

## **NHRC notes suffering of boy under bonded labour for months**

NHRC, India took suo moto cognisance of a media report that a 15-year-old boy from Kishanganj district of Bihar suffered for months under bonded labour after being separated by his father at Bahadurgarh Railway Station in Haryana. Reportedly, the boy stepped off the train to fetch water at the Railway Station but could not board it again to be with his father due to the heavy crowd. Thereafter, he missed the train and for eight months suffered the ordeal of bonded labour.

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## **NHRC notes abduction and rape of a 14-year-old girl in Kanpur district**

NHRC, India took suo moto cognisance of a media report on the abduction and rape of a 14-year-old girl in Kanpur district of Uttar Pradesh on Jan 5, 2026. Reportedly, one of the accused is a Sub-Inspector of the Uttar Pradesh police. The Commission has observed that the content of the news report, if true, raise a serious issue of human rights violation. Therefore, it has issued a notice to the Director General of Police, Uttar Pradesh, calling for a detailed report on the matter within two weeks.

## SCRIBE'S ARREST

# NHRC takes cognisance

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

@ Hyderabad

THE National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken cognisance of the arrest of NTV journalist Donthu Ramesh, who was detained for allegedly broadcasting defamatory content against a Minister and an IAS officer.

Advocate Rama Rao Immaneni lodged the complaint on Thursday.

In his complaint, he alleged that a false case was registered against the journalist at the instance of Special Chief Secretary Jayesh Ranjan, misusing his official position.

He stated that the news item referred to allegations against an unnamed IAS officer, purportedly a woman, without naming or describing any specific officer.

The complainant argued that Jayesh Ranjan was not personally affected by the telecast and that no woman officer matching any description was identified.

The complainant sought an inquiry by Special Chief Secretary (Home) CV Anand, compensation for the journalist and action against officials responsible for the alleged illegal arrest.



# NHRC seeks report on removal of unsafe sleeper coach buses

BALU PULIPAKA | DC  
HYDERABAD, JAN. 16

Time may be running out for private bus owners and operators to either implement mandatory safety norms or be prepared to have their buses — especially sleeper coaches — hauled off the roads with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) taking a dim view of compliance of safety norms by state governments.

According to government officials, more than 1,000 private sleeper buses operate from Hyderabad. Official figures are hard to come by but sources said that except for 100 buses, the others were registered in other states.

"If the safety norms based on the Central Institute of Road Research's findings, which were cited by the NHRC in its notices, are anything to go by, every one of these buses will have one violation or the other and will have to go off the roads unless rectifications are done," a senior official told Deccan Chronicle.

Some action on enforcing safety in such buses is expected after the January 20 hearing scheduled by NHRC.

The commission had on January 5 issued notices to chief secretaries of all states to send action-taken reports (ATR) on safety norms compliance by state governments, failing which they will have to present themselves at the January 20 hearing.

The Telangana government has submitted its ATR on notices sent to the owners of buses registered in the state on the points raised by the commission in November in its notices to the states. "We expect that the responses will be coming in the next few days from the bus owners following

## OVER 1,000 SLEEPER COACHES IN TG, ONLY 100 REGISTERED IN STATE

### CIRT recommendations:

- Recall all sleeper coaches for immediate removal of driver partition door;

- Bus bodies built with extension to chassis be immediately removed from operations;

- Immediately remove sliders fitted to all sleeper berths;

- One month for bus operators to fit fire detection and suppression systems in all sleeper coaches;

- Bus registrations must be with Form 22/22A only with approval of approved test agency;

- Each bus registration must have lay out drawing with dimensions, door location, emergency exits, roof hatches;

- Check bus body builder's accreditation validity at the time of registration



### NHRC directions:

- Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH) to issue advisories to all States/UTs to enforce strict compliance with AIS:052 and AIS:119 in registration, renewal, and inspection of buses;

- DEVELOP A nationwide mechanism to ensure that no bus body builder or transport operator circumvents mandatory safety requirements.

### Chief secretaries to:

- Implement all CIRT recommendations, including recall and rectification of all sleeper coaches; compulsory installation of FDSS, removal of prohibited structural elements, and strict checking of accreditation and certification of bus body builders.

### NHRC's view:

THE COMMISSION is of the considered view that strict accountability, immediate corrective measures, and system-wide reforms are urgently required as failure to enforce mandatory safety standards results in "serious threat to public safety."

which further steps will be taken," the official said.

As long as buses registered outside Telangana have the clearances and permissions from that respective state RTA, immediate action may not be possible even if a violation is noticed.

"It is likely that the NHRC will take notice of this situation once it receives reports from all states. It may issue fresh directions on what is to be done about out-of-state registered vehicles which have the necessary documentation," the official said.

The NHRC, in its

January 5 orders, reiterated what it had said in its November communication to all states, citing the CIRT listing the safety norms as per law and making it

clear that chief secretaries will be held responsible to "ensure implementation of all CIRT recommendations statewide, including recall and rectification of all sleeper coaches."

The NHRC's actions followed a bus fire in Rajasthan on October 14 last year in which 20 people were burnt to death. The commission made it clear that buses that fail

any of the safety norms will have to be rectified and made the respective road transport authorities responsible for safety of passengers travelling in such buses.

Following the Rajasthan incident, several more devastating fires in sleeper coaches occurred, including one on October 20 when a Bengaluru-bound sleeper from Hyderabad caught fire after running over a motorcycle on the highway in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh, with the incident claiming lives of 20 persons who were burnt alive in the blaze.

## NHRC registers case over arrest of NTV journalist at RGIA

**The Hindu Bureau**  
HYDERABAD

The National Human Rights Commission has registered a case over the detention and arrest of NTV journalist Donthu Ramesh by Hyderabad Police, following a complaint that termed the action an abuse of authority and a violation of press freedom.

The complaint was filed by human rights lawyer Rama Rao Immaneni, who said the incident took place on January 14 at the

Rajiv Gandhi International Airport on Hyderabad outskirts.

The NHRC acknowledged the complaint on January 15 and assigned it diary number 1079/IN/2026, confirming that the matter had been formally taken on record.

According to the complaint, Donthu Ramesh, an input editor with the Telugu news channel NTV, was taken into custody by police personnel in plain clothes, including an Assistant Commissioner of Pol-

ice, Guru Raghavendra, and an Assistant Sub-Inspector, Md. Aleem, without prior notice or adherence to legal procedure. The complainant alleged that mandatory safeguards under Section 35(3) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, which require prior service of notice, were deliberately ignored.

The complaint further stated that the arrest stemmed from a case registered based on a complaint by senior IAS officer Jayesh

Ranjan, following the telecast of a news item that referred to allegations against an unnamed woman IAS officer.

The matter has been categorised by the NHRC under “atrocities on media persons”, with the police listed as the concerned authority.

The journalists were granted bail by the XII Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate (ACMM) in Nampally, Hyderabad on January 15.

They were produced be-

fore the Magistrate at her residence

Seeking the intervention of the Commission, the complainant has requested an independent inquiry into the role of the police officers involved, compensation for the journalist, and consequential action against the investigating officer and other personnel accused of carrying out the arrest. The plea also sought directions to prevent similar violations in future.

Meanwhile, Bhongir MP

Chamala Kiran Kumar Reddy expressed concern over following an “off-the-record” media report aired by a prominent television channel and the subsequent arrests, describing them as painful.

Addressing the media, he said the anguish of a Minister and the mental stress faced by a highly educated woman officer was visible to people, and added that the arrests of journalists had also caused hardship to their family members.



## एनएचआरसी ने डीजीपी को भेजा नोटिस

स्वतंत्र भारत ब्यूरो लखनऊ। यूपी के कानपुर में 14 वर्षीय लड़की के अपहरण और सामूहिक दुष्कर्म मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस के रवैये पर सवाल उठते हुए राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने यूपी पुलिस के प्रमुख, राजीव कृष्ण (डीजीपी) को नोटिस जारी किया है। एनएचआरसी ने पुलिस के असंवेदनशील रवैये और आरोपी पुलिसकर्मी की गिरफ्तारी में हो रही देरी के कारण राज्य पुलिस के प्रमुख से विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मांगी है। यह मामला 5 जनवरी को हुई घटना का है, जब एक स्थानीय पत्रकार शिवबरन यादव और बितुर थाना के एसआई अमित कुमार मौर्य ने मिलकर एक 14 वर्षीय लड़की का अपहरण किया और उसे एक सुनसान स्थान पर ले जाकर दो घंटे तक उसके साथ दुष्कर्म किया। पीड़िता के बयान और पहचान के बावजूद पुलिस ने अब तक आरोपी एसआई मौर्य की गिरफ्तारी नहीं की है, जिससे आम जनता और पीड़िता के परिवार में गहरी निराशा और आक्रोश

