



Dignitaries at the inauguration of the moot court

ILNU, NHRC inaugurate nat'l moot competition

Competition to be conducted on Feb 7 and 8

The Institute of Law, Nirma University (ILNU), in collaboration with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India, on Friday inaugurated the ILNU-NHRC Moot Court Competition, 2026.

The competition will be conducted over multiple rounds on February 7 and 8.

The inauguration ceremony was presided over by Justice (Retd) Kaushal J Thakkar, Chairperson of the Gujarat State Human Rights Commission, with Bharat Lal, General Secretary and CEO of the NHRC, as the chief guest. Addressing the participants, both dignitaries spoke on pressing global challenges arising from climate change, drawing on their experience in environmental governance and climate policy.

Director and Dean of ILNU, Prof. (Dr.) Madhuri Parikh, delivered the welcome address, highlighting global issues linked to climate change. Vice President of Nirma University, KK Patel, formally declared the competition open and extended best wishes to the participating teams.

The competition has seen strong national participation, with 51 teams registering from leading law institutions across the country. Following a preliminary elimination round, 20 teams have qualified for the main rounds of the moot court competition.

AM

Arvind moves NHRC over CM's conjoined twins remarks

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

@Hyderabad

BJP MP Dharmapuri Arvind has lodged a complaint with the National Commission for Women and the National Human Rights Commission of India against Chief Minister A Revanth Reddy, over his alleged public statement concerning conjoined twins Veena and Vani.

In his complaint, the MP expressed deep concern over the remarks allegedly made by the chief minister during a public speech on 6 February at Nizamabad. He stated that the use of a serious congenital medical condition in political comparison is deeply insensitive and undermines the dignity of individuals who have shown extraordinary courage and resilience in overcoming social and medical challenges.

He highlighted that Veena and Vani are inspiring young

women from Telangana who have successfully completed their B Com degree and are now preparing to pursue Chartered Accountancy (CA), one of the most demanding professional qualifications in India. Their journey stands as a symbol of determination, intellectual strength, and hope for thousands of differently-abled individuals across the country, the BJP MP added.

The complaints submitted to the Commissions request appropriate examination of the matter and necessary action as per applicable laws, guidelines, and constitutional protections relating to dignity, equality, and human rights. He requested the authorities concerned to take appropriate steps to ensure that the dignity of women and persons facing medical and physical challenges is protected and respected in public life.



Source: <https://www.aninews.in/news/national/politics/ncws-priyank-kanoongo-alleges-miya-muslim-clerics-praying-for-assam-cms-death20260207164733/?amp=1>

NCW's Priyank Kanoongo alleges Miya Muslim clerics praying for Assam CM's death

ANI | Updated: Feb 07, 2026 16:47 IST

New Delhi [India], February 7 (ANI): Member of the National Commission for Women (NCW), Priyank Kanoongo, on Friday flagged what he described as "dangerous development" in Assam, alleging that certain Miya Muslim clerics had organised gatherings to pray for the death of Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma.

In a post on X, Kanoongo said that the Chief Minister belongs to the indigenous community of the state and claimed that such acts reflect deep-rooted hatred and attempts to incite racial and social violence.

"The incident of Miya Muslim mullahs and maulanas in Assam organising gatherings to pray for the death of the Chief Minister @himantabiswa, who belongs to the indigenous community of the state, is a very dangerous development. Harboursing hatred and spreading racial violence on the basis of colour, identity, facial features, language, religion, social traditions, customs, etc., is a crime," said Kanoongo.

Highlighting what he termed systemic discrimination, Kanoongo further alleged that indigenous Hindu communities in Northeast India face prejudice due to cultural practices such as pig rearing. He claimed, "Another example of the problem is that even because of the tradition of pig rearing in Hindu families of Northeast India, the Hindu indigenous people there have to face such discrimination from the Miya people."

Earlier, the National Human Rights Commission, on February 5, took cognisance of growing concerns around gyms and fitness centres across India. Acting on multiple complaints, the NHRC issued notices to all State governments, the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, and concerned sports authorities over allegations of sexual exploitation and health risks in unregulated fitness spaces.

Kanoongo has cited "numerous cases of sexual exploitation of women, adolescent girls and minors by trainers" in gyms across the country. He has also flagged health risks arising from substandard food supplements and uncontrolled physical activities, warning that these practices pose a direct threat to human life.

The NHRC has sought detailed inputs on existing rules governing gyms and fitness centres, stating that the objective is to strengthen regulatory mechanisms and curb unethical practices. (ANI)

Source: <https://newsable.asianetnews.com/india/ncw-member-flags-death-prayers-for-assam-cm-by-miya-muslim-clerics-articleshow-k2k0cg6>

NCW member flags 'death prayers' for Assam CM by Miya Muslim clerics

3 Min read

Author : Asianet News Central | ANI

Published : Feb 07 2026, 05:00 PM IST

NCW's Priyank Kanoongo alleged that Miya Muslim clerics in Assam organised gatherings to pray for CM Himanta Biswa Sarma's death, calling it a 'dangerous development' aimed at inciting racial and social violence against indigenous communities.

NCW Member Alleges 'Death Prayers' for Assam CM

Member of the National Commission for Women (NCW), Priyank Kanoongo, on Friday flagged what he described as "dangerous development" in Assam, alleging that certain Miya Muslim clerics had organised gatherings to pray for the death of Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma.

In a post on X, Kanoonga said that the Chief Minister belongs to the indigenous community of the state and claimed that such acts reflect deep-rooted hatred and attempts to incite racial and social violence. "The incident of Miya Muslim mullahs and maulanas in Assam organising gatherings to pray for the death of the Chief Minister @himantabiswa, who belongs to the indigenous community of the state, is a very dangerous development. Harboursing hatred and spreading racial violence on the basis of colour, identity, facial features, language, religion, social traditions, customs, etc., is a crime," said Kanoonga. असम के मिया मुस्लिम मुल्ला-मौलानाओं द्वारा वहाँ के मूलनिवासी समुदाय से आने वाले मुख्यमंत्री @himantabiswa की मौत की दुआ करने के लिए सभाए आयोजित करना खतरनाक घटना है। रंग, पहचान, नाक नक्श और भाषा-धर्म-समाजिक परंपरा-रीति-रिवाज इत्यादि के आधार पर नफ़रत पालकर नस्लीय हिंसा फैलाना... <https://t.co/v5czD6rKZu> — प्रियंक कानूनगो Priyank Kanoongo (@KanoongoPriyank) February 7, 2026

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NHRC Issues Notices Over Unregulated Gyms

Earlier, the National Human Rights Commission, on February 5, took cognisance of growing concerns around gyms and fitness centres across India. Acting on multiple complaints, the NHRC issued notices to all State governments, the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, and concerned sports authorities over allegations of sexual exploitation and health risks in unregulated fitness spaces.

Kanoongo has cited "numerous cases of sexual exploitation of women, adolescent girls and minors by trainers" in gyms across the country. He has also flagged health risks arising from substandard food supplements and uncontrolled physical activities, warning that these practices pose a direct threat to human life.

The NHRC has sought detailed inputs on existing rules governing gyms and fitness centres, stating that the objective is to strengthen regulatory mechanisms and curb unethical practices. (ANI)

(Except for the headline, this story has not been edited by Asianet Newsable English staff and is published from a syndicated feed.)

Source: <https://newsable.asianetnews.com/india/tehangana-cm-in-trouble-over-insensitive-remarks-on-conjoined-twins-articleshow-q96b3f2>

Telangana CM in trouble over 'insensitive' remarks on conjoined twins

2 Min read

Author : Asianet News Central | ANI

Published : Feb 07 2026, 07:30 PM IST

Arvind Dharmapuri, Member of Parliament from Nizamabad, Telangana, has formally submitted complaints to the Chairpersons of the National Commission for Women and the National Human Rights Commission of India against A. Revanth Reddy, Chief Minister of Telangana, over alleged insensitive public statements concerning the conjoined twins, Veena and Vani.

Complaint Cites Insensitive Political Comparison

In his complaint, Dharmapuri expressed deep concern about the remarks reported during a public speech on February 6 in Nizamabad. He stated that the use of a serious congenital medical condition in political comparison is deeply insensitive and undermines the dignity of individuals who have shown extraordinary courage and resilience in overcoming social and medical challenges, according to a release.

Arvind Dharmapuri has filed complaints against Telangana CM over "insensitive" remarks about conjoined twins.

Veena and Vani Hailed as Symbols of Determination

Dharmapuri highlighted that Veena and Vani are inspiring young women from Telangana who have successfully completed their Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com) degrees and are now preparing to pursue the Chartered Accountancy (CA) qualification, one of the most demanding professional qualifications in India. Their journey stands as a symbol of determination, intellectual strength, and hope for thousands of differently-abled individuals across the country.

Call for Action and Upholding Dignity

The complaints submitted to the Commission request an appropriate examination of the matter and the necessary action in accordance with applicable laws, guidelines, and constitutional protections relating to dignity, equality, and human rights.

Dharmapuri further emphasised that public representatives holding constitutional office must exercise responsibility and sensitivity in public discourse, as such statements significantly affect societal attitudes and public behaviour, according to the release.

He requested the concerned authorities to take appropriate steps to ensure that the dignity of women and persons facing medical and physical challenges is protected and respected in public life.

(ANI)

(Except for the headline, this story has not been edited by Asianet Newsable English staff and is published from a syndicated feed.)

Source: <https://www.chennaionline.com/news/jagan-accuses-tdp-of-politicising-tirupati-issue/>

Jagan Accuses TDP of Politicising Tirupati Issue

February 7, 2026

Former Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy has strongly criticised the state government, accusing Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu, Deputy Chief Minister Pawan Kalyan, and IT Minister Nara Lokesh of using religion for political purposes.

Speaking to the media, Jagan alleged that the leaders are politicising the Tirupati laddu issue and spreading misinformation to gain political advantage. He claimed that they are “dragging God into politics” instead of focusing on real governance issues.

The YSR Congress Party (YSRCP) president also accused the ruling government of targeting his party members. He said there have been coordinated attacks on the homes of YSRCP leaders across the state. According to him, these incidents show a pattern of harassment and political pressure.

Jagan further alleged that Andhra Pradesh is witnessing a “jungle raj” under the TDP-led NDA government, where law and order are not properly maintained.

