

SYNOPSIS

The Constitution of India ensures equality, freedom, justice and dignity of all individuals and implicitly mandates an inclusive society for all including the persons with disabilities. The Government of India enacted The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 in an effort to ensure equal opportunities for persons with disabilities and their full participation in society.

India is a signatory to the Declaration on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities in the Asia Pacific Region. India is also a signatory to the Biwako Millennium Framework for action towards an inclusive, barrier free and rights based society. India signed the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on 30th March, 2007, the day it opened for signature. India ratifies the UN Convention on 1st October, 2008.

The Petitioner Organization National Platform for the Rights of the Disabled (NPRD) is an affiliating body of state level membership based cross disability organizations. Formed in 2010, currently it has affiliates in 14 states in the country. The NPRD was in the forefront of the campaign for the passage of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act; had campaigned and lobbied with success for several amendments to the Bill, and also played an active role when the Rules to the Act were being framed. It is also contributing to the framing of rules for the Act in various states.

It has been advocating amending Article 15(1) and 16(2) of the Indian Constitution to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of disability. It is due to the advocacy done by the NPRD that the

government rolled out the universally valid card for persons with disabilities. Again, it was at its persistence that the universal validity of the disability certificate was incorporated in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

Another policy intervention was in getting criminal laws amended to specifically address violence against girls and women with disabilities. When Justice Verma Committee was constituted in the background of the gangrape of a student in Delhi, the NPRD made substantive suggestions in its submission to the Committee. Many of these found reflection in the recommendations of the Committee. Some of them were incorporated in the law.

On accessibility, the NPRD has been working with other organizations to make TV accessible for the blind and the deaf. The government has already taken it up on the agenda as part of its “Accessible India” campaign. Several rounds of talks with all stakeholders including broadcasters, set top box manufacturers, concerned departments and ministries have been held.

The NPRD had worked with the UNESCO and Saksham to make the National Museum at Delhi accessible. As part of this effort, a separate section has been set up at the Museum where replicas of artifacts and other items on display at the museum have been created so that the blind can touch and feel the objects.

It is following the impleadment of the NPRD in the Supreme Court exemption was granted to certain categories of disabled persons from standing up while the national anthem is played at cinema halls before the commencement of a movie.

The NPRD is taking up cases where the disabled have been discriminated in the matter of education, employment, postings etc. It took up the cases of 9 civil service candidates who were not inducted into the service despite their having cleared the examinations. Due to our persistent efforts over a period of nearly two years, seven of them were inducted. NPRD has also taken up various issues with UPSC, Staff Selection Commission etc.

The instant Petition is regarding the concerns regarding the ID cards being issued by the Indian railways to disabled persons for availing concession. This is in conflict with the Unique Disability Identity Card (UDID) issued under the auspices of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India.

It is submitted that until the initiation of the UDID, the disabled were compelled to procure separate certificates/cards for each specific entitlement/benefit under different schemes of the government. Whereas for identification as a disabled person, one needed to procure a disability certificate from a designated hospital, for availing railway concession a separate certificate from a hospital authorized by the railways had to be obtained. UPSC applicants were supposed to get a different type of certificate. Several other agencies and departments insisted on their own formats and certificates.

It is further submitted that given the multitude of problems the disabled faced on account of their having to procure multiple number of certificates, the Petitioner organization had right from its inception in 2010 demanded the introduction of a disability card that would be valid

for all purposes, across states, departments and boards. The UDID, became a reality after persistent efforts and years of advocacy.

A website for online registration of applications for UDID (<http://www.swavlambancard.gov.in/>) has become operational.

Explaining the rationale for the card, the website says:

"Unique ID for Persons with Disabilities" project is being implemented with a view of creating a National Database for PwDs, and to issue a Unique Disability Identity Card to each person with disabilities. The project will not only encourage transparency, efficiency and ease of delivering the government benefits to the person with disabilities, but also ensure uniformity. The project will also help in streamlining the tracking of physical and financial progress of beneficiary at all levels of hierarchy of implementation – from village level, block level, District level, State level and National level.

