

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
EXTRA-ORDINARY ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 575 OF 2021 (PIL)
(Under Article 32 of the Constitution of India)
PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION

IN THE MATTER OF:

DR. SUBHASH VIJAYRAN ... PETITIONER

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA ... RESPONDENT

WITH

I.A. NO. 63284 OF 2021

(Application for exemption from filing signed/attested/notarized affidavit)

AND

I.A. NO. 63285 OF 2021

(Application for permission to appear and argue the matter In-Person)

PAPER- BOOK

FOR INDEX: KINDLY SEE INSIDE

Drafted on: 18.05.2021

Filed on: 19.05.2021

DRAFTED AND FILED BY:

DR. SUBHASH VIJAYRAN
(ADVOCATE-PETITIONER-IN-PERSON)

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SYNOPSIS

Are caste-based reservations in education for eternity?

Since 1950s, SCs/STs are being provided reservations in education. The OBCs followed suit in 2008. Compared to pre-reservation era when people strived to gain the *forward* tag; today, people fight and spill blood for the *backward* tag. Now, we have well off doctors, lawyers, engineers, who flaunt their *backward* tag to gain admissions in PG courses via reservations. Even the Institutions of National Importance (INIs) like AIIMS, NLUs, IITs, IIMs, etc. are not spared. Every year 50% of their very scarce seats are sacrificed on the altar of reservations. For how long will this continue?

If left to the Parliament, caste based reservations are indeed for eternity. As rightly said by HMJ Dalveer Bhandari in *Ashok Kumar Thakur*: [(2008) 6 SCC, pg. 698]:

“601. In our context, one need not look past the Parliament’s affinity with extending time-limits on reservation to see that only the judiciary can put a stop to caste-based reservation. ... History has shown that it is not politically feasible for the Parliament to say “no” to reservation – especially when caste is involved.”

In *Ashok Kumar Thakur*, the majority of the Hon'ble Justices were of the view that review as to the need for continuance of reservation in education should be made at the end of 5 years. [(2008) 6 SCC; Page 718, Para 671]

It has been 13 years since the Judgment. No such review has been done till date. Left to the government – no such review would ever be done. Not in a thousand years.

I have a few humble questions for my Hon'ble Lords:

- Are caste-based reservations in education for eternity in this country or is there a time beyond which they would be rolled back – or at least start to roll back?
- Is there no other affirmative action – than to provide reservations in education – like giving the weaker sections special education, coaching, financial aid, etc. so as to enable them to compete in the open? Even otherwise, are reservations in education even going to those for whom they are actually intended?
- Should we not empower the weaker sections by making them more competitive rather than depowering them by eternal crutches of reservation, which not only promote mediocrity – detriment to the nation's interests – but also ignite hatred and resentment in the society?
- Would eternal reservations in education not divide and fracture the society permanently, promote inequality, and ignite hatred, ill-will, and resentment not only against the reserved class, but also against the system?
- Do we have to – for eternity – sacrifice our national interests on the altar of reservations and promote mediocrity by curbing merit?
- Being the protector of fundamental rights, is it not the bounden duty of this Hon'ble Court, under Article 14, to put a halt to the reverse discrimination being met to the unreserved class by the eternal reservations?

LIST OF DATES

1950s	Since 1950s, SCs/STs are being provided reservations in education in this country.
10.04.2008	In <i>Ashok Kumar Thakur vs. UOI</i> : [(2008) 6 SCC 1], a five Judge Constitution bench of this Hon'ble Court upheld reservations in education to STs/STs/OBCs. The majority held that review for need for continuance of reservation in education should be made at the end of 5 years. However, no such review has been done.
16.05.2021	I sent by e-mail, a representation to the respondent on this issue. Copy of the e-mailed representation is annexed as <u>Annexure: P-1 (page-15)</u> .
19.05.2021	It has been 13 years since this Hon'ble Court delivered its Judgment in <i>Ashok Kumar Thakur</i> . No review as to the need for reservations in education has been done till date. Left to the government – no such review would ever be done. Not in a thousand years. Hence, this PIL before this Hon'ble Court.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
EXTRA-ORDINARY ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 575 OF 2021 (PIL)
(Under Article 32 of the Constitution of India)
PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION

