

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY**  
**ORDINARY ORIGINAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION**  
**PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION (Cri.) NO. \_\_\_\_\_ / 2023**

Supreme Court and High Court )  
Litigants Association, Through )  
President Shri. Rashid Khan Pathan )...Petitioner

Versus

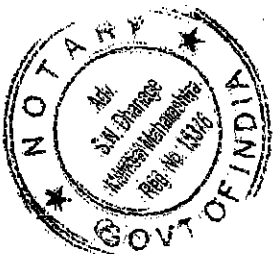
Central Bureau of Investigation & Ors. )...Respondents

**INDEX**

Sr. No	Particular	Page Nos.
1	PROFORMA	I-III
2	SYNOPSIS	A-D
3	PETITION	1-87
4	VAKALATNAMA	87A-C
5	MEMORANDUM OF ADDRESS	87-D
6	LIST OF DOCUMENTS	87-E&F
7	<b><u>EXHIBIT A</u></b> A copy of the Screenshot from website of Respondent No.1.	88
8	<b><u>EXHIBIT B</u></b>	89-98



	The copy of the FIR dated 25.07.2020, registered at the Rajeev Nagar Police Station bearing No. 241/2020, by Shri. Krishan Kishor Singh	
9	<b><u>EXHIBIT C</u></b> The copy of the notification dated 04.08.2023, bearing No.9/C.B.I-80-90/2020 HP-5101, the consent of Government of Bihar, to investigate within the Rajiv /Nagar (District Patna) under P.S Case No-241/2020	99- 102
10	<b><u>EXHIBIT D</u></b> The copy of the notification by the Government of India, and same was published in the gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3 (ii) on 05.08.2020.	103 & 104
11	<b><u>EXHIBIT E</u></b> The copy of the FIR registered by the CBI on 06.08.2020	105 - 124
12	<b><u>EXHIBIT F</u></b> The copy of the Order of the Supreme Court dated 19.08.2020, in the case of <u>Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184</u>	125 - 143
13	<b><u>EXHIBIT G Colly</u></b> A copy of the detailed representation submitted by the Petitioner on 17.08.2023, to Respondent No. 2 Hon'ble	144 - 202



	Home Minister Shri. Amit Shah relation to the alleged murder of Late. Sushant Singh Rajput, Late. Ms. Disha Salián and other heinous offences of child trafficking, child abuses, etc.	
14	<u>AFFIDAVIT-IN-SUPPORT</u>	203-205
15	<u>ADVOCATES CERTIFICATE</u>	206
16	<u>LAST PAGE</u>	207.

DATE:

PLACE: MUMBAI

*[Signature]*

Advocate For Petitioner

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

Petitioner



I

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY  
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION  
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Proforma

Office notes, office memorandum of Coram, Appearance, Court's order of direction and Prothonotary order.	Court of Judges Order
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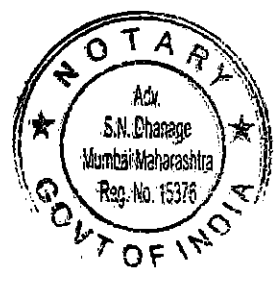


IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY  
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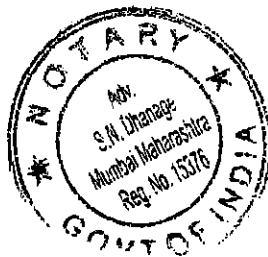
III

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY  
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION  
PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION (Cri.) NO. \_\_\_\_\_ / 2023

Supreme Court and High Court )  
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Its President Shri. Rashid Khan Pathan )...Petitioner  
Versus  
Central Bureau of Investigation & Ors. )...Respondents

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A

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY  
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION  
PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION (Cri.) NO. \_\_\_\_\_ / 2023

Supreme Court and High Court )  
Litigants Association, Through )  
Its President Shri. Rashid Khan Pathan )...Petitioner  
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Central Bureau of Investigation & Ors. )...Respondents

SYNOPSIS

Date	Particulars	Exhibit	Page No.
25.07.2020	An FIR was registered at the Rajeev Nagar Police Station bearing No. 241/2020, on 25.07.2020 by Shri. Krishan Kishor Singh, the father of late Bollywood actor Shri. Sushant Singh Rajput against the Accused Ms. Rhea Chakraborty; Mr. Indrajit Chakraborty; Ms. Sandhya Chakraborty; Mr. Showik Chakraborty; Mr. Samuel Miranda; Ms. Shruti Modi and other unknown persons under Sections 120(B), 306, 341, 342, 380, 406, 420 and 506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860.	Exhibit B	
04.08.2023	The Government of Bihar, through its Home Department of Police Branch had provided their consent vide its notification dated 04.08.2023, bearing No.9/C.B.I-80-90/2020 HP-5101, under Section 6 of the Delhi Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act 25 of 1946), to investigate/supervise and inquire into the Rajiv /Nagar (District Patna) under P.S Case No-241/2020, dated 25.07.2020 related to the Death of Bollywood Actor Sushant Singh Rajput.	Exhibit C	



B

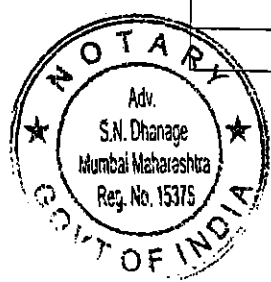
05.08.2020	On 05.08.2020, the Government of India, through its Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), had exercised its power under Sub-Section (1) of Section 5 r/w. Section 6 of the DSPE Act, 1946.	Exhibit D	
06.08.2020	On 6 <sup>th</sup> August 2020, the CBI had registered a FIR with AC-VI Delhi police station, bearing FIR No. RC2242020S0001.	Exhibit E	
	A transfer petition was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court by Ms. Rhea Chakraborty, pleading to transfer the investigation to the Mumbai Police as the incident had occurred within the jurisdiction of the State of Maharashtra.		
19.08.2020	On 19.08.2020, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, has entrusted the Respondent No.1 with the responsibility of conducting an impartial investigation into the murder of Sushant Singh Rajput and all related cases, the same is stipulated in the case of <b><u>Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184</u></b>	Exhibit F	
	<u>The Present Petition is filed for:</u> (i) Direction to prosecute to conduct the fair and impartial investigation by the Respondent No.1 and add all the accused and take appropriate action as per law; and (ii) To direct Respondent No. 1, C.B.I. to immediately start the custodial interrogation of the accused Aditya Thackeray		





C

	<p>and others and submit the detailed report within a period of one month;</p> <p>(iii) To direct Respondent No. 1 Director CBI, to register an FIR under section 166, 218, 201, 409, 120(B) &amp; 34 of the Indian Penal Code against the accused investigation officers who are guilty of their acts of omission and commission in helping the accused to run away from the clutches of law;</p> <p>(iv) To direct Advocate General or any state officer to file contempt petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court under Section 2(b), 12 of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 r/w 129, 142 of the Constitution of India against concerned CBI officials who had acted in willful disregard and defiance of the specific directions given by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the present case and thereby are guilty of willful disregard and defiance of specific directions given by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of <u>Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184</u></p>		
	Hence this Petition.		



D

**CASE LAW TO BE REFERRED:-**

As mentioned in the petition and other applicable authorities pertaining to the subject matter of the present petition, or any other with the permission of this honorable court.

**Acts to be referred:-**

1. Constitution of India;
2. Indian Penal Code, 1860;
3. Code of Criminal Procedure 1973;
4. Indian Evidence Act, 1872;
5. Any other with the permission of this honorable court.

**Date:**

**Place: Mumbai**



**Advocate for Petitioner**



**Petitioner**



**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY**  
**ORDINARY ORIGINAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION**  
**PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION (Cri.) NO. \_\_\_\_\_ / 2023**  
**DISTRICT: MUMBAI**

**IN THE MATTER OF ARTICLE 215,  
226 & 227 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF  
INDIA**

**AND**



IN THE MATTER OF DIRECTION TO  
 THE RESPONDENTS TO  
 INVESTIGATE THE SERIOUS  
 OFFENCES RELATED WITH  
 MURDER OF DISHA SALIAN,  
 SUSHANT SINGH RAJPUT AND  
 OTHER SERIOUS OFFENCES OF  
 CHILD ABUSES WITHIN THE TIME  
 BOUND MANNER.

**Supreme Court and High Court** )  
**Litigants Association, Through** )  
**President Shri. Rashid Khan Pathan** )  
 1/B/3, Nityanand Baug, R. C. Marg, )  
 Chembur, Mumbai-400 074 )  
 Email I'd: [aischcla@gmail.com](mailto:aischcla@gmail.com) )  
 Mobile No: )...Petitioner

Versus

**1. Central Bureau of Investigation** )  
 Plot No.5-B, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, CGO Complex, )  
 Lodhi Road, Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium )



Marg, CGO Complex, Pragati Vihar, )

New Delhi -110003, India. )

**2. Union of India** )

Through its Chief Secretary, )

Ministry of Home Affairs, )

Government of India, )

New Delhi- 110001, India )

**3. State of Maharashtra** )

Through Commissioner of Police )

Mumbai- 400001 )...Respondents

To,

**THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE**

**AND OTHER JUSIES OF THIS**

**HON'BLE COURT OF JUDICATURE**

**AT BOMBAY.**

**HUMBLE PETITION OF**

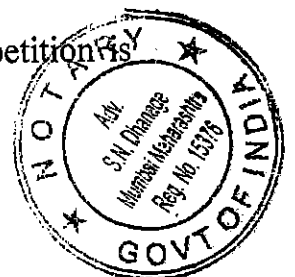
**THE PETITIONER OF**

**THE ABOVENAMED.**



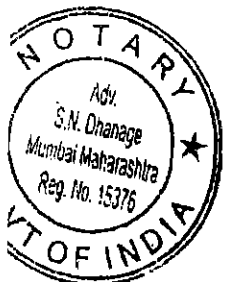
**MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-**

1. The Petitioner, herein referred to as the "Supreme Court and High Court Litigants Association", which is an organization established for the Protection of fundamental right of the citizen and for the primary purpose of safeguarding and promoting the fundamental rights of the citizens, ensuring the observance of law and order within the territorial confines of the country and educating the citizens their lawful rights as enshrined in the legal statutes. The guiding principle of the Petitioner's association is to disseminate the knowledge pertaining to the legal entitlement inherent in our judicial framework, and to actively advocate for enhanced transparency, equity, and due process within the various arms of the administration.
2. The Petition is being filed through the President viz., Shri. Rashid Khan Pathan, who is a dedicated Human Right Activists, who has devoted his life by supporting the rights of individuals and seeking justice for those who have been marginalized. In addition to his work as an activist, he serves as the President of the Supreme Court and High Court Litigants Association, a prominent organization that collaborates with legal professionals to promote and protect human rights in India. This petition is



being filed in the interest of the welfare of the citizens and in good faith without having any personal interest.

3. This petition is filed by the Petitioner, relating to the alleged Murder case of Late Shri. Sushant Singh Rajput and Late Ms. Disha Saliyan case, in conjunction with related heinous offenses, including Gang Rape, Child Trafficking, Child Abuses and other transgressions unbeknownst to the general public.
4. By way of this petition the Petitioner is seeking indulgence of this Hon'ble Bombay High Court under Article 215, 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India, pertaining to the serious lapse in investigation and thereby directing the Respondent No.1 to complete the investigation in alleged 'Murder' of Late. Shri Sushant Singh Rajput and Late Ms. Disha Saliyan's case, and also to probe in the serious offences concerning to 'Child trafficking, Child Abuse' and various serious offences as the same has been disclosed by gathering of the evidence of unimpeachable or sterling character. Whereas also the Petitioner request for investigation under the supervision of this Hon'ble Bombay High Court, as there is a long delay of more than 3 years in completion



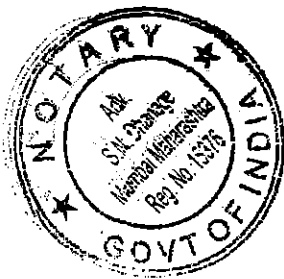
of investigation, arresting the authentic accused and in taking proper action required as per the law.

**5. Locus of the Petitioner:-**

5.1. That, the petitioner is seeking directions for setting up the criminal law in motion and therefore there is no embargo upon him or any citizen in filing the petition.

5.2. In Manohar Lal vs Vinesh Anand, (2001) 5 SCC 407, it is ruled that;

*“Before adverting to the matter in issue and the rival contentions advanced one redeeming feature ought to be noticed here pertain to Criminal jurisprudence: To pursue an offender in the event of commission of an offence, is to sub-serve a social need. Society cannot afford to have a criminal escape his liability, since that would bring about a state of social pollution, which is neither desired nor warranted and this is irrespective of the concept of locus. The doctrine of locus-standi is totally foreign to criminal jurisprudence. This observation of ours however obtains support from the decision of this*



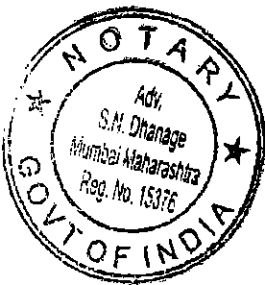


*Court in AR Antulay v. Ramdas Srinivas Nayak  
& Anr. : 1984 (2) SCC 500.*”

5.3. Also relied on : Yashwant Sinha v. CBI, (2019) 6 SCC 1

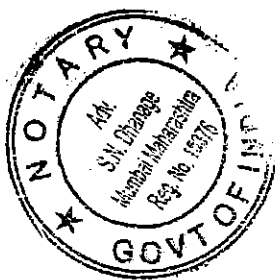
6. That the Respondent No.1 is a premier investigation agency of the Government of India. Its framework plays a pivotal role in the India's criminal justice system and this case, especially when it comes to high-stake and sensitive cases like any institution, it has faced challenges, but its existence is a testament to the India's commitment to uphold the rules of law and address high-level probe into the complex crimes.

6.1. On the website of the Respondent No.1, it has been stated that CBI conducts investigations in the most professional manner. It lays great emphasis on the use of science and technology during investigations. It requires evaluation of evidence by Forensic Laboratories and other experts such as Government Examiners of Questioned Documents (GEQDS). In addition to this, they have said that there is multi-layer supervision in CBI. The evidence collected is analyzed threadbare both by executive officers and law officers at multiple levels. Because of these factors, CBI investigations often take time. Having said this, it is



important to clarify that investigation of trap cases are generally finished within a period of one month to three months. Of late a great emphasis is being laid in CBI to complete investigations at the earliest. It has been decided that investigation shall be completed within a period of “One Year”. For the sake of convenience, the link is mentioned herein and kindly refer to the Question No. 28 in the section of FAQs of their website. “<https://cbi.gov.in/faq#:~:text=Because%20of%20all%20these%20factors,one%20month%20to%20three%20months>”. Hereto annexed and marked at “**Exhibit-A**” is the copy of the Screenshot from website of Respondent No.1.

- 6.2. It is clearly answered by the Respondent No.1 that they investigate in the most professional manner and lays great emphasis in use of science and technology, not only these but they have also mentioned that within a period of One Year they complete the investigation. So why is Respondent No.1 the most professional one is taking so much time to investigate despite having great technologies with them.



7. Contempt of Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions in Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184, for completing the investigation expeditiously.

7.1. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has entrusted the Respondent No.1 with the responsibility of conducting an impartial investigation into the murder of Sushant Singh Rajput and all related cases. [Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184].

7.2. The sentiments of the majority of the citizens are connected to the murders of Sushant Singh Rajput and Disha Salian. Respecting these sentiments, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has clearly stated that the faith of the citizens should remain intact, and all kinds of doubts in the minds of the people should be descanted. Therefore, using special powers under Article 142 of the Indian Constitution, the Supreme Court has decided to entrust the investigation of this matter with the Respondent No.1.

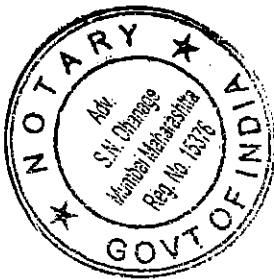
7.3. Late Mr. Sushant Singh Rajput was allegedly killed on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2020.

7.4. An FIR was registered at the Rajeev Nagar Police Station bearing No. 241/2020, on 25.07.2020 by Shri. Krishan Kishor Singh, the father of late Bollywood actor against



the Accused Ms. Rhea Chakraborty; Mr. Indrajit Chakraborty; Ms. Sandhya Chakraborty; Mr. Showik Chakraborty; Mr. Samuel Miranda; Ms. Shruti Modi and other unknown persons under Sections 120(B), 306, 341, 342, 380, 406, 420 and 506 of Indian Penal Code, 1860. Hereto annexed and marked as **“Exhibit-B”** is the copy of the FIR dated 25.07.2020, registered at the Rajeev Nagar Police Station bearing No. 241/2020, by Shri. Krishan Kishor Singh.

7.5. That the Government of Bihar, through its Home Department of Police Branch had provided their consent vide its notification dated 04.08.2023, bearing No.9/C.B.I-80-90/2020 HP-5101, under Section 6 of the Delhi Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act 25 of 1946), to investigate/supervise and inquire into the Rajiv /Nagar (District Patna) under P.S Case No-241/2020, dated 25.07.2020 related to the Death of Bollywood Actor Sushant Singh Rajput. Hereto annexed and marked as **“Exhibit-C”** is the copy of the notification dated 04.08.2023, bearing No.9/C.B.I-80-90/2020 HP-5101, the consent of Government of Bihar, to investigate within the



Rajiv /Nagar (District Patna) under P.S Case No-241/2020.

- 7.6. Pursuant to above and on dated 05.08.2020, the Government of India, through its Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), had exercised its power under Sub-Section (1) of Section 5 r/w. Section 6 of the DSPE Act, 1946. Hereto annexed and marked as "Exhibit-D" is the copy of the notification by the Government of India, and same was published in the gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3 (ii) on 05.08.2020.
- 7.7. That on 6<sup>th</sup> August 2020, the CBI had registered a FIR with AC-VI Delhi police station, bearing FIR No. RC2242020S0001. Hereto annexed and marked as "Exhibit-E" is the copy of the FIR registered by the CBI on 06.08.2020.
- 7.8. A transfer petition was filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court by Ms. Rhea Chakraborty, pleading to transfer the investigation to the Mumbai Police as the incident had occurred within the jurisdiction of the State of Maharashtra.



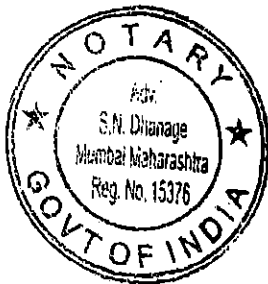
7.9. However, the Hon'ble Apex Court in Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184, had ordered on 19th August 2020, the CBI to investigate the matter of unnatural death of the deceased actor.

*“44. The actor Sushant Singh Rajput was a talented actor in the Mumbai film world and died well before his full potential could be realised. His family, friends and admirers are keenly waiting the outcome of the investigation so that all the speculations floating around can be put to rest. Therefore a fair, competent and impartial investigation is the need of the hour. The expected outcome then would be, a measure of justice for the complainant, who lost his only son. For the petitioner too, it will be the desired justice as she herself called for a CBI investigation. The dissemination of the real facts through unbiased investigation would certainly result in justice for the innocents, who might be the target of vilification campaign. Equally importantly, when integrity and credibility of the investigation is discernible, the trust, faith and confidence of the common man in the judicial process will resonate. When truth meets*



*sunshine, justice will not prevail on the living alone but after Life's fitful fever, now the departed will also sleep well. Satyameva Jayate.*

*45. In such backdrop, to ensure public confidence in the investigation and to do complete justice in the matter, this Court considers it appropriate to invoke the powers conferred by Article 142 of the Constitution. As a Court exercising lawful jurisdiction for the assigned roster, no impediment is seen for exercise of plenary power in the present matter. Therefore, while according approval for the ongoing CBI investigation, if any other case is registered on the death of the actor Sushant Singh Rajput and the surrounding circumstances of his unnatural death, CBI is directed to investigate the new case as well. It is ordered accordingly."*

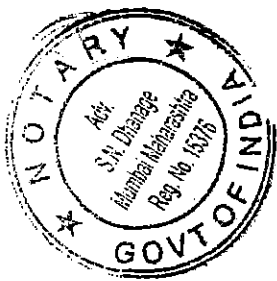


Hereto annexed and marked as "**Exhibit F**" is the copy of the Order of the Supreme Court dated 19.08.2020, in the case of Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184.

7.10. The citizens of the country are eagerly awaiting for the finality from the Respondent No.1, in the case of Sushant

Singh Rajput and Disha Salian it has been nearly 3 years since the Respondent No.1 have been conducting the inquiry. This is a clear case of deliberate disregard and wilful defiance of the binding directions issued by the Supreme Court in this case.

8. The Respondent No.1 has violated Article 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India, by holding the investigation and no any clarification is provided, this act of lackness shows that the Respondent No.1 are shielding the culprits, who are freely roaming outside without any fear, and with such acts the Respondent No.1 are disregarding the sentiment of the general public. In light of such an act the legal action should be initiated against the guilty officers under Sections 218, 201, 166 and 120 (B) r/w. 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

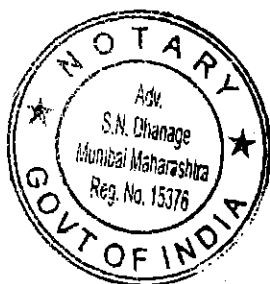


9. The summary of the case of Late Sushant Singh Rajput's and Late Ms. Disha Salian:

9.1. That the Late Shri. Sushant Singh Rajput was a prominent Bollywood actor, he had worked tremendously in many films and serials. His sudden death has caused a lot of pain and grief in the hearts of the citizens, he was the youth who



had ulterior motives in his life and through his acting in the film industry he has won many hearts, and his performance was highly appreciated. He has done various successful films in his acting career. Whereas beyond acting, Late Sushant Singh Rajput was also interested in astrophysics, space and celestial bodies and was a passionate enthusiast of the cosmos.



- 9.2. Tragically, the sudden death of the Late. Sushant Singh Rajput, caused ultimate anguishes amongst the citizens, who surprisingly passed away on 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2020, just few days after the death of his <sup>ex-</sup>manager viz., Late Ms. Disha Salian, she was found dead on 8<sup>th</sup> June 2020.
- 9.3. Later on, both of the untimely deaths sparked a significant amount of media attention, public anguish, and debates regarding various speculations, the challenges of the film industry, and the nature of celebrity culture in India, “Bollywood Mafia” and numerous other dirt’s carries inside the film industry.
- 9.4. Many of the probes had taken place by various agencies such as the Central Bureau of Investigation, Narcotics Control Bureau, Enforcement Directorate, etc. Several other celebrities were also called for the interrogation

linked to the death of the Late Shri. Sushant Singh Rajput. Many factors have come across like offences in drugs, child trafficking, child abuse, rape cases, etc., all these are speculations and theories that emerged largely through law enforcement agencies and the mainstream media, and on the evidences gather.

**10. Prima facie charges based on available evidence are as follows:**

**10.1.** Central Minister, Mr. Narayan Rane and his Son Mr. Nitesh Rane, a member of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, have levelled the accusation backed by solid evidence. In these accusations, the main suspect's name emerging is that of a former Minister Aditya Thackeray. Apart from the allegations relating to two murders, there are allegations relating to atrocities committed on young children.



**10.2.** BJP legislator Mr. Nitesh Rane, Central Minister Mr. Narayan Rane, and several other witnesses have made available brief information regarding the allegations made against the main accused in this case, Aditya Thackeray. The list of these allegations can be found in all major newspapers and TV channels. The list is provided below.

10.3. Disha Salian death case: BJP's Nitesh Rane demands narco test of Aditya Thackeray, the link of the video is hereunder;

<https://www.indiatoday.in/india/video/disha-salian-death-case-bjp-nitesh-rane-demands-narco-test-of-aaditya-thackeray-2312259-2022-12-22>".

10.4. That the news channel India Today had on 23rd December 2022, at 17:45, had published an article, which says that **"What's behind calls for Aaditya Thackeray's narco test in Disha Salian case"**

"Celebrity manager Disha Salian's death case was raked up in Maharashtra Assembly on December 22 and Deputy CM Devendra Fadnavis ordered SIT probe". The said article is available on the link mentioned herein below:

<https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/aaditya-thackeray-narco-test-in-disha-salian-case-2312777-2022-12-23>".

10.5. That Late Ms. Disha Salian was allegedly assaulted by a group, murdered and subsequently thrown from her building. In addition to Late. Ms. Salian, was also



purportedly killed. An eyewitness present at the location at the time provided a statement that was broadcasted on News Nation channel on 18.09.2020. The recording of this statement has been handed over to the Respondent No.1.

The Link of the said video is mentioned herein below:

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gpI2mLhZ018>

Title: Direction's flat eyes saw reality, Watch Damdaar 10

10.6. Whereas the said witness has claimed that the bodyguards of a minister from the Maharashtra Government are involved in the incident and that the witness has disclosed only part of the full story.

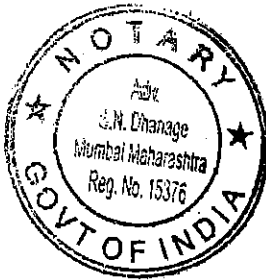
10.7. The said MLA Shri. Nitesh Rane, had levied allegations based on evidence he possessed. He has spoken in the Maharashtra State Assembly about handing over a pen drive related to the matter to the Respondent No.1 (CBI). This evidence allegedly implicates Aditya Thackeray as the primary suspect in the criminal conspiracy to destroy evidence related to the murders of both Disha Salian and Sushant Singh Rajput. At the time of the incidents, Aditya Thackeray held the position of State Environment Minister, and his father, Mr. Uddhav Thackeray, was the Chief Minister of the State. He has also claimed that an



eyewitness has narrated to him the incident. The same has been expressed by Lokmat through its e-news article, which was published on 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2022, at 2:00 pm. The YouTube video of the said lokmat news channel is mentioned herein below;

["https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9tt\\_rchArMs"](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9tt_rchArMs)

**10.8. Maharashtra: 'Sushant Singh was about to reveal the secret of Disha Salian's murder, so he was murdered', Union Minister Narayan Rane told the evidence of the murder**



Link: <https://www.newsncr.com/national/maharashtra-sushant-singh-was-about-to-reveal-the-secret-of-disha-salians-murder-so-he-was-murdered-union-minister-narayan-rane-told-the-evidence-of-the-murder/>

**10.9. Aaditya Thackeray will get into jail for Disha's murder: BJP leader Narayan Rane**

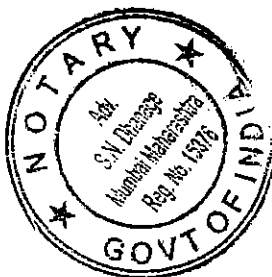
Link: <https://www.deccanherald.com/india/aaditya-thackeray-will-get-into-jail-for-disha-s-murder-bjp-leader-narayan-rane-907288.html>

**10.10. Not suicide: BJP leader Narayan Rane says Sushant Singh Rajput was murdered**

Link:

<https://www.indiatoday.in/movies/celebrities/story/not-suicide-narayan-rane-says-sushant-singh-rajput-was-murdered-1707731-2020-08-04>

10.11. The news channel Times Now had uploaded a tweet on 11<sup>th</sup> August 2020, regarding call records of Rhea Chakraborty. The said video says that 44 calls were made to someone with initial AU. Whereas the Respondent No.1 was probing into the said angle and were trying to find out who the AU is, but no any outcome has been provided by the Respondent. Whereas the said tweets says that Rhea Chakraborty has made calls to Mahesh Batt after the death of Disha Salian i.e., from 8<sup>th</sup> of June, 2020 till Sushant Singh Rajput died. Whereas the link of the said tweet is mentioned herein below:



[https://twitter.com/TimesNow/status/1293166407195090944?ref\\_src=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Ctwterm%5E1293166407195090944%7Ctwgr%5Ed646abd3debc7bbdfba1ef82787479c3990ed079%7Ctwcon%5Es1 &ref\\_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.india.com%2Fentertainment%2Fbollywood-news-aditya-thackerays-name-crops-up-again-in-sushant-](https://twitter.com/TimesNow/status/1293166407195090944?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Ctwterm%5E1293166407195090944%7Ctwgr%5Ed646abd3debc7bbdfba1ef82787479c3990ed079%7Ctwcon%5Es1&ref_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.india.com%2Fentertainment%2Fbollywood-news-aditya-thackerays-name-crops-up-again-in-sushant-)

[singh-rajput-death-case-as-rhea-chakrabortys-call-log-shows-au-dialled-multiple-times-4110044%2F](https://www.tv9marathi.com/latest-news/internet-calling-made-by-disha-salian-phone-after-her-death-259945.html)

10.12. The tv9 Marathi news has published an e-news article on 24th August 2020, After the demise of Disha Salian, who made internet calls or any calls from her mobile? No investigation has been conducted. The link of the said news article is mentioned herein

<https://www.tv9marathi.com/latest-news/internet-calling-made-by-disha-salian-phone-after-her-death-259945.html>

10.13. As per the news article of India.com, had published on 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2020, under the title as **“Aditya Thackeray’s Name Allegedly Crops Up Again In Sushant Singh Rajput Death Case As Rhea Chakraborty’s Call Log Shows ‘AU’ Dialed Multiple Times**

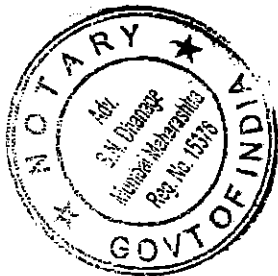
Rhea Chakraborty's call records show she dialed someone with initials 'AU' multiple times in the last few months as the probe in Sushant Singh Rajput's death case intensifies.

The said article reads as under in verbatim;

*“Actor Rhea Chakraborty’s phone details are doing the rounds as she continues to be questioned by the Enforcement Directorate in the money*



laundering case on the basis of the FIR filed by Sushant Singh Rajput's father KK Singh. News channel Times Now reported that one of the frequently called people among Rhea's call-log is someone with initials AU. The report mentioned that the actor, who's accused of abetting SSR's alleged suicide, made multiple calls to a mysterious person whose number was saved as AU. However, the report suggested that when the number was dialled, someone with the initials 'SU' received it. It is believed that these call logs and 'AU' is one of the major angles of the probe for CBI currently. Earlier, various news reports mentioned that Rhea had made around 150 calls to Mahesh Bhatt, 808 calls to former business manager Shruti Modi, and had called Sushant 147 times in the last six months."



The link of the said article is mentioned herein;

<https://www.india.com/entertainment/bollywood-news-aditya-thackerays-name-crops-up-again-in-sushant-singh-rajput-death-case-as->



*rhea-chakrabortys-call-log-shows-au-dialled-  
multiple-times-4110044/*

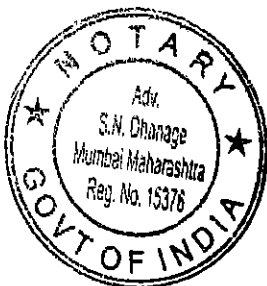
10.14. Due to these reasons, certain officials from the Mumbai Police reportedly attempted to suppress the investigation.

10.15. The CCTV footage from Late Ms. Disha Salian building during the time of the incident was allegedly tampered with or removed. The building's entry and exit log, which records visitors, was purportedly destroyed. This matter was detailed extensively by Republic TV on 21.09.2020. The link and title of the said article is mentioned herein below:

Link: <https://www.republicworld.com/india-news/law-and-order/disha-case-cctv-footage-wiped-diary-tampered-security-replaced-s.html>

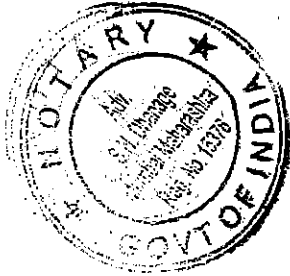
Title: **Disha Case: 'CCTV Footage Wiped, Diary Tampered, Security Replaced,' Says Guard's Brother.**

10.16. Recent Revelations on Saam TV- Based on the recent interview given by Mr. Nitesh Rane on Saam TV channel on 11.07.2023, it has been established that the matter is of grave concern. It is alleged that minors have been subjected to abuse after being brought from orphanages (NGOs). There are claims linking these incidents to the



deaths of Disha Salian and Sushant Singh Rajput. Some believe that Aditya Thackeray and his associates were involved in crimes against these children, including abuse, assault, and child trafficking. It's claimed that Disha Salian attempted to save one of these children and informed Sushant Singh Rajput about the same. Following this. It's alleged that Disha was murdered, and later Sushant Singh Rajput faced the same fate, with attempts made to portray it as a suicide. That the title and link are mentioned herein below:

Title: Nitesh Rane News | Uddhav Thackeray यांच्यावर टीका करताना नितेश राणे यांची जीभ घसरली



Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xPz6FAf0MR4&t=3s>

Date: 11.07.2023

**10.17. Revelation from Hollywood star: Mr. Mel Gibson, a renowned Hollywood actor, had made startling revelations about the abuse of young children. He alleges that certain individuals with perverse mindsets not only abused these children but also consumed a serum named**

'Adrenaline' produced from their blood after instilling extreme fear in them, which, according to these individuals, aids in their longevity and youthfulness. The title and link of the said video is mentioned herein below:

**Title: Mel Gibson Provided 'Valuable Intelligence' on Child Trafficking for Doc**

Link: <https://www.newsweek.com/mel-gibson-provided-valuable-intelligence-child-trafficking-docuseries-1805492>

Date: 09.06.2023.

10.18. Nitesh Rane on Uddhav Thackeray | नितेश राणे यांच्याकडून

उद्धव ठाकरे यांच्यावर खालच्या शब्दात टीका

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZbrAkAXKVf>

4



11. A key witness in the case, Mrs. Deepti Punit Rajput, has elaborated on the 'Sushant Singh Rajput (SSR) Diaries' which contains detailed writings from a digital diary penned by Sushant Singh Rajput. She has also given this Evidence to the Respondent No.1.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gEEJ7JbktSI>

(HINDI) SSR Diaries by Deepti Pinniti Part 4

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A7qm\\_Ru4yr8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A7qm_Ru4yr8)

(HINDI) SSR Diaries by Deepti Pinniti Part 5

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jFKiiH8I22A>

(HINDI) SSR Diaries by Deepti Pinniti Part 6

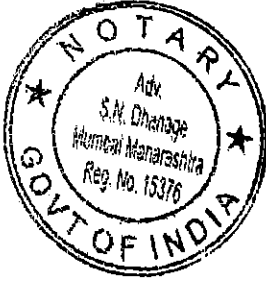
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sq0sHJHBTMw>

(HINDI) SSR Diaries by Deepti Pinniti Part 7

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6uzGKvqFSsE>

[#SSR diaries part 8 by Deepti Pinniti](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dPyNWbzfom0>



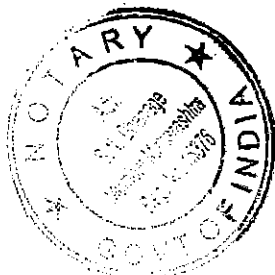
11.2. That from the drive articulated by Mrs. Dipti Pinniti, the drive provides information pertaining to several major mafias and grave offenses. It is imperative that if such information articulated by her are found false, then it was the duty of the Respondent No.1 to investigate and to initiate proceedings against those disseminating false information.

11.3. The indifference of the Respondent No.1 is beyond the understanding of the common man.

**12. Analysis and documentation of the Post-Mortem procedures and associated controversies concerning the demise of Late Sushant Singh Rajput:**

**12.1.** When late Sushant Singh Rajput's body was brought in for post-mortem, a ward boy present at the scene alleged on TV that it wasn't a suicide but a murder. He claimed to have observed multiple injury marks and broken limbs on the deceased.

**12.2.** 'Sushant was punched in his eye': Autopsy staffer says he didn't trust Uddhav govt, ready to record his statement with probe agencies



**Link:** <https://www.opindia.com/2022/12/sushant-punched-in-his-eye-autopsy-staff-says-he-didnt-trust-uddhav-govt/>

**12.3.** Contested AIIMS Report: The post mortem report issued by AIIMS, which attempted to present the death as a suicide, is being challenged as fabricated. Various experts have shared their opinions on several news channels. A statement from Dr. Sudhir Gupta, head of the

post-mortem team at AIIMS, is deemed crucial in this regard.

12.4. It is important to note that on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2020, AIIMS released the contested post-mortem report, the director of AIIMS was Dr. Randeep Guleria. He is accused of disseminating false information, leading to people taking a harmful COVID vaccine. He is being held responsible for several resulting deaths, and the Bombay High Court has also issued a notice to him in connection with the alleged murder of Dr. Snehal Lunawat.



Title: Bombay HC issues notice to Central Government, Bill Gates, Serum Institution over plea on alleged Covid Vaccine death.

Link:

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/bombay-hc-issues-notice-to-central-govt-bill-gates-serum-institute-over-plea-on-alleged-covid-vaccine-death/articleshow/93962738.cms>

Date: 03.09.2022.

12.5. Given the aforesaid, the credibility of AIIMS's post-mortem report is in serious doubt.

12.6. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Dayal Singh Vs State (2012) 8 SCC 263, had ordered action against the doctor who issued false post-mortem report to save the accused.

12.7. Disha Salian's post-mortem report says she had multiple injuries. The important point in the post-mortem report is about sexual assault. **Title: Disha Salian's post-mortem report has revealed that she suffered head and multiple injuries because of falling from the 14th floor. Disha was Sushant Singh Rajput's ex-manager.**

**Link:**

<https://www.indiatoday.in/movies/celebrities/story/exclusive-disha-salian-post-mortem-report-multiple-unnatural-injuries-1708095-2020-08-05>



12.8. In numerous cases, the Hon'ble High Courts and the Hon'ble Supreme Court have taken action against those involved in creating fabricated reports, including investigation officers, prime suspects, government lawyers, and magistrates under Section 166, 201, 218, 192, 193, 199, 200, 471, 474, 109, 120(B), 34 etc. of Indian Penal Code, 1860, as evidenced by State of Maharashtra Vs. Kamlakar Bhavsar 2002 ALL MR

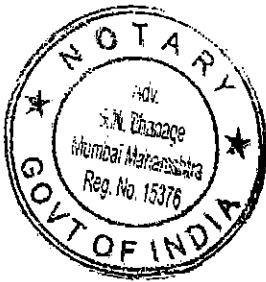


(Cri) 2640, Salma Babu Shaikh Vs State of Maharashtra 2008 MhLJ (Cri) 3182, Kodali Purnachandra Rao Vs. Public Prosecutor, (1975) 2 SCC 570.

12.9. Various media outlets, the public, organization, and numerous activists have demanded the creation of a new forensic team to verify the veracity of the post-mortem report. Advocate Vikas Singh, the President of Supreme Court Bar Association, has tweeted about this issue, on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2020.

Link:<https://twitter.com/vikassinghSrAdv/status/1312733064057946112>

Date: 4<sup>th</sup> October 2020.



12.10. The officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) i.e., Respondent No.1, has not taken any significant action in this matter, continuously undermining the sentiments of the public and appearing indifferent to their concerns.

13. In the case of Ragbir Singh V. State of Haryana, (1980) 3 SCC 70, the Supreme Court has convicted a Police for life imprisonment under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860,

for fabricating a false story to portray a murder as suicide. The court asserted that if the faith of the people is lost then it is very difficult to regain it. It is possible to deceive a few people sometimes, but it is unfeasible to continuously deceive the all people.

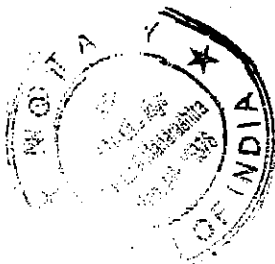
“1[...] A trial for murder followed, a conviction under Sec. 302 was entered and eventually the High Court confirmed the conviction and sentence of life imprisonment so far as the petitioner was concerned. A false explanation of suicidal hanging was set up by the police officer-accused but this was rejected [...] the courts below concurrently found the guilt of the petitioner proved beyond reasonable doubt..

[...]

*Strenuous submissions have been made to us by Shri Mulla to discredit the prosecution version of murder but we are not in the least convinced that there is any error in the appreciation or the conclusion.*

**4. We conclude with the disconcerting note sounded by Abraham Lincoln:**

*“If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens you can never regain their*



*respect and esteem. It is true that you can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.*

2. *We are deeply disturbed by the diabolical recurrence of police torture resulting in a terrible scare in the minds of common citizens that their lives and liberty are under a new peril when the guardians of the law gore human rights to death. The vulnerability of human rights assumes a traumatic, torturesome poignancy; the violent violation is perpetrated by the police arm of the State whose function is to protect the citizen and not to commit gruesome offences against them as has happened in this case.*



3. *The State, at the highest administrative and political levels, we hope, will organise special strategies to prevent and punish brutality by police methodology. Otherwise, the credibility of the rule of law in our Republic vis-à-vis the people of the country will deteriorate.*

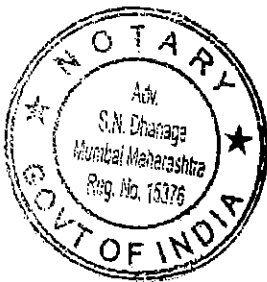
14. A witness who was present at the party which was hosted at the place of Late Disha Salian, who has seen and knows the reality of the incidents has revealed to News Nation channel that a total of 6 people were present in the party, including Disha Salian's fiancé Rohan Roy. The eyewitness had disclosed the entire narrative on 18<sup>th</sup> September 2020, whereas for the ease the entire narrative is mentioned herein below:



*“The witness has claimed that he reached the place of incident (ie. Disha Salian's residence) between 9-9.30 pm on the night of 8<sup>th</sup> June 2020. He was accompanied by his friend who was also a friend of Disha Salian, hereinafter called as 'The Victim'. The witness did not know the victim personally. This friend of witness has been missing till date.*

*There were some 10-12 people present in the party at the victim's residence including some of her friends, out of which he knew 3-4 people but their identities were not disclosed by the witness. The witness also claimed that he and his friend were not under the influence of alcohol. The party was very normal at 9 pm until 1 hour. After an hour, 4 persons including a minister's security, a son of a Bollywood actor and two*

friends of her were repeatedly going in and out of the room in which the victim was present. At around 12 am, one of those 4 persons came out and escorted us to another room and asked us to stay there by saying "Chup baitho, problem hua hai." The witness and his friend along with few people were kept in the other room for 2 hours where they could hear the conversations of other people which caused suspicions among the people in the room. Disha's fiancé Rohan Rai was also with us in our room.



