



NHRC asks states to save lives from heat waves

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India asked the 21 states and NCT-Delhi to take action and implement relief measures to protect the vulnerable population during heat waves in the country. The states are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.



**NHRC TAKES NOTE OF FIRE AT
A FACTORY IN GUJARAT**

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India took suo motu cognisance of a media report about an explosion that caused fire at a chemical factory in the Jhagadia GIDC industrial estate, Bharuch, Gujarat, leaving 16 workers injured on April 23, 2026. The commission observed that the contents of the news report, if true, raise serious issues of human rights violations of the victims. So, it has issued notices to the Chief Secretary, Gujarat and the Superintendent of Police, Bharuch, calling for a report.



Source: <https://www.thequint.com/news/breaking-news/nhrc-ignoring-muslim-lynchings-but-probing-madrassas-split-verdict-in-hc>

'NHRC Ignoring Muslim Lynchings, But Probing Madrassas': Split Verdict in HC
Allahabad High Court judges' issue split verdict on NHRC's response to lynching cases.

The QuintPublished: 30 Apr 2026, 9:01 PM IST

A division bench of the Allahabad High Court delivered a split verdict regarding the National Human Rights Commission's (NHRC) approach to cases involving lynching of Muslims. The bench, comprising Justice Atul Sreedharan and Justice Vivek Saran, was hearing a petition challenging NHRC directives related to an investigation into government-aided madrasas in Uttar Pradesh. The judges issued separate interim orders, reflecting differing views on the NHRC's priorities and jurisdiction.

According to Scroll, Justice Atul Sreedharan criticised the NHRC for allegedly ignoring incidents of lynching and assaults targeting Muslims, while focusing on matters he considered outside its core mandate. He questioned why the commission had not taken suo motu cognisance of such attacks, instead directing investigations into alleged financial irregularities in madrasas.

As reported by Hindustan Times, Justice Sreedharan stated, "Instead of taking suo-motu cognisance in which members of the Muslim community are attacked and at times lynched in some cases, and where cases are not registered against perpetrators or not investigated properly, the Human Rights Commissions are seen dabbling in matters that prima facie do not concern them."

As highlighted by The Indian Express, Justice Sreedharan further observed that the NHRC's powers arise from the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, and that the commission should intervene only in cases involving violations as defined by the statute. He noted the absence of evidence that the NHRC or state commissions had taken suo motu cognisance of vigilante attacks or harassment based on inter-community relationships.



Source: <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/amp/southern-states/telangana/nhrc-issues-heatwave-warning-as-telangana-records-46c-no-advisory-issued-yet-1953868>

NHRC Issues Heatwave Warning as Telangana Records 46°C; No Advisory Issued Yet

On Thursday, maximum temperatures in Telangana touched 46°C in Adilabad, with several districts including Kamareddy, Nirmal, Jagtial and Kumuram Bheem recording between 45.8°C and 45.9°C.

By : Rachel Dammala

Update: 2026-04-30 18:27 GMT

Hyderabad: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has listed Telangana among nearly 20 states asked to take urgent steps to protect people from intensifying heat, as temperatures across the state remain high without a fresh public advisory.

On Thursday, maximum temperatures in Telangana touched 46°C in Adilabad, with several districts including Kamareddy, Nirmal, Jagtial and Kumuram Bheem recording between 45.8°C and 45.9°C. Most other districts remained in the 42°C to 45°C range, indicating sustained heat stress conditions.

Despite this, the state's public health and family welfare (DPH&FW) department has not issued a new heatwave advisory.

Speaking to Deccan Chronicle, Dr B. Ravinder Naik, director of the department said: "An advisory was in place and an updated one will be released soon." The last advisory, however, was issued nearly three weeks ago.

The Telangana Development Planning Society (TGDPs) has identified heatwave conditions in multiple mandals over the past two days, based on temperatures crossing 45°C.

"In the absence of a clear heatwave advisory, people often underestimate the risk and delay basic precautions like hydration, avoiding peak hours, or seeking medical help," said Dr S Karunesha, a consultant general physician. "That can quickly lead to heat exhaustion or even heatstroke, especially among children, the elderly and outdoor workers."

In Hyderabad, temperatures continued to stay above 41°C across all circles, with peaks touching 42.5°C in areas such as Hayathnagar and Secunderabad.

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) forecast that high temperatures will persist for the next few days, with only isolated thunderstorms offering limited relief until around May 3-4.



Source: <https://nenow.in/north-east-news/manipur/manipur-nhrc-reviews-human-rights-situation-amid-ongoing-unrest.html>

Manipur

Manipur: NHRC reviews human rights situation amid ongoing unrest

by Bit Irom

April 30, 2026 9: 12 am

Reported by Bit Irom

Imphal: National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) member Vijaya Bharathi Sayani on Wednesday met Chief Minister Yumnam Khemchand Singh and reviewed the human rights situation in Manipur amid the ongoing unrest.

The visit comes in the backdrop of reports of violence, including allegations of sexual assault, on which the Commission has taken cognisance and issued notices earlier.

During the meeting at the Secretariat, the Chief Minister reiterated the state government's commitment to protecting the rights of all citizens, particularly women, youth and children.

In a social media post, Singh said the discussion focused on the prevailing human rights situation and steps being taken to address it. He said instances of violations had been taken note of and measures were being strengthened to ensure dignity, justice and security.

The Chief Minister said the government remained committed to upholding constitutional values and restoring peace, stability and public confidence.

In a separate post, he referred to interactions with NHRC officials and others during the visit, describing it as part of a broader engagement on human rights and related issues.

Officials said the NHRC has sought detailed reports on relief and rehabilitation measures, including food, healthcare and education for those affected by the violence.

The Commission has been receiving Action Taken Reports from the state government, including steps such as formation of peace committees and restoration of services, which are to be verified on the ground.

The visiting team is also expected to review compensation mechanisms to ensure that benefits reach victims without discrimination and to assess steps taken to restore communal harmony.

The NHRC has been regularly sending teams to Manipur to engage with officials and stakeholders and to examine complaints related to the ongoing conflict and incidents of violence.

Source: <https://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/english/the+siasat+daily+english-epaper-siaseten/hyderabad+advocate+moves+nhrcc+over+ap+fuel+shortage+alleges+rights+violation-newsid-n710548353>

Hyderabad advocate moves NHRC over AP fuel shortage, alleges rights violation
The Siasat Daily
13 hrs ago

Hyderabad: A Hyderabad-based advocate has moved the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) against the Andhra Pradesh government over a severe petrol and diesel shortage that shut hundreds of fuel stations across the state last weekend, contending that the crisis violated citizens' fundamental rights.

Advocate Yennam Balachander Reddy filed the complaint on April 27, a day after the crisis peaked. The NHRC has registered the plea.

The complaint names Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu's office, the Chief Secretary, the Civil Supplies Department and District Collectors of the worst-affected districts as respondents.

Reddy argued that denial of access to fuel amounts to a violation of Article 21, which is the right to life, and Article 19(1)(d), the right to freedom of movement, and has sought time-bound action taken reports from all respondents, an independent inquiry and compensation for affected farmers and vulnerable sections.

Explained: Why is Hyderabad facing a fuel shortage again?

The complaint follows a crisis that, by April 25 evening, had left "no stock" boards outside fuel stations across multiple districts. Officials confirmed that 421 of the state's 4,510 fuel outlets had shut due to supply constraints. In Vijayawada, petrol was capped at Rs 300 for two-wheelers and diesel at Rs 1,000 for cars, with queues stretching half a kilometre at some stations.

Districts including Kakinada, Kurnool, Kadapa, Guntur, Palnadu and Tirupati reported similar disruptions. Farmers were among the worst-hit, with the paddy harvesting season underway and aquaculture operations requiring uninterrupted diesel supply.

Officials attributed the crisis to panic buying, a surge in bulk purchases by the aquaculture sector and a crackdown on cross-border fuel purchases that had pushed large buyers toward local retail outlets. Petrol sales touched 10,345 kilolitres against a daily average of 6,330 kilolitres. Chief Minister Naidu, who was in Mumbai when the crisis peaked, reviewed the situation via teleconference with Chief Secretary Sai Prasad before flying back to Amaravati. Oil companies Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) committed to increasing supplies by 10 per cent over April 2025 levels.

Indian Oil said retail sales had surged over 13 per cent between April 1 and April 21 and urged the public against panic buying.



Source:

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/bhubaneswar/2026/Apr/30/nhrc-seeks-collector-sps-report-in-jitu-munda-case>

NHRC seeks collector, SP's report in Jitu Munda case

The Odisha Grameen Bank chairman was also directed to take appropriate action and submit an action taken report within one week.

Express News Service Updated on: 30 Apr 2026, 9:57 am

BHUBANESWAR: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on Wednesday directed the Keonjhar collector and the SP to conduct an inquiry into the circumstances that forced Jitu Munda to exhume his sister's skeletal remains and carry them to the Odisha Grameen Bank as proof of her death.

Acting on a petition filed by one Manoj Jena, the NHRC observed that the incident highlighted gross violation of human rights of Munda, a tribal, for having to undergo such extreme psychological and emotional pain. The actions of the bank officials are also grossly in violation of rights of the deceased persons, the commission stated.

"This case violates the fundamental right to live with human dignity to its very core," it said and directed the district collector and the SP to conduct an inquiry and submit their reports within one week. The Odisha Grameen Bank chairman was also directed to take appropriate action and submit an action taken report within one week.



Source: <https://starofmysore.com/entries-invited-for-nhrccs-short-film-contest-2026/>

Entries invited for NHRC's Short Film Contest-2026

April 30, 2026

Mysore/Mysuru: National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India, New Delhi, has been conducting a Short Film Competition on Human Rights since 2015. For the 12th edition of the competition in 2026, it has invited online entries from Indian citizens. Prize money for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Best Film will be Rs. 2 lakh, Rs. 1.50 lakh and Rs. 1 lakh respectively.

Also, four films recommended by the Judges, will be awarded a cash prize of Rs. 50 thousand each along with certificates.

