

कोटा शहर कार्यकारिणी में विभिन्न पदों पर नियुक्तियां

कोटा। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार, पर्यावरण सुरक्षा एवं भ्रष्टाचार निवारण संगठन के जिलाध्यक्ष की ओर से संभागीय अध्यक्ष श्याम मनोहर हरित की सहमति से कोटा शहर की कार्यकारिणी घोषित की गई। इसमें अध्यक्ष नवीन शर्मा, वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष देवेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा, उपाध्यक्ष प्रेम सिंह राजपूत, महामंत्री शिवराज भारद्वाज, मंत्री ब्रजेश राजौरा, प्रचार मंत्री महेश सुमन, संगठन मंत्री सुनीता कुशावाह, कोषाध्यक्ष ललित कुमार सुमन को नियुक्त किया है। इसके अलावा कार्यकारिणी सदस्य भरत शाक्यवाल, राजेश जागा, अनिल सुमन, दीपक गोयल, सौरभ महावर को नियुक्त किया गया। इन नियुक्तियों पर महामंत्री शमशेर परमानी, उपाध्यक्ष गणेश दत्त दाधीच सहित अन्य ने बधाई दी।

Source: <https://onlykashmir.in/29571/remembering-sarwanand-kaul-premi-a-poet-patriot-and-martyr-of-kashmir/>

Remembering Sarwanand Kaul Premi: A Poet, Patriot, and Martyr of Kashmir

By Online Editor | May 01, 2026

Rohit Tikoo

Hazaron saal nargis apni be-noori pe roti hai, Badi mushkil se hota hai chaman mein didavar paida.

(For a thousand years, the narcissus weeps its own blindness; with great difficulty, a man of true vision is born into the garden.)

— Mirza Ghalib

Sarwanand Kaul Premi was one such rare visionary.

Thirty-six years ago, terrorism cruelly took him and his son, Virender Kaul, from us. Their lives were extinguished not just for being taken, but for their unwavering convictions, their refusal to abandon their homeland, and their choice of dignity over fear.

Sarwanand Kaul Premi Ji was more than a scholar. He was a bridge between the sacred traditions of Hindus and Muslims, carrying wisdom across communities with grace and understanding.

Sarwanand Kaul Premi Ji was a towering intellectual figure and a living embodiment of Kashmir's composite culture, whose life's work served as a crucial bridge between Hindu and Muslim traditions.

His profound knowledge of Sanskrit, Persian, and Kashmiri allowed him to explore in depth the philosophical and spiritual commonalities shared by the two communities.

Premi Ji carried the wisdom of both traditions across cultural and religious divides with remarkable grace, deep respect, and genuine understanding. He worked on preserving and interpreting both Islamic and Hindu spiritual literature.

Through his writings, poetry, and scholarship, he demonstrated the syncretic values of Kashmiriyat. He tirelessly advocated for harmony and mutual respect in a region that has often seen conflict. His legacy is one of intellectual integrity and a fervent commitment to peace through cross-cultural understanding.

Today, we do not merely remember a father and son. We remember courage rooted in truth, and a legacy that violence could not erase. The attempt was to extinguish a light, but thirty-six years later, that light still endures.

Premi was that rare flower in the garden. His fragrance has not faded. It lives on in memory, in words, and in the quiet strength of a people who refuse to forget.

28 April 1990: The Night of the Kidnapping

By early 1990, an armed insurgency had driven most of the Kashmiri Pandit community out of the valley. Targeted killings, threats, and the broadcasting of names over mosque loudspeakers had made the message unmistakable. Most of Premi's community had already left.

He stayed. He remained in Soaf Shali, in his ancestral home, in the house that held his library, his manuscripts, and the work of a lifetime.

On the night of 28 April 1990, armed extremists arrived at his door. They first cut the local power supply, plunging the area into darkness. Then they forced their way in.

The family had finished dinner and retired for the night. The intruders gathered them together and offered a pretext: they claimed to be looking for someone called Ghulam Rasool. Then they looted the house systematically. They took gold, jewellery, Pashmina shawls, and clothes bought for an upcoming family wedding.

They entered Premi's library and took literary manuscripts and works in progress. Decades of intellectual labour left the house that night, along with the stolen jewellery.

Then came the demand: Sarwanand Kaul Premi must come with them to meet their Commander. They would return him safely, they said.

His younger son, Virender Kaul, refused to let his father go alone. He insisted on going with him. The extremists agreed. Father and son walked out into the darkness of 28 April 1990 and did not come back.

1 May 1990: The Discovery

The family waited. Days passed with no word. Then, on 1 May 1990, the police came to the house. Before they said anything, they asked the family to eat something first.

Sarwanand Kaul Premi and his son, Virender Kaul, had been found. Both were dead. Police found their bodies hanging from a tree. Their arms and legs had been broken. Their eyes had been gouged. The killers had been methodical in their cruelty.

Virender Kaul left behind a young widow and an infant son, 18 months old.

Ravinder Kaul, the youngest son, worked in the news section of All India Radio in New Delhi. He could not return for his father's cremation. His employment with state broadcasting had placed him in danger from the same extremists. The violence reached even into the family's right to mourn.

The Kashmiri Pandit community observes the martyrdom anniversary of Sarwanand Kaul Premi and Virender Kaul on 1 May, the date on which their bodies were found, and the date that marks the end of one of the most distinguished literary and patriotic lives the valley ever produced.

Early Life: A Home Where Faith and Learning Lived Together

Sarwanand Kaul Premi was born on 2 November 1924, during the holy month of Kartik, on Krishna Paksha Navami, in the village of Soaf Shali near Kokernag in the Anantnag District of Jammu and Kashmir. He was the second of five children of Gopinath Kaul, who was the first matriculate in his village. His mother was Omravati Koul. The family traced its lineage to Rainawari in Srinagar before settling in the Kokernag region.

Gopinath Kaul was a man of deep spiritual discipline. His home drew sadhus and seekers who passed through that part of the valley. The young Sarwanand grew up surrounded by devotion, scripture, and learned conversation. For a child in that household, literature and prayer were never two separate things. Premi carried that truth for the rest of his life.

His mother died when he was four years old. His aunt Gunwati raised him from that point, providing the stability and care his early years needed. His father remained his intellectual and spiritual guide, a figure he regarded not merely as a parent but as a guru.

That childhood, marked by early loss, deep piety, and constant contact with learned men, shaped a man who was rare in any era: a serious scholar who also served others, a poet who also organised communities, a man of books who also walked the street.

The Freedom Fighter: Khadi, Gandhi, and the Courage to Stand

After graduating, Sarwanand Kaul Premi joined the Khadi Bhandar at the Gandhi Ashram. The decision was not merely economic. In the 1940s, Khadi was the independence movement's daily act of defiance against British rule. Working inside the Ashram meant working inside the living structure of the freedom struggle.

Through the Ashram, Premi became active in India's independence movement. Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence, self-reliance, and moral courage deeply shaped him. During the Quit India Movement from 1942 to 1946, he worked underground for the national cause and faced arrest for his participation.

His courage caught the attention of the Father of the Nation himself. In 1946, Mahatma Gandhi personally invited the 22-year-old Premi for a meeting. At that meeting, Gandhi presented him with a photoframe containing one of his own Hindi poems, "Aav chalen ek saath chalen" (Come, let us walk together). It was an act of recognition from Bapu to a young freedom fighter from Kashmir, and Premi's family treasured it for the rest of their lives.

The bitterest irony of his story is this: the man Gandhi welcomed as a comrade in India's freedom would, forty-four years after independence, be kidnapped from his home in the dark and killed.

The Scholar of Languages: Six Tongues in the Service of One Valley

Sarwanand Kaul Premi was no ordinary literary figure. He had command over Hindi, Urdu, Kashmiri, Persian, English, and Sanskrit. That range of linguistic ability placed him in an exceptionally small class of scholars in the Kashmir of his era.

In a region where language has always been political, where the tongue you speak signals the community you belong to, a man who moved freely across six languages was making a quiet, daily argument for the irrelevance of those walls.

He served the State Education Department from 1956 to 1979, spending more than two decades ensuring young people across the valley had access to learning. He was also a broadcaster at a time when radio was the primary means through which ideas reached ordinary people across India.