The witness has alleged that the private secretary and one of a close friend of the victim were involved in rape of the victim. The witness has also claimed that the victim was dead before inside her residence on her bed and then thrown out of the window. The victim was seemed to be seen to be lying below a white blanket naked and this incident was seen by witness and the fiancé of the victim when they were held in the other room which was opposite to the victim's room. At around 2.30, the witness and his friend were escorted out of the building from the backside of the building

*directly to Dadar station and were threatened to stay quiet and not to narrate anything about this incident.*

*The witness knew who all were part of this heinous act but couldn't disclose the names due to fear. The witness refrained from naming the accused involved in this horrific incident until he was on live media. The witness also raised the fact that his friend who took him to the victim's party, who was also a friend of the victim is missing till date and his whereabouts are unknown."*



The entire video is of 17:08 and same is available on the YouTube channel of News Nation bearing link: "<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gpI2mLhZ018>" under title "**Direction's flat eyes saw reality, watch Damdaar 10**"

15. That there was an e-article, which was published by NEWS NCR, on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, under the headlines **Maharashtra: 'Sushant Singh was about to reveal the secret of Disha Salian's murder, so he was murdered', Union Minister Narayan Rane told the evidence of the murder,**

15.1. In the said e-news article the Union Minister viz., Mr. Narayan Rane, had held a press conference on 19<sup>th</sup>

February 2022, in Mumbai at 11:30 am, whereas the said union minister had revealed and had reiterated his claim by saying that Sushant Singh Rajput knew all the secrets of Dishan Salian's murder. He was about to reveal it. He had said that he was not going to leave anyone. That's why he was murder. That the said minister had also counted some evidence.

15.2. That Shri. Narayan Rane had also raised queries by saying that how did the CCTV disappear on 13<sup>th</sup> June? How did it go so bad that day? Who tore the pages related to 8<sup>th</sup> June of the register registering the entry of people entering the building? Why Disha Salian's post-mortem report has not come till now, it has been seven months? Who destroyed the evidence of Disha Salian's murder? Sushant Singh's friend was Roy, where did he disappear? A servant named Sawant used to work in Sushant's house, where did he go, disappeared? Where did the watchman of Disha Salian's building go, disappeared?

15.3. The said article is mentioned hereunder for the sake of convenience, which reads as;

*"Narayan Rane said, "Sushant Singh knew all the secrets of Disha Salian's murder. He was about to*



reveal it. He had said that he was not going to leave anyone. That's why he was murdered. A red light vehicle had come." It was the minister's car. Sushant was caught and killed by four people."

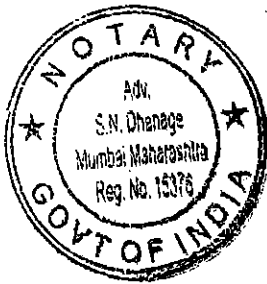
*Narayan Rane*

*Maharashtra's veteran BJP leader and Union Minister Narayan Rane (Narayan Rane) had made a tweet on Friday and claimed that actor Sushant Singh Rajput (Sushant Singh Rajput) and his manager Disha Salian (Disha Salian) did not commit suicide, but was murdered. After this, today (February 19, Saturday) he held a press conference in Mumbai at 11:30 in the morning to reveal it. In this press conference, he reiterated his claim and also counted some evidence. Narayan Rane said, "Disha Salian was raped and murdered on June 8. She was refusing to go to the party. Still he was called forcibly. Then raped and murdered. The CCTV footage of the building was correct before June 8. How did the CCTV disappear on 13th June? How did it go bad that day? Who tore the pages related to June 8 of the register registering the entry*





*of people entering the building? Why Disha Salian's post-mortem report has not come till now, it has been seven months? Who destroyed the evidence of Disha Salian's murder? Police force was present in that party. Under whose protection were those policemen there, this thing is not coming out why? Narayan Rane further said, "Sushant Singh knew all the secrets of Disha Salian's murder. He was about to reveal it. He said that he is not going to leave anyone. That's why he was murdered. A red light car had come, the minister's car. Sushant was caught and killed by four people. Why was an ambulance called only for a particular person? Sushant Singh's friend was Roy, where did he disappear? A servant named Sawant used to work in Sushant's house, where did he go, disappeared? Where did the watchman of Disha Salian's building go, disappeared? The list of murders is very long. Who killed Ramesh More? Who killed Jayant Jadhav? No one can digest murder case. Don't force us to go deeper. I am not going to tolerate if I put my feet on the tail."*



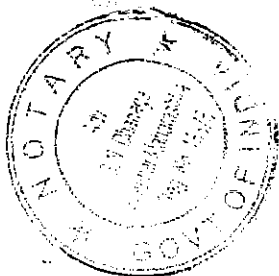
16. Whereas the forensic experts Dr. Dinesh Rao, says to the news channel viz., OpIndia Staff, on 18<sup>th</sup> September 2020, that “This needs to be investigated and it definitely leads to a possible case of homicide”.

16.1. Whereas the said Dr. Dinesh Rao, says that Dishan Salian had both pre-fall and post-fall injuries. Later he had said that there were definitely two sets of injuries that I noticed. One of them being pre-fall injuries, and another set of injuries are obviously due to the fall from height. This needs to be investigated and it definitely leads to a possible case of homicide.

16.2. The expert has also added that Dishan Salian was assaulted or tortured, or might have been the reason she had tried to escape the assault. They can be resistant injuries from the attack.

16.3. That the said Dr. Dinesh Rao has been a Professor and Head of the Department of forensic medicine at The Oxford Medical College, Hospital & Research Centre, Bengaluru. He is a former Director and chief forensic pathologist in Kingston, Jamaica.

16.4. The said e-news article is having link as [“https://www.opindia.com/2020/09/disha-salian-pre-](https://www.opindia.com/2020/09/disha-salian-pre-)



post-fall-injuries-forensics-expert-dinesh-rao/";

under the title "Disha Salian had both pre-fall and post-fall injuries: Forensics expert Dr Dinesh Rao".

17. The Respondent No.1 should thoroughly investigate Disha Salian's fiancé Mr. Rohan Rai, as he is the main witness and knows the bitter truth of Disha's death. Whereas Mr. Rohan Rai, opens up two years after her death.



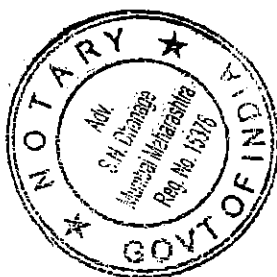
17.1. Whereas Rohan Rai had stated untruthful facts/incident of Disha Salian's death to Times of India.

17.2. The post-mortem report of Disha Salian's states that her body was recovered Nude. The same can be seen

17.3. On the contrary to the afore-stated Mr. Rohan Rai, the fiancé of Disha says in an interview with Times of India that;

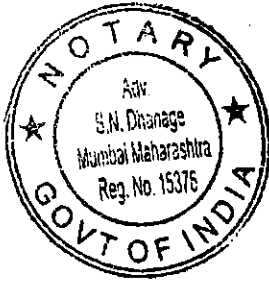
*"Her last call was to her school friend in London. Everything happened within five minutes. I took the phone from Disha to talk to her friend, while she went to the master bedroom. A few minutes later, I knocked on the door, but there was no answer. Since the door wasn't locked, I opened it and saw some alcohol spilled over the bed. I assumed that she was*

changing her clothes in the bathroom and went back. A few minutes later, a friend and I knocked again. On getting no answer, I rushed into the bathroom but she wasn't there. We searched the entire flat and started getting worried. We once again went inside the master bedroom and started checking the wardrobes as well. By this time, all of us were in a state of panic. That's when I noticed that the window in the master bedroom was open. When I looked down from there, I first recognised her pyjamas on the ground. I was zapped and asked my friend, 'Kya hai yeh?' I went into denial and started slapping myself. It felt like a bad dream. Then I stood on the parapet thinking that I would also jump. My friends pulled me back. Soon, the police also arrived. They asked me to remove my clothes to examine my body for any fight marks and also searched the house. Some of our friends rushed Disha to the hospital. The first two hospitals denied entry, and the third one that agreed to admit her declared her dead on arrival."



The Link of the said news article is mentioned hereunder;

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/tv/news/hindi/exclusive-disha-salians-fianc-rohan-rai-opens-up-two-years-after-her-death-says-i-received-thousands-of-threats-and%20abuses/articleshow/95507145.cms>".



- 17.4. From his aforecaptioned it can be implicit that either Mr. Rohan Rai is stating false narrative or he is under some pressure and choosing not to state the truth in the public, or Rohan Rai is allegedly saving the murderers.
- 17.5. According to a sensational revelation, Rohan Rai did not immediately rush downstairs after her fall and took almost 20 to 25 minutes to show up after Disha fell from the 14<sup>th</sup> floor apartment. It has been said that Rohan Rai, in fact, had to be called several times by neighbors on the building's intercom before he came down to check on Disha Salian. According to a report by Republic TV, many eyewitnesses have attested the same.
- 17.6. On contrary to the aforesaid, there is an exclusive statement made by one of the closest friend of Disha Salian, the article read thus;

*“Disha Salian was partying with her friends and fiancée, and after consuming a considerably large amount of alcohol, she felt depressed and said no one cares for anyone anymore. A friend present at the party asked Disha to stop being a party pooper and after that, she went inside her bedroom and locked herself in. Sometime later when she didn't answer the knocks, her fiancée and friends pushed opened the door and found that she had fallen off the balcony and ran downstairs. She was alive when the group went downstairs and they rushed her to the hospital where she was declared dead. This detail is part of a message shared by Disha's close friend who had spoken to one of the friends present at the party. This message has also been shared on the college friends WhatsApp group which Disha was a part of, and upon verification, the police found the facts to be true.”*



17.7. It is clear that there are contradictory statements made by a close friend of Disha Salian and fiancée Rohan Rai, this

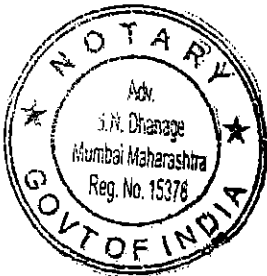
needs to be investigated by the Respondents who is telling the truth.

**18. Based on the available evidence, the preliminary charges in the case are established as follows:**

**18.1.** On 8th of June, 2020, a party was held at Sooraj Pancholi's residence, several minors were allegedly brought through the intermediation of an NGO for the purpose of sexual exploitation. It is alleged that Aditya Thackeray engaged in improper conduct, namely sexual exploitation, with these minors. This purported action led to a disagreement between him and Disha Salian. At the time of the incident, Aditya Thackeray was allegedly under the influence of drugs.

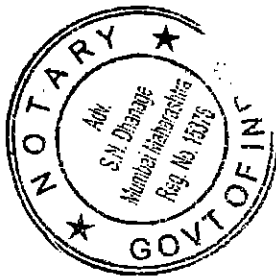
**18.2.** After the said incident, Disha Salian left for her own flat as she had hosted a party at her residence and had invited some of her friends.

**18.3.** She informed Sushant Singh Rajput over the phone about the incident that occurred at the place of Sooraj Pancholi. Some people claim that this conversation was recorded.



18.4. When Disha Salian reached her apartment, after a short span of time, some of the bodyguards of Aditya Thackeray and he himself arrived at Disha's apartment.

18.5. Disha Salian was gang-raped, she was brutally murdered and later subsequently thrown off her building. Efforts are highly made to interpret the murder as suicide case by our Mumbai Police. However, her body was found without any clothes on it (nude dead body). Apart from Ms. Salian, another girl, was also murdered. Eyewitnesses present at the apartment at the time have given statements on this matter to News 18. Whereas the news channel i.e. News 18 had aired the recording of the eyewitness's statement on their channel and has also mentioned submitting it to Respondent No.1. In relation to this, Central Minister Narayan Rane and Legislator Nitesh Rane have also spoken about providing all the evidence to the Respondent No.1, in a pen drive.



18.6. Ms. Salian's body was found approximately 10-15 feet away from the society's compound, a position that impossible with a case of any suicide. Whereas in case of suicide person falls straight. This suggests the possibility



that the body was deliberately thrown from the 14th floor of her building.

18.7. The crucial aspect of dead body was naked.

18.8. The CCTV footage from the time of Disha Salian's incident at her building has been mysteriously erased. Additionally, the register that tracks the entry and exit of the people in the building was also destroyed. This was elaborately reported by News18 on 21.09.2020.

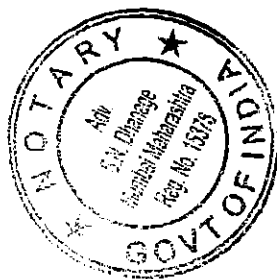


18.9. The witness mentioned that the bodyguards of a minister from the Maharashtra government are involved in the case, and the witness is only revealing half of the story.

18.10. After Disha's Death, her phone remained in use for several hours. Mumbai Police has not provided any answer regarding this.

18.11. Shri. Nitesh Rane has made allegations based on evidence and has mentioned giving pen drive containing the evidence to the Respondent No.1, in the Maharashtra State Assembly. He has named Aditya Thackeray as the prime accused in the murder of Disha Salian and Sushant Singh Rajput, and in the criminal conspiracy to erase the evidence of these crime.

**18.12.** At the time of the incident of the Sushant Singh Rajput and Disha Salian, Aditya Thackeray was the Minister of Environment for the state, and his father Uddhav Thackeray was the Chief Minister of the state. Central Minister Narayan Rane has alleged in a press conference that Uddhav Thackeray misused his position to protect his accused son and tried to give a clean chit. Due to the accused being a minister and the Chief Minister at the time, some officials of the Mumbai Police tried their best to suppress the case.



**18.13.** Mumbai Police has said that the data/files in their computer has been deleted relating to the case of Disha Salian, this act clearly indicates their attempt to protect the accused.

**18.14.** Based on a recent interview conducted with Mr. Nilesh Rane on 11.07.2022, and he has been interviewed by many other television news channels, it has been substantiated that the matter is of grave concern. Reports suggest that minors, both boys and girls, were allegedly taken from orphanages (NGOs) and subjected to multiple forms of abuse. This situation is purportedly linked to the untimely demise of Disha Salian and Sushant Singh

Rajput, with Mr. Aditya Thackeray being identified as the primary accused.

18.15. Many individuals believe that Mr. Aditya Thackeray and his associated group were involved in the crimes of abuse, assault, and child trafficking committed against minors.

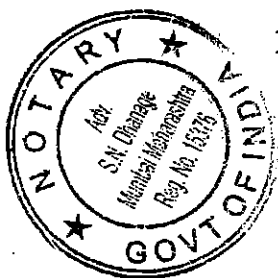


18.16. In the incident, Disha Salian voiced her opposition to the sexual abuse perpetrated on some minor children and the ill-treatment meted out to her during that party. Upon leaving the event for her home, she was pursued by the alleged perpetrators. Ms. Salian subsequently informed Mr. Sushant Singh Rajput about the ordeal over the phone. The Accused have allegedly murdered Disha Salian.

18.17. Sushant Singh Rajput was deeply distressed by the aforementioned incident and resolved to expose this and various other crimes. He later said it to Rhea Chakraborty about these matters. Sushant had a word with Rhea Chakraborty about this matter. Rhea narrated the entire scenario to Mahesh Bhatt and Aditya Thackeray. Rhea Chakraborty's brother viz., Showik, was a part of Aditya's group. Conspiring with Rhea Chakraborty,

Aditya Thackeray organized the assassination of Sushant Singh Rajput and endeavored to portray it as a suicide.

18.18. Rhea Chakraborty, who was residing in Sushant Singh Rajput's flat, moved from there <sup>on</sup> the day <sup>of</sup> Disha's alleged murder, i.e., on June 8, 2023. The Shiv Sena's Member of Parliament, Mr. Rahul Shewale, has accused Rhea Chakraborty of having telephonic conversations to Aditya Thackeray, where about 44 times during the period of Sushant's alleged murder.



18.19. On the day of the alleged murder at Sushant's flat, vehicles which had red and blue color were reportedly present. An eyewitness's phone record, which was published by a media channel, alleged that dismissed police officer Sachin Waze, involved in the case of Mansukh Hiren murder, Rhea Chakraborty, and other individuals were present at the scene.

Who came to Mont Blanc on 13th Night, witness account by Bharat Streamed live on 23 July, 2021

Link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9hBGSqx9D>

[IE&t=2013s](#)

## SSR CASE EYE WITNESS AUDIO CLIP

Link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0eNaduJU2Vo>

Statement of Real Eye Witness In Sushant Singh Rajput Case | Rhea Came Back In Mount Blanc On 13<sup>th</sup>

Link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N96NsrS1DEM>

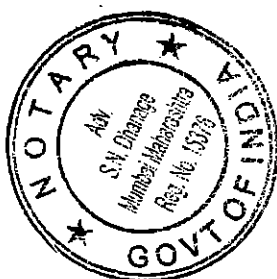


18.20. That Mr. Bharat who has the aforesaid evidence relating to the death of Sushant Singh Rajput and he is trying to reach out the Respondent No.1, to furnish evidence but the same has been refused by the Respondent No.1. In the aforementioned YouTube video the said person has stated his grievance by saying that the Respondent No.1 refused to acknowledge his evidence.

18.21. Sushant Singh Rajput was secretly conducting investigations and sting operations against several significant drug cartels and human trafficking mafias, recording his findings in his diary. His diary contains references to numerous murders and other heinous crimes. Besides Mahesh Bhatt, the diary also mentions

the names of many other prominent figures. This diary has been published on YouTube by Mrs. Dipti.

**18.22.** That the Hollywood star Shri. Mel Gibson has made very serious and shocking revelations. It is being told here that some film celebrities and many big people with perverted mindset kidnap small children by human trafficking and sexual atrocities on small children and injecting a serum called 'Adrenaline' produced from their blood. As per the perverted mindset such Adrenaline helps them to increase their age and look young. Link and title of the News published is as below;



**Link & Title:** Mel Gibson Provided 'Valuable Intelligence' on Child Trafficking.

<https://www.newsweek.com/mel-gibson-provided-valuable-intelligence-child-trafficking-docuseries-1805492>

**18.23.** When Mr. Sushant Singh Rajput's body was taken for the post-mortem examination, a wardboy had conveyed in a television statement that it was not a case of suicide but rather, a case of murder. This conclusion was drawn from multiple signs such as visible bruising under the

eyes, broken bones in his leg. Not only limited to this he also said that Mr. Rajput's body exhibited a yellowish discoloration, which is not a characteristic of a suicide.

18.24. From the whatsapp chats and other available evidence of Mr. Sushant Singh Rajput, it has been substantiated that after the death of Ms. Disha Salian, Sushant Rajput had started being in stress, and expressed his concern that people who are responsible for Ms. Salian's demise would also target him. Republic India, a news channel had shown caused all the available evidence and witnesses related to this matter, and also filed an affidavit with the Bombay High Court corroborating these details. Link of the said drive is mentioned herein;



**Link:**

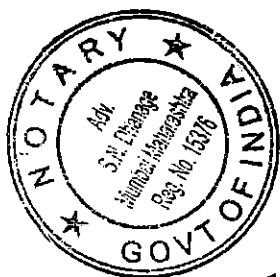
[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aDxv2O5PgvN3TtmQAkeUTVFN6oCOUpr4/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aDxv2O5PgvN3TtmQAkeUTVFN6oCOUpr4/view?usp=drive_link)

18.25. A friend of Sushant Singh, Mr. Ganesh Hiwarkar, had also revealed on 'R-Bharat' that approximately five to six individuals collectively committed the murder of Sushant Singh Rajput. He specifically mentioned an individual named Sandeep Singh as being directly

involved. Furthermore, he stated that Mr. Sushant Singh Rajput was killed because he had information about the killers of Disha Salian and the reasons behind her death.

18.26. After the testimony of Mr. Ganesh Hiwarkar, some goons arrived at his residence around 1:30 am to threaten and assault him. He immediately informed the police by dialing the emergency number 100, but then police failed to respond or arrive at the scene.

18.27. The officials of Mumbai Police have not been able to provide a response to these allegations, it is yet to be revealed whether the CBI has conducted any investigation into this matter.



18.28. It is proven that due to the protection provided by the Minister and the Chief Minister at that time, the Police machinery was not taking any action against the accused. Moreover, nothing was done to protect the witnesses despite complaints of life-threatening attacks on them.

Link:-

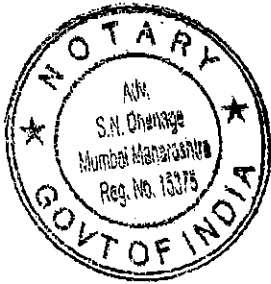
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F35P\\_No1T8E](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F35P_No1T8E)

19. Dr. Sudhir Gupta, who conducted Sushant's second post-mortem, has been involved in several controversies previously.



He had faced pressure to label Sunanda Pushkar's death as a natural one, a fact he admitted during a 'sting operation'. Comprehensive details and evidence regarding this have been provided in an affidavit submitted to the Bombay High Court by 'Republic India' TV.

19.1. The affidavit submitted to the High Court by the 'Republic India' news channel contains several pieces of evidence related to the murders of Sushant Singh Rajput and Disha Salián. According to the circumstances the Supreme Court has said in the case of Bhajan Lal, 1992 Supp (1) SCC 335, that there are sufficient grounds to register an FIR under IPC 302. However, Respondent No.1 has not registered any FIR under IPC 302, 120 (B), 34 or 201. This seems to indicate negligence on the part of the Respondent No.1.



19.2. In this matter, the initial investigation was led by senior inspector of Mumbai Police officer DCP Shri. Abhishek Trimukhe, who has been accused of misusing his position to protect the suspects, destroying evidence, and not assisting the witnesses.

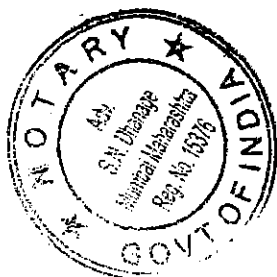
19.3. A witness Mr. Surjeet Rathod also spoke to DCP Abhishek Trimukhe, demanding action against

Sandeep Singh and others based on evidence. Despite Mr. Rathod's formal written complaint, as per Trimukhe's advice, no action was taken on the matter.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=25oE60gf7el>

19.4. It needs to acknowledge that Sushant Singh Rajput had mentioned about the dubious actions of Shri. Abhishek Trimukhe in his dairies. [Reference: SSR Diaries by Dipti Punnit]

19.5. Pertaining to above, that said Shri. Abhishek Trimukhe should not have been able to investigate the case himself. He should not have been directly or indirectly involved in any aspect related to the case. Yet, he took the investigation under his own purview. Consequently, acting against legal provisions and for his own ulterior motives by misusing government machinery, charges under IPC Sections 166 and 409 may be applicable against Mr. Trimukhe.



19.6. In this context, the post-mortem report issued by the doctor from AIIMS, which attempts to portray the incident as a suicide, is conclusively proven to be falsified. Various experts have shared their opinions on multiple news channels regarding this matter. Among

these, the recorded statement of Dr. Sudhir Gupta from AIIMS, who was the head of the post-mortem team, is of significant importance. His contradictory statements have been published by major newspapers and news channels, highlighting the discrepancies in the post-mortem report.

19.7. It is crucial to mention here that on the day AIIMS published the misleading post-mortem report, the Director of AIIMS was Dr. Randeep Guleria. He has been accused of indulging in corruption, acting as a middleman for pharmaceutical mafias, spreading falsehoods on YouTube and other platforms, and misleading numerous individuals into taking a deadly COVID vaccine, allegedly resulting in fatalities.

19.8. He is being accused of multiple murders, and the Bombay High Court has also issued him a notice regarding the murder case of Dr. Snehal Lunawat.

[Writ Petition No. 5767 of 2022 Dilip Lunawat Vs. Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd. & Ors.]

Link:

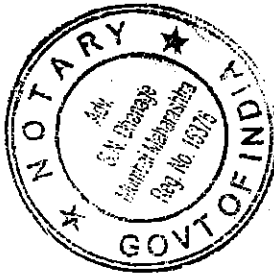
<https://rashidkhanpathan.com/bill-gates-adar-poonawallas-game-over-bombay-high-court-took->



cognizance-issued-notice-in-a-vaccine-murder-case-  
of-dr-snehal-lunawat-where-interim-compensation-of-  
rs-1000-crore-is-soug/

19.9. Therefore, the credibility of AIIM's post-mortem report is compromised.

19.10. In this matter, the media, the public, various organizations, and lakhs of activists have demanded the formation of a new forensic team to ascertain the authenticity of the post-mortem report. The president of the Supreme Court Bar Association, Advocate Vikas Singh, had also tweeted about this, which was published by Times of India.



19.11. In many cases, the High Court and Supreme Court have taken action against those who produce such false reports to protect the accused, as well as the relevant police investigation officers, the main accused, government lawyers, and the concerned magistrate under IPC sections 201, 218, 166, 192, 193, 199, 200, 471, 474, 120(B), and 34. [State of Maharashtra Vs. Kamlakar Bhavsar 2002 ALL MR (Cri) 2640, Salma Babu Shaikh Vs State Of Maharashtra 2008

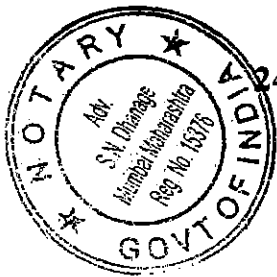
MhLJ (Cri) 3 182, Kodali Purnachandra Rao v.  
Public Prosecutor, (1975) 2 SCC 570]

- 19.12. The CBI officials have not conducted any further necessary investigation or action in this matter and have silently sat down, considering the public as fools and continuously disrespecting their sentiments.
20. After the emergence of all this evidence, it was expected from the CBI investigation officer that they would immediately investigate this, check phone 'details', mobile locations, and other evidence promptly and take legal action against the accused.
21. However, for almost three years, the officials of the CBI have not made any satisfactory progress in the case, and as a result, the common man's trust in the country's premier investigation agency, i.e Respondent No.1.
22. Several witnesses, especially significant ones like Mrs. Deepti Punnit, Central Minister Narayan Rane, Shiv Sena MP Rahul Shewale, and BJP legislator Nitesh Rane, have been treated with indifference and non-cooperation by the CBI investigation



officers. Instead of appreciation and cooperation, this behavior clearly indicates a mindset among CBI investigation officers to assist the accused.

23. In this case, from the recorded conversation of Dr. Sudhir Gupta, who prepared the post-mortem report, which was published by all major channels and newspapers, it is evident that he has falsified the report by portraying the murder as suicide.



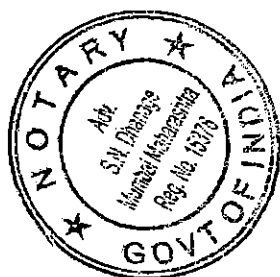
24. Besides, by getting Sushant Singh's post-mortem report prepared by AIIMS published in the media even before submitting it to the CBI court, an attempt was made to spread confusion, mislead the public, and suppress the issue. Later, CBI's inaction against those who leaked this falsified report in the media, their failure to get the case re-investigated by honest experts, and not taking any suitable action against the doctor who prepared the false post-mortem report also reflects the investigative officer's intent to suppress allegations. This is disrespectful to the sentiments of the public, and as a result, there's anger in the minds of common people. This poses a threat to the democracy of the country.

25. The investigative officer of the CBI has violated the guidelines related to investigation as set by the Supreme Court. Furthermore, they have infringed upon Articles 14, 19, and 21 of the Indian Constitution.
26. In Dayal Singh v. State of Uttaranchal, (2012) 8 SCC 263, it is ruled as under;



*“26. This results in shifting of avoidable burden and exercise of higher degree of caution and care on the courts. Dereliction of duty or carelessness is an abuse of discretion under a definite law and misconduct is a violation of indefinite law. Misconduct is a forbidden act whereas dereliction of duty is the forbidden quality of an act and is necessarily indefinite. One is a transgression of some established and definite rule of action, with least element of discretion, while the other is primarily an abuse of discretion. This Court in State of Punjab v. Ram Singh [(1992) 4 SCC 54 : 1992 SCC (L&S) 793 : (1992) 21 ATC 435] stated that the ambit of these expressions had to be construed with reference to the subject-matter and the context where the term occurs, regard being given to the scope of the statute*

*and the public purpose it seeks to serve. The police service is a disciplined service and it requires maintenance of strict discipline. The consequences of these defaults should normally be attributable to negligence. Police officers and doctors, by their profession, are required to maintain duty decorum of high standards. The standards of investigation and the prestige of the profession are dependent upon the action of such specialised persons. The Police Manual and even the provisions of CrPC require the investigation to be conducted in a particular manner and method which, in our opinion, stands clearly violated in the present case. Dr C.N. Tewari, not only breached the requirement of adherence to professional standards but also became instrumental in preparing a document which, ex facie, was incorrect and stood falsified by the unimpeachable evidence of the eyewitnesses placed by the prosecution on record. Also, in the same case, the Court, while referring to the decision in *Awadh Bihari Yadav v. State of Bihar* [(1995) 6 SCC 31] noticed that if primacy is given to such designed or negligent investigation, to the*





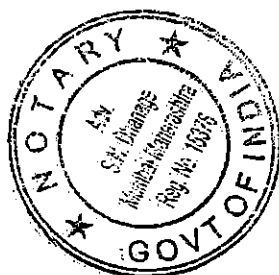
*omission or lapses by perfunctory investigation or omissions, the faith and confidence of the people would be shaken not only in the law enforcement agency but also in the administration of justice.*

27. Now, we may advert to the duty of the court in such cases. In *Sathi Prasad v. State of U.P.* [(1972) 3 SCC 613 : 1972 SCC (Cri) 659] this Court stated that it is well settled that if the police records become suspect and investigation perfunctory, it becomes the duty of the court to see if the evidence given in court should be relied upon and such lapses ignored. Noticing the possibility of investigation being designedly defective, this Court in *Dhanaj Singh v. State of Punjab* [(2004) 3 SCC 654 : 2004 SCC (Cri) 851], held: (SCC p. 657, para 5)



*“5. In the case of a defective investigation the court has to be circumspect in evaluating the evidence. But it would not be right in acquitting an accused person solely on account of the defect; to do so would tantamount to playing into the hands of the investigating officer if the investigation is designedly defective.”*

47.5. *We hold, declare and direct that it shall be appropriate exercise of jurisdiction as well as ensuring just and fair investigation and trial that courts return a specific finding in such cases, upon recording of reasons as to deliberate dereliction of duty, designedly defective investigation, intentional acts of omission and commission prejudicial to the case of the prosecution, in breach of professional standards and investigative requirements of law, during the course of the investigation by the investigating agency, expert witnesses and even the witnesses cited by the prosecution. Further, the courts would be fully justified in directing the disciplinary authorities to take appropriate disciplinary or other action in accordance with law, whether such officer, expert or employee witness, is in service or has since retired.*



48. *The appeal is accordingly dismissed."*

27. In **Kamaljit Singh v. State of Punjab, (2003) 12 SCC 155**, it

is ruled as under;

**"Held, testimony of eyewitnesses would be preferable to medical evidence unless the medical evidence**

completely rules out the version of the eyewitnesses -

*Deceased had a stab-wound on the back of the chest on "left side, 22 cm below the d neck and 1 cm from the midline" - But, eyewitness stating that blow was given to deceased on the back towards the right side - Held, it could not be said that there was any contradiction between the ocular and medical evidence when sufficient materials were produced to prove the presence of the accused as well as the eyewitness at the place and time of occurrence - Penal Code, 1860, Ss. 302 and 307 (Paras 8 and 7)*



*3. The State of Punjab aggrieved at the acquittal, preferred an appeal. A revision was also filed by the informant. The High Court held that the conclusions of the trial court were clearly erroneous and set aside the acquittal and held the accused guilty of offence punishable under Section 302 of the Penal Code, 1860 (in short "IPC") and sentenced him to undergo imprisonment for life. He was also sentenced to undergo 10 years' imprisonment for offence punishable under Section 307 IPC. The revision filed by the informant was disposed of along with the appeal by the State.*

7. [...] In our opinion, it could not be said that there was any contradiction between the ocular and medical evidence when sufficient materials were produced to prove the presence of the accused as well as PW 5 at the factory at the time of occurrence, the fact that some or more of records which could have been produced but not shown to be deliberately withheld cannot by itself cast any shadow of doubt on the veracity of the prosecution version.



8. It is trite law that minor variations between medical evidence and ocular evidence do not take away the primacy of the latter. Unless medical evidence in its term goes so far as to completely rule out all possibilities whatsoever of injuries taking place in the manner stated by the eyewitnesses, the testimony of the eyewitnesses cannot be thrown out. (See *Solanki Chimanbhai Ukabhai v. State of Gujarat* [(1983) 2 SCC 174 : 1983 SCC (Cri) 379 : AIR 1983 SC 484] .) The position was illuminatingly and exhaustively reiterated in *State of U.P. v. Krishna Gopal* [(1988) 4 SCC 302 : 1988 SCC (Cri) 928 : AIR 1988 SC 2154]. When the acquittal by the trial court was found to be on the basis of unwarranted

*assumptions and manifestly erroneous appreciation of evidence by ignoring valuable and credible evidence resulting in serious and substantial miscarriage of justice, the High Court cannot in this case be found fault with for its well-merited interference.*

*9. Above being the position, the conclusions of the High Court are on terra firma. There is no scope for interference with the impugned judgment. The appeal fails and is dismissed.”*



28. In **Karan Singh v. State of Haryana, (2013) 12 SCC 529**, the Supreme Court has stated that an investigation conducted dishonestly by an investigative officer to unduly benefit the accused is legally invalid. Such negligent and erroneous investigations erode the common man's faith not only in the CBI but also in the entire judicial system.

*“17. In Ram Bihari Yadav v. State of Bihar [(1998) 4 SCC 517 : 1998 SCC (Cri) 1085 : AIR 1998 SC 1850] this Court observed, that if primacy is given to a designed or negligent investigation, or to the omissions or lapses created as a result of a faulty investigation, the faith and confidence of the people would be shaken not only in the*

law enforcing agency, but also in the administration of justice. A similar view has been reiterated by this Court in *Amar Singh v. Balwinder Singh* [(2003) 2 SCC 518 : 2003 SCC (Cri) 641 : AIR 2003 SC 1164].

18. Furthermore, in *Ram Bali v. State of U.P.* [(2004) 10 SCC 598 : 2004 SCC (Cri) 2045], it was held by this Court that the court must ensure that the defective investigation purposely carried out by the investigating officer, does not affect the credibility of the version of events given by the prosecution.



16. The investigation into a criminal offence must be free from any objectionable features or infirmities which may give rise to an apprehension in the mind of the complainant or the accused, that investigation was not fair and may have been carried out with some ulterior motive. The investigating officer must not indulge in any kind of mischief, or cause harassment either to the complainant or to the accused. His conduct must be entirely impartial and must dispel any suspicion regarding the genuineness of the investigation. The investigating officer, "is not merely present to strengthen

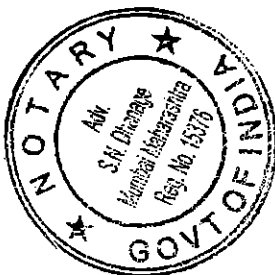
the case of the prosecution with evidence that will enable the court to record a conviction, but to bring out the real unvarnished version of the truth". Ethical conduct on the part of the investigating agency is absolutely essential, and there must be no scope for any allegation of mala fides or bias. Words like "personal liberty" contained in Article 21 of the Constitution of India provide for the widest amplitude, covering all kinds of rights particularly, the right to personal liberty of the citizens of India, and a person cannot be deprived of the same without following the procedure prescribed by law. In this way, the investigating agencies are the guardians of the liberty of innocent citizens. Therefore, a duty is cast upon the investigating officer to ensure that an innocent person should not suffer from unnecessary harassment of false implication, however, at the same time, an accused person must not be given undue leverage. An investigation cannot be interfered with or influenced even by the courts. Therefore, the investigating agency must avoid entirely any kind of extraneous influence, and investigation must be carried out with equal alacrity and fairness irrespective of the status of the accused or the



complainant, as a tainted investigation definitely leads to the miscarriage of criminal justice, and thus deprives a man of his fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. Thus, every investigation must be judicious, fair, transparent and expeditious to ensure compliance with the rules of law, as is required under Articles 19, 20 and 21 of the Constitution. (Vide Babubhai v. State of Gujarat [(2010) 12 SCC 254 : (2011) 1 SCC (Cri) 336].)

**29. In Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184,**

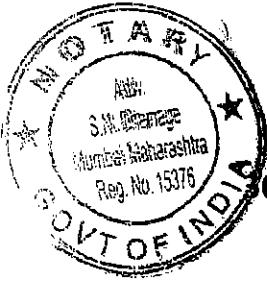
it is ruled as under;



*“44. The actor Sushant Singh Rajput was a talented actor in the Mumbai film world and died well before his full potential could be realised. His family, friends and admirers are keenly waiting the outcome of the investigation so that all the speculations floating around can be put to rest. Therefore a fair, competent and impartial investigation is the need of the hour. The expected outcome then would be, a measure of justice for the complainant, who lost his only son. For the petitioner too, it will be the desired justice as she herself called for a CBI investigation. The dissemination of the real facts*



*through unbiased investigation would certainly result in justice for the innocents, who might be the target of vilification campaign. Equally importantly, when integrity and credibility of the investigation is discernible, the trust, faith and confidence of the common man in the judicial process will resonate. When truth meets sunshine, justice will not prevail on the living alone but after Life's fitful fever, now the departed will also sleep well. Satyameva Jayate."*



0. The officials of the CBI have grossly disregarded the honorable Supreme Court's order. The officers of the Respondent No.1 i.e., CBI:

- (i) Essential evidence was not taken from the key witnesses and media personnel;
- (ii) An FIR under IPC 302, 201, 120(B), and 34 was not registered;
- (iii) No details were provided regarding the investigation of the call detail records (CDRs) of the accused;
- (iv) 'Narco tests', 'brain mapping tests', and 'lie detector tests' were not conducted on the accused and suspects;

(v) For three years, neither a charge sheet was filed nor a closure report;

(vi) The CBI has remained silent on serious matters such as the connection between the death of Disha Salian and the death of Sushant Singh, the negligence of the Mumbai Police, the disappearance of Disha's case file, and concocting a story about the file being accidentally deleted from the computer.

31. Due to the clear disregard of the Supreme Court's orders dated 19th August 2020, the guilty officers of the CBI are liable for imprisonment upto 6 months under Section 2(b) of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, and Article 129 of the Indian Constitution.



32. Earlier as well, in its order dated 12th February 2019, in the case of Nivedita Jha v. State of Bihar, 2019 SCC OnLine SC 792, the Supreme Court had sentenced the Director of CBI for Contempt of Court.

33. In Nivedita Jha v. State of Bihar, 2019 SCC OnLine SC 792, it is ruled as under;

*“12. We have heard the learned Attorney General on the question of sentence. We have also heard Mr. M. Nageshwar Rao, the then In-Charge Director, C.B.I. (now Additional Director, C.B.I.) and Mr. Bhasuran S., Additional Legal Advisor and In-Charge Director of Prosecution, C.B.I. In exercise of power under Article 129 of the Constitution, for commission of contempt of Court, we sentence them till the rising of the Court and impose a fine of Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakh) each on Mr. M. Nageshwar Rao, the then In-Charge Director, C.B.I. (now Additional Director, C.B.I.) and Mr. Bhasuran S., Additional Legal Advisor and In-Charge Director of Prosecution, C.B.I. to be deposited within a week.”*



34. Similar punishments have been meted out to several investigation officers. Some of the significant orders are as follows:

(i) Kapol Co.op Bank Ltd. Vs. State of Maharashtra  
2004 SCC OnLine Bom 695

(ii) Salma Babu Shaikh Vs State of Maharashtra 2008  
MhLJ (Cri) 3 182

(iii) Kodali Purnachandra Rao v. Public Prosecutor,  
(1975) 2 SCC 570

35. Penal provisions exist under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) for investigation officers who are found guilty of tampering with evidence to either shield the accused or wrongly implicate the innocent, and for the unauthorized and illegal use of government property and machinery. Legal actions and punishments up to life imprisonment can be taken against such culpable officers under the sections 201, 218, 166, 167, 192, 193, 409, 211, 471, 474, 120(B), and 34 of the IPC.



The Supreme Court of India in the matter of Kodali Purnachandra Rao Vs The Public Prosecutor (1975) 2 SCC 570, it is ruled that;

*“I.P.C. Sec. 218 –A Public Servant charged with the preparation of incorrect official record to save the accused. The officer who prepares a false report with dishonest intention of misleading his superior to save main accused in a case of death, then an offence is committed by the officer. There can be no doubt that on the basis of the facts found.*

*The charges under Sections 218, 468, Penal Code had been fully established against the appellant A-2 being a public servant charged with the preparation of official record relating to the investigation of the cause of the death of Kalarani, framed that record in a manner which he knew to be incorrect with intent to save or knowing to be likely that he will thereby save the true offender or offenders from legal punishment.*



*Obviously, he prepared this false and forged record with the fraudulent and dishonest intention of misleading his superior officers and inducing them to do or omit to do anything which they would not do or omit if they were not so deceived or induced. A-1, as discussed already, facilitated and intentionally aided A-2 in the preparation of the false and forged record. (Para 47)"*

37. In Nandkumar S. Kale vs Bhaurao Chandrabhanji Tidke & Anr 2007 ALL MR (Cri) 2737, it is ruled as under;

*"(A) Action against Investigation Police officer - Preparation of false record of investigation cannot be a part of duty done in discharge of official duty -If in such cases protection is granted to the accused police officer*

*then they can show the investigation having been carried out even sitting at home.*

*(B) Cri. P.C., S. 156 (3) - Registration of F.I.R. against police officer on the complaint sent to police station by Magistrate - Held- Police officer bound to register an offence and proceed to investigate in to crime."*

38. Delaying legal action against guilty investigation police officers is in itself a crime and contempt of the Supreme Court's orders.