The short films should be in Hindi or any Indian language, with English subtitles and duration of the short film should be minimum 3 minutes and maximum 10 minutes. Last date for receiving entries is June 30. Short films should be submitted online to nhrccshortfilm@gmail.com using Google Drive.

A copy of the terms and conditions and the application form can be obtained from the National Human Rights Commission website: <https://nhrc.nic.in> OR <https://nhrc.nic.in/flipbook/files/255>

There is no age restriction. For details, contact Ph: 011-24663281/ 24663367, according to Jaimini Kumar Srivastava, Dy. Director, Media & Communication, NHRC.

Source: <https://english.mathrubhumi.com/amp/news/india/nhrc-probe-up-madrasa-irregularities-2026-dmw12prb>

'Allegations of Hindu students becoming Alim, Maulvi': NHRC seeks probe in UP

News Desk

New Delhi: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has directed an investigation into alleged financial and administrative irregularities in government-funded madrasas in Uttar Pradesh, citing concerns over child rights violations and misuse of public funds.

NHRC member Priyank Kanoongo said multiple complaints had been received, pointing to issues such as fake student attendance, fraudulent teacher appointments, and the hiring of unqualified staff. He stated that these alleged practices could undermine the right to education and the broader right of children to live with dignity.

According to Kanoongo, the commission has asked state agencies to conduct a detailed probe into what it described as "economic offences" linked to madrasa operations. The Economic Offences Wing (EOW) has been tasked with carrying out the investigation.

The matter has also reached the courts. Kanoongo noted that the probe was challenged in the High Court, where differing observations were made by judges. While one judge reportedly questioned why similar scrutiny was not being applied to other issues, another bench did not echo those concerns and issued a separate order without such remarks.

Defending the commission's role, Kanoongo said the NHRC is empowered to act in cases involving children's rights, including access to proper education. He added, "The rights of minorities under Articles 29, 30, 15, and 24 do not include the right to corruption..."

The NHRC has also flagged specific concerns over the appointment of more than 300 teachers during the COVID-19 lockdown period, calling the process "suspicious" and warranting further scrutiny.

Additionally, Kanoongo said the commission has received complaints alleging that some government-funded madrasas were enrolling Hindu children and training them in Islamic religious studies without transparent disclosures. He claimed, "We have received many complaints that UP government-funded madrasas have made Hindu children into Alim, Fazil, Maulvi and Maulana.

Not a single Madrassa in the state government has agreed to tell us the number of Hindu children who are being made eligible to go to Madrassa. These have to be investigated and we will investigate."

He stressed that institutions operating transparently have nothing to fear from the investigation, adding that the NHRC would continue to pursue the matter to ensure accountability and safeguard children's rights.

With ANI, IANS inputs



Source: <https://thehindustangazette.com/election/allahabad-high-court-nhrc-lynching-case-45284>

Allahabad High Court Split on NHRC Role in Mob Lynching Cases

By Zainab Gazzali April 30, 2026

The Allahabad High Court delivered a split opinion on a plea alleging that the National Human Rights Commission has been neglecting cases of attacks and mob lynching involving Muslims.

One judge raised concerns over the lack of suo motu action in such cases, while another disagreed with broad generalizations.

The court issued separate interim orders while hearing petitions related to madrasa regulations and human rights issues.

Source: https://ianslive.in/priyank-kanoongo-allege-fraudulent-appointments-in-uttar-pradesh-madrasas-20260430150729#google_vignette

Priyank Kanoongo alleges fraudulent appointments in several Uttar Pradesh madrasas
IANS April 30, 2026 3:39 PM

New Delhi, April 30 (IANS) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) member, Priyank Kanoongo, claimed to have received complaints that several madrasas in Uttar Pradesh have fraudulently hired teachers. Moreover, he accused the aided madrasas of keeping "Hindu children".

His reaction came after two judges of the Allahabad High Court differed in their opinion while hearing a writ petition challenging an order of the NHRC, which had directed an enquiry into alleged financial mismanagement and infrastructure deficiencies in hundreds of madrasas across Uttar Pradesh. Speaking to IANS, Kanoongo mentioned that NHRC had received complaints about 500 madrasas from the Uttar Pradesh Madarsa Board. "The Commission's way of functioning is to seek reports on the matter from the concerned government agencies. The complaints we had were directly related to the rights of children's education," he said. Accusing the madrasas for making fraudulent appointments, he said: "We have received complaint that when the entire country was under lockdown during Covid, 308 teachers were appointed in the madrasas, who were not even teachers. This is a clear violation of the rights of those students because fraudulent appointments are being made."

He further said: "Five to six people from the same family are teachers in the madrasas."

"I have data which says that a person who is named as the manager in 11 madrasas, is appointed as a teacher in the 12th one. This is fraud," he added.

Moreover, the NHRC member said: "An ironical thing in Uttar Pradesh is we have been receiving input for many days now that Hindu students have been kept in the state-aided madrasas."

However, Kanoongo urged that the fight for rights should not be viewed from the lens of religion as rights are equal for everyone.

"Rights are equal for both the Hindus and Muslims in the country. We will keep fighting for the rights of people," he said.

During the proceedings, Justice Sreedharan expressed a prima facie opinion that the NHRC had exceeded its jurisdiction by involving the Economic Offences Wing in matters he suggested did not directly involve human rights.

Beyond the legal merits, the judge reportedly commented on the commission's inaction regarding incidents of lynching and vigilante violence against the Muslim community.

--IAN

Source: <https://amp.scroll.in/latest/1092483/human-rights-commission-ignoring-lynchings-of-muslims-says-allahabad-hc-judge-in-split-verdict>

Human rights commission ignoring lynchings of Muslims, says Allahabad HC judge in split verdict
The second judge part of the division bench said that he did not agree with such sweeping observations.
Scroll Staff Apr 30, 2026 · 09:27 am

A judge of the Allahabad High Court has alleged that the National Human Rights Commission was ignoring the lynching of Muslims in the country and instead “dabbling in matters that prima facie do not concern them”, reported Live Law on Wednesday.

Hearing a petition filed by the Teachers Association Madaris Arabia against a directive issued in February 2025, Justice Atul Sreedharan said on Monday it was “surprising” that rights commissions in the country are trying to indulge in matters beyond their jurisdiction, according to The Indian Express. However, Justice Vivek Saran, who was part of the same division bench, said that he did not agree with such sweeping observations.

In February 2025, the rights body directed the Economic Offences Wing to investigate allegations against 558 aided madrasas in Uttar Pradesh, The Hindu reported.

This stemmed from a complaint filed before the NHRC alleging financial irregularities, including the misuse of government grants and the appointment of unqualified teachers through corrupt practices to madrasas. Challenging this, petitioners told the High Court that the human rights body lacked the authority to initiate inquiries into alleged violations beyond one year, the newspaper reported. They had sought an adjournment of the matter.

In his order on Monday, Sreedharan said that he is prima facie astounded by the order passed by the NHRC on the investigation into the madrasas, The Indian Express.

He added that the court was not aware of the rights body taking suo motu cognisance in situations where vigilantes take the law into their own hands and harass ordinary citizens of the country, Bar and Bench reported. This included when such groups “harass individuals on account of the nature of the relationship between persons of different communities, or where even having a cup of coffee at a public place with the person of different religion becomes a fearful act”.

In such cases, no instance has been placed before the court about whether a state human rights commission or the NHRC had taken suo motu cognisance, said the judge.

“But instead it has the time to entertain matters which would fall within the precincts of the High Court under Article 226 and which could be effectively render justice,” the judge said. Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

Listing the case for May 11, Sreedharan directed that a notice be issued to the NHRC to appear before the court and file a response in the matter.

In a separate order, Saran said that he did not agree with the observations made by Sreedharan.

The judge said that all parties should be heard if any order touching on the merits of the case or about the role of the NHRC had to be passed, Bar and Bench reported.

He added that he was conscious of the fact that a court can pass an order in the absence of any particular party.

"...however, in the instant case, when in Paragraph Nos. 6 and 7, certain definite observations were being made, then it would have been in the fitness of things that parties were properly represented in the Court," Bar and Bench quoted Saran as saying. "In the absence of the parties, no adverse observations were required."

Source: <https://www.oneindia.com/india/allahabad-high-court-bench-splits-over-nhrc-s-silence-on-mob-lynchings-8073705.html>

One Bench, Two Views: Allahabad High Court Judges Divided Over NHRC's Silence On Mob Lynching
By Oneindia English Desk Updated: Thursday, April 30, 2026, 13:19 [IST]

A Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court has delivered a rare split verdict following a dramatic disagreement between two judges over the priorities of the National Human Rights Commission.

Assembly Elections 2026 - Complete Coverage on Oneindia While the court was meant to address a petition regarding an investigation into state madrasas, the hearing shifted into a debate over whether the Commission is ignoring mob violence while meddling in administrative school matters.

The legal battle began when the Teachers' Association Madaris Arabia challenged an NHRC order. That order stemmed from a complaint alleging that 588 madrasas were operating in collusion with government officials to siphon off grants despite lacking basic infrastructure like buildings and furniture. The complaint further alleged that uneducated teachers were being hired through a system of bribes, prompting the NHRC to step in, according to a report in Bar and Bench. Justice Atul Sreedharan issued a scathing critique of the Commission's involvement, labeling it surprising that the NHRC would indulge in matters that typically fall under the High Court's jurisdiction. He observed that instead of taking self-initiated action in cases where members of the Muslim community are lynched or harassed by vigilantes, the Commission is seen dabbling in issues that do not primarily concern human rights. Justice Sreedharan noted that the court is unaware of the NHRC taking a stand when ordinary citizens are targeted for their inter-community relationships or when simply having coffee in public with someone of a different faith becomes a dangerous act. He concluded that the NHRC should focus on protecting victims who are unable to file their own police reports rather than entertaining administrative disputes.

