



MRPS plans 'Chalo Delhi' rally on Nov. 17 over CJI attack

Demanding stringent action against the accused in the recent attack on Supreme Court Chief Justice B.R. Gavai, MRPS founder president Manda Krishna said a 'Chalo Delhi' protest will be organised on November 17. The rally aims to condemn the attack on Justice Gavai and protest the non-registration of a case. Speaking at a press conference on Monday, Manda Krishna Madiga criticised the delay in taking legal action against the attacker and questioned the silence of institutions such as the Delhi Police, judiciary and National Human Rights Commission. He also accused some media outlets of siding with the accused rather than the victims.

डिजिटल अरेस्ट के पीछे की वजह आम लोगों में जांच एजेंसियों का खौफ

● लोग आसानी से साइबर अपराधियों के साक्षर क्या बन जाते हैं?

— साइबर क्राइम के तीन स्तर हैं। व्यक्तिगत घोखाधड़ी, कंपनी, बैंक व वित्तीय संस्थानों के साथ हैकिंग आदि और देश या दुनिया के स्तर पर साइबर क्राइम। तीनों का अलग-अलग स्तर है। इससे तीन स्तरों पर निगरानी होना। निरीक्षण यानी कैसे रोक जाए, डिटेक्शन यानी कैसे पकड़ा जाए और डिटेरेट यानी अपराधी में कैसे धम पैदा किया जाए। तीनों स्तर पर हम जो कर रहे हैं, उसमें बहुत कमियाँ हैं।

● लोग इसमें फँसते कैसे हैं?

— मानवीय कमजोरियों के कारण। पूरा ममला हैकिंग आफ़ ड्रामा माईंड का है। ये एक तरह से साइबर क्राइम है ही नहीं। उसमें तो पूरा सिस्टम हैक होता है। मौजूदा साइबर अपराधों में तो लोगों को डराकर व लालच देकर फँसाया जाता है। व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर हमें फँसाया है। धन, लालच, वासना और जिज्ञासा। अपराधी इन कमजोरियों का फायदा उठाते हैं।

● भय किस तरह का?

— अपराधी व्यक्ति को सोकोआइ, ईडी आदि का भय दिखाते हैं। कहते हैं कि

गलत काम में तुम्हारे आधार का उपयोग किया गया है, सोकोआइ अधिकारी या ईडी अधिकारी आपसे बात करेंगे। कस्टम में आपके नाम का पामल पकड़ा गया है जिसमें नवीले पदार्थ हैं। आप आसानी से इनका इलाज कर दें कि वे आसानी से शिकंसे में फँस जाते हैं।

● जांच एजेंसियों का लोगों में इतना भय क्यों है?

— कानूनी से जांच एजेंसियों का भय अपराधियों में होना चाहिए, जबकि वे आम जनता में भी है। कभी जांच एजेंसियों को है। इसका कारण है कि कई बार देखा गया है कि किसी पर कोई केस होता है तो वह जेल चला जाता है, उसे जमानत नहीं मिलती। कई जगह बाट जब अदालत से खरी होता है तब तक उसका कैरियर, प्रतिष्ठा, पैसा सब खर्चा हो चुका होता है। जिस पुलिस अधिकारी ने केस बनाया होता है, उसका कुछ नहीं होता। हर स्तर पर जवाबदेही तब होती चाहिए, तब तक लोगों का सिस्टम में घरोराज बने। लोगों को परेशान नहीं है कि वे सिटी हैं तो सोकोआइ या ईडी उनका कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकते।

● साइबर क्राइम को बढ़ा क्या है?

— साइबर क्राइम के दो बड़े हथियार हैं—



सिम कार्ड और बैंक अकाउंट। दोनों को केवाईसी है, पर हजारों सिम कार्ड फनी नामों और पहचानों से विक्रित हैं। खाते खोलने में फनीनामा से रहा है। कई लोग लालच में आने खाते का उपयोग अपराधियों को करने देते हैं। सिम कार्ड और बैंक खातों के फनीनामों पर जेरा काम होना चाहिए, किमा नहीं हुआ। अनपढ़ी फालों को रोकने के लिए 'द नॉट डिस्टर्ब' यानी डोपस्टो को पूरी तरह लागू नहीं किया गया। जब आप अनपढ़ी फाल नहीं रोक पाए तो साइबर क्राइम

डिजिटल अरेस्ट और साइबर टगों की घटनाएँ लगातार हो रही हैं। इसमें लोगों की जिंदगी भर की कमाई जा रही है। दैनिक जागरण 'आनलाइन लुटेरा' नाम से अभियान चलाकर जागरूक कर रहा है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी

साक्षात्कार  **आयोग में रणेश मानित फर साइबर एंड एआई और गोवा के पूर्व डीजीपी मृतेश चंदर मानते हैं कि डिजिटल अरेस्ट का वसूला लोगों में जांच एजेंसियों का भय और उनकी डरावनी छवि है। इसी दर से लोग साइबर टगों के जाल में फँस जाते हैं। डिजिटल अरेस्ट जैसी घटनाओं पर कैसे काहू पाया जा सकता है, इस पर मृतेश चंदर से दैनिक जागरण की सहायक संपादक माला दीक्षित की लंबी बात हुई। पेश है बातचीत के मुख्य अंश—**

को क्या रोकेंगे। अगर टैपमशी को ठीक से लागू कर दिया जाए तो आज साइबर क्राइम तो बेधे ही रुक जाएगा।

● साइबर टगों पर रोक कैसे लगे?

— दूरस्थता विभाग का टेक्निकल पनकोर्मिट, रिसेस एंड पनकोर्मिट (टीईआरएम) सेल है। वह एक फनी सिम कार्ड पाए जाने पर टेक्निकल कंपनियों पर 50,000 रुपये जुर्माना लगाती है। उससे पूछा जाए कि उसने कितने घण्टों में जुर्माना लगाया है। जब मैं गोवा में डीजीपी था तो मैं लगातार ऐसे घण्टों

में टेक्निकल कंपनियों पर जुर्माना लगाने के मामले में जाता था और टीईआरएम से रिपोर्ट मंगाना था। लेकिन टीईआरएम में किंग नैटिंग फेजने की बात बताती थी, जुर्माने की जानकारी नहीं देती थी। जब टेक्निकल कंपनियों से जुर्माना वसूल जाया तो इस पर रोक लग सकती है। बैंक खातों में बैंकों की मितोभागत है। बैंकों के पास हर खाते की जानकारी होती है। भारत सरकार को पड़नेशियल इनवेस्टिगेशन यूनिट होती है, उसे देखना चाहिए कि इतना पैसा कहाँ से आ-जा

रहा है।

● साइबर अपराधियों में भय कैसे पैदा हो?

— साइबर पहले यह पाता लगाने की जरूरत है कि साइबर क्राइम को कितनी शिकायतें आती हैं, उसमें से कितने में एफआईआर व निरासरी होती है, फिर कितने में आरोपपत्र दाखिल होता है और सजा होती है। इसका अभाव कोई व्यक्ति नहीं है। इसका अध्ययन करके व्यक्ति एकत्र किए जाने चाहिए, तबकि पाता चले कि वे अपराध कहाँ तक फैला है और इसे रोकने के लिए क्या करने की जरूरत है। पूरे ईको सिस्टम को समझे बिना इसे कंट्रोल करना मुश्किल है। बर्तमान सजा की मात्रा नहीं, सजा सुनिश्चित करना जरूरी है। तभी इस पर रोक लग सकती है।

● अगर कोई डिजिटल अरेस्ट हो जाए तो कैसे हकाने और तलाकत क्या करें?

— बामन में डिजिटल अरेस्ट जैसी कोई चीज नहीं है। यह फिक्र भयवला करने का भाव फेंक है। अगर कोई कहता है कि आप अब डिजिटल अरेस्ट में हैं, तो व्यक्ति को तत्काल फोन काट देना चाहिए। कंप्यूटर बंद कर देना चाहिए

और पुलिस से शिकायत करनी चाहिए कि फनी नंबर से डिजिटल अरेस्ट का फोन आया था। 1950 नंबर पर भी रिपोर्ट करें। डिजिटल अरेस्ट में तो व्यक्ति खुद ही खुद को बंधक बना लेता है, उसके दरवाजे तो अरेस्ट करने के लिए तो कोई खड़ा नहीं होता।

● डिजिटल अरेस्ट की घटनाएँ इतनी बढ़ रही हैं तो क्या इसमें डिजिटल फेडर का बदला देने के उद्देश्य को ध्यान नहीं लेंगे?

— ऐसा नहीं है। किचन के चक्के से हाथ काट सकता है, इस कारण उसका इन्स्पेक्टर तो बंद नहीं किया जा सकता। ऐसे ही डिजिटल फेडर चालू रहेगा। व्यक्ति को अधिक सावधान रहने की जरूरत है। फेडर करते समय जांच लेना चाहिए कि किसको फेडर किया जा रहा है। इंटरनेट एक जंगल है जहाँ अच्छे, बुरे, भयानक और खुशनुमा जीवन व वसूलाशक्ति मौजूद हैं। आपको इस जंगल से गुजरना है, इसलिए हर समय अलोक-कान खुले रखिए। साइबर साइबरिटी में थोड़े-थोड़े ज़ेरो ट्रस्ट का फिलोसोफी लागू हो गया है। भारत हर व्यक्ति को थोड़ा-थोड़ा समझे। साइबर अपराध में अपराधी अदृश्य है। उससे बचने के लिए सावधानी जरूरी है।

Hindustan Times

`How many more Nirbhayas': NHRC slams Tamil Nadu govt over Coimbatore `gang rape'

NHRC member Priyank Kanoongo said that the incident reflects a 'complete failure' on the part of the Tamil Nadu government.

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/lifestyle/fashion/predraped-and-perfect-why-corset-sarees-are-a-game-changer-this-wedding-season-101762150629621.html>

Updated on: Nov 03, 2025 10:59 PM IST

By HT News Desk

Expressing anguish over the alleged gang rape of a 20-year-old college student in Coimbatore, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) member Priyank Kanoongo blamed the Tamil Nadu government and asked, "How many more Nirbhayas will it take for governments to ensure women's safety?"

Calling the crime "heartbreaking", Kanoongo said the assault brings back painful memories of the 2012 Delhi Nirbhaya case, which had sparked nationwide outrage and led to stronger laws against sexual violence.

'How many more Nirbhayas will it take?'

"The Coimbatore incident is heartbreaking. A 20-year-old college student was with her friend. She was gang-raped. This rape reminds us of the circumstances under which the entire country stood with Nirbhaya of Delhi and fought for justice, for the creation of a strong legal infrastructure in India, and for the safety of girls. Yet, the Tamil Nadu government has failed to provide security to a girl student. This is the government's direct responsibility," Kanoongo told news agency ANI.

Kanoongo questioned how many more such tragedies it would take for authorities to act decisively on women's safety.

"How many more Nirbhayas will it take for governments to understand that ensuring the protection of daughters, their safety, and their security is a top priority? This is certainly a failure on the part of the government," he added.

What happened in Coimbatore?

A 20-year-old college student was allegedly abducted and sexually assaulted by three men near the Coimbatore airport in Tamil Nadu on Sunday evening, police said.

The student was inside a car with her male friend when the accused broke the window, hit her friend and took the survivor to a deserted place where they committed the sexual violence.

“The attack in the car happened around 11 pm. The survivor was rescued this morning and is currently under treatment. We have formed seven teams to search for the accused,” said a police officer in Coimbatore.

The survivor was taken to a private hospital while her friend is undergoing treatment at the Coimbatore Medical College Hospital (CMCH).

Times Now

Coimbatore Gang-Rape: Accused Trio Attack Police During Escape Bid, Shot in Legs, Arrested

Reported by:Dharani Balasubramaniam Edited by:Avni Arya

<https://www.timesnownews.com/crime/coimbatore-gang-rape-accused-trio-attack-police-during-escape-bid-shot-in-legs-arrested-article-153097073>

Updated Nov 4, 2025, 08:20 IST

Three men accused of kidnapping and sexually assaulting a college student in Coimbatore were shot in the legs after they allegedly tried to attack police officers during their arrest. The shocking case has sparked a political uproar in Tamil Nadu, with opposition parties slamming the DMK government over women's safety and law and order.

Coimbatore: Three men accused of kidnapping and gang-raping a college student near Coimbatore airport were arrested after a brief police encounter early Tuesday. The accused, identified as Thavasi, Karthik, and Kaliswaran, were shot in the legs when they allegedly attempted to attack officers and escape during the arrest. They have been taken to a hospital for treatment.

The 22-year-old victim, a student at a private college in Coimbatore, was reportedly travelling in a car with her male friend on Sunday when the three men intercepted the vehicle. The accused allegedly kidnapped her, took her to another location, and sexually assaulted her. Following the incident, seven special police teams were formed to track down the suspects.

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Political Storm Ahead of 2026 Elections

The gruesome case has triggered a major political storm in Tamil Nadu, with opposition parties launching attacks on the ruling DMK government led by Chief Minister MK Stalin over the state's law and order situation and women's safety.

Leader of the Opposition Edappadi K Palaniswami (EPS) slammed the government, questioning, "Is there a functional police force under Chief Minister MK Stalin?" He announced protests in Coimbatore and across the state, demanding accountability from the government.

The BJP also held protests in Coimbatore on Monday and announced statewide agitations, alleging that there is a severe shortage of police personnel in Tamil Nadu.

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Calling the crime "utterly shocking," BJP state president K Annamalai said, "Since the DMK government came to power in Tamil Nadu, such repeated crimes against women

clearly show that anti-social elements have no fear whatsoever of the law or the police. From DMK ministers to law enforcement personnel, there is a clear tendency to protect sexual offenders.”

He further added, “Instead of using the police to ensure public safety or maintain law and order, the DMK government employs them solely to arrest critics of the regime, leaving Tamil Nadu in a state of utter disgrace today. Stalin, who also holds charge of the police force, should hang his head in shame.”

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Actor Vijay, NHRC Condemn the Crime

Actor-politician Vijay, who leads the Tamilaga Vettri Kazhagam (TVK), said, “Where is law and order and public safety? A gang rape took place before the wounds of the Anna University sexual assault have even healed.”