है। एनएचआरसी ने इस मामले पर गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त की है, क्योंकि यदि यह घटना सत्य है, तो यह मानवाधिकारों का घोर उल्लंघन है। आयोग ने डीजीपी राजीव कृष्ण को दो सप्ताह के भीतर इस मामले में विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा है। इससे पहले, पुलिस ने जांच के दौरान आरोपियों के खिलाफ मामूली कार्रवाई की थी, जिससे यह मामला और जटिल हो गया। पीड़िता के परिवार ने आरोप लगाया है कि पुलिस ने मामले को दबाने की कोशिश की और घटनाओं को सही तरीके से पेश नहीं किया।

मामले की गंभीरता को देखते हुए, पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है। पनकी के सहायक पुलिस आयुक्त (एसीपी) शिखर को रिजर्व पुलिस लाईंस से संबद्ध कर दिया गया, जबकि भीमसेन पुलिस चौकी प्रभारी दिनेश कुमार को निलंबित कर दिया गया। फिलहाल एनएचआरसी की ओर से नोटिस जारी करने के बाद दो सप्ताह के भीतर विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मांगी है।

**Source: <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/southern-states/telangana/more-than-1000-sleeper-coaches-in-state-mere-100-registered-in-telangana-1930800>**

More Than 1,000 Sleeper Coaches in State, Mere 100 Registered in Telangana

Balu Pulipaka 16 January 2026

Hyderabad: Time may be running out for private bus owners and operators to either implement mandatory safety norms or be prepared to have their buses – especially sleeper coaches — hauled off the roads with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) taking a dim view of compliance of safety norms by state governments. According to government officials, more than 1,000 private sleeper buses operate from Hyderabad. Official figures are hard to come by but sources said that except for 100 buses, the others were registered in other states. “If the safety norms based on the Central Institute of Road Research’s findings, which were cited by the NHRC in its notices, are anything to go by, every one of these buses will have one violation or the other and will have to go off the roads unless rectifications are done,” a senior official told Deccan Chronicle.

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The NHRC’s actions followed a bus fire in Rajasthan on October 14 last year in which 20 people were burnt to death. The commission made it clear that buses that fail any of the safety norms will have to be rectified and made the respective road transport authorities responsible for safety of passengers travelling in such buses. Following the Rajasthan incident, several more devastating fires in sleeper coaches occurred, including one on October 20 when a Bengaluru-bound sleeper from Hyderabad caught fire after running over a motorcycle on the highway in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh, with the incident claiming lives of 20 persons who were burnt alive in the blaze.

Making buses safer

What the Central Institute of Road Research recommended:

Recall all sleeper coaches for immediate removal of driver partition door.

Immediate removal from operations, bus with extension to chassis.

Immediately remove sliders fitted to all sleeper berths.

One month for bus operators to fit fire detection and suppression systems in all sleeper coaches.

Bus registrations must be with Form 22/22A only with approval of approved test agency.

Each bus registration must have lay out drawing with dimensions, door location, emergency exits, roof hatches.

Check bus body builder's accreditation validity at the time of registration

National Human Rights Commission says:

Union ministry of road transport & highways (MoRTH) to issue advisories to all states/UTs to enforce strict compliance with rules regarding registration, renewal, and inspection of buses.

Develop a nationwide mechanism to ensure that no bus body builder or transport operator circumvents mandatory safety requirements.

State chief secretaries to implement all CIRT recommendations, including recall and rectification of all sleeper coaches; compulsory installation of FDSS, removal of prohibited structural elements, and strict checking of accreditation and certification of bus body builders.



**Source:** <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Hyderabad/nhrc-registers-case-over-arrest-of-ntv-journalist-at-hyderabad-airport/article70513610.ece>

NHRC registers case over arrest of NTV journalist at Hyderabad airport

Updated - January 16, 2026 01:45 pm IST - HYDERABAD

The Hindu Bureau

The National Human Rights Commission has registered a case over the detention and arrest of NTV journalist Donthu Ramesh by Hyderabad police, following a complaint that termed the action an abuse of authority and a violation of press freedom.

The complaint was filed by human rights lawyer Rama Rao Immaneni, who said the incident took place on January 14 at the Rajiv Gandhi International Airport on Hyderabad outskirts. The NHRC acknowledged the complaint on January 15 and assigned it diary number 1079/IN/2026, confirming that the matter had been formally taken on record.

According to the complaint, Donthu Ramesh, an input editor with the Telugu news channel NTV, was taken into custody by police personnel in plain clothes, including an Assistant Commissioner of Police, Guru Raghavendra, and an Assistant Sub-Inspector, Md. Aleem, without prior notice or adherence to legal procedure. The complainant alleged that mandatory safeguards under Section 35(3) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, which require prior service of notice, were deliberately ignored.

The complaint further stated that the arrest stemmed from a case registered based on a complaint by senior IAS officer Jayesh Ranjan, following the telecast of a news item that referred to allegations against an unnamed woman IAS officer.

The complainant argued that Mr. Jayesh Ranjan was not personally aggrieved by the telecast and that no woman officer had been explicitly identified in the report.

The matter has been categorised by the NHRC under “atrocities on media persons”, with the police listed as the concerned authority.

Seeking the intervention of the Commission, the complainant has requested an independent inquiry into the role of the police officers involved, compensation for the journalist, and consequential action against the investigating officer and other personnel accused of carrying out the arrest. The plea also sought directions to prevent similar violations in future.

**Source: <https://myind.net/Home/viewArticle/homes-demolished-and-temples-fell-silent-the-ongoing-suffering-and-loss-of-dignity-among-displaced-indigenous-manipuris>**

**Homes Demolished and Temples Fell Silent: The Ongoing Suffering and Loss of Dignity Among Displaced Indigenous Manipuris**

In Current Affairs | 07:52 PM, Jan 16, 2026

Vladimir Adityanaath

Tens of thousands of indigenous Manipuris, predominantly Meitei civilians from districts such as Churachandpur, Moreh, Torbung, Ekou and adjoining areas have been violently uprooted from their homes and livelihoods and forced into prolonged internal displacement within their own state since 3rd May, 2023. What began as sudden, coordinated attacks rapidly transformed into one of India's gravest internal displacement crises in recent history. Nearly two years later, the humanitarian emergency has hardened into a prolonged, structural failure of protection, relief and rehabilitation.

**I. Collapse into Displacement: Sudden Violence and Forced Flight**

Indigenous Manipuri residents of Churachandpur and Tengnoupal districts, together with Meitei and long-settled Gorkha communities in the peripheral regions of the Imphal Valley, were subjected to well-organised and coordinated arson, looting, and armed attacks. Entire neighbourhoods in Moreh Bazaar, Torbung, Churachandpur town, Ekou and the surrounding villages were emptied within hours, displacing at least 20,000 people [1]. Families fled with little more than the clothes they were wearing, often after hiding for hours in fear, witnessing their homes, temples, shops and ancestral properties get reduced to ashes before their eyes.

Traumatised survivors have described [2]:

- a) Armed mobs roaming the streets for hours without restraint.
- b) Selective targeting of homes, shops and places of worship.
- c) Delayed or ineffective intervention by security forces during the most critical hours.
- d) Failure by on-duty security personnel to take timely and decisive action to protect ancestral lands and property.

For many families, displacement was not a temporary flight but the complete erasure of lives built over generations: homes reduced to ash, documents lost, savings wiped out, and community networks shattered

**2. Early Relief: Survival, Not Protection**

Initial evacuation brought survivors to makeshift relief camps at convention halls, schools, offices and hastily-erected temporary shelters. The earliest days were marked by acute food shortages, severe scarcity of safe drinking water, unhygienic sanitation and severe overcrowding. Medical care was rudimentary, while trauma, shock and fear were pervasive, particularly among children and the elderly. For at least three consecutive nights, displaced families sheltering at the Mini Secretariat building of Churachandpur Town lived in constant terror as gunfire rang out from violent Kuki mobs, with bullets striking the walls on more than one occasion.

Survivors consistently describe this period as one of pure survival, a harrowing prelude that set the tone for all the indignity that followed.

**3. Living in Limbo: Relief Camps and Daily Deprivation under Cramped, Inhumane Conditions**

By late 2023, displacement was no longer treated as an emergency but had instead become normalised. Relief camps remained overcrowded and poorly maintained. Families were crowded into single rooms or large halls, separated only by flimsy cloth partitions. Privacy, safety, and sanitation remain severely compromised.

Documentation by human rights organisations such as Amnesty International and reports by mainstream media outlets like India Today, have consistently highlighted the inhumane conditions under which internally displaced

persons are being forced to survive [3][4]. These conditions include:

- a) Grossly inadequate toilet and bathing facilities.
- b) Chronic food insecurity, with meals insufficient in both quantity, nutritional quality and cooking hygiene.
- c) Severely limited access to healthcare, particularly for chronic illnesses such as dysentery and for mental-health needs
- d) Persistent insecurity within and around the camps, especially during nighttime hours

Despite repeated official assurances, efforts toward camp consolidation and improvement have remained largely superficial, offering little meaningful relief to those affected.

