progress due to the ongoing disruptions. While this impact is smaller compared to countries such as Iran, which could see a reversal equivalent to one to one and a half years of progress, it still signals a measurable slowdown in development gains. Comparable effects are projected for Nepal and Vietnam, while China's losses are expected to remain relatively limited.

India's exposure to West Asia through energy, trade and remittances is identified as a key vulnerability. The country imports more than 90 per cent of its oil, with over 40 per cent of crude and 90 per cent of LPG sourced from the region. West Asian nations also account for more than 45 per cent of India's fertiliser imports, and 85 per cent of domestic urea production depends on imported regasified liquefied natural gas. Rising energy costs are already influencing policy choices. The report notes that countries including India have increased reliance on coal-based power generation as liquefied natural gas prices climb.

Trade disruptions are another major concern. West Asian markets account for 14 per cent of India's exports and 20.9 per cent of imports, including nearly USD 48 billion in non-oil exports such as basmati rice, tea, gems and jewellery, and apparel. Freight surcharges, war-risk insurance costs and shipping delays have affected supply chains across 25 of 36 countries studied. In some cases, shipments from India and Bangladesh have been stranded due to flight cancellations by Gulf carriers.

The conflict is also expected to affect food security, particularly as it coincides with preparations for the Kharif cropping season beginning in June. While India currently holds urea stocks of 6.114 million tonnes, the report cautions that prolonged disruptions could strain agricultural inputs. It also points to the risk of reduced remittances from Gulf economies, which could weaken household incomes and purchasing power. India's dependence on remittance flows further deepens its exposure. As of October 2024, about 9.37 million Indians were residing in Gulf Cooperation Council countries, contributing an estimated 38 to 40 per cent of India's inward remittances.

Employment risks are expected to rise, particularly in sectors dependent on imported energy or Gulf-linked trade. The report highlights that small firms in hospitality, food processing, construction materials, steel manufacturing and gems and jewellery may face higher costs, supply shortages and order disruptions. Given that around 90 per cent of India's workforce is in the informal sector, these pressures could lead to reduced working hours, job losses and business interruptions.

Additional strain is anticipated in the healthcare sector, where raw material costs for medical devices could increase by about 50 per cent due to disruptions around the Strait of Hormuz. Wholesale medicine prices have already risen by 10 to 15 per cent.

Despite the risks, UNDP officials pointed to longer-term opportunities. "We see important opportunities for countries to accelerate long-term resilience through adaptive social protection, stronger local and regional value chains, and diversified energy and food systems," said UN Assistant Secretary General and UNDP Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific Kanni Wignaraja. AGENCIES

India's Russian

The temporary relief came as oil prices surged amid tensions involving Iran, allowing Indian state refiners to resume purchases.

CREA said imports by state-owned refiners jumped 148 per cent from February and were 72 per cent higher than March last year. Facilities in Mangalore and Visakhapatnam, which had halted Russian purchases in November 2025, resumed buying in March. Private refiners also increased imports by 66 per cent month-on-month, though levels remained below last year. China accounted for 51 per cent of Russia's crude exports in March, followed by India at 38 per cent. Russia continued to rely heavily on Asian markets, with 90 per cent of its crude exports going to China and India in the first quarter.

The report also flagged continued flows of oil products into Europe from refineries processing Russian crude, despite an EU ban introduced in January. Fourteen such shipments reached European ports in March, including four originating from India.

'SECRECY SHROUDS THE PROPOSED DELIMITATION PROCESS'

TN, T'gana CMs attack Centre over delimitation, warn of agitations

OUR CORRESPONDENT

CHENNAI/HYDERABAD: Two prominent non-BJP chief ministers from the south, M K Stalin and A Revanthy Reddy on Tuesday sharpened their attack against the Centre over delimitation, with the Tamil Nadu CM warning of "massive agitation" if the state was harmed and his Telangana counterpart flagging "injustice."

The sharp remarks from Stalin and Reddy came two days ahead of a special three-day sitting of the Parliament, during which amendments to the 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam', more commonly known as the Women Reservation Act, will be brought for its implementation in 2029.

In a video message, Stalin warned of massive agitations bringing Tamil Nadu to a standstill and "protests with full force," if anything was done harming the state or if the political power of northern states was disproportionately increased in delimitation.

TN Chief Minister MK Stalin during a morning walk as part of an election campaign ahead of state Assembly polls, in Ramanathapuram district PTI

Highlights

- The sharp remarks from Stalin and Reddy came two days ahead of a special three-day sitting of the Parliament
- Stalin warned of massive agitations bringing Tamil Nadu to a standstill and "protests with full force

Reiterating his allegation that secrecy shrouds the proposed delimitation process, he said that without consulting not just the DMK but any political party or any state, the BJP-led Centre was attempting to proceed unilaterally.

"We do not even know how this delimitation exercise is going to be carried out. No explanation has been provided so far regarding the proposed Constitutional amendment," the ruling DMK president added.

When such secrecy surrounds this process, it only strengthens the suspicion that a grave danger lies beneath. The people of the southern states are gripped with deep concern, he said.

Referring to the special session of Parliament on April 16, Stalin said it has been "forcibly convened" in the midst of elections in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. "In this session, the Union government intends to bulldoze through a Constitutional amendment on delimitation," he alleged, apparently claiming that the Centre intends forcing its decision on southern states including Tamil Nadu.

This hurried attempt to push through delimitation is a blatant assault on democracy by the BJP government. More than that, it is a direct assault on the rights of states.

"If anything is done that harms Tamil Nadu, or that disproportionately enhances the political power of northern states, we in Tamil Nadu will not remain silent."

In Hyderabad, Telangana CM Revanth Reddy stepped up his attack on the NDA government at the Centre over delimitation, alleging that women, SCs and STs in southern states would face "injustice" if there is no adequate increase in the number of seats.

Addressing a gathering after paying tributes at the statue of B R Ambedkar on the occasion of his birth anniversary, Reddy said he had raised the delimitation issue as PM Modi was allegedly seeking to increase the number of seats in Uttar Pradesh or Gujarat at the cost of southern states.

He said he did not deny that the representation of women, SCs and STs in northern states would benefit if seats were increased on a pro rata basis.

He said Lok Sabha seats in Kerala would go up to 30 from 20 and from 80 to 120 in Uttar Pradesh if the total number is increased by 50 per cent on a pro rata basis.

PM MODI'S LETTER TO WOMEN OF COUNTRY

Women's quota in 2029 will make democracy stronger: PM

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Prime Minister Narendra Modi asserted on Tuesday that Indian democracy will become stronger and vibrant if elections to Lok Sabha and various Assemblies in 2029 are held with women quota fully in place.

In a letter to the women of the country, Modi also said that when women become active participants in policy and decision making, the journey towards a 'Viksit Bharat' is strengthened.

"Thus it is imperative that we do whatever is possible to add more vigour to our development trajectory and for that, the active participation of women is absolutely non-negotiable," he said.

The Prime Minister said it is this principle that led to the passage of the 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam' in 2023 and it is the same principle that has made this constitutional amendment the need of the hour.

He said with women excelling in many fields, it is only fitting that there is an increase in the participation of women in legislative bodies.

PM Narendra Modi

Modi said the amendments to the 'Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam' should be passed in the three-day special sittings of Parliament, beginning April 16, and any further delay will be unfortunate and a gross injustice to the women of India.

"Our democracy will become stronger and more vibrant if the 2029 Lok Sabha elections and various Assembly elections that year are held with women's reservation fully in place," he said in the letter posted on his personal handle of X.

Modi said he was sure that the country's women are awaiting the passage of the Constitution amendments Bill in Parliament in the next few days.

"It is important that we all come together and ensure that women's representation in legislative bodies is introduced in letter and spirit at the very earliest," he said.

The prime minister said the daughters of India cannot be asked to wait endlessly for what is rightfully theirs.

"When the voice of women becomes stronger in our legislatures, the voice of democracy itself becomes stronger," he said.

"I seek your blessings and the blessings of crores of women across the length and breadth of India for the upcoming Parliament sitting and for the passage of the constitutional amendment. I urge you all to write to your local MPs and encourage them as they participate in this historic Parliament sitting," Modi said.

Only Cong can defeat BJP: Rahul

OUR CORRESPONDENT

RAIGANJ/MALDA: Launching a sharp attack on Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the Trinamool Congress government, Leader of Opposition Rahul Gandhi accused both of widespread corruption while campaigning across West Bengal on Monday.

Addressing rallies in Raiganj, Malda, and Murshidabad, Gandhi alleged that the BJP-led Centre has withheld ₹2 lakh crore meant for Bengal and slashed MGNREGA funds. He contended that the TMC government, equally complicit in corruption, has become instrumental in paving BJP's path to victory in the state.

Citing the Saradha and Rose Valley chit fund scams, Gandhi highlighted that ₹8,500 crore remains unreturned to nearly 49 lakh investors. He also accused the TMC syndicate of involvement in coal smuggling, illegal mining, and extortion rackets.

Congress leader Rahul Gandhi addresses a public meeting, at Samserganj in Murshidabad, Tuesday PTI

Asserting that only Congress can defeat the BJP, Gandhi outlined party guarantees, ₹2,000 monthly assistance for women, ₹10 lakh health insurance per family, free education for students, and ₹15,000 annual support for farmers with 200 free electricity units.

Attacking the state government's track record, Gandhi pointed out that despite promising 5 lakh jobs in 2021, the TMC has overseen industrial shutdowns, leaving 84 lakh youth demanding unemployment benefits. Referencing the RG Kar Medical College case, he questioned women's safety under TMC rule.

On the India-US trade agreement, Gandhi took an aggressive stance, describing Modi as a "traitor" for compromising India's interests. He warned the deal would devastate farmers and small businesses, and alleged that India must now seek US permission to purchase oil from Russia and Iran.

Gandhi claimed Modi signed the agreement under pressure from the "Epstein Files" and the Adani legal case in the US.

Will resolve Gorkha issue in constitutional manner without dividing Bengal: Amit Shah

OUR CORRESPONDENT

GANGARAMPUR/MANIKCHAK: Union Home minister Amit Shah on Tuesday said the BJP, if voted to power in West Bengal, will resolve the Gorkha issue in the Darjeeling hills in a constitutional manner without dividing the state.

Addressing a poll rally in Gangarampur in Dakshin Dinajpur district, Shah referred to the BJP's election manifesto to offer a host of north Bengal-centric development projects.

"I want to tell my Gorkha brothers of Darjeeling that, once in power, the BJP will not only develop an eco-adventure hub in the hills, but also resolve the Gorkha issue in a constitutional manner without dividing the state," Shah said.

Union Home minister Amit Shah during a public meeting ahead of the West Bengal Assembly elections, in Dakshin Dinajpur PTI

The century-old demand of the Nepali-speaking Indians in the Darjeeling hills for a separate state of Gorkhaland has repeatedly taken violent turns.

Despite the formation of the semi-autonomous Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA) in 2011 to administer the upper reaches of Darjeeeling and parts of the foothills, violent agitations took place till as late as 2017.

The region witnessed multiple twists and turns over political partnership between the local Gorkha parties, like the Gorkha Janmukti Morcha (GJM) and the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF), and bigger players like the BJP and TMC where the demand for a separate Gorkhaland have always acquired political centre stage.

In the upcoming polls, the TMC is in a strategic seat sharing alliance with the Anit Thapa-led Bharatiya Gorkha Prajatantrik Morcha (BJPM), a breakaway faction of Bimal Gurung's GJM, and has left the Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Kurseong seats to its partner.

The BJP, on the other hand, has yet again secured the support of Gurung, its former alliance partner in the hills, although the saffron party is directly contesting the polls from the region this time.

Laying his thrust on the issue of illegal immigration in West Bengal, the Union home minister said that the BJP will end political violence, syndicate and cut-money raj in the state and evict infiltrators with priority.

Disability rights body seeks quota for PwDs in LS, state Assemblies

NEW DELHI: Disability rights body NCPEDP on Tuesday stressed the need for political representation of persons with disabilities, saying a national discourse on this issue is also needed when the country is on the verge of ensuring faster reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and Assemblies.

Speaking to news agency, Arman Ali, Executive Director of The National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People, said disability continues to be viewed largely through a welfare lens rather than as an issue of equal participation and rights.

"If you look at disability only as a cost — giving pension, free aids and appliances and scholarships — that's important, but my argument is disabled people are always an afterthought and this will not change unless and until we have a seat at the table," he said. Ali said persons with disabilities (PwDs) remain excluded from decision-making spaces and stressed the need for inclusion. "We want to know what is happening in our country. Nation-building is happening, but we also need to be part of it," he said.

Speaking on the demand for reservation for persons with disabilities alongside the women's reservation debate, Ali proposed either a separate reservation for persons with disabilities or their inclusion within existing reservation frameworks, including women's reservation or SC/ ST quotas, along with proportional representation in legislatures. MPOST

'Will fight to defend Babasaheb's ideals until my very last breath'

NEW DELHI: Certain forces are systematically engaged in undermining the legacy of BR Ambedkar and the Constitution, Congress leader Rahul Gandhi said on Tuesday as he vowed to fight and defend the ideals of Babasaheb "until my very last breath".

The Congress paid homage to Ambedkar on his birth anniversary, with party chief Mallikarjun Kharge saying the Constitution faces a "conspiratorial attack" today and "we must rise to defend every principle he enshrined".

"On the birth anniversary of Babasaheb Dr BR Ambedkar, we bow with deep reverence to the visionary who gave India its moral and Constitutional soul," Kharge said on X.

Babasaheb was not just the architect of the Constitution of India, but a relentless warrior for liberty, equality, fraternity and justice, values that define the very idea of India, he said.

"Today, when the Constitution faces a conspiratorial attack, his words and warnings echo with renewed urgency. This is a moment that calls for courage and conviction," the Congress chief said.

"We must not merely remember him, we must rise to defend every principle he enshrined, to protect every right he secured, and to uphold every value he lived and fought for," Kharge said.

In a post in Hindi on X, Rahul Gandhi said, "Babasaheb Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar gave us not merely a Constitution, but the vision of an empowered India founded upon justice, equality, and dignity."

However, today, certain forces are systematically engaged in undermining this legacy of Babasaheb and our Constitution and democratic institutions are being hollowed out, rights are being trampled upon, and the very ethos of equality is under attack, Gandhi said. MPOST

'COMPLETE MOCKERY OF DEMOCRACY'

Congress slams govt for not sharing Constitution amendment Bills

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: The Congress on Tuesday lashed out at the government for not having shared with MPs the Constitution amendment Bill or Bills that would be brought in the special sitting of Parliament this week, saying this makes a "complete mockery of democracy" and reveals the "bulldozer mentality" of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Congress general secretary in-charge communications Jairam Ramesh said the "special session" of Parliament will begin on April 16, when the election campaign in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal will be at its peak.

The Modi government has rejected the Opposition's perfectly reasonable and legitimate requests to convene an all-Party meeting after the elections are completed, fifteen days from today, he said on X.

"Till this morning, the Modi government has NOT shared with MPs the Constitution Amendment Bill(s) they are supposed to be debating and voting upon," Ramesh said.

"This makes a complete mockery of democracy and reveals the bulldozer mentality of the PM - who once claimed he was non-biological and now says he is a non-grihasthi," he said.

Congress's whip in the Lok Sabha, Manickam Tagore, also slammed the government over the "special session" being "rushed", right at the peak of election campaigning in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

"A reasonable demand for an all-party meeting after elections has been rejected. Even now, MPs have not been given the Constitution Amendment Bills they are expected to debate and vote on. This is not democracy. This is bulldozer governance," Tagore said.

TN CM's talk on delimitation shows 'fear of defeat' in polls: AIADMK chief

DINDIGUL: AIADMK chief Edappadi K Palaniswami on Tuesday said Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M K Stalin's warning of agitation over delimitation showed his "fear of defeat" at the hustings.

His statement on delimitation reflected his fear of defeat in the elections, the AIADMK general secretary said.

"The demand for 33 per cent reservation for women has been a long-pending one. This is a historic moment where the long-pending demand is finally being fulfilled. He (Stalin) is unable to tolerate it, and that is why he has expressed such views through the media," Palaniswami told reporters here when his attention was drawn to the CM's remark. Earlier in the day, Stalin warned of massive agitations bringing Tamil Nadu to a standstill and "protests with full force," if anything was done harming the state or if the political power of northern states was disproportionately increased in delimitation.

> ' The demand for 33 per cent reservation for women has been a long-pending one'

In a video message, the Chief Minister said that without consulting not just the DMK but any political party or any state, the BJP-led Centre was attempting to proceed unilaterally.

Palaniswami has been supporting the Women's Reservation Bill (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam), citing his AIADMK's legacy in promoting women's political participation.

In 2016, the AIADMK government under J Jayalalithaa increased women's reservation in local bodies to 50 per cent from 33 per cent.

During his poll campaign in the state, Palaniswami had said Tamil Nadu would not be affected by the delimitation as Union Home minister Amit Shah had already assured that the state would not lose any Lok Sabha seat due to the exercise. MPOST

Nitish Kumar leaves behind mixed legacy – from 'development with justice' to political flip-flops

"Nyay ke saath vikas" is a slogan popularised by former Bihar Chief Minister Kumar

OUR CORRESPONDENT

PATNA: Like all political leaders of considerable stature, Nitish Kumar, who resigned as Bihar chief minister on Tuesday, leaves behind a mixed legacy even though the JD(U) president may have loved to be remembered solely as the architect of modern Bihar who ensured "development with justice".

"Nyay ke saath vikas" is a slogan popularised by Kumar, now a Rajya Sabha MP, who had always been dependent upon the BJP for staying in power, but remained intent on underscoring his commitment to social justice and communal harmony.

Critics may, however, revel in pointing out that the product of Mandal agitation was handing over the state to the BJP in the only Hindi heartland state where the saffron party had so far not been able to head a government.

Moreover, amid speculations that Kumar's son Nishant, who recently joined the JD(U), could be inducted into the new government as a deputy CM, despite not yet being a member of the state legislature, the carefully crafted image of a politician who never gave in to the allure of "dynasty politics" gets unmistakably dented.

Nitish Kumar

Key Points

- Vajpayee played an instrumental role in projecting Nitish as the 'face of the NDA'
- Remembered as one of the best Parliamentarians of his time, Kumar is said to have taken a keen interest in the modernisation of Railways while he held the crucial portfolio
- A hard-nosed politician, Kumar had no qualms in rubbing shoulders with mafia dons

Nonetheless, the 75-year-old has many achievements to his credit, some of which date back to his stint as a Union minister in the Cabinet of late Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who is said to have counted on Kumar as one of his most competent cabinet colleagues.

Vajpayee played an instrumental role in projecting him as the "face of the NDA" while the BJP-led coalition was trying to upstage the formidable RJD, headed by Lalu Prasad, from Bihar.

Remembered as one of the best Parliamentarians of his time, Kumar is said to have taken a keen interest in the modernisation of Railways while he held the crucial portfolio.

Upon taking over as the chief minister in 2005, the proud Bihari set himself the task of transforming his home state's image of a lawless basket case, and his first five years in power are acknowledged by even his most vehement critics as having brought a whiff of fresh air.

A hard-nosed politician, Kumar had no qualms in rubbing shoulders with mafia dons like Anant Kumar Singh, the Mokama MLA, while, paradoxically, empowering the police to establish the rule of law.

Populism always remained a cornerstone of the politics of Kumar, whose tenure in power may well be remembered for schemes like free bicycles and uniforms to school girls, introduced early in his rule.

Schemes, such as 125 units of free power and waiver of fee levied on competitive examination forms, were offered towards the end of his innings, when the going had appeared to be tough.

Perhaps the most daring, yet controversial, of Kumar's steps was his decision to clamp complete prohibition in the state.

The ban on liquor, which has allegedly led to a parallel industry, with alcohol being clandestinely delivered to homes of those who could afford it, had followed his promise to the state's women ahead of the Assembly polls of 2015 when he pulled off a surprise, defeating old ally BJP hands down while aligning with arch rival Lalu Prasad.

Nation Briefs

CONGRESS EXPELS TN LEADER FOR 6 YEARS OVER 'ANTI-PARTY' ACTIVITIES

NEW DELHI: The Congress on Tuesday expelled M Hazeena Syed for six years over alleged anti-party activities after she levelled serious allegations against Mahila Congress chief Alka Lamba and other senior leaders. Syed had lashed out at Lamba in social media posts after being denied a ticket for the Tamil Nadu Assembly elections. She made personal remarks against Lamba, alleged financial impropriety, and also passed objectionable comments about senior leader K C Venugopal. According to a statement issued by Disciplinary Action Committee member secretary, Tariq Anwar, Syed has been expelled from the primary membership of the Congress with immediate effect.

BJP WILL DO NOTHING EXCEPT FUEL INFLATION: AKHILESH YADAV

LUCKNOW: Samajwadi Party president Akhilesh Yadav on Tuesday slammed the BJP-led Uttar Pradesh government over protests by domestic helpers in Noida, saying that it "will do nothing except increase inflation". Earlier in the day, hundreds of domestic helpers held a protest outside a premium housing society in Sector 121, Noida. Sharing a news channel video of the protest on his X handle, Yadav said, "After factory workers, now maids (domestic helpers) working in homes have also taken to the streets." He alleged that both domestic workers and the largely middle-class households that employ them are tormented by the rising inflation, which was caused by the BJP government's "wrong policies".

UNEVEN MONSOON AHEAD

Amid El Niño threat, central India likely to see rainfall deficit

AAISHA SABIR

NEW DELHI: States, including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and parts of Bihar, are expected to face deficient rainfall this monsoon while regions across the Northeast, Northwest and southern India are likely to receive normal to above-normal showers, pointing to a starkly uneven monsoon pattern across the country.

The India Meteorological Department, in a report, stated that the 2026 monsoon will be "below normal" about 92 per cent of what farmers typically expect.

Central India's rainfed farming belt Vidarbha, Bundelkhand, eastern Madhya Pradesh, depends on monsoon rains like a city depends on water pipes. Farmers here grow cotton, pulses, soybean. No rain means no seeds to sow. No sowing means no harvest. No harvest means selling land or borrowing more debt.

Water officials, on account of anonymity, said that reservoirs in central India never really recovered from the last drought. The buffer is gone.

"We've already told farmers to prepare for the worst," said the official, an irrigation officer, who asked not to be named. "Some are talking about leaving farming altogether."

In Jharkhand and Bihar, where irrigation is scarce and farmers are often poorer, the story is worse. Many are already planning to shift to shorter-season crops that will survive on less water.

The forecast report hints at El Niño developing during the monsoon season itself. Historically, El Niño suppresses monsoon rainfall over India. A double hit—rains arrive late and stay weak.

A national average of 92 per cent rainfall sounds manageable. When one state gets 105 per cent rain and another gets 80 per cent, the average tells you nothing about the farmer in the state getting 80 per cent.

"Central India typically produces a quarter of India's cotton and a fifth of its pulses," said an official in the government department. "A 15-20% rainfall deficit could translate to significant crop losses, food inflation, and rural distress."

Suresh Bhakare is a cotton farmer in Vidarbha, Maharashtra. This May, as he prepares to sow, he's checking dam levels instead of planning his usual harvest. "Last year's monsoon came late," he says. "If this one is weak too, I don't know how many years I can hold on."

He should worry. India's weather forecasters just handed out bad news but not equally to everyone. For Suresh and millions like him in the drought-prone zones, it's devastating.

For now, Suresh Bhakare and millions of others are doing what farmers have always done: hope. And prepare for the worst.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Northeast, northwest & southern India to receive normal to above-normal showers
- The forecast report hints at El Niño developing during the monsoon season itself
- Historically, El Niño suppresses monsoon rainfall over India. A double hit—rains arrive late and stay weak
- Central India's rainfed farming belt Vidarbha, Bundelkhand, eastern Madhya Pradesh, depends on monsoon rains like a city depends on water pipes
- Farmers here grow cotton, pulses, soybean. No rain means no seeds to sow. No sowing means no harvest. No harvest means selling land or borrowing more debt
- Water officials, on account of anonymity, said that reservoirs in central India never really recovered from the last drought. The buffer is gone
- In Jharkhand and Bihar, where irrigation is scarce and farmers are often poorer, the story is worse. Many are already planning to shift to shorter-season crops that will survive on less water

REPRESENTATIVE PIC

Punjab CM rolls out ₹1,000-1,500 monthly aid scheme for women

AAP national convenor Arvind Kejriwal congratulates women across state

MPOST BUREAU

CHANDIGARH: Punjab Chief Minister Bhagwant Mann on Tuesday launched the state government's ambitious 'Mukh Mantri Mawan Dheeyan Satkar Yojna', aimed at providing direct financial assistance to women and strengthening their economic independence.

Under the scheme, women from the general category will receive Rs 1,000 per month, while those from Scheduled Castes will be given Rs 1,500. Terming the initiative a tribute to B.R. Ambedkar's vision of social justice and equality, Mann also initiated the registration process, supported by a large network of camps and field staff to ensure doorstep access.

Accompanied by senior AAP leader and Punjab 'Prabhari' Manish Sisodia, Mann announced that the scheme has been rolled out as a pilot across nine constituencies, including Adampur, Malout, Sri Anandpur Sahib, Dirba, Sunam, Moga, Kotkapura, Batala and Patiala Rural.

Registration across the remaining 108 constituencies will begin from May 15, while financial assistance will be disbursed starting July.

To facilitate the process, the government has set up around 26,000 registration centres and deployed 'Mahila Satkar Sakhis' in villages and urban wards. Mann assured that there is no deadline for registration and beneficiaries will receive payments from July irrespective of when they enrol.

Applicants are required to submit Aadhaar, Voter ID and a bank passbook, while SC women must also provide a caste certificate. Addressing concerns, Mann said women without caste certificates can still register and begin receiving Rs 1,000, with the remaining Rs 500 paid once documentation is completed.

The scheme is open to women aged 18 and above who are registered voters in Punjab, with certain exclusions such as government employees, pensioners, and elected representatives. With a near-universal eligibility framework, it is expected to cover over 97 per cent of women in the state.

INSIGHT

- Under the scheme, women from the general category will receive Rs 1,000 per month, while those from Scheduled Castes will be given Rs 1,500
- Terming the initiative a tribute to B.R. Ambedkar's vision of social justice and equality, Mann also initiated the registration process
- Sisodia said beneficiaries would begin receiving funds directly in their bank accounts within the next few months

FILE PIC

Centre's new notification on BBMB a blow to Haryana: Hooda

MPOST BUREAU

CHANDIGARH: Former Haryana Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda has termed the Centre's new Gazette notification on the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) as a blow to Haryana's interests.

Addressing reporters, Hooda said the original framework, set during Haryana's formation, ensured balanced representation—assigning the Irrigation post to Haryana, Power to Punjab, and restricting the Chairman's post. The new notification, allowing any state's representative to hold any position, raises concerns over dilution of Haryana's rights.

He alleged that the move could impact the state's share in water and jobs within the Board. Hooda also criticised the BJP government, saying it has failed to secure Haryana's SYL water while ignoring its broader interests.

Housing fraud: CBI files 22 fresh cases

NARESH BISWANI

NEW DELHI: The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 22 fresh cases against several real estate developers on the directions of the Supreme Court, stepping up its crackdown on alleged fraud in the housing sector.

As part of the probe, the agency conducted searches at 77 locations spread across eight states and Union Territories. The action is linked to reported irregularities in the residential construction market, including alleged collusion between builders and bank officials to defraud homebuyers.

Officials said the searches led to the seizure of documents, digital devices and other material that are now under examination. Preliminary findings point to suspected financial misappropriation, accounting irregularities and deceptive practices in housing projects.

The investigation is being carried out under established legal procedures, with all cases backed by documented financial trails. Notices have been issued to concerned parties as per due process, and coordination between investigative and legal teams is ongoing.

Sources indicated that the action forms part of a broader effort to address complaints from homebuyers and restore accountability in the sector. However, the agency has not issued any detailed public statement beyond official records, and further updates are expected only through authorised channels.

Alld HC Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav set to retire amid stalled impeachment

PRAYAGRAJ: Allahabad High Court Justice Shekhar Kumar Yadav, whose purported remarks against Muslims at a Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP) event had triggered widespread outrage, is set to retire on Wednesday, with impeachment proceedings initiated against him remaining inconclusive.

The High Court will hold a full court reference to mark his retirement, formally closing a tenure that came under intense scrutiny in its final phase.

Justice Yadav was appointed an additional judge in December 2019 and elevated as a permanent judge in March 2021. However, he drew national attention in December 2024 after delivering a speech at a VHP legal cell event that sparked criticism for remarks concerning religion and minority communities.

The speech was widely condemned for the use of a "derogatory slur" against Muslims and comments contrasting Hindu and Muslim practices, including references to polygamy, triple talaq and animal slaughter. The remarks prompted sharp reactions from legal experts, civil society and political leaders, many of whom called for his removal, alleging conduct unbecoming of a constitutional court judge.

Soon after, senior advocate Kapil Sibal announced plans to initiate impeachment proceedings in the Rajya Sabha. Reports indicated that over 50 MPs had signed the notice — the minimum required to begin the process — citing allegations of hate speech and bias.

However, procedural hurdles, including issues with signature verification, stalled the motion. Despite months passing, it was never formally admitted.

Parallel efforts within the judiciary also saw limited progress. A group of senior advocates had written to Sanjiv Khanna seeking action, and the Supreme Court collegium briefly considered an in-house inquiry, which was later halted, citing parliamentary jurisdiction. AGENCIES

> He drew national attention in December 2024 after purportedly making remarks against Muslims during a VHP event

MP HC grants bail to duo held over pro-Iran reel

JABALPUR: The Madhya Pradesh High Court has granted bail to two men arrested for allegedly promoting enmity through an Instagram reel expressing support for Iran amid the ongoing West Asia conflict.

The accused, Wasim Khan and Yousuf Mehafooz, were taken into custody on March 8 following a complaint by one Brajesh Chavariya. They were booked under Section 196(1)(a) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), which deals with promoting enmity between different groups.

According to the complaint, the two men appeared in a social media video where they were heard saying they would support Iran, along with religious slogans asserting that Indian Muslims would not be afraid. The complainant alleged that the content was provocative and could incite communal disharmony.

However, in its order dated April 9, Justice Ramkumar Choubey observed that the material on record did not support the allegations. The court noted that the statements made in the reel merely expressed support for Iran and did not amount to promoting enmity among communities in India.

"The content… cannot be said to be promoting enmity between different groups… rather it is only showing a protest in favour of foreign country Iran, which is recently facing war with the United States of America," the Bench said.

The court further remarked that the police appeared to have registered the FIR without sufficient material to establish the alleged offence. It found no prima facie evidence indicating that the accused had attempted to incite violence or hatred. Granting relief, the court directed that both accused be released on bail upon furnishing a personal bond of Rs 50,000 each, along with one surety of a similar amount. They have also been directed to appear before the trial court as required and comply with provisions of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita. AGENCIES

'India never declares itself a Hindu state': SC judge hails Constitution

NEW DELHI: Justice N Kotiswar Singh of the Supreme Court has said that India's constitutional framework does not recognise the country as a religious state, underlining the inclusive and pluralistic character of the nation.

"There are very, very few countries which subscribe to all the religions like India. India never declares itself to be a Hindu state. In fact, the word Hindu itself is a word ascribed to this country by other foreigners (for) people who stay beyond Indus..." 'Bar and Bench' quoted Justice Singh as saying.

Justice Singh was speaking at the National Law Institute University Student Bar Association (NLIU-SBA) Conclave 2026 on Sunday,

There are very few countries which subscribe to all religions like India, he said, highlighting the country's long-standing tradition of diversity.

Describing the Constitution of India as more than just a legal framework, Justice Singh called it a "historic, social and constructive document" that continues to guide the nation's progress. He stressed that the Constitution embodies the ideals that shaped India's independence and remain central to its governance.

Justice Singh also called for a re-evaluation of Western influence on India's legal system. While acknowledging the role of Western education in shaping modern institutions, he said that it may not fully address the complexities of contemporary Indian society. "Time has come to see beyond that," he remarked, urging a more context-driven approach to legal thinking.

Pointing to the realities of litigation in India, he noted that a majority of cases originate in rural areas and are dealt with at the district court level. He emphasised the need for the legal system to better reflect grassroots concerns.

Drawing from Indian philosophical traditions such as Mimamsa and Nyaya, he said indigenous systems of reasoning and interpretation could enrich modern jurisprudence. He also flagged language barriers in courts, criticising the continued reliance on complex jargon that alienates common litigants. AGENCIES

Ambedkar stood for women empowerment: Saini

MPOST BUREAU

CHANDIGARH: Haryana Chief Minister Nayab Singh Saini on Tuesday said that B R Ambedkar was not only concerned about the upliftment of the marginalised sections but was also a strong advocate of women's empowerment and education.

He believed that education is the key to making women self-reliant, Saini said while addressing a state-level programme in Panchkula on Ambedkar's birth anniversary.

The chief minister further said the social reformer showed the true path of life to lost and misguided humanity during his time, and it is our responsibility to preserve and uphold his legacy.

Addressing the gathering at the event, Union minister Arjun Ram Meghwal said Ambedkar's role was not limited to the framing of the Constitution, but he also gave a new direction to the fight for social justice, equality and rights.

Saini and Meghwal launched a scathing attack on the Congress and alleged that Ambedkar was subjected to disrespect by the grand old party.

Despite being such a great leader who was architect of the Indian Constitution, Babasaheb was repeatedly subjected to political neglect and disrespect by the then ruling Congress party, both Saini and Meghwal said.

Saini said that in 1946, during the formation of the Constituent Assembly, the Congress tried its best to prevent him from entering it. However, Babasaheb reached there through his talent and struggle. Even then, he was never truly accepted by the Congress leadership, the chief minister said.

He further alleged that it was unfortunate that even as the law minister of the country, Ambedkar was kept away from key decisions and committees.

His role was limited in crucial matters like foreign policy, defence and national importance; his demand for setting up a commission for the rights of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes was also not taken seriously by the Congress government, Saini said.

He further said the biggest injustice was done when his most revolutionary social reform, the Hindu Code Bill, was deliberately delayed, diluted and eventually shelved by the Congress. Despite repeated assurances, it was not implemented, which was a major betrayal, he added.

The chief minister said that in 1951, Babasaheb was compelled to resign from the Cabinet.

At that time, he had said that his resignation was not due to any desire for position, but because he refused to compromise on principles, Saini said.

Haryana CM Nayab Singh Saini welcomes Union minister Arjun Ram Meghwal at his residence on Tuesday MPOST

Hormonal imbalance, fertility issues now affecting women in 20s: Experts

Trend attributed to combination of biological shifts & modern lifestyle factors

MPOST BUREAU

NEW DELHI: A growing number of young women are experiencing hormonal imbalance and fertility-related issues much earlier than previously seen, with experts attributing the trend to a combination of biological shifts and modern lifestyle factors.

