

कांग्रेस समर्थक वकीलों ने मानवाधिकार आयोग में हरिओम वाल्मीकि प्रकरण में दी अपनी शिकायत

नई दिल्ली, (बीएन)। उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली में 40 वर्षीय दलित युवक हरी ओम वाल्मीकि की भीड़ द्वारा निर्मम हत्या (मॉब लिंचिंग) की दर्दनाक घटना ने पूरे देश को झकझोर दिया है। यह नृशंस कृत्य न केवल मानवता पर कलंक है बल्कि हमारे लोकतंत्र और सामाजिक न्याय की भावना के विरुद्ध भी है। यह उद्गार प्रकट करते हुए दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के अध्यक्ष देवेन्द्र यादव ने वकीलों को एक डेलिगेशन को लेकर राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग में शिकायत दर्ज कराई। इनके साथ दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी विधि के मानव अधिकार विभाग के चेयरमैन एडवोकेट सुनील कुमार सहित काफी संख्या में अधिवक्तागण भी शामिल थे।

दिल्ली कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष में चिंता जताते हुए कहा कि देश के 75 वर्ष पूरे होने के बाद भी दलितों और समाज के वंचित वर्गों पर अत्याचारों की घटनाएँ रुकने का नाम नहीं ले रही। उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे

कहा इस घटना ने देश को झकझोर दिया है



राज्यों में अपराधियों पर सख्त कार्रवाई करने की जगह उन्हें संरक्षण मिलता दिखाई देता है। यह स्थिति लोकतांत्रिक भारत की मूल भावना के लिए अत्यंत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में सामाजिक और मानवाधिकार संगठनों ने इस घटना की कड़ी निंदा करते हुए राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग से मांग की है कि वह एक उच्च स्तरीय जांच दल भेजकर घटना की स्थल-स्तरीय जांच कराए और सच्चाई सामने लाए। साथ ही, आयोग से यह भी अपील की गई है कि

दलितों एवं वंचित वर्गों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों की रोकथाम के लिए सख्त दिशानिर्देश (उल्लंघन) बनाए जाएँ और ऐसे अपराधों के लिए कठोर दंड का प्रावधान किया जाए, ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी शर्मनाक घटनाएँ दोबारा न हों। यह घटना केवल रायबरेली तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह देशभर में हो रहे सामाजिक अन्याय की शृंखला का एक और उदाहरण है। देश तभी वास्तव में विकसित भारत बन सकेगा जब समाज के हर वर्ग को समान सुरक्षा, सम्मान और न्याय प्राप्त होगा।

NHRC takes up issue of farmer tortured in police custody

PNS ■ Hyderabad

Tribal farmer Sai Siddu was allegedly indiscriminately beaten by the police for staging a dharna for urea under the Vadepalli police station limits of Damaracharla mandal in Nalgonda district. However, sociologist Revanth has complained to the National Human Rights Commission that the police used third degree violence against him and abused Sai Siddu's wife in the name of caste.



The National Human Rights Commission, which has taken up the issue, has taken action against the police. The Human Rights Commission has issued orders to the SP to immediately remove SI Srikanth Reddy and the constable who used third degree violence against Sai Siddu, from duty. A high-level inquiry should be immediately conducted into this incident and strict action should be taken against the policemen responsible, the Commission observed.

Millennium Post

Tribal artists to participate in next Venice Biennale: Union minister Shekhawat

<https://www.millenniumpost.in/amp/nation/tribal-artists-to-participate-in-next-venice-biennale-union-minister-shekhawat-630733>

By - Team MP

Update: 2025-10-10 18:30 GMT

Announced on Friday that tribal artists will also be part of the Indian contingent to the prestigious Venice Biennale 2026.

Considering their immense contribution to the art and culture of India, he said, their works will also be showcased in important international arts festivals like the one in Venice.

Shekhawat was speaking at a National Conference on 'Tribal Arts and India's Conservation Ethos: Living Wisdom' organised by Sankala Foundation, a non-profit organisation, in partnership with Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sanghralaya, Bhopal, and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).

The Venice Biennale is one of the world's most prestigious cultural events, showcasing contemporary art, architecture, and other disciplines such as cinema, dance, and theatre. Considered the 'arts Olympics', it serves as a platform for discussing global social and cultural issues through art.

Stating that India would be participating in the Venice Biennale after many years, Shekhawat said that the emerging tribal artists will be given space at the festival.

He said the government is making efforts to boost the Orange Economy, deriving value from the creative arts – painting, sculpture, music, dance, cinema, and design. He said to sustain any form of cultural and artistic heritage, there is a need to link it to livelihood and economic opportunity.

The minister stated that tribal communities are the custodians of our environment, natural resources, and rich cultural heritage. He added that India, with its immense diversity, has a unique opportunity to monetise its creative strength.

The conference was part of the fourth edition of the annual tribal art exhibition, 'Silent Conversation: From Margins to the Centre.' This exhibition is supported by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and the International Big Cat Alliance (IBCA).

In his address, Justice V Ramasubramaian, Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) said the country recognises nearly 700 tribes, and these communities preserve and transmit invaluable traditional knowledge across generations. They protect the forests of India.

However, a dilemma persists in bringing tribal children into the mainstream, with aspirations to become doctors, engineers, or judges. Their traditional knowledge also needs to be transferred to generations in the peaceful forests and hills.

Amar Ujala

Delhi NCR News: वेनिस में बजेगी भारत की जनजातीय कला की धुन

<https://www.amarujala.com/delhi-ncr/indias-tribal-art-will-be-showcased-in-venice-delhi-ncr-news-c-340-1-del1011-108162-2025-10-10?src=top-subnav>

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो | Updated Fri, 10 Oct 2025 10:59 PM IST

जनजातीय कला प्रदर्शनी में दिखा वन, वन्यजीवन और जनजातीय संस्कृति का संगम

ज्योति सिंह

नई दिल्ली। भारत की जनजातीय कला अब दुनिया के सबसे बड़े मंच पर गूंजने जा रही है। केंद्रीय संस्कृति और पर्यटन मंत्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत ने शुक्रवार को भारत के जनजातीय कलाकारों की प्रतिष्ठित वेनिस बिनाले 2026 में हिस्सा लेने की घोषणा की। यह घोषणा नई दिल्ली में आयोजित राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय कला और भारत का संरक्षण दृष्टिकोण सम्मेलन के दौरान की। उन्होंने कहा, कि जनजातीय कलाकार भारत की संस्कृति के असली वाहक हैं और अब उनकी कला को अंतरराष्ट्रीय पहचान दिलाने का समय आ गया है।

सम्मेलन का आयोजन संस्कला फाउंडेशन ने इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय, भोपाल और भारतीय उद्योग परिसंघ के साथ मिलकर किया था। सम्मेलन स्थल पर लगी प्रदर्शनी 'साइलेंट कन्वर्सेशन फॉर्म मार्जिन्स टू द सेंटर' ने सबका मन मोह लिया। दीवारों पर सजी पेंटिंग्स जैसे जंगलों की कहानियां सुना रही थीं। कहीं हरे पत्तों के पीछे छिपा बाघ था, कहीं मां की गोद में सिमटी प्रकृति। बस्तर से आए गुजराल सिंह बघेल की पेंटिंग में वन रक्षक की झलक दिखी। पेंटिंग के जरिये एक ऐसे व्यक्तित्व को दर्शाया गया जो बाघों की रक्षा करता है।

