

यूजीसी प्रदर्शन के दौरान महिला पत्रकार पर हमला, एनएचआरसी ने लिया संज्ञान

आइसा-एबीवीपी आमने-सामने, कुलपति बोले-दोषियों पर सख्त कार्रवाई होगी

भास्कर न्यूज़ | नई दिल्ली

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में यूजीसी के नए नियम लागू करने की मांग को लेकर हुए प्रदर्शन के दौरान महिला पत्रकार रुचि तिवारी से कथित हिंसक दुर्व्यवहार का मामला अब राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर गूँजने लगा है। घटना के बाद राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने स्वतः संज्ञान लेते हुए रिपोर्ट तलब की है। पुलिस ने शिकायत के आधार पर एफआईआर दर्ज कर जांच शुरू कर दी है। बताया जा रहा है कि प्रदर्शन की कवरेज के दौरान कुछ उपद्रवियों ने पत्रकार के साथ धक्का मुक्की और अभद्रता की। घटना के बाद कैपस में सुरक्षा बढ़ा दी गई है और सीसीटीवी

प्रेस की सुरक्षा पर गरमाई बहस, सभी ने निंदा की

आइसा ने बयान जारी कर कहा, पत्रकार पर हमला लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों पर हमला है। एबीवीपी ने कहा, हिंसा में शामिल लोगों की निष्पक्ष जांच होनी चाहिए। संगठन महिलाओं की गरिमा और प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के साथ है।

फुटेज खंगाले जा रहे हैं। एनएचआरसी सदस्य श्रियंक कानूनगो ने कहा, उपद्रवियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाएगी। महिलाओं का अपमान बिल्कुल बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा। आयोग इस मामले की निगरानी करेगा। वहीं

सोशल मीडिया पर घटना को लेकर भी बहस तेज

सोशल मीडिया पर एक पक्ष इसे अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और पत्रकारों की सुरक्षा तो दूसरा पक्ष अव्यवस्था को जिम्मेदार ठहरा रहा है। प्रशासन का स्पष्ट संदेश है, कैपस में कानून-व्यवस्था से खिलवाड़ बरदाश्त नहीं होगा।

विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन ने भी घटना की निंदा की है। कुलपति ने कहा, कैपस में किसी भी प्रकार की हिंसा या महिला के साथ दुर्व्यवहार अस्वीकार्य है। दोषियों की पहचान कर सख्त अनुशासनात्मक और कानूनी कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

When silence screams

Custodial deaths and the crisis of conscience

The shrinking voice writhing in pain, the half-closed eyes fading into darkness inside a police station, such images recall Shakespeare's cry: "O horror, horror, horror! Tongue nor heart cannot conceive nor name thee." Custodial death is not merely a statistic; it is the collapse of conscience within the walls meant to protect the law.

The gruesome death of Ajith Kumar, a 27-year-old temple guard in Sivanga, in Tamil Nadu, who was allegedly subjected to brutal torture while in police custody, is yet another grim addition to India's growing list of custodial fatalities. Reports of multiple injuries, bloodstains, and silence in the lock-up reveal not just individual excess but systemic failure. The legal and human rights seemed to be violated in the alleged custodial torture. His mother's tears seek not compensation, but justice. Monetary relief cannot cauterise moral wounds, and the scars remain all raw.



SADANANDA DAS

Such deaths are often disguised as suicide, illness, or accident. Social tolerance converts impunity into an unofficial policy. Marginalised communities, the poor, the tribal, the socially vulnerable, remain disproportionately exposed to custodial aggression that dulls the sharpness of emo-

tional edges, while white-collar offenders rarely encounter such physical annihilation.

The pattern is not isolated. From Madhya Pradesh to Maharashtra, and from Rajasthan to Odisha, cases are surfacing with alarming regularity. A tribal youth died of custodial death on the night of the arrest at Myana Police Station in Madhya Pradesh. Torture remains rampant. Parbhani custodial death of a 35-year old student in Maharashtra in December 2024 as the magisterial report confirmed the death was unnatural and homicidal. Odisha is not an exception. The State recorded 48 deaths in police custody in 10 years, declared Chief Minister Mohan Charan Majhi in the Assembly in 2025. Rasananda Nayak arrested for bike theft reportedly died by suicide while in custody and the family members have alleged severe police torture that prompted the government to take action against involved police officers.

Suspensions are announced; inquiries are initiated. Yet, accountability remains fragile. Even directives of the Supreme Court, installation of CCTV cameras and establishment of Police Complaints Authorities, suffer from partial compliance. Cameras fail at crucial hours; oversight remains procedural rather than substantive.

Conscience confirms that severe pain impairs memory, cognition and clarity. Victims under torture may confess falsely simply to end suffering. Coercion is not investigation; it is pressure over fairness, desperation masquerading as authority.

Other nations have moved forward. The UK, in the Birmingham

rather than brutality.

