

 **Hindustan Times**

GGM: NHRC SEEKS REPORT ON ALLEGED ASSAULT OF 5 MINORS

Debashish Karmakar

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GURUGRAM: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken a suo motu cognisance of a HT report on the alleged sexual assault and torture of five minor boys who were held captive for almost 18 hours inside an under-construction building at Nathupur in DLF Phase-III on suspicion of theft.

Based on the report published on February 5, the NHRC issued notice to the Gurugram police commissioner, calling for a detailed report on the incident within two weeks. "The NHRC has taken suo motu cognizance of a media report about five children, aged between 11 to 14 years, being held captive for 18 hours...", the notice said. "The commission has observed that the contents of the news report, if true, raise serious issues of violation of human rights."

The incident had come to light when the mother of one of the victims approached the police. Sandeep Turan, public relations officer of Gurugram police, said they will submit a detailed report to the commission.

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NHRC, on the basis of the report published in HT on February 5, issued notice to the Gurugram police commissioner, calling for a detailed report on the matter within two weeks.

"The NHRC has taken suo motu cognizance of a media report about five children, aged between 11 to 14 years, being held captive for 18 hours at an under-construction building in DLF Phase 3 area of Gurugram," its release on Wednesday read.

Reportedly, minors were taken hostage by the contractor and his four workers on allegations that they were attempting to steal materials, such as rebars



Police said that all the victims were released by night after the their mothers begged the suspects to free their children.

and other items from the under-construction building, police said.

The victims were reportedly stripped, sexually assaulted, tortured and had petrol poured over them. They also allegedly branded their private parts with heating spoons on flames.

"The commission has observed that the contents of the news report, if true, raise serious issues of violation of human rights," the release read.

The incident had come to light when the mother of one of the victims approached the police to register a complaint on February 3.

The complainant alleged that the accused made her and two other mothers sit with the children, hurling abuses at all of them, when they requested them to release their children.

Sandeep Turan, public relations officer of Gurugram police, said that Gurugram police will submit a detailed report on the case to the commission as per its direction within the stipulated time.

Police said one of the arrested men was the contractor overseeing the under-construction building, which was to be used as a PG, while the others were employed by him as workers at the site.

"Two of the suspects were arrested on February 4. Teams are carrying out raids to arrest the other three suspects. We are also taking help from our cyber teams to trace their location," he said.

Source: <https://highlandpost.com/nhrc-ngt-seek-report-from-meghalaya-into-death-of-mine-workers/>

NHRC, NGT seek report from Meghalaya into death of mine workers

Shillong, Feb 11: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has issued notices to the Meghalaya Chief Secretary and the Director General of Police, seeking a detailed report on the death of mine workers after a blast at an illegal coal mine in Thangsko, East Jaintia Hill district.

Taking suo motu cognizance of the incident, the NHRC said the report has to be filed within two weeks.

The report is expected to include status of rescue operation, compensation to the aggrieved families and police investigation as well as the steps to stop recurrence of such incidents, the human rights panel said.

Additionally, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has asked authorities to submit their replies by May 19.

In an order on February 6, the Bench comprising Justice Prakash Shrivastava, Chairperson, and Dr A Senthil Vel, Expert Member issued the notice to the Meghalaya Chief Secretary, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Integrated Regional Office, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), and Deputy Commissioner of East Jaintia Hills district.

The NGT observed that the incident, reportedly caused by a dynamite explosion in an illegally operated rat-hole coal mine in East Jaintia Hills district, raises serious concerns regarding continued violation of environmental laws despite a long-standing ban on such mining activities by the NGT, upheld by the Supreme Court.

It also noted possible violations of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

The tribunal referred to claims by activists cited in the report that illegal mining operations had continued despite a blanket ban imposed by the NGT in April 2014 on rat-hole mining and coal transportation — a prohibition later upheld by the Supreme Court. According to the report, illegal mine operators allegedly continued activities with the backing of politicians and other influential individuals.

Source: <http://freepressjournal.in/amp/bhopal/bhopal-news-nhrc-issues-final-warning-to-collector-over-illegal-liquor-shop-in-arera-colony>

Bhopal News: NHRC Issues Final Warning To Collector Over Illegal Liquor Shop In Arera Colony

Amid growing traffic congestion and student safety concerns, the Bhopal Municipal Corporation (BMC) has proposed constructing two new foot over bridges (FOBs) outside Nutan College and MLB College. The proposal is expected to be tabled in the 2026–27 budget meeting.

Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh): The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has reprimanded the Bhopal Collector over the operation of an alleged illegal liquor shop in the residential locality of Arera Colony. The Commission on Thursday issued a final warning, directing concrete action within four weeks.

In its order, the Commission stated that failure to act impartially could invite punitive proceedings against the collector under Section 13 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The NHRC has sought a detailed report by March 20..

The case pertains to a liquor outlet operated by the Som Group on a residential plot reportedly located less than 50 meters from the Arya Samaj Temple and adjacent to Anushree Children's Hospital.

Earlier, the Commission had taken cognizance of complaints and ordered an inquiry. However, after allegations surfaced that misleading information was submitted in the investigation report, the NHRC reopened the probe. Commission member Priyank Kanoongo recently conducted a surprise inspection and reportedly found irregularities, including illegal enclosures and discrepancies in official records.

The NHRC clarified that property tax records alone cannot determine the legality of the shop and directed the collector to independently verify land use permissions, lease conditions, master plan provisions, and building approvals.

If violations are confirmed, the shop must be relocated or shut down.

Complainant and Congress leader Vivek Tripathi welcomed the Commission's intervention, stating that accountability must be fixed if negligence or illegal patronage is found.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/data/over-60-went-missing-each-day-in-delhi-including-16-children-data/article70621183.ece/amp/>

Over 60 went missing each day in Delhi, including 16 children: Data

A substantial number of children reported missing in previous years remain unrecovered

The National Human Rights Commission on Monday issued notices to the Delhi government, Chief Secretary, Commissioner of Police seeking a detailed report on missing person complaints registered this year.

The Commission's action comes in response to the recently released missing person figures which showed that over 800 persons went missing in the national capital in the first 15 days of January this year.

While the Delhi Police stated last Thursday that there is "no cause for panic or fear" as the figures actually reflected a decline compared to the same period in previous years, the NHRC observed that if these reports were true, it raised serious issues of violation of human rights.

While the recent figures have grabbed headlines, data points to a deeper crisis in the national capital: a mounting number of missing and unrecovered persons, with figures now rivaling those of the largest States in the country.

On average, Delhi accounted for almost 8% of all missing person cases in the country between 2017-2023 period.