39. A] Why is the CBI not presenting a charge-sheet or filing a report in the case?

B] If the CBI files a closure report, the court can still independently initiate proceedings against the accused under IPC 302 and other sections.

39.1. In the case, attempts to save the accused have brought forth names of accomplices including the former Chief Minister Uddhav Thackeray and other major politicians. Some of the accused, through people from the ruling party, are pressuring the CBI and prolonging the case.

39.2. In the case, attempts to save the accused have brought forth names of accomplices including the former Chief Minister Uddhav Thackeray and other major politicians. Some of the accused, through people from the ruling party, are pressuring the CBI and prolonging the case.

39.3. Due to political pressure and corruption, CBI officials are not taking any action in the case and are not filing the charge-sheet in court.

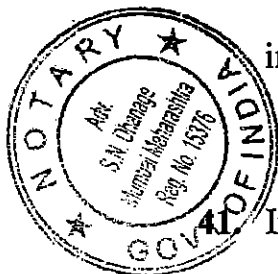
39.4. CBI cannot submit the closure report in the court because with that report, it will have to present all the evidence from its investigation in the court. Also, CBI will have to answer allegations about why the main witnesses, their allegations, and the evidence were not investigated. Why investigations were not done on the accused's mobile tower locations and other allegations. The CBI will also have to explain how all the allegations are false.

39.5. The investigating officers and their senior officials, who submit false investigation reports to the court to save the accused, are liable for punishment ranging from seven years to life imprisonment under IPC



sections 192, 193, 201, 218, 409, 120(B), 34. [Arijit Sarkar vs. Monosree Sarkar & Ors 2017 SCC OnLine Cal 13, Kodali Purnachandra Rao v. Public Prosecutor, (1975) 2 SCC 570].

40. Every citizen of the country has the right to know what is actually happening in cases like Sushant Singh's. Except in special circumstances where the lives of witnesses are at risk, and where revealing certain facts might provide the accused an opportunity to fabricate evidence and defend themselves, it's not only the responsibility of the CBI but of all the country's institutions to provide accurate information about the investigation to the public.



In the case of Union of India v. Assn. for Democratic Reforms, (2002) 5 SCC 294, it is ruled as under;

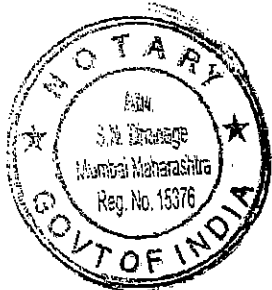
31. [...] *The Court pertinently observed as under: (SCC p. 453, para 74)*

*"74. In a Government of responsibility like ours, where all the agents of the public must be responsible for their conduct, there can be but few secrets. The people of this country have a right to*



*know every public act, everything that is done in a public way, by their public functionaries. They are entitled to know the particulars of every public transaction in all its bearing."*

*(emphasis supplied)*



42. In the cases of Sushant Singh Rajput and Disha Salian, it is evident that the investigation officers of the CBI have been unsuccessful in reaching the truth and taking action against the real culprits. They have disregarded the sentiments of millions of people in this country.
43. It is also that those who seek for justice in the case of Sushant Singh Rajput and Disha Salian, their voices are being suppressed and have also been illegally detained such as was faced by Arnab Goswami.
44. Furthermore, to ensure an impartial investigation into the matter, it is proposed that a Special Investigation Team (SIT) be constituted under the stringent observation of qualified officers. It is urged that the guilty be immediately arrested and other requisite legal actions be taken without delay.

45. In interest of ascertaining the truthfulness of witnesses, and especially in cases where there is suspicion of false testimony being asserted to liberate the accused, in such effect it is hereby recommended that the Respondent No.1 promptly undertake legal procedures to administer the “Narco Analysis Test”, “Brain Mapping Test”, and “Lie Detector Test” of such witnesses or on suspicion of false testimony.

46. Disha Salian passed away on June 8, 2020. Sushant Singh Rajput died on 14th June, 2020. The Hon’ble Supreme Court assigned the investigation to the CBI on August 19, 2020. It has been 3 years since that order, but to date, the CBI has not made any satisfactory progress in the case concerning to the subject the Petitioner hereby request this Hon’ble Court to pass the necessary direction upon the Respondent No.1, to investigate the matter within time bound manner.



47. Central Bureau of investigation (CBI) needs to submit the specific report on following.

- (i) Investigations done on Mobile location dated 8<sup>th</sup> June 2020 of Disha Salian, Aditya Thackrey, Rahul

Kamal, Sachin Waze, Suraj Pancholi, Ekta Kapoor and all others within 100 meters of said area who are known/connected to each other.

(ii) Investigations done on Mobile locations dated 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> June of Sushant Singh Rajput, Rhea Chakraborty, Aditya Thackrey, Arbaz Khan, Sandeep Singh, Showik Chakraborty and all others who were connected with each other's and within the 100 meters area.



(iii) Details of investigation done regarding serious allegations made by Shri. Nitesh Rane regarding child trafficking, child abuses at the residence of Shri. Sooraj Pancholi and it's connection with Aditya Thackrey.

(iv) CCTV footage of all other nearby societies and traffic surveillances, at the relevant time to find out the passing of car of Shri Aditya Thackrey & others including police personal accompanying with him.

(v) The details of injuries on the dead body of Shri Sushant Singh Rajput including face and other body parts and various fractures.

(vi) Investigation on the Statement of eye-witness of murder of Disha Salian, which was published by

various news channel such as News-19, Republic Bharat etc.

(vii) Investigation on the statement of Mortuary attendant Shri. Roopkumar Shah, who had done the post mortem of Shri Sushant Singh Rajput.

(viii) Details of investigations of accused police officials who created a story that file of Disha Salian's case was deleted.

(ix) Investigation of security guards and society officials regarding deleting of the CCTV footage and attendance register of 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> June in society, where Disha was murdered.



(x) Investigation of Dr. Sudhir Gupta and others for preparing forged post mortem report. Verifying his contradictory statement made to media and also the investigation of issues raised by Shri Subramanyam Swamy.

(xi) Details of investigation on the allegations by Cabinet Minister Shri Narayan Rane that the then Chief Minister Shri Uddhav Thackrey had contacted him to save Aditya Thackrey from this murder case and not to

mention about Aditya's car found present on the murder spot.

[Link:<https://x.com/Sinhjee/status/1501078049059917824?t=NFsqe1W8F2vSmBiTtNms5g&s=08>]

Dated: 8.03.2022]

[http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/90022666.cms?utm\\_source=contentofinterest&utm\\_medium=text&utm\\_campaign=cppst](http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/90022666.cms?utm_source=contentofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst)



(xii) Details of statements of all eye-witnesses present at the flat of Shri Sushant Singh Rajput & Miss Disha Salian on 14<sup>th</sup> June, 8<sup>th</sup> June or on earlier days.

(xiii) Details of investigation regarding 44 phone calls between Aditya Thackeray and Rhea Chakraborty on the day of murder of Shri Sushant Singh Rajput.

(xiv) Details of calls of Rhea Chakraborty with Aditya Thackeray & Ors., on 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> June 2020.

Also, details of investigation on the issue as to why on the day of murder of Disha Salian i.e. on 8<sup>th</sup> June 2020 Rhea left the Sushant's home.

(xv) Details of investigation and action on false explanation given by Aditya Thackeray that on the day of Disha's murder, he was in hospital to see his

grandfather and he is not having any relations with Rhea Chakraborty.

48. That the Petitioner had given a detailed representation on dated 17.08.2023, to Respondent No. 2 Hon'ble Home Minister Shri. Amit Shah. A copy of which is annexed at "Exhibit-G Colly" but till date no satisfactory action is taken by the Government. Hence, the petitioner has no other option except to approach this Hon'ble Court by filing this petition under Article 226 r/w 215 of the Constitution of India.

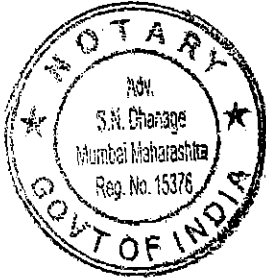


49. The petitioner has not filed any other petition either before this Hon'ble Court or Supreme Court in the instant matter hereinbefore.

50. The petitioner craves leave of this Hon'ble High Court to add to, amend or delete any of the aforesaid para if so, required by the interest of the Justice.

51. **Request: It is therefore, humbly requested to this Hon'ble Court for;**

i) To direct Respondent No. 1, C.B.I. to immediately start the custodial interrogation of the accused Aditya Thackeray and others and submit the detailed report on each points and more particularly on 15 points mentioned in para 47 of this petition within a period of one month;



ii) To direct Respondent No. 1 Director CBI, to register an FIR under section 166, 218, 201, 409, 120(B) & 34 of the Indian Penal Code against the accused investigation officers who are guilty of their acts of omission and commission in helping the accused to run away from the clutches of law;

iii) To direct Advocate General or any state officer to file contempt petition before the Hon'ble Supreme Court under Section 2(b), 12 of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 r/w 129, 142 of the Constitution of India against concerned CBI officials who had acted in wilful disregard and defiance of the specific directions given by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the present case and

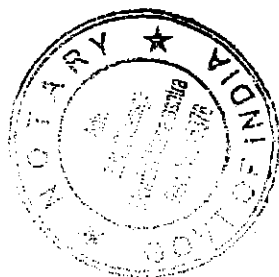
thereby are guilty of willful disregard and defiance of specific directions given by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184;

- iv) Pass any other order which is just and proper in the interest of justice, equity and good conscience.
  
- v) The Cost of this Petition be provided.

Rashid Khan Pathan

*RKhan*  
Petitioner

*[Signature]* *[Signature]*  
Advocate for Petitioner





87-D

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY  
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION  
PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION (Cri.) NO. \_\_\_\_\_ / 2023

Supreme Court and High Court )  
Litigants Association, Through )  
President Shri. Rashid Khan Pathan )...Petitioner

Versus

Central Bureau of Investigation & Ors. )...Respondents

**MEMORANDUM OF REGISTERED ADDRESS OF  
PETITIONER**

Supreme Court and High Court

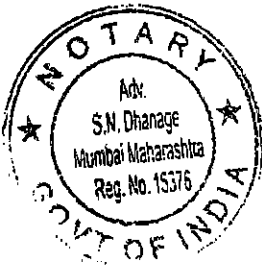
Litigants Association, Through


President Shri. Rashid Khan Pathan

Address: 1/B/3, Nityanand Baug, R. C. Marg,

Chembur, Mumbai-400 074

Email I'd: [aischcla@gmail.com](mailto:aischcla@gmail.com)



  
Advocate for Petitioner

  
Petitioner

87-E

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY**  
**ORDINARY ORIGINAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION**  
**PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION (Cri.) NO. \_\_\_\_\_ / 2023**

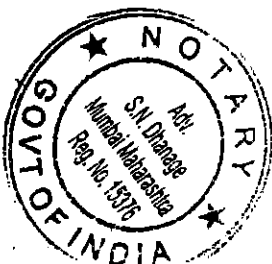
Supreme Court and High Court )  
 Litigants Association, Through )  
 President Shri. Rashid Khan Pathan )...Petitioner

Versus

Central Bureau of Investigation & Ors. )...Respondents

**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**


Sr. No	Particulars	Page Nos.
1	<b>EXHIBIT A</b> A copy of the Screenshot from website of Respondent No.1.	88
2	<b>EXHIBIT B</b> The copy of the FIR dated 25.07.2020, registered at the Rajeev Nagar Police Station bearing No. 241/2020, by Shri. Krishan Kishor Singh	89 - 98
3	<b>EXHIBIT C</b> The copy of the notification dated 04.08.2023, bearing No.9/C.B.I-80-90/2020 HP-5101, the consent of Government of Bihar, to investigate	99 - 102



87-F

	within the Rajiv /Nagar (District Patna) under P.S Case No-241/2020	
4	<b>EXHIBIT D</b> The copy of the notification by the Government of India, and same was published in the gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3 (ii) on 05.08.2020.	103 - 104
5	<b>EXHIBIT E</b> The copy of the FIR registered by the CBI on 06.08.2020	105 - 124
6	<b>EXHIBIT F</b> The copy of the Order of the Supreme Court dated 19.08.2020, in the case of Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184	125 - 143
7	<b>EXHIBIT G Colly</b> A copy of the detailed representation submitted by the Petitioner on 17.08.2023, to Respondent No. 2 Hon'ble Home Minister Shri. Amit Shah. relating to the alleged murder of Late. Sushant Singh Rajput, Late. Ms. Disha Salian and other heinous offences of child trafficking, child abuses, etc.	144 - 202



  
Advocate for Petitioner

  
Petitioner

88

Exhibit  
A"

25. Does CBI give cash reward to the informants?

ABOUT ▾ MEDIA ▾ WANTED ▾



RESOURCES ▾ OTHERS ▾

SUBMIT A TIP

26. Is there an internal vigilance set up in CBI?

27. What is the conviction rate in criminal cases prosecuted by CBI?

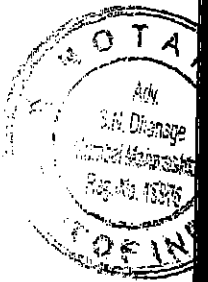
28. Why does CBI take so much time in investigation of cases?

CBI conducts investigations in the most professional manner. It lays great emphasis in use of science and technology during investigations. It requires evaluation of evidence by Forensic Laboratories and other experts such as Government Examiners of Questioned Documents (GEQDs). This often takes time. Many cases of CBI often require investigation abroad. Collection of evidence in a foreign country depends on many external factors beyond the control of CBI. A letter of request is issued to the concerned country and collection of evidence is requested by the law enforcement agencies of that country. This adds to the delay. In addition to above, there is multi-layer supervision in CBI. The evidence collected is analyzed threefold both by executive officers and law officers at multiple levels. Because of all these factors, CBI investigations often take time. Having said this, it is important to clarify that investigation of trap cases are generally finished within a period of one month to three months. Of late a great emphasis is being laid in CBI to complete investigations at the earliest. It has been decided that investigation shall be completed within a period of one year.

29. Does CBI perform any other important function other than investigation of crime?

30. What is the role of CBI as Interpol of India?

31. What role CBI Interpol plays in extradition of a fugitive?



अनुसू. 7, प्रपत्र सं०-118  
आ० ह० प्रपत्र सं०-26 (नियम-143)

संख्या

34089

प्राथमिकी (F.I.R)

(दं. प्र. सं. की धारा 154 के अधीन)

1. \* जिला (Dist.) ... \* अनुसंधान (S.Div.) ... \* थाना (P.S.) ... \* वर्ष (Yr.) ... \* प्राथमिकी सं० (F.I.R. No.) ... तिथि (Date) ...

2. (I) \* अधिनियम (Act) ... \* धाराएँ (Section) ...

(II) \* अधिनियम (Act) ... \* धाराएँ (Section) ...

(III) \* अधिनियम (Act) ... \* धाराएँ (Section) ...

(IV) \* अन्य अधिनियम एवं धाराएँ (Other Acts and Sections) ...

3. (क) \* अपराध की घटना (Occurrence of offence) ... \* दिन (Day) ... \* तिथि से (Date from) ... \* तिथि तक (Date to) ...

\* समयावधि (पहर) (Time period) ... \* बजे से (Time from) ... \* बजे तक (Time to) ...

(ख) धाना में प्राप्त सूचना तिथि ... समय ...

(ग) प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराने की तिथि ... समय ...

(घ) थाना दैनिकी संदर्भ-प्रविष्टि सं० ... समय ...

4. सूचना का प्रकार (Type of information) ... लिखित/मौखिक (Written/Oral) ...

5. घटना स्थल-(क) थाना से दिशा एवं दूरी ... गश्त सं० ...

(ख) \*पता (Address) ...

(ग) थाना की सीमा से बाहर होने की दशा में थाना का नाम ... जिला ...

6. परिवादी/सूचना दाता :

(क) नाम ...

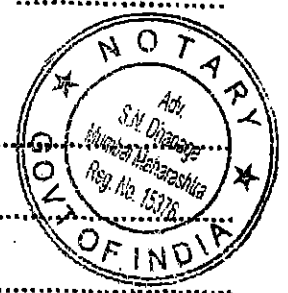
(ख) पिता/पति का नाम ...

(ग) जन्म-तिथि ... (घ) राष्ट्रीयता ...

(ङ) पारपत्र सं० ... निर्गम तिथि ... निर्गम स्थान ...

(च) पेशा ...

(छ) पता ...



7. ज्ञात/संदिग्ध/अज्ञात अभियुक्त का विवरण (यदि आवश्यक हो तो अलग से पन्ना लगाएं)

① रिशा चक्रवर्ती व डब्लू वीरज ② इन्दुजीत चक्रवर्ती ③ संध्या चक्रवर्ती  
 ④ श्यामिनी चक्रवर्ती ⑤ श्यामिनी गिर-डा ⑥ सुनील गौरी श्याम-डा

संदिग्ध व्यक्ति की शारीरिक विशेषताएँ, विरूपता तथा अन्य विवरण :

*लिंग (Sex)	*जन्मतिथि (तिथि/मास/वर्ष) (Date of Birth) (Day/Month/Year)	*शारीरिक गठन (Build)	*ऊँचाई से० मी० में (Height in Cms)	*वर्ण (Complexion)	*पहचान चिह्न (Identification Mark)
		3	4	5	6

*विरूपता/विलक्षणता (Deformities/ peculiarities)	*दांत (Teeth)	*बाल (Hair)	*आँख (Eye)	*आदतें (Habits)	* पहनावा (Dress Habits)
	8	9	10	11	12

*भाषा/बोली (Language/ Dialect)	स्थान				
	*जले का निशान (Burn Mark)	*श्वेत कुष्ठ (Leucoderma)	*तिल (Mole)	*जखम चिह्न (Scar)	*गोदना (Tattoo)
13	14	15	16	17	18

यदि परिवादी/इत्तिला देने वाले/पीड़ित व्यक्ति द्वारा संदिग्ध व्यक्ति के संबंध में कोई एक या अधिक विशिष्टतायाँ दी जाएं तभी इन स्तंभों में प्रविष्टियाँ की जाएंगी। इसका उपयोग अनुसन्धानक के सहायतार्थ केवल प्रारंभिक सुधार के प्रयोजन से ही किया जाएगा। इस प्रकार बनाए गए आंकड़े याद में किसी संदिग्ध व्यक्ति को विभिन्न मामलों, यदि कोई हो, से जोड़ेगा। जब कोई अभियुक्त गिरफ्तार किया जाए तब पूर्व-संदेह पर विचार के किए बिना सभी बातों से संबंधित व्यापक और पूर्ण आंकड़े पुनः तैयार किए जाएंगे।



8. परिवादी/सूचना दाता द्वारा सूचना देने में हुए विलम्ब का कारण :.....

.....  
.....

9. चुराई गई/अन्तर्ग्रस्त/बरामद सम्पत्तियों के ब्योरे (यदि आवश्यक हो तो अलग से पन्ना लगायें)

.....  
.....  
.....

10. \*चुराई गयी/अन्तर्ग्रस्त/बरामद सम्पत्तियों का कुल मूल्य (Total Value of properties stolen/involved/recovered).....

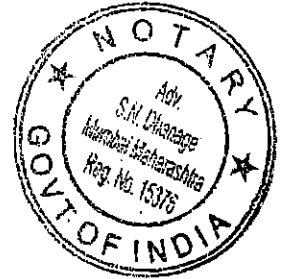
.....  
.....

11. \*अस्वाभाविक मृत्यु कांड सं० यदि हो तो (U.D. Case No., if any) .....

.....

12. प्राथमिकी की अन्तर्वस्तु (अलग से पन्ना लगायें, यदि आवश्यक हो)

.....  
.....



05/05/2019

.....

.....

92

यादी एम ट्रीकन आवेदन पाए इस कांड  
एक मूल आवेदन है। मूल तौर मूल के  
प्राय तथा शायकत काय के साथ  
संलग्न है।



25/07/2020  
शान्त शान्त  
राजीवराज शान्त  
पदा 1

की गयी कार्रवाई : चूंकि उपर्युक्त सूचना से मद सं 2 में उल्लिखित धाराओं के अन्तर्गत अपराध किया जाना प्रकट होता है। अतः  
कांड दर्ज किया गया एवं अनुसंधान प्रारम्भ किया \*... पदनाम सुशान्त सह शान्त शान्त  
का अनुसंधान

करने का निर्देश दिया/अनुसंधान करने से इन्कार किया/अधिकारिता के प्रश्न पर ..... राजीवराज शान्त  
धाना को अंतरित किया गया। प्राथमिकि परिवारी/सूचनादाता को पदकर सुनायी गयी। उसने उसे सही रूप में अभिलिखित किया  
गया, पाकर स्वीकार किया और उसकी एक प्रति परिवारी/सूचनादाता को निःशुल्क दी गयी। (Action taken : Since the above  
report reveals commission of offence(s) u/s as mentioned at Item No. 2 registered the case and took up the  
investigation/directed \*.....Rank.....to taken up the investigation.)

परिवारी/सूचनादाता का हस्ताक्षर/अंगूठा का निशान।

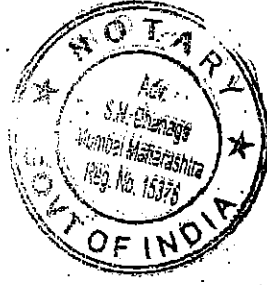
धाना से न्यायालय में प्रेषण की तिथि एवं समय—

25/07/2020  
धाना प्रभारी का हस्ताक्षर

नाम (Name) ..... राजीवराज शान्त

पदनाम (Designation) सुशान्त सह शान्त शान्त  
राजीवराज शान्त





93

सेवा में,

धाना प्रभारी,  
राजीव नगर, पटना,  
बिहार।

विषय:-आरोपिया रिया चकवर्ती व उसके परिजन इन्द्रजीत चकवर्ती, संध्या चकवर्ती, शोविक चकवर्ती, सैमियल मिरन्डा, श्रुति मोदी व अन्य के विरुद्ध धोखाधड़ी, बेईमानी बन्धक बनाकर रखने एवं आत्महत्या के लिए मजबुर करने पर, मुकदमा दर्ज करने हेतु प्रार्थना-पत्र।

श्रीमान जी,

निवेदन है कि प्रार्थी कृष्ण किशोर सिंह निवासी उषा सिंह हाउस, रोड नम्बर 6, राजीव नगर, पटना बिहार, का रहने वाला हूँ। मैं एक वृद्ध व्यक्ति हूँ मेरी उम्र करीब 74 साल हो चुकी है। मेरी 4 बेटियां हैं एवं एक बेटा था। मेरी पत्नी का साल 2002 में स्वर्गवास हो चुका है, मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह का उसकी माँ से काफी लगाव था, मेरा बेटा बहुत ज्यादा भावनात्मक था ये मुझे मेरी पत्नी के स्वर्गवास के समय महसूस हुआ। मेरा पुत्र स्व० श्री सुशान्त सिंह राजपुत फिल्मों की जगत के जाने-माने सितारे रहे हैं। उसने कई फो छे, व्योमकेश बक्शी, एम.एस. धोनी, कैदारनाथ, छिछोरे जैसी सुपरहीट फिल्मों की हैं, और भारतीय सिनेमा जगत के बहुत से पुरस्कार अपने अभिनय के बल पर प्राप्त किये हैं।

मेरा बेटा सुशान्त मई 2019, तक अभिनय जगत में बुलन्दियों पर था। इसी दौरान रिया चकवर्ती नाम की एक लड़की, अपने परिजन व अन्य के साथ एक सोची समझी साजिश के तहत मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह से जान पहचान बढ़ाने लग गईं। जिससे वो सुशान्त सिंह के अच्छे सम्पर्कों का फायदा उठाकर अपने आपको अभिनय जगत में स्थापित कर पाये व सुशान्त सिंह के करोड़ों रूपयों पर अपना हाथ साफ कर सके। इसी षडयन्त्र के चलते रिया व उसके परिजन इन्द्रजीत चकवर्ती, संध्या चकवर्ती, शोविक चकवर्ती ने मेरे बेटे से काफी नजदीकिया बढा ली और वे सभी मेरे बेटे के हर मामले पर हस्तक्षेप करने लगे। इसके उपरान्त मेरा बेटा जहा रह रहा था वो घर ये कहकर छुड़वा दिया गया कि इस घर में भूत/प्रेत है और उसका प्रभाव मेरे बेटे के दिमाग पर हो गया है और वहा से मेरे बेटे को मुम्बई एयरपोर्ट के नजदीक एक रिसोर्ट में ले जाकर ठहरा दिया। जहा पर

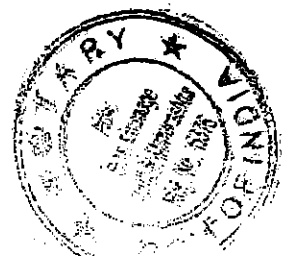
94

रिया व उसका साया परिवार व मेरा बेटा रहे और लगातार मेरे बेटे को इन सभी ने बार बार कहा कि तुम बहकी बहकी बातें करते हो तुम्हारे दिमाग पर कोई प्रभाव/दिवक्त है तुम्हें अच्छे ईलाज की जरूरत है इसलिए किसी अच्छे डाक्टर से तुम्हारा ईलाज शुरू करवाते हैं। जब हमें यह बात पता चली तो मेरी बेटी, सुशान्त सिंह से मिली एवं उसे मुम्बई से वापस लाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन रिया व उसके परिजनो ने सुशान्त सिंह को मुम्बई में ही रहने के लिए एवं वही पर ईलाज कराने का दबाव बनाया और सुशान्त सिंह को वापस नहीं आने दिया। जिस पर मेरी बेटी वहां से वापस आ गई।

इसके बाद रिया, मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह को ईलाज के बहाने से अपने घर मुम्बई में ही ले गई और उसको वहां पर ओवरडोज दवाईया दी गई। उस टाइम रिया ने सबको बतलाया कि सुशान्त को डेंगू हो गया है उसका ईलाज चल रहा है जबकि सुशान्त को कभी भी डेंगू नहीं हुआ था। इसी दौरान रिया व उसके परिजनो ने सुशान्त की सब चीजों को अपने कब्जा में ले लिया। परिवार से सुशान्त सिंह की बातें बहुत कम हो गई। सुशान्त का फोन, रिया व इसके परिजन अपने पास रखते थे। रिया जो फिल्मों के ऑफर, सुशान्त सिंह को आ रहे थे उसमें यह शर्त रखती थी कि अगर मुझे फिल्म में सुशान्त के साथ मुख्य हिरोईन के तौर पर लोगों, तो ही सुशान्त फिल्म करेगा। सुशान्त के सारे विश्वास पात्र कर्मचारी रिया ने बदल दिये व उनके स्थान पर उसने अपने परिचित/नजदीकी नौकरी पर रख लिये। सारे क्रेडिट कार्ड, बैंक खाते, रिया व उसके परिजनो के कन्ट्रोल में थे। सुशान्त को परिवार से बिल्कुल काट दिया गया। मेरे बेटे का पहले फोन नम्बर 9324398079, था जोकि दिसम्बर में इन्होंने बन्द करवा दिया ताकि सुशान्त सिंह से बाकि लोग भी अपने आप अलग हो जाये। इसकी जगह रिया ने अपने नजदीकी सैमियल मिरन्डा की आई.डी पर एक नया फोन नम्बर 9820800308, ले लिया जिससे कभी-कभार सुशान्त से बात हो जाती थी। कई बार सुशान्त ने मुझे बतलाया कि ये लोग मुझे पागल खाने डालना चाहते हैं, मैं कुछ कर नहीं पा रहा हूँ।

इसके उपरान्त सुशान्त सिंह, मेरी बेटियों से मिलने दिल्ली और हरियाणा आया उसे आये 2 दिन ही हुए थे जो रिया ने बार बार फोन करके वापस

क.रा.सिंह



मुम्बई आने के लिए दबाव डाला इस दबाव के कारण मेरा बेटा सुशान्त सिंह मुम्बई वापस चला गया। इसके बाद हमसे बातें और कम हो गईं और रिया व उसके परिजन एवं रिया के द्वारा लगाये गये कर्मचारीयो द्वारा अपने हिसाब से सुशान्त सिंह का, उसके सम्पर्क को, उसके बैंक खाती, उसके रकम को, अपने हिसाब से व अपने फायदे के लिए पुरी तरह से इस्तेमाल करना शुरू कर दिया।

मेरा बेटा सुशान्त सिंह फिल्म लाईन को छोडकर, Coorg, केरल मे ओरगेनिक खेती का व्यवसाय करना चाहता था जो उसका दोस्त महेश उसके साथ कुर्ग जाने के लिये तैयार था तब रिया ने इस बात का विरोध किया कि तुम कही पर नही जाओगे। अगर मेरी बातें नही मानोगें तो मैं मीडिया मे तुम्हारी मैडीकल रिपोर्ट दे दूगी और सब को बता दूगी की तुम पागल हो। जब रिया को लगा कि सुशान्त सिंह उसकी इस बात को नही मान रहा है और उसका बैंक ब्लैंस भी बहुत कम रहा गया है इस पर रिया ने सोचा कि अब सुशान्त सिंह उसके किसी काम का नही रहा है तो रिया जोकि सुशान्त के साथ रह रही थी दिनांक 08.06.2020 को सुशान्त सिंह के घर से काफी सारा सामान, कैस, जेवरात, लेपटाप, पासवर्ड, कैंडिट कार्ड, उसके पिन नम्बर, जिसमे सुशान्त के अहम दस्तावेज, ईलाज के सारे कागजात लेकर चली गई एवं मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह का फोन नम्बर अपने फोन मे ब्लॉक कर दिया। इसके उपरान्त सुशान्त सिंह ने मेरी बेटी को फोन करके बतलाया कि रिया मुझे कही फंसा देगी वो यहा से काफी सामान लेकर चली गई है, वो मेरे को धमकी देकर गई है कि अगर तुमने मेरी बात नही मानी तो मैं तुम्हारे सारे ईलाज के कागजात मीडिया मे ओपन कर दूगी और कह दूगी तुम पागल हो गये हो तुम्हे आगे कोई काम नही मिलेगा और तुम बर्बाद हो जाओगे। इसके बाद दिनांक 08/09.06.2020 की रात को दिशा जोकि रिया ने ही सुशान्त सिंह के पास अस्थाई तौर पर सक्सेटरी नियुक्त की थी उसने आत्महत्या कर ली जिसके कारण मीडिया मे यह खबर चलने लगी जिससे मेरे बेटे को बहुत धबराहट हो गई और जिसके चलते मेरे बेटे ने रिया से सम्पर्क करने की बहुत कोशिश की, लेकिन रिया ने मेरे बेटे का फोन नम्बर ब्लॉक कर रखा था इसलिए उसका सम्पर्क नही हो पाया मेरे बेटे को अन्दर ही अन्दर यह डर था कि कही रिया इस आत्महत्या के लिए



मेरे बेटे को कभी ना फंसा दे। इसके बाद मेरी बेटी, सुशान्त के पास गई तथा मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह के पास 3/4 दिनों तक रही और उसे काफी समझाया तथा उसे हौसला दिया कि सब कुछ ठीक हो जाएगा क्योंकि मेरी बेटी के बच्चे छोटे है इस कारण वह 3/4 दिनों के बाद उसको समझा-बुझाकर चली गई। लेकिन उसके जाने के 2 दिन के बाद मेरे बेटे सुशान्त ने दिनांक 14.06.2020 को आत्महत्या कर ली। रिया व इसके परिजन व इसके सहयोगी कर्मचारीयो ने षडयन्त्र के तहत मिलकर मेरे बेटे के साथ धोखाधड़ी, बेईमानी की है तथा इसे काफी समय तक बन्धक बनाकर, दबाव से अपने आर्थिक फायदे के लिए इस्तेमाल किया व मेरे बेटे को आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर किया है इसलिए उपरोक्त प्रकरण के चलते आपसे मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि निम्न बिन्दुओ के सम्बन्ध मे इनके विरुद्ध मुकदमा दर्ज करके अनुसधान किया जाये :-

- 1.साल 2019 से पहले जब मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह को कोई भी दिमागी परेशानी नहीं थी तो रिया के सम्पर्क मे आने के बाद अचानक क्या हुआ कि सुशान्त सिंह को दिमागी रूप से एकदम परेशानी हो गई इसकी जांच की जाये ?
- 2.यदि इस दौरान वह मानसिक रूप से परेशान था या उसका कोई दिमागी ईलाज चल रहा था तो इस सम्बन्ध मे हमसे लिखित या मौखिक अनुमति क्यों नहीं ली गई क्योंकि जब कोई व्यक्ति मानसिक रूप से बीमार होता है तो उसके सारे अधिकार उसके परिवार के ही पास होते है इसकी जांच की जाये ?
- 3.इस दौरान जिन जिन डाक्टरों ने रिया के कहने से मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह का ईलाज किया है मुझे लगता है कि ये डाक्टर भी रिया के साथ इस सारे षडयन्त्र मे शामिल थे इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए कि उन्होने क्या क्या ईलाज किया तथा कौन कौन सी दवाईया मेरे बेटे को दी ?
- 4.जब रिया को पता था कि मेरे बेटे की मानसिक हालत नाजुक चल रही है तो इस स्थित मे उसका ठीक तरीके से ईलाज ना करवाना और उसके ईलाज के सारे कागजात अपने साथ ले जाना और मेरे बेटे को उस नाजुक हालत मे अकेला छोड़ देना, और उससे हर तरह के सम्पर्क तोड़ लेना। जिसके कारण मेरे बेटे ने आत्महत्या कर ली तो उसकी मौत



जिन्मेवार रिया एवं इसके परिजन एवं सहयोगी ही है इसकी जांच की जाये ?

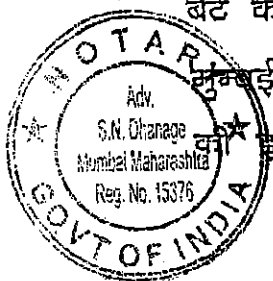
5. मैंने अपने पुत्र के एक बैंक खाता की स्टेटमेंट से पता लगा कि पिछले एक साल में लगभग 17 करोड़ रुपये मेरे बेटे के इस खाता नम्बर 1011972591 कोटेक महेन्द्रा में रहा था इस खाता से, इस दौरान करीब 15 करोड़ रुपये निकला है इस खाता से पैसा ऐसे खातों में ट्रांसफर हुआ है जिनसे मेरे बेटे का कोई लेना देना नहीं था। मेरे बेटे के सभी खातों की जांच की जाये कि इन बैंक खातों/कैडिट कार्ड से कितना पैसा रिया ने अपने परिजनों एवं सहयोगियों के साथ धोखेबाजी एवं षडयन्त्र से टगा है ?

6. इस प्रकरण से पहले सुशान्त सिंह का अभिनय जगत में पुरा नाम था तो ऐसे घ्या कारण रहे कि रिया के आने के बाद सुशान्त सिंह की फिल्में एकदम से कम हो गई इसकी जांच की जाये ?

7. मेरा बेटा सुशान्त सिंह ओरगेनिक खेती के व्यवसाय के लिए कुर्ग केरला अपने दोस्त महेश के साथ जाना चाहता था जिसके लिए वो जमीन तलाश रहे थे, जब रिया को इस बात का पता चला तो उसने इस बात को विरोध किया और सुशान्त को धमकी दी कि मैं तुम्हारे ईलाज के सारे पेपर मीडिया में हाईलाईट कर दुंगी और अपने अच्छे रसुक के चलते तुम्हारा सब कुछ बर्बाद कर दुगी, लेकिन जब सुशान्त सिंह ने उसकी इस बात को विरोध किया तो रिया को लगा कि सुशान्त सिंह अब उसके किसी काम का नहीं रहा है, तो रिया वहा से लेपटॉप, कैस, जेवर, कैडिट कार्ड, ईलाज के दस्तावेज, पिन नम्बर पासवर्ड, साथ लेकर चली गई, इस प्रकरण की जांच की जाये ?

मैंने अपने घर पटना बिहार में रहते हुए, बहुत बार अपने बेटे सुशान्त से बात करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन रिया व इसने परिजन व सहयोगियों ने हमेशा मेरी सारी कोशिशों को नाकाम कर दिया और ना ही उसे मेरे पास पटना में आने दिया। मैं बजुर्ग आदमी हूँ, मेरी उम्र 74 साल है। मैं, अपने बेटे के निधन के चलते शोक में हूँ, करीब 40 दिन गुजर चुके हैं, लेकिन

मुझे पुलिस मुख्य आरोपियों, के खिलाफ कार्यवाही ना करके जिन लोगों को इस प्रकरण में कम भूमिका रही है उनके उपर जांच किये जा रही है,



98.  
 और आज तक किसी के विरुद्ध कोई भी अभियोग दर्ज नहीं किया है। मुझे पुरा पुरा यकीन है कि यदि उपरोक्त तथ्यों के आधार पर मुकदमा दर्ज करके जांच की गई तो सच्चाई सबके सामने आ पाएगी और उपरोक्त धोखेबाज एवं षडयन्त्रकारी गिरोह का पर्दाफास हो सकेगा और पुरी दुनिया यह जान सकेगी कि उनका प्रिय अभिनेता किस षडयन्त्र का शिकार हुआ है जिसके कारण उनका उनका प्रिय अभिनेता उनसे दूर हुआ है। आपसे निवेदन है कि आप उपरोक्त सभी के खिलाफ अभियोग धारा (306.342.380.406.420. 506.120/बी; भा0.द0.स0, एवं Mental Health Care Act) के तहत दर्ज कर, एक एस.आई.टी, गठित करके, इनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाये।

कृष्ण किशोर सिंह  
 कृष्ण किशोर सिंह  
 निवासी उषा सिंह हाउस,  
 रोड नम्बर 6, राजीव नगर,  
 पटना, बिहार,

Reported Rajendra Narayan  
 P.S case No. 241/20  
 on 25/7/20  
 506/120(B) IPC. I will investigate  
 the case


Narayan  
 25/7/20  
 SHO  
 Rajendra Narayan  
 Patna



NOTIFICATION

No.9/C.B.I-80-09/2020 HP- 5101 /In exercise of the powers conferred under section-6 of the Delhi Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act 25 of 1946), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to accord his consent to exercise of powers and jurisdiction to the whole of Bihar and other places related to the Case to the members of Delhi Special Police Establishment to investigate/supervise and inquire into the Rajiv Nagar (District-Patna) P.5. Case No-241/2020, Dated-25-07-2020, Section-341/342/380/406/420/306/506/120(B) I.P.C. which are related to Death of Bollywood Actor Shushant Singh Rajput.


By order of the Governor of Bihar,

  
04/08/2020  
(Sunil Kumar)

Special Secretary to Government.

No.9/C.B.I-80-09/2020 HP- 5101 /Patna, Dated- 4 August, 2020

Copy forwarded to Superintendent, Govt. Press, Gulzarbag, Patna for publication in extra ordinary Bihar Gazette/Incharge, E-Gazette Cell, Finance Department, Bihar, Patna (with CD) for information and necessary action.


  
04/08/2020

Special Secretary to Government.

No.9/C.B.I-80-09/2020 HP- 5101 /Patna, Dated- 4 August, 2020

Copy forwarded to:-

- (i) Additional Secretary, AS(S&V), Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension, (Department of Personnel and Training) Govt. of India, New Delhi along with proper Performa and copy of F.I.R.  
(ii) Joint Secretary, JS(S&V-1), Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension, (Department of Personnel and Training) Govt. of India, New Delhi along with proper Performa and copy of F.I.R.  
(iii) Director CBI, C.G.Q Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi along with proper Performa and copy of F.I.R.  
(iv) Director General of Police, Bihar Patna.  
(v) D.I.G, C.B.I, Dr. Sri Krishna Path/Bailey Road, Patna/IT, Manager, Home Department for information and necessary action.
2. Director General of Police, Bihar Patna is requested to hand over all the papers related to the case to the CBI on their request.

  
04/08/2020

Special Secretary to Government



100

No.9/C.B.I-80-09/2020 HP- 5101 /Patna, Dated- 4 August, 2020

Copy forwarded to Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Room No. 114B, North Block, New Delhi-110001 along with proper Performa and copy of F.I.R. for information and necessary action.

04/08/2020

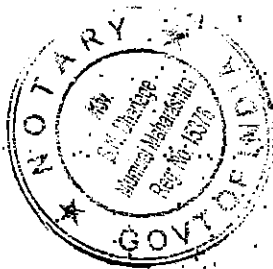
Special Secretary to Government.

No.9/C.B.I-80-09/2020 HP- 5101 /Patna, Dated- 4 August, 2020

Copy forwarded to Principal Secretary to H.E. Governor of Bihar, Bihar, Patna for information.

04/08/2020

Special Secretary to Government.






अधिसूचना

संख्या-09/सी0बी0आई0-80-09/2020-गृ0आ0-5101 /दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम-1946 (1946 का अधिनियम-25) की धारा-6 में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए बिहार के राज्यपाल, राजीव नगर (जिला-पटना), थाना कांड संख्या-241/2020, दिनांक-25.07.2020, धारा-341/342/380/406/420/306/506/120(बी) भा0द0वि0, जो बॉलीवुड कलाकार सुशांत सिंह राजपूत की मृत्यु से संबंधित है, के अनुसंधान/पर्यवेक्षण एवं अन्य अपेक्षित कार्रवाई के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों को समूचे बिहार राज्य एवं सम्मले से जुड़े अन्य स्थानों में शक्तियों एवं अधिकारिता के प्रयोग के लिए सहमति देते हैं।




बिहार राज्यपाल के आदेश से.