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) chairperson also condemned the incident, calling it “a failure by the state police” and asking, “How many more Nirbhayas?”

Government, Police Deny Spike in Crimes Against Women

In response to the criticism, the ruling DMK and senior police officials have maintained that swift and stringent action is being taken against offenders and that trials are being fast-tracked.

DMK spokesperson Dr Syed Hafeezullah said, “Despite several measures, these unfortunate incidents happen against women, and in every such case swift and stringent action is being taken. We should see this amid the larger rise in crime against women across the country.”

He also pointed to the recent Anna University case, where the accused was convicted and awarded life imprisonment, as proof of the government’s zero-tolerance policy towards sexual crimes.

ABP Live English

`How Many More Nirbhayas?': NHRC Rebukes Tamil Nadu Gov's `Complete Failure' In Coimbatore Gangrape Case

Kanoongo described the crime as “heartbreaking” and said the incident underscored a “complete failure” on the part of the state government to protect its citizens.

<https://news.abplive.com/states/tamil-nadu/tamil-nadu-nirbhaya-coimbatore-gangrape-case-nhrc-1809664>

By : ABP Live News | Updated at : 04 Nov 2025 01:03 AM (IST)

Expressing deep anguish over the alleged gang rape of a 20-year-old college student in Coimbatore, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) member Priyank Kanoongo held the Tamil Nadu government responsible for failing to ensure women’s safety. He questioned, “How many more Nirbhayas will it take for governments to ensure women's safety?”

Kanoongo described the crime as “heartbreaking” and said the incident underscored a “complete failure” on the part of the state government to protect its citizens.

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'A Reminder of Nirbhaya': Kanoongo

“The Coimbatore incident is heartbreaking. A 20-year-old college student was with her friend. She was gang-raped. This rape reminds us of the circumstances under which the entire country stood with Nirbhaya of Delhi and fought for justice, for the creation of a strong legal infrastructure in India, and for the safety of girls. Yet, the Tamil Nadu government has failed to provide security to a girl student. This is the government's direct responsibility,” Kanoongo told ANI.

He added, “How many more Nirbhayas will it take for governments to understand that ensuring the protection of daughters, their safety, and their security is a top priority? This is certainly a failure on the part of the government.”

Police Probe Underway

According to police, the 20-year-old student was allegedly abducted and sexually assaulted by three men near the Coimbatore airport on Sunday evening.

The survivor was in a car with her male friend when the accused smashed the window, assaulted her companion, and took her to a deserted area where they committed the crime.

“The attack in the car happened around 11 pm. The survivor was rescued this morning and is currently under treatment. We have formed seven teams to search for the accused,” a Coimbatore police officer said.

The survivor has been admitted to a private hospital, while her friend is receiving treatment at the Coimbatore Medical College Hospital (CMCH).

Dainik Bhaskar

Coimbatore Gang Rape Case: 'एक 20 वर्षीय छात्रा अपने मित्र के साथ...' कोयंबटूर के सामूहिक दुष्कर्म मामले में NHRC सदस्य ने सरकार को घेरा

<https://www.bhaskarhindi.com/national/national-human-rights-commission-nhrc-member-priyank-kanoongo-coimbatore-gang-rape-tamil-nadu-gang-rape-case-coimbatore-airport-tamil-nadu-government-1206806>

4 Nov 2025 2:20 AM

प्रियंक कानूनगो ने प्रतिक्रिया दी है। उन्होंने नाराजगी जाहिर करते हुए राज्य सरकार को इसका जिम्मेदार बताया है। इतना ही नहीं प्रदेश सरकार को घेरते हुए सवाल किया कि वह महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है और कितनी को निर्भया बनाएंगी?

डिजिटल डेस्क, चेन्नई। तमिलनाडु के कोयंबटूर में एक कॉलेज की छात्रा कथित रूप से सामूहिक दुष्कर्म किया गया था। इस मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने प्रतिक्रिया दी है। उन्होंने नाराजगी जाहिर करते हुए राज्य सरकार को इसका जिम्मेदार बताया है। इतना ही नहीं प्रदेश सरकार को घेरते हुए सवाल किया कि वह महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है और कितनी को निर्भया बनाएंगी?

आयोग के सदस्य ने आगे बताया कि इस घटना प्रदेश सरकार पूरी तरह से विफल हो गई हैं। उन्होंने इस अपराध को लेकर कहा कि यह घटना न केवल हृदय विदारक है, बल्कि साल 2012 में दिल्ली में हुए निर्भयाकांड की यादें ताजा करती है। निर्भया की घटना से पूरा देश हिल गया था। इसके बाद से देश को यौन हिंसा से लड़ने के लिए कड़े कानून बनाने पड़े थे।

पूरा देश हुआ था एकजुट

प्रियंक कानूनगो ने यह भी कहा, "कोयंबटूर की यह घटना दिल दहला देने वाली है। एक 20 वर्षीय छात्रा अपने मित्र के साथ थी। उसके साथ गैंगरेप हुआ। यह घटना हमें उस निर्भया की याद दिलाती है जिसके लिए पूरा देश एकजुट हुआ था। हमने मजबूत कानूनी ढांचे और लड़कियों की सुरक्षा के लिए संघर्ष किया था, लेकिन आज भी तमिलनाडु सरकार एक छात्रा को सुरक्षा देने में नाकाम रही है। यह सरकार की सीधी जिम्मेदारी है।"

उनका आगे कहना है, "सरकारों को कब समझ आएगा कि बेटियों की सुरक्षा सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है? आखिर और कितनी निर्भया चाहिए होंगी ताकि वे जागें? यह निश्चित रूप से सरकार की विफलता है।"

क्या है कोयंबटूर गैंगरेप मामला?

बीते रविवार की शाम को कोयंबटूर एयरपोर्ट के करीब 20 साल की कॉलेज में पढ़ने वाली छात्रा के साथ तीन युवकों ने सामूहिक दुष्कर्म किया था। पुलिस ने इस मामले की जानकारी देते हुए कहा था कि पीड़ित छात्रा अपने पुरुष दोस्त के साथ कार में सवार थी। इसी दौरान तीन आरोपियों ने खड़ी गाड़ी की खिड़की को तोड़ा और उसके दोस्त पर वार कर दिया। इसके बाद लड़की को सुनसान इलाके में ले जाया गया। और उसके बाद घटना को अंजाम दिया गया।

पुलिस अधिकारी ने कहा, "हमले की घटना रात करीब 11 बजे हुई। पीड़िता को सोमवार सुबह बचाया गया और फिलहाल उसका इलाज चल रहा है। आरोपियों की तलाश के लिए सात टीमों का गठन किया गया है।" उन्होंने आगे बताया कि पीड़िता को उपचार के लिए निजी अस्पताल में भर्ती कराया। वहीं, उसके दोस्त को कोयंबटूर मेडिकल कॉलेज अस्पताल (CMCH) में इलाज चल रहा है। आरोपियों को पकड़ने के लिए तलाशी की जा रही है।

Navbharat Times

और कितनी निर्भयाएं... NHRC ने कोयंबटूर 'गैंग रेप' पर तमिलनाडु सरकार की विफलता पर कसा तीखा तंज

<https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/india/coimbatore-gangrape-nhrc-member-holds-tamil-nadu-govt-responsible-asks-how-many-more-nirbhayas-to-wait-for/articleshow/125065152.cms>

Curated by: अशोक उपाध्याय | नवभारतटाइम्स.कॉम • 3 Nov 2025, 11:30 pm

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कोयंबटूर में 20 वर्षीय कॉलेज छात्रा से गैंगरेप की घटना पर NHRC सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने तमिलनाडु सरकार को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। उन्होंने कहा कि यह घटना राज्य की बेटियों की सुरक्षा में सरकार की विफलता दर्शाती है।

नई दिल्ली: कोयंबटूर में एक 20 वर्षीय कॉलेज छात्रा के साथ कथित गैंगरेप की घटना पर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने गहरा दुख जताया है। उन्होंने इस घटना के लिए तमिलनाडु सरकार को जिम्मेदार ठहराया और सवाल उठाया कि 'और कितनी निर्भयाओं का इंतजार सरकारों को महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए करना पड़ेगा?'

कानूनगो ने कहा कि यह घटना राज्य की बेटियों की सुरक्षा में तमिलनाडु सरकार की 'पूरी तरह से विफलता' को दर्शाती है। इस 'दिल दहला देने वाले' अपराध ने 2012 के दिल्ली निर्भया मामले की दर्दनाक यादें ताजा कर दी हैं, जिसने पूरे देश को झकझोर दिया था और यौन हिंसा के खिलाफ सख्त कानून बनाने की मांग को जन्म दिया था।

कानूनगो ने ANI से बात करते हुए कहा, 'कोयंबटूर की घटना दिल दहला देने वाली है। एक 20 वर्षीय कॉलेज छात्रा अपने दोस्त के साथ थी। उसके साथ गैंगरेप हुआ। यह बलात्कार उस समय की परिस्थितियों की याद दिलाता है जब पूरा देश दिल्ली की निर्भया के साथ खड़ा हुआ था और न्याय के लिए, भारत में एक मजबूत कानूनी ढांचा बनाने के लिए, और लड़कियों की सुरक्षा के लिए लड़ा था। फिर भी, तमिलनाडु सरकार एक छात्रा को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने में विफल रही है। यह सरकार की सीधी जिम्मेदारी है।'

शर्मसार कर रही वारदात

यह घटना रविवार शाम को तमिलनाडु के कोयंबटूर हवाई अड्डे के पास हुई। पुलिस के अनुसार, एक 20 वर्षीय कॉलेज छात्रा को तीन लोगों ने कथित तौर पर अगवा कर लिया और उसके साथ यौन उत्पीड़न किया। छात्रा अपनी दोस्त के साथ कार में थी जब आरोपियों ने कार का शीशा तोड़ा, उसके दोस्त को पीटा और पीड़िता को एक सुनसान जगह ले जाकर उसके साथ दुष्कर्म किया।

ABP News

कोयंबटूर गैंगरेप मामले: 'कितनी और निर्भया चाहिए?', NHRC सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो का तमिलनाडु सरकार से सवाल

Coimbatore Gang Rape Case: एनएचआरसी सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने घटना पर कड़ी प्रतिक्रिया देते हुए तमिलनाडु सरकार को जिम्मेदार ठहराया और पूछा, "महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए और कितनी निर्भया चाहिए होंगी?"

<https://www.abplive.com/news/india/coimbatore-gangrape-nhrc-priyank-kanoongo-slams-tamilnadu-government-asks-how-many-nirbhayas-3038208>

By : एबीपी लाइव डेस्क | Edited By: आशुतोष सिंह | Updated at : 03 Nov 2025 11:41 PM (IST)

Source : PTI

Coimbatore Gang Rape Case: तमिलनाडु के कोयंबटूर में 20 वर्षीय कॉलेज छात्रा के साथ हुए कथित सामूहिक दुष्कर्म मामले ने पूरे देश को झकझोर दिया है. राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने घटना पर गहरी नाराजगी जताते हुए तमिलनाडु सरकार को सीधे तौर पर जिम्मेदार ठहराया. उन्होंने सवाल उठाया कि सरकारों को महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए और कितनी निर्भया चाहिए होंगी?

कानूनगो ने कहा कि यह घटना तमिलनाडु सरकार की "पूर्ण विफलता" को दर्शाती है. उन्होंने कहा कि यह अपराध न सिर्फ हृदय विदारक है, बल्कि 2012 के दिल्ली निर्भया कांड की दर्दनाक यादें भी ताजा कर देता है, वह घटना जिसने पूरे देश को हिला दिया था और जिसके बाद भारत में यौन हिंसा के खिलाफ सख्त कानून बनाए गए थे.

'कितनी और निर्भया चाहिए होंगी?'

एनएचआरसी सदस्य ने कहा, 'कोयंबटूर की यह घटना दिल दहला देने वाली है. एक 20 वर्षीय छात्रा अपने मित्र के साथ थी. उसके साथ गैंगरेप हुआ. यह घटना हमें उस निर्भया की याद दिलाती है जिसके लिए पूरा देश एकजुट हुआ था. हमने मजबूत कानूनी ढांचे और लड़कियों की सुरक्षा के लिए संघर्ष किया था, लेकिन आज भी तमिलनाडु सरकार एक छात्रा को सुरक्षा देने में नाकाम रही है. यह सरकार की सीधी जिम्मेदारी है.'

उन्होंने आगे कहा, 'सरकारों को कब समझ आएगा कि बेटियों की सुरक्षा सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है? आखिर और कितनी निर्भया चाहिए होंगी ताकि वे जागें? यह निश्चित रूप से सरकार की विफलता है.'

क्या हुआ था कोयंबटूर में?

रविवार की शाम तमिलनाडु के कोयंबटूर एयरपोर्ट के पास 20 वर्षीय कॉलेज छात्रा के साथ तीन युवकों ने सामूहिक दुष्कर्म किया. पुलिस के अनुसार, पीड़िता अपने पुरुष मित्र के साथ कार में बैठी थी, तभी तीनों आरोपियों ने कार की खिड़की तोड़ दी, उसके दोस्त पर हमला किया और लड़की को एक सुनसान जगह ले जाकर यौन हिंसा की वारदात को अंजाम दिया.

एक पुलिस अधिकारी ने बताया, 'हमले की घटना रात करीब 11 बजे हुई. पीड़िता को सोमवार सुबह बचाया गया और फिलहाल उसका इलाज चल रहा है. आरोपियों की तलाश के लिए सात टीमों का गठन किया गया है.' पीड़िता को एक निजी अस्पताल में भर्ती कराया गया है, जबकि उसका मित्र कोयंबटूर मेडिकल कॉलेज अस्पताल (CMCH) में उपचाराधीन है. पुलिस ने कहा है कि आरोपियों की गिरफ्तारी के लिए तलाशी अभियान जारी है.