IN THE MATTER OF:

DR. SUBHASH VIJAYRAN,

Aged around 39 years, son of Smt. Rampyari & Sh. Jaipal,

[MBBS Doctor and LLB Advocate]

H.No-105, Village Nithari, P.O. Sultanpuri, New Delhi 110086

E-mail: drsubhashvijayran@gmail.com

Mobile: 8920086150

...PETITIONER

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA,

Through its Joint Secretary

Ministry of Education, Department of Higher Education,

(Shri Madhu Ranjan Kumar – incumbent)

122-C, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi - 110001

Telephone: +91-11-23383451

E-mail: madhu.ranjan@gov.in

... RESPONDENT

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT VIOLATED:
ARTICLES 14 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

TO

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICES
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

THE WRIT PETITION OF THE PETITIONER ABOVE-NAMED

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. This is a Writ Petition [PIL] under Article 32 r/w Articles 14 of the Constitution of India seeking fixation of time limits for expiry of caste-based reservations in education.

2. **Antecedents of the Petitioner & Statements/ Declarations:**

A. I am an Advocate enrolled with Bar Council of Delhi. I am also an MBBS doctor. My details are:

- i. Bar Council Enrollment No.: D/6633/2019
- ii. PAN No:
- iii. Aadhar No:
- iv. Voter I.D. Card No:
- v. Driving License No:
- vi. Passport No:
- vii. Annual Income:

B. I am filing this petition under Article 32 of the Constitution of India as Public Interest Litigation in the interest of general public. However, I do have personal interest in the same as I too belong to the unreserved category and will, along with all other unreserved candidates, benefit from the success of this petition.

C. I have not filed a similar matter seeking the same relief before this court or any other court of law.

- D. I am filing this petition on my own and not at the instance of someone else. The litigation costs including travelling expenses are being borne by me.
- E. I give my consent for the matter to be taken up through Video-Conferencing (VC). I shall prefer to link to the Hon'ble Bench by video-conferencing through my own laptop/ mobile phone. In case of any technical glitch in VC, I consent for teleconferencing or by WhatsApp Audio/Video call on my number i.e. 8920086150.
- F. Due to corona virus pandemic and lockdown, I am unable to file signed/ attested/ notarized affidavit in support of this petition. I have accordingly filed an application seeking exemption from filing such affidavit. I undertake to file the same within one week of the start of normal functioning of the Court

3. **FACTS CONSTITUTING THE CAUSE OF ACTION:**

- A. Since 1950s, SCs/STs are being provided reservations in education. The OBCs followed suit in 2008. Compared to pre-reservation era when people strived to gain the *forward* tag; today, people fight and spill blood for the *backward* tag. Now, we have well off doctors, lawyers, engineers, who flaunt their *backward* tag to gain admissions in PG courses via reservations. Even the Institutions of National Importance (INIs) like AIIMS, NLUs, IITs, IIMs, etc. are not spared. Every year 50% of their very scarce seats are sacrificed on the altar of reservations. For how long will this continue?

B. If left to the Parliament – caste based reservations are for eternity. As rightly said by HMJ Dalveer Bhandari in *Ashok Kumar Thakur*: [(2008) 6 SCC, pg. 698]:

“601. In our context, one need not look past the Parliament’s affinity with extending time-limits on reservation to see that only the judiciary can put a stop to caste-based reservation. ... History has shown that it is not politically feasible for the Parliament to say “no” to reservation – especially when caste is involved.”

C. In *Ashok Kumar Thakur*: [(2008) 6 SCC, pg. 717-718], the majority of the Hon'ble Justices ordered thus:

ORDER OF THE COURT

[This order was signed by all the five Hon'ble Judges constituting the Constitution Bench]

“671. Act 5 of 2007 is not invalid for the reason that there is no time limit prescribed for its operation but majority of the Judges are of the view that the review should be made as to the need for continuance of reservation at the end of 5 years.

However, no such review has been done till date.