#### 4. Psychological Trauma and Suicides

A 2024 peer-reviewed cross-sectional study of internally displaced persons in Manipur [5], published in the Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care, alongside contemporary civil-society documentation, records alarmingly high levels of psychological distress among displaced Manipuris, including widespread post-traumatic stress disorder (65.8%), anxiety, and depression, driven by prolonged uncertainty, entrenched poverty, loss of dignity, and the persistent fear of permanent dispossession.

Multiple suicides were reported among displaced persons in 2024, including breadwinners unable to provide for their families and youths who saw no future beyond the camps. These deaths were not isolated incidents but symptoms of a deeper mental health emergency that were not properly addressed by the State. No systematic follow-up was conducted after counselling sessions, undermining their effectiveness. Reflecting the gravity of the situation, K. Pradeep Kumar, Chairperson of the Manipur Commission for Protection of Child Rights (MCPCR), publicly expressed concern on 14 January 2025 over the rising incidence of suicides among displaced persons [6].

#### 5 Compensation Delayed, Justice Deferred: Prolonged Inaction

Although large sums were announced for relief and rehabilitation, displaced families waited months, in many cases over a year, for compensation. Even when funds were sanctioned, disbursement was slow, uneven and opaque. Numerous displaced households reported receiving nothing, while others received partial or delayed payments that bore no relation to actual losses [7].

Investigations revealed that funds frequently failed to reach intended beneficiaries, leaving families dependent on charity and informal support networks.

The scale of delay and administrative inertia became so severe that the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was compelled to intervene, urging the Government to expedite compensation and guarantee the basic rights of the displaced. That such an intervention was necessary itself underscored the depth and gravity of institutional failure.

Yet even after NHRC engagement, progress remained incremental rather than transformative.

#### 6. From Shelter to Seizure: The Fear of Permanent Loss

As months turned into years, many displaced Manipuris were forced to occupy abandoned houses or temporary structures in safer valley areas. These arrangements were informal, insecure and fraught with fear of eviction, land grabs and fear that their original homes would never be recovered.

Investigative reports from journalists like Naorem Mohen warn that prolonged displacement risks permanently severing communities from their ancestral lands, eroding social cohesion and cultural continuity [8].

Disturbingly, reports emerged of eviction notices issued to displaced families without alternative housing arrangements. Simultaneously, hundreds of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) protested government cash assistance amounting to roughly ₹84 per day, rejecting it as humiliating and insufficient even for a single meal. Their demand was clear: dignity, security and real rehabilitation instead of symbolic allowances [9].

#### 7. Protest, Frustration, and Broken Trust

Throughout 2024 and early 2025, displaced Manipuris repeatedly took to the streets of Imphal, staging mass protests and rallies demanding:

- a) Safe and dignified return to their homes
- b) Guaranteed security and freedom of movement
- c) Time-bound rehabilitation with restoration of livelihoods.

IDP representatives have met senior Government officials multiple times, expressing deep dissatisfaction with the pace and seriousness of government action. Journalists, Activists and victims have increasingly questioned whether prolonged central rule and administrative measures had failed to grasp the humanitarian urgency of the crisis, reflecting a complete erosion of trust.

#### 8. Insecurity Persists: Return Without Safety

Even limited attempts at return have proven dangerous. Displaced persons have been injured while trying to access their villages, underscoring the absence of safe freedom of movement. Attacks on supposedly resettled

areas, such as the December 16 assault in Phougakchou and the January IED blast in Torbung, have reinforced fears that return without comprehensive security is an illusion.

Near-continuous blockades of National Highways NH-2 and NH-37, the twin lifelines of Manipur, have crippled economic activity. Across communities, residents of the Imphal Valley find it almost impossible to sustain their livelihoods. Employment opportunities are scarce, transport is unreliable, and markets remain disrupted.

#### 9. Policy Contradictions and the SoO Question

A recurring grievance among displaced Manipuris is the government's perceived soft stance toward armed Kuki extremist groups operating under the controversial Suspension of Operations (SoO) Agreement. While civilians languish in camps without homes or income, armed groups continue to enjoy negotiated protections, deepening perceptions of injustice and abandonment.

This contradiction between leniency toward armed actors and neglect of civilian victims has become a central moral and political fault line in Manipur's crisis.

#### 10. Current Scale of the Crisis (as of May 2025)

Approximately 57,000–58,000 Manipuri IDPs were residing in relief camps

At least 47,000 remain effectively homeless, surviving on a pittance of around ₹84 per day [10].

The majority are unable to earn a living due to insecurity, displacement and highway blockades

Even those nominally "resettled" face renewed violence and intimidation

#### 11. Conclusion: A Crisis of Governance and Humanity

The displacement of Manipuris since May 2023 is no longer merely a humanitarian emergency but an indictment of governance failure. Prolonged camp life, delayed compensation, psychological collapse and persistent insecurity reveal a system unable or unwilling to protect its own citizens.

Displacement without dignity cannot be normalised. Without urgent, transparent, and victim-centred rehabilitation — grounded in security, livelihood restoration, and accountability — the crisis will harden into permanent dispossession. For tens of thousands of Manipuri families, the question remains painfully unresolved: when will survival give way to justice and return?

#### References

[1] <https://hindupost.in/terrorism/manipur-violence-2023-24-ongoing-cultural-genocide-of-the-indigenous-hindu-majority-meiteis/>

[2] Verified victim testimonies

[3] <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/05/authorities-should-urgently-rehabilitate-thousands-displaced-in-two-years-of-ethnic-violence-in-manipur/>

[4] <https://www.indiatodayne.in/amp/manipur/video/we-are-not-criminals-displaced-persons-slam-inhuman-camp-conditions-in-manipur-1330355-2026-01-12>

[5] <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC11610866/>

[6] [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBeWUr\\_jws](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBeWUr_jws)

[7] <https://www.imphaltimes.com/news/violence-persists-as-relief-funds-fail-to-reach-displaced-in-manipur>

[8] <https://www.indiatodayne.in/opinion/story/from-shelter-to-seizure-when-manipurs-idp-crisis-becomes-a-land-grab-1318158-2025-12-16>

[9] <https://www.indiatodayne.in/amp/manipur/video/we-are-not-criminals-displaced-persons-slam-inhuman-camp-conditions-in-manipur-1330355-2026-01-12>

[10] <https://www.theweek.in/wire-updates/national/2025/12/30/cal58-mn-idp-resettlement.html>



**Source:** <https://www.onmanorama.com/news/kerala/2026/01/16/disabled-student-exam-accessibility.html>

Forced to climb stairs for exams twice in a month, disabled student launches legal battle against NTA

Our Correspondent PUBLISHED: JANUARY 16, 2026 02:31 PM IST 2 MINUTE READ...

Kozhikode: For a student who has battled adversity all her life, climbing stairs to take an exam should not be part of the struggle. Yet, K Aryananda, a fourth-semester MLISC student at Calicut University, faced this ordeal twice, and that too within a span of just one month

"In just the past month, the National Testing Agency (NTA) has pushed me to my physical and mental limits twice during exams," she says, her words burning with the intensity of her struggle. Despite requesting prior accommodations, Aryananda was assigned a second-floor examination centre for two tests back-to-back in buildings with no lifts or ramps.

On both occasions, her father had to carry her up the stairs in her wheelchair. As a student who has battled adversity to pursue education, Aryananda was determined not to let such obstacles hold her back. She filed a case with the Central Disability Commission, and in a hearing on Thursday, Commissioner S Govindaraj summoned and reprimanded NTA officials, directing that an order be issued in this regard within 30 days.

Aryananda hails from Oliprakadav, near Calicut University. For the NTA 'Swayam' exam held on December 13, her centre was assigned to the second floor of the Apollo Gold Building in Vadakara, 75 kilometres from her home. Despite clearly mentioning her disability in the exam application, there was no lift or ramp, forcing her father to carry her up a narrow staircase. Aryananda had filed a complaint on the same day, requesting that such difficulties not be repeated in future exams. Nevertheless, for the UGC NET exam on January 2, her centre was again placed on the second floor of the Mudra Institute building in Kuttikattur.

Since her undergraduate days, Aryananda has repeatedly raised complaints about such discrimination, but rarely received any response. This time, however, she filed a case with the Central Disability Commission and also approached the Prime Minister, the National Human Rights Commission and Kerala's Higher Education Minister R Bindu.

"This is not a minor mistake. It is a blatant violation of the RPWD Act, 2016. I have officially filed a complaint against these actions as they undermine my dignity," notes Aryananda.

During Thursday's hearing, the NTA argued that students should inspect exam centres before tests.

Commissioner Govindaraj rejected this, stating that every district must have at least one fully accessible centre for disabled students and that these exam centres must be located on the ground floor to guarantee accessibility.