When he retired from the Education Department, his literary output accelerated rather than slowed. The volume and range of what he produced after retirement stand as proof that public service and creative life do not compete. They can, in the right person, strengthen each other.

The Poet: Mahjoor Gave Him the Name, Poetry Gave Him the Voice

While serving in the freedom movement and later in the Education Department, Premi wrote. He showed his work to no one at first. Someone close to him recognised the quality of what he was keeping to himself and persuaded him to seek the judgment of a far greater authority.

That authority was Ghulam Ahmad Mahjoor, the towering figure of modern Kashmiri literature. Mahjoor did not merely encourage the young writer. He challenged him, guided him, and gave him the epithet "Premi," meaning the devoted lover, for his love of poetry. The pen name by which the world knows this freedom fighter and scholar was itself a gift from the greatest Kashmiri poet of the modern era.

Mahjoor and Premi shared the deepest kind of Guru-Shishya bond, one built on direct transmission of craft and sensibility from teacher to student. The poem that emerged from this mentorship, Roodha Jehri (Rain Spell), announced Premi as a fully formed literary voice. Kashmiri literature was richer from that day forward.

The Translator: He Carried Tagore, the Gita, and the Ramayana into Kashmiri

The truest measure of Sarwanand Kaul Premi's mind is a single fact: he translated Rabindranath Tagore's Gitanjali into Kashmiri.

Gitanjali, the Nobel Prize-winning collection of devotional poems, is a work of compressed spiritual intensity. Carrying it faithfully into Kashmiri required more than fluency in both languages. It required a deep understanding of two distinct cultural worlds: the devotional Vaishnavism of Bengal on one side, and the Shaiva mystical tradition of Kashmir on the other. Premi navigated both with fidelity.

He did not stop there. He translated the Bhagavad Gita into both Kashmiri and Urdu, making one of India's foundational texts accessible to readers who might otherwise never have encountered it. He produced a Kashmiri rendering of the Ramayana. His original works include the collections Kalami Premi and Bhakti Kusum, a biography of Mirza Kak, and devotional writings on Mathura Devi, Rupa Bhawani, and Paanchader. In total, his publications numbered more than three dozen books.

He also worked actively as a social reformer, dedicating personal effort to the cause of marriage for orphaned Muslim girls. This was not a gesture. It reflected a worldview that saw no walls between communities where human need existed.

Each translated page was, in its own way, an argument: that no tradition needs to remain foreign to any reader, and that literature builds the only bridges that survive political upheaval.

The Bridge-BUILDER: He Stood Between Two Communities in 1986

By the mid-1980s, Kashmir was changing rapidly. Political instability and the use of religious rhetoric by certain factions to consolidate power created conditions that tipped into communal violence.

The 1986 riots in South Kashmir remain among the most underreported episodes in the valley's modern history. Temples were desecrated and destroyed, particularly in Anantnag. Extremists looted Hindu properties and imposed economic boycotts. The panic that followed pushed significant numbers of Kashmiri Pandits out of their homes months before the mass exodus of January 1990.

Premi stepped into that space. During Maha Shivratri, when Hindus observed the festival, and Muslims had begun withholding essential commodities in retaliation, he walked directly between the two communities. He spoke of the bonds between Kashmiri Hindus and Muslims, bonds built across centuries of shared life under the same mountains, beside the same rivers, in the same valleys. He called both sides back to Kashmiriyat, the tradition of tolerance and coexistence that had long defined life in the valley.

His words carried weight because his life gave them credibility. A man who had translated the Bhagavad Gita and helped orphaned Muslim girls build futures was no partisan voice. He was someone both communities had reason to trust.

The violence of 1990 showed that even such men cannot always hold the line against organised hatred.

Recognition: Honours for an Unpunished Crime

Official recognition of Premi's life and work came only years after his death. It arrived in the manner that institutional acknowledgement often does. It came too late to protect the man but not too late to note, with increasing ceremony, what the country had lost.

1997: The Government of Jammu and Kashmir awarded him a posthumous gold medal, one lakh rupees, and a citation in the field of Literature on Independence Day. In the same year, the Delhi Pradesh BJP felicitated him with a medal and a memento during the 50th-anniversary celebrations of India's independence. He was the only freedom fighter from Kashmir to receive this honour on that occasion.

2000: Jammu Kashmir Vichar Manch, New Delhi, conferred the Shree Bhatt Puruskar-2000 on him in recognition of his services across different fields of life.

2006: Sanjeevni Sharda Kendra, Jammu, awarded him the Sharda Puruskar 2006 posthumously, recognising him as a legendary litterateur and social reformer.

2009: The Sahitya Academy, New Delhi, published a monograph on him in Kashmiri. In the same year, the Delhi Development Authority named a Community Centre in Sarita Vihar, Pocket A, New Delhi, the "Sarwanand Koul Premi Memorial Community Centre."

2017: Shree Alakh Saheba Trust (Registered), Jammu, honoured him with the First Alakh Saman.

2018: The J&K Academy of Art, Culture and Languages published a Kashmiri monograph on him.

2019: The Sahitya Academy published the English translation of its earlier monograph, bringing his story to readers beyond the Kashmiri-speaking world.

2021: The Athroot Foundation awarded him posthumously for his contributions to Poetry and Literature. In October 2021, the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications, Government of India, issued a special postal cover in his honour. The Chief Postmaster General, Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh, released it in Jammu on 23 October 2021. Delhi Metro installed its bilingual cut-out panel images at busy metro stations as part of the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrations.

2022: The UT Government of J&K awarded him the Lifetime Achievement Award, a gold medal and one lakh rupees in cash on Republic Day 2022. In August 2022, the J&K Government renamed the Higher Secondary School in Soaf Shali, Kokernag, after him.

His name is also inscribed on the tributary wall at Rock Memorial, Vivekananda Kendra, Kanyakumari, in permanent memory of the freedom fighters of India.

In 2018, the Jammu and Kashmir administration approved a proposal to incorporate his translations of the Bhagavad Gita and the Kashmiri Ramayana into state educational and cultural departments. A Governor's advisor chaired the approval meeting on 4 October 2018. The administration withdrew the proposal on 18 October 2018, a fortnight later, without public explanation.

The Fight for Justice: Rajinder Kaul's Thirty-Six-Year Struggle

Rajinder Kaul, the elder son of Sarwanand Kaul Premi, has spent nearly four decades fighting on two relentless fronts. There has been a battle against time to preserve and carry forward his father's literary and cultural legacy. The other has been a battle against silence, to compel the Indian state to acknowledge the truth of what was done to his family.

In 1994, soon after the formation of the National Human Rights Commission, Rajinder Kaul submitted a detailed petition. It was not just a complaint. It was a record of pain, a testimony of loss, and a call for justice. The petition documented the brutal killing of his father and younger brother, the suffering endured by the family, and the larger pattern of targeted violence and displacement faced by the Kashmiri Pandit community.

What followed was not closure, but a long and exhausting journey through institutions. From the National Human Rights Commission to the State Human Rights Commission, from administrative corridors to the Jammu and Kashmir High Court, Rajinder Kaul has moved from one forum to another, carrying the same unanswered questions. Each step promised hope, yet delivered delay. Each door opened, but rarely led to a resolution. Justice, even after thirty-six years, remains elusive.

What makes this struggle even more profound is its human weight. This is not merely a legal fight. It is a son's lifelong effort to seek dignity for his father and brother. It is an attempt to ensure that their memory is not reduced to a forgotten statistic.

Today, Rajinder Kaul continues his pursuit with quiet resilience. Yet, there is an unspoken fear that shadows this journey. After decades of waiting, he remains uncertain whether he will witness justice in his own lifetime. And that is perhaps the deepest tragedy of all.

Not just that the cruelty of terrorism took a father and son, but that the search for justice has stretched across generations, still incomplete, still unanswered.

Final Reflection: Memory Must Lead to Justice

Remembering is not enough.

If the story of Sarwanand Kaul Premi and Virender Kaul is to mean anything, it must move beyond tribute into accountability. A nation that honours its poets, its freedom fighters, and its moral voices cannot allow their deaths to remain unanswered.

Thirty-six years is not just the passage of time. It is a measure of delay, of silence, and of a justice system that has yet to fully respond to a crime that shook the conscience of an entire community.