The question before India is fundamental: Does torture strengthen the state or weaken its democratic spine?

The Global Torture Index of 2025 classified India as a "high risk" country for systemic torture and custodial brutality. According to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India has recorded over 11,650 custodial deaths including police and judicial deaths between 2016 and 2022.

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 is not clear about the torture-based evidence in the legal process. When the law excludes confessions made to the police based on admissibility, it allows the use of materials recovered as a result of such coerced confessions. This erodes public faith in police who are the custodians of law and order.

Reform demands professional training in forensic tools, strict enforcement of arrest procedures, independent oversight mechanisms, and legal clarity against torture.

Decriminalisation of minor property offences and greater reliance on scientific interrogation can reduce coercive custodial culture.

Civil society, media and educational institutions must foster awareness of constitutional rights. Democracy is not tested in moments of celebration, but in how it treats the accused, especially the powerless.

Every wound in custody is not only a personal tragedy; it is a referendum on our democratic maturity. Justice cannot emerge from fear. Law cannot survive on brutality. The true strength of a republic lies not in the force of its baton but in the integrity of its institutions.

The lockup is not merely a room; it is a mirror. What happens within its walls reflects the moral architecture of the nation. When silence screams and justice hesitates, democracy itself stands in custody.

(The author is a freelance journalist and reviewer based in Cuttack. sndas.agora@gmail.com)

Thoughts to Share

India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Torture, yet torture is not explicitly criminalised in domestic law. The gap between constitutional promise and institutional practice persists. Delays in medico-legal examination, irregular autopsy documentation, and the labyrinthine struggle for victims' families to secure justice deepen public distrust.

Scientific understanding further exposes the futility of torture. Neu-

pub bombing in 1974, abandoned confession-driven interrogation and adopted the PEACE model, built on preparation and planning, engage and explain, account closure and evaluation. Countries like Norway, Canada, and New Zealand have embraced similar humane frameworks, as the European Committee for Prevention of Torture (CPT) vouched for it. Intelligence agencies across the world increasingly rely on surveillance, forensic science, and analytical precision

NHRC to probe 'human rights violations' in Dholpur village

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Jaipur: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken up a complaint alleging denial of basic amenities in Rajghat village in Rajasthan's Dholpur district, calling the claims a "serious violation of human rights." The commission has directed the Dholpur district magistrate to conduct an inquiry and submit an action taken report (ATR) within two weeks, by March 5.

According to NHRC order, the complaint filed by Dr Ashwani Parashar, a senior resident doctor at PGIMER Chandigarh alleged that Rajghat has no health centre, all-weather roads, clean drinking water, sanitation, electricity, housing support, or access to secondary education. It says monsoon conditions cut off connectivity, making it nearly impossible to reach hospitals and schools, increasing risks for pregnant women and forcing girls to miss school.

It also alleged fluoride-contaminated water has trig-



Rajghat has no health centre, all-weather roads, clean drinking water, sanitation, electricity, housing support, or secondary education access

gered dental and bone diseases, and that in emergencies villagers must cross the river, risking their lives due to the absence of a local health facility.

The complaint further said residents sometimes drink river water after removing floating corpses, and that children enter crocodile-infested waters to pick up coins. Parashar sought urgent intervention to improve infrastructure, ensure safe water supply, strengthen healthcare and schooling, and bring Rajghat into mainstream development.

In its direction to the dis-

trict administration, NHRC said it viewed the allegations as grave and ordered the district magistrate to look into the matter and report back within the stipulated timeline.

The issue has been raised for years, including through the "Save Rajghat" campaign launched about a decade ago by students of SMS Medical College. Parashar, who was a resident doctor at SMS hospital in 2016, told TOI the village came to their notice during a Diwali visit that year, when they saw harsh living conditions, unsafe water use, and reports of crocodile attacks, prompting them to push for basic facilities.

एनएचआरसी सदस्य का ग्रामीणों से संवाद, धर्मांतरण व शिक्षा पर चर्चा



वैठक को संबोधित करते प्रियंक कानूनगो। • नवदुनिया

नवदुनिया प्रतिनिधि, मंडीदीप: राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने रविवार को गौहरगंज में ग्रामीणों से प्रत्यक्ष संवाद कर धर्मांतरण, शिक्षा एवं मानवाधिकार से जुड़े ज्वलंत विषयों पर मार्गदर्शन दिया। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा विश्व हिंदू परिषद, जिला भोजपुर की अपील पर आयोजित किया गया। संवाद

के दौरान धर्मांतरण से संबंधित शिकायतों, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में फैल रहे भ्रम, प्रलोभन और दबाव जैसे मुद्दों पर चर्चा की गई। कार्यक्रम में एसडीएम चंद्रशेखर श्रीवास्तव, एसडीओपी शीला सुराणा, थाना प्रभारी सतलापुर विजय त्रिपाठी, बीएचपी जिला मंत्री सुरेंद्र कीर सहित प्रशासनिक अधिकारी व जनप्रतिनिधि उपस्थित रहे।

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/gmc-jj-students-doctors-hunger-strike-gymkhana-autonomy-10533995/>

GMC, JJ students and doctors to launch hunger strike over Gymkhana autonomy

February 15, 2026

By: Express News Service

4 min read Mumbai Updated: Feb 15, 2026 10:25 PM IST

Students and resident doctors of Grant Government Medical College and Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals will begin an indefinite hunger strike from today, alleging prolonged inaction on issues ranging from Gymkhana autonomy to campus safety and basic amenities.