However, Justice Vivek Saran formally distanced himself from these remarks in a separate order. He argued that it was fundamentally unfair to pass such harsh judgment on the Commission's role without a representative from the NHRC present in court to defend their actions. While he agreed to postpone the case, he maintained that a writ court should avoid making adverse observations about a party's conduct until all sides have been properly heard. Justice Saran explicitly stated his disagreement with the critical observations regarding the Commission's perceived silence on vigilantism, citing a need for judicial restraint. This rare internal disagreement leaves the court's stance on the NHRC's conduct in a state of deadlock. The case is now listed for May 11, and the court has issued a formal notice to the NHRC to appear through legal counsel and file a response to the allegations. The final outcome will likely determine whether the Commission continues its probe into the madrasas or if the High Court will restrict its mandate to more direct human rights violations.

Source: <https://www.bhaskarenglish.in/local/mp/bhopal/news/machhli-parivar-case-priyank-kanungo-warns-bhopal-police-137823810.html>

Machhli family case takes new turn after NHRC steps in: Commission questions police probe, signals tighter scrutiny as serious charges emerge

Bhopal 14 hours ago

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has now entered the high-profile Machhli Family case in the capital, further intensifying the matter.

Priyank Kanoongo, a member of the commission, expressed dissatisfaction with the Bhopal Police's actions so far and made strong remarks. Kanoongo clearly stated that the actions taken by the police in cases related to Yasin Ahmed alias Yasin Machhli and his family do not seem satisfactory to him.

He conveyed a message to the Bhopal Police, stating that he is fully aware of all the information related to this entire incident that the police possess and that has been presented in court. He warned in a stern tone that when he initiates formal action in this matter, such action will be taken against the concerned officers that will set an example.

Now, with the NHRC's strictness, this case has reached a new turning point. It is believed that in the coming days, the commission's scrutiny over both police investigation and action could become even stricter.

Actually, in July 2025, Bhopal police arrested Yasin Machhli and his uncle Shahwar Machhli from Link Road No. 2. MD drugs, a pistol, and objectionable videos on a mobile phone were recovered from them.

During the investigation, serious allegations such as drug trafficking, sexual exploitation, blackmail, and encroachment on government land came to light. Police registered 13 FIRs against family members within a week, while the administration also freed government land worth approximately 100 crore rupees. Meanwhile, recently, the Crime Branch has also interrogated Shariq Machhli and other family members in high-profile cases.

Efforts to raise awareness through 'Project Sankalp' Additionally, regarding love jihad, Priyank Kanungo said that considering the increasing communal and gender crimes in Bhopal, 'Project Sankalp' was launched as a special initiative. He informed that this project has been operating for the past eight months with the cooperation of social organisations, and its positive results have started to emerge. According to Kanungo, under this project, approximately 7000 college-going female students and 1000 faculty members have been made aware of the methods of sexual crimes occurring through communal gender crime, grooming, and ragging.

In July 2025, Bhopal police had arrested Yasin Machhli from Link Road No.-2

In July 2025, Bhopal police had arrested Yasin Machhli from Link Road No.-2

Victim filed FIR, publicly protested against the accused Sharing an example, he/she said that when such an incident happened with a student associated with the project, she not only filed an FIR at the police station but also publicly protested against the accused. Kanungo said that such courage is a sign of change in society.

Big change will be visible in 3-4 years He expressed hope that the impact of such corrective measures would be

clearly visible in the next 3 to 4 years. Kanungo said that an entire generation needs to be made aware and continuous efforts can reduce such crimes.

Strong objection to the name Iqbal Maidan Priyank Kanungo once again strongly objected to the name of Iqbal Maidan in Bhopal. He said it is wrong for a ground in Bhopal to be named after a person who promoted the idea of the country's partition. Kanungo said that such names should have no place here and it is necessary to change it.

Questions also raised on 'Iqbal Samman' He also raised questions about awards like 'Iqbal Samman', saying that it is not appropriate to give an award in such a name. According to Kanungo, honouring someone in the name of a person whose ideology was associated with the partition of the country is actually tantamount to insult. He indicated that further steps would be taken.

Iqbal visited Bhopal four times

According to historical reports, the poet Allama Iqbal visited Bhopal four times and spent approximately six months here, during which he composed his famous poetry. In his memory, there is Iqbal Maidan in Bhopal, where his poetry is inscribed on the walls. This ground reminds one of the era of the Nawabs and was once a centre for cultural activities.

Source: <https://thelegalaffair.com/news/judicial-divide-on-human-rights-oversight-allahabad-high-court-bench-splits-over-scope-and-accountability-of-rights-commissions/>

Judicial Divide on Human Rights Oversight: Allahabad High Court Bench Splits Over Scope and Accountability of Rights Commissions

30/04/2026, 10 hours ago

Judicial Divide on Human Rights Oversight: Allahabad High Court Bench Splits Over Scope and Accountability of Rights Commissions

Introduction:

A significant and somewhat unusual judicial development unfolded before the Allahabad High Court, where a division bench delivered a split opinion while hearing a writ petition that raised questions not only about administrative overreach but also about the broader functioning of human rights institutions in India. The case, Teachers Association Madaris Arabia v. National Human Rights Commission & Others, arose from an order issued by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in February 2025, directing the Economic Offences Wing (EOW) to conduct an inquiry into allegations concerning 558 aided madrasas in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

The petitioner, Teachers Association Madaris Arabia, challenged the NHRC's directive as being beyond its statutory jurisdiction, contending that the Commission had ventured into an area not properly within its mandate. The matter thus brought into focus the scope of powers exercised by the NHRC under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, and whether such powers extend to ordering investigative inquiries into institutional functioning in the absence of clear human rights violations.

The bench comprised Justice Atul Sreedharan and Justice Vivek Saran. While both judges agreed on granting interim relief and issuing notice to the NHRC, they diverged sharply in their reasoning and observations regarding the conduct and priorities of human rights bodies. Justice Sreedharan made strong remarks suggesting that the NHRC and even the Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission were selectively intervening in matters while allegedly ignoring more pressing concerns such as mob violence, lynching incidents, and harassment of interfaith couples. Justice Saran, however, expressed clear disagreement with these sweeping observations, emphasizing the need for judicial restraint, especially in the absence of representation from the affected parties.

This divergence transformed what could have been a routine jurisdictional dispute into a broader constitutional conversation about institutional accountability, judicial propriety, and the delicate balance between critique and adjudication within the framework of writ jurisdiction under Article 226 of the Constitution.

Arguments of the Parties:

The petitioner, Teachers Association Madaris Arabia, primarily argued that the NHRC had acted beyond the limits of its statutory authority by directing an inquiry into allegations against a large number of aided madrasas. According to the petitioner, the Commission's role is confined to addressing violations of human rights, particularly those involving state action or negligence. It was contended that the direction to the Economic Offences Wing to conduct a wide-ranging inquiry into financial or administrative irregularities did not fall within the domain of human rights enforcement, and therefore constituted an instance of jurisdictional overreach.

The petitioner further argued that the NHRC's intervention had the potential to stigmatize educational institutions catering to minority communities without adequate basis. It was suggested that such actions could have a chilling effect on the functioning of madrasas and might lead to unwarranted scrutiny driven by generalized allegations rather than concrete evidence. The association maintained that regulatory and financial oversight of educational institutions falls within the competence of other statutory authorities, and not the NHRC.

Another significant dimension of the petitioner's argument, as reflected in the observations recorded by Justice Sreedharan, was the perceived inconsistency in the NHRC's exercise of its suo motu powers. It was pointed out that while the Commission had been proactive in directing inquiries into madrasa-related allegations, there appeared to be a lack of similar urgency in addressing incidents involving mob violence, lynching, or harassment of interfaith couples. The petitioner implied that such selective intervention undermines the credibility of human rights institutions and raises concerns about equal protection under the law.

On the other side, although the NHRC was not represented at the time of hearing, the position of the respondents, including the State, can be understood in light of the statutory framework governing the Commission. It is generally maintained that the NHRC possesses wide-ranging powers to inquire into matters where human rights concerns may be implicated, including situations where institutional practices might indirectly affect the rights of individuals. From this perspective, the direction to the Economic Offences Wing could be seen as part of a broader effort to ensure accountability and transparency in institutions receiving state aid.

The respondents would likely argue that the NHRC's mandate is not narrowly confined to instances of direct physical harm or state excesses, but extends to systemic issues that may affect the dignity and rights of individuals. In this sense, allegations concerning irregularities in educational institutions could potentially have human rights implications, particularly if they impact access to education, equality, or non-discrimination.

However, the absence of the NHRC's representation during the hearing became a central issue in the proceedings. Justice Vivek Saran emphasized that any adverse observations regarding the functioning of the Commission ought not to be made without affording it an opportunity to present its case. He underscored the principle of natural justice, which requires that no party should be condemned unheard, especially when judicial remarks could have institutional implications.

Justice Saran also noted that the petitioner itself had sought an adjournment and was not actively pressing the matter at that stage. In such circumstances, he questioned the propriety of making extensive observations on issues that went beyond the immediate scope of the writ petition. According to him, while a writ court possesses wide powers, those powers must be exercised with caution, particularly when dealing with matters involving public institutions and sensitive social issues.

Court's Judgment:

The division bench of the Allahabad High Court delivered a split opinion, reflecting two distinct judicial approaches to the issues raised in the case. While there was consensus on certain procedural aspects, the judges differed significantly in their reasoning and observations.

Justice Atul Sreedharan adopted a critical stance towards the functioning of the NHRC and similar bodies. At the outset, he questioned the jurisdictional basis of the Commission's directive to the Economic Offences Wing, suggesting that it amounted to an overreach into areas not directly connected with human rights violations. He appeared to take the view that the NHRC's mandate should be exercised with restraint and should focus on core issues involving protection of fundamental rights and human dignity.

More strikingly, Justice Sreedharan used the occasion to comment on what he perceived as a pattern of selective intervention by human rights bodies. He expressed concern that while the NHRC was actively engaging in matters such as inquiries into madrasas, it had not demonstrated similar initiative in cases involving mob violence, lynching of members of minority communities, or harassment of individuals in interfaith relationships. He remarked that there were no instances before him where the NHRC or the Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission had taken suo motu cognizance of such incidents.