Doctors say there is a noticeable change in clinical patterns, with conditions once common in women in their late 30s now increasingly being diagnosed in those in their 20s.

"There is a clear and concerning shift in women's health today, where issues related to hormonal imbalance and fertility are appearing much earlier than we traditionally observed," Priti Arora Dhamija, senior consultant and lead IVF, gynaecology at the Sitaram Bhartia Institute of Science and Research, said.

She noted that one contributing factor is the earlier onset of puberty.

"One of the key reasons is the earlier onset of puberty with many girls now attain menarche as early as 8-9 years, which can lead to a relatively earlier decline in ovarian reserve," she said. Studies published in journals such as The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health have documented a steady decline in the age of puberty onset over the past few decades, linked to improved nutrition but also rising obesity and environmental exposures.

However, experts emphasised that biology alone does not explain the trend, with lifestyle factors playing a significant role.

"Today, young women are growing up in a high-stress, high-performance environment, often marked by erratic sleep cycles, excessive screen time, poor dietary habits, and limited physical activity. These factors contribute to rising rates of obesity, PCOS, and metabolic disturbances in the early 20s," Dhamija said.

Chronic stress, she added, disrupts the hypothalamic pituitary ovarian axis, leading to hormonal imbalance and irregular ovulation.

"In addition, behavioural factors such as early sexual activity, multiple partners, and lack of medical supervision in contraceptive use are contributing to higher incidences of sexually transmitted infections and uterine health issues, which can further impact fertility. Environmental exposure to hormone-like substances through food and pollution is an emerging concern as well," she said.

Juhi Bharti, Additional Professor in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at AIIMS, Delhi, said clinicians are increasingly observing diminished ovarian reserve in younger women.

"Clinically, we are now observing diminished ovarian reserve in women in their late 20s, a trend that was previously more common in the late 30s. While not necessarily irreversible, this shift highlights the need for early awareness and timely intervention," she said.

KEY POINTS

- Doctors say there is a noticeable change in clinical patterns, with conditions once common in women in their late 30s now increasingly being diagnosed in those in their 20s
- Experts emphasised that biology alone does not explain the trend, with lifestyle factors playing a significant role
- 'Chronic stress disrupts the hypothalamic pituitary ovarian axis, leading to hormonal imbalance and irregular ovulation'

REPRESENTATIVE PIC

Maha: Marathi mandatory for rickshaw and taxi drivers from May 1

THANE: Knowing Marathi will be mandatory for all licensed rickshaw and taxi drivers in Maharashtra from May 1, Cabinet minister Pratap Sarnaik said on Tuesday.

In a statement issued, Sarnaik warned that the licenses of drivers who do not possess basic knowledge of Marathi will be cancelled.

"From May 1, coinciding with Maharashtra Day, it will be mandatory for all licensed rickshaw and taxi drivers to know Marathi. A state-wide inspection campaign will be conducted through 59 regional and sub-regional offices of the Motor Transport Department to verify if drivers can read and write the language," the minister stated.

Sarnaik noted that while the rule requiring knowledge of the local language for issuing licenses is already in force, it is being widely flouted. He highlighted that the Transport Department has received numerous complaints regarding drivers being unable or reluctant to communicate with passengers in Marathi. MPOST

Himachal Guv calls for collective efforts against drug abuse

ASHWANI SHARMA

SHIMLA: Himachal Pradesh Governor Kavinder Gupta on Tuesday called upon citizens to adopt five key resolutions aimed at fostering positive social change and restoring ethical values in public life. He stressed the importance of honesty, responsibility, respect for others, environmental awareness, and active community participation as guiding principles for a better society.

Addressing a function at the historic Gaiety Theatre in Shimla, the Governor said that in today's rapidly changing world, there is an urgent need to reinforce moral consciousness, particularly among the youth. "A collective commitment to these values can strengthen the social fabric and pave the way for a more just, harmonious and progressive society," he said.

During the event, he released a special issue of the monthly magazine Matrivandana, along with the institution's calendar, and also launched its online membership application.

Expressing concern over the rising menace of drug abuse in the state, Gupta termed it a serious social challenge. He urged collective efforts to curb the illegal drug trade and protect the younger generation, calling for a united push to make Himachal Pradesh drug-free.

He also lauded the role of magazines and journals in shaping public opinion and promoting positive societal values.

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EDITORIAL

COSTS OF COERCION

A blockade in the narrow waters of the Strait of Hormuz is not merely a tactical move; it is an economic gamble with global consequences. When Donald Trump announced the beginning of restrictions around Iranian ports, the intent was clear—to coerce Tehran into reopening a chokepoint that carries nearly a fifth of the world's traded oil. But blockades are blunt instruments. They operate as much on perception as on force, relying on deterrence, fear, and legal ambiguity. The question is not only whether the United States can enforce such a blockade, but whether the global economy can absorb the shockwaves it would unleash.

To understand how such a blockade might work, one must look beyond dramatic images of warships to the mechanics of maritime control. The US Navy would need to establish a visible and credible presence across a high-density shipping corridor, identifying, intercepting, and potentially boarding vessels bound for Iranian ports. This is not a static barrier but a dynamic enforcement regime requiring intelligence, surveillance, and constant patrols. The narrow geography of the strait works in Washington's favour, but the sheer volume of commercial traffic complicates enforcement. A single miscalculation—a wrongly intercepted tanker, a delayed humanitarian shipment—could trigger legal disputes or worse, military escalation. In practice, the blockade's effectiveness would hinge less on actual seizures and more on convincing global shipping companies that the risks of defiance outweigh the rewards.

International law, however, casts a long shadow over such operations. Naval blockades are not illegal per se, but they must adhere to strict principles: proportionality, impartiality, and the protection of civilian populations. A blockade designed to starve an economy into submission crosses into contested legal territory. Questions would arise over whether neutral vessels carrying food or medical supplies can be stopped, and whether selective enforcement undermines legitimacy. In a multipolar world, where powers like China and Russia maintain economic ties with Iran, enforcing a universally respected blockade becomes even more difficult. Any perception that the blockade is politically selective rather than legally grounded could fracture international support and embolden defiance.

Even if enforcement proves partially successful, history suggests that blockades rarely deliver decisive outcomes on their own. Economies adapt. Trade routes shift. Informal networks emerge. Iran, with access to land routes and alternative partners, is unlikely to be completely isolated. What the blockade can do, however, is raise the cost of doing business—making imports more expensive, exports more difficult, and economic planning more uncertain. This is pressure, not paralysis. Yet such pressure comes with risks. Tehran could retaliate asymmetrically—through naval mines, fast-attack boats, or missile threats—turning a controlled blockade into a broader maritime conflict. The very act of enforcement could thus undermine the stability it seeks to restore.

The most immediate and visible impact would be felt in energy markets. Oil prices, already volatile, would respond sharply to prolonged disruption in the strait. With around 20 per cent of global oil flows at stake, even partial restrictions can tighten supply and drive prices upward. Markets react not just to actual shortages but to perceived risk, and a sustained blockade introduces both. Prices crossing USD 100 per barrel would not be an anomaly but a baseline in such a scenario. For energy-importing regions—particularly Asia—the consequences would be acute. Higher fuel costs feed directly into inflation, raising transport expenses, electricity tariffs, and the price of everyday goods. What begins as a geopolitical manoeuvre quickly becomes a household burden.

Beyond oil, the blockade threatens to ripple through global supply chains in less obvious but equally damaging ways. The strait is a conduit not just for crude but for fertilisers, chemicals, and essential commodities. Disruptions here affect agriculture, manufacturing, and food security. A slowdown in fertiliser shipments could impact crop yields months later, turning a maritime crisis into a food crisis. Industries reliant on petrochemicals—from plastics to construction materials—would face rising input costs, further fuelling inflation. For smaller economies in the Gulf, heavily dependent on imports, the effects could be immediate and severe, with food prices spiking and supply shortages becoming a real possibility.

Ultimately, a blockade in the Strait of Hormuz is less a solution than a stress test—for international law, for military restraint, and for the resilience of the global economy. It underscores how deeply interconnected the modern world is, where a disruption in a narrow channel can reverberate across continents. While Washington may view the blockade as a tool of strategic pressure, its consequences are anything but contained. They spill into markets, into households, and into the fragile architecture of global trade. The real risk is not just that the blockade may fail to achieve its political objectives, but that in trying to control one crisis, it inadvertently triggers many others.

BHARAT KI SOCH

Moral Authority in Leadership

In the Ramayana, Angad's conduct in Ravana's court offers a timeless lesson on leadership grounded in restraint, conviction and the courage to speak truth

ANIL RAJPUT

THE WRITER IS CHAIRPERSON BHARAT KI SOCH

"Conflict need not define the future if wisdom prevails."
— **Valmiki Ramayana, Yuddha Kanda** (paraphrased)

Leadership, in its most enduring form, is neither an assertion of power nor a mere exercise of authority. It rests on the disciplined ability to align action with purpose, to remain anchored in values when confronted with uncertainty, and to uphold institutional integrity even in the face of provocation. The true measure of leadership is often revealed not in moments of control but in situations of confrontation, where clarity, restraint, and conviction must coexist. It is in such situations that the distinction between authority derived from position and moral authority becomes most evident. The Ramayana offers several such instances. Among these, the episode of Angad, the son of Bali, stands out as a compelling illustration of how enlightened leadership can be exercised through discipline and adherence to morality. Though his role in the epic is brief, the depth of his conduct offers valuable insights into the complex nature of leadership within institutions.

As a young prince within the vanara kingdom under Sugriv, Angad inherits not only the legacy of his father but also the complexities of a fractured past. The memory of his father's death at the hands of Ram places him at a delicate crossroads of personal history and institutional duty. Yet, he does not allow this tension to influence or determine his choices. Instead, he aligns himself with dharma and a larger purpose, and decides to proceed to Ravana's court, demonstrating that leadership begins with disciplined and value-based decisions, where dharma-driven conduct ensures that actions are guided by a deeper commitment to what is right and necessary.

Such grounding, however, acquires meaning only when it can be sustained in the most demanding environments. The occasion arises when Angad is sent as an envoy to the court of Ravan before the onset of war with Ram. The decision itself reflects a considered approach. It affirms the principle of negotiations before escalation, where leaders consciously attempt dialogue before disruption. Such interactions foster a deeper understanding of the root of the problem, creating space for solutions that are both informed and mutually agreeable.

> Angad's act of planting his foot in Ravana's court was not merely a display of strength. It symbolised unshakeable conviction

Angad's mission to Lanka reveals how discipline, clarity and moral conviction can redefine authority, even in the most hostile environments

What awaits him in Lanka, however, is not a setting of reasoned exchange but one marked by pride and provocation. Surrounded by the hostility of Ravan's warriors, Angad does not feel intimidated or respond in kind. Instead, he remains composed, carrying the message entrusted to him by Ram. He demands that Ravana return Sita safely and avoid an escalation that would inevitably invite hostilities. In doing so, he demonstrates executive presence and quiet authority, revealing that leadership is about presence, not position, and that the real test lies in the ability to command respect without aggression. His authority is established through conduct.

This composure is sustained by an unwavering adherence to principle. Angad does not allow the aggressive atmosphere of the court to influence his tone and demeanour or dilute his purpose. He remains guided by the understanding that leaders must anchor decisions in values and institutional interests. Such steadiness ensures that leadership remains consistently deliberate rather than reactive.

Clarity of purpose naturally extends into communication. Angad does not soften his message to seek acceptance, nor does he allow confrontation to distort it. He speaks with conviction, directly challenging misguided judgment and articulating the consequences of continued defiance. His messaging is direct and lucid. In doing so, he exemplifies courageous communication, where leaders must challenge flawed strategies and speak candidly in leadership forums. This willingness to engage with honesty helps prevent groupthink, reinforcing the idea that a culture of constructive dissent strengthens decision-making.

In many leadership settings, the absence of such constructive dissent does not create harmony; it creates vulnerability. When individuals choose convenient silence over responsibility, flawed decisions often acquire a false sense of consensus. The court of Ravan reflects precisely this condition, where power remains unquestioned and advice, even when necessary, is either withheld or dismissed. In such environments, the failure is not merely of leadership at the top, but of those who do not engage with honesty and transparency.

Angad's intervention stands in contrast to this silence. His articulation is neither confrontational for effect nor restrained out of fear. It is measured, purposeful, and grounded in accountability. This is where leadership moves beyond expression into responsibility. To challenge a position, particularly in the presence of authority, requires not only courage but also clarity of intent. It demands that individuals recognise that their role is not limited to agreement, but extends to ensuring that decisions are examined, understood, and, where necessary, questioned.

In contemporary organisations, this principle carries direct relevance. Leadership forums often bring together individuals with diverse experiences and perspectives, yet the quality of outcomes depends on whether these perspectives are meaningfully shared and expressed. When disagreement is discouraged, or when candour is mistaken for disloyalty, institutions risk reinforcing their flaws and misjudgments. Conversely, when individuals are encouraged to engage with respect and conviction, decision-making becomes more balanced and resilient. Angad's conduct, therefore, is an affirmation that responsible leadership requires the willingness to speak when it matters, and the discipline to do so with purpose.

Yet leadership is rarely exercised in emotionally neutral conditions. Angad's situation carries an additional layer of complexity shaped by personal history, yet he does not allow emotion to override responsibility. Instead, he demonstrates the ability to handle complex stakeholder emotions, ensuring that leaders can separate personal considerations from professional responsibility and navigate conflicting loyalties with maturity. By choosing discipline over grievance, he transforms potential conflict into stability.

This inner balance becomes most visible in the defining symbolic moment of his mission. When challenged, Angad plants his foot firmly in the court and invites anyone to move it. One by one, Ravan's warriors attempt to dislodge it, yet none succeed. The act, simple in appearance, carries profound meaning. It reflects symbolic leadership and dignity, where leaders use action to communicate what words cannot. In that moment, Angad is able to signal confidence to his team, deter competitors, and reinforce organisational strength, without raising his voice or resorting to force.

That such responsibility rests with someone so young is itself instructive. As a young prince, Angad was recognised for his vigour, agility, and the spirited confidence of youth. His role in the epic thus highlights the importance of youth leadership and talent utilisation, where institutions are called upon to actively identify young talent, give high-stakes responsibilities, and nurture them as future leaders. Angad's conduct demonstrates the leadership capacity that Ram recognised, even in the most demanding situations.

As his mission concludes, it becomes clear that while the outcome may remain unchanged, the manner in which responsibility is carried defines the essence of leadership. Angad does not succeed in altering Ravan's decision, and conflict becomes inevitable. Yet he does not allow this to diminish the integrity of his conduct. Instead, he embodies balanced assertiveness, demonstrating it with humility, confidence with respect, and strength with restraint. His approach reflects firmness in principle and flexibility in approach with dignity in conduct, offering a model of leadership that is both effective and enduring. In the court of Lanka, many rose to challenge him, yet none could prevail. More significantly, none could disturb the conviction that held it in place. That firmness captures the essence of leadership, where values anchor action so firmly that even the strongest opposition fails to displace it.

Angad reminds us that leadership is not confined to those at the highest levels of an organisation. It is equally defined by those who represent its values in moments of consequence. When individuals act with discipline and conviction, they strengthen the credibility of the institutions they serve, ensuring that authority is not merely exercised, but earned and sustained through conduct.

Views expressed are personal

BROKEN FRAMEWORK

India's MedTech Bottleneck

India's medical technology ambitions hinge on regulatory clarity, where fragmented frameworks must evolve into a coherent, globally aligned system to enable scale, trust and exports

JITENDRA SHARMA

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India stands at a pivotal moment in its medical technology journey. Over the past decade, the country has moved from near-total import dependence to the early contours of a manufacturing and innovation ecosystem. Yet, if India is to become a credible global export hub for medical devices—competitive, affordable and trusted—regulatory reform must now move from incremental adjustment to structural clarity.

The roots of today's regulatory complexity lie in history. Medical technology in India continues to be governed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, a parent legislation enacted in colonial India when modern medical devices, as we know them today, simply did not exist. The term "medical device" finds no mention in that Act. Over time, to address this mismatch, policymakers, regulators and industry stakeholders worked together to frame the Medical Devices Rules, 2017, which now govern the sector.

This has resulted in a globally unusual situation: a high-technology, capital-intensive sector regulated by detailed rules that sit under an Act that does not explicitly recognise it. Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, biologics and complex life-saving equipment such as ventilators, imaging systems and implantable devices continue to be clubbed under the same legislative umbrella. In effect, a lipstick and a CT scanner derive authority from the same law. This is not merely an academic concern; it has real consequences for speed, predictability and global credibility.

At present, the Medical Devices Rules, 2017, provide the operative framework. After an initial period of voluntary registration, the sector has moved to mandatory registration and compliance. This has brought a degree of order and visibility. But for India to compete as a global manufacturing and export base, regulatory pathways must be strengthened, harmonised and future-proofed.

Globally, medical device regulation rests on three critical layers. The first is product testing and certification. In India, this is enabled through NABL-accredited laboratories, while globally comparable benchmarks include CE certification in Europe. In principle, quality checks in Germany or India should be equivalent if standards and enforcement are aligned.

> The need is not for piecemeal reform, but for a coherent, future-ready framework that aligns innovation with safety and global standards

Outdated laws and fragmented oversight risk slowing India's push to become a global medtech hub

The second layer is documentation—traceability, vigilance, adverse event reporting and lifecycle management. This is the backbone of patient safety and post-market surveillance and is non-negotiable in international trade.

The third layer is site inspection and auditing, where the eligibility, training and consistency of auditors become decisive. Any weakness here undermines confidence in the entire system.

India's challenge is not the absence of these elements, but their fragmentation. Harmonisation with international norms—without blind replication—must be the guiding principle. Institutions like AMTZ have demonstrated that Indian manufacturing can operate fully aligned with global standards across all three layers. The task now is to mainstream this approach nationally.

Regulatory overlaps further complicate the landscape. Consider imaging equipment. CT scanners fall under ionising radiation and are regulated by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, operating under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962. MRI systems, which use non-ionising radiation, fall outside its remit. This creates a regulatory gap within the same product family. Since AERB follows international mandates, amending its parent Act is not straightforward.

A pragmatic solution lies in regulatory coordination rather than legislative overreach. India already has a designated National Regulatory Authority in the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO). With calibrated policy reform and clearer delegation, CDSCO can provide a unified pathway that reduces uncertainty while preserving safety and scientific rigour.

Why does this matter now? Because India has set itself an achievable but ambitious goal: import neutrality by 2032. Import neutrality does not mean zero imports. Even advanced manufacturing economies are not fully self-reliant—Germany remains around 30 per cent import dependent, the United States about 27 per cent, and Japan close to 36 per cent. For India, moving from nearly 100 per cent import dependence fifteen years ago to below 50 per cent within the next five to seven years would be a structural transformation of historic proportions.

Clusters matter enormously in this journey. Globally, medtech clusters exist in Boston, Cleveland, Ireland, Germany, Japan and China. What differentiates successful clusters like Andhra Pradesh Medical Technology Zone (AMTZ) is not just manufacturing capacity, but the availability of shared scientific infrastructure—test labs, validation facilities, prototyping, regulatory support and skilled manpower. These are capital-intensive assets, often running into hundreds of millions of dollars, beyond the reach of individual firms. Institutionalising such infrastructure lowers entry barriers and accelerates innovation.

Equally important is recognising that manufacturing finished products alone is not sufficient. Medical technology is a deep value-chain industry. A striking example lies in radiology. An industry worth nearly Rs 7,000 crore depends critically on detectors valued at about Rs 700 crore. Without local availability of such critical components, finished-goods manufacturers simply will not scale. Attracting value-chain providers alongside product manufacturers changes the economics of the entire ecosystem.

The second realisation has been that science must be matched by commerce. A scientific ecosystem, however sophisticated, cannot sustain itself without market access. Individual companies typically manufacture five or ten products, while a modern hospital requires hundreds. No single SME can bid for turnkey hospital projects. But a coordinated cluster like ours can aggregate supply. By pooling offerings across firms, it becomes possible to deliver comprehensive solutions—something individual manufacturers could never do alone. This shift from being merely a production enabler to also acting as a supply aggregator is what converts manufacturing capability into export readiness.

Policy support has played a catalytic role in this transition. The Production Linked Incentive scheme for medical devices has encouraged scale, while parallel investments in skills, health technology assessment, market intelligence and R&D have created a more resilient ecosystem. International engagement also matters. Alignment with global health institutions and trade networks enhances credibility and opens doors that pure manufacturing cannot.

None of this is an argument for deregulation. On the contrary, India needs stronger regulation—clearer, faster and globally aligned. A dedicated medical devices law, coherent certification pathways, auditor capacity-building and regulatory convergence with major markets would dramatically improve India's standing. Predictable regulation reduces risk, lowers capital costs and attracts long-term investment.

If India gets this right, the outcome is not merely self-reliance. It is leadership. Affordable, high-quality medical technology produced at scale in India can serve global markets that are increasingly cost-conscious but uncompromising on safety. With regulatory reform as the keystone, India can realistically position itself as a global medtech export hub in the next 5-10 years.

Views expressed are personal

HEZBOLLAH OPPOSES THE DIRECT TALKS AND WAS NOT REPRESENTED

Lebanon, Israel hold 1st direct diplomatic talks in decades

WASHINGTON: Lebanon and Israel opened their first direct diplomatic talks in decades on Tuesday in Washington following more than a month of war between Israel and the Hezbollah militant group.

Secretary of State Marco Rubio called it a "historic opportunity" and made it clear no breakthrough agreement was immediately expected.

Rubio said the Trump administration is "very happy" to be facilitating the discussions, while noting that "we understand we're working against decades of history and complexities" that will not be quickly resolved. Hezbollah opposes the direct talks and was not represented, and the group appeared to step up its fire on northern Israel as the talks began.

"But we can begin to move forward with a framework where something can happen, something very positive, something very permanent, so that the people of Lebanon can have the kind of future they deserve, and so that the people of Israel can live without fear," Rubio said.

Rubio and US Ambassador to the United Nations Mike Waltz attended the opening of the session at the State Department that is being led by US Ambassador to Lebanon Michel Issa, Israeli Ambassador to the US Yechiel Leiter and Lebanese Ambassador to the US Nada Hamadeh Moawad.

The Lebanese government hopes the talks will pave the way to an end to the war. While Iran has set ending the wars in Lebanon and the region as a condition for talks with the United States, Lebanon insists on representing itself.

Smoke rises following several Israeli airstrikes in Beirut AP/FILE PHOTO

Highlights

- US Secretary of State Marco Rubio called it a 'historic opportunity'
- Rubio and US Ambassador to the United Nations Mike Waltz attended the opening of the session at the State Department
- The Lebanese government hopes the talks will pave the way to an end to the war

Iran-backed Hezbollah and other critics maintain that Lebanon's government lacks leverage and that it should instead back the position of Iran, Hezbollah's key ally and patron.

Wafiq Safa, a high-ranking member of the militant group's political council, told The Associated Press that it will not abide by any agreements made in the talks. AGENCIES

Ukraine and Germany sign defence & economic pacts

BERLIN: Ukraine and Germany are starting work on plans for the joint production of advanced drones and other battle-tested defence systems, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy said Tuesday, as Kyiv looks to scale up its more than four-year fight against Russia's all-out invasion.

"We have proposed to Germany a bilateral drone deal covering various types of drones, missiles, software and modern defence systems. Our teams are starting concrete work," Zelenskyy said at a joint news conference with German Chancellor Friedrich Merz during a visit to Berlin.

Merz said that Germany's commitment to supporting Kyiv's war effort is "a very clear signal" to Russia. "We will not waver in our efforts to defend Ukraine," he said. US-led diplomatic efforts to end Russia's war on its neighbour have recently petered out as the Iran war grips the Trump administration's attention, although Tammy Bruce, the deputy US ambassador to the United Nations, told the U.N. Security Council on Monday that Washington "will continue to push for a negotiated and durable end" to the war.

Russia has occupied about 20 per cent of Ukraine so far. That includes the Crimean Peninsula, which Russia seized in 2014.

German chancellor Friedrich Merz and Ukraine's President Volodymyr Zelenskyy in Berlin on Tuesday AP/PTI

Key points

- Ukrainian President Zelenskyy is on a visit to Germany
- US-led diplomatic efforts to end Russia's war on its neighbour have recently petered out amid Iran war
- Kyiv is heavily reliant on US intelligence for targeting inside Russia

Ukraine has the capacity to produce twice as much military equipment as it's currently deploying, but lacks funding to step up production, according to Zelenskyy.

"We simply don't have enough money," he said.

A key to unlocking that potential lies in obtaining a promised 90 billion-euro ($106 billion) loan from the European Union. That was being held up by Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán, but his impending departure from office after a weekend election could free up the money.

Ukraine needs those funds "urgently," Merz said. AGENCIES

China, Spain should help safeguard multilateralism

Both the countries pledge closer ties in face of threats to world order

BEIJING: The leaders of China and Spain on Tuesday pledged to strengthen their relations and work to safeguard multilateralism at a time when the world is being impacted by various conflicts, including the recent war in Iran, during a meeting in Beijing on Tuesday.

"We should strengthen communication, consolidate mutual trust, cooperate closely, oppose the world's retrogression to the law of the jungle, and jointly safeguard genuine multilateralism," said Chinese President Xi Jinping during a reception for Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez at the Great Hall of the People.

Sánchez agreed and said both countries "can contribute to finding solutions to the various trade tensions that exist, to the geopolitical difficulties and complexities of today's world, to the wars, to the environmental and social challenges that afflict the world."

Sánchez is in China for his fourth trip in just over three years to the world's second-largest economy.

Spain is looking to strengthen its political and commercial ties with Beijing, and the visit comes as Sánchez faces a strained relationship with the U.S. over his opposition to the war in Iran.

Later, during a press conference, Sánchez said that China was the only global player he could see helping end wars in Iran and other places, such as Ukraine.

"I find it very difficult to find other interlocutors, beyond China, who can resolve this situation in Iran and the Strait of Hormuz," Pedro Sánchez said, urging the Asian giant to do more on the diplomatic front.

Sánchez said that his country wants to avoid impunity for those who commit crimes in places like Gaza, where he said a "genocide" has been committed. AGENCIES

Chinese President Xi Jinping

Australia gets its first female army chief

CANBERRA: Australia will get its first female chief of army, with the appointment of Lieutenant General Susan Coyle to the post. Coyle, currently chief of joint capabilities, is the first woman to be appointed head of any of the services in the Australian military.

Prime Minister Anthony Albanese announced the appointments of new military chiefs on Monday, ahead the government unveiling its 2026 statement on defence strategy and investment later this week. The appointments commence in July. The current navy chief, Vice Admiral Mark Hammond, will become the new chief of the Defence Force, replacing Admiral David Johnston. AGENCIES

Pope in Algeria to walk in footsteps of his spiritual father, St. Augustine

ALGIERS: Pope Leo XIV is following in the footsteps of his spiritual father, St Augustine, making a pilgrimage to the archaeological ruins of eastern Algeria where the fifth century titan of early Christianity lived, died and wrote some of the most important works in Western thought.

Leo's visit to Annaba, the modern-day Hippo, is a spiritual homecoming for the American pope on his second full day in Algeria. He arrived Monday on the first-ever papal visit, against the backdrop of the US-Israel war in Iran and his calls for peace that have sparked a feud with US President Donald Trump.

Leo proclaimed himself a "son of St. Augustine" on the night of his election and has cited Augustine prolifically in his first year, making clear he is the guiding inspiration of Leo's pontificate. For this trip, where he is aiming to press a message of peace and Christian-Muslim coexistence, he is focusing on Augustine as a bridge-builder.

But the visit is also drawing attention to the North African origins of Augustine, who only spent five years in Italy but is often considered through a Eurocentric lens as one of the greatest Western thinkers of Christianity for his writings on truth, evil, creation and grace.

Leo's Augustinian religious order was founded in Italy in the 13th century, inspired by the saint.

St Augustine was born in 354 to a Berber mother and Roman father in Thagaste, today the Algerian city of Souk Ahras near the border with Tunisia. At the time, the swath of North Africa was part of the Roman Empire, including Carthage in today's Tunisia, where Augustine was educated and taught rhetoric.

He left North Africa for Rome in 383 and then Milan, where he converted to Christianity. AGENCIES

Pope Leo XIV being welcomed by Algerian President Abdelmadjid Tebboun AP/PTI

Canada's PM suspends fuel tax in first act after securing majority govt

TORONTO: Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney on Tuesday suspended the fuel tax in response to the Iran war in his first act after securing a majority government.

Carney said that with fuel prices increasing sharply, he is suspending the federal fuel excise tax from next Monday until Labor Day.

He called it a "responsible, temporary measure" that also will reduce costs for truckers and businesses.

Carney's Liberals now have 174 of the 343 seats in the House of Commons and won't need support from opposition parties to pass legislation after winning three districts that became vacant after last year's election.

Carney's government is the first in Canada's history to switch from a minority to a majority between national elections. AGENCIES

Canada's PM Mark Carney

Indian parents back social media ban for under-16s: New UK survey

LONDON: Parents in India have strongly backed a social media ban for under-16s, logging the second-highest score at 75 % after Malaysia (77 %) in new worldwide research released by the UK-based education charity Varkey Foundation on Tuesday.

The Family First analysis for the foundation follows Australia's recent social media ban for under-16s at a time when other nations are exploring similar measures. In India, majority of Gen Z respondents (73 %) also supported such a ban – the highest of all the countries polled. This is particularly noteworthy given they are the first generation to have grown up with social media from childhood, the research highlighted.

"This research highlights a growing tension many families are experiencing in the digital age," said Sunny Varkey, Founder of Family First and the Varkey Foundation.

"Parents throughout the world are increasingly concerned about the impact social media may be having on their children.

Our aim with Family First is not simply to debate bans, but to start a broader conversation about how technology is shaping family relationships and the values young people grow up with," he said.

Closer Look

- In India, majority of Gen Z respondents (73%) also supported such a ban – the highest of all the countries polled
- The participating countries in the research included India, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sweden, UAE, UK, and US

Research agency We Are Family was commissioned to interview over 6,000 parents, over 6,000 of their children aged between nine and 18, 3,000 grandparents and 3,000 Gen Z participants in January and February 2026. The participating countries in the research included India, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sweden, UAE, UK, and US.

While Malaysia, India and France led the social media ban charts, Japan (38 %) recorded the lowest level of support for such a move followed by Nigeria (39 %) and the US (51 %). In Australia, the world's first country to ban social media for under-16s, 66 % of parents back the measures.

The Family First data reveals a divide between parents and children around the world, despite India bucking the trend.

Globally, just 37 % of under-18s support a ban, creating a 23-point gap with their parents. The widest generational gaps are seen in Australia (34 points), Sweden (33 points) and Canada (32 points). Support for the ban among young people is also highest in Malaysia and India (both 62%) and China (50%), and lowest in Japan (20 %), Argentina, and Sweden (26%). AGENCIES

Harvey Weinstein goes on trial again in New York rape case

NEW YORK: After years of #MeToo infamy, legal peril and prison, Harvey Weinstein is again going on trial on a rape charge in New York City.

Jury selection is set to start as early as Tuesday in the onetime movie mogul's latest retrial, where jurors will weigh — for the third time — whether he raped hairstylist and actor Jessica Mann in a Manhattan hotel in 2013.

But "it's not going to be a mirror image of the last trial," new Weinstein lawyer Marc Agnifilo told Judge Curtis Farber last month.

This time, jurors will weigh only one charge based on one accuser, rather than the array of allegations that were aired at Weinstein's previous trials in New York and Los Angeles. The Oscar-winning producer denies all the accusations and declared in court this winter that he had "acted wrongly, but I never assaulted anyone." AGENCIES

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF ACCUSED PERSON

See Section 82 Cr.PC.

Whereas complaint has been made before me that accused person, **Uzoma God Stime Ogechi S/o:** Uzoma **R/o** : WZ-302, Gali No.1, Guru Nanak Nagar, Tilak Nagar, Delhi, have committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence in **FIR No.: 555/2021, U/s: 14 F Act, P.S.: Tilak Nagar, New Delhi,** and the warrant has been returned writing upon that the said accused person,**Uzoma God Stime Ogechi,** cannot be found and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said accused person, **Uzoma God Stime Ogechi** have absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant). Proclamation is hereby made that the said accused person, **Uzoma God Stime Ogechi, FIR No.: 555/2021, U/s: 14 F Act, P.S.: Tilak Nagar, New Delhi,** are required to appear before this court to answer the said complaint on or before **19.05.2026.**

By Order
Sh. Vikas Madaan
Judicial Magistrate First Class
Room No. 289, IInd Floor,
Tis Hazari Court, New Delhi

DP/4777/WD/2026
(Court Matter)

Afghanistan's capital in grip of water crisis

The groundwater has been receding at an alarming rate in Kabul

KABUL: The woman was furious. Standing in the muddy lane sloping up the hill in one of the Afghan capital's poorer neighbourhoods, she pulled her headscarf aside to reveal thick grey-white hair.

"You see this hair? Even I with my white hair, I have to carry water," said Marofa, 52, a resident of Kabul's Deh Mazang neighborhood who, like many Afghans, goes by one name. "These containers are heavy. We have no strength left in our backs, no strength left in our legs." A mosque down the hill has its own well that provides free water, but it is undrinkable — yellow and brackish — and has to be carried. Potable water is trucked into the neighbourhood on three-wheeled motorcycles and sold. For many, the price is too steep.

"We have no money for food. How can we get water?" said Wali Mohammad, 90, another local resident who didn't hide his rage.

Both said that a few months after the Taliban seized power in Afghanistan in 2021, the new authorities cut pipes some residents had laid to siphon water from a communal well to their homes. "They cut off our water. They are powerful and they don't even give us a reason why," Mohammad said.

But another resident, 32-year-old Najibullah Rahimi, said the pipes to people's homes made the well's water level drop, leaving those living higher up the hill with no water at all. "So the government came and cut the pipes."

Nestled in a high-altitude valley of the Hindu Kush mountains, Kabul is rapidly running out of water. Its population relies mostly on groundwater extracted from wells. But the groundwater has been receding at an alarming rate, and some wells have to be dug as deep as 150 metres (nearly 500 feet) to reach it.

An April 2025 report by the aid group Mercy Corps said the level of Kabul's aquifers had plunged by 25-30 metres (about 80-100 feet) over the past decade. Aquifers hold massive amounts of water deep under land surfaces.

Water in them collects slowly over years as precipitation seeps in. Too much extraction from aquifers, or changes to the climate bringing less water, leads to depletion. "Without large-scale changes to Kabul's water management dynamics, the city faces an unprecedented humanitarian disaster within the coming decade, and likely much sooner," it said.

Climate change, mostly caused by the burning of gasoline, oil and coal, has played its part. Repeated droughts have reduced snowfall, whose gradual melting can replenish groundwater. Instead, Kabul sees more sudden, heavy rainfall that leads to flooding but not enough of it reaches the aquifer. The changing climate has only compounded what has long been a growing crisis, said Najibullah Sadid, a Germany-based water resources and environment expert with the Afghanistan Water and Environment Professionals Network.