When it came to cases of missing children, Delhi accounted for 10% of all such cases in the country in the period.

As per the data in NCRB, more than 20,000 persons (including close to 6,000 children) were reported missing in Delhi each year in the 2017-2023 period with the exception of 2020. That translates to an average of 62 persons (of which 16 are children) reported missing every day in the 2017-2023 period.

While the Delhi Police attribute the high volume of cases to superior reporting compared to other cities, the sheer scale of the numbers cannot be explained away by reporting efficiency alone.

A State-wise analysis reveals that Delhi consistently ranked among the top five States and Union Territories for missing children cases reported, throughout the 2017-2023 period. Notably, the other states on this list—West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Rajasthan—are significantly larger in terms of both geography and population.

However, the capital's recovery rate remains a concern, trailing significantly behind States like Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh in its share of children successfully traced each year. This disparity highlights a growing backlog: a substantial number of children reported missing in previous years remain unrecovered.

A similar analysis of missing persons cases reveals that Delhi consistently ranks among the top seven States and Union Territories. Notably, the list is otherwise dominated by significantly larger states, including Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu.

Similar to the trends seen in missing children cases, the capital city ranked significantly lower than these larger States in recovery percentage—defined as the share of persons traced out of the total reported missing.

A gender-wise analysis reveals a striking disparity, with women and girls making up a disproportionate share of Delhi's missing persons. In fact, for every two men or boys reported missing, there were roughly three reports for women and girls—representing a volume 1.5 times higher.

Between 2017 and 2023, the capital averaged 13,000 missing women and 4,000 missing girls annually. By comparison, reports for men and boys were lower, averaging 9,750 and 1,970 cases per year, respectively.

Source: <https://hubnetwork.in/nhrc-ngt-take-suo-motu-cognisance-of-meghalaya-illegal-coal-mine-blast-reports-sought/>

NHRC, NGT take suo motu cognisance of Meghalaya illegal coal mine blast; reports sought

Shillong, Feb 11: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken suo motu cognisance of the reported death of 18 workers in a blast at an illegal coal mine in the Thangskai area of East Jaintia Hills district, Meghalaya, on February 5.

In a statement issued on Wednesday, the Commission said media reports indicated that several other workers may still be trapped at unspecified depths inside the mine.

Observing that the contents of the report, if true, raise serious issues of violation of the human rights of the victims, the NHRC has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and the Director General of Police, Meghalaya. The Commission has sought a detailed report within two weeks.

The report is expected to cover the status of rescue operations, compensation provided to the families of the deceased, progress of the police investigation, and steps taken or proposed to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Meanwhile, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has also taken suo motu cognisance of the incident. The Tribunal is expected to examine environmental violations and compliance issues linked to illegal coal mining operations in the region.

The blast has once again brought the spotlight on the continued prevalence of illegal coal mining in East Jaintia Hills, despite regulatory and judicial interventions over the years.



Source: <https://kmsnews.org/kms/2026/02/12/case-registered-a-year-after-indian-army-kills-truck-driver-in-baramulla.html>

Case registered a year after Indian Army kills truck driver in Baramulla

Srinagar: More than a year after the killing of Kashmiri truck driver Waseem Ahmad Mir in firing by Indian army in Baramulla, Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir, India's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has finally registered a case.

According to Kashmir Media Service, Mir, the lone bread-earner of his family from Goripora village, was shot on February 6, 2025, when Indian army soldiers opened fire at his vehicle.

Mir, according to the complaint, was an innocent civilian carrying apple boxes, and medical reports suggest he was shot from close range, contradicting the Indian army's claim that firing was limited to the truck tyres. The NHRC's case comes after over a year of inaction, exposing the slow pace of justice and the impunity enjoyed by Indian forces in occupied Kashmir.

The commission has formally acknowledged the complaint, but observers note that such delayed responses reflect the continuing disregard for Kashmiri civilian lives and the mockery of legal recourse in the territory.

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/gurugram-news/nhrc-seeks-report-from-gurugram-police-on-assault-of-five-minors-101770928615549.html>

NHRC seeks report from Gurugram police on assault of five minors

The complainant alleged that the accused made her and two other mothers sit with the children, hurling abuses at all of them, when they requested them to release their children.

Gurugram: After HT report, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken a suo-motu cognizance on the alleged sexual assault and torture of five minor boys who were held captive for almost 18 hours inside an under-construction building at Nathupur in DLF Phase-III on suspicion of theft.

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Reportedly, the contractor and his four workers suspected that the minors were trying to steal some construction material. The victims were reportedly stripped, sexually assaulted, tortured and had petrol poured over them. They also allegedly branded their private parts with heating spoons on flames.

"The commission has observed that the contents of the news report, if true, raise serious issues of violation of human rights," the release read.

The incident had come to light when the mother of one of the victims approached the police to register a complaint on February 3. The complainant alleged that the accused made her and two other mothers sit with the children, hurling abuses at all of them, when they requested them to release their children.

Sandeep Turan, public relations officer of Gurugram police, said that Gurugram police will submit a detailed report on the case to the commission as per its direction within the stipulated time.

"Two of the suspects were arrested on February 4. Teams are carrying out raids to arrest the other three suspects. We are also taking help from our cyber teams to trace their location," he said.

Source: <https://impactpolicies.org/news/788/blast-kills-18-in-banned-coal-mine-nhrc-demands-compensation-and-safety-reforms>

Blast Kills 18 in Banned Coal Mine: NHRC Demands Compensation and Safety Reforms

The "illegal coal mine blast" that ripped through a rat-hole mine in Meghalaya's East Jaintia Hills on February 5, 2026, has exposed glaring human rights violations and profound failures in state policy enforcement. Initially reporting 18 deaths in the unauthorized Thangskai (or Thangskoo) mine, the toll escalated to 30 as injured workers succumbed, with several others trapped in toxic, unstable tunnels. This catastrophe triggered swift intervention from the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), which took suo motu cognisance and issued notices demanding detailed reports on rescue efforts, family compensation, police probes, and preventive actions. Rescue operations by the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), State Disaster Response Force (SDRF), and local teams dragged on for days before being called off on February 9 due to insurmountable hazards like gas accumulation and flooding risks. The incident, occurring in a facility flouting the National Green Tribunal's (NGT) 2014 mining ban, underscores how state policy lapses allow illegal operations to thrive, endangering lives and fueling underground economies that evade oversight.