This is not only Rajinder Kaul's fight anymore. It belongs to all who believe that truth must be acknowledged, that

dignity must be restored, and that justice delayed cannot become justice denied forever.

The call today is simple, but urgent.

Acknowledge. Document. Act.

Let there be clear, official recognition of what happened. Let the truth be recorded without hesitation or dilution.

Let institutions move with the seriousness this crime demands.

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

And if we truly believe that men like Sarwanand Kaul Premi were rare, then the least we owe them is this: not just remembrance, but resolution.

Source: <https://www.joharlive.com/news/human-rights-commission-takes-strict-stance-beating-minor-khunti-orders/>

खूंटी में नाबालिग की पिटाई पर मानवाधिकार आयोग सख्त, सरकार को दिया एफआईआर का अल्टीमेटम
SahayBy SahayMay 1, 2026Updated:May 1, 2026

Ranchi : झारखंड के खूंटी जिले में पुलिस हिरासत के दौरान एक नाबालिग बच्चे की बेरहमी से पिटाई के मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने कड़ा रुख अपनाया है। आयोग ने राज्य सरकार को अंतिम अल्टीमेटम देते हुए पीड़ित बच्चे शिवा कुमार सिंह को एक लाख रुपये का मुआवजा देने और दोषी पुलिस अधिकारी पर एफआईआर दर्ज करने का निर्देश दिया है। यह कार्रवाई चाइल्ड राइट्स फाउंडेशन की शिकायत पर संज्ञान लेते हुए की गई है।

घटना के अनुसार, फरवरी 2025 में खूंटी पुलिस मानव तस्करी के एक संदिग्ध की तलाश में कोसंबी गांव पहुंची थी। आरोपी के घर पर मौजूद न होने के कारण पुलिस उसके 16 वर्षीय बेटे को जबरन उठाकर महिला थाने ले आई। आरोप है कि सब-इंस्पेक्टर संतोष रजक ने बच्चे की इतनी बेरहमी से पिटाई की कि वह चलने-फिरने की स्थिति में भी नहीं रहा। पुलिस का उद्देश्य बच्चे को पीटकर उसके पिता का पता ठिकाना जानना था।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने इस कृत्य की निंदा करते हुए इसे भारतीय न्याय संहिता और किशोर न्याय अधिनियम का खुला उल्लंघन बताया है। आयोग ने कहा कि दोषी अधिकारी ने नाबालिग के जीवन और गरिमा के अधिकार का हनन किया है।

झारखंड सरकार ने आयोग को बताया है कि मुआवजे की एक लाख रुपये की राशि को मंजूरी दे दी गई है और जल्द ही इसे पीड़ित परिवार को भेज दिया जाएगा। हालांकि, आयोग ने इस बात पर गहरी नाराजगी जताई कि दोषी पुलिस अधिकारी पर अब तक

आपराधिक मुकदमा दर्ज नहीं किया गया है। आयोग ने स्पष्ट किया है कि केवल मुआवजा काफी नहीं है, कानून तोड़ने वाले अधिकारियों पर कानूनी कार्यवाही भी जरूरी है।

Source: <https://hindi.theprint.in/opinion/keeping-capf-in-bengal-for-60-days-raises-constitutional-questions-its-not-an-occupying-force/965251/>

बंगाल में 60 दिन CAPF रखने पर उठे संवैधानिक सवाल, यह कोई कब्ज़ा करने वाली फोर्स नहीं अनुच्छेद 324 के तहत चुनाव तक ही केंद्रीय बलों की भूमिका, वोटिंग खत्म होते ही अधिकार सीमित होने लगते हैं।
केबीएस सिद्धू 1 May, 2026

श्विम बंगाल विधानसभा चुनाव के दूसरे और अंतिम चरण की वोटिंग अभी खत्म भी नहीं हुई थी कि बुधवार शाम 5:12 बजे सीआरपीएफ के डीजी आईपीएस जीपी सिंह ने एक्स पर पोस्ट कर दिया कि 500 कंपनियां सीएपीएफ की राज्य में रहेंगी, अगले आदेश तक.

ये 500 कंपनियां—सीआरपीएफ, बीएसएफ, सीआईएसएफ, आईटीबीपी और एसएसबी से मिलाकर करीब 50,000 जवान—गिनती के दिन 4 मई तक कानून-व्यवस्था के लिए राज्य में तैनात रहेंगे. इससे पहले केंद्रीय गृह मंत्री अमित शाह भी कह चुके हैं कि बंगाल में केंद्रीय बल 60 दिन तक रहेंगे. अगर ऑपरेशन की ज़रूरत को अलग रखें, तो संवैधानिक सवाल साफ नहीं है.

बंगाल में सतर्कता की वजह

बंगाल में चुनाव के बाद हिंसा की घटनाएं सिर्फ धारणा नहीं, रिकॉर्ड में हैं. 2021 विधानसभा चुनाव के बाद राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) को 1,979 शिकायतें मिलीं, जिनमें करीब 15,000 पीड़ित 23 जिलों से थे. कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट के आदेश पर सीबीआई ने हत्या और असामान्य मौत के 52 मामले दर्ज किए थे. 2018 पंचायत चुनाव में टीएमसी ने करीब 34 प्रतिशत सीटें बिना मुकाबले जीती थीं, जैसा कि राज्य चुनाव आयोग ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में बताया था.

इसलिए 4 मई तक 50,000 सीएपीएफ जवानों की तैनाती को ज्यादा नहीं कहा जा सकता.

संवैधानिक ढांचा क्या कहता है

लेकिन सवाल यह है कि चुनाव खत्म होने के बाद ये 50,000 जवान क्या कर सकते हैं. संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची के राज्य सूची में कानून-व्यवस्था राज्य का विषय है. सीएपीएफ को सिर्फ तैनात कर देने से उन्हें अपने आप अधिकार नहीं मिल जाते. यह अधिकार राज्य सरकार देती है. केंद्र सरकार दो आधारों पर बल तैनात करती है. पहला, अनुच्छेद 355, जो केंद्र को राज्यों को बाहरी हमले और आंतरिक अशांति से बचाने की जिम्मेदारी देता है—यह कब्जे का अधिकार नहीं है.

दूसरा, अनुच्छेद 324, जिसके तहत चुनाव आयोग निष्पक्ष चुनाव के लिए केंद्रीय बल बुलाता है, लेकिन यह अधिकार चुनाव तक ही सीमित है. वोटिंग खत्म होते ही इसकी ताकत कम होने लगती है.

बल क्या कर सकते हैं और क्या नहीं

जब तक अनुच्छेद 356 (राष्ट्रपति शासन) या AFSPA लागू नहीं होता—जो बंगाल में नहीं है—तब तक सीएपीएफ की भूमिका सीमित रहती है.

CRPF Act, 1949 के तहत जवान वही काम करते हैं जो उन्हें दिया जाता है. सामान्य स्थिति में वे जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, पुलिस कमिश्नर या राज्य के डीजीपी के निर्देश में काम करते हैं. सीएपीएफ एक सहायक बल है, उसका विकल्प नहीं.

भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता (BNSS), 2023, जो 1 जुलाई 2024 से लागू हुई, भी यही ढांचा बनाए रखती है. इसके सेक्शन 163 के तहत अवैध भीड़ को हटाने का अधिकार मजिस्ट्रेट या थाने के प्रभारी के पास होता है, सीएपीएफ कमांडर के पास नहीं.

सेक्शन 164 के तहत बल प्रयोग भी मजिस्ट्रेट के आदेश से ही हो सकता है. और सेक्शन 218 के तहत कानूनी सुरक्षा सिर्फ उन्हीं को मिलती है जो आदेश के तहत काम करते हैं—अपने मन से कार्रवाई करने पर सीएपीएफ जवान को वैसी सुरक्षा नहीं मिलती जैसी AFSPA में मिलती है.

सीमित स्वतंत्र भूमिका

सीएपीएफ अपने स्तर पर संवेदनशील इलाकों में फ्लैग मार्च कर सकती है, महत्वपूर्ण जगहों पर तैनाती कर सकती है और एस्कॉर्ट ड्यूटी कर सकती है, लेकिन बिना आदेश के घेराबंदी करना, गिरफ्तारी करना या बल प्रयोग करना—आत्मरक्षा के अलावा—उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर है.