He said his party will seek justice by approaching constitutional and legal authorities, including the Supreme Court and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). He added that the YSRCP will challenge what he called false propaganda related to the Tirupati adulteration case.

The remarks come amid rising political tensions between the YSRCP and the ruling alliance in the state.

Source: <https://www.deccanherald.com/amp/story/india/when-water-kills-the-cracks-in-the-urban-supply-story-3890735>

When water kills: The cracks in the urban supply story

Leaking pipes, poor sewage systems, intermittent supply and polluted water sources make drinking water a hazard for millions in India, especially the poor

Kushagra Bhardwaj

Last Updated 08 February 2026, 03:05 IST

After battling for survival for over a month, Anita Kushwah, 65, passed away last Sunday. First admitted to an Indore hospital on January 28 with severe vomiting and diarrhoea, Anita was initially discharged only to be readmitted in three days as her condition worsened. Reports said she later suffered a cardiac arrest, her kidneys failed, and even after being placed on a ventilator, she could not be saved.

Anita's enemy was not a natural disaster or illness, but what flowed from the very taps that were meant to provide clean drinking water. With her death, the official toll in the Indore water contamination tragedy rose to 32.

Ironically, it occurred in a city that has been consistently ranked the cleanest in India since the launch of Swachh Survekshan in 2016.

While residents estimated that around 3,000 people in the affected Bhagirathpura area suffered symptoms, with 450 requiring hospitalisation, the state government submitted in the Indore bench of Madhya Pradesh High Court that only 16 deaths could possibly be linked to the outbreak, a claim that the bench also questioned.

Lab tests confirmed the presence of E coli, Salmonella and Vibrio cholerae in the water supply. The source? A public toilet was built directly above a 30-year-old water pipeline, without a proper septic tank, allowing sewage to seep through leaking joints. Reports indicated that the residents of the densely populated neighbourhood had complained of foul-smelling, bitter-tasting, discoloured water since mid-December 2025, yet the supply continued.

The incident drew much-needed attention due to its severity and Indore's 'cleanest city' tag, but it took a dismissive 'ghanta' remark by state cabinet Minister and six-time BJP legislator Kailash Vijayvargiya to catapult into national focus.

Indore's tragedy is not an isolated incident. According to a report by Down to Earth published by the Centre for Science and Environment, from January 2025 to January 7, 2026, at least 34 people died and 5,500 people fell ill across 26 cities, including 16 state capitals, spanning 22 states and Union territories after consuming sewage-contaminated piped drinking water.

In Gujarat's capital, Gandhinagar, contaminated drinking water led to a typhoid outbreak, with over 150 people, mostly children, falling ill, in early January. The National Human Rights Commission took suo motu cognisance of the outbreak and sought a report from the state authorities.

Officials determined that leakages in water and sewage pipelines at over two dozen locations may have caused the bacterial outbreak. According to officials, one contributing factor was the ongoing revamp of water and sewage lines, which were laid nearly three decades ago.

In Bengaluru's Lingarajapuram, a tragedy was narrowly averted after residents complained about foul-smelling water, and the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) promptly stopped the supply. A day later, using robotic technology, the agency identified the exact spot of contamination and replaced the affected pipeline.

The officials said that the pipeline was older than four decades and was giving way to corrosion.

In less than a month, similar reports emerged from the V S Garden area in Bengaluru's Rayapuram, where residents said that they had been receiving sewage-contaminated water for nearly a week. BWSSB officials who inspected the pipelines reported that an illegal connection, which had cut into the pipeline without permission, had caused the contamination.

Beyond sewage contamination, drinking water in cities is sometimes marred by dangerous chemicals. Delhi relies heavily on the Yamuna River for about 40% of its water supply. However, the river is heavily polluted with industrial waste and high ammonia levels. This has repeatedly forced water treatment plants to shut down or operate at reduced capacity, with key facilities like Wazirabad and Chandrawal curtailing output by 25-50%, causing shortages that affect millions of residents. In January 2026, elevated ammonia levels rendered the water too toxic to treat, resulting in black, foul-smelling water in some areas and disruptions that lasted several days. A 2025 report by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) found that in Delhi, 13-15% of groundwater samples contained uranium above safe limits (30 ppb), along with elevated levels of salinity, nitrates, fluoride and other heavy metals. A Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) audit released in January also pointed out that nearly 55% of tested groundwater samples in Delhi were unsafe for consumption.

While such cases are often dismissed as civic issues, they affect the everyday lives of large populations. An estimate suggests that in developing countries, inadequate drinking water and sanitation facilities account for around 80% of all illnesses.

Access to water and sanitation is recognised by the United Nations as a human right – fundamental to everyone's health, dignity and prosperity.

In the above-mentioned and several other reported and unreported cases, a similar pattern emerges — old leaking pipes, sewage contamination, poor planning and ignored complaints — pointing to systematic failures in how Indian cities often fail to deliver clean water, a basic amenity, to their citizens.

The journey of water

For almost all cities, the journey of water starts at treatment centres, where water is pumped from multiple sources, including rivers and lakes. At these centres, the water is mandated to be treated as per BIS 10500: 2012 drinking water quality standards.

Taking the example of water pumping in Bengaluru, M N Thippeswamy, retired chief engineer of BWSSB, explained, "At the treatment plant, we provide disinfection and keep residual chlorine at one milligram per litre." "That water is pumped to the city in three stages and goes to different reservoirs within the city," added Thippeswamy, who has over 35 years of experience in the field.

From these ground-level reservoirs, water flows through a hierarchical network. "We have transmission mains from headworks to city reservoirs. We have trunk mains connecting to each reservoir. We have feeder mains emerging from all ground-level reservoirs," the engineer explains. "Feeder mains are connected to distribution mains. Ultimately, from the distribution point, we are connecting to each household."

The contamination cracks

While the initial steps are largely safe, contamination most often occurs in the final step, when clean drinking water is being transported to households through feeder mains. Water pipelines running in close proximity to sewage-carrying pipelines significantly increase the risk of contamination.

"The most critical point of pollution occurs when feeder mains pass through multiple areas, crisscrossing storm water drains and sewage lines," Thippeswamy says. "When these lines crisscross, the joints are vulnerable."

Historically, when Indian cities were developed, artificial drains were designed to carry the stormwater from rooftops, streets and roads to natural drains or water bodies to prevent flooding of local areas. However, today, in most cities, these stormwater drains are filled with filth, which often comes into contact with drinking water supply lines, leading to contamination.

However, multiple experts have highlighted that one of the greatest drawbacks of our water supply system remains intermittent supply. In most cities, water is often supplied twice or thrice a day, usually during specified timings.

"When no water is being supplied, there is low pressure in the pipeline. It allows outer contaminants to enter the pipeline during this time. Surrounding groundwater, if mixed with the raw sewage, can enter the drinking water system through cracks and loose joints. This is called back siphonage or intrusion," Subrata Chakraborty, Director, Water Program at the Delhi-based Centre for Science and Environment, told DH.

"So even if from the water treatment plant, quality water is released, by the time it reaches the household, there is a possibility that the water is contaminated," he added.

Structural challenges

The 2024 Manual on Water Supply and Treatment Systems, published by the Central Public Health and

Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), specifies that water mains should maintain a minimum horizontal separation of three metres from sewage lines. When water and sewage lines must cross, the water main's bottom should be at least 0.5 metres above the top of the sewer.

"If you maintain the distance, the chance of contamination is low," says Subrata. "But to maintain the distance, you need to identify the drinking water line and then go below that to install sewer lines. This is a challenge." The challenge stems from the order in which the infrastructure is developed. "Almost all urban local bodies have some drinking water supply system," Subrata explains. "But not all areas of these cities are covered under sewer line systems. So, drinking water lines are already there. Now, when you need to lay down sewer lines, engineers first need to identify the drinking water line and go below it."

Implementing this requires tools, training and documentation, resources that most cities lack. "When excavation begins, you can see multiple pipes going here and there, and it is very difficult to identify which is the drinking water line," Subrata says.

Another challenge stems from the institutional fragmentation of departments. While the drinking water supply is managed by one agency, sewage lines fall under another. Although data, including maps, are shareable, effective coordination often remains elusive. This confusion has given rise to the familiar Indian joke, "They laid the road but forgot to put pipes below, so they are digging it again."

Vishwanath Srikantaiah, popularly known as the Rain Man of Bengaluru, highlighted another problem about the ageing underground infrastructure. "The typical lifespan of pipes is around 30-40 years. However, there is no publicly available database storing information about these pipelines. It is usually only when some incidents happen that they are changed or repaired."

Asset replacement requires funds that cities often claim they lack. "Some amount is earmarked for asset replacement. They start with the oldest pipelines, gradually replacing them," Thippeswamy says. "But finances are always limited."

Addressing water contamination also requires tackling an issue that most cities prefer to ignore: the lack of proper sewage infrastructure. While several cities lack basic facilities for sewage management, even in those that have some sewage infrastructure, coverage remains incomplete.

"For Delhi, around 50% of areas are non-sewered. For Greater Hyderabad, one-third of the city is still non-sewered," Subrata notes. Where sewer lines don't exist, the quality of septic tanks becomes critical — but here too, the system has failed. Although standards for the septic tank design exist, they are generally flouted, as in the case of Indore. With a lack of construction oversight, the septic tanks leak sewage into groundwater or water pipelines, contaminating the very sources from which cities draw drinking water.

The unequal tragedy

The geography of contamination outbreaks often follows a pattern. Bhagirathpura, where Anita Kushwah died, is a densely populated, lower-income neighbourhood. Most affected areas across Indian cities share these characteristics.

Physical constraints in these areas create the conditions for contamination. "The poor neighbourhoods in our cities are often the most unplanned ones, with narrow roads and community toilets, which is why often such contaminations emerge from such areas," Vishwanath said.

The problem was echoed by Thippeswamy, "In most of the slum areas or remote areas, roads are very narrow, ten or twelve feet, even eight feet. Both the water supply and sewer lines run through these narrow roads. That is where a lot of pollution takes place. These are critical areas where we have to verify water quality very frequently." The picture is even more stark among the poor, who are usually dependent on the government-supplied drinking water, while wealthier households turn to UV and RO systems or bottled water.