Further,

“The Objective of this project is to enable the PwDs to obtain the new UDID card / Disability Certificate to avail schemes and benefits provided by the Government through its various Ministries and their Departments. *This card will be valid pan-India*”

The legal validity for this card was subsequently provided in sub-section (3) of section 58, of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, which lays down that:

“The certificate of disability issued under this section shall be valid across the country”.

Further, the rules framed by the Central Government vide G.S.R 591(E) dated June 15, 2016 lays down that:

“Certificate issued under rule 18 to be generally valid for all purposes:- A person to whom the certificate is issued under rule 18 shall be entitled to apply for facilities, concessions and benefits admissible for persons with disabilities under schemes of the government and on non-Governmental organizations funded by the Government” (Rule 19).

These provisions make it abundantly clear that the card thus issued is valid for all purposes including for availing railway concessions.

Despite these provisions, the Respondent No.1, Indian Railways is implementing a commercial circular for concession based ticketing including online ticketing for disabled persons using Photo Identity Card issued by the Railways and going ahead with the issuance of separate identity cards for disabled persons desirous of availing railway concession, disregarding the enormous difficulties including access that the disabled encounter while trying to procure such a separate card.

Under the circumstances, the Petitioner urging the kind interference of this Hon’ble Court to set aside the Commercial Circular No 18 of 2015 and direct Respondent No.1 to accept the validity of the UDID cards issued under the mandate of the RPD Act, 2016 as the Union Government is already issuing identity cards “*valid for all purposes*”.

LIST OF DATES

Year 2010	The Petitioner Organization has been formed.
19.03.2015	<p>The Respondent No. 1 issued Commercial Circular No. 18 of 2015 bearing No. 2011/TG-I/10-e-ticketing for disables/Pt.I, New Delhi dated 19.03.2015 regarding concession based ticketing including online ticketing for the physically challenged persons using Photo Identity card issued by the Railways.</p>
Year 2016	<p>Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 came in to force.</p> <p>The Sub-section (3) of section 58, of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, which lays down that:</p> <p><i>“The certificate of disability issued under this section shall be valid across the country”</i></p> <p>Further, the rules framed by the Central Government vide G.S.R 591(E) dated June 15, 2016 lays down that:</p> <p><i>“Certificate issued under rule 18 to be generally valid for all purposes:- A person to whom the certificate is issued under rule 18 shall be entitled to apply for facilities, concessions and benefits admissible for persons with disabilities under schemes of the government and on non-Governmental organizations funded by the Government” (Rule 19)</i></p>

Dated Nil

A website for online registration of applications for UDID (<http://www.swavlambancard.gov.in/>) has become operational.

Explaining the rationale for the card, the website says:

"Unique ID for Persons with Disabilities" project is being implemented with a view of creating a National Database for PwDs, and to issue a Unique Disability Identity Card to each person with disabilities. The project will not only encourage transparency, efficiency and ease of delivering the government benefits to the person with disabilities, but also ensure uniformity. The project will also help in stream-lining the tracking of physical and financial progress of beneficiary at all levels of hierarchy of implementation – from village level, block level, District level, State level and National level.

Further,

"The Objective of this project is to enable the PwDs to obtain the new UDID card / Disability Certificate to avail schemes and benefits provided by the Government through its various Ministries and their Departments. This card will be valid pan-India"

10.10.2017

The Petitioner made a representation to Minister of Railways, Government of India regarding the Commercial Circular No. 18 of 2015 for issuing

separate ID cards being issued by the railways to disabled persons for availing concession.

13.10.2017 The Petitioner made a representation to Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India regarding the Commercial Circular No. 18 of 2015 for issuing separate ID cards being issued by the railways to disabled persons for availing concession.

The Petitioner has not received any reply from Respondent No. 1 and 2.

08.03.2019 Hence this Writ Petition.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI
(EXTRAORDINARY WRIT JURISDICTION)
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. OF 2019
(IN THE MATTER OF PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION)

(Public Interest Litigation under Article 226 of the Constitution of India)

IN THE MATTER OF:

NATIONAL PLATFORM FOR

THE RIGHTS OF THE DISABLED (NPRD)

THROUGH ITS GENERAL SECRETARY

PETITIONER

VERSUS

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS & ANR.