D. On 16.05.2021, I sent by e-mail, a representation to the respondent on the issue. Copy of the e-mailed representation is annexed as **Annexure: P-1 (page-15)**.

E. It has been 13 years since this Hon'ble Court delivered its Judgment in *Ashok Kumar Thakur*. However, no review for the need for reservations in education has been done till date. Left to the government, no review would ever be done. Not in a thousand years.

F. Hence, this PIL before this Hon'ble Court.

4. **Source of information:**

A. Judgment of this Hon'ble Court, information in public domain, information from news websites.

B. I have verified the information by cross checking and verifying from independent sources.

5. **Details of remedies exhausted:** I have sent representation on 16.05.2021, via e-mail to the Respondent. The nature of issues of this PIL is such that they would require directions by this court. As such there are no statutory and/or other remedies left to be availed.

6. **Nature and extent of injury caused or likely to be caused to the public:** The eternal reservations in education are not in national interest.

7. **Nature and extent of personal interest, if any, of the petitioner:** I do have personal interest in this petition to the extent that I too belong to the unreserved category. If this petition is allowed, I, along with all other unreserved category candidates, will benefit from the success of the petition.

8. **Details regarding any civil, criminal or revenue litigation, involving the petitioner or any of the petitioners, which has or could have a legal nexus with the issue(s) involved in the Public Interest Litigation:** No such litigation, past or present.

9. **Whether the issue was raised earlier; if so, what result:**

A. I declare that the issues raised in this petition were neither dealt with nor decided by a Court of law either at my

instance or, to the best of my knowledge, at the instance of any other person.

B. I declare that in no P.I.L., any cost has been ever been awarded to or imposed upon me, and no appreciation or stricture has ever been passed for/against me.

10. Whether concerned Government Authority was moved for relief(s) sought in the petition and if so, with what result: I

have sent a representation on 16.05.2021, via e-mail to the Respondent. No reply has been received from the respondent. I declare that I have availed all statutory and other remedies.

11. GROUND(S):

Note: In the excerpts of the judgments cited in the various Sub-Paras below, the emphasis by underlining is that of the petitioner.

A. Affirmative action by way of caste-based reservations is desirable only up to a certain limit and time, beyond which it back-fires and harm national interests apart from causing reverse-discrimination. Our nation cannot be forced to carry the burden of caste-based reservations for eternity – for it would not only stagnant its growth but also divide our society permanently on caste lines. Reservations are temporary measure for a limited period only. In the words of HMJ R.V. Raveendran, in *Ashok Kumar Thakur* [(2008) 6 SCC 1; page 717, Para-666]:

Caste has divided this country for ages. It has hampered its growth. To have a casteless society will be realization of a noble dream. To start with, the effect of reservation may appear to perpetuate caste. The immediate effect of caste based reservation has been rather unfortunate. In the pre-reservation era people wanted to get rid of the backward tag - either social or economical, and were keen to be known as forward. But post

reservation, everyone, including those who are considered 'forward' fight for 'backward' tag, in the hope of enjoying the benefits of reservations. When more and more people aspire for 'backwardness' instead of 'forwardness' the country itself stagnates. Reservation as an affirmative action is required only for a limited period to bring forward the socially and educationally backward classes by giving them a gentle supportive push. But if there is no review after a reasonable gap and there is any tendency to continue reservations indefinitely, the country will become a caste divided society permanently. Instead of developing into a united society with diversity, we will end up as a fractured society for ever suspicious of each other. While affirmative discrimination is a road to equality, care should be taken that the road does not become a rut in which the vehicle of progress gets entrenched and stuck. Any provision for reservation should not become crutches which themselves create a permanent disability. They should merely be temporary aid to achieve normalcy...

- B. In the name of equality & social justice, excellence cannot be bargained for mediocrity in perpetuity. There are better ways to ensure social justice & equality. In the words of HMCJ Y.V. Chandrachud, in *K.C. Vasanth Kumar v. State of Karnataka* [1985 AIR 1495: 1985 SCR Supl. (1) 352]:

The Government may provide for them liberal grants of scholarships, free studentship, free boarding and lodging facilities, free uniforms, free mid day meals etc. to make the life of poor students comfortable. The Government may also provide extra tutorial facilities, stationery and books free of costs and library facilities. These and other steps should be taken in the lower classes so that by the time a student appears for the qualifying examination he may be able to attain a high degree of proficiency in his studies.