Big-ticket projects

On paper, programmes like the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) were meant to address precisely these failures. Launched in 2015 and now in its second phase (AMRUT 2.0), the mission focuses on achieving universal water supply, expanding sewerage coverage and reducing non-revenue water (or unaccounted water which is water lost in leaks, theft, transmission or other errors) in urban India. Cities were encouraged to replace old pipelines, expand sewer networks and move towards 24x7 water supply to prevent contamination caused by intermittent pressure.

Yet a decade on, the outcomes remain uneven. While AMRUT-funded projects have added treatment capacity and kilometres of pipelines, experts point out that the mission has prioritised coverage and infrastructure creation over long-term operation, maintenance and monitoring.

Intermittent supply, which AMRUT seeks to eliminate, still remains the norm in most cities. "Unless cities move decisively towards continuous, pressurised water supply, back siphonage will remain a recurring risk," Subrata

noted.

Odisha is one of the few states that have explicitly attempted to break away from intermittent water supply. Launched in 2020, Odisha's 24x7 drinking water programme, under the 'Drink from Tap' initiative, aims to provide continuous, potable water directly from household taps, starting with Bhubaneswar and gradually expanding to other urban areas. By ensuring round-the-clock pressurised supply, the state seeks to prevent back siphonage. "When there is continuous pressure in the pipes, it is difficult for contaminants to enter the water supply. It also requires fewer resources with no need for sump tanks, motors or other storage facilities," said Vishwanath, advocating for governments to push for 24/7 water supply.

Echoing similar arguments, Thippeswamy said that the move will also ensure reduced consumption as it would eliminate the need for people to store water for long hours. "Although we already have enough resources, if we can save around the unaccounted water, which is around 30%, we can supply 24/7 water."

He also advocated that the BWSSB should adopt a Water Safety Plan, a comprehensive measure based on constant risk assessment and management, as advised by the World Health Organization (WHO).

The WHO emphasises that safe drinking water requires a preventive approach, not just reactive testing after contamination occurs. This is the foundation of Water Safety Plans, a systematic framework now adopted by countries worldwide to safeguard water quality from "catchment to consumer."

To ensure every Indian citizen's basic right to clean drinking water, cities and governments need to prioritise maintenance over milestones, continuous supply over stop-gap fixes, quality over quantity and the safety of the most vulnerable neighbourhoods over headline-friendly rankings.

(With inputs from Ajith Athrady in New Delhi, E T B Sivapriyan in Chennai, Satish Jha in Ahmedabad and S N V Sudhir in Hyderabad)

Source: <https://hyderabadmail.com/nhrc-warning-tspcb-ghmc-jawahar-nagar-dumping-yard-pollution/>

Jawahar Nagar dumping yard pollution

Durga Prasad Sunku | February 7, 2026

HYDERABAD: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has issued a formal reminder to the Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB) and the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), instructing them to comply with previous orders concerning the environmental and health crisis at the Jawahar Nagar Dumping Yard in Medchal-Malkajgiri district. The Commission warned that non-compliance would lead to further action.

This intervention follows a detailed complaint from Srikanth Umesh Kumar, President of the Know Your Rights Society, who alleges serious violations of the fundamental right to a clean and healthy environment under Article 21 of the Constitution.

In his complaint dated November 1, 2025, Kumar detailed ongoing hardships faced by residents of P.S. Rao Nagar, Dammaiguda, and surrounding areas. He cited severe issues such as foul odors, toxic air, and contaminated groundwater resulting from improper waste management, open leachate ponds, and lack of neutralizing chemicals. The pollution has significantly impacted vulnerable groups, including schoolchildren, asthma patients, and the elderly, exacerbating respiratory problems.

For the past 10 days, severe sound & air pollution have been caused by RAMKY at the JN Dumping Yard. The noise from this site is extremely disturbing, & the air quality has drastically worsened. Despite repeated concerns, @ETspcb remains silent 🙄. @GHMOnline @gadwalvijayainc pic.twitter.com/92GKIIMBwF

— Srikanth Umesh Kumar (@srikanth_umesh) August 13, 2025

In August 2025, dumping yard authorities allegedly conducted a nearly 20-day power plant trial without required permissions from the GHMC, TSPCB, or local police. An RTI response from the Jawahar Nagar Police Station confirmed that no permission was granted. The trial generated continuous loud mechanical noise and emitted toxic smoke, resulting in severe noise and air pollution.

The NHRC complaint was preceded by several unsuccessful attempts to seek redress. Kumar submitted an initial complaint to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) on August 16, 2025, followed by a September 23, 2025, appeal after the CPCB referred the matter to TSPCB, and a formal complaint to TSPCB on October 10, 2025, citing ongoing violations and an ineffective inspection by board officials.

Despite these efforts and a CPCB directive for TSPCB to submit an Action Taken Report, the complainant states that no significant remedial action has been observed.

After receiving the complaint on November 6, 2025, the NHRC registered it as a case. The Commission has directed the Chairman of TSPCB and the Commissioner of GHMC to provide further information and comply with its previous instructions.

The Commission's notice, dated February 7, 2026, confirms that the matter has been reviewed and key concerns, including toxic air, foul odors, contaminated water, and unauthorized power plant trials, have been documented. This reminder serves as a formal ultimatum to state authorities.

The complainant has requested that the NHRC form a fact-finding team to visit the site, direct police to register an FIR against the dumping yard management, and instruct TSPCB and GHMC to take immediate corrective action, develop a mitigation plan, and impose penalties.



Source: <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2026/Feb/07/ysrcp-will-expose-coalitions-jungle-raj-jagan-mohan-reddy>

YSRCP will expose coalition's 'jungle raj': Jagan Mohan Reddy

He said petrol bombs and acid bottles were hurled into Ramesh's house while his elderly father was alone inside.
Express News Service | Updated on: 07 Feb 2026, 10:12 am

1 min read

VIJAYAWADA: Former Chief Minister and YSR Congress Party (YSRCP) President YS Jagan Mohan Reddy has vowed to pursue all legal and constitutional avenues, including the Supreme Court and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), to expose what he described as the "jungle raj" of the coalition government and its alleged false propaganda surrounding the Tirupati laddu issue.

Addressing the media in Ibrahimpatnam on Friday after consoling party leader Jogi Ramesh and his family, whose residence was attacked and set ablaze by mobs, Jagan said the CBI investigation had categorically ruled out the presence of animal fat in the ghee used for laddu preparation.

He pointed out that the charge sheet, backed by reports from two central laboratories, did not implicate anyone from the YSRCP and clarified that four rejected tankers had returned from another company during Chandrababu Naidu's tenure.

He dismissed the one-man commission appointed by Naidu as an eyewash, insisting that the court-monitored CBI report would stand scrutiny.

Jagan alleged that TDP mobs, working in collusion with the police, carried out violent attacks on YSRCP leaders, including Ambati Rambabu, Vidadala Rajini, Kakani Govardhan Reddy, and Jogi Ramesh.

He said petrol bombs and acid bottles were hurled into Ramesh's house while his elderly father was alone inside. He accused the government of filing 24 cases against Ramesh, seven against his son, and even one against his wife.

"Justice may be delayed, but it will not be denied. All days will not remain the same, and we are the future," he asserted.

Source: <https://www.newsbytesapp.com/news/entertainment/ghooskhor-pandat-protesters-against-movie-burn-manoj-bajpayee-s-effigies/story>

'Ghooskhor Pandat' row: Protesters burn Manoj Bajpayee's effigies

By Apoorva Rastogi

Feb 07, 2026 11:04 am

What's the story

The upcoming Netflix film Ghooskhor Pandat has sparked widespread protests across India over its allegedly offensive title. Several people took to the streets, alleging that the term "ghooskhor" (corrupt) defames the Brahmin community. In Prayagraj, effigies of producer Neeraj Pandey and lead actor Manoj Bajpayee were burned at Subhash Chowk on Friday. This comes after Bajpayee and Pandey both apologized and took down all promos for the show, including the teaser.

Protests spread to other cities

The protests were not limited to Prayagraj. In Indore, members of the Brahmin community staged a protest against the film, burning effigies of Netflix and Bajpayee. The Parshuram Sena members demanded a ban on the film, threatening to blacken Bajpayee and Pandey's faces if their demands weren't met. An FIR was also lodged against the filmmakers in Lucknow for "hurting religious and caste sentiments."

Bajpayee plays a corrupt cop in 'Ghooskhor Pandat'

Ghooskhor Pandat stars Bajpayee as Ajay Dixit/Pandat, a corrupt police officer. The film is scheduled to premiere on Netflix later this year, but no release date has been announced yet. Following the protests, the Federation of Western India Cine Employees (FWICE) has raised strong objections to the title in a letter addressed to industry bodies and OTT platforms, including Netflix, Amazon Prime Video, Zee5, and SonyLIV.

UP deputy CM, NHRC react

Uttar Pradesh Deputy Chief Minister Brajesh Pathak also condemned the film, saying it was "highly reprehensible." Additionally, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) issued a notice to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting after receiving a complaint alleging that the title "promotes negative stereotypes" and "vilifies a recognized social group."

Source: <https://www.oneindia.com/entertainment/ghooskhor-pandat-netflix-controversy-fir-filed-as-brouhaha-over-title-sparks-brahmin-backlash-in-up-7990993.html>

Ghooskhor Pandat Netflix Controversy: FIR Filed as Brouhaha Over Title Sparks Brahmin Backlash in UP

By Madhuri Adnal February 7, 2026

The brouhaha over the title of Ghooskhor Pandat has escalated into a legal and political flashpoint in Uttar Pradesh, with Lucknow Police registering an FIR and the film's makers withdrawing promotional material following objections from sections of the Brahmin community.

The Netflix-backed film stars Manoj Bajpayee as a corrupt police officer nicknamed "Pandat." Critics argue that combining the term - commonly used for Brahmins in parts of north India - with "ghooskhor" (bribe-taker) casts the community in a negative light.

The controversy intensified after the National Human Rights Commission reportedly sent a notice to the Union Information and Broadcasting Ministry seeking details.

Centre Directs Removal of Teaser

The digital streaming landscape in India hit a regulatory roadblock after the Central Government intervened in the controversy.