राजेन्द्र सिंह राजावत की पेंटिंग 'टाइगर फेस बिहाइंड द लीव्स' में रणथंभौर के जंगलों की गहराई और रहस्य झलकते रहे थे। वहीं, रागिनी धुर्वे की कलाकृति 'द एंब्रेस ऑफ मदर में गोंड' कला के रंगों से मां और धरती के अटूट संबंध को खूबसूरती से उकेरा गया। छत्तीसगढ़ की कलाकार प्रेरणा नाग की पेंटिंग 'फीयरलेस' में आधुनिक स्त्री की निडरता और प्रकृति के प्रति उसकी जुड़ाव की झलक दिखती है। इन सभी चित्रों में एक समान भावना थी। इनमें था प्रकृति, जनजातीय जीवन और मनुष्य के बीच मौन संवाद।

सरकार ऑरेंज इकोनॉमी को दे रही बढ़ावा

सम्मेलन में मंत्री शेखावत ने कहा कि सरकार अब ऑरेंज इकोनॉमी यानी रचनात्मक कला आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा दे रही है। अगर हमें अपनी संस्कृति को जिंदा रखना है, तो उसे आजीविका से जोड़ना जरूरी है। उन्होंने बताया कि जनजातीय समाज न सिर्फ कला के संरक्षक हैं, बल्कि पर्यावरण और प्रकृति के असली रक्षक भी हैं। भारत की विविधता हमारी शक्ति है, और इसी रचनात्मक ऊर्जा से हम एक सशक्त सांस्कृतिक अर्थव्यवस्था बना सकते हैं।

जनजातियों से सीखे जाने वाले सबक

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी रामासुब्रमणियन ने कहा कि भारत की लगभग 700 जनजातियां आज भी अपने पारंपरिक ज्ञान को सहेजे हुए हैं। वे जंगलों के असली रखवाले हैं लेकिन जरूरत है कि उनके बच्चे आधुनिक शिक्षा और पारंपरिक ज्ञान दोनों को साथ लेकर आगे बढ़ें।

जंगल वहीं बचे हैं जहां जनजातियां बसी हैं

पूर्व निर्वाचन आयुक्त राजीव कुमार ने सवाल उठाया कि क्या संविधान की पांचवीं अनुसूची में जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के अधिकार वास्तव में पूरे हो रहे हैं। वहीं, पूर्व जनजातीय कार्य सचिव प्रवीर कृष्ण ने कहा, भारत के जंगल आज इसलिए बचे हैं क्योंकि वहां जनजातीय लोग रहते हैं। बस्तर जैसे क्षेत्र भी विकास चाहते हैं लेकिन अपने मूल स्वभाव को खोए बिना।

कला को नई पहचान देने की जरूरत

आईबीसीए के महानिदेशक डॉ. एसपी यादव ने कहा कि स्थानीय कलाकारों को प्रोत्साहन देकर उन्हें राष्ट्रीय धारा से जोड़ना चाहिए। वहीं, इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय के निदेशक प्रो. अमिताभ पांडे ने कहा कि बाजार की ताकतें जनजातीय समाज के विश्वासों को प्रभावित कर रही हैं। इसलिए शहरी समाज को उनकी संस्कृति का सम्मान करना चाहिए। पूर्व संस्कृति सचिव राघवेंद्र सिंह ने सुझाव दिया कि यह प्रदर्शनी साइलेंट कन्वर्सेशन राष्ट्रीय आधुनिक कला संग्रहालय और ललित कला अकादमी जैसे बड़े मंचों पर भी दिखाई जानी चाहिए, ताकि आम लोग भी जनजातीय कला की आत्मा को महसूस कर सकें।

Telangana Today

NHRC orders probe into alleged police assault on tribal youth in Nalgonda

The NHRC has ordered an inquiry into the alleged caste-based abuse and assault of tribal youth Sai Sidhu by police in Nalgonda district. The incident, linked to a protest over fertiliser supply, reportedly involved physical assault and threats by a sub-inspector and constables.

<https://telanganatoday.com/nhrc-orders-probe-into-alleged-police-assault-on-tribal-youth-in-nalgonda>

By Telangana Today

Published Date - 11 October 2025, 12:37 AM

Hyderabad: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on Friday ordered an inquiry into the allegations of caste-based abuse and assault by police personnel against a tribal youth, Sai Sidhu in Nalgonda district.

The commission has also called for action against the officers involved by registering a case under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. The incident, which occurred last month in the jurisdiction of Vadapalli Police Station in Damaracherla mandal, involves

Sai Sidhu, a resident of Kothapeta village was targeted allegedly by the sub inspector, Shrikant Reddy of the Vadapalli police station as the victim participated in a protest dharna demanding urea fertilizer supplies. Accompanied by constables, the sub inspector had allegedly entered his home, dragged him out, and subjected him to casteist abuses.

The officers reportedly beat Siddu brutally and filed false cases against him. When Sidhu raised the matter before a magistrate, SI Shrikant Reddy is said to have threatened him with further violence if he spoke out. Adding to the ordeal, one of the constables allegedly hurled abusive language at Sidhu's wife as well.

The complaint was filed with the NHRC by K. Revanth, a lawyer and social activist, highlighting human rights violations and abuse of power. Following a review of the petition, the NHRC issued stern directives to the Nalgonda District Superintendent of Police (SP). In its order, the commission instructed the SP to initiate a thorough inquiry without delay.

NewsX

NHRC Orders Stern Action Against Police For Torturing Tribal Farmer In Nalgonda

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has come down heavily on the Telangana police, directing immediate and stringent action against the officers involved in the brutal torture of a tribal farmer in Nalgonda district.

<https://www.newsx.com/india/nhrc-orders-stern-action-against-police-for-torturing-tribal-farmer-in-nalgonda-89788/>

Published By: Raj Kiran Bathula

Last updated: October 10, 2025 20:03:00 IST

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has come down heavily on the Telangana police, directing immediate and stringent action against the officers involved in the brutal torture of a tribal farmer in the Nalgonda district. The commission's order follows a formal complaint filed by a social activist highlighting gross human rights violations committed by police personnel.

The incident took place in Damarcherla mandal under the Vaddepally police station jurisdiction. According to reports, police personnel allegedly detained and brutally assaulted a tribal farmer, identified as Sai Siddu, for participating in a protest demanding the supply of urea fertilizer. Witnesses allege that the farmer was subjected to severe third-degree torture during interrogation.

In his complaint to the NHRC, social activist Revanth detailed the inhuman treatment meted out to the farmer and his family. He stated that the police not only physically tortured Sai Siddu but also verbally abused his wife using caste-based slurs. The activist described the incident as a gross violation of constitutional rights and a shocking example of police excesses.

Taking serious note of the complaint, the NHRC issued strict directions to the Nalgonda district police administration. The Commission has ordered the immediate suspension of Sub-Inspector Srikanth Reddy and a constable allegedly involved in the incident. It also instructed the Superintendent of Police (SP) to conduct a high-level inquiry into the matter and submit a detailed report at the earliest.

Further, the NHRC emphasized the need for exemplary disciplinary action against the erring officers to ensure accountability and prevent such incidents in the future. The Commission underscored that acts of police brutality undermine public trust in the law enforcement system and violate the fundamental human rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

The incident has sparked outrage among tribal communities and rights activists across Telangana, who are demanding strict punishment for the officers responsible and stronger safeguards to protect marginalized groups from police abuse.

This case has once again brought the spotlight on the misuse of police power and the urgent need for reforms to ensure humane treatment of citizens, especially those from vulnerable and marginalized sections of society.

