

buzz

NHRC TAKES COGNISANCE OF TODDLER'S VISION LOSS IN MP

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India took suo motu cognisance of a media report that a one-and-a-half-year-old toddler lost his eyesight due to medical negligence at the Banda Civil Hospital in the Sagar district, Madhya Pradesh. The commission has observed that the contents of the news report, if true, raise serious issues of violation of human rights.

NHRC TAKES COGNISANCE OF BENGALURU CRECHE ABUSE

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India took suo motu cognisance of a media report about some toddlers being treated inhumanly by the nannies at a creche operating on the premises of an IT company in Bengaluru. Reportedly, the incident came to light after a Child Helpline official received videos depicting cruelty towards toddlers of professionals working at the campus who leave their children at the facility while on duty. The commission has issued notices to the Karnataka Chief Secretary and DG of Police.

Child rights watchdog gets new chief as Dr Om Prakash Vyas takes charge

ANSHITA MEHRA

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, JULY 8

Nearly three years after Delhi's statutory child rights watchdog fell vacant, legal expert and former police officer Dr Om Prakash Vyas on Wednesday assumed charge as the Chairperson of the Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights (DCPCR), bringing the long-dormant body back into operation at a time when the national capital continues to grapple with crimes against children.

The Delhi Government had reconstituted the Commission on Tuesday, appointing Dr Vyas as its Chairperson along with four members. Soon after taking charge, Dr Vyas met Chief Minister Rekha Gupta to discuss strengthening Delhi's child protection framework and the Commission's priorities in the months ahead.

Welcoming his appointment, Gupta said protecting chil-

dren's rights and ensuring their welfare remained among the government's priorities. She said the Commission would play a crucial role in ensuring effective implementation of child protection measures across schools, Anganwadi centres and other institutions. Speaking after assuming office, Dr Vyas said the Commission would focus on effective enforcement of child protection laws, strengthening Child Protection Committees in schools and creating awareness among children about safe and unsafe touch, cyber safety, gender sensitisation and personal safety. He also stressed closer coordination with the Education Department, the Department of Women and Child Development, Delhi Police and other agencies to build a more responsive child protection system.

Dr Vyas brings decades of experience in policing, law,

human rights and child welfare to the role.

A former Chairperson of Delhi's Child Welfare Committee and Joint Registrar (Law) at the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), he spent over 27 years handling legal and investigative matters at the Commission. An alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, he later earned a Master's degree in Human Rights from the University of Sydney on scholarship, besides completing an LLM and a PhD in Law. He has represented India at the United Nations forums, drafted NHRC guidelines on arrests, custodial deaths and encounter deaths, authored a book on bonded labour and served on a Central Fact-Finding Committee led by Justice Narsimha Reddy to inquire into alleged human rights violations.

In recognition of his service, Dr Vyas was awarded the President's Police Medal for Meri-

torious Service in 2009.

His appointment revives a statutory institution that had remained headless for nearly three years. During the vacancy, the Commission's absence drew criticism from the Delhi High Court, which questioned the delay in filling the post.

In February, a Bench led by Chief Justice DK Upadhyaya reprimanded the government over the prolonged delay, remarking, "Keep progressing at a snail's pace and scrap the (DCPCR) Act," after the government cited the need for a transparent selection process.

Constituted under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, the DCPCR is responsible for investigating complaints of child rights violations, inspecting child care institutions, monitoring the implementation of child protection laws and advising the government on policies relating to education, juvenile justice, health, nutrition and child safety.

Delhi Tribune

Thu, 09 July 2026

<https://epaper.tribuneindia.com/c/80332261>



New DCPCR chief's focus on Pocso, child labour

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: The new Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights (DCPCR) chairperson, Om Prakash Vyas, outlined his priorities a day after taking charge, saying the commission would adopt a proactive, field-based approach in tackling child rights violations, rather than waiting for complaints to be filed.

"My top priorities will be addressing cases under the Pocso Act, child labour, drug abuse and peddling involving children, and instances of what is commonly referred to as 'love jihad'. This month, we

will start with Pocso awareness. We will not wait for complaints to reach us. Our teams will conduct field visits to identify vulnerable children, high-risk areas and streets, and intervene proactively. We also plan to map school dropouts and work in coordination with the human rights commission and other departments to strengthen child protection mechanisms across Delhi," Vyas told **TOI** Wednesday.

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chairperson of a Child Welfare Committee in Delhi and joint registrar (law) at the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), where he worked for over 27 years.

An alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, he holds an LLB, an LLM, a PhD in law, and a master's in human rights from University of Sydney.

CM Rekha Gupta said that govt is not only formulating policies for child safety but is also continuously working to ensure their effective implementation on the ground. As

part of the recently launched Child Protection Month, all departments have been directed to ensure the effective implementation of the Pocso Act, constitute Child Protection Committees in schools, conduct large-scale awareness campaigns and strengthen child safety mechanism. She said the commission would play a key role in making these efforts more effective.

During his tenure at the NHRC, Vyas played a key role in drafting guidelines on arrests, custodial deaths and encounter deaths. He also authored a book on bonded labour published by the commission.

Bengal rape-murder accused killed after 'snatching gun, firing at cops'

Killed 30m From
Crime Scene
During Bid To Flee

Sarthak Ganguly &
Monotosh Chakraborty | TNN

Kolkata: West Bengal police shot dead the prime accused in the rape and murder of a 12-year-old girl in Baruipur early Wednesday after he allegedly snatched a policeman's service revolver, fired one round and tried to escape during a crime scene re-



construction, triggering what officers described as defensive retaliatory action.

Prabhas Mondal, arrested on July 5 after the Class 6 student's body was found in a pond at Surjyapur village, was shot about 30m from the crime scene around 12.45am.

Prabhas, 38, became the first accused in police custody to die in a police "encounter" since the change of govt in Bengal in May.

The previous such death came in Goolpokhor in

'Divine justice': BJP; WB turning into 'UP 2.0': TMC

BJP on Wednesday hailed police shooting of the prime suspect in the rape-murder of a 12-year-old girl in Baruipur as "divine justice", while TMC alleged Bengal was sliding into "UP 2.0". Bengal BJP president Samik Bhattacharya said, "Those who committed rape or murder will be dug out from their graves. Criminals should be behind bars or die." BJP state spokesperson Debjit Sarkar called Prabhas Mondal's death "divine justice". Meanwhile, TMC MP Mahua Moitra condemned the shooting, saying Bengal had become "UP 2.0 where rule of law has become rule of jungle". She argued police had a duty to keep the accused alive until trial, saying his death disrupted investigation after he allegedly named another suspect during questioning. TNN

North Dinajpur in 2025, when murder accused Sajjak Alam allegedly tried to escape by firing at police while being taken from court to jail.

Police said six officers had taken Prabhas from Baruipur police station shortly after midnight to reconstruct events leading to the girl's death. The team left around 12.15am and reached Surjyapur, about 10km away, around 12.40am.

Police said sub-inspector Arghya Mondal fired two rounds in self-defence after Prabhas grabbed the service revolver of Roni Sarkar, police circle in charge, and fired at the team. The two bullets struck Prabhas below the chest and he was taken to Baruipur sub-divisional hospi-

tal, where doctors declared him dead on arrival.

His mother Sandhya and wife Chapa identified the body before it was sent for post-mortem examination. Police and central forces were deployed at the hospital.

A judicial probe has been ordered. A report has been sent to National Human Rights Commission, while the state human rights body has sought a report from Baruipur police superintendent by July 22. Rights groups questioned why the reconstruction was conducted after midnight.

Hours later, police arrested fourth accused Kabir Mollah in Basirhat. Officers said Mollah had been hiding there after the crime.

Sexual abuse by HM: NHRC seeks report on aid for victim

AGENCIES

Kendrapada, July 8: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has directed the Jajpur District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police to submit an action-taken report (ATR) within four weeks on the payment of monetary compensation to a 13-year-old girl who was allegedly sexually assaulted by her school headmaster.

The apex rights body passed the order while hearing a petition filed by Kendrapada-based human rights defender Sagar Jena, who sought the commission's intervention to ensure compensation for the minor survivor in accordance with the provisions of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act and its Rules.

According to the petition, the incident occurred under the jurisdiction of Jajpur Sadar Police Station April 17, 2025. The complainant alleged that the headmaster sexually harassed the Class VIII student after asking her to collect a file from the school office.