Parakh Khabar

कोयंबटूर गैंगरेप केस पर NHRC सदस्य का सख्त रुख, कहा...“कितनी निर्भया और बनाएंगी तमिलनाडु सरकार”

<https://www.parakhkhabar.com/india-news/nhrc-members-tough-stance-on-coimbatore-gangrape-case-says-how/article-29746#gsc.tab=0>

By Parakh Khabar

On 04 Nov 2025

चेन्नई। तमिलनाडु के कोयंबटूर में एक कॉलेज की छात्रा कथित रूप से सामूहिक दुष्कर्म किया गया था। इस मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने प्रतिक्रिया दी है। उन्होंने नाराजगी जाहिर करते हुए राज्य सरकार को इसका जिम्मेदार बताया है। इतना ही नहीं प्रदेश सरकार को घेरते हुए सवाल किया कि वह महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है और कितनी को निर्भया बनाएंगी?

आयोग के सदस्य ने आगे बताया कि इस घटना प्रदेश सरकार पूरी तरह से विफल हो गई हैं। उन्होंने इस अपराध को लेकर कहा कि यह घटना न केवल हृदय विदारक है, बल्कि साल 2012 में दिल्ली में हुए निर्भयाकांड की यादें ताजा करती है। निर्भया की घटना से पूरा देश हिल गया था। इसके बाद से देश को यौन हिंसा से लड़ने के लिए कड़े कानून बनाने पड़े थे।

पूरा देश हुआ था एकजुट

प्रियंक कानूनगो ने यह भी कहा, "कोयंबटूर की यह घटना दिल दहला देने वाली है। एक 20 वर्षीय छात्रा अपने मित्र के साथ थी। उसके साथ गैंगरेप हुआ। यह घटना हमें उस निर्भया की याद दिलाती है जिसके लिए पूरा देश एकजुट हुआ था। हमने मजबूत कानूनी ढांचे और लड़कियों की सुरक्षा के लिए संघर्ष किया था, लेकिन आज भी तमिलनाडु सरकार एक छात्रा को सुरक्षा देने में नाकाम रही है। यह सरकार की सीधी जिम्मेदारी है।"

उनका आगे कहना है, "सरकारों को कब समझ आएगा कि बेटियों की सुरक्षा सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है? आखिर और कितनी निर्भया चाहिए होंगी ताकि वे जागें? यह निश्चित रूप से सरकार की विफलता है।"

क्या है कोयंबटूर गैंगरेप मामला?

बीते रविवार की शाम को कोयंबटूर एयरपोर्ट के करीब 20 साल की कॉलेज में पढ़ने वाली छात्रा के साथ तीन युवकों ने सामूहिक दुष्कर्म किया था। पुलिस ने इस मामले की जानकारी देते हुए कहा था कि पीड़ित छात्रा अपने पुरुष दोस्त के साथ कार में सवार थी। इसी दौरान तीन आरोपियों ने खड़ी गाड़ी की खिड़की को तोड़ा और उसके दोस्त पर वार कर दिया। इसके बाद लड़की को सुनसान इलाके में ले जाया गया। और उसके बाद घटना को अंजाम दिया गया।

पुलिस अधिकारी ने कहा, "हमले की घटना रात करीब 11 बजे हुई। पीड़िता को सोमवार सुबह बचाया गया और फिलहाल उसका इलाज चल रहा है। आरोपियों की तलाश के लिए सात टीमों का गठन किया गया है।" उन्होंने आगे बताया कि पीड़िता को उपचार के लिए निजी अस्पताल में भर्ती कराया। वहीं, उसके दोस्त को कोयंबटूर मेडिकल कॉलेज अस्पताल (CMCH) में इलाज चल रहा है। आरोपियों को पकड़ने के लिए तलाशी की जा रही है।

Times of India

Successful Rescue of 12 Trafficked Children from Jharkhand at New Delhi's Anand Vihar Railway Station

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ranchi/successful-rescue-of-12-trafficked-children-from-jharkhand-at-new-delhis-anand-vihar-railway-station/articleshow/125065428.cms>

TIMESOFINDIA.COM | Nov 3, 2025, 11.30 PM IST

Ranchi: A dozen children from Jharkhand were rescued from the Anand Vihar railway station in New Delhi on Sunday night when they were deboarding a train, officials associated with the rescue operation said on Monday. The kids were being allegedly trafficked to Delhi by a placement agent for the purpose of employing them as domestic helps.

“Acting on an intelligence input on Saturday morning that some children were being trafficked to Delhi on the Swarn Jayanti Express, the Jharkhand Bhavan officials contacted Mission Mukti Foundation (MMF) for assistance. The matter was immediately communicated to the National Human Rights Commission, which issued letters to the DCP, GRP and IG, RPF for necessary support. The rescue operation was done jointly by officers of Jharkhand Bhavan, Mission Mukti Foundation, Rescue Foundation, Aafanta India Foundation and Child Helpline,” Virendra Kumar Singh of MMF told TOI.

A 17-year-old girl who is already employed by a placement agency as a domestic maid in Dwarka came to the railway station to accompany the victims to the placement agent. “When asked, she showed her Aadhaar card, which claimed that her age is 20 years. However, further verification revealed that she is actually 17. The placement agent made the fake Aadhaar card in her name, which she confessed to. An investigation is going on,” he said.

Priyank Kanoongo, a member of the NHRC, wrote on X, “A fake Aadhaar card was made for a 17-year-old minor girl, showing her age as 20 years, and she was being used in the trafficking of other girls. On my instructions, @DelhiPolice rescued a total of 12 minors, including eight girls, from the clutches of the traffickers.”

Navbharat Times

झारखंड से आए 12 बच्चों की रेस्क्यू, क्या है मानव तस्करी का असली सच?

<https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/epaper/2025/nov/november03/human-trafficking-revealed-12-children-rescued-from-jharkhand-truth-of-human-trafficking-comes-to-light/articleshow/125037963.cms>

TOI.in•3 Nov 2025, 12:59 pm

नई दिल्ली के आनंद विहार रेलवे स्टेशन पर झारखंड से आए बारह बच्चों को बचाया गया। इन बच्चों को एक प्लेसमेंट एजेंट के ज़रिए घरेलू काम के लिए तस्करी किया जा रहा था। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की सूचना पर पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा बल ने यह कार्रवाई की।

नई दिल्ली: आनंद विहार रेलवे स्टेशन पर शनिवार को झारखंड से आए बारह बच्चों को बचाया गया। इनमें चार लड़के भी शामिल थे। पुलिस यह पता लगाने की कोशिश कर रही है कि कहीं उन्हें किसी प्लेसमेंट एजेंट ने घरेलू काम के लिए तस्करी तो नहीं किया। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा बल को बच्चों की आवाजाही के बारे में पहले ही आगाह कर दिया था। मिशन मुक्ति फाउंडेशन के वीरेंद्र कुमार ने बताया कि एक लड़की, जो पहले से ही द्वारका में घरेलू सहायिका के तौर पर काम कर रही थी, बच्चों को एजेंट के पास ले जाने आई थी। उसने एक आधार कार्ड दिखाया जिसमें उसकी उम्र 19 साल बताई गई थी, लेकिन जांच में पता चला कि वह सिर्फ 16 साल की है। बाद में उसने कबूल किया कि एजेंट ने उसका आईडी कार्ड जाली बनाया था।

यह घटना बच्चों की तस्करी के गंभीर मामले की ओर इशारा करती है। बच्चों को एक एजेंट के हवाले किया जा रहा था, जो शायद उन्हें बंधुआ मजदूरी या किसी अन्य शोषण का शिकार बनाने वाला था। अच्छी बात यह है कि राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की सतर्कता से यह अनहोनी टल गई।

जिस लड़की को बच्चों को ले जाने के लिए भेजा गया था, वह खुद भी एक नाबालिग निकली। उसने अपनी उम्र छुपाने के लिए जाली आधार कार्ड का इस्तेमाल किया। यह दिखाता है कि कैसे बच्चों का इस्तेमाल ऐसे गलत कामों में किया जा रहा है।

मिशन मुक्ति फाउंडेशन जैसे संगठन ऐसे मामलों में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। वे बच्चों को बचाते हैं और उन्हें सुरक्षित रखने में मदद करते हैं। इस मामले में भी उनकी सक्रियता ने बच्चों को एक बड़े खतरे से बचाया। पुलिस अब इस पूरे गिरोह का पर्दाफाश करने में जुटी है।

Hindu

MRPS to organise 'Chalo Delhi' protest on November 17 over attack on CJI

Published - November 03, 2025 07:39 pm IST – HYDERABAD

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/tehrangana/mrps-to-organise-chalo-delhi-protest-on-november-17-over-attack-on-cji/article70236291.ece>

The Hindu Bureau

Demanding stringent action against the accused in the recent attack on Supreme Court Chief Justice B.R. Gavai, MRPS founder president Manda Krishna said that a 'Chalo Delhi' protest will be organised on November 17. The rally aims to condemn the attack on Justice Gavai and protest the non-registration of a case.

Speaking at a press conference at the Somajiguda Press Club on Monday, Manda Krishna Madiga criticised the delay in taking legal action against the attacker and questioned the silence of institutions such as the Delhi Police, judiciary and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). He also accused some media outlets of siding with the accused rather than the victims.

The MRPS demands a thorough investigation and action against those responsible for the attack, which they believe was targeted at the Dalit community and the Constitution. Mr. Manda Krishna also expressed concerns about alleged bias in the judiciary and the need for institutions to uphold the Constitution and the law.

The MRPS called on the Dalit community to participate in the rally in large numbers to demand respect for the judiciary, protection of the Constitution and self-respect for the Dalit community.

Sabrang India

Stop destruction of Himalayas, potential desertification of Gangetic plain, compensate Himalayan states for climate control, carbon capture etc.: Former Civil Servants

Can the country afford the destruction of the Himalayas and do our Himalayan states need help? North India and its Gangetic plain would not survive without the forests, the glaciers and rivers that originate from Himachal, Kashmir and Uttarakhand, and would soon become a desert: these rivers sustain a population of almost 400 million people. It is time that the 16th Finance Commission, follows what was begun in the 12th Finance Commission, and disburses a Green Bonus commensurate to steps taken for ecology and sustainability

<https://sabrangindia.in/stop-destruction-of-himalayas-potential-desertification-of-gangetic-plain-compensate-himalayan-states-for-climate-control-carbon-capture-etc-former-civil-servants/amp/>

Post author By sabrang

Post date November 3, 2025

In a letter to the 16th Finance Commission, dated November 3, 2025, the Constitutional Conduct Group (CCG), former civil servants have argued that Himachal Pradesh (and other Himalayan states) must be compensated by the central government for their non-monetary, but vital, contribution to the country's wellbeing, quality of life and in sectors like agriculture, climate control, hydel power, carbon capture and tourism. The letter addressed to Dr Arvind Panagariya states that the mechanism to do so already exists – the Finance Commissions, which determine the formula for devolving central funds to the states.

A beginning was made by the 12th Finance Commission which allocated a total of ₹1000 crores for this purpose, which was termed a Green Bonus; the share of Himachal was a paltry ₹20 crores. Signatories to the communication are among those former bureaucrats “who have worked with the central and state governments and have come together to speak out on actions of the governments which we consider are against the interests of the people of India and/or in violation of the Indian Constitution.”

This idea of a Green Bonus must be amplified and taken forward by the 16th FC. The signatories that they have learned that the Himachal Chief Minister has taken up this matter of the creation of a Green Fund or Green Bonus with the 16th Finance Commission on June 6, 2025, requesting for an outlay of ₹50000 crores for incentivising the mountain states. This proposal must be considered seriously; the additional devolutions would go a long way towards ameliorating their financial condition and removing their present compulsion to ruthlessly exploit their forest and ecological capital to meet budget deficits and development expenditure.

Himalayan states like Himachal, Uttarakhand, Kashmir and Sikkim are slowly going to pieces, literally, under the onslaught of cloudbursts, flash floods, land subsidence and collapsing infrastructure. In just the last four years (2022-2025) Himachal has lost 1200 lives and suffered a loss of ₹18000 crores in these disasters (and this does not include the indirect loss to trade and economic activities). The position of Uttarakhand is even more dire: in just the last ten years (as of 2022) it has recorded 18464 “natural disasters” in which 3554 lives were lost (not including the colossal number of deaths in the Kedarnath disaster of 2013). We have not been able to lay our hands on the total financial/economic loss caused, but an indication is available in the official figures of the Kedarnath calamity: US\$ 3.8 billion. Just this year, 2025, the economic losses are estimated at ₹5000 crores.

The entire text of the crucial letter may be read here:

To

Dr. Arvind Panagariya

Chairman, 16th Finance Commission

Cc: Members of the Finance Commission

Secretary, Finance Commission

Dear Dr. Panagariya,

We are a group of former civil servants who have worked with the central and state governments and have come together as the Constitutional Conduct Group to speak out on actions of the governments which we consider are against the interests of the people of India and/or in violation of the Indian Constitution. We are not affiliated to any political party, individually or collectively.

The 16th Finance Commission, which you head, is in the midst of interacting with various state governments and formulating its recommendations for the devolution of funds from the Centre to the states. We feel that this is an appropriate time to bring to your notice a vital issue concerning the environmental integrity and very survival of some of our northern states, which has not received the attention it merits in this era of global warming and climate change. Previous Finance Commissions have, at best, made only a passing mention of it, but it now deserves to be brought to the forefront of your deliberations.

Himalayan states like Himachal, Uttarakhand, Kashmir and Sikkim are slowly going to pieces, literally, under the onslaught of cloudbursts, flash floods, land subsidence and collapsing infrastructure. In just the last four years (2022-2025) Himachal has lost 1200 lives and suffered a loss of ₹18000 crores in these disasters (and this does not include the indirect loss to trade and economic activities). The position of Uttarakhand is even more dire: in just the last ten years (as of 2022) it has recorded 18464 “natural disasters” in which 3554 lives were lost (not including the colossal number of deaths in the Kedarnath disaster of 2013). We have not been able to lay our hands on the total

financial/economic loss caused, but an indication is available in the official figures of the Kedarnath calamity: US\$ 3.8 billion. Just this year, 2025, the economic losses are estimated at ₹5000 crores. Whether these are natural disasters, as the central and state governments would like us to believe, or man-made disasters, is debatable; but we are not delving into that aspect for now. We are on a larger and more fundamental point: can the country afford the destruction of the Himalayas and do these Himalayan states need help?