Janta Se Rishta

आदिवासी युवक पर हमला.. NHRC ने पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई के आदेश दिए

<https://jantaserishta.com/local/telangana/attack-on-tribal-youth-nhrc-orders-action-against-police-officers-4314710>

Anurag, 10 Oct 2025 8:25 PM

Hyderabad हैदराबाद: राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने एक आदिवासी युवक पर हमला करने वाले पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ जाँच और तत्काल कार्रवाई के आदेश दिए हैं। पिछले महीने, नलगोंडा ज़िले के दामराचेरला मंडल के वडेपल्ली थाना क्षेत्र के कोठापेट थांडा निवासी साई सिद्धू नामक एक आदिवासी युवक यूरिया के लिए एक धरने में शामिल हुआ था। इसी वजह से वडेपल्ली के उपनिरीक्षक श्रीकांत रेड्डी और कांस्टेबलों ने उसे घर से घसीटकर जाति के नाम पर गालियाँ दीं। इसके बाद भी उन्होंने उसे मनमाने ढंग से पीटा और उसके खिलाफ मनगढ़ंत मामले दर्ज किए।

उपनिरीक्षक श्रीकांत रेड्डी और कांस्टेबल ने उसे जज के सामने इस मामले का ज़िक्र करने पर फिर से पीटने की धमकी दी और पीड़ित की पत्नी दीना के साथ भी दुर्व्यवहार किया। वकील और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता करुपोथुला रेवंत ने इस घटना के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में शिकायत दर्ज कराई। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने आज शिकायत की जाँच की। नलगोंडा ज़िले के एसपी को घटना की तुरंत उच्च-स्तरीय जाँच करने, घटना के लिए ज़िम्मेदार सब-इंस्पेक्टर और कांस्टेबल को ड्यूटी से हटाने और अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति अत्याचार निवारण अधिनियम के तहत मामला दर्ज करने का निर्देश दिया गया। साथ ही, ज़िले के एसपी को पीड़िता को उचित चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराने, मुआवज़ा देने और चार हफ़्तों के भीतर आयोग को पूरी रिपोर्ट सौंपने का निर्देश दिया गया।

Madhyamam

Women's commission seeks FIR against right-wing workers for 'harassment'

The incident occurred after Bajrang Dal members alleged that the nuns were engaged in human trafficking and forced religious conversions, even though the women involved reportedly said the nuns were only assisting them in finding employment.

<https://madhyamamonline.com/amp/india/womens-commission-seeks-fir-against-right-wing-workers-for-harassment-1455742>

Posted On 2025-10-10 13:43 IST | Updated On 2025-10-10 13:43 IST

By Web Desk

The Chhattisgarh State Women's Commission has urged Director General of Police (DGP) Arun Dev Gautam to file an FIR against right-wing activists accused of threatening, sexually harassing, and abusing three women from Narayanpur district and two nuns at the Government Railway Police (GRP) station in Durg on July 25.

The incident occurred after Bajrang Dal members alleged that the nuns were engaged in human trafficking and forced religious conversions, even though the women involved reportedly said the nuns were only assisting them in finding employment. Following these allegations, the police arrested the nuns, who remained in jail until being granted bail on August 2.

Women's commission chairperson Kiranmayee Nayak explained that the body had held three hearings on the matter but had not received satisfactory responses from authorities.

She noted that the commission had requested CCTV footage from the Durg railway station, which, according to her, shows the women being harassed by Bajrang Dal workers. She said the commission has now formally written to the DGP, asking that an FIR be lodged against the right-wing activists named in the women's complaints, Indian Express reported.

Kiranmayee Nayak warned that if the police fail to take action within 15 days, the matter would be escalated to the National Human Rights Commission, where the commission would seek compensation for the women, citing police inaction.

The three women involved said they were satisfied with the steps taken by the State Women's Commission. However, they pointed out that the incident cost them the job opportunity the nuns had been trying to secure for them, which has left them facing financial hardship.

The arrest of the nuns on July 25 triggered a strong backlash, particularly in Kerala, their home state. Political parties, including the Congress and the ruling Left alliance, along with Christian groups, condemned the arrests.

Videos of the confrontation inside the Durg railway police station quickly spread on social media, drawing further attention to the case.

Following the incident, the three women were moved to a shelter before being allowed to return to Narayanpur. When they later filed a complaint against the right-wing activists with the Narayanpur police, they were told to approach the Durg district authorities since the incident occurred there. The women eventually turned to the State Women's Commission in August for help.

The Wires Hindi

छत्तीसगढ़ नन गिरफ्तारी: महिला आयोग की मांग- दक्षिणपंथी कार्यकर्ताओं के खिलाफ हो 'उत्पीड़न' की एफआईआर

छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य महिला आयोग ने पुलिस महानिदेशक को एक पत्र लिखकर उन दक्षिणपंथी कार्यकर्ताओं के खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज करने का अनुरोध किया, जिन्होंने 25 जुलाई को दुर्ग स्थित जीआरपी थाने में नारायणपुर ज़िले की तीन महिलाओं और दो ननों को कथित तौर पर धमकाया, उनका यौन उत्पीड़न और उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया था।

<https://thewirehindi.com/313478/chhattisgarh-nuns-arrest-case-womens-panel-asks-dgp-to-register-fir-on-victims-complaints/>

द वायर स्टाफ | 10/10/2025

भारत

नई दिल्ली: छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य महिला आयोग ने गुरुवार (9 अक्टूबर) को पुलिस महानिदेशक (डीजीपी) अरुण देव गौतम को एक पत्र लिखकर उन दक्षिणपंथी कार्यकर्ताओं के खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज करने का अनुरोध किया, जिन्होंने 25 जुलाई को दुर्ग स्थित राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस (जीआरपी) थाने में नारायणपुर जिले की तीन महिलाओं और दो ननों को कथित तौर पर धमकाया, उनका यौन उत्पीड़न किया और उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया।

बजरंग दल कार्यकर्ताओं ने ननों पर मानव तस्करी और तीनों महिलाओं का जबरन धर्मांतरण का आरोप लगाया था, जबकि उनका कहना था कि नन केवल उन्हें नौकरी दिलाने में मदद कर रही थीं। इसके बाद पुलिस ने एफआईआर दर्ज की और ननों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया, जिन्होंने 2 अगस्त को ज़मानत मिलने तक कई दिन जेल में बिताए।

इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, गुरुवार को महिला आयोग की अध्यक्ष किरणमयी नायक ने बताया, 'हमने इस मामले में तीन बार सुनवाई की, लेकिन हमें सरकारी अधिकारियों से उचित जवाब नहीं मिला। हमने उनसे दुर्ग रेलवे पुलिस स्टेशन के सीसीटीवी कैमरे की फुटेज मांगी थी, जिसमें बजरंग दल के कार्यकर्ता पुलिस स्टेशन के अंदर महिलाओं को परेशान करते दिखाई दे रहे हैं। गुरुवार को हमने डीजीपी को एक पत्र लिखकर तीनों महिलाओं द्वारा अपनी व्यक्तिगत शिकायतों में नामजद दक्षिणपंथी कार्यकर्ताओं के खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज करने का अनुरोध किया।'

नायक ने कहा कि अगर पुलिस 15 दिनों में कार्रवाई नहीं करती है, तो 'मैं इस मामले को राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में ले जाऊंगी, जहां हम पुलिस से इस मुद्दे पर कार्रवाई न करने के लिए महिलाओं को मुआवज़ा देने का अनुरोध करेंगे।'

तीनों महिलाओं ने राज्य महिला आयोग द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई पर संतोष व्यक्त किया है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि इस घटना के कारण उन्हें नौकरी का अवसर भी गंवाना पड़ा, जिसमें नन उनकी मदद कर रही थीं और इससे उन्हें आर्थिक तंगी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

25 जुलाई को ननों की गिरफ्तारी से – खासकर केरल में, जहां से ये नन थीं, काफ़ी हंगामा हुआ था. ईसाई समूहों, कांग्रेस और केरल के सत्तारूढ़ वामपंथी गठबंधन ने इस गिरफ्तारी की कड़ी निंदा की थी.