These observations were framed as a critique of institutional priorities, suggesting that human rights bodies must act consistently and without discrimination in addressing violations. Justice Sreedharan highlighted the importance of ensuring that ordinary citizens, including those in interfaith relationships, are able to exercise their freedoms without fear or intimidation. His remarks underscored the broader constitutional values of equality, liberty, and secularism.

However, Justice Vivek Saran took a markedly different view regarding the propriety of such observations. While he did not necessarily engage with the substance of the allegations concerning the NHRC's functioning, he focused on the procedural and institutional aspects of the case. He emphasized that the NHRC was not represented before the Court, and therefore, making adverse or sweeping observations about its conduct would be contrary to the principles of natural justice.

Justice Saran observed that even though a writ court has the authority to pass orders in the absence of a party, such power must be exercised judiciously, particularly when the order involves criticism of an institution. He stressed that fairness requires that all affected parties be given an opportunity to be heard before any conclusions are drawn about their conduct or functioning.

He also noted that the petitioner had sought an adjournment and was not actively arguing the case at that stage. In his view, this made it even more inappropriate to enter into a detailed examination of issues that were not fully argued or supported by submissions from all sides. Justice Saran cautioned against the tendency to expand the scope of proceedings beyond what is necessary for deciding the matter at hand.

Despite these differences, both judges agreed on the operative part of the order. The bench decided to issue notice to the NHRC and to extend the interim stay on the Commission's February 2025 order directing the inquiry into the madrasas. This ensured that the status quo would be maintained until the matter is heard in detail with proper representation from all parties.

The split in reasoning highlights an important tension within judicial decision-making: the balance between addressing broader systemic concerns and adhering to procedural discipline. On one hand, courts play a vital role in holding institutions accountable and drawing attention to issues of public importance. On the other hand, they must do so within the confines of established legal principles, including fairness, restraint, and adherence to the issues directly before them.

The case thus remains pending for further consideration, with the final outcome likely to depend on a more comprehensive hearing involving all stakeholders. In the meantime, the interim order preserves the position of the petitioner while allowing the NHRC an opportunity to justify its actions.

Source: <https://www.msn.com/en-in/autos/photos/silent-on-mob-lynching-allahabad-hc-raps-rights-panel-stays-eow-probe-into-up-madrasas/ar-AA21YgXH?apiversion=v2&domshim=1&noservercache=1&noservertelemetry=1&batchservertelemetry=1&renderwebcomponents=1&wcs>

'Silent on mob lynching: Allahabad HC raps rights panel, stays EOW probe into UP madrasas
Story by Mohd Moin • 1d •

The Allahabad High Court has stayed an order directing the Economic Offences Wing (EOW) to probe 588 aided madrasas in Uttar Pradesh, terming the move "prima facie illegal" and issuing sharp remarks against the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

The observation came during a hearing on the state government's decision to entrust the EOW with an investigation into the madrasas, following directions from the NHRC.

Court Questions NHRC's Intervention

During proceedings, the High Court criticised the human rights body, questioning its role in ordering such an inquiry. The bench remarked that the NHRC should focus on its primary responsibilities rather than directing investigative actions.

In a pointed observation, the court said that the commission remains silent in instances of mob lynching involving Muslims but is now ordering an investigation into madrasas.

Source: <https://www.thelallantop.com/amp/india/video/allahabad-high-court-split-verdict-nhrc-madarsa-probe-judges-argument>

इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट में NHRC मदरसा प्रोब पर दो जजों के बीच तीखी बहस
न्यायाधीशों की भिन्न-भिन्न राय ने भारत में भीड़ हिंसा, न्याय और घृणा अपराधों की कानूनी व्याख्या पर नए सवाल खड़े कर दिए हैं.

ऋतु

30 अप्रैल 2026 (पब्लिशड: 30 अप्रैल 2026, 10:25 AM IST)

इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा मुस्लिम भीड़ द्वारा की गई लिंगिंग के एक मामले में दिए गए विभाजित फैसले के बाद एक बड़ा विवाद छिड़ गया है.
न्यायाधीशों की भिन्न-भिन्न राय ने भारत में भीड़ हिंसा, न्याय और घृणा अपराधों की कानूनी व्याख्या पर नए सवाल खड़े कर दिए हैं. इस वीडियो में, हम पूरे
मामले, न्यायाधीशों के बयान और इस फैसले पर हो रही व्यापक चर्चा के कारणों को विस्तार से समझाते हैं.

Source: <https://m.punjabkesari.com/article/allahabad-high-court-ki-nhrc-par-sakht-tippani-madraso-ki-janch-ko-lekar-uthaye-sawal/1671290/amp>

इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट की एनएचआरसी पर सख्त टिप्पणी, मद्रसों की जांच को लेकर उठाए सवाल
03:15 PM Apr 30, 2026 IST | IANS

नई दिल्ली, 30 अप्रैल (आईएनएस)। इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) की कार्यप्रणाली पर गंभीर सवाल उठाते हुए कड़ी टिप्पणी की है। न्यायालय ने आश्चर्य जताया कि आयोग उत्तर प्रदेश के मद्रसों की जांच जैसे मामलों में हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है, जबकि अन्य गंभीर मानवाधिकार मुद्दों पर उसकी सक्रियता पर प्रश्नचिह्न खड़े किए गए हैं।

कोर्ट की इस टिप्पणी के बाद राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की भूमिका को लेकर बहस तेज हो गई है। इस बीच आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने दिल्ली में समाचार एजेंसी आईएनएस से बातचीत करते हुए कहा कि मामले में अंतिम निष्कर्ष जांच रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही स्पष्ट होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि फिलहाल जांच पर रोक लगी हुई है और यह जरूरी है कि जांच पूरी होने दी जाए ताकि सच्चाई सामने आ सके।

प्रियंक कानूनगो ने हाई कोर्ट की टिप्पणी का जिक्र करते हुए कहा कि न्यायालय ने एक मामले में यह भी कहा था कि आयोग कथित लिंगिंग जैसे मामलों में स्वतः संज्ञान नहीं लेता, जबकि मद्रसों से जुड़े मामलों में सक्रियता दिखा रहा है। इस पर उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया कि आयोग को जो शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी, उसमें गंभीर अनियमितताओं का आरोप लगाया गया था।

उन्होंने बताया कि शिकायतकर्ता के अनुसार कोविड-19 लॉकडाउन के दौरान, जब अधिकांश संस्थान बंद थे, उस समय कथित रूप से 308 लोगों की नियुक्ति धोखाधड़ी से की गई। यह मामला बच्चों के शिक्षा के अधिकार और संस्थागत पारदर्शिता से भी जुड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए आयोग ने इसे गंभीरता से लिया।

कानूनगो ने यह भी कहा कि यदि जांच के बीच में ही रोक लगा दी जाती है, तो आम जनता को अपने अधिकारों और संभावित अनियमितताओं के बारे में सही जानकारी नहीं मिल पाएगी। उन्होंने जांच प्रक्रिया को निष्पक्ष और पारदर्शी बनाए रखने पर जोर दिया।

वहीं इस पूरे घटनाक्रम के बाद न्यायपालिका और मानवाधिकार आयोग की भूमिका को लेकर नई बहस शुरू हो गई है। जहां एक ओर कोर्ट ने आयोग की प्राथमिकताओं पर सवाल उठाए हैं, वहीं राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग का कहना है कि वह प्राप्त शिकायतों के आधार पर कार्रवाई कर रहा है। अब सभी की नजर आने वाली जांच रिपोर्ट और अदालत की आगे की सुनवाई पर टिकी है, जिससे इस विवाद पर अंतिम स्थिति स्पष्ट हो सकेगी।

--आईएनएस

एसएके/पीएम

Source: <https://hindi.oneindia.com/news/uttar-pradesh/allahabad-hc-split-verdict-judges-differ-over-nhrc-silence-on-lynching-cases-madrassa-order-1553043.html>

Allahabad High Court: 'मदरसे पर एक्टिव तो लिंगिंग पर चुप क्यों?' NHRC की भूमिका पर HC के जजों की बंटी राय

By Oneindia Staff Updated: Thursday, April 30, 2026, 13:35 [IST]

Allahabad High Court News: इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक बेंच में मदरसों से जुड़े एक मामले की सुनवाई के दौरान जजों के बीच तीखी असहमति देखने को मिली है। नेशनल ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन (NHRC) के एक आदेश के खिलाफ दायर याचिका पर सुनवाई करते हुए दो जजों की बेंच ने अलग-अलग आदेश पारित किए।

जहां एक जज ने मॉब लिंगिंग और अल्पसंख्यकों पर हमलों जैसे गंभीर मुद्दों पर NHRC की 'खामोशी' पर कड़े सवाल उठाए, वहीं दूसरे जज ने स्पष्ट किया कि जब पक्षकार मौजूद न हों, तो ऐसी टिप्पणी करना उचित नहीं है। आइए विस्तार से जानते हैं इस कानूनी बहस के मुख्य बिंदु क्या रहे...
मदरसा विवाद और NHRC का हस्तक्षेप दरअसल, यह पूरा मामला 588 मदरसों के खिलाफ NHRC में दर्ज एक शिकायत से शुरू हुआ था, जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया था कि ये मदरसे मानकों को पूरा नहीं करते और भ्रष्टाचार के जरिए सरकारी अनुदान (Government Grant) ले रहे हैं। मदरसा शिक्षकों के संघ (Teachers' Association Madaris Arabia) और अन्य ने NHRC के उस आदेश को हाई कोर्ट में चुनौती दी थी, जो अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों के साथ मिलीभगत के आरोपों पर आधारित था।