Taking cognisance of the complaint, the NHRC had, July 25, 2025, issued a notice to the Jajpur SP, directing him to conduct an inquiry into the allegations and submit an ATR within four weeks.

In compliance with the commission's directions, the SP submitted a report based on the findings of the Sub-Divisional Police Officer (SDPO), Jajpur.

The report stated that following a written complaint lodged



The incident occurred at a school under Jajpur Sadar Police Station April 17, 2025, when the headmaster sexually harassed the Class VIII student, asking her to collect a file from the office

by the victim's mother April 21, 2025, Jajpur Sadar Police registered a case under Sections 74 and 75 of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), read with Section 8 of the POCSO Act, against the accused headmaster.

During the investigation, the investigating officer recorded the statements of the minor survivor and other witnesses under the relevant provisions of the BNS. The victim's

statement was also recorded before the court under Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS).

The accused headmaster was arrested April 23, 2025, and produced before the court on the same day. The police informed the NHRC that the investigation is still in progress and the final form (chargesheet) has not yet been submitted.

After examining the police report, the NHRC observed that while criminal proceedings had been initiated under the relevant provisions of the BNS and the POCSO Act, the report was silent on whether monetary relief had been provided to the minor survivor as mandated under the POCSO Act and its Rules.

Observing this omission, the rights panel directed the District Magistrate and the Jajpur SP to submit a detailed ATR within four weeks specifically on the issue of providing compensation to the victim.

'Snatched gun, fired at us': Cops shoot dead key Baruipur accused

Prabash Taken To Crime Scene After Midnight

Sarthak Ganguly & Monotosh Chakraborty | TNN

Kolkata: Police on Tuesday gunned down one of the four accused in the Baruipur rape-murder case after he allegedly snatched one of their guns and fired at them. Prabash Mondal was shot at 12.45am, about 30 metres from the scene of the grisly crime in the Suryapur neighbourhood of Baruipur;

FULL COVERAGE: P 2, 4, 8

when he was taken there for "a reconstruction of the crime".

Prabash was in police custody since his arrest on July 5. He became the first person in police custody to die in an "encounter" since the change of govt in Bengal this May. The last "encounter" death during the Trinamool regime occurred in Goalpokhor in North Dinajpur in 2025, when Sajjak Alam, an accused in a murder case, had tried to flee by firing at cops while he was being ta-

'TWO BULLETS HIT HIM BELOW CHEST'



Prabash Mondal



The spot where police said Prabash Mondal was shot dead

THE LAST 30 MINS > Wed 12.15am (approx): Cops leave Baruipur PS with Prabash to reconstruct events leading to the 12-yr-old's death > 12.40am (approx): Team reaches crime scene, 10km from police station > 12.45: Cops shoot him dead	BARUIPUR HORROR > July 4: A 12-yr-old girl goes missing in Baruipur's Suryapur; CCTV footage shows Prabash Mondal accompanying her > July 5: Prabash arrested; body found in a pond identified by him; a youth not	'involved in the crime' lynched > July 6-7: Autopsy confirms torture; Ananda Sardar and Dibakar Sardar arrested by Monday; Kabir Mollah arrested on Wednesday > July 8: Prabash allegedly snatches a police weapon, shot dead in retaliatory firing
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ken to jail from court.

Sub-inspector Arghya Mondal of Baruipur police station, who shot Prabash in "self-defence", had led the team that rescued the accused from a mob before arresting him on Sunday.

Officers said six cops took Prabash from Baruipur police station to the crime scene ear-

ly on Wednesday to reconstruct the sequence of events leading to the death of the girl. The team left around 12.15am and reached the crime scene, 10km from the police station, around 12.40am. The spot has Suryapur and Alipur villages on either side.

Police said Prabash snatched the service revolver of

Roni Sarkar, police circle in charge of Canning police station, and fired a bullet. In self-defence, Arghya Mondal, police circle in charge of Baruipur police station, shot two rounds at the accused.

Prabash slumped to the ground and was declared dead when taken to Baruipur Sub-divisional Hospital.

► **Judicial probe, P 2**

Judicial probe ordered, report sent to human rights commission

► Continued from P 1

Police issued a statement saying, "Just before initiating the re-construction of crime in the PO (place of occurrence) in Suryapur, Prabash Mondal snatched the arms of one police per-

CUSTODIAL DEATH

sonnel and fired one round on our team and tried to run away from the spot. During return firing from police side, Prabash Mondal was injured and he was immediately shifted to Baruipur hospital



The hut where the accused, Prabash Mondal, used to stay

where the attending doctor declared him dead."

A judicial probe has been

ordered into the custodial death. A report has been sent to National Human Rights

Commission. The state human rights body has asked the Baruipur police superintendent to send a report by July 22. Various rights organisations have raised questions about the incident, including the odd hour the police chose for the "reconstruction of the crime".

"As mentioned in the protocol, the gun that fired the shots that killed the accused will be sent for forensic tests. The officers' versions will be recorded and cross-checked," an officer said. The officers who accompanied Prabash faced multiple rounds of debriefing.

Cops shoot dead key Baruipur accused, say he 'snatched gun'

Prabash Was Taken To The Crime Scene After Midnight

Sarthak Ganguly & Monotosh Chakraborty | TNN

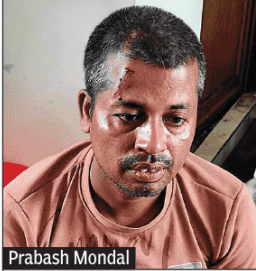
Kolkata: Police on Tuesday gunned down one of the four accused in the Baruipur rape-murder case after he allegedly snatched one of their guns and fired at them.

Prabash Mandal was shot at 12.45 am, about 30 metres from the scene of the grisly crime in the Suryapur neighbourhood of Baruipur, when he was taken there for "a reconstruction of the crime".

Prabash was in police custody since his arrest on July 5. He became the first person in police custody to die in an "encounter" since the change of govt in Bengal this May. The last "encounter" death during the Trinamool regime occurred in Gopalpukur in North Dinajpur in 2025, when Sajjak Alam, an accused in a murder case, had tried to flee by firing at cops while he was being taken to jail from court.

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before arresting him.

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the accused.

Prabash slumped to the ground and was declared dead when taken to Baruipur Sub-divisional Hospital.

The two bullets reportedly hit Prabash below the chest. The body was identified by his mother Sandhya and wife Chapa before being sent for post mortem. A large contingent of police and central force personnel was deployed on the hospital premises.

Police issued a statement saying, "Just before initiating the re-construction of crime in the PO (place of occurrence) in Suryapur, Prabash Mandal snatched the arms of one police personnel and fired one ro-

und on our team and tried to run away from the spot. During return firing from police side, Prabash Mandal was injured and he was immediately shifted to Baruipur hospital where the attending doctor declared him dead."

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Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/new-dcpcr-chief-puts-pocso-child-labour-on-top-of-agenda/articleshowprint/132270950.cms?val=3728>

New DCPCR Chief Puts POCSO, Child Labour on Top of Agenda

New Delhi: The new Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights (DCPCR) chairperson, Om Prakash Vyas, outlined his priorities a day after taking charge, saying the commission would adopt a proactive, field-based approach in tackling child rights violations, rather than waiting for complaints to be filed.

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An alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, he holds an LLB, an LLM, a PhD in Law, and a master’s degree in human rights from the University of Sydney.

CM Rekha Gupta said that Delhi govt is not only formulating policies for child safety but is also continuously working to ensure their effective implementation on the ground. As part of the recently launched Child Protection Month, all concerned departments have been directed to ensure the effective implementation of the Pocso Act, constitute Child Protection Committees in schools, conduct largescale awareness campaigns and further strengthen child safety mechanisms across institutions. She said the commission would play a key role in making these efforts even more effective.

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The appointments revive the DCPCR after nearly three years without a chairperson.

Dr. Rashmi Singh, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development (WCD), GNCTD, who was also officiating as the Chairperson of the Commission, stated, “The reconstitution of the DCPCR will significantly strengthen Delhi’s child rights framework.”