North India and its Gangetic plain would not survive without the forests, the glaciers and rivers that originate from Himachal, Kashmir and Uttarakhand, and would soon become a desert: these rivers sustain a population of almost 400 million people and are a lifeline for many cities. The Himalaya Hindukush ranges help to moderate the climate, enable the monsoon precipitation and snow that recharge the rivers every year. They contain some of Hinduism's most revered religious shrines and pilgrimages. They are the green lungs which enable north India to breathe and provide relief to 40 million tourists every year. We cannot afford to lose this landscape.

But losing them we are, mainly because of financial compulsions. Himalayan states suffer from a double whammy: on the one hand they are revenue deficit because they have limited sources of income. They have no industrial or manufacturing base, services sector or surplus agriculture (other than some fruit crops), employment creation potential is limited. On the other hand, the cost of providing basic development to the people is much higher than that of the plains because of topographical, connectivity and climatic reasons. The only low hanging source of income they have are their natural resources – the forests and rivers – and these are therefore being exploited ruthlessly for hydel projects and tourism, causing immense damage to the ecology, and resulting in the death and destruction we have been witnessing in the last few years (Himachal and Uttarakhand have diverted 11000 and 50000 hectares, respectively, of dense forests for various non-forestry projects in the last 20 years alone). According to successive State of the Forest Reports the denudation of forests in the north-eastern Himalayan states is even more severe. The disastrous, and predictable, consequences of the depletion of green cover is being further exacerbated by climate change which is drastically altering the hydrology of the rivers, accelerating glacial melt and the threat of GLOF (Glacial Lake Outburst Flood). The increased incidence of EWEs (Extreme Weather Events), landslides, flash floods, land subsidence is, according to the available science, directly attributable to this combination of over-development and climate change. This reckless squandering of their natural assets must be stopped in the national interest.

The irony, and tragedy, is that this need not be a zero-sum game, if only the central government and Finance Commissions were to recognise the real wealth and contribution of these states to the national economy and well-being, and compensate them accordingly. According to a 2025 report of the Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, the total forest wealth of Himachal was valued at ₹9.95 lakh crores. The report calculated the annual Total Economic Value (TEV) of Himachal's forests at ₹3.20 lakh crores; this

includes ₹1.65 lakh crores for carbon sequestration, ₹68941 crores for eco-system services, ₹32901 crores as the value of bio-diversity, ₹15132 crores for water provisioning and ₹3000 crores for regulatory services such as flood control and sediment retention. We are not aware if the other Himalayan states have carried out similar surveys but they would be on similar lines. These contributions benefit the whole nation, not just these states. Unfortunately, these are neither acknowledged nor taken into account while disbursing central assistance to the states.

But this must change. Himachal (and other Himalayan states) must be compensated by the central government for their non-monetary, but vital, contribution to the country's wellbeing, quality of life and in sectors like agriculture, climate control, hydel power, carbon capture and tourism. The mechanism to do so already exists – the Finance Commissions, which determine the formula for devolving central funds to the states. A beginning was made by the 12th Finance Commission which allocated a total of ₹1000 crores for this purpose, which was termed a Green Bonus; the share of Himachal was a paltry ₹20 crores.

This idea must be amplified and taken forward by the 16th FC. We learn that the Himachal Chief Minister has taken up this matter of the creation of a Green Fund or Green Bonus with you on the June 6, 2025, requesting for an outlay of ₹50000 crores for incentivising the mountain states. This proposal must be considered seriously; the additional devolutions would go a long way towards ameliorating their financial condition and removing their present compulsion to ruthlessly exploit their forest and ecological capital to meet budget deficits and development expenditure.

In this regard, we would like to make two methodology- related suggestions for your consideration:

[1] The current (15th FC) weightage given for Forests and Ecological services is only 10%. This is wholly inadequate considering the imperatives of climate control goals and only dis-incentivises states from bringing more area under green cover. This weightage needs to be increased to at least 20%; the additional 10% can be located by reducing the weightages for some of the other indicators. For example, weightage for Population should be brought down from 15% to 10% as there is a contradictory logic in allocating a higher weightage for population than for Demographic Performance (currently 12.5 %). Similarly, the weightage for Income Distance could be reduced to 35% from the current 45% (which penalises states with higher per capita incomes).

[2] The present methodology for calculating the area under Forests and Ecology is faulty and disadvantages the mountain states insofar as it excludes the area above the tree line. Much of their geographical area lies above the tree line and comprises of snowfields, alpine pastures and glaciers. These areas are vital natural habitats for many rare and endangered species of animals and have a unique ecological value. They also function as the “water towers” that charge the river denying them their ecological value in the

weightage matrix is illogical and self-contradictory. These areas should be included in the definition of forests.

We are strongly of the view, however, that the Himalayan states should not be given a free pass with the Green Bonus as finally decided by the Commission. Release of these funds should be indexed to improvement in environmental parameters, sustainability of development and tourism projects, protection of rivers, framing of proper urban development and building plans, and curbing of illegal mining and construction. You would no doubt be aware that the Supreme Court too has taken serious note of the environmental devastation in Himachal Pradesh and has said that at this rate the state would “vanish from the map of India”.

We earnestly hope that your Commission too shares this concern and would also play a role in ensuring that the Court’s fears do not come true. Protecting the Himalayas has to be seen as a shared responsibility, not as the concern of the mountain states alone. If the Himalayas lose their forests, rivers and glaciers it won’t be long before north India goes the way of the Indus Valley civilisation.

SATYAMEVA JAYATE

With deep regards,

Yours sincerely,

Constitutional Conduct Group (103 signatories)

1.	Anita Agnihotri	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Department of Social Justice Empowerment, GoI
2.	Anand Arni	RAS (Retd.)	Former Special Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, GoI
3.	Aruna Bagchee	IAS (Retd.)	Former Joint Secretary, Ministry of Mines, GoI
4.	Sandeep Bagchee	IAS (Retd.)	Former Principal Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra
5.	G. Balachandhran	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal
6.	Chandrashekar Balakrishnan	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Coal, GoI

7.	Sushant Baliga	Engineering Services (Retd.)	Former Additional Director General, Central PWD, Gol
8.	Rana Banerji	RAS (Retd.)	Former Special Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, Gol
9.	Sharad Behar	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chief Secretary, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
10.	Aurobindo Behera	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Board of Revenue, Govt. of Odisha
11.	Madhu Bhaduri	IFS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Portugal
12.	Pradip Bhattacharya	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Development & Planning and Administrative Training Institute, Govt. of West Bengal
13.	Nutan Guha Biswas	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Police Complaints Authority, Govt. of NCT of Delhi
14.	Meeran C Borwankar	IPS (Retd.)	Former DGP, Bureau of Police Research and Development, Gol
15.	Ravi Budhiraja	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chairman, Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Gol
16.	Maneshwar Singh Chahal	IAS (Retd.)	Former Principal Secretary, Home, Govt. of Punjab
17.	R. Chandramohan	IAS (Retd.)	Former Principal Secretary, Transport and Urban Development, Govt. of NCT of Delhi
18.	Kalyani Chaudhuri	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal

19.	Purnima Chauhan	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Administrative Reforms, Youth Services & Sports and Fisheries, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
20.	Gurjit Singh Cheema	IAS (Retd.)	Former Financial Commissioner (Revenue), Govt. of Punjab
21.	F.T.R. Colaso	IPS (Retd.)	Former Director General of Police, Govt. of Karnataka & former Director General of Police, Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir
22.	Anna Dani	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra
23.	Vibha Puri Das	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Gol
24.	P.R. Dasgupta	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chairman, Food Corporation of India, Gol
25.	Nitin Desai		Former Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance, Gol
26.	M.G. Devasahayam	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Govt. of Haryana
27.	Renu Sahni Dhar	IAS (Retd.)	Former Principal Adviser to Chief Minister, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
28.	Kiran Dhingra	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Ministry of Textiles, Gol
29.	Sushil Dubey	IFS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Sweden
30.	A.S. Dulat	IPS (Retd.)	Former OSD on Kashmir, Prime Minister's Office, Gol

31.	Suresh K. Goel	IFS (Retd.)	Former Director General, Indian Council of Cultural Relations, GoI
32.	S.K. Guha	IAS (Retd.)	Former Joint Secretary, Department of Women & Child Development, GoI
33.	H.S. Gujral	IFoS (Retd.)	Former Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Govt. of Punjab
34.	Meena Gupta	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests, GoI
35.	Ravi Vira Gupta	IAS (Retd.)	Former Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India
36.	Wajahat Habibullah	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, GoI and former Chief Information Commissioner
37.	Vivek Harinarain	IAS (Retd.)	Govt. of Tamil Nadu
38.	Rasheda Hussain	IRS (Retd.)	Former Director General, National Academy of Customs, Excise & Narcotics
39.	Siraj Hussain	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Department of Agriculture, GoI
40.	Kamal Jaswal	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Department of Information Technology, GoI
41.	Naini Jeyaseelan	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Inter-State Council, GoI
42.	Najeeb Jung	IAS (Retd.)	Former Lieutenant Governor, Delhi
43.	Vinod Khanna C.	IFS (Retd.)	Former Additional Secretary, MEA, GoI

44.	Gita Kripalani	IRS (Retd.)	Former Member, Settlement Commission, Gol
45.	Ashok Kumar	IFS (Retd.)	Former High Commissioner to Zambia
46.	Brijesh Kumar	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Department of Information Technology, Gol
47.	Sudhir Kumar	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Central Administrative Tribunal
48.	Subodh Lal	IPoS (Resigned)	Former Deputy Director General, Ministry of Communications, Gol
49.	Ashok Lavasa	IAS (Retd.)	Former Election Commissioner
50.	Dinesh Malhotra	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
51.	P.M.S. Malik	IFS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Myanmar & Special Secretary, MEA, Gol
52.	Harsh Mander	IAS (Retd.)	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
53.	Amitabh Mathur	IPS (Retd.)	Former Special Secretary, Cabinet Secretariat, Gol
54.	Aditi Mehta	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Rajasthan
55.	Shivshankar Menon	IFS (Retd.)	Former Foreign Secretary and Former National Security Adviser
56.	Sunil Mitra	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Gol
57.	Avinash Mohananey	IPS (Retd.)	Former Director General of Police, Govt. of Sikkim

58.	Satya Narayan Mohanty	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary General, National Human Rights Commission
59.	Sudhansu Mohanty	IDAS (Retd.)	Former Financial Adviser (Defence Services), Ministry of Defence, GoI
60.	Jugal Mohapatra	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Department of Rural Development, GoI
61.	Ruchira Mukerjee	IP&TAFS (Retd.)	Former Advisor (Finance), Telecom Commission, GoI
62.	Anup Mukerji	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chief Secretary, Govt. of Bihar
63.	Deb Mukharji	IFS (Retd.)	Former High Commissioner to Bangladesh and former Ambassador to Nepal
64.	Jayashree Mukherjee	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra
65.	Shiv Shankar Mukherjee	IFS (Retd.)	Former High Commissioner to the United Kingdom
66.	Gautam Mukhopadhyaya	IFS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Myanmar
67.	B.M. Nanta	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
68.	Ramesh Narayanaswami	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi
69.	Surendra Nath	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Finance Commission, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
70.	P. Joy Oommen	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chief Secretary, Govt. of Chhattisgarh

71.	Amitabha Pande	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Inter-State Council, Gol
72.	Mira Pande	IAS (Retd.)	Former State Election Commissioner, West Bengal
73.	Alok Perti	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Ministry of Coal, Gol
74.	R.M. Premkumar	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chief Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra
75.	Smita Purushottam	IFS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Switzerland
76.	N.K. Raghupathy	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chairman, Staff Selection Commission, Gol
77.	V.P. Raja	IAS (Retd.)	Former Chairman, Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission
78.	V. Ramani	IAS (Retd.)	Former Director General, YASHADA, Govt. of Maharashtra
79.	K. Sujatha Rao	IAS (Retd.)	Former Health Secretary, Gol
80.	Satwant Reddy	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Gol
81.	Vijaya Latha Reddy	IFS (Retd.)	Former Deputy National Security Adviser, Gol
82.	Julio Ribeiro	IPS (Retd.)	Former Director General of Police, Govt. of Punjab
83.	Aruna Roy	IAS (Resigned)	

84.	Manabendra N. Roy	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal
85.	Deepak Sanan	IAS (Retd.)	Former Principal Adviser (AR) to Chief Minister, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
86.	Tilak Raj Sarangal	IAS (Retd.)	Former Principal Secretary (Elections) and Financial Commissioner, Revenue (Appeals)
87.	G.V. Venugopala Sarma	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Board of Revenue, Govt. of Odisha
88.	N.C. Saxena	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Planning Commission, Gol
89.	A. Selvaraj	IRS (Retd.)	Former Chief Commissioner, Income Tax, Chennai, Gol
90.	Abhijit Sengupta	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Gol
91.	Aftab Seth	IFS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Japan
92.	Ashok Kumar Sharma	IFoS (Retd.)	Former MD, State Forest Development Corporation, Govt. of Gujarat
93.	Ashok Kumar Sharma	IFS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Finland and Estonia
94.	Raju Sharma	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Board of Revenue, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
95.	Avay Shukla	IAS (Retd.)	Former Additional Chief Secretary (Forests & Technical Education), Govt. of Himachal Pradesh

96.	Mukteshwar Singh	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission
97.	Tirlochan Singh	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary, National Commission for Minorities, GoI
98.	A.K. Srivastava	IAS (Retd.)	Former Administrative Member, Madhya Pradesh Administrative Tribunal
99.	Prakriti Srivastava	IFoS (Retd.)	Former Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Special Officer, Rebuild Kerala Development Programme, Govt. of Kerala
100.	Anup Thakur	IAS (Retd.)	Former Member, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
101.	P.S.S. Thomas	IAS (Retd.)	Former Secretary General, National Human Rights Commission
102.	Geetha Thoopal	IRAS (Retd.)	Former General Manager, Metro Railway, Kolkata
103.	Rudi Warjri	IFS (Retd.)	Former Ambassador to Colombia, Ecuador and Costa Rica

Article-14.com

15 Years After J&K Police Escaped Accountability For Her Brother's Death, A Sister Keeps His Story Alive

<https://article-14.com/post/15-years-after-j-k-police-escaped-accountability-for-her-brother-s-death-a-sister-keeps-his-story-alive-69082dcf656dd>

Arsalan Shamsi And Mohsin Mushtaq, Today | 8 min read

Urzeeba Qayoom, along with her father, Abdul Qayoom, at the Press Enclave in Srinagar, protesting the delay in justice after her brother's death following alleged torture in police custody in 2010. It took the authorities eight years to register an FIR and a chargesheet is yet to be filed in the case/ URZEEBA QAYOOM BHAT

After the justice system failed her family, Urzeeba Qayoom turned to social media to draw attention to the death of her brother, two days after he was allegedly beaten in police custody in Srinagar in 2010, mirroring thousands of cases nationwide. Fifteen years later, and seven years after a court-ordered FIR in 2018, the Jammu and Kashmir police have no chargesheet. Urzeeba continues her online campaign, hoping justice for her brother can still be won—and others will not suffer his fate.