RESPONDENTS

**WRIT PETITION UNDER ARTICLE 226 OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA FOR ISSUING A
WRIT/ORDER/DIRECTION IN THE NATURE OF MANDAMUS
OR ANY OTHER APPROPRIATE WRIT /ORDER TO SET
ASIDE COMMERCIAL CIRCULAR NO. 18 OF 2015 BEARING
NO. 2011/TG-I/10-E-TICKETING FOR DISABLES/PT.I, NEW
DELHI DATED 19.03.2015 ISSUED BY THE RESPONDENT NO.1,
INDIAN RAILWAY AND ALSO DIRECT THE RESPONDENT
NO.1, INDIAN RAILWAY TO VALIDATE THE UDID CARDS
ISSUED UNDER THE MANDATE OF THE RPD ACT, 2016 FOR
CONCESSION BASED TICKETING FOR DISABLED PERSONS
(PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED PERSONS) IN COMPLIANCE
WITH ARTICLE 14 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND
NATURAL JUSTICE.**

TO,
THE HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE
AND HIS COMPANION JUDGES,
OF DELHI HIGH COURT, AT NEW DELHI

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF
THE PETITIONER ABOVE NAMED

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:

1. That the present Writ Petition is being filed as Public Interest
Litigation, under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for

issuing a Writ Petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India for issuing a Writ/Order/Direction in the nature of mandamus or any other appropriate Writ / Order to set aside Commercial Circular No. 18 of 2015 bearing No. 2011/TG-I/10-e-ticketing for disables/Pt.I, New Delhi dated 19.03.2015 issued by the Respondent No.1, Indian Railway and also direct the Respondent No.1, Indian Railway to validate the UDID cards issued under the mandate of the RPD Act, 2016 for concession based ticketing for physically challenged persons (disabled persons) in compliance with article 14 of the constitution of India and natural justice. That the petitioner has no personal interest in the litigation and that the petition is not guided by self-gain or for gain of any other person/institution/body and that there is no motive other than of public interest in filing the Writ Petition.

2. That the Petitioner is approaching this Hon'ble Court after gathering information and documents collected from various sources including its members and the further inquiries / investigation made to determine the veracity of the same. The present Petition is filed as part of the aims and objectives of the Petitioner Organization.
3. That the Petitioner is approaching this Hon'ble Court as a representative of the general public / disabled community and it is not possible for each eligible member of the disabled community to approach this Hon'ble Court. That the instant petition has been filed for protecting the fundamental rights of disabled persons and their benefit. It is further submitted that the Petitioner is aggrieved

by the arbitrary and opaque action, and non-compliance of the procedure laid down under Constitution of India and precedent set by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and this Hon'ble Court from time to time.

4. That entire disabled community will be benefited by the orders sought in the instant writ petition. That the Respondent No.1 is the Indian Railways and Respondent No.2 is Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities which is a part of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India which is duty bound to take steps so that members of the target group like Persons with Disabilities can lead productive, safe and dignified lives, with all their basic needs being fulfilled, and where equal opportunities are ensured for the growth and development of such groups. The Respondent No.1 herein is responsible for discriminating against persons with disabilities by not accepting the UDID cards issued under the mandate of the RPD Act, 2016. That to the knowledge of the petitioner no other personal bodies / institutions are likely to be affected by the orders sought in the instant Writ Petition.
5. That the Petitioner herein is National Platform for the Rights of the Disabled (NPRD) a registered organization through its General Secretary, having its office at 36, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla Lane, New Delhi-110001. The petitioner organization is a cross disability organization with affiliates in 14 states in the country. The petitioner organization has been taking up cases where the disabled have been discriminated in the matter of education, employment,

posting etc. The petitioner organization played a key role in getting criminal laws amended to specifically address violence against girls and women with disabilities. Many of the suggestions that the petitioner organization had made found reflection in the recommendations of Justice Verma Committee. The petitioner organization have also taken up cases where there have been assaults on disabled women and sought the intervention of the authorities for providing adequate compensation, rehabilitation and counseling services as well as demanding monitoring mechanism for institutions. The petitioner organization has also been campaigning for the implementation of the Supreme Court order providing BPL Cards to all disabled; it has been demanding enhancement in the amount of maintenance allowance provided to disabled. The petitioner organization is working for the welfare of the society especially to protect the fundamental rights of the disabled persons and by its nomenclature “National Platform for the Rights of the Disabled” it is fighting for the rights of the disabled persons and hence competent to espouse the cause in present PIL. A true copy of the programme and Constitution of petitioner organization is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE P-1.**

In case costs are imposed by this Hon’ble Court, same shall be paid by petitioner organization. A resolution passed by the Petitioner Organization is enclosed with the Vakalatnama.