Source: <https://boldnewsonline.com/amp/kota-maternal-deaths-case-reaches-nhrc-as-rights-group-seeks-accountability-over-suspected-oxytocin-lapses/>

Kota Maternal Deaths Case Reaches NHRC as Rights Group Seeks Accountability Over Suspected Oxytocin Lapses

The controversy over maternal deaths in Rajasthan's Kota has intensified after a rights organisation moved the National Human Rights Commission, demanding an independent probe, accountability and long-term support for affected families amid allegations of faulty oxytocin use and hospital lapses.

New Delhi, July 08 : The maternal deaths controversy in Rajasthan's Kota has taken a serious new turn, with a rights organisation approaching the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and seeking an independent investigation, compensation for affected families and accountability for the circumstances surrounding the deaths of women who underwent childbirth-related procedures at a government hospital.

The case has emerged as one of the most disturbing healthcare stories of the week because it raises questions not only about drug quality and hospital safety, but also about the way India's public health system handles maternal care, adverse events, accountability and the dignity of patients in vulnerable moments. At the heart of the controversy are allegations that oxytocin injections administered in connection with the affected cases may have been faulty, and that serious procedural and monitoring failures inside the hospital may have worsened the situation.

The move to the NHRC comes after media reports and investigations drew attention to the deaths of women in Kota, triggering outrage and demands for a full accounting of what went wrong. Maternal healthcare, by its very nature, is one of the most sensitive measures of the quality of a health system. When women die during or after childbirth in institutional settings, the incident is not merely a clinical failure; it becomes a test of governance, regulation, training, emergency response and ethical responsibility.

What makes the Kota episode especially alarming is that it appears to involve multiple layers of possible failure. On one side are allegations concerning the quality or efficacy of the oxytocin supplied and administered. Oxytocin is a critical medicine in obstetric care, commonly used to induce labour or manage postpartum bleeding under proper medical supervision. If a batch is defective, substandard or improperly handled, the consequences can be severe. On the other side are concerns that patient monitoring, documentation, infection control, escalation of care and hospital protocols may also have been inadequate.

This dual possibility that both supply chain failures and hospital-system failures may have intersected has made the case larger than a single hospital incident. It has become a broader reflection of the vulnerabilities that still exist in India's maternal health architecture despite years of progress in institutional deliveries and maternal mortality reduction.

The rights group's intervention before the NHRC seeks more than a narrow inquiry. It is asking for accountability that addresses the full chain of responsibility: procurement, quality control, clinical administration, oversight, hospital management, post-event investigation and support for survivors and bereaved families. This is significant because too often in public health controversies, the response focuses on one immediate trigger while ignoring the institutional conditions that allowed the tragedy to unfold.

Reports around the case suggest that the controversy initially centred on the possibility of faulty oxytocin injections, but subsequent inquiries pointed toward a more complex picture. Investigations reportedly flagged lapses in patient monitoring, incomplete or poor treatment records and deficiencies in infection control and internal hospital processes. If those findings are borne out, the implications are serious. It would mean that even if the drug issue was one factor, the hospital's ability to identify deterioration, manage complications and maintain

clinical standards may also have failed.

That matters because maternal care is time-sensitive medicine. Obstetric emergencies can escalate within minutes. A woman who appears stable after delivery can deteriorate rapidly if bleeding, infection, shock or other complications are not detected early and treated aggressively. This is why record-keeping, nursing vigilance, doctor availability, escalation protocols, blood supply, intensive care access and infection prevention are not administrative extras; they are life-saving components of maternity care.

The Kota case therefore touches a raw nerve in India's health debate. Over the past decade, the country has made major gains in increasing institutional deliveries and reducing maternal mortality ratios. More women are giving birth in hospitals than ever before, and that shift has rightly been celebrated as a public health achievement. But institutional delivery alone is not enough. A hospital birth only improves outcomes if the hospital is safe, staffed, responsive and clinically competent. If systems inside facilities are weak, then the promise of institutional care is undermined.

That is why the Kota deaths have resonated beyond Rajasthan. They expose a persistent tension in Indian healthcare: the system has become better at bringing patients into facilities, but the quality of care within those facilities remains uneven. In some hospitals, women receive timely, evidence-based, respectful maternity care. In others, staffing shortages, overburdened wards, inconsistent protocols, poor monitoring and weak quality assurance can turn childbirth into a high-risk event.

The NHRC petition is also important because it reframes the issue as a rights matter, not just a technical or medical one. Maternal mortality is not only about clinical outcomes; it is about the right to life, safe treatment, informed care and state accountability. When women die in public hospitals under circumstances that raise questions about negligence or systemic failure, the issue moves beyond administrative review. It becomes a matter of public trust and human dignity.

Rajasthan's health authorities have already been under pressure to explain what happened in Kota and what corrective steps have been taken. In such cases, the first challenge is establishing a clear factual timeline: when the women were admitted, what treatment they received, what drugs were administered, when complications were first observed, whether senior specialists were called in time, what laboratory or post-event findings show, and whether there were any common factors across the deaths. Without a transparent reconstruction of events, accountability can quickly dissolve into blame-shifting.

The second challenge is determining whether the problem was isolated or systemic. If the oxytocin supply was defective, how did it pass through procurement and quality checks? Was it distributed beyond one ward or one hospital? Were there prior complaints? Were cold-chain or storage norms followed? If hospital protocols were deficient, were those failures unique to a single unit or symptomatic of a larger culture of weak supervision? These are not abstract questions. The answers determine whether the state's response should be limited to disciplinary action in one facility or expanded into broader reform.

There is also the issue of communication with affected families. In many healthcare controversies, families say they were left confused, poorly informed or pressured into silence. A credible public health response requires more than technical review committees; it requires honest disclosure, empathy, transparent updates and support for those who have lost loved ones. When families are treated as obstacles rather than stakeholders, distrust deepens and public confidence erodes.

The Kota case has reopened a larger national debate about maternal safety in public hospitals. India's maternal mortality ratio has improved over time, but progress is not uniform across states or institutions. Women in vulnerable situations—those from poorer households, rural areas or marginalised communities—often face the greatest risks because they depend heavily on public facilities and may arrive with anaemia, delayed referrals or untreated complications. For them, the reliability of government maternity services is not a policy abstraction; it is the difference between life and death.

One of the most important lessons from maternal death reviews globally is that such deaths are rarely caused by a single factor. They are usually the result of a chain of failures: delayed recognition, delayed referral, inadequate staffing, medication issues, poor documentation, lack of blood products, infection, absence of intensive monitoring, or failure to escalate care. That is why the response to the Kota case cannot stop at identifying one defective vial or one negligent official. It must examine the full pathway of care.

The allegations around oxytocin also bring drug regulation into focus. Medicines used in obstetrics, emergency care and intensive care must meet the highest standards because errors can be fatal. If any drug administered in the Kota cases was substandard or inactive, it would raise serious questions about procurement, testing, supplier vetting and post-market surveillance. India's pharmaceutical regulatory framework has improved in many

respects, but public trust depends on visible enforcement when failures occur.

At the same time, it would be too easy to treat the case solely as a drug scandal and ignore the hospital environment. Public hospitals often function under severe pressure—high patient volumes, staffing constraints, inadequate supervision, patchy biomedical maintenance, overcrowded wards and overworked doctors and nurses. None of these pressures excuses preventable deaths, but they do explain why patient safety requires systems thinking rather than episodic outrage. Unless structural problems are addressed, the same vulnerabilities will recur in different forms.

The NHRC's involvement, if it chooses to take up the matter in depth, could help widen the lens. Human-rights scrutiny can force institutions to answer questions they might otherwise avoid: Were standard treatment protocols followed? Were consent and counselling adequate? Were women monitored appropriately after surgery or delivery? Were infection control practices maintained? Did the hospital escalate care when signs of deterioration emerged? Were there delays in identifying or responding to complications? What support has been offered to survivors and bereaved families? These are the questions that matter if justice is to mean more than paperwork.

There is also a reputational issue for public healthcare. India's public hospitals are indispensable. They deliver millions of safe births, surgeries, vaccinations and emergency interventions every year, often under very difficult circumstances. But every major safety scandal chips away at public confidence, especially among women who may already be anxious about childbirth. If people begin to believe that institutional delivery does not guarantee safety, years of public health progress can be undermined.

That is why the response to Kota must be swift, transparent and credible. The state government and health authorities need to show not only that they are investigating, but that they are learning. This means publishing findings where possible, auditing maternity protocols, reviewing drug procurement safeguards, strengthening maternal death review systems, improving documentation and infection control, and ensuring that obstetric units are staffed and supervised adequately.