A man loads jerrycans onto a donkey after collecting water from a well at a mosque in Kabul AP/PTI

> "NESTLED IN A HIGH-ALTITUDE VALLEY OF THE HINDU KUSH MOUNTAINS, KABUL IS RAPIDLY RUNNING OUT OF WATER"

World Briefs

SERBIA AGREES DEAL TO PRODUCE COMBAT DRONES WITH ISRAEL

BELGRADE: Serbia will jointly make combat drones with Israel, populist President Aleksandar Vucic was reported as saying on Tuesday, as the Balkan country seeks to boost its military and weapons production. Vucic said that "we will have the best drones in this part of the world," according to the Tanjug news agency. He added that the drones won't be cheap but will be highly efficient in destroying armoured vehicles, the report said. Vucic didn't specify details of the future production, according to the report. "We don't know how to make drones as Israel does," he said. "I am proud of that (plan), we will do it together, it will be half-half, 50-50."

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER ANWAR IBRAHIM CONDOLES ASHA BHOSLE'S DEATH

SINGAPORE: Malaysian Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim on Tuesday condoled the death of legendary Indian singer Asha Bhosle, describing it as a "profound loss" to the world of music and culture. In a post on X, Ibrahim said Bhosle united emotions, traditions and narratives through thousands of works spanning across generations. Her unique voice, brimming with soul and energy, brought to life the silver screen and dramas that have filled the hearts of millions of fans worldwide, he said. The 92-year-old singer, who ruled Bollywood music for over eight decades, died due to multi-organ failure at a Mumbai hospital on Sunday.

Fuel price freeze: ₹18/litre loss on petrol, ₹35 per litre on diesel

The three state-owned cos — Indian Oil Corporation, BPCL & HPCL were incurring losses of about Rs 2,400 cr/day at the peak last month

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Losses on petrol have widened to Rs 18 per litre and to Rs 35 on diesel as state-owned fuel retailers continue to keep pump prices frozen despite a sharp rise in input costs, sources said.

Despite prices being deregulated more than a decade back, state-owned Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL) have not changed the retail petrol and diesel price since April 2022. Global crude oil prices have seen sharp fluctuations over this period - from above $100 per barrel following the Russia-Ukraine war, to easing to around $70 a barrel earlier this year, before surging again to about $120 last month after the US-Israel attacks on Iran triggered fresh supply concerns.

The three firms were incurring losses of about Rs 2,400 crore per day at the peak last month, which have since narrowed to around Rs 1,600 crore daily after the government cut excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs 10 per litre each - a reduction that was not passed on to consumers but used to partly offset losses, industry sources said.

The losses in March have wiped away all gains they made in January/February, they said, adding the three firms are most likely to post losses in the January-March quarter.

Macquarie Group, in a report on 'India Fuel Retail', said, "At spot petrol-diesel pricing of $135-165 per barrel, we estimate India's oil marketing companies lose Rs 18 and Rs 35 per litre on petrol and diesel sales (respectively)."

Every $10 per barrel increase in crude adds roughly Rs 6 per litre to marketing losses, the report said.

The brokerage flagged a high likelihood of retail fuel price hikes after elections in key states like West Bengal and Tamil Nadu at the end of this month. "We see risk of higher pump prices post state elections in April."

India, which imported about 88 per cent of its crude oil requirement in 2025, remains highly exposed to global price swings. Around 45 per cent of imports came from the Middle East, 35 per cent from Russia and 6 per cent from the United States. Despite this, the country continued to be a net exporter of key petroleum products, including diesel, petrol and aviation turbine fuel.

Highlights

- 'The loss has narrowed to around Rs 1,600 crore daily, after the govt cut excise duty on petrol, diesel by Rs 10/litre each'
- However, the reduction in excise duty on petrol & diesel was not passed on to consumers but used to partly offset losses, industry sources said

While the government cut excise duty on fuels by Rs 10 per litre in March, central levies have been on a declining trend and now stand at Rs 11.9 per litre on petrol and Rs 7.8 per litre on diesel.

Even a complete removal of excise duties would not fully offset OMC losses at current prices, the report noted. State-level VAT rates, however, have largely remained stable.

The fiscal implications of further tax cuts could be significant. Based on provisional consumption estimates of about 170 billion litres in FY26, a full rollback of excise duties could lead to an annual revenue loss of around $36 billion, widening the fiscal deficit by an estimated 80 basis points, it said.

The contribution of fuel excise duties to government revenue has already declined to about 8 per cent in FY26 from 22 per cent in FY17, and now accounts for less than a fifth of the fiscal deficit, down from a peak of 45 per cent.

Higher crude prices also pose a risk to India's external balances. The current account deficit, which was near balance in mid-2025, is expected to widen to around $20 billion in the first quarter of 2026. A sustained $10 per barrel rise in crude could expand the deficit by roughly 30 basis points of GDP, assuming no policy response, the Macquarie report said.

Earnings visibility for OMCs remains uncertain, with every $1 per barrel change in crude prices impacting EBITDA by about 5 per cent. The sector's break-even crude price is estimated at $80-85 per barrel.

Given the outlook, Macquarie Group said it prefers utilities over oil marketing companies in the near term.

Gold ETFs attract ₹31,561 crore in Q4 amid geopolitical tensions

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Gold Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) witnessed an influx of Rs 31,561 crore in the March 2026 quarter, marking an almost six-fold surge compared to the year-ago period, as investors sought the safety of the traditional safe-haven asset amid heightened geopolitical tensions.

On a quarter-on-quarter basis, inflows rose 36 per cent to Rs 23,132 crore.

Additionally, the asset base of gold ETFs, as well as investor accounts, recorded significant growth during the year.

In March alone, the category saw net inflows of Rs 2,266 crore, lower than Rs 5,255 crore in February and Rs 24,040 crore in January.

This took the total inflows to Rs 31,561 crore in the March quarter of 2026, sharply higher than Rs 5,654 crore in the corresponding quarter of 2025, according to data from the Association of Mutual Funds in India (Amfi).

While the pace of inflows has moderated sequentially, investor interest in gold-backed products remained positive. The slower inflows in March likely reflect a combination of normalisation after a very strong start to the year and some moderation in fresh allocations.

"January saw unusually elevated inflows, likely supported by strong risk aversion, portfolio rebalancing, and momentum in gold prices, making subsequent monthly numbers look softer by comparison. Even so, March's positive flows suggest that gold continues to retain investor interest as a diversification tool amid market uncertainty and macro volatility," said Nehal Meshram, Senior Analyst, Morningstar Investment Research India.

In March alone, the category saw net inflows of Rs 2,266 crore, lower than Rs 5,255 crore in February and Rs 24,040 crore in January

Umesh Sharma, CIO-Debt, The Wealth Company Mutual Fund, said inflows into gold ETFs moderated in March, lower than levels seen in previous months, likely as relative valuations turned more favourable towards equities compared with gold.

The strong inflows helped in driving the assets under management (AUM) of gold funds nearly three-fold to Rs 1.71 lakh crore by the end of March 2026, from Rs 58,888 crore a year earlier.

Gold, which has delivered strong returns in recent years, has attracted significant investor interest, with the steady rise in folio numbers.

During the year, folio numbers in gold ETFs increased by 54.28 lakh to 1.24 crore in March 2026 from 69.69 lakh in March 2025. This indicates a growing inclination among investors towards funds related to gold.

According to Meshram, Gold ETFs remain appealing because they offer a liquid, transparent, and convenient way to gain exposure to the metal without the frictions of holding physical gold.

"From a broader perspective, Q1 2026 inflows stood at Rs 31,561 crore, indicating that despite the month-on-month slowdown, the category has had a strong quarter overall. The trend suggests that gold continues to be used both as a tactical hedge and as a strategic portfolio allocation," she added.

Gold ETFs, which aim to track the domestic physical gold price, are passive investment instruments that are based on gold prices and invest in gold bullion.

In short, Gold Exchange Traded Funds are units representing physical gold, which may be in paper or dematerialised form.

One gold ETF unit is equal to 1 gram of gold and is backed by physical gold of very high purity. They combine the flexibility of stock investments and the simplicity of gold investments.

India likely to grow at 6.5% in 2027, says IMF

WASHINGTON: India's economy is expected to grow a tad faster at 6.5 per cent in 2027 despite escalating tensions in West Asia, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said on Tuesday.

The 6.5 per cent growth projection makes India the fastest-growing major economy in 2026.

"For 2026, growth is revised upward moderately by 0.3 percentage point (0.1 percentage point relative to January) to 6.5 per cent, led by positive contributions from the carryover of the strong 2025 outturn and the decline in additional US tariffs on Indian goods from 50 to 10 per cent, which outweigh the adverse impact of the Middle East conflict," the IMF said in its World Economic Outlook released here.

"Growth is projected to stay at 6.5 per cent in 2027," it said. Under the assumption in the reference forecast that the war turns out to be relatively short-lived, global growth is expected to slow down modestly, the IMF said.

At 3.1 per cent for 2026 and 3.2 per cent for 2027, the forecasts mark a deceleration from the estimated 3.4 per cent achieved in 2025. PTI

Govt amends low-grade iron ore pricing norms to boost steel supply

NEW DELHI: The government on Tuesday amended rules to revise pricing norms for low-grade iron ore, aiming to curb wastage, improve utilisation and ensure steady supply to the steel sector.

The Ministry of Mines notified the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession (Third Amendment) Rules, 2026 on April 10, introducing a methodology to determine the average sale price (ASP) for iron ore below the threshold grade.

The new framework covers ore with iron (Fe) content below 45 per cent, including Banded Haematite Quartzite (BHQ) and Banded Haematite Jasper (BHJ), which are typically considered low-grade resources.

Under the revised norms, iron ore with 35–45 per cent Fe content will be priced at 75 per cent of the average sale price of 45–51 per cent grade ore.

Under the revised norms, iron ore with 35–45 per cent iron content will be priced at 75 per cent of the average sale price of 45–51 per cent grade ore

For ore below 35 per cent Fe, the ASP will be fixed at 50 per cent of the same benchmark.

The move comes as high-grade iron ore reserves are gradually depleting, prompting the need to tap lower-grade deposits through improved processing and beneficiation technologies.

These advancements have made it possible to upgrade sub-threshold ores into usable feedstock for steel production.

Earlier, the absence of distinct pricing for low-grade ore meant royalties were linked to higher-grade ore prices, making beneficiation economically unviable.

The revised pricing mechanism is expected to correct this imbalance and incentivise scientific mining practices.

The government said bringing low-grade resources into productive use will support mineral conservation, optimise resource utilisation and help maintain India's self-sufficiency in iron ore, while ensuring consistent raw material availability for the steel industry. AGENCIES

'Gems & jewellery exports dip 35% in March'

MUMBAI: India's gems and jewellery exports declined 35.23 per cent to $27,717.40 million (Rs 2,44,827.26 crore) in March this year, mainly impacted by the West Asia conflict, apex industry body GJEPC said on Tuesday.

The total gems and jewellery exports in March 2025 were $28,669.53 million (Rs 2,42,559.39 crores), according to the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC) data.

"The Middle East conflict impacted gems and jewellery exports in March as logistics were affected. Even the diamond export parcels couldn't get through. Due to a high-risk situation, the insurance premiums skyrocketed, further impacting the shipments," GJEPC chairman Kirit Bhansali said.

However, Bhansali said that with policy support, this conflict can become an opportunity for India by turning the country into a rough diamond trading hub.

"Companies in the UAE are showing keen interest in setting up rough diamond trading in India. I think, with the government support, we can turn India into a trading hub as we are already a hub in polishing," said Bhansali.

Since 2020, the United Arab Emirates has become a rough diamond trading hub due to its accessibility to India.

Meanwhile, the overall exports of gems and jewellery in 2025-26 dipped marginally by 3.32 per cent to $27,717.40 million (Rs 2,44,827.26 crore) compared to $28,669.53 million (Rs 2,42,559.39 crore) in FY25.

Bhansali said the impact of the US imposing tariffs was offset as GJEPC explored other markets.

"Despite weaker demand in the US following tariff imposition, and in China due to economic pressures, stronger demand from markets, such as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the UK and the EU helped offset the impact," he added. Bhansali said that in another 2-3 months, the council expects the geopolitical tensions to settle down.

"Once the geopolitical tensions settle down, the gems and jewellery exports will increase. However, we will continue to explore new export markets," he added.

Meanwhile, according to data, the overall export of cut and polished diamonds (CPD) showed a decline of 27.48 per cent in March to $838.75 million (Rs 7,798.82 crores) compared to $1,156.60 million (Rs 10,002.52 crores) for the same period of the previous year.

The overall exports of CPD dipped by 8.52 per cent to $12,159.83 million (Rs 1,07,461.34 crore) in FY26 compared to $13,292.43 million (Rs 1,12,414.32 crore) in 2024-25.

According to GJEPC provisional data, the export of total gold jewellery in 2025-26 was flat at $11,364.32 million (Rs 1,00,277.64 crore) over $11,367.42 million (Rs 96,254.5 crores) in the previous year.

However, silver jewellery exports in FY26 grew by 52.21 per cent to $1,467.47 million (Rs 13,013.54 crores) against $964.10 million (Rs 8,135.78 crores) in the previous year. PTI

Paytm now majority Indian-owned & controlled firm with 50.3% domestic stake till March-end 2026

NEW DELHI: One 97 Communications Ltd, which operates the Paytm brand, has become a majority Indian-owned and controlled company after domestic investors increased their stake to 50.3 per cent as of March-end 2026.

The shift marks a structural change in ownership for the fintech firm, with domestic shareholding rising steadily in recent quarters, reflecting growing investor confidence.

Domestic institutional investors raised their stake to a record 23.1 per cent in the March quarter, up 2.8 percentage points sequentially and 9.1 percentage points from a year earlier, according to regulatory filings.

Mutual funds led the increase, with their holdings climbing to 16.6 per cent from 14.3 per cent in the previous quarter, while the number of funds investing in the company rose to 41 from 36, with entities, such as Motilal Oswal Mutual Fund, Mirae Asset and Bandhan Mutual Fund, continuing to expand their shareholding.

Insurance companies also added to their positions, taking their combined stake to 5.1 per cent from about 4.8 per cent earlier, with players, such as Tata AIA Life Insurance and SBI Life Insurance, among those, increasing exposure.

The rise in domestic ownership comes alongside an improvement in operating performance.

The company reported its third consecutive profitable quarter in the December quarter, posting a net profit of Rs 225 crore, while revenue rose 20 per cent year-on-year to Rs 2,194 crore.

EBITDA stood at Rs 156 crore, with margins at 7 per cent. The company's merchant base also continued to expand, with subscription merchants crossing 1.44 crore, up 24 per cent over the year.

Brokerages have noted improving fundamentals, with Bank of America upgrading the stock, citing stronger monetisation and profitability, particularly in merchant payments and lending.

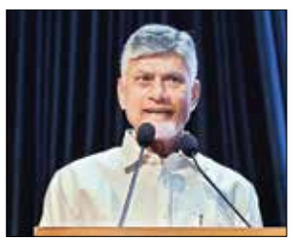
Bernstein also highlighted the company's revenue advantage in the merchant business and maintained a positive view on its earnings trajectory.

BofA recently upgraded Paytm, citing its leadership in higher-monetisation segments and improving profitability trajectory. PTI

Chandrababu Naidu launches India's first open-access quantum facilities

AMARAVATI: Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu on Monday inaugurated India's first open-access quantum computing facilities, marking a major step in the country's advanced technology ambitions. The launch included the Amaravati Quantum Reference Facility-1 at SRM University and the virtual inauguration of Facility-2 at Medha Towers in Gannavaram, coinciding with World Quantum Day.

Naidu said the state aims to develop an indigenous quantum computer soon and assured that funding will not be a constraint for innovation. He urged public universities to match private institutions in fostering research, startups and a robust innovation ecosystem.



Calling it a "once-in-a-generation opportunity," he noted that India had missed earlier global hardware revolutions but can lead in quantum technologies. The Amaravati systems—1S and 1Q—will function as hardware testbeds for validation, benchmarking and certification under real-world conditions, enabling India to build and refine quantum technologies domestically.

The project brings together leading institutions, including Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Indian Institute of Science and Defence Research and Development Organisation, alongside industry partners. Officials said the system has been assembled largely through a domestic supply chain, marking a milestone in national capability.

Naidu emphasised that quantum technology could transform sectors such as healthcare and agriculture while creating opportunities across engineering, research and manufacturing. MPOST

IMF cuts global growth outlook citing fallout from Iran war, expects higher inflation

In its latest World Economic Outlook, the IMF cut its global growth forecast for 2026 to 3.1% from the 3.3% projected in January, marking a slowdown from 3.4% growth in 2025. The downgrade reflects the economic fallout from escalating tensions in West Asia, which have triggered a surge in energy prices

WASHINGTON: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has cautioned that the ongoing Iran conflict has disrupted global economic momentum, lowering growth prospects and increasing inflationary pressures worldwide.

In its latest World Economic Outlook, the IMF cut its global growth forecast for 2026 to 3.1 per cent from the 3.3 per cent projected in January, marking a slowdown from 3.4 per cent growth in 2025.

The downgrade reflects the economic fallout from escalating tensions in West Asia, which have triggered a surge in energy prices.

The conflict—sparked by US and Israeli strikes on Iran and Tehran's retaliation, including disruption of the Strait of Hormuz and attacks on oil refineries and energy infrastructure in neighbouring countries—has driven oil and gas prices sharply higher.

As a result, the IMF raised its global inflation forecast for 2026 to 4.4 per cent, compared with 4.1 per cent in 2025 and 3.8 per cent estimated earlier.

IMF Chief Economist Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas said the war has halted the global economy's earlier resilience, which had been supported by strong investment in artificial intelligence, data centres and productivity gains. The impact of protectionist trade policies under Donald Trump had also proved less severe than initially expected.

The IMF's baseline assumes the conflict will be short-lived, with energy prices rising by around 19 per cent this year.

However, it warned of a "severe scenario" in which prolonged energy shocks and tighter monetary policy could drag global growth down to 2 per cent in both 2026 and 2027.

CLOSER LOOK

- The IMF's baseline assumes the conflict will be short-lived, with energy prices rising by around 19 per cent this year
- However, it warned of a 'severe scenario' in which prolonged energy shocks and tighter monetary policy could drag global growth down to 2 per cent in both 2026 and 2027
- The euro area is expected to grow 1.1 per cent, down from 1.4 per cent in 2025, as soaring natural gas prices weigh on activity

"Despite a temporary ceasefire, downside risks remain elevated," Gourinchas noted.

Regionally, the IMF slightly lowered its US growth forecast to 2.3 per cent.

The euro area is expected to grow 1.1 per cent, down from 1.4 per cent in 2025, as soaring natural gas prices weigh on activity.

The impact is expected to be most severe for energy-importing developing economies with limited fiscal space. The IMF cut its growth forecast for Sub-Saharan Africa to 4.3 per cent from 4.6 per cent projected earlier.

In contrast, energy exporters such as Russia stand to benefit from higher prices, with the IMF raising its growth forecast to 1.1 per cent despite ongoing sanctions following the Ukraine conflict.

Meanwhile, Andriy Pyshnyy, Governor of the National Bank of Ukraine, said rising fuel costs linked to the Iran conflict are fuelling inflationary pressures in his country.

Ukraine's annual inflation rose to 7.9 per cent in March, above expectations, largely due to higher energy prices.

Pyshnyy warned that fuel costs alone could add 1.5 to 2.8 percentage points to inflation, alongside rising fertiliser and production expenses. With Ukraine continuing to face frequent attacks in its ongoing conflict with Russia, he described the economic situation as highly fragile, saying policymakers are "walking on a razor blade" amid mounting external pressures. AGENCIES

Automobile wholesales up 10.4% to 2.83 crore units in FY26: SIAM

'Total domestic vehicle sales stood at 2,56,09,399 units in FY2024-25'

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Automobile wholesales in India posted a record at 2,82,65,519 units in FY26, up 10.4 per cent year-on-year with all segments — passenger and commercial vehicles, two and three-wheelers - recording the highest-ever sales in a fiscal, with GST 2.0 proving to be a key growth driver, SIAM said on Tuesday.

In 2024-25, total domestic vehicle sales stood at 2,56,09,399 units, Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) said.

It noted that although the outlook for the ongoing fiscal year is positive considering the strong fundamentals of the economy, if the West Asia war prolongs, it could have an impact of demand, supply chain and vehicle production.

"Though FY 2025-26 started modestly, the Indian auto industry has closed the year on a high note with every vehicle category — passenger vehicles, commercial vehicles, three-wheelers and two-wheelers, together posting their highest ever sales in a financial year, after seven years," SIAM President Shailesh Chandra told reporters here.

The last time when all the segments posted highest ever sales was in 2018-19, Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) President Shailesh Chandra said

The last time when all the segments posted highest ever sales was in 2018-19, he added.

"The strong contributors to this growth have been the positive sentiments created through GST 2.0 reforms and multiple repo rate cuts during the year," Chandra said.

In FY 2025-26, passenger vehicles posted wholesales of 46,43,439 units as against 43,01,848 units in the previous year, up 7.9 per cent.

Two-wheeler wholesales in FY2025-26 were at 2,17,05,974 units as against 1,96,07,332 units in FY2024-25, up 10.7 per cent.

Motorcycle sales were up 6.6 per cent at 1,30,64,789 units in FY26 as compared to 1,22,52,305 units in FY25, SIAM said.

Scooter sales were up 18.5 per cent at 81,17,945 units as against 68,53,214 units in FY25, it added.

The commercial vehicles segment posted sales of 10,79,871 units in FY26 as compared to 9,58,679 units in the previous fiscal, registering a growth of 12.6 per cent.

Highlights

- In FY2025-26, passenger vehicles posted wholesales of 46,43,439 units against 43,01,848 units in previous year, up 7.9%
- Two-wheeler wholesales in FY26 were at 2,17,05,974 units as against 1,96,07,332 units in FY25, up 10.7%
- Commercial vehicles posted sales of 10,79,871 units in FY26 against 9,58,679 units in FY2024-25, registering a growth of 12.6%

SIAM said that three-wheeler sales in FY26 were at 8,36,231 units as compared to 7,41,420 units in FY25, up 12.8 per cent.

About the outlook, Chandra said, "Domestic demand and macroeconomic fundamentals remain robust as we step into FY 2026-27, which should aid steady growth for the industry."

However, he said, "Uncertainties arising from the West Asia conflict need to be closely monitored, as it may have impacts on production, commodity prices, fuel prices, freight rates and the overall economy."

On exports, he said the outlook for export should remain strong, barring some of the geographies such as Mexico, where import duties have been increased, and the Middle East due to geopolitical issues.

The two regions account for about 20-22 per cent of India's passenger vehicle exports.

"In the rest of the places, the acceptance of Indian products is increasing...we have seen an increase last year across all the categories, and there has also been a tailwind of rupee depreciation behind it," Chandra said.

SIAM said the uncertainties arising from the West Asia conflict, particularly prices of crude oil and commodities, higher exchange rates and disruptions in shipping routes, remains a concern for the auto sector.

A stable geopolitical environment will help build confidence in the industry, which can in-turn drive further growth of the auto industry's performance in 2026-27, the industry body said.

SIAM said total exports of vehicles from India in FY26 stood at 66,47,685 units as compared to 53,62,884 units in FY25, up 24 per cent.

GROWTH MAY SLOW UP TO 80 BPS

India's strong fundamentals to cushion oil shock: S&P Global

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: India's robust macroeconomic and financial sector fundamentals are likely to cushion the impact of a sustained oil price shock, though economic growth could slow by up to 80 basis points if crude averages $130 per barrel in 2026, according to S&P Global Ratings.

Under its stress scenario, corporate EBITDA could decline 15-25 per cent in FY27, with leverage rising by 0.5x-1x, while banking sector asset quality may weaken, pushing bad loans to around 3.5 per cent.

"India isn't immune to the shocks reverberating from the Middle East war. The pain of higher energy prices and supply disruptions may persist for months, crimping economic activity across households, corporations, and banks," S&P Global Ratings said in a report.

However, strong corporate balance sheets, well-capitalised banks and a resilient external position provide buffers against the impact. S&P Global Ratings assumes Brent crude at $130 per barrel in 2026 and $100 in 2027 under the stress case, versus a base case of $85 and $70, respectively. It does not expect any immediate impact on India's sovereign rating, though fiscal consolidation efforts could face temporary setbacks.

Higher oil prices could widen the current account deficit, with estimates suggesting

a $10 per barrel increase may expand the gap by about 0.4 percentage points of GDP. The rupee could also face depreciation pressures amid risk-off sentiment and a rising import bill.

The agency warned that an energy shock would transmit through higher input costs, squeezed corporate margins, rising consumer prices and increased fiscal strain if the government steps in with subsidies. Growth could also be hit by potential supply disruptions affecting fuel and petrochemicals.

Despite these risks, India's economy entered 2026 with strong growth momentum, resilient domestic demand and low inflation, which should help absorb near-term shocks, it said.

S&P said strong domestic fundamentals, potential government support, and significant improvement in corporate and banking sector health over the past few years would mitigate the severity of any shock.

While sectors such as chemicals, refining and aviation are most exposed, infrastructure and utilities are expected to remain relatively resilient.

Corporate deleveraging over the past few years and improved banking sector health are also seen limiting systemic stress.

Indian banks are well positioned to absorb the shock, supported by strong capital buffers and low non-performing assets, though credit costs may rise modestly, and profitability could come under pressure in FY27.

Overall, S&P Global Ratings said India can weather a few months of elevated oil prices and supply disruptions, though a prolonged shock would pose broader risks to growth, fiscal stability and external balances.

It said India is equipped to handle some strain. Robust corporate balance sheets provide a cushion against higher energy prices. Banks, meanwhile, have strong capital and profitability.

"India's robust external position gives it buffers to absorb some shocks from a higher import bill. We, therefore, don't expect any immediate impact on the ratings of the sovereign, corporates and banks. Even so, the government's efforts at fiscal consolidation could also face temporary setbacks," it said.

Its base case assumes the war's intensity will peak and the Strait of Hormuz's effective closure will ease during April, but some disruptions are likely to persist for months. Should hostilities wind down, the expected impact in fiscal 2027 (ended March 31, 2027) should be closer to its base case.

SIAM reviews CAFE-III rules, to assess industry readiness

NEW DELHI: The Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) on Tuesday said it is reviewing the draft Corporate Average Fuel Efficiency (CAFE-III) norms and will soon consult its members to assess preparedness and finalise its stance on the implementation timeline.

Addressing a press conference, SIAM President Shailesh Chandra said the industry body will hold discussions with the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) in the coming days to arrive at a constructive view.

Chandra declined to comment on proposed incentives for small cars, noting that manufacturers remain divided. Smaller carmakers such as Maruti Suzuki and Toyota Kirloskar Motor have sought leniency in the norms, citing affordability and weight considerations. However, larger players including Tata Motors, Mahindra & Mahindra, Hyundai Motor India and Kia India oppose differential treatment, arguing it could compromise safety standards. "We are reviewing the revised draft and will take a position after assessing the readiness of all OEMs," Chandra said, adding that no final view has been taken yet.

The comments come after Hanif Qureshi, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Heavy Industries, indicated that stricter fuel efficiency norms are likely to take effect from April 1, 2027, with no extension expected.

On Delhi's proposed EV policy mandating electric two- and three-wheelers in phases, Chandra said SIAM favours an enabling ecosystem over mandates, stressing the need for incentives and improved charging infrastructure to drive natural consumer adoption. AGENCIES

'West Asia war may have adverse implications for auto industry'

NEW DELHI: The ongoing West Asia conflict could pose near-term risks to India's automobile sector, potentially impacting production costs and vehicle demand, Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers President Shailesh Chandra said on Tuesday.

Despite the industry closing FY26 on a strong note, Chandra cautioned that rising geopolitical uncertainties may affect input costs, fuel prices, freight rates and overall supply chains. "These developments need close monitoring as they may indirectly impact demand," he said.

Supply disruptions have already led to shortages of key inputs such as propane and ethylene, used in manufacturing processes like paint shops and heat treatment. Cost pressures

are also emerging across petrochemicals and other essential commodities, while global logistics remain volatile due to rerouted shipments and longer transit times.

Although production has not yet been disrupted, Chandra described the situation as "precarious", with delays in supply visibility and rising stress across the value chain. Automakers have so far managed by absorbing higher costs and, in some cases, using air freight to avoid disruptions.

He warned that prolonged tensions could lead to further cost escalation, which may eventually translate into vehicle price hikes. "The extent of price increases will depend on how much cost OEMs can absorb and how commodity prices move over the next four to five weeks," he said.

Higher fuel prices could also dampen consumer demand. While inquiries remain strong, conversion rates—especially in entry-level segments—have shown early signs of slowing.

Chandra added that some companies are shifting from LPG to PNG to manage fuel risks, while labour disruptions remain limited and localised. However, he noted that a sustained rise in fuel prices could boost demand for electric vehicles. AGENCIES

Overnight money market rates ease 0.6% in 2 weeks on improved liquidity

MUMBAI: Rates in the overnight money market instruments have eased by around 0.6 per cent over the past two weeks after liquidity conditions in the banking system improved.

Data compiled from the RBI showed that overnight money market rates stood at 4.73 per cent as of April 10, down from 5.34 per cent on April 2.

Within the overnight segment, call money and Triparty Repo Dealing and Settlement (TREPS) rates softened by 0.03-0.05 per cent during the period, reflecting improved liquidity conditions in the system.

The liquidity in the banking system turned into a sizeable surplus primarily due to the maturity of government securities (G-Secs). G-Secs worth Rs 31,329 crore and Rs 86,403 crore matured on April 8 and April 12, respectively, with further maturities of Rs 34,791 crore scheduled for April 17.

As a result, system liquidity is estimated to have remained in surplus of around Rs 5.55 lakh crore as on April 10, according to RBI data.

"Going ahead, we will continue to be proactive and pre-emptive in liquidity management and ensure sufficient liquidity in the banking system to meet the productive requirements of the economy," RBI Governor Sanjay Malhotra said during the April monetary policy announcement.

To absorb excess liquidity, the central bank conducted Rs 2 lakh crore variable rate reverse repo (VRRR) auctions on April 10. PTI

ICICI Pru Life FY26 PAT grows 34.6% to ₹1,600 cr

NEW DELHI: ICICI Prudential Life Insurance Company on Tuesday reported a 34.6 per cent growth in profit after tax to Rs 1,600 crore for FY26. The company recorded a net profit of Rs 1,189 crore in FY25.

Value of New Business (VNB) increased by 10.9 per cent year-on-year to Rs 2,629 crore with a margin of 24.7 per cent. Its embedded value rose 10.5 per cent year-on-year to Rs 52,989 crore in FY26.

The company, in a statement, said the GST reforms implemented from September 2025 have made insurance policies more affordable, and its retail protection segment registered a strong 50.9 per cent year-on-year in FY26. The firm has proposed a final dividend of Rs 1.65 per share for FY26.

For the January-March quarter, the company's PAT grew by 57.8 per cent year-on-year to Rs 609 crore in FY26. Its PAT in Q4 of FY25 was Rs 386 crore.

ICICI Prudential Life Insurance MD and CEO Anup Bagchi, "The total value of life cover stood at Rs 46.11 lakh crore on 31 March, 2026, highlighting the strong trust our customers have placed in us over the years". PTI

GAIL to invest ₹3,800 crore in 700 MW solar power capacity across UP and Maharashtra

NEW DELHI: State-owned gas utility GAIL (India) Ltd on Tuesday said it will invest Rs 3,800 crore in setting up 700 MW of solar power capacity across Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, as part of its push towards clean energy and net-zero goals. In a statement, the firm said it will develop a 600-MW solar project with a 550-MWh battery energy storage system at the TUSCO Solar Park in Jhansi, primarily to meet the captive power needs of its petrochemical plant at Pata in Uttar Pradesh.

It will also set up a 100-MW solar project with a 22-MWh storage system in Chhatrapati Sambhaji Nagar, Maharashtra,

to cater to its PDH-PP plant in Raigad. The projects are aimed at boosting renewable energy capacity and ensuring round-the-clock power supply through integrated storage solutions.

Upon commissioning, GAIL's installed renewable energy capacity is expected to

Projects aim to boost renewable energy capacity & ensuring round-the-clock power supply through integrated storage solutions

rise to over 1,000 MW from the current 147 MW. The company said the move aligns with its strategy to expand its green energy portfolio while maintaining a balanced mix of conventional and renewable assets.

Speaking on the occasion, Deepak Gupta, Chairman and Managing Director, GAIL, said, "GAIL's installed renewable energy capacity shall increase substantially to over 1,000 MW from the current 147 MW upon commissioning of these projects."

He further emphasised that this expansion underscores GAIL's strategic vision of aligning its growth trajectory with environmental responsibility while ensuring long-term energy security. These projects further reinforce GAIL's role in driving India's energy transition and strengthen its position as an integrated energy major with a balanced portfolio of conventional and green energy assets. MPOST

'Hotel industry to hit $31 bn in 2029, hotel cos to add 70k rooms by 2030'

NEW DELHI: India's hotel industry's market size is estimated to reach around $31 billion by 2029 from nearly $25 billion in 2024, driven by growth in domestic tourism, according to CBRE.

In its latest report, real estate consultant CBRE said India's listed hotel operators are projected to add over 70,000 keys by 2030.

It did not mention the current operational rooms of the listed hotel companies.

"The industry's market size is projected to rise from approximately $24.6 billion in 2024 to about $31 billion by 2029. Domestic tourism is likely to lead this growth, having posted a 40 per cent year-on-year rise in visits to 4.1 billion in 2025," the consultant said.

Anshuman Magazine, Chairman & CEO - India, South-East Asia, Middle East & Africa, CBRE, said the hospitality sector's trajectory is a testament to India's economic resilience, supported by rising disposable incomes and improving accessibility.

"As the industry accelerates its transition towards experience-driven travel and captures institutionalised demand across spiritual and cultural centres, we anticipate robust and long-term expansion for the country's hospitality ecosystem," Magazine said.

In 2025, CBRE highlighted that the hospitality sector maintained strong growth momentum despite year-end headwinds, like geopolitical tensions and operational disruptions in the aviation sector.

In the last year, overall occupancy levels reached around 64 per cent.

Revenue per available room (RevPAR) rose 11 per cent year-over-year, while average daily rates (ADR) increased by 8.7 per cent.

On the outlook, the consultant said investment activity in the hospitality sector is likely to remain active through 2026, supported by sustained travel demand and continued investor interest in scalable hospitality platforms. PTI

Highways ministry revises fee structure for overloading of truck

NEW DELHI: The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has revised the fee structure for the overloading of trucks, under which vehicles found carrying excess load on national highways will be charged based on the percentage of overloading.