फेडरल खाई

यहीं असली राजनीतिक और संवैधानिक दबाव की स्थिति बनती है. केंद्र द्वारा 500 कंपनियां बनाए रखना कानूनी तौर पर सही ठहराया जा सकता है—19 मार्च के चुनाव आयोग के आदेश और सीआरपीएफ एक्ट इसके आधार देते हैं. लेकिन कानूनी आधार और असल काम में फर्क होता है. अगर ममता बनर्जी सरकार, अपने डीजीपी के जरिए, सीएपीएफ को सही तरीके से इस्तेमाल करने से मना कर देती है, तो केंद्र के पास अनुच्छेद 356 के अलावा कोई तरीका नहीं बचता. तब ये बल वही बन जाएंगे जैसा टीएमसी हमेशा कहती रही है—बिना बुलाए मौजूदगी, वर्दी में एक राजनीतिक संदेश, लेकिन संवैधानिक तौर पर निष्क्रिय. सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले, खासकर एस.आर. बोम्मई बनाम भारत संघ (1994) के बाद से, कानून-व्यवस्था पर राज्य के अधिकार को संघीय ढांचे में लगभग अटूट माना गया है. अगर केंद्र किसी राज्य में 50,000 जवान तैनात करता है, और वह राज्य की चुनी हुई सरकार की इच्छा के खिलाफ है—तो स्थिति संवैधानिक रूप से असहज हो जाती है, चाहे सावधानी सही ही क्यों न हो.

यह व्यवस्था तब तक चलती है जब तक राज्य सरकार सहयोग करती है. जैसे ही वह सहयोग नहीं करती, संघीय संतुलन की नाजुकता साफ दिखने लगती है. आईपीएस अधिकारी का एक्स पोस्ट इसलिए आया क्योंकि बंगाल का इतिहास ऐसा है कि इंतजार करने की गुंजाइश कम है. यह सोच सही है, लेकिन 50,000 सीएपीएफ जवान सिर्फ एक सावधानी हैं, कोई गारंटी नहीं.

उनकी मौजूदगी तभी असर करती है जब राज्य प्रशासन उन्हें इस्तेमाल करने को तैयार हो. उनके अधिकार तभी लागू होते हैं जब मजिस्ट्रेट का आदेश मिले. संविधान ने सीएपीएफ को किसी कब्जा करने वाली फोर्स के रूप में नहीं बनाया है, और इसे ऐसा बनाया भी नहीं जा सकता, बिना संघीय ढांचे को नुकसान पहुंचाए. इन बलों को रखना सही हो सकता है, लेकिन 4 मई तक उनका असली असर पूरी तरह राज्य सरकार के रवैये पर निर्भर करेगा—जो केंद्रीय बलों के प्रति अपनी नाराज़गी कभी छिपाती नहीं रही है.

Source: <https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/state/west-bengal/kolkata/election-commission-gears-up-to-curb-violence-in-bengal-70-thousand-capf-personnel-to-be-deployed-on-result-day/articleshow/130672451.cms>

बंगाल में हिंसा को रोकने के लिए चुनाव आयोग ने कसी कमर, रिजल्ट के दिन तैनात रहेंगे 70000 CAPF कर्मी
Authored by: एनबीटी डेस्क | नवभारतटाइम्स.कॉम • 1 May 2026, 1:07 pm IST

बंगाल में हिंसा को रोकने के लिए काउंटिंग शुरू होने से पहले ही चुनाव आयोग ने अपनी तैयारी कर ली है। आयोग पूरे राज्य में लगभग 70 हजार केंद्रीय सुरक्षा बलों को तैनात रखा है ताकि उन इलाकों में निगरानी रखी जा सके जहां चुनाव के बाद हिंसा का इतिहास रहा है।

कोलकाता: पश्चिम बंगाल में हिंसा से निपटने के लिए वोटों की गिनती शुरू होने से पहले ही चुनाव आयोग ने अपनी कमर कस ली है। इसके तहत आयोग ने राज्य में लगभग 70 हजार केंद्रीय सुरक्षा बलों को तैनात रखा है ताकि उन इलाकों में निगरानी रखी जा सके जहां चुनाव के बाद हिंसा का इतिहास रहा है। इसके साथ ही केंद्रीय सुरक्षा बलों ने राजनीतिक प्रतिद्वंद्वियों को निशाना बनाने के किसी भी प्रयास के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई भी शुरू की है।

पिछले चुनाव में हुई थीं 1934 घटनाएं

बता दें कि बंगाल के पिछले विधानसभा चुनाव में तत्कालीन डीजीपी की एनएचआरसी जांच समिति को भेजी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, हत्या, यौन उत्पीड़न, आगजनी और गंभीर चोट पहुंचाने जैसी 1934 घटनाएं हुई थीं। चुनाव आयोग ने 4 मई को स्थिति पर नजर रखने के लिए चुनाव आयोग के मुख्यालय, निर्वाचन सदन और बंगाल के मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी के कार्यालय में कंट्रोल रूम स्थापित करने को कहा है।

वोटों की गिनती के बाद हुई थी कई जगह हिंसा

साल 2021 की एनएचआरसी जांच रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, वोटों की गिनती के बाद के महीनों में कई जगहों पर राजनीतिक जुड़ाव के आधार पर संगठित और जान-बूझकर हिंसा की गई थी। चुनाव के बाद हिंसा की करीब 1934 घटनाएं हुई थीं।

इसमें हत्या के 29 मामले

उत्पीड़न के 12 मामले

गंभीर चोटों के 391 मामले

आगजनी/तोड़फोड़ के 940 मामले

डराने-धमकाने के 562 मामले शामिल थे

60 प्रतिशत शिकायतों में नहीं हुई एफआईआर

हालांकि 9304 लोगों पर आरोप लगाए गए थे, लेकिन सिर्फ 1345 लोगों को ही गिरफ्तार किया गया। एनएचआरसी की जांच में पाया गया कि 60 प्रतिशत शिकायतों में एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं की गई थी।

जानें पीआईएल में क्या थी मांग

सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हाल ही में दायर एक पीआईएल में यह गुहार लगाई गई कि बंगाल में कानून-व्यवस्था से जुड़ी मशीनरी के कामकाज पर नजर रखने के लिए एक रिटायर्ड जज की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्च-स्तरीय निगरानी समिति बनाने का निर्देश दिया जाए। इसमें आगे यह भी मांग की गई कि राज्य सरकार को कानून-व्यवस्था बनाए रखने और जरूरी कदम उठाने के लिए कहा जाए, जिसमें संवेदनशील इलाकों में पर्याप्त केंद्रीय सुरक्षा बलों की तैनाती भी शामिल है।



Source: <https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/india/election-commission-braces-for-post-poll-violence-in-bengal-70-000-capf-personnel-retained-to-foil-unrest-after-declaration-of-results-13905220.html>

EC retains 70,000 CAPF personnel to prevent post-poll violence in Bengal

Dedicated monitoring hubs are being established both at Nirvachan Sadan, the Commission's headquarters in New Delhi, and at the office of the state's chief electoral officer.

MONEYCONTROL NEWS MAY 01, 2026 / 11:30 IST

With vote counting yet to begin, the Election Commission of India has already shifted focus to maintaining order in West Bengal that witnessed sporadic episodes of violence in the recent elections, the second phase of which concluded on April 29.

The commission has decided to retain nearly 70,000 central security personnel across the state, particularly in districts previously affected by post-poll clashes, to deter any attempts at violence once results are declared. The move signals a proactive approach aimed at preventing a repeat of earlier incidents marked by political reprisals. To strengthen oversight, dedicated monitoring hubs are being established both at Nirvachan Sadan, the Commission's headquarters in New Delhi, and at the office of the state's chief electoral officer. These control rooms will track developments in real time on counting day, May 4, and coordinate rapid response measures if disturbances emerge.

Senior officials have emphasized that any individual or group attempting to intimidate rivals or disrupt peace will face immediate legal consequences.

The heightened vigilance stems from the findings of a previous investigation by the National Human Rights Commission, which documented widespread and targeted attacks following the 2021 Assembly election results. The report detailed nearly 2,000 incidents, including killings, sexual violence, serious injuries, arson, and intimidation, spread across multiple districts.