Incident Timeline and Devastating Impact

Deep within Meghalaya's rugged terrain, the "illegal coal mine blast" unfolded in a classic rat-hole setup—narrow, hand-dug pits barely wide enough for workers to crawl through, extracting thin coal seams unviable for mechanized methods. The explosion on February 5 sent shockwaves through the East Jaintia Hills, instantly killing many and trapping others amid collapsing shafts and methane buildup. East Jaintia Hills Deputy Commissioner Manish Kumar later confirmed the death toll at 30 by February 10, noting two victims from Assam, highlighting the cross-border migrant labor that sustains these perilous ventures. Families flocked to the site, their cries for rescue piercing the air as NDRF teams battled slurry pumps and oxygen shortages, only to suspend operations after exhaustive attempts. This "illegal coal mine blast" not only shattered communities but amplified human rights concerns, as workers—often daily wagers earning Rs 1,500-2,000—lacked basic protective gear, training, or escape routes, turning mines into deathtraps.

The human toll extends beyond immediate fatalities. Survivors grapple with burns, respiratory damage from coal dust and gases, and lifelong trauma, while bereaved kin await promised ex-gratia payments of Rs 5-10 lakh per victim. Children orphaned in this "illegal coal mine blast" face uncertain futures in a region where coal funds informal livelihoods but delivers disproportionate suffering. Economically desperate laborers from impoverished backgrounds enter these pits voluntarily, driven by job scarcity, yet their exploitation raises profound human rights questions about consent under duress and the state's duty to protect vulnerable populations. State policy frameworks, including labor laws and environmental bans, exist on paper but crumble against the reality of syndicate-controlled operations that relocate swiftly post-crackdown.

Regulatory Scrutiny and Institutional Responses

In the aftermath of the "illegal coal mine blast", the NHRC's February 11-12 notices to Meghalaya's Chief Secretary and Director General of Police (DGP) flagged potential human rights breaches, insisting on a two-week report detailing rescue status, compensation disbursements, investigation progress, and recurrence prevention. This suo motu action reflects the commission's role in holding authorities accountable when state policy falters, emphasizing rights to life, health, and safe work environments. Paralleling this, the NGT issued directives to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF) regional office, state Chief Secretary, and local Deputy Commissioner for affidavits on ban violations, blending human rights advocacy with ecological imperatives. These institutional pressures signal a multi-front assault on impunity,

where the "illegal coal mine blast" serves as a flashpoint for demanding tangible state policy reforms like mandatory safety audits and real-time monitoring.

The Meghalaya administration responded with ex-gratia announcements and renewed anti-illegal mining drives, as overseen by Deputy Commissioner Manish Kumar, who coordinated rescues until suspension and pledged financial aid. Yet, these measures smack of reactivity; historical data reveals over 50 persistent rat-hole sites despite periodic raids, pointing to entrenched corruption and inadequate resources. Human rights imperatives demand more than token gestures—comprehensive probes into negligence, from permitting lapses to enforcement gaps, are essential. State policy must evolve beyond bans to include viable alternatives, such as community cooperatives with scientific extraction techniques, ensuring economic viability without sacrificing lives.

Historical Context of Mining Disasters in Meghalaya

Meghalaya's coal curse predates this "illegal coal mine blast", with a litany of tragedies etching a grim legacy. The 2018 rat-hole flooding in the same district drowned 15 miners, prompting similar NGT interventions yet yielding little systemic change. National statistics paint a bleaker picture: over 1,000 annual miner deaths across India, with the Northeast overrepresented due to rudimentary methods and geological perils. Rat-hole mining persists because thin seams defy heavy machinery, but state policy has failed to subsidize innovations like continuous miners or hydraulic tech suited for small-scale operations. Human rights frameworks, including ILO conventions ratified by India, mandate safe workplaces, yet Meghalaya's isolation—porous borders, tribal autonomy—shields syndicates exporting smuggled coal to Bangladesh and beyond.

This "illegal coal mine blast" mirrors global patterns where resource extraction exploits margins. In the Northeast, coal underpins 20-30% of informal GDP, traded via black markets worth millions, evading taxes and linking to broader illicit networks. State policy reforms post-2016 auction attempts faltered amid disputes, leaving a vacuum filled by illegality. Lessons from regulated sectors, like UAE's state-owned ADNOC or Saudi Aramco's safety protocols, highlight how sovereign oversight can balance profit and protection—models worth adapting for human rights-centric mining in fragile ecosystems.

Socio-Economic Drivers and Broader Ramifications

At the heart of the "illegal coal mine blast" lies socio-economic desperation. Tribal economies in Meghalaya revere coal as cultural capital, with families hauling loads on treacherous paths, but profits accrue to elites while laborers perish. Migrant influx from Assam and Bangladesh swells the workforce, straining inter-state relations and amplifying vulnerabilities—many victims lacked documentation, complicating compensation claims. Human rights advocacy must address this underbelly: child labor risks, bonded arrangements disguised as wages, and health epidemics from silicosis and black lung disease plaguing ex-miners.

State policy shortfalls exacerbate these issues. The 2014 NGT ban aimed to curb ecological havoc—acid drainage poisoning rivers, deforestation scarring hills—but without rehabilitation, it drove operations underground. Post-blast drives seal sites temporarily, yet regeneration funds remain underutilized. Economically, legalizing artisanal mining via cooperatives could generate revenue, create jobs, and enforce standards, aligning with human rights goals of dignified labor. The "illegal coal mine blast" thus catalyzes discourse on economic sovereignty: empowering locals over syndicates fosters resilience against illicit trades that mirror global money laundering vectors in commodities.

Geopolitically, smuggled coal fuels regional tensions, with Bangladesh imports sustaining its brick kilns while Meghalaya loses royalties. State policy must integrate border security with economic incentives, perhaps via special economic zones for sustainable mining. For victims' kin, human rights entail not just payouts but skilling programs, pensions, and counseling—holistic redress absent in current state policy.

Environmental and Health Crises Unleashed

The "illegal coal mine blast" ravaged more than lives; it intensified Meghalaya's environmental wounds. Rat-holes scar landscapes, leach toxins into vital waterways like the Kopili River, impacting fisheries and agriculture downstream. NGT's scrutiny post-incident demands remediation, but state policy lacks teeth—fines are paltry against profits. Human rights intersect here via the right to a healthy environment, recognized in India's constitutional ethos yet routinely violated.

Health fallout is staggering: chronic exposure breeds respiratory ailments, cancers, and birth defects in mining villages. Post-blast, survivors need specialized care unavailable locally, forcing migrations to Guwahati or Shillong hospitals. State policy must prioritize mobile clinics, silicosis registries, and insurance mandates, drawing from Jharkhand's coal worker schemes. The "illegal coal mine blast" amplifies calls for tech interventions—drones for site mapping, IoT sensors for gas detection—bridging human rights protections with modern governance.