MoRTH on Tuesday said it has notified the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2026, aimed at strengthening enforcement and ensuring rationalised fee collection for overloaded vehicles on National Highways.

The amended rules will be

effective from April 15, 2026.

According to the notification, a revised framework has been introduced under Rule 10 for the levy of fees on vehicles carrying loads beyond the permissible Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW). The amendment seeks to promote compliance with prescribed load limits and enhance road safety while protecting highway infrastructure.

According to the ministry, no overboard fee will be charged for up to 10 per cent of excess load. "Over 10 per cent and up to 40 per cent excess load, fee charged at 2 times the base rate," it said, adding that above 40 per cent, the fee is charged at 4 times the base rate. The ministry said overloading will be determined using certified weight measurement devices installed at the fee plaza. "In cases where weighment facilities are not available at fee plazas, no overload fee shall be levied," it added. According to the ministry, overloading fees will be collected through FASTag only. PTI

'India set to become world's 2nd largest solar mkt in 2026'

'India has achieved its fastest-ever addition of 50 GW of solar capacity in just 14 months'

NEW DELHI: India is poised to become the World's second-largest solar market in 2026 in terms of annual installation, the National Solar Energy Federation of India (NSEFI) said on Wednesday.

India has achieved its fastest-ever addition of 50 GW of solar capacity in just 14 months, reaching the landmark 150 GW milestone, according to an NSEFI statement.

This marks a significant acceleration compared to the 11 years it took to reach the first 50 GW, followed by nearly three years to scale up to 100 GW.

CLOSER LOOK

- NSEFI CEO Subrahmanyam Pulipaka said that solar energy is projected to reach 280–300 GW to support India's 500 GW non-fossil capacity target by 2030
- Global trends point to a potential slowdown in capacity additions across major markets, such as the US and the EU, which are currently competing for the second position in terms of annual installed capacity, NSEFI noted

NSEFI CEO Subrahmanyam Pulipaka said that solar energy is projected to reach 280–300 GW to support India's 500 GW non-fossil capacity target by 2030.

With the current pace, India is nearing an annual addition trajectory of 50 GW, firmly aligning with this goal.

In fact, the country is witnessing strong potential for solar capacity to exceed these projections, driven by initiatives such as PM Surya Ghar, the upcoming PM KUSUM 2.0, dedicated floating solar policies, and the growing demand linked to the National Green Hydrogen Mission over the next four years, Pulipaka noted.

Amid shifting geopolitical dynamics, NSEFI projected that India is well on track to become the world's second-largest solar market in 2026 in terms of annual installations.

Global trends point to a potential slowdown in capacity additions across major markets, such as the United States and the European Union, which are currently competing for the second position in terms of annual installed capacity, it noted.

In contrast, India continues to accelerate its renewable energy deployment and consistently outpaces key milestones and is set to emerge as a nation with the second-largest annual installations in the coming year, Pulipaka added.

NSEFI highlights that Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) and Commercial & Industrial (C&I) solar adoption will be the key drivers of growth over the next three years. PTI

EAST CENTRAL RAILWAY

E-Tender Notice No.: - SG-DSE-OT-09-26

(1) Name of work with its location: Segregation of LV box for Reliability improvement of MSDAC for 06 stations in DDU Division **(2) Approx cost of the work :** Rs. 5,69,23,888.11/- (Five Crore Sixty Nine Lakh Twenty Three Thousand Eight Hundred Eighty Eight and Paisa Eleven only) **(3) Earnest money:** Rs. 11,38,500/- (Eleven Lakh Thirty Eight Thousand Five Hundred only.) **(4) Closing date & time for Submission of e-tendering:** 05/05/2026 up to 12.30 His. **(5) Website particulars where complete details of tender can be seen etc.: www.ireps.gov.in**

Divnl. Signal & Telecom Engineer
East Central Railway, DDU
PR/0065/DDU/S&T/T/26-27/24

PUBLIC NOTICE

I, Ram Lal Gupta, S/o Raj Dev Gupta, R/o Gaighat Sant Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, present address House No. 446-A, Street No. 1, Shiv Colony, Amar Nagar, District Faridabad, have disinherited my son Sachin Kumar Gupta, who is beyond my control, from all my movable and immovable properties due to bad company and quarrels. Anyone dealing with him in the future will be solely responsible.

Public Notice

is hereby given that Mr. Mahinder Kumar Makhija's demise took place on 06-09-2012. After his death, the following people Barkha Makhija (Daughter) & Sanket (Son) are the only legal heirs for 2D-93, New Industrial Township, Faridabad, Haryana. If there is any objection, it has to be conveyed within 14 days.

SBI STATE BANK OF INDIA — E-AUCTION SALE NOTICE

BRANCH OFFICE: HOME LOAN CENTRE KARKARDOOMA (15811), UNITY ONE MALL, FIRST FLOOR, CBD, SHAHDARA, DELHI-110032

NOTICE FOR E-AUCTION SALE ON 15.05.2026 FOR MOVABLE PROPERTY

E-Auction Sale Notice for Sale of Movable Assets under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act,2002 read with proviso to Rule 8(6) of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002.
Notice is hereby given to the public in general and in particular to the Borrower(s) and Guarantor(s) that the below described movable property hypothecated /charged to the Secured Creditor, the physical possession of which has been taken by the Authorized Officer State Bank of India, the Secured Creditor, will be **sold on " As is Where is", As is What is" and Whatever there is" on 15.05.2026,** for recovery of bank due to the secured creditor as under :-

Interested bidder may deposit Pre-Bid EMD with BAANKNET before the close of e-Auction. Credit of Pre-Bid EMD shall be given to the bidder only after receipt of payment in BAANKNET's Bank Account and up-dation of such information in the e-auction website. This may take some time as per banking process and hence bidders, in their own interest, are advised to submit the pre-bid EMD amount well in advance to avoid any last minute problem.

Date / Time of E-Auction on 15.05.2026 for 6 Hours from 10:00 AM to 04:00 PM with unlimited extn. of 10 minute each.

For Vehicle Inspection Please Contact: Mr. Praveen Nagar - 9813314646 & Mr. Hemant Kumar - 9034545090

S. No.	Name of the Borrower(s) / Guarantor(s)	Outstanding Dues for Recovery of which Property/ies is/are being Sold	Vehicle Description	Reserve Price (Rs.) (below which property could not be sold) / Earnest Money (EMD) 10% of the Reserve Price / Bid Increment Amount	Authorised Officer & Contact Person
1.	MR. ARPIT JAIN S/O MR. RAKESH KUMAR JAIN **Car Loan A/c. No. 42009905758** H. No.1/4778, 1st Floor, Plot No.7, Gali No.8, Balbir Nagar, Shahdara East Delhi-110032	Rs.7,44,340.00 as on 25.10.2025 plus future Interest and other Charges etc. thereon	**Make & Model:** CRETA 1.5 MPI MT S+SE Hyundai Motor India Ltd. **Regn. No.:** DL5CV1849 **Regn. Date:** 24.06.2023 **Engine No.:** G4FLPV565090 **Chassis No.:** MALPB812LPM521652 **Colour:** ABYSS Black Pearl	₹ 7,45,000.00 / ₹ 74,500.00 / ₹ 1,000.00 / (Excluding GST As Applicable)	Chief Manager HLC Karkardooma (15811), CBD, Shahdara, Delhi-110032 / Mr. Praveen Nagar & Hemant Kumar (Resolution Agent) 9813314646 & 9034545090

Last Date of EMD Deposit on or before 15.05.2026 upto 09:00 AM
Account/ Wallet in which EMD to be remitted : Bidder's own wallet Registered with BAANKNET on its e-auction site: https://baanknet.com/eauction-psb/eproc-listing by means of NEFT/RTGS. EMD of Reserve Price to be transferred by bidders by means of challan generated on his/her/their bidder account maintained with BAANKNET on its e-auction site: https://baanknet.com/eauction-psb/eproc-listing by means of NEFT from his /her/their bank. For any assistance, please call please call BAANKNET HELPDESK: +91 8291220220, support.BAANKNET@psballiance.com and/or Authorized Officer.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE E-AUCTION ARE AS UNDER:
(1) E-Auction is being held on **"As is where is", "as is what is basis " and "whatever there is basis "and will be conducted "On Line".** The auction will be conducted through the Bank's approved service provider BAANKNET at their web portal: **https://baanknet.com/eauction-psb/eproc-listing**
(2) **Bank shall reserve the right to cancel/postpone the auction.**
(3) **The** Vehicle **are available for inspection during banking hours on 09.05.2026 from 11:00 AM to 4:00 PM, Contact: Mr. Hemant Kumar Mobile: 9034545090 & Mr. Praveen Nagar, Mobile: 9813314646, Suraj Legal Solution Pvt. Ltd. (Resolution Agent).**
*(4) Successful bidder to pay GST as applicable on the successful bid amount, viz sale value.
(5) To the best of knowledge and information of the Authorized Officer there is no encumbrance on the property/ies. However the intending bidder should make their own independent inquiries regarding the encumbrances, title of the property/ies put on auction and claims/tights/dues/affecting the property prior to submitting their bid.
The e-Auction Advertisement does not constitute and will not be deemed to constitute any commitment or any representation of the Bank. The property is being sold with all the existing and future encumbrances whether known or unknown to the bank. The Authorized Officer shall not be responsible in any way for any third party claims/rights/ dues.
(6) The Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) of the successful bidder shall be retained towards part sale consideration and the EMD of the unsuccessful bidders shall be refunded. The Earnest Money Deposit shall not bear any Interest. The successful bidder shall have to deposit 25% of the sale price, immediately on acceptance of bid price by the Authorized Officer and the balance of the sale price on or before 15th day of the sale. Default in deposit of amount by the successful bidder would entail forfeiture of the whole money already deposited and property shall be put to the e-auction and the defaulting bidder shall have no claim/right in respect of property / amount.
(7) For detailed terms and conditions of the sale please refer to the link at the Bank's Service Provider's web portal: **https://baanknet.com/eauction-psb/eproc-listing & e-auction website: https://BAANKNET.com**

Date: 13.04.2026 Place: New Delhi — **Authorized Officer, State Bank of India, Home Loan Centre, Karkardooma, Delhi**

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF ACCUSED PERSON

See Section 82 Cr. Pc/84 Bhartiya Nagarik Surkhasha Sanhita

Whereas a complaint has been made before me that accused person Namely **Hukam Chand @ Raju** S/o Ashok R/o M-276, M-Block, JJ Colony, Raghubir nagar, Delhi have committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence under **FIR No. 95/2020 U/s 33 Delhi Excise Act** has been registered at **PS. Vijay Vihar, Delhi** and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest there upon issued that the said, **Hukam Chand @ Raju** cannot be found and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said, **Hukam Chand @ Raju** has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant).

Proclamation is hereby made that the said accused, **Hukam Chand @ Raju** of under **FIR No. 95/2020 U/s 33 Delhi Excise Act** registered at **PS. Vijay Vihar, Delhi** is required to appear before this court to answer the said complaint on or before **30.05.2026.**

By Order
Ms. Shagun,
JMFC (North West), Room No. 109, Rohini Court, Delhi
DP/4793/RD/2026 (court matter)

CHANGE OF NAME

I, DEV DUTT SAH S/O LATE SHREE JHAROKHA SAH R/O 34/30, TRILOK PURI, DELHI-110091, HAVE DECLARED THAT D.D GUPTA AND DEV DUTT SAH IS ONE AND SAME PERSON FOR ALL FUTURE PURPOSES.

EAST CENTRAL RAILWAY

Open Tender Notice No: EL/Proj/DNR/ETEN/01/26-27

(1) Name of the work with its location: "Design, Supply, Erection, Testing and Commissioning Of 2x25 KV OHE modification Works to meet 3000MT loading target for UP & DN Line of Garhwa Road-Kumandih Section of Dhanbad Division under E.C.Railway (Total 89/267 RKM/TKM)" **(2) Approximate cost of the work:** Rs.1014462832.57 **(3) Cost of Tender form:** Rs.0.00/- **(4) Earnest money to be deposited:** Rs.20289300.00/- **(5) Date & time for submission of tender and opening of tender:** Bidding start date 11.05.2026 and opening of tender on 25.05.2026 at 15.00 hrs. **(6) Website particulars, notice board location where complete details of tender can be seen and address of the office from where the tender form can be purchased etc.:** For eligibility criteria and other conditions and details, please go through the tender document available in web-site at **http://www.ireps.com (7) Address of the office from where the tender details can be obtained. website particulars and notice board location:** Office of the Chief Electrical Engineer Railway Project, Danapur, Near Jagjeevan stadium, Khagaul, Danapur-801105 E-tendering website **www.ireps.gov.in** Notice board-Office of the Chief Electrical Engineer Railway Project, Danapur, Near Jagjeevan stadium, Khagaul, Danapur.

Dy. Chief Electrical Engineer
Railway Project, Danapur
PR/0066/PROJECT/DNR/ELECT/T/26-27/44

millenniumpost CLASSIFIEDS

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Mohd Rafi Ullah. S/o Mohammad Shamim R/o H No 128 Gali No 07 Nr Doon Bharti Public School Saraswati Colony Sehatpur. Faridabad Pin-121003, Haryana do hereby declare that due to an inadvertent error. my name has been incorrectly recorded as Mohammad Rafeeq in certain documents, records, or certificates. That both the names. i.e , Mohammad Rafeeq and mohd Rafi Ullah, refer to one and the same person. I e , myself

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

E-Procurement Tender Notice No.: 26/13 Dt. 10.04.2026

On behalf of the President of India, **The Principal Chief Materials Manager, North Central Railway, Prayagraj, (An ISO 9001:2015 certified unit)** invites the following E-Procurement Tenders–

S. N	Tender No.	Short Description	Qty.	Tender Opening Date
1	20261314	Brake Shoe (50 MM)	21572 NOS.	06.05.2026
2	90262020	ALUMINIUM CHEQUERED SHEET SIZE 2940 X 830 X 2.03 MM	56494 Kgs.	29.04.2026
3	60255029	Eight passenger/ 544 kgs.	4 Nos.	04.05.2026
3	30262735	BALL JOINT TRACTION LEVER TO FIAT	7554 Nos.	30.04.2026

Note : The complete information of above tenders can be seen and downloaded from IREPS website i.e. **https://www.ireps.gov.in.** Fory any change/corrigendum in tender, please visit this website regularly. No separate corrigendum/change will be published in news paper. **786/26 (D)**

North central railways | @CPRONCR | www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

Open Tender No: JHS-RCNK-M-EVB-26-27-03 **Dated:** 11.04.2026

E-TENDER NOTICE

E-tenders are invited from experienced and interested contractors by Chief Workshop Manager, Rail Coach Naveenikaran Karkhana, Jhansi on behalf of the President of India for the under mentioned work:-

Name of Work: Attention of POH schedule for Propulsion systems, Traction Motors and Electrical Train Lighting (ETL) work with Consumable material of Vande Bharat Chair Car Trainsets in RCNK, Jhansi as per scope of work.

Cost of work: ₹ 1,77,56,713.60 (Including 18% GST)

Bid Security: ₹ 3,55,100.00 | **Time of completion:** Twelve Months

Online tender closing date and time: 04.05.2026 at 11:00 Hrs.

Detailed information about tender and tender format is available at website **www.ireps.gov.in.** **799/26 (A)**

North central railways | @CPRONCR | www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

E-Procurement Tender Notice No. 12/2026 Dt. 10.04.2026

E-Procurement Tender Notice

On behalf of the President of India, **Sr. Divisional Materials Manager, North Central Railway, Prayagraj** invites the E-procurement tenders:

S. N.	Tender No.	Description	Qty.	EMD (Rs.)
1	19257240A	IGBT Based Hotel Load Converter for WAP-7 Locos	02 Set	₹ 4,44,290/-

Tender Opening Date: 12.05.2026

Note: (1) The complete information of above E-Procurement Tender is availble on IREPS website i.e. **http://www.ireps.gov.in. (2)** Bids other than in the form of E-Bids shall not be accepted against above tender, for this purpose, Vendors are required to get themselves registered with IREPS website along with Class III Digital Signature certificates issued by CCA under IT Act-2000. **(3)** Rates entered into financial rate page and duly signed digitally shall only be considered. Rates and any other financial entity in any other form/letterhead if attached by vendor shall be straight away ignored and shall not be considered. **(4)** Documents being attached should be signed on their body. The above tender notice has been uploaded on **http://www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in.** In case of any difficulty helpdesk available on the IREPS website may be approached. **795/26 FA**

North central railways | @CPRONCR | www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in

AUCTION OF OFFENDING VEHICLE

PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE

General public is hereby informed that the Hon'ble Court has directed initiation of steps for the public auction of the offending vehicle bearing **registration number HR 55 Y 2369(Truck),** involved in **FIR No. 210/24, Dated: 21.04.2024, U/s: 279/337/304 A IPC & 66.1/192A, 146/196,56/192 MV Act, Police Station Vasant Kunj South, South West District, New Delhi.**
The details of the vehicle are as follow:
Registration No.: HR 55 Y 2369 (Truck)
Chassis No.16004
Engine No. 30927
The auction is scheduled to be held on **17.04.2026 at 11:00 AM**, at Police Station **Vasant Kunj South. Delhi.**
For further details, interested persons may contact the Police Station **Vasant Kunj South, Delhi at 7065036225, 8802428689**

By Order
Sh. Siddhant Sihag
ACJM-02, Main Building, Room No. 07, Patiala House Courts, New Delhi
DP/4684/SW/2026

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF ACCUSED PERSON

See Section 84 Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita-2023

Whereas complaint has been made before me that accused **Karan, S/o Raju, R/o C-125, Gali No. 22, Khajoori Khas, Delhi** has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence in case **FIR No. 705/24, U/s 25 A. Act, P.S. Bhajanpura, Delhi** and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said **Karan** cannot be found and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said **Karan** has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant).
Proclamation is hereby made that the said **Karan** accused of **FIR No. 705/24, U/s 25 A. Act, P.S. Bhajanpura, Delhi** is required to appear before this Court to answer the said complaint on or before **08.06.2026.**

By Order - Sh. Pankaj Rai
Judicial Magistrate First Class-01
North-East District, Room No. 73
Karkardooma Courts, Delhi
DP/4838/NE/2026

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

No. JHS/Commercial/e-Auction/25/175 **Date: 10.04.2026**

E-AUCTION NOTICE

On Behalf of The President of India, The Divisional Railway Manager, (Commercial) Jhansi invites e-auction as per categories given as under :-

Category: Advertisement | **Catalogue No.:** JHS-NFR-MIX-52

E-AUCTION FOR CONTRACT UNDER

1. Commercial Advertisement Rights through installation and operation of STANDALONE DIGITAL DISPLAY at PF area waiting area, entry/exit gate, Fob & in circulating area of VGLJ, BNDA,LAR,MRA, ORAI, MBA, railway stations & BIX,TKMG, ATE,MRPR, MCSC& DBA railway stations.
2. (i) E-auction for advertisement right through RDN non digital media at plateform at WALL PAITING inside MRPR, MRA, ORAI, MBA, MCSC, ATE, BNDA, BIX, DBA & LAR railway station (ii) E-auction for advertisement right through RDN non digital media at plateform at WATER TANK inside VGLJ, DBA, MBA, BNDA, ATE, CKTD, ORAI, KURI, MRPR, TKMG, MCSC & BIX railway station.
3. E-auction for Advertisement right through RDN Non digital media at YATRI SHED OF VIRANGANA LAKSHMIBAI JHANSI railway station.
4. Contract for installation, maintenance, operation and management of PREMIUM STALL (phase-2) at chitra chauraha to railway station road Jhansi.
5. E-auction for to install and operate any one of the Static General outlet at Baba Dham Near Sabka Malik Ek Jhansi.
6. Creation, operation and maintenance of FOOD VAN serving (24x7) in Ghosipura, Milavali Railway Station.
7. Advertisement right on exterior portion (Full Face) of the coaches of following Train No. (02 TRAIN): 11801/02, 22195/96
8. Contract for multi-functional activity in railway land location: near mansarovar tal area of TALBAHAT.

Auction Start : 20.04.2026 at 14:00 hrs
Auction End: 20.04.2026 at 16:10 hrs

Note:- Prospective bidders are requested to visit e-Auction Leasing module on **IREPS** website **(www.ireps.gov.in)**. The Lot-wise details are available therein under the above mentioned Catalogue Number. **794/26 (D)**

North central railways | www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in | @ CPRONCR

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF ACCUSED PERSON

See Section 82 Cr. P.C.

Whereas complaint has been made before me that accused person(s) **A.M. Bahadur @ Ashok, S/o:** Dhan Bahadur, **R/o:** H.No. 52, Gali No. 12, Mukundpur-II and Village - Sat Khariya, PS Paneri, Dist- Udalgudi, **Assam** has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence in **FIR No. 297/2018, U/s: 420/120 B IPC P.S.: Tilak Nagar, Delhi** and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said accused person(s) **A.M. Bahadur @ Ashok,** cannot be found and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said accused person(s) **A.M. Bahadur @ Ashok,** has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant). Proclamation is hereby made that the said accused person(s) **A.M. Bahadur @ Ashok,** of **FIR No. 297/2018, U/s: 420/120 B IPC P.S.: Tilak Nagar, Delhi** is required to appear before this Court to answer the said complaint on or before **29.05.2026**.

By Order
Vikas Madaan
Judicial Magistrate First Class-07 (West)
Room No. 289 2nd Floor
Tis Hazari Court, Delhi
DP/4607/WD/2026 (Court Matter)

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF ACCUSED PERSON

See Section 84 BNSS

Whereas complaint has been made before me that accused Person(s) **(1) Mayank Jain S/o:** Sh. Rajesh Jain, **R/o:** A-505, 5th floor, Sector-6, Karor CGHS Ltd. Plot No. 9C, Dwarka, Delhi, **(2) Anchit Jain S/o:** Sh. Ajay Jain, **R/o:** C-53, Parking Floor, Inder Puri, Delhi has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence in **FIR No. 455/24, Dt. 02.10.2024 U/s: 8(C)/20/21/22/25/27(a)/29 NDPS Act and 209/238 Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita-2023, PS: Special Cell, Delhi** and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said accused person(s) **(1) Mayank Jain (2) Anchit Jain,** cannot be found and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said accused person(s) **(1) Mayank Jain (2) Anchit Jain,** has absconded (or is concealing themselves to avoid the service of the said warrant). Proclamation is hereby made that the said accused person(s) **(1) Mayank Jain (2) Anchit Jain,** of **FIR No. 455/24, Dt. 02.10.2024 U/s: 8(C)/20/21/22/25/ 27(a)/29 NDPS Act and 209/238 Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita-2023, PS: Special Cell, Delhi** is required to appear before this Court to answer the said complaint on or before **28.05.2026**.

By Order
Virender Singh
Special Judge (NDPS)
Central District Room NO. 222
Tis Hazari, Court, Delhi
DP/4735/Spl. Cell/2026 (Court Matter)

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF ACCUSED PERSON

(See Section 82 Cr. P.C./84 BNSS)

Whereas complaint has been made before me that the accused **Gaurav @Rohit @Mahesh** S/o Om Prakash R/o Kashmiri Lal @ Kashmira ka Makan, near Masjid Pusta No.2, Soniya Vihar, Delhi also at H. No. 40/41, Gali No.2, Tandoor wali Gali, SSN Colony, Bhalaswa Dairy, Delhi also at Village Beri Kator, PS Madhopura Piwari, Kasganj, Uttar Pradesh has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence in **E-FIR No. 01622/23 U/s 380/457/411 IPC, PS Shalimar Bagh, Delhi** and it has been returned to warrant of arrest there upon issued that the said accused **Gaurav @Rohit @Mahesh** cannot be found and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said accused **Gaurav @Rohit @Mahesh** has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of said warrant). Proclamation is hereby made that **Gaurav @Rohit @Mahesh** in **E-FIR No. 01622/23 U/s 380/457/411 IPC, PS Shalimar Bagh, Delhi** is required to appear before this court to answer the said complaint on or before **19.05.2026**.

By order
Shri Gaurav Katariya
Judicial Magistrate First Class-07
North West District, 1st Floor, Room No. 208
Rohini Courts, Delhi
DP/4188/NW/2026

ICICI Bank

Regd. Office: ICICI Bank Limited, Landmark, Race Course Circle, Vadodara- 390007
Corporate Office: ICICI Bank Towers, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai- 400051.
Branch Office: Office No. 201-B, 2nd Floor, WIFI IT Park, Road No.1, Plot No. B/3, Wagle Industrial Estate, Thane (West), Thane- 400604

Annexure 54
Notice for Disclosure of Legal Heirs of Deceased Borrower
PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Home Loan LBSUR00004220555 (Credit facility) was granted to Mr. VRAJESH JAMNADAS PUNJABI, Ms. PRIYANKA VRAJESH PUNJABI, along with the deceased Mr. JAMNADAS MENGHRAJ PUNJABI through Its legal heir by ICICI Bank Ltd. (The Bank).
We would like to inform you that the demise of Mr. JAMNADAS MENGHRAJ PUNJABI through Its legal heir, has come to our knowledge during field visits conducted by the Bank officials and by telephonic communications on the registered contact numbers. In this regard, letter dated 09-04-2026 was previously sent to the registered addresses of the Borrowers and the deceased Mr. JAMNADAS MENGHRAJ PUNJABI through Its legal heir, for providing information about the Legal Heirs of the deceased Borrower.
Therefore, this Notice is hereby given for sharing details of the Legal Heirs of the deceased Mr. JAMNADAS MENGHRAJ PUNJABI through Its legal heir with supporting documents for updating the Bank's records, within 15 days of publication of this Notice.
You may submit the above-mentioned details to Relationship Manager Mr. Kishan Gohel Alternatively, you can visit the branch at: ICICI Bank Ltd. 1st and 2nd Floor, Geet Prabha Complex Near Kadiwala School, Majura Gate Surat – 395001 – GUJARAT.

Date : April 15, 2026
Place : Gurgaon
SD Authorised Officer
For ICICI Bank Ltd.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

L. No: JHS-RCNK-M-UPH-26-27-01 **Date: 11.04.2026**

E-Tender Notice

E-tenders are invited from experienced and interested contractors by Chief Workshop Manager, Rail Coach Naveenikaran Karkhana on behalf of the President of India for the under mentioned work:-

Open Tender No.: JHS-RCNK-M-UPH-26-27-01, **Name of work:** Supply and replacement of upholstery of seats in Vande Bharat rakes during schedule maintenance at RCNK Jhansi as per scope of work.

Cost of work : ₹ 3,32,63,369.28/- (Including 18% GST)

Bid Security: ₹ 6,65,300.00/- | **Time of Completion:** Twelve Months

Online Tender Closing Date and Time: 04.05.2026 at 11:00 Hrs.

Detailed information about tender and tender format is available at website **www.ireps.gov.in** **800/26 (MG)**

North central railways | @CPRONCR | www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY

E-Procurement Tender Notice : 01/2026 **Date:** 09.04.2026

E-PROCUREMENT TENDER NOTICE

Tender Opening on 04.05.2026

Tender No.: 13265197 | **E.M.D. (Rs.):** ₹ 169540/-

Description: Supply of LED Signal (Route Aspect)

Qty.: 1415 Nos | **Tender Opening Date: 04.05.2026**

Note:- (1) The complete information of above E-Procurement Tender are available on IREPS website i.e **http://www.ireps.gov.in. (2)** Bids other than in the form of E-Bids shall not be accepted against above Tender, For this purpose, Vendors are required to get themselves registered with IREPS website along with class III digital signature certificates issued by CCA under IT Act-2000. **(3)** Rates entered into financial rate page and duly signed digitally shall only be considered. Rates and any other financial entity in any other form/letter head if attached by vendor shall be straight away ignored and shall not be considered. **(4)** Documents being attached should be signed on their body. **(5)** Allocation for "Cost of Drawing" is Z-650 and for "Earnest Money deposit (EMD)" is Deposit Misc, stores - 00844517. In case of any difficulty helpdesk available on the IREPS website may be approached. **791/26 (A)**

North central railways | @CPRONCR | www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF A PERSON ACCUSED

See Section 82 Cr. P.C. / 84 BNSS

Whereas complaint has been made before me that accused person **Mohd. Zahid @ Rakesh S/o Md. Umar R/o Jhuggi Takiya Kale Khan, Minto Road, Delhi** has Committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence in case **FIR No. 7258/2025 U/s 305(b)/317(2) BNS, P.S. I.P. Estate, Delhi** and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said accused **Mohd. Zahid @ Rakesh** cannot be found and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said accused **Mohd. Zahid @ Rakesh** has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant).
Proclamation is hereby made that the said accused **Mohd. Zahid @ Rakesh** of case **FIR No. 7258/2025 U/s 305(b)/317(2) BNS, P.S. I.P. Estate, Delhi** is required to appear before this Court to answer the said complaint on or before **06.07.2026.**

By Order
Ms. Preeti
Judicial Magistrate First Class-03
Central District, Room No. 150
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
DP/4449/CD/2026(Court Matter)

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF ACCUSED PERSON

See Section 82 Cr.P.C.

Whereas complaint has been made before me that the accused person Namely **Imran S/o** Manvar **R/o** H. No. 325, Gali No. 25, Chand Bagh, Bhajanpura, Delhi has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence in Case **FIR No. 119/2015, U/s 379/34 IPC PS: Kotwali, Delhi** and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said accused **Imran,** cannot be found and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said accused **Imran,** has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant).

Proclamation is hereby made that the said **Imran,** accused of **FIR No. 119/2015, U/s 379/34 IPC PS: Kotwali, Delhi** is required to appear before this Court to answer the said complaint on or before **06.06.2026.**

By Order
Ms. Sayesha Chadha
JMFC-08, Room No. 272
Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi
DP/4846/N/2026 (Court Matter)

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF ACCUSED PERSON

See Section 82 Cr.P.C.

Whereas complaint has been made before me that accused **Kishan, S/o:** Saligram Mandal, **R/o:** Jhuggi Kela Godam, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence in case **FIR No. 593/19 U/s 356/379/34 IPC, P.S.: Paschim Vihar West, Delhi** and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said accused **Kishan** cannot be found and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said accused **Kishan** has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant).
Proclamation is hereby made that the said **Kishan** accused of offence in case **FIR No. 593/19 U/s 356/379/34 IPC, P.S.: Paschim Vihar West, Delhi** and is required to appear before this Court to answer the said complaint on or before **18.05.2026**.

By Order
Sh. Ankit Karan Singh
Judicial Magistrate First Class-08 (West)
Room No. 30, Tis Hazari Court, Delhi
DP/4720/OD/2026 (Court Matter)

PROCLAMATION REQUIRING THE APPEARANCE OF ACCUSED PERSON

See Section 82 Cr.P.C.

Whereas complaint has been made before me that accused **Md Sameer Ansari, S/o Md Naseem @ Rajak Ahmed, R/o H.No. 952, Gali Tota Mena,Tilak Bazaar, Behind Cinema Delhi** has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence in case **FIR No. 513/2020, U/s 392/411/34 IPC, P.S. Shakarpur, Delhi** and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said **Md Sameer Ansari** cannot be found and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said **Md Sameer Ansari** has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant).
Proclamation is hereby made that the said **Md Sameer Ansari** accused of **FIR No. 513/2020, U/s 392/411/34 IPC, P.S. Shakarpur, Delhi** is required to appear before this Court to answer the said complaint on or before **03.09.2026.**

By Order - Sh. P. Bhargav Rao
Judicial Magistrate First Class-05
East District, Room No. 03
Karkardooma Courts, Delhi
DP/4710/ED/2026

Bandhan Bank

Regional Office: Netaji Marg, Nr. Mithakhali Six Roads, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad-6. Phone: +91-79-26421671-75

SYMBOLIC POSSESSION NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and in exercise of powers conferred under Section 13(12) read with Rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002, the Authorized Officer issued demand notice to the borrower(s) on the date mentioned against the account stated hereinafter calling upon them to repay the amount within 60 days from the date of receipt of said notice. The borrower(s) having failed to repay the amount, notice is hereby given to the public in general and in particular the borrower(s) that the undersigned has taken the symbolic possession of the property described herein below under Section 13(4) of the said Act read with Rule 8 of the said Rules on the date mentioned against the account. The borrower(s) in particular and the public in general is hereby cautioned not to deal with the property and any dealing with the property will be subject to the charge of the Bank for the amounts, interest, costs and charges thereon. The borrowers'/mortgagors' attention is invited to the provisions of sub-section (8) of Section 13 of the Act, in respect of time available, to redeem the secured assets.