Despite thousands being named as accused, arrests were comparatively limited, raising questions about enforcement and accountability. The inquiry also pointed to lapses in police procedure, noting that a significant share of complaints did not result in formal case registration.

These concerns have resurfaced in a recent petition before the Supreme Court of India, which calls for the creation of an independent oversight panel led by a retired judge. The plea seeks closer supervision of law enforcement agencies and urges authorities to ensure sufficient deployment of central forces in sensitive areas. West Bengal recorded sporadic episodes of violence in both phases of elections. While 152 constituencies went to the polls in the first phase on April 23, 142 of the total 294 constituencies voted in the second phase that concluded on April 29.

Source: <https://www.indiatodayne.in/opinion/story/the-human-tragedy-of-assams-nrc-and-the-lessons-manipur-must-not-ignore-1384527-2026-05-01>

News Opinion The Human Tragedy of Assam's NRC and the Lessons Manipur Must Not Ignore

The Human Tragedy of Assam's NRC and the Lessons Manipur Must Not Ignore

The story of Assam's National Register of Citizens is filled with profound sadness and urgent concern. What began as a necessary effort to honour the Assam Accord of 1985 and safeguard the demographic, cultural, and linguistic character of Assam from unchecked illegal immigration ultimately became one of the most heartbreaking administrative failures in recent Indian history.

Naorem Mohen

May 01, 2026,

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The story of Assam's National Register of Citizens is filled with profound sadness and urgent concern. What began as a necessary effort to honour the Assam Accord of 1985 and safeguard the demographic, cultural, and linguistic character of Assam from unchecked illegal immigration ultimately became one of the most heartbreaking administrative failures in recent Indian history.

The final list published in 2019 left nearly 1.9 million people excluded out of 32.9 million applicants. Behind those cold statistics lies a trail of fear, despair, broken families, and over fifty documented suicides by March 2024. The process exposed the deep fault lines in how we approach citizenship verification when large sections of the population live in poverty, face annual natural disasters, and possess almost nothing in terms of formal documentation.

For Manipur, now grappling with its own demands for a similar exercise amid ethnic tensions and concerns over cross-border inflows, Assam's experience is not a distant case study but a mirror that demands honest confrontation.

The fundamental failure of the Assam NRC stemmed from its rigid over-reliance on legacy documents in a society ill-equipped to meet such demands. The procedure required List A documents—proof that the individual or their ancestors resided in Assam before the March 24, 1971 cutoff—such as entries in the 1951 NRC, pre-1971 electoral rolls, land and tenancy records, citizenship certificates, passports, or government-issued licences.

List B linkage documents then had to connect the applicant to those ancestors through birth certificates, school records, or Gram Panchayat certificates.

On paper, this seemed logical. In reality, it was cruelly disconnected from ground realities. Assam is a land ravaged by the Brahmaputra's annual floods. Villages disappear, homes are destroyed, and whatever little paperwork poor families manage to keep is washed away in the muddy waters.

A daily-wage labourer living in a temporary hut, moving from one worksite to another in search of survival, has no capacity to preserve decades-old documents. How can a family that rebuilds its shelter every monsoon season produce clear land records or consistent electoral roll entries?

Record-keeping in rural areas was never meticulous, and many genuine citizens, especially from marginalised and migrant backgrounds within the state, lacked knowledge of procedures or even awareness that such documentation would one day determine their very right to exist as Indians.

Officials often rejected ration cards—akin to social security proofs—on flimsy technical grounds, even when the Supreme Court had indicated they could serve as linkage evidence. Spelling mismatches, minor discrepancies in names after marriage, or simple non-acceptance became reasons for exclusion. This created an atmosphere of arbitrariness where executive discretion reigned supreme.

Compounding this was the excessive power handed to officials at every level. A state-level committee and the NRC Coordinator oversaw around 52,000 subordinates who conducted verifications and drew up family trees. Without clear, uniform criteria for distinguishing “original” from “non-original” inhabitants, these authorities divided the population in ways that felt deeply biased and opaque.

The “non-original” were subjected to disproportionately strict scrutiny despite possessing documents, while some others received leniency. Parallel mechanisms worsened the chaos. Electoral Registration Officers and Border Police could mark individuals as Doubtful Voters and refer them to Foreigners Tribunals, even after NRC inclusion. Tribunals themselves operated with summary procedures—giving suspects just ten days to reply and present evidence—while being presided over by advocates, retired officials, or contractual staff with minimal training. Allegations surfaced that some tribunal members felt pressured to rule against applicants to secure contract renewals.

There was no uniformity, no robust safeguards against bias, and no real finality. Anyone could file objections against inclusions without penalties for frivolous complaints, dragging families through repeated cycles of anxiety and litigation.

In a state where India has no extradition treaty with Bangladesh, those declared foreigners faced the prospect of indefinite detention, stripping them of substantive rights and reducing them to legal ghosts. The judiciary, including the Supreme Court, largely refrained from deep intervention despite being aware of these flaws, treating the Assam case as an exception rather than addressing systemic issues.

The human cost of this flawed machinery was devastating and remains seared in memory. Fear of exclusion, loss of voting rights, jobs, education access, and Aadhaar linkage created a mental health crisis. Saibun Nesha Laskar, a 45-year-old Muslim Bengali woman from Sonai in Cachar, failed to gather legacy data and committed suicide in July 2015, torn apart by the dread of deportation.

Hanif Khan, a 40-year-old driver from Kashipur, hanged himself in January 2018 after his name did not appear in the first draft. Ratan Ray, working with the government’s inland water transport authority in Guwahati, took his life in April 2018 when his name was missing initially.

Entire families suffered, Deben Barman saw his son and grandchildren excluded while others were included, leading to his suicide. Subrata Dey, despite his family’s presence in the 1951 NRC, was declared a foreigner, sent to a Goalpara detention camp, and died there after two months, leaving his poor family without their only earner. Laifon Ali, an elderly man marked as a D-voter despite having documents, ended his life out of detention fears. Retired teachers like Bimal Ch. Ghosh and Nirod Boron Das, who had even worked on the process, succumbed to depression when excluded. The list goes on—Angad Sutradhar, Jamir Khan, Aklima Bewa, Anowar Hussain, and many more—spanning Hindus, Muslims, tea tribes, and Gorkhas.

Women and children suffered the most under Assam’s NRC. Married women often faced rejection due to name and address changes after relocation, struggling with mismatched documents and restricted linkage proofs like Gram Panchayat certificates.

Many depended on male relatives’ records and were hit hardest by “strict verification” rules. Children suffered when a single parent’s Doubtful Voter status or tribunal case tainted their applications, leaving them at risk of being declared foreigners despite being born in Assam.

Scarce school and birth records in flood-affected poor areas worsened their plight. This uncertainty triggered family stress, disrupted education and healthcare, and contributed to the wave of despair and suicides. Their silent trauma remains one of the exercise’s most unforgivable failures, highlighting how rigid documentation ignores gendered and generational vulnerabilities.

These were not just statistics but living people crushed by complexity, economic ruin, and the terror of becoming stateless in the only home they had ever known. Women and transgender applicants faced added burdens due to name and address changes. The absence of any built-in mental health support or grievance mechanisms turned procedural stress into fatal despair.

A 2022 CAG audit later revealed massive irregularities, cost escalations from ₹288 crore to over ₹1,600 crore, software failures, and verification lapses, confirming what victims already knew: the system was not designed for the realities of the poor and disaster-affected.

Political and administrative pressures further undermined the process. The ruling dispensation at times pushed for stricter outcomes, while opposition voices highlighted disenfranchisement of genuine citizens. Even within the BJP, some ministers reportedly expressed unhappiness with the implementation.

The All Assam Students’ Union, a key player in the original movement, pointed out deficiencies. Harsh Mander’s

observations as a special monitor for the National Human Rights Commission revealed how due process was neglected—district administrations taking months to provide documents while tribunals gave applicants mere weeks.

India's lack of repatriation arrangements meant declared foreigners languished in camps, turning a citizenship exercise into a humanitarian tragedy. Porous borders remained unaddressed, making the entire costly effort feel incomplete as infiltration concerns persisted.