Pathways to Accountability and Sustainable Reform

As NHRC's report deadline approaches, compliance will test state policy resolve—delays could invite hearings or contempt. NGT affidavits may trigger closures and fines, but sustainability demands a tripartite model: government oversight, judicial monitoring, community stakes. Compensation protocols, benchmarked at Supreme Court levels (Rs 10 lakh+), require transparency to rebuild trust. Human rights monitoring bodies like NHRC must evolve into proactive enforcers, auditing high-risk zones quarterly.

For prevention, state policy overhaul is imperative: legislate rat-hole bans with transition funding, train 10,000 workers annually in safe practices, and pilot green mining hubs. Public-private partnerships, inspired by global standards, could infuse capital while upholding human rights. The "illegal coal mine blast"'s legacy hinges on action—transform tragedy into turning point, honoring 30 souls through resilient systems.

In India's energy shift, coal's Northeast bastion needs recalibration. Robust state policy, infused with human rights at core, can eradicate rat-holes, fostering equitable growth. Stakeholders converge on urgency: from rescue coordinators to kin demanding justice, the chorus is clear—reform or repeat. This isn't endpoint but imperative, urging a safer, fairer mining paradigm.

Source: <https://www.businessworld.in/article/meghalaya-coal-mine-tragedy-draws-nhrc-scrutiny-593323>

Meghalaya Coal Mine Tragedy Draws NHRC Scrutiny

Notices have been issued to the Meghalaya chief secretary and the Director General of Police, seeking a detailed report within two weeks.

The National Human Rights Commission has taken suo motu cognisance of reports that 18 workers died following a blast at an illegal coal mine in the Thangskai area of East Jaintia Hills district in Meghalaya. The explosion was reported on February 5, and officials indicated that several workers may still be trapped underground. The commission observed that if the reported facts are correct, the incident points to serious concerns involving safety, governance, and the protection of workers' rights.

Notices have been issued to the Meghalaya chief secretary and the Director General of Police, seeking a detailed report within two weeks. The commission has asked the state authorities to clarify the status of rescue and recovery operations, steps taken in the investigation, compensation provided to the families of the deceased, and the safeguards being introduced to prevent similar incidents. The action reflects continuing scrutiny of hazardous mining practices and regulatory enforcement in the region.

The incident has also drawn regulatory attention beyond human rights oversight. Environmental and administrative compliance questions have been raised, particularly given the long standing concerns surrounding illegal coal mining activities in Meghalaya. The tragedy has once again highlighted the risks associated with unauthorised mining operations and the recurring challenges faced by authorities in curbing such practices.

Source: <https://theblunttimes.in/nhrc-seeks-report-from-bharuch-sp-over-tribal-youths-suicide-torture-alleged/57998/>

NHRC Seeks Report from Bharuch SP Over Tribal Youth's Suicide, Torture Alleged

Rights panel issues two-week notice after complaint claims Nabipur police harassment drove Kavitha youth to death

Bharuch | Gujarat — The death of a young tribal man in Bharuch has snowballed into a serious human rights concern, with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) stepping in and seeking answers from the district police. Acting on a formal complaint, the Commission has issued a notice to the Superintendent of Police, demanding an Action Taken Report (ATR) within two weeks over the alleged suicide of Kirtan Amritlal Vasava from Kavitha village.

The move follows allegations that the youth was driven to suicide due to repeated harassment, false cases and sustained pressure from officers of the Nabipur police station.

The complaint, filed by Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee General Secretary Sandeep Mangrola, includes what is claimed to be a suicide note written by the deceased, detailing the mental torture he allegedly faced.

Taking cognisance of the seriousness of the charges, the NHRC registered the matter under Case No. 775/6/5/2025 and directed authorities to conduct an official inquiry.

"This is not just one family's tragedy. It is a question of dignity and justice for the entire tribal community," Mangrola said. "If police officers are responsible for harassment that pushed a young man to take his life, strict legal action must follow."

He added that the party would not allow the case to be buried. "Other parties may stop at statements, but we are committed to pursuing justice through legal and democratic means. The guilty must be punished," he said.

Local residents and tribal leaders have also demanded transparency, saying the incident has shaken confidence in law enforcement.

Sources said the NHRC's intervention is being viewed as a critical step towards accountability. The Commission's directive requires the Bharuch police to explain the circumstances surrounding the death and outline measures taken so far.

Source: <https://hubnetwork.in/nhrc-aro-ngt-koila-a%C2%B7damo-goprete-a%C2%B7sel-ong%C2%B7ani-bidingo-suo-motu-ko-jako-ra%C2%B7anga/>

NHRC aro NGT, koila a·damo goprete a·sel ong·ani bidingo suo motu-ko jako ra·anga

Shillong, Feb 12: National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), East Jaintia Hills a·jani Thangskai-o donggipa koila a·damo niamgri koila bikotengmitingo gopretanichi sakchet manderangni siani kosako suo motu-ko jako ra·angaha.

Kobor ra·tingiparangna Commission-ni u·iatani gitade, ia koila a·kol ning·achi jachange dongkuenggipa manderangba dongnaba gnang ine parakataha.

Koborrangko man·soenganiko name cheke nianio iarang kakket ong·ode Human Rights-ko niam pe·anina chakna nanggipa sastirangni bidingo janapatan baksa NHRC, Director General of Police-ni Chief Secretary-na seachi notice-ko on·ataha.

Indake, naljokatgipa dolrangni kam ka·ani, sianggipa manderangni nokdangni manderangna tangka paisani gita dakchakaniko on·ani, police dolni am·sandiani aro iandakgipa a·selrang ong·jachina mikkangchi ja·ku de·enganiko che·em che·em antignini gisepo report-ko on·china uamang janapataha.

Iani gisepon, National Green Tribunal (NGT)-ba, ia a·sel ong·ani bidingo suo motu-ko jako ra·e kam ka·enga. A·jao niamgri koila bikotanichi samtangtango donggiparangna namgijanirangko ra·baama ra·baja uamang am·sandianiko dakanggen.

Niam bidiko pangchake niamgri koila bikotaniko champengatgenchimoba, East Jaintia Hills a·jao niamgri koila cho·anirangko nikna man·roroenga.

Source: <https://www.orissapost.com/nhrc-notice-to-odisha-ap-over-machhkund-rehab-woes/>

NHRC notice to Odisha, AP over Machhkund rehab woes

Nandapur: Taking cognisance of a petition alleging inordinate delay in proper rehabilitation of people belonging to 14 panchayats displaced due to Machhkund Hydroelectric Project in Koraput district and Alluri Sitharama Raju (ASR) district of Andhra Pradesh, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has served notices on the governments of both the states.