Name of borrower(s), Guarantor & Loan Account No.	Description of the property mortgaged (Secured Asset)	Date of Demand Notice	Date of Symbolic Possession Notice	O/s Amount as on date of Demand Notice
Mr. Subhash Chnad Mrs. Animka Mr. Gaurav 70170000003196	All The Piece And Parcel Residential Plot Rakba 50 Sq. Yards, Menas 41.80 Sq. Mtr, Khasra No. 1057 Min, Begamabad Bhudana, Pargana Jalalabad, Teshil Modinagar, District Ghaziabad. Owned By Subhas Chand And Same Bounded As Under: North: House Of Ompraskash, East: House Of Dharmpal, West: Rasta 10 Ft. Wide, South: House Of Harpal	March 26, 2025	April 09, 2026	Rs.13,10,881.20

Place: Ghaziabad
Date: April 15, 2026
Authorised Officer
Bandhan Bank Limited

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Naresh Chandra Bauri, resident of Jambuni, Ward No. 06, P.O+P.S- Bolpur, District- Birbhum, PIN- 731204.**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)
Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**
*Name of Constituency: **– 284 Dubrajpur (SC) Assembly Constituency**
I, **Naresh Chandra Bauri**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending Criminal Cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
a.	**Learned ACJM Court, Bolpur**	**Illambazar PS Case No. 17 of 2022 dated 18.01.2022**	**Charges not framed**	**Alleged offences under Sections 467/ 468/ 471/ 420/ 506/ 34 IPC, 1860- (Forgery of valuable security, will, etc., Forgery for purpose of cheating, Using as genuine a forged document or electronic record, Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Punishment for criminal intimidation, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.)**
b.	**Learned CJM Court, Purba Bardhaman**	**Purba Bardhaman PS Case no. 796 of 2022 dated 18.07.2022**	**Charges framed dated 17.08.2020 (Charge Sheet No. 1438/22)**	**Alleged offences under Sections 448/ 333/ 379/ 506/ 354/ 34 IPC, 1860 and Sections 25/27 Arms Act, 1959- (Punishment for criminal trespass, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty, Punishment for theft, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Assault of criminal to woman with intent to outrage her modesty, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for certain offences, Punishment for using arms, etc.)**
c.	**Learned ACJM Court, Bolpur**	**Santiniketan PS Case No. 123/2020 dated 17.08.2020**	**Charges not framed**	**Alleged offences under Sections 448/ 323/ 379/ 506/ 354/ 34 IPC, 1860- (Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for theft, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Assault of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.)**
d.	**Learned ACJM Court, Bolpur**	**Santiniketan PS Case No. 265/2025 dated 27.09.2025**	**Charges not framed**	**Alleged offences under Sections 338/ 336(3)/ 340(2)/ 318(2)/ 3(5) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 – (Forgery of valuable security, will, etc, Forgery, Forged document or electronic record and using it as genuine, Cheating, When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.)**

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	**NOT APPLICABLE**	**NOT APPLICABLE**	**NOT APPLICABLE**

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)
Name and address of candidate: **Ujjal Chatterjee, resident of Lalkuthipara, Suri, Birbhum, West Bengal- 731101.**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)
Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**
*Name of Constituency: **– 285-Suri Assembly Constituency**
I, **Ujjal Chatterjee** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending Criminal Cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
a.	**Learned ADJ, 1st Court, Birbhum**	**SPL (Atrocity) 19/25 (arising out Suri P.S. Case No. 448/25 dated 04.08.2025)**	**Charges not framed.**	**Alleged offences under Sections 329(3)/ 115(2)/ 117(2)/ 351(2)/ 3(5) of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 – (Criminal trespass and house-trespass, Voluntarily causing hurt, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Criminal intimidation, When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.)**
b.	**Learned ADJ, 1st Court, Birbhum**	**SPL (Atrocity) 18/25 (arising out of Suri P.S. Case No. 447/25 dated 04.08.2025)**	**Charges not framed.**	**Alleged offences under Sections 3(i)(r)(s)(u) of SC & ST(POA) Act 1989- (Compels a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to dispose or carry human or animal carcasses, or to dig graves, Intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any place within public view, Abuses any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by caste name in any place within public view, By words either written or spoken or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will against members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes.)**

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	**NOT APPLICABLE**	**NOT APPLICABLE**	**NOT APPLICABLE**

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)
Name and address of candidate: **Shri. Avijit De Bhowmik, resident of Ward No. 16, Hazra Para, P.O. & District- Cooch Behar, Pin-736101**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)
Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL 2026**
*Name of Constituency: **– 4 Cooch Behar Dakshin Assembly Constituency**
I, **Shri. Avijit De Bhowmik**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar.	G.R. Case No. 1415/2023	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 341/323/354/506/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 r/w Section 3 (r) (s) of The Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention Of Atrocities) Act, 1989; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Assault of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty; Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. Punishment for offences atrocities- (r) intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any place within public view; (s) abuses any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by caste name in any place within public view.
2.	Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar.	G.R. Case No. 310/2018	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 341/323/ 427/ 506/ 34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees.; Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.; Punishment for criminal intimidation.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.
3.	Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar.	G.R. Case No. 789/2017	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 143/341/323/324/ 325/354/427 /506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment- Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees; Punishment for criminal intimidation
4.	Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar.	G.R. Case No. 788/2017	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 143/ 447/341/427 / 506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment. —Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Punishment for criminal trespass; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees; Punishment for criminal intimidation. r/w Section 3/4 of P.P. Act; Appointment of estate officers; Issue of notice to show cause against order of eviction; r/w Section 90 MPO Act; Eviction of unauthorized occupants.
5.	Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar.	G.R. Case No. 1139/2016	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 447/325/326/379 /506 /34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for criminal trespass; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means; Punishment for theft; Punishment for criminal intimidation; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.
6.	Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar.	G.R. Case No. 1150/2016 Dated: 5.09.2016	Next date fixed for appearance: 6.10.2026	Alleged offences under Section 341/323 /324/506 /34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860.; Punishment for wrongful restraint.; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means; Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.
7.	Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar.	G.R. Case No. 987/2016 Dated: 10.08.2016	Next date is fixed for appearance on 4.11.2026	Alleged offences under Section 447/ 341/ 323/ 506/ 34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for criminal trespass; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt.; Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.
8.	Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar	G.R. Case No. 932/2016 Dated: 29.07.2016	Next date is fixed for summons to accused person (S.A) Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under Section 341/325/379/506/ 34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Punishment for theft.; Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.
9.	Learned J.M ,3rd Court, Sadar, Cooch Behar	G.R. Case No. 967/2016	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under Section 341/307/506/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for wrongful restraint.; Attempt to murder; Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. r/w Section 25(1) (a) of Arms Act, 1959; Punishment for whoever acquires, has in his possession or carries any prohibited arms or prohibited ammunition
10.	Learned J.M ,2nd Court, Sadar, Cooch Behar	G.R. Case No. 28/1999	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under Section 341/323/379/506 /34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Punishment for theft; Punishment for criminal intimidation; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.
11.	Learned C.J.M Sadar, Cooch Behar.	G.R. Case No. 222/1997	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under Section 448/342/323/327/ 34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for house-trespass; Punishment for wrongful confinement; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Tapasi Mondal, resident of Kumarchawk Dakshin Pally (Angsha) Haldia Durgachak Purba Medinipur, PIN-721602**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)
Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**
*Name of Constituency: **– 209 – Haldia (SC) Assembly Constituency**
I, **Tapasi Mondal,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned C.J.M, Tamluk, Purba Medinipur	C.R.R (GR) No. 0002744 of 2022 (arising out of Tamluk PS Case No. 828 of 2022)	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 143/147/149/186/283/323/353/427/120B IPC 1860 and Section 3 of Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 and Section 9 of the West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1972 and Section 8B of the National Highways Act, 1956- (Punishment for joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon, Punishment for rioting, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions, Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment of criminal conspiracy, Mischief causing damage to public property, Penalty for subversive acts, Punishment for mischief by injury to national highway)

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Noor makes a star turn

Ahmad, Samson keep CSK's momentum going, pile misery on KKR

CHENNAI: Chennai Super Kings produced a commanding all-round performance to defeat Kolkata Knight Riders by 32 runs in an Indian Premier League clash here on Tuesday, extending their winning momentum with a second consecutive victory of the season.

Powered by a strong batting display that carried them to 192/5, CSK then delivered a disciplined bowling effort to restrict KKR to 160/7 in 20 overs, sealing a comprehensive win in front of a lively home crowd. Left-arm wrist spinner Noor Ahmad emerged as the standout performer with an impressive spell of 4-0-21-3, dismantling KKR's middle order and applying crucial pressure at key stages of the chase.

Chasing a challenging target of 193, KKR found themselves under early pressure as CSK's bowling unit maintained tight lines and avoided giving easy scoring opportunities. Despite brief resistance, the visitors struggled to build sustained partnerships, eventually falling short despite a spirited effort in the middle overs.

Rovman Powell remained unbeaten on 31, while Ramandeep Singh struck a fighting 35, the pair adding a 63-run stand that briefly raised hopes of a late resurgence. However, the required run rate kept climbing, and CSK's bowlers ensured there was no way back into the contest.

CSK's Noor Ahmad celebrates taking the wicket of Ajinkya Rahane BCCI

Earlier, CSK's innings was built on valuable contributions throughout the batting order. Sanju Samson anchored the innings with a composed 48, while Dewald Brevis provided momentum with a brisk 41, striking boundaries at regular intervals to keep the scoreboard moving.

Youngster Ayush Mhatre also impressed with a fearless knock of 38 off just 17 balls, smashing six fours and two sixes in a lively cameo that lifted CSK's total well beyond the 190-mark. His aggressive intent in the middle overs proved crucial in shifting momentum firmly in CSK's favour.

KKR's bowling attack had moments of control, with Kartik Tyagi returning figures of 2/35, picking up key wickets at important junctures. Veteran spinner Sunil Narine once again demonstrated his economy and control, finishing with 4-0-21-1 and keeping CSK's scoring in check during the middle overs. However, the rest of the attack struggled to contain the flow of runs, especially in the death overs. CSK's total of 192/5 ultimately proved beyond KKR's reach, as the home side's bowlers executed their plans effectively in the second innings. MPOST

RCB look to bat away Lucknow

BENGALURU: Royal Challengers Bengaluru will rely on their fearsome batting unit to fire again as they look to dismantle an inconsistent Lucknow Super Giants and pull clear of the mid-table logjam in their Indian Premier League match here on Wednesday.

The Royal Challengers are currently third on the table with six points and four other teams are chasing the reigning champions with four points each. RCB are two points adrift of leaders Rajasthan Royals and a point behind Punjab Kings.

But in reality, no team in this edition of the IPL has driven fear into the hearts of bowlers more than RCB. Virat Kohli (162), Phil Salt (178), Rajat Patidar (214), Tim David (221) and Devdutt Padikkal (201), have put all comers through the wringer in IPL 2026. AGENCIES

A LOT HINGES ON THE TOUR

SKY reaching the limit? Captain's future up for review post UK tour

NEW DELHI: Suryakumar Yadav may have led India to an impressive T20 World Cup title defence but given his patchy batting form, serious questions remain on whether he will be in the scheme of things for the country's Los Angeles Olympics campaign in 2028.

And in this backdrop, India's tour of England and Ireland in June-July will be crucial for the skipper as more than his captaincy, his batting would be under scrutiny.

The tour could decide whether he will be given another two years till the next phase of big events in 2028 which includes the Olympics and T20 World Cup in Australia.

Suryakumar still remains the first choice for head coach Gautam Gambhir, who is expecting a contract extension till the 2028 T20 World Cup in Australia.

However, it will be interesting to see whether the Ajit Agarkar-led selection committee agrees with his view as the T20 skipper will be pushing 38 at the time of Olympics.

"Obviously Surya is now leading the team. But he also has to ensure that as a batter, he maintains a level of consistency in his performances. Obviously, he will lead in the UK but after that, discussions going forward till 2028 could be purely performance-based," a BCCI source told PTI on conditions of anonymity.

Suryakumar Yadav still remains the first choice for Gautam Gambhir PTI

> Suryakumar had a torrid 2025 in which his strike-rate dropped to less than 120, and he couldn't score a 50

Suryakumar had a torrid 2025 in which his strike rate dropped to less than 120 and he couldn't manage a single fifty.

It changed in 2026, when he scored four half centuries till the end of the T20 World Cup at a good strike rate of 160 plus.

However, at the T20 World Cup, save the first game against the USA, Suryakumar didn't have performances of note.

When faced with big teams, his scores were 18 (against South Africa), 18 (against West Indies), 11 vs England (semi-final) and 0 in final against New Zealand.

With India boasting of tremendous firepower in top three and Vaibhav Sooryavanshi yet to be unleashed, Suryakumar needs to find the consistency that keeps him in strong stead.

Meanwhile, Vaibhav Sooryavanshi's name has been put in the list of 35 T20 specialists that the national selectors have picked as probables for the T20I leg of the Ireland tour in June-July. AGENCIES

Sindarov's got the moves—and Candidates crown

PAPHOS: Uzbek grandmaster Javokhir Sindarov clinched victory in the Candidates tournament with a round to spare on Tuesday, drawing with Dutchman Anish Giri to set up a World Championship match against India's D Gukesh.

The 20-year-old stormed through the event in Cyprus, winning six of his 13 games and losing none in a dominant performance never seen at the Candidates.

Sindarov moved to 9.5 points, two clear of second-placed Giri on 7.5 after the Dutchman failed to convert a winning position against China's Wei Yi in the previous round.

Javokhir Sindarov will now face D Gukesh for the world title FIDE

> The Uzbek won six of his 13 games and lost none in a dominant performance never seen at the Candidates

The tournament had been seen as a possible last opportunity for the old guard to mount another challenge for the world title, but Americans Fabiano Caruana and Hikaru Nakamura never seriously threatened. Gukesh won the title in 2024, defeating China's Ding Liren in the 14th and final game of their match. Ding had himself become champion by beating Ian Nepomniachtchi after Magnus Carlsen, the five-time champion who remains world No. 1, relinquished the crown, citing a lack of motivation.

Meanwhile, India's R Vaishali drew with Tan Zhongyi (5.5) to remain joint leader on 7.5 points alongside Bibisara Assaubayeva, who beat Anna Muzychuk to move to the top. AGENCIES

UCL: Neuer wary of Real threat in crunch clash

MUNICH: Treble-chasing Bayern Munich are in control of their Champions League quarterfinals tie against Real Madrid after a 2-1 first-leg win but the Spanish giants, struggling for form, could prove dangerous with their backs to the wall, Bayern goalkeeper Manuel Neuer said on Tuesday.

The Bavarians host Real in the return leg on Wednesday, hoping to book a semi-final spot to go along with their German Cup semi-final place and a 12-point lead at the top of the Bundesliga.

Real, out of Spain's Copa del Rey and second in La Liga, nine points behind Barcelona, have only one realistic shot at a trophy. "Yes, it is a big chance for Real to improve things," Neuer told a press conference. "It is a really difficult period for a club like Real at the moment. We have experienced it ourselves in the past."

Bayern Munich's Harry Kane will look to lead from the front FILE

"When you are with your back to the wall you can move mountains," Neuer said.

But the Spaniards will be facing a Bayern team in stellar form. On Saturday they set a new Bundesliga all-time goal record, with their 5-0 demolition of St Pauli, to take their season tally to 105 goals with five games still remaining. The previous best mark was 101 goals in the 1971-72 campaign.

"We are in a flow right now. We are still in all competitions and it's in our own hands," Neuer said. "We are sitting in the driver's seat." AGENCIES

Leisure

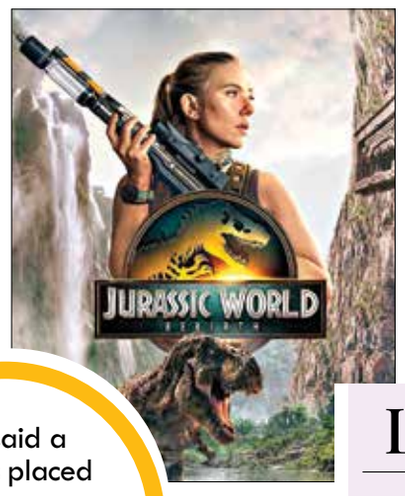
They were pigeonholed: SCARLETT

Johansson talked about Hollywood's early treatment towards female actors

Scarlett Johansson, known for her acclaimed performances in projects such as 'Black Widow' and 'Lost in Translation', said Hollywood used to be a 'tough' industry for young female actors, unlike in present.

The actress said a lot was placed on how women looked and acting opportunities were limited. Now, there are many more empowering roles.

"It was tough. There was a lot placed on how women looked. What was offered at that time for women my age, as far as acting roles or opportunities, was much slimmer than it is now," she said on 'CBS Sunday Morning'.



> She said a lot was placed on how women looked and acting opportunities were limited

Johansson recalled female actors getting 'pigeonholed'. "You would get really pigeon-holed and offered the same roles. It would be like the other woman, or the side piece, the bombshell. That was the archetype that was prevalent when I was that age," she said.

Scarlett previously expressed her thoughts on the same topic and explained how there were hypersexualised archetypes during her 20s towards women in the industry.

Johansson made her mainstream debut with Sofia Coppola's 2003 drama 'Lost in Translation'. It featured the actor in the role of Charlotte alongside Bill Murray. She received a Golden Globe nomination for 'Best Actress - Motion Picture Comedy or Musical' and a BAFTA Award nomination for 'Best Actress in a Leading Role', which she won.

Her latest work is 'Jurassic World Rebirth', which was released in 2025. PTI

'Jumanji 3' gets its official title as 'Open World'

It features Kevin Hart, Dwayne Johnson and Jack Black

The makers of the third instalment of the action-adventure franchise 'Jumanji 3', featuring Kevin Hart, Dwayne Johnson and Jack Black, said the film has been titled 'Jumanji: Open World'.

The announcement was made at Sony's CinemaCon presentation in Las Vegas on Monday, where the first look and the trailer for the upcoming film were unveiled. It was attended by Hart, Johnson and Black.

The film is set to be released on December 25 and also features Karen Gillan. It is directed by Jake Kasdan and is produced by Matt Tolmach, Johnson, Dany Garcia, Hiram Garcia and Kasdan.

The screenplay has been penned by Jeff Pinkner and Scott Rosenberg, who also wrote the earlier instalments.

The first film in the franchise, titled 'Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle', was released in 2017, followed by another instalment, 'Jumanji: The Next Level' in 2019.

> The announcement was made at Sony's CinemaCon presentation in Las Vegas

'Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle' revolved around four teenagers getting stuck in a video game. The sequel features the group returning to the game, but they get their previous characters switched.

The 'Jumanji' franchise is based on the 1981 children's picture book 'Jumanji' by author Chris Van Allsburg. In 1995, Robin Williams starred in a standalone film, 'Jumanji', which served as a foundation for 'Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle' and its sequels. PTI

Lukkhe: A gripping musical action drama

OUR CORRESPONDENT

Prime Video' announced May 8 as the worldwide premiere date of its upcoming 'Prime Original' series 'Lukkhe'. Directed by Himank Gaur and produced by Vipul D Shah and Rajesh Bahl under the banners of 'Optimystix Entertainment' and 'White Guerrilla LLP', 'Lukkhe' is an adrenaline-filled, fictional musical action drama set in the heart of Punjab.

Created and executive produced by Agrim Joshi and Debojit Das Purkayastha, the eight-episode series is headlined by Raashii Khanna and KING - acclaimed Indian rapper, songwriter and singer - making his acting debut. 'Lukkhe' also stars Palak Tiwari (in her streaming debut) and Lakshvir Singh Saran, in lead roles, supported by Nakul Roshan Sahdev, Kritika Bharadwaj, Shivankit Parihar, Yograj Singh and Ayesha Raza Mishra essaying pivotal roles.

> Headlined by Raashii Khanna and rapper KING, the series will stream on May 8

The series is an intense fictional musical action drama set against the pulsating backdrop of Chandigarh, where rap culture, ambition and crime intersect. At its core lies a gripping tale of revenge and redemption, as rival rappers MC Badnaam (KING) and OG (Shivankit) are locked in a deeply personal vendetta that blurs the lines between art and animosity. Blending high-octane action, gunfights and raw musical energy, 'Lukkhe' is ultimately a coming-of-age story shaped by pain, love and ambition - captured in its core thought: "Rap aur badla, dono loud hai."

"At 'Prime Video', we believe in constantly raising the bar by experimenting with storytelling - whether it's blending genres, exploring new formats or championing unconventional narratives," said Nikhil Madhok, Director & Head of Originals, 'Prime Video', India. "'Lukkhe' is a strong reflection of this vision, bringing together high-octane action with pulsating rap music."

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Shri. Suman Kanjilal, resident of North Arabindanagar, P.O.- Alipurduar Court, P.S. - Alipurduar, Dist.- Alipurduar, PIN- 736122.**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)
Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL 2026**
*Name of Constituency: **– 12- Alipurduar Assembly Constituency**
I, **Shri. Suman Kanjilal**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

(A) Pending criminal cases

S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar	G.R. Case No. 30/21 dated	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 188 of IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant; Punishment for obstruction, etc; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
2.	Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar	G.R. Case No. 2328/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 544/20 dated 10.12.2020	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 186/143/188 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant; Punishment for obstruction, etc; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
3.	Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar	G.R. Case No. 2356/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 550/20 dated 21.12.2020	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 186/143/188/283 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant; Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
4.	Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar	G.R. Case No. 2242/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 53/20 dated 03.12.2020	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/186/ 283/ IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020; Punishment for rioting.; Rioting, armed with deadly weapon.; Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions; Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
5.	Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar	G.R. Case No. 2241/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 528/20 dated 02.12.2020	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 143/186/188/283 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.; Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation.; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
6.	Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar	G.R. Case No. 2248/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 530/20 dated 13.11.2020	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 143/188/283 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.; Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation.; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
7.	Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar	G.R. Case No. 1338/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 494/20 dated 02.11.2020	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 188 IPC r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
8.	Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar	G.R. Case No. 1682/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 401/20 dated 04.09.2020	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under Section 143/186/188/283 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020. Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant; Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation. Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
9.	Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar	G.R. Case No. 1365/20 arising out of 336/20 dated 18.07.2020	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under Sections 143/186/188 of IPC, 1860. Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant;
10.	Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar	G.R. Case No. 1338/20 arising out of 333/20 dated 17.07.2020	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under Section 188 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
11.	Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar	G.R. Case No. 1328/20 arising out of 324/20 dated 15.07.2020	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under Section 188 of IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).
12.	Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar	G.R. Case No. 1220/20 arising out of 302/20 dated 01.07.2020	Charges not framed	Sections 188/143/283 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Pronab Chandra Das, resident of Vill- Khenkul, P.O. – JKP Gangarampur, P.S. – Nabagram, Dist – Murshidabad, PIN – 742187, West Bengal.**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)
Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**
*Name of Constituency: **– 65- Nabagram (SC) Assembly Constituency**
I, **Pronab Chandra Das**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Judicial Magistrate Court at Lalbagh, Murshidabad.	GR No. 2545/2019, arising out of P.S. Case No. 225/2019, dated – 23.07.2019 Nabagram, Police Station.	Yes, on 24.04.2024	Alleged offences under Sections 341/323/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment for wrongful restraint. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

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Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Subrata Dutta, resident of, Village – Patrasayer, P.O. – Patrasayer, P.S. – Patrasayer, Dist. – Bankura, PIN – 722206, West Bengal.**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 254- Onda Assembly Constituency**
I, **Subrata Dutta**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bishnupur.	G.R. Case No. 1618 of 25 arising out of PS Case No. 276/2025, dated 08/11/2025, Patrasayer Police Station.	Charges not framed,	Alleged offences under Sections 126(2)/115(2)/118(1)/117(2)/109/76/ 324(4)/303(2)/351(2)(3)/3(5) of B.N.S, 2023. Punishment for wrongful restraint. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Attempt to murder, Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe. Punishment for mischief thereby causes loss or damage to the amount of twenty thousand rupees and more but less than one lakh. Punishment for theft, Punishment for Criminal intimidation,
2	Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bishnupur.	G.R. Case No. 1123 of 17 arising out of PS Case No. 28/2017, dated 19/11/2017, Patrasayer Police Station	Charges not framed,	Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/337/338 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and Sections 3/4 of E.S. Act 1908. Punishment for rioting. Punishment for rioting, armed with deadly weapon. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Causing hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others. Causing grievous hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others. Punishment for causing explosion likely to endanger life or property. Punishment for attempt to cause explosion, or for making or keeping explosive with intent to endanger life or property.
3	Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bishnupur.	G.R. Case No. 496 of 17 arising out of PS Case No. 92/2017, dated 14/05/2017, Patrasayer Police Station.	Charges not framed,	Alleged offences under Sections 341/323/325/308/379/427/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for wrongful restraint. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Attempt to commit culpable homicide. Punishment for theft. Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees or more. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

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Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Shri. Sablu Barman, resident of Runibari (Part), Runibari, Mathabhanga, Coochbehar, West Bengal- 736157**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 2 - Mathabhanga (SC) Assembly Constituency**
I, **Shri. Sablu Barman**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate at Mathabhanga Court	GR Case No. 831/2019 dated 03.10.2019 (in connection with Mathabhanga Police Station Case No. 409/2019 dated 30.09.2019)	Next date of hearing: 27.11.2026 fixed for SR/ AD/Appearance and Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 448/323/427/506/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for house-trespass; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees; Punishment for criminal intimidation; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.
2.	Learned Judicial Magistrate at Mathabhanga Court	NGR Case No. 2483/2019 (in connection to Nishiganj OP GDE No. 709/2019 dated 30.09.2019)	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 32 of Police Act, 1861; Penalty for disobeying orders issued under last three sections, etc- Every person opposing or not obeying the orders issued under the last 2[three] preceding sections, or violating the conditions of any license granted by the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police for the use of music, or for the conduct of assemblies and processions, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

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Format C-1
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Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Shri. Shankar Malakar, resident of Alu Choudhury More, Sreema Sarani, Babupara, P.O. Siliguri Town, P.S. Siliguri, Dist. Darjeeling, West Bengal - 734004**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 25 Matigara-Naxalbari (SC) Assembly Constituency**
I, **Shri. Shankar Malakar**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	A.C.J.M., Siliguri, Darjeeling	GR. No. 215/15, (in connection to P.S. Case No. 27/15, Bagdogra Police Station Darjeeling)	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 34/420/506 of IPC, 1860; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.; Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.; Punishment for criminal intimidation.
2.	A.C.J.M., Siliguri, Darjeeling	P.S. Case No. 158/15, Matigara Police	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 34/339/341 of IPC, 1860; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.; Wrongful restraint.; Punishment for wrongful restraint.
3.	A.C.J.M., Siliguri, Darjeeling	GR. No. 2824/15, (in connection to P.S. Case No. 476/15, Police Station Darjeeling)	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 143/186/323/ 506 of IPC, 1860.; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt.; Punishment for criminal intimidation.
4.	A.C.J.M., Siliguri, Darjeeling	GR. No. 2725/15, (in connection to P.S. Case No. 705/15, Siliguri Police Station Darjeeling)	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 120B/468/471 of IPC, 1860.; Punishment of criminal conspiracy; Forgery for purpose of cheating.; Using as genuine a forged document or electronic record.
5.	A.C.J.M., Siliguri, Darjeeling	P.S .Case No. 1119/14, Siliguri Police Station	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 34/323 of IPC of 1860; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

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Format C-1

(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Siraj Khan, resident Shantipur, P.O. Mecheda, P.S. Kolaghat, District – Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, PIN– 721137.**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 205- Panskura Paschim Assembly Constituency**

I, **Siraj Khan**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Tamluk Court	GR No. 213/19 (arising out of FIR No. GRN No. 755/19, Tamluk Police Station)	Charges Not framed,	Alleged offences under Sections Under Section 317 CRTC
2	CBI Court Asansol	FIR No- 0102014(A)0032014	Charges not framed	Nil
3	Tamluk Court	ST Case No. 109/2025, Tamluk PS.	Charges not framed	Nil

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

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(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Abdur Rahim Boxi, resident of Village – Sahapur Khantola, Sahapur (Angsha), P.O. Baharal, P.S. Ratua, Dist – Malda, West Bengal, PIN – 732205.**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 47 - Malatipur Assembly Constituency**

I, **Abdur Rahim Boxi,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Chanchal.	Ratua P.S Case No. – 174/2018, Dated – 15.05.2018, Ratua.	Charges framed	Alleged offences under Sections 341/326/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, read with Sections 3/4 of the Explosive Substances Act. Punishment for wrongful restraint. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. Causing explosion likely to endanger life or property. Punishment for attempt to cause explosion or making or keeping explosive with intent to endanger life or property.
2	Before the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta	CRR No. 5489 of 2024 with CRAN 5 of 2025 (Arising out of M.P Case No. – 1064/2024, dated 23.12.2024, before Learned Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Chanchal)	Not Applicable	Criminal Offences.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

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Format C-1

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Declaration about criminal cases

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Shri. Sujoy Hazra, resident of Mirzabazar, Goyalapara, P.O.-Midnapore, P.S.-Kotwali, Dist-Paschim Medinipur.**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 236 MedinipurAssembly Constituency**

I, **Shri. Sujoy Hazra**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Paschim Medinipur	G.R. No. 261/2011 arising out of Kotwali PS Case No. 45 of 2011 dated 31.01.2011	Charges not framed	Offences alleged under Sections 147/148/149/186/353/34/323/332/379/511/427/506 IPC, 1860 and Sections 3 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act. ; Punishment for rioting; Rioting, armed with deadly weapon; Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions; Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.; Punishment for theft; Punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment.; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees.; Punishment for criminal intimidation; Mischief causing damage to public property;

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

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Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Shri. Dinen Roy, resident of Vill & P.O.- Abash, P.S.- Kotwali, (Midnapore), Dist - Paschim Medinipur, Pin-721102**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)
Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL 2026**
*Name of Constituency: **– 228 Kharagpur Assembly Constituency**
I, **Shri. Dinen Roy**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

(A) Pending criminal cases

S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	N.C.R.-384/16, Dated. 30/03/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 121 of WB Municipal Act, 2006; Every building together with the site and the land appurtenant thereto comprised in a holding shall be assessed as a single unit: Provided that where portions of any building together with the site of the land appurtenant thereto are vertically divisible and are separately owned so as to be entirely independent and capable of separate enjoyment, notwithstanding the fact that access to such separate portions is made through a common passage or a common staircase, such separately owned portions may be assessed separately: Provided further that the right of such access is protected by a registered deed of agreement. (2) All lands or buildings, to the extent these are contiguous or are within the same curtilage or are on the same foundation and are owned by the same owner or co-owners as undivided property, shall be treated as one unit for the purpose of assessment under this Act. (3) Each residential unit with its percentage of undivided interest in the common areas and facilities, constructed or purchased, and owned by or under the control of any housing co-operative society registered under the West Bengal Co-operative Societies Act, 1983, shall be assessed separately. (4) Each apartment and its percentage of the undivided interest in the common areas and facilities in a building within the meaning of the West Bengal Apartment Ownership Act, 1972, a declaration in respect of which has been duly executed and registered under the provisions of that Act, shall be assessed separately: Provided that if after enquiry it is found that the apartments have been built for the residential purpose and for the occupancy of individuals of families, such apartments shall be individually assessed even if registration under the West Bengal Apartment Ownership Act, 1972, is delayed or avoided. (5) Every land, which is not built upon, comprised in a holding shall be assessed separately as a single unit. (6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, the Mayor-in-Council may, on its own or upon an application, amalgamate or separate lands or buildings or portions thereof so as to ensure conformity with the provisions of this section and may also apportion the valuation and assessment among the co-owners according to the value of the respective shares when the entire land or building is treated as a single unit.
2.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	N.C.R.-387/16, Dated. 28/03/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 23(A) of WB Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 2006 Manner of publication of order under 22.
3.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	N.C.R.-375/16 Dated. 29/03/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under u/s 23(1) WB Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 2010 Manner of publication of order under 22.
4.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	N.C.R.-373/16 Dated. 29/03/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section u/s 121 of WB Municipal Act, u/s 121 of WB Municipal Act, 2006; Every building together with the site and the land appurtenant thereto comprised in a holding shall be assessed as a single unit.
5.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	N.C.R.-367/16 Dated. 27/03/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 23(A) of WB Panchayat (3rd Amendment) Act; No person shall erect any structure or building in any area within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat except with the previous permission in writing of the Gram Panchayat.
6.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	N.C.R.-357/16 Dated. 27/03/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Section 121 of WB Municipal Act, 2006; Every building together with the site and the land appurtenant thereto comprised in a holding shall be assessed as a single unit
7.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	N.C.R.-355/16 Dated .27/03/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences 23 (1) WB Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 2010; No person shall erect any structure or building in any area within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat except with the previous permission in writing of the Gram Panchayat.
8.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	N.C.R.-356/16 Dated.27/03/16	Next date is fixed for summons to accused person (S.A) Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under Section 23(1) WB Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 2010.; No person shall erect any structure or building in any area within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat except with the previous permission in writing of the Gram Panchayat.
9.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	N.C.R.-385/16 Dated.30/03/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under Section 121of WB Municipal Act, 2006; Every building together with the site and the land appurtenant thereto comprised in a holding shall be assessed as a single unit
10.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	N.C.R.-398/16 Dated. 05/04/2016	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under Section 121 of WB Municipal Act, 2006; Every building together with the site and the land appurtenant thereto comprised in a holding shall be assessed as a single unit
11.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	N.C.R.-404/16, Dated.07/04/2016	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under Section 121(1) of WB Municipal Act, 2006; Every building together with the site and the land appurtenant thereto comprised in a holding shall be assessed as a single unit
12.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	N.C.R.-387/16 Dated. 31/03/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under section 32 Police Act 1861; Penalty for disobeying orders issued under last three sections, etc:- Every person opposing or not obeying the orders issued under the last 2[three] preceding
13.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	N.C.R.-386/16 Dated. 28/03/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under section 124(4) of WB Municipal Act 2006; When an assessment list is prepared or revised by the Corporation, it shall cause the assessment list to be published together with a public notice of the place where the assessment list may be available for inspection.
14.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	NGR -2618N/16 Dated 23/06/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under section 32 Panchayat Act; A Gram Panchayat may, at a meeting specially convened for 32. the purpose, by a resolution delegate to its Pradhan such duties or powers of the Gram Panchayat as it thinks fit and may at any time by a resolution withdraw or modify the same.
15.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	NGR -2611N/16 Dated. 20/03/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under section 23N Panchayat Act; No person shall erect any structure or building in any area within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat except with the previous permission in writing of the Gram Panchayat.
16.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	NGR-2608N/16 Dated. 20/03/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under Section 23N Panchayat Act; No person shall erect any structure or building in any area within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat except with the previous permission in writing of the Gram Panchayat.
17.	Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore..	NGR- 2615N/16 Dated. 21/03/16	Charges not framed	Alleged offences Under 121 WB Panchayat Act; The Executive Officer shall exercise general control over all officers and employees of the Panchayat Samiti.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1

(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Ashis Marjit, resident of Vill – Pathdanga, P.O – Joypur, P.S. – Khargram, Dist – Murshidabad, PIN – 742159.**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 66 - Khargram (SC) Assembly Constituency**

I, **Ashis Marjit**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned A.C.J.M at Rampurhat Birbhum.	GR No. 658/15, arising out of P.S. Case No. 108/15, dated – 28.06.15, Margram Police Station, District – Birbhum	Charges Not Framed	Alleged offences under Sections 189/504/505(1b)/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Threat of injury to public servant, Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace, with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquility, Punishment for criminal intimidation..