Amid mounting political pressure and public outcry, the Centre officially directed Netflix to remove the teaser and all associated promotional content of Ghooskhor Pandat. The move followed allegations that the film's title was "hurtful and disrespectful" toward a specific social group.

The controversy erupted shortly after the teaser's debut, with critics arguing that the juxtaposition of "Ghooskhor" with a caste identifier was intentionally provocative.

A senior BJP leader told PTI, "Taking swift action in the matter, the Centre has asked Netflix to remove the teaser and all other promotional content of the film. Anything that is against any society is completely unacceptable."

BJP national spokesperson Gaurav Bhatia echoed the sentiment in a post on X, stating, "We wholeheartedly commend the Centre's swift and decisive action. Offensive content such as the derogatory film Ghooskhor Pandat has not only been removed from the platform, but an FIR has also been registered in the case."

FIR Registered in Lucknow

Police at Hazratganj police station filed an FIR on February 7 against director Neeraj Pandey and members of the film's team.

Officials said the complaint alleges that the film's title and promotions could hurt caste sentiments and disturb social harmony. Authorities examined the teaser released on Netflix and widely shared online before initiating legal action.

Investigators said further steps will depend on the evidence collected during the probe.

Responding to the backlash, Bajpayee issued a detailed statement on X, saying: "When something you are part of causes hurt to some people, it makes you pause and listen."

He added that the film was meant to portray "a flawed individual and his journey of self-realisation," and stressed that it was not intended as a statement about any community.

Bajpayee also supported the decision to withdraw promotional material in light of public sentiment.

Director Neeraj Pandey's Statement

Pandey acknowledged that the title had caused hurt to some viewers and said the team had decided to temporarily take down all promotional content.

He maintained that the film is a fictional cop drama and that the character's nickname was used in a colloquial

sense, not as commentary on any caste.

Following these statements, the teaser was removed from social media platforms.

Political Reactions

The controversy quickly drew political responses.

The BJP government led by Yogi Adityanath ordered police action amid what officials described as "widespread anger."

Mayawati condemned the film as "casteist" and demanded a ban, while Uttar Pradesh Congress chief Ajay Rai called it an insult to Brahmins.

The row unfolds against a politically sensitive backdrop, with caste representation debates already underway in the state ahead of the 2027 Assembly elections.

Legal and OTT Context

Unlike theatrical releases, OTT films do not require certification from the Central Board of Film Certification, though digital content has increasingly faced legal scrutiny.

A petition seeking stricter regulation of streaming platforms has also been moved before the Delhi High Court.

The Supreme Court has previously observed that direct regulatory action against OTT platforms does not squarely fall within its jurisdiction.

What Happens Next?

With an FIR filed, promotions withdrawn, and political reactions intensifying, the future of *Ghooskhor Pandat* now hinges on the outcome of the police investigation and possible legal proceedings.

What began as a teaser release has now evolved into a wider debate over creative freedom, caste sensitivity, and digital regulation in India.

Source: <https://www.telegraphindia.com/amp/india/brahmin-slur-ire-at-bribe-film-makers-withdraw-ghooskhor-pandat-promotions-prnt/cid/2146178>

Brahmin slur ire at bribe film: Makers withdraw 'Ghooskhor Pandat' promotions

The Netflix film focuses on a 'ghooskhor' or corrupt police officer nicknamed 'Pandat' — a respectful term used for Brahmins in parts of the country — played by Bajpayee

Pheroze L. Vincent

Published 07.02.26, 06:25 AM

The makers of the upcoming Hindi film Ghooskhor Pandat have withdrawn promotional material after politicians across party lines slammed the title as offensive to Brahmins.

Director Neeraj Pandey and lead actor Manoj Bajpayee — both incidentally Brahmins — were compelled to issue social media statements after Lucknow police filed an FIR and the National Human Rights Commission sent a notice to the I&B ministry.

The Netflix film focuses on a ghooskhor or corrupt police officer nicknamed “Pandat” — a respectful term used for Brahmins in parts of the country — played by Bajpayee.

“When something you are part of causes hurt to some people, it makes you pause and listen,” the actor posted on X.

“....For me, this was about portraying a flawed individual and his journey of self-realisation. This was not meant to be a statement about any community.”

The controversy erupted after Netflix announced its slate of programmes for this year. It has released the film’s trailer as well.

Pandey posted on Instagram: “We understand that the title of the film has caused hurt to some viewers, and we genuinely acknowledge those feelings. In light of these concerns, we have decided to take down all promotional materials for the time being....”

While the FIR was filed reportedly at the behest of BJP chief minister Adityanath, BSP chief Mayawati too condemned “such a caste-indicating film” and asked the Centre to ban it.

She regretted that “Pandat is being portrayed as a bribe-taker and so on, leading to insult and disrespect for them across the country, which has currently spread intense anger throughout the Brahmin community”.

Mayawati, whose party projects itself as a defender of Dalit interests, had recently welcomed the Supreme Court’s stay on the UGC’s new equity guidelines that have angered the upper castes.

The Congress too waded in, glad at the opportunity to flag how Brahmins were being insulted under BJP rule.

Uttar Pradesh Congress chief Ajay Rai referred to the state BJP government’s recent confrontation with Swami Avimukteshwaranand Saraswati and told reporters: “It (the film) is an insult to the Brahmin community and also Sanatanis. This is the government that insulted Shankaracharya. So, certainly, they are insulting the Brahmin community.”

The Central Board of Film Certification has since 2017 ordered the deletion of 550 hours of footage from the films it has certified. Films on OTT platforms do not require the CBFC’s nod, but in recent years have still faced legal hurdles.

A petition moved against the film before Delhi High Court by an advocate, Vineet Jindal, seeks to make the Centre a respondent and demands that it regulate digital platforms to protect communal harmony.

The Centre blocked several digital platforms last July for allegedly showing obscene content. Hearing a PIL against several platforms including Netflix, Prime Video, X, Facebook, YouTube and Instagram last year, the Supreme

Court had said that action against OTTs was not in its domain.

Source: <https://tmv.in/article/neeraj-pandey-clarifies-ghooskhor-pandat-is-fictional-amid-fir-nhrc-notice-over-title-date=2026-02-07>

Neeraj Pandey clarifies Ghooskhor Pandat Is fictional amid FIR, NHRC notice over title

Nannapuraju Nirnitha

February 7, 2026

Filmmaker Neeraj Pandey on Friday clarified that his upcoming Netflix film Ghooskhor Pandat is a completely fictional story with no connection to any caste or community, following a wave of backlash over the film's title that has led to official scrutiny and legal complaints.

The controversy erupted after the teaser and promotional material of the film were released earlier this week. Several social and religious groups objected to the title, claiming it was insensitive and offensive, as it appeared to associate the term "Pandat", a colloquial form of "Pandit", with corruption. Critics argued that such usage could hurt religious sentiments and promote negative stereotyping of a recognised social group.

Following multiple complaints, an FIR was registered at Hazratganj police station in Lucknow after local advocates and members of social organisations approached the authorities. According to official sources, the action was taken after Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath directed officials to examine the complaints and proceed as per law. The FIR names the makers of the film and alleges that the title could disturb social harmony.

The issue also reached the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), which issued a notice to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting after receiving a complaint alleging that the film's title promotes negative stereotypes and vilifies a social group. The NHRC has sought a response from the ministry on the matter.

Responding to the backlash, Pandey said the title had unintentionally hurt a section of viewers and announced that all promotional materials, including the teaser, had been withdrawn temporarily. He stressed that Ghooskhor Pandat is a work of fiction and should not be seen as a reflection of any caste, religion or community.

The film stars Manoj Bajpayee as Ajay Dikshit, nicknamed "Pandat", a corrupt police officer whose plans for a profitable night spiral out of control when he becomes entangled in a larger global conspiracy unfolding in Delhi. Pandey said the crime thriller focuses on the actions and moral choices of an individual character rather than any social group.

Promotional posters and videos had depicted Bajpayee's character as a morally compromised cop involved in corruption and high-stakes action, with the character's nickname becoming the focal point of the controversy. Directed by Ritesh Shah and produced under the banner of Friday Filmworks, the project was announced by Netflix earlier this week. Pandey reiterated that the film was made solely for entertainment and urged audiences to judge it only after watching the complete story in its proper context.

The controversy has once again sparked debate over creative freedom and sensitivity in cinema and OTT content, with the film's future promotional strategy and release timeline now likely to depend on the outcome of the legal and administrative processes.

Source: <https://thenewsmill.com/2026/02/ncw-member-alleges-miya-muslim-clerics-prayed-for-assam-cms-death/>

NCW member alleges Miya Muslim clerics prayed for Assam CM's death

Written By: TNM (With ANI Inputs) | Published on: Feb 7, 2026

Priyank Kanoongo, a member of the National Commission for Women (NCW), has alleged that some Miya Muslim clerics in Assam organised gatherings to pray for the death of Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma.

Posting on X on February 7, 2026, Kanoongo described this as a "very dangerous development" and stated that the Chief Minister belongs to the indigenous community of the state. He said, "Harbouring hatred and spreading racial violence on the basis of colour, identity, facial features, language, religion, social traditions, customs, etc., is a crime."

Kanoongo also highlighted what he terms systemic discrimination against indigenous Hindu communities in Northeast India. He claimed that cultural practices such as pig rearing have led to prejudice, stating, "Another example of the problem is that even because of the tradition of pig rearing in Hindu families of Northeast India, the Hindu indigenous people there have to face such discrimination from the Miya people."

Earlier, on February 5, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) took cognisance of growing concerns regarding gyms and fitness centres across India, following multiple complaints. The NHRC issued notices to all state governments, the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs, and concerned sports authorities concerning allegations of sexual exploitation and health risks in unregulated fitness facilities.

Kanoongo cited "numerous cases of sexual exploitation of women, adolescent girls and minors by trainers" in gyms nationwide. He also raised concerns about health risks from substandard food supplements and uncontrolled physical activities, warning that these practices pose a direct threat to human life.

The NHRC has requested detailed information on existing regulations governing gyms and fitness centres with the aim of strengthening oversight and preventing unethical practices.