  
04/08/2020  
(सुनील कुमार)


सरकार के विशेष सचिव

ज्ञापांक-08/सी0बी0आई0-80-09/2020-गृ0आ0-5101/पटना, दिनांक- ५ अगस्त, 2020  
प्रतिलिपि:-अधीक्षक, राजकीय मुद्रणालय, गुलजारबाग, पटना-7/प्रभारी ई-गजट कोषांग, वित्त विभाग, बिहार, पटना को सी0डी0 के साथ सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

  
04/08/2020  
सरकार के विशेष सचिव

ज्ञापांक-08/सी0बी0आई0-80-09/2020-गृ0आ0-5101 /पटना, दिनांक- ५ अगस्त, 2020  
प्रतिलिपि:-

- (i) अपर सचिव, AS(S&V), कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत एवं पेंशन मंत्रालय (कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग) भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली को विहित प्रपत्र एवं प्राथमिकी की प्रति के साथ।  
(ii) संयुक्त सचिव, JS(S&V-1), कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत एवं पेंशन मंत्रालय (कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग) भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली को विहित प्रपत्र एवं प्राथमिकी की प्रति के साथ।  
(iii) निदेशक, सी0बी0आई0, सी0जी0ओ0 कम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड, नई दिल्ली को विहित प्रपत्र एवं प्राथमिकी की प्रति के साथ।  
(iv) पुलिस महानिदेशक, बिहार, पटना।  
(v) आरक्षी उप-महानिरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो, डॉ0 श्री कृष्ण सिंह पथ, बेली रोड, पटना/आई0टी0, प्रबंधक, गृह विभाग को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।
- पुलिस महानिदेशक, बिहार, पटना से अनुरोध है कि इस मामले से संबंधित सारे कागजात मांगे जाने पर सी0बी0आई0 को तुरंत उपलब्ध करा दें।

  
04/08/2020  
सरकार के विशेष सचिव

102

ज्ञापक-09/सी0बी0आई0-80-09/2020-गु0आ0-5101/पटना, दिनांक- 4 अगस्त, 2020  
प्रतिलिपि:- अपर सचिव, गृह मंत्रालय, कपरा नं0-114/बी0, नार्थ ब्लॉक, नई दिल्ली  
को विहित प्रपत्र एवं प्राथमिकी की प्रति के साथ सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

04/08/2020  
सरकार के विशेष सचिव

ज्ञापक-09/सी0बी0आई0-80-09/2020-गु0आ0-5101/पटना, दिनांक- 4 अगस्त, 2020  
प्रतिलिपि:- महामहिम राज्यपाल के प्रधान सचिव, राज्यपाल सचिवालय, बिहार, पटना को  
सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

04/08/2020  
सरकार के विशेष सचिव



"EXHIBIT D"

103

[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, PART-II, SECTION 3 (ii)]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS  
(DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING)

Dy. No. 443 DOP Sec.

Dated 05/08/2020

Central Bureau of Investigation

Dy. No. 392 / ACHQ-II Zone

New Delhi, dated 05.08.2020

*Handwritten initials*

Date 06/08/2020

**NOTIFICATION**

S.O. .... In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government, with the consent of the State Government of Bihar, issued vide Home Department (Police Branch) Notification No.9/C.B.I-80-09/2020 HP-5101/Patna, Dated 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2020, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole State of Bihar for investigation into the Rajiv Nagar Police Station, District Patna, Case No 241/2020 dated-25.07.2020 under sections 341, 342, 380, 406, 420, 306, 506 and 120 B.I.P.C. relating to the death of Bollywood actor Shushant Singh Rajput, and any attempt, abetment, and conspiracy, in relation to or in connection with such offence(s) and / or for any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

*Ami/ABP*

[F.No. 228/20/2020-AVD-II]

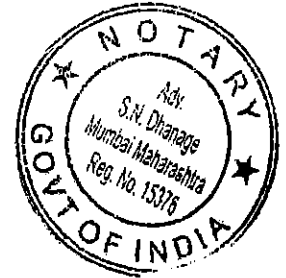
*Handwritten signature*

(S.P.R. Tripathi)

UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

To

The Manager,  
Govt. of India Press,  
Mayapuri, Ring Road,  
New Delhi- 110064.



F.No. 228/20/2020-AVD-II

New Delhi dated 05.08.2020

**Copy To**

- (i) The Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar, Old Secretariat, Patna-800015.
- (ii) The Director, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), CGO Complex, New Delhi.
- (iii) Director of Prosecution, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), CGO complex, New Delhi.
- (iv) Guard File.

*Handwritten signature*

(S.P.R. Tripathi)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

*05.08.20*

*J.D.A.G. (H.Q.)-II*

*06/08/2020  
Manoj Sashidhar  
Joint Director*

*HDB/AC VI /SIT*

104  
(भारत के राजपत्र के भाग-II, खण्ड-3, उपखण्ड (II) में प्रकाशनार्थ)

भारत सरकार  
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय  
(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)  
नई दिल्ली

दिनांक : 05 08.2020

**अधिसूचना**

एस.ओ..... केन्द्र सरकार, एतदद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 की अधिनियम संख्या 25) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) सपठित धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए बिहार राज्य सरकार, गृह विभाग (पुलिस शाखा) की अधिसूचना सं. 9/सी.बी.आई.-80-09/2020 एचपी-5101/पटना, दिनांक 04 अगस्त, 2020, के माध्यम से जारी सहमति से बॉलिवुड अभिनेता सुशांत सिंह राजपूत की मृत्यु के संबंध में राजीव नगर पुलिस स्टेशन, जिला पटना में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 341, 342, 380, 406, 420, 306, 506 और 120 बी के तहत दर्ज मामला सं 241/2020 के संबंध में किए गए अपराध(धों) के अन्वेषण करने के लिए तथा ऐसे अपराध(धों) से जुड़े या उससे संबद्ध किसी दुष्प्रयास, दुष्प्रेरणा और षड्यंत्र एवं/अथवा उसी संव्यवहार में किए गए या उन्हीं तथ्यों से उत्पन्न किसी अन्य अपराध का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और क्षेत्राधिकार का विस्तार समस्त बिहार राज्य में करती है।

(एफ. सं. 228/20/2020-एवीडी.11)

(१९)

(एस.पी.आर. त्रिपाठी)  
अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार

सेवा में,

प्रबंधक,  
भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय,  
मायापुरी, रिंग रोड,  
नई दिल्ली-110064



5.08.20

50/AE/AR/20

" EXHIBIT E "

105

**FIRST INFORMATION REPORT**

(Under Section 154 Cr.P.C.)

1. District : Delhi P.S: AC-VI Delhi  
Year : 2020  
FIR No : RC2242020S0001 Date : 06/08/2020

2. Acts & Sections:

Acts	Sections	Remarks
IPC	120 B	
IPC	306	
IPC	341	
IPC	342	
IPC	380	
IPC	406	
IPC	420	
IPC	506	

3. Suspected offences : Criminal Conspiracy, Abetment of Suicide, Wrongful Restrain, Wrongful Confinement, Theft, Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating and Criminal Intimidation

(a) Occurrence of offence:

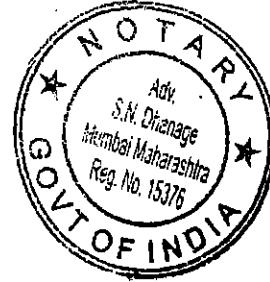
Day: Monday Time Period:  
From Date: 08/06/2020 To Date: 14/06/2020

(b) Information Received at PS:

Date: 06/08/2020 10:30:00 AM

(c) General Diary Reference:

Entry No.: 03  
Date: 06/08/2020 Time: 17:42:00



4. Type of Information: Written

5. Place of Occurrence:

(a) Place of Occurrence: Mumbai, Patna and Other Places

(b) Direction & distance from PS:

Beat No.:

(c) Address:

Plot No.: Area:  
City: Pin:  
State: District:

(d) In case, outside the limit of this Police Station, then

Name of PS: District:

6. Complainant / Informant:

Complainant 1

(a) Name: Mr. KRISHAN KISHORE SINGH

(b) Father's/Husband's Name:

(c) Date/Year of Birth:

(d) Nationality: INDIAN

(e) Passport:

Passport No.	Date Of Issue	Place Of Issue
--------------	---------------	----------------

(f) Occupation:

106

(e) Address :

Plot No	Area	City	State	District	Pin
ISHA SINGH HOUSE, ROAD NO. 6	RAJIVNAGAR	PATNA	Bihar	Patna	

7. Details of known/suspected/unknown accused with full particulars:

Accused1

Name: Ms.RHEA CHAKRABORTY(1)

Address:

Accused2

Name: Mr.INDRAJIT CHAKRABORTY(2)

Address:

Accused3

Name: Ms.SANDHYA CHAKRABORTY(3)

Address:

Accused4

Name: Mr.SHOWIK CHAKRABORTY(4)

Address:

Accused5

Name: Mr.SAMUEL MIRANDA(5)

Address:

Accused6

Name: Ms.SHRUTI MODI(6)

Address:

Accused7

Name: Unknown Person(s)

Address:



8. Reasons for delay in reporting by the complainant/informant:

No Delay

9. Particulars of properties stolen:

Item Name	Age of Property	Estimated Cost(In INR)

10. Total value of property stolen:

11. Inspect Report/U.D. Case No., if any:

12. First information contents:

Pursuant to the Notification No. 9/CRI-80-09/2020 HP-5101/Patna dated 04.08.2020 issued u/s 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act (DSPE), 1946 by the Home Department, Govt. of Bihar followed by the Notification No. F.No.228/20/2020-AVD-II dated 05.08.2020 issued u/s 5 of the DSPE Act by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), Govt. of India, the investigation of FIR No. 241/2020 dated 25.07.2020 registered u/s 341, 342, 380, 406, 420, 306, 506, 120B IPC, PS-Rajiv Nagar, District-Patna related to the death of Hollywood Actor Sushant Singh Rajput has been transferred to Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation. The copies of aforesaid Notifications and FIR are enclosed herewith as Annexure-A, B and C.

A Regular Case is, therefore, registered u/s 341, 342, 380, 406, 420, 306, 506, 120B IPC against (1) Rhea Chakraborty and her family members (2) Sh. Indrajit Chakraborty, (3) Smt. Sandhya Chakraborty, (4) Sh. Showik Chakraborty, (5) Sh. Samuel Miranda, (6) Ms. Shruti Modi & others and entrusted to Sh. Anil Kumar Yadav, Addl. SP, CBI, AC-VI, SIT, New Delhi for investigation.

13. Action taken : Since the above information reveals commission of offence(s) u/s as mentioned at item No.2:

Registered the case and took up the investigation: Yes

OR

(2) Directed

Name of IO: Anil Kumar Yadav

Rank: ADDL SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE (AC-VI Delhi)

No. 44737  
to take the investigation U/R

(3) Refused investigation due to:

OR

(4) Transferred To PS:

District:

or point of Jurisdiction.

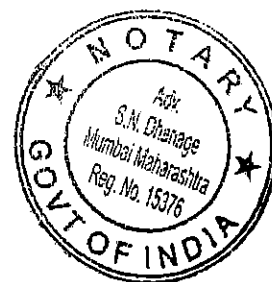
Attached Documents:

Document Name

Copy of FIR No 241 of 2020 of PS Rajiv Nagar Patna

Notification of Government of Bihar

Notification of Government of India



FIR read over to the complainant/informant, admitted to be correctly recorded and a copy given to the complainant/informant, free of cost.

RO.A.C.

14. Signature/Thumb Impression of the complainant/informant

Signature of Officer in-charge Police Station

Name: Ravi Gambhir

Rank: SUPDT. OF POLICE (AC-VI) Delhi

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
06/08/20

15. Date and time of dispatch to the Court:

(RAVI GAMBHIR)

Superintendent of Police

CB/AC-VI/SIT

5B, 5th Floor, CBI Building, CGC Complex,  
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.

108  
Government of Bihar  
Home Department  
(Police Branch)

NOTIFICATION

No.9/C.B.I-80-09/2020 HP- 5101 /In exercise of the powers conferred under section-6 of the Delhi Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act 25 of 1946), the Governor of Bihar is pleased to accord his consent to exercise of powers and jurisdiction to the whole of Bihar and other places related to the Case to the members of Delhi Special Police Establishment to investigate/supervise and inquire into the Rajiv Nagar (District-Patna) P.5. Case No-241/2020, Dated-25-07-2020, Section-341/342/380/406/420/306/506/120(B). I.P.C. which are related to Death of Bollywood Actor Shushant Singh Rajput.

By order of the Governor of Bihar,

04/08/2020  
(Sunil Kumar)

Special Secretary to Government.

No.9/C.B.I-80-09/2020 HP- 5101 /Patna, Dated- 04 August, 2020

Copy forwarded to Superintendent, Govt. Press, Gulzarbag, Patna for publication in extra ordinary Bihar Gazette/Incharge, E-Gazette Cell, Finance Department, Bihar, Patna (with CD) for information and necessary action.

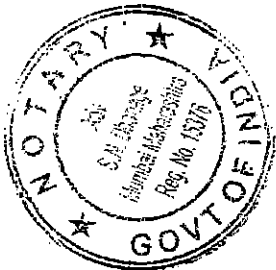
04/08/2020  
Special Secretary to Government.

No.9/C.B.I-80-09/2020 HP- 5101 /Patna, Dated- 04 August, 2020

Copy forwarded to:-


- (i) Additional Secretary, AS(S&V), Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension, (Department of Personnel and Training) Govt. of India, New Delhi along with proper Performa and copy of F.I.R.  
(ii) Joint Secretary, JS(S&V-1), Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension, (Department of Personnel and Training) Govt. of India, New Delhi along with proper Performa and copy of F.I.R.  
(iii) Director CBI, C.G.O Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi along with proper Performa and copy of F.I.R.  
(iv) Director General of Police, Bihar Patna.  
(v) D.I.G, C.B.I, Dr. Sri Krishna Path/Bailey Road, Patna/IT, Manager, Home Department for information and necessary action.
2. Director General of Police, Bihar Patna is requested to hand over all the papers related to the case to the CBI on their request.

04/08/2020  
Special Secretary to Government






No.9/C.B.I-80-09/2020 HP- 5103 /Patna, Dated- 4 August, 2020  
Copy forwarded to Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Room No. 114B, North Block, New Delhi-110001 along with proper Performa and copy of F.I.R. for information and necessary action.

  
04/08/2020

Special Secretary to Government.

No.9/C.B.I-80-09/2020 HP- 5103 /Patna, Dated- 4 August, 2020  
Copy forwarded to Principal Secretary to H.E. Governor of Bihar, Bihar, Patna for information.

  
04/08/2020

Special Secretary to Government.



अधिसूचना

संख्या-09/सी0बी0आई0-80-09/2020-गृ0आ0-5101 /दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम-1946 (1946 का अधिनियम-25) की धारा-6 में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए बिहार के राज्यपाल, राजीव नगर (जिला-पटना), धाना कांड संख्या-241/2020, दिनांक-25.07.2020, धारा-341/342/380/406/420/306/505/120(बी) भा0द0वि0, जो बॉलीवुड कलाकार सुशांत सिंह राजपूत की मृत्यु से संबंधित है, के अनुसंधान/पर्यवेक्षण एवं अन्य अपेक्षित कार्रवाई के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों को समूचे बिहार राज्य एवं मामले से जुड़े अन्य स्थानों में शक्तियों एवं अधिकारिता के प्रयोग के लिए सहमति देते हैं।

बिहार राज्यपाल के आदेश से,

04/08/2020  
(सुनील कुमार)

सरकार के विशेष सचिव

ज्ञापांक-09/सी0बी0आई0-80-09/2020-गृ0आ0-5101/पटना, दिनांक- 4 अगस्त, 2020  
प्रतिलिपि:-अधीक्षक, राजकीय मुद्रणालय, गुलजारबाग, पटना-7/प्रभारी ई-गजट कोषांग, वित्त विभाग, बिहार, पटना को सी0डी0 के साथ सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

04/08/2020  
सरकार के विशेष सचिव

ज्ञापांक-09/सी0बी0आई0-80-09/2020-गृ0आ0-5101 /पटना, दिनांक- 4 अगस्त, 2020  
प्रतिलिपि:-

- (i) अपर सचिव, AS(S&V), कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत एवं पेंशन मंत्रालय (कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग) भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली को विहित प्रपत्र एवं प्राथमिकी की प्रति के साथ।  
(ii) संयुक्त सचिव, JS(S&V-1), कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत एवं पेंशन मंत्रालय (कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग) भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली को विहित प्रपत्र एवं प्राथमिकी की प्रति के साथ।  
(iii) निदेशक, सी0बी0आई0, सी0जी0ओ0 कम्प्लेक्स, लोधी रोड़, नई दिल्ली को विहित प्रपत्र एवं प्राथमिकी की प्रति के साथ।  
(iv) पुलिस महानिदेशक, बिहार, पटना।  
(v) आरक्षी उप-महानिरीक्षक, केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो, डॉ0 श्री कृष्ण सिंह पथ, बेली रोड़, पटना/आई0टी0, प्रबंधक, गृह विभाग को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

- पुलिस महानिदेशक, बिहार, पटना से अनुरोध है कि इस मामले से संबंधित सारे कागजात मांगे जाने पर सी0बी0आई0 को तुरंत उपलब्ध करा दें।

04/08/2020  
सरकार के विशेष सचिव



ज्ञापक-09/सी0बी0आई0-80-09/2020-गु0आ0-5101/पटना, दिनांक- ५ अगस्त, 2020  
प्रतिलिपि:- अपर सचिव, गृह मंत्रालय, कमरा नं0-114/बी0, नार्थ ब्लॉक, नई दिल्ली  
को विहित प्रपत्र एवं प्राथमिकी की प्रति के साथ सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्रवाई हेतु प्रेषित।

04/08/2020  
सरकार के विशेष सचिव

ज्ञापक-09/सी0बी0आई0-80-09/2020-गु0आ0-5101/पटना, दिनांक- ५ अगस्त, 2020  
प्रतिलिपि:- महाभूमि राज्यपाल के प्रधान सचिव, राज्यपाल सचिवालय, बिहार, पटना को  
सूचनार्थ प्रेषित।

04/08/2020  
सरकार के विशेष सचिव



112

[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, PART-II, SECTION 3 (ii)]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS  
(DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING)

Dy. No. 943 DC  
Dated 05/08/2020

Central Bureau of Investigation

New Delhi, dated 05.08.2020

Dy. No. 392 /ACHQ-II Zone

Date 06/08/2020

NOTIFICATION

S.O..... In exercise of the powers conferred by sub section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government, with the consent of the State Government of Bihar, issued vide Home Department (Police Branch) Notification No.9/C.B.I-80-09/2020 HP-5101/Patna, Dated 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2020, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole State of Bihar for investigation into the Rajiv Nagar Police Station, District Patna, Case No 241/2020 dated-25.07.2020 under sections 341, 342, 380, 406, 420, 306, 506 and 120 B.I.P.C. relating to the death of Bollywood actor Shushant Singh Rajput, and any attempt, abetment, and conspiracy, in relation to or in connection with such offence(s) and /or for any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
4/8  
4 April 2020

[F.No. 228/20/2020-AVD-II]

*[Handwritten signature]*

(S.P.R. Tripathi)  
UNDER SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

To  
The Manager,  
Govt. of India Press,  
Mayapuri, Ring Road,  
New Delhi- 110064.

F.No. 228/20/2020-AVD-II

New Delhi dated 05.08.2020

Copy To

- (i) The Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar, Old Secretariat, Patna-800015.
- (ii) The Director, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), CGO Complex, New Delhi.
- (iii) Director of Prosecution, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), CGO complex, New Delhi.
- (iv) Guard File.

*[Handwritten signature]*

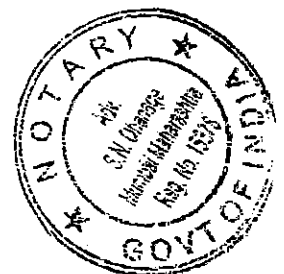
(S.P.R. Tripathi)  
Under Secretary to the Government of India

05.08.20

*[Handwritten signature]*  
JDAG (HQP)-II

*[Handwritten signature]*  
06/08/2020  
Manoj Sashidhar  
Joint Director

*[Handwritten signature]*  
HOB/AC VI /SIT



(भारत के राजपत्र के भाग-II, खण्ड-3, उपखण्ड (ii) में प्रकाशनार्थ)

भारत सरकार  
कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय  
(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)  
नई दिल्ली

दिनांक : 05 08.2020

**अधिसूचना**

एस.ओ..... केन्द्र सरकार, एतदद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 की अधिनियम संख्या 25) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) सपठित धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए बिहार राज्य सरकार, गृह विभाग (पुलिस शाखा) की अधिसूचना सं. 9/सी.बी.आई.-80-09/2020 एचपी-5101/पटना, दिनांक 04 अगस्त, 2020, के माध्यम से जारी सहमति से बॉलिवुड अभिनेता सुशांत सिंह राजपूत की मृत्यु के संबंध में राजीव नगर पुलिस स्टेशन, जिला पटना में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 341, 342, 380, 406, 420, 306, 506 और 120 बी के तहत दर्ज मामला सं 241/2020 के संबंध में किए गए अपराध(धों) के अन्वेषण करने के लिए तथा ऐसे अपराध(धों) से जुड़े या उससे संबद्ध किसी दुष्प्रयास, दुष्प्रेरणा और षड्यंत्र एवं/अथवा उसी संघ्यवहार में किए गए या उन्हीं तथ्यों से उत्पन्न किसी अन्य अपराध का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और क्षेत्राधिकार का विस्तार समस्त बिहार राज्य में करती है।

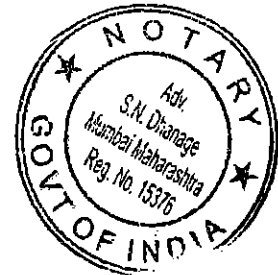
(एफ. सं. 228/20/2020-एवीडी.11)

(एफ)

(एस.पी.आर. त्रिपाठी)  
अवर सचिव, भारत सरकार

सेवा में,

प्रबंधक,  
भारत सरकार मूद्रणालय,  
मायापुरी, रिंग रोड,  
नई दिल्ली-110064



5.08.20

59/AC/10/20

प्राथमिकी (F.I.R.)

34089

(दं. प्र. सं. की धारा 154 के अधीन)

- \* जिला पटना \* अनुमंडल सुंदर \* थाना रुतिया \* वर्ष 2020 \* प्राथमिकी सं० 241/20 तिथि 25.07.2020  
 (Dist.) (S.Div.) (P.S.) (Yr.) (F.I.R. No.) (Date)
- (I) \* अधिनियम (Act) आ.क.वि. \* धाराएँ (Section) 341/342/380/406/420/306/  
 (II) \* अधिनियम (Act) X \* धाराएँ (Section) 506/120(B) आ.क.वि.  
 (III) \* अधिनियम (Act) X \* धाराएँ (Section) X
- (IV) \* अन्य अधिनियम एवं धाराएँ (Other Acts and Sections) उभरी, इल. जा.स.प्रा.वि. का आत्महत्या के लिए मजबूत होने एवं अज्ञान में संशय

(क) \* अपराध की घटना (Occurrence of offence) \* दिन (Day) \* तिथि से (Date from) 08/06/20 \* तिथि तक (Date to) 24/06/2020

\* समयावधि (पहर) (Time period) \* बजे से (Time from) \* बजे तक (Time to)

(ख) थाना में प्राप्त सूचना तिथि 25/07/2020 समय 18:30 बजे

(ग) प्राथमिकी दर्ज कराने की तिथि 25/07/2020 समय 18:30 बजे

(घ) थाना दैनिकी संदर्भ-प्रविष्टि सं० समय
- सूचना का प्रकार (Type of information) लिखित/मौखिक (Written/Oral) टिप्पणी आरेख पर
- घटना स्थल-(क) थाना से दिशा एवं दूरी उत्तर-पूरुब की दिशा में 2 कि.मी. गश्त सं०

(ख) \*पता (Address) उषा सिंह बाइस, प्लॉट नं०-06, थाना - रुतिया  
जिला - पटना

(ग) थाना की सीमा से बाहर होने की दशा में थाना का नाम जिला
- परिवादी/सूचना दाता :

(क) नाम कृष्णा किशोर सिंह

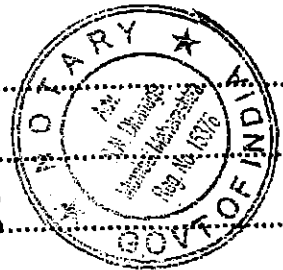
(ख) पिता/पति का नाम अज्ञित नहीं

(ग) जन्म-तिथि (घ) राष्ट्रीयता भारतीय

(ड.) पारपत्र सं० निर्गम तिथि निर्गम स्थान

(च) पेशा

(छ) पता उषा सिंह बाइस, प्लॉट नं०-06, थाना - रुतिया, जिला - पटना

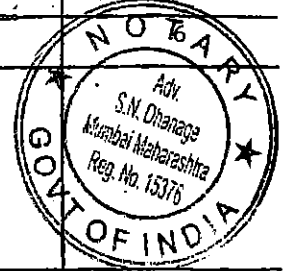


7. ज्ञात/संदिग्ध/अज्ञात अभियुक्त का विवरण (यदि आवश्यक हो तो अलग से पन्ना लगाएं)

1 रिश्ता चक्रवर्ती 2 इन्दुजीत चक्रवर्ती 3 संदिग्ध चक्रवर्ती  
4 शारिक चक्रवर्ती 5 मिथिल गिर-डा 6 गुणत गौरी शंख चक्रवर्ती

संदिग्ध व्यक्ति की शारीरिक विशेषताएँ, विरूपता तथा अन्य विवरण :

*लिंग (Sex)	*जन्मतिथि (तिथि/मास/वर्ष) (Date of Birth) (Day/Month/Year)	*शारीरिक गठन (Build)	*ऊँचाई से० मी० में (Height in Cms)	*वर्ण (Complexion)	*पहचान चिह्न (Identification Mark)
1	22/11/58	3	4	5	



*विरूपता/विलक्षणता (Deformities/ peculiarities)	*दांत (Teeth)	*बाल (Hair)	*आँख (Eye)	*आदतें (Habits)	*पहनावा (Dress Habits)
1	8	9	10	11	12

*भाषा/बोली (Language/ Dialect)	*जले का निशान (Burn Mark)	*श्वेत कुष्ठ (Leucoderma)	स्थान *तिल (Mole)	*जखम चिह्न (Scar)	*गोदना (Tattoo)
13	14	15	16	17	18

यदि परियादी/इतिला देने वाले/पीड़ित व्यक्ति द्वारा संदिग्ध व्यक्ति के संबंध में कोई एक या अधिक विशिष्टताएँ दी जाएं तभी इन स्तंभों में प्रविष्टियों की जाएंगी। इसका उपयोग अनुसन्धानक के सहायतार्थ केवल प्रारंभिक सुधार के प्रयोजन से ही किया जाएगा। इस प्रकार बनाए गए आंकड़े बाद में किसी संदिग्ध व्यक्ति को विभिन्न मामलों, यदि कोई हो, से जोड़ेगा। जब कोई अभियुक्त गिरफ्तार किया जाए तब पूर्व-संदेह पर विचार के किए बिना सभी बातों से संबंधित व्यापक और पूर्ण आंकड़े पुनः तैयार किए जाएंगे।

116

अनुसूची 47, प्रपत्र सं.-118

(3)

8. परिवादी/सूचना दाता द्वारा सूचना देने में हुए विलम्ब का कारण :.....

.....  
.....

9. चुराई गई/अन्तर्ग्रस्त/बरामद सम्पत्तियों के व्योरे (यदि आवश्यक हो तो अलग से पन्ना लगायें)

.....  
.....

10. \*चुराई गयी/अन्तर्ग्रस्त/बरामद सम्पत्तियों का कुल मूल्य (Total Value of properties stolen/involved/recovered).....

.....

11. \*अस्वाभाविक मृत्यु कांड सं० यदि हो तो (U.D. Case No., if any) .....

.....

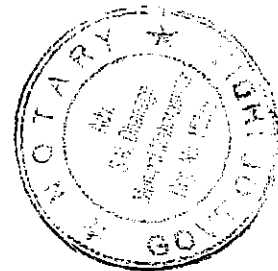
12. प्राथमिकी की अन्तर्ग्रस्त (अलग से पन्ना लगायें, यदि आवश्यक हो)

.....  
.....

0205/10/22

.....

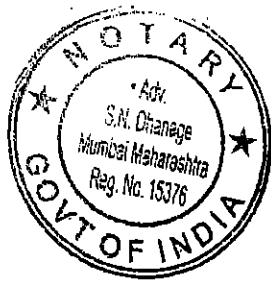
.....





(4)

यादी एक ठीकत आवेदन पाठ इस ठीक  
एक मूल आवेदन है। मूल तौर मूल के  
साथ तथा आवेदन के साथ  
संलग्न है।



25/07/2020  
प्राथमिक  
रजिस्ट्रार थाना  
पन्ना 1

की गयी कार्रवाई : चूंकि उपर्युक्त सूचना से मद सं 2 में उल्लिखित धाराओं के अन्तर्गत अपराध किया जाना प्रकट होता है। अतः  
कांड दर्ज किया गया एवं अनुसंधान प्रारम्भ किया \*... पदनाम सु. प्र. नि. स. थाना 1  
का अनुसंधान  
करने का निर्देश दिया/अनुसंधान करने से इन्कार किया/अधिकारिता के प्रश्न पर .....  
थाना को अंतरित किया गया। प्राथमिक परिवादी/सूचनादाता को पढ़कर सुनायी गयी। उसने उसे सही रूप में अभिलिखित किया  
गया, पाकर स्वीकार किया और उसकी एक प्रति परिवादी/सूचनादाता को निःशुल्क दी गयी। (Action taken : Since the above  
report reveals commission of offence(s) u/s as mentioned at Item No. 2 registered the case and took up the  
investigation/directed \*..... Rank..... to taken up the investigation.)  
परिवादी/सूचनादाता का हस्ताक्षर/अंगूठा का निशान।

थाना से न्यायालय में प्रेषण की तिथि एवं समय—

25/07/2020  
थाना प्रभारी का हस्ताक्षर

नाम (Name) .....

पदनाम (Designation) सु. प्र. नि. स. थाना 1  
रजिस्ट्रार थाना

118  
सेवा में,

थाना प्रभारी,  
राजीव नगर, पटना,  
बिहार।

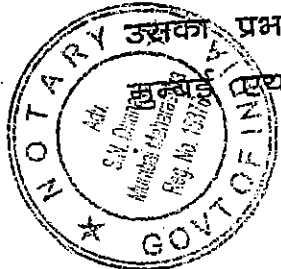
विषय:-आरोपिया रिया चकवर्ती व उसके परिजन इन्द्रजीत चकवर्ती, संध्या चकवर्ती, शोविक चकवर्ती, सैमियल मिरन्डा, श्रुति मोदी व अन्य के विरुद्ध धोखाघड़ी, बेईमानी बन्धक बनाकर रखने एवं आत्महत्या के लिए मजबूर करने पर, मुकदमा दर्ज करने हेतु प्रार्थना-पत्र।

श्रीमान जी,

निवेदन है कि प्रार्थी कृष्ण किशोर सिंह निवासी उषा सिंह हाउस, रोड नम्बर 6, राजीव नगर, पटना बिहार, का रहने वाला हूँ। मैं एक वृद्ध व्यक्ति हूँ मेरी उम्र करीब 74 साल हो चुकी है। मेरी 4 बेटियां हैं एवं एक बेटा था। मेरी पत्नी का साल 2002 में स्वर्गवास हो चुका है, मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह का उसकी माँ से काफी लगाव था, मेरा बेटा बहुत ज्यादा भावनात्मक था ये मुझे मेरी पत्नी के स्वर्गवास के समय महसूस हुआ। मेरा पुत्र स्व० श्री सुशान्त सिंह राजपुत फिल्मी जगत के जाने-माने सितारे रहे हैं। उसने कई पो छे, व्योमकेश बक्शी, एम.एस. घोनी, कैदारनाथ, छिछोरे जैसी सुपरहीट फिल्मों की हैं, और भारतीय सिनेमा जगत के बहुत से पुरस्कार अपने अभिनय के बल पर प्राप्त किये हैं।

मेरा बेटा सुशान्त मई 2019, तक अभिनय जगत में बुलन्दियों पर था। इसी दौरान रिया चकवर्ती नाम की एक लडकी, अपने परिजन व अन्य के साथ एक सोची समझी साजिश के तहत मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह से जान पहचान बढ़ाने लग गई। जिससे वो सुशान्त सिंह के अच्छे सम्पर्कों का फायदा उठाकर अपने आपको अभिनय जगत में स्थापित कर पाये व सुशान्त सिंह के करोड़ों रूपयों पर अपना हाथ साफ कर सके। इसी षडयन्त्र के चलते रिया व उसके परिजन इन्द्रजीत चकवर्ती, संध्या चकवर्ती, शोविक चकवर्ती ने मेरे बेटे से काफी नजदीकिया बढ़ा ली और वे सभी मेरे बेटे के हर मामले पर हस्तक्षेप करने लगे। इसके उपरान्त मेरा बेटा जहाँ रह रहा था वो घर ये कहकर छुड़वा दिया गया कि इस घर में भूत/प्रेत है और

उसके प्रभाव मेरे बेटे के दिमाग पर हो गया है और वहाँ से मेरे बेटे को एयरपोर्ट के नजदीक एक रिपोर्ट में ले जाकर ठहरा दिया। जहाँ पर



रिया व उसका सारा परिवार व मेरा बेटा रहे और लगातार मेरे बेटे को इन सभी ने बार बार कहा कि तुम बहकी बहकी बातें करते हो तुम्हारे दिमाग पर कोई प्रभाव/दिवक्कत है तुम्हें अच्छे ईलाज की जरूरत है इसलिए किसी अच्छे डाक्टर से तुम्हारा ईलाज शुरू करवाते हैं। जब हमें यह बात पता चली तो मेरी बेटी, सुशान्त सिंह से मिली एवं उसे मुम्बई से वापस लाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन रिया व उसके परिजनो ने सुशान्त सिंह को मुम्बई में ही रहने के लिए एवं वही पर ईलाज कराने का दबाव बनाया और सुशान्त सिंह को वापस नहीं आने दिया। जिस पर मेरी बेटी वहा से वापस आ गई।

इसके बाद रिया, मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह को ईलाज के बहाने से अपने घर मुम्बई में ही ले गई और उसको वहा पर ओवरडोज दवाईया दी गई। उस टाइम रिया ने सबको बतलाया कि सुशान्त को डेंगू हो गया है उसका ईलाज चल रहा है जबकि सुशान्त को कभी भी डेंगू नहीं हुआ था। इसी दौरान रिया व उसके परिजनो ने सुशान्त की सब चीजो को अपने कब्जा में ले लिया। परिवार से सुशान्त सिंह की बातें बहुत कम हो गईं। सुशान्त का फोन, रिया व इसके परिजन अपने पास रखते थे। रिया जो फिल्मो के ऑफर, सुशान्त सिंह को आ रहे थे उसने यह शर्त रखती थी कि अगर मुझे फिल्म में सुशान्त के साथ मुख्य हिरोईन के तौर पर लोगें, तो ही सुशान्त फिल्म करेगा। सुशान्त के सारे विश्वास पात्र कर्मचारी रिया ने बदल दिये व उनके स्थान पर उसने अपने परिचित/नजदीकी नौकरी पर रख लिये। सारे क्रेडिट कार्ड, बैंक खाते, रिया व उसके परिजनो के कन्ट्रोल में थे। सुशान्त को परिवार से बिल्कुल काट दिया गया। मेरे बेटे का पहले फोन नम्बर 9324398079, था जोकि दिसम्बर में इन्होंने बन्द करवा दिया ताकि सुशान्त सिंह से बाकि लोग भी अपने आप अलग हो जाये। इसकी जगह रिया ने अपने नजदीकी सैमियल मिरन्डा की आई.डी पर एक नया फोन नम्बर 9820800308, ले लिया जिससे कभी-कभार सुशान्त से बात हो जाती थी। कई बार सुशान्त ने मुझे बतलाया कि ये लोग मुझे पागल खाने डालना चाहते हैं, मैं कुछ कर नहीं पा रहा हूँ।

इसके उपरान्त सुशान्त सिंह, मेरी बेटियो से मिलने दिल्ली और हरियाणा आया उसे आये 2 दिन ही हुए थे जो रिया ने बार बार फोन करके वापस

क्यात जागरूक



120

मुम्बई आने के लिए दबाव डाला इस दबाव के कारण मेरा बेटा सुशान्त सिंह मुम्बई वापस चला गया। इसके बाद हमसे बातें और कम हो गईं और रिया व उसके परिजन एवं रिया के द्वारा लगाये गये कर्मचारीयो द्वारा अपने हिसाब से सुशान्त सिंह का, उसके सम्पर्क को, उसके बैंक खाती, उसके रकम को, अपने हिसाब से व अपने फायदे के लिए पुरी तरह से इस्तेमाल करना शुरू कर दिया।

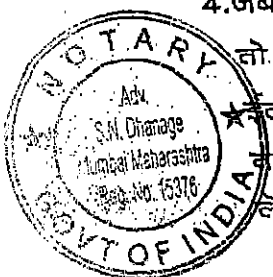
मेरा बेटा सुशान्त सिंह फिल्म लाईन को छोडकर, Coorg, केरल मे ओरगेनिक खेती का व्यवसाय करना चाहता था जो उसका दोस्त मदेश उसके साथ कुर्ग जाने के लिये तैयार था तब रिया ने इस बात का विरोध किया कि तुम कही पर नही जाओगे। अगर मेरी बातें नही मानोगें तो मैं मीडिया मे तुम्हारी मैडीकल रिपोर्ट दे दूगी और सब को बता दूगी की तुम पागल हो। जब रिया को लगा कि सुशान्त सिंह उसकी इस बात को नही मान रहा है और उसका बैंक ब्लैंस भी बहुत कम रहा गया है इस पर रिया ने सोचा कि अब सुशान्त सिंह उसके किसी काम का नही रहा है तो रिया जोकि सुशान्त के साथ रह रही थी दिनांक 08.06.2020 को सुशान्त सिंह के घर से काफी सारा सामान, कैस, जेवरात, लेपटाप, पासवर्ड, क्रेडिट कार्ड, उसके पिन नम्बर, जिसमे सुशान्त के अहम दस्तावेज, ईलाज के सारे कागजात लेकर चली गई एवं मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह का फोन नम्बर अपने फोन मे ब्लॉक कर दिया। इसके उपरान्त सुशान्त सिंह ने मेरी बेटी को फोन करके बतलाया कि रिया मुझे कही फंसा देगी वो यहा से काफी सामान लेकर चली गई है, वो मेरे को धमकी देकर गई है कि अगर तुमने मेरी बात नही मानी तो मैं तुम्हारे सारे ईलाज के कागजात मीडिया मे ओपन कर दूगी और कह दूगी तुम पागल हो गये हो तुम्हे आगे कोई काम नही मिलेगा और तुम बर्बाद हो जाओगे। इसके बाद दिनांक 08/09.06.2020 की रात को दिशा जोकि रिया ने ही सुशान्त सिंह के पास अस्थाई तौर पर सैक्रेटरी नियुक्त की थी उसने आत्महत्या कर ली जिसके कारण मीडिया मे यह खबर चलने लगी जिससे मेरे बेटे को बहुत धबासाइट हो गई और जिसके चलते मेरे बेटे ने रिया से सम्पर्क करने की बहुत कोशिश की, लेकिन रिया ने मेरे बेटे का नम्बर ब्लॉक कर रखा था इसलिए उसका सम्पर्क नही हो पाया मेरे बेटे को अन्दर ही अन्दर यह छर था कि कही रिया इस आत्महत्या के लिए



19.11

मेरे बेटे को कहीं ना फंसा दे। इसके बाद मेरी बेटी, सुशान्त के पास गई तथा मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह के पास 3/4 दिनों तक रही और उसे काफी समझाया तथा उसे हौसला दिया कि सब कुछ ठीक हो जाएगा क्योंकि मेरी बेटी के बच्चे छोटे हैं इस कारण वह 3/4 दिनों के बाद उसको समझा-बुझाकर चली गई। लेकिन उसके जाने के 2 दिन के बाद मेरे बेटे सुशान्त ने दिनांक 14.06.2020 को आत्महत्या कर ली। रिया व इसके परिजन व इसके सहयोगी कर्मचारीयों ने षडयन्त्र के तहत मिलकर मेरे बेटे के साथ धोखाधड़ी, बेईमानी की है तथा इसे काफी समय तक बन्धक बनाकर, दबाव से अपने आर्थिक फायदे के लिए इस्तेमाल किया व मेरे बेटे को आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर किया है इसलिए उपरोक्त प्रकरण के चलते आपसे मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि निम्न बिन्दुओं के सम्बन्ध में इनके विरुद्ध मुकदमा दर्ज करके अनुसंधान किया जाये :-

1. साल 2019 से पहले जब मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह को कोई भी दिमागी परेशानी नहीं थी तो रिया के सम्पर्क में आने के बाद अचानक क्या हुआ कि सुशान्त सिंह को दिमागी रूप से एकदम परेशानी हो गई इसकी जांच की जाये ?
2. यदि इस दौरान वह मानसिक रूप से परेशान था या उसका कोई दिमागी ईलाज चल रहा था तो इस सम्बन्ध में हमसे लिखित या मौखिक अनुमति क्यों नहीं ली गई क्योंकि जब कोई व्यक्ति मानसिक रूप से बीमार होता है तो उसके सारे अधिकार उसके परिवार के ही पास होते हैं इसकी जांच की जाये ?
3. इस दौरान जिन जिन डाक्टरों ने रिया के कहने से मेरे बेटे सुशान्त सिंह का ईलाज किया है मुझे लगता है कि ये डाक्टर भी रिया के साथ इस सारे षडयन्त्र में शामिल थे इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए कि उन्होंने क्या क्या ईलाज किया तथा कौन कौन सी दवाईयां मेरे बेटे को दी ?
4. जब रिया को पता था कि मेरे बेटे की मानसिक हालत नाजुक चल रही है तो इस स्थिति में उसका ठीक तरीके से ईलाज ना करवाना और उसके ईलाज के सारे कागजात अपने साथ ले जाना और मेरे बेटे को उस नाजुक हालात में अकेला छोड़ देना, और उससे हर तरह के सम्पर्क तोड़ लेना। जिसके कारण मेरे बेटे ने आत्महत्या कर ली तो उसकी मौत के



जिम्मेदार रिया एवं इसके परिजन एवं सहयोगी ही है इसकी जांच की जाये ?