- C. In fact, these steps would be better than providing reservations. In reservation, a seat of a more meritorious candidate is given to a less meritorious one. This not only depowers the reserved category candidate – as he now walks on the crutches of reservation – but also stagnate

the progress of the nation. Instead, if he is made capable to compete in the open, not only will he be empowered, but also the nation will progress. Further, this would eliminate the malice of reserved seats being grabbed by the elite among the reserved class.

D. It is common knowledge that reservations often do not reach those for whom they are actually intended. Rather, they are grabbed by the elite among the reserved class. Today we have children of well off and highly qualified doctors, lawyers, engineers, who flaunt their *caste certificate* and get admission through reservations. Is this the face of equality that we had aspired for?

E. Caste-based reservations – particularly in professional courses like medical sciences, engineering, etc. at PG level – and more particularly in Institutes of National Importance (INIs) – which receive disproportionately high funding and are research institutions maintaining a world class standard – are highly detrimental to national interest. This is a pure squander of our scarce national resources in name of social justice. In words of HMCJ Y.V. Chandrachud, in *K.C. Vasanth Kumar v. State of Karnataka*: [1985 AIR 1495: 1985 SCR Supl.(1) 352]:

I wish to add that the doctrine of protective discrimination embodied in Arts. 15(4) and 16(4) and the mandate of Art. 29(2) cannot be stretched beyond a particular limit. The State exists to serve its people. There are some services where expertise and skill are of the essence. For example, a hospital run by the State serves the ailing members of the public who need medical aid. Medical services directly affect and deal with the health and life of the populace. Professional expertise, term of knowledge and experience, of a high degree of technical

knowledge and operational skill is required of pilots and aviation engineers. The lives of citizens depend on such persons. There are other similar fields of governmental activity where professional, technological, scientific or other special skill is called for. In such services or posts under the Union or States, we think there can be no room for reservation of posts; merit alone must be the sole and decisive consideration for appointments.

F. Reservations in medical field – particularly at MD/MS level – are highly undesirable. I have never been able to understand the logic behind reservations in MD/MS. When a Parliamentarian or a Judge falls sick, he wants the best doctor or surgeon to treat him and not some humdrum second-rate who *but for* the reservations would never have become a doctor or a surgeon. Why have they then thrown the common man at the mercy of such doctors and surgeons – is beyond my comprehension. HMJ Krishna Iyer, in *Jagdish Saran v. UOI*: [(1980) 2 SCC 768], beautifully explains this point:

23. Flowing from the same stream of equalism is another limitation. The basic medical needs of a region or the preferential push justified for a handicapped group cannot prevail in the same measure at the highest scale of specialty. Here the best skill or talent must be handpicked by selecting according to capability. At the level of Ph.D., M.D., or levels of higher proficiency, where international measure of talent is made, where losing one great scientist or technologist in the making is a national loss, the considerations we have expended upon as important loss their potency. Here equality, measured by matching excellence, has more meaning and cannot be diluted much without grave risk. The Indian Medical Council has rightly emphasized that playing with merit for pampering local feeling will boomerang. Midgetry, where summitry is the desideratum, is a dangerous art. We may here extract the Indian Medical Council's recommendation, which may not be the last word in social wisdom but is worthy of consideration:

Student for post-graduate training should be selected strictly on merit judged on the basis of academic record in the undergraduate course. All selection for post-graduate studies should be conducted by the Universities.