Source: <https://thenewsmill.com/2026/02/arvind-dharmapuri-files-complaint-against-telangana-cm-for-remarks-on-conjoined-twins/>

Arvind Dharmapuri files complaint against Telangana CM for remarks on conjoined twins

Written By: TNM (With ANI Inputs) | Published on: Feb 7, 2026

Arvind Dharmapuri, Member of Parliament from Nizamabad, Telangana, has submitted formal complaints to the Chairpersons of the National Commission for Women and the National Human Rights Commission of India concerning remarks made by A. Revanth Reddy, Chief Minister of Telangana, about conjoined twins Veena and Vani.

In his complaint, Dharmapuri expressed deep concern over statements made during a public speech on February 6 in Nizamabad. According to a release, he stated that the use of a serious congenital medical condition as a political comparison is deeply insensitive and undermines the dignity of individuals who have demonstrated remarkable courage and resilience in overcoming social and medical challenges.

Dharmapuri noted that Veena and Vani are inspiring young women from Telangana who have completed their Bachelor of Commerce degrees and are preparing to pursue the Chartered Accountancy qualification, one of the most challenging professional qualifications in India. Their journey symbolises determination, intellectual strength, and hope for thousands of differently-abled individuals across the country.

The complaints urge the commissions to examine the matter appropriately and take necessary action following applicable laws, guidelines, and constitutional protections regarding dignity, equality, and human rights.

Dharmapuri further emphasised that public representatives holding constitutional office must exercise responsibility and sensitivity in public discourse, as such statements significantly influence societal attitudes and public behaviour, according to the release. He requested the relevant authorities take steps to ensure the dignity of women and persons with medical and physical challenges is protected and respected in public life.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bengaluru/no-more-leeway-for-sleeper-buses-as-karnataka-govt-sets-feb-28-safety-deadline/articleshow/128001975.cms>

No more leeway for sleeper buses as Karnataka govt sets Feb 28 safety deadline

Feb 7, 2026, 12.24 AM IST

Bengaluru: In the wake of repeated fire incidents involving sleeper and semi-sleeper buses in Karnataka, the state govt has set the end of Feb as the deadline for private operators to comply with enhanced safety norms.

Transport minister Ramalinga Reddy told TOI that strict instructions have been issued to bus operators and body builders to adhere to prescribed standards to ensure passenger safety.

As part of the measures, the transport department has directed the removal of partition doors behind the driver's cabin, as such barriers have hampered passenger evacuation through the front exit during fire accidents. The use of sliders for berths in air-conditioned sleeper buses has also been banned. In several private buses, manual sliders were installed in place of curtains, posing additional safety risks during emergencies.

The department has further made it mandatory for all sleeper buses to be equipped with fire extinguishers. Bus bodies built in violation of rules—such as through illegal chassis extension—have also been prohibited. Reddy said operators have time until Feb 28 to comply with the new safety requirements, failing which enforcement officials will initiate strict action.

"These guidelines have been issued in line with directions from the National Human Rights Commission, which instructed all state govts to strictly implement the safety study report of the Central Institute of Road Transport," the minister said.

He added that fitness certificates will not be issued to sleeper buses that fail to meet the revised safety norms, signalling zero tolerance for non-compliance.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ranchi/10-birhor-children-rescued-from-gaya-after-going-missing-from-koderma/articleshow/128044639.cms>

10 Birhor Children Rescued from Gaya After Going Missing from Koderma

TNN | Feb 8, 2026, 12.20 AM IST

Koderma/Ranchi: Ten Birhor kids from Gadiyai hamlet in Koderma district, who had gone missing after attending a feast at Parsabad around a week ago, were rescued from Gaya (Gayaji) in Bihar on Saturday. A team from Koderma brought back the kids to the state after completing the formalities. SP Anudeep Singh said the children wandered off, boarded the train at Parsabad, and were unable to get off at Yadudih station, which is near their hamlet. Birhors fall under the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) and are among Jharkhand's most vulnerable population. In Koderma, the Birhor community has a population of approximately 1,900 members across 21 villages.

On Friday, the administration went into a tizzy after their parents lodged a complaint with the Jainagar police station about the missing kids. Koderma SP Anudeep Singh formed multiple special investigation teams to trace them. Union minister for women and child development and Koderma MP Annapurna Devi had called for urgent action. The Koderma police had announced a reward of Rs 1 lakh for any information leading to their whereabouts.

The children had gone with their family members to attend a feast at Parsabad, around 3km away from their settlement. While the adults returned home following the event, the children did not. Initially, the families believed that the youngsters might have stayed back with their relatives or were playing nearby, but as days passed, panic gripped the hamlet as there were no signs of the children.

After a couple of days, when Rajendra Prasad Yadav, the head of Berogai panchayat, learnt about the case from their parents, he alerted the local block development office and the police. However, the distraught parents managed to file a complaint with the police on Friday.

The rescue of the children was the result of a chance breakthrough involving the Gaya Child Helpline. While the children were rescued by locals and police on February 2, the language barrier prevented them from communicating their details, including names or home addresses, to the officials in Bihar.

The Gaya Child Welfare Committee (CWC) had placed the children in various protective shelters across Gaya, Nawada, and Aurangabad. The deadlock was broken when Amit Pathak, the district coordinator of Childline in Gaya, spotted news reports regarding the missing children from Koderma and alerted the Jainagar police station on Saturday.

Human rights activist Onkar Vishwakarma on Saturday lodged a complaint with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), accusing police of delayed action in the 10 missing kids case. Talking to STOI over the phone, he said, "The Koderma police, despite being apprised earlier didn't react or take any initiative. The local mukhiya had approached the police station with the info, but they didn't take it seriously. Only on Friday, an FIR was filed after parents turned up at the station, and the matter reached higher-ups in the administration. Hence, I have requested the NHRC for action against erring cops."

Source: <https://vajiramandravi.com/current-affairs/bonded-labour-act/>

Bonded Labour Act, Status, Provisions, Frameworks, Reasons & Measures

Bonded Labour Act 1976 explained with definition, constitutional provisions, bonded labour status in India, causes, legal safeguards and rehabilitation schemes

By Vajiram Content Team - Feb 7, 2026, 16:06 IST

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 is a law made by the Indian government to stop bonded labour. Bonded labour is when a person has to work for someone because they owe money, often unfairly, and cannot leave until the debt is paid.

Bonded Labour Act

According to Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976, Bonded labour is a type of forced or partly forced work where a person (the bonded labourer) or their family member or any dependent person, has to work for a creditor because of a debt, social/customary obligation, inheritance, economic consideration, or their birth in a certain caste or community. The labourer may work without wages or for very little pay, lose freedom of employment, be restricted in movement, or lose rights over their property or earnings.

Bonded Labour Status in India

According to the Global Slavery Index 2023 by the Walk Free Foundation, an international human rights organisation, about 11 million people in India were living in modern slavery.

Modern slavery includes:

Forced labour (working against their will)

Debt bondage (working to pay off a loan)

Forced marriage

Other slavery-like practices, like forced sexual exploitation of adults and children

Human trafficking

India has the highest total number of people in modern slavery in the world and the sixth highest rate in the Asia Pacific region.

Globally, India is ranked 34th out of 160 countries for the prevalence of modern slavery according to Global Slavery Index 2023, with about 8 people in every 1,000 affected.

The population's vulnerability to modern slavery is 56 out of 100, while the government's response rating is 46%, which is above the regional average.

Key Constitutional, Legal, and International Frameworks Prohibiting Bonded Labour in India

India has a strong constitutional, legal framework and has ratified international framework to prohibit bonded labour and protect human dignity. These provisions ensure freedom from forced labour, safeguard children and vulnerable groups, and support rehabilitation of victims.

Constitutional Protections Against Bonded Labour in India are:

Article 21: Every person has the right to life and personal liberty, which includes living with dignity.

Article 23: Bans human trafficking, begar (forced labour without payment) and other similar forms of forced labour; such practices are illegal.

Article 24: Children below 14 years cannot work in factories, mines, or hazardous jobs.

Directive Principles:

Article 42: Ensures fair and humane working conditions.

Article 43: Calls for decent wages and working conditions.

Article 46: Protects Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and weaker sections from social injustice and exploitation, including bonded labour.

India's Legal Framework

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976:

Abolishes bonded labour.

Frees bonded labourers and makes forcing people to work as illegal.

Sets up vigilance committees at district, sub-division, and block levels to implement the law.

Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (amended 2016):

Bans children under 14 from working.

Protects adolescents (14-18 years) from hazardous work.

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015: Protects children, provides rehabilitation and care.

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023: Punishes forced labour and makes compulsory labour as illegal.

Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016:

Provides financial help after rescue (Rs 30,000 initially; up to Rs 1-3 lakh depending on the case).

Gives non-cash support like housing, land, and livelihood opportunities.

Code on Wages, 2019: Ensures minimum wages and timely payment for all workers.

Vision and Action Plans by Ministry of Labour:

Aim to release and rehabilitate all bonded labourers.

Deal with modern forms of bondage like forced marriage, domestic servitude, organized begging, and forced recruitment.

International Legal Frameworks

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989: Protects children from economic exploitation and hazardous work.

ILO Conventions:

Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999): India has ratified it to eliminate hazardous child labour.

Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957: Seeks to end all forms of forced labour.

Other Initiatives

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) organizes seminars and workshops in states prone to bonded labour (e.g., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh).

Vigilance committees and state governments are responsible for identifying, rescuing and rehabilitating bonded labourers.

Reasons for Bonded Labour in India

Poverty and Debt

Many families are very poor and take loans they cannot repay. This forces them or their children to work for the lender, often in unfair conditions.

Low Wages

Workers earning less than minimum wages may have to borrow money to survive. This can trap them in debt and bonded labour.

Caste-Based Discrimination

Social hierarchies make marginalized communities, like Dalits and Adivasis, more likely to be exploited. The majority of bonded labourers come from these groups.

Lack of Education and Awareness

Many workers and children do not know their rights, so they can be easily exploited.

Migration and Informal Work

People moving from villages to cities often work in the unorganized sector, where there are no proper labour protections, making them vulnerable to forced labour.

Debt Traps

Families fall into cycles of debt, and even children are forced to work to repay loans with high interest rates.

Weak Law Enforcement

Police and courts often lack enough staff, training, or resources to catch offenders and enforce anti-bonded labour laws effectively.

Landlessness

People without land have fewer economic options and bargaining power, which increases the risk of exploitation.