दुर्ग रेलवे स्टेशन पर जीआरपी थाने के अंदर के कई वीडियो सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल हुए थे.

घटना के बाद तीनों महिलाओं को एक आश्रय गृह में भेज दिया गया और बाद में उन्हें नारायणपुर स्थित अपने घर लौटने की अनुमति दे दी गई. इसके बाद महिलाओं ने नारायणपुर पुलिस से दक्षिणपंथी कार्यकर्ताओं के खिलाफ़ शिकायत दर्ज कराई, लेकिन उन्हें दुर्ग ज़िले में जाने को कहा गया क्योंकि अपराध वहीं हुआ था.

इसके बाद महिलाओं ने अगस्त में राज्य महिला आयोग से संपर्क किया.

समाचार एजेंसी पीटीआई के अनुसार, आयोग की अध्यक्ष किरणमयी नायक ने कहा कि जब पुलिस ने युवतियों की शिकायतों पर एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं की, तो तीनों युवतियों ने आयोग से संपर्क किया और आरोप लगाया कि दुर्ग रेलवे स्टेशन पर बजरंग दल के तीन कार्यकर्ताओं ने उनके ऊपर हमला किया, गाली-गलौज की और छेड़छाड़ की, साथ ही जाति-आधारित गालियां भी दीं.

नायक ने कहा कि आयोग ने डीजीपी को एक पत्र भेजकर निर्देश दिया है कि तीनों शिकायतकर्ताओं के लिए 15 दिन के भीतर अलग-अलग एफआईआर दर्ज की जाए और 15 दिन के भीतर आयोग को एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की जाए.

बता दें कि केरल की दो कैथोलिक नन प्रीति मैरी (55) और वंदना फ्रांसिस (53) को एक आदिवासी व्यक्ति सुखमन मंडावी के साथ 25 जुलाई को राज्य के दुर्ग रेलवे स्टेशन पर राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस (जीआरपी) ने गिरफ्तार किया था. स्थानीय बजरंग दल के एक पदाधिकारी ने शिकायत दर्ज कराई थी कि इन लोगों ने नारायणपुर की तीन महिलाओं का जबरन धर्मांतरण कराया और उन्हें तस्करी के इरादे से ले जा रहे थे.

Navbharat Times

युवतियों पर हमला हुआ, छेड़छाड़ की गई, दुर्ग रेलवे स्टेशन की घटना से एक्शन में महिला आयोग, DGP को लिखा लेटर

<https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/state/chhattisgarh/raipur/catholic-nuns-case-women-commission-to-take-action-and-write-letter-to-dgp/articleshow/124462076.cms>

Edited by: पवन तिवारी|भाषा•10 Oct 2025, 11:19 pm

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Catholic Nuns: दुर्ग रेलवे स्टेशन में दो कैथोलिक ननों की गिरफ्तारी के मामले में नया मोड़ आया है। राज्य महिला आयोग ने डीजीपी को लेटर लिखा है। आयोग ने केस दर्ज करने के निर्देश दिए हैं।

रायपुर: छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य महिला आयोग ने राज्य के डीजीपी अरुण देव गौतम को एक लेटर लिखा है। आयोग ने नारायणपुर की तीन युवतियों की शिकायतों के आधार पर अलग-अलग प्राथमिकी दर्ज करने का निर्देश दिया है। इन युवतियों ने आरोप लगाया था कि दुर्ग रेलवे स्टेशन पर बजरंग दल के कार्यकर्ताओं ने उन पर हमला किया और छेड़छाड़ की। दरअसल, मामला कैथोलिक ननों की गिरफ्तार से दुड़ा हुआ है।

दुर्ग रेलवे स्टेशन की है घटना

तीनों युवतियों के मुताबिक, जब वे काम के लिए आगरा जा रही थीं तभी बजरंग दल के कार्यकर्ताओं ने रेलवे स्टेशन पर उन्हें घेर लिया। उन्होंने कहा कि उनके साथ जा रही दो नन और एक आदिवासी व्यक्ति पर जबरन धर्म परिवर्तन करने तथा मानव तस्करी करने का आरोप लगाया था। बाद में पुलिस ने दोनों नन और उस व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार कर लिया था।

बजरंग दल के कार्यकर्ताओं ने की थी मारपीट

आयोग की अध्यक्ष किरणमयी नायक ने कहा कि जब पुलिस ने युवतियों की शिकायतों पर प्राथमिकी दर्ज नहीं की। जिसके बाद तीनों युवतियों ने आयोग से संपर्क किया। युवतियों ने आरोप लगाया कि दुर्ग रेलवे स्टेशन पर बजरंग दल के तीन कार्यकर्ताओं ने उनके ऊपर हमला किया, गाली-गलौज की और छेड़छाड़ की। इसके साथ ही जाति-आधारित गालियां भी दीं। नायक ने बताया कि इस मामले में अब तक तीन सुनवाई हो चुकी हैं, लेकिन नोटिस दिए जाने के बावजूद प्रतिवादी आयोग के समक्ष उपस्थित नहीं हुए हैं।

Tribune

Cong lodges complaint with NHRC over lynching of Dalit man in Bareilly

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/delhi/cong-lodges-complaint-with-nhrc-over-lynching-of-dalit-man-in-bareilly/>

Tribune News Service

New Delhi, Updated At : 02:37 AM Oct 11, 2025 IST

The Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee (DPCC), led by its president Devender Yadav, on Friday lodged a complaint with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) over the alleged mob lynching of a 40-year-old Dalit man, Hari Om Valmiki, in UP's Bareilly.

Calling it a "blatant assault on human rights," the Congress delegation urged the Commission to take stern action against the culprits and formulate guidelines to prevent atrocities against Dalits and other marginalised communities.

The delegation met NHRC Member Justice Dr Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi, who, according to Yadav, gave a patient hearing to the complaint and assured the delegation of appropriate action.

Yadav said the incident had once again exposed the atrocities being carried out against Dalits by goons, particularly in BJP-ruled states like Uttar Pradesh. He accused the UP Government of protecting the guilty instead of taking swift action.

The DPCC chief emphasised that despite India celebrating 75 years of Independence, "Dalits and the marginalised are still subjected to unbridled assaults aimed at restricting their freedom and dignity." He added, "It is disturbing that such barbaric incidents are happening when the country is supposedly marching towards a 'Viksit Bharat'. No country can truly be considered developed while a vital section of society lives under fear and subjugation."