The case also highlights the need for stronger maternal death surveillance and response systems. A maternal death should trigger immediate review, not just retrospective blame. Hospitals should be able to conduct root-cause analysis quickly, preserve records properly, identify common risk patterns and implement corrective action before another patient is harmed. Such systems exist on paper in many places, but their effectiveness varies sharply.

Ultimately, the Kota maternal deaths case is about more than one hospital or one state. It is about the unfinished agenda of healthcare quality in India. The country has made undeniable strides in expanding access to care, but access without safety is an incomplete achievement. A woman entering a public hospital for childbirth should not have to depend on luck on whether the right drug was stocked, whether the ward was adequately monitored, whether records were maintained, whether infection was controlled, whether escalation happened in time. The NHRC petition has ensured that the Kota case will not disappear quietly. That, in itself, may be an important step. Public memory of healthcare failures is often short, and institutional systems are adept at absorbing shock without reform. But maternal deaths have a way of cutting through bureaucratic language because they represent the collapse of the most basic promise a health system makes: that a woman seeking care at a moment of vulnerability will be protected, not endangered.

If the investigation remains honest and wide-ranging, the Kota tragedy could become a turning point one that pushes policymakers to focus less on headline claims of institutional delivery and more on the quality, safety and accountability of maternity care inside hospitals. If it does not, then the case risks becoming one more entry in a long and painful list of preventable healthcare failures that generated outrage, inquiries and statements, but too little change.

For now, the demand before the NHRC has put the spotlight where it belongs: on patient safety, maternal dignity, public accountability and the urgent need to ensure that childbirth in India's hospitals is not just accessible, but truly safe.

Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/kota-maternal-deaths-rights-group-moves-nhrc-over-alleged-faulty-oxytocin-injections/articleshow/132253800.cms?from=mdr>

Rajasthan maternal deaths: Rights group seeks NHRC probe into Kota oxytocin case

In a plea for justice, a civil rights group has turned to the National Human Rights Commission concerning five maternal deaths that occurred in Kota, Rajasthan. These women were given oxytocin injections that were later revealed to contain no active substance—just water. The organisation is seeking not only compensation and accountability for the affected families but also an independent investigation and lifelong medical care for the survivors.

A civil rights organisation operating in the healthcare domain has sought the intervention of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in the case of five maternal deaths in Kota, Rajasthan, following an ET report that found oxytocin injections administered to the women allegedly contained no active ingredient and were effectively only water.

Jan Swasthya Abhiyan India (JSAI) has urged the NHRC to register the matter as a human rights case, order an independent probe, and ensure free lifelong medical treatment and rehabilitation for the affected women.

It has also sought NHRC intervention on compensation and accountability.

As reported by ET on July 5, five young mothers died at Government Medical college, Kota and JK Lon hospital.

“The complaint says laboratory testing by the Rajasthan Drug Control Department found the oxytocin lacked meaningful active content, and alleges violations of manufacturing and quality norms by the drugmaker, including fabrication of records and regulatory failures,” it said.

The organisation has further cited how families of the surviving women continue to face severe hardship, as reported by ET.

Source: <https://theindianpractitioner.com/nhrc-urged-to-probe-kota-maternal-deaths-linked-to-alleged-faulty-oxytocin/>

NHRC Urged to Probe Kota Maternal Deaths Linked to Alleged Faulty Oxytocin

A civil rights organisation has urged the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to investigate the deaths of five women following childbirth at government hospitals in Kota, Rajasthan. The group has also sought compensation for the affected families and accountability for those responsible.

Demand for Independent Probe

The organisation has requested an independent inquiry into the incident. It has further called for free lifelong medical treatment and rehabilitation for women who survived but continue to face serious health complications.

Concerns Over Drug Quality

As reported by The Economic Times, laboratory tests allegedly found that the oxytocin injections administered to the women contained no active pharmaceutical ingredient. The organisation claims this points to possible violations in drug manufacturing, quality control, and regulatory oversight.

Call for Accountability

The rights group has asked the NHRC to treat the matter as a human rights issue. It has urged authorities to ensure a transparent investigation, fix accountability, strengthen drug quality monitoring, and improve patient safety to prevent similar tragedies in the future.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/snatched-gun-fired-at-us-cops-shoot-dead-key-baruipur-rape-murder-accused/articleshowprint/132272311.cms?val=3728>

'Snatched gun, fired at us': Cops shoot dead key Baruipur rape-murder accused

Kolkata: Police on Tuesday gunned down one of the four accused in the Baruipur rape-murder case after he allegedly snatched one of their guns and fired at them. Prabash Mondal was shot at 12.45am, about 30 metres from the scene of the grisly crime in the Suryapur neighbourhood of Baruipur, when he was taken there for "a reconstruction of the crime". Prabash was in police custody since his arrest on July 5. He became the first person in police custody to die in an "encounter" since the change of govt in Bengal this May. The last "encounter" death during the Trinamool regime occurred in Goalpokhor in North Dinajpur in 2025, when Sajjak Alam, an accused in a murder case, had tried to flee by firing at cops while he was being taken to jail from court.

Sub-inspector Arghya Mondal of Baruipur police station, who shot Prabash in "self-defence", had led the team that rescued the accused from a mob before arresting him on Sunday.

Officers said six cops took Prabash from Baruipur police station to the crime scene early on Wednesday to reconstruct the sequence of events leading to the death of the girl. The team left around 12.15am and reached the crime scene, 10km from the police station, around 12.40am. The spot has Suryapur and Alipur villages on either side.

Police said Prabash snatched the service revolver of Roni Sarkar, police circle in charge of Canning police station, and fired a bullet. In self-defence, Arghya Mondal, police circle in charge of Baruipur police station, shot two rounds at the accused.

Prabash slumped to the ground and was declared dead when taken to Baruipur Sub-divisional Hospital.

The two bullets reportedly hit Prabash below the chest. The body was identified by his mother Sandhya and wife Chapa before being sent for post-mortem. A large contingent of police and central force personnel was deployed on the hospital premises.

Police issued a statement saying, "Just before initiating the re-construction of crime in the PO (place of occurrence) in Suryapur, Prabash Mondal snatched the arms of one police personnel and fired one round on our team and tried to run away from the spot. During return firing from police side, Prabash Mondal was injured and he was immediately shifted to Baruipur hospital where the attending doctor declared him dead."

A judicial probe has been ordered into the custodial death. A report has been sent to National Human Rights Commission. The state human rights body has asked the Baruipur police superintendent to send a report by July 22. Various rights organisations have raised questions about the incident, including the odd hour the police chose for the "reconstruction of the crime".

"As mentioned in the protocol, the gun that fired the shots that killed the accused will be sent for forensic tests. The officers' versions will be recorded and cross-checked," an officer said. The officers who accompanied Prabash faced multiple rounds of debriefing.

Source: <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/delhi/who-is-dr-om-prakash-vyas-meet-the-new-chairperson-of-delhi-commission-for-protection-of-child-rights/amp>

Who is Dr Om Prakash Vyas? Meet the new chairperson of Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights

With his appointment, the DCPCR is expected to resume its role in addressing issues related to child protection, education

The Delhi government has appointed Dr Om Prakash Vyas as the new chairperson of the Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights (DCPCR), reviving the statutory child rights body after nearly three years.

The Tribune Subscription Banner

A legal expert and former police officer, Dr Vyas brings decades of experience in law, human rights and child welfare to the role.

He previously served as chairperson of the Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Delhi, and as Joint Registrar (Law) at the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), where he worked for more than 27 years in both the investigation and legal divisions.

Dr Vyas began his career in the police force, investigating several high-profile and sensitive cases across the country. He was awarded the President's Police Medal for Meritorious Service on Republic Day in 2009.

An alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi, he earned a Bachelor of Laws (LLB), a Master's degree in Human Rights from the University of Sydney, Australia, on a full scholarship, a Master of Laws (LLM), and a PhD in Law.

During his tenure at the NHRC, Dr Vyas played a key role in drafting guidelines on arrests, custodial deaths and encounter deaths. He also authored a book on bonded labour published by the commission.

He has represented India at various United Nations forums and is a Fellow of the Australian Federal Police College, Canberra.