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1

(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Asis Kundu, resident of Saratpally (Uttarangsh), Ps: Englishbazar, Po & Dist.- Malda, West Bengal, Pin-732101**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **- 51– Englishbazar Assembly Constituency**

I, **Asis Kundu,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned C.J.M. Court, Malda	G.R. No. 543/2007 Arising out of P.S. Case no. 103/2007 Dated 16/03/2007, Englishbazar Police Station, Malda	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 427 IPC, 1860 r/w Sec. 3 (2) a. P.D.P.P. Act; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees; (2) Whoever commits mischief by doing any act in respect of any public property being - any building, installation or other property used in connection with the production, distribution or supply of water, light, power or energy.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1

(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Babar Ali, resident of Paramahlla - Bhabta Uttarpara (Purba), Bhabta, Berhampore, District – Murshidabad, West Bengal - 742134.**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 76- Jalangi Assembly Constituency**

I, **Babar Ali**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned J.M, 2nd Court Murshidabad.	GR No. 1532/2012, arising out of P.S. Case No. 471/2012, dated 22.04.2012, Berhampore Police Station.	Charges framed, on 18.12.2013	Alleged offences under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1

(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Bayron Biswas, resident of Kanchantala Main Road, P.S. Samserganj, P.O – Dhuliyan, Dist – Murshidabad, PIN-742202, West Bengal.**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 60- Sagardighi Assembly Constituency**

I, **Bayron Biswas**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned A.C.J.M, Jangipur.	GR No. 664/2023, in connection with P.S. Case No. 89/2023, dated 20.03.2023, Samsherganj Police Station.	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 448/427/379/506/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment for house-trespass, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for theft, Punishment for criminal intimidation, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)
Name and address of candidate: **Chandan Mondal, resident of Vill. Gojina, P.O. Arongkiarana, P.S. Moyna, Dist – Purba Medinipur, PIN – 721642.**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)
Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**
*Name of Constituency: **– 206- Moyna Assembly Constituency**
I, **Chandan Mondal**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

(A) Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Purba Medinipur	Moyna P.S. Case No. 138/2020 dated 05.06.2020, Moyna Police Station.	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 143/188/269/270/271 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment for being member of unlawful assembly, Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant, Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life, Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life, Disobedience to quarantine rule.
2	Learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Purba Medinipur	Moyna P.S. Case No. 70/2021 dated 24/03/2021, Moyna Police Station.	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 143/448/427/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment for being member of unlawful assembly. Punishment for house-trespass, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.
3	Learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Purba Medinipur	Moyna P.S. Case No. 73/2021 dated 24/03/2021, Moyna Police Station	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/186/355/427 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions, Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour person, otherwise than on grave provocation, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees.
4	Learned A.D.J. 4th Court, Purba Medinipur	Moyna P.S. Case No. 84/2023, Moyna Police Station.	Charges framed on 15.07.2024	Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/341/323/325/326/307/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, punishment for wrongful restraint. punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, attempt to murder, Punishment for criminal intimidation.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Pradip Sarkar, resident of Kharida Bangali Para, near Milan Mandir, Kharagpur, Paschim Medinipur, Pin – 721301.**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**
*Name of Constituency: **– 224-Kharagpur Sadar Assembly Constituency**
I, **Pradip Sarkar**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

(A) Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Judicial Magistrate, Railway Court at Kharagpur	FIR No. 91/2025, RPF Town Post Kgp. date unknown	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 147/146/145 of Railway Act (Trespass and refusal to desist from trespass; Obstructing railway servant in his duties; Drunkenness or nuisance).
2.	Learned Judicial Magistrate, Railway Court at Kharagpur	FIR No. 86/2025, RPF Town Post Kgp. date unknown	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 146/145 of Railway Act (Obstructing railway servant in his duties and Drunkenness or nuisance).
3.	Learned Judicial Magistrate, Railway Court at Kharagpur	FIR No. 18/2025, RPF Town Post Kgp. date unknown	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 147/146/145 of Railway Act (Trespass and refusal to desist from trespass; Obstructing railway servant in his duties; Drunkenness or nuisance).

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
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Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Smt. Uttara Singha (Hazra), resident of Dwarigeria, P.O.-Satbankura, P.S.-Garhbeta, Dist-Paschim Medinipur, Pin 721253.**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 233- Garbeta Assembly Constituency**
I, **Smt. Uttara Singha (Hazra)**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned CJM Paschim Medinipur	Case No. 3/2011, dated 23.01.2011 at Salboni Police Station	Charges not framed	Offences alleged under Sections: Section 302/34 of IPC, 1860 and Section 25/27 of Arms Act ,1959; Punishment for murder; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.; Punishment for certain offences; Punishment for using arms, etc.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

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Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)
Name and address of candidate: **Shri. Manab Kumar Parua, resident of Vill: Nijnarua, P.O.- Analberia, P.S.- Bhupatinagar, Dist - Purba Medinipur, Pin: 721444**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)
Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL 2026**
*Name of Constituency: **– 214 – Bhagabanpur Assembly Constituency**
I, **Shri. Manab Kumar Parua**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned ACJM, Contai, Purba (Medinipur)	G.R Case No. 340/2023 dated 21.01.2023	Next date of hearing fixed for Appearance and Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 34/307/323/325/341/342/379 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention; Attempt to murder; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Punishment for wrongful restraint.; Punishment for wrongful confinement; Punishment for theft.
2.	Learned ACJM, Contai, Purba (Medinipur)	G.R Case No. 4310/2022 dated 13.12.2022	Next date of hearing: 16.04.2026 for Appearanceand Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 34/323/325/341/354B/427/447 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Punishment for wrongful restraint.; Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees; Punishment for criminal trespass.
3.	Learned Addl. District and Session Judge Contai, Purba (Medinipur)	Sessions Case No. 309/2023 dated 08.05.2023	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/325/341/354/379/427/ 436/506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for rioting; Rioting, armed with deadly weapon; Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object.; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.; Punishment for theft; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees; Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house, etc.; Punishment for criminal intimidation.
4.	Learned Addl. District and Session Judge, Contai, Purba (Medinipur)	Sessions Case No. 322/2023 arising out of Marishda P.S. Case No. 52/99, dated 23.08.1999	Charges were framed	Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/302/326/342 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for rioting; Rioting, armed with deadly weapon; Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object; Punishment for murder; Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means; Punishment for wrongful confinement.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

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Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Goutam Mishra, resident of, Village – Durlovpur, Thana – Gangajalghati, District – Bankura – 722133.**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 253 - Barjora Assembly Constituency**
I, **Goutam Mishra**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases				
S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, at Bidhannagar, North 24 Pargana.	G.R. Case No. 798 of 23 arising out of FIR No. 17/2023, dated 02/08/2023, Bidhannagar Women Police Station.	Charges framed, on 20.09.2024	Alleged offences under Sections 498(A)/406/323/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty, Punishment for criminal breach of trust, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.
B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences				
S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed	
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

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Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Mustafijur Rahaman, resident of Vill & P.O & P.S. – Salar, Dist – Murshidabad, West Bengal, PIN – 742401.**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 69 - Bharatpur Assembly Constituency**
I, **Mustafijur Rahaman**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases				
S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned A.C.J.M, Kandi Court, Murshidabad.	G.R Case No. 946/16 in connection to P.S. Case No. 100/16, dated 21.05.16, Salar Police Station Murshidabad.	Charges Not Framed	Alleged offences under Sections 302/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment for murder, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.
2.	Learned A.C.J.M, Kandi Court, Murshidabad.	GR Case No. 1241/14 in connection to P.S. Case No. 190/14, dated 10.06.14, Salar Police Station, Murshidabad.	Charges Not Framed	Alleged offences under Sections 143/323/427/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Being member of unlawful assembly, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.
3.	Learned A.C.J.M, Kandi Court, Murshidabad.	GR Case No. 1418/12 in connection to P.S. Case No. 128/12, dated 14.09.12, Salar Police Station, Murshidabad	Charges Not Framed	Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/153(A)/333/308/427/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment for rioting, rioting, armed with deadly weapon, member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty, attempt to commit culpable homicide, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt.
B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences				
S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed	
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

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Declaration about criminal cases

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Rabiul Alam Chowdhury, resident of Vill + P.O.- Mirzapur, P.S.- Beldanga, District- Murshidabad, West Bengal, PIN- 742133**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 71 - Beldanga Assembly Constituency**

I, **Rabiul Alam Chowdhury,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Judicial Magistrate 2nd Court Berhampore, Murshidabad	G.R Case No. 2253/2009 (arising out of Beldanga PS Case No. 301/2009 dated 11.08.2009)	Next date of hearing on 24.03.2027 for the purpose of Charge/Plea Hearing	Alleged offences under Sections 323/324/34 of IPC, 1860 (Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.)

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1

(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Rajendra Prasad Singh, resident of Bidupara, Nalhati, Ward No. 3, P.O. & P.S.-Nalhati, District- Birbhum, West Bengal, PIN- 731220**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 293 – Nalhati Assembly Constituency**

I, **Rajendra Prasad Singh,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
a.	Learned ACJM, Rampurhat	SCR No. 1345/2024 arising out of RPF/POST/NALHATI Case No. 596 of 2024 dated 01.12.2024	Charges not framed.	Alleged offences under Section 145, 146, 147, 154, 174 (a) of Railways Act- (Drunkenness or nuisance, Obstructing railway servant in his duties, Trespass and refusal to desist from trespass, Endangering safety of persons travelling by railway by rash or negligent act or omission, Obstructing running of train, etc.)

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	**NOT APPLICABLE**	**NOT APPLICABLE**	**NOT APPLICABLE**

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1

(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Shri. Udayan Guha, resident of Babu Para, Ward No.- 02, PO. & PS.- Dinhata, Dist.- Cooch Behar. West Bengal. Pin736135**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 7- Dinhata Assembly Constituency**

I, **Shri. Udayan Guha**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate II, Dinhata	G.R No. 668/2013 (in connection to FIR No- 683/2013, date 13.06.2013)	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 325/326/302/120B/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means; Punishment for murder; Punishment of criminal conspiracy; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.
2.	Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Dinhata	G.R No. 58/2008 (arising out of FIR No- 49/2008, date 05.02.2008)	Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/447/151/152/153/332/333/353/325 /326/307/436 of IPC, 1860 r/w Section 3/ 4 of PDPP Act r/w 9/10 MPO Act adding Sec 302 of IPC 1860 ; Punishment for rioting; Rioting, armed with deadly weapon; Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object; Punishment for criminal trespass; Knowingly joining or continuing in assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse; Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc.; Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot—if rioting be committed; if not committed; Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty; Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty; Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means; Attempt to murder; Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house, etc.;; Mischief causing damage to public property; Mischief causing damage to public property by fire or explosive substance; If any person commits any subversive act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both.; Any person who carries on his person or knowingly has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores as defined in the Arms Act, 1959, or explosive substances as defined in the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or corrosive substance, under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he does not carry it on his person or have it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, shall, unless he can show that he was carrying it on his person or that he had it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years. to which fine may be added. ;Punishment for murder

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Rekha Roy, resident of Vill- Isnail, P.O.- Sahapur Jharbari P.S.- Kushmandi, Dist- Dakshin Dinajpur, Pin- 733132**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 37 – Kushmandi (SC) Assembly Constituency**

I, **Rekha Roy,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned A.C.J.M Court Gangarampur at Buniadpur Sub Divisional Court, Dakshin Dinajpur	G.R.No.-354/2016 (arising out Kushmandi PS Case No. 66 of 2016 dated 12.04.2016)	Charges have been framed on 08.04.2019, next hearing on 22.04.2026 for Examination under Section 313 Cr.P.C	Alleged offences under Sections 188 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant)

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Sabina Yeasmin, resident of Vill- Saifuddin Sardartola, P.O.- Kaliachak, P.S.- Kaliachak, District- Malda, West Bengal, PIN- 732201**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 53 - Sujapur Assembly Constituency**

I, **Sabina Yeasmin,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
a.	**Learned C.J.M Court, Malda**	**G.R. Case No. 3700/2013 (arising out of FIR No. 816/2013, Kaliachak Police Station)**	**Charges not framed.**	**Alleged offences under Sections 34/323/341 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for wrongful restraint.)**

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	**NOT APPLICABLE**	**NOT APPLICABLE**	**NOT APPLICABLE**

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Shaoni Singha Roy, resident of Vill- Jafraganj, P.O- Nashipur Rajbanti, P.S. & District- Murshidabad, PIN- 742160**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 64 - Murshidabad Assembly Constituency**

I, **Shaoni Singha Roy,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
a.	Learned 2nd Judicial Magistrate at Berhampore, Murshidabad	G.R. Case No. 723/2007 (arising out of Domkal PS Case No. 108/2007, dated 03.06.2007)	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 34/ 109/ 286/ 323/ 337/ 341/ 379/ 406/ 427/ 447 of IPC, 1860 – (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment of a abetment if the act abetted is committed in consequence and where no express provision is made for its punishment, Negligent conduct with respect to explosive substance, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Causing hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others, Punishment for wrongful restraint, Punishment for theft, Punishment for criminal breach of trust, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for criminal trespass.)

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Fayezul Haque, resident of Vill and P.O- Papuri, Nanoor, Birbhum, West Bengal, PIN- 731240**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 292 - Hansan Assembly Constituency**

I, **Fayezul Haque,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
a.	Learned Additional Sessions Judge at Bolpur, Birbhum	SC 117/2024 (arising out of Nanoor PS Case No. 106 of 2016)	Charges were framed on 20.05.2016	Alleged offences under Sections 341/ 326/ 307/ 120B/ 34 IPC, 1860- (Punishment for wrongful restraint, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment of criminal conspiracy, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.)
b.	Learned Additional Sessions Judge at Bolpur, Birbhum.	SC 25/2022 (arising out of Nanoor PS Case No. 127 of 2012)	Charges were framed on 24.10.2012	Alleged offences under Sections 147/ 148/ 149/ 326/ 307/ 302 IPC, 1860 and 9B(2) IE Act- (Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment for murder, Punishment for certain offences.)
c.	Learned Asst. Sessions Judge at Bolpur, Birbhum	SC 43/2023 (arising out of Nanoor PS Case No. 150 of 2008)	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 147/ 148/ 149/ 324/ 326/ 307/ 379 IPC, 1860 and 9B(2) IE Act- (Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment for theft, Punishment for certain offences.)
d.	Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate at Bolpur, Birbhum	GR 83/2016 (arising out of Bolpur P.S. Case No. 28/2016 dated 05.02.2016)	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 326/307/506/34 IPC, 1860 and Arms Act- (Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.)
e.	Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate at Bolpur, Birbhum	GR 158/2010 (arising out of Nanoor P.S. Case No. 34/2010)	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/448/379/436/427 IPC, 1860 and 9B(2) IE Act- (Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for theft, Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house, etc, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for certain offences.)
f.	Learned ADJ, Bolpur, Birbhum	GR 123/2008 (arising out of Nanoor P.S. Case No. 23/2008 dated 23.03.2008)	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 147/ 148/ 149/ 323/ 324/ 325/ 307/ 286 IPC, 1860 and Section 9B(2) IE Act and Section 3/ 4 ES Act- (Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Negligent conduct with respect to explosive substance, Punishment for certain offences, Punishment for causing explosion likely to endanger life or property, Punishment for attempt to cause explosion, or for making or keeping explosive with intent to endanger life or property.)

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Humayun Kabir, resident of Plot No. GD-5; 1889, Rajdanga Main Road, Narkel Bagan, Kolkata- 700107**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **- 75 – Domkal Assembly Constituency**

I, **Humayun Kabir,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned C.J.M Court, Purba Bardhaman	Burdwan PS Case No.131/23 dated 01.02.2023, Purba Bardhaman	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 448/323/379/427/504/506/341 IPC & 25/27 Arms Act- (Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for theft, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Punishment for wrongful restraint, Punishment for certain offences, Punishment for using arms, etc.)
2.	Learned C.J.M Court, Purba Bardhaman	Ausgram PS Case No. 31/23 dated 31.01.2023, Purba Bardhaman	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 448/323/325/307/506/34 IPC- (Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention)

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Ataur Rahaman, resident of Vill- Joynagar, P.O.- Joynagar, P.S.- Rejinagar, District- Murshidabad, West Bengal, PIN- 742189**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**
*Name of Constituency: **– 70 - Rejinagar Assembly Constituency**
I, **Ataur Rahaman,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Judicial Magistrate 2nd Court Berhampore, Murshidabad	Case No. 88/2021	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Section 188 of IPC, 1860 and Section 51(b) of D.M. Act, 2005- (Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant, Punishment for obstruction, etc)
2.	Learned Judicial Magistrate 1st Court Berhampore, Murshidabad	Case No. 272/2011	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Section 34/147/149/332/353/379/427/448/506/511 of IPC, 1860 and Section 3 of P.D.P.P Act, 1984- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for rioting, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty, Punishment for theft, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment, Mischief causing damage to public property)

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Naru Gopal Mukherjee, resident of 104, Dayanagar Road, P.O.-Cossimbazar, P.S.- Berhampore, District- Murshidabad, PIN- 742102**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 72 - Baharampur Assembly Constituency**

I, **Naru Gopal Mukherjee,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S l . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned A.C.J.M Court at Jangipur	G.R. Case No. 469/2023 (arising out of Sagardighi PS Case No. 63 of 2023 dated 26.02.2023)	Next date of hearing on 12.05.2026 for the purpose of appearance	Alleged offences under Sections Sections 171C/171F/188 of IPC, 1860- (Undue influence at elections, Punishment for undue influence or personation at an election, Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant)

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S l . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1

(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Md. Matibur Rahaman, resident of Vill- Kamalabadigram Sampurn, P.O. – Talgachi, P.S. – Harishchandrapur, Dist. – Malda, Sate – West Bengal, PIN – 733 125**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 46 – Harishchandrapur Assembly Constituency**

I, **Md. Matibur Rahaman,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned A.C.J.M Court at Chanchal, Malda	G.R.No.-1141/2021 (arising out of Harishchandrapur P.S. Case No. 388 of 2021 dated 23.05.2021)	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 420/424/506/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property, Punishment for criminal intimidation, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention)
2.	Learned J.M – 2nd Court at Chanchal, Malda	G.R. No-988/2021 (arising out of Harishchandrapur P.S. Case No. 338 of 2021 dated 05.05.2021)	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 448/323/354/427/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Assault of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention)

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1

(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Niamot Sheikh, resident of 29/1/A, Kali Krishna Banerjee Road, Gorabazar, P.O. & P.S.- Berhampore, District- Murshidabad, PIN- 742101**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 73 – Hariharpara Assembly Constituency**

I, **Niamot Sheikh,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Judicial Magistrate Bidhannagar Court, North 24 Parganas	Special Case No. 08/2025 (arising out of R.P.F/Post/ Berhampore Town Case No. 68/2014 dated 15.12.2014)	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 146/174(A) of the Railway Act, 1989- (Obstructing railway servant in his duties, Obstructing running of train, etc.)

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1

(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Tarun Kumar Jana, resident of, Village – Purba mukundapur, P.O. – Basantia, P.S. – Contai, Dist. – Purba Medinipur, PIN – 721442, West Bengal.**

Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 216 – Kanthi Dakshin Assembly Constituency**

I, **Tarun Kumar Jana**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Asst. Session Judge 1st Court, Contai.	G.R. Case No. 906/2010, (Arising out of P.S Case No. 272/2010, dated – 19/11/2010, Contai Police Station).	Charges not framed,	Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/333/307/326 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for rioting. Punishment for rioting, armed with deadly weapon. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty. Attempt to murder. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
2	Learned ACJM Court	G.R. Case No. 949/2010, (Arising out of P.S Case No. 258/2010, dated – 9/11/2010, Contai Police Station).	Charges not framed,	Alleged offences under Sections 186/323/506/509 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Punishment for criminal intimidation. Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman.
3	Learned ACJM, Court	G.R. Case No. 845/2010, Arising out of P.S Case No. 241/2010, dated – 21/10/2010, Contai Police Station	Charges not framed,	Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/379 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for rioting. Punishment for rioting, armed with deadly weapon. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Punishment for theft.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Pabitra Kar, resident of Vill-Boyal, P.O.-Boyal, P.S.-Nandigram, District-Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, PIN- 721656**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**
*Name of Constituency: **– 210 - Nandigram Assembly Constituency**
I, **Pabitra Kar,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
a.	**Learned ACJM Haldia, Purba Medinipur**	**G.R. Case No. 1912/2023 (arising out of FIR No. 924/2023 dated 22.06.2023, Nandigram Police Station)**	**Charges not framed.**	**Alleged offences under Sections 34/ 323/ 325/ 326/ 341/ 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Punishment for wrongful restraint, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.)**
b.	**Learned ACJM Haldia, Purba Medinipur**	**G.R. Case No. 402/2021 (arising out of FIR No. 108/2021 dated 17.03.2021, Nandigram Police Station)**	**Charges not framed.**	**Alleged offences under Sections 34/ 307/ 323/ 325/ 341/ 427/ 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Punishment for wrongful restraint, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.)**
c.	**Learned ADJ Haldia, Purba Medinipur**	**S.C. Case No. 141/2021 (arising out of FIR No. 122/2021 dated 27.03.2021, Nandigram Police Station)**	**Charges not framed.**	**Alleged offences under Sections 34/ 307/ 323/ 325/ 341/ 379/ 427/ 506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Punishment for wrongful restraint, Punishment for theft, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.)**
d.	**Learned ACJM Haldia, Purba Medinipur**	**G.R. Case No. 88/2020 (arising out of FIR No. 19/2020 dated 23.01.2020, Nandigram Police Station)**	**Charges not framed.**	**Alleged offence under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Punishment for theft)**
e.	**Learned JM Haldia, Purba Medinipur**	**C.R. Case No. 272/2020**	**Charges not framed.**	**Alleged offences under Sections 34/ 323/ 427/ 448/ 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.)**
f.	**Learned ACJM Haldia, Purba Medinipur**	**C.R. Case No. 192/2020**	**Charges not framed.**	**Alleged offences under Sections 34/ 323/ 447/ 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for criminal trespass, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.)**
g.	**Learned Executive Magistrate Haldia, Purba Medinipur**	**P.R. Case No. 689/2026 (arising out of NCR No. 264/2026 dated 04.03.2026, Nandigram Police Station)**	**Charges not framed.**	**Alleged offences under 126 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023- (Security for keeping peace in other cases.)**

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	**NOT APPLICABLE**	**NOT APPLICABLE**	**NOT APPLICABLE**

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Reyat Hossain Sarkar, resident of Vill-Gobra, P.O.-Kalukhali, P.S.-Bhagwangola, District- Murshidabad, West Bengal, PIN- 742135**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 62 - Bhagawangola Assembly Constituency**

I, **Reyat Hossain Sarkar,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

Sl. No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned A.C.J.M 2nd , Lalbagh, Murshidabad	G.R. Case No. 2100/2023 (arising out of Bhagwangola P.S. Case No. 295/2023, dated 04.07.2023)	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 341/323/325/506/34 of IPC, 1860- (Punishment for wrongful restraint, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.)
2.	Learned A.C.J.M, Alipore, South 24 Parganas	ACGR No. 1332/2026 (arising out of Survey Park P.S. Case No. 43/2021, dated 02.03.2021)	Charges have not been framed	Sections 420/406 of IPC, 1860- (Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Punishment for criminal breach of trust.)
3.	Learned A.C.J.M, Alipore, South 24 Parganas	ACGR No. 5623/2020 (arising out of Survey Park PS Case No. 212/2020, dated 10.12.2020)	Charges have not been framed	Sections 420/406 of IPC, 1860- (Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Punishment for criminal breach of trust.)
4.	Learned A.C.J.M, Alipore, South 24 Parganas	ACGR No. 5622/2020 (arising out of Survey Park PS Case No. 210/2020, dated 09.12.2020)	Charges have not been framed	Sections 420/406 of IPC, 1860- (Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Punishment for criminal breach of trust.)
5.	Learned A.C.J.M, Alipore, South 24 Parganas	ACGR No. 1333/26 (arising out of Survey Park PS Case No. 211/2020, dated 02.03.2020)	Charges have not been framed	Sections 420/406 of IPC, 1860- (Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Punishment for criminal breach of trust.)
6.	Learned J.M (Additional), Lalbagh, Murshidabad	CR Case No. 163/2017	Charges have not been framed	Sections 21/18/16(1)/17(1) of Indian Explosive Substance Act, 1908 – (Allegedly used prohibited explosive substances for illegal Acts and purpose)

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

Sl. No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Chandra Nath Sinha, resident of Bolpur Nayekpara, Ward No. 21 under Bolpur Municipality, P.O.-Bolpur, P.S.-Bolpur, District- Birbhum, West Bengal, PIN- 731204**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 286 – Bolpur Assembly Constituency**

I, **Chandra Nath Sinha,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S 1 . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
a.	**Special CBI Court No. 3 designated as Special Court under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2022.**	**ML Case no. 05 of 2024 (old case no. ML/13/2022) (arising out of ECIR No. KLZO-II/19/2022 registered by the Directorate of Enforcement)**	**Charges not framed.**	**Alleged offences under Sections 3/4 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002- (Offence of money-laundering, Punishment for money-laundering.)**

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S 1 . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	**NOT APPLICABLE**	**NOT APPLICABLE**	**NOT APPLICABLE**

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India &Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Shri. Paresh Chandra Adhikary, resident of Ward No- 3, P.O. & P.S. Mekliganj, Dist. - Coochbehar**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 1 Mekliganj (SC) Assembly Constituency**
I, **Shri. Paresh Chandra Adhikary**, a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S 1 . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	1st Special Judge(CBI) at Alipore	Special case No. 04 of 2025 vide RC 04 of 2022.	Charges were framed	Offences alleged under Sections: Sections 420, 467, 468, 471 & 477A read with Sections 120B, 201 and 109 Indian Penal Code, 1860; Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property; Forgery of valuable security, will, etc.; Forgery for purpose of cheating; Using as genuine a forged document or electronic record; Falsification of accounts; Punishment of criminal conspiracy; Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offender; Punishment of abetment if the act abetted is committed in consequence and where no express provision is made for its punishment.

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S 1 . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-1
(for candidate to publish in Newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal cases
(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018, of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name and address of candidate: **Mosaraf Hussen, resident of Vill. Gopalnagar, P.O. Baidara, P.S. Itahar, Dist – Uttar Dinajpur PIN- 733128**
Name of political party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**
(Independent candidates should write "Independent" here)

Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026**

*Name of Constituency: **– 36 – Itahar Assembly Constituency**

I, **Mosaraf Hussen,** a candidate for the abovementioned election, declares for public information the following details about my criminal antecedents:

A. Pending criminal cases

S 1 . No.	Name of Court	Case No. and dated	Status of case(s)	Section(s) of Acts concerned and brief description of offence(s)
1.	Learned Judicial Magistrate 1st Court at Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur	G . R . N o . - 4 1 9 / 2 0 1 8 (arising out Itahar P.S. Case No. 87 of 2018 dated 03.04.2018)	Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 34/323/341 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for wrongful restraint)

B. Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences

S 1 . No.	Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)	Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed	Maximum Punishment Imposed
1.	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.

Format C-2

(For political party to publish in website, newspapers, TV)

Declaration about criminal antecedents of candidates set up by the party

(As per the judgment dated 25th September, 2018 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in WP (Civil) No. 536 of 2011 (Public Interest Foundation & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Anr.)

Name of Political Party: **ALL INDIA TRINAMOOL CONGRESS**

* Name of Election: **GENERAL ELECTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WEST BENGAL, 2026** Name of State/UT: **WEST BENGAL**

1.	2.	3.	4.		5.		
Sl No.	**Name of constituency**	**Name of candidate**	**(A) Pending criminal cases**		**(B) Details about cases of conviction for criminal offences**		
			Name of Court, case No. & status of the case(s)	**Sections of the Acts concerned & brief description of offence(s)**	**Name of Court & date(s) of order(s)**	**Description of offence(s) & punishment imposed**	**Maximum Punishment Imposed**
1.	**278 - Raniganj Assembly Constituency**	**Kalobaran Mondal**	**Learned Judicial Magistrate, 3rd Court, Durgapur G.R. 2126 of 2016 (arising out of Andal Police Station Case No. 330 of 2016 dated 28.11.2016) Next date of hearing on 26.05.2026 for appearance**	**Offences alleged under Sections 147/148/149/323/506 of I.P.C, 1860 - (Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for criminal intimidation).**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**
2.	**283 – Barabani Legislative Assembly Constituency (SC)**	**Bidhan Upadhyay**	**Judicial Magistrate, 2nd Court, Asansol, Paschim Bardhaman** **GR Case No. 251/96 arising out of Asansol North PS Case No. 31 of 1996 dated 25.02.1996** **Charges not framed**	**Alleged offences under Sections 148/149/323/325/332/353/427/506-Indian Penal Code, 1860:** **(Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty, assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty, mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees and punishment for criminal intimidation therein).**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**N/A**

1.	2.	3.	4.		5.		
3.	4 - Cooch Behar Dakshin Assembly Constituency	Avijit De Bhowmik	a. Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar, G.R. Case No. 1415/2023, Charges not framed b. Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar G.R. Case No. 310/2018 Charges not framed c. Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar, G.R. Case No. 789/2017 Charges not framed d. Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar G.R. Case No. 788/2017 Charges not framed e. Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar. G.R. Case No. 1139/2016 Charges not framed f. Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar G.R. Case No. 1150/2016 dated 5.09.2016 Next date fixed for appearance 6.10.2026 Charges not framed g. Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar G.R. Case No. 987/2016 dated 10.08.2016 Next date is fixed for appearance on 4.11.2026 Charges not framed h. Learned C.J.M, Sadar, Cooch Behar G.R. Case No. 932/2016 dated 29.07.2016 Next date is fixed for summons to accused person (S.A)Charges not framed i. Learned J.M ,3rd Court, Sadar, Cooch Behar G.R. Case No. 967/2016, Charges not framed j. Learned J.M ,2nd Court, Sadar, Cooch BeharG.R. Case No. 28/1999Charges not framed k. Learned C.J.M Sadar, Cooch Behar G.R. Case No. 222/1997 Charges not framed	a. Alleged offences under Section 341/323/354/506/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 r/w Section 3 (r) (s) of The Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention Of Atrocities) Act, 1989; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Assault of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty; Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. Punishment for offences atrocities- (r) intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any place within public view; (s) abuses any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by caste name in any place within public view. b. Alleged offences under Section 341/323/ 427/ 506/ 34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees.; Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.; Punishment for criminal intimidation.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. c. Alleged offences under Section 143/341/323/324/ 325/354/427 /506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment- Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees. d. Alleged offences under Section 143/ 447/341/427 / 506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment. —Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Punishment for criminal trespass; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees; Punishment for criminal intimidation, r/w Section 3/4 of P.P. Act; Appointment of estate officers; Issue of notice to show cause against order of eviction; r/w Section 90 MPO Act; Eviction of unauthorized occupants. e. Alleged offences under Section 447/325/326/379 /506 /34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for criminal trespass; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means; Punishment for theft; Punishment for criminal intimidation; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. f. Alleged offences under Section 341/323 /324/506 /34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860.; Punishment for wrongful restraint.; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means; Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. g. Alleged offences under Section 447/ 341/ 323/ 506/ 34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for criminal trespass; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt.; Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. h.Alleged offences Under Section 341/325/379/506/ 34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Punishment for theft.; Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. i. Alleged offences Under Section 341/307/506/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for wrongful restraint.; Attempt to murder; Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. r/w Section 25(1) (a) of Arms Act, 1959; Punishment for whoever acquires, has in his possession or carries any prohibited arms or prohibited ammunition. j. Alleged offences Under Section 341/323/379/506 /34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Punishment for theft; Punishment for criminal intimidation; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. k. Alleged offences Under Section 448/342/323/327/ 34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for house-trespass; Punishment for wrongful confinement; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A g. N/A h. N/A i. N/A j. N/A k. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A g. N/A h. N/A i. N/A j. N/A k. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A g. N/A h. N/A i. N/A j. N/A k. N/A

1.	2.	3.	4.		5.		
4.	1- Mekliganj (SC) Assembly Constituency	Paresh Chandra Adhikary	Learned 1st Special Judge (CBI) at Alipore, Special Case No. 04 of 2025 (arising out of RC Case No. 04 of 2022) Charges framed	Offences alleged under Sections 420/467/468/ 471/477A read with Sections 120B, 201 and 109 Indian Penal Code, 1860; Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property; Forgery of valuable security, will, etc.; Forgery for purpose of cheating; Using as genuine a forged document or electronic record; Falsification of accounts; Punishment of criminal conspiracy; Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offender; Punishment of abetment if the act abetted is committed in consequence and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	N/A	N/A	N/A
5.	57- Suti Assembly Constituency	Emani Biswas	Learned A.C.J.M, Jangipur Court, Murshidabad GR No. 769/2013, in connection with FIR No. 181/2013, dated 02.05.2013, Suti Police Station. Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 143/186/323/325/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Punishment for being member of unlawful assembly, Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Punishment for criminal intimidation).	N/A	N/A	N/A
6.	60- Sagardighi Assembly Constituency	Bayron Biswas	Learned A.C.J.M, Jangipur, GR No. 664/2023, in connection with P.S. Case No. 89/2023, dated 20.03.2023, Samserganj Police Station, Charges not framed	Alleged offences under Sections 448/427/379/ 506/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Punishment for house-trespass, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for theft, Punishment for criminal intimidation, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention).	N/A	N/A	N/A
7.	284 Dubrajpur (SC) Assembly Constituency	Naresh Chandra Bauri	a. Learned ACJM Court, Bolpur, Illambazar PS Case No. 17 of 2022 dated 18.01.2022, Charges not framed. b. Learned CJM Court, Purba Bardhaman, Purba Bardhaman PS Case no. 796 of 2022 dated 18.07.2022, Charges framed on 17.08.2020 (Charge Sheet No. 1438/22) c. Learned ACJM Court, Bolpur, Santiniketan PS Case No. 123/2020 dated 17.08.2020 Charges not framed d. Learned ACJM Court, Bolpur, Santiniketan PS Case No. 265/2025 dated 27.09.2025 Charges not framed	a. Alleged offences under Sections 467/ 468/ 471/ 420/ 506/ 34 IPC, 1860- (Forgery of valuable security, will, etc., Forgery for purpose of cheating, Using as genuine a forged document or electronic record, Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Punishment for criminal intimidation, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention). b. Alleged offences under Sections 448/ 333/ 379/ 506/ 354/ 34 IPC, 1860 and Sections 25/27 Arms Act, 1959- (Punishment for criminal trespass, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty, Punishment for theft, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Assault of criminal to woman with intent to outrage her modesty, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for certain offences, Punishment for using arms, etc.). c. Alleged offences under Sections 448/ 323/ 379/ 506/ 354/ 34 IPC, 1860- (Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for theft, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Assault of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.) d. Alleged offences under Sections 338/ 336(3)/ 340(2)/ 318(2)/ 3(5) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 – (Forgery of valuable security, will, etc, Forgery, Forged document or electronic record and using it as genuine, Cheating, When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.)	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A