The protest will be held at the J.J. Hospital amphitheatre from 10 am and is backed by the Maharashtra Association of Resident Doctors J J Hospital unit. The Grant Medical College Students Association said repeated representations citing guidelines of the National Human Rights Commission, National Medical Commission, Maharashtra University of Health Sciences and University Grants Commission have failed to yield results.

The students are protesting what they allege is the dilution of the GMC Gymkhana's autonomy. Students claim the advisory committee has been converted into an administrative body, sidelining elected representatives. They also object to the induction of outsiders, including IAS officers, into the committee in place of the dean and student general secretary, and to plans for a clubhouse housing bars.

A final year MBBS student said, "Earlier the dean and student general secretary led the Gymkhana. Now outsiders control it. Why should medical students lose their ground and facilities? We need a ground to play, not a clubhouse with alcohol bars."

Students and doctors also flagged poor hostel conditions. "The hostel facilities are inadequate and unsafe, with overcrowding, poor sanitation, and even incidents of intruders entering nursing hostels at night. Just last week two random men had entered one of the student's rooms. It was a big issue, thankfully, she was not alone and we all screamed and chased them away. Even after repeated letters, there is no accountability. Women students and resident doctors feel unsafe, and basic facilities like water coolers remain non-functional. Cleaning is irregular, and outsiders freely enter hostels," said a student from a women's hostel.

Shinde said water coolers installed months ago remain unconnected due to delays by the PWD and electrical departments, forcing students to buy bottled water. He added, "The quality of food in the mess and canteen has also been a persistent grievance. One time meal costs ₹100 to ₹200 and it is not even edible or hygienic."

Stipends for resident doctors and interns are often delayed, said J.J. Hospital MARD president Dr Mahesh Tidke. Around 200 students and resident doctors are expected to join the hunger strike on the first day. "We don't want to affect patient care, but if demands are not met, more will join," Shinde said.

Dean Dr. Ajay Suman Haribhau Bhandarwar acknowledged the issue and said, "I am aware of the matter. It has been going on for a while, mainly regarding the Gymkhana ground. The lease has now been extended to 2046, and the land is transferred in the name of the Dean. The government is planning redevelopment since the existing building slab has collapsed, and they are considering a PPP model. Some investors will build and run the Gymkhana, and naturally, whoever invests will take decisions on bookings and operations. Students fear it will become a clubhouse with bars, but that is their perception. The Gymkhana has been a student institution since 1845, and they don't want to lose control. We are discussing the matter with higher officials and the Medical Education Department."

He added that safety and security concerns raised by students were also being discussed. "We have demanded

deployment of Maharashtra Suraksha Bal personnel, but we are short of strength. Around 150 more are required. The government has given some, but it is not enough.”

Source: <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/meghalaya-coal-mine-blast-east-jaintia-hills-sp-transferred-sit-judicial-panel-set-up-101771171645875-amp.html>

SIT set up to probe Meghalaya coal mine blast; East Jaintia Hills SP transferred

After 30 killed in East Jaintia Hills blast, Meghalaya forms SIT, transfers SP and orders judicial probe into banned rat-hole mining

Published on: Feb 15, 2026 09:37 pm IST

By David Laitphlang

Shillong: Meghalaya director general of police Idashisha Nongrang on Sunday constituted a three-member Special Investigation Team (SIT) to conduct a time-bound probe into the illegal coal mine blast that killed 30 people on February 5 in the Thangsku-Mynsnga area of East Jaintia Hills district.

Meanwhile, the Meghalaya government has transferred East Jaintia Hills Superintendent of Police (SP) Vikas Singh Yadav in connection with the explosion.

The SIT, headed by Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG) of Eastern Range Vivekananda Singh Rathore, will probe the February 5 explosion and illegal mines using rat-hole mining, a hazardous method that involves digging narrow horizontal tunnels, usually three to four feet high, to enter and extract coal.

"The SIT will investigate all aspects of the case and ensure that those responsible are brought to book," a senior police official said.

The administrative action and formation of the SIT come amid mounting scrutiny over enforcement failures in a district where rat-hole mining has officially remained banned since 2014 following orders of the National Green Tribunal (NGT), subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court.