Legacy data itself carried inherent flaws: documents from earlier decades were issued under loose regulations for welfare purposes, opening avenues for forgery, yet the system treated them as infallible while punishing those without access.

The NRC conflated contested citizenship with confirmed illegality, creating confusion even in family trees where one parent's status tainted descendants. These failures were not mere administrative oversights but a profound disconnect between policy intent and lived reality.

In a low-documentation society marked by poverty, illiteracy in procedural matters, frequent disasters, and migration for survival, demanding exhaustive proofs without adequate support systems was bound to exclude the vulnerable.

The process lacked transparency, timely public information drives, fast-track facilitation for document recovery, and penalties against abuse. It divided society rather than unifying it around shared citizenship. Genuine indigenous voices also suffered harassment, diluting the very protection the exercise aimed to provide.

The moral question remains heavy, how does a nation balance its duty to native communities against the rights of long-settled residents and the imperative of humane governance? Assam's NRC tilted too far toward rigidity, paying the price in human lives and eroded trust.

For Manipur, the parallels strike with alarming force. Our state has seen homes and documents burned in ethnic violence, leaving thousands of IDPs—many indigenous daily-wage families without proper shelter—in camps where survival itself is a daily battle. Fire and conflict have destroyed what little they possessed.

Imposing a similar documentation-heavy NRC without deep reforms would repeat Assam's mistakes on even more fragile ground. We must learn that protecting indigenous identity requires more than lists and proofs. It demands a compassionate framework: relaxed standards for IDPs and the poor, community-based verifications, state-supported reconstruction of records, mental health integration, and priority on border security alongside the exercise.

Broad consultations across communities, transparency, and finality are essential. However, Manipur has advantages—a smaller population, the Inner Line Permit system, and potential for a clearer base year—but only if we design the process to include every genuine son and daughter of the land, not exclude them for circumstances beyond their control.

Assam's NRC was a warning written in tears and lost lives. Its failures—rooted in unrealistic documentation demands, unchecked discretion, lack of support for the vulnerable, procedural opacity, and disregard for disaster-affected realities—must guide Manipur toward wisdom.

We cannot afford to let poverty, floods, or conflict become barriers to belonging. True indigenous protection means ensuring no one is erased simply because they never had the luxury of preserving papers while fighting for daily survival.

As demands for an NRC grow louder amid legitimate concerns over illegal immigration and indigenous rights, the path forward lies not in hasty replication but in thoughtful collaboration. Civil Society Organisations must sit together with the government in open, inclusive discussions to design a successful and purposeful NRC tailored to Manipur's unique realities.

This joint effort should prioritise minimum pressure on indigenous people — especially the poor, daily-wage families, IDPs, and women — through relaxed yet credible standards, community-based verifications, state-supported document reconstruction, mental health safeguards, and a clear focus on border security first.

Only through such empathetic, transparent dialogue can we create a process that truly protects our land, culture, and identity without erasing the most vulnerable among us.

Manipur has the opportunity to rise above Assam's mistakes and build a model that values both security and humanity. Let us seize it together, ensuring every genuine indigenous voice is heard and no one is left behind in fear or exclusion.

Source: <https://thenewspost.in/news-update/human-rights-commission-takes-a-tough-stand-khunti-police-reprimanded-in-the-case-of-beating-of-a-minor-directing-criminal-case-with-compensation-w9agboktoa>

खूंटी में नाबालिग से मारपीट पर बवाल, मानवाधिकार आयोग ने पुलिस को लगाई फटकार, दिया ये निर्देश

Rashmi Prasad CE

Published May 1, 2026, | Updated 11:50 am

खूंटी (KHUNTI): राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने झारखंड के खूंटी जिले में एक नाबालिग लड़के की पुलिस हिरासत में बर्बर पिटाई के मामले में सख्त रुख अपनाया है. आयोग ने राज्य सरकार को अंतिम अल्टीमेटम देते हुए पीड़ित किशोर, शिवा कुमार सिंह को एक लाख रुपये का मुआवजा देने का निर्देश दिया है. साथ ही दोषी पुलिस अधिकारी पर तत्काल एफआईआर दर्ज करने का भी निर्देश दिया है. बता दें, यह पूरा मामला चाइल्ड राइट्स फाउंडेशन के सचिव बैद्यनाथ कुमार की शिकायत के बाद प्रकाश में आया था.

बताते चले, घटना 16 फरवरी 2025 की है, जब खूंटी पुलिस मानव तस्करी के एक संदिग्ध की तलाश में कोसंबी गांव पहुंची थी. संदिग्ध व्यक्ति के घर पर नहीं मिलने से नाराज पुलिसकर्मियों ने न केवल घर में तोड़फोड़ की, बल्कि उसके 16 वर्षीय निर्दोष बेटे को जबरन उठाकर महिला थाने ले आए. आरोप है कि थाने में तैनात सब-इंस्पेक्टर संतोष रजक ने बच्चे की इतनी बेरहमी से पिटाई की कि उसकी हालत गंभीर हो गई और वह चलने-फिरने में भी असमर्थ हो गया. पुलिस का एकमात्र उद्देश्य बच्चे को प्रताड़ित कर उसके पिता का ठिकाना मालूम करना था.

बाद में, मानवाधिकार आयोग ने अपनी सुनवाई में स्पष्ट किया कि एक नाबालिग को थाने में रखना और उसे पीटना भारतीय न्याय संहिता (BNS) 2023 और किशोर न्याय अधिनियम का घोर उल्लंघन है. आयोग ने टिप्पणी की कि पुलिस अधिकारी ने बच्चे के जीवन और गरिमा के मौलिक अधिकार का हनन किया है, जबकि उस बच्चे का किसी अपराध से कोई संबंध नहीं था.

हालांकि झारखंड सरकार ने आयोग को सूचित किया है कि मुआवजे की राशि को मंजूरी दे दी गई है, लेकिन आयोग ने दोषी अधिकारी पर अब तक आपराधिक मुकदमा दर्ज न होने पर गहरी नाराजगी व्यक्त की है. आयोग ने साफ कर दिया है कि केवल मुआवजा काफी नहीं है और कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले पुलिसकर्मी पर सख्त कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिए.

Source: <https://khabribox.com/nhrc-takes-strict-action-against-the-arbitrariness-of-private-schools-now-only-ncert-books-will-be-accepted/>

Latest Post, National News

प्राइवेट स्कूलों की मनमानी पर NHRC हुआ सख्त, अब चलेंगी सिर्फ NCERT किताबें

Aarti Bisht May 1, 2026

देश दुनिया की खबरों से हम आपको रूबरू कराते रहते हैं। एक ऐसी खबर हम आपके सामने लाए हैं। मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने निजी स्कूलों द्वारा हर साल महंगी किताबें खरीदने के दबाव और 'अकादमिक भेदभाव' पर सख्त रुख अपनाया है।

मांगी रिपोर्ट

मीडिया रिपोर्ट्स के मुताबिक आयोग ने 'नमो फाउंडेशन' की शिकायत पर संज्ञान लेते हुए शिक्षा मंत्रालय और सभी राज्य सरकारों को नोटिस जारी कर 30 दिनों में रिपोर्ट मांगी है। बताया है कि कक्षा 8 तक अब प्राइवेट पब्लिशर्स की महंगी किताबों के बजाय NCERT/SCERT की किताबें ही पढ़ानी होंगी। 'नेशनल स्कूल बैग पॉलिसी 2020' को सख्ती से लागू करने का आदेश दिया गया है ताकि बच्चों पर भारी किताबों का बोझ न रहे। साथ ही आयोग ने स्पष्ट किया कि RTE की धारा 29 के तहत सरकारी और प्राइवेट स्कूलों का सिलेबस एक समान होना चाहिए। अगले 30 दिनों के भीतर स्कूलों का ऑडिट किया जाएगा। अगर NCERT के अलावा अन्य किताबें थोपी गईं, तो स्कूल प्रबंधन पर कड़ी कार्रवाई होगी। आयोग का मानना है कि प्राइवेट पब्लिशर्स की किताबें NCERT से 10 गुना तक महंगी होती हैं, जो अभिभावकों पर आर्थिक बोझ और बच्चों के साथ भेदभाव है।