6. The instant Petitioner is aggrieved by the Commercial Circular No. 18 of 2015 whereby separate ID cards being issued by the Indian

railways to disabled persons for availing concession. This is in conflict with the Unique Disability Identity Card (UDID) issued under the auspices of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India. That Respondent No.1, Indian Railways is going ahead with the issuance of separate identity cards for disabled persons desirous of availing railway concession, disregarding the enormous difficulties including access that the disabled encounter while trying to procure such a separate card. A true copy of Commercial Circular No. 18 of 2015 bearing No. 2011/TG-I/10-e-ticketing for disables/Pt.I, New Delhi dated 19.03.2015 issued by the Respondent No.1 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE P-2**.

7. That regarding the arbitrary action of Respondent No.1, the petitioner herein made a representation on 10.10.2017 to the Minister, Indian Railways and on 13.10.2017 to the Minister, Social Justice & Empowerment. A true copy of the representation dated 10.10.2017 to the Minister, Indian Railways is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE P-3**. A true copy of the representation dated 13.10.2017 to the Minister, Social Justice & Empowerment is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE P-4**.
8. That the Petitioner has no other remedial action except to approach this Hon'ble Court. The Petitioner is approaching this Hon'ble Court for violating the procedure laid down under Article 14 of Constitution of India and dictum laid down by this Hon'ble

Court and the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding equality and equal protection. Hence, no need to approach any other authority in this regard.

9. That Sub-Section (3) of Section 58, of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, which lays down that:

“The certificate of disability issued under this section shall be valid across the country”.

Further, the rules framed by the Central Government vide G.S.R 591(E) dated June 15, 2016 lays down that:

“Certificate issued under rule 18 to be generally valid for all purposes:- A person to whom the certificate is issued under rule 18 shall be entitled to apply for facilities, concessions and benefits admissible for persons with disabilities under schemes of the government and on non-Governmental organizations funded by the Government” (Rule 19).

It is pertinent to mention that these provisions make it abundantly clear that the UDID card issued by Respondent No.2 under RPD Act, 2016 is valid for all purposes including for availing railway concessions.

10. It is further submitted that the website maintained by Respondent No.2 says:

"Unique ID for Persons with Disabilities" project is being implemented with a view of creating a National Database for PwDs, and to issue a Unique Disability Identity Card to each person with disabilities. The

project will not only encourage transparency, efficiency and ease of delivering the government benefits to the person with disabilities, but also ensure uniformity. The project will also help in stream-lining the tracking of physical and financial progress of beneficiary at all levels of hierarchy of implementation – from village level, block level, District level, State level and National level.

Further,

“The Objective of this project is to enable the PwDs to obtain the new UDID card / Disability Certificate to avail schemes and benefits provided by the Government through its various Ministries and their Departments. This card will be valid pan-India”

11. It is humbly submitted that these provisions make it abundantly clear that the UDID card issued by Respondent No.2 under RPD Act, 2016 is valid for all purposes including for availing railway concessions. That despite these provisions, the Respondent No.1, Indian Railways is going ahead with the issuance of separate identity cards for disabled persons is arbitrary, unconstitutional and against the principles of natural justice.

GROUND

- A. BECAUSE impugned order Annexure P-2 is not only violative of Article 14 but also impair and impinges all other fundamental rights of the disabled. It restricts and create barrier in the enjoyment of amities of life by the disabled.