Since 2016, Urzeeba Qayoom Bhat has turned to social media as a tool for activism, a last resort when the government and judiciary failed to deliver justice for the death of her brother after alleged torture in police custody in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K).

The 26-year-old from Srinagar lost her brother in 2010, after he had been allegedly beaten when under arrest in the police station in Soura, a neighbourhood in Srinagar. The first information report (FIR) was registered in the same police station in 2018 against the "State through SHO (Station House Officer) Police Station Soura", after eight years, under direction from a Srinagar court, while the chargesheet is yet to be filed.

Despite delays and setbacks, Umer's sister still hopes for justice.

She runs pages on Instagram, LinkedIn and Facebook where she shares photos of Umer, case updates, instances of denied justice, details of legal hearings, and the everyday struggles they face during these proceedings.

On 20 August 2010, 17-year-old Umer Qayoom Bhat was taken into preventive detention when clashes between protestors and security forces broke out across the state after the killing of three Kashmiri youth by the Indian Army in a fake encounter in north Kashmir's Machil area.

According to the family, Umer was picked up by the police when returning home after prayers. Urzeeba said her father, Abdul Qayoom, rushed to the police station, where he saw him lying on the floor "in a pathetic state". Umer was released on bail the next evening and taken to the hospital, vomiting blood. The family alleged that the delay and the torture cost him his life.

They said the doctor assured them that Umer was fine and discharged him after a casual checkup. On 23 August, Umer was brought back to the hospital where doctors found Umer critical—"90% dead", according to the doctors—and immediately put him on life support. Medical records confirmed "bilateral massive intrapulmonary haemorrhage" (bleeding in both lungs).

He was declared dead on 25 August 2010. The family alleged the death was caused by the beating in police custody and demanded an FIR against the officer on duty.

Over the last 15 years, the family has been fighting for justice, but progress has been slow, and the matter is still pending investigation.

In 2018, the court of the chief judicial magistrate in Srinagar ordered the formation of a special investigation team (SIT) headed by a senior superintendent of police.

The family alleged that the investigation was never conducted.

In 2014, the then state government constituted a one-man commission headed by Justice (retd) Makhan Lal Koul under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, to probe the deaths of the 120 people killed during the 2010 unrest.

The commission submitted its report to the state government in 2016. The report is yet to be made public. "We are satisfied with the contention of the petitioner that his son died because of Police torture after he was arrested and are of firm opinion that this is custodial death," the website KashmirLife quoted the Commission as saying in 2017.

In September 2020, advocate Babar Qadri, who was the family's counsel in the case, was shot dead by suspected militants at his home in Srinagar. "For us, it felt like losing Umer all over again," Urzeeba said.

After the loss of their lawyer, the COVID-19 pandemic shut down the courts, further delaying matters.

Shafat Mohammad Najar, sub-divisional police officer, Hazratbal, Srinagar, told Article 14 that the investigation into the case is underway.

In the five years from 2016-17 to 2020-21, a total of 33 custodial deaths were registered in Jammu and Kashmir, while there were 687 deaths registered in police custody from April 2018 to March 2023 across the country, according to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

According to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) annual reports, from April 2010 to Mar 2024, there were 1996 deaths or rapes in police custody in India. The NHRC does not differentiate between deaths and rapes in police custody in its statistics.

The Makhan Lal Koul Commission had clearly stated Umer's death was a custodial killing and recommended action. Why do you think there has been no accountability despite these official findings?

Even after such an official finding, nothing has been done. The reason is simple: the very people responsible for delivering justice are the ones implicated in these crimes. Instead of protecting citizens, the government has shielded those policemen who were meant to protect us. Accountability has been deliberately avoided because punishing them would mean admitting that state forces committed grave human rights violations.

Is the lack of a chargesheet in your brother's case incompetence or a deliberate strategy for impunity, and why?

I believe the lack of a chargesheet in Umer's case is not simply administrative incompetence; it is a deliberate strategy to ensure impunity. The system has had over a decade to investigate, file charges, and hold the perpetrators accountable, yet nothing has been done. Even after the court ordered the FIR and the Makhan Lal Koul Commission confirmed that Umer's death was a custodial killing, the authorities stalled at every step. This deliberate inaction sends a message that those who commit atrocities can act without fear of consequences. Justice has been delayed intentionally, not by accident.

What motivated you to start Umer's social media campaign, and what public reaction has it received?

My biggest motivation has always been my brother himself. He was a minor, and yet he was beaten to death without reason. My father, too, has been a source of courage; he lost his only son, yet he stood firm for Umer's sake and for accountability in Kashmir. I decided to use social media to keep Umer's case alive, to update people on the legal process, to remind the world that his story cannot be erased.

This "digital remembrance" is also about resistance. Every post is a way of saying: you cannot erase him, you cannot erase us. It is a record that will exist forever, beyond courtrooms. The response has been mixed, but many people support me, send me prayers, and remind me that, Insha'Allah, one day, justice will be given, not just for Umer, but for every innocent life taken.

The National Human Rights Commission report and newspaper reports documenting the killing of Umar Qayoom/ URZEEBA QAYOOM BHAT

How has this decade-long fight, particularly the digital component, affected you personally? What is the most difficult aspect of your digital activism?

The wounds remain fresh for me even after all these years. Every time I post something about his case on social media, it feels like reliving that day all over again. My hands start shivering, my heart races, I panic, and tears roll down. It is not easy at all to keep doing this. The most difficult aspect of my digital activism has been the constant attempts to silence me. I have faced a lot of harassment and threats. My phone has been hacked many times. I have been stopped on the road, called and threatened, and even before one of my press conferences, nearly 10-15 police officials came to my house to intimidate me.

(Article 14 cannot independently verify allegations of threats and harassment.)

How does it feel that a smartphone is the last tool left for seeking justice?

Honestly, it's both heartbreaking and powerful that a small device like a smartphone has become my last resort for justice. It is my courtroom, my press conference, and my diary of remembrance, all in one. They can censor the newspapers, they can delay the files, they can even try to break me, but they cannot completely stop my voice from reaching people.

Urzeeba Qayoom shows the Facebook page that she manages in her effort to get justice for her brother's death/ URZEEBA QAYOOM BHAT.

How do you connect your brother's case to the broader human rights situation in Kashmir and the struggles of other families seeking justice?

Umer's case is not just about my brother; it reflects what so many families in Kashmir have gone through. In 2010 alone, more than 120 people were killed by security forces. Families like those of Tufail Mattoo, Wamiq Farooq, and many others are still waiting for justice, just like us. Each of these stories shows the same pattern: excessive force, no FIRs, no accountability, and endless court delays. By keeping Umer's story alive, I aim to keep the truth of Kashmir's human rights crisis alive.

What do you believe is the biggest misconception the outside world has about the human rights situation and the fight for freedom in Kashmir?

I believe the biggest misconception the outside world has about Kashmir is that it is only about political slogans or romanticised landscapes. Without realising the human cost, the families who have lost children, the disappearances, and the daily fear that people live under. Another misconception is that justice exists or that the system protects ordinary citizens. The fight for Umer is not just my fight; it is a fight for every family in Kashmir who has been silenced. My family's experience of fighting for justice reflects the broader situation of "freedom" in Kashmir because it shows how deeply restricted ordinary people are, not just physically but legally and emotionally.

What is the campaign's goal in the coming years? What would a successful outcome look like, and what message would it send?

With this campaign, I hope to ensure that Umer's case is never forgotten, never silenced, and never dismissed. In the coming months and years, I want to continue documenting every development, raising awareness about the injustices in Kashmir, and putting pressure on authorities to finally act. A successful outcome for me and my family would be full accountability: that the perpetrators behind Umer's death are brought to justice.

(Arsalan Shamsi and Mohsin Mushtaq are freelance journalists based in New Delhi.)

Insightsofindia

UPSC Editorial Analysis: Human Cost of India's Broken Prison System

General Studies-2; Topic: Welfare schemes for vulnerable sections of the population by the Centre and States and the performance of these schemes; mechanisms, laws, institutions and Bodies constituted for the protection and betterment of these vulnerable sections.

<https://www.insightsonindia.com/2025/11/03/upsc-editorial-analysis-human-cost-of-indias-broken-prison-system/>

Introduction

India's prisons mirror deep structural inequities, revealing institutional decay and social injustice.

Gandhi once said, "A nation's greatness is measured by how it treats its weakest members." India's prisons are a mirror to that moral test.

Magnitude of the Crisis

India houses 5.6 lakh prisoners in 1,300 jails, against a sanctioned capacity of 4.3 lakh (NCRB Prison Statistics India 2023).

77 percent are under-trials, meaning they have not been convicted — violating the presumption of innocence.

Prison occupancy exceeds 133 percent, with states like UP, Bihar, and MP facing the worst congestion.

Constitutional & Legal Framework

Article 21 ensures the right to life and dignity even within prison walls.

Article 39A mandates free legal aid to ensure justice for all.

Nelson Mandela Rules (UN, 2015) and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) guidelines emphasize humane conditions and periodic monitoring.

Yet, India's prisons remain punitive rather than reformative.

Under-trial Detention: A Human-Rights Paradox

Delayed trials and restrictive bail practices trap poor inmates.

Economic discrimination: Those unable to afford bail or legal counsel languish in custody.

As Justice Krishna Iyer once said, "Bail, not jail, should be the norm."

Prolonged pre-trial detention leads to loss of employment, family disruption, and psychological trauma.

Overcrowding and Infrastructure Decay

Cells designed for 2 often hold 4–5 inmates.

Basic facilities — sanitation, clean water, medical care — are inadequate.

According to the NHRC 2022 prison audit, only 43 percent of jails had functional healthcare wings.

Overcrowding exacerbates infectious disease spread (tuberculosis, skin infections) and increases custodial violence.

Health and Mental Well-being

Prisoners suffer high rates of depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation.

National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS) study (2022) found nearly 50 percent of inmates need psychiatric care.

Absence of psychologists and counsellors worsens mental-health deterioration.

COVID-19 further exposed systemic neglect; delayed testing, lack of isolation facilities led to humanitarian crises.

Gender and Vulnerable Groups

Female prisoners constitute 4.2 percent of the prison population (NCRB 2023).

Only 19 women's jails exist nationwide; others are confined to small enclosures within male prisons.

Children with incarcerated mothers, as per Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) 2021 report, face nutritional deficiency and developmental delays.

Transgender inmates face heightened discrimination, absence of separate cells, and lack of sensitized staff.

Socio-Economic Dimensions

Prisoners largely belong to marginalized castes and low-income groups.

NCRB data 2023: Two-thirds are either illiterate or have education below Class 10.

The system thus reproduces social hierarchies — punishing poverty rather than crime.

Governance and Administrative Challenges

Vacancies: 30 percent of prison staff positions lie vacant.

Training gaps: Custodial staff lack human-rights and counselling skills.

Accountability vacuum: Prison Visiting Committees often exist only on paper; independent audits are rare.

Technology gap: Digitisation of inmate records and video-conferencing for trials remain patchy.

Judicial and Policy Initiatives

Supreme Court Judgments:

Sunil Batra vs Delhi Administration (1978) – Human dignity of prisoners affirmed.

Hussainara Khatoon (1979) – Under-trial justice and right to speedy trial.

In Re Inhuman Conditions in 1382 Prisons (2016) – Directed states to ensure hygiene, medical care, and CCTV monitoring.

Model Prison Manual 2016: Emphasizes reformative measures, yet implementation remains uneven.

Fast-track courts, bail reforms, and legal-aid clinics have improved awareness but not outcomes.

International Comparisons

India's prison occupancy rate (133 percent) is worse than UK (102 percent) and Canada (90 percent).

Nordic models (Norway, Finland) emphasize open prisons, education, and reintegration — recidivism there is below 20 percent, compared to India's ~40 percent.

Economic Cost of Neglect

States spend around ₹40,000–₹50,000 per prisoner annually, but poor outcomes persist.

Loss of productivity, cost of prolonged litigation, and re-incarceration strain public finances.

Effective rehabilitation programs could reduce repeat offences and save up to ₹1,200 crore yearly (India Justice Report 2023).

Human Rights Perspective

India is party to International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966) and Convention Against Torture (CAT) (1984), obliging humane treatment of detainees.

Custodial deaths (over 190 in 2023) violate these commitments.

The NHRC and State Legal Services Authorities lack enforcement powers, limiting oversight.

Need for Systemic Reforms

Decriminalisation of minor, non-violent offences and community service alternatives.

Regular medical screening, particularly for mental health.

Gender-sensitive infrastructure with childcare facilities.

Capacity-building for prison staff in human-rights management.

Independent Ombudsman for grievance redressal.

Data transparency: Annual publication of health, education, and employment statistics of inmates.

Role of Civil Society and Media

NGOs like Prayas, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), and Human Rights Law Network play key roles in legal-aid provision and advocacy.