Official data show that 62 First Information Reports (FIRs) registered relating to illegal extraction of coal, including five cases registered prior to the Thangsku-Mynsnga blast. Five FIRs relate to illegal transportation of coal, while two FIRs involve the seizure of explosives suspected to have been used in illegal mining operations.

So far, 14 people have been arrested in four separate cases registered at Khliehriat and Lumshnong police stations in connection with illegal mining and possession of explosive materials.

Authorities have seized 15,224.72 metric tonnes of assessed coal, with additional quantities yet to be assessed by the Directorate of Mineral Resources.

Police have also seized five vehicles, 25.5 kilograms of gelatin sticks and 74 detonators, indicating the organised use of explosives inside prohibited mine shafts.

The government on Monday appointed a Judicial Inquiry Commission headed by former judge Justice R.S.

Chauhan to examine the circumstances leading to the blast, identify lapses and recommend preventive measures. Chief minister Conrad K. Sangma said the commission would "fix responsibility wherever required and suggest corrective steps to prevent recurrence". The inquiry is expected to assess whether monitoring mechanisms failed and how banned rat-hole mining operations continued in the district despite repeated judicial directives.

The February 5 blast has also renewed focus on the repeated recommendations of the Meghalaya High Court-appointed committee headed by Justice (Retd.) B.P. Katakey.

Constituted on April 19, 2022, following a suo motu public interest litigation, the single-member panel was tasked with monitoring implementation of directions issued by the Supreme Court and the NGT regarding the ban on illegal rat-hole mining.

The committee has since submitted multiple reports — including its 34th to 36th reports — flagging continued illegal mining and transportation activities in East Jaintia Hills and recommending closure of unauthorised mines.

The panel had also highlighted the issue of the then “missing” 18 lakh metric tonnes of coal and called for stricter enforcement mechanisms.

Justice Katakey had earlier headed an NGT-constituted committee in 2018 relating to coal mining in Meghalaya. Opposition leaders have demanded accountability and structural enforcement reforms, questioning how such a large illegal mining operation could function despite the existing ban.

Civil society organisations have called for sustained enforcement rather than episodic crackdowns following disasters.

The Meghalaya High Court, too, has taken suo motu cognisance of the incident and sought reports from district authorities regarding enforcement measures and rescue efforts.

The National Human Rights Commission has also issued notice to the state government seeking details on compensation to victims’ families, investigation progress and preventive steps.

Source: <https://theobserverpost.com/basiran-bibi-accuses-rpf-of-beating-son-grandson-calling-them-bangladeshi-on-train-to-haldia/>

Basiran Bibi Accuses RPF of Beating Son, Grandson, Calling Them 'Bangladeshi' on Train to Haldia

By The Observer Post

Published 21 hours ago

A 72-year-old woman has accused Railway Protection Force personnel of assaulting her son and grandson at Anand Vihar Railway Station in Delhi, claiming they were abused with religious slurs and treated like criminals.

The incident allegedly took place on January 27 when Basiran Bibi was leaving for West Bengal.

According to Basiran Bibi, she had reached the station around 6:30 pm with her son, Sheikh Israfil, 38, and her 17-year-old grandson, Sheikh Salim. Israfil had purchased platform tickets while she bought a general ticket, as no reservation was available. Around 7:30 pm, when the Anand Vihar Haldia Superfast Express arrived, Israfil entered the coach to help his mother find a seat.

In her complaint, Basiran alleged that a group of RPF constables suddenly hit and slapped her son without any provocation and forcibly removed him from the train. "While inside the train, a group of RPF constables suddenly hit and slapped my son without any provocation and forcibly boarded him," she wrote. She further claimed that when she tried to intervene, the constables pushed and assaulted her and "touched me rudely with wrong intention."

The family has alleged that the RPF personnel called them "Bangladeshi," "katwa," and "mulla," and chanted "Jai Shri Ram" while assaulting Israfil. "The constable touched my son's beard, chanted Jai Shri Ram and beat him, violating our constitutional rights," Basiran said in her letter. She claimed that both her son and grandson were detained for nearly three hours at the RPF post, and that their money, mobile phones and platform tickets were seized.

Salim allegedly lost consciousness after being beaten. The family said they called the emergency helpline 112 and later visited three government hospitals before medical examinations were conducted at Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital. "This incident has caused us severe physical injuries, mental trauma and humiliation," Basiran wrote, requesting registration of an FIR and preservation of CCTV footage.

Basiran has sent complaint letters to the President of India, the Prime Minister, the National Human Rights Commission, the National Commission for Women and the Director General of the RPF, seeking a fair and impartial investigation.

Speaking about the incident, Israfil told The Quint, "That day, we feared we would be framed in a terror case and rot in jail for life." He alleged that he was forced to sign a blank paper at the RPF post and later made to pay Rs 100 in court without being informed properly about the case. "If I had known it was a fine, I would have refused because I did not commit any crime," he said.