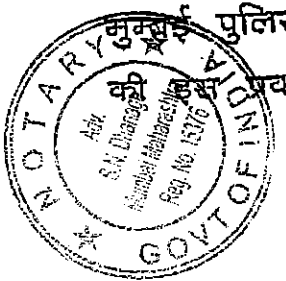
5. मैंने अपने पुत्र के एक बैंक खाता की स्टेटमेंट से पता लगा कि पिछले एक साल में लगभग 17 करोड़ रुपये मेरे बेटे के इस खाता नम्बर 1011972591 कोटेक महेन्द्रा में रहा था इस खाता से, इस दौरान करीब 15 करोड़ रुपये निकला है इस खाता से पैसा ऐसे खातों में ट्रांसफर हुआ है जिनसे मेरे बेटे का कोई लेना देना नहीं था। मेरे बेटे के सभी खातों की जांच की जाये कि इन बैंक खातों/कैडिट कार्ड से कितना पैसा रिया ने अपने परिजनों एवं सहयोगियों के साथ धोखेबाजी एवं षडयन्त्र से ठगा है ?

6. इस प्रकरण से पहले सुशान्त सिंह का अभिनय जगत में पुरा नाम था तो ऐसे क्या कारण रहे कि रिया के आने के बाद सुशान्त सिंह की फिल्में एकदम से कम हो गई इसकी जांच की जाये ?

7. मेरा बेटा सुशान्त सिंह ओरगेनिक खेती के व्यवसाय के लिए कुर्ग केरला अपने दोस्त महेश के साथ जाना चाहता था जिसके लिए वो जमीन तलाश रहे थे, जब रिया को इस बात का पता चला तो उसने इस बात को विरोध किया और सुशान्त को धमकी दी कि मैं तुम्हारे ईलाज के सारे पेपर मीडिया में हाईलाईट कर दुंगी और अपने अच्छे रसुक के चलते तुम्हारा सब कुछ बर्बाद कर दुगी, लेकिन जब सुशान्त सिंह ने उसकी इस बात को विरोध किया तो रिया को लगा कि सुशान्त सिंह अब उसके किसी काम का नहीं रहा है, तो रिया वहा से लेपटॉप, कैस, जेवर, कैडिट कार्ड, ईलाज के दस्तावेज, पिन नम्बर पासवर्ड, साथ लेकर चली गई, इस प्रकरण की जांच की जाये ?

मैंने अपने घर पटना बिहार में रहते हुऐ, बहुत बार अपने बेटे सुशान्त से बात करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन रिया व इसने परिजन व सहयोगियों ने हमेशा मेरी सारी कोशिशों को नाकाम कर दिया और ना ही उसे मेरे पास पटना में आने दिया। मैं बजुर्ग आदमी हूँ, मेरी उम्र 74 साल है। मैं, अपने बेटे के निधन के चलते शोक में हूँ, करीब 40 दिन गुजर चुके हैं, लेकिन

पुलिस मुख्य आरोपियों, के खिलाफ कार्यवाही ना करके जिन लोगों के प्रकरण में कम भूमिका रही है उनके उपर जांच किये जा रही है,



और आज तक किसी के विरुद्ध कोई भी अभियोग दर्ज नहीं किया है। मुझे पुरा पुरा यकीन है कि यदि उपरोक्त तथ्यों के आधार पर मुकदमा दर्ज करके जांच की गई तो सच्चाई सबके सामने आ पाएगी और उपरोक्त घोखेबाज एवं षडयन्त्रकारी गिरोह का पर्दाफास हो सकेगा और पुरी दुनिया यह जान सकेगी कि उनका प्रिय अभिनेता किस षडयन्त्र का शिकार हुआ है जिसके कारण उनका उनका प्रिय अभिनेता उनसे दुर हुआ है। आपसे निवेदन है कि आप उपरोक्त सभी के खिलाफ अभियोग धारा (306.342.380.406.420. 506.120/बी; भा0.द0.स0, एवं Mental Health Care Act) के तहत दर्ज कर, एक एस.आई.टी, गठीत करके, इनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाये।

कृष्ण किशोर सिंह

कृष्ण किशोर सिंह  
निवासी उषा सिंह हाउस,  
रोड नम्बर 6, राजीव नगर,  
पटना बिहार,

Reported Rajesh Narayan  
P.S case No. 241/20  
on 25/7/20  
506/120(B) CrP. I will make copy  
He case

Narayan  
25/7/20  
SHD

Rajesh Narayan  
Patna




124

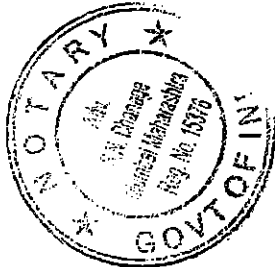
No. 1883 to 1690 /RC01(S)/2020/CBI/ACU-VI/SIT/New Delhi Dated : 06.08.2020

Copy to:

1. The Exclusive/Special Judicial Magistrate, CBI Cases, Patna, Bihar.
2. Sub Judge/Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate-3, Patna Sadar, Patna, Bihar.
3. The Secretary, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension (Department of Personnel and Training), Govt. of India, Delhi with reference to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension's Notification F.No. 228/20/2020-AVD-II dated 05.08.2020.
4. The Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar with reference to Notification No. 9/C.B.I-80-09/2020 HP-5101/Patna dated 04.08.2020 issued by Home Department, Government of Bihar.
5. The Director General of Police, Police Headquarters, Patna, Bihar.
6. The Joint Director, CBI, AC HQ-II, New Delhi
7. Sh. Anil Kumar Yadav, Addl. SP, CBI, AC-VI, SIT, New Delhi.

  
(Ravi Gambhir)  
Supdt. of Police  
CBI, AC-VI, SIT, New Delhi

(RAVI GAMBHIR)  
Superintendent of Police  
CBI/AC-VI/SIT  
5B, 5th Floor, CBI Building, CGC Complex,  
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003.





184

SUPREME COURT CASES

(2020) 20 SCC

(2020) 20 Supreme Court Cases 184

(BEFORE HRISHIKESH ROY, J.)

RHEA CHAKRABORTY

.. Petitioner;

*Versus*

STATE OF BIHAR AND OTHERS

.. Respondents.

Transfer Petition (Crl.) No. 225 of 2020†, decided on August 19, 2020

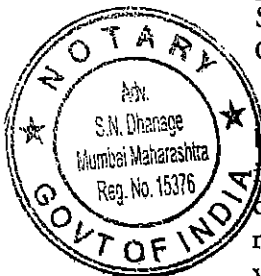
**A. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 — S. 406 — Power of Supreme Court to transfer cases and appeals under — Scope of — Only cases and appeals, and not investigation, can be transferred**

— Hence, held, investigation could not be transferred from one State to another in exercise of power under S. 406 CrPC r/w Or. XXXIX of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013 — However, held, Single Judge of Supreme Court while considering transfer petition under S. 406 CrPC (as in present case), can invoke power under Art. 142 of the Constitution to do complete justice and transfer the investigation if the facts and circumstances so warrant (*see in detail* Shortnote B) — Constitution of India — Art. 142 — Supreme Court Rules, 2013, Or. XXXIX (Paras 19 to 21)

**B. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 — S. 406 and Ss. 154 to 159 and S. 174 — Transfer of investigation — Power of Single Judge of Supreme Court considering transfer petition under S. 406 CrPC to invoke Art. 142 of the Constitution to transfer investigation when the facts and circumstances so warrant, as power of transfer of investigation is not available under S. 406 CrPC itself (*see* Shortnote A) — Exercise of such power under Art. 142 of the Constitution to transfer the investigation — When warranted**

— Unnatural death of well-known film star/actor — Transfer petition filed under S. 406, for transfer of FIR filed in home State of the deceased actor by his father the complainant, and all consequential proceedings, to another State, where deceased was residing, where his unnatural death was reported — Allegations of political interference against aforesaid two States, having potential of discrediting investigation — Hence, held, for ensuring public confidence in investigation and to do complete justice in the matter, Single Judge of Supreme Court invoking powers conferred by Art. 142 of the Constitution, and approving transfer of investigation to CBI.

— Held, transfer of investigation to CBI, cannot be routine occurrence, but should be in exceptional circumstances — One factor, which, however, is considered relevant for induction of Central Agency, is to retain "public confidence in the impartial working of the State agencies" as was recently reiterated in *Arnab Ranjan Goswami*, (2020) 14 SCC 12 — It is also consistent view of Court, that it is not for accused to choose investigating agency



† Petitions filed under Order XXXIX for Transfer of FIR No. 241 of 2020 dated 25-7-2020

126

RHEA CHAKRABORTY v. STATE OF BIHAR

185

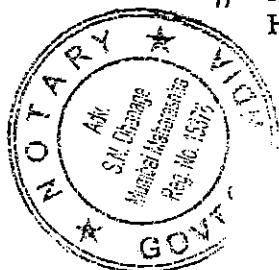
- Herein, political interference against both States is alleged, which has potential of discrediting investigation — Also, conflict between two State Governments, on who amongst two, is competent to investigate case, is apparent here — Legal process must therefore be focused upon revelation of correct facts through credible and legally acceptable investigation — It must be determined, whether unnatural death was result of some criminal acts — Records of case produced before Supreme Court, do not prima facie suggest any wrong doing by Mumbai Police — However, their obstruction to
- a* Bihar Police team at Mumbai, could have been avoided, since it gave rise to suspicion on bona fide of their inquiry — Police at Mumbai were conducting only limited inquiry into cause of unnatural death, under S. 174 CrPC, and therefore, it cannot be said with certainty at present stage, that they will not undertake investigation on other aspects of unnatural death, by registering FIR — However, while steps taken by Mumbai Police in limited inquiry
- c* under S. 174 CrPC, may not be faulted on material available before Supreme Court, considering apprehension voiced by stakeholders of unfair investigation, Supreme Court must strive to ensure, that search for truth is undertaken by independent agency, not controlled by either of two State Governments — Most importantly, credibility of investigation and investigating authority, must be
- d* protected

— In order to lend credibility to investigation and its conclusion, held, it would be desirable to specify authority, which should conduct investigation in aforesaid matter

- e* — While CBI cannot conduct any investigation without consent of State concerned, as mandated under S. 6 of the DSPE Act, powers of constitutional courts are not fettered by statutory restriction of DSPE Act

- f* — In such backdrop, to ensure public confidence in investigation and to do complete justice in matter, Single Judge of Supreme Court exercising power under S. 406 CrPC considers it appropriate, to invoke powers conferred by Art. 142 of the Constitution — As Single Judge of Supreme Court is exercising lawful jurisdiction for assigned roster exercising power under S. 406 CrPC, no impediment is seen for exercise of plenary power in present matter — Therefore, while according approval for ongoing CBI investigation, if any other case is registered on death of aforesaid actor and surrounding circumstances of his unnatural death, CBI is directed to investigate new case as well

- g* — Patna Police although found to be competent to investigate allegation in complaint, FIR suggests, that most of transactions/incidents alleged in complaint occurred within territorial jurisdiction of State of Maharashtra — Mumbai Police was inquiring into unnatural death of complainant's son under S. 174 CrPC — So far, their inquiry has not resulted in any FIR suggesting commencement of investigation on criminal aspects, if any —
- h* However, incidents referred to in complaint, does indicate, that Mumbai Police



186

SUPREME COURT CASES

(2020) 20 SCC

also possess jurisdiction to undertake investigation on such circumstances — Therefore, in event of case being registered also at Mumbai, consent for investigation by CBI under S. 6 of the DSPE Act, can be competently given by Maharashtra Government — Hence, aforementioned enabling order will make it possible for CBI, to investigate new case, avoiding rigours of S. 6 of the DSPE Act, requiring consent from State of Maharashtra

— However, it is made clear, that conclusion and observations in present order, is only for disposal of instant petition, and should have no bearing for any other purpose — Constitution of India — Art. 142 — Transfer of investigation in exercise of power under — When permissible and warranted — Police — Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Central Act 25 of 1946) — S. 6 — Penal Code, 1860 — Ss. 341, 342, 380, 406, 420, 306, 506 and 120-B — Courts, Tribunals and Judiciary — Supreme Court Rules, 2013, Or. XXXIX (Paras 13 to 46)

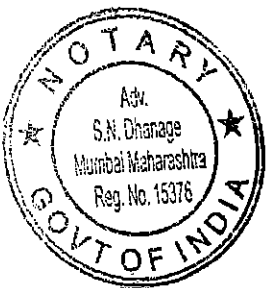
**C. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 — Ss. 155 to 159 — Transfer of investigation to CBI — When permissible and warranted — Principles summarised**

— Held, under federal design envisaged by Constitution, Police is a State subject under Sch. VII List II of the Constitution — Therefore, investigation of crime should normally be undertaken by State concerned's police, where case is registered — There can be situations, where particular crime by virtue of its nature and ramification, is legally capable of being investigated by police from different States or even by other agencies — Entrustment of investigation to CBI is permitted, either with consent of State concerned or on orders of constitutional court — However, investigation of crime by multiple authorities transgressing into others domain, is impermissible — Constitution of India — Sch. VII List II Entry 2 — Police — Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Central Act 25 of 1946), S. 6 (Paras 13 to 46)

*Ram Chander Singh Sagar v. State of T.N.*, (1978) 2 SCC 35 : 1978 SCC (Cri) 171, applied  
*State of W.B. v. Sampat Lal*, (1985) 1 SCC 317 : 1985 SCC (Cri) 62; *State of W.B. v. Committee for Protection of Democratic Rights*, (2010) 3 SCC 571 : (2010) 2 SCC (Cri) 401; *Monica Kumar v. State of U.P.*, (2008) 8 SCC 781 : (2008) 3 SCC (Cri) 649, followed  
*Arnab Ranjan Goswami v. Union of India*, (2020) 14 SCC 12 : (2020) 4 SCC (Cri) 663; *K. V. Rajendran v. CBCID*, (2013) 12 SCC 480 : (2014) 4 SCC (Cri) 578, relied on

**D. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 — Ss. 174, 175, 154, 157 and 186 — Proceeding under S. 174 — Scope of — Held, proceeding under S. 174 is limited to inquiry carried out by police to find out apparent cause of unnatural death — Aforesaid is not in nature of investigation undertaken after filing of FIR under S. 154**

— Instant case of unnatural death of well-known actor at city Mumbai in State of Maharashtra and FIR filed by his father (R-2) at city Patna in State of Bihar, which is his home State — Herein, Mumbai Police attempted to stretch purview of S. 174 without drawing up any FIR — Therefore, held, no



128

RHEA CHAKRABORTY v. STATE OF BIHAR

187

- investigation pursuant to commission of cognizable offence is being carried out by Mumbai Police — It is pre-emptive and premature to hold, that a parallel investigation is being carried out by Mumbai Police
- a — Police of Mumbai has neither considered matter under S. 175(2), suspecting commission of cognizable offence, nor proceeded for registration of FIR under S. 154 or referred matter under S. 157, to nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction
- b — In case of future possibility of cognizance being taken by two courts in different jurisdictions, issue could be resolved under S. 186 CrPC and other applicable laws — No opinion is therefore expressed on future contingency and issue is left open to be decided, if needed, in accordance with law
- Hence, it is declared, that inquiry conducted under S. 174 by Mumbai Police, is limited for definite purpose, but is not investigation of crime under S. 157 — Penal Code, 1860, Ss. 341, 342, 380, 406, 420, 306, 506 and 120-B (Paras 22 to 25)
- c *Manoj Kumar Sharma v. State of Chhattisgarh*, (2016) 9 SCC 1 : (2016) 3 SCC (Cri) 407, followed
- d **E. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 — S. 154 — FIR — Registration of — When mandated — Held, registration of FIR is mandated, when information of cognizable offence is received by police (Para 27)**  
*Lalita Kumari v. State of U.P.*, (2014) 2 SCC 1 : (2014) 1 SCC (Cri) 524, followed
- e **F. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 — Ss. 154 to 159, 177 and 178 — Power and conduct of investigation by police — Territorial jurisdiction of police station concerned, to investigate case — Determination of — Police and courts at place where complainant resides — When have jurisdiction**
- f — Instant case of unnatural death of well-known actor at city Mumbai in State of Maharashtra and FIR filed by his father (R-2) at city Patna in State of Bihar, which is his home State — Petitioner (who is friend of deceased and she too is in acting field since last many years, and was in a live-in relationship with deceased, but few days prior to death of actor, she shifted to her own residence at Mumbai) contended, that incidents alleged in complaint lodged by father of deceased, have taken place entirely within jurisdiction of State of Maharashtra, and therefore, complaint as received, should have been forwarded to jurisdictional police station at Mumbai, for conducting investigation, and, that despite want of jurisdiction, complaint was registered at Patna, only because of political pressure brought upon Bihar Police authorities — Petitioner further argued, that courts in Bihar, do not exercise lawful jurisdiction in subject-matter of complaint, and since acts alleged in complaint are relatable to Mumbai jurisdiction, mere factum of complainant being resident of Patna, does not confer jurisdiction on Patna Police to conduct investigation — Jurisdiction of Patna Police to register complaint — Legality of
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— Held, registration of FIR is mandated when information of cognizable offence is received by police

— Herein, R-2 father of the deceased actor, in his complaint, alleged commission of cognizable offence, and therefore, it was incumbent for Patna Police, to register FIR and commence investigation — According to complainant, his attempt from Patna to talk to his son on telephone was thwarted by accused persons and possibility of saving life of his son through father-son engagement, was missed out — In consequence, complainant lost his only son, who at appropriate time, was expected to light funeral pyre of father — Moreover, his allegations relating to criminal breach of trust, cheating and misappropriation of money from account of deceased, which were to be eventually accounted for in Patna (where complainant resides), could prima facie indicate lawful jurisdiction of Patna Police — Having regard to law enunciated by Supreme Court, held, Patna Police committed no illegality in registering complaint — Looking at nature of allegations in complaint, which also relate to misappropriation and breach of trust, exercise of jurisdiction by Patna Police appears to be in order — At the stage of investigation, they were not required to transfer FIR to Mumbai Police — For the same reason, Bihar Government was competent to give consent for entrustment of investigation to CBI and as such ongoing investigation by CBI is held to be lawful

— Further, interpretation of Ss. 177 and 178 CrPC would be relevant in instant issue — Police — Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Central Act 25 of 1946) — S. 6 — Penal Code, 1860, Ss. 341, 342, 380, 406, 420, 306, 506 and 120-B (Paras 26 to 34)

*Satvinder Kaur v. State (NCT of Delhi)*, (1999) 8 SCC 728 : 1999 SCC (Cri) 1503; *Y. Abraham Ajith v. State*, (2004) 8 SCC 100 : 2004 SCC (Cri) 2134; *Asit Bhattacharjee v. Hanuman Prasad Ojha*, (2007) 5 SCC 786 : (2007) 3 SCC (Cri) 31; *Naresh Kavarchand Khatri v. State of Gujarat*, (2008) 8 SCC 300 : (2008) 3 SCC (Cri) 614; *Rasiklal Dalpatram Thakkar v. State of Gujarat*, (2010) 1 SCC 1 : (2010) 1 SCC (Cri) 436; *Lee Kun Hee v. State of U.P.*, (2012) 3 SCC 132 : (2012) 2 SCC (Civ) 1 : (2012) 2 SCC (Cri) 72, followed

The questions before the Supreme Court were:

(a) Whether this Court has power to transfer investigation (not case or appeal) under Section 406 CrPC.

(b) Whether the proceeding under Section 174 CrPC conducted by Mumbai Police to inquire into the unnatural death, can be termed as an investigation.

(c) Whether it was within the jurisdiction of Patna Police to register the FIR and commence investigation of the alleged incidents which took place in Mumbai? As a corollary, what is the status of the investigation by CBI on the consent given by the Bihar Government.



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RHEA CHAKRABORTY v. STATE OF BIHAR

189

(d) What is the scope of the power of a Single Judge of the Supreme Court exercising jurisdiction under Section 406 CrPC and whether this Court can issue direction for doing complete justice, in exercise of plenary power.

Answering the above questions, the Supreme Court held as above.

Y-D/65310/SR

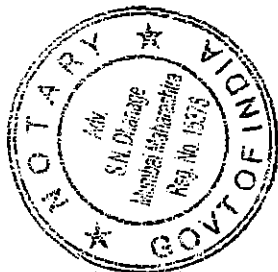
Advocates who appeared in this case :

Tushar Mehta, Solicitor General, Shyam Divan, Vikas Singh, Maninder Singh, R. Basant and Dr A.M. Singhvi, Senior Advocates (Satish Maneshinde, Malak Manish Bhatt, Ms Devanshi Singh, Gurdeep Sachar, Ms Chandni Ghatak, Rajat Bector, Ms Anandini Fernandes, Nikhil Maneshinde, Varun Singh, Nitin Saluja, Venkatesh, Ms Deepika Kalia, Akshay Dev, Ms Deepti Arya, Rishabh Rana, Mritunjay Singh, Ms Satwik Mishra, Vikas Maini, Suhael Buttan, Kapish Seth, Rajat Nair, Kanu Agrawal, B.V. Balaram Das, Rahul Chitnis, Sachin Patil, Amit Bhandari, Geo Joseph, Manu Sharma, Akshay Sahay, Keshav Mohan, Prashant Kumar, Rishi Kr. Awasthi, Piyush Vatsa, Ms Ritu M. Arora, Prabhas Bajaj, Santosh Kumar-I and Arvind Kr. Sharma, Advocates), for the appearing parties.

*Chronological list of cases cited*

		<i>on page(s)</i>
d	1. (2020) 14 SCC 12 : (2020) 4 SCC (Cri) 663, <i>Arnab Ranjan Goswami v. Union of India</i>	194a
	2. (2016) 9 SCC 1 : (2016) 3 SCC (Cri) 407, <i>Manoj Kumar Sharma v. State of Chhattisgarh</i>	195f
	3. (2014) 2 SCC 1 : (2014) 1 SCC (Cri) 524, <i>Lalita Kumari v. State of U.P.</i>	196g
	4. (2013) 12 SCC 480 : (2014) 4 SCC (Cri) 578, <i>K.V. Rajendran v. CBCID</i>	201a
	5. (2012) 3 SCC 132 : (2012) 2 SCC (Civ) 1 : (2012) 2 SCC (Cri) 72, <i>Lee Kun Hee v. State of U.P.</i>	198e
e	6. (2010) 3 SCC 571 : (2010) 2 SCC (Cri) 401, <i>State of W.B. v. Committee for Protection of Democratic Rights</i>	199g
	7. (2010) 1 SCC 1 : (2010) 1 SCC (Cri) 436, <i>Rasiklal Dalpatram Thakkar v. State of Gujarat</i>	198b-c, 198c
	8. (2008) 8 SCC 781 : (2008) 3 SCC (Cri) 649, <i>Monica Kumar v. State of U.P.</i>	201c-d
f	9. (2008) 8 SCC 300 : (2008) 3 SCC (Cri) 614, <i>Naresh Kavarchand Khatri v. State of Gujarat</i>	198b
	10. (2007) 5 SCC 786 : (2007) 3 SCC (Cri) 31, <i>Asit Bhattacharjee v. Hanuman Prasad Ojha</i>	197f-g, 198b
	11. (2004) 8 SCC 100 : 2004 SCC (Cri) 2134, <i>Y. Abraham Ajith v. State</i>	197c-d
	12. (1999) 8 SCC 728 : 1999 SCC (Cri) 1503, <i>Satvinder Kaur v. State (NCT of Delhi)</i>	197a-b, 198b, 198b-c
g	13. (1985) 1 SCC 317 : 1985 SCC (Cri) 62, <i>State of W.B. v. Sampat Lal</i>	199d-e
	14. (1978) 2 SCC 35 : 1978 SCC (Cri) 171, <i>Ram Chander Singh Sagar v. State of T.N.</i>	194e-f, 195c-d, 195d

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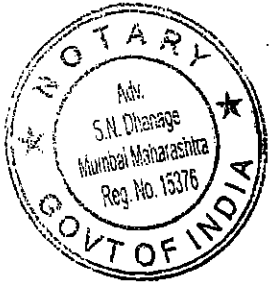
The Judgment of the Court was delivered by

**HRISHIKESH ROY, J.**— This transfer petition is filed under Section 406 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (for short “CrPC”) read with Order XXXIX of the Supreme Court Rules, 2013, with prayer for transfer of FIR No. 241 of 2020 (dated 25-7-2020) under Sections 341, 342, 380, 406, 420, 306, 506 and 120-B of the Penal Code, 1860 (for short “IPC”) registered at Rajeev Nagar Police Station, Patna and all consequential proceedings, from the jurisdiction of the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate III, Patna Sadar, to the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Bandra, Mumbai. The matter relates to the unnatural death of the actor Sushant Singh Rajput on 14-6-2020, at his Bandra residence at Mumbai. The deceased resided within Bandra Police Station jurisdiction and there itself, the unnatural death under Section 174 CrPC was reported.

2. The petitioner is a friend of the deceased, and she too is in the acting field since last many years. As regards the allegations against the petitioner in the FIR, the petitioner claims that she has been falsely implicated in the Patna FIR, filed by Krishan Kishor Singh, Respondent 2, the father of the deceased actor. The petitioner and the deceased were in a live-in relationship but on 8-6-2020, a few days prior to the death of the actor, she had shifted to her own residence at Mumbai. According to the petitioner, Mumbai Police is competent to undertake the investigation, even for the FIR lodged at Patna.

3. Heard Mr Shyam Divan, learned Senior Counsel appearing for the petitioner, Mr Maninder Singh, learned Senior Counsel appearing on behalf of Respondent 1 State of Bihar, Mr Vikas Singh, learned Senior Counsel appearing on behalf of Respondent 2 complainant, Dr A.M. Singhvi and Mr R. Basant, learned Senior Counsel appearing on behalf of Respondent 3 State of Maharashtra and Mr Tushar Mehta, learned Solicitor General of India appearing on behalf of Respondent 4 Union of India.

4. The petitioner contends that the incidents alleged in the complaint lodged by the father of the deceased, have taken place entirely within the jurisdiction of the State of Maharashtra, and therefore, the complaint as received, should have been forwarded to the jurisdictional police station at Bandra, Mumbai, for conducting the investigation. However, despite want of jurisdiction, the complaint was registered at Patna only because of political pressure brought upon Bihar Police authorities. Mr Shyam Divan, learned Senior Counsel for the petitioner argues that the courts in Bihar do not exercise lawful jurisdiction in the subject-matter of the complaint, and since the acts alleged in the complaint are relatable to Mumbai jurisdiction, the mere factum of complainant being a resident of Patna, does not confer jurisdiction on Bihar Police to conduct the investigation. Adverting to the subsequent transfer of the investigation to CBI, Mr Divan argues that since Bihar Police lacked jurisdiction to investigate the allegations in the complaint, the transfer of the investigation to CBI on Bihar Government’s consent, would not amount to a lawful consent of the State Government, under Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Act, 1946 (for short “the DSPE Act”). The FIR according to the petitioner is contradictory and the complaint fails to disclose how the alleged actions of the petitioner, led to the suicidal death of the actor. The petitioner projects that she has fully co-operated with Mumbai Police in their inquiry but will have no objection



RHEA CHAKRABORTY v. STATE OF BIHAR (*Hrishikesh Roy, J.*) 191

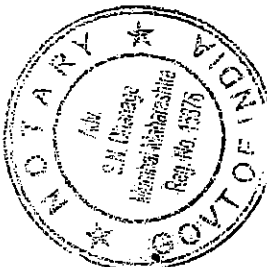
if the investigation is conducted by CBI. Mr Shyam Divan, learned Senior Counsel submits that justice needs to be done in this case and powers under Article 142 of the Constitution can be invoked by the Court.

a 5. Representing the State of Bihar, Mr Maninder Singh, learned Senior Counsel submits that the complaint disclosed a cognizable offence, and therefore, it was incumbent for Patna Police to register the FIR and proceed with the investigation. Since allegations of criminal breach of trust, cheating and defalcation of money from the account of the deceased are alleged, the consequences of the offence are projected to be within the jurisdiction of the State of Bihar. The Senior Counsel highlights that Mumbai Police was conducting the enquiry into the unnatural death of the actor under Sections 174, 175 CrPC and such proceeding being limited to ascertaining the cause of death, does not empower Mumbai Police to undertake any investigation, on the allegations in the complaint of Respondent 2, without registration of an FIR at Mumbai.

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c 6. Referring to the non-cooperation and obstruction of the Maharashtra authorities to the SIT of Bihar Police which reached Mumbai on 27-7-2020 and the quarantined detention of the Superintendent of Police, Patna, who had reached Mumbai on 2-8-2020, the Senior Counsel argues that Mumbai Police was trying to suppress the real facts and were not conducting a fair and professional inquiry. Since no investigation relatable to the allegations in the complaint was being conducted and FIR was not registered by Mumbai Police, the action of Bihar Police in registering the complaint, is contended to be legally justified. On that basis, the Bihar Government's consent for entrustment of the investigation to CBI is submitted to satisfy the requirement of Section 6 of the DSPE Act. Besides, as the petitioner herself has called for a CBI investigation and as CBI has since registered a case and commenced their investigation (on the request of the State of Bihar), the Senior Counsel submits that this transfer petition is infructuous.

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e 7. Projecting the agony of the deceased's father, Mr Vikas Singh, learned Senior Counsel submits that the complainant has lost his only son under suspicious circumstances and was naturally interested in a fair investigation to unravel the truth. The inquiry by Mumbai Police under Section 174 CrPC is not an investigation of the complainant's allegations and therefore the registration of the case and investigation into those allegations by Bihar Police is contended to be justified. Since only an investigation (not a case or appeal) is pending at Patna, and a legally competent investigation has commenced, invocation of Section 406 power by this Court to transfer the investigation, is projected to be not merited. When misappropriation and criminal breach of trust is alleged in respect of the assets of the deceased actor and the property concerned relatable to the alleged offence, will have to be accounted eventually to the complainant (as a Class I legal heir of the deceased), the action of Patna Police is contended to be within jurisdiction, under Section 179 read with Section 181(4) CrPC which speaks of consequences ensuing at another place, as a result of the alleged crime.

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h 8. Representing the State of Maharashtra, Dr Abhishek Manu Singhvi, learned Senior Counsel submits that following the unnatural death of Sushant Singh Rajput on 14-6-2020 at his Bandra residence, Mumbai Police registered





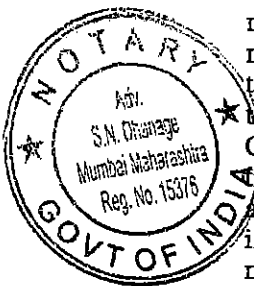
an accidental death report (“ADR”) and commenced inquiry under Section 174 CrPC to ascertain the cause of death and also to determine whether the death was the result of some criminal act committed by some other persons. In the course of the inquiry, the statements of 56 persons were recorded and other evidence such as the post-mortem report, forensic report, etc. have been collected. If the inquiry discloses commission of a cognizable offence, Mumbai Police will register a FIR. According to Dr Singhvi, there can be no outer time-limit for conclusion of Section 174 or Section 175 CrPC proceedings.

9. The State of Maharashtra Counsel argues that every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction, the offence was committed and on that basis, Dr Singhvi submits, that Bihar Police should have transferred the complaint to Mumbai Police authorities. Alternately, they could have registered a “zero FIR” and then should have transferred the case for investigation to Mumbai Police. Pointing towards potential misuse, Dr Singhvi submits that if registration of complaint in another State is permitted, it will enable a person to choose the investigating authority and will obstruct exercise of lawful jurisdiction by the local police. This will impact the country’s federal structure. The Senior Counsel refers to media reports to project that Bihar Police were hesitant to register the complaint of Respondent 2 but they were prevailed upon by political pressure.

10. The Maharashtra counsel submits that the father and other family members of the deceased in their statements to Mumbai Police, never mentioned about the allegations in the complaint and those are projected to be afterthoughts and improvements. Under the constitutional scheme, the States have exclusive power to investigate a crime and the Senior Counsel accordingly argues that crime investigation cannot be routinely transferred to the Central Agency. Referring to the reasons (a) *sensitivity*, and (b) *inter-State ramifications*, given by Bihar Police for entrusting the investigation to CBI, Dr Singhvi argues that the reasons are neither germane nor bona fide. He submits that ordinarily, the local police should conduct investigation into any reported crime and entrustment of the investigation to CBI must be an exception to meet extraordinary exigencies, but here consent was given by the Bihar Government, for political exigencies.

11. Mr Tushar Mehta, learned Solicitor General of India, appears for the Union of India and CBI. He projects that Maharashtra Police is yet to register any FIR but is conducting only a limited inquiry under Section 174 CrPC, into the unnatural death of the actor. In the absence of any FIR by Mumbai Police following the death of the actor on 14-6-2020, the FIR registered at Patna at the instance of the deceased’s father is projected to be the only one pending. He therefore contends that the present matter does not relate to two cases pending in two different States. Referring to the contradictory stand and the parallel allegation of State’s Police being influenced by external factors in both States, Mr Mehta submits that this itself justifies entrustment of the investigation to an independent Central Agency.

12. The learned Solicitor General then points out that by acceding to the request made by the State of Bihar, CBI has registered the FIR and commenced investigation. Besides the Directorate of Enforcement, a Central Agency, is also acting under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.



134

RHEA CHAKRABORTY v. STATE OF BIHAR (*Hrishikesh Roy, J.*) 193

a He therefore argues that a fair and impartial inquiry can be ensured if the police of either State are kept away from investigating the alleged crime, relating to the suspicious death of the film actor. Adverting to the affidavit of Maharashtra Police that they have recorded the statements of 56 persons in the Section 174 CrPC proceedings, the Solicitor General submits that since FIR is not yet registered and Mumbai Police is discharging limited functions under Section 174 CrPC, the investigation of any alleged crime following registration of FIR is yet to legally commence in Mumbai and as such, there is no case pending in the State of Maharashtra which can justify the invocation of powers under Section 406 CrPC.

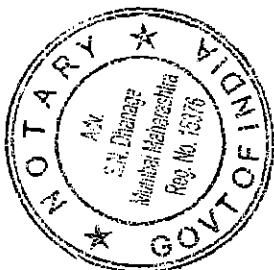
b 13. Under the federal design envisaged by the Constitution, Police is a State subject under Schedule VII List II of the Constitution. Therefore, investigation of a crime should normally be undertaken by the State concerned's police, where the case is registered. There can be situations where a particular crime by virtue of its nature and ramification, is legally capable of being investigated by police from different States or even by other agencies. The entrustment of investigation to CBI is permitted either with consent of the State concerned or on orders of the constitutional court. However, investigation of a crime by multiple authorities transgressing into the others domain, is avoidable.

c 14. In the instant case, the petitioner reposes confidence on Mumbai Police. The records of the case produced before this Court, does not prima facie suggest any wrong doing by Mumbai Police. However, their obstruction to Bihar Police team at Mumbai could have been avoided since it gave rise to suspicion on the bona fide of their inquiry. The Police at Mumbai were conducting only a limited inquiry into the cause of unnatural death, under Section 174 CrPC, and therefore, it cannot be said with certainty at this stage that they will not undertake an investigation on the other aspects of the unnatural death, by registering a FIR.

d 15. Uncertain about the future contingency at Mumbai, the father of the deceased has filed the complaint at Patna, levelling serious allegations against the petitioner following which, the FIR is registered and Bihar Police has started their investigation. The case is now taken over by CBI at the request of the Bihar Government. The petitioner has no objection for investigation by CBI, but is sceptical about the bona fide of the steps taken by the Bihar Government and Patna Police.

e 16. On the other hand, the projection from the side of the complainant and the Bihar Government is that Mumbai Police even during the limited inquiry under Section 174 CrPC, are attempting to shield the real culprits under political pressure. This is however, stoutly refuted by the State of Maharashtra whose stand is that Bihar Police has no jurisdiction to investigate the crime where, the incident and criminal acts if any, have occurred within the State of Maharashtra.

f 17. Transfer of investigation to CBI cannot be a routine occurrence but should be in exceptional circumstances. One factor which however is considered relevant for induction of the Central Agency is to retain "public confidence in the impartial working of the State agencies", as was recently reiterated for the Bench by Dhananjaya Y. Chandrachud, J. in *Arnab Ranjan*



*Goswami v. Union of India*<sup>1</sup>. It is also the consistent view of the Court that it is not for the accused to choose the investigating agency. In the instant case, political interference against both States is alleged which has the potential of discrediting the investigation. The legal process must therefore be focused upon revelation of the correct facts through credible and legally acceptable investigation. It must be determined whether the unnatural death was the result of some criminal acts. In order to lend credibility to the investigation and its conclusion, it would be desirable in my view, to specify the authority, which should conduct the investigation in this matter.

18. At this stage, having regard to the respective stand of the parties, following core issues arise for consideration in this case:

18.1. (a) Whether this Court has power to transfer investigation (not case or appeal) under Section 406 CrPC.

18.2. (b) Whether the proceeding under Section 174 CrPC conducted by Mumbai Police to inquire into the unnatural death, can be termed as an investigation.

18.3. (c) Whether it was within the jurisdiction of Patna Police to register the FIR and commence investigation of the alleged incidents which took place in Mumbai? As a corollary, what is the status of the investigation by CBI on the consent given by the Bihar Government.

18.4. (d) What is the scope of the power of a Single Judge exercising jurisdiction under Section 406 CrPC and whether this Court can issue direction for doing complete justice, in exercise of plenary power.

**Transfer power under Section 406 CrPC**

19. Section 406 CrPC empowers the Supreme Court to transfer cases and appeals. The scope of exercise of this power is for securing the ends of justice. The precedents suggest that transfer plea under Section 406 CrPC were granted in cases where the Court believed that the trial may be prejudiced and fair and impartial proceedings cannot be carried on, if the trial continues. However, transfer of investigation on the other hand was negated by this Court in *Ram Chander Singh Sagar v. State of T.N.*<sup>2</sup> Writing the judgment V.R. Krishna Iyer, J. declared that: (SCC pp. 35-36, paras 1-2)

"1. The Code of Criminal Procedure clothes this Court with power under Section 406 to transfer a case or appeal from one High Court or a court subordinate to one High Court to another High Court or to a court subordinate thereto. But, it does not clothe this Court with the power to transfer investigations from one police station to another in the country simply because the first information or a remand report is forwarded to a Court. The application before us stems from a misconception about the scope of Section 406. There is as yet no case pending before any court as has been made clear in the counter-affidavit of the State of Tamil Nadu. In the light of this counter-affidavit, nothing can be done except to dismiss this petition.

1 (2020) 14 SCC 12 : (2020) 4 SCC (Cri) 663  
2 (1978) 2 SCC 35 : 1978 SCC (Cri) 171



136

RHEA CHAKRABORTY v. STATE OF BIHAR (*Hrishikesh Roy, J.*) 195

a 2. If the petitioners are being directed to appear in a far-off court during investigatory stage it is for them to move that court for appropriate orders so that they may not be tormented by long travel or otherwise teased by judicial process. If justice is denied there are other redresses, not under Section 406, though it is unfortunate that the petitioners have not chosen to move that court to be absolved from appearance until necessitated by the circumstances or the progress of the investigation. To come to this Court directly seeking an order of transfer is travelling along the wrong street. We are sure that if the second petitioner is ailing, as is represented, and this fact is brought to the notice of the Court which has directed her appearance, just orders will be passed in case there is veracity behind the representation. We need hardly say courts should use their processes to the purpose of advancing justice, not to harass parties. Anyway, so far as the petition for transfer is concerned, there is no merit we can see and so we dismiss it.”

c 20. The contrary references cited by the petitioner where transfer of investigation was allowed, do not in any manner, refer to a determination on the question of competence to transfer investigation under Section 406. In the cited cases, relief was granted without any discussion of the law, ignoring the long standing ratio laid down in *Ram Chander Singh Sagar*<sup>2</sup>.

d 21. Having considered the contour of the power under Section 406 CrPC, it must be concluded that only cases and appeals (not investigation) can be transferred. The ratio in *Ram Chander Singh Sagar*<sup>2</sup> in my view, is clearly applicable in the present matter.

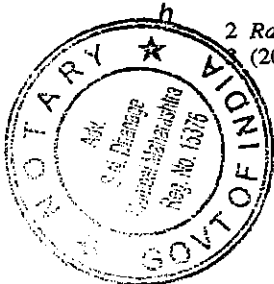
*Scope of Section 174 CrPC proceeding*

e 22. The proceeding under Section 174 CrPC is limited to the inquiry carried out by the police to find out the apparent cause of unnatural death. These are not in the nature of investigation, undertaken after filing of FIR under Section 154 CrPC. In the instant case, in Mumbai, no FIR has been registered as yet. Mumbai Police has neither considered the matter under Section 175(2) CrPC, suspecting commission of a cognizable offence nor proceeded for registration of FIR under Section 154 or referred the matter under Section 157 CrPC, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

f 23. On the above aspect, the ratio in *Manoj Kumar Sharma v. State of Chhattisgarh*<sup>3</sup> will bear scrutiny. This was a case of suicide by hanging and M.B. Lokur, J. speaking for the Bench held as follows: (SCC pp. 11-12, paras 19-20 & 22)

g “19. The proceedings under Section 174 have a very limited scope. The object of the proceedings is merely to ascertain whether a person has died under suspicious circumstances or an unnatural death and if so what is the apparent cause of the death. The question regarding the details as to how the deceased was assaulted or who assaulted him or under what circumstances he was assaulted is foreign to the ambit and scope of the proceedings under Section 174 of the Code. Neither in practice nor in law was it necessary for the police to mention those details in the inquest report. It is, therefore, not

h <sup>2</sup> *Ram Chander Singh Sagar v. State of T.N.*, (1978) 2 SCC 35 : 1978 SCC (Cri) 171 (2016) 9 SCC 1 : (2016) 3 SCC (Cri) 407



necessary to enter all the details of the overt acts in the inquest report. The procedure under Section 174 is for the purpose of discovering the cause of death, and the evidence taken was very short. ...