Media exposes custodial torture, illegal detentions, and lack of accountability, shaping public discourse.

Yet, access to prisons for journalists and civil-society monitors is often restricted.

Rehabilitation and Reintegration

Education, vocational training, and skill development are vital.

Kerala's Open Prison System and Delhi's TJ Model Reform Initiatives show success — employing inmates in productive work, reducing recidivism.

Post-release counselling, community linkages, and employer-incentive schemes remain underdeveloped.

Way Forward

Human-centric justice: Shift from punitive to restorative model.

Digital reforms: e-Prison portals, biometric tracking, video trials.

Collaboration: Judiciary, executive, and NGOs must coordinate for holistic change.

Political will: Allocate higher budgets for prison infrastructure and staff training.

Public awareness: Prisons are part of justice delivery, not places of social abandonment.

Conclusion

India's prison crisis is a symptom of a wider governance and justice deficit.

Overcrowded jails, under-trial injustice, poor healthcare, and administrative apathy together erode faith in the rule of law. True reform demands empathy, efficiency, and equity — ensuring prisons reform people, not destroy them.

The News Minute

TNM investigation: How cops use intimidation tactics to bury custodial death reports

TNM investigated allegations of custodial deaths due to torture in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for our series on police impunity. We found that the police have tried and tested methods to get rid of the most important evidence of custodial deaths—the body.

<https://www.thenewsminute.com/karnataka/tnm-investigation-how-cops-use-intimidation-tactics-to-bury-custodial-death-reports>

Written by: Anisha Sheth, Nidharshana Raju

Edited by: Vidya Sigamany

Published on: 03 Nov 2025, 8:30 am

This story is part of our series on Police Impunity in India. Reporters from The News Minute and Newsland are travelling across states to bring you stories of negligence and abuse of power by the police, and how minorities and marginalised sections suffer the most.

Around 2 in the afternoon on February 13 this year, Gunasekaran, an advocate based in Tamil Nadu's Karur, got a call from Kalimuthu, a young advocate who worked with him. Kalimuthu's classmate from law college, Sanker, had died earlier that day at the Government Medical College Hospital while in judicial custody. Could Gunasekaran help with the legal procedures?

The Lalapet police in Karur had arrested Sanker on February 6 when he tried to intervene in a fight between two groups in his village of Kammanallur. On February 8, he was admitted to the hospital with a broken leg in a cast. The bones had not healed well and he was to undergo surgery on February 13.

On Kalimuthu's request, Gunasekaran drafted a memorandum outlining the procedures laid down by the Madras High Court in the Santhosh vs Madurai Deputy Collector case. It said that the post-mortem in cases of custodial deaths should be done in daylight, the family should be allowed to see the body before the post-mortem, and that authorities should not insist on last rites until the family is satisfied with the post-mortem report.

Sanker's mother gave a copy of the memorandum to the hospital dean, and to the judicial magistrate who arrived around 5 pm for the inquest. After accepting the memorandum, the judicial magistrate took Sanker's family to see his body but did not permit them to take photos.

Around 7 pm, the magistrate took Sanker's family members to the police outpost at the hospital and recorded their statements. At this point, a senior police officer arrived and claimed that they had obtained special permission from the Karur District Collector to conduct the post-mortem. The judicial magistrate left to see the post-mortem. Sanker's

family, who hadn't eaten anything since that morning, stepped out to have tea at a small shop opposite the hospital.

The police swooped in. What followed was a very effective intimidation tactic, according to Gunasekaran.

"The police surrounded Sanker's family and told them that they could not leave the hospital. I tried to intervene, but the police abused me. One senior officer told me, 'You're the one who's instigating these people. Don't play politics over someone's death'," Gunasekaran said.

When he demanded that the police speak to him respectfully, the police snatched the key of his two-wheeler, and took both him and Sanker's family to the police outpost. Soon after that, the police confined Sanker's family—three of the five family members were women—in one police van and Gunasekaran in another.

"I was guarded by around 10-15 cops and made to sit in the van for several hours," Gunasekaran said.

When the magistrate returned to the outpost after the post-mortem, he found neither the family nor the advocates around. The police then brought only Sanker's mother to the outpost and the magistrate told her that the family could take the body but said that it should be buried.

The police then took Sanker's mother and her family back to Kammanallur in a police van.

"The police got the village elders and local DMK leaders to put pressure on Sanker's family by saying that women should not go to the crematorium. They took Sanker's body in an ambulance to the crematorium and burned the body at around 1 am. Nobody from his family was present," Gunasekaran said. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) is currently the party in power in Tamil Nadu.

While all this was happening, Gunasekaran had been confined to the police van at the government hospital. Around 1 am, they took him to the Pasupathipalayam station and booked him for obstructing the police. He could go home only after his friend came and bailed him out.

The police intimidated Sanker's family into silence, Gunasekaran alleged. With the body cremated, there is simply no way to find out what really happened to Sanker, even as allegations of torture against the Tamil Nadu police are on the rise.

An undeniable reality

That many people die in India in police and judicial custody, or soon after they are released from police custody, is an undeniable reality—even the Supreme Court has taken note of it and Union Home Minister Amit Shah indirectly [admitted](#) to it. What is disputed, however, is the extent of alleged custodial torture and the number of deaths

due to it. Proving allegations of torture in court and linking them to custodial deaths to hold the accused officers accountable is not easy.

TNM investigated allegations of custodial deaths due to torture in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for our series on police impunity. We found that the police have tried and tested methods to get rid of the most important evidence in custodial deaths—the body.

When the deceased person's grieving relatives resist attempts to get them to cremate the body and muster the courage to file complaints, simple acts of commission and omission during the police investigation magically turn the large number of alleged custodial deaths reported in the media into single-digit figures that appear in the annual National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reports.

Different official agencies record different numbers and the lack of uniformity in recording the data prevents a reliable estimate of custodial deaths.

The NCRB and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) offer different, and sometimes contradictory, data on custodial deaths across the country. However, figures compiled from media reports by TNM suggest that the numbers might be higher.

Dead men tell no tales

The most effective way to impede an investigation is for the police to coerce the family into burning the body, thereby destroying the most important and reliable witness of the alleged crime.

TNM found several such instances in both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

On the night of February 24, eleven days after Sanker's death in Karur, 900 km away Lalitabai sat in protest outside the Kalaburagi Police Commissioner's office in Karnataka, demanding justice for her son.

Lalitabai, who belongs to the Scheduled Caste Banjara community, alleged that her son Krishna V Rathod [died of custodial torture](#) at the Roza police station and that they had been forced to burn his body that morning.

The Roza police allegedly kept Krishna in custody for six days to question him about the kidnapping of a woman.

"The police tortured him for several days demanding he show them where the kidnapped woman's body was," Ramachandra Jadhav, head of the Banjara Vidyavardhaka Sangha, told TNM.

Krishna's parents last saw him on the evening of February 23. Hours later, in the dead of the night, the police turned up at the family's house in Hadgil Haruti, a village near Kalaburagi city, and forced the family to come with them to the police station.

"They were shown Krishna's body around 10 am on February 24, forced to sign a blank sheet of paper, and cremate the body that afternoon," Ramachandra told TNM.

With the bodies cremated, there is simply no way to either prove or disprove allegations surrounding the deaths of Sanker and Krishna Rathod—both of whom belong to the Scheduled Castes. Neither of their families are willing to talk to activists or the media about their deaths.

Resisting cremation

Some families do manage to thwart the police's attempts to coerce them into cremating the body, but face tremendous pressure and intimidation.

"The police told us to cremate the body but we fought with them. We said we would bury our brother according to our family's ways," said Vijay, whose brother Vignesh died three years ago allegedly due to torture by the Chennai police.

Vignesh, a resident of Pattinapakkam, was picked up by the G5 Secretariat Colony police on April 18, 2022, along with another man for allegedly possessing marijuana and alcohol. The next day, he was dead.

The police claim that he died of seizures, but his family maintains that he had no illness and alleges that he was tortured by the police.

TNM had previously reported that the [post-mortem report](#) listed several bruises all over Vignesh's body, including bruises, swelling, cuts and a fracture.

Initially, it was Vignesh's oldest brother Vinod who led the fight to demand accountability from the police. Vinod told TNM that after the post-mortem, the police took his body from Kilpauk Medical College to Krishnampet crematorium and [insisted](#) that he be cremated.

It was only after they sought the intervention of Judicial Magistrate Yashwantrao Ingersol, who was inquiring into the death, that the police backed off, and Vignesh's family could perform his last rites according to their customs.

Now, three years later, Vinod wants nothing more to do with Vignesh's case. "The police kept saying that we are inviting trouble by pursuing a case against them. They intimidated Vinod a lot," Vijay said.

The family of 31-year-old Rajasekar, who died on June 12, 2022 allegedly due to police torture, also levelled similar allegations against the Chennai police.

Rajasekar was picked up by the P6 Kodungaiyur police on June 12, 2022 for [questioning](#) in connection with a jewellery theft case and died a few hours later.

The post-mortem report says he had several external injuries, including bruises on his left thigh and right knee, which had likely occurred about 18-24 hours before his death; an abrasion on his right forearm likely caused within 24 hours prior to his death; and 12 abrasions on his left leg estimated to be inflicted between three and five days before his death.

“The police told us to complete the final rites in one hour and cremate his body. We refused. We told them we will take our time and do it as we wished. We buried him,” Murugan, Rajasekar’s stepfather, told TNM.

Money for silence

When the police fail in their attempt to coerce the families to burn the body of the person who died in custody, they often fall back on other tactics, like threats and money.

Vijay alleged that after Vignesh’s death, Mohan Das, an inspector at the Thousand Lights police station, got involved even though it was the G5 Secretariat Colony police who had picked up Vignesh.

Vijay alleged that Mohan Das gave Vinod Rs 1 lakh in cash along with a slip that had a phone number written on it. “Mohan Das told my brother Vinod to take the money and not pursue any case, and if we needed more money, we could call that number,” Vijay alleged.

Vijay had no idea this had happened until after they buried Vignesh. “Vinod showed me the cash and said Mohan Das gave him the money. I was taken aback. I asked him why he took it. He said he didn’t know what else to do,” Vijay said.

The family found some support when Asirvadam, a Chengalpattu-based activist with the NGO People’s Watch, reached out. Asirvadam, who has extensively documented police torture, custodial deaths, and encounter deaths in Tamil Nadu, arranged for the money to be kept at an NGO. “The money is still there, untouched, at a Makkal Mandram in Kancheepuram district,” Vijay told TNM.

On the very day that Rajasekar died in Kodungaiyur, his family was allegedly offered a few lakh rupees through a lawyer to buy their silence.

The police claimed that Rajasekar developed uneasiness during questioning and collapsed.

Murugan, Rajasekar’s stepfather, told TNM that a lawyer, who had previously helped Rajasekar, reached out to them. “He called us and said he saw the news. He promised to get us justice and government compensation. We thought he would help,” Murugan said.

But they were in for a shock. “He discussed something with a group of police officers and said the police will first give us Rs 2 lakh for the final rites and that we will eventually get more, around Rs 7 or 10 lakh.”

Furious, the family refused the money and even [spoke](#) about it to media outlets that covered their case, including TNM. After that, the lawyer backed off. However, the intimidation continued and it wasn’t always clear who was behind it.

Political pressure

For Rajasekar's family, the first inkling that something was amiss was when Murugan got a call on the evening of June 12, 2022, from Tamizhvanan, a local politician and a member of the Alamathi village panchayat.

"He told me to come to the Kodungaiyur police station, that the police had picked up my son. I told him I worked as a security guard and couldn't leave all of a sudden. He then said, 'You will come today, wait and watch'. After some time, my wife Usha Rani called and said they had killed Rajasekar," said Murugan.

It wasn't the police who told Usha Rani about her son's death. "My granddaughter saw it on the news. She told me that they are showing her uncle's photo on TV. I then saw it and found out that my son was dead. After that Tamizhvanan came home and told me [about Rajasekar's death]."

After the family refused the money offered by the lawyer, Asirvadam advised them to file a complaint with the Tamil Nadu Human Rights Commission.

Even after they went public with the allegations of being offered money, the intimidation continued.

Usha Rani recounted how a man dressed like a mendicant turned up at their house. "He was dressed in kaavi (ochre) clothes, wearing a rudraksha malai, and had a long beard."

The man asked for food, and when Murugan went to buy some, the man began talking about their dead son.

"He said that my son was a criminal and that the Kodungaiyur inspector Miller is a good man. He said we were wrongly accusing him of police torture. As he talked, he opened his bag, which had a lot of money and started counting it," Usha Rani said.

The Kodungaiyur station Inspector George Miller Ponraj, Sub Inspector Kanniyappan, constables Jayasekhar, Manivannan, and Sathiyamoorthy were [suspended](#) in connection with the case.

When Usha Rani demanded to know who the saint-man was, he said, "Oh, I thought I would give you this money, but you talk too much." He left when Usha Rani shouted at him.

When Usha Rani, Murugan, and Rajasekar's sister Ammu saw his body before the post-mortem, he wasn't wearing the yellow shirt and maroon lungi that he had left the house in.

"His clothes were missing. He was only wearing his vest and someone else's socks. There were footprints on his white vest. That means the police stamped on his chest. There were so many bruises on his hands. His left leg was twisted. When I lifted his head, blood came gushing out of his mouth and nose," Ammu said.

After the post-mortem was done, two men standing outside the mortuary asked them why they were “creating such a scene”. “They told us to sign [the documents], take the body, and finish the final rites soon. We don’t even know who those people were,” Ammu said.

Vijay, Vignesh’s brother, also alleged pressure from politicians. “DMK councillor Kamaraj came to see us and said he will set up a shop for each of us brothers and asked us to not take this case forward. We had Asirvatham sir’s support, so we didn’t back down.”

While People’s Watch has supported the families of many victims of police torture and custodial death in Tamil Nadu, in Bengaluru’s Jolly Mohalla, the residents banded together when they heard that a young man from their neighbourhood had died in police custody.