Petitioner Anup Kumar Patra, a social activist and lawyer, alleged that even though 70 years have elapsed since the completion of the project, issues faced by families who had given up land for the project remain unresolved. The apex rights body registered a case (3104/IN/2026, dated Feb 10, 2026) and issued notices to the Chief Secretaries of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

Notices were also served on the Collectors of Koraput and Alluri Sitharama Raju (ASR) district of Andhra Pradesh, as well as authorities of Odisha Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) and Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation (APGENCO), which are associated with the management of the project.

The NHRC has directed that a special committee be constituted to examine the grievances and ensure proper rehabilitation of displaced residents from all 14 affected panchayats.

Residents of over 200 villages under 10 displaced panchayats of Nandapur block and four in Lamtaput block expressed their happiness over the NHRC intervention.

Reports said that residents from as many as 156 villages from Bilaput, Atanda, Panthlung, Kularsingh, Parajabadapada, Golur, Padua, Kulabir, Balda and Badel panchayats under Nandapur block were displaced after surrendering 18,200 hectares of land for the construction of the Jolaput reservoir under the Machhkund Hydroelectric Project.

Similarly, residents of Chickenput, Ankadeli, Badigada and Godihanjar panchayats in Lamtaput block were displaced for the establishment of the project site.

The villagers alleged that they do not have access to electricity and have not been provided employment in the project.

No significant development activities have been undertaken in the 14 affected panchayats, they claimed.

The Budi Anchal Bisthapita Parishad had earlier alleged that the two public sector power companies — OHPC and APGENCO — along with the Collectors of Koraput and ASR districts, have neglected the displaced families.

The issue had earlier hit the headlines, and it was subsequently brought to the attention of NHRC, as well as the President and the Prime Minister.

Earlier, the Prime Minister's Office had directed the state government to review the complaint.

Welcoming the move, Nandapur Budi Anchal Bisthapita Parishad president Akash Khil, vice president Hari Hantal, secretary Jayaram Paria and joint secretary Nanda Pujari expressed hope that both governments would hold discussions and resolve the long-pending issues of the displaced families.

Source: <https://www.voicegambia.com/2026/02/12/nhrc-organizes-workshop-on-monitoring-framework-for-disability-rights-law/>

NHRC Organizes Workshop On Monitoring Framework For Disability Rights Law

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on Tuesday held a validation workshop at the Senegambia Beach Hotel for the draft monitoring framework supporting the implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2021.

The workshop forms part of on-going efforts to strengthen mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of legislation designed to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities.

The Gambia ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2015, reaffirming its commitment to promote, protect, and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights by persons with disabilities. The domestication of the Convention through the Persons with Disabilities Act in 2021 marked a significant milestone in advancing disability rights in the country.

According to the NHRC, the monitoring framework, developed with technical support from consultant Dr. Sima, is intended to equip the National Advisory Council — mandated by the Act to lead its implementation — with practical tools and indicators to track progress, enhance accountability, and support evidence-based implementation across sectors, including health, education, employment, accessibility, and social protection. Participants at the workshop emphasized that legislation alone was insufficient without effective monitoring mechanisms to ensure tangible outcomes for persons with disabilities. Stakeholders also underscored the importance of inclusive participation, highlighting the leadership and lived experiences of persons with disabilities under the principle “Nothing About Us Without Us.”

The NHRC reaffirmed its commitment to working with government institutions, development partners and civil society organisations to promote dignity, equality and the full participation of persons with disabilities in national development.

Source: <https://urbanacres.in/nhrc-seeks-detailed-report-on-meghalaya-mine-tragedy/>

NHRC Seeks Detailed Report On Meghalaya Mine Tragedy

India's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has formally called on the Meghalaya government and the state's police leadership to submit a detailed account of a deadly illegal coal mine explosion in East Jaintia Hills, as questions intensify over regulatory failures and worker safety in the region's extractive sector. The directive underscores increasing scrutiny over unregulated mining and the systemic risks it poses to both human rights and environmental governance.

The blast, which occurred on 5 February in the remote Thangsku area of Mynsngat village, has been linked to an illicit "rat-hole" coal mining operation — a narrow, dangerous practice long outlawed by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) yet reported to persist in parts of the North-East. Preliminary official figures now show the death toll has climbed to around 30, with several injured workers hospitalized and rescue efforts having concluded after exhausting all avenues for survivors. In its notice, the NHRC took suo motu cognisance of media reports on the incident, instructing state authorities to file a comprehensive response within two weeks. The commission has specified that the submission should cover the ongoing status of rescue and recovery efforts, the provision of compensation to victims' families, details of police investigations, and measures proposed or implemented to prevent future such tragedies.

The NHRC's intervention comes amid overlapping legal and environmental probes. The NGT has also stepped in, hearing the case as an original application and expressly drawing attention to potential violations of environmental statutes — including the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act and the Environment (Protection) Act — alongside the continued operation of mining activity despite a 2014 ban on rat-hole techniques. Local authorities ordered a judicial inquiry to ascertain both the proximate causes of the explosion and accountability for continued illegal operations, while the Meghalaya High Court has summoned district administrators as part of its oversight.

Coal mining remains a contentious driver of economic activity in Meghalaya, where informal and unregulated pits often employ vulnerable labourers from within and beyond the state. Urban development specialists and labour rights advocates say this disaster highlights deeper structural gaps in governance: enforcement of environmental and safety regulations, and sustainable livelihood transitions for communities dependent on hazardous informal work. Effective oversight mechanisms aligned with national safety codes and environmental frameworks are seen as critical to protecting workers and reducing the climate and ecological footprint of extractive activities.

The tragedy also revives debate on balancing economic opportunity with human rights and environmental responsibilities in resource-rich regions. As authorities prepare their submissions to the NHRC and NGT, the broader policy focus will likely centre on strengthening enforcement, rehabilitation for affected families, and scalable alternatives to unsafe mining practices in India's transition toward more resilient and equitable regional development.