Hindustan

दलित युवक हत्याकांड में आयोग पहुंची कांग्रेस

कांग्रेस ने मानवाधिकार आयोग में दर्ज की शिकायत नई दिल्ली, प्रमुख संवाददाता। दिल्ली कांग्रेस

<https://www.livehindustan.com/ncr/new-delhi/story-congress-files-complaint-with-human-rights-commission-over-dalit-youth-murder-in-raebareli-201760109249960.amp.html>

Fri, 10 Oct 2025, 08:44:PM

Newsrap हिन्दुस्तान, नई दिल्ली

कांग्रेस ने मानवाधिकार आयोग में दर्ज की शिकायत नई दिल्ली, प्रमुख संवाददाता। दिल्ली कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष देवेन्द्र यादव ने शुक्रवार दिन में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली में दलित युवक की हत्या के मामले में शिकायत दर्ज कराई। उन्होंने दोषियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई की मांग की। यादव ने कहा कि दिल्ली कांग्रेस ऐसी नृशंस घटनाओं की निंदा करती है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा दलितों और हाशिए पर पड़े लोगों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिए सख्त सजा के साथ-साथ दिशा-निर्देश तैयार करना चाहिए। लोगों में जागरुकता पैदा करने के लिए इसका व्यापक प्रचार भी होना चाहिए।

उन्होंने कहा कि दलित युवक की भीड़ द्वारा पीटकर हत्या करने के मामले की सच्चाई पता करने के लिए उच्च स्तरीय दल नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए। आयोग ने पूरे मामले की समीक्षा कर उचित निर्णय लेने का आश्वासन दिया है। आयोग से मुलाकात करने वालों में कांग्रेस नेता सुनील कुमार, तस्वीर सोलंकी, राजेश टोंक व अन्य लोग शामिल रहे।

Scc India

Revisiting the Nature of NHRC's Compensation Directives: Binding Mandate or Advisory Suggestion?

<https://www.scconline.com/blog/post/2025/10/10/revisiting-the-nature-of-nhrCs-compensation-directives-binding-mandate-or-advisory-suggestion/>

Published on October 10, 2025October 10, 2025By Editor

Recently, the State Government of Kerala has filed a petition before the Kerala High Court challenging the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) order which directed it to pay Rs 7 lakhs as compensation to the family of J.S. Sidharthan.¹ Sidharthan was a second year Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc) student at the Pookode campus of the Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University who was found dead allegedly following ragging.

He was found hanging in the bathroom of the college hostel on 18-2-2024. 19 students were arrested following the incident. An anti-ragging squad of the college investigated the case, and its report confirmed that J.S. Sidharthan was subjected to brutal physical abuse.² The investigation was later probed by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) which corroborated the findings of the anti-ragging squad by stating in the charge-sheet that the victim was harassed continuously for two days before his death.³

Simultaneously, a complaint before the NHRC bearing the case number 100/11/14/2024 was filed on 7-3-2024⁴. On 1-10-2024, the NHRC directed a monetary compensation of 7 lakhs to be paid by the State Government to next of kin (NOK) of the deceased. The same was not complied with leading to summons being enforced, prompting the State Government to file this petition.

The main contention of the Kerala Government is the lack of power vested in NHRC to order compensation directives. This rekindles the discussion on the subject whether Section 18⁵ of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993⁶ empowers the NHRC to direct legally binding obligations or mere recommendations.

Guardians of rights: Understanding the role of the NHRC

NHRC is an independent statutory body established under Section 3 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.⁷ The Commission acts as a watchdog for human rights in India, safeguarding the fundamental rights to life, liberty, equality and individual dignity. Section 2(1)(d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (the Act) defines human rights as the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution of India⁸, or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India.⁹

Therefore, constitutional rights like Article 14¹⁰ (right to equality), Article 15¹¹ (right against discrimination), Article 17¹² (right against untouchability), Article 19¹³ (right to

freedom of speech), Article 21¹⁴ (right to life) and Article 23¹⁵ (right against trafficking) are sought to be protected by NHRC.

These rights are parallel to the ones enshrined under international covenants like Paris Principles, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)¹⁶, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)¹⁷, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)¹⁸ and European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)¹⁹. India is a signatory to or has ratified most of these conventions.²⁰

These international conventions gain relevance to the current discussion particularly because of Articles 51 and 253 of the Indian Constitution which states that the State shall endeavour to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.²¹ The significance of such covenants has been highlighted by numerous cases as well.²²

Understanding the statutory procedure governing NHRC

Chapter II of the Act covers the Constitution and composition of the NHRC. Sections 6 and 8 lays down the tenure, terms and conditions of the Chairperson and other members of the NHRC.²³ Chapter III lays down the function and powers of the Commission. Section 12 is the most comprehensive section which locates the ambit of power provided to the Commission. This includes inquiring into human rights violations suo motu, on petitions or court directions. The section further empowers the Commission to intervene in court cases with approval and inspect jail or detention facilities to check living conditions.²⁴

Section 13 of the Act endows NHRC with powers of a civil court under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908²⁵ vis-à-vis conducting enquiries. This includes summoning and examining witnesses, compelling production of documents, receiving evidence via affidavits, etc. A proceeding under NHRC is a deemed judicial proceeding.²⁶ Section 18 of the Act lays down the procedure to be taken during or after an inquiry. Upon finding of a violation of human rights or negligence in preventing one, the Commission can recommend the Government concerned to make a monetary compensation to the victim or NOK, initiate proceedings for prosecution or take any action it deems fit.²⁷ Furthermore, a recommendation of monetary compensation as an interim relief can be made at any stage of the inquiry by the Commission as per Section 18(3).

However, judicial fraternity is divided over the question whether these directives are legally binding obligations despite the explicit usage of the term “recommendation”. An analysis of several judicial decisions shall throw a light upon the discourse.

Judicial interpretation of NHRC’s directions as advisory

Section 18 of the Act uses the expression “may recommend to the authority concerned”. The word “recommendation” refers to an action which is advisory in nature rather than one having any binding effect. By deploying literal rule of interpretation on the same, it is abundantly clear that after concluding an inquiry, if the Commission determines that a human rights violation has occurred, it may recommend that the Government concerned

provide compensation. However, the Commission would lack the power and jurisdiction to issue a binding order.

The Chhattisgarh High Court in Chhattisgarh SEB v. Chhattisgarh Human Rights Commission came to the conclusion that under Section 18, the State Human Rights Commission's powers are only recommendatory in nature.[28](#) It relied on N.C. Dhoundial v. Union of India²⁹ and Rajesh Das v. T.N. State Human Rights Commission, wherein by employing textualist mode of interpretation and holistically reading Sections 12, 13, 17³⁰ and 18 of the Act, it was concluded that the Commission possesses the power to only make recommendations and no directions.[31](#)

External aids of statutory interpretation, such as Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Act³², were also considered to deduce that the legislature intended the Commission to function solely as a fact-finding body, empowered to inquire into complaints of human rights violation and not an adjudicatory authority. This was later reiterated by the Chhattisgarh High Court in Girdhari Lal Chandrakar v. State of Chhattisgarh³³.

Chhattisgarh SEB case³⁴ further relies upon Ram Krishna Dalmia v. S.R. Tendolkar and draws an analogy to the functioning of Enquiry Commission constituted under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.³⁵ It is stated therein that the sole purpose of these Commissions is to investigate and recommend so that there is no usurpation of judicial power.