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8.	65- Nabagram (SC) Assembly Constituency	Pronab Chandra Das	Learned Judicial Magistrate Court at Lalbagh, Murshidabad GR No. 2545/2019, arising out of P.S. Case No. 225/2019, Nabagram, Police Station. Charges framed on 24.04.2024	Alleged offences under Sections 341/323/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Punishment for wrongful restraint. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.).	N/A	N/A	N/A
9.	285- Suri Assembly Constituency	Ujjal Chatterjee	a. Learned ADJ, 1st Court, Birbhum SPL (Atrocity) 19/25 (arising out of Suri P.S. Case No. 448/25 dated 04.08.2025) Charges not framed. b. Learned ADJ, 1st Court, Birbhum, SPL (Atrocity) 18/25 (arising out of Suri P.S. Case No. 447/25 dated 04.08.2025), Charges not framed.	a. Alleged offences under Sections 329(3)/ 115(2)/ 117(2)/ 351(2)/ 3(5) of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 – (Criminal trespass and house-trespass, Voluntarily causing hurt, Criminal intimidation, When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.) b. Alleged offences under Sections 3(i)(r)(s)(u) of SC & ST(POA) Act 1989- (Compels a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to dispose or carry human or animal carcasses, or to dig graves, Intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any place within public view, Abuses any member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe by caste name in any place within public view, By words either written or spoken or by signs or by visible representation or otherwise promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will against members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes.)	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A
10.	275 – Pandabeswar Assembly Constituency	Narendranath Chakraborty	a. Learned Judicial Magistrate 4th Court, Durgapur, G.R No. 59 of 2013 dated 13.05.2016 Next date of hearing: 30.06.2026 for appearance and E.R and Charges not framed. b. Learned Judicial Magistrate 4th Court, Durgapur G.R No. 614 of 2012, Charges not framed. c. Learned Judicial Magistrate 2nd Court Durgapur, G.R No. 306 of 2008 Charges not framed. d. Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Durgapur Andal P.S. Case No. 78/2001, Charges not framed. e. Learned Judicial Magistrate 2nd Court Durgapur, Durgapur G.R No. 770 of 98 dated 22.07.1998, Next date of hearing: 17.04.2026 for Evidence; Charges not framed. f. Learned Judicial Magistrate 2nd Court Durgapur G.R No. 306 of 2008, Charges not framed	a. Alleged offences under Sections 147/149/323/379 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; (Punishment for rioting; Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Punishment for theft.) b. Alleged offences under Sections 120B/323/341/379/506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment of criminal conspiracy; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for theft; Punishment for criminal intimidation. c. Alleged offences under Sections 323/325/379 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Punishment for theft. d. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/379 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for rioting; Rioting, armed with deadly weapon; Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object; Punishment for theft. e. Alleged offences under Sections 147/323 of Indian Penal Code, 1860.; Punishment for rioting; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. f. Alleged offences under Sections 323/325/379 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Punishment for theft.	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A

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11.	66 - Khargram (SC) Assembly Constituency	Ashis Marjit	GR No. 658/15, arising out of P.S. Case No. 108/15, dated – 28.06.15, Margram Police Station, District – Birbhum Charges Not Framed	Alleged offences under Sections 189/504/505(1b)/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Threat of injury to public servant, Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace, with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquility, Punishment for criminal intimidation).	N/A	N/A	N/A
12.	69 - Bharatpur Assembly Constituency	Mustafijur Rahaman	a. Learned A.C.J.M, Kandi Court, Murshidabad G.R Case No. 946/16 in connection to P.S. Case No. 100/16, dated 21.05.16, Salar Police Station Murshidabad Charges Not Framed. b. Learned A.C.J.M, Kandi Court, Murshidabad GR Case No. 1241/14 in connection to P.S. Case No. 190/14, dated 10.06.14, Salar Police Station, Murshidabad Charges not framed. c. Learned A.C.J.M, Kandi Court, Murshidabad GR Case No. 1418/12 in connection to P.S. Case No. 128/12, dated 14.09.12, Salar Police Station, Murshidabad Charges not framed.	a. Alleged offences under Sections 302/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Punishment for murder, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention). b. Alleged offences under Sections: 143/323/427/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Being member of unlawful assembly, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention). c. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/15 3(A)/333/308/427/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Punishment for rioting, rioting, armed with deadly weapon, member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty, attempt to commit culpable homicide, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt).	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A
13.	76- Jalangi Assembly Constituency	Babar Ali	Learned J.M, 2nd Court Murshidabad, GR No. 1532/2012, arising out of P.S. Case No. 471/2012, dated 22.04.2012, Berhampore Police Station Charges framed, on 18.12.2013	Alleged offences under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means).	N/A	N/A	N/A
14.	210 - Nandigram Assembly Constituency	Pabitra Kar	a. Learned ACJM Haldia, Purba Medinipur, G.R. Case No. 1912/2023 (arising out of FIR No. 924/2023 dated 22.06.2023, Nandigram Police Station) Charges not framed. b. Learned ACJM Haldia, Purba Medinipur G.R. Case No. 402/2021 (arising out of FIR No. 108/2021 dated 17.03.2021, Nandigram Police Station) Charges not framed.	a. Alleged offences under Sections 34/ 323/ 325/ 326/ 341/ 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Punishment for wrongful restraint, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.) b. Alleged offences under Sections 34/ 307/ 323/ 325/ 341/ 427/ 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Punishment for wrongful restraint, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.)	a. N/A b. N /A	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A

14.	210 - Nandigram Assembly Constituency	Pabitra Kar	c. Learned ADJ Haldia, Purba Medinipur S.C. Case No. 141/2021 (arising out of FIR No. 122/2021 dated 27.03.2021, Nandigram Police Station, Charges not framed. d. Learned ACJM Haldia, Purba Medinipur. G.R. Case No. 88/2020 (arising out of FIR No. 19/2020 dated 23.01.2020, Nandigram Police Station) Charges not framed e. Learned JM Haldia, Purba Medinipur, C.R. Case No. 272/2020, Charges not framed. f. Learned ACJM Haldia, Purba Medinipur, C.R. Case No. 192/2020, Charges not framed. g. Learned Executive Magistrate Haldia, Purba Medinipur, P.R. Case No. 689/2026 (arising out of NCR No. 264/2026 dated 04.03.2026, Nandigram Police Station Charges not framed.	c. Alleged offences under Sections 34/ 307/ 323/ 325/ 341/ 379/ 427/ 506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Punishment for wrongful restraint, Punishment for theft, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.) d. Alleged offence under Section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Punishment for theft) e. Alleged offences under Sections 34/ 323/ 427/ 448/ 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.) f. Alleged offences under Sections 34/ 323/ 447/ 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for criminal trespass, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.) g. Alleged offences under 126 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023- (Security for keeping peace in other cases.)	c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A g. N/A	c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A g. N/A	c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A g. N/A
15.	214 – Bhagabanpur Assembly Constituency	Manab Kumar Parua	a. Learned ACJM, Contai, Purba (Medinipur), G.R Case No. 340/2023 dated 21.01.2023, Next date is fixed for Appearance and Charges not framed. b. Learned ACJM, Contai, Purba (Medinipur) G.R Case No. 4310/2022 dated 13.12.2022 Next date of hearing: 16.04.2026 for Appearance and Charges not framed. c. Learned Addl. District and Session Judge Contai, Purba (Medinipur), Sessions Case No. 309/2023 dated 08.05.2023, Charges not framed. d. Learned Addl. District and Session Judge, Contai, Purba (Medinipur), Sessions Case No. 322/2023 arising out of Marishda P.S. Case No. 52/99, dated 23.08.1999, Charges were framed.	a. Alleged offences under Sections 34/307/323/325/341/342/379 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention; Attempt to murder; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Punishment for wrongful restraint.; Punishment for wrongful confinement; Punishment for theft. b. Alleged offences under Sections 34/323/325/341/354B/427/447 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Punishment for wrongful restraint.; Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees; Punishment for criminal trespass. c. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149 /325/341/354/379/427/ 436/506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for rioting; Rioting, armed with deadly weapon; Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object.; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.; Punishment for theft; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees; Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house, etc.; Punishment for criminal intimidation. d. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/302/326/342 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for rioting; Rioting, armed with deadly weapon; Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object; Punishment for murder; Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means; Punishment for wrongful confinement.	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A

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16.	206- Moyna Assembly Constituency	Chandan Mondal	a. Learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Purba Medinipur, Moyna P.S. Case No. 138/2020 dated 05.06.2020, Moyna Police Station, Charges not framed. b. Learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Purba Medinipur, Moyna P.S. Case No. 70/2021 dated 24/03/2021, Moyna Police Station, Charges not framed. c. Learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Purba Medinipur Moyna P.S. Case No. 73/2021 dated 24/03/2021, Moyna Police Station, Charges not framed. d. Learned A.D.J. 4th Court, Purba Medinipur Moyna P.S. Case No. 84/2023, Moyna Police Station. Charges framed on 15.07.2024	a. Alleged offences under Sections 143/188/269/270/271 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Punishment for being member of unlawful assembly, Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant, Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life, Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life, Disobedience to quarantine rule). b. Alleged offences under Sections 143/448/427/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment for being member of unlawful assembly. Punishment for house-trespass, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. c. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/186/355/427 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions, Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour person, otherwise than on grave provocation, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees. d. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/341/323/325/326/307/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, punishment for wrongful restraint. punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, attempt to murder, Punishment for criminal intimidation.	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A
17.	286 – Bolpur Assembly Constituency	Chandra Nath Sinha	Special CBI Court No. 3 designated as Special Court under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2022, ML Case no. 05 of 2024 (old case no. ML/13/2022) (arising out of ECIR No. KLZO-II/19/2022 registered by the Directorate of Enforcement) Charges not framed.	Alleged offences under Sections 3/4 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002-(Offence of money-laundering, Punishment for money-laundering.)	N/A	N/A	N/A
18.	211 Chandipur Assembly Constituency	Uttam Barik	a. Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Contai, G.R. Case No. 1616/2013 arising out of FIR No. 151/2013, Janka Police Station, Khejuri, Charges not framed. b. Learned 2nd Judicial Magistrate, Contai, G.R. Case No. 996/2013 arising out of FIR No. 189/2013, Contai Police Station, Purba Medinipur, Charges framed, on 19.01.2021. c. Learned 1st Track, 1st Court, Contai S.C. Case No. 435/2020 (arising out of FIR No. 211/2011, Contai Police Station Purba Medinipur). Charges not framed	a. Alleged offences under Sections 420/406 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Punishment for criminal breach of trust. b. Alleged offences under Sections 341/383/420/421/120B/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Punishment for wrongful restraint, Extortion, Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent distribution among creditor, Punishment of criminal conspiracy, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention). c. Alleged offences under Sections 427/323/307/354/379/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Attempt to murder, Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty, Punishment for theft, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention).	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A

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19.	212 - Patashpur Assembly Constituency	Pijus Kanti Panda	a. Learned 2nd Judicial Magistrate, Contai, N.G.R.(E) Case No. 103/2021 arising out of GDE No. 736/2021, Patashpur Police Station, Purba Medinipur, Charges framed, on 24.02.2026. b. Learned 3rd Judicial Magistrate, Contai, G.R.(E) Case No. 1117/2020 arising out of P.S. Case No. 408/2020, Patashpur Police Station, Purba Medinipur, Charges framed, on 20.06.2024. c. Learned 2nd Judicial Magistrate, Contai, G.R.(E). Case No. 527/2019 arising out of P.S. Case No. 189/2019, Patashpur Police Station, Purba Medinipur, Charges framed, on 04.01.2024. d. Learned 1st Judicial Magistrate, Contai, G.R(E) Case No. 13/2013 (arising out of P.S. Case number No. 5/2013, Patashpur Police Station, Purba Medinipur) Charges not framed. e. Learned 1st Judicial Magistrate, Contai, CR No. 266/2022, Contai, Charges not framed.	a. Alleged offences under Sections 323 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, (Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt). b. Alleged offences under Sections 447/188/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Punishment for criminal trespass, Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention). c. Alleged offences under Sections 341/323/324/379/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for wrongful restraint, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means. Punishment for theft. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. d. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/341/323/506/427/34 of the Indian Penal Code. Punishment for rioting. Rioting, armed with deadly weapon. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Punishment for wrongful restraint. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Punishment for criminal intimidation. e. Alleged offences under Section Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Punishment for defamation).	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A
20.	215 – Khejuri Assembly Constituency	Rabin Chandra Mandal	a. Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Tehatta, Nadia, Palashipara P.S. No. 62/2025, dated 03.02.2025, Police Station – Palashipara, Charges not framed. b. Learned 2nd Additional Session Judge, Murshidabad. NDPS Case No. 41/2022 (arising out of Nabagram P.S. Case Number 32/2022, dated 01.02.2022, Nabagram Police Station), and an adjudication proceeding bearing Memo No. STF/ Dy. SP (F.I.)/25/04, dated 11.04.2025, is pending before competent authority, in this connection. Charges not framed.	a. Alleged offences under Sections 406/418/420/468/474/471/506/120B/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 Punishment for criminal breach of trust. Cheating with knowledge that wrongful loss may ensue to person whose interest offender is bound to protect. Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property. Forgery for purpose of cheating. Possessing a forged document or electronic record knowing it to be forged and intending to use it as genuine. Using as genuine a forged document or electronic record. Punishment for criminal intimidation. Criminal conspiracy. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. b. Alleged Offences under NDPS Act, sections are unknown.	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A
21.	253 - Barjora Assembly Constituency	Goutam Mishra	Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, at Bidhannagar, North 24 Pargana. G.R. Case No. 798 of 23 arising out of FIR No. 17/2023, dated 02/08/2023, Bidhannagar Women Police Station, Charges framed, on 20.09.2024	Alleged offences under Sections 498(A)/406/323/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty, Punishment for criminal breach of trust, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.	N/A	N/A	N/A

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22.	254- Onda Assembly Constituency	Subrata Dutta	a. Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bishnupur, G.R. Case No. 1618 of 25 arising out of PS Case No. 276/2025, dated 08/11/2025, Patrasayer Police Station, Charges not framed. b. Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bishnupur, G.R. Case No. 1123 of 17 arising out of PS Case No. 28/2017, dated 19/11/2017, Patrasayer Police Station, Charges not framed. c. Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bishnupur, G.R. Case No. 496 of 17 (arising out of PS Case No. 92/2017, dated 14/05/2017, Patrasayer Police Station) Charges not framed	a. Alleged offences under Sections 126(2)/115(2)/118(1)/117(2)/109/76/ 324(4)/303(2)/351(2)(3)/3(5) of B.N.S, 2023. Punishment for wrongful restraint. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Attempt to murder, Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe. Punishment for mischief thereby causes loss or damage to the amount of twenty thousand rupees and more but less than one lakh. Punishment for theft, Punishment for Criminal intimidation. b. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/337/338 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and Sections 3/4 of E.S. Act 1908. Punishment for rioting. Punishment for rioting, armed with deadly weapon. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Causing hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others. Causing grievous hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others. c. Alleged offences under Sections 341/323/325/308/379/427/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for wrongful restraint. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Attempt to commit culpable homicide. Punishment for theft. Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees or more. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A
23.	292 - Hansan Assembly Constituency	Fayezul Haque	a. Learned Additional Sessions Judge at Bolpur, Birbhum, SC 117/2024 (arising out of Nanoor PS Case No. 106 of 2016), Charges were framed on 20.05.2016. b. Learned Additional Sessions Judge at Bolpur, Birbhum, SC 25/2022 (arising out of Nanoor PS Case No. 127 of 2012), Charges were framed on 24.10.2012. c. Learned Asst. Sessions Judge at Bolpur, Birbhum, SC 43/2023 (arising out of Nanoor PS Case No. 150 of 2008), Charges have not been framed. d. Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate at Bolpur, Birbhum GR 83/2016 (arising out of Bolpur P.S. Case No. 28/2016 dated 05.02.2016), Charges have not been framed.	a. Alleged offences under Sections 341/ 326/ 307/ 120B/ 34 IPC, 1860- (Punishment for wrongful restraint, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment of criminal conspiracy, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention). b. Alleged offences under Sections 147/ 148/ 149/ 326/ 307/ 302 IPC, 1860 and 9B(2) IE Act- (Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment for murder, Punishment for certain offences). c. Alleged offences under Sections 147/ 148/ 149/ 324/ 326/ 307/ 379 IPC, 1860 and 9B(2) IE Act- (Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment for theft, Punishment for certain offences.) d. Alleged offences under Sections 326/307/506/34 IPC, 1860 and Arms Act- (Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.)	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A

23.	292 - Hansan Assembly Constituency	Fayezul Haque	e. Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate at Bolpur, Birbhum GR 158/2010 (arising out of Nanoor P.S. Case No. 34/2010) Charges have not been framed. f. Learned ADJ, Bolpur, Birbhum, GR 123/2008 (arising out of Nanoor P.S. Case No. 23/2008 dated 23.03.2008) Charges have not been framed	e. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/448/379/436/427 IPC, 1860 and 9B(2) IE Act- (Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for theft, Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house, etc, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for certain offences). f. Alleged offences under Sections 147/ 148/ 149/ 323/ 324/ 325/ 307/ 286 IPC, 1860 and Section 9B(2) IE Act and Section 3/ 4 ES Act- (Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Negligent conduct with respect to explosive substance, Punishment for certain offences, Punishment for causing explosion likely to endanger life or property, Punishment for attempt to cause explosion, or for making or keeping explosive with intent to endanger life or property).	e. N/A f. N/A	e. N/A f. N/A	e. N/A f. N/A
24.	63 – Raninagar Assembly Constituency	Abdul Soumik Hossain	a. Learned Judicial Magistrate 2nd Court at Berhampore (Murshidabad), G. R. Case No. 5040 of 2015 (arising out of Domkal P.S. Case No. 1264/2015 dated 09.12.2015) Charges have not been framed. b. Learned 20th Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Kolkata, G.R (II) Case No. 260 of 2013 (arising out of Taltala P.S. Case No. 348/2013 dated 28.09.2013), Charges have not been framed. c. N/A	a. Alleged offences under Sections 34/143/323/427 of IPC, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees). b. Alleged offences under Sections 143/149/283 of IPC, 1860- (Punishment for joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation). c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. Learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Murshidabad Date of order of conviction: 11.02.2020	a. N/A b. N/A c. Alleged offences under Sections 147/ 174(A) of Railway Act- (Trespass and refusal to desist from trespass, Obstructing running of train, etc.)	a. N/A b. N/A c. The Learned Court sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 each, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 1 month, for the offence punishable under Section 147 of the Railways Act and further required to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 6 months, for the offence punishable under Section 174(A) of the Railways Act. Both sentences shall run concurrently.

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25.	19- Dabgram - Fulbari Assembly Constituency	Ranjan Sil Sharma	a. Learned Judicial Magistrate 1st Court, Siliguri, G.R Case No. 772/2009 (arising out of P.S. Case No. 232/2009, Siliguri Police Station). Charges framed, on 04.03.2013. b. Learned Judicial Magistrate 2nd Court, Jalpaiguri, G.R. Case No. 5025/2015 (arising out of P.S. Case No. 1718/2015, Bhaktinagar Police Station), Charges not framed. c. Learned Judicial Magistrate 2nd Court, Jalpaiguri, G.R. Case No. 1214/2009 (arising out of P.S. Case No. 317/2009, Bhaktinagar Police Station), Charges not framed	a. Alleged offences under Sections Sections 353/290/506/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty. Punishment for public nuisance. Punishment for criminal intimidation. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. b. Alleged offences under Sections 143/148/149/325/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for unlawful assembly. Punishment for rioting, armed with deadly weapon. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Punishment for criminal intimidation. c. Alleged offences under Sections Sections 448/427/506/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for house-trespass. Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees or more. Punishment for criminal intimidation. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A
26.	216 – Kanthi Dakshin Assembly Constituency	Tarun Kumar Jana	a. G.R. Case No. No. 906/2010, (Arising out of P.S Case No. 272/ Learned Asst. Session Judge 1st Court, Contai, G.R. Case 2010, dated – 19/11/2010, Contai Police Station), Charges not framed. b. Learned ACJM Court, Contai, G.R. Case No. 949/2010, (Arising out of P.S Case No. 258/2010, dated – 9/11/2010, Contai Police Station), Charges not framed. c. Learned ACJM, Court, Contai G.R. Case No. 845/2010, (Arising out of P.S Case No. 241/2010, dated – 21/10/2010, Contai Police Station) Charges not framed.	a. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/333/307/326 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for rioting. Punishment for rioting, armed with deadly weapon. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty. Attempt to murder. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means. b. Alleged offences under Sections 186/323/506/509 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Punishment for criminal intimidation. Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman. c. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/379 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for rioting. Punishment for rioting, armed with deadly weapon. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Punishment for theft.	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A
27.	64 - Murshidabad Assembly Constituency	Shaoni Singha Roy	Learned 2nd Judicial Magistrate at Berhampore, Murshidabad, G.R. Case No. 723/2007 (arising out of Domkal PS Case No. 108/2007, dated 03.06.2007) Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 34/ 109/ 286/ 323/ 337/ 341/ 379/ 406/ 427/ 447 of IPC, 1860 – (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment of a abetment if the act abetted is committed in consequence and where no express provision is made for its punishment, Negligent conduct with respect to explosive substance, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Causing hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others, Punishment for wrongful restraint, Punishment for theft, Punishment for criminal breach of trust, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for criminal trespass).	N/A	N/A	N/A

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28.	17-Jalpaiguri (S.C) Assembly Constituency	Krishna Das	a. Learned J.M First Court, Jalpaiguri, G.R. Case No. 2316 of 08 dated 02-06-2008 (arising out of FIR No. 145/08, dated 11.05.2008, Kotwali Police Station), Next date of hearing: 25.12.2027 for Evidence and Charges have been framed. b. Learned C.J.M Court, Jalpaiguri, G.R. Case No. 4960 of 10 (arising out of FIR No. 996/ 10, dated 29.12.2010, Kotwali Police Station), Charges framed. c. Learned C.J.M Court, Jalpaiguri, G.R. Case No. 3768 of 08 (arising out of FIR No. 206/ 08, dated 08.02.2008, Kotwali Police Station), Charges framed d. Learned C.J.M Court, Jalpaiguri, G.R. Case No. 2581 of 09 (arising out of FIR No. 481/ 09, dated 06.08.2009, Kotwali Police Station), Charges not framed. e. Learned J.M Second Court, Jalpaiguri G.R. Case No. 2912 of 07 (arising out of FIR No. 513/ 07, dated 09.09.2007, Kotwali Police Station), Charges not framed. f. Learned J.M Third Court, Jalpaiguri, G.R. Case No. 653 of 01 (arising out of FIR No. 155/ 01, dated 08.05.2001, Kotwali Police Station), Charges not framed. g. Learned J.M Second Court, Jalpaiguri, G.R. Case No. 3795 of 10 (arising out of FIR No. 210/ 10, dated 04.10.2010, Kotwali Police Station) Charges not framed. h. Learned C.J.M Court, Jalpaiguri, G.R. Case No. 1677/24 (arising out of FIR No. 260/ 2024, dated 08.04.2024, Kotwali Police Station), Charges not framed. j. Learned C.J.M Court, Jalpaiguri, G.R. Case No. 5895/24 (arising out of FIR No. 803/24, dated 22.11.2024, Kotwali Police Station), Charges not framed.	Alleged offences under Sections 341/325/506/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for wrongful restrain; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.; Punishment for criminal intimidation; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention b. Alleged offences under Sections 341/323/325/506/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.; Punishment for criminal intimidation.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. c. Alleged offences under Sections 448/427/379/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for house-trespass; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees.; Punishment for theft; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. d. Alleged offences under Sections 341/323/325/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. e. Alleged offences under Sections 143/447/506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment -Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Punishment for criminal trespass; Punishment for criminal intimidation. f. Alleged offences under Sections 143/186/341/353/506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty; Punishment for criminal intimidation. g. Alleged offences under Section 326 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means. h. Alleged offences Under Sections 448/506/171C/171E/171F/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 Punishment for house-trespass; Punishment for criminal intimidation; Undue influence at elections; Punishment for bribery; Punishment for undue influence or personation at an election; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. j. Alleged offences Under Sections 329(3)/329(4)/316(2)/ 115(2)/303(2)/351(2)/3(4) of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita , 2023; Criminal trespass and house-trespass- Whoever commits criminal trespass shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both; Whoever commits house-trespass shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.; Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years,	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A g. N/A h. N/A j. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A g. N/A h. N/A j. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A g. N/A h. N/A j. N/A

				or with fine, or with both; Whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (1) of section 122 voluntarily causes hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.; Whoever commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both and in case of second or subsequent conviction of any person under this section, he shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to five years and with fine; Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.; In every Part of this Sanhita, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.			
			k. Learned C.J.M Court, Jalpaiguri, G.R. Case No. 4771 of 24, (arising out of FIR No. 640/24, dated 23.09.2024, Kotwali Police Station), Charges not framed.	k. Alleged offences Under Sections 329(4)/115(2)/117(2)/118(2)/74/109/351(2)/3(5) of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita Act, 2023.; Whoever commits house-trespass shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both; Whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (1) of section 122 voluntarily causes hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.; Whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (2) of section 122, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.; Whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (2) of section 122, voluntarily causes grievous hurt by any means referred to in sub–section (1), shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine; Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge, and under such circumstances that, if he by that act caused death, he would be guilty of murder, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if hurt is caused to any person by such act, the offender shall be liable either to imprisonment for life, or to such punishment as is hereinbefore mentioned.;) Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.; When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.	k. N/A	k. N/A	k. N/A
			l. Learned C.J.M Court, Jalpaiguri, Case No. 41 of 26, dated 28.01.2026, Kotwali Police Station), Charges not framed	l. Alleged offences under Sections 115(2)/126(2)/127(2)/351(2)/3(5) of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023; Whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (1) of section 122 voluntarily causes hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.; Whoever wrongfully restrains any person shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.; Whoever wrongfully confines any person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.; Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.; When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.	l. N/A	l. N/A	l. N/A

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29.	25 Matigara-Naxalbari (SC) Assembly Constituency	Shankar Malakar	a. A.C.J.M., Siliguri, Darjeeling, GR. No. 215/15, (in connection to P.S. Case No. 27/15, Bagdogra Police Station Darjeeling), Charges not framed. b. A.C.J.M., Siliguri, Darjeeling, P.S. Case No. 158/15, Matigara Police, Charges not framed. c. A.C.J.M., Siliguri, Darjeeling, GR. No. 2824/15, (in connection to P.S. Case No. 476/15, Police Station Darjeeling), Charges not framed. d. A.C.J.M., Siliguri, Darjeeling, GR. No. 2725/15, (in connection to P.S. Case No. 705/15, Siliguri Police Station Darjeeling), Charges not framed. e. A.C.J.M., Siliguri, Darjeeling, P.S .Case No. 1119/14, Siliguri Police Station, Charges not framed	a. Alleged offences under Section 34/420/506 of IPC, 1860; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.; Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.; Punishment for criminal intimidation. b. Alleged offences under Section 34/339/341 of IPC, 1860; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.; Wrongful restraint.; Punishment for wrongful restraint. c. Alleged offences under Section 143/186/323/506 of IPC, 1860.; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt.; Punishment for criminal intimidation. d. Alleged offences under Sections 120B/468/471 of IPC, 1860.; Punishment of criminal conspiracy; Forgery for purpose of cheating.; Using as genuine a forged document or electronic record. e. Alleged offences under Sections 34/323 of IPC of 1860; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt.	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A D. N/A e. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A.
30.	72 - Baharampur Assembly Constituency	Naru Gopal Mukherjee	Learned A.C.J.M Court at Jangipur, G.R. Case No. 469/2023 (arising out of Sagardighi PS Case No. 63 of 2023 dated 26.02.2023) Next date of hearing on 12.05.2026 for the purpose of appearance	Alleged offences under Sections Sections 171C/171F/188 of IPC, 1860- (Undue influence at elections, Punishment for undue influence or personation at an election, Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant)	N/A	N/A	N/A
31.	67 – Burwan (SC) Assembly Constituency	Protima Rajak	Learned ACJM at Kandi, Murshidabad, GR No. 1787/16 (arising out of Burwan P.S. Case No. 343 of 2016 dated 15.09.2016) Charges have not been framed.	Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/325/307 IPC, 1860 & 3/4 E.S. Act and Sections 25/27 Arms Act- (Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment for causing explosion likely to endanger life or property, Punishment for attempt to cause explosion, or for making or keeping explosive with intent to endanger life or property, Punishment for certain offences, Punishment for using arms, etc.)	N/A	N/A	N/A
32.	70 - Rejinagar Assembly Constituency	Ataur Rahaman	a. Learned Judicial Magistrate 2nd Court Berhampore, Murshidabad Case No. 88/2021, Charges have not been framed. b. Learned Judicial Magistrate 1st Court Berhampore, Murshidabad, Case No. 272/2011, Charges have not been framed	a. Alleged offences under Section 188 of IPC, 1860 and Section 51(b) of D.M. Act, 2005- (Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant, Punishment for obstruction, etc). b. Alleged offences under Section 34/147/149/332/353/379/427/448/506/511 of IPC, 1860 and Section 3 of P.D.P.P Act, 1984- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for rioting, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty, Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty, Punishment for theft, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment, Mischief causing damage to public property)	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A

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33.	71- Beldanga Assembly Constituency	Rabiul Alam Chowdhury	Learned Judicial Magistrate 2nd Court Berhampore, Murshidabad, G.R Case No. 2253/2009 (arising out of Beldanga PS Case No. 301/2009 dated 11.08.2009), Next date of hearing on 24.03.2027 for the purpose of Charge/Plea Hearing.	Alleged offences under Sections 323/324/34 of IPC, 1860 (Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.)	N/A	N/A	N/A
34.	228 Kharagpur Assembly Constituency	Dinen Roy	a. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore N.C.R.-384/16, Dated. 30/03/16 Charges not framed.	a. Alleged offences under Section 121 of WB Municipal Act, 2006; Every building together with the site and the land appurtenant thereto comprised in a holding shall be assessed as a single unit: Provided that where portions of any building together with the site of the land appurtenant thereto are vertically divisible and are separately owned so as to be entirely independent and capable of separate enjoyment, notwithstanding the fact that access to such separate portions is made through a common passage or a common staircase, such separately owned portions may be assessed separately: Provided further that the right of such access is protected by a registered deed of agreement. (2) All lands or buildings, to the extent these are contiguous or are within the same curtilage or are on the same foundation and are owned by the same owner or co-owners as undivided property, shall be treated as one unit for the purpose of assessment under this Act. (3) Each residential unit with its percentage of undivided interest in the common areas and facilities, constructed or purchased, and owned by or under the control of any housing co-operative society registered under the West Bengal Co-operative Societies Act, 1983, shall be assessed separately. (4) Each apartment and its percentage of the undivided interest in the common areas and facilities in a building within the meaning of the West Bengal Apartment Ownership Act, 1972, a declaration in respect of which has been duly executed and registered under the provisions of that Act, shall be assessed separately: Provided that if after enquiry it is found that the apartments have been built for the residential purpose and for the occupancy of individuals of families, such apartments shall be individually assessed even if registration under the West Bengal Apartment Ownership Act, 1972, is delayed or avoided. (5) Every land, which is not built upon, comprised in a holding shall be assessed separately as a single unit. (6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, the Mayor-in-Council may, on its own or upon an application, amalgamate or separate lands or buildings or portions thereof so as to ensure conformity with the provisions of this section and may also apportion the valuation and assessment among the co-owners according to the value of the respective shares when the entire land or building is treated as a single unit.	a. N/A	a. N/A	a. N/A
			b. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore, N.C.R.-387/16, Dated. 28/03/16, Charges not framed.	b. Alleged offences under Section 23(A) of WB Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 2006 Manner of publication of order under 22.	b. N/A	b. N/A	b. N/A
			c. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore, N.C.R.-375/16 Dated 29/03/16, Charges not framed.	c. Alleged offences under u/s 23(1) WB Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 2010 Manner of publication of order under 22.	c. N/A	c. N/A	c. N/A
			d. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore, N.C.R.-373/16 Dated. 29/03/16, Charges not framed.	d. Alleged offences under Section u/s 121 of WB Municipal Act, u/s 121 of WB Municipal Act, 2006; Every building together with the site and the land appurtenant thereto comprised in a holding shall be assessed as a single unit.	d. N/A	d. N/A	d. N/A
			e. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore, N.C.R.-367/16 Dated. 27/03/16, Charges not framed.	e. Alleged offences under Section 23(A) of WB Panchayat (3rd Amendment) Act; No person shall erect any structure or building in any area within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat except with the previous permission in writing of the Gram Panchayat.	e. N/A	e. N/A	e. N/A
			f. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore, N.C.R.-357/16 Dated. 27/03/16, Charges not framed.	f. Alleged offences under Section 121 of WB Municipal Act, 2006; Every building together with the site and the land appurtenant thereto comprised in a holding shall be assessed as a single unit.	f. N/A	f. N/A	f. N/A

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			g. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore, N.C.R.-355/16 Dated .27/03/16, Charges not framed.	g. Alleged offences 23 (1) WB Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 2010; No person shall erect any structure or building in any area within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat except with the previous permission in writing of the Gram Panchayat.	g. N/A	g. N/A	g. N/A
			h. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore. N.C.R.-356/16 Dated.27/03/16 Next date is fixed for summons to accused person (S.A) Charges not framed.	h. Alleged offences Under Section 23(1) WB Panchayat (Amendment) Act, 2010.; No person shall erect any structure or building in any area within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat except with the previous permission in writing of the Gram Panchayat.	h. N/A	h. N/A	h. N/A
			i. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore, N.C.R.-385/16 Dated.30/03/16, Charges not framed	i. Alleged offences Under Section 121of WB Municipal Act, 2006; Every building together with the site and the land appurtenant thereto comprised in a holding shall be assessed as a single unit.	i. N/A	i. N/A	i. N/A
			j. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore, N.C.R.-398/16 Dated. 05/04/2016, Charges not framed.	j. Alleged offences Under Section 121 of WB Municipal Act, 2006; Every building together with the site and the land appurtenant thereto comprised in a holding shall be assessed as a single unit	j. N/A	j. N/A	j. N/A
			k. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore. N.C.R.-404/16, Dated.07/04/2016, Charges not framed	k. Alleged offences Under Section 121(1) of WB Municipal Act, 2006; Every building together with the site and the land appurtenant thereto comprised in a holding shall be assessed as a single unit.	k. N/A	k. N/A	k. N/A
			l. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore. N.C.R.-387/16 Dated. 31/03/16, Charges not framed.	l. Alleged offences Under section 32 Police Act 1861; Penalty for disobeying orders issued under last three sections, etc:- Every person opposing or not obeying the orders issued under the last [three] preceding.	l. N/A	l. N/A	l. N/A
			m. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore N.C.R.-386/16 Dated. 28/03/16, Charges not framed	m. Alleged offences under section 124(4) of WB Municipal Act 2006; When an assessment list is prepared or revised by the Corporation, it shall cause the assessment list to be published together with a public notice of the place where the assessment list may be available for inspection.	m. N/A	m. N/A	m. N/A
			n. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore, NGR -2618N/16 Dated 23/06/16, Charges not framed	n. Alleged offences Under section 32 Panchayat Act; A Gram Panchayat may, at a meeting specially convened for 32. the purpose, by a resolution delegate to its Pradhan such duties or powers of the Gram Panchayat as it thinks fit and may at any time by a resolution withdraw or modify the same.	n. N/A	n. N/A	n. N/A
			o. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore NGR -2611N/16 Dated. 20/03/16, Charges not framed	o. Alleged offences Under section 23N Panchayat Act; No person shall erect any structure or building in any area within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat except with the previous permission in writing of the Gram Panchayat.	o. N/A	o. N/A	o. N/A
			p. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore, NGR-2608N/16 Dated. 20/03/16, Charges not framed	p. Alleged offences Under Section 23N Panchayat Act; No person shall erect any structure or building in any area within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat except with the previous permission in writing of the Gram Panchayat.	p. N/A	p. N/A	p. N/A
			q. Learned Court of Judicial Magistrate, 6th Court, Midnapore, NGR- 2615N/16 Dated. 21/03/16 Charges not framed.	q. Alleged offences Under 121 WB Panchayat Act; The Executive Officer shall exercise general control over all officers and employees of the Panchayat Samiti.	q. N/A	q. N/A	q. N/A