When contacted, RPF Inspector Shailendra Kumar at Anand Vihar denied the allegations of religious slurs or assault. He said that several people had occupied seats inside a coach and were preventing other passengers from sitting. According to him, the constables removed them and registered a case under Section 155 of the Railway Act 1989, which deals with unauthorized occupation of reserved seats. He said the young man paid the fine and retrieved his belongings. The RPF has stated that an internal inquiry is underway, but did not share further details.

The case has once again raised concerns about alleged anti-Muslim prejudice within law enforcement agencies. A 2019 study by Common Cause and the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies Lokniti, had found that about half of surveyed police personnel believed Muslims were naturally prone to violence, highlighting bias within the

system.

Separately, the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recently expressed concern over the treatment of Bengali-speaking Muslims in Assam, citing allegations of discrimination, forced evictions and hate speech during the NRC process.

Meanwhile, Mamata Banerjee alleged that migrant labourers from West Bengal were being targeted in BJP-ruled states for speaking Bengali, calling it an attack on their identity and dignity.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/peoples-policing-with-empathy-enforcement-need-of-the-hour/articleshow/128360558.cms>

People's policing with empathy & enforcement need of the hour

Feb 15, 2026, 09.23 AM IST

The recent road accident in Kanpur, involving a high-end car, became a talking point not because of the vehicle or those involved, but because of how ordinary citizens instinctively turned to the police for help, order, and fairness. The calm handling of bystanders, the expectation that the police would act impartially, reflected what trust in policing looks like at the grassroots. Such everyday moments, far removed from policy debates, quietly define credibility of law enforcement.

For several years now, policing in UP has been closely associated with firm action against crime. Police encounters came to be seen as a symbol of the state's resolve to deal decisively with hardened criminals. For a population long troubled by serious crime, delayed investigations, and prolonged trials, this approach found public acceptance. Political leadership, too, articulated its commitment to public safety through an emphasis on strong and immediate enforcement.

UP, like many large states, operates in a challenging environment. According to NCRB data, conviction rates for IPC crimes across the country generally remain in the range of 55-60%, and in serious offences the process of investigation and trial often takes years. These structural delays create frustration among citizens and place enormous pressure on the police to deliver quick results. In such circumstances, visible enforcement action acquires significance.

Sustainable law-and-order depends on the strength of institutions — professional investigation, reliable evidence, effective prosecution, and public cooperation. These elements work quietly and take time, but they form the foundation of lasting security.

In recent weeks, a few incidents from different districts have drawn attention to the everyday interaction between the police and citizens. Matters relating to alleged custodial deaths in Prayagraj, and a case from Ambedkarnagar where the National Human Rights Commission directed compensation to the family of a man who died in police custody, have come under judicial and statutory scrutiny.

Such developments do not question the intent of the political or police leadership, nor do they diminish the state's efforts to maintain law and order. They, however, underline the importance of institutional vigilance and the need to reinforce public confidence at the cutting edge of policing.

It is in this context that the idea of people's policing assumes renewed relevance.

People's policing is often misunderstood as a softer or less assertive approach. In reality, it is firm, lawful, and professional policing that draws strength from public cooperation. It recognises that the police station is the first point of contact between the state and the citizen, and that everyday conduct at this level shapes public perception far more than headline-making action.

People's policing means a police station that citizens can approach without hesitation, where registration of an FIR is treated as a right rather than a favour. It means a beat system that is visible and responsive, and officers who understand the social fabric of the areas they police. It also means the intelligent use of technology to improve transparency, response time, and accountability.

Experience and studies show that local information remains backbone of effective crime detection. A substantial proportion of actionable intelligence comes from community sources. Such information flows only when citizens feel confident that their cooperation will be respected.

The indicators that truly reflect effective policing go beyond arrests or encounters. Conviction rates, quality of investigation, timely filing of charge sheets, response to distress calls, and citizen satisfaction provide an accurate picture of institutional performance.

A shift towards people's policing does not require new laws or radical restructuring. What it requires is clarity of direction and consistency of practice. Police leadership plays a critical role in setting professional standards and reinforcing lawful conduct. Officers who demonstrate sound investigation skills, restraint under pressure, and positive engagement with the public must be visibly encouraged.

Political leadership, too, has a constructive role in this process. Supporting the police means standing firmly behind lawful action, investing in capacity building, and allowing institutions to function within constitutional boundaries.

UP has invested significantly in police modernisation, technology, and training. The next step is to ensure that these investments translate into everyday practices that inspire confidence across social groups. Policing ultimately draws its authority not only from law but from legitimacy. While force remains a necessary tool in exceptional situations, it cannot become the defining feature of law enforcement. Public trust, once established, strengthens compliance, improves intelligence, and reduces the need for coercion.