शिकायत में आरोप लगाया गया था कि बिना बुनियादी ढांचे और बिना शिक्षित शिक्षकों के रिश्वत के जरिए नियुक्तियों की गईं और NHRC के हस्तक्षेप की मांग की गई थी। जस्टिस अतुल श्रीधरन की तीखी टिप्पणी सुनवाई के दौरान जस्टिस अतुल श्रीधरन ने NHRC की कार्यप्रणाली पर गहरा आश्चर्य व्यक्त किया और कहा कि आयोग उन मामलों में उलझ रहा है जो हाई कोर्ट के कार्यक्षेत्र में आते हैं। जस्टिस श्रीधरन ने अपने आदेश में कहा, 'यह आश्चर्यजनक है कि देश में मानवाधिकार आयोग उन मामलों में शामिल होने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जिन्हें अनुच्छेद 226 के तहत पीआईएल (PIL) के माध्यम से हाई कोर्ट के समक्ष उठाया जाना चाहिए।' उन्होंने कहा कि, 'स्वप्नरेणा से संज्ञान लेने के बजाय, जिसमें मुस्लिम समुदाय के सदस्यों पर हमला किया जाता है और कुछ मामलों में कभी-कभी उनकी हत्या (लिंगिंग) कर दी जाती है, और जहां अपराधियों के खिलाफ मामले दर्ज नहीं किए जाते या ठीक से जांच नहीं की जाती है, मानवाधिकार आयोगों को उन मामलों में हाथ डालते देखा जाता है जो प्रथम दृष्टया उनसे संबंधित नहीं हैं।' उन्होंने आगे कहा, 'यह न्यायालय इस बात से अनभिज्ञ है कि NHRC ने ऐसी स्थितियों में स्वतः संज्ञान लिया है जहां सतर्कता समूह (vigilantes) कानून को अपने हाथ में लेते हैं और इस देश के आम नागरिकों को परेशान करते हैं।' आपसी रिश्तों और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता पर क्या बोले जस्टिस जस्टिस श्रीधरन ने मौजूदा सामाजिक परिवेश में आपसी रिश्तों और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता पर भी गंभीर टिप्पणी की। उन्होंने कहा कि 'जब अलग-अलग समुदायों के व्यक्तियों के बीच संबंधों के कारण व्यक्तियों को परेशान किया जाता है, या जहां किसी अलग धर्म के व्यक्ति के साथ सार्वजनिक स्थान पर एक कप कॉफी पीना भी एक डरावना कृत्य बन जाता है, वहां आयोग की सक्रियता नहीं दिखी है। उन्होंने सुझाव दिया कि यदि आयोग किसी विशेष मामले में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहता है, तो वह सक्षम न्यायालय के समक्ष शिकायतकर्ता बन सकता है या एफआईआर दर्ज करवा सकता है।'

जस्टिस विवेक सरन की असहमति और तर्क पीठ के दूसरे सदस्य, जस्टिस विवेक सरन ने जस्टिस श्रीधरन की टिप्पणियों से पूरी तरह असहमति जताई और प्रक्रियात्मक न्याय पर जोर दिया। जस्टिस सरन ने अलग आदेश में कहा, 'मैं स्पष्ट रूप से इस राय का हूँ कि यदि मामले के गुण-दोष या NHRC की भूमिका को छूने वाला कोई भी आदेश पारित किया जाना था, तो सभी संबंधित पक्षों को सुना जाना चाहिए था।' उन्होंने तर्क दिया कि चूंकि उस समय अदालत में NHRC का कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं था और याचिकाकर्ता के वकील ने केवल स्थगन (adjournment) मांगा था, इसलिए प्रतिकूल टिप्पणियां करना 'उचित नहीं' था। जस्टिस सरन ने स्पष्ट तौर पर कहा, 'चूंकि पैराग्राफ नंबर 6 और 7 में विभिन्न तथ्यों का उल्लेख किया गया है, जिनसे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ, इसलिए मैं भाई न्यायमूर्ति अतुल श्रीधरन द्वारा दिए गए आदेश से भिन्न राय रखता हूँ।' कब होगी अगली सुनवाई? अदालत ने अब इस मामले की अगली सुनवाई 11 मई के लिए तय की है। जस्टिस श्रीधरन ने NHRC को नोटिस जारी कर अपने वकील के माध्यम से अदालत में पेश होने और इस मामले में अपना जवाब दाखिल करने का निर्देश दिया है।

Source: <https://www.bhaskarhindi.com/other/allahabad-high-court-ki-nhrc-par-sakht-tippani-madraso-ki-janch-ko-lekar-uthaye-sawal-1288958>

इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट की एनएचआरसी पर सख्त टिप्पणी, मदरसों की जांच को लेकर उठाए सवाल
30 Apr 2026 3:16 PM

इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) की कार्यप्रणाली पर गंभीर सवाल उठाते हुए कड़ी टिप्पणी की है। न्यायालय ने आश्चर्य जताया कि आयोग उत्तर प्रदेश के मदरसों की जांच जैसे मामलों में हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है, जबकि अन्य गंभीर मानवाधिकार मुद्दों पर उसकी सक्रियता पर प्रश्नचिह्न खड़े किए गए हैं।

नई दिल्ली, 30 अप्रैल (आईएनएस)। इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) की कार्यप्रणाली पर गंभीर सवाल उठाते हुए कड़ी टिप्पणी की है। न्यायालय ने आश्चर्य जताया कि आयोग उत्तर प्रदेश के मदरसों की जांच जैसे मामलों में हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है, जबकि अन्य गंभीर मानवाधिकार मुद्दों पर उसकी सक्रियता पर प्रश्नचिह्न खड़े किए गए हैं। कोर्ट की इस टिप्पणी के बाद राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की भूमिका को लेकर बहस तेज हो गई है। इस बीच आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने दिल्ली में समाचार एजेंसी आईएनएस से बातचीत करते हुए कहा कि मामले में अंतिम निष्कर्ष जांच रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही स्पष्ट होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि फिलहाल जांच पर रोक लगी हुई है और यह जरूरी है कि जांच पूरी होने दी जाए ताकि सच्चाई सामने आ सके। प्रियंक कानूनगो ने हाई कोर्ट की टिप्पणी का जिक्र करते हुए कहा कि न्यायालय ने एक मामले में यह भी कहा था कि आयोग कथित लिंगिंग जैसे मामलों में स्वतः संज्ञान नहीं लेता, जबकि मदरसों से जुड़े मामलों में सक्रियता दिखा रहा है। इस पर उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया कि आयोग को जो शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी, उसमें गंभीर अनियमितताओं का आरोप लगाया गया था। उन्होंने बताया कि शिकायतकर्ता के अनुसार कोविड-19 लॉकडाउन के दौरान, जब अधिकांश संस्थान बंद थे, उस समय कथित रूप से 308 लोगों की नियुक्ति धोखाधड़ी से की गई। यह मामला बच्चों के शिक्षा के अधिकार और संस्थागत पारदर्शिता से भी जुड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए आयोग ने इसे गंभीरता से लिया। कानूनगो ने यह भी कहा कि यदि जांच के बीच में ही रोक लगा दी जाती है, तो आम जनता को अपने अधिकारों और संभावित अनियमितताओं के बारे में सही जानकारी नहीं मिल पाएगी। उन्होंने जांच प्रक्रिया को निष्पक्ष और पारदर्शी बनाए रखने पर जोर दिया। वहीं इस पूरे घटनाक्रम के बाद न्यायपालिका और मानवाधिकार आयोग की भूमिका को लेकर नई बहस शुरू हो गई है। जहां एक ओर कोर्ट ने आयोग की प्राथमिकताओं पर सवाल उठाए हैं, वहीं राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग का कहना है कि वह प्राप्त शिकायतों के आधार पर कार्रवाई कर रहा है। अब सभी की नजर आने वाली जांच रिपोर्ट और अदालत की आगे की सुनवाई पर टिकी है, जिससे इस विवाद पर अंतिम स्थिति स्पष्ट हो सकेगी।

Source: <https://madhyamamonline.com/amp/india/allahabad-hc-raps-nhrc-over-conspicuous-silence-on-lynchings-of-muslims-1515814>

Allahabad HC halts EOW madrasa probe, raps NHRC over silence on lynchings of Muslims

Posted On 2026-04-30 11:06 IST

Updated On 2026-04-30 11:06 IST

By Web Desk

The Allahabad High Court, hearing a petition against the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) over its order directing a probe into 558 madrasas and the Uttar Pradesh government's decision to vest the Economic Offences Wing (EOW) with investigative authority, ripped into the NHRC over its conspicuous silence on attacks, assaults and lynchings targeting Muslims while the sharply-worded observations emerged during the hearing of a petition filed by the Teachers Association Madaris Arabia, which challenged the NHRC's intervention relating to madrasas in Uttar Pradesh and the subsequent state action assigning the EOW to investigate them, a move stayed by the court and subjected to sharp judicial scrutiny by Justice Atul Sreedharan, who questioned both the priorities and constitutional propriety of the human rights body.

In an interim order carrying unusually caustic undertones, the court observed that although the NHRC derives its powers and jurisdiction from the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, it had remained glaringly inactive despite escalating instances of mob vigilantism, communal assaults and lynchings targeting Muslims, where investigations were allegedly diluted or improperly conducted.

Justice Sreedharan remarked that the court was unaware of any substantial instance in which the NHRC had independently intervened when vigilante groups took the law into their own hands and subjected ordinary citizens to intimidation and violence owing to their religious identity.

He lamented that even routine social interactions, including having coffee with a person belonging to another faith, had increasingly become acts shadowed by fear and social hostility.

The judge further observed that instead of addressing grave violations of human rights, the Commission appeared to be "dabbling" in matters that ordinarily fell within the constitutional jurisdiction of the high courts under Article 226, which empowers constitutional courts to issue writs safeguarding legal and fundamental rights against unlawful state action.

However, the division bench did not speak in one voice, as Justice Vivek Saran distanced himself from portions of the observations made by his brother judge and stated that he did not concur with the remarks recorded in paragraphs six and seven of the dictated order.

Justice Saran maintained that before adverse comments touching upon the role or functioning of the NHRC were made, all concerned parties ought to have been adequately represented and heard before the court.

The bench eventually granted the adjournment sought by the petitioner, rejected objections raised by the Uttar Pradesh government and fixed May 11 for the next hearing in the matter.