- B. BECAUSE the impugned notification issued by Respondent No.1 is likely to subject PwDs to undue harassment and result in affront to their dignity and integrity.
- C. BECAUSE the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) which India ratified in 2007 in clear terms provides that the State Parties shall ensure the inherent dignity, self- respect and self-worth of PwDs. The modalities enlisted in the impugned notification are in violation of the sense of dignity, self-respect and self-worth of PWDs and thus it would be violative of the principle of the right to life with dignity, as enshrined in Article 21 and expounded upon by the judicial pronouncements of the Hon'ble Apex Court as well as this Hon'ble Court. Moreover, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 which has been passed to fulfill India's obligation under the UNCRPD also provides for the right to life with dignity and respect for integrity under Section 3.
- D. BECAUSE the impugned notification Commercial Circular No. 18 of 2015 whereby separate ID cards being issued by Respondent No.1, the Indian railways, to disabled persons for availing concession is in conflict with the Unique Disability Identity Card (UDID) issued under the auspices of the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India. That RPD Act, 2016 override the Commercial Circular No. 18 of 2015 issued by Respondent No. 1 but Indian Railways is still going ahead with the issuance of separate identity cards for disabled persons desirous of

availing railway concession, disregarding the enormous difficulties including access that the disabled encounter while trying to procure such a separate card.

- E. BECAUSE the Sub-Section (3) of Section 58, of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, which lays down that:

“The certificate of disability issued under this section shall be valid across the country”.

Further, the rules framed by the Central Government vide G.S.R 591(E) dated June 15, 2016 lays down that:

“Certificate issued under rule 18 to be generally valid for all purposes:- A person to whom the certificate is issued under rule 18 shall be entitled to apply for facilities, concessions and benefits admissible for persons with disabilities under schemes of the government and on non-Governmental organizations funded by the Government” (Rule 19).

It is pertinent to mention that these provisions make it abundantly clear that the UDID card issued by Respondent No.2 under RPD Act, 2016 is valid for all purposes including for availing railway concessions.

- F. BECAUSE the website maintained by Respondent No.2 Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment says:

"Unique ID for Persons with Disabilities" project is being implemented with a view of creating a National Database for PwDs, and to issue a Unique Disability Identity Card to each person with disabilities. The

project will not only encourage transparency, efficiency and ease of delivering the government benefits to the person with disabilities, but also ensure uniformity. The project will also help in stream-lining the tracking of physical and financial progress of beneficiary at all levels of hierarchy of implementation – from village level, block level, District level, State level and National level.

Further,

“The Objective of this project is to enable the PwDs to obtain the new UDID card / Disability Certificate to avail schemes and benefits provided by the Government through its various Ministries and their Departments. This card will be valid pan-India”

G. BECAUSE this Hon’ble Court in W.P.(C) 5666/2017 titled as ***Court On Its Own Motion Vs Union Of India & Ors*** vide judgment dated 22 August, 2017 held that:

“38. So far as mode of transport and access thereto of the disabled is concerned, this legislation recognizes the responsibility of the State to ensure the same in the following terms:

"40. The Central Government shall, in consultation with the Chief Commissioner, formulate rules for persons with disabilities laying down the standards of accessibility for the physical environment, transportation, information and communications,

including appropriate technologies and systems, and other facilities and services provided to the public in urban and rural areas.

41. (1) The appropriate Government shall take suitable measures to provide,--

(a) facilities for persons with disabilities at bus stops, railway stations and airports conforming to the accessibility standards relating to parking spaces, toilets, ticketing counters and ticketing machines;

(b) access to all modes of transport that conform the design standards, including retrofitting old modes of transport, wherever technically feasible and safe for persons with disabilities, economically viable and without entailing major structural changes in design;

(c) accessible roads to address mobility necessary for persons with disabilities.

(2) The appropriate Government shall develop schemes programmes to promote the personal mobility of persons with disabilities at affordable cost to provide for,--

(a) incentives and concessions;

(b) retrofitting of vehicles; and

(c) personal mobility assistance."