Source: <https://www.crosstownnews.in/post/153123/nhrc-issue-notice-to-police-commissioner-seeking-report-on-sexual-assault-of-5-minors-in-captivity-for-18-hours.html>

NHRC issue Notice to Police Commissioner seeking report on sexual assault of 5 minors in captivity for 18 hours

New Delhi, Feb 11: NHRC took suo motu cognizance of the reported sexual assault and torture of 5 minors in captivity for 18 hours on suspicion of theft in DLF Phase 3 area of #Gurugram in #Haryana. Issued Notice to Police, details with CTN read as under

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/gurgaon/nhrc-notice-to-gurgaon-police-over-torture-of-5-minors-held-captive-for-18-hours/articleshow/128273731.cms>

NHRC notice to Gurgaon police over torture of 5 minors held captive for 18 hours

Gurgaon: National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken suo motu cognisance of a case involving five minors who were picked up from an under-construction site, held captive and tortured for 18 hours in DLF Phase 3 over a week ago, and asked the Gurgaon police commissioner to submit a report regarding the incident within two weeks.

NHRC issued the notice on Wednesday, referring to the incident as a "serious violation of human rights of the victims".

"We have received the notice and will follow the orders. Accordingly, we will submit a reply within the time given by the commission," Gurgaon police spokesperson, ASI Sandeep Turan, told TOI.

The incident happened on Feb 2, when the boys, aged 10-13, were abducted and locked in a room at a PG building in U-Block under false suspicions of theft. The mother of one of the boys, who filed a police complaint based on which an FIR was registered, said that the incident traumatised the children, adding that her son has stopped attending school and is terrified to go outside to play.

According to the police complaint, a group of six men—identified as Harindra Lohia, Feroz Khan, Mohammad Jamaul, Deepak, Pradeep, and Sachin—carried out a series of assaults while in a state of intoxication. An FIR was registered on Feb 3 under BNS sections 115 (voluntarily causing hurt), 127 (2) (wrongful restraint /confinement), 287 (negligent conduct with respect to fire or combustible matter), 3 (5) (acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention), 351 (3) (criminal intimidation) and under section 10 (punishment for aggravated penetrative sexual assault) of the PocsO Act.

The mother provided a harrowing account of the violence to TOI. "My child and the other boys were not only beaten but subjected to unspeakable cruelty," she said, adding that "These men used heated electric bulbs to inflict burns on the boys and poured petrol on their genitalia."

The mother, who eventually tracked the children to the room, said that she was met with verbal abuse and forced to sit on the floor under threat of violence. "They eventually released us, but issued a death threat, warning that if we reported the matter, they would kill us all," she added.

The woman works as a helper in a school and is the sole breadwinner of her family. She said she moved from Bihar to Gurgaon to support her children.

When she returned from work on the evening of Feb 2, she found her son missing. "When I finally located him the next morning, he was being held captive. The men told me to leave and come back in two hours, but I refused... I sat right there, enduring their humiliation, until I could take my child back home."

"I am a widow trying to work to support us, but now I have to cut my work hours or ensure his older brother guards him. We are simply too afraid to leave him alone," she said.

Source: <https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/coal/nhrc-notice-to-meghalaya-govt-state-police-chief-over-18-workers-death-after-blast-at-coal-mine/128245766>

NHRC notice to Meghalaya govt, state police chief over 18 workers' death after blast at coal mine

The commission is seeking details on rescue operations, compensation, and investigations, emphasizing the need to prevent future human rights violations.

The NHRC on Wednesday said it has issued a notice to the the Meghalaya government and the state's police chief over reports that 18 workers died after a blast at an "illegal coal mine" in the Thangskai area of East Jaintia Hills earlier this month.

Reportedly, the incident has left several others trapped at unspecified depths, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) said in a statement.

The commission has "taken suo motu cognisance of a media report that 18 workers died after a blast at an illegal coal mine in Thangskai area of East Jaintia Hills, Meghalaya, on February 5," it said.

The commission has observed that the contents of the news report, if true, raise serious issues of violation of human rights of the victims.

Therefore, it has issued notices to the chief secretary and director general of police of Meghalaya, seeking a detailed report in two weeks, the statement said.

"The report is expected to include the status of rescue operation, compensation to the aggrieved families and police investigation as well as steps taken or proposed by the authorities to ensure that such incidents do not recur," the rights panel said.

Source: <https://www.bhaskar.com/local/mp/sagar/news/human-rights-commission-asks-collector-sp-for-report-within-15-days-137191975.html>

मानव अधिकार आयोग ने कलेक्टर-एसपी से 15 दिन में मांगी रिपोर्ट

भास्कर संवाददाता | सागर राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग ने खुरई क्षेत्र में एक छात्रावास में हुए नाबालिग बालिका से दुष्कर्म के मामले में रिपोर्ट मांगी है। मानव अधिकार आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने सागर कलेक्टर और एसपी को पत्र जारी कर 15 दिन में रिपोर्ट पेश करने कहा है। दुष्कर्म पीड़िता नाबालिग के मामले में अब तक हुई कार्रवाई की स्थिति पर जबाव मांगा है। आयोग सदस्य कानूनगो ने मानव अधिकार अधिनियम 1983 की धारा 13 के तहत नाबालिग बालिका के दुष्कर्म के मामले में संज्ञान लेते हुए कलेक्टर और एसपी से जबाव मांगा है। आयोग द्वारा जिन बिंदुओं पर जबाव मांगा गया है उनमें बालिका की सामाजिक इक्वायरी रिपोर्ट एसआरआई, इंडिविजुअल केयर प्लान आईसीपी रिपोर्ट, रिहैबिलिटेशन प्लान, बालिका को दिए गए प्रतिकर की स्थिति, मामले में नियुक्त सपोर्ट पर्सन की जानकारी सहित सीडब्ल्यूसी द्वारा की गई किसी भी अंतरिम राहत की कार्यवाही के संबंध में रिपोर्ट शामिल है।

Source: <https://firstbihar.com/crime/muzaffarpur-sarpanch-beating-case-reaches-human-rights-commission-722152>

Bihar Crime News: पुलिस पिटाई का मामला पहुंचा मानवाधिकार आयोग, अवैध वसूली का विरोध करने पर सरपंच को पीटा था

मुजफ्फरपुर के पियर थाना क्षेत्र में सरपंच लालबाबू सहनी की कथित बेरहमी से पिटाई का मामला राष्ट्रीय और राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग पहुंच गया है। पीड़ित ने पुलिस पर अवैध वसूली, मारपीट और फायरिंग के गंभीर आरोप लगाते हुए निष्पक्ष जांच की मांग की है।

Bihar Crime News: मुजफ्फरपुर जिले के पियर थाना क्षेत्र अंतर्गत बड़गांव निवासी सरपंच लालबाबू सहनी की कथित बेरहमी से पिटाई का मामला अब राष्ट्रीय और राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग तक पहुंच गया है। पीड़ित सरपंच ने मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एस.के. झा के माध्यम से दोनों आयोगों में अलग-अलग याचिकाएं दायर कर पियर थाना पुलिस पर गंभीर आरोप लगाते हुए कार्रवाई की मांग की है।