20. ... Sections 174 and 175 of the Code afford a complete Code in itself for the purpose of "inquiries" in cases of accidental or suspicious deaths and are entirely distinct from the "investigation" under Section 157 of the Code....

\* \* \*

22. In view of the above, we are of the opinion that the investigation on an inquiry under Section 174 of the Code is distinct from the investigation as contemplated under Section 154 of the Code relating to commission of a cognizable offence...."

24. In the present case, Mumbai Police has attempted to stretch the purview of Section 174 CrPC without drawing up any FIR and therefore, as it appears, no investigation pursuant to commission of a cognizable offence is being carried out by Mumbai Police. They are yet to register a FIR. Nor have they made a suitable determination, in terms of Section 175(2) CrPC. Therefore, it is pre-emptive and premature to hold that a parallel investigation is being carried out by Mumbai Police. In case of a future possibility of cognizance being taken by two courts in different jurisdictions, the issue could be resolved under Section 186 CrPC and other applicable laws. No opinion is therefore expressed on a future contingency and the issue is left open to be decided, if needed, in accordance with law.

25. Following the above, it is declared that the inquiry conducted under Section 174 CrPC by Mumbai Police is limited for a definite purpose but is not an investigation of a crime under Section 157 CrPC.

***Jurisdiction of Patna Police to register complaint***

26. Respondent 2 in his complaint alleged commission of a cognizable offence and therefore, it was incumbent for the police to register the FIR and commence the investigation. According to the complainant, his attempt from Patna to talk to his son on telephone was thwarted by the accused persons and the possibility of saving the life of his son through father-son engagement, was missed out. In consequence, the complainant lost his only son, who at the appropriate time, as the learned counsel has vividly submitted, was expected to light the funeral pyre of the father.

27. Registration of FIR is mandated when information on cognizable offence is received by the police. The precedents suggest that at the stage of investigation, it cannot be said that the police station concerned does not have territorial jurisdiction to investigate the case. On this aspect the ratio in *Lalita Kumari v. State of U.P.*<sup>4</sup> is relevant where on behalf of the Constitution Bench, P. Sathasivam, C.J. pronounced as under: (SCC p. 61, para 120)

"120.1. The registration of FIR is mandatory under Section 154 of the Code, if the information discloses commission of a cognizable offence and no preliminary inquiry is permissible in such a situation.

<sup>4</sup> (2014) 2 SCC 1 : (2014) 1 SCC (Cri) 524



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138

RHEA CHAKRABORTY v. STATE OF BIHAR (*Hrishikesh Roy, J.*) 197

a 120.2. If the information received does not disclose a cognizable offence but indicates the necessity for an inquiry, a preliminary inquiry may be conducted only to ascertain whether cognizable offence is disclosed or not.”

28. The interpretation of Sections 177 and 178 CrPC would be relevant on the issue. In *Satvinder Kaur v. State (NCT of Delhi)*<sup>5</sup> for the Division Bench, M.B. Shah, J. wrote as under: (SCC pp. 734-35, para 12)

b “12. A reading of the aforesaid sections would make it clear that Section 177 provides for “ordinary” place of enquiry or trial. Section 178, inter alia, provides for place of enquiry or trial when it is uncertain in which of several local areas an offence was committed or where the offence was committed partly in one local area and partly in another and where it consisted of several acts done in different local areas, it could be enquired into or tried by a court having jurisdiction over any of such local areas.  
c Hence, at the stage of investigation, it cannot be held that the SHO does not have territorial jurisdiction to investigate the crime.”

29. Likewise, Arijit Pasayat, J. in *Y. Abraham Ajith v. State*<sup>6</sup>, writing for the Division Bench pronounced as follows: (SCC p. 105, paras 12-14)

d “12. The crucial question is whether any part of the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of the court concerned. In terms of Section 177 of the Code, it is the place where the offence was committed. In essence it is the cause of action for initiation of the proceedings against the accused.

e 13. While in civil cases, normally the expression “cause of action” is used, in criminal cases as stated in Section 177 of the Code, reference is to the local jurisdiction where the offence is committed. These variations in etymological expression do not really make the position different. The expression “cause of action” is, therefore, not a stranger to criminal cases.

f 14. It is settled law that cause of action consists of a bundle of facts, which give cause to enforce the legal inquiry for redress in a court of law. In other words, it is a bundle of facts, which taken with the law applicable to them, gives the allegedly affected party a right to claim relief against the opponent. It must include some act done by the latter since in the absence of such an act no cause of action would possibly accrue or would arise.”

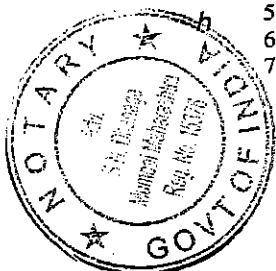
30. When allegation of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation is made, on the jurisdictional aspect, this Court in *Asit Bhattacharjee v. Hanuman Prasad Ojha*<sup>7</sup>, in the judgment written by S.B. Sinha, J. observed as under: (SCC p. 795, paras 21-22)

g “21. Section 181 provides for place of trial in case of certain offences. Sub-section (4) of Section 181 was introduced in the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1973 as there existed conflict in the decisions of various High Courts as regards commission of offence of criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust and with that end in view, it was provided that

5 (1999) 8 SCC 728 : 1999 SCC (Cr) 1503

6 (2004) 8 SCC 100 : 2004 SCC (Cr) 2134

7 (2007) 5 SCC 786 : (2007) 3 SCC (Cr) 31



such an offence may be inquired into or tried by the court within whose jurisdiction the accused was bound by law or by contract to render accounts or return the entrusted property, but failed to discharge that obligation.

22. The provisions referred to hereinbefore clearly suggest that even if a part of cause of action has arisen, the police station concerned situate within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate empowered to take cognizance under Section 190(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure will have the jurisdiction to make investigation.”

31. In the later judgment of *Naresh Kavarchand Khatri v. State of Gujarat*<sup>8</sup>, this Court reiterated the ratio in *Satvinder Kaur*<sup>5</sup> and *Asit Bhattacharjee*<sup>7</sup>.

32. Once again, in *Rasiklal Dalpatram Thakkar v. State of Gujarat*<sup>9</sup>, while approving the earlier decisions in *Satvinder Kaur*<sup>5</sup> in the judgment rendered by Altamas Kabir, J. as he was then, the Supreme Court made it very clear that a police officer cannot refrain from investigating a matter on territorial ground and the issue can be decided after conclusion of the investigation. It was thus held: (*Rasiklal Dalpatram case*<sup>9</sup>, SCC p. 9, para 27)

“27. In our view, both the trial court as well as the Bombay High Court had correctly interpreted the provisions of Section 156 CrPC to hold that it was not within the jurisdiction of the investigating agency to refrain itself from holding a proper and complete investigation merely upon arriving at a conclusion that the offences had been committed beyond its territorial jurisdiction.”

33. Moreover, the allegation relating to criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of money which were to be eventually accounted for in Patna (where the complainant resides), could prima facie indicate the lawful jurisdiction of Patna Police. This aspect was dealt succinctly by J.S. Khehar, J. as a member of the Division Bench in *Lee Kun Hee v. State of U.P.*<sup>10</sup> and it was held as under: (SCC p. 149, para 38)

“38. ... ‘181. *Place of trial in case of certain offences.*—(1)-(3) \* \* \*

(4) Any offence of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into or tried by a court within whose local jurisdiction the offence was committed or any part of the property which is the subject of the offence was received or retained, or was required to be returned or accounted for, by the accused person.’

A perusal of the aforesaid provision leaves no room for any doubt, that in offences of the nature as are subject-matter of consideration in the present controversy, the court within whose local jurisdiction, the whole or a part of the consideration ‘... were required to be returned or accounted for....’ would have jurisdiction in the matter.”

8 (2008) 8 SCC 300 : (2008) 3 SCC (Cri) 614

5 *Satvinder Kaur v. State (NCT of Delhi)*, (1999) 8 SCC 728 : 1999 SCC (Cri) 1503

7 *Asit Bhattacharjee v. Hanuman Prasad Ojha*, (2007) 5 SCC 786 : (2007) 3 SCC (Cri) 31

9 (2010) 1 SCC 1 : (2010) 1 SCC (Cri) 436

10 (2012) 3 SCC 132 : (2012) 2 SCC (Civ) 1 : (2012) 2 SCC (Cri) 72

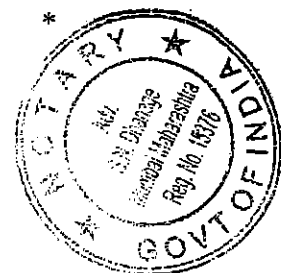


140

RHEA CHAKRABORTY v. STATE OF BIHAR (*Hrishikesh Roy, J.*) 199

- 34.** Having regard to the law enunciated by this Court as noted above, it must be held that Patna Police committed no illegality in registering the complaint. Looking at the nature of the allegations in the complaint which also relate to misappropriation and breach of trust, the exercise of jurisdiction by Bihar Police appears to be in order. At the stage of investigation, they were not required to transfer the FIR to Mumbai Police. For the same reason, the Bihar Government was competent to give consent for entrustment of investigation to CBI and as such the ongoing investigation by CBI is held to be lawful.
- a**
- b Options before Mumbai Police**
- 35.** Patna Police although found to be competent to investigate the allegation in the complaint, the FIR suggests that most of the transactions/incidents alleged in the complaint occurred within the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Maharashtra. Mumbai Police was inquiring into the unnatural death of the complainant's son under Section 174 CrPC. So far, their inquiry has not resulted in any FIR suggesting commencement of investigation on the criminal aspects, if any. However, the incidents referred to in the complaint does indicate that Mumbai Police also possess the jurisdiction to undertake investigation on those circumstances. Therefore, in the event of a case being registered also at Mumbai, the consent for the investigation by CBI under Section 6 of the DSPE Act can be competently given by the Maharashtra Government.
- c**
- d Investigation entrustment to CBI**
- 36.** While CBI cannot conduct any investigation without the consent of the State concerned as mandated under Section 6, the powers of the constitutional courts are not fettered by the statutory restriction of the DSPE Act. For this proposition, one can usefully refer to *State of W.B. v. Sampat Lal*<sup>11</sup> where Ranganath Mishra, J. in his judgment for the three-Judge Bench, held that: (SCC pp. 327-28, para 13)
- e**
- f**
- “13. ... It is certainly not for this Court at the present stage to examine and come to a conclusion as to whether this was a case of suicide or murder. If as a result of investigation, evidence is gathered and a trial takes place the Sessions Judge will decide that controversy and it may be that in due course such controversy may be canvassed before this Court in some form or the other. It would, therefore, be wholly inappropriate at this stage to enter into such a question. ... In our considered opinion, Section 6 of the Act does not apply when the Court gives a direction to CBI to conduct an investigation and counsel for the parties rightly did not dispute this position.”**
- 37.** Similarly, the Constitution Bench in the judgment authored by D.K. Jain, J. in *State of W.B. v. Committee for Protection of Democratic Rights*<sup>12</sup> pronounced as follows: (SCC pp. 600-02, para 68)
- g**
- “68. Thus, having examined the rival contentions in the context of the constitutional scheme, we conclude as follows:**
- \* \* \*
- h**

<sup>11</sup> (1985) 1 SCC 317 : 1985 SCC (Cri) 62  
<sup>12</sup> (2010) 3 SCC 571 : (2010) 2 SCC (Cri) 401



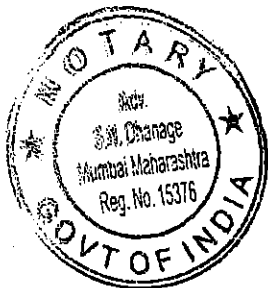


(v) Restriction on Parliament by the Constitution and restriction on the executive by Parliament under an enactment, do not amount to restriction on the power of the Judiciary under Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution. a

(vi) If in terms of Entry 2 of List II of the Seventh Schedule on the one hand and Entry 2-A and Entry 80 of List I on the other, an investigation by another agency is permissible subject to grant of consent by the State concerned, there is no reason as to why, in an exceptional situation, the Court would be precluded from exercising the same power which the Union could exercise in terms of the provisions of the statute. In our opinion, exercise of such power by the constitutional courts would not violate the doctrine of separation of powers. In fact, if in such a situation the Court fails to grant relief, it would be failing in its constitutional duty. b

(vii) When the Special Police Act itself provides that subject to the consent by the State, CBI can take up investigation in relation to the crime which was otherwise within the jurisdiction of the State police, the Court can also exercise its constitutional power of judicial review and direct CBI to take up the investigation within the jurisdiction of the State. The power of the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution cannot be taken away, curtailed or diluted by Section 6 of the Special Police Act. Irrespective of there being any statutory provision acting as a restriction on the powers of the Courts, the restriction imposed by Section 6 of the Special Police Act on the powers of the Union, cannot be read as restriction on the powers of the constitutional courts. Therefore, exercise of power of judicial review by the High Court, in our opinion, would not amount to infringement of either the doctrine of separation of power or the federal structure.” c

38. As noted earlier, the FIR at Patna was subsequently transferred to CBI with the consent of the Bihar Government during pendency of this transfer petition. However, in future, if commission of cognizable offence under Section 175(2) CrPC is determined, the possibility of parallel investigation by Mumbai Police cannot be ruled out. Section 6 of the DSPE Act, 1946, read with Section 5 prescribe the requirement of consent from the State Government, before entrustment of investigation to CBI. As CBI has already registered a case and commenced investigation at the instance of the Bihar Government, uncertainty and confusion must be avoided in the event of Mumbai Police also deciding to simultaneously investigate the cognizable offence, based on their finding in the inquiry proceeding. Therefore, it would be appropriate to decide at this stage itself as to who should conduct the investigation on all the attending circumstances relating to the death of the actor Sushant Singh Rajput. This issue becomes relevant only if another FIR is registered on the same issue, at Mumbai. A decision by this Court on the point would confer legitimacy to the investigation. d



142

**Direction on investigation**

a 39. The conflict between the two State Governments on, who amongst the two is competent to investigate the case, is apparent here. In *K.V. Rajendran v. CBCID*<sup>13</sup>, the three-Judge Bench in the judgment authored by Dr B.S. Chauhan, J. held that transfer of investigation must be in rare and exceptional cases in order to do complete justice between the parties and to instil straight confidence in the public mind. While the steps taken by Mumbai Police in the limited inquiry under Section 174 CrPC may not be faulted on the material available before this Court, considering the apprehension voiced by the stakeholders of unfair investigation, this Court must strive to ensure that search for the truth is undertaken by an independent agency, not controlled by either of the two State Governments. Most importantly, the credibility of the investigation and the investigating authority, must be protected.

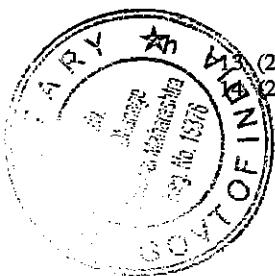
c 40. The ongoing investigation by CBI is held to be lawful. In the event a new case is registered at Mumbai on the same issue, in the fitness of things, it would be appropriate if the latter case too gets investigated by the same agency, on the strength of this Court's order. Such enabling order will make it possible for CBI to investigate the new case, avoiding the rigours of Section 6 of the DSPE Act, requiring consent from the State of Maharashtra.

d 41. In *Monica Kumar v. State of U.P.*<sup>14</sup>, L.S. Panta, J. in his judgment, referred to the inherent power conferred on this Court and stated the following: (SCC p. 801, para 45)

e "45. Under Article 142 of the Constitution this Court in exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any "cause" or "matter" pending before it. The expression "cause" or "matter" would include any proceeding pending in court and it would cover almost every kind of proceeding in court including civil or criminal. ... This Court's power under Article 142(1) to do "complete justice" is entirely of different level and of a different quality. What would be the need of "complete justice" in a cause or matter would depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case and while exercising that power the Court would take into consideration the express provisions of a substantive statute. Any prohibition or restriction contained in ordinary laws cannot act as a limitation on the constitutional power of this Court. Once this Court has seisin of a cause or matter before it, it has power to issue any order or direction to do "complete justice" in the matter."

f 42. The above ratio makes it amply clear that the Supreme Court in a deserving case, can invoke Article 142 powers to render justice. The peculiar circumstances in this case require that complete justice is done in this matter. How this is to be achieved must now be decided.

g 43. As noted earlier, as because both the States are making acrimonious allegations of political interference against each other, the legitimacy of the investigation has come under a cloud. Accusing fingers are being pointed and



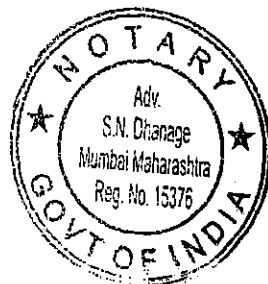
people have taken the liberty to put out their own conjectures and theories. Such comments, responsible or otherwise, have led to speculative public discourse which have hogged media limelight. These developments unfortunately have the propensity to delay and misdirect the investigation. In such situation, there is reasonable apprehension of truth being a casualty and justice becoming a victim.

44. The actor Sushant Singh Rajput was a talented actor in the Mumbai film world and died well before his full potential could be realised. His family, friends and admirers are keenly waiting the outcome of the investigation so that all the speculations floating around can be put to rest. Therefore a fair, competent and impartial investigation is the need of the hour. The expected outcome then would be, a measure of justice for the complainant, who lost his only son. For the petitioner too, it will be the desired justice as she herself called for a CBI investigation. The dissemination of the real facts through unbiased investigation would certainly result in justice for the innocents, who might be the target of vilification campaign. Equally importantly, when integrity and credibility of the investigation is discernible, the trust, faith and confidence of the common man in the judicial process will resonate. When truth meets sunshine, justice will not prevail on the living alone but after Life's fitful fever, now the departed will also sleep well. Satyameva Jayate.

45. In such backdrop, to ensure public confidence in the investigation and to do complete justice in the matter, this Court considers it appropriate to invoke the powers conferred by Article 142 of the Constitution. As a Court exercising lawful jurisdiction for the assigned roster, no impediment is seen for exercise of plenary power in the present matter. Therefore, while according approval for the ongoing CBI investigation, if any other case is registered on the death of the actor Sushant Singh Rajput and the surrounding circumstances of his unnatural death, CBI is directed to investigate the new case as well. It is ordered accordingly.

46. Before parting, it is made clear that the conclusion and observations in this order is only for disposal of this petition and should have no bearing for any other purpose.

47. The transfer petition is disposed of with the above order.



"EXHIBIT G" Colly 144



**SUPREME COURT & HIGH COURTS LITIGANTS' ASSOCIATION  
OF INDIA**

(Injustice anywhere is threat to justice everywhere)

Head Office :- 1-B/3, Nityanand Baug, R. C. Marg, Chembur,  
Mumbai- 400074

Email :- [aischcla@gmail.com](mailto:aischcla@gmail.com)

दि :- १७.०८.२०२३

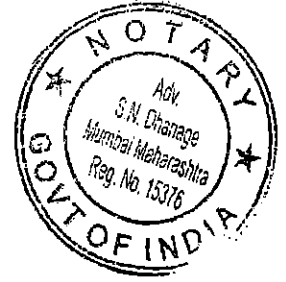
Case registered before Hon'ble President of India	PRSEC/E/2023/0034957
Case registered before Hon'ble Prime Minister	DEPOJ/E/2023/0007676
Case registered before Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra	Dist/PLMC/2023/5501

**[Corrected Copy]**

प्रति,

मा. केंद्रीय गृहमंत्री,

श्री. अमितभाई शाह जी,



**विषय: -** (a) सीबीआय के अन्वेषण अधिकारीयो द्वारा सुशांत सिंग राजपूत और दिशा सालियन कि हत्या के मामले मे लगभग ३ वर्षो से तहकीकात प्रलंबित रखकर भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद १४, १९, २१ का उल्लंघन कर आरोपीयो को बचाने तथा आम जनता की भावनाओ का अनादर करने के मामले मे दोषी अधिकारीयो के खिलाफ IPC २१८, २०१, १६६, १२०(B), ३४ आदी धाराओ के तहत कारवाई करने तथा मामले की जांच के लिए वरिष्ठ अधिकारीयो के नेतृत्व मे विशेष टीम (SIT) गठीत करके निष्पक्ष तहकीकात करवाकर दोषीयो को तुरंत गिरफ्तारी करवाने और अन्य कानूनी कारवाई के आदेश तुरंत देने के संदर्भ में ।

145

(b) आरोपियों और आरोपियों को बचाने के लिए झूठी गवाही देनेवाले गवाहों की 'नार्को टेस्ट', 'ब्रेन मैपिंग टेस्ट' और 'लाय डिटेक्टर टेस्ट' की कानूनी प्रक्रिया तुरंत करने का निर्देश सीबीआय को देने के संदर्भ में।

मा. महोदय,

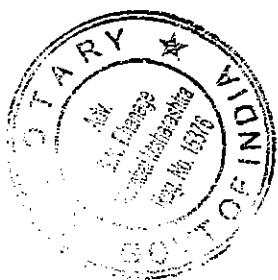
1. मा. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने Ragbir Singh v. State of Haryana, (1980) 3 SCC 70, मामले में हत्या को आत्महत्या दिखाने की झूठी कहानी रचने वाले आरोपी पुलिस को IPC 302 के तहत उम्रकैद की सजा देते हुए कहा कि अगर आपने देश की जनता का विश्वास खो दिया तो उसे फिर से हासिल करना बहुत मुश्किल है। आप कुछ लोगों को ज्यादा समय तक हमेशा बेवकूफ बना कर रख सकते हैं। लेकिन देश की सारी जनता को बार बार बेवकूफ नहीं बनाया जा सकता।

*"1[...] A trial for murder followed, a conviction under Sec. 302 was entered and eventually the High Court confirmed the conviction and sentence of life imprisonment so far as the petitioner was concerned. A false explanation of suicidal hanging was set up by the police officer-accused but this was rejected [...] the courts below concurrently found the guilt of the petitioner proved beyond reasonable doubt..*

*[...]*

*Strenuous submissions have been made to us by Shri Mulla to discredit the prosecution version of murder but we are not in the least convinced that there is any error in the appreciation or the conclusion.*

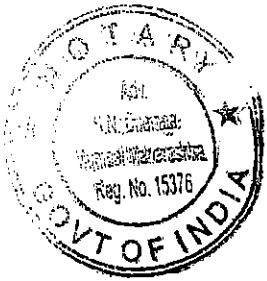
**4. We conclude with the disconcerting note sounded by Abraham Lincoln:**



*"If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens you can never regain their respect and esteem. It is true that you can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.*

*2. We are deeply disturbed by the diabolical recurrence of police torture resulting in a terrible scare in the minds of common citizens that their lives and liberty are under a new peril when the guardians of the law gore human rights to death. The vulnerability of human rights assumes a traumatic, torturesome poignancy; the violent violation is perpetrated by the police arm of the State whose function is to protect the citizen and not to commit gruesome offences against them as has happened in this case.*

*3. The State, at the highest administrative and political levels, we hope, will organise special strategies to prevent and punish brutality by police methodology. Otherwise, the credibility of the rule of law in our Republic vis-à-vis the people of the country will deteriorate.*



2. आपके गृहमंत्री के रूप में दिए गए मार्गदर्शन के तहत विभाग की विभिन्न अन्वेषण संस्थायें जैसे 'ईडी', 'सीबीआय' ने कारवाई करके कई बड़े बड़े आरोपियों (मंत्रियों) को जेल भेजा है और अपने पद को न्याय देने का काम किया है। जिसमें उद्योगपतियों से लेकर राजनेता और विभिन्न सत्ताधारी पार्टियों के मंत्री भी शामिल हैं।

147

3. लेकिन कुछ संवेदनशील मामलो मे सीबीआय और अन्य संस्थाओ द्वारा बरती गई लापरवाही या अन्वेषण अधिकारीयो द्वारा आरोपियो को बचाने के प्रयासो के मामलो की वजह से आपके विभाग की प्रतिष्ठा पर दाग लग रहा है।

4. ऐसा ही मामला सुशांत सिंग राजपूत और दिशा सालियन की हत्या, बलात्कार तथा साथमे छोटे बच्चो पर लैंगिक अत्याचार आदी गंभीर आरोपो में सीबीआय द्वारा बरती गई लापरवाही से जुडा है।

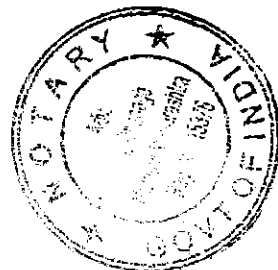
तिन साल से सीबीआय ने उस मामले मे कोई भी संतोषजनक प्रगती नहीं की है। कई लोगो से शिकायते प्राप्त हो रही है की सीबीआय जानबुझकर आरोपियो के पक्ष में काम करती नजर आ रही है। ऐसे में हाय कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जनहित याचिका दायर करने की मांग न्यायप्रिय नागरिको ने की है।

5. इस मामले में आगे की कानूनी करवाई करने से पहले आम जनता की भावनाये, मामलो से जुडे तथ्य, उसके संबंधीत कानूनी प्रावधान तथा मा. सर्वोच्च न्यायलय और उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बनाये गये नियम और समय समय पर दिये गये निर्देशो के बारे मे आपको अवगत कराना मै उचित समझता हू। मुझे आशा है की आप मामले मे उचित न्याय करेंगे।

6. मा. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने **Zahira Habibullah Sheikh (5) v. State of Gujarat, (2006) 3 SCC 374**, मामले में कहा है की;

**“आम आदमी में यह धारण बनती जा रही है की कानून सबके लिए बराबर नहीं है। अमीरों और प्रभावशाली लोगो पर कानूनी प्रावधान लागू नहीं हो रहे और केवल आम आदमी ही कानून के जाल में फसता है।**

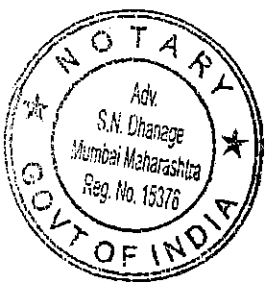
**कानून मकड़ी का वह जाल है जिसमें कीड़े मकोड़े तो फंसते हैं मगर बड़े जानवर इसे फाड़ कर निकल जाते हैं। ”**



*"24[...] Increasingly, people are believing as observed by Salmon quoted by Diogenes Laertius in Lives of the Philosophers, **"Laws are like spiders' webs: if some light or powerless thing falls into them, it is caught, but a bigger one can break through and get away."** Jonathan Swift, in his "Essay on the Faculties of the Mind" said in similar lines: **"Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through."**"*

7. सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा कही गयी उपरोक्त बात यहाँ पूर्णतः लागु होती नजर आ रही है।
8. सुशांत सींग राजपूत और दिशा सलियान की हत्या के मामले मे देश की अधिकतर जनता की भावनाए जुडी हुई है और इसी जनभावना का आदर करते हुए मा. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने मामले की निष्पक्ष जाँच के लिए सुशांत सींग राजपूत की हत्या और उससे सम्बंधित सभी मामलो की जाँच 'सीबीआय' को सौप दी। **[Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184]**
9. उस आदेश में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने स्पष्ट लिखा है कि देश की जनता का विश्वास न्याय व्यवस्था मे बना रहे और जनता के दिलो से हर तरह की शंकाओ का निराकरण हो इसलिए इसके यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 142 के विशेष अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करके इस मामले की जांच सीबीआय को सौपी जा रही है।
10. मा. सर्वोच्च न्यायलय ने अपने आदेश **Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184**, स्पष्ट कहा है की,

*"44. The actor Sushant Singh Rajput was a talented actor in the Mumbai film world and died well before his full potential could be realised. His family, friends and admirers are keenly waiting the outcome of the investigation so that all the speculations*



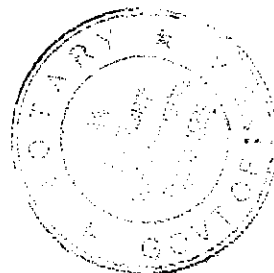


*floating around can be put to rest. Therefore a fair, competent and impartial investigation is the need of the hour. The expected outcome then would be, a measure of justice for the complainant, who lost his only son. For the petitioner too, it will be the desired justice as she herself called for a CBI investigation. The dissemination of the real facts through unbiased investigation would certainly result in justice for the innocents, who might be the target of vilification campaign. Equally importantly, when integrity and credibility of the investigation is discernible, the trust, faith and confidence of the common man in the judicial process will resonate. When truth meets sunshine, justice will not prevail on the living alone but after Life's fitful fever, now the departed will also sleep well. Satyameva Jayate."*

11. दिशा सालियन की मौत 8 जून को हुई। सुशांत सिंग राजपूत की मौत १४ जून २०२० को हुई। मा. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सिबीआय को जाँच सौंपने का आदेश दि. 19 अगस्त २०२० को दिया। उस आदेश को आज 3 वर्ष हो गए हैं लेकिन आज तक सी बी आय ने उस मामले में कोई भी संतोषजनक प्रगती नहीं की है।

12. इस मामले के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सबूत यहाँ पर उल्लेखित करना आवश्यक है।

12.1. सरकार के केंद्रीय मंत्री श्री नारायण राणे और उनके पुत्र तथा भाजपा के महाराष्ट्र के विधायक श्री नितेश राणे द्वारा ठोस सबूतों के साथ लगाए गए आरोप जिसमें मुख्य आरोपी के तौर पर पूर्व मंत्री आदित्य ठाकरे का नाम सामने आ रहा है और इसमें दो हत्या के अलावा छोटे बच्चों के साथ किये गए अत्याचारों के भी गंभीर आरोप है।



12.2 मामले की एक प्रमुख गवाह श्रीमती दीप्ती पुत्रित राजपूत जिन्होंने 'सुशांत सिंह राजपूत (SSR) डायरीज' में सुशांत सींग राजपूत द्वारा लिखी गयी डिजिटल डायरी का विस्तृत वर्णन है और उन्होने यह सबूत सीबीआई को भी सौंपे है।

13. भाजपा विधायक श्री. नितेश राणे, केन्द्रीय मंत्री श्री. नारायण राणे और अन्य कई गवाहो ने इस मामले का मुख्य आरोपी आदित्य ठाकरे के बारे में किये गए आरोपों की संक्षिप्त जानकारी सभी प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों और टीव्ही चैनल पर उपलब्ध है. उसकी सूची नीचे दी गई है।

13.1. Disha Salian death case: BJP's Nitesh Rane demands narco test of Aaditya Thackeray

<https://www.indiatoday.in/india/video/disha-salian-death-case-bjp-nitesh-rane-demands-narco-test-of-aaditya-thackeray-2312259-2022-12-22>

13.2. तो मंत्री कोण? नितेश राणे कोणता पेन ड्राईव्ह देणार? Nitesh Rane Pen Drive Evidence | Disha Salian

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9tt\\_rchArMs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9tt_rchArMs)

13.3. Maharashtra: 'Sushant Singh was about to reveal the secret of Disha Salian's murder, so he was murdered', Union Minister Narayan Rane told the evidence of the murder



Link: <https://www.newsncr.com/national/maharashtra-sushant-singh-was-about-to-reveal-the-secret-of-disha-salians-murder-so-he-was-murdered-union-minister-narayan-rane-told-the-evidence-of-the-murder/>

13.4. Disha Salian had both pre-fall and post-fall injuries: Forensics expert Dr Dinesh Rao

151

Link:: <https://www.opindia.com/2020/09/disha-salian-pre-post-fall-injuries-forensics-expert-dinesh-rao/>

**13.5. Aditya Thackeray's Name Allegedly Crops Up Again In Sushant Singh Rajput Death Case As Rhea Chakraborty's Call Log Shows 'AU' Dialed Multiple Times**

Link: <https://www.india.com/entertainment/bollywood-news-aditya-thackerays-name-crops-up-again-in-sushant-singh-rajput-death-case-as-rhea-chakrabortys-call-log-shows-au-dialed-multiple-times-4110044/>

**13.6. 'Sushant was punched in his eye': Autopsy staffer says he didn't trust Uddhav govt, ready to record his statement with probe agencies**

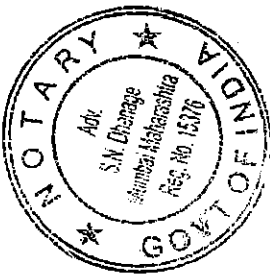
Link: <https://www.opindia.com/2022/12/sushant-punched-in-his-eye-autopsy-staff-says-he-didnt-trust-uddhav-govt/>

**13.7. दिशा सालियानच्या मृत्यूनंतर तिच्या मोबाईलवरुन इंटरनेट कॉलिंग, कॉल नेमके कोणी केले? तपास नाही**

Link: <https://www.tv9marathi.com/latest-news/internet-calling-made-by-disha-salian-phone-after-her-death-259945.html>

**13.8. An eyewitness tells media that Disha Salian was gang-raped by 4 men in the party held on the eve of her death: Here are the details**

Link: <https://www.opindia.com/2020/09/eye-witness-tells-news-nation-media-disha-salian-raped-party-details/>



**13.9. Disha Salian case: Her fiance Rohan Rai had to be called on intercom after she fell from 14th floor, took 25 mins to show-up: Report**

**Link:** <https://www.opindia.com/2020/09/disha-salians-fiance-rohan-rai-took-20-25-mins-to-arrive-after-her-fall/>

**13.10. Exclusive: What happened on the night Disha Salian died? Her close friend reveals**

**Link:** <https://www.indiatoday.in/movies/celebrities/story/exclusive-what-happened-on-the-night-disha-salian-died-her-close-friend-reveals-1708845-2020-08-07>

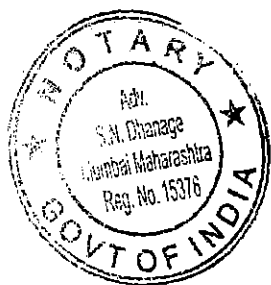
**13.11. Aaditya Thackeray will get into jail for Disha's murder: BJP leader Narayan Rane**

**Link:** <https://www.deccanherald.com/india/aaditya-thackeray-will-get-into-jail-for-disha-s-murder-bjp-leader-narayan-rane-907288.html>

**13.12. Not suicide: BJP leader Narayan Rane says Sushant Singh Rajput was murdered**

**Link:** <https://www.indiatoday.in/movies/celebrities/story/not-suicide-narayan-rane-says-sushant-singh-rajput-was-murdered-1707731-2020-08-04>

**13.13. Exclusive: Disha Salian's post-mortem report says she had multiple injuries**



153

Link: <https://www.indiatoday.in/movies/celebrities/story/exclusive-disha-salian-post-mortem-report-multiple-unnatural-injuries-1708095-2020-08-05>

### 13.14. What's behind calls for Aaditya Thackeray's narco test in Disha Salian case

Link: <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/aaditya-thackeray-narco-test-in-disha-salian-case-2312777-2022-12-23>

### 13.15. Nitesh Rane on Uddhav Thackeray | नितेश राणे यांच्याकडून उद्धव ठाकरे यांच्यावर खालच्या शब्दात टीका

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZbrAkAXKVf4>

14. श्रीमती दीप्ती पुत्रित द्वारा '**SSR diaries**' '**सुशांत सींग राजपूत डायरीज**' के नाम से दिए गए साक्षात्कारों से उनके पास ८ हार्ड डिस्क में कई गुनाहो के साबुत होने और उन सबूतों को सीबीआय को सौंपे जाने की बात कही है। उन सभी व्हिडिओ का संक्षिप्त विवरण नीचे दिया है।

14.1. श्रीमती दीप्ती पुत्रित ने करीब आठ भागों के व्हिडिओ में SSR डायरीज का कई भाग पढ़कर जनता को बताया है।

लिंक: हिंदी

1) (HINDI) SSR Diaries by Deepti Pinniti Part 1

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3T0stwmDFmA>

2) (HINDI) SSR Diaries by Deepti Pinniti Part 2

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xoiNMiv03M8>

3) (HINDI) SSR Diaries by Deepti Pinniti Part 3



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gEEJ7JbktSI>

4) (HINDI) SSR Diaries by Deepti Pinniti Part 4

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A7qm\\_Ru4yr8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A7qm_Ru4yr8)

5) (HINDI) SSR Diaries by Deepti Pinniti Part 5

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jFKiiH8I22A>

6) (HINDI) SSR Diaries by Deepti Pinniti Part 6

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Sq0sHJHBTMw>

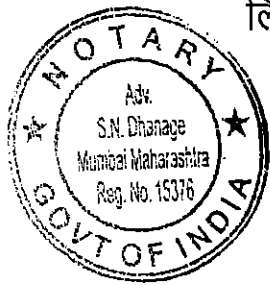
7) (HINDI) SSR Diaries by Deepti Pinniti Part 7

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6uzGKvqFSsE>

8) #SSR diaries part 8 by Deepti Pinniti

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dPyNWbzfom0>

लिंक: इंग्लिश



SSR Diaries by Deepti Pinnati

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0CXjxsSgdRk&list=PLv5i>

[E2jcRO\\_75ulkPXeXE3HSrsF37\\_aNI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E2jcRO_75ulkPXeXE3HSrsF37_aNI)

14.2.. उनके सभी आरोपो से कई बड़े माफियाओ की और कई गंभीर अपराधो की जानकारी मिलती है आरोपों की जांच आवश्यक थी और अगर आरोप गलत थे तो झूठी जानकारी देनेवालो के खिलाफ कारवाई करना सीबीआई का फ़र्ज़ था।

पर सीबीआय की उदासीनता आम आदमी की समझ से परे है।

155

15. उपलब्ध सबूतों के आधारपर मामले में प्राथमिक आरोप इस तरह से बनता है।

### SUMMARY OF CHARGE

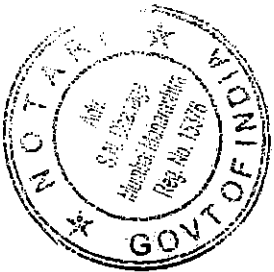
(i) आठ जून (8th June 2020) को सूरज पांचोली के घर पर एक पार्टी में लैंगिक अत्याचार करने के लिए एक एनजीओ (NGO) के माध्यम से कुछ छोटे बच्चों को लाया गया, उन छोटे बच्चों के साथ आदित्य ठाकरे ने गलत हरकत (लैंगिक अत्याचार) किये जिस बात पर दिशा सालियन की उनसे कुछ कहासुनी हो गई। उस वक्त आदित्य ठाकरे ड्रग्स के नशे में थे।

(ii) दिशा सालियन वहा से खुद के फ्लैट के लिए निकल गईं क्योंकि उसके खुद के घर पर भी उन्होंने अपने कुछ मित्रों को एक पार्टी के लिए बुलाया था।

(iii) उसने वहा घटी बात फोनपर सुशांत सिंह राजपूत को बता दी। जिसकी रिकॉर्डिंग होने का दावा कुछ लोग कर रहे हैं।

(iv) दिशा सालियन जब अपने फ्लैट में पहुंची तब कुछ देर बाद आदित्य ठाकरे के कुछ बॉडीगार्ड और वो खुद वहा पहुंचे।

(v) दिशा सालियन का गैंग रेप (सामूहिक बलात्कार) उसके ही फ्लैट में करके उसे कत्ल करके बाद में बिल्डिंग से नीचे फेंका गया। दिशा सालियन की हत्या को आत्महत्या दिखाने का प्रयास किया गया। लेकिन दिशा सालियन की बॉडी पर एक भी वस्त्र नहीं था (nude dead body thrown from 14<sup>th</sup> floor). दिशा के अलावा और एक लड़की का भी कत्ल किया गया है इस बारे में उस वक्त फ्लैट में मौजूद चश्मदीद गवाह के बयान का रिकॉर्डिंग News 18 ने अपने चैनल पर को दिखाया है और उसे सीबीआय को सौंपने की बात भी कही गयी है। इस संबंध से केन्द्रीय मंत्री नारायण राणे और विधायक नितेश राणे द्वारा भी सीबीआय को पेन ड्राईव्ह में सारे सबूत देने की बात कही गई है।



(vi) दिशा की बॉडी सोसायटी के कंपाउंड से १० से १५ फीट दूर पड़ी हुई मिली जो की आत्महत्या में संभव नहीं। यह तभी संभव है की लाश को फेका गया है।

(vii) दिशा सालियन के बिल्डिंग के उस समय के CCTV फुटेज गायब कर दिये गये। बिल्डिंग लोगों के आने जाने के बारे में जो रजिस्टर में (Entries) की जाती है। उसे भी नष्ट कर दिया गया। इस बारे में News18 ने अपने दि. 21.09.2020 के न्यूज़ में विस्तार से बताया है।

(viii) उस गवाह ने बताया की मामले में महाराष्ट्र सरकार के मंत्री के बॉडीगार्ड भी शामिल है और वो केवल आधी बात बता रहा है।

(ix) दिशा सालियन की मौत के बाद भी उसका फोन कई घंटों तक इस्तेमाल में रहा। इस बारे में कोई भी, जवाब मुंबई पुलिस ने नहीं दिया है।

(x) श्री नितेश राणे के आरोपों से जो उन्होंने सबूतों के आधार पर लगाये हैं उससे संबंधित पेन ड्राईव भी सीबीआय को देने की बात महाराष्ट्र के विधानसभा (State Assembly) में कही है। उन्होंने दिशा सालियन और सुशांत सिंह राजपूत की हत्या और उन गुनाहों के सबूत मिटाने के अपराधिक षड्यंत्र के मुख्य आरोपी आदित्य ठाकरे को बताया है।

(xi) एक्सपर्ट डॉक्टर ने भी दिशा के शरीर पर मौत होने के पहले के और बाद के गहरे चोट के निशानों का जिक्र किया है और यह भी कहा है की यह चोटे दिशा को पीटने की वजह से या उसके जान बचाने के प्रयास से हो सकता है।

(xii) आदित्य ठाकरे उन वक्त राज्य के पर्यावरण मंत्री थे और उनके पिता उद्धव ठाकरे राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री थे और उद्धव ठाकरे द्वारा अपने पद का दुरुपयोग करके अपने आरोपी बेटे को बचाने उसे क्लीन चीट देने का





157

प्रयास करने के मामले में केन्द्रीय मंत्री नारायण राणे ने प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में आरोप लगाये है।

(xiii) आरोपीयो के मंत्री और मुख्यमंत्री होने के कारण से उस समय मुंबई पुलिस के कुछ अधिकारियो ने मामले को दबाने का पूरा प्रयास किया।

(xiv) मुंबई पुलिस ने दिशा सालियन की केस की फाइल कोम्प्युटर से डिलीट होने की बात कही जिससे उनका आरोपियों को बचाने का प्रयास स्पष्ट नजर आ गया।

(xv) श्री. नितेश राणे द्वारा हाल ही मे दि. 11.07.2022 को कई टीवी न्यूज चैनल मे दिये गये साक्षात्कार से यह बात साबित हो गई है कि मामला बहुत ज्यादा गंभीर है इसमें छोटे बच्चों और बच्चियों को अनाथआश्रम (NGO) से लाकर उन पर भी कई अत्याचार किए गए हैं और उसका संबंध दिशा सालियान तथा सुशांत सिंह राजपूत की मौत से है और मुख्य आरोपी आदित्य ठाकरे है।

(xvi) कई लोगों का यह मानना है की छोटे बच्चों के साथ हो रहे अत्याचार, बलात्कार और मानव तस्करी(child trafficking) के अन्य गुनाहों में आदित्य ठाकरे और उनका ग्रुप शामिल था।

उसमें के कुछ छोटे बच्चो और बच्चीयो के ऊपर हो रहे लैंगिक अत्याचार और खुद के साथ हो रहे अत्याचार का भी विरोध दिशा सालियन ने किया और वो उस पार्टीसे नीअपने घरके लिए निकल गयी तब आरोपियोने उसका पीछा किया दिशाने यह बात सुशांत सिंह राजपूत को फ़ोन पे बता दी.