Several other High Courts have followed the lead and reiterated the above findings on similar rationale. The Orissa High Court, for example, in State of Odisha v. Radhakanta Tripathy held that the Commission can only "recommend" compensation under Section 18 of the Act.³⁶

A Division Bench of the Kerala High Court in Malabar Cements Ltd. v. K. Baburajan held that the Commission does not possess unlimited powers and is circumscribed by statutory limits.³⁷ Thus, going by the statutory language used, the directives under Section 18 are only recommendary. Furthermore, a Division Bench of the Karnataka High Court in C. Girish Naik v. State of Karnataka reiterated that State Commissions can only recommend and not direct State Government for action against policemen.³⁸

Judicial recognition of NHRC's binding powers

The most recent judgment upon this issue is State (NCT of Delhi) v. NHRC which was decided by the Delhi High Court on February 24th this year. The petitioner in this case is the Commissioner of Police who was found negligent by the NHRC for non-registration of a first information report (FIR) in a case wherein the information given by the complainant clearly exposed occurrence of cognizable offences. The final order of the Commission was assailed by the petitioner on merits, which was later dismissed. However, the judgment mentioned in passing that the recommendations made by the NHRC under Section 18 of the Act were binding in nature.³⁹

Reliance was placed upon a Division Bench judgment of the same Court in *Kiran Singh v. NHRC*. Herein, the petitioner was the father of the deceased who was allegedly killed in a fake encounter by Delhi Police Special Cell. The petitioner preferred a complaint before NHRC which directed for a magisterial inquiry and a CBI probe later. However, both were ignored and delayed by the authorities. The Commission later directed payment of Rs 5 lakhs to NOK of the deceased which was never paid. Thus, the main issue before the Court was to examine the binding nature of NHRC directives on compensation and inquiries. It held that the recommendations would be legally binding obligations lest the Commission's existence is rendered otiose.[40](#)

Other High Courts have adopted similar approach in this matter. A Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court comprising Dhananjaya Yeshwant Chandrachud and Yashwant Varma, JJ., had an opportunity to adjudicate upon the same in *State of U.P. v. NHRC*[41](#). The basic question remained whether the expression "recommend" in Section 18(a) of the Act could be regarded by the authorities as a mere opinion than can be ignored with impunity. The Court observed that:

16. ... to place such a construction on the expression "recommend" would dilute the efficacy of the Commission and defeat the statutory object underlying the constitution of such a body.

Continuing, the Court emphasised that:

16. An authority or a Government which is aggrieved by the order of the Commission is entitled to challenge the order. Since no appeal is provided by the Act against an order of the Commission, the power of judicial review is available when an order of the Commission is questioned.

A later Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court had reached the same conclusion in *State of U.P. v. U.P. Human Rights Commission*[42](#). Similarly, a Single Judge Bench of the Bombay High Court in *Chandrakant Dashrath Vadgule v. State of Maharashtra* held likewise.[43](#) The judgment placed reliance on the Full Bench judgment of the Madras High Court in *Abdul Sathar v. State*[44](#).

The Full Bench was tasked with resolving conflict of views between two Single Bench judgments of the Madras High Court, viz. *Rajesh Das* case[45](#) and *T. Vijayakumar v. Madhavi*[46](#). Upon perusal of both of the cases, the Full Bench concluded that the NHRC's recommendation amounts to an adjudicatory order. The Government is legally obligated to respond with comments and details of action taken, as per Section 18(e), making the recommendation legally and immediately enforceable.

Binding versus recommendatory: Which interpretation best serves human rights?

The issue in this legal situation is the absence of a clear constitutional directive regarding the binding nature of High Court precedents. While it is trite law that Article 141 of the Constitution of India mandates that the Supreme Court rulings are binding on all courts in India[47](#), no equivalent provision exists for High Court decisions, leaving a legal void

unaddressed by the Supreme Court. In fact, it is well-established that a High Court's decision is not binding on other High Courts and holds only persuasive value.⁴⁸ Therefore, a judicial pronouncement from the Supreme Court is really necessary to fill this legal lacuna.

However, in contemporary times, I believe the NHRC directives should be seen as binding for three key reasons:

(1) Under Section 18(c) of the Act, in addition to Section 18(a), the NHRC can grant compensation as interim relief during an ongoing inquiry. By taking a purposive interpretation, this power to recommend "immediate" relief should be viewed as binding, not discretionary, as the term "immediate" implies prompt and obligatory compliance. Treating it as merely advisory would undermine its intent and effectiveness.

(2) The catena of cases that held the directives to be recommendatory erroneous relies upon N.C. Dhoundial case⁴⁹, to downplay the binding nature of NHRC recommendations. The Supreme Court's observations therein were made specifically in the context of Section 36⁵⁰ of the Act, which limits the Commission's jurisdiction based on time and other procedural constraints. It is therefore inappropriate and decontextualised to apply this reasoning to Section 18 which deals with the Commission's power to recommend relief and compensation. These provisions operate independently and are meant to ensure immediate and effective redress, underscoring a more binding character.

(3) Similarly, these cases place reliance upon Rajesh Das case⁵¹, wherein the Single Judge Bench had set aside the compensation granted by the State Human Rights Commission. However, in Abdul Sathar case⁵², the Madras High Court reviewed Rajesh Das case⁵³ decision and held that such recommendations are binding in nature. Therefore, Rajesh Das case⁵⁴ has been effectively overruled.

Therefore, the reliance on N.C. Dhoundial case⁵⁵ and Rajesh Das case⁵⁶ to support the view that NHRC recommendations are non-binding lacks persuasive legal grounding and fails to withstand closer judicial scrutiny.

Conclusion

By recognising the enforceability of NHRC recommendations, the High Courts have strengthened the protection of human rights, assuring citizens that the legal system is committed to upholding their dignity and interests. This role resonated with the expectations of the common person, who sees the judiciary as a true avenue for justice. While the NHRC's website states that its recommendations are not binding⁵⁷, this stance must evolve. It should reflect the reasoned approach adopted by several High Courts, which underscores that treating such recommendations as binding would significantly advance the cause of human rights and place them on a more luminous and effective path.

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Hindu

PUCL demands CM's intervention into death of youth in Madurai

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/pucl-demands-cms-intervention-into-death-of-youth-in-madurai/article70149401.ece/amp/>

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The Hindu Bureau

The People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) Madurai has demanded Chief Minister M.K. Stalin's intervention into the mysterious death of a youngster Dinesh Kumar, 30, and sought registration of murder case against Anna Nagar Inspector of Police Flower Sheela and others.

In a press release issued here on Friday, PUCL president S. Krishnasamy and secretary A. John Vincent said that the police, under the pretext of interrogation, had reportedly picked up Dinesh Kumar. On information, his father had gone to the station, but there was no proper response.

Apprehending some trouble to his son, the parents again visited the police station with the assistance of an advocate. This time, the police said that their son (Dinesh Kumar) died after he had fallen into a canal.

Terming it as a 'murder' the family members and relatives staged a demonstration demanding a transparent action and registration of murder case.

The PUCL has appealed to the Chief Minister, who holds the Home portfolio, to take stern action as per the law and render justice.

The police should also inform the National Human Rights Commission of the incident and ensure that the NHRC inspected the scene of crime at the earliest.

Though the police said that they have CCTV footage to support their point that the victim jumped into the canal on his own, the PUCL suspected it as a planned act of heinous crime.

Ms. Flower Sheela should be held responsible and law should should take its course of action, it said.

Scroll.in

If India wants to be a leader of the Global South, it must enact a refugee protection law

Under the guise of detaining 'illegal migrants', the police has been arresting refugees recognised under the mandate of the UNHCR.

<https://amp.scroll.in/article/1087459/if-india-wants-to-be-a-leader-of-the-global-south-it-must-enact-a-refugee-protection-law>

Nandita Haksar | 11 hours ago

The issue of refugees and migrants has taken centrestage in international politics and has become a contentious issue in India as well. The root of the controversies in India is due to the misconception that because India is not a signatory to the United Nations Convention on Refugees, 1951, the country has no obligations towards those foreigners who seek asylum here.

It is true that India is not a signatory to the UN Refugee Convention. The reason is historical and largely irrelevant. The convention is a document born during the Cold War and most Third World countries saw it as a document supporting western foreign policy objectives.

Despite not being a signatory to the convention, India has always recognised a class of foreigners who were "refugees" and given them protection even if they had no legal travel documents such as passports and visas. Over the decades, India has hosted Tibetans, more than ten million refugees from East Pakistan and Tamils from Sri Lanka.