Exploitation in Agriculture and Other Sectors

Large informal sectors, like farming or domestic work, exploit cheap labour, especially children.

Gender Discrimination

Girls are often more vulnerable and are forced into bonded labour because of inequality.

Cultural Acceptance

In some rural areas, child work is wrongly seen as normal or is disguised as “apprenticeship,” keeping children in labour instead of school.

Measures to End Bonded Labour in India

Strong Law Enforcement

The government should strictly enforce the Bonded Labour Abolition Act, 1976. Special committees should monitor cases, track complaints digitally and punish those who force others into bonded labour.

Identify and Rescue Workers

Regular surveys and inspections should be done in high-risk areas like brick kilns, farms, and mines. Children and adults trapped in bonded labour should be rescued quickly.

Rehabilitation and Support

Freed workers should get financial help, skill training, and legal support. They should also be helped to reintegrate into society and find proper jobs.

Education for Children

Every child has the right to go to school. Education prevents children from being forced into labour and helps them build a better future. Vocational training should also be provided to adults for better employment opportunities.

Social and Financial Support for Families

Poor families should get help through welfare schemes like the Public Distribution System (PDS) and MGNREGA. Direct cash transfers can reduce the family's dependence on children's income.

Awareness Campaigns

People should be taught about human rights and the laws that forbid bonded labour. Communities should understand that exploiting anyone is wrong and unacceptable.

Community and NGO Involvement

Local communities and NGOs should work together to support rescued workers. Programs should focus on social and economic rehabilitation and make bonded labour socially unacceptable.

Linking with Other Schemes

Rehabilitation programs should be connected with other government schemes to ensure freed workers get benefits like employment, education and healthcare.

Source: <https://www.wionews.com/india-news/-bathroom-cleaning-chemicals-used-in-ghee-andhra-cm-s-big-claim-on-tirupati-laddu-row-1770442143879/amp>

'Bathroom cleaning chemicals used in ghee': Andhra CM's big claim on Tirupati laddu row

Edited By Vinay Prasad Sharma

Published: Feb 07, 2026, 11:17 IST | Updated: Feb 07, 2026, 11:17 IST

Based on a CBI chargesheet, no traces of tallow or lard were detected in the ghee. Instead, it stated that the product had been adulterated with vegetable oils and chemical substances.

Accusing Y S Jagan Mohan Reddy, Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu, on Friday, made a new claim on the Tirupati laddu row, stating that "bathroom cleaning chemicals" were used to adulterate the ghee used for making prasadam at the Lord Venkateswara Swamy Temple. "Even in the Srisailem Temple, this adulteration seems to have happened," Naidu said at a public event in Kurnool.

Naidu's remarks followed in response to allegations by leaders of the YSR Congress Party, who accused him of "lying" over his earlier claims that ghee used in Tirupati had been mixed with beef tallow and lard, according to a report by the Indian Express.

Based on a CBI chargesheet, no traces of tallow or lard were detected in the ghee. Instead, it stated that the product had been adulterated with vegetable oils and chemical substances. The alleged adulteration of the Tirupati prasadam is said to have occurred between 2019 and 2024, a period when the YSR Congress Party was in office under Chief Minister Jagan Mohan Reddy.

"The latest revelations from the official chargesheet have sparked fresh outrage and deep anguish among devotees of Tirupati laddu, exposing the horrifying truth that a toilet cleaning chemical was used to adulterate the sacred Tirupati Laddu," a statement from Naidu's Telugu Desam Party read.

LABSA is "non-food grade"

The TDP stated that based on the chargesheet, Manish Gupta, one of the accused, reportedly prepared invoices in the names of multiple people during the period March 2022 to May 2024. It has been accused that Pomil Jain (accused no. 3) issued purchase orders directly via informal channels, such as WhatsApp, to Manish Gupta. During this time, M/s Aristo Chemicals is alleged to have supplied around 8,900 kilograms of lactic acid and LABSA/acid slurry to M/s Harsh Fresh Dairy Products Private Limited and M/s Bhole Baba Organic Dairy Milk Private Limited (A7).

The TDP statement added that LABSA is "non-food grade" and "corrosive industrial substance capable of causing severe chemical burns, internal organ damage, and potentially fatal injuries if ingested". The YSR Congress Party hit back by accusing the TDP and its leader, Chief Minister Naidu, of attempting to inflame communal sentiments for political advantage.

Party chief Jagan Mohan Reddy said the YSRCP would pursue all available options, including approaching the Supreme Court and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), to highlight what he described as the coalition government's "jungle raj" and the "false narrative" surrounding the Tirupati laddu controversy. Reddy added that the CBI, after concluding its probe, had filed a chargesheet categorically stating that no animal fat was found in the ghee used to make the laddu. "The chargesheet, backed by reports from two Central laboratories, does not mention the names of anyone associated with the YSRCP," Reddy said. "The facts mentioned in the court-monitored CBI report will prevail, and the one-man commission appointed by Chandrababu Naidu is only an eyewash and will not stand any scrutiny," he said.

“Chandrababu Naidu has been dragging God into politics, and he, along with his son Lokesh and Pawan Kalyan, has been using God for selfish and political gains,” he added.

Source: <https://www.agniban.com/the-teaser-and-promotional-content-of-neeraj-pandeys-film-ghuskhori-pandit-have-been-removed-from-netflix/>

फिल्म 'घूसखोर पंडित' का नेटफ्लिक्स से टीज़र और प्रमोशनल कंटेंट हटाया गया

February 07, 2026

AGNIBAN

मुंबई। नीरज पांडे (Neeraj Pandey) की नेटफ्लिक्स ऑरिजन फिल्म 'घूसखोर पंडित' (Bribe-taking Pandit) को लेकर विवाद बढ़ने के बाद, नेटफ्लिक्स (Netflix) ने फिल्म का टीज़र और सभी प्रमोशनल सामग्री अपने प्लेटफॉर्म और अन्य सोशल मीडिया से हटा दिया है। बीजेपी ने इस कदम का खुलासा करते हुए कहा कि केंद्र सरकार ने ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्म से टीज़र और अन्य प्रचार सामग्री हटाने का निर्देश दिया है। पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय प्रवक्ता गौरव भाटिया ने कहा, "इस तरह की कोई भी सामग्री, जो किसी समाज के खिलाफ हो, पूरी तरह अस्वीकार्य है। त्वरित कार्रवाई करते हुए नेटफ्लिक्स से फिल्म का टीज़र और प्रचार सामग्री हटवाया गया है और इस मामले में FIR भी दर्ज की गई है। यह स्पष्ट संदेश है कि सनातन धर्म का अपमान अब कतई बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा। व्यावसायिक लाभ के लिए किसी भी जाति या समुदाय को नीचा दिखाने वालों के खिलाफ हम सख्त कदम उठाएंगे।" भाटिया ने एक्स पर लिखा, "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास ही हमारा आधार है।"

यह विवाद तब शुरू हुआ जब नेटफ्लिक्स इंडिया ने अपनी 2026 की लिस्ट जारी की, जिसमें 'घूसखोर पंडित' का नाम और उसका टीज़र शामिल था। सोशल मीडिया पर इसे लेकर विरोध शुरू हो गया, जिसके बाद लखनऊ के हजरतगंज थाने में फिल्म और टीम के खिलाफ FIR दर्ज की गई। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय को शिकायत के बाद नोटिस जारी किया।

नेटफ्लिक्स की प्रतिक्रिया और निर्माता का बयान:

शुक्रवार को नेटफ्लिक्स ने फिल्म की सभी प्रचार सामग्री हटा दी। इसके बाद नीरज पांडे और फिल्म के अन्य सदस्यों ने सोशल मीडिया पर सफाई दी। नीरज ने कहा, "हमारी फिल्म एक काल्पनिक पुलिस ड्रामा है। 'पंडित' शब्द केवल काल्पनिक किरदार के लिए इस्तेमाल किया गया है। कहानी किसी जाति, धर्म या समुदाय पर नहीं, बल्कि एक व्यक्ति के कर्मों और चुनावों पर केंद्रित है।"

Source:

<https://airanewsnetwork.com/%E0%A4%B5%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A7%E0%A4%BF-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%AF-%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B6%E0%A5%80-%E0%A4%B9%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%82-%E0%A4%B5%E0%A4%BF/>

विधि संकाय, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में विशेष व्याख्यान कार्यक्रम का आयोजन

Sallauddin Ali | 19 hours ago

वाराणसी, 06.02.2026, काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के विधि संकाय द्वारा विशेष व्याख्यान का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य विकसित भारत के संदर्भ में न्यायपालिका की संवैधानिक भूमिका तथा सहयोगात्मक शासन में उसके योगदान पर सार्थक विमर्श को प्रोत्साहित करना है। साथ ही, विद्यार्थियों और शोधार्थियों को समकालीन कानूनी एवं प्रशासनिक चुनौतियों की व्यावहारिक समझ प्रदान कर उनके अकादमिक एवं बौद्धिक विकास को सुदृढ़ करना है। कार्यक्रम की अध्यक्षता कर रहे कुलपति प्रो. अजित कुमार चतुर्वेदी ने अपने वक्तव्य में प्रश्नोत्तरी सत्र सराहना करते हुए नई शिक्षा नीति (NEP), इंटरशिप एवं विद्यार्थियों के समग्र विकास पर बल दिया। प्रो. चतुर्वेदी ने कहा कि विधि संकाय में वह क्षमता है कि वह देश के राष्ट्रीय विधि विश्वविद्यालयों को सशक्त प्रतिस्पर्धा दे सकता है। कुलपति ने आगे कहा, “हम महामना की विरासत पर आत्मसंतुष्ट होकर नहीं बैठ सकते, हमें कार्य करके स्वयं को सिद्ध करना होगा।” मुख्य अतिथि न्यायमूर्ति विनोद दिवाकर, न्यायाधीश, इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय ने “विकसित भारत के लिए सहयोगात्मक शासन में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका” विषय पर अपने विचार रखे। उन्होंने न्यायपालिका की संवैधानिक भूमिका, सुशासन में उसकी सहभागिता तथा लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को सुदृढ़ करने में उसके योगदान पर ऐतिहासिक उदाहरणों के साथ विस्तार से प्रकाश डाला।