Dr Vyas is also a visiting faculty member at the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, police training colleges, administrative training institutes and universities in India and abroad, where he delivers lectures on law and human rights.

He has also served as a member of a central fact-finding committee led by Justice Narsimha Reddy that investigated alleged human rights violations in West Bengal through multiple field visits.

With his appointment, the DCPCR is expected to resume its role in addressing issues related to child protection, education, juvenile justice, child abuse and the functioning of child care institutions in the national capital after remaining non-functional for nearly three years.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/vijayawada/panel-completes-enquiry-presumes-six-missing-vizag-fishermen-dead/articleshowprint/132269116.cms?val=3728>

Panel completes enquiry, presumes six missing Vizag fishermen dead

Visakhapatnam: The three-member fact-finding committee appointed by the Andhra Pradesh govt has completed its inquiry into the case of the six fishermen, who went missing off the Visakhapatnam coast on July 4. They presume the fishermen to be dead and have recommended that the govt sanction ex gratia compensation to the families.

The committee, comprising the revenue divisional officer, the assistant commissioner of police, and the assistant director of fisheries, was constituted to ascertain the status of the missing fishermen and verify insurance claims before recommending compensation. After examining the circumstances surrounding the incident, statements recorded during the enquiry and reports submitted by the Indian Coast Guard and fisheries department, the panel concluded that there was sufficient basis to presume the six fishermen had died in the mishap and recommended immediate processing of the admissible ex gratia claims.

The mechanised fishing boat IND-AP-VS-MM-83 set sail from the Fishing Harbour on July 1 with seven fishermen and was scheduled to return by July 4 evening. The fishermen remained at sea for three days and informed their families and fellow fishermen on Saturday (July 4) afternoon that they were near the Gangavaram coast and expected to reach the harbour shortly. They were also warned about a low-pressure system over the Bay of Bengal and advised to return immediately.

However, according to the report submitted by the committee, the boat encountered rough weather and strong winds while approaching the coast, causing it to capsize and sink. According to the FIR registered by the One Town police station, all seven fishermen were thrown into the sea and eventually were separated while attempting to swim towards nearby vessels.

Crew member Kari Chinna, who owned the boat, was rescued on July 5 by the merchant vessel 'Universal Wealthy' while drifting in the sea and was later brought ashore by the Indian Navy before being admitted to hospital. The remaining six fishermen could not be traced despite an extensive multi-agency search operation.

The Coast Guard, Indian Navy and marine police jointly carried out intensive search operations for several days using ships, aircraft and other resources. However, after exhaustive searches yielded no results, the Coast Guard called off the rescue operation on Tuesday.

The six missing fishermen have been identified as Raguthu Bandiyya and Meda Chinna Ammoru from Visakhapatnam district, and Kari Chinnayya, Kari Seethodu, Amara Appalaraju and Kari Garagayya from Vizianagaram district.

Meanwhile, state excise and mines minister Kollu Ravindra distributed Rs 10 lakh each to the families of the six missing fishermen as immediate financial assistance on Wednesday. The assistance comprised Rs 5 lakh from the fisheries department and Rs 5 lakh from the chief minister's relief fund. The minister said the decision was taken on the directions of chief minister N Chandrababu Naidu based on the Coast Guard's report and the account of survivor Kari Chinna. He assured the families of continued govt support and said efforts to trace the missing fishermen would continue.

On the other hand, East Coast Mechanised Fishing Boat Owners Association of India president Vasupalli Janakiram alleged that the state govt failed in handling the boat accident. The association has urged the Centre to intervene immediately and order an independent high-level inquiry into the incident. He said that a separate complaint had also been submitted to the National Human Rights Commission.

“Although the district collector, marine police and fisheries department officials were informed about the accident at around 10.30 pm on July 4, search and rescue operations were not launched until the following morning (July 5). The delay resulted in the loss of precious lives,” said Janakiram.

Infographics:

July 1: Mechanised fishing boat IND-AP-VS-MM-83 sailed from Visakhapatnam fishing harbour with seven fishermen.

July 4 (2.30 pm): While returning to the harbour, the boat capsised in rough seas and strong winds near the Visakhapatnam coast.

July 5 (5 am): Families were informed of the accident. The Coast Guard, Navy and Marine Police launched search and rescue operations.

July 5: Boat owner Kari Chinna was rescued by the merchant vessel Universal Wealthy and brought ashore by the Indian Navy.

July 5-7: Multi-agency search operations continued, but the remaining six fishermen could not be traced.

July 7 (12 noon): The Indian Coast Guard called off the search and rescue operation after exhaustive efforts failed to locate the six missing fishermen.

Source: <https://www.etvbharat.com/hi/state/major-uproar-over-female-student-murder-in-meerut-police-lathi-charge-protesters-chaos-at-the-collectorate-ups26070900401>

मेरठ में छात्रा हत्याकांड पर भारी बवाल, प्रदर्शनकारियों पर पुलिस का लाठीचार्ज, कलेक्ट्रेट पर हंगामा

एसएसपी के वीडियो से मची सियासी हलचल, छात्रा की हत्या के बाद रणक्षेत्र बना कलेक्ट्रेट!

मेरठ: छात्रा ललिता गौतम हत्याकांड के बाद शहर का माहौल गर्म है. दलित छात्रा हत्याकांड में आरोपियों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की मांग को लेकर लोगों ने कलेक्ट्रेट के सामने उग्र प्रदर्शन किया. हालात पर काबू पाने के लिए पुलिस को बल प्रयोग करना पड़ा. इस मामले में विपक्ष की ओर से सियासत तेज हो गई है.

उग्र प्रदर्शन से बढ़ा तनाव: बीए छात्रा की हत्या के बाद से बीते कई दिन से परिजन मंडल मुख्यालय के ठीक सामने स्थित चौधरी चरण सिंह पार्क में बैठकर इंसफ की गुहार लगाने आ रहे थे. बुधवार को मृतका के परिजन और सैकड़ों अन्य लोग भी कलेक्ट्रेट पहुंच गए. लोगों की भीड़ को देखते हुए कलेक्ट्रेट गेट पर मौजूद सुरक्षाकर्मियों ने गेट बंद कर दिया. प्रदर्शनकारी बीच सड़क पर धरने पर बैठ गए. पुलिस की तरफ से लोगों को शांत करने का प्रयास किया तो प्रदर्शनकारियों ने हंगामा कर दिया.

बवाल में पुलिसकर्मी घायल: धरना-प्रदर्शन के दौरान अचानक भारी बवाल हो गया. उपद्रवियों ने रोकने पर पुलिस और प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों के साथ धक्का-मुक्की की, और पुलिसकर्मी पर जानलेवा हमला कर दिया, इस हिंसक झड़प में 11 पुलिसकर्मी घायल हो गए. इस पूरे मामले में पुलिस ने हंगामा करने के आरोप और अन्य धाराओं में मौके से 50 से 60 लोगों को हिरासत में लिया है. लगभग 20 लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमा दर्ज किया गया है. जिसमें करीब 13 नामजद FIR है.

पिटोई वाले वीडियो से मचा बवाल: प्रदर्शनकारियों पर पुलिसिया कार्रवाई का अब जमकर विरोध हो रहा है. पिटोई का एक वीडियो वीडियो सामने आने के बाद पुलिस विभाग विपक्ष के निशाने पर है. पुलिस पर अभद्रता करने का आरोप लगा है. अखिलेश यादव ने भी इस मुद्दे पर सरकार को घेरा है. इस बवाल की आग नोएडा, गाजियाबाद और आसपास के जिलों तक पहुंच चुकी है. नगीना सांसद चंद्रशेखर आजाद भी आज मेरठ पहुंच सकते हैं.

सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल बल प्रयोग और लाठीचार्ज की वायरल वीडियो में वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक, मेरठ द्वारा पुलिस वाहन में बैठे एक अधिवक्ता को थप्पड़ मारते हुए भी देखा जा रहा है. यह पुलिस की गरिमा, कानून के शासन और नागरिकों के संवैधानिक अधिकारों पर गंभीर प्रश्नचिह्न खड़ा करता है. इसकी निष्पक्ष जांच कर दोषियों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई होना आवश्यक है.- देवेन्द्र सिंह राणा, राष्ट्रीय संगठन मंत्री, आजाद अधिकार सेना
पुलिस ने रखा अपना पक्ष: इस बारे में पुलिस अपना बचाव कर रही है. एसएसपी ने कहा कि, इस प्रोटेस्ट के जरिए कुछ लोगों ने माहौल खराब करने की कोशिश की. पुलिस के मुताबिक, प्रदर्शन का नेतृत्व कर रहे मुख्य चेहरे पेशेवर अपराधी हैं, और उनके खिलाफ पहले से ही हत्या और जानलेवा हमले जैसे कई गंभीर मामले दर्ज हैं.