Moving from emphasis on encounters to deeper commitment to trust-based policing should not be seen as a retreat from firmness. It is a step towards durability and institutional maturity. Resetting people's policing is about aligning power with purpose, authority with accountability, and enforcement with empathy. That alignment is essential for sustaining law and order and for preserving the credibility of the police as a democratic institution. (Writer is former director general of police, Uttar Pradesh)

Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/pune/how-ravindra-jadhav-turned-rural-realities-into-award-winning-cinema-10533638/>

How Ravindra Jadhav turned rural realities into award winning cinema

At the Pune International Film Festival, last month Jadhav's feature film, Jeev (The Creature), which explored tribal life, culture and language, received a Special Mention Jury Award.

4 min read Pune Feb 15, 2026 06:38 PM IST

Written by Vaishnavi Gujar

Dreams do not always begin under bright lights or inside film schools. Sometimes, they take birth in small classrooms, in remote villages, in the quiet determination of someone who refuses to let circumstances define his limits. Ravindra Manik Jadhav, a government school teacher from rural Maharashtra, dared to dream beyond the boundaries of his background and turned stories from the soil into cinema that reached national and international platforms.

At the Pune International Film Festival, last month Jadhav's feature film, Jeev (The Creature), which explored tribal life, culture and language, received a Special Mention Jury Award.

Jadhav says that his education began in a small village called Kada, where he studied until Class IX. It was a movie poster that first sparked his imagination. His mother did pottery work, and his father was a bus driver who travelled to Jamkhed for duty. Later, his family moved to Jamkhed, and he studied here till Class XII. He and his family still live there.

After completing Class XII, Jadhav wanted to pursue art, which he was passionate about. "But, my family suggested that I pursue D.Ed. (Diploma in Education). I agreed. When choosing a city for D.Ed. I selected Kolhapur because of its rich artistic background. The presence of Marathi cinema culture and the legacy of Prabhat Studio inspired me," he says.

His family advised him to take up a job. But, he moved to Pune and enrolled at Lalit Kala Kendra for a Bachelor of Arts. "After that, my family responsibilities increased, and I finally accepted a job. My first appointment was in Dhule district as a primary teacher. From 2011 to 2021, I worked there. After 2021, I moved closer to Shirdi and am currently working in Rahata taluka," he says.

In 2013, with a simple handycam and a deep urge to tell stories, Jadhav started making films by instinct, observation and relentless self learning. His first short film, Shala Bahya (2013), was inspired by a real incident from his own school about a child who had dropped out. The film won recognition and gave him confidence to continue.

He followed it with Nirodh (2017), a socially rooted story about an Adivasi family navigating the complexities of family planning. Both films were made with minimal resources but carried strong social commentary. "I didn't know anything about filmmaking back then," Jadhav recalls. "I just started learning by doing."

Working as a teacher in remote tribal areas of Dhule district, he found stories all around him. The people, their dialect, folk songs, rare musical instruments and deeply layered social realities became his creative reservoir. He wrote at night after finishing school responsibilities, often scribbling ideas in a small diary he still carries.

His breakthrough came with Thalsar Bangsar, a nine minute film based on a tribal musician who plays a rare, fading instrument. Shot with local villagers most of whom had never faced a camera, the film earned a nomination at PIFF in 2020 and won the National Human Rights Commission Award in New Delhi. "That award changed how people looked at me, including my own family," he says.

The story of Jeev originated from a simple conversation with a tribal family about why they had not celebrated a festival. "That emotional moment stayed with me for years, and it took nearly two to three years to shape the

script," he says. The film deeply explored tribal culture, hidden social tensions, folk songs, dialects, and disappearing traditions. He aimed not only to tell a story but also to preserve a lyrical tribal language and rare folk music that are gradually fading due to digital influence.

"Making films in remote areas was extremely challenging. Even buying a small battery cell required traveling 20 kilometers. Technical issues meant major struggles. Yet, with the support of a dedicated team and mostly local actors (many of them are first-time performers), I brought Jeev to life," he says. Nearly 95 per cent of the cast consists of local tribal artists trained by Jadhav himself over months. He believes tribal communities preserve the original roots of Indian culture, and through his films, he seeks to honor and conserve that heritage.

Source:

<https://panchjanya.com/2026/02/15/458329/bharat/delhi/journalist-ruchi-tiwari-attacked-during-protest-at-du-nhrc-takes-strict-cognizance/>

DU में प्रदर्शन के दौरान पत्रकार रुचि तिवारी पर हमला, NHRC ने लिया सख्त संज्ञान

दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में हाल ही में हुए प्रदर्शन के दौरान पत्रकार रुचि तिवारी पर हमला हुआ। यह हमला उस समय हुआ जब कुछ लोग विश्वविद्यालय में लागू होने वाले नए यूजीसी नियमों के खिलाफ प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे।