विशिष्ट अतिथि श्री उपेन्द्र बघेल, आईपीएस, विशेष प्रतिवेदक, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने “अंतरराष्ट्रीय आपराधिक जांच और अभियोजन: कुछ अंतर्दृष्टियाँ” विषय पर व्याख्यान प्रस्तुत किया, जिसमें उन्होंने अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर साक्ष्यों की स्वीकार्यता, जांच एवं परीक्षण की प्रक्रिया से संबंधित व्यावहारिक पहलुओं पर प्रकाश डाला। इस अवसर पर श्री बघेल ने कुलपति प्रो. अजित कुमार चतुर्वेदी को एक पुस्तक के रूप में स्मृति-चिह्न भी भेंट किया।

कार्यक्रम का स्वागत भाषण विधि संकाय के प्रमुख एवं विभागाध्यक्ष प्रो. सी. पी. उपाध्याय द्वारा तथा संचालन व धन्यवाद ज्ञापन प्रोफेसर क्षेमेन्द्र मणि त्रिपाठी द्वारा किया गया।

इस अवसर पर विधि संकाय द्वारा अपने दो जर्नलों का भी लोकार्पण कराया गया, जिनमें संकाय के 100 वर्ष पूर्ण होने के उपलक्ष्य में प्रकाशित “बनारस लॉ जर्नल” तथा “महामना मालवीय स्टूडेंट जर्नल” शामिल हैं। कार्यक्रम में संवाद सत्र का भी आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें विद्यार्थियों एवं शिक्षकों ने वक्ताओं से प्रश्न पूछे। इस अवसर पर विधि संकाय के शिक्षकगण के साथ-साथ बड़ी संख्या में छात्र-छात्राएँ उपस्थित रहे।

Source: <https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/varanasi/banaras-law-journal-and-mahamana-malviya-student-journal-launched-at-bhu-varanasi-news-c-20-vns1056-1282278-2026-02-07>

Varanasi News: बीएचयू में बनारस लॉ जर्नल और महामना मालवीय स्टूडेंट जर्नल का लोकार्पण

वाराणसी ब्यूरो | Updated Sat, 07 Feb 2026 02:02 AM IST

बीएचयू में विधि संकाय की दो जर्नल का लोकार्पण इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति विनोद दिवाकर और कुलपति प्रो. अजित कुमार चतुर्वेदी सहित, आईपीएस उपेंद्र बघेल ने शुक्रवार को किया। संकाय के 100 वर्ष पूर्ण होने के उपलक्ष्य में प्रकाशित बनारस लॉ जर्नल और महामना मालवीय स्टूडेंट जर्नल को छात्रों में वितरित किया गया। इस दौरान विशेष व्याख्यान में न्यायपालिका की सांविधानिक भूमिका और शासन में सहयोगी भूमिका को प्रोत्साहित किया गया। कुलपति प्रो. अजित कुमार चतुर्वेदी ने कहा, हम महामना की विरासत पर आत्म संतुष्ट होकर नहीं बैठ सकते, हमें कार्य करके स्वयं को सिद्ध करना होगा। मुख्य अतिथि इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश न्यायमूर्ति विनोद दिवाकर ने विकसित भारत और शासन में सहयोग आदि में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका को समझाया। विशिष्ट अतिथि आईपीएस और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के विशेष प्रतिवेदक उपेंद्र बघेल ने अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर साक्ष्यों की स्वीकार्यता, जांच और परीक्षण की प्रक्रिया से संबंधित व्यावहारिक पहलुओं को समझाया।

Source: <https://www.etvbharat.com/amp/hi/entertainment/ghooskhor-pandat-title-row-protestors-threaten-to-blacken-manoj-bajpayee-faces-demand-banned-film-hindi-news-hin26020702041>

घूसखोर पंडत टाइटल विवाद: मनोज बाजपेयी के चेहरे पर कालिख पोतने की धमकी, फिल्म को बैन करने की उठी मांग

'घूसखोर पंडत' के टाइटल को लेकर देशभर में विरोध प्रदर्शन हो रहा है। फिल्म पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की मांग की है।

By ETV Bharat Entertainment Team

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हैदराबाद: फिल्म निर्माता नीरज पांडे की आगामी फिल्म 'घूसखोर पंडत' को लेकर विवाद और गहरा गया है। कई शहरों में विरोध प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं और प्रदर्शनकारियों ने फिल्म निर्माता और अभिनेता मनोज बाजपेयी के पुतले जलाए हैं। कुछ प्रदर्शनकारी समूहों ने फिल्म पर प्रतिबंध न लगने पर अपने चेहरे पर कालिख पोतने की धमकी भी दी है।

फिल्म के शीर्षक घूसखोर पंडत को लेकर आलोचना हो रही है। प्रदर्शनकारियों का दावा है कि शीर्षक ब्राह्मण समुदाय का अपमान करता है क्योंकि इसमें 'घूसखोर (जिसका अर्थ भ्रष्ट है) शब्द को "पंडित" (एक ऐसा शब्द जो आमतौर पर ब्राह्मणों या हिंदू पुजारियों से जुड़ा होता है) से जोड़ा गया है। सामुदायिक समूहों का तर्क है कि शीर्षक आपत्तिजनक है और एक विशिष्ट जाति को निशाना बनाता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रयागराज में प्रदर्शनकारी सुभाष चौक पर जमा हुए और फिल्म निर्माता नीरज पांडे, निर्देशक रितेश शाह और फिल्म से जुड़े अभिनेताओं के पुतले जलाए। प्रदर्शनकारियों ने आरोप लगाया कि फिल्म 'हिंदुओं और ब्राह्मणों को निशाना बनाने के इरादे से' बनाई गई थी और फिल्म को नेटफ्लिक्स पर स्ट्रीम करने पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की मांग की।

मध्य प्रदेश के इंदौर में भी ऐसे ही दृश्य देखने को मिले, जहां ब्राह्मण समुदाय के सदस्यों ने विरोध प्रदर्शन किया और नेटफ्लिक्स और मनोज बाजपेयी के पुतले जलाए। परशुराम सेना के सदस्यों ने चेतावनी दी कि अगर उनकी मांगों को नजरअंदाज किया गया तो वे सीधे विरोध प्रदर्शन करेंगे। एक प्रदर्शनकारी ने कहा, "हम फिल्म का विरोध करते हैं; इसे प्रतिबंधित किया जाना चाहिए, अन्यथा मनोज बाजपेयी और नीरज पांडे के चेहरे पर कालिख पोत देंगे। हम प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी और सेंसर बोर्ड से इस फिल्म पर प्रतिबंध लगाने की मांग करते हैं।"

भोपाल में, अखिल भारतीय ब्राह्मण समाज के सदस्यों ने "इस फिल्म का निर्माता नीरज पांडे मुर्दाबाद", "डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म नेटफ्लिक्स को बंद करो, एफआईआर करो", और "इस फिल्म का कलाकार मनोज बाजपेयी मुर्दाबाद" जैसे नारे लिखी तख्तियां ले रखी थीं। प्रदर्शनकारियों ने फिल्म निर्माताओं के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की मांग की और कानूनी हस्तक्षेप की मांग की है।

इस विरोध का असर राजनीतिक गलियारों तक भी पहुंच गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के उपमुख्यमंत्री बृजेश पाठक ने पत्रकारों से बातचीत के दौरान इस फिल्म की आलोचना की। उन्होंने कहा, "फिल्म उद्योग से जुड़े लोग जिस तरह से भारतीय संस्कृति, और विशेष रूप से ब्राह्मण समुदाय को निशाना बना रहे हैं, वह बेहद निंदनीय है। ऐसी फिल्में जनता के सामने रिलीज नहीं होनी चाहिए, और मैं इनकी कड़ी निंदा करता हूं।"

फिल्म उद्योग संगठन फेडरेशन ऑफ वेस्टर्न इंडिया सिने एम्प्लॉइज (FWICE) ने फिल्म के शीर्षक पर औपचारिक आपत्ति जताते हुए चेतावनी दी है कि इससे लोगों की भावनाएं आहत हो सकती हैं और सामाजिक सद्भाव बिगड़ सकता है। कई निर्माता संघों और ओटीटी प्लेटफॉर्मों को लिखे पत्र में FWICE ने कहा, "FWICE और इसके सभी संबद्ध संगठन इस शीर्षक के प्रयोग पर कड़ी आपत्ति जताते हैं, क्योंकि यह एक विशेष समुदाय और उसकी पारंपरिक आजीविका को अपमानजनक और आपत्तिजनक तरीके से निशाना बनाता प्रतीत होता है।

संगठन ने आगे कहा, "एफडब्ल्यूआईसीई का दृढ़ विश्वास है कि समाज में जाति, पंथ, धर्म या पेशे के आधार पर कोई विभाजन नहीं होना चाहिए। सभी पेशे समान रूप से गरिमामय और सम्मान के पात्र हैं। संगठन ने यह भी चेतावनी दी कि यदि कार्रवाई नहीं की गई तो उसके सदस्य निर्माता की भविष्य की परियोजनाओं से दूरी बना लेंगे।

इस बीच, फिल्म निर्माताओं के लिए कानूनी मुश्किलें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। लखनऊ में एक एफआईआर दर्ज की गई है जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया है कि फिल्म का शीर्षक धार्मिक और जातिगत भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाता है। फिल्म की रिलीज पर रोक लगाने के लिए दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में एक रिट याचिका भी दायर की गई है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय को नोटिस जारी किया है, क्योंकि एक शिकायत में दावा किया गया है कि शीर्षक नकारात्मक रूढ़ियों को बढ़ावा देता है।

विवाद पर प्रतिक्रिया देते हुए नीरज पांडे ने कहा, 'हम समझते हैं कि शीर्षक से कुछ दर्शकों को ठेस पहुंची है, और हम उनकी भावनाओं को गंभीरता से लेते हैं। मनोज बाजपेयी ने भी इस प्रतिक्रिया पर अपनी राय देते हुए लिखा, लोगों द्वारा व्यक्त की गई भावनाओं और चिंताओं का मैं सम्मान करता हूं और उन्हें गंभीरता से लेता हूं। जब आपके द्वारा किए गए किसी काम से कुछ लोगों को ठेस पहुंचती है, तो यह आपको रुककर उनकी बात सुनने के लिए मजबूर करता है। नीरज पांडे के साथ काम करने के अपने अनुभव में, मैंने देखा है कि वे अपनी फिल्मों को लेकर हमेशा गंभीर और सतर्क रहते हैं'।

फिल्म निर्माताओं के बयानों के बावजूद, कई शहरों में विरोध प्रदर्शन जारी हैं, जहां सामुदायिक समूह इस बात पर जोर दे रहे हैं कि फिल्म का शीर्षक बदला जाए या इसकी रिलीज पूरी तरह से रोक दी जाए.