39. If equality of opportunity for every person in the country is the constitutional guarantee, a candidate who gets more marks than another is entitled to preference for admission. Merit must be the test when choosing the best, according to this rule of equal chance for equal marks. This proposition has greater importance when we reach the higher levels of education like post-graduate courses. After all, top technological expertise in any vital field like medicine is nation's human asset without which its advance and development will be stunted. The role of high grade skill or special talent may be less at the lesser levels of education, jobs and disciplines of social inconsequence, but more at the higher levels of sophisticated skills and strategic employment. To devalue merit at the summit is to temporize with the country's development in the vital areas of professional expertise. In science and technology and other specialized fields of developmental significance, to relax lazily or easily in regard to exacting standards of performance may be running a grave national risk because in advanced medicine and other critical departments of higher knowledge, crucial to material progress, the people of India should not be denied the best the nation's talent lying latent can produce. If the best potential in these fields is cold-shouldered for populist considerations garbed as reservations, the victims, in the long run, may be the people themselves. Of course, this unrelenting strictness in selecting the best may not be so imperative at other levels where a broad measure of efficiency may be good enough and what is needed is merely to weed out the worthless.

44. Secondly, and more importantly, it is difficult to denounce or renounce the merit criterion when the selection is for post graduate or post doctoral courses in specialized subjects. There is no substitute for sheer flair, for creative talent, for fine-tune performance at the difficult highest of some disciplines where the best alone is likely to blossom as the best. To sympathize mawkishly with the weaker sections by selecting substandard candidates, is to punish society as a whole by denying the prospect of excellence say in hospital service. Even the poorest, when stricken by critical illness, needs the attention of super-skilled specialists, not humdrum second-rates. So it is that relaxation on merit, by over ruling equality and quality all together, is a social risk where the stage is post graduate or post-doctoral.

G. Reservations based on caste promote hatred, ill-will, resentment and contempt in the unreserved class not only against the reserved class but also against the whole system. Stretched over time, these feelings turn into animosity and reflect in the conduct of the unreserved

class. Not only this – even those who get admission through reservations suffer from inferiority complex. A reserved category candidate always hides the fact that he had secured admission by reservation. Many a times, the cut-off for the reserved category is so hopelessly low, that it ignites a deep hatred, bitterness and fury in the unreserved class. Consequently, the reserved category students are viewed as an inferior class that got admission not by their hard work, but by virtue of their caste, even if it is untrue. In the words of HMJ Dalveer Bhandari, in *Ashok Kumar Thakur*: [(2008) 6 SCC pg. 689-90, Para-576-77]:

Reservation based on caste strengthens communalism. Non-SEBCs naturally seek SEBC status so that they may capture SEBC benefits. Upper castes, denied a seat, harbor ill will against lower castes who gain admission (whether it was by merit or not). These feelings are the basis for discriminatory action... Discrimination is not the only problem exacerbated by reservation. Given that reserved category students gain admission with lower marks, it also stands to reason that they would exhibit less confidence in their studies when pitted against the general category... Preferences harm students' self-images, and this harm has practical costs in terms of grades and graduation rates... Even minority students who do not need preferences respond to an environment characterized by the relative academic weakness of minorities by worrying about confirming a negative stereotype... The point is that affirmative action produces consequences that may outweigh its supposed benefits.

H. This Hon'ble Court in *Ashok Kumar Thakur* had for a good reason ruled that there should be a review on the need for reservations in education after five years. The government has its political compulsions. Left to the government – reservations are here for eternity. In the

words of HMJ Dalveer Bhandari in *Ashok Kumar Thakur vs UOI*: [(2008) 6 SCC, page 698, Para 601]:

601. In our context, one need not look past the Parliament's affinity with extending time-limits on reservation to see that only the judiciary can put a stop to caste-based reservation. Article 334 originally said that reservation for SC/ST/Anglo-Indians in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies would expire on the Constitution's tenth birthday. The Parliament later substituted "ten" for "thirty years" vide the 45th Amendment. When that was to expire, the Parliament extended it for another ten years vide the 62nd Amendment. When that was to expire, it extended it for another ten years vide the 79th Amendment. History has shown that it is not politically feasible for the Parliament to say "no" to reservation – especially when caste is involved.