प्रदर्शन के दौरान कलेक्ट्रेट के गेट पर सड़क को जाम कर दिया गया. जिसमें बच्चे, बुजुर्ग और एंबुलेंस भी फंस गए. प्रदर्शनकारियों को तमाम अधिकारियों ने समझाने का प्रयास किया, लेकिन उन्होंने सड़क को जाम मुक्त नहीं किया. जिसके बाद हल्का बल प्रयोग कर सभी को वहां से हटाया गया. गिरफ्तार किए गए अभियुक्त जनपद का माहौल बिगाड़ना चाहते थे.- अविनाश पांडे, वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक

क्या है पूरा मामला: 17 मई को रोहता थाना क्षेत्र के उकसिया गांव के गन्ने के खेत में ललिता का शव मिला था. 24 घंटे के अंदर ही पुलिस ने इस मामले में आरोपियों को पकड़ने का दावा किया. पुलिस ने बताया कि, 3 साल से आरोपी की ललिता से दोस्ती थी. उसे ललिता के किसी दूसरे युवक से बात करने का शक था. इसको लेकर दोनों के बीच झगड़ा हुआ था. जिसके बाद इसी रंजिश में अंकुश ने अपने साथियों के साथ मिलकर ललिता की हत्या कर दी थी. मुख्य आरोपी के साथ-साथ अन्य आरोपियों को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया था. इसी महीने की 7 जुलाई को विवेक ने पीड़ित परिवार के बीच जाकर भी वार्ता की थी. जिसमें उन्होंने पूरे मामले में जांच से संतुष्ट खुद को बताया था. इस पूरे मामले में शीघ्र ही आरोप पत्र न्यायालय में दाखिल किया जाएगा.- सौम्या अस्थाना, सीओ, ब्रह्मपुरी

उच्चस्तरीय जांच की मांग: आजाद अधिकार सेना ने इस मामले में मुख्यमंत्री, पुलिस महानिदेशक, मुख्य सचिव, अपर मुख्य सचिव (गृह), आयुक्त मेरठ मंडल, अपर पुलिस महानिदेशक मेरठ जोन, पुलिस उपमहानिरीक्षक मेरठ रंज, जिलाधिकारी मेरठ, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग को विस्तृत शिकायत भेजकर उच्चस्तरीय जांच एवं कठोर कार्रवाई की मांग की है.

Source: <https://www.prabhatkhabar.com/state/jharkhand/gumla/jail-prisoner-death-rims-pocso-accused-magisterial-inquiry-gumla-news/amp>

गुमला जेल में बंद पोक्सो आरोपी कैदी की रिम्स में मौत, मजिस्ट्रियल जांच शुरू

Gumla News: गुमला मंडल कारा में बंद पोक्सो आरोपी कैदी की रांची रिम्स में इलाज के दौरान मौत हो गई. घटना के बाद जेल प्रशासन ने न्यायालय, जिला प्रशासन और एनएचआरसी को सूचना दी. मामले में मजिस्ट्रियल जांच शुरू कर दी गई है, जिससे मौत के कारणों की पड़ताल होगी.

गुमला से दुर्जय पासवान की रिपोर्ट

Gumla News: झारखंड के गुमला मंडल कारा में न्यायिक हिरासत में बंद एक कैदी की रांची स्थित रिम्स में इलाज के दौरान मौत हो गई. मृतक की पहचान घाघरा थाना क्षेत्र के कुहीपाट बरवा टोली निवासी 51 वर्षीय रंथु उरांव उर्फ रंथु भगत के रूप में हुई है. वह पोक्सो एक्ट के एक मामले में लंबे समय से न्यायिक हिरासत में मंडल कारा गुमला में बंद था. कैदी की मौत के बाद जेल प्रशासन ने नियमानुसार कानूनी और प्रशासनिक प्रक्रिया पूरी करते हुए मामले की मजिस्ट्रियल जांच शुरू करा दी है.

पेट दर्द की शिकायत के बाद बिगड़ी थी तबीयत

जानकारी के अनुसार, 23 जून को रंथु उरांव ने जेल में पेट में तेज दर्द की शिकायत की थी. इसके बाद जेल प्रशासन ने तत्काल उसे इलाज के लिए सदर अस्पताल, गुमला में भर्ती कराया. वहां चिकित्सकों की निगरानी में उसका इलाज शुरू हुआ, लेकिन कई दिनों तक उपचार के बावजूद उसकी तबीयत में अपेक्षित सुधार नहीं हुआ. स्वास्थ्य स्थिति गंभीर होने पर 30 जून को पुलिस अभिरक्षा में बेहतर इलाज के लिए उसे रांची स्थित राजेंद्र आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान (रिम्स) रेफर किया गया. रिम्स में विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सकों की देखरेख में उसका इलाज चल रहा था, लेकिन उपचार के दौरान उसकी मौत हो गई.

मौत के बाद पूरी की गई सभी कानूनी प्रक्रिया

कैदी की मौत के बाद मंडल कारा गुमला प्रशासन ने जेल मैनुअल और निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार सभी आवश्यक कानूनी और प्रशासनिक औपचारिकताएं पूरी कीं. घटना की सूचना संबंधित न्यायालय, जिला प्रशासन और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) को भेजी गई. इसके अलावा शव का पोस्टमार्टम कराया गया और पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट के साथ इलाज से जुड़े सभी चिकित्सीय दस्तावेज सुरक्षित रखे गए, ताकि जांच के दौरान उनकी आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उनका उपयोग किया जा सके.

मजिस्ट्रियल जांच में होगी पूरे मामले की पड़ताल

जेल प्रशासन के अनुसार, कैदी की मौत के मामले में नियमानुसार मजिस्ट्रियल जांच की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई है. इस जांच में यह पता लगाया जाएगा कि कैदी के बीमार होने के बाद उसे समय पर चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध कराई गई या नहीं. साथ ही इलाज के दौरान अपनाई गई प्रक्रिया, अस्पताल में दी गई चिकित्सा व्यवस्था और मृत्यु के वास्तविक कारणों की भी विस्तृत जांच की जाएगी. जांच पूरी होने के बाद रिपोर्ट जिला प्रशासन के माध्यम से सक्षम प्राधिकार को भेजी जाएगी. आवश्यकता पड़ने पर जांच रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आगे की कार्रवाई भी की जाएगी.

जेल अधीक्षक ने कैदी की मौत की पुष्टि

मंडल कारा गुमला के जेल अधीक्षक गोपाल चंद्र महतो ने कैदी की मौत की पुष्टि करते हुए बताया कि पूरे मामले में जेल मैनुअल का पालन किया गया है. उन्होंने कहा कि घटना की सूचना नियमानुसार संबंधित न्यायालय और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग को भेज दी गई है. उन्होंने बताया कि कैदी के परिजनों को भी समय पर घटना की जानकारी दे दी गई थी. पोस्टमार्टम की प्रक्रिया पूरी होने के बाद शव को विधिवत परिजनों के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया.

जांच रिपोर्ट पर रहेगी नजर

कैदी की मौत के बाद अब प्रशासनिक स्तर पर मजिस्ट्रियल जांच महत्वपूर्ण मानी जा रही है. जांच में यह स्पष्ट होगा कि चिकित्सा उपचार के दौरान कहीं कोई लापरवाही हुई या नहीं और मृत्यु का वास्तविक कारण क्या था. फिलहाल जेल प्रशासन का कहना है कि सभी प्रक्रियाएं नियमों के अनुरूप पूरी की गई हैं और जांच रिपोर्ट आने के बाद आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी.