Source: <https://sanjeevnitoday.com/nhrc-notice-to-dholpur-administration-on-ignoring-forest-rights-act/>

आज फोकस में, राजस्थान, राष्ट्रीय
वन अधिकार अधिनियम की अनदेखी पर NHRC का धौलपुर प्रशासन को नोटिस
Sanjeevni Today May 1, 2026 5:30 pm

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल 2026। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने राजस्थान के धौलपुर जिले में अनुसूचित जनजातियों और विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूहों (PVTGs) के वन अधिकारों के कथित उल्लंघन को गंभीरता से लिया है। आयोग ने जिला प्रशासन की लापरवाही पर सख्त रुख अपनाते हुए धौलपुर के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को तत्काल जांच कर दो सप्ताह के अंदर Action Taken Report (ATR) पेश करने के निर्देश दिए हैं।

ग्राम खिन्नोट, तहसील सरमथुरा निवासी रामेश्वर दयाल की शिकायत पर संज्ञान लेते हुए NHRC ने पाया कि वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के प्रावधानों का जिला प्रशासन द्वारा प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन नहीं किया जा रहा है। पीढ़ियों से वन भूमि पर निर्भर आदिवासी समुदाय को उनके वैधानिक अधिकारों से वंचित रखा जा रहा है।

शिकायतकर्ता रामेश्वर दयाल ने आरोप लगाया है कि जिला प्रशासन और जिला परिषद ने न तो वन अधिकार अधिनियम की जागरूकता के लिए ग्राम सभाएं, पंचायत बैठकें या विशेष शिविर आयोजित किए और न ही दावों की प्रक्रिया को पारदर्शी बनाया। परिणामस्वरूप हजारों पात्र आदिवासी परिवार दशकों से अपने अधिकारों से वंचित हैं।

आयोग ने साफ कहा NHRC ने स्पष्ट किया कि इस मामले में किसी भी प्रकार की लापरवाही या ढिलाई बर्दाश्त नहीं की जाएगी और संबंधित अधिकारियों की जवाबदेही तय की जाएगी। आयोग ने सभी पत्राचार केवल HRCNet पोर्टल के माध्यम से ही स्वीकार करने के निर्देश भी दिए हैं।

रामेश्वर दयाल, जो जिला अध्यक्ष आदिवासी मीणा पंच पटेल महापंचायत धौलपुर हैं, ने कहा, “जिले के हजारों जायज किसान वन अधिकारों से दशकों से वंचित किए जा रहे हैं। षड्यंत्र के तहत आदिवासी समाज के साथ धोखाधड़ी की जा रही है। बार-बार लिखित सुझाव और शिकायत के बावजूद कोई कार्रवाई न होना यह साबित करता है कि दाल में कुछ काला ही नहीं, पूरी दाल ही काली है। फिर भी अकेले हाथों से लड़ाई जारी रहेगी।”

NHRC ने दोहराया कि आदिवासी समुदायों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करना राज्य प्रशासन की संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी है और इसमें किसी भी प्रकार की उपेक्षा अस्वीकार्य है।

Source: <https://tfipost.com/2026/05/zakir-basha-shaik-case-exposes-systemic-failure-nhrc-steps-in-as-outrage-grows-over-abuse-of-30-minor-girls/>

Zakir Basha Shaik Case Exposes Systemic Failure: NHRC Steps In as Outrage Grows Over Abuse of 30 Minor Girls
adarshdubey by adarshdubey 1 May 2026 in Trending

The shocking case involving Zakir Basha Shaik is not just another criminal investigation—it is a grim indictment of a system that failed to protect some of its most vulnerable citizens. The National Human Rights Commission's intervention comes only after allegations surfaced that nearly 30 minor girls were subjected to sexual abuse by Zakir Basha Shaik, a government school teacher. That such acts could allegedly continue over time raises a disturbing question: where were the safeguards, and why did the system remain silent for so long?

Reports indicate that Zakir Basha Shaik, who served as a biology teacher at a government school in Andhra Pradesh, exploited his position of authority to prey on students. The accusations are not isolated or vague; they point to repeated, systematic abuse. This is not merely an individual crime—it is an institutional collapse. When a teacher becomes the perpetrator, the very idea of a “safe space” in education is shattered.

What makes the situation even more alarming is the apparent delay in action. Complaints were reportedly raised by students and parents, yet decisive intervention did not immediately follow. The inaction of authorities allowed the alleged misconduct of Zakir Basha Shaik to continue unchecked. This delay is not a minor procedural lapse—it is a betrayal. Under the POCSO Act, reporting such offences is mandatory, leaving little room for hesitation or discretion. Failure to act swiftly only emboldens perpetrators.

The NHRC's show-cause notice to the Andhra Pradesh government is therefore more than a routine administrative step—it is a direct challenge to the state's accountability. If the allegations against Zakir Basha Shaik are substantiated, the responsibility does not end with the accused. School officials, local administrators, and possibly even higher authorities must answer for their silence or negligence. Accountability cannot stop at one individual when the system itself appears compromised.

Equally troubling are allegations that some families faced pressure or intimidation, discouraging them from coming forward. If true, this suggests an environment where victims are not only harmed but also silenced. The fear surrounding the case of Zakir Basha Shaik highlights a deeper societal issue—one where justice becomes secondary to reputation, and truth is buried under coercion. Such conditions allow abuse to thrive in the shadows. Law enforcement action, including the registration of an FIR and efforts to apprehend Zakir Basha Shaik, came only after the matter gained wider attention. This reactive approach is precisely what enables such crimes to escalate. The fact that the accused was reportedly not immediately in custody raises serious concerns about the urgency and seriousness with which such cases are handled.

This case must serve as a wake-up call. The presence of Zakir Basha Shaik in a classroom, entrusted with the education and safety of children, underscores a glaring gap in monitoring and oversight. Background checks, grievance redressal systems, and student awareness mechanisms are either inadequate or poorly implemented. Without systemic reform, such incidents risk becoming recurring tragedies rather than isolated shocks.

Public anger is not only justified—it is necessary. Cases like that of Zakir Basha Shaik demand more than symbolic outrage. They require structural change, strict enforcement of child protection laws, and zero tolerance for institutional negligence. Anything less would signal that the system is willing to move on without truly addressing its failures.

Ultimately, justice in the case of Zakir Basha Shaik must go beyond punishment. It must include accountability at every level, protection for victims, and reforms that ensure such abuse cannot be repeated. If this moment does

not lead to decisive change, it will stand as yet another example of how warnings were ignored until it was too late.

Source: <https://www.punjabkesari.com/india-news/nhrc-ka-jharkhand-sarkar-ko-ultimatum-police-custody-mein-nabaling-ki-pitai-par-1-lakh-ka-muavza-den/>

Home - झारखंड सरकार को एनएचआरसी का अल्टीमेटम, 'पुलिस कस्टडी में नाबालिग की पिटाई पर 1 लाख का मुआवजा दें'
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IANS May 1, 2026 7:06 PM

रांची, 1 मई (आईएनएस)। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने झारखंड के खूंटी जिले में एक नाबालिग लड़के की पुलिस हिरासत में बर्बर पिटाई के मामले में कड़ा रुख अख्तियार किया है।

आयोग ने राज्य सरकार को स्पष्ट निर्देश दिया है कि पीड़ित बच्चे, शिवा कुमार सिंह, को एक लाख रुपए का मुआवजा दिया जाए और दोषी पुलिस अधिकारी सहित अन्य संबंधित लोगों पर अविलंब एफआईआर दर्ज की जाए। यह घटना 16 फरवरी 2025 की है, जब खूंटी पुलिस मानव तस्करी के एक संदिग्ध की तलाश में कोसंबी गांव पहुंची थी। संदिग्ध के घर पर न मिलने के कारण पुलिस ने न केवल घर में तोड़फोड़ की, बल्कि उसके 16 वर्षीय नाबालिग बेटे शिवा कुमार सिंह को जबरन उठाकर खूंटी महिला थाने ले आई।