आरोपियोने दिशा सालियान की हत्या कर दी.

सुशांत सिंग राजपूत को इस बातसे बहोत दुःख हुआ और उसने इस बात के साथ ही अन्य कई गुनाहो का पर्दाफाश करने का निश्चय किया. उसने



यह बात रिया चक्रवर्ती को बताई। रियाने सारी बाते महेश भट और आदित्य ठाकरे को बतादी। रिया का भाई शौविक, आदित्य के ग्रुप मे था। आदित्य ने साजिश रचकर रिया चक्रवर्ती को साजिश में शामिल करकर सुनियोजित तरीके से सुशांत सिंग राजपूत की भी हत्या कर दी और उसे आत्महत्या दिखाने का प्रयास किया गया।

(xvii) सुशांत सिंह राजपूत के फ्लैट पर रहने वाली 'रिया चक्रवर्ती' दिशा के हत्या के दूसरे ही दिन यानी 9 जून 2023 को सुशांत छोड़कर चली गई। 'रिया चक्रवर्ती' द्वारा आदित्य ठाकरे को सुशांत हत्या के दौरान 88 बार फोन पर बात करने का आरोप खुद शिवसेना सांसद राहुल शेवाले ने लगाया।

(xviii) हत्या के दिन सुशांत के फ्लैट पर लाल और नीले रंग की गाडीया, उसमे मनसुख हिरेन हत्या मे बरखास्त पुलीस अधिकारी सचिन वाझे, रिया चक्रवर्ती आदी लोगो के होने की बात एक चश्मदीद के फोन रिकॉर्ड को एक चैनल ने प्रकाशीत किया है।

Who came to Mont Blanc on 13th Night, witness account by Bharat Streamed live on Jul 23, 2021

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9hBGSqx9DIE&t=2013s>

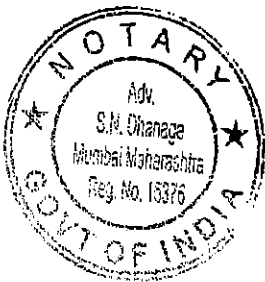
SSR CASE EYE WITNESS AUDIO CLIP

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0eNaduJU2Vo>

Statement Of Real Eye Witness In Sushant Singh Rajput Case।

Rhea Came Back In Mount Blanc On 13<sup>th</sup>

Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N96NsrS1DEM>



(xviii) सुशांत सिंह राजपूत पहले से ही कई बड़े ड्रग्स रैकेट और ह्यूमन ट्रैफिकिंग के माफियाओं के खिलाफ गुप्त तरीके से तहकीकात करके स्टिंग ऑपरेशन चलाकर अपनी डायरी में लिख रहा था। उसकी

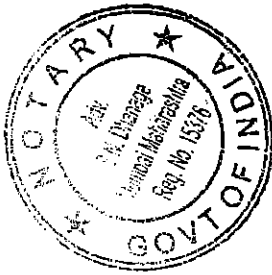
डायरी में कई मर्डर्स और अन्य जघन्य अपराधोंका उल्लेख है. उसमे महेश भट के अलावा कई बड़ी हस्तियोंके नमोका भी उल्लेख है.

उस डायरी को यूट्यूब पर प्रकाशित किया गया है।

(xix) छोटे बच्चो के साथ हो रहे अत्याचारो के बारे में हॉलीवुड के स्टार श्री. मेल जिब्सन ने बहोत ही गंभीर और चौकाने वाले खुलासे किये है। यहा बताया जा रहा है कि कुछ विकृत मानसिकता वाले फ़िल्मी हस्तीया और कई बड़े लोग छोटे बच्चों की मानव तस्करी करके उनका अपहरण और छोटे छोटे बच्चों बच्चीयो पर लैंगिक अत्याचारों के अलावा उन्हें अत्याधिक भयभीत करके उनके खून से निर्माण होने वाले 'एडेनालाईन' नामक सीरम को पीते है। जो उनके हिसाब से आयु बढ़ाने और जवान दिखने मै मदद करता है।

**Link & Title:** Mel Gibson Provided 'Valuable Intelligence' on Child Trafficking.

<https://www.newsweek.com/mel-gibson-provided-valuable-intelligence-child-trafficking-docuseries-1805492>



(xx) सुशांत सिंग राजपूत को जब पोस्टमार्टम के लिए ले जाया गया तब वहां पर हाजिर वार्डबॉय ने टीव्ही पर दिए अपने बयान में बताया की सुशांत सिंग की आत्महत्या नहीं है बल्कि हत्या है क्योंकि सुशांत सिंग के शव पर चोंट के कई निशान थे, उनकी आखो के निचे मुक्के मारने के बाद पड़ने वाले काले निशान थे और उसके पैर टुटे हुए थे। उसने यह भी बताया की सुशांत सिंह राजपूत की बॉडी पिली पड गई थी जो की आत्महत्या के केस में नहीं होता है।

(xxi) सुशांत सिंग के वाट्सअप चॅट से और अन्य उपलब्ध सबूतों से यह बात साबित हो गई कि दिशा सालियन की मौत के बाद सुशांत सिंग तनाव में रहने लगे और बार बार यही कहते की जिन्होंने दिशा को मारा है।

वे उसे (सुशांत को) नहीं छोड़ेंगे. इस बारे में सभी उपलब्ध सबूतों और गवाहों को रिपब्लिकन भारत ने अपने न्यूज चैनल पर दिखाया है और उसका एक शपथपत्र (Affidavit) भी बॉम्बे हाय कोर्ट में दायर किया है।

**Link:**

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aDxv2O5PgvN3TtmQakeUTFN6oCOUpr4/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aDxv2O5PgvN3TtmQakeUTFN6oCOUpr4/view?usp=drive_link)

सुशांत सिंग के मित्र गणेश हिवरकर ने भी 'R - Bharat' पर बताया कि सुशांत की हत्या करीब पाच से छह लोगों ने मिलकर की है. उसने इसमें संदीप सिंग नामक व्यक्ति का सीधा संबंध बताया है और यह भी बताया कि दिशा सालियन के हत्यारों और हत्या के कारणों की जानकारी होने की वजह से ही सुशांत की हत्या कर दी।

श्री. गणेश हिवरकर की गवाही के बाद उसके घर पे रात 1:30 बजे कुछ गुंडे धमकाने और मारने आये थे. उसने तुरंत 100 नंबर पर फोन करके पुलिस को सूचित किया लेकिन पुलिस वहां पर आई ही नहीं।

इस आरोपों का कोई जबाब मुंबई पुलिस के अधिकारी नहीं दे पाये. सीबीआय ने इस बारे में क्या तहकीकात की यह बात अभी तक सामने नहीं आयी है।

इससे यह साबित होता है कि आरोपी को उस वक्त के मंत्री और मुख्यमंत्री का संरक्षण होने की वजह से पुलिस आरोपी के खिलाफ कोई कारवाई नहीं कर रही थी और गवाहों पर जान लेवा हमले की शिकायत पर भी उन्हें बचाने के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया।



Link :- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F35P\\_No1T8E](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F35P_No1T8E)

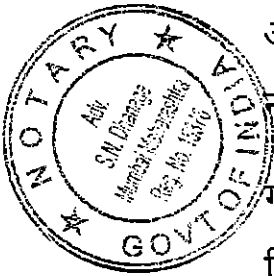
सुशांत का दुसरा पोस्ट मार्टम बनाने वाले डॉ. सुधीर गुप्ता इसके पहले भी कई विवादों में रहे हैं। सुनंदा पुष्कर की मौत को पोस्ट मार्टम रिपोर्ट में सामान्य मौत (Natural Death) दिखाने के लिए उन पर दबाव था यह बात उन्होंने 'स्टींग ऑपरेशन' में कबूली थी। इस बारे में 'रिपब्लिकन भारत' टीव्ही की और से बॉम्बे हाय कोर्ट में दायर शपथपत्र में पूरी जानकारी और सबूत दिये गये हैं।

'रिपब्लिकन भारत' न्यूज चैनल द्वारा हाय कोर्ट में दिये गये शपथपत्र में सुशांत सिंग राजपूत और दिशा सालियान के मर्डर के कई सारे सबूत उपलब्ध हैं ऐसी परिस्थिति में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने Bhajan Lal, 1992 Supp (1) SCC 335 में बनाये गये कानून के हिसाब से वे सबूत IPC 302 का FIR दर्ज करने के लिए पर्याप्त थे लेकिन, सीबीआय ने IPC 302, 120(B), 34, 201 का कोई भी FIR दर्ज नहीं किया है। यह बात सीबीआय के अधिकारियों की लापरवाही दिखता है।

इस मामले में शुरूआती जांच के मुंबई पुलिस के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी DCP अभिषेक त्रिमुखे थे जिनके उपर आरोपीयों को बचाने के लिए पद का दुरुपयोग करने, सबूत मिटाने, गवाही का सहायता न देने के आरोप लगे।

चश्मदीद गवाह श्री. सुरजीत राठोड ने भी संदीप सिंग और अन्य के खिलाफ सबूतों के आधार पर कारवाई के लिए DCP अभिषेक त्रिमुखे से बात की और त्रिमुखे के कहने पर लिखित शिकायत भी दी पर उस पर कोई कारवाई नहीं की गई। [<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=25oE60gf7eI>]

गौरतलब बात यह है कि सुशांत सिंग ने अपनी डायरीज में अभिषेक त्रिमुखे के काले कारनामों का स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया था। [SSR Diaries by Dipti Punnit]



ऐसे मे खुद त्रिमुखे उस केस की जांच नही कर सकते थे । वे उस केस के संबंध के कोई भी काम मे प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष हस्तक्षेप नही कर सकते थे लेकिन उन्होने फिर भी उस केस की जांच अपने ही देखरेख मे रखी इसलिए त्रिमुखे के खिलाफ कानूनी प्रावधानो के खिलाफ काम करना और अपना गलत उददेश पूर्ण करने के लिए सरकारी यंत्रणाओ के दुरूपयोग का IPC 166, 409 का मामला बनता है।

DCP अभिषेक त्रिमुखे और राज्य सरकार द्वारा - सीबीआय को जांच देने का विरोध यह अपने आप मे एक अपराध है। जो उनके गलत ईरादो को भी जाहीर करता है ।

(xxii) ऐसे में **AIIMS** के डॉक्टर के द्वारा आरोपियों को बचाने के लिए जारी किया गया पोस्ट मार्टम रिपोर्ट जिसमें इसे आत्महत्या दिखाने का प्रयास किया गया वह पूर्णतः झूठा साबित होता है और इस बारे में अनेक विशेषज्ञो ने अपने विचार विभिन्न न्यूज़ चैनल पर रखे है। उसमे **AIIMS** के डॉ. सुधीर गुप्ता का रिकार्डेड बयान भी महत्वपूर्ण है जो खुद उसे पोस्टमॉर्टम टीम के प्रमुख थे। डॉ. गुप्ता के विरोधाभासी बयानों को कई प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों ने और न्यूज़ चैनल ने प्रकाशित करके पोस्टमार्टम के झूठ को उजागर किया है।



(xxiii) एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यहां पर लिखना जरूरी है की जिस दिन **AIIMS** ने झूठी पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की उस समय **AIIMS** के डायरेक्टर डॉ. रणदीप गुलेरिया थे जो कि खुद भ्रष्टाचार करके फार्मा माफियाओ की दलाली करके उन्हें फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए झूठी बातें बोलकर यूट्यूब और अन्य जगहों पर झूठ फैला कर कई लोगो को जानलेवा कोवीड वैक्सीन लेने के लिए उकसाकर उन्हें मौत के मुह मे धकेलने के आरोपी है।

उन्हें कई हत्याओं के लिए आरोपी बनाया जा रहा है और बॉम्बे हाई कोर्ट ने उन्हें डॉ. स्नेहल लुनावत की हत्या के मामले मे भी नोटीस जारी किया है।

163

**[Writ Petition No. 5767 of 2022 Dilip Lunawat  
Vs. Serum Institute of India Pvt. Ltd. & Ors.]**

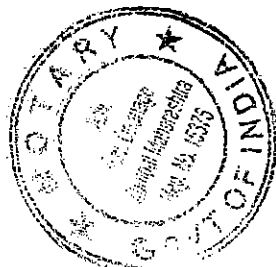
Link:

<https://rashidkhanpathan.com/bill-gates-adar-poonawallas-game-over-bombay-high-court-took-cognizance-issued-notice-in-a-vaccine-murder-case-of-dr-snehal-lunawat-where-interim-compensation-of-rs-1000-crore-is-soug/>

xxiv) इसलिए AIIMS की पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट की कोई विश्वसनीयता नहीं रह जाती।

(xxv) इस मामले में मिडिया, जनता की तरफ से विभिन्न संगठनों और लाखों एक्टिविस्ट्स द्वारा नई फॉरेंसिक टीम बनाकर पोस्ट मार्टम रिपोर्ट की सत्यता को जानने की मांग की गई. सुप्रीम कोर्ट बार एसोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष अड. विकास सिंह ने भी इस बारे में ट्वीट किया था जिसे टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया ने प्रकाशित भी किया।

(xxvi) कई मामले में हाय कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आरोपी को बचाने के लिए ऐसी झूठी रिपोर्ट बनाने वाले दोषियों के खिलाफ तथा संबंधित पुलिस अन्वेषण अधिकारी, मुख्य आरोपी, सरकारी वकिल और संबंधित मजिस्ट्रेट के खिलाफ IPC 201, 218, 166, 192, 193, 199, 200, 471, 474, 120(B), 34 के तहत करवाई की है। **[State of Maharashtra Vs. Kamlakar Bhavsar 2002 ALL MR (Cri) 2640, Salma Babu Shaikh Vs State Of Maharashtra 2008 MhLJ (Cri) 3 182, Kodali Purnachandra Rao v. Public Prosecutor, (1975) 2 SCC 570]**



(xxvii) सीबीआय के अधिकारियों ने इस मामले में आगे कोई भी आवश्यक तहकीकात और कार्रवाई नहीं की और चुपचाप बैठकर जनता को मूर्ख समझ कर उनकी भावनाओं का लगातार अनादर किया है।”

16. इन सभी सबूतों के मिलने के बाद सीबीआय के अन्वेषण अधिकारी से यह अपेक्षा थी की वे इसमें तुरंत आवश्यक तहकीकात करके फोन 'डिटेल्स', मोबाइल लोकेशन और अन्य साक्षो की तुरंत जांच करते और आरोपियों के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई करते।

17. परंतु लगभग तीन साल से सीबीआय के अधिकारियों ने मामले में कोई भी संतोषजनक प्रगती नहीं की है और उसकी वजह से आम आदमी का विश्वास देश की सर्वोच्च अन्वेषण संस्था (Premier investigation agency) सीबीआय पर से डगमगाता जा रहा है।

18. कई गवाहों और खासकर श्रीमती दीप्ती पुत्रित, केन्द्रीय मंत्री नारायण राणे, शिवसेना सांसद राहुल शेवाले, भाजप विधायक नितेश राणे जैसे महत्वपूर्ण गवाहों को सीबीआय के अन्वेषण अधिकारियों द्वारा सराहना और सहयोग मिलने के बजाय उदासीन और असहयोगपूर्ण व्यवहार करके सीबीआय के अन्वेषण अधिकारियों द्वारा आरोपीयों को सहयोग करने की मानसिकता का स्पष्ट संकेत जाता है।

19. इस मामले में पोस्ट मार्टम रिपोर्ट बनाने वाले डॉ. सुधीर गुप्ता की खुद की रिकॉर्ड बातचीत जिसे सभी प्रमुख चैनल ने और समाचार पत्रों ने प्रकाशित किया था, उससे यह पता चलता है की उन्होंने हत्या को आत्महत्या बनाने वाली झूठी रिपोर्ट बनाई है।

20. इसके आलावा सुशांत सिंह के पोस्ट मार्टम की AIIMS द्वारा तयार की गई रिपोर्ट के सीबीआई के कोर्ट में दाखिल करने से पहले ही मिडिया में प्रकाशित करवाकर भ्रम फैलाकर जनता को गुमराह करके मामले को दबाने का प्रयास और बाद में सीबीआई द्वारा उस झूठी रिपोर्ट को मिडिया द्वारा प्रकाशित करनेवाले लोगों के खिलाफ कोई भी कार्रवाई न करना, ईमानदार एक्सपर्ट द्वारा मामले की फिरसे जांच न करवाना और उस गलत पोस्ट मार्टम रिपोर्ट बनाने वाले डॉक्टर के खिलाफ आगे की उचित कार्रवाई न करना भी अन्वेषण अधिकारी की आरोप दबाने की मानसिकता दर्शाती है। यह जनता की





165

भावनाओ का अनादर है और इसकी वजह से आम आदमी के मन में आक्रोश है। जो की देश के लोकतंत्र के लिए खतरा है।

21. सीबीआय के अन्वेषण अधिकारी ने अन्वेषण संबंधी के नियम और सुप्रीम के निर्देशो का भी उल्लंघन किया है। उन्होंने भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद १४, १९, २१ का भी उल्लंघन किया है।

22. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने Karan Singh v. State of Haryana, (2013) 12 SCC 529, कहा है की बेईमान अन्वेषण अधिकारी द्वारा आरोपीयो को अनुचित लाभ पहुंचने के लिए किये गए दोषपूर्ण अन्वेषण कानूनी तौर पर अमान्य है। ऐसे लापरवाह और दोषपूर्ण अन्वेषण की वजह से आम आदमी का विश्वास सीबीआय के साथ ही न्याय व्यवस्था से भी उठने लगता है।

*“17. In Ram Bihari Yadav v. State of Bihar [(1998) 4 SCC 517 : 1998 SCC (Cri) 1085 : AIR 1998 SC 1850] this Court observed, that if primacy is given to a designed or negligent investigation, or to the omissions or lapses created as a result of a faulty investigation, the faith and confidence of the people would be shaken not only in the law enforcing agency, but also in the administration of justice. A similar view has been reiterated by this Court in Amar Singh v. Balwinder Singh [(2003) 2 SCC 518 : 2003 SCC (Cri) 641 : AIR 2003 SC 1164].*

*18. Furthermore, in Ram Bali v. State of U.P. [(2004) 10 SCC 598 : 2004 SCC (Cri) 2045], it was held by this Court that the court must ensure that the defective investigation purposely carried out by the investigating officer, does not affect the credibility of the version of events given by the prosecution.*

*16. The investigation into a criminal offence must be free from any objectionable features or infirmities which may give rise to an*



apprehension in the mind of the complainant or the accused, that investigation was not fair and may have been carried out with some ulterior motive. The investigating officer must not indulge in any kind of mischief, or cause harassment either to the complainant or to the accused. His conduct must be entirely impartial and must dispel any suspicion regarding the genuineness of the investigation. The investigating officer, "is not merely present to strengthen the case of the prosecution with evidence that will enable the court to record a conviction, but to bring out the real unvarnished version of the truth". Ethical conduct on the part of the investigating agency is absolutely essential, and there must be no scope for any allegation of mala fides or bias. Words like "personal liberty" contained in Article 21 of the Constitution of India provide for the widest amplitude, covering all kinds of rights particularly, the right to personal liberty of the citizens of India, and a person cannot be deprived of the same without following the procedure prescribed by law. In this way, the investigating agencies are the guardians of the liberty of innocent citizens. Therefore, a duty is cast upon the investigating officer to ensure that an innocent person should not suffer from unnecessary harassment of false implication, however, at the same time, an accused person must not be given undue leverage. An investigation cannot be interfered with or influenced even by the courts. Therefore, the investigating agency must avoid entirely any kind of extraneous influence, and investigation must be carried out with equal alacrity and fairness irrespective of the status of the accused or the complainant, as a tainted investigation definitely leads to the miscarriage of criminal justice, and thus deprives a man of his fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. Thus, every investigation must be judicious, fair, transparent and expeditious to ensure compliance with the rules of



167

law, as is required under Articles 19, 20 and 21 of the Constitution.  
(Vide Babubhai v. State of Gujarat [(2010) 12 SCC 254 : (2011) 1  
SCC (Cri) 336].)

23. मा. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दि. 19.08.2020 को मामले की जांच सीबीआय को सौंप दी ।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184 आदेश के पैरा 44 में स्पष्ट किया है की :

“सुशांत के परिवार के लोग, दोस्त, प्रशंसक सभी बेसब्री से जांच के परिणामों का इंतजार कर रहे हैं ताकी सभी चर्चा, शंका - कुशंकाओं को पूर्णविराम लग सके. इसलिए एक पारदर्शी, योग्य, जिम्मेदार और निष्पक्ष जांच संस्था के माध्यम से सच्ची जानकारी जल्द से जल्द जनता के सामने लाना बहुत जरूरी है।

जब एक निष्पक्ष जांच करके सच बाहर लाया जायेगा तब आम आदमी का विश्वास न्यायव्यवस्था में बढ़ेगा. जांच में मामले पूर्ण सच बाहर आने के बाद ना सिर्फ इस दुनिया के जिवित लोग बल्कि मृतक की आत्मा भी शांती से सो सकेंगी.

सत्यमेव जयते !!!!!.”

In Rhea Chakraborty v. State of Bihar, (2020) 20 SCC 184, it is ruled as under;

“44. The actor Sushant Singh Rajput was a talented actor in the Mumbai film world and died well before his full potential could be realised. His family, friends and admirers are keenly waiting the outcome of the investigation so that all the speculations floating around can be put to rest. Therefore a fair, competent and impartial investigation is the need of the hour. The expected outcome then would be, a measure of justice for the complainant, who lost his only son. For the petitioner too, it will be the desired justice as she herself



*called for a CBI investigation. The dissemination of the real facts through unbiased investigation would certainly result in justice for the innocents, who might be the target of vilification campaign. Equally importantly, when integrity and credibility of the investigation is discernible, the trust, faith and confidence of the common man in the judicial process will resonate. When truth meets sunshine, justice will not prevail on the living alone but after Life's fitful fever, now the departed will also sleep well. Satyameva Jayate."*

**23.1.** मा. सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस आदेश की घोर अवमानना सीबीआय के अधिकारियों ने की है. सीबीआय के अधिकारियों ने :-

- (i) प्रमुख गवाहों से और मिडीया के लोगों से आवश्यक सबूत नहीं लिए;
- (ii) IPC 302, 201, 120(B), 34 का FIR दर्ज नहीं किया
- (iii) आरोपीयों के CDR फोन डिटेल्स आदी की जांच का कोई ब्योरा नहीं दिया
- (iv) आरोपीयों और संदिग्धों के 'नार्को टेस्ट', ब्रेन मॅपींग टेस्ट', 'लाय डिटेक्टर टेस्ट' नहीं लिए
- (v) तीन वर्षों से ना तो चार्ज-शीट (आरोपपत्र) दायर किया और ना ही क्लोअर रिपोर्ट दायर किया।
- (vi) दिशा सालियान की मौत से इस सुशांत सिंग के मौत की केस का संबंध, मुंबई पुलिस की लापरवाही के साथही दिशा केस की फाईल गायब करके उसे कम्प्यूटर से गुम जाने (delete होने) की कहानी बनाना आदी गंभीर मामले पर सीबीआय चुप्पी साधे हुए है।

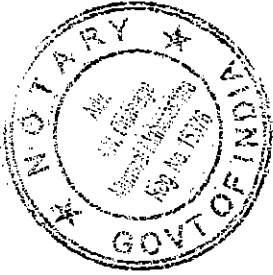


169  
23.2. सुप्रीम कोर्ट के 19 अगस्त 2020 के आदेशो की स्पष्ट अवमानना की वजह से सीबीआय के दोषी अधिकारी कोर्ट अवमानना कानून, 1971 की धारा 2 (b) और भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 129 के तहत 6 माह तक जेल की सजा के हकदार है।

23.3. इसके पहले भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने दि. 12<sup>th</sup> February 2019 के **Nivedita Jha v. State of Bihar, 2019 SCC OnLine SC 792** मामले के आदेशानुसार सीबीआय के डायरेक्टर को कोर्ट अवमानना (Contempt of Court) के तहत सजा सुनाई है।

23.4. In **Nivedita Jha v. State of Bihar, 2019 SCC OnLine SC 792**, it is ruled as under;

*"12. We have heard the learned Attorney General on the question of sentence. We have also heard Mr. M. Nageshwar Rao, the then In-Charge Director, C.B.I. (now Additional Director, C.B.I.) and Mr. Bhasuran S., Additional Legal Advisor and In-Charge Director of Prosecution, C.B.I. In exercise of power under Article 129 of the Constitution, for commission of contempt of Court, we sentence them till the rising of the Court and impose a fine of Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees one lakh) each on Mr. M. Nageshwar Rao, the then In-Charge Director, C.B.I. (now Additional Director, C.B.I.) and Mr. Bhasuran S., Additional Legal Advisor and In-Charge Director of Prosecution, C.B.I. to be deposited within a week."*



23.5. ऐसी ही सजा कई अन्वेषण अधिकारियों को सुनाई जा चुकी है. उसमे कुछ महत्वपूर्ण आदेश निम्नप्रकार है :-

(i) **Kapol Co.op Bank Ltd. Vs. State of Maharashtra 2004 SCC OnLine Bom 695**

(ii) **Salma Babu Shaikh Vs State of Maharashtra 2008 MhLJ (Cri) 3 182**

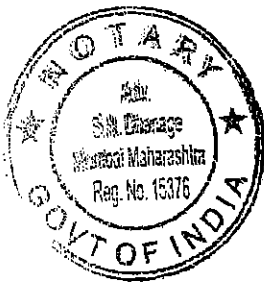
(iii) Kodali Purnachandra Rao v. Public Prosecutor, (1975) 2 SCC 570

24. आरोपीयो को बचाने या निर्दोषो को फ़साने के लिए सबूतो के साथ छेडछाड करके गलत रिकार्ड बनाने वाले और सरकारी संपत्ति और यंत्रणाओ का दुरुपयोग अनाधिकृत और गैरकानूनी कामो के लिए करने वाले दोषी अन्वेषण अधिकारीयो के खिलाफ सजा के लिए भारतीय दंड संहिता की धाराये २०१, २१८, १६६, १६७, १९२, १९३, ४०९, २११, ४७१, ४७४, १२०(B), ३४ के अंतर्गत क़ानूनी कारवाई और उम्रकैद तक की सजा का प्रावधान है।

25. मा. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने Kodali Purnachandra Rao Vs The Public Prosecutor (1975) 2 SCC 570, मामले में आरोपी को बचाने के लिए दोषपूर्ण अन्वेषण रिकॉर्ड बनाने वाले दोषी अन्वेषण अधिकारी की IPC २१८ की सजा को बरकरार रखा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा;

*"I.P.C. Sec. 218 – A Public Servant charged with the preparation of incorrect official record to save the accused. The officer who prepares a false report with dishonest intention of misleading his superior to save main accused in a case of death, then an offence is committed by the officer. There can be no doubt that on the basis of the facts found.*

*The charges under Sections 218, 468, Penal Code had been fully established against the appellant A-2 being a public servant charged with the preparation of official record relating to the investigation of the cause of the death of Kalarani, framed that record in a manner which he knew to be incorrect with intent to save or knowing to be likely that he will thereby save the true offender or offenders from legal punishment.*



171

Obviously, he prepared this false and forged record with the fraudulent and dishonest intention of misleading his superior officers and inducing them to do or omit to do anything which they would not do or omit if they were not so deceived or induced. A-1, as discussed already, facilitated and intentionally aided A-2 in the preparation of the false and forged record. (Para 47)”

**26. In Nandkumar S. Kale vs Bhaurao Chandrabhanji Tidke & Anr 2007**

**ALL MR (Cri) 2737**, it is ruled as under;

“(A) Action against Investigation Police officer - Preparation of false record of investigation cannot be a part of duty done in discharge of official duty -If in such cases protection is granted to the accused police officer then they can show the investigation having been carried out even sitting at home.

(B) Cri. P.C., S. 156 (3) - Registration of F.I.R. against police officer on the complaint sent to police station by Magistrate - Held- Police officer bound to register an offence and proceed to investigate in to crime.”



**27. दोषी अन्वेषण अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कारवाई और सजा के सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाय कोर्ट द्वारा दिए गए अन्य आदेश निम्नप्रकार है :-**

- i. **Salma Babu Shaikh Vs State Of Maharashtra 2008-MhLJ(Cri)-3-182**
- ii. **Nandkumar S. Kale 2007All MR (Cri) 2737**
- iii. **Kapol Co.op Bank Ltd. Vs. State of Maharashtra 2004 SCC OnLine Bom 695**
- iv. **Secy., Hailakandi Bar Assn. v. State of Assam, (1996) 9 SCC 74**
- v. **Mohd. Zahid Vs Govt. of NCT of Delhi AIR 1998 SC 2023**
- vi. **Kamal Chand Tiwari Vs. State of Maharashtra 2023 SCC OnLine Bom**

- vii. Raman Lal v. State of Rajasthan, 2000 SCC OnLine Raj 226
- viii. Perumal Vs. Janki (2014) 5 SCC 377
- ix. Bharadwaaj Media Pvt. Ltd. v. State, 2007 SCC OnLine Del 1561
- x. Afzal v. State of Haryana, (1996) 7 SCC 397
- xi. Umesh Kumar (IPS) v. Government of Andhra Pradesh, 2012 SCC OnLine AP 533
- xii. State of Maharashtra Vs Mangesh Chavan 2020 SCC OnLine Bom 672
- xiii. Court orders action against investigating officer for shoddy probe in rape case
- xiv. Read more at: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/court-orders-action-against-investigating-officer-for-shoddy-probe-in-rape-case/articleshow/59415635.cms>
- xv. Minor Rape Case | Allahabad HC Orders Disciplinary Actions Against Cop For Absolving Accused Of Charges During Probe.
- xvi. <https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/minor-rape-case-allahabad-high-court-orders-disciplinary-actions-cop-ensuring-accused-absolved-charges-216341>
- xvii. 'Effort To Shield Real Culprits': Calcutta High Court Initiates Departmental Proceedings Against IO, Orders De Novo Probe.
- xviii. <https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/calcutta-high-court-quashes-chargesheet-de-novo-investigation-inherent-power-of-court-section-482-177257>
- xix. Madras HC Acquits Man Of Rape Charges; Blames "Faulty Investigation" & Directs Training Of Investigation Officers





173

xx. <https://www.livelaw.in/madras-hc-acquits-man-of-rape-charges-blames-faulty-investigation-directs-training-of-investigation-officers-read-judgment/>

xxi. 'Possible That Police Set Up False Case After Killing Deceased In The Process Of Arrest' : Supreme Court

The Supreme Court recently acquitted four persons who were convicted for a murder which happened in 1989. After appreciating the evidence, the Court formed an opinion that the case might have been set up by the police themselves after killing the deceased in the process of arrest (*Pulen Phukan & Ors. Versus The State Of Assam*).

xxii. <https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/murder-case-police-set-up-false-case-supreme-court-acquits-4-in-1989-case-225290>

28. मा. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने आदेश State of Gujarat v. Kishanbhai, (2014) 5 SCC 108 मामले में स्पष्ट निर्देश दिए हैं कि अगर किसी मामले में कोर्ट किसी आरोपी को केस से बरी करती है तो उसके दो मुख्य कारन हो सकते हैं :-

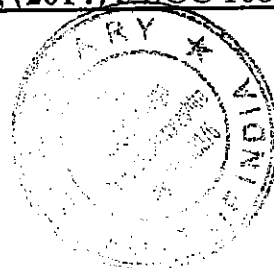
(i) या तो अन्वेषण अधिकारी ने अन्वेषण ठीक से नहीं किया और उसकी वजह से एक अपराधी छुट गया है।

या फिर

(ii) एक निर्दोष को झूठे केस में फसाया गया जिसे कोर्ट ने कई सालों के बाद न्याय दिया।

29. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है कि दोनों परिस्थिती में अन्वेषण अधिकारी के कर्तव्यहीनता की जांच और उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई आवश्यक है।

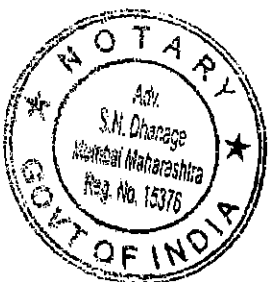
30. In State of Gujarat v. Kishanbhai, (2014) 5 SCC 108, it is ruled as under;



174

“19. Every time there is an acquittal, the consequences are just the same, as have been noticed hereinabove. The purpose of justice has not been achieved. There is also another side to be taken into consideration. We have declared the respondent-accused innocent, by upholding the order of the High Court, giving him the benefit of doubt. He may be truly innocent, or he may have succeeded because of the lapses committed by the investigating/prosecuting teams. If he has escaped, despite being guilty, the investigating and the prosecution agencies must be deemed to have seriously messed it all up. And if the accused was wrongfully prosecuted, his suffering is unfathomable. Here also, the investigating and prosecuting agencies are blameworthy. It is therefore necessary, not to overlook even the hardship suffered by the accused, first during the trial of the case, and then at the appellate stages. An innocent person does not deserve to suffer the turmoil of a long-drawn litigation, spanning over a decade or more. The expenses incurred by an accused in his defence can dry up all his financial resources — ancestral or personal. Criminal litigation could also ordinarily involve financial borrowings. An accused can be expected to be under a financial debt, by the time his ordeal is over.

22. Every acquittal should be understood as a failure of the justice delivery system, in serving the cause of justice. Likewise, every acquittal should ordinarily lead to the inference, that an innocent person was wrongfully prosecuted. It is therefore essential that every State should put in place a procedural mechanism which would ensure that the cause of justice is served, which would simultaneously ensure the safeguard of interest of those who are innocent. In furtherance of the above purpose, it is considered essential to direct the Home Department of every State to examine all orders of acquittal and to record reasons for the failure of each



175

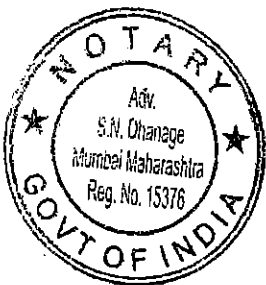
prosecution case. A Standing Committee of senior officers of the police and prosecution departments should be vested with the aforesaid responsibility. The consideration at the hands of the above Committee, should be utilised for crystallising mistakes committed during investigation, and/or prosecution, or both. The Home Department of every State Government will incorporate in its existing training programmes for junior investigation/prosecution officials course-content drawn from the above consideration. The same should also constitute course-content of refresher training programmes for senior investigating/prosecuting officials. The above responsibility for preparing training programmes for officials should be vested in the same Committee of senior officers referred to above. Judgments like the one in hand (depicting more than ten glaring lapses in the investigation/prosecution of the case), and similar other judgments, may also be added to the training programmes. The course-content will be reviewed by the above Committee annually, on the basis of fresh inputs, including emerging scientific tools of investigation, judgments of courts, and on the basis of experiences gained by the Standing Committee while examining failures, in unsuccessful prosecution of cases. We further direct, that the above training programme be put in place within 6 months. This would ensure that those persons who handle sensitive matters concerning investigation/prosecution are fully trained to handle the same. Thereupon, if any lapses are committed by them, they would not be able to feign innocence when they are made liable to suffer departmental action for their lapses.



23. On the culmination of a criminal case in acquittal, the investigating/prosecuting official(s) concerned responsible for such acquittal must necessarily be identified. A finding needs to be recorded in each case, whether the lapse was innocent or

blameworthy. Each erring officer must suffer the consequences of his lapse, by appropriate departmental action, whenever called for. Taking into consideration the seriousness of the matter, the official concerned may be withdrawn from investigative responsibilities, permanently or temporarily, depending purely on his culpability. We also feel compelled to require the adoption of some indispensable measures, which may reduce the malady suffered by parties on both sides of criminal litigation. Accordingly, we direct the Home Department of every State Government to formulate a procedure for taking action against all erring investigating/prosecuting officials/officers. All such erring officials/officers identified, as responsible for failure of a prosecution case, on account of sheer negligence or because of culpable lapses, must suffer departmental action. The above mechanism formulated would infuse seriousness in the performance of investigating and prosecuting duties, and would ensure that investigation and prosecution are purposeful and decisive. The instant direction shall also be given effect to within 6 months.

20. Numerous petitions are filed before this Court praying for anticipatory bail (under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) at the behest of persons apprehending arrest, or for bail (under Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) at the behest of persons already under detention. In a large number of such petitions, the main contention is of false implication. Likewise, many petitions seeking quashing of criminal proceeding (filed under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) come up for hearing day after day, wherein also, the main contention is of fraudulent entanglement/involvement. In matters where prayers for anticipatory bail or for bail made under Sections 438 and 439 are denied, or where a quashing petition filed under Section 482 of the



177

Code of Criminal Procedure is declined, the person concerned may have to suffer periods of incarceration for different lengths of time. They suffer captivity and confinement most of the times (at least where they are accused of serious offences), till the culmination of their trial. In case of their conviction, they would continue in confinement during the appellate stages also, and in matters which reach the Supreme Court, till the disposal of their appeals by this Court. By the time they are acquitted at the appellate stage, they may have undergone long years of custody. When acquitted by this Court, they may have suffered imprisonment of 10 years, or more. When they are acquitted (by the trial or the appellate court), no one returns to them what was wrongfully taken away from them. The system responsible for the administration of justice is responsible for having deprived them of their lives, equivalent to the period of their detention. It is not untrue, that for all the wrong reasons, innocent persons are subjected to suffer the ignominy of criminal prosecution and to suffer shame and humiliation. Just like it is the bounden duty of a court to serve the cause of justice to the victim, so also, it is the bounden duty of a court to ensure that an innocent person is not subjected to the rigours of criminal prosecution.

21. The situation referred to above needs to be remedied. For the said purpose, adherence to a simple procedure could serve the objective. We accordingly direct that on the completion of the investigation in a criminal case, the prosecuting agency should apply its independent mind, and require all shortcomings to be rectified, if necessary by requiring further investigation. It should also be ensured that the evidence gathered during investigation is truly and faithfully utilised, by confirming that all relevant witnesses and materials for proving the charges are conscientiously presented during the trial of a case. This would achieve two purposes. Only



*persons against whom there is sufficient evidence, will have to suffer the rigours of criminal prosecution. By following the above procedure, in most criminal prosecutions, the agencies concerned will be able to successfully establish the guilt of the accused.*

*24. A copy of the instant judgment shall be transmitted by the Registry of this Court, to the Home Secretaries of all State Governments and Union Territories, within one week. All the Home Secretaries concerned, shall ensure compliance with the directions recorded above. The records of consideration, in compliance with the above direction, shall be maintained.*

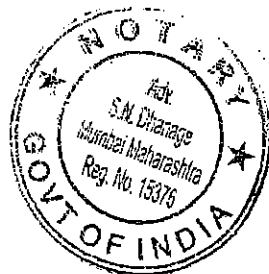
*25. We hope and trust that the Home Department of the State of Gujarat, will identify the erring officers in the instant case, and will take appropriate departmental action against them, as may be considered appropriate, in accordance with law."*

**31.** दोषी अन्वेषण पुलिस अधिकारीयो के खिलाफ कानूनी कारवाई करने से टालना भी अपने आप में एक अपराध और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेशों की अवमानना है।

**32. [A]** क्यो सीबीआय केस में आरोपपत्र (charge-sheet) या केस बंद करने का क्लोजर रिपोर्ट (Closure Report) पेश नहीं कर रही है?