- I. But this Hon'ble Court has no such political compulsions. It is the protector of fundamental rights. Therefore, my Hon'ble Lords should set a time limit beyond which all caste-based reservations in education would expire.
- J. It has been 74 years since our country got independence. If still my Hon'ble Lords are of the opinion that continuance of caste-based reservations in education are in the interest of our nation, then please, by all means, dismiss this petition. But if you think that it's time for this country to enter reservation free era in education, then please take the initiative. Because our parliament would not do it – not in your lifetime – not in my lifetime – and not in the lifetimes of generations to come.

12. **Grounds for interim relief:** No interim relief is prayed.

13. **MAIN PRAYER:** On the basis of the above premises, it is most humbly and respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court

may graciously be pleased to issue a writ of mandamus or any other appropriate writ or order or direction:

- A. Direct and fix time limits for expiry of caste-based reservations in education.
- B. Pass any other or further order or orders as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the case in the interest of justice and to meet the ends of justice.

14. **Interim relief, if any:** No interim relief is prayed.

AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS, I, YOUR HUMBLE PETITIONER, AS IN DUTY BOUND SHALL EVER PRAY

Place: New Delhi

Drafted on: 18.05.2021

DR. SUBHASH VIJAYRAN
(ADVOCATE-PETITIONER-IN-PERSON)

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
EXTRA-ORDINARY ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 575 OF 2021 (PIL)
 (Under Article 32 of the Constitution of India)
PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION

IN THE MATTER OF:

DR. SUBHASH VIJAYRAN

... PETITIONER

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA

... RESPONDENT

AFFIDAVIT

I, Dr. Subhash Vijayran son of Smt. Rampyari & Sh. Jaipal Singh, aged around 39 years, resident of H.No-105, Village Nithari, P.O. Sultanpuri, New Delhi-110086, do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. I am a citizen of India and Petitioner in the above matter and as such I am fully conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case and competent to swear this affidavit.
2. I have drafted this Writ Petition [PIL] and the accompanying two I.A(s). and I have gone through the contents: Synopsis and List of Dates (pages B to D), Main WPC with Prayer (Para-1 to 14, pages 1 to 13), I.A(s). (page-16 to 19) – And I state that the contents of the same are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
3. There is no personal gain, private motive or oblique reason in filing this Public Interest Litigation.
4. The Annexure annexed with this petition is true & correct copy of original.
5. I usually sign in Hindi language, though I am well conversant with English and have myself drafted this petition and gone through the same and I am and well conversant its contents and have understood them.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION: Verified at New Delhi on _____ that the contents of the affidavit is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and no part thereof is false and no material has been concealed there from.

DEPONENT

Annexure: P-1

Dr. Subhash Vijayran <drsubhashvijayran@gmail.com>

REGARDING REVIEW FOR NEED FOR CONTINUANCE OF RESERVATIONS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1 message

Dr. Subhash Vijayran <drsubhashvijayran@gmail.com>
To: madhu.ranjan@gov.in

Sun, May 16, 2021 at 1:51 AM

To,

Shri Madhu Ranjan Kumar
Joint Secretary
Telephone: +91-11-23383451
E-mail: madhu.ranjan@gov.in
122-C, Shastri Bhawan
New Delhi - 110001

Date: 16.05.2021

SUBJECT: REGARDING REVIEW FOR NEED FOR CONTINUANCE OF RESERVATIONS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Dear Sir,


1. On 10.04.2008, a five Judge Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (C) No. 265 of 2006, titled Ashok Kumar Thakur vs. Union of India & Ors., while upholding the constitutional validity of 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2005, and the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 [Act 5 of 2007] has held that review as to the need for continuance of reservations in education should be done at the end of 5 years. [See (2008) 6 SCC, page 718, para 671]. Relevant pages of the SCC (pg. 1, 717 & 718) are annexed with this e-mail.

2. It has been 13 years since the judgment. However, no review has been done.

3. I, therefore, request you to comply with the Hon'ble SC judgment and accordingly conduct a review as contemplated by the judgment.

Thanking you,
Yours Sincerely,

DR. SUBHASH VIJAYRAN (ADVOCATE)
Son of Sh. Jaipal Singh,
R/O- H.No-105, Village Nithari,
P.O. Sultanpuri, New Delhi-110086
E-mail: drsubhashvijayran@gmail.com
Mobile: 8920086150

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