Source: <https://www.amarujala.com/bihar/muzaffarpur/muzaffarpur-bihar-news-bhrc-takes-a-firm-stand-on-bhojpur-encounter-case-directs-ex-gratia-payment-provided-dependents-muzaffarpur-news-c-1-1-noi1376-4479919-2026-07-08>

Bharat Tiwari Encounter Case: मानवाधिकार आयोग सख्त, आश्रितों को जल्द अनुग्रह राशि देने का आदेश

भोजपुर के भरत भूषण तिवारी एनकाउंटर मामले में बिहार राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग ने सख्ती दिखाते हुए मृतक के आश्रितों को जल्द अनुग्रह राशि देने का निर्देश दिया है। मामले की अगली सुनवाई 3 अगस्त को होगी, जबकि एनएचआरसी में भी सुनवाई जारी है।

बिहार के भोजपुर जिले में पिछले माह हुए भरत भूषण तिवारी एनकाउंटर मामले में बिहार राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग ने सख्त रुख अपनाया है। आयोग ने मृतक के आश्रितों को जल्द से जल्द अनुग्रह राशि उपलब्ध कराने का निर्देश दिया है। मामले की अगली सुनवाई 3 अगस्त को होगी।

सुनवाई के दौरान बिहार सरकार की ओर से अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (विधि एवं व्यवस्था) ने आयोग के समक्ष प्रतिवेदन दाखिल करने के लिए दो सप्ताह का अतिरिक्त समय देने का अनुरोध किया। आयोग ने यह अनुरोध स्वीकार करते हुए सरकार को समय दिया, लेकिन साथ ही स्पष्ट निर्देश दिया कि इस अवधि में मृतक भरत भूषण तिवारी के आश्रितों को अनुग्रह राशि का भुगतान हर हाल में सुनिश्चित किया जाए।

आयोग ने घटना पर नाराजगी व्यक्त करते हुए पुलिस की कार्यशैली पर गंभीर सवाल उठाए हैं। साथ ही मामले में दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित करने और न्यायिक जांच को आगे बढ़ाने पर भी जोर दिया है।

यह मामला मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एस.के. झा की याचिका पर आयोग में विचाराधीन है। अधिवक्ता एस.के. झा का कहना है कि पीड़ित परिवार को हर हाल में न्याय मिलना चाहिए तथा दोषी पुलिसकर्मियों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिए।

इस मामले की अगली सुनवाई 3 अगस्त को निर्धारित की गई है। वहीं, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी), नई दिल्ली में भी इस मामले की सुनवाई चल रही है। इससे पहले एनएचआरसी ने इस प्रकरण में बिहार के पुलिस महानिदेशक और आरा के पुलिस अधीक्षक (एसपी) से जवाब तलब किया था तथा घटना पर नाराजगी भी जताई थी।

Source: <https://www.tv9hindi.com/india/bharat-tiwari-encounter-police-law-fake-encounter-rules-3844408.html/amp>

5 साल में 27 जवान अरेस्ट... अपराधियों का एनकाउंटर करना कब-कब पुलिस को भारी पड़ गया?

बिहार के भरत तिवारी एनकाउंटर के बाद पुलिस की कार्रवाई पर सवाल उठे हैं। आखिर कब कोई एनकाउंटर कानूनी माना जाता है और कब उसी मामले में पुलिसकर्मियों पर हत्या का केस दर्ज हो जाता है?

भरत तिवारी एनकाउंटर मामले ने एक बार फिर देश में पुलिस मुठभेड़ों को लेकर बहस छेड़ दी है। बिहार के भोजपुर में 17 जून को हुए एनकाउंटर में भरत तिवारी की मौत के बाद उसके परिजनों ने इसे फर्जी मुठभेड़ बताया। मामले ने इतना तूल पकड़ा कि पुलिस की कार्रवाई पर सवाल उठने लगे। बाद में भरत तिवारी की मां की शिकायत पर एसडीपीओ, एसएचओ समेत पांच पुलिसकर्मियों के खिलाफ हत्या की एफआईआर दर्ज की गई और राज्य सरकार ने न्यायिक जांच के आदेश भी दिए। रिपोर्ट्स की बात करें, तो 2017-2022 के बीच फेक एनकाउंटर केस में 27 पुलिस को अरेस्ट किया गया।

यह पहला मामला नहीं है, जब किसी एनकाउंटर के बाद पुलिस खुद जांच के घेरे में आई हो। हालांकि, एनकाउंटर के कई ऐसे मामलों ने यह सवाल खड़ा किया कि आखिर पुलिस एनकाउंटर कब कानूनी कार्रवाई माना जाता है और कब उसी कार्रवाई की वजह से पुलिस पर हत्या का मुकदमा दर्ज हो जाता है। इसी वजह से सुप्रीम कोर्ट और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने एनकाउंटर मामलों के लिए सख्त दिशा-निर्देश तय किए हैं, ताकि अपराधियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई के साथ-साथ कानून और मानवाधिकारों की भी रक्षा हो सके।

भरत तिवारी एनकाउंटर में पांच पुलिसकर्मियों पर हत्या की एफआईआर दर्ज हुई।

बिहार सरकार ने पूरे मामले की न्यायिक जांच के आदेश दिए।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 2014 में एनकाउंटर मामलों के लिए 16 गाइडलाइंस जारी की थीं।

1993 से 2010 के बीच NHRC ने 1,846 एनकाउंटर मौतों की जांच की, जिनमें सिर्फ 27 को फर्जी पाया।

2010 से 2024 के बीच फर्जी एनकाउंटर में मौत की 875 शिकायतें NHRC के पास पहुंचीं।

भरत तिवारी केस क्यों बना चर्चा का विषय?

17 जून 2026 को बिहार के भोजपुर में पुलिस एनकाउंटर में भरत तिवारी की मौत हुई। पुलिस का दावा था कि उसने जवाबी कार्रवाई में गोली चलाई, जबकि परिजनों ने आरोप लगाया कि यह फर्जी एनकाउंटर था। बढ़ते विवाद के बाद पांच पुलिसकर्मियों के खिलाफ हत्या का मामला दर्ज किया गया और न्यायिक जांच के आदेश दिए गए। यही मामला एक बार फिर यह याद दिलाता है कि हर एनकाउंटर की निष्पक्ष जांच जरूरी होती है।

इशरत जहां मामला (2004)

जून 2004 में गुजरात में इशरत जहां और तीन अन्य लोगों की पुलिस एनकाउंटर में मौत हुई। पुलिस ने दावा किया कि ये लोग तत्कालीन मुख्यमंत्री की हत्या की साजिश रच रहे थे। बाद में मामले पर सवाल उठे और अदालत के आदेश पर जांच हुई। CBI ने अपनी जांच में इसे कथित फर्जी एनकाउंटर बताया और कई पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ आरोपपत्र दाखिल किया। यह मामला लंबे समय तक अदालतों और जांच एजेंसियों में चलता रहा और देश के सबसे चर्चित एनकाउंटर मामलों में शामिल है।

सोहराबुद्दीन शेख मामला (2005)

नवंबर 2005 में पुलिस ने दावा किया कि सोहराबुद्दीन शेख एक खतरनाक अपराधी था और उसने पुलिस पर गोली चलाई, जिसके जवाब में उसका एनकाउंटर किया गया। बाद में जांच में आरोप लगे कि यह मुठभेड़ फर्जी थी। मामले की जांच पहले राज्य एजेंसियों और फिर CBI ने की। जांच के दौरान कई पुलिस अधिकारियों और तत्कालीन वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई हुई। यह मामला देश के सबसे चर्चित कथित फर्जी एनकाउंटर मामलों में गिना जाता है।

हैदराबाद एनकाउंटर (2019)

साल 2019 में हैदराबाद में एक महिला पशु चिकित्सक से दुष्कर्म और हत्या के मामले में गिरफ्तार चार आरोपियों की पुलिस एनकाउंटर में मौत हो गई। पुलिस का दावा था कि आरोपियों को घटनास्थल पर साक्ष्य जुटाने ले जाया गया था, जहां उन्होंने हथियार छीनकर भागने की कोशिश की। जवाबी कार्रवाई में पुलिस ने गोली चलाई और चारों की मौत हो गई। हालांकि, इस एनकाउंटर पर सवाल उठे और मामले की जांच के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक स्वतंत्र आयोग बनाया। आयोग ने 2022 में अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि चारों आरोपियों की मौत पुलिस की गोली से हुई और पुलिस के आत्मरक्षा के दावे पर गंभीर सवाल उठाए। इसके बाद संबंधित पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई की सिफारिश की गई।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला (2014) क्या कहता है?