Twenty-two-year-old Vinod died on January 5, 2023, in police custody. TNM had previously [reported](#) that the Cottonpet police in Bengaluru had picked him up around 4 pm the previous day in connection with a case from 2017.

Jolly Mohalla’s residents spoke freely about what had happened the day Vinod died, and how over the next few days they took on the police and wrote about Vinod’s death to every authority they could think of. None of the residents, however, were willing to let their names be used for this story due to fear of the police.

“There is no one here who doesn’t fear the police, even if they’re otherwise fearless. The police can stop you in the middle of the street and put a case on you. That fear is always there,” said Divya (name changed), a woman in her 30s, who was one of the first to hear of Vinod’s death. The police followed her and several other people from the locality for days after Vinod’s death.

She said that the residents mobilised people so that there was one group each at the mortuary of Victoria Hospital in Chamarajpet, the Karnataka State Human Rights Commission in MS Building, and at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police (West) in Upparpet.

Asked why she and others rallied around to support Vinod’s brother Subramani, Divya said, “The dead man will not come back, but this should not happen to anybody else in our locality. That’s why we intervened.”

Divya also alleged that a Congress MLA’s people tried to get them to stop pursuing the case when she and other neighbours were at the mortuary with Vinod’s brother Subramani. “His man Prasad tried to talk to Subramani, but we didn’t let him anywhere near him. We feared that Prasad would get to Subramani.”

Area domination and denial of access to justice

In both Karur and Jolly Mohalla, it was evident that the police employed their area domination exercises—using their sheer numerical strength to occupy a place to intimidate and physically prevent families, neighbours, and activists from communicating

with each other and undermine access to justice in the crucial hours after a death in their custody.

The atmosphere was tense in Jolly Mohalla since early morning on the day of Vinod's death. Divya and others were organising people to see Vinod's body at the Victoria Hospital mortuary because they suspected that he was tortured.

"The police had stationed a van here. It scared people. Still, we managed to gather around 50-60 people. It took us a long time to reach the mortuary [at Victoria Hospital] after taking detours within the area to avoid the police," Divya told TNM. Jolly Mohalla is about a 15-minute walk from Victoria Hospital.

Divya said that the police woke Kala, Vinod's mother, around 3 am and took her to the hospital to see her son's body. "They did not allow any of us to speak to her. None of us were even allowed to see the body," Divya said.

Mallige (name changed), another resident of Jolly Mohalla, said Kala was later taken to the police station. "They made her sit there for hours and would not let us talk to her."

Similar tactics were used by the police in Karur after Sanker's death, as advocate Gunasekaran explained. "The police feared that the family would leave the body at the hospital and later file a case in the High Court. If that happened, the police would have a big problem on their hands. They knew I was a part of Joint Action Against Custodial Torture (JAACT) and that I was an advocate. They felt that if I got involved, they could find themselves booked. The magistrate was receptive. Had [the family and lawyers] not been arrested, we would not have accepted the body."

Gunasekaran added that cops in mufti (plainclothes) kept watch outside Sanker's home for the next few days and noted who was coming and going. "They made sure that the family did not step out or talk to anyone from outside. Some of us tried to tell the family that they could file a case against the police, but they were scared. The police did not allow anyone from outside to approach the family."

Even in Chennai, after Vignesh's death in custody, the police maintained tight control when his last rites were about to be performed.

"There was massive security at Krishnampet crematorium, police personnel were present in large numbers and did not allow many people to attend the funeral," a friend of Vignesh's who attended the funeral told TNM at the time.

Interventions, 'compromise' talks

Apart from hiding the cause of death, the police in many cases also tried to cover up the crime through off-record 'compromise' discussions with the victims' families or through local political workers.

In Tamil Nadu's Sivaganga district, Ajith Kumar (29), a temporary security guard at a temple, died on June 29 this year, after allegedly being brutally tortured in illegal custody.

Following this, local DMK functionaries visited Ajith's house and held compromise discussions with the family members.

"Three prominent leaders of the ruling DMK, along with the Deputy Superintendent of Police (DySP), had compromise talks at the Nadar Uravinmurai Kalyana Mandapam at Madappuram to settle the matter. An offer was made to pay Rs 50 lakh to the family of the deceased. The offer also included a government job for the brother of the deceased," stated Justices SM Subramaniam and AD Maria Clete of the Madurai bench of the Madras High Court, after seeing Ajith Kumar's preliminary autopsy on July 1.

Activist and executive director of human rights organisation People's Watch Henri Tiphagne said this is a recurring pattern in custodial violence cases—DMK functionaries arrive soon after such incidents and urge families not to pursue legal action against the police.

"In each and every case, the DMK interferes. I even asked Chief Minister MK Stalin to write in Murasoli (the DMK party mouthpiece), asking his cadres not to interfere with police investigations. The cadres intervene directly or through the district collector. In the Villupuram Raja case, the collector refused to exhume the body citing 'huge crowds'. Then I had to go to the court and get the order," Henri said.

The case Henri referred to happened in April 2024. The Tamil Nadu police arrested a 48-year-old man named Raja for allegedly selling a small quantity of liquor illegally. He died later in the day on the way to the hospital. His family alleged that he was tortured in custody, which the police denied. Raja's body was exhumed for a second post-mortem on the orders of the Madras High Court.

The torture room

Subash (name changed), a Bengaluru slum resident in his twenties, is accused in several cases. He alleged that he has been tortured more than once by the police.

But police stations aren't in isolated areas. Wouldn't people hear screams if someone was being tortured?

That is not the case, Subash explained, describing the 'torture room' in a particular police station in Bengaluru. "They have a room upstairs. It's a big room at the end of a corridor. One policeman will hold your arms while your legs are stretched out and two others will hit the underside of your feet. No one can hear anything from the outside. Police talk about the law, but they're the ones who beat you up," he told TNM.

When asked why no one ever said anything when produced before a magistrate, Subash was dismissive. "They take you to a judge only if you can't pay them to let you go. They tell you to walk properly in front of the judge and say that the police did not beat you."

Subash said the police use threats to make sure their captives know that they have the upper hand. "They say, 'We'll take care of you when you come back.'"

For the greater good of society?

The threats and intimidation described by Subash might seem far-fetched to the privileged with whom the police are usually respectful and law-abiding.

The police's track record of torture can be traced back to the colonial era. The British East India Company had the causes of torture investigated and the outcome was the Madras Commission Report of 1855. Although it absolved the role of the British, it remains one of the most systemic documents on police torture in India.

Post-independence research indicates that police violence is carried out in the context of law and order duties, crime detection, and to maintain the integrity of the nation state. Some of the worst excesses of the police and armed forces occurred during the Emergency, in the so-called 'Maoist-infested' areas, and the insurgencies in the north-eastern states, Punjab, and Jammu and Kashmir.

While the State denies—both in its records and otherwise—that police torture is routinely carried out, the courts have, on the rare occasion, convicted the police of torture resulting in custodial deaths.

While many academics have theorised on why torture continues to persist, the Status of Policing in India report 2025 by Common Cause and the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) gauged the attitudes of the police toward torture. Some of the [findings](#) are disturbing.

Police personnel all across India expressed widespread support for the use of torture to obtain information. States with the highest support include Gujarat (63%), followed by Tamil Nadu (56%), while Karnataka ranked ninth at 38% for respondents who expressed “high support”.

The responses expressed varying degrees of support depending on the crime. When police personnel were asked for what offences they found the use of torture acceptable, the respondents appeared to make a distinction between petty offences and serious offences.

As many 63% of the respondents surveyed agreed, either fully or in part, with the use of violence in case of “serious offences for the greater good of society”.

Thirty percent of police personnel felt that third-degree methods in serious cases such as rapes and murders are justified; half of the respondents justified slapping; and 55% justified verbal abuse or threats.

Nine percent of police personnel across India thought that third-degree torture was justifiable in petty cases. Worryingly, that number rose to 30% when it came to serious offences such as rapes and murders.

Forty-nine percent of police personnel across the constabulary, mid-ranking officers, and IPS officers in India believed that it was important for the police to solve a case by any

means—ranging from threats to slapping and third-degree methods—rather than strictly follow legal procedures.

When the responses are segregated based on personnel who often carried out interrogations and those who didn't, the results were startling.

The survey found that police officers who routinely carried out investigations were more likely to justify the use of third-degree methods against the accused in both petty offences as well as serious criminal cases. But officers with over 21 years of experience expressed slightly less support for third-degree methods during interrogation.

“With only a few exceptions ... [there is a] trend that police officers who often conduct interrogation of suspects are significantly more inclined towards the use of torture and third-degree. This is consistent with the reality of how torture and violence in custody are perpetrated,” the report said.

When the word ‘torture’ was specifically used in the question, the report found wide support for its use, with the greatest support for crimes against national security, followed by sexual assault, serious crimes such as murder, cases against history-sheeters, and major theft.

“These findings provide empirical evidence that police justify and unreservedly support the use of torture. This in turn reinforces how distant the legal prohibition of torture is from actual policing inclinations and practices. These findings draw attention to the lack of sensitisation of the constabulary and the upper middle ranks, but equally it draws attention to the role played by IPS level officers who too do not seem to be conscientious in following procedures and constitutional safeguards,” the report said.

ET HealthWorld

NHRC raps health dept over KEM probe delay

Despite multiple reminders since August, the department has yet to file its findings, prompting the NHRC to issue a final deadline of December 19 and warn of coercive action under the Human Rights Act if the matter remains unresolved.

<https://health.economictimes.indiatimes.com/amp/news/policy/nhrc-raps-health-dept-over-kem-probe-delay/125051694>

Updated On Nov 3, 2025 at 02:18 PM IST

New Delhi: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has criticised the Maharashtra Health Department for an unexplained delay in submitting a report on the alleged medical negligence that led to the death of 32-year-old Tejaswini Patil at Mumbai's King Edward Memorial (KEM) Hospital.

Despite multiple reminders since August, the department has yet to file its findings, prompting the NHRC to issue a final deadline of December 19 and warn of coercive action under the Human Rights Act if the matter remains unresolved.

For Tejaswini's husband, Kiran Patil, the order offers a sliver of hope after months of silence from state authorities. "My wife went to the hospital to get better. Instead, I brought her home wrapped in kavan," he said. "We've been waiting for answers, but all I get are letters saying 'under process.' How long does it take to find the truth?"

Tejaswini was 24 weeks pregnant when she was referred from a Panvel hospital to the civic-run KEM Hospital in January for what her family described as a "minor surgical procedure." According to Kiran, her condition worsened after surgery, but hospital staff dismissed his concerns. "They said it was normal post-operative pain," he recalled. "Hours later, she was struggling to breathe. No senior doctor came even after repeated calls."

Tejaswini died on January 25. Kiran alleges negligence during post-operative care led to her death and that the hospital later overcharged him for medicines and diagnostic tests. His complaint to the Maharashtra Health Department was followed by a representation to the NHRC, which took cognisance of the case in August.

The NHRC had sought a detailed report from the Health Department, including findings of the hospital's internal inquiry, post-mortem details, and any disciplinary action taken. Three reminders later, the Commission has received nothing.

In a strongly worded notice, the NHRC expressed "serious displeasure" at the delay and reminded the department that "the right to health and timely accountability in cases of medical negligence are integral to the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution."

An NHRC official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the Commission is “deeply concerned about the pattern of bureaucratic indifference in cases involving public hospitals.”

Not an isolated incident

“This is not an isolated case. Several pending matters from Maharashtra alone remain unanswered for months. The Commission is now considering invoking its coercive powers under the Protection of Human Rights Act,” the official said.

The NHRC’s warning marks one of the rare instances where the Commission has directly threatened action against a state department for procedural delay in a medical negligence inquiry — a move observers say reflects growing frustration with systemic inertia.

For Kiran, the bureaucratic silence has been as painful as the loss itself. “Every time I go to Mantralaya, they say, ‘The report is being reviewed.’ But who is reviewing it? How long does it take to read a file? I feel like they want me to give up,” he said.

In the months following his wife’s death, Kiran approached activists and lawyers, filed multiple RTIs, and even staged a small protest outside KEM Hospital. Yet the family has received no official explanation for what went wrong. A senior municipal health official admitted that such cases expose the lack of transparency in government hospitals. “There’s almost no accountability mechanism when something goes wrong. Internal inquiry committees often consist of colleagues of the accused doctors, which creates an obvious conflict of interest. By the time the state health department steps in, months have passed and evidence is gone,” the official said. RTI data shows that between 2019 and 2024, Maharashtra recorded over 250 complaints of medical negligence in government hospitals. Yet disciplinary action was taken in fewer than 10 per cent of cases, with most complaints still “under inquiry” or “awaiting departmental approval.”

Much-needed wake-up call

Health activist Adv. Tushar Bhosale said the NHRC’s deadline is “a much-needed wake-up call.” “The system protects itself. Hospitals delay internal reports, the health department drags its feet, and the NHRC’s reminders go unanswered. Families are forced into a maze of paperwork until they lose hope,” he said. “If the Commission follows through with coercive action, it will set a precedent.”

KEM Hospital, one of Mumbai’s largest civic-run institutions, has often been lauded for its medical excellence, but it also faces a rising number of patient complaints. In recent years, allegations of negligence, overcrowding, and delayed treatment have surfaced repeatedly.

A junior doctor at KEM, requesting anonymity, said staff shortages and overwhelming patient loads often lead to errors. "We're asked to handle three times the capacity. When something goes wrong, it's easy to blame an individual doctor, but the truth is that the entire system is stretched to breaking point," the doctor said. Dean Dr Sangeeta Rawat of KEM Hospital did not respond to calls despite several attempts.

The CSR Universe

Vyomini Social Foundation Signs MoU with Public Police to Promote Sanitation and Hygiene Awareness Among NCR Police Personnel

<https://thecsruniverse.com/articles/vyomini-social-foundation-signs-mou-with-public-police-to-promote-sanitation-and-hygiene-awareness-among-ncr-police-personnel>

By: TheCSRUniverse Team | Published: 03-Nov-2025

New Delhi, November 03, 2025: Vyomini Social Foundation has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Public Police, a non-governmental organisation headed by Justice K.G. Balakrishnan (Retd.), former Chief Justice of India and former Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission, to promote sustainable sanitation, menstrual hygiene management, and healthy lifestyle practices among police personnel across the National Capital Region (NCR).