Written by Mahak Singh Feb 15, 2026, 01:11 pm IST in दिल्ली

दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में हाल ही में हुए प्रदर्शन के दौरान पत्रकार रुचि तिवारी पर हमला हुआ। यह हमला उस समय हुआ जब कुछ लोग विश्वविद्यालय में लागू होने वाले नए यूजीसी नियमों के खिलाफ प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे। यह घटना इतनी गंभीर थी कि सभी का ध्यान इसकी ओर आकर्षित हुआ। इसे किसी भी हल्के मामले की तरह नहीं लिया जा रहा है।

हमले के तुरंत बाद मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो को इसकी जानकारी मिली। उन्होंने स्वतः ही मामले का संज्ञान लिया। प्रियंक कानूनगो ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि इस तरह के उपद्रव और हिंसक व्यवहार को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि महिलाओं का अपमान किसी भी हालत में स्वीकार्य नहीं है। यह बयान इस बात को साबित करता है कि दोषियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई की जाएगी, चाहे वे किसी भी उम्र या स्थिति के हों।

पुलिस ने इस घटना के बाद एफआईआर दर्ज कर मामले की जांच शुरू कर दी है। पुलिस अधिकारी पूरे मामले की जांच कर रहे हैं कि हमले में कौन-कौन शामिल थे और इस घटना के पीछे क्या कारण था। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि दोषी पाए जाने पर उनके खिलाफ कानून के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Source: <https://hindi.news18.com/amp/news/bihar/muzaffarpur-muzaffarpur-red-light-area-childrens-success-included-national-human-rights-commission-internship-course-teacher-naseema-local18-ws-kl-10185028.html>

सेक्स वर्कर की बेटी की मेहनत रंग लाई! मुजफ्फरपुर रेड लाइट एरिया में NHRC इंटरनशिप कोर्स की बनी एक्सपर्ट

Reported by: Aditya Raj

Edited by: Brijendra Pratap Singh

Agency: Local18

Last Updated: February 15, 2026, 09:05 IST

Muzaffarpur National Human Rights Commission Internship Course : मुजफ्फरपुर के रेड लाइट इलाके के बच्चों की संघर्ष और सफलता को राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने इंटरनशिप कोर्स में शामिल किया है. यहां नसीमा की भूमिका प्रमुख रही है. उन्होंने बताया कि अब यहां बिना पहचान छुपाए 200 से अधिक बच्चे स्कूल जा रहे हैं.

मुजफ्फरपुर: बिहार में मुजफ्फरपुर के रेड लाइट इलाके के बच्चों का संघर्ष और उनकी सफलता अब देशभर के छात्रों के लिए अध्ययन का विषय बन गया है. राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने अपने इंटरनशिप कोर्स में इन बच्चों की कहानी को शामिल किया है. यह कोर्स पूरी तरह ऑनलाइन कराया जा रहा है, जिसमें देश के अलग-अलग राज्यों और विषयों के छात्र भाग ले रहे हैं.

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने 'सेक्स वर्कर के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा और रोजगार' विषय पर यह विशेष इंटरनशिप कोर्स तैयार किया है. इसमें बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर के रेड लाइट इलाके के बच्चों की केस स्टडी को प्रमुखता से रखा गया है. इस कोर्स के जरिए यह बताया जा रहा है कि किस तरह इन बच्चों को शिक्षा से जोड़ा गया है. साथ ही समाज की मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए क्या-क्या प्रयास हुए और कैसे ये बच्चे आज देशभर के लिए एक मिसाल बन चुके हैं. यह इंटरनशिप कोर्स ग्रेजुएशन के बाद किया जाता है. हर बैच में करीब 80 छात्र-छात्राओं का चयन होता है. मौजूदा बैच की शुरुआत 3 फरवरी से हुई है. इसमें कानून, समाजशास्त्र, मानवाधिकार, इंजीनियरिंग, प्रबंधन सहित विभिन्न विषयों के छात्र शामिल हैं. अलग-अलग पृष्ठभूमि से आए छात्र इस केस स्टडी के माध्यम से जमीनी सच्चाई को समझ रहे हैं और यह जान रहे हैं कि संवेदनशील सामाजिक समूहों के लिए शिक्षा किस तरह जीवन बदलने वाला माध्यम बन सकती है.

इस कोर्स को पढ़ाने के लिए आयोग ने एक्सपर्ट के तौर पर उसी इलाके की रहने वाली नसीमा को प्रतिनियुक्त किया है. नसीमा लंबे समय से रेड लाइट इलाके के बच्चों की शिक्षा और पुनर्वास के लिए काम कर रही हैं और आयोग से भी जुड़ी हुई हैं. ऑनलाइन क्लास के माध्यम से वे छात्रों को बताती हैं कि किस तरह पहले ये बच्चे अपनी पहचान छिपाकर जीने को मजबूर थे और पढ़ाई से दूर रखे जाते थे.