**Source:** <https://www.scconline.com/blog/post/2026/01/16/nhrc-suo-motu-cognizance-of-abduction-rape-of-14-year-old-girl-in-kanpur/amp/>

NHRC takes suo motu cognizance of reported abduction and rape of a 14-year-old girl in Kanpur

Sonali Ahuja

6 hours ago

National Human Rights Commission: On 15-01-2026, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) took suo motu cognizance of the reported abduction and rape of a 14-year-old girl in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

In a media report dated 10-01-2026, the victim was abducted from near her house on the night of 05-01-2026 and taken to a place near the railway line, where she was subjected to gang rape by two persons. According to reports, one of the accused is a sub-inspector with the Uttar Pradesh police.

Thereafter, the family members took the victim to the Bhimsen Police outpost to register an FIR, but they were turned away. Thus, went to the Sachendi police station, where an FIR was registered against the unknown persons for abduction and rape.

The NHRC observed that if the contents were true, they raised serious concerns of human rights violations. Accordingly, the NHRC issued a notice to the Director General of Police, Uttar Pradesh, seeking a detailed report on the matter within two weeks.

**Source:** <https://www.thelawadvice.com/articles/from-margins-to-recognition-transgender-persons-and-the-law-in-india>

From Margins to Recognition: Transgender Persons and the Law in India

The Law Advice 16 Jan, 2026 Constitution

### Introduction

On joyous occasions such as weddings, childbirth ceremonies, and festivals, one often encounters individuals dressed in sarees, clapping rhythmically, offering blessings for prosperity and long life. Society variously identifies them as hijras, kinnars, eunuchs, or transgenders. Despite their frequent presence in cultural rituals, fundamental questions persist: Who are they? Why are they invited to bless households? And why, despite this cultural reverence, are they simultaneously subjected to social exclusion?

The transgender community in India has historically occupied a paradoxical position—respected symbolically, yet marginalised socially and legally. It was only in recent years, through judicial intervention, that their lived realities and constitutional rights began receiving formal recognition. The Supreme Court's acknowledgment of transgender persons as a "third gender" marked a watershed moment, opening pathways to education, employment, healthcare, and dignity.

This article seeks to trace the historical, cultural, and legal evolution of transgender rights in India. It examines their presence in Indian mythology, the discrimination they continue to face, the role of activism, and the landmark judicial pronouncements that have sought to restore their constitutional entitlements.

### Understanding Transgender Identity

"Transgender" is an umbrella term encompassing individuals whose gender identity, expression, or behaviour does not conform to the sex assigned at birth. This includes persons who experience gender dysphoria as well as intersex individuals born with ambiguous genitalia or biological characteristics of both sexes.

In India, transgender persons are commonly referred to as Hijras or Kinnars in North India and Aravanis in South India. The 2011 Census was the first to officially record the transgender population, estimating approximately 4.8 million individuals identifying as transgender.

Hijra and Kinnar identities are often community-based rather than individually defined. These communities function as insular "safe spaces," offering protection and belonging, yet simultaneously restricting integration into mainstream society.

### Historical and Mythological Recognition

Indian history and mythology are replete with references to gender variance and non-binary identities. Ancient texts such as the Vedas, Mahabharata, Ramayana, Puranas, and Jain scriptures acknowledge the existence of a third gender, often portraying such figures with reverence.

One prominent legend recounts that when Lord Ram departed for exile, he asked the "men and women" of Ayodhya to return. Those who were neither men nor women remained steadfast. Upon his return after fourteen years, Lord Ram blessed them, granting their blessings auspicious power—forming the cultural basis for inviting transgender persons to ceremonies.

The Mahabharata offers further illustrations. Shikhandi, born as Amba and later transformed into a male, played a pivotal role in the fall of Bhishma. Arjuna's year of exile as the third-gendered Brihannala further reinforces the narrative of gender fluidity within revered epics.

Jain texts introduce the concept of "psychological sex," while Islamic history records hijras holding influential positions in Mughal courts. These accounts collectively demonstrate that transgender persons were not alien to Indian civilisation but were once integrated with dignity and respect.

## Social Contradictions and Contemporary Challenges

Despite historical recognition, transgender persons today face systemic discrimination, violence, and marginalisation. Social stigma brands them as deviant, immoral, or mentally ill. Many are disowned by families, denied education, and excluded from employment, pushing them into poverty, begging, or sex work.

Key challenges include:

**Discrimination:** From schools and workplaces to housing and healthcare, transgender persons face exclusion at every level. Bullying and abuse often force children to drop out of education early.

**Transphobia and Social Stigma:** Deep-rooted misconceptions fuel fear and prejudice, leading to isolation and humiliation in public spaces.

**Poverty:** Lack of family support and employment opportunities results in severe economic vulnerability.

**Inadequate Legal Protection:** Until recent judicial clarity, transgender persons lacked explicit legal recognition, leaving them without access to remedies and welfare benefits.

Although constitutional guarantees exist, their implementation remains uneven and inadequate.

### Activism and Visibility

Social change has been propelled by courageous transgender activists who have challenged invisibility and demanded recognition. Lakshmi Narayan Tripathi, a leading transgender rights activist, played a key role in advocating for national recognition, including the institution of the National Transgender Awards.

Manjamma Jogathi's appointment as President of the Karnataka Janapada Academy and her receipt of the Padma Shri in 2021 marked historic milestones, demonstrating the transformative power of representation.

Activists such as Gauri Sawant and Joyita Mondal have further contributed through advocacy, public engagement, and legal activism, ensuring transgender voices occupy public discourse.

### The Landmark Judgment: NALSA v. Union of India

The legal turning point came with the Supreme Court's decision in *National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India* (2014). The petition highlighted the denial of constitutional rights under Articles 14 and 21 due to the non-recognition of gender identity.

The Court unequivocally held that recognition of transgender persons as a third gender is a human rights issue, not merely a social or medical concern. Justice K.S. Radhakrishnan emphasised that self-determination of gender identity is integral to personal autonomy and dignity.

The judgment directed governments to ensure:

Legal recognition of gender identity

Non-discrimination on grounds of gender identity or sexual orientation

Access to education, healthcare, employment, and public spaces

Social welfare measures and affirmative action

This decision laid the foundation for subsequent legislative and policy initiatives, including the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) framework.

### Conclusion

India stands at a crucial juncture. While judicial recognition and increased visibility have advanced transgender rights, social acceptance remains incomplete. Pride marches, awareness campaigns, and digital activism reflect growing consciousness, yet discrimination persists in everyday life.

Transgender persons are not merely ritual performers or bearers of blessings—they are citizens entitled to equality, autonomy, and dignity. True progress lies not only in legal recognition but in transforming societal attitudes to embrace gender diversity as a natural expression of human identity.

Only then can the "blessing of the blessed" translate into justice, inclusion, and equality for all.

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**Source:** <https://thesouthfirst.com/health/kerala-faces-scrutiny-over-rabies-vaccine-quality-and-public-safety/>

Kerala faces scrutiny over rabies vaccine quality and public safety

Responses received so far from nine districts indicated that, except for Kannur, no other districts conduct routine quality testing of these medicines.

Veni E N | Published Jan 16, 2026 | 9:17 AM — Updated Jan 16, 2026 | 9:17 AM

Synopsis: Recent RTI replies obtained from the Kerala Drugs Control Department have raised troubling questions about whether the quality of rabies vaccines is being independently verified across districts. While doctors pointed out that testing is the responsibility of manufacturers, an activist noted the instances of fake drugs in the market.

As incidents of stray dog attacks continue to rise across Kerala, rabies vaccines and rabies immunoglobulin (RIG) have become critical, life-saving medicines for thousands of bite victims every year.

In this context, recent Right to Information (RTI) replies obtained from the State Drugs Control Department have raised troubling questions about whether the quality of these drugs is being independently verified across districts.

The RTI was filed by social activist Rijo Vallamkulam, who sought details on quality assurance measures followed for rabies vaccines supplied through government health facilities.

Responses received so far from nine districts indicated that, except for Kannur, no other districts conduct routine quality testing of these medicines.

The disclosures have triggered a wider debate on regulatory oversight, public health accountability, and whether relying solely on pharmaceutical manufacturers for quality assurance is sufficient when human lives are at stake.

Gaps in district-level testing

According to the RTI responses, districts including Idukki, Ernakulam, Thrissur, Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Malappuram, Thiruvananthapuram, and Palakkad have not ensured quality testing of rabies vaccines at the district level. Only Kannur district reported that quality assurance measures were being undertaken.

One of the most serious revelations concerns Pathanamthitta district, where officials stated that no quality testing of rabies vaccines has been conducted since 2021.

This is despite the existence of legal provisions mandating that medicine samples from all districts must be sent for quality testing through the Drugs Control Department.

For the petitioner, the absence of records itself is alarming. "If quality testing is done, there should be reports. If there are no reports, it means there is no independent verification," Vallamkulam said, adding that silence in official replies cannot be treated as compliance.

What medical experts say about vaccine quality

A contrasting view comes from Dr Ramesh M, Professor of Community Medicine at KIMS, Bengaluru, who works closely with rabies vaccines. According to him, testing vaccine potency is primarily the responsibility of manufacturers and is done at the time of production through clinical trials and regulatory approvals.