UNHCR and India

Although not a state party to the 1951 Convention, India was one of the founding members of the United Nations and it has always strongly supported the purposes and principles of the organisation. India has made significant contributions to implementing the goals of the charter and the evolution of the United Nations' specialised programmes and agencies.

In 1981, India welcomed the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to open its offices in New Delhi and Chennai.

The government of India has hosted those seeking international protection over decades and made commitments at various multilateral forums, including the Global Refugee Forum. The Global Compact on Refugees, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2018, is a framework for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, recognising that a sustainable solution to refugee situations cannot be achieved without international cooperation.

More importantly, India is also a member of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme or Ex Com. This committee meets annually in Geneva to

review and approve the agency's programmes and budget, advice on international protection and discuss a range of other issues with the UNHCR and inter-governmental partners.

India has been a member of this committee since 1995.

In the annual meetings, the Indian delegates have praised the work of the UNHCR.

In India, the refugees can be divided into two broad categories: (a) those who have been recognised as refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR and (b) those who have not approached the UNHCR. Many in this category are living on the international borders, especially on the India-Myanmar border.

UNHCR refugees

In the past when a person was recognised as a refugee under the mandate of the UNHCR, they could go to the Foreigners Regional Registration Office, which would give them either a residential permit or a Long Term Visa.

Indian courts had been sympathetic to the plight of refugees and generally stayed the deportation of a refugee by reading the core principle of refugee law, the right against return or refoulement into the right to life. All persons living in India, including foreigners, have a right to life under Article 21 and a right against arbitrary use of power under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution.

In consonance with international standards and the orders and judgements of the courts, including the Supreme Court, the Foreigners Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs drafted guidelines to deal with foreign nationals who claim to be refugees. (Memo no 25022/34/2001-F.IV dated December 29, 2011.)

The guidelines stated that if the FRRO found that there was a prima facie case of a person claiming asylum had fled his country due to a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, sex, nationality, ethnic identity or membership of a social group then the office could recommend to the Ministry of Home Affairs that the refugee be given a Long Term Visa. There was a provision for consultation with the UNHCR for resettlement options.

This was the first step towards developing a domestic refugee protection law. In 2019, the Standard Operating Procedures were amended a little. (Memo no 25022/34/2001-F.IV dated March 20, 2019.)

In 2020, when Abani Roy, an MP from West Bengal, asked in Parliament whether the government was proposing to draft a law for refugee protection, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs C Vidyasagar Rao replied in the affirmative.

Two years later, in 2022, the government asked the National Human Rights Commission to draft a domestic refugee protection law.

The commission started having consultations, both online and offline, with the authorities concerned.

Earlier this year, India passed the Immigration and Foreigners Act. The act is aimed at dealing with illegal migrants. In the absence of a refugee protection law, the police have been arresting illegal migrants and refugees. Refugees say that if they show their UNHCR identity cards to the police, they are told that Indian law does not recognise the agency.

Most recently the police has been detaining African refugees in New Delhi. Men have been torn away from their families, leaving the women vulnerable to exploitation, financial and sexual. The detentions have disrupted the lives of African refugees who have fled from conflict zones such as Sudan, Somalia and Yemen and have lived peacefully in India.

These arrests are against the Standard Operating Procedures on dealing with refugees.

Climate of fear

Many of the refugees have been detained in a facility in Delhi's Lampur area. Others are avoiding the police, afraid for their families. The UNHCR is unable to protect them and they have nowhere to turn to. In one case, a refugee did move a writ petition before the Supreme Court, which referred the matter to the National Human Rights Commission.

The National Human Rights Commission is the only forum capable of protecting refugees and upholding their rights under Article 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India and of upholding India's international obligations under international human rights law – which includes the right to asylum.

However, the question of refugee protection is also linked to Indian democracy and democratic institutions. Almost no media outlets reported on the issue of African refugees being grabbed off the streets and torn away from their families. Indian civil society was largely indifferent, although three MPs did write to Prime Minister Narendra Modi to take note of the plight of the African refugees.

In this atmosphere of silence and indifference, the police abuse of power has gone unchecked and the integrity of the institution of the Foreigners Regional Registration Office has suffered because of allegations that bribes can buy a visa.

It is most unfortunate that even Supreme Court judges have been making remarks about refugees and even the UNHCR that are inconsistent with international law and against India's stated commitments to international human rights standards.

The government of India has, in recent times, launched a campaign against illegal migrants, mainly from Bangladesh and Myanmar. This campaign has resulted in widespread human rights violations of the migrants as well as refugees.

The problem of migrants and refugees is inter-related but the two categories of foreigners are different. Under the United Nations system there are two separate agencies dealing

with them: the International Migrants Organization deals with border migration management while the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees deals with refugees. This article relates only to refugees.

The issue of refugee protection goes to the heart of international solidarity and principles on which the United Nations was founded. As the 80th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations approaches on October 24, if India wants to be a leader of the Global South, it must enact a domestic refugee protection law.

Nandita Haksar is a lawyer and author. Her most recent book, co-authored with Soe Myint, is *Military Rule in Burma (1988-2024): Story of Mizzima Media: Born in Exile, Banned in Myanmar*.

Telangana Today

Siddipet: BRS burns effigy over BC quota stay, slams Congress

BRS leaders staged a protest in Siddipet by burning the effigy of Buttamgari Madhava Reddy, who challenged BC reservations in court. The protest followed the High Court's stay on the government's decision to implement 42 percent BC quota in local body elections.

<https://telanganatoday.com/siddipet-brs-burns-effigy-over-bc-quota-stay-slams-congress>

By Telangana Today

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Siddipet: BRS leaders burnt the effigy of Buttamgari Madhava Reddy, who filed a petition against BC reservations in High Court, in Siddipet town after the High Court stayed the government's decision to introduce 42 per cent reservations for BCs in local body elections.

Speaking on the occasion on Friday BC leader of BRS, Satyanarayana Goud said the BCs were seeking their right share of political opportunities. Since nearly 50 per cent of the population in Telangana were BCs, he said that it is their right to get 42 per cent reservation. He lashed out at Madhava Reddy, a Reddy Jagruthi leader, and a few others for creating obstacles to the demand.

The BRS leaders also lashed out at Chief Minister A Revanth Reddy for misleading the people by just giving a GO on BC reservations instead of enacting an Act. However, they said that they will certainly teach a lesson to the Congress Party if it fails to introduce 42 per cent reservations.

IBTimes

SC rejects PIL seeking probe into deaths of children linked to toxic cough syrup

The PIL claimed that at least 14 children have died since early September, with most of the cases reported from Nagpur in Maharashtra and Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh. The plea claimed that laboratory tests conducted by the Madhya Pradesh government confirmed the presence of Diethylene Glycol (DEG) -- a toxic industrial solvent prohibited for pharmaceutical use -- in 'Coldrif Cough Syrup' manufactured by Tamil Nadu's Sresan Pharma Pvt. Ltd.

<https://www.ibtimes.co.in/sc-rejects-pil-seeking-probe-into-deaths-children-linked-toxic-cough-syrup-890492>

By IBT News Desk | October 10, 2025 17:39 IST

The Supreme Court on Friday dismissed a public interest litigation (PIL) seeking a high-level probe into the deaths of children allegedly caused by the consumption of contaminated cough syrup in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

A Bench of Chief Justice of India (CJI) B.R. Gavai and Justice K. Vinod Chandran questioned advocate Vishal Tiwari, the petitioner in person, about how many PILs he has filed so far. After Tiwari responded "8-10 PILs", the CJI Gavai-led Bench dismissed the petition.