To foil WB post-poll unrest, EC to retain 70k CAPF personnel

Determined Not To Allow Repeat Of 2021, Which Saw 1,934 Cases

Bharti.Jain@timesofindia.com

New Delhi: Even before counting takes place, the Election Commission is preparing for the post-results scenario in West Bengal by retaining around 70,000 central forces personnel in the state for continued vigil, particularly in pockets with a history of post-poll violence, and initiating strict action against any attempts to target political rivals.

As part of security arrangements to prevent a repeat of the 2021 post-poll violence — which, as per the then DGP's report sent to an NHRC inquiry committee, had seen 1,934 incidents including murder, sexual assault, arson and

DANCE OF DEMOCRACY P 12

grievous hurt — control rooms are to be set up at the EC's headquarters, Nirvachan Sadan, and the office of the Bengal chief electoral officer to monitor the situation on counting day, May 4, and direct immediate action in case of any untoward incident.

Forces still stationed in Bengal will keep strict vigil in vulnerable pockets that witnessed violence in 2021, and anyone found to be involved in any attempt at violence will face strict action as per law.

As per the 2021 NHRC inquiry report, there was organised, widespread and targeted violence based on political affiliation across multiple districts in the months following counting. The 1,934 incidents of post-poll violence included murder (29), sexual



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Kolkata: Calcutta HC on Thursday upheld the EC's authority to appoint Union govt and PSU employees as counting supervisors for Bengal assembly polls, rejecting a Trinamool Congress challenge alleging bias in favour of BJP, report **Srishti Lakhotia & Subrata Chattoraj.**

Justice Krishna Rao ruled that the law permits EC to choose personnel from either state or Union pools, finding no illegality in deploying central staff. "It is the prerogative of the Election Commission of India to appoint counting supervisors from the state or central govt," the court said while dismissing TMC's plea.

The court said allegations of manipulation can be tested after results through an election petition under Section 100 of the Representation of the People Act. Justice Rao said any non-compliance af-

fecting the outcome can render an election void. If counting staff favour a candidate leading to defeat, the aggrieved party has "liberty to challenge the same in an election petition". It also questioned why objections were not first raised before the EC.

EC counsel Dama Seshadri Naidu said similar arrangements were used in other states, including Kerala.

Senior lawyer and Trinamool MP Kalyan Banerjee had earlier questioned the reliance on central personnel when the election process itself involved state staff. "Do you disbelieve these state govt employees? ... Why are you adopting a discriminatory approach towards Bengal? In all, 2,500 companies have been brought here. If even one company had been in Pahalgam, those 26 people would not have been killed," he said.

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As part of security arrangements to prevent a repeat of the 2021 post-poll violence — which, as per the then DGP's report sent to an NHRC inquiry committee, had seen 1,934 incidents including murder, sexual assault, arson and grievous hurt — control rooms are to be set up at EC's headquarters Nirvachan Sadan and office of the Bengal chief electoral officer to monitor the situation on counting day May 4 and direct immediate action in case of any untoward incident.

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The court said allegations of manipulation can be tested after results through an election petition. Citing Section 100 of Representation of the People Act, Justice Rao said any non-compliance affecting the outcome can render an election void. If counting staff favour a candidate leading to defeat, the aggrieved party has "liberty to challenge the same in an election petition".

The bench also questioned why objections were not raised before EC first. **TNN**

Full report on www.toi.in

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In a recent PIL filed in the Supreme Court, a plea was made to direct the constitution of a high-level monitoring committee under a retired judge to oversee the functioning of law and order machinery in Bengal. It further sought that the state government be told to maintain law and order and take necessary steps, including deployment of adequate central forces personnel in vulnerable areas.

The 1,934 incidents of post-poll violence included murder (29), sexual assault (12), grievous hurt (391), arson/vandalism (940) and intimidation (562). Though 9,304 persons were accused, only 1,345 were arrested. The NHRC probe found that FIRs were not registered in 60% of complaints.

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TMC MP Kalyan Banerjee questioned reliance on central personnel, asking if state staff were being disbelieved and alleging discrimination against Bengal. He added that if even one company had been in Pahalgaon, the 26 deaths could have been prevented.

Rejecting bias fears, HC cited multiple oversight layers during counting, including micro observers and agents, saying the allegation was untenable.

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मदरसों की जांच गैरकानूनी : हाईकोर्ट

NHRC को फटकार

■ प्रयागराज, एजेंसियां. इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की कार्यप्रणाली पर गंभीर सवाल उठाने के साथ कड़ी टिप्पणी करते हुए कहा कि यह आश्चर्यजनक है कि एनएचआरसी उत्तर प्रदेश के मदरसों की जांच जैसे मामलों में

हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है, लेकिन मॉब लिंग जैसे गंभीर मामलों में उसके स्वतः संज्ञान लेने के उदाहरण सामने नहीं आते. न्यायमूर्ति अतुल श्रीधरन और न्यायमूर्ति विवेक सरन की खंडपीठ ने यह टिप्पणी टीचर्स एसोसिएशन मदरिस अरबिया की याचिका पर सुनवाई के दौरान की. याचिका में वर्ष 2025 में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार

आयोग द्वारा प्रदेश के 558 सहायता प्राप्त मदरसों की आर्थिक अपराध शाखा से जांच कराने के आदेश को चुनौती दी गई है. एनएचआरसी के समक्ष की गई शिकायत में आरोप है कि संबंधित मदरसे अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण विभाग के अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से मानकों का पालन किए बिना सरकारी अनुदान प्राप्त कर रहे हैं.

Justice after 36 years remains elusive

Rohit Tikoo

Thirty-six years ago, terrorism took Sarwanand Kaul Premi and his son Virender Kaul from us. They were not merely killed. They were killed for their convictions, for their refusal to abandon their homeland, and for their choice of dignity over fear.

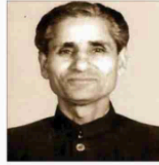
Premi Ji was a towering intellectual figure and a living embodiment of Kashmir's composite culture. His command over six languages, Hindi, Urdu, Kashmiri, Persian, English, and Sanskrit, placed him in an exceptionally small class of scholars. He translated Rabindranath Tagore's Gitanjali, the Bhagavad Gita, and the Ramayana into Kashmiri, carrying the wisdom of one tradition into the heart of another. His original works, including Kalam Prem and Bhakti Kusum, numbered more than three dozen publications.

He was also a freedom fighter. During the Quit India Movement, he worked underground and faced arrest. In 1946, Mahatma Gandhi personally invited the 22-year-old Premi for a meeting and presented him with a photoframe bearing one of his own Hindi poems, an act of recognition from Bapu to a young patriot from Kashmir. The bitterest irony of his story is this: the man Gandhi welcomed as a comrade in India's freedom struggle would, forty-four years after independence, be dragged from his home in the dark and killed.

During the 1986 communal riots in South Kashmir, when temples were desecrated and economic boycotts threatened to fracture the val-

ley, Premi walked directly between the two communities. He spoke of centuries of shared life, of Kashmiriyat, of bonds that no political manipulation could permanently sever. His words carried weight because his life gave them credibility.

28 April 1990: The Night They Did Not Return



By early 1990, the armed insurgency had driven most Kashmiri Pandits from the valley. Premi stayed. He remained in Soaf Shali, in his ancestral home, with his library, his manuscripts, and the work of a lifetime.

On the night of 28 April 1990, armed extremists arrived at his door. They cut the local power supply, forced their way in, and looted the house systematically, taking gold,

MARTYRDOM ANNIVERSARY

jewellery, Pashmina shawls, literary manuscripts, and works in progress. Then they demanded that Premi accompany them to meet their Commander.

His younger son Virender refused to let his father go alone. Father

and son walked out into the darkness together and did not come back.

On 1 May 1990, police found their bodies hanging from a tree. Their arms and legs had been broken. Their eyes had been gouged. Virender Kaul left behind a young widow and an infant son, eighteen months old.

Thirty-Six Years, Still No Justice

Rajinder Kaul, the elder son, has spent nearly four decades fighting on two fronts: preserving his father's legacy and compelling the state to acknowledge what was done to his family. Since 1994, he has moved from the National Human Rights Commission to the State Human Rights Commission to the Jammu and Kashmir High Court. Each door opened, but rarely led to resolution.

Justice, after thirty-six years, remains elusive.

Official recognition arrived in time, through posthumous gold medals, named institutions, postal covers, and metro panels, but no one has been held accountable for the murders of a poet and his son.

Remembering is not enough. If Sarwanand Kaul Premi's story is to mean anything, it must move beyond tribute into accountability. A nation that honours its freedom fighters cannot allow their deaths to remain unanswered.

The call is simple, but urgent: Acknowledge. Document. Act.

When justice is endlessly deferred, it fails not only the dead. It fails

Source: <https://sambadenglish.com/national-international-news/india/chlorine-gas-leak-triggers-panic-in-punes-kondhwa-17-hospitalised-11781075/amp>

Chlorine gas leak triggers panic in Pune's Kondhwa; 17 hospitalised
Panic spread across the Kondhwa area of Maharashtra's Pune on the intervening night of Wednesday and Thursday after a hazardous gas leak was reported from a storage tank at a chemical facility near Gangadham Chowk.

April 30, 2026, 11:36 AM IST author-ANS

Pune: Panic spread across the Kondhwa area of Maharashtra's Pune on the intervening night of Wednesday and Thursday after a hazardous gas leak was reported from a storage tank at a chemical facility near Gangadham Chowk.

According to officials, at least 17 people initially complained of breathing difficulties and were subsequently hospitalised, but the number can increase.

Preliminary findings indicate that the leak originated from a cylinder containing chlorine gas that had reportedly been left behind at an abandoned water purification unit in the vicinity.

Responding swiftly to the emergency, personnel from the Fire Department shifted 14 affected individuals to Sassoon General Hospital and other nearby medical centres using '108' government ambulance services.

Residents were immediately evacuated from the affected areas.

The exposure also affected emergency responders, with one fire officer and a firefighter suffering adverse health effects. Both have been admitted to the hospital for treatment.

Authorities confirmed that the situation has since been brought under control. A total of four fire tenders, including a specialised vehicle equipped with Breathing Apparatus (BA) sets, were deployed promptly to contain the leak, preventing what could have escalated into a major disaster.