याचिका के अनुसार, 6 फरवरी को पियर थाना के कुछ पुलिसकर्मी गांव के चौक पर कथित रूप से अवैध वसूली कर रहे थे। सूचना मिलने पर जब सरपंच लालबाबू सहनी मौके पर पहुंचे और मामले की जानकारी लेने की कोशिश की, तो वहां मौजूद पुलिसकर्मियों ने उनके साथ मारपीट की और उन्हें नजरबंद कर दिया। आरोप है कि इसके बाद थाना के कई पुलिसकर्मियों और पदाधिकारियों ने उन्हें बेरहमी से पीटा।

पीड़ित का कहना है कि पियर थाना के पुलिस पदाधिकारी रजनीकांत ने उनके साथ मारपीट की, जिससे उनके हाथ-पैर टूट गए। उन्हें बचाने पहुंची उनकी भाभी के साथ भी कथित रूप से मारपीट की गई और उनका हाथ तोड़ दिया गया। याचिका में पुलिसकर्मी अखलेश कुमार, कमलेश्वर नाथ मिश्रा, धर्मेन्द्र त्यागी, कुंदन कुमार, प्रिंस कुमार समेत एक दर्जन से अधिक पुलिसकर्मियों पर गंभीर मारपीट, महिलाओं और बच्चों के साथ बर्बर व्यवहार तथा पीड़ित को बेहोश कर देने का आरोप लगाया गया है।

घटना के बाद स्थानीय लोगों की मदद से घायल सरपंच को एस्केएमसीएच, मुजफ्फरपुर में भर्ती कराया गया, जहां उनका इलाज हुआ। पीड़ित का यह भी आरोप है कि पुलिस ने आम लोगों को डराने के उद्देश्य से तीन से चार राउंड फायरिंग की। बताया गया है कि घटना के बाद पियर थाना पुलिस ने सरपंच सहित कई ग्रामीणों के खिलाफ प्राथमिकी दर्ज कर दी। पीड़ित ने आरोप लगाया है कि थाना क्षेत्र में नियमित रूप से अवैध वसूली की जाती है और निर्दोष लोगों को झूठे मुकदमों में फंसाने की धमकी देकर उगाही की जाती है।

मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एस.के. झा ने कहा कि यह मामला मानवाधिकारों का गंभीर उल्लंघन है और पुलिस व्यवस्था पर सवाल खड़े करता है। उन्होंने निष्पक्ष और उच्चस्तरीय जांच की मांग करते हुए कहा कि दोषियों पर सख्त कार्रवाई जरूरी है, ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

Source: <https://www.jagran.com/haryana/gurgaon-nhrc-acts-on-gurugram-child-torture-petrol-on-genitals-40139369.html>

गुरुग्राम में बच्चों के गुप्तांगों में पेट्रोल डालने के मामले का मानवाधिकार आयोग ने लिया संज्ञान, मांगी रिपोर्ट

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने गुरुग्राम के नाथूपुर में पांच बच्चों को बंधक बनाकर प्रताड़ित करने के मामले का संज्ञान लिया है। बच्चों के गुप्तांगों पर पेट्रोल डालने और गर्म चम्मच से यातना देने का आरोप है। आयोग ने गुरुग्राम पुलिस को दो सप्ताह में रिपोर्ट सौंपने का नोटिस भेजा है। इस मामले में दो आरोपी गिरफ्तार हो चुके हैं, जबकि अन्य फरार हैं।

जागरण संवाददाता, गुरुग्राम। गुरुग्राम में डीएलएफ फेस-3 थाना क्षेत्र के नाथूपुर स्थित एक पीजी में बीते सप्ताह 18 घंटे तक बंधक बनाकर रखे गए 11 से 14 वर्ष के पांच बच्चों से हैवानियत के मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने संज्ञान लिया है।

आयोग ने बुधवार को गुरुग्राम पुलिस को नोटिस भेजकर पूरे मामले में दो सप्ताह में रिपोर्ट मांगी है। इस केस में गुरुग्राम पुलिस दो आरोपियों को गिरफ्तार कर चुकी है, अन्य आरोपी फरार चल रहे हैं।

डीएलएफ फेस-3 थाने में एक महिला ने चार फरवरी को इस मामले में केस दर्ज कराया था। बताया था कि नाथूपुर यू-ब्लाक में निर्माणाधीन बिल्डिंग से सरिया चोरी के शक में कुछ लोगों ने उसके बच्चे समेत पांच बच्चों को पकड़कर बंधक बनाया।

गर्म चम्मच लगाकर दी गई यातनाएं

आरोपियों ने पास में ही एक पीजी में सभी बच्चों से न सिर्फ बेरहमी से मारपीट की, बल्कि उनके कपड़े उतारकर उनके गुप्तांग में पेट्रोल भी डाला। गर्म चम्मच लगाकर यातनाएं दी गई थी।

महिला ने यह भी आरोप लगाया था कि जब वह अपने बेटे को खोजते हुए आरोपियों तक पहुंची तो उससे भी गाली-गलौज और जान से मारने की धमकी दी गई। काफी मिन्नतों के बाद बच्चों को छोड़ा गया था। आरोपी शराब के नशे में थे।

महिला ने शिकायत में हरेंद्र लोहिया, फिरोज खान, मोहम्मद जिमाउल, दीपक, प्रदीप और सचिन पर आरोप लगाते हुए केस दर्ज कराया था। इस मामले में कार्रवाई करते हुए डीएलएफ फेस-3 थाना पुलिस ने नाथूपुर क्षेत्र से दो आरोपियों हरेंद्र और फिरोज खान को पकड़ा था। अब इस मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने स्वतः संज्ञान लिया है।

Source: <https://jantaserishta.com/local/odisha/nhrc-issues-notice-to-odisha-andhra-pradesh-on-machhkund-rehabilitation-problems-4578899>

मछकुंड पुनर्वास समस्याओं पर NHRC ने ओडिशा, आंध्र प्रदेश को नोटिस भेजा

Nandapur नंदपुर: आंध्र प्रदेश के कोरापुट ज़िले और अल्लूरी सीताराम राजू (ASR) ज़िले में मचकुंड हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट की वजह से बेघर हुए 14 पंचायतों के लोगों के सही पुनर्वास में बहुत ज़्यादा देरी का आरोप लगाने वाली एक याचिका पर संज्ञान लेते हुए, नेशनल ह्यूमन राइट्स कमिशन (NHRC) ने दोनों राज्यों की सरकारों को नोटिस भेजा है।