नसीमा के अनुसार, दो साल पहले तक इस इलाके के सिर्फ 2-3 बच्चे ही स्कूल जाते थे, वह भी अपनी पहचान छुपाकर. लेकिन शिक्षा से जुड़ने के बाद हालात तेजी से बदले हैं. आज 200 से अधिक बच्चे नियमित रूप से स्कूल जा रहे हैं और गर्व के साथ अपनी पहचान व मां के नाम के साथ पढ़ाई कर रहे हैं. इनमें 100 से ज्यादा लड़कियां शामिल हैं. पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ ये बच्चे विभिन्न कौशल भी सीख रहे हैं, जिससे उनमें आत्मविश्वास बढ़ा है और बेहतर भविष्य की उम्मीद जगी है.

Source: <https://inshorts.com/hi/news/nhrc-%E0%A4%A8--%E0%A4%A1-%E0%A4%AF--%E0%A4%AE---ugc-%E0%A4%AA-%E0%A4%B0-%E0%A4%9F-%E0%A4%B8-%E0%A4%9F-%E0%A4%95--%E0%A4%A6-%E0%A4%B0-%E0%A4%A8-%E0%A4%AA%E0%A4%A4-%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%95-%E0%A4%B0-%E0%A4%B0-%E0%A4%9A--%E0%A4%A4-%E0%A4%B5-%E0%A4%B0--%E0%A4%AA%E0%A4%B0-%E0%A4%B9-%E0%A4%8F-%E0%A4%B9%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%B2--%E0%A4%95--%E0%A4%B2-%E0%A4%AF--%E0%A4%B8-%E0%A4%9C-%E0%A4%9E-%E0%A4%A8-1771136838619>

NHRC ने डीयू में UGC प्रोटेस्ट के दौरान पत्रकार रुचि तिवारी पर हुए हमले का लिया संज्ञान

by Priyanka Verma / 11:57 am on Sunday, 15 February 2026

दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में यूजीसी के नए नियम लागू करने की मांग को लेकर हुए प्रदर्शन के दौरान पत्रकार रुचि तिवारी पर हुए हमले का मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने स्वतः संज्ञान लिया है। उन्होंने कहा, "उपद्रवियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाएगी। महिलाओं का अपमान बिल्कुल बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा।" पुलिस ने मामले में एफआईआर दर्ज की है।

Source: <https://www.dainiktribuneonline.com/news/gurugram/fir-registered-for-cyber-fraud-after-intervention-of-human-rights-commission/amp/>

मानवाधिकार आयोग के हस्तक्षेप के बाद दर्ज हुई साइबर ठगी की प्राथमिकी

नरवाना के बीरबल नगर निवासी युवती नीतू के साथ 81 हजार रुपये की साइबर ठगी के मामले में लगभग डेढ़ वर्ष तक प्राथमिकी दर्ज नहीं की गई। अंततः पीड़िता द्वारा National Human Rights Commission of India में शिकायत करने के...

JASMER MALIK

JIND, Updated At : 06:21 PM Feb 15, 2026 IST

नरवाना के बीरबल नगर निवासी युवती नीतू के साथ 81 हजार रुपये की साइबर ठगी के मामले में लगभग डेढ़ वर्ष तक प्राथमिकी दर्ज नहीं की गई। अंततः पीड़िता द्वारा National Human Rights Commission of India में शिकायत करने के बाद पुलिस ने अज्ञात आरोपियों के विरुद्ध मामला दर्ज किया।

नीतू, जो ट्रेड मार्क अभिकर्ता के रूप में कार्यरत हैं, ने बताया कि 15-16 जुलाई 2024 को उन्हें विभिन्न नंबरों से कॉल कर स्वयं को दूरसंचार नियामक प्राधिकरण, मुंबई पुलिस तथा केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो का अधिकारी बताकर मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग मामले में फंसाने की धमकी दी गई। आरोपियों ने फर्जी दस्तावेज दिखाकर दो दिन तक डिजिटल निगरानी में रखा और खाता सत्यापन के नाम पर अलग-अलग खातों में 81 हजार रुपये जमा करवा लिए। बाद में और धन की मांग की गई, तब परिचितों से जानकारी मिलने पर ठगी का पता चला।

24 जुलाई 2024 को बैंक व टोल फ्री नंबर पर शिकायत के बावजूद थाना नरवाना और साइबर थाना के बीच मामला उलझता रहा। अदालत के आदेश से होल्ड की गई राशि वापस मिली। 2 सितंबर 2025 को मानवाधिकार आयोग में शिकायत के बाद जांच अतिरिक्त पुलिस अधीक्षक सोनाक्षी सिंहा को सौंपी गई। इसके उपरान्त साइबर थाना ने प्राथमिकी दर्ज की। थाना प्रभारी कुलदीप सिंह ने कहा कि शिकायत मिलते ही मामला दर्ज कर लिया गया।