"Potency testing is done at the manufacturer level. The responsibility of the district is mainly to maintain the cold chain between 2 and 8 degrees Celsius," he told South First.

He added that most districts, including those in Kerala, have adequate cold-chain infrastructure such as ice-lined refrigerators and deep freezers with temperature monitoring systems.

Dr Ramesh said he found it difficult to believe that cold-chain maintenance was failing in Kerala, noting that the state has a strong reporting and monitoring system. "If there were any widespread breach of the cold chain, it

would be a completely different issue,” he added.

So far, the RTI replies do not indicate any such failures in Kerala, even though lapses in documentation and testing have been highlighted.

Reflecting on international alerts, including a case reported, regarding counterfeit rabies vaccines, Dr Ramesh noted that such incidents, though rare, highlight the need for vigilance in vaccine distribution and quality assurance.

“These incidents demonstrate why independent monitoring is crucial to prevent counterfeit products from entering the supply chain,” he said.

Why manufacturer testing is not enough

While acknowledging the doctor’s explanation, Vallamkulam argued that relying solely on manufacturer assurances is risky in a public health system.

“We cannot blindly trust manufacturers, especially when it comes to life-saving medicines. Independent government testing acts as a safeguard,” he told South First.

He pointed out that Kerala itself has witnessed multiple instances where the State Drugs Control Department has seized counterfeit medicines and even government-supplied drugs due to quality issues.

“From fake toothpaste to adulterated cooking oil and substandard cough syrups, we have seen repeated quality failures. So why should vaccines be exempt from scrutiny?” he asked.

The activist also noted that several rabies deaths have been reported in the state even after vaccination, underscoring the need for transparency.

“Ensuring the quality of life-saving medicines is not optional. It is part of the constitutional duty of the state under Article 21 — the Right to Life,” he said.

Concern over dog attacks and vaccine quality

Building on this, Vallamkulam approached both the Kerala State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), arguing that failure to ensure quality assurance of life-saving medicines amounts to a violation of fundamental rights.

In his complaint letter to the NHRC, Vallamkulam broadened the concern to public safety, pointing out that “rising stray dog attacks, coupled with administrative inaction, constitute a serious violation of citizens’ rights to life, personal safety, and freedom from fear.”

He urged the commission to direct state authorities to implement Supreme Court orders on stray dog management, ensure sterilisation and vaccination, remove aggressive animals from public spaces, and monitor compliance through regular reports and recommend compensation for victims of severe dog attacks.

The issue also coincides with renewed scrutiny from the Supreme Court, which warned states over rising dog-bite incidents and hinted at heavy compensation for victims, especially children and the elderly. The apex court has repeatedly stressed that public safety cannot be compromised due to administrative inaction.

Public health, transparency, and accountability

At the heart of the controversy lies the question: When lives depend on vaccines, who verifies that safeguards are working? While medical practice relies on manufacturer testing and cold-chain maintenance, the activist argued that independent government verification is essential to maintain public trust.

The RTI disclosures have not accused specific vaccines of being ineffective, but they have exposed gaps in documentation, transparency, and oversight. For many public health observers, this distinction is crucial.

As stray dog attacks continue and dependence on rabies vaccines grows, the debate sparked by these RTI replies has moved beyond procedures. It has become a larger conversation about accountability, transparency, and the state’s obligation to protect human life.

(Edited by Muhammed Fazil.)

**Source:** <https://thewire.in/ptiprnews/farmaan-hasan-khan-earns-place-in-forbes-30-under-30-india-2026-for-social-impact>

Farmaan Hasan Khan Earns Place in Forbes 30 Under 30 India 2026 for Social Impact

PTI | 9 hours ago

5 min read

New Delhi [India], January 15: Farmaan Hasan Khan, is a renowned social activist and youth leader from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh is now on the famous Forbes 30 Under 30 India 2026 list. This is a deal for him and his work to make things better at the grassroots level. The Forbes 30 Under 30 list comes out every year. It honors young leaders who are under 30 years old and have done something really special in their field, in India. They have to show that they are leaders and that they have made a real difference.

Farmaan has been chosen for the Social Impact category. This is a group that recognizes people who are making a real difference in the world. These people are working to change things for the better through things like helping to make policies and starting community programs. He is now part of a group that includes some well known people like Indian cricketer Jasprit Bumrah and Bollywood actress Ananya Panday. This shows that Forbes thinks people who are leaders in change are just as important as people who are famous for sports, entertainment and business. Farman Mian and the Social Impact category are getting the recognition, as these other areas.

**A Journey Rooted in Service** Farmaan Hasan Khan is from Bareilly, a city that has a lot of history and is very important for its culture and religion. Farmaan Hasan Khan has made it his goal to help people. He is the National General Secretary of Jamaat Raza-e-Mustafa. Farman Mian is also the founder of the Aala Hazrat Tajushsharia Welfare Society. These organizations, Jamaat Raza-e-Mustafa and Aala Hazrat Tajushsharia Welfare Society are doing things for people like helping them learn and giving them support when they need it. Farmaan Mian is working hard to make a difference through Jamaat Raza-e-Mustafa and Aala Hazrat Tajushsharia Welfare Society. He uses these platforms to combine ethics and religion with development that is well planned. He thinks it is really important for people to have dignity, be able to take care of themselves and become strong on the run. Farmaan does not just want to give people help. He wants to make sure that Farmaan Hasan Khan initiatives are believable and that people in the community keep working with him for a time. This is what Farmaan Hasan Khan philosophy is about.

**Impact Across Healthcare and Education** Farmaan Hasan Khan has done a lot of work over the years. He has helped people by starting and supporting programs that make life better, for people who do not have much. Farmaan Hasan Khan has especially done work in the healthcare sector. His groups have set up medical camps where doctors do Major By-pass Surgeries, Cancer Treatment and Hip surgeries for people who are poor and cannot pay for these services. Farmaan Mian and his groups have really made a difference in the lives of these people.

Education is also an important part of what he does. He wants to help young people and women learn how to use computers and get skills that will help them get a job or start their business. He knows that students from cities have big dreams so he helps them learn about education and how to get into medical school. He guides students who are getting ready for tests like the NEET, UPSC Education and helping people learn is something he really cares about. He wants to make sure that education and computer skills are available to everyone, especially young people and women.

These programs have really made a difference. They have helped people get the information and resources they need. This is especially true for people who're the first in their family to learn something new like first-generation

learners. These programs are very helpful, for first-generation learners.

Recognition at the National Level Farmaan Hasan Khan selection for the Forbes list is not the time he has been recognized nationally. He was given the Bharat Gaurav Ratna Award in 2023. This award was given to him because of what he has done for welfare and community development. His work on the TB-Free India Campaign, which is run by the government, was appreciated by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This shows that he is working towards the public health goals of the nation. The Forbes list and the Bharat Gaurav Ratna Award are a few examples of how Farmaan Mian is being recognized for his work.

The work that he does for women's rights and human rights is really important. People have noticed this work. He has been recognized by the National Commission for Women and the National Human Rights Commission. He even got a doctorate from a university in Karnataka. This is a deal and it shows that he is a young leader who really wants to make a difference and change society for the better. His work in women's rights and human rights is still going strong. He is still committed to making things better.

A Symbol of Grassroots Leadership Farmaan Hasan Khan is on the Forbes 30 Under 30 India 2026 list. People think this is a big deal because it shows that leaders from small towns in India are doing important work. He is different from a lot of people on this list because they usually come from big companies or the entertainment industry. Farmaan Hasan Khan's story shows that what he is doing is important because it helps people in his community and he is a leader who does the right thing. The Forbes 30 Under 30 India 2026 list is a recognition for him and it proves that community-driven work and ethical leadership, like Farmaan Hasan Khan are becoming more important.

Reflecting on the recognition, Farman Hasan Khan said that meaningful change does not require wealth, fame, or privilege at the beginning. According to him, what truly matters is consistency in action, honesty in intent, and clarity of purpose. He emphasized that young people in India should believe in their ability to bring change, regardless of their background. He noted that his journey is a reminder to India's youth that staying committed to one's values and working persistently toward a goal can create real impact in society.

Looking Ahead Farmaan Mian is still doing his work. He is focused on helping more people get a good education, making healthcare available to everyone and teaching young people to be good leaders who care about society. When Forbes recognized him it was not about what he did in the past it also means he has to make sure his projects are bigger and better and that he is honest and responsible, with what he is doing with his initiatives. From Bareilly to the pages of Forbes, Farmaan Hasan Khan's journey stands as a testament to the power of service-led leadership in shaping a more inclusive and compassionate society.

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**Source:** <https://www.bhadas4media.com/amitabh-thakur-khatra-deoria-jail/>

देवरिया जेल में जहां अमिताभ ठाकुर बंद हैं, वहां कम्प्यूटर से टाइप जान से मारने का पत्र और पत्थर किसने रखा होगा?