याचिकाकर्ता अनूप कुमार पात्रा, जो एक सोशल एक्टिविस्ट और वकील हैं, ने आरोप लगाया कि प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा हुए 70 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी, जिन परिवारों ने प्रोजेक्ट के लिए ज़मीन दी थी, उनके मुद्दे अभी भी सुलझ नहीं पाए हैं।

सबसे बड़ी मानवाधिकार संस्था ने एक केस (3104/IN/2026, तारीख 10 Feb, 2026) रजिस्टर किया और ओडिशा और आंध्र प्रदेश के चीफ सेक्रेटरी को नोटिस जारी किए। आंध्र प्रदेश के कोरापुट और अल्लूरी सीताराम राजू (ASR) ज़िले के कलेक्टरों के साथ-साथ ओडिशा हाइड्रो पावर कॉर्पोरेशन (OHPC) और आंध्र प्रदेश पावर जेनरेशन कॉर्पोरेशन (APGENCO) के अधिकारियों को भी नोटिस भेजे गए, जो प्रोजेक्ट के मैनेजमेंट से जुड़े हैं।

NHRC ने निर्देश दिया है कि शिकायतों की जांच करने और सभी 14 प्रभावित पंचायतों से बेघर हुए लोगों के सही पुनर्वास को पक्का करने के लिए एक खास कमेटी बनाई जाए।

नंदपुर ब्लॉक की 10 और लमटापुट ब्लॉक की चार विस्थापित पंचायतों के 200 से ज़्यादा गांवों के लोगों ने NHRC के दखल पर खुशी जताई।

रिपोर्ट्स में कहा गया है कि नंदपुर ब्लॉक के बिलापुट, अटांडा, पंथलुंग, कुलारसिंह, परजबदापाड़ा, गोलूर, पडुआ, कुलाबीर, बलदा और बडेल पंचायतों के 156 गांवों के लोगों को मचकुंड हाइड्रोइलेक्ट्रिक प्रोजेक्ट के तहत जोलापट रिज़र्वीयर बनाने के लिए 18,200 हेक्टेयर ज़मीन देने के बाद बेघर किया गया।

इसी तरह, लमटापुट ब्लॉक में चिकनपुट, अंकाडेली, बडीगडा और गोडीहंजर पंचायतों के लोगों को प्रोजेक्ट साइट बनाने के लिए हटा दिया गया।

गांववालों ने आरोप लगाया कि उनके पास बिजली नहीं है और उन्हें प्रोजेक्ट में नौकरी भी नहीं दी गई है।

उन्होंने दावा किया कि 14 प्रभावित पंचायतों में कोई खास डेवलपमेंट का काम नहीं किया गया है।

बुडी आंचल विस्थापित परिषद ने पहले आरोप लगाया था कि दो पब्लिक सेक्टर पावर कंपनियों OHPC और APGENCO -

के साथ-साथ कोरापुट और ASR जिलों के कलेक्टरों ने विस्थापित परिवारों को नज़रअंदाज़ किया है।

यह मामला पहले सुर्खियों में आया था, और बाद में इसे NHRC के साथ-साथ राष्ट्रपति और प्रधानमंत्री के ध्यान में लाया गया था।

इससे पहले, प्रधानमंत्री ऑफिस ने राज्य सरकार को शिकायत का रिव्यू करने का निर्देश दिया था। इस कदम का स्वागत करते हुए, नंदपुर बुडी अंचल विस्थापित परिषद के प्रेसिडेंट आकाश खिल, वाइस प्रेसिडेंट हरि हंतल, सेक्रेटरी जयराम पारिया और जॉइंट सेक्रेटरी नंद पुजारी ने उम्मीद जताई कि दोनों सरकारें बातचीत करेंगी और विस्थापित परिवारों के लंबे समय से पेंडिंग मुद्दों को सुलझाएंगी।

Source: <https://www.ibc24.in/madhya-pradesh/bhopal/bhopal-nhrc-warning-illegal-liquor-shop-3469543.html/amp>

Bhopal Collector NHRC Warning : राजधानी के कलेक्टर को NHRC ने थमाया नोटिस! इस बात को लेकर दी चेतावनी, कहा- 4 हफ्ते में रिपोर्ट न दी तो होगा बड़ा एक्शन

भोपाल के अरेरा कॉलोनी में अवैध रूप से संचालित शराब दुकान के मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने कड़ा रुख अपनाते हुए कलेक्टर को अंतिम चेतावनी जारी की है। आयोग ने चार सप्ताह में कार्रवाई कर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश दिए हैं, अन्यथा मानवाधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1993 की धारा 13 के तहत दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की चेतावनी दी है।

भोपाल : Bhopal Collector NHRC Warning मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल में अरेरा कॉलोनी में संचालित अवैध शराब दुकान के मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने कड़ा रुख अपनाया है। आयोग ने इस मामले में भोपाल कलेक्टर को अंतिम चेतावनी जारी की है। NHRC ने स्पष्ट किया है कि यदि अवैध दुकान के संचालन पर रोक नहीं लगाई गई, तो कलेक्टर के खिलाफ 'मानवाधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम' 1993 की धारा 13 के तहत दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

अवैध रूप से संचालित शराब दुकान से जुड़ा है विवाद

यह पूरा विवाद अरेरा कॉलोनी स्थित एक आवासीय प्लॉट पर अवैध रूप से संचालित हो रही शराब दुकान से जुड़ा है। Bhopal Collector NHRC Warning स्थानीय निवासियों की शिकायतों के बावजूद प्रशासन द्वारा ठोस कदम न उठाए जाने पर आयोग ने नाराजगी जाहिर की है। NHRC ने अपनी सख्ती दिखाते हुए कहा कि आवासीय क्षेत्र में शराब दुकान का संचालन नियमों का उल्लंघन है। आयोग ने भोपाल कलेक्टर को निर्देश दिए हैं कि अगले चार सप्ताह के भीतर इस मामले में ठोस कार्रवाई की जाए और उसकी विस्तृत रिपोर्ट आयोग के समक्ष पेश की जाए।

जिला प्रशासन में मचा हड़कंप

मानवाधिकार आयोग की इस अंतिम चेतावनी के बाद अब जिला प्रशासन में हड़कंप मच गया है। आवासीय क्षेत्र में अवैध गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाने के लिए आयोग ने चार हफ्ते का समय दिया है। यदि निर्धारित समय सीमा में उचित कार्रवाई नहीं होती है, तो भोपाल कलेक्टर को PHR एक्ट की गंभीर धाराओं के तहत कानूनी परिणामों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है।