During the hearing, Solicitor General Tushar Mehta, the second-highest law officer of the Centre, who was present in the courtroom but not representing any respondent authority, stated that state governments, including Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh, were taking necessary steps.

"Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, etc., will take steps. We cannot 'not' trust the states. Of course, they will take steps," Mehta said.

The PIL claimed that at least 14 children have died since early September, with most of the cases reported from Nagpur in Maharashtra and Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh. The plea claimed that laboratory tests conducted by the Madhya Pradesh government confirmed the presence of Diethylene Glycol (DEG) -- a toxic industrial solvent prohibited for pharmaceutical use -- in 'Coldrif Cough Syrup' manufactured by Tamil Nadu's Sresan Pharma Pvt. Ltd.

It added that initial cases were reported from Madhya Pradesh's Chhindwara district in early September, and within days, the death toll mounted as similar cases emerged from Nagpur, Maharashtra.

"Despite the catastrophic findings, the Union Government and the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) allegedly failed to issue an immediate nationwide recall or ban, permitting the continued circulation of potentially poisonous medicines across States," the plea stated.

It drew parallels with the Gambia and Uzbekistan incidents, where DEG-contaminated Indian syrups were linked to over 90 child deaths abroad. "This is not a tragedy of chance but of negligence, apathy, and regulatory failure -- an institutional rot that allows counterfeit and adulterated drugs to enter the public market unchecked," the PIL stated.

The plea had sought the constitution of a National Judicial Commission or Expert Committee, headed by a retired Supreme Court judge, to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the manufacture, regulation, testing and distribution of contaminated syrups and to recommend systemic drug-safety reforms. Further, it seeks a Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) probe into the deaths of children across states, under the supervision of a former apex court judge.

The PIL also urged the top court to transfer all pending FIRs related to the deaths to the CBI to ensure a uniform and independent investigation. Another prayer was for immediate recall, seizure and prohibition of all batches of Coldrif Cough Syrup and other related formulations manufactured by Sresan Pharma Pvt. Ltd., until independent NABL-accredited laboratories issue toxicological clearance and verification of safety.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has already issued notices to the Principal Secretaries of the Health Departments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan on a complaint alleging serious lapses in drug safety and regulatory mechanisms that led to the tragedy.

The apex human rights body has directed the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI), Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to initiate a comprehensive investigation into the supply chain of the alleged spurious drugs, apart from instructing all regional labs in the concerned states to collect and test samples.

"The authority is also directed to order all the Chief Drugs Controllers in the concerned states to process immediately the banning of the spurious drugs and submit reports," the NHRC said.

Siasat

SC to hear PIL on child deaths linked to toxic cough syrup

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<https://www.siasat.com/sc-to-hear-pil-on-child-deaths-linked-to-toxic-cough-syrup-3281725/amp/>

This post was last modified on October 10, 2025 9:32 am

New Delhi: The Supreme Court is slated to hear on Friday a public interest litigation (PIL) seeking a high-level probe into the deaths of children allegedly caused by the consumption of contaminated cough syrup in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The PIL claimed that at least 14 children have died since early September, with most of the cases reported from Nagpur in Maharashtra and Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh.

As per the causelist published on the website of the apex court, a Bench of Chief Justice of India (CJI) BR Gavai and Justice K Vinod Chandran will hear the matter on October 10. The plea, filed by advocate Vishal Tiwari, claimed that laboratory tests conducted by the Madhya Pradesh government confirmed the presence of Diethylene Glycol (DEG), a toxic industrial solvent prohibited for pharmaceutical use, in 'Coldrif Cough Syrup' manufactured by Tamil Nadu's Sresan Pharma Pvt. Ltd.

It added that initial cases were reported from Madhya Pradesh's Chhindwara district in early September, and within days, the death toll mounted as similar cases emerged from Nagpur, Maharashtra. "Despite the catastrophic findings, the Union Government and the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) allegedly failed to issue an immediate nationwide recall or ban, permitting the continued circulation of potentially poisonous medicines across States," the plea stated.

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ETLegalWorld

Supreme Court to Hear PIL on Deaths Linked to Toxic Cough Syrup, ETLegalWorld

<https://legal.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/litigation/sc-to-hear-pil-seeking-probe-into-deaths-of-kids-linked-to-toxic-cough-syrup/124444789>

Online Bureau IANS Published On Oct 10, 2025 at 10:35 AM IST

Litigation | 3 min read

SC to hear PIL seeking probe into deaths of kids linked to toxic cough syrup

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--IANS

IANIS Live

CJI Gavai-led Bench to hear PIL seeking probe into deaths of kids linked to toxic cough syrup

<https://ianslive.in/cji-gavai-led-bench-to-hear-pil-seeking-probe-into-deaths-of-children-linked-to-contaminated-cough-syrup--20251010081444>

IANIS | October 10, 2025 8:27 AM

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--IANS

Hindustan

आईपीएस की आत्महत्या मामले में न्याय के लिए राष्ट्रपति के नाम ज्ञापन सौंपा

आईपीएस अधिकारी वाई पूरन सिंह की आत्महत्या के मामले में सख्त कार्रवाई की मांग को लेकर मेवात आरटीआई मंच और अन्य संगठनों ने राष्ट्रपति को ज्ञापन भेजा है। उन्होंने उच्चस्तरीय जांच, आरोपियों की गिरफ्तारी...

<https://www.livehindustan.com/ncr/faridabad/story-demands-for-action-against-officials-in-ips-officer-y-pooran-singh-s-suicide-case-201760125219474.amp.html>

Fri, 11 Oct 2025, 01:10:AM

Newsrap हिन्दुस्तान, फरीदाबाद

नूंह। आईपीएस अधिकारी वाई पूरन सिंह की आत्महत्या के मामले में शामिल अधिकारियों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की मांग को लेकर मेवात आरटीआई मंच एवं मौजी फाउंडेशन और अखिल भारतीय शहीदाने सभा ने संयुक्त रूप से राष्ट्रपति द्रौपदी मुर्मु को ज्ञापन भेजा है। ज्ञापन की प्रतियां प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी, मुख्य न्यायाधीश भूषण राम किशन गवई, हरियाणा के राज्यपाल असीम कुमार घोष, मुख्यमंत्री नायब सिंह सैनी, गृह सचिव सुमित मिश्रा, राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग और राष्ट्रीय एससी आयोग को भी भेजी गई हैं। संगठनों ने अपने ज्ञापन में बताया है कि आईपीएस अधिकारी वाई पूरन सिंह की असामयिक मृत्यु न केवल एक व्यक्ति की हानि है, बल्कि यह व्यवस्था में फैले अन्याय, भ्रष्टाचार और जातिगत उत्पीड़न का प्रतीक है।

उन्होंने मांग की कि इस प्रकरण की उच्चस्तरीय, निष्पक्ष और पारदर्शी जांच कराई जाए, ताकि मृतक अधिकारी के परिवार को न्याय मिल सके और देश के ईमानदार अधिकारियों के मनोबल को बल मिले। मेवात आरटीआई मंच के प्रतिनिधियों ने कहा कि यह कदम केवल एक परिवार के लिए न्याय नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश के ईमानदार अधिकारियों के लिए प्रेरणा बनेगा। संस्थाओं ने वाई पूरन सिंह को 'शहीद का दर्जा देने की मांग की है। इस मामले में आरोपियों की गिरफ्तारी की मांग की गई है। वहीं सीबीआई या न्यायिक जांच करवाने की भी मांग की गई। मृतक आईएस धर्मपत्नी अमनीत पी कुमार को जेड प्लस सुरक्षा देने की मांग की गई।