Source: <https://jantaserishta.com/local/telangana/arvind-dharmapuri-has-filed-a-complaint-against-the-telangana-cm-4571002>

अरविंद धर्मपुरी ने तेलंगाना CM के खिलाफ शिकायत दर्ज कराई

Gulabi Jagat 7 फ़रवरी 2026

Nizamabad, निजामाबाद : तेलंगाना के निजामाबाद से सांसद अरविंद धर्मपुरी ने जुड़वां बहनों वीना और वानी के बारे में कथित तौर पर असंवेदनशील सार्वजनिक बयानों को लेकर तेलंगाना के मुख्यमंत्री ए. रेवंत रेड्डी के खिलाफ राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग और भारत के राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्षों को औपचारिक रूप से शिकायत दर्ज कराई है।

अपनी शिकायत में, धर्मपुरी ने 6 फरवरी को निज़ामाबाद में दिए गए एक सार्वजनिक भाषण के दौरान की गई टिप्पणियों पर गहरी चिंता व्यक्त की। एक विज्ञप्ति के अनुसार, उन्होंने कहा कि एक गंभीर जन्मजात बीमारी का राजनीतिक तुलना में उपयोग करना अत्यंत असंवेदनशील है और उन व्यक्तियों की गरिमा को ठेस पहुंचाता है जिन्होंने सामाजिक और चिकित्सा संबंधी चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने में असाधारण साहस और दृढ़ता दिखाई है।

अरविंद धर्मपुरी ने तेलंगाना के मुख्यमंत्री के खिलाफ जुड़वां बहनों के बारे में "असंवेदनशील" टिप्पणियों को लेकर शिकायत दर्ज कराई है। धर्मपुरी ने बताया कि वीना और वाणी तेलंगाना की प्रेरणादायक युवतियां हैं जिन्होंने सफलतापूर्वक वाणिज्य स्नातक (बी.कॉम) की डिग्री पूरी कर ली है और अब चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंसी (सीए) की पढ़ाई करने की तैयारी कर रही हैं, जो भारत में सबसे अधिक मांग वाली पेशेवर योग्यताओं में से एक है। उनकी यह यात्रा देश भर के हजारों दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प, बौद्धिक क्षमता और आशा का प्रतीक है।

आयोग को प्रस्तुत शिकायतों में मामले की उचित जांच और गरिमा, समानता और मानवाधिकारों से संबंधित लागू कानूनों, दिशानिर्देशों और संवैधानिक सुरक्षाओं के अनुसार आवश्यक कार्रवाई का अनुरोध किया गया है।

विज्ञप्ति के अनुसार, धर्मपुरी ने इस बात पर और जोर दिया कि संवैधानिक पद धारण करने वाले जन प्रतिनिधियों को सार्वजनिक चर्चा में जिम्मेदारी और संवेदनशीलता का प्रदर्शन करना चाहिए, क्योंकि ऐसे बयान सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण और सार्वजनिक व्यवहार को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित करते हैं।

उन्होंने संबंधित अधिकारियों से अनुरोध किया कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उचित कदम उठाएं कि सार्वजनिक जीवन में महिलाओं और चिकित्सा एवं शारीरिक चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहे व्यक्तियों की गरिमा की रक्षा और सम्मान किया जाए।

Source: <https://jantaserishta.com/local/assam/the-ncw-has-accused-a-muslim-cleric-of-praying-for-the-death-of-the-assam-chief-minister-4570698>

NCW ने मिया मुस्लिम धर्मगुरु पर असम सीएम की मौत की प्रार्थना का आरोप लगाया

Gulabi Jagat7 फ़रवरी 2026

New Delhi, नई दिल्ली : राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (एनसीडब्ल्यू) के सदस्य प्रियांक कानूनगो ने शुक्रवार को असम में एक "खतरनाक घटनाक्रम" की ओर ध्यान दिलाया और आरोप लगाया कि कुछ मिया मुस्लिम धर्मगुरुओं ने मुख्यमंत्री हिमंता बिस्वा सरमा की मौत की कामना के लिए सभाएं आयोजित की हैं। एक्स पर एक पोस्ट में, कानूंगा ने कहा कि मुख्यमंत्री राज्य के स्वदेशी समुदाय से संबंध रखते हैं और दावा किया कि ऐसे कृत्य गहरी जड़ें जमा चुकी नफरत और नस्लीय और सामाजिक हिंसा को भड़काने के प्रयासों को दर्शाते हैं।

"असम में मिया मुस्लिम मुल्लाओं और मौलानाओं द्वारा मुख्यमंत्री @himantabiswa की मौत की कामना के लिए सभाएं आयोजित करना, जो राज्य के स्वदेशी समुदाय से संबंध रखते हैं, एक बेहद खतरनाक घटनाक्रम है। रंग, पहचान, चेहरे की बनावट, भाषा, धर्म, सामाजिक परंपराओं, रीति-रिवाजों आदि के आधार पर नफरत फैलाना और नस्लीय हिंसा करना अपराध है," कानूंगा ने कहा।

कानूनगो ने इसे व्यवस्थित भेदभाव बताते हुए आरोप लगाया कि पूर्वोत्तर भारत में स्वदेशी हिंदू समुदायों को सुअर पालन जैसी सांस्कृतिक प्रथाओं के कारण पूर्वाग्रह का सामना करना पड़ता है। उन्होंने कहा, "इस समस्या का एक और उदाहरण यह है कि पूर्वोत्तर भारत के हिंदू परिवारों में सुअर पालन की परंपरा के कारण भी वहां के स्वदेशी हिंदू लोगों को मिया समुदाय से इस तरह के भेदभाव का सामना करना पड़ता है।"

इससे पहले, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने 5 फरवरी को भारत भर में जिम और फिटनेस केंद्रों को लेकर बढ़ती चिंताओं का संज्ञान लिया था। कई शिकायतों पर कार्रवाई करते हुए, एनएचआरसी ने सभी राज्य सरकारों, खेल एवं युवा मामलों के मंत्रालय और संबंधित खेल प्राधिकरणों को अनियमित फिटनेस केंद्रों में यौन शोषण और स्वास्थ्य जोखिमों के आरोपों पर नोटिस जारी किए थे।

कानूंगा ने देशभर के जिमों में प्रशिक्षकों द्वारा महिलाओं, किशोरियों और नाबालिगों के यौन शोषण के कई मामलों का हवाला दिया है। उन्होंने घटिया खाद्य पुरकों और अनियंत्रित शारीरिक गतिविधियों से उत्पन्न स्वास्थ्य जोखिमों पर भी चिंता जताई है और चेतावनी दी है कि ये प्रथाएं मानव जीवन के लिए सीधा खतरा हैं।

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने जिम और फिटनेस सेंटरों को नियंत्रित करने वाले मौजूदा नियमों पर विस्तृत जानकारी मांगी है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि इसका उद्देश्य नियामक तंत्र को मजबूत करना और अनैतिक प्रथाओं पर अंकुश लगाना है।

Source: <https://www.sandhyadesh.com/article.php?newsid=14619>

कसास द्वारा रविदास जयंती के अवसर पर समरस्ता भोज का आयोजन कर नवनियुक्त जिला अध्यक्ष का स्वागत किया

Updated on 08 Feb 2026 07:51:41 am

संत शिरोमणि गुरु रविदास जयंती के उपलक्ष्य में 5/02/2026 गुरुवार को समरस्ता भोज तथा आदिवासी कल्याण विभाग छात्रावास / आश्रम शिक्षक अधीक्षक संघ (CASAS-कसास) के अंतर्गत जिला विदिशा में नवनियुक्त जिला अध्यक्ष संतोष अहिरवार की नियुक्ति के उपरांत एक गरिमामय सम्मान समारोह का आयोजन होटल ग्रैंड अशोका, विदिशा में सफलतापूर्वक संपन्न हुआ।

उक्त समारोह में राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग के माननीय सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो विशिष्ट अतिथि के रूप में एवं विदिशा कलेक्टर अंशुल गुप्ता विशिष्ट अतिथि के रूप में उपस्थित रहे। कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ संत शिरोमणि रविदास जी के चित्र पर माल्यार्पण एवं दीप प्रज्वलन के साथ किया गया।

इस अवसर पर उपस्थित अतिथियों एवं अधीक्षक साथियों द्वारा संत शिरोमणि गुरु रविदास जी महाराज के जीवन चरित्र पर प्रकाश डाला गया तथा संतोष अहिरवार जी को जिला अध्यक्ष पद की जिम्मेदारी प्राप्त होने पर हार्दिक बधाइयाँ एवं शुभकामनाएँ दी गईं तथा संगठन को और अधिक सुदृढ़, संगठित एवं सक्रिय बनाने हेतु अपने विचार व्यक्त किए गए कार्यक्रम उपरांत सभी उपस्थित जनों द्वारा सामूहिक भोज में सहभागिता की गई। कार्यक्रम में जिले के अनेक अधीक्षक साथियों की गरिमामई उपस्थिति रही, जिनमें प्रमुख रूप से रविकांत चतुर्वेदी, डॉ. राजेश अहिरवार, तुलसीराम अस्तोविया, जगदीश अहिरवार, रजनी धुर्वे, कृष्ण सेन, श्रीमती अनीता भलावी, ममता अहिरवार, मनीषा शर्मा, नरेंद्र रघुवंशी, राहुल मीना, मयंक रघुवंशी, कृष्णाकांत चतुर्वेदी, राधेश्याम मीणा, रामस्वरूप अहिरवार सहित अन्य अधीक्षक साथी सम्मिलित हुए।

समारोह संगठनात्मक एकता, आपसी समन्वय एवं सेवा भावना को और अधिक मजबूत करने के संकल्प के साथ संपन्न हुआ।