आरोप है कि थाने में सब-इंस्पेक्टर संतोष रजक ने बच्चे के पिता का पता उगलवाने के लिए उसकी इतनी बेरहमी से पिटाई की कि वह चलने-फिरने और बैठने तक की स्थिति में नहीं रहा। इस अमानवीय कृत्य के खिलाफ चाइल्ड राइट्स फाउंडेशन के सचिव बैद्यनाथ कुमार ने आयोग में शिकायत दर्ज कराई थी, जिस पर संज्ञान लेते हुए यह कार्रवाई की गई है।

मानवाधिकार आयोग ने अपनी कार्यवाही के दौरान इस कृत्य को 'भारतीय न्याय संहिता- 2023' और किशोर न्याय अधिनियम का खुला उल्लंघन करार दिया है। आयोग ने सख्त टिप्पणी करते हुए कहा कि एक निर्दोष बच्चे को थाने लाकर पीटना उसके 'जीवन के अधिकार' और 'गरिमा के साथ जीने के अधिकार' का हनन है।

झारखंड सरकार ने आयोग को सूचित किया है कि एक लाख रुपए के मुआवजे की राशि को मंजूरी दे दी गई है और जल्द ही इसे पीड़ित परिवार को हस्तांतरित कर दिया जाएगा। हालांकि, आयोग ने इस बात पर गहरी नाराजगी जताई है कि अब तक दोषी अधिकारी के खिलाफ आपराधिक मुकदमा दर्ज नहीं किया गया है। एनएचआरसी ने इसे लेकर अल्टीमेटम देते हुए दोषी पुलिसकर्मियों पर जल्द एफआईआर दर्ज करने का आदेश दिया है।

-आईएनएस

एसएनसी/एबीएम

Source: <https://www.msn.com/en-in/news/other/to-foil-west-bengal-post-poll-unrest-election-commission-to-retain-70000-capf-personnel/ar-AA228LZG?gemSnapshotKey=GM11261C82-snapshot-9&uxmode=ruby&apiversion=v2&domshim=1&noservercache=1&noservertelemetry=1&batchservertelemetry=1&renderwebco>

To foil West Bengal post-poll unrest, Election Commission to retain 70,000 CAPF personnel

Story by Bharti Jain

01 May • 2 min read • Updated 19h ago

Key takeaways

InfoIcon

Report an issue

Central Forces Deployment: Around 70,000 personnel will remain in West Bengal to maintain vigil in violence-prone areas and prevent post-poll unrest.

Monitoring & Control: Control rooms at EC headquarters and the Bengal CEO office will oversee counting day (May 4) and coordinate immediate action against any incidents.

Legal Action & Oversight: Strict action will be taken against offenders, with calls for a high-level monitoring committee to ensure law and order, following lessons from 1,934 post-poll violence incidents in 2021.

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 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 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.

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.

Source: <https://organiser.org/2026/05/01/351473/bharat/nhrc-flags-lapses-in-zakir-basha-pocso-case-issues-notice-to-andhra-pradesh-top-officials-district-collector-and-sp/>

NHRC flags lapses in Zakir Basha POCSO case, issues notice to Andhra Pradesh top officials, district collector and SP

The NHRC has issued notices to Andhra Pradesh's top officials in the Zakir Basha Shaik POCSO case, highlighting serious lapses, delayed reporting, and failure to trace several minor victims

Surender Kumar — May 1, 2026, 09:00 pm IST in Bharat

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has issued a show cause notice on April 30, 2026, to top Andhra Pradesh officials, including the Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary (School Education), Annamayya District Collector, and Superintendent of Police, over serious lapses in a POCSO case involving minor students.

The action follows a complaint filed by the Legal Rights Protection Forum (LRPF), which led to the Commission taking up the matter for consideration.

The case relates to allegations against a government school teacher, Zakir Basha Shaik, accused of sexually abusing nearly 30 minor girl students at a ZP High School in Gurrampkonda Mandal, Annamayya district. An FIR was registered on February 6, 2026, under the POCSO Act and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita.

The NHRC noted that reports submitted by the School Education Department on February 26, 2026, and by the Superintendent of Police, Annamayya, on February 23, 2026, confirmed that 11 victims have been identified and their statements recorded, while several others remain untraced.

The Commission observed that although the accused was arrested, produced before a court, and later released on bond, and subsequently suspended from service, major concerns remain unresolved. It flagged the delay in reporting the abuse, noting that the incidents had allegedly continued for a considerable period before the FIR was filed.

The NHRC criticised school authorities for failing to fulfil their mandatory duty under Section 19 of the POCSO Act to report such offences, stating that absence of complaints from victims cannot justify non-reporting.

The Commission also expressed concern over the safety of victims, particularly with the accused out on bond, and stressed the need for continuous protection against intimidation. It directed that all victims must receive immediate medical, psychological, and financial support, including compensation under the state scheme.

A show cause notice has been issued to the Chief Secretary, directing the state to respond within four weeks from receipt of the notice, explaining why compensation should not be granted to each victim for violation of their fundamental rights.

Additionally, the Superintendent of Police has been asked to submit an updated action taken report within four weeks, including progress in the investigation

The School Education Department has also been directed to report on departmental

action and measures to ensure counselling and safe continuation of education for affected students



Source: <https://indianexpress.com/article/legal-news/split-verdict-by-allahabad-hc-as-judges-differ-over-nhrc-silence-on-lynching-cases-10663155/>

Allahabad HC split verdict: Judges differ over NHRC 'silence' on lynching cases

The bench was hearing a writ petition filed by the Teachers' Association Madaris Arabia and others challenging the NHRC order. The judges, however, were in agreement on the adjournment sought by the petitioner's counsel.

Written by: Bhupendra Pandey

6 min readLucknowUpdated: May 1, 2026 10:08 AM IST

The order stated that the complaint was sent to the Director General, Economic Offences Wing, UP government with a direction by the NHRC to enquire into the allegations and submit an action-taken report.

Hearing a writ petition against an order of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on madrasas, a Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court saw one judge disagreeing with the other over certain observations and passing separate orders. While Justice Atul Sreedharan expressed serious concern over the NHRC not taking up matters like "atrocities by vigilantes and lynching of Muslims", Justice Vivek Saran disagreed and said adverse observations were not required when there was no one to represent the commission.

The bench was hearing a writ petition filed by the Teachers' Association Madaris Arabia and others challenging the NHRC order. The judges, however, were in agreement on the adjournment sought by the petitioner's counsel. As mentioned in Justice Sreedharan's order, a complaint was filed before the NHRC alleging that 588 madrasas, running in collusion with officers in the Minority Welfare Department, receive government grants while not meeting any standards and lacking basic education infrastructure such as buildings, furniture, hostels, etc.

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग का झारखंड सरकार को अल्टीमेटम



■ पुलिस हिरासत में
नाबालिग की पिटाई पर
एक लाख का मुआवजा
देने का दिया निर्देश

रांची, 1 मई (एजेंसियां)। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने झारखंड के खूंटी जिले में एक नाबालिग लड़के की पुलिस हिरासत में बर्बर पिटाई के मामले में कड़ा रुख अख्तियार किया है। आयोग ने राज्य सरकार को स्पष्ट निर्देश दिया है कि पीड़ित बच्चे, शिवा कुमार सिंह, को एक लाख रुपए का मुआवजा दिया जाए और दोषी पुलिस अधिकारी सहित अन्य संबंधित लोगों पर अविलंब एफआईआर दर्ज की जाए। यह घटना 16 फरवरी 2025 की है, जब खूंटी पुलिस मानव तस्करी के एक संदिग्ध की तलाश

में कोसंबी गांव पहुंची थी। संदिग्ध के घर पर न मिलने के कारण पुलिस ने न केवल घर में तोड़फोड़ की, बल्कि उसके 16 वर्षीय नाबालिग बेटे शिवा कुमार सिंह को जबरन उठाकर खूंटी महिला थाने ले आई। आरोप है कि थाने में सब-इंस्पेक्टर संतोष रजक ने बच्चे के पिता का पता उगलवाने के लिए उसकी इतनी बेरहमी से पिटाई की कि वह चलने-फिरने और बैठने तक की स्थिति में नहीं रहा। इस अमानवीय कृत्य के खिलाफ चाइल्ड राइट्स फाउंडेशन के सचिव बैद्यनाथ कुमार ने आयोग में शिकायत दर्ज कराई थी, जिस पर संज्ञान लेते हुए यह कार्रवाई की गई है।