Officials have reassured residents that the situation is now stable and that all those affected are out of danger.

Meanwhile, an investigation has been initiated to ascertain how hazardous material came to be stored at a defunct facility, raising concerns about safety compliance and oversight.

Further details are awaited.

Earlier on March 2, a massive leak of oleum gas (fuming sulfuric acid) at a chemical unit in the Boisar MIDC area of Palghar had forced the evacuation of over 2,600 people, including 1,600 students.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had taken notice of the incident due to potential human rights violations.

(IANS)

Source: <https://www.dailychhattisgarh.com/latest-news/323115/two-judges-in-up-high-court-have-sharp-differences-of-opinion-on-mob-lynching>

यूपी हाईकोर्ट में दो जजों में तीखे मतभेद ! मॉब लिंग पर
30-Apr-2026 11:52 AM

एक जज ने उठाए मानवाधिकार आयोग की चुप्पी पर सवाल
प्रयागराज, 30 अप्रैल। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की एक खंडपीठ ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की कार्यप्रणाली और उत्तर प्रदेश के मदरसों के खिलाफ जारी
जांच को लेकर एक अभूतपूर्व यखंडित फैसला सुनाया है। जस्टिस अतुल श्रीधरन और जस्टिस विवेक सरन की पीठ के बीच यह मतभेद केवल एक तकनीकी
कानूनी प्रक्रिया को लेकर नहीं था, बल्कि भारत में अल्पसंख्यकों के मानवाधिकारों और आयोगों की निष्पक्षता से जुड़े गहरे संवैधानिक सवालों पर आधारित
विवाद की जड़: 538 मदरसों पर आर्थिक भ्रष्टाचार की जांच

यह पूरा मामला टीचर्स एसोसिएशन मदारिस अरच्या द्वारा दायर एक याचिका में शुरू हुआ। याचिका में NHRC के उस आदेश को चुनौती दी गई थी, जिसमें
आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश के 358 सहायता प्राप्त मदरसों की वित्तीय अनियमितताओं और शिक्षकों की नियुक्तियों की जांच 'आर्थिक अपराध शाखा से कराने का
निर्देश दिया था। याचिकाकर्ताओं का तर्क है कि NHRC के पास इस तरह की जांच का आदेश देने का कोई अधिकार क्षेत्र नहीं है।

जस्टिस अतुल श्रीधरन की तीखी और हाई-हिंटिंग' टिप्पणियां

जस्टिस श्रीधरन ने सुनवाई के दौरान NHRC की भूमिका पर कड़े सवाल खड़े किए। उनकी प्रमुख आपत्तियां निहलिखित थी

मोद लिंग पर आयोग का सज़ाटा: न्यायाधीश ने इस बात पर गहरी चिंता व्यक्त की कि देश के मानवाधिकार आयोग उन भयानक मामलों में स्वता: संज्ञान
(Suo Moto) लेने में विफल रहे हैं जहाँ मुस्लिम समुदाय के लोगों की लिंग की गई या उन पर जानलेवा हमले हुए। उन्होंने कहा कि जहाँ असल में
मानवाधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है, वहाँ आयोग मीन है।

दखलअंदाजी बनाम कर्तव्य: उन्होंने कहा कि आयोग उन शैक्षणिक और प्रशासनिक मामलों में अपनी टांग अड़ा रहा है जो उसके कार्यक्षेत्र में नहीं आते।

जस्टिस श्रीधरन ने यह भी जोड़ा कि आज के माहौल में दो अलग-अलग समुदायों के लोगों का सार्वजनिक स्थल पर साथ बैठना भी एक जोखिम भरा काम
बन गया है, लेकिन इन बुनियादी सुरक्षा मुद्दों पर आयोग कोई कड़ा राखखा नहीं अपनाता।

जस्टिस विवेक सरन की कड़ी असहमति

वहीं दूसरी ओर, जस्टिस विवेक सरन ने इन टिप्पणियों को अनुचित और एकतरफा करार दिया। उनकी असहमति के मुख्य बिंदु थे:

पक्ष सुनने का अधिकार: जस्टिस सरन का कहना था कि चूंकि सुनवाई के दौरान NHRC का कोई वकील मौजूद नहीं था और याचिकाकर्ता केवल तारीख
आगे बढ़ाने की मांग कर रहा था, ऐसे में आयोग के खिलाफ इतनी गंभीर और व्यापक टिप्पणियां करना कानूनी प्रक्रिया के खिलाफ है।

प्रक्रियात्मक मर्यादा: उन्होंने स्पष्ट किया कि बिना सभी पक्षों को सुने और बिना ठोस सबूतों के किसी भी संस्था की नीयत पर सवाल उठाना उच्च न्यायालय की
मर्यादा के अनुकूल नहीं है।

न्यायिक परिणाम और अगली कार्रवाई

दोनों न्यायाधीशों के बीच इस तीखी बहस और वैचारिक मतभेद के कारण अदालत ने विभाजित फैसला जारी किया।

जांच पर रोक: फिलहाल, हाई कोर्ट ने मदरसों के खिलाफ NHRC की जांच पर लगाए गए पिछले 'स्टे' को बरकरार रखा है।

अगली सुनवाई: अदालत ने अब इस मामले में NHRC को आधिकारिक नोटिस जारी कर जवाब मांगा है। इस ऐतिहासिक मामले की अगली सुनवाई 11 मई
2020 को तय की गई है।

यह मामला इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि यह पहली बार है जब किसी उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश ने खुले तौर पर मानवाधिकार आयोगों की प्राथमिकताओं
और उनकी चुनिंदा सक्रियता पर इतना गंभीर हमला किया है। यह लेख अब यह सवाल खड़ा करता है कि क्या मानवाधिकार संस्थाएं वास्तव में केवल
प्रशासनिक जांचों का हथियार बनकर रह गई हैं या वे आम नागरिक की जान और माल की सुरक्षा के लिए भी उतनी ही गंभीर हैं?

Source: <https://www.patrika.com/jaipur-news/hirast-men-maut-jvabdehi-sunishchit-krna-jruri-20541756>

हिरासत में मौत: जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना जरूरी

सीबीआइ की जांच, प्रत्यक्षदर्शियों की गवाही और फॉरेंसिक साक्ष्यों से स्पष्ट हुआ कि थाने के भीतर लाठियों से पिटाई के कारण 22 जून को बेनिक्स और अगले दिन उनके पिता जयराज की मौत हो गई।

जयपुर Shaily Sharma Apr 30, 2026

लेखा रत्तनानी, वरिष्ठ पत्रकार एवं स्तंभकार- तमिलनाडु के थूथुकुडी जिले के सतनकुलम थाने में एक व्यापारी और उनके बेटे की पुलिस हिरासत में हत्या के मामले में नौ पुलिसकर्मियों को सुनाई गई मौत की सजा जवाबदेही और न्याय के इतिहास में एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय है। यह फैसला उस व्यवस्था पर करारा प्रहार है, जिसमें अक्सर हिरासत में लिए गए समाज के निर्धनतम और कमजोर वर्ग से आने लोगों की जान का कोई मोल नहीं समझा जाता। छह अप्रैल को मदुरै की जिला एवं सत्र अदालत के न्यायाधीश जी. मुथुकुमारन ने साल 2020 में पी. जयराज और उनके बेटे जे. बेनिक्स को हिरासत में प्रताड़ित कर जान लेने के मामले में नौ पुलिसकर्मियों को मृत्युदंड का ऐतिहासिक फैसला सुनाया। न्यायाधीश मुथुकुमारन ने इसे 'कानून के रखवालों की ओर से किया गया विश्वासघात' कहा। मद्रास हाईकोर्ट में अनिवार्य समीक्षा प्रक्रिया के लिए यह मामला पहुंच गया है, जिसकी सुनवाई 30 अप्रैल को होगी। मामला 19 जून 2020 का था। जब जयराज और बेनिक्स को कोविड-19 कप्र्यू के दौरान मोबाइल एसेसरीज की दुकान खोलने पर हिरासत में लिया था। उनकी मौत पर उपजे व्यापक जन-आक्रोश के बाद राज्य सरकार ने जांच सीबीआइ को सौंप दी। सीबीआइ की जांच, प्रत्यक्षदर्शियों की गवाही और फॉरेंसिक साक्ष्यों से स्पष्ट हुआ कि थाने के भीतर लाठियों से पिटाई के कारण 22 जून को बेनिक्स और अगले दिन उनके पिता जयराज की मौत हो गई। अभियोजन पक्ष ने इसे 'समाज की सामूहिक चेतना को झकझोरने वाला जघन्य अपराध' बताया।