**[B]** सीबीआय अगर क्लोजर रिपोर्ट पेश करती है तब भी कोर्ट खुद होकर आरोपीयो के खिलाफ IPC 302 और अन्य धाराओं में कारवाई कर सकती है

**32.1.** इस मामले में भाजपा विधायक नितेश राणे और अन्य लोगो द्वारा लगाये गये आरोपो में मुख्य आरोपी के रूप में आदित्य ठाकरे और षडयंत्र में शामिल अन्य आरोपीयो में सुरज पांचोली और कई बड़े राजनेता, मंत्री, पुलिस अधिकारीयो, के बॉलीवुड की बडी हस्तिया, प्रसिद्ध उद्योगपतियो के परिवार के लोग, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय माफिया के नाम सामने आ रहे है।



179

32.2. मामले में आरोपियों के बचाने के प्रयास में सहआरोपी के रूप में पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री उद्धव ठाकरे और अन्य बड़े राजनेताओं के नाम सामने आ रहे हैं। उसमें से कुछ आरोपी सत्तापक्ष के लोगों के माध्यम से सीबीआय पर दबाव बनाकर मामले को खींच रहे हैं।

32.3. राजनीतिक दबाव और भ्रष्टाचार के चलते सीबीआय के अधिकारी मामले में कोई कारवाई नहीं कर रहे हैं और कोर्ट में आरोपपत्र दायर नहीं कर रहे हैं।

32.4. सीबीआय मामले की क्लोजर रिपोर्ट कोर्ट में इसलिये दाखिल नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि उसे उस रिपोर्ट के साथ उसके द्वारा किये गये अन्वेषण (जांच) के सभी सबूत कोर्ट में पेश करने होंगे।

और सीबीआय को उन आरोपों का जबाब देना होगा कि क्यों प्रमुख गवाह, उनके द्वारा लगाये गये आरोप, और सबूतों की जांच नहीं की गई। क्यों आरोपियों के मोबाइल टावर लोकेशन से लेकर अन्य आरोपों पर जांच नहीं की गई। और सीबीआय को यह भी बताना पड़ेगा कि कैसे सभी आरोप झूठे हैं।

32.5. आरोपियों को बचाने के लिए गलत जांच रिपोर्ट कोर्ट में पेश करनेवाले जांच अधिकारी और उनके वरिष्ठ अधिकारी भी IPC 192, 193, 201, 218, 409, 120(B), 34 के तहत सात साल से उम्रकैद तक की सजा के हकदार हैं। [Arijit Sarkar vs. Monosree Sarkar & Ors 2017 SCC OnLine Cal 13, Kodali Purnachandra Rao v. Public Prosecutor, (1975) 2 SCC 570]

32.6. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने Karan Singh v. State of Haryana, (2013) 12 SCC 529 मामले में स्पष्ट आदेश दिया है कि आरोपियों को बचाने के लिए जानबूझकर किये गये दोषपूर्ण अन्वेषण और बरती गई लापरवाही का कोई भी लाभ आरोपी को न मिले इसको देखने की जिम्मेदारी कोर्ट की है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने स्पष्ट कहा कि जानबूझकर किये गये दोषपूर्ण अन्वेषण या फिर लापरवाही बरतकर किये गये अन्वेषण की वजह से शिकायतकर्ता के आरोप और सबूतों पर कोई विपरीत असर नहीं पड़ता है। अगर ऐसे दोषपूर्ण अन्वेषण को (सही) मानकर अगर कोर्ट कार्यवाही करेगा तो इससे आम आदमी

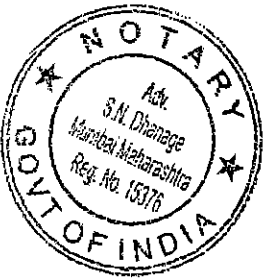
का विश्वास अन्वेषण संस्थाओं के साथ ही न्यायव्यवस्था से ही उठ जायेगा।



In Karan Singh v. State of Haryana, (2013) 12 SCC 529 it is ruled as under;

*“18. Furthermore, in Ram Bali v. State of U.P. [(2004) 10 SCC 598 : 2004 SCC (Cri) 2045] , it was held by this Court that the court must ensure that the defective investigation purposely carried out by the investigating officer, does not affect the credibility of the version of events given by the prosecution.*

*17. In Ram Bihari Yadav v. State of Bihar [(1998) 4 SCC 517 : 1998 SCC (Cri) 1085 : AIR 1998 SC 1850] this Court observed, that if primacy is given to a designed or negligent investigation, or to the omissions or lapses created as a result of a faulty investigation, the faith and confidence of the people would be shaken not only in the law enforcing agency, but also in the administration of justice. A similar view has been reiterated by this Court in Amar Singh v. Balwinder Singh [(2003) 2 SCC 518 : 2003 SCC (Cri) 641 : AIR 2003 SC 1164].”*



**32.7. सीबीआय द्वारा क्लोजर रिपोर्ट के आधारपर आरोपी बच नहीं सकते।**

इसके पहले भी जस्टिस निर्मल यादव के भ्रष्टाचार मामले में और आरुषी तलवार मर्डर केस जैसे कई मामलों में सीबीआय द्वारा क्लोजर रिपोर्ट दायर करने के बावजूद कोर्ट ने केस चलाने का आदेश दिया था. आरोपीयों को जेल भी जाना पड़ा था. [Nirmal Yadav v. Central Bureau of Investigation, 2011 SCC OnLine P&H 15415, Nupur Talwar v. CBI, (2012) 2 SCC 188]

**32.8. तीसरा प्रमुख कारण :-** इन सभी कानूनी प्रावधानों के आलावा जागरूक मिडिया और सतर्क, न्यायप्रिय नागरिकों, एक्टीव्हिस्ट्स के अथक प्रयासों की वजह से सभी महत्वपूर्ण सबूत आम जनता के सामने आ चुके हैं और ऐसे में अगर सीबीआय अगर क्लोजर रिपोर्ट पेश करता है तो सीबीआय की इज्जत सारी जनता के नजर में गिर जायेगी. इन्हीं सब बातों को खयाल में रखकर आरोपी और सीबीआय के अधिकारी कोर्ट में किसी भी प्रकार की रिपोर्ट कोर्ट में पेश होने के पक्ष में नहीं है।



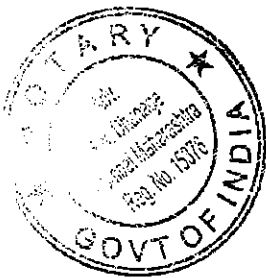
181  
32.9. मा. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने Ragbir Singh v. State of Haryana, (1980) 3 SCC 70, मामले में हत्या को आत्महत्या दिखाने की झूठी कहानी रचने वाले आरोपी पुलिस को IPC 302 के तहत उम्रकैद की सजा देते हुए कहा कि अगर आपने देश की जनता का विश्वास खो दिया तो उसे फिर से हासिल करना बहुत मुश्किल है। आप कुछ लोगों को ज्यादा समय तक हमेशा बेवकूफ बना कर रख सकते हैं। लेकिन देश की सारी जनता को बार बार बेवकूफ नहीं बनाया जा सकता।

*“[...] A trial for murder followed, a conviction under Sec. 302 was entered and eventually the High Court confirmed the conviction and sentence of life imprisonment so far as the petitioner was concerned. A false explanation of suicidal hanging was set up by the police officer-accused but this was rejected [...] the courts below concurrently found the guilt of the petitioner proved beyond reasonable doubt..*

*[...]*

*Strenuous submissions have been made to us by Shri Mulla to discredit the prosecution version of murder but we are not in the least convinced that there is any error in the appreciation or the conclusion.*

*4. We conclude with the disconcerting note sounded by Abraham Lincoln:*



*“If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens you can never regain their respect and esteem. It is true that you can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time.*

*2. We are deeply disturbed by the diabolical recurrence of police torture resulting in a terrible scare in the minds of common citizens that their lives and liberty are under a new peril when the*

guardians of the law gore human rights to death. The vulnerability of human rights assumes a traumatic, torturous poignancy; the violent violation is perpetrated by the police arm of the State whose function is to protect the citizen and not to commit gruesome offences against them as has happened in this case.

3. The State, at the highest administrative and political levels, we hope, will organise special strategies to prevent and punish brutality by police methodology. Otherwise, the credibility of the rule of law in our Republic vis-à-vis the people of the country will deteriorate."

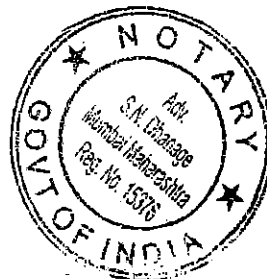
33. भारत लोकतांत्रिक देश है और उसके हर संस्थानों की मालिक इस देश की जनता है।

33.1. चपरासी से लेकर मुख्य सचिव तक, मजिस्ट्रेट से लेकर चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ़ इंडिया तक तथा नगर सेवक से लेकर प्रधानमंत्री (प्रधान सेवक) तक सभी लोग जनता के सेवक (लोकसेवक) है। **[Supreme Court of India v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal, (2020) 5 SCC 481]**

33.2. इन सभी लोकसेवको की तनखाह, उनकी सुरक्षा से लेकर सभी सुविधाये और व्यवस्था आम आदमी द्वारा दिये जा रहे टैक्स से प्राप्त पैसे से की जाती है।

33.3. इस देश का हर आदमी प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से टैक्स (कर) दे रहा है। अगर 30 रु. लीटर का पेट्रोल/डीजल देश में 100 रूपये में आम आदमी खरीदता है तो वह प्रतीलीटर 70 रूपये टैक्स दे रहा है। ऐसी बात हर जगह हर चीज पर लागू होती है।

33.4. देश की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में सभी लोकसेवको को देश की जनता के हित में कार्य करने, नियमानुसार काम करनेवाले को संरक्षण देने और कानून के खिलाफ काम करने वालों को सजा दिलवाकर समाज में न्याय एवं शांति प्रस्थापित कर देश को तरक्की पर ले जाने की नौकरी दे गई है।



183

33.5. अपनी सेवा देने में असक्षम लोकसेवको को पद से हटाना, निलंबित या बरखास्त करना और दोषी लोकसेवक अधिकारी, पुलिस, जजेस को सजा दिलवाने का भी प्रावधान कानून में है।

34. सुशांत सिंग जैसे मामले में वास्तव में क्या हो रहा है यह जानने का हक देश के हर नागरिक को है। केवल विशेष परिस्थितियों में गवाहों की जान को खतरा ना हो तथा जिन बातों को उजागर करने से आरोपीको झूठे सबूत बनाने का और खुद को बचाने का मौका मिल जाता है ऐसे अपवादात्मक परिस्थितियों को छोड़कर अन्वेषण की सही जानकारी जनता को देना यह जिम्मेदारी सीबीआई ही नहीं देश के हर सस्थानों की है।

35. In Union of India v. Assn. for Democratic Reforms, (2002) 5 SCC 294, it is ruled as under;

*“37. The Court dealt with the right of telecast and (in paragraph 75) held thus: (SCC p. 224)*

*(...)It may be true that what is protected by Article 19(1)(a) is an expression of thought and feeling and not of the physical or intellectual prowess or skill. ...However, the right to freedom of speech and expression also includes the right to educate, to inform and to entertain and also the right to be educated, informed and entertained. The former is the right of the telecaster and the latter that of the viewers.*

*The Court thereafter (in paragraph 82) held: (SCC p. 229)*

*“True democracy cannot exist unless all citizens have a right to participate in the affairs of the polity of the country. The right to participate in the affairs of the country is meaningless unless the citizens are well informed on all sides of the issues, in respect of which they are called upon to express their views. One-sided information, disinformation, misinformation and non-information all equally create an uninformed citizenry*



*which makes democracy a farce when medium of information is monopolised either by a partisan central authority or by private individuals or oligarchic organisations. This is particularly so in a country like ours where about 65 per cent of the population is illiterate and hardly 1½ per cent of the population has an access to the print media which is not subject to pre-censorship.”*

*(emphasis supplied)*

*The Court also observed: [SCC p. 300 para. 201(3)(b)]*

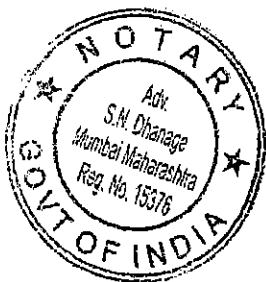
*“A successful democracy posits an ‘aware’ citizenry”.*

*As stated in the aforesaid passage, one – sided information, disinformation, misinformation and non – information, all equally create an uninformed citizenry which makes democracy a farce.*

*36. Thereafter, the Court summarised the law on the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) as restricted by Article 19(2) thus: (SCC p. 213, para 43)*

*“The freedom of speech and expression includes right to acquire information and to disseminate it. Freedom of speech and expression is necessary, for self-fulfilment. It enables people to contribute to debates on social and moral issues. It is the best way to find a truest model of anything, since it is only through it that the widest possible range of ideas can circulate. It is the only vehicle of political discourse so essential to democracy. Equally important is the role it plays in facilitating artistic and scholarly endeavours of all sorts.”*

*30. Now we would refer to various decisions of this Court dealing with citizens' right to know, which is derived from the concept of “freedom of speech and expression”. ... Public education is essential for functioning of the process of popular government and*



185

to assist the discovery of truth and strengthening the capacity of an individual in participating in the decision-making process.

46(...)

5. The right to get information in democracy is recognised all throughout and it is a natural right flowing from the concept of democracy. At this stage, we would refer to Article 19(1) and (2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which is as under:

“(1) Everyone shall have the right to hold opinions without interference.

(2) Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.”

31. In State of U.P. v. Raj Narain [(1975) 4 SCC 428] the Constitution Bench considered a question — whether privilege can be claimed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh under Section 123 of the Evidence Act in respect of what has been described for the sake of brevity to be the Blue Book summoned from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and certain documents summoned from the Superintendent of Police, Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh? The Court observed that: (SCC p. 453, para 74)



“The right to know, which is derived from the concept of freedom of speech, though not absolute, is a factor which should make one wary, when secrecy is claimed for transactions which can, at any rate, have no repercussion on public security.”

The Court pertinently observed as under: (SCC p. 453, para 74)

*“74. In a Government of responsibility like ours, where all the agents of the public must be responsible for their conduct, there can be but few secrets. The people of this country have a right to know every public act, everything that is done in a public way, by their public functionaries. They are entitled to know the particulars of every public transaction in all its bearing.”*

*32. In Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) (P) Ltd. v. Union of India [(1985) 1 SCC 641 : 1985 SCC (Tax) 121] this Court dealt with the validity of customs duty on the newsprint in context of Article 19(1)(a). The Court observed (in para 32) thus: (SCC p. 664)*

*“The purpose of the press is to advance the public interest by publishing facts and opinions without which a democratic electorate cannot make responsible judgments.”*

*34. From the aforequoted paragraph, it can be deduced that the members of a democratic society should be sufficiently informed so that they may influence intelligently the decisions which may affect themselves and this would include their decision of casting votes in favor of a particular candidate. If there is a disclosure by a candidate as sought for then it would strengthen the voters in taking appropriate decision of casting their votes.*

*35. In Secy., Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India v. Cricket Assn. of Bengal [(1995) 2 SCC 161] this Court considered the question of right to telecast sports event and after considering various decisions, the Court referred to Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights which inter alia states as follows*

*(para 36): (SCC p. 208)*

*“10.1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and*



187

*impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.”*

38. *If right to telecast and right to view sport games and the right to impart such information is considered to be part and parcel of Article 19(1)(a), we fail to understand why the right of a citizen/voter — a little man — to know about the antecedents of his candidate cannot be held to be a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(a). In our view, democracy cannot survive without free and fair election, without free and fairly informed voters. Votes cast by uninformed voters in favour of X or Y candidate would be meaningless. As stated in the aforesaid passage, one-sided information, disinformation, misinformation and non-information, all equally create an uninformed citizenry which makes democracy a farce. Therefore, casting of a vote by a misinformed and non-informed voter or a voter having one-sided information only is bound to affect the democracy seriously. Freedom of speech and expression includes right to impart and receive information which includes freedom to hold opinions. Entertainment is implied in freedom of “speech and expression” and there is no reason to hold that freedom of speech and expression would not cover right to get material information with regard to a candidate who is contesting election for a post which is of utmost importance in the democracy.*

46(...)

7. *Under our Constitution, Article 19(1)(a) provides for freedom of speech and expression. Voter's speech or expression in case of election would include casting of votes, that is to say, voter speaks out or expresses by casting vote. For this purpose, information about the candidate to be selected is a must. Voter's (little man — citizen's) right to know antecedents including criminal past of his candidate contesting election for MP or MLA is much more*



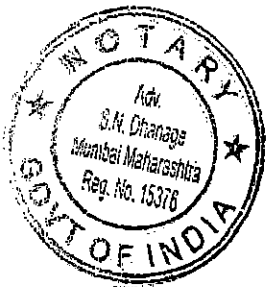
*fundamental and basic for survival of democracy. The little man may think over before making his choice of electing law-breakers as law-makers."*

36. In Namit Sharma v. Union of India, (2013) 1 SCC 745, it is ruled as under;

*"26. Dr J.N. Barowalia in Commentary on the Right to Information Act (2006) has noted that the Report of the National Commission for Review of Working of Constitution under the chairmanship of Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah, as he then was, recognised the right to information wherein it is provided that major assumption behind a new style of governance is the citizen's access to information. Much of the common man's distress and helplessness could be traced to his lack of access to information and lack of knowledge of decision-making processes. He remains ignorant and unaware of the process which virtually affects his interest. The government procedures and regulations shrouded in the veil of secrecy do not allow the litigants to know how their cases are being handled. They shy away from questioning the officers handling their cases because of the latter's snobbish attitude. Right to information should be guaranteed and needs to be given real substance. In this regard, the Government must assume a major responsibility and mobilise skills to ensure flow of information to citizens. The traditional insistence on secrecy should be discarded.*

24. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer in his book *Freedom of Information* expressed the view:

*"The right to information is a right incidental to the constitutionally guaranteed right to freedom of speech and expression. The international movement to include it in the legal system gained prominence in 1946 with the General Assembly of the United Nations declaring freedom of information to be a*





*fundamental human right and a touchstone for all other liberties. It culminated in the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information held in Geneva in 1948.*

*Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights says:*

*'19. Everyone has the right to freedom of [information] [Ed.: Article 19 of the Declaration states that "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression;"] and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.'*

*[...] the right of information is integral to freedom of expression.*

*India was a member of the Commission on Human Rights appointed by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations which drafted the 1948 Declaration. As such it would have been eminently fit and proper if the right to information was included in the rights enumerated under Article 19 of our Constitution. Article 55 of the UN Charter stipulates that the United Nations 'shall promote respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms' and according to Article 56 'all members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the organisation for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55'."*

*25. Despite the absence of any express mention of the word "information" in our Constitution under Article 19(1)(a), this right has stood incorporated therein by the interpretative process by this Court laying the unequivocal statement of law by this Court that there was a definite right to information of the citizens of this country. Before the Supreme Court spelt out with clarity the right to information as a right inbuilt in the constitutional framework, there*



existed no provision giving this right in absolute terms or otherwise. Of course, one finds glimpses of the right to information of the citizens and obligations of the State to disclose such information in various other laws, for example, Sections 74 to 78 of the Evidence Act, 1872 give right to a person to know about the contents of the public documents and the public officer is required to provide copies of such public documents to any person, who has the right to inspect them."

37. सुशांत सिंग राजपूत और दिशा सालियान मामले मे यह स्पष्ट दिख रहा है की सच्चाई के अंत तक पहुंचने और असली आरोपी के खिलाफ कारवाई करने मे सीबीआय के अन्वेषण अधिकारी असफल रहे है और उन्होने इस देश की करोडो जनता की भावनाओ का अनादर किया है।

38. मा. सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने ऐसे मामलो मे जांच के लिए दूसरे वरिष्ठ अधिकारी कि नियुक्ती, या फिर विशेष जाँच दल (SIT) गठीत करना या फिर हाय कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट की निगराणी में जांच करवाना ऐसे आदेश बार बार दिये है।

39. In Vinay Tyagi v. Irshad Ali, (2013) 5 SCC 762, it is ruled as under;

"7. The scheme of Section 173 of the Code even deals with the scheme of exclusion of documents or statements submitted to the Court. In this regard, one can make a reference to the provisions of Section 173(6) of the Code, which empowers the investigating agency to make a request to the Court to exclude that part of the statement or record and from providing the copies thereof to the accused, which are not essential in the interest of justice, and where it will be inexpedient in the public interest to furnish such statement. The framers of the law, in their wisdom, have specifically provided a limited mode of exclusion, the criteria being no injustice to be caused to the accused and greater public interest being served. This itself is indicative of the need for a fair and



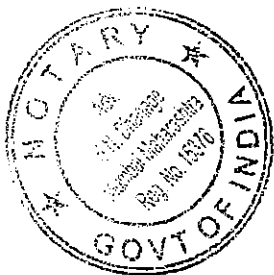
191

proper investigation by the concerned agency. What ultimately is the aim or significance of the expression 'fair and proper investigation' in criminal jurisprudence? It has a twin purpose. Firstly, the investigation must be unbiased, honest, just and in accordance with law. Secondly, the entire emphasis on a fair investigation has to be to bring out the truth of the case before the court of competent jurisdiction. Once these twin paradigms of fair investigation are satisfied, there will be the least requirement for the court of law to interfere with the investigation, much less quash the same, or transfer it to another agency. Bringing out the truth by fair and investigative means in accordance with law would essentially repel the very basis of an unfair, tainted investigation or cases of false implication. Thus, it is inevitable for a court of law to pass a specific order as to the fate of the investigation, which in its opinion is unfair, tainted and in violation of the settled principles of investigative canons."

40. आरोपियो को क्लीन चीट देने का कोई अधिकार सीबीआय को नहीं है। उनका काम केवल साबुत इकठ्ठे करके रिपोर्ट को कोर्ट में दाखिल करना है।

In Sandeep Rammilan Shukla Vs State of Maharashtra & Ors 2009 ALL MR (Cri) 2991, it is ruled as under;

*"37. We are of the opinion that considering the law laid down by the Supreme Court in which has been followed by this Court, the in powers insofar as registering F.I.R., is p concerned, cannot be stretched to such an r extent so as to finally Exonerate the persons a in such cases. Assuming that the provisions n enable conducting preliminary investigation before an F.I.R., is registered, yet, in the facts of this case we are satisfied that d respondents after registering the F.I.R. c Conducting Investigations in pursuance thereof failed to carry out their further duty in Law. The Law*



postulates that if a person a has been named by the complainant and about whose involvement several others have also spoken, then, it is the duty of the investigating machinery to proceed against him by naming him as an accused. He must o be brought to trial. Whether he is guilty or innocent is not left, then, to the investigating machinery to decide. Their plain duty is to proceed in accordance with law and file a case naming all persons whose involvement is clear from the materials produced. Thereafter, it is for the Court of law to render any decision with regard to their innocence or guilt. In the instant case, there is reasonable basis to assume that the ACB prima facie has not performed its duty in law and have rather gone about protecting the police officers in question. Merely because they are officers of police department, does not mean that when serious allegations of bribery and corruption are made against them, they must not be proceeded in accordance with law. They are all the more answerable and accountable in law. It is no answer that the petitioner has an alternate remedy to approach the competent criminal court and bring to its notice the aforementioned material. The criminal court, will, then initiate further steps ing accordance with law. The petition is pending in this Court since 2007. Further, this Court's intervention till date, has activated the is prosecution. Once, the inaction and un reluctance of the prosecution in proceeding against police officers is brought to our notice, we would be failing in our duty, if we on do not direct that the Respondent State ne must file a further report (Additional at Charge-sheet) in the concerned criminal court against the Police Officers in question.

38. The substance of the grievance before us and our ultimate direction is on the basis that in the Constitution of India, there is Guarantee of Equality before Law and equal protection of Laws. This Guarantee has to be meaningful and purposeful. It can be such



193

*only if everybody is treated equally before - the law, without any discrimination or favourable treatment. The concept is that Justice should "not only be done" but must be "seen to be done". Secondly, when material is produced demonstrating strong suspicion that Protectors of law are themselves involved in crime, then, no different yardsticks or criteria can be applied to their cases. This is a stage where none is to be pronounced guilty or innocent. That matter is to be determined by a Court of Law. The Police force cannot take over this function of Court of law. They would be over-stepping their limits if they permitted to usurp the functions of a Court of Law. In the instant case, the whole emphasis in the arguments of the learned Counsel for the State is that the prosecuting agency is convinced that the Police Officers are not guilty of commission of any offence. We are afraid that this is not the manner in which the matter can be viewed and decided.*

*39. The complaint of petitioner before us is that in all such cases and even otherwise, when there are allegations against persons of commission of offence punishable under Penal Laws, the law enforcement machinery instead of producing the persons interrogated and arrested before a Court, itself releases them. Sometimes, the offence A complained is serious including of Arson, Assault and Destruction of public or private property. It may be in the name of social or political agitation or demonstrations. Whenever, such things are brought to their notice, the police force or authority goes at site, arrests the offenders after finding that they are openly and brazenly violating the laws of the land, but after such arrests and being brought to the police station, instead of producing them before a Court of law, they are released by the police officers themselves. If they are prima facie guilty of committing cognisable offences and on account of which they are immediately arrested and*



brought to the police station, then, one fails to understand as to how the Investigating Officers decide the matter on merits. That is something which is within the domain of a Court of Law. The Police cannot assume this jurisdiction to themselves. If this is permitted, there will be complete breakdown of the Constitutional Machinery and Rule of Law. Police and investigating e machinery must act within the limits of their Authority. They must not abdicate their duties and act at the commands of any higher ups or outside forces. This is the apprehension which is expressed before us by the petitioner and also substantiated by the records. Therefore, we are left with no n alternative but to issue the following d directions. We hope that in future, the police force will not compel us to make the above observations and also direct stringent action is whenever we find that Rule of Law is, brazenly and openly flouted.

40. In the light of the materials produced and without in any manner commenting upon merits of the allegations we are of the view that the petitioner has made out a prima facie case for proceeding against P.I. Mahabole and P.S.I. Nikam insofar as C.R.No.24 of 2007 registered by the Anti-Corruption Bureau. While not acceding to his request to hand over the investigation to some other machinery and/or agency because none of the allegations in that behalf are substantiated, we dispose of this petition with a direction to ACB to name the above police officers as accused in the subject C.R. and file a further report against, them in accordance with law. However, it is s clarified that our observations shall not be f construed as expression of any opinion on the merits of the charges. All pleas in that y behalf are kept open. The competent court shall try the case without being influenced by any observations and ultimate directions in this Judgment. Let the needful be done as expeditiously



195

*as possible and within a period of four weeks from today. Rule is made absolute accordingly. Petition allowed.*

*36. If these are the state of affairs and when it is not disputed that Mahabole was working as Senior P.I. Unit I D.C.B. C.I.D., Mumbai as is clear from the affidavit of Dy.S.P. Mangaon Division, Dist. Raigad, then, we do not see on what basis the learned A.P.P. Contends that there is no involvement of police officers. This is something which cannot be straight away concluded in the teeth of the statements made on affidavit.”*

41. ऐसे दोषी अधिकारीयो के खिलाफ कठोर कारवाई करके ही आम जनता के उस विश्वास को वापिस हासिल किया जा सकता है। अगर दोषी अधिकारीयो पर कानूनी कारवाई होती है तो जनता का विश्वास सीबीआय मे और बढ़ेगा। इससे भविष्य मे ऐसा भ्रष्टाचार करने वाले दोषी अधिकारियो के दिल मे डर पैदा होगा और देश की जनता को एक पारदर्शी, ईमानदार और कर्तव्यनिष्ठ अन्वेषण संस्था मिलेगी जो अपराधियो को दंडित करने और निर्दोष लोगो को संरक्षण देने का काम करेगी जिससे लोगो के मन मे देश की अन्वेषण (तपास) संस्थाये और न्यायव्यवस्था मे विश्वास और दृढ़ होगा जो देश को तरक्की की ओर ले जाकर खुशहाली लाने तथा देश को फिर से विश्वगुरु बनाने मे मददगार होगा।

42. हमने इस मामले में 'कोर्ट ऑफ़ इंडियन सिटीज़न' 'भारतीय जनता की महाअदालत' का आयोजन करने का फैसला किया है।

43. उपलब्ध सबूतों के आधारपर सीबीआय द्वारा आरोपियो के खिलाफ तुरंत कारवाई करने के कानूनी प्रावधान और संबंधीत सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बनाए गए कानून के साथ ही जनता की भावनाओ का अपमान करने के आरोप मे सीबीआय कटघरे मे है. आरोपी बड़े राजनेता होने की वजह से स्पष्ट साबूत होने के बावजूद भी आरोपीयो के खिलाफ कोई कारवाई नहीं हो रही है और आरोपियो को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा रहा. ऐसी भावना आम जनता में दृढ़ हो रही है. लोगो का न्याय तंत्र से विश्वास उठ रहा है. जनता के विश्वास को न्यायतंत्र



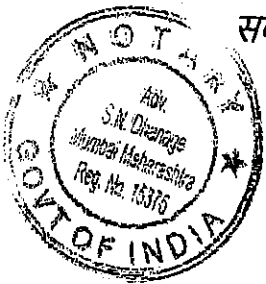
में बढाकर इस देश की न्यायव्यवस्था को सट्ट करके लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने का प्रयास है 'भारतीय जनता की महाअदालत'।

44. इस महाअदालत का गठन 'इंडियन लॉयर्स अँड ह्यूमन राइट्स अक्टिविस्ट एसोसिएशन' द्वारा भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 51 (A) के तहत और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के S. Mulgaokar, In re, (1978) 3 SCC 339, मामले में बताये गये कानून के तहत संवैधानिक कर्तव्य और जिम्मेदारी के रूप में किया गया है. जिन्हें 'अवेकन इंडिया मुव्हमेंट' समेत ३०० से अधिक संगठनों का समर्थन प्राप्त है. सहारा के निवेशको और अन्य करोड़ो न्यायप्रिय नागरिको, वकील, पत्रकार, सेवानिवृत्त जजसे ने भी इस जन आंदोलन को समर्थन देने की बात कही है।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कई आदेशों में स्पष्ट कहा है:

"इस लोकतंत्र की अंतीम अदालत जनता की अदालत है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजो सहीत देश के सारे प्रतिष्ठानों के बारे में अंतीम फैसला देश की जनता की अदालत ही सुनाती है. देश की कोई भी अदालत जनता से उपर नहीं है।

जब देश के किसी भी प्रतिष्ठानों और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजो के गलती की समीक्षा और सुनवाई जनता की अदालत में होती है तो अधिकारियों या जजो को चिढ़ना नहीं चाहिए। उन्हें येशु खिस्त और गांधीजी के संयम और अनुशासन के विचारों को छोडकर जजो की आलोचना करने वाले लोगो के खिलाफ कोर्ट अवमानना की करवाई करने का बिलकुल भी नहीं सोचना चाहिए। जज या कोई भी अधिकारी, जनता के उपर नहीं है। जनता के अधिकारों और कर्तव्यों में बाधा डालना ठीक नहीं है। बाधा उत्पन्न करने का प्रयास करने वाले व्यक्ति पुलिस या अन्य अधिकारी और जजसे के खिलाफ सख्त कानूनी कारवाई हो सकती है. उन्हें जेल भेजा जा सकता है और इन पर जुर्माना भी लगाया जा सकता है। "



"(1) The Courts are not above the people. [...] Christ and Gandhi shall not be lost on the Judges at a critical time when courts are on trial and the people ("We, the People of India") pronounce the



197

final verdict on all national institutions. [ S. Mulgaokar, In re, (1978) 3 SCC 339]

(2) Obstruction to citizen performing duty under Article 51(A) is to be dealt with strong hands. Cost of Rs. 2 Lacs imposed. [Indirect Tax Practitioners' Assn. v. R.K. Jain, (2010) 8 SCC 281]

(3) Act of police in their attempt to harass citizen who performed their duty under Article 51 (A) by exposing corruption is deprecated. [Aniruddha Bahal vs State 2010 SCC OnLine Del 3365]"

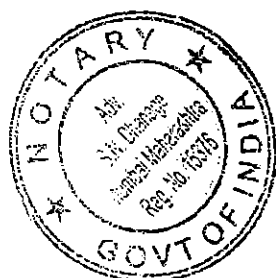
45. मामले की कार्यवाही में व्यक्तिगत तौर पर हाजिर रहने के लिए सुनवाई के दौरान ज्येष्ठ सामाजिकसेवी अण्णा हजारे, चुने हुए सुप्रीम कोर्ट, हायकोर्ट और अन्य अदालतों के सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश (Judges), जानेमाने वरिष्ठतम वकिल, पत्रकार, देशभक्त समाजसेवी संगठनों के पदाधिकारी, सेना के अधिकारी, सेना के जवान, पुलिस अधिकारी, प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों, राजनेताओं समेत आम आदमी को भी निमंत्रण दिया जा रहा है।

46. उनमें से कई मान्यवरोंने प्रत्यक्ष (व्यक्तिगत तौर पर) उपस्थित रहकर अत्याचारियों के खिलाफ इस लड़ाई में शामिल होकर अपराधियों को कड़ा संदेश देकर अॅड. श्री. निलेश ओझा द्वारा चलाये जा रहे 'मानवतावादी वैश्विक भारत निर्माण अभियान' (Mission for Humanist Global India) को सफल बनाने के राष्ट्र के नवनिर्माण के इस आंदोलन को पूरा करने में पूर्ण सहयोग देने की बात कही है।

47. "जनता की महा अदालत" की पहली जनसुनवाई १० सितम्बर २०२३ से दिल्ली में शुरू हो रही है।

इस जनसुनवाई में शुरू में तीन मुख्य केसेस को सुनवाई और निर्णय के लिए लिया जाएगा।

(A) सुशांत सिंग राजपूत और दिशा सालियन मामले में हत्या, रेप (सामूहिक बलात्कार), छोटे बच्चों और बच्चीयों के ऊपर हो रहे लैंगिक अत्याचार, मानव तस्करी (child trafficking)



इत्यादी गंभीर अपराधो में सीबीआई के कुछ अधिकारियो द्वारा बडे राजनेताओ सहित कई आरोपियोको बचाने के प्रयास।

(B) सहारा निवेशकों और कर्मचारियों को उनके पूर्ण निवेश की राशी और वेतन के साथ अबतक हुए मानसिक प्रताडनाके ऐवज में कानूनन स्वीकृत हर्जाना ब्याज के साथ. इसके अलावा आत्महत्या करने वाले करीब ३००० से भी अधिक निवेशकों के परिवारवालोको मुआवजा।

करीब तेरह करोड़ निवेशकों तथा १२ लाख सहारा कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों के हितो के खिलाफ और कानून के खिलाफ काम करके उन्हें करीब दस वर्षोसे मानसिक, शारीरिक और आर्थिक रूप से प्रताडित करने वाले और करीब ३००० से भी अधिक निवेशकों के मौत के लिए जिम्मेदार सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पूर्व चीफ जस्टिस जे. एस. खेहर और सेबी के अधिकारियोंके खिलाफ इंडियन पीनल कोड ipc के विभिन्न धराओ के तहत करवाई।

(C) अरुणाचल प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री. कलिखो पुल की सुसाइड नोट में दिए गए सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों और वकीलों के भ्रष्टाचार की एफ. आई. आर. तुरंत दर्ज करके दोषियों के खिलाफ तुरंत करवाई



48. किन्तु किसीभी प्रकार की जनसुनवाई करने से पहले आपको इन बातोसे अवगत करना मै आवश्यक समज़ता हु. ताकि आपतक सही जानकारी पहुचनेपर आपके द्वारा मामलेमे हस्तक्षेप करने से तुरंत न्याय मिलने में मदद होगी।

49. इस मामले मे मा. गृहमंत्री श्री. अमित शाह जी और मा. प्रधानमंत्री श्री. नरेन्द्र मोदीजी को तुरंत हस्तक्षेप करने की आवश्यकता है।

199

50. आपसे नम्र निवेदन है की आप इस मामले में तुरंत कारवाई करे और दोषियों के खिलाफ कारवाई करके आम आदमी के मन मे सीबीआय जैसी अन्वेषण संस्थाये और न्यायव्यवस्था के बारे मे विश्वास और आदर बढे और समाज के दुश्मन आरोपीयो के मन में डर पैदा हो ऐसा कठोर सन्देश दे।

मुझे पूर्ण आशा है की आप भारत माता को इन पापी अपराधीयो के चुंगल से बचाने का अपना संवैधानिक राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य पूरा करेंगे ।

दि: १७.०८.२०२३.

आपका,

*R Khan*

रशीद खान पठान

**Copy to:**

- 1) **Hon'ble President of India**
- 2) **Hon'ble Prime Minister of India**
- 3) **Hon'ble Chief Minister, Maharashtra**
- 4) **Hon'ble Home Minister, Maharashtra**



M

200

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**Complaint to Home Minister of India (Sushant Singh Murder Case)**

3 messages

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Rashid Khan Pathan <rashidkhanpathan81@gmail.com>  
To: cm@maharashtra.gov.in

Thu, Aug 24, 2023 at 18:21

Please find an enclosed a copy of Complaint to Home Minister of India

Regards  
Rashid Khan Pathan

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Shri. Eknath Sambhaji Shinde (Chief Minister) <CM@maharashtra.gov.in>  
To: Sujata Saunik <acs.home@maharashtra.gov.in>  
Cc: rashidkhanpathan81@gmail.com <rashidkhanpathan81@gmail.com>

Fri, Aug 25, 2023 at 15:40

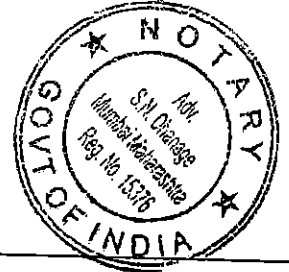
माननिय महोदय / महोदया

धन्यवाद,

आपला "ईमेल" मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालयास प्राप्त झाला असून तो पुढील कार्यवाहीसाठीगृह विभाग यांना -०२२-२२०४८१३० पाठविण्यात आला आहे.

नोंदणी शाखा,

मुख्यमंत्री कार्यालय.



---

**From:** Rashid Khan Pathan <rashidkhanpathan81@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, August 24, 2023 6:21 PM  
**To:** Shri. Eknath Sambhaji Shinde (Chief Minister)  
**Subject:** Complaint to Home Minister of India (Sushant Singh Murder Case)

[Quoted text hidden]

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**SATYA NARAYAN** <cp.mumbai.jtcp.lo@mahapolice.gov.in>

To: Addl Commissioner of Police West Region Mumbai <cp.mum.addcp.west@mahapolice.gov.in>  
Cc: rashidkhanpathan81@gmail.com

Mon, Aug 28, 2023 at 13:20

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**From:** "CP Mumbai" <cp.mumbai@mahapolice.gov.in>  
**To:** "SATYA NARAYAN" <cp.mumbai.jtcp.lo@mahapolice.gov.in>, "ADDL CP PROTECTION AND SECURITY" <cp.mum.addcp.prot@mahapolice.gov.in>  
**Sent:** Monday, August 28, 2023 1:04:25 PM  
**Subject:** Fwd: Complaint to Home Minister of India (Sushant Singh Murder Case)

201

**From:** "Home Special1A" <Home\_Special1A@maharashtra.gov.in>  
**To:** "DGP Maharashtra" <dgprms.mumbai@mahapolice.gov.in>  
**Cc:** "CP Mumbai" <cp.mumbai@mahapolice.gov.in>, "pol11 home" <pol11.home@maharashtra.gov.in>  
**Sent:** Monday, August 28, 2023 12:17:17 PM  
**Subject:** Fw: Complaint to Home Minister of India (Sushant Singh Murder Case)

**Urgent,**

Sir,

Please take necessary action.

Regards,

(Jahangir Khan)

Under Secretary /Spl-1A, Home Department,  
Govt. of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai.

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**From:** Shri Anup Kumar Singh  
**Sent:** 25 August 2023 18:38  
**To:** rajesh.govil@nic.in; Home\_Pol11; chetan.nikam@nic.in; Home\_Special1A  
**Subject:** Fw: Complaint to Home Minister of India (Sushant Singh Murder Case)

Madam/Sir,

Your e-mail is forwarded to the concerned JS/DS/Desk for further necessary action.

PA to Pr. Secy. (Special)



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**From:** Sujata Saunik  
**Sent:** 25 August 2023 16:08  
**To:** Shri Anup Kumar Singh  
**Subject:** Fw: Complaint to Home Minister of India (Sushant Singh Murder Case)

202

माननीय महोदय / महोदया,

धन्यवाद,

आपला "ईमेल" सदर कार्यालयास प्राप्त झाला असून तो पडेल कार्यवाहीसाठी पाठविण्यात आला आहे.

अपर मुख्य सचिव(गृह) यांचे कार्यालय,

गृह विभाग, मंत्रालय.

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**From:** Shri. Eknath Sambhaji Shinde (Chief Minister)

**Sent:** Friday, August 25, 2023 3:38 PM

**To:** Sujata Saunik

**Cc:** rashidkhanpathan81@gmail.com

**Subject:** Fw: Complaint to Home Minister of India (Sushant Singh Murder Case)

[Quoted text hidden]



207

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE  
AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CRIMINAL  
JURISDICTION

PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION (Cri.)  
NO. \_\_/2023

Supreme Court and High Court  
Litigants Association, Through

President Shri. Rashid Khan Pathan  
) ...Petitioner

Versus

Central Bureau of Investigation & Ors.  
) ...Respondents

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PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION

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Dated this \_\_\_\_ day of September, 2023

**POOJA SHAH & CHAITANYA RAOTE**

**OS Code- 19570; Advocate Code I-32913**

Address: 2 & 3, Kothari House,  
5/7 Oak Lane, A R Allana Marg,  
Near Burma Burma Restaurant,  
Fort, Mumbai 400 023.

Email: [pshah3309@gmail.com](mailto:pshah3309@gmail.com);  
[chaitanyaraote7@gmail.com](mailto:chaitanyaraote7@gmail.com)

Mobile No: 7498969871; 7045372732