By bhadasdesk

Published 4 minutes ago

देवरिया जिला कारागार में हत्या की खुली धमकी - कंप्यूटर टाइप पत्र व पत्थर बरामद... राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग सहित शीर्ष संवैधानिक पदाधिकारियों को शिकायत...

देवरिया | आज़ाद अधिकार सेना ने न्यायिक हिरासत में निरुद्ध पूर्व आईपीएस अधिकारी एवं संगठन के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री अमिताभ ठाकुर की जान को उत्पन्न गंभीर खतरे के संबंध में आज दिनांक 16 जनवरी 2026 को राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC), नई दिल्ली को विस्तृत शिकायत भेजते हुए तत्काल हस्तक्षेप की मांग की है। साथ ही इस अत्यंत गंभीर प्रकरण की प्रतिलिपि सूचनार्थ एवं तत्काल आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु देश व प्रदेश के सर्वोच्च संवैधानिक एवं प्रशासनिक पदाधिकारियों को भी प्रेषित की गई है।

दिनांक 16 जनवरी 2026 को सिविल कोर्ट, देवरिया के अधिवक्ता श्री प्रवीण द्विवेदी द्वारा अपने मुवक्किल श्री अमिताभ ठाकुर से देवरिया जिला कारागार में मुलाकात की गई। इस दौरान श्री ठाकुर अत्यंत भयभीत, व्यथित एवं मानसिक रूप से आहत अवस्था में पाए गए। उन्होंने बताया कि उनके कक्ष के ठीक बाहर जेल परिसर में एक कंप्यूटर से टाइप किया गया धमकी भरा पत्र मिला है, जिसमें अश्लील एवं स्पष्ट रूप से जान से मारने की धमकी दी गई है।

इस धमकी पत्र के साथ एक पत्थर भी रखा हुआ पाया गया, जो हिंसा एवं हत्या की स्पष्ट मंशा को दर्शाता है। यह तथ्य अत्यंत चिंताजनक है कि यह घटना उच्च सुरक्षा वाले जेल परिसर के भीतर घटित हुई, जिससे जेल प्रशासन की भूमिका और सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर गंभीर प्रश्नचिह्न खड़े होते हैं।

श्री अमिताभ ठाकुर ने इस घटना की तत्काल सूचना जेल अधीक्षक, देवरिया को दे दी है। धमकी मिलने के उपरान्त वे जेल में अपनी जान को गंभीर खतरे में महसूस कर रहे हैं और स्वयं को पूर्णतः असुरक्षित मान रहे हैं। यह स्थिति स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाती है कि न्यायिक हिरासत में रहते हुए भी उनके जीवन एवं व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा की गारंटी सुनिश्चित नहीं की जा पा रही है।

आज़ाद अधिकार सेना का कहना है कि यह प्रकरण भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 (जीवन एवं व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार), मानवाधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1993, तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार मानकों का गंभीर उल्लंघन है। न्यायिक हिरासत में किसी भी व्यक्ति की जान की सुरक्षा राज्य की पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी होती है। जेल के भीतर इस प्रकार की धमकी प्रशासनिक लापरवाही अथवा किसी संगठित साजिश की ओर संकेत करती है।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग से प्रमुख मांगें:-

श्री अमिताभ ठाकुर की जान की सुरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देते हुए तत्काल प्रभावी एवं विशेष सुरक्षा व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जाए।

धमकी पत्र एवं पत्थर की घटना की स्वतंत्र, निष्पक्ष एवं उच्चस्तरीय जांच कराई जाए, जिसमें जेल प्रशासन की भूमिका की भी समीक्षा हो।

दोषी एवं संलिप्त व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कठोरतम कानूनी कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित की जाए।

आवश्यकता होने पर श्री अमिताभ ठाकुर को किसी अन्य अधिक सुरक्षित कारागार में तत्काल स्थानांतरित किया जाए।

राज्य सरकार एवं कारागार प्रशासन से विस्तृत रिपोर्ट तलब कर आयोग के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कराई जाए।

आज़ाद अधिकार सेना ने चेतावनी दी है कि यदि समय रहते प्रभावी कदम नहीं उठाए गए तो इसके गंभीर एवं अपूरणीय परिणाम हो सकते हैं, जिसकी संपूर्ण जिम्मेदारी शासन-प्रशासन की होगी।

प्रतिलिपि सूचनार्थ एवं तत्काल आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

माननीय मुख्य न्यायाधीश महोदय, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय, भारत, नई दिल्ली

माननीय मुख्य न्यायाधीश महोदय, उच्च न्यायालय, इलाहाबाद

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली

माननीय प्रधानमंत्री महोदय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली

माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली

माननीय मुख्यमंत्री महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, लखनऊ

मुख्य सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन

पुलिस महानिदेशक (DGP), उत्तर प्रदेश

माननीय जिला जज महोदय, जनपद देवरिया

महानिदेशक, कारागार प्रशासन, उत्तर प्रदेश

जेल अधीक्षक, देवरिया

जिलाधिकारी, देवरिया  
पुलिस अधीक्षक, देवरिया

**Source: <https://www.haryanaekhabar.com/hisar/caste-discrimination-has-been-on-rise-again-in-haryana-latest-case-is-related-to-cremation-ground/>**

हरियाणा में फिर दिखा जातिगत भेदभाव, श्मशान घाट से जुड़ा ताजा मामला; डीसी को निर्देश

Anita Poonia | 16 January 2026

हिसार | हरियाणा के हिसार जिले से जातिगत भेदभाव से जुड़ा एक गंभीर मामला सामने आया है। यहां गांव खासा महाजन में श्मशान घाट में जनरल श्रेणी एवं अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग समुदाय के लिए अलग-अलग श्मशान घाट स्थल अवैध रूप से चिह्नित किए गए हैं। इस भेदभाव को लागू करने के लिए साइन बोर्ड भी लगाए गए हैं। इस संबंध में बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग के पूर्व सदस्य सुशील वर्मा ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में शिकायत दर्ज कराई गई है जिसके बाद मामले की गंभीरता को देखते हुए राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने संज्ञान लेते हुए जिला प्रशासन से कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट तलब की है।

हरियाणा में आयोग ने मांगी रिपोर्ट

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ ने इसे मानवाधिकारों का प्रथम दृष्टया उल्लंघन मानते हुए मानवाधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1993 की धारा-12 के अंतर्गत संज्ञान लिया है। आयोग का कहना है कि यह कृत्य न केवल असंवैधानिक है बल्कि मानव गरिमा, समानता और सामाजिक न्याय के मूल सिद्धांतों के भी विरुद्ध है।

जिला डीसी को निर्देश

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने हिसार डीसी को निर्देश देते हुए कहा है कि इस मामले की निष्पक्ष जांच कर 15 दिन के भीतर विस्तृत कार्यवाही रिपोर्ट आयोग को प्रस्तुत की जाए। आयोग ने यह भी माना है कि इस प्रकार की प्रथाएं भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14, 15 और 17 का उल्लंघन हैं तथा अस्पृश्यता और सामाजिक बहिष्कार को बढ़ावा देती हैं जो कि लोकतांत्रिक समाज में किसी भी सूरत में स्वीकार्य नहीं है।

**Source: <https://jantaserishta.com/local/haryana/bhiwani-walls-of-caste-discrimination-persist-even-after-death-bhiwani--4524850>**

Bhiwani: जाति के भेदभाव की दीवारें मौत के बाद भी कायम

Admindelhi 16 जनवरी 2026

भिवानी: विडंबना है कि जातिवाद के दंश से समाज अब भी मुक्त नहीं हो पाया है। हिसार जिले के अग्रोहा खंड के गांव खासा महाजन में तो श्मशान घाट तक को अगड़ी और पिछड़ी जातियों में बांट दिया गया। बाकायदा दोनों पर अलग-अलग बोर्ड लगा दिए जिन पर अनुसूचित जाति और जनरल श्मशान घाट लिखा गया। हालांकि मामला चर्चा में आने के बाद ग्राम पंचायत ने बोर्ड अब हटा दिए हैं। श्मशान घाट में भी जातिगत भेदभाव के इस गंभीर मामले पर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने संज्ञान लेते हुए हिसार जिला प्रशासन से कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट (एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट-एटीआर) तलब की है। बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग के पूर्व सदस्य भिवानी निवासी सुशील वर्मा ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में इस संबंध में शिकायत दर्ज कराई थी। आरोप लगाया कि खासा महाजन गांव के श्मशान घाट में सामान्य वर्ग एवं अनुसूचित जाति के मृत लोगों के लिए अलग-अलग अंतिम संस्कार स्थल चिह्नित किए गए हैं। इसके बाकायदा बोर्ड भी लगाए गए हैं। यह कृत्य न केवल असांविधानिक है, बल्कि मानव गरिमा, समानता और सामाजिक न्याय के मूल सिद्धांतों के भी विरुद्ध है।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ ने इसे मानवाधिकारों का प्रथमदृष्टया उल्लंघन मानते हुए मानवाधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1993 की धारा 12 के तहत संज्ञान लिया है। आयोग ने हिसार के उपायुक्त को निर्देश दिए हैं कि दो सप्ताह के अंदर विस्तृत कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट आयोग को प्रस्तुत करें। आयोग ने यह भी माना है कि इस प्रकार की प्रथाएं भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14, 15 और 17 का उल्लंघन हैं। इसके साथ ही अस्पृश्यता और सामाजिक बहिष्कार को बढ़ावा देती हैं, जो कि लोकतांत्रिक समाज में अस्वीकार्य है।