(Emphasis supplied)

39. The statute therefore, specifically recognizes the entitlement of persons with disability to equal

opportunity to personal mobility and casts an obligation upon the State to provide such facilities for persons with disabilities at railway stations to ensure such accessibility standards to all modes of transport as would provide a level playing field to the disabled so far as transport is concerned”

This Hon’ble Court further held:

“41. The law is crystallized and no longer res integra that all provisions of an enactment have to be read together to give effect to each of the provisions. It is a rule of construction that each provision has to be so read, that life can be infused in another provision of the same enactment and the other is not rendered otiose.

42. Useful reference in this regard may be made to (1964) 3 SCR 297 State of AP v. Cheemalapati Ganeswara Rao where Mudholkar, J. succinctly stated thus:

"26...it is a rule of construction that all the provisions of a statute are to be read together and given effect to and that it is therefore, the duty of the Court to construe a statute harmoniously..."

43. This was also held in (2001) 8 SCC 540 Anwar Hasan Khan v. Mohd Shafi in the following terms:

"8. ... The statute or rules made thereunder should be read as a whole and one provision should be construed with to the other provision to make the provision consistent with the

object sought to be achieved. The well-known principle of harmonious construction is that effect should be given to all the provisions and a construction that reduces one of the provisions to a "dead letter" is not harmonious construction."

- H. BECAUSE the Hon'ble the Apex Court in *Rajive Raturi vs. Union of India* (2018) 2 SCC 413, while dealing with the rights of the visually impaired vis-a-vis the issue of accessibility requirements in respect of safe access to roads and public transport and the duty of the State with respect to the same has held that right to dignity, which is ensured in our constitutional set-up for every citizen applies with much more vigour in case of persons suffering from disability and, therefore, it becomes imperative to provide such facilities so that these persons also are ensured level playing field and not only they are able to enjoy life meaningfully, they contribute to the progress of the nation as well.
- I. BECAUSE the Hon'ble Apex Court in *Union of India vs. National Federation of Blind (Three Judges)*, (2013) 10 SCC 772, held that the Union of India, the State Governments as well as the Union Territories have a categorical obligation under the Constitution of India and under various international treaties, relating to human rights in general and treaties for disabled persons, in particular, to protect the rights of disabled persons.
- J. BECAUSE a five-Judge Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Apex Court in *M Nagaraj vs. Union of India*, (2006) 8 SCC 212, has held that the expression "life" in Article 21 of the Indian

Constitution does not connote mere physical or animal existence. The right to life includes right to live with human dignity. It is the duty of the State not only to protect human dignity but also to facilitate it by taking positive steps in that direction. No exact definition of "human dignity" exists. It refers to the intrinsic value of every human being which is to be respected. It cannot be taken away. It cannot be given. It simply is. Every human being has dignity by virtue of his existence. A Nine Judges Constitution Bench of the Apex Court in *K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India*, (2017) 10 SCC 1, has reaffirmed that human dignity is a component of Article 21.

- K. BECAUSE in *Common Cause vs. Union of India*, (2018) 5 SCC 1, a five Judges Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Apex Court observed that a life without dignity is like a sound that is not heard. Dignity speaks, it has its own sound, it is natural and human. The Apex Court further added that dignity does not recognize or accept any nexus with the status or station in life. The singular principle that it pleasantly gets beholden to is the integral human right of a person. Law gladly takes cognizance of the fact that dignity is the most sacred possession of a man.
12. That the Petitioner has not filed any other similar petition before any other Court and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

PRAYER

Thus, in the present facts and premise, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to:

- i. Issue a writ/order/direction in the nature of mandamus or any other appropriate writ / order to set aside Commercial Circular No. 18 of 2015 bearing No. 2011/TG-I/10-e-ticketing for disables/Pt.I, New Delhi dated 19.03.2015 issued by the Respondent No.1, Indian Railway and also direct the Respondent No.1, Indian Railway to validate the UDID cards issued under the mandate of the RPD Act, 2016 for concession based ticketing for physically challenged (disabled) persons in compliance with article 14, 21 of the constitution of India and natural justice; and
- ii. Pass any other order as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the interest of justice.

AND FOR WHICH ACT OF KINDNESS THE PETITIONER SHALL
DUTY BOUND EVER PRAY.

Petitioner

Through

SUBHASH CHANDRAN K.R.,
MS. YOGAMAYA M.G.
ADVOCATES

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 08.03.2019