The one-year collaboration will focus on sensitisation and training programmes for police officers and staff at police stations to improve hygiene practices, strengthen sanitation infrastructure, and raise awareness about menstrual health. The initiative will also support skill development among sanitation workers and promote entrepreneurship opportunities within underprivileged communities.

The MoU was formally signed between Ms. Prachi Kaushik, Founder and Director of Vyomini Social Foundation, and Mr. Deo Datta, former Chairman and COO of the Noida Authority, Uttar Pradesh.

Ms. Prachi Kaushik, Founder and Director of Vyomini Social Foundation, said: "Our police personnel play a vital role in maintaining public order, yet their health and hygiene needs often remain overlooked. Through this partnership with Public Police, we aim to bring about sustainable behaviour change and create a healthier, more dignified work environment for them. This initiative reflects our commitment to building cleaner, more inclusive institutions while empowering the communities that serve them."

The signing ceremony was attended by several eminent dignitaries, including Justice K.G. Balakrishnan (Retd.), Mr. Deo Datta, Mr. Rakesh Kumar Maheshwari, Senior Chartered Accountant; Mr. Prem Kumar Malhotra, former Law Secretary, Government of India; Dr. Ram Karan Verma, former Joint Secretary, Department of Electronics, Government of India; and Mr. Praveen Kumar Bansal, former Vice Chairman, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.

The gathering also included senior members of the Public Police organisation, comprising retired bureaucrats and officers, who shared their insights on strengthening public-police engagement and promoting sanitation-linked entrepreneurship.

As part of the initiative, Vyomini will facilitate the installation of sanitary vending machines and conduct hygiene sensitisation drives across police stations in the NCR.

The collaboration reinforces the shared vision of both organisations — to build healthier, cleaner, and more inclusive workplaces for police personnel while fostering education, skill-building, and entrepreneurship among grassroots communities.

SCC Online

Tribunals and Commissions Roundup October 2025| Murder of differently abled RTI activist; Jaipur Hospital Fire; Penalty on Drishti IAS over misleading ad & More

Explore the key legal developments of October 2025, featuring the CCPA's order imposing Rs 5 Lakh penalty on Drishti IAS over misleading ad, CCI's abuse of dominance case against ICICI Securities NSE and BSE, NHRC on fire in Trauma centre ICU at SMS Hospital Jaipur and reported abduction and murder of differently abled RTI activist in Gujarat.

<https://www.sconline.com/blog/post/2025/11/03/tribunal-and-commissions-october-2025-roundup-rti-activist-murder-case-drishti-iasmisleading-ad-case/>

Published on November 3, 2025

By Editor Advertisement In October 2025, several significant developments unfolded across Tribunals and Commissions. From CCPA's order imposing Rs 5 Lakh penalty on Drishti IAS over misleading advertisement, CCI'S dismissal of abuse of dominance case against ICICI Securities NSE and BSE, NHRC cognizance on fire in Trauma centre ICU at SMS Hospital Jaipur and reported abduction and murder of differently abled RTI activist in Gujarat, CESTAT's order on old/used lead-acid batteries recovered from ship, this quick legal roundup presents the month's most significant stories across Regulatory Bodies, Tribunals, and Commissions.

Hindustan

पार्षद, प्रधान या जिला पंचायत सदस्य, पत्नी के स्थान पर पति की अब नो एंट्री, कड़ाई का निर्देश

<https://www.livehindustan.com/uttar-pradesh/councillor-pradhan-or-district-panchayat-member-now-no-entry-for-husband-in-place-of-wife-strict-instructions-201762158995939.amp.html>

Mon, 3 Nov 2025, 02:12:PM

Yogesh Yadav प्रयागराज, प्रमुख संवाददाता।

संक्षेप: यूपी में निकायों के कामकाजों में अब पार्षद, जिला पंचायत सदस्यों के पतियों और अन्य रिश्तेदारों की हेकड़ी नहीं चलेगी। निकायों के कार्य, नीतिगत निर्णय लेने और प्रशासनिक बैठकों में निर्वाचित व पदेन महिला पदाधिकारियों के कामकाज में किसी रिश्तेदार व निकट व्यक्ति की एंट्री नहीं हो सकेगी।

यूपी में निकायों के कामकाजों में अब पार्षद, जिला पंचायत सदस्यों के पतियों और अन्य रिश्तेदारों की हेकड़ी नहीं चलेगी। निकायों के कार्य, नीतिगत निर्णय लेने और प्रशासनिक बैठकों में निर्वाचित व पदेन महिला पदाधिकारियों के कामकाज में किसी रिश्तेदार व निकट व्यक्ति की एंट्री नहीं हो सकेगी। इन्हें बैठकों में शामिल नहीं किया जा सकेगा। यह आदेश निदेशक नगर निकाय निदेशालय अनुज झा ने प्रदेश के सभी मंडलायुक्त, जिलाधिकारी, नगर आयुक्त, अधिशासी अधिकारी नगर पालिका और नगर पंचायतों को जारी किया है।

आदेश में पुरुष जनप्रतिनिधियों के स्थान पर भी उनके रिश्तेदार या प्रतिनिधि के सरकारी कामकाज में हस्तक्षेप से दूरी बनाने का जिक्र है। निदेशक ने आदेश में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक आदेश के क्रम में दिए गए आदेश का हवाला दिया है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की ओर से जारी आदेश में साफ लिखा है कि निर्वाचित महिला जनप्रतिनिधि को दी गई शक्तियों का उपयोग उनके पुरुष रिश्तेदार कर रहे हैं। आयोग ने महिला सांसद और विधायक के कामकाजों में भी पुरुषों के हस्तक्षेप की बात कही है। यानी निकायों में निर्वाचित महिला सदस्यों के पुरुष रिश्तेदारों की मनमानी नहीं चलेगी।

आयोग के आदेश को संज्ञान में लेकर निदेशक नगर निकाय ने प्रदेश के सभी मंडलायुक्त, जिलाधिकारी और निकायों के अधिकारियों को पत्र जारी किया है। निदेशक ने आदेश का कड़ाई से पालन करने और इसकी जानकारी राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग को देने का निर्देश दिया है। अपर नगर आयुक्त दीपेंद्र यादव ने कहा कि निदेशक ने महिला सशक्तीकरण को लेकर आदेश जारी किया है, जिसका सख्ती से पालन किया जाएगा।

दखल ऐसा कि लोग महिला पार्षदों का नाम भी नहीं जानते

प्रयागराज। प्रयागराज नगर निगम के कामकाज में महिला पार्षदों के पति और रिश्तेदारों का शत-प्रतिशत हस्तक्षेप है। कई जगह तो स्थिति ऐसी है कि मतदाता भी अपने वार्ड की महिला पार्षद को नहीं जानते। आरक्षित सीट से विजयी होने वाली महिलाओं की जगह उनके पति या रिश्तेदार सभी कामकाज देखते हैं। तमाम महिला पार्षद सदन की बैठक में भी भाग नहीं लेतीं। ये महिला पार्षद सिर्फ कार्यकारिणी सदस्यों के चुनाव में वोट देने नगर निगम आती हैं।

News1India

Women Representatives :महिला सशक्तिकरण की ओर ठोस कदम, महिला जनप्रतिनिधियों के कामकाज में रिश्तेदारों की नहीं चलेगी दखल

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने आदेश दिया है कि महिला प्रतिनिधियों के काम में उनके पति या रिश्तेदार दखल नहीं देंगे। बैठकों और फैसलों में अब सिर्फ निर्वाचित महिला अधिकारी ही शामिल होंगी, जिससे सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

<https://news1india.in/up-women-empowerment-ban-on-relatives-interference-in-local/>

by SYED BUSHRA | November 3, 2025 in उत्तर प्रदेश

UP women representatives relatives interference: उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक बड़ा और सख्त फैसला लिया है। अब नगर निकायों, जिला पंचायतों और नगर पालिकाओं में निर्वाचित महिला प्रतिनिधियों के काम में उनके पतियों या किसी भी रिश्तेदार की दखलअंदाजी बिल्कुल बर्दाश्त नहीं की जाएगी। राज्य सरकार ने साफ कहा है कि निकायों के नीतिगत फैसले लेने, कार्यों की समीक्षा करने या प्रशासनिक बैठकों में केवल निर्वाचित महिला अधिकारी या सदस्य ही शामिल होंगी। उनके स्थान पर कोई पति, भाई, बेटा या कोई अन्य नज़दीकी व्यक्ति अब हिस्सा नहीं ले सकेगा।

सरकार का सख्त आदेश

नगर निकाय निदेशक अनुज झा ने इस बाबत आदेश जारी करते हुए सभी मंडलायुक्तों, जिलाधिकारियों, नगर आयुक्तों और अधिशासी अधिकारियों को स्पष्ट निर्देश दिए हैं। आदेश में कहा गया है कि किसी भी बैठक या सरकारी कार्यक्रम में महिला प्रतिनिधि की जगह उनके परिजन को शामिल न किया जाए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि ऐसे मामलों पर कड़ी नजर रखी जाएगी और अगर किसी जगह नियम का उल्लंघन पाया गया तो कार्रवाई तय होगी।

महिला सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में कदम

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेशों का हवाला देते हुए इस निर्णय में कहा गया है कि कई जगहों पर महिला प्रतिनिधियों की शक्तियों का उपयोग उनके पुरुष रिश्तेदार कर रहे हैं। आयोग ने इस बात पर चिंता जताई थी कि महिला पार्षद, जिला पंचायत सदस्य या विधायक के नाम पर काम उनके पति या अन्य रिश्तेदार कर रहे हैं। इसी के चलते यह फैसला लिया गया ताकि महिलाओं को उनके अधिकार और जिम्मेदारियों का सही उपयोग करने का मौका मिल सके।

प्रयागराज में दिखा बड़ा असर

प्रयागराज नगर निगम के उदाहरण से साफ है कि कई वार्डों में महिलाएं तो पार्षद बनी हैं, लेकिन सारा काम उनके पति या रिश्तेदार संभालते हैं। कई मामलों में तो लोगों को असली महिला पार्षद का नाम तक नहीं पता। नगर निगम की बैठकों में भी यही पुरुष रिश्तेदार उपस्थित रहते हैं और अधिकारी उनसे ही बात करते हैं।

अब इस नए आदेश के बाद ऐसे मामलों पर रोक लगाई जाएगी और महिलाओं को खुद अपने अधिकारों का प्रयोग करना होगा।

बैठकों में भी महिलाओं की होगी सक्रिय भूमिका

अब नगर निगम की बैठकों और प्रशासनिक कार्यक्रमों में महिला पार्षदों और सदस्याओं को अनिवार्य रूप से शामिल होना पड़ेगा। उनके रिश्तेदारों या प्रतिनिधियों को प्रवेश की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी। अधिकारी स्तर पर भी यह सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा कि महिलाओं की उपस्थिति दर्ज हो।

यह आदेश महिला सशक्तिकरण की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम माना जा रहा है। अब महिलाओं को अपने अधिकारों और जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन खुद करना होगा, जिससे उनकी भागीदारी और आत्मनिर्भरता दोनों बढ़ेंगी।

Breaking Tube

‘पति और रिश्तेदारों की ‘नो एंट्री’! पार्षद, प्रधान और जिला पंचायत सदस्यों के कामकाज में हस्तक्षेप पर रोक

<https://breakingtube.com/no-entry-for-husbands-and-relatives-no-interference-in-the-work-of-councillors-pradhans-and-district-panchayat-members/>

By Pratibha Srivastava - 03/11/2025

UP: उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने स्थानीय निकायों के कामकाज में पार्षदों और जिला पंचायत सदस्यों के पतियों, परिवारजनों या अन्य निकट संबंधियों के हस्तक्षेप पर रोक लगाने का आदेश जारी किया है। निदेशक नगर निकाय निदेशालय, अनुज झा ने प्रदेश के सभी मंडलायुक्तों, जिलाधिकारियों, नगर आयुक्तों और नगर पंचायतों को स्पष्ट निर्देश दिए हैं कि निर्वाचित और पदेन महिला पदाधिकारियों की बैठकों, नीतिगत निर्णयों और प्रशासनिक कार्यों में कोई भी रिश्तेदार या परिचित शामिल नहीं हो सकेगा।

सख्त निर्देश

आदेश में पुरुष जनप्रतिनिधियों के मामलों में भी उनके परिवारजनों या प्रतिनिधियों के हस्तक्षेप से दूरी बनाने की बात कही गई है। निदेशक ने यह निर्देश राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के संदर्भ में जारी किया है। आयोग ने पाया कि अक्सर महिला सांसद, विधायक और स्थानीय निकायों की निर्वाचित महिला सदस्य जिन अधिकारों को इस्तेमाल करती हैं, उनका उपयोग उनके पुरुष रिश्तेदार कर लेते हैं।

प्रयागराज में महिला पार्षदों का नाम तक नहीं जाना जाता

प्रयागराज नगर निगम में महिला पार्षदों के कामकाज पर उनके पति और अन्य रिश्तेदारों का व्यापक प्रभाव देखा गया है। कई वार्डों में मतदाता भी अपनी महिला पार्षद का नाम नहीं जानते। आरक्षित सीटों से निर्वाचित हुई महिलाएं अक्सर केवल मतदान में भाग लेने के लिए आती हैं, जबकि उनके पति या अन्य रिश्तेदार सभी कामकाज संभालते हैं।

सरकारी बैठकों में भी रिश्तेदारों का वर्चस्व

नगर निगम द्वारा आयोजित सरकारी बैठकों में कई महिला पार्षद शामिल नहीं होतीं। इसके बावजूद, उनके रिश्तेदार या पति अधिकारियों के सामने बैठकर महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों में अपनी इच्छा मनवाते हैं। निदेशक नगर निकाय ने इस पर कड़ा रुख अपनाते हुए अधिकारियों को आदेश का पालन सुनिश्चित करने और इसकी जानकारी राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग को देने का निर्देश दिया है।