**Source: <https://policemedianews.com/nhrc-sent-notice-to-dgp-rajeev-krishna-up-for-kanpur-gangrape-case/>**

NHRC ने यूपी के DGP को भेजा नोटिस, कानपुर में नाबालिग के अपहरण और दुष्कर्म मामले पर कार्रवाई की मांग

January 16, 2026 / admin

कानपुर में 14 वर्षीय लड़की के अपहरण और सामूहिक दुष्कर्म मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस के रवैये पर सवाल उठते हुए राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने यूपी पुलिस के प्रमुख, राजीव कृष्ण (डीजीपी) को नोटिस जारी किया है। एनएचआरसी ने पुलिस के असंवेदनशील रवैये और आरोपी पुलिसकर्मी की गिरफ्तारी में हो रही देरी के कारण राज्य पुलिस के प्रमुख से विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मांगी है।

ये था मामला

मामला 5 जनवरी को हुई घटना का है, जब एक स्थानीय पत्रकार शिवबरन यादव और बिठूर थाना के एसआई अमित कुमार मौर्य ने मिलकर एक 14 वर्षीय लड़की का अपहरण किया और उसे एक सुनसान स्थान पर ले जाकर दो घंटे तक उसके साथ दुष्कर्म किया। पीड़िता के बयान और पहचान के बावजूद पुलिस ने अब तक आरोपी एसआई मौर्य की गिरफ्तारी नहीं की है, जिससे आम जनता और पीड़िता के परिवार में गहरी निराशा और आक्रोश है।

एनएचआरसी ने इस मामले पर गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त की है, क्योंकि यदि यह घटना सत्य है, तो यह मानवाधिकारों का घोर उल्लंघन है। आयोग ने डीजीपी राजीव कृष्ण को दो सप्ताह के भीतर इस मामले में विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा है।

इससे पहले, पुलिस ने जांच के दौरान आरोपियों के खिलाफ मामूली कार्रवाई की थी, जिससे यह मामला और जटिल हो गया। पीड़िता के परिवार ने आरोप लगाया है कि पुलिस ने मामले को दबाने की कोशिश की और घटनाओं को सही तरीके से पेश नहीं किया।

की गई कड़ी कार्रवाई

मामले की गंभीरता को देखते हुए, पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की गई है। पनकी के सहायक पुलिस आयुक्त (एसीपी) शिखर को रिजर्व पुलिस लाइंस से संबद्ध कर दिया गया, जबकि भीमसेन पुलिस चौकी प्रभारी दिनेश कुमार को निलंबित कर दिया गया। फिलहाल एनएचआरसी की ओर से नोटिस जारी करने के बाद दो सप्ताह के भीतर विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मांगी है।

**Source: <https://www.prabhasakshi.com/amp/news/nhrc-issue-notice-to-up-police-chief-regarding-kidnapping-and-gang-rape-of-minor-girl-in-kanpur>**

Kanpur में नाबालिग लड़की के अपहरण और सामूहिक दुष्कर्म मामले में उप के पुलिस प्रमुख को NHRC का नोटिस

By प्रभासाक्षी न्यूज नेटवर्क | Jan 16, 2026

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने कानपुर जिले में इस महीने की शुरुआत में एक नाबालिग लड़की का कथित अपहरण कर उससे सामूहिक दुष्कर्म किए जाने की खबरें सामने आने के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश के पुलिस प्रमुख को बृहस्पतिवार को नोटिस जारी किया है। आयोग ने यह जानकारी दी। एनएचआरसी ने एक बयान में कहा, “खबरों के मुताबिक, आरोपियों में से एक उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस का उप निरीक्षक है।” एनएचआरसी ने कहा है कि उसने “उत्तर प्रदेश के कानपुर जिले में पांच जनवरी को 14 वर्षीय लड़की के अपहरण और उससे दुष्कर्म की घटना से संबंधित मीडिया पर खबर का स्वतः संज्ञान लिया है।”

आयोग ने पाया है कि अगर खबर में निहित तथ्य सत्य हैं, तो इससे मानवाधिकारों के गंभीर उल्लंघन का मुद्दा उठता है। अतः आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पुलिस महानिदेशक (डीजीपी) को नोटिस जारी कर दो सप्ताह के भीतर विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मांगी है।

मीडिया में 10 जनवरी को आर्यी खबरों के अनुसार, लड़की को “पांच जनवरी की रात को उसके घर के पास से अगवा कर लिया गया था। उसे रेलवे लाइन के पास एक जगह पर ले जाया गया, जहां दो व्यक्तियों ने उससे सामूहिक दुष्कर्म किया।

**Source: <https://www.timesnowhindi.com/cities/kanpur-girl-gang-rape-case-nhrc-send-notice-to-up-dgp-rajiv-krishna-article-153456731>**

दारोगा-यूट्यूबर किशोरी को उठा ले गए थे जंगल, आधी रात तक करते रहे गंदा काम; यूपी DGP को नोटिस

Edited by: Pushpendra Kumar

Updated Jan 16, 2026, 12:04 PM IST

कानपुर में एक नाबालिग लड़की का अपहरण कर उससे सामूहिक दुष्कर्म किए जाने की खबरें सामने आने के बाद एनएचआरसी उत्तर प्रदेश के पुलिस प्रमुख को नोटिस जारी किया है। आयोग ने डीजीपी को नोटिस जारी कर दो सप्ताह के भीतर विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मांगी है।

कानपुर : कानपुर में पिछले दिनों नाबालिग लड़की के अपहरण और सामूहिक दुष्कर्म मामले में अबतक आरोपी दारोगा को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जा सका है। पीड़िता के बयान और पहचान पुख्ता करने के बावजूद यूपी पुलिस का रवैया बेहद असंवेदनशील बना हुआ है। ऐसे में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस के प्रमुख (DGP) राजीव कृष्ण को नोटिस जारी किया है।

एनएचआरसी ने एक बयान में कहा कि खबरों के मुताबिक, आरोपियों में से एक उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस का उप निरीक्षक है। कहा है कि उसने पांच जनवरी को 14 वर्षीय लड़की के अपहरण और उससे दुष्कर्म की घटना से संबंधित मीडिया पर खबर का स्वतः संज्ञान लिया है। आयोग ने पाया है कि अगर खबर में निहित तथ्य सत्य हैं, तो इससे मानवाधिकारों के गंभीर उल्लंघन का मुद्दा उठता है। अतः आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पुलिस महानिदेशक (डीजीपी) को नोटिस जारी कर दो सप्ताह के भीतर विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मांगी है।

क्या था मामला

कक्षा सात की पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़ने वाली छात्रा को 5 जनवरी की रात करीब 10 बजे अगवा कर एक कार से रेलवे पटरी के पास एक सुनसान जगह पर ले जाया गया, जहां उसके साथ करीब दो घंटे तक कथित तौर पर यौन उत्पीड़न किया गया और फिर उसे बेहोश हालत में उसके घर के बाहर छोड़ दिया गया। आरोपियों में एक स्थानीय पत्रकार यूट्यूबर शिवबरन यादव और बिठूर थाना में तैनात एसआई अमित कुमार मौर्य शामिल था। मामले में फरार आरोपी एसआई अमित कुमार मौर्य की गिरफ्तारी में मददगार सूचना देने वाले को 50,000 रुपये का नकद इनाम देने की घोषणा की गई है। जिस गाड़ी में लड़की के साथ रेप की वारदात को अंजाम दिया गया वो एसयूवी मौर्या के नाम पर पंजीकृत है, जब्त कर ली गई है। पुलिस जांच में पता चला कि बिठूर पुलिस थाने में तैनात होने के बावजूद मौर्य घटना के समय सचेंडी में मौजूद था। पीड़िता के परिवार ने पुलिस पर मामले को दबाने का आरोप लगाया।

इन अधिकारियों पर एक्शन

सचेंडी इलाके में 14 वर्षीय लड़की के कथित अपहरण और सामूहिक बलात्कार के मामले में दो और पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की भी गई। पनकी के सहायक पुलिस आयुक्त (एसीपी) शिखर को रिजर्व पुलिस लाइंस से संबद्ध कर दिया है और भीमसेन पुलिस चौकी प्रभारी दिनेश कुमार को लापरवाही के आरोप में निलंबित कर दिया है। इससे पहले कथित लापरवाही और तथ्यों को तोड़-मरोड़ कर पेश करने के आरोप में पुलिस उपायुक्त (पश्चिम) दिनेश त्रिपाठी को हटाया गया था और सचेंडी थाना के प्रभारी निरीक्षक (एसएचओ) विक्रम सिंह को निलंबित किया गया था।

पीड़िता का बयान मजिस्ट्रेट के समक्ष दर्ज किया गया। अधिकारी ने बताया कि इससे एक दिन पहले, अदालत ने पुलिस को फटकार लगाई थी क्योंकि पीड़िता के नाबालिग होने के बावजूद यौन अपराधों से बाल संरक्षण अधिनियम (पाक्सो) के प्रावधानों को लागू नहीं किया था। उन्होंने बताया कि प्राथमिकी में बाद में अधिनियम की संबंधित धाराओं को शामिल करने के लिए संशोधन किया गया।

**Source: <https://www.tv9hindi.com/india/jhatka-vs-halal-debate-reached-even-railway-meals-what-is-the-difference-and-why-do-muslims-not-eat-jhatka-meat-3651751.html>**

रेलवे की थाली तक पहुंचा झटका vs हलाल पर बवाल, क्या है दोनों में फर्क, मुस्लिम क्यों नहीं खाते झटका?