जयराज और बेनिक्स आम नागरिक थे, जो महामारी में प्रतिबंधों के कठिन दौर के बीच अपनी आजीविका चला रहे थे। उनका कोई आपराधिक रिकॉर्ड भी नहीं था। शायद इसीलिए उनकी मौत पर व्यापक आक्रोश उपजा, जिसने सरकार को सीबीआइ जांच करवाने के लिए मजबूर किया। 2018 में केरल की अदालत ने दो पुलिसकर्मियों को मौत की सजा सुनाई थी, पर 2024 में केरल उच्च न्यायालय ने उन्हें बरी कर दिया था। एक साथ नौ पुलिसकर्मियों को मौत की सजा उस व्यवस्था को झकझोर सकती है, जिसने अब तक सुधारों का विरोध किया है। यह फैसला देशभर के कानून के रखवालों को स्पष्ट चेतावनी है कि कानून से ऊपर कोई नहीं और अपनी सीमाएं लांघने की उन्हें भी भारी कीमत चुकानी होगी। समाज को अब हिरासत में मौतों, फर्जी मुठभेड़ों और गैर-न्यायिक हत्याओं को ठंडे दिमाग से की गई हत्या के रूप में देखना होगा। इनके प्रति राष्ट्र की नीति शून्य सहिष्णुता की होनी चाहिए। ऐसे वर्दीधारी अपराधी दरअसल 'सीरियल किलर' की तरह हैं, जो शपथ और संवैधानिक प्रक्रिया का गला घोटने का काम करते हैं। हिरासत में प्रताड़ना को रोकने के लिए भारत को और भी कड़े कदम उठाने होंगे। हिरासत में यातना ही इन मौतों का कारण है- यह पुलिसिंग के उस दृष्टिकोण का परिणाम है, जिसे समाप्त होना चाहिए। उपाय यह है कि जिला पुलिस प्रमुखों को उनके क्षेत्राधिकार में होने वाली हिरासत में मौत के लिए व्यक्तिगत रूप से जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाए। इससे सजा की गाज केवल कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों तक सीमित नहीं रहेगी, नेतृत्व की जवाबदेही भी सुनिश्चित होगी।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के आंकड़े डराने वाले हैं। 2021-22 में हिरासत में 2,307 मौतें दर्ज की गईं। वहीं फर्जी मुठभेड़ें भी बढ़ी हैं। 2022-2026 के बीच मानवाधिकार आयोग ने पुलिस हिरासत में मौत के 786 मामले दर्ज किए हैं। 1997 में मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष जस्टिस एम.एन. वेंकटचलैया ने कहा था कि कानून पुलिस को किसी की जान लेने का अधिकार नहीं देता है और यदि कोई पुलिसकर्मी ऐसा करता है, तो वह 'आपराधिक मानव वध' का दोषी है। विडंबना यह है कि आज हमारे समाज का एक हिस्सा एनकाउंटर स्पेशलिस्ट अधिकारियों को नायक की तरह देखता है। ये अधिकारी सोशल मीडिया पर सक्रिय रहते हैं और सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रमों में सम्मानित होते हैं। हमें यह समझने की जरूरत है कि मुठभेड़ों से कानून-व्यवस्था नहीं सुधरती। इससे पुलिस के भीतर ही ऐसे गिरोह पनपते हैं, जो गैंगस्टर्स के इशारे पर काम करने लगते हैं और पुलिसिंग को वसूली का जरिया बना लेते हैं। अदालत का संदेश स्पष्ट और सशक्त है- न्यायिक प्रक्रिया का उल्लंघन अपराध को कम नहीं करता, बल्कि नए अपराधियों को जन्म देता है, जो वर्दी के पीछे छिपकर कमजोर लोगों पर अत्याचार करते हैं। यदि भारत को मजबूत अर्थव्यवस्था और सम्मानित लोकतंत्र बनना है, तो इस प्रवृत्ति को हर हाल में समाप्त करना होगा।

Source: <https://chetnamanch.com/uttar-pradesh/controversy-heats-up-over-disagreement-among-judges-regarding-madrassa-probe>

मदरसों की जांच मामले में जजों के बीच मतभेद का मामला गरमाया

मदरसों की जांच को लेकर फैसला देने वाले जजों के बेंच में मतभेद का मामला भी काफी गरमा गया है। मदरसों की जांच मामले की सुनवाई कर रही डिवीजन बेंच के दो न्यायाधीशों, जस्टिस अतुल श्रीधरन और जस्टिस विवेक सरन के बीच कुछ बिंदुओं पर मतभेद भी सामने आया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश Yogendra Nath Jha 30 Apr 2026 03:13 PM

UP News : मदरसों की जांच को लेकर फैसला देने वाले जजों के बेंच में मतभेद का मामला भी काफी गरमा गया है। मदरसों की जांच मामले की सुनवाई कर रही डिवीजन बेंच के दो न्यायाधीशों, जस्टिस अतुल श्रीधरन और जस्टिस विवेक सरन के बीच कुछ बिंदुओं पर मतभेद भी सामने आया है। जहां एक ओर जस्टिस श्रीधरन ने एनएचआरसी की कार्यशैली पर कड़ी टिप्पणी की, वहीं जस्टिस सरन ने उन टिप्पणियों से खुद को अलग कर लिया। कानूनी जानकारों का मानना है कि इस मतभेद के चलते मामला आगे बड़ी बेंच (लार्जर बेंच) को भेजा जा सकता है।

व्यापक असर: कानूनी और सामाजिक बहस तेज

यह मामला केवल मदरसों की जांच तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इससे मानवाधिकार आयोग की भूमिका, उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र और संवेदनशील मामलों में उसकी कार्यप्रणाली पर भी व्यापक चर्चा शुरू हो गई है। आने वाले दिनों में अदालत का अंतिम निर्णय यह तय करेगा कि ऐसे मामलों में जांच के आदेश देने की प्रक्रिया और सीमाएं क्या होंगी। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की टिप्पणियों और अंतरिम आदेश के बाद यह मामला एक अहम मोड़ पर पहुंच गया है। अब सबकी नजर 11 मई को होने वाली अगली सुनवाई पर है, जहां यह स्पष्ट हो सकेगा कि मदरसों की जांच, एनएचआरसी की भूमिका और कानून के दायरे को लेकर अदालत का अंतिम रुख क्या होगा। UP News

मानवाधिकार आयोग को कोर्ट ने अपने दायरे में रहने को कहा

मानवाधिकार आयोग को कोर्ट ने दायरे में रहकर काम करने को कहा है। सुनवाई के दौरान यह मुद्दा भी सामने आया कि क्या मानवाधिकार आयोग को इस प्रकार की जांच के निर्देश देने का अधिकार है या नहीं। अदालत ने संकेत दिया कि आयोग को अपने वैधानिक दायरे में रहकर ही कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। यह पहलू आगे की सुनवाई में कानूनी बहस का प्रमुख केंद्र बन सकता है।

Source: <https://www.navjivanindia.com/news/allahabad-high-court-criticized-the-functioning-of-the-national-human-rights-commission-questioned-its-investigation-into-madrasas>

इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट की मानवाधिकार आयोग की कार्यप्रणाली पर सख्त टिप्पणी, मदरसों की जांच पर उठाए सवाल जहां एक ओर हाईकोर्ट ने आयोग की प्राथमिकताओं पर सवाल उठाए हैं, वहीं राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग का कहना है कि वह प्राप्त शिकायतों के आधार पर कार्रवाई कर रहा है। अब सभी की नजर आने वाली जांच रिपोर्ट और अदालत की आगे की सुनवाई पर टिकी है।

नवजीवन डेस्क

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इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) की कार्यप्रणाली पर गंभीर सवाल उठाते हुए कड़ी टिप्पणी की है। न्यायालय ने आश्चर्य जताया कि आयोग उत्तर प्रदेश के मदरसों की जांच जैसे मामलों में हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है, जबकि अन्य गंभीर मानवाधिकार मुद्दों पर उसकी सक्रियता पर प्रश्नचिह्न खड़े होते हैं।

इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट की जस्टिस अतुल श्रीधरन और जस्टिस विवेक सरन की बेंच ने मदरसों की आर्थिक अपराध इकाई से जांच के आदेश पर सुनवाई के दौरान सवाल उठाते हुए कहा कि जब मुस्लिमों की मॉब लिंगिंग होती है तो मानवाधिकार आयोग मौन रहता है। जब मदरसों की बात आती है तो सख्त रुख अपना लिया जाता है। कोर्ट ने कहा अपनी ड्यूटी के बजाय मानवाधिकार आयोग मदरसों की जांच का आदेश दे रहा है। इस दौरान हाई कोर्ट ने मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा मदरसों की जांच ईओडब्ल्यू से कराए जाने के आदेश को प्रथम दृष्टया गैरकानूनी बताया है।

हालांकि हाईकोर्ट ने मामले में फौरी तौर पर मदरसों की ईओडब्ल्यू से जांच के आदेश पर रोक लगा दी है। मानवाधिकार आयोग के निर्देश पर राज्य सरकार ने ईओडब्ल्यू को 588 अनुदानित मदरसों की जांच सौंपी थी, जिस पर अब रोक लग गई है। अब इस मामले में हाईकोर्ट 11 मई को अगली सुनवाई करेगा। हाई कोर्ट ने याचिकाकर्ता टीचर्स एसोसिएशन मदरिस अरबिया और दो अन्य की तरफ से दाखिल याचिका पर सुनवाई करते यह आदेश दिया।

हाईकोर्ट ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग को नोटिस जारी करते हुए अपने वकील के जरिए कोर्ट के सामने पेश होने का भी आदेश दिया है। वहीं इस मामले में पीठ के दोनों जजों के बीच मतभेद भी सामने आया। यह आदेश जस्टिस अतुल श्रीधरन और जस्टिस विवेक सरन की डिवीजन बेंच ने दिया है। लेकिन दोनों जजों ने अलग-अलग ऑर्डर पास किए। मानवाधिकार आयोग पर टिप्पणी जस्टिस अतुल श्रीधरन ने अपने अलग आदेश में किया है। जस्टिस विवेक सरन ने अलग आदेश जारी कर कहा है कि वह जस्टिस श्रीधरन की पैरा 6 और 7 में की गई टिप्पणियों से सहमत नहीं है और इससे खुद को अलग कर रहे हैं। माना जा रहा है कि सुनवाई करने वाली बेंच में मतभेद होने से आगे यह मामला बड़ी पीठ को रेफर किया जा सकता है।

हाईकोर्ट की इस टिप्पणी के बाद राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की भूमिका को लेकर बहस तेज हो गई है। इस बीच आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने कहा कि मामले में अंतिम निष्कर्ष जांच रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही स्पष्ट होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि फिलहाल जांच पर रोक लगी हुई है और यह जरूरी है कि जांच पूरी होने दी जाए ताकि सच्चाई सामने आ सके।

वहीं इस पूरे घटनाक्रम के बाद न्यायपालिका और मानवाधिकार आयोग की भूमिका को लेकर नई बहस शुरू हो गई है। जहां एक ओर कोर्ट ने आयोग की प्राथमिकताओं पर सवाल उठाए हैं, वहीं राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग का कहना है कि वह प्राप्त शिकायतों के आधार पर कार्रवाई कर रहा है। अब सभी की नजर आने वाली जांच रिपोर्ट और अदालत की आगे की सुनवाई पर टिकी है, जिससे इस विवाद पर अंतिम स्थिति स्पष्ट हो सकेगी।