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35.	73 – Hariharpara Assembly Constituency	Niamot Sheikh	Learned Judicial Magistrate Bidhannagar Court, North 24 Parganas, Special Case No. 08/2025 (arising out of R.P.F/Post/Berhampore Town Case No. 68/2014 dated 15.12.2014) Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 146/174(A) of the Railway Act, 1989- (Obstructing railway servant in his duties, Obstructing running of train, etc.)	N/A	N/A	N/A
36.	213 – Kanthi Uttar Assembly Constituency	Debasis Bhunya	a. Learned ACJM, Contai Court, G.R No. 3211 arising of P.S. Case No. 3/11, Contai Police Station Charges not framed.	a. Alleged offences under Sections 149/326/307/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means. Attempt to murder. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.	a. N/A	a. N/A	a. N/A
			b. Learned 1st Judicial Magistrate, Contai, G.R No. 57/11 arising of P.S. Case No. 19/11, Contai Police Station, Charges not framed.	b. Alleged offences under Sections 149/327/325/354 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	b. N/A	b. N/A	b. N/A
			c. Learned ACJM, Contai Court G.R No. 134/10 arising of P.S. Case No. 20/10, Marishda Police Station, Charges not framed.	c. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/323/341/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for rioting. Punishment for rioting, armed with deadly weapon. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Punishment for wrongful restraint. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.	c. N/A	c. N/A	c. N/A
			d. Learned 1st Judicial Magistrate, Contai, G.R No. 186/10 arising of P.S. Case No. 47/10, Contai Police Station. Charges not framed.	d. Alleged offences under Sections 143/341/323/325/506/ of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for being member of an unlawful assembly. Punishment for wrongful restraint. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Punishment for criminal intimidation.	d. N/A	d. N/A	d. N/A
			e. Learned ADJ 1st Court, Contai, S.C. Case No. 522/2024, arising out of P.S. Case No. 197/10, Contai Police Station, Charges not framed.	e. Alleged offences under Sections 149/364/302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder. Punishment for murder.	a. N/A	a. N/A	a. N/A
			f. Learned ACJM, Contai Court, G.R No. 779/10 arising of P.S. Case No. 198/10, Contai Police Station. Charges not framed.	f. Alleged offences under Sections 379/427/149 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for theft. Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees or more. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object.	b. N/A	b. N/A	b. N/A
			g. Learned ADJ 1st Court, Contai S.C. Case NO. 544/24 arising of P.S. Case No. 229/10, Contai Police Station. Charges not framed.	g. Alleged offences under Sections 148/149/323/354/364/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for rioting, armed with deadly weapon. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty. Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder. Punishment for criminal intimidation.	c. N/A	c. N/A	c. N/A
			h. Learned ACJM, Contai Court, G.R No. 840/10 arising of P.S. Case No. 236/10, Contai Police Station, Charges not framed.	h. Alleged offences under Sections 149/448/427/329/354 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Punishment for house-trespass. Mischief causing damage. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from duty or extort property. Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	d. N/A	d. N/A	d. N/A

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			i. Learned ACJM, Contai Court, G.R No. 845/10 arising of P.S. Case No. 241/10, Contai Police Station, Charges not framed.	i. Alleged offences under Sections 149/323/379/427 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Punishment for theft. Mischief causing damage	a. N/A	a. N/A	a. N/A
			j. Learned ADJ 1st Court, Contai S.C. Case No. 148/10 arising of P.S. Case No. 246/09, Contai Police Station. Charges not framed.	j. Alleged offences under Sections 149/325/307 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Sections 25/27 of the Arms Act. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Attempt to murder. Alleged offences under Sections 25/27 of the Arms Act, 1959. Punishment for acquisition, possession or carrying of prohibited arms and ammunition. Punishment for using arms or ammunition in contravention of law in certain offences.	b. N/A	b. N/A	b. N/A
			k. Learned 3rd Judicial Magistrate, Contai, G.R No. 688/10 arising of P.S. Case No. 173/10, Contai Police Station. Charges not framed	k. Alleged offences under Sections 148/149/323/379/427 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for rioting, armed with deadly weapon. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Punishment for theft. Mischief causing damage.	c. N/A	c. N/A	c. N/A
			l. Learned ACJM, Contai Court, G.R No. 914/10 arising of P.S. Case No. 266/10, Contai Police Station, Charges not framed.	l. Alleged offences under Sections 149/325/436/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.	d. N/A	d. N/A	d. N/A
			m. Learned 3rd Judicial Magistrate, Contai, G.R No. 832/10 arising of P.S. Case No. 228/10, Contai Police Station, Charges not framed.	m. Alleged offences under Sections 149/323/427/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Mischief causing damage. Punishment for criminal intimidation.	a. N/A	a. N/A	a. N/A
			n. Learned ACJM, Contai Court, G.R No. 917/10 arising of P.S. Case No. 273/10, Contai Police Station. Charges not framed.	n. Alleged offences under Sections 149/379/326/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Punishment for theft. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means. Punishment for criminal intimidation.	b. N/A	b. N/A	b. N/A
			o. Learned 1st Judicial Magistrate Court, Contai, G.R No. 8/11 arising of P.S. Case No. 317/10, Contai Police Station, Charges not framed	o. Alleged offences under Sections 148/149/323/325/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Punishment for rioting, armed with deadly weapon. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Punishment for criminal intimidation.	c. N/A	c. N/A	c. N/A
					d. N/A	d. N/A	d. N/A

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37.	12- Alipurduar Assembly Constituency	Suman Kanjilal	a. Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar, G.R. Case No. 30/21 dated, Charges not framed.	a. Alleged offences under Section 188 of IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant; Punishment for obstruction, etc; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).	a. N/A	a. N/A	a. N/A
			b. Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar, G.R. Case No. 2328/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 544/20 dated 10.12.2020, Charges not framed.	b. Alleged offences under Sections 186/143/188 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant; Punishment for obstruction, etc; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).	b. N/A	b. N/A	b. N/A
			c. Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar, G.R. Case No. 2356/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 550/20 dated 21.12.2020, Charges not framed	c. Alleged offences under Sections 186/143/188/283 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant; Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).	c. N/A	c. N/A	c. N/A
			d. Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar, G.R. Case No. 2242/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 53/20 dated 03.12.2020, Charges not framed.	d. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/186/ 283/ IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020; Punishment for rioting.; Rioting, armed with deadly weapon.; Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions; Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).	d. N/A	d. N/A	d. N/A
			e. Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar, G.R. Case No. 2241/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 528/20 dated 02.12.2020, Charges not framed.	e. Alleged offences under Sections 143/186/188/283 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.; Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation.; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).	e. N/A	e. N/A	e. N/A
			f. Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar, G.R. Case No. 2248/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 530/20 dated 13.11.2020, Charges not framed	f. Alleged offences under Sections 143/188/283 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.; Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation.; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).	f. N/A	f. N/A	f. N/A

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			g. Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar, G.R. Case No. 1338/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 494/20 dated 02.11.2020, Charges not framed.	g. Alleged offences under Section 188 IPC r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).	g. N/A	g. N/A	g. N/A
			h. Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar, G.R. Case No. 1682/20 arising out of Alipurduar P.S. Case No. 401/20 dated 04.09.2020, Charges not framed.	h. Alleged offences Under Section 143/186/188/283 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020. Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant; Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation. Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).	h. N/A	h. N/A	h. N/A
			i. Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar, G.R. Case No. 1365/20 arising out of 336/20 dated 18.07.2020, Charges not framed.	i. Alleged offences Under Sections 143/186/188 of IPC, 1860. Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant;	i. N/A	i. N/A	i. N/A
			j. Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar, G.R. Case No. 1338/20 arising out of 333/20 dated 17.07.2020, Charges not framed	j. Alleged offences Under Section 188 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).	j. N/A	j. N/A	j. N/A
			k. Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar, G.R. Case No. 1328/20 arising out of 324/20 dated 15.07.2020, Charges not framed.	k. Alleged offences Under Section 188 of IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.; Punishment for obstruction, etc.; Penalty.—2 [(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).	k. N/A	k. N/A	k. N/A
			l. Learned Addl. C.J.M 1, Alipurduar, G.R. Case No. 1220/20 arising out of 302/20 dated 01.07.2020, Charges not framed	l. Sections 188/143/283 IPC, 1860 r/w Section 51 of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and Section 3 of Epidemic Diseases Act, 2020.; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation.	l. N/A	l. N/A	l. N/A

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38.	233- Garbeta Assembly Constituency	Uttara Singha (Hazra)	Learned CJM Paschim Medinipur, Case No. 3/2011, dated 23.01.2011 at Salboni Police Station, Charges not framed	Offences alleged under Sections: Section 302/34 of IPC, 1860 and Section 25/27 of Arms Act ,1959; Punishment for murder; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.; Punishment for certain offences; Punishment for using arms, etc.	N/A	N/A	N/A
39.	209 – Haldia (SC) Assembly Constituency	Tapasi Mondal	Learned C.J.M, Tamluk, Purba Medinipur, C.R.R Case No. 0002744 of 2022 (arising out of Tamluk PS Case No. 828 of 2022) Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 143/147/149/1 86/283/323/353/427/120B IPC 1860 and Section 3 of Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 and Section 9 of the West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1972 and Section 8B of the National Highways Act, 1956- (Punishment for joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon, Punishment for rioting, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions, Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment of criminal conspiracy, Mischief causing damage to public property, Penalty for subversive acts, Punishment for mischief by injury to national highway)	N/A	N/A	N/A
40.	205- Panskura Paschim Assembly Constituency	Siraj Khan	a. Learned Tamluk Court, GR No. 213/19 (arising out of FIR No. GRN No. 755/19, Tamluk Police Station) Charges Not framed. b. CBI Court, FIR No-0102014(A)0032014, Charges not framed. c. Tamluk Court, ST Case No. 109/2025, Tamluk PS, Charges not framed	a. Alleged offences under Sections Under Section 317 CRTC b. Sections not known, Nil. c. Sections not known, Nil.	a. N/A b. N/A c N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A
41.	234 – Salboni Assembly Constituency	Srikanta Mahata	a. Learned C.J.M, Paschim Medinipur, GR Case No. 1411/2010 arising out of Salboni Police Station Case No. 69/2010, Charges not framed. b. Learned C.J.M, Paschim Medinipur, GR Case No. 1166/2009 arising out of Salboni Police Station Case No. 55/2009, Charges not framed.	a. Offences alleged under Sections 302/34, IPC, 1860. Sections 25/27 of Arms Act adding Sections 120B/121/121A/122/123/124A of I.P.C, 1860; Punishment for murder.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention; Punishment for certain offences.; Punishment for using arms, etc.; Punishment of criminal conspiracy.; Waging, or attempting to wage war, or abetting waging of war, against the Government of India.; Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by section 121; Collecting arms, etc., with intention of waging war against the Government of India.; Concealing with intent to facilitate design to wage war.; Sedition.- Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards, the Government established by law in India shall be punished with [imprisonment for life], to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine. b. Offences alleged under Sections 144/448/506/379/186/120B/121/121A/123/124A of I.P.C, 1860.; Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapons; Punishment for house-trespass.; Punishment for criminal intimidation; Punishment for theft. Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions; Waging, or attempting to wage war, or abetting waging of war, against the Government of India.; Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by section 121.; Concealing with intent to facilitate design to wage war; Sedition.- Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards, the Government established by law in India shall be punished with [imprisonment for life], to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A

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			c. Learned C.J.M, Paschim Medinipur, GR Case No. 1029/2009 arising out of Salboni Police Station Case No. 42/2009, Charges not framed	c. Offences alleged under Sections 143/144/186/188/447/504/506 of I.P.C, 1860; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon.; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.; Punishment for criminal trespass.; Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace.; Punishment for criminal intimidation.	c. N/A	c. N/A	c. N/A
42.	236 Medinipur Assembly Constituency	Sujoy Hazra	Learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Paschim Medinipur, G.R. No. 261/2011 arising out of Kotwali PS Case No. 45 of 2011 dated 31.01.2011, Charges not framed	Offences alleged under Sections 147/148/149/186/353/34/323/332/379/511/427/506 IPC, 1860 and Sections 3 of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act. ; Punishment for rioting; Rioting, armed with deadly weapon; Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions; Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.; Punishment for theft; Punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment.; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees.; Punishment for criminal intimidation; Mischief causing damage to public property.	N/A	N/A	N/A
43.	230 - Daspur Assembly Constituency	Ashis Hudait	Learned Additional Session Judge, Ghatal Case No. 443/2025 (arising out of FIR No. 527/25 dated 29/08/2025, Police Station Daspur) Charges have not been framed	Alleged offences under Sections 329(3)/126(2)/115(2)/117(2)/109(1)/ 76 /351(2) /3(5) BNS, 2023 r/w Section 8/12 of POSCO Act, 2012- (Criminal trespass and house-trespass, Wrongful restraint, Voluntarily causing hurt, Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Attempt to murder, Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe, Criminal intimidation, When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone, Punishment for sexual assault, Punishment for sexual harassment.)	N/A	N/A	N/A
44.	232 - Chandrakona (SC) Assembly Constituency	Surjya Kanta Doloi	Learned A.C.J.M, Ghatal, G.R. Case No. 601 of 2021 (arising out of Chandrakona PS Case No. 192/2021 dated 18.05.2021), Charges were framed on 28.02.2022	Alleged offences under Sections 341/323/325/447/427/509/34 of IPC 1860- (Punishment for wrongful restraint, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Punishment for criminal trespass, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention)	N/A	N/A	N/A
45.	208 – Mahishadal Assembly Constituency	Tilak Kumar Chakraborty	a. Learned A.C.J.M– II, Haldia, G.R.No.-375/2010 (arising out Mahishadal PS Case No. 72 of 2010 dated 22.04.2010), Charges have not been framed. b. Learned J.M, Haldia, G.R. No-415/2006 (arising out of Mahishadal PS Case No. 64 of 2006 dated 07.10.2006), Charges have not been framed. c. Learned A.C.J.M, Haldia, C.R. No-222/2001, dated unknown, Charges have not been framed	a. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/323/427/506/447/448/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Punishment for criminal trespass, Punishment for house-trespass, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention). b. Alleged offences under Sections 143/448/186/189/506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Punishment for joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon, Punishment for house-trespass, Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions, Threat of injury to public servant, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.). c. Alleged offences under Sections 427/454/457/380 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment, Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment, Theft in dwelling house, etc.)	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a.N/A b. N/A c. N/A

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46.	62 - Bhagawangola Assembly Constituency	Reyat Hossain Sarkar	a. Learned A.C.J.M 2nd, Lalbagh, Murshidabad, G.R. Case No. 2100/2023 (arising out of Bhagwangola P.S. Case No. 295/2023, dated 04.07.2023), Charges have not been framed. b. Learned A.C.J.M, Alipore, South 24 Parganas, ACGR No. 1332/2026 (arising out of Survey Park P.S. Case No. 43/2021, dated 02.03.2021), Charges have not been framed. c. Learned A.C.J.M, Alipore, South 24 Parganas, ACGR No. 5623/2020 (arising out of Survey Park PS Case No. 212/2020, dated 10.12.2020), Charges have not been framed. d. Learned A.C.J.M, Alipore, South 24 Parganas, ACGR No. 5622/2020 (arising out of Survey Park PS Case No. 210/2020, dated 09.12.2020), Charges have not been framed. e. Learned A.C.J.M, Alipore, South 24 Parganas, ACGR No. 1333/26 (arising out of Survey Park PS Case No. 211/2020, dated 02.03.2020), Charges have not been framed. f. Learned J.M (Additional), Lalbagh, Murshidabad, CR Case No. 163/2017, Dated 29.03.2017, Fixed for appearance on 25.07.2026, Charges have not been framed.	a. Alleged offences under Sections 341/323/325/506/34 of IPC, 1860- (Punishment for wrongful restraint, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention). b. Sections 420/406 of IPC, 1860- (Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Punishment for criminal breach of trust.) c. Sections 420/406 of IPC, 1860- (Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Punishment for criminal breach of trust.) d. Sections 420/406 of IPC, 1860- (Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Punishment for criminal breach of trust) e. Sections 420/406 of IPC, 1860- (Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Punishment for criminal breach of trust). f. Sections 21/18/16(1)/ 17(1) of Indian Explosive Substance Act– (Allegedly used prohibited explosive substances for illegal Acts and purpose).	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A
47.	221 - Gopiballavpur Assembly Constituency	Ajit Mahata	a. Learned C.J.M, Jhargram NGR 1057/2019 arising out of NCR 567/19 dated 9.04.2019 Jhargram PS, Charges framed on 14.11.2025. b. Learned C.J.M, Jhargram, NGR 1099/2019 arising out of NCR 588/19 dated 11.04.2019 Jhargram PS. Charges framed on 07.02.2026.	a. lleged offences under Section 121 of Municipal Act, 1993; (1) No person shall erect, exhibit, fix or retain upon or over any land, building, wall, hoarding, frame, post, kiosk or structure any advertisement, or display any advertisement to public view in any manner whatsoever, visible from a public street or public place (including any advertisement exhibited by means of cinematograph), in any place within a municipal area without the written permission of the Chairman.; (2) The Chairman shall not grant such permission if— (a) a license for the use of the particular site for the purpose of advertisement has not been taken out, or (b) the advertisement contravenes any provisions of this Act or the rules or the regulations made thereunder, or (c) the tax, if any, due in respect of the advertisement has not been paid. (3) No person shall broadcast any advertisement, except on radio or television, without the written permission of the Chairman. b. Alleged offences under Section 121 of Municipal Act, 1993; (1) No person shall erect, exhibit, fix or retain upon or over any land, building, wall, hoarding, frame, post, kiosk or structure any advertisement, or display any advertisement to public view in any manner whatsoever, visible from a public street or public place (including any advertisement exhibited by means of cinematograph), in any place within a municipal area without the written permission of the Chairman.; (2) The Chairman shall not grant such permission if— (a) a license for the use of the particular site for the purpose of advertisement has not been taken out, or (b) the advertisement contravenes any provisions of this Act or the rules or the regulations made thereunder, or (c) the tax, if any, due in respect of the advertisement has not been paid. (3) No person shall broadcast any advertisement, except on radio or television, without the written permission of the Chairman.	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A

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			c. Learned C.J.M, Jhargram, NGR 1061/2019 arising out of NCR 569/19 dated 09.04.2019, Jhargram PS, Charges framed on 14.11.2025	c. Alleged offences under Section 121 of Municipal Act, 1993; (1) No person shall erect, exhibit, fix or retain upon or over any land, building, wall, hoarding, frame, post, kiosk or structure any advertisement, or display any advertisement to public view in any manner whatsoever, visible from a public street or public place (including any advertisement exhibited by means of cinematograph), in any place within a municipal area without the written permission of the Chairman.; (2) The Chairman shall not grant such permission if— (a) a license for the use of the particular site for the purpose of advertisement has not been taken out, or (b) the advertisement contravenes any provisions of this Act or the rules or the regulations made thereunder, or (c) the tax, if any, due in respect of the advertisement has not been paid. (3) No person shall broadcast any advertisement, except on radio or television, without the written permission of the Chairman.	c. N/A	c. N/A	c. N/A
			d. Learned C.J.M, Jhargram, NGR 1052/2019 arising out of NCR 576/19 dated 10.04.2019 Jhargram PS, Charges framed on 11.09.2025.	d. Alleged offences under Section 23A of West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1973; No person shall erect any structure or building in any area within the jurisdiction of a Gram Panchayat except with the previous permission in writing of the Gram Panchayat.	d. N/A	d. N/A	d. N/A
			e. Learned C.J.M, Jhargram, NGR 1059/2019 arising out of NCR 564/19 dt 09.04.2019 Jhargram PS Charges framed on 14.11.2025	e. Alleged offences under Section 121 of Municipal Act, 1993; (1) No person shall erect, exhibit, fix or retain upon or over any land, building, wall, hoarding, frame, post, kiosk or structure any advertisement, or display any advertisement to public view in any manner whatsoever, visible from a public street or public place (including any advertisement exhibited by means of cinematograph), in any place within a municipal area without the written permission of the Chairman.; (2) The Chairman shall not grant such permission if— (a) a license for the use of the particular site for the purpose of advertisement has not been taken out, or (b) the advertisement contravenes any provisions of this Act or the rules or the regulations made thereunder, or (c) the tax, if any, due in respect of the advertisement has not been paid. (3) No person shall broadcast any advertisement, except on radio or television, without the written permission of the Chairman.	e. N/A	e. N/A	e. N/A
48.	2 - Mathabhanga (SC) Assembly Constituency	Sablu Barman	a. Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate at Mathabhanga Court, GR Case No. 831/2019 dated 03.10.2019 (in connection to Mathabhanga Police Station Case No. 409/2019 dated 30.09.2019), Next date of hearing: 27.11.2026 fixed for SR/AD/ Appearence and Charges not framed.	a. Alleged offences under Sections 448/323/427/506/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for house-trespass; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees; Punishment for criminal intimidation; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.	a. N/A	a. N/A	a. N/A
			b. Learned Judicial Magistrate at Mathabhanga Court, NGR Case No. 2483/2019 (in connection to Nishiganj OP GDE No. 709/2019 dated 30.09.2019, Charges not framed	b. Alleged offences under Section 32 of Police Act, 1861; Penalty for disobeying orders issued under last three sections, etc- Every person opposing or not obeying the orders issued under the last 2[three] preceding sections, or violating the conditions of any license granted by the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police for the use of music, or for the conduct of assemblies and processions, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.	b. N/A	b. N/A	b. N/A

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49.	7- Dinhata Assembly Constituency	Udayan Guha	a. Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate II, Dinhata, G.R No. 668/2013 (in connection to FIR No- 683/20213, date 13.06.2013), Charges not framed. b. Learned Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Dinhata, G.R No. 58/2008 (arising out of FIR No- 49/2008, date 05.02.2008), Charges not framed	a. Alleged offences under Sections 325/326/302/120B/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means; Punishment for murder; Punishment of criminal conspiracy; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. b. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/447/151/152/153/332/333/353/325 /326/307/436 of IPC, 1860 r/w Section 3/ 4 of PDPP Act r/w 9/10 MPO Act adding 302 of IPC 1860; Punishment for rioting; Rioting, armed with deadly weapon; Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object; Punishment for criminal trespass; Knowingly joining or continuing in assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse; Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc.; Want only giving provocation with intent to cause riot— if rioting be committed; if not committed; Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty; Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty; Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means; Attempt to murder; Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house, etc.;; Mischief causing damage to public property; Mischief causing damage to public property by fire or explosive substance; If any person commits any subversive act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both.; Any person who carries on his person or knowingly has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores as defined in the Arms Act, 1959, or explosive substances as defined in the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or corrosive substance, under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he does not carry it on his person or have it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, shall, unless he can show that he was carrying it on his person or that he had it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years. to which fine may be added ; Punishment for murder	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A
50.	53 - Sujapur Assembly Constituency	Sabina Yeasmin	Learned C.J.M Court, Malda G.R. Case No. 3700/2013 (arising out of FIR No. 816/2013, Kaliachak Police Station), Charges not framed.	Alleged offences under Sections 34/323/341 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for wrongful restraint)	N/A	N/A	N/A
51.	293 – Nalhati Assembly Constituency	Rajendra Prasad Singh	Learned ACJM, Rampurhat, SCR No. 1345/2024 arising out of RPF/POST/NALHATI Case No. 596 of 2024 dated 01.12.2024, Charges not framed.	Alleged offences under Section 145, 146, 147, 154, 174 (a) of Railways Act- (Drunkenness or nuisance, Obstructing railway servant in his duties, Trespass and refusal to desist from trespass, Endangering safety of persons travelling by railway by rash or negligent act or omission, Obstructing running of train, etc.).	N/A	N/A	N/A
52.	47 - Malatipur Assembly Constituency	Abdur Rahim Boxi	a. Learned Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Chanchal, Ratua P.S Case No. – 174/2018, Dated – 15.05.2018, Ratua, Charges framed. b. Before the Hon'ble High Court at Calcutta CRR No. 5489 of 2024 with CRAN 5 of 2025 (Arising out of M.P Case No. – 1064/2024, dated 23.12.2024, before Learned Sub Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Chanchal)	a. Alleged offences under Sections 341/326/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, read with Sections 3/4 of the Explosive Substances Act. Punishment for wrongful restraint. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. Causing explosion likely to endanger life or property. Punishment for attempt to cause explosion or making or keeping explosive with intent to endanger life or property. b. Not Applicable	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A

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53.	46 – Harishchandrapur Assembly Constituency	Md. Matibur Rahaman	a. Learned A.C.J.M Court at Chanchal, Malda arising out of Harishchandrapur P.S. Case No. 388 of 2021 dated 23.05.2021 Charges not framed. b. Learned J.M – 2nd Court at Chanchal, Malda arising out of Harishchandrapur P.S. Case No. 338 of 2021 dated 05.05.2021 Charges not framed.	a. Alleged offences under Sections 420/424/506/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property, Punishment for criminal intimidation, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention) b. Alleged offences under Sections 448/323/354/427/34 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Assault of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention)	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A
54.	37 – Kushmandi (SC) Assembly Constituency	Rekha Roy	Learned A.C.J.M Court Gangarampur at Buniadpur Sub Divisional Court, Dakshin Dinajpur arising out Kushmandi PS Case No. 66 of 2016 dated 12.04.2016 Charges have been framed.	Alleged offences under Sections 188 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant)	N/A	N/A	N/A
55.	36 – Itahar Assembly Constituency	Mosaraf Hussen	Learned Judicial Magistrate 1st Court at Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur arising out Itahar P.S. Case No. 87 of 2018 dated 03.04.2018 Charges not framed.	Alleged offences under Sections 34/323/341 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for wrongful restraint)	N/A	N/A	N/A
56.	28 – Chopra Assembly Constituency	Hamidul Rahaman	Learned A.C.J.M, at Islampur Sub-Divisional Court arising out Chopra PS Case No. 04 of 1979 dated 15.10.1979 Charges not framed.	Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/448/323/342 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for wrongful confinement)	N/A	N/A	N/A
57.	32 – Karandighi Assembly Constituency	Goutam Paul	Learned Chief Judicial Magistrate at Raiganj arising out Itahar PS Case No. 142 of 2009 dated 25.06.2009 Charges not framed.	Alleged offences under Sections 143/ 323/325/427/447/506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Punishment for being a member of Unlawful Assembly, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for criminal trespass, Punishment for criminal intimidation)	N/A	N/A	N/A
58.	30 – Goalpokher Assembly Constituency	Md. Ghulam Rabbani	Learned A.C.J.M, Islampur, District Uttar Dinajpur arising out Islampur PS Case No. 13 of 2002 Charges framed.	Alleged offences under Sections 325/147/148/427/506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860- (Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for criminal intimidation)	N/A	N/A	N/A
59.	224 – Kharagpur Sadar Assembly Constituency	Pradip Sarkar	a. Learned Judicial Magistrate, Railway Court at Kharagpur FIR No. 91/2025, RPF Town Post Kgp. date unknown Charges not framed b. Learned Judicial Magistrate, Railway Court at Kharagpur FIR No. 86/2025, RPF Town Post Kgp. date unknown Charges not framed c. Learned Judicial Magistrate, Railway Court at Kharagpur FIR No. 18/2025, RPF Town Post Kgp. date unknown Charges not framed	a. Alleged offences under Sections 147/146/145 of Railway Act (Trespass and refusal to desist from trespass; Obstructing railway servant in his duties; Drunkenness or nuisance). b. Alleged offences under Sections 146/145 of Railway Act (Obstructing railway servant in his duties and Drunkenness or nuisance). c. Alleged offences under Sections 147/146/145 of Railway Act (Trespass and refusal to desist from trespass; Obstructing railway servant in his duties; Drunkenness or nuisance).	N/A	N/A	N/A

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60.	280- Asansol Dakshin Assembly Constituency	Tapas Banerjee	a. Learned C.J.M in charge, Paschim Bardhaman; NGR 816/2014 in connection with Asansol P.S. GDE No. 1293/2014 Dt. 21/04/2014; Charges not framed. b. Learned Judicial Magistrate, 5th Court, Asansol, Paschim Bardhaman GR Case No. 1711/2009 in connection with Haripur P.S. 158/2009 Charges framed on 18.12.2021 c. Learned Judicial Magistrate, 3rd Court, Asansol, Paschim Bardhaman GR 840/ 2006 in connection with Asansol South P.S. 164/ 2006 Charges framed on 30.04.2016 d. Learned C.J.M, Paschim Bardhaman GR 1599/ 1996 in connection with Asansol South P.S. 321/96 Charges not framed e. Learned C.J.M. Paschim Bardhhaman GR 1523/ 1995 Charges not framed f. Learned Judicial Magistrate, 2nd Court, Asansol, Paschim Bardhaman GR 43/ 1993 Charges not framed. g. Learned C.J.M., Paschim Bardhaman GRPS 65/ 1990 Charges not framed.	a. Alleged offences under Sections : 32 of Police Act, 1861: Penalty for disobeying orders issued under the last three sections, etc. b. Alleged offences under Sections: 147/353/186/427 of Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment for rioting, Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty, obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees. c. Alleged offences under Sections 143/447/427/186/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 Punishment, Punishment for Criminal Trespass, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. Alleged offences under Sections 143/448/427/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment, Punishment for house-trespass, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for criminal intimidation. d. Alleged offences under Sections 143/448/427/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment, Punishment for house-trespass, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Punishment for criminal intimidation. e. Alleged offences under Sections 148/149/323/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, punishment for criminal intimidation. f. Alleged offences under Sections 147/148/149/353/323/427/435 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860: Punishment for rioting, Rioting, armed with deadly weapon, every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object, assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty, punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of one hundred or (in case of agricultural produce) ten rupees. g. Alleged offences under Sections 147/332/427/342 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, Punishment, voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty, mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, punishment for wrongful confinement. Section 9 of West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1972, If any person commits any subversive act, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years or with fine, or with both. Section 108 of Indian Railway Act. Person entitled to claim compensation.	a. N/A b. N/A c.N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A g. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c.N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A g. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c.N/A d. N/A e. N/A f. N/A g. N/A

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61.	75 – Domkal Assembly Constituency	Humayun Kabir	a. Learned C.J.M Court, Purba Bardhaman; Burdwan PS Case No.131/23 dated 01.02.2023, Purba Bardhaman; Charges have not been framed b. Learned C.J.M Court, Purba Bardhaman; Ausgram PS Case No. 31/23 dated 31.01.2023, Purba Bardhaman; Charges have not been framed	a. Alleged offences under Sections 448/323/379/427/504/506/341 IPC & 25/27 Arms Act- (Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for theft, Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees, Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Punishment for wrongful restraint, Punishment for certain offences, Punishment for using arms, etc.) b. Alleged offences under Sections 448/323/325/307/506/34 IPC- (Punishment for house-trespass, Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt, Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, Attempt to murder. Attempts by life-convicts, Punishment for criminal intimidation. If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc, Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention)	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A
62.	51– Englishbazar Assembly Constituency	Asis Kundu	a. Learned C.J.M. Court, Malda; G.R. No. 543/2007 Arising out of P.S. Case no. 103/2007 Dated 16/03/2007, Englishbazar Police Station, Malda; Charges have not been framed	a. Alleged offences under Sections 427 IPC, 1860 r/w Sec. 3 (2) a. P.D.P.P. Act; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees; (2) Whoever commits mischief by doing any act in respect of any public property being - any building, installation or other property used in connection with the production, distribution or supply of water, light, power or energy.	a. N/A	a. N/A	a. N/A
63.	82 – Chapra Assembly Constituency	Jeber Sekh	a. Learned Judicial Magistrate 2nd Court, Krishnagar, Nadia; G.R Case No. 769/2018, dated 23.04.2018 arising out of P.S. Case No. 82/2018, dated – 23.04.2018, Chapra Police Station; Next Date of hearing on 05.05.2026 for Evidence; Charges were framed on 24.06.2024	a. Offences alleged under Sections 341/323/325/506/34 of the Indian penal Code, 1860.; Punishment for wrongful restraint.; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt.; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.; Punishment for criminal intimidation; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.	a. N/A	a. N/A	a. N/A
64.	55 - Farakka Assembly Constituency	Md. Amirul Islam	a. Learned Jangipur Court; G.R. Case No. 946/2016 (arising out of P.S. Case NO. 104/2016, dated 16.04.2016, Samserganj Police Station, Murshidabad).; Charges not framed b. Learned Jangipur Court; G.R. Case No. 182/2015 (arising out of P.S. case no. 40/2015, dated 22.01.2015, Samserganj Police Station, Murshidabad); Charges not framed c. Learned Jangipur Court; G.R. Case No. 2332/2024 (arising out of P.S. Case No. 420/2014, dated 03.11.2014, Samserganj Police Station); Charges not framed	a. Offences alleged under Sections 341/324/325/427/109/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.; Punishment for wrongful restraint.; Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees.; Punishment of abetment if the act abetted is committed in consequence and where no express provision is made for its punishment; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. b. Offences Alleged Under Sections 341/323/324/325/379/506/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt.; Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.; Punishment for theft; Punishment for criminal intimidation.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention. Offences Alleged Under Sections 341/325/354/506/509/34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.; Assault of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.; Punishment for criminal intimidation.; Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman.; Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A
65.	217- Ramnagar Assembly Constituency	Akhil Giri	a. Learned 2nd Judicial Magistrate, Bidhannagar ;SPL Case No. 20/2024 (arising out of Digha P.S. No. 35/2016, Digha Police Station, Purba Medinipur); Charges framed on 22.05.2025 b. Learned 2nd Judicial Magistrate, Bidhannagar; SPL Case No. 03/2022 (arising out of Marishda P.S. Case No. 27/2009, dated 25.03.2009, Marishda Police Station, Purba Medinipur). Charges framed on 24.07.2025 c. Learned 2nd Judicial Magistrate, Contai; G.R. Case No. 450/1994 (arising out of Contai P.S. Case No. 161/1994, dated 12.07.1994, Contai Police Station, Purba Medinipur); Charges not framed	a. Offences alleged under Sections 188 of Indian Penal Code, 1860; Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant. b. Offences alleged under Sections 341/186/504/117/353 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment for wrongful restraint; Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions.; Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace; Abetting commission of offence by the public or by more than ten persons.; Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty. c. Offences alleged under Sections 143/341/427/379/506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860; Punishment.—Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.; Punishment for wrongful restraint.; Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees.; Punishment for theft; Punishment for criminal intimidation.	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A	a. N/A b. N/A c. N/A

*In the case of election to Council of States or election to Legislative Council by MLAs, mention the election concerned in place of name of constituency.