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने संस्कृति मंत्रालय से यह भी आग्रह किया है कि सभी भोजनालयों, दुकानों और संस्थानों को यह निर्देश दिए जाएं कि वे साफ तौर पर बताएं कि परोसा जाने वाला मीट हलाल है या झटका।

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भारतीय रेलवे की थाली में परोसे जाने वाले नॉनवेज को लेकर एक बार फिर हलाल और झटका मीट पर बहस तेज हो गई है। सिख संगठनों की ओर से इस मुद्दे पर याचिका दायर किए जाने के बाद राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने रेलवे बोर्ड, FSSAI और संस्कृति मंत्रालय के सचिव को नोटिस जारी किया है।

NHRC ने नोटिस जारी करते हुए कहा कि यदि रेलवे में केवल हलाल मीट ही परोसा जा रहा है, तो यह यात्रियों के भोजन चुनने के अधिकार का उल्लंघन हो सकता है। आयोग ने यह भी माना है कि यह स्थिति सिख धर्म की आचार संहिता, जिसे सिख रहत मर्यादा कहा जाता है, के भी खिलाफ जाती है। इस मामले पर NHRC सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने कहा कि सिख रहत मर्यादा सिखों को हलाल मांस खाने से रोकती है। यदि सिख यात्रियों को यह जानकारी नहीं दी जा रही कि उन्हें किस प्रकार का मीट परोसा जा रहा है, तो यह उनके धार्मिक और उपभोक्ता अधिकारों का सीधा हनन है।

आयोग ने संस्कृति मंत्रालय से यह भी आग्रह किया है कि सभी भोजनालयों, दुकानों और संस्थानों को यह निर्देश दिए जाएं कि वे साफ तौर पर बताएं कि परोसा जाने वाला मीट हलाल है या झटका। NHRC का मानना है कि भोजन से जुड़ी इस तरह की जानकारी न देना न केवल पारदर्शिता की कमी दिखाता है, बल्कि यह धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता और उपभोक्ता अधिकारों के भी खिलाफ है।

इस बहस के बीच ये जानना जरूरी हो जाता है कि आखिर हलाल और झटका मीट में फर्क क्या है?

आप मांसाहारी हों या न हों, लेकिन हलाल और झटका शब्द आपने जरूर सुने होंगे। अक्सर लोगों के मन में यह सवाल आता है कि एक ही जानवर का मीट कभी हलाल कहलाता है और कभी झटका। क्या मीट अलग होता है? क्या स्वाद अलग होता है? या फिर सेहत पर इसका असर अलग पड़ता है? असल में, हलाल और झटका मीट जानवर की नस्ल या मीट के प्रकार को नहीं, बल्कि उसे काटने के तरीके को बताते हैं। फर्क केवल इस बात में होता है कि जानवर को किस विधि से काटा गया है। यही तरीका आगे चलकर मीट की गुणवत्ता, साफ-सफाई, और धार्मिक मान्यताओं से जुड़ जाता है।

हलाल शब्द का अर्थ और उसका महत्व

हलाल अरबी भाषा का शब्द है, जिसका अर्थ होता है जायज या सही। इस्लाम धर्म में किसी भी चीज को खाने या करने से पहले यह देखा जाता है कि वह हलाल है या नहीं। मांस के मामले में हलाल का मतलब होता है कि जानवर को इस्लामिक नियमों के अनुसार सही तरीके से काटा गया हो। इस्लाम में यह माना जाता है कि जो भोजन शरीर में जाए, वह शुद्ध, साफ और धार्मिक रूप से सही होना चाहिए। इसी वजह से हलाल मीट को बहुत महत्व दिया जाता है।

हलाल मीट कैसे तैयार किया जाता है?

हलाल प्रक्रिया में जानवर की गर्दन की मुख्य नस, सांस की नली और भोजन नली को तेज धार वाले चाकू से काटा जाता है। इस दौरान अल्लाह का नाम लिया जाता है और दुआ पढ़ी जाती है। इसके बाद जानवर को कुछ समय तक उसी स्थिति में छोड़ दिया जाता है ताकि उसका पूरा खून शरीर से बाहर निकल जाए। इस प्रक्रिया में यह ध्यान रखा जाता है कि जानवर ज़िंदा हो, स्वस्थ हो और किसी गंभीर बीमारी से पीड़ित न हो। जानवर को अनावश्यक पीड़ा न दी जाए, यही कोशिश की जाती है। जब जानवर के शरीर से खून पूरी तरह बाहर निकल जाता है, तभी उसे अलग-अलग हिस्सों में काटा जाता है। इस पूरी प्रक्रिया को इस्लाम में 'ज़िबाह' कहा जाता है।

हलाल मीट को सेहतमंद क्यों माना जाता है

वैज्ञानिक तरीके से देखा जाए तो हलाल प्रक्रिया में खून लगभग पूरी तरह शरीर से बाहर निकल जाता है। खून में कई प्रकार के बैक्टीरिया, टॉक्सिन और गंदे तत्व हो सकते हैं। जब खून बाहर निकल जाता है, तो मीट ज्यादा साफ हो जाता है। इसी वजह से हलाल मीट ज्यादा मुलायम, ज्यादा समय तक सुरक्षित और स्वाद में भी बेहतर माना जाता है। इसमें बदबू कम आती है और यह जल्दी खराब नहीं होता।

अब जानते हैं झटका मीट क्या होता है?

झटका प्रक्रिया में जानवर की गर्दन को एक ही बार में पूरी तरह काट दिया जाता है। कई बार जानवर को पहले बेहोश भी कर दिया जाता है ताकि उसे दर्द का कम एहसास हो। इस तरीके में जानवर की मौत बहुत तेजी से होती है। झटका विधि को मानने वालों का कहना है कि इसमें जानवर को कम तकलीफ होती है क्योंकि उसे लंबे समय तक तड़पना नहीं पड़ता। लेकिन इस प्रक्रिया में खून को पूरी तरह बाहर निकलने का समय नहीं मिल पाता।

झटका मीट और बल्ड क्लॉटिंग का संबंध

झटका मीट में सबसे बड़ी समस्या बल्ड क्लॉटिंग यानी खून का जमना मानी जाती है। जब गर्दन एक ही बार में पूरी तरह कट जाती है, तो शरीर का रक्त संचार तुरंत रुक जाता है। इससे खून मांस के अंदर ही जमने लगता है। यह जमा हुआ खून मीट को सख्त बना देता है और उसमें बैक्टीरिया पनपने की संभावना बढ़

जाती है. इसी कारण झटका मीट जल्दी खराब हो सकता है और उसकी गुणवत्ता पर असर पड़ता है.

बल्ड क्लॉटिंग को सरल भाषा में समझें

जब शरीर में कहीं चोट लगती है और खून बहने लगता है, तो शरीर खुद ही खून को जमाने की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर देता है ताकि ज्यादा खून न निकले. यही बल्ड क्लॉटिंग होती है. मीट के मामले में यही प्रक्रिया नुकसानदायक हो जाती है, क्योंकि खून वहीं जमा रह जाता है और बाहर नहीं निकल पाता.

मुस्लिम क्यों खाते हैं हलाल मीट?

जानकारों का मानना है कि हलाल करने के बाद जानवर के शरीर से पूरा खून निकल जाता है, जिससे जानवर को अगर किसी तरह की कोई बीमारी है तो वो खून के साथ ही बाहर निकल जाती है और मीट खाने लायक साफ हो जाता है. यही कारण है कि मुसलमान झटका मीट खाना पसंद नहीं करते. इसके साथ ही हलाल मीट काफी लंबे समय तक चलता है, जिससे उसमें किसी भी तरह की महक आने की संभावना बहुत कम रहती है.