साल 2014 में PUCL बनाम महाराष्ट्र सरकार मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि हर पुलिस एनकाउंटर को सही मान लेना उचित नहीं है। अगर किसी मुठभेड़ में किसी व्यक्ति की मौत होती है, तो उसकी निष्पक्ष और स्वतंत्र जांच होना जरूरी है। अदालत ने पूरे देश के लिए 16 दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए। इनमें एनकाउंटर के बाद एफआईआर दर्ज करना, स्वतंत्र एजेंसी से जांच कराना, मजिस्ट्रेट जांच कराना, मानवाधिकार आयोग को सूचना देना और सभी सबूत

सुरक्षित रखना शामिल है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने साफ किया कि पुलिस कानून से ऊपर नहीं है और हर एनकाउंटर की वैधता की जांच कानून के मुताबिक होनी चाहिए।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दिशा-निर्देश-

सूचना दर्ज करें: किसी अपराध की सूचना मिलने पर पुलिस उसे लिखित या इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रिकॉर्ड में दर्ज करेगी।

एफआईआर दर्ज होगी: एनकाउंटर में किसी की मौत होने पर एफआईआर दर्ज करना जरूरी होगा।

स्वतंत्र जांच: जांच उसी पुलिस टीम से नहीं, बल्कि दूसरी पुलिस टीम या सीआईडी करेगी।

मजिस्ट्रेट जांच: हर एनकाउंटर की मजिस्ट्रेट से जांच कराना अनिवार्य होगा।

NHRC को जानकारी: एनकाउंटर की सूचना राष्ट्रीय या राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग को दी जाएगी।

घायल का इलाज: अगर कोई घायल है, तो उसे तुरंत इलाज दिया जाएगा और उसका बयान दर्ज किया जाएगा।

सबूत सुरक्षित रखे जाएंगे: हथियार, घटनास्थल और बाकी सबूत सुरक्षित रखे जाएंगे।

रिपोर्ट कोर्ट भेजी जाएगी: जांच पूरी होने के बाद रिपोर्ट अदालत में पेश की जाएगी।

परिजनों को सूचना: मृतक के परिवार को तुरंत जानकारी दी जाएगी।

छह महीने में रिपोर्ट: सभी एनकाउंटर मामलों की रिपोर्ट समय-समय पर NHRC को भेजी जाएगी।

गलती मिलने पर कार्रवाई: अगर पुलिसकर्मी दोषी पाए जाते हैं, तो उनके खिलाफ केस और विभागीय कार्रवाई होगी।

मुआवजा: जरूरत पड़ने पर मृतक के परिवार को कानून के तहत मुआवजा दिया जा सकता है।

हथियारों की जांच: एनकाउंटर में इस्तेमाल हथियार फॉरेंसिक जांच के लिए जमा कराए जाएंगे।

कानूनी मदद: आरोपी पुलिसकर्मी को भी कानून के अनुसार अपना पक्ष रखने का अधिकार होगा।

तुरंत इनाम नहीं: जांच पूरी होने से पहले संबंधित पुलिसकर्मियों को वीरता पुरस्कार या पदोन्नति नहीं दी जाएगी।

शिकायत का अधिकार: अगर परिवार को लगे कि नियमों का पालन नहीं हुआ, तो वह सत्र न्यायालय में शिकायत कर सकता है।

एनएचआरसी के आंकड़े क्या बताते हैं?

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि हर एनकाउंटर फर्जी नहीं होता। आयोग ने 1993 से 2010 के बीच एनकाउंटर में हुई 1,846 मौतों की जांच की, जिनमें सिर्फ 27 मामलों को फर्जी या गलत पाया गया। वहीं, 2016 से 2022 के बीच फर्जी एनकाउंटर के आरोपों में 48 मामले दर्ज हुए, लेकिन एक भी पुलिसकर्मी दोषी साबित नहीं हुआ। NHRC के अनुसार, 2010 से 2024 के बीच फर्जी एनकाउंटर से जुड़ी 875 शिकायतें मिलीं। आयोग के रिकॉर्ड के मुताबिक 2011-12 से 2023-24 के बीच हर साल 87 से 206 एनकाउंटर के मामले दर्ज हुए, जो दिखाता है कि ऐसे मामलों की लगातार निगरानी और जांच की जाती है।

Source: <https://www.bhaskar.com/local/uttarakhand/dehradun/news/nhrc-notice-uttarakhand-pg-college-religious-discrimination-case-138393840.html>

उत्तरांचल पीजी कॉलेज तिलक-कलावा विवाद:NHRC ने तलब की ATR, राज्य सरकार-यूसीजी से 2 हफ्ते में मांगी रिपोर्ट; संवैधानिक अधिकारों के उल्लंघन का दावा

देहरादून स्थित उत्तरांचल पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कॉलेज में छात्रों के साथ कथित धार्मिक भेदभाव के गंभीर आरोपों पर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने संज्ञान लिया है। आयोग ने मामले को प्रथम दृष्टया मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन से जुड़ा मानते हुए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (UGC), उत्तराखंड सरकार, कॉलेज प्रबंधन, जिलाधिकारी और वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक (SSP) देहरादून समेत संबंधित अधिकारियों को नोटिस जारी कर दो सप्ताह के भीतर एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट (ATR) मांगी है।

शिकायत में क्या लगाए गए आरोप?

आयोग के समक्ष दायर शिकायत में आरोप लगाया गया है कि उत्तरांचल पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कॉलेज में हिंदू छात्राओं को बिंदी, छात्रों को तिलक और कलावा पहनने से रोका गया। शिकायत के अनुसार जिन छात्रों ने धार्मिक प्रतीक धारण किए, उन्हें अनुपस्थित दर्ज किया गया, उनके हाथों से जबरन कलावा उतरवाया गया और अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई के लिए उनकी तस्वीरें भी ली गईं। वहीं शिकायत में यह भी आरोप लगाया गया कि मुस्लिम छात्राओं को बुर्का पहनने की अनुमति दी जा रही थी।

संवैधानिक अधिकारों के उल्लंघन का दावा

शिकायतकर्ता ने आयोग से कहा कि ऐसी कथित घटनाएं समानता, धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता, गरिमा और अंतरात्मा की स्वतंत्रता जैसे संवैधानिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन हैं। शिकायत में पूरे मामले की स्वतंत्र जांच कराने, उत्तराखंड सरकार और कॉलेज प्रबंधन से रिपोर्ट तलब करने, छात्रों को किसी भी प्रकार की प्रताड़ना से सुरक्षा देने, जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक एवं कानूनी कार्रवाई करने तथा धार्मिक अभिव्यक्ति को लेकर पारदर्शी और भेदभावरहित दिशा-निर्देश लागू करने की मांग की गई है।

प्रथम दृष्टया मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन का मामला-NHRC

7 जुलाई 2026 को आयोग के समक्ष मामला प्रस्तुत होने के बाद NHRC की पीठ ने शिकायत का परीक्षण किया। आयोग ने अपने आदेश में कहा कि शिकायत में लगाए गए आरोप प्रथम दृष्टया पीड़ित छात्रों के मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन से जुड़े प्रतीत होते हैं। इसी आधार पर आयोग ने मानवाधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1993 की धारा 12 के तहत मामले का संज्ञान लिया।

आयोग ने UGC के अध्यक्ष, उत्तराखंड के उच्च शिक्षा सचिव, चिकित्सा शिक्षा सचिव, उत्तरांचल (पीजी) कॉलेज ऑफ बायो-मेडिकल साइंसेज एंड हॉस्पिटल के प्राचार्य, देहरादून के जिलाधिकारी और वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक को नोटिस जारी कर आरोपों की जांच कराने और दो सप्ताह के भीतर विस्तृत एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट आयोग को भेजने के निर्देश दिए हैं। आयोग ने शिकायत की प्रति भी संबंधित अधिकारियों को भेजी है।

NHRC ने स्पष्ट किया है कि संबंधित प्राधिकरणों द्वारा भेजी जाने वाली जांच रिपोर्ट और एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट का परीक्षण करने के बाद आयोग मामले में आगे की कार्रवाई तय करेगा। फिलहाल आयोग ने केवल शिकायत में लगाए गए आरोपों पर संज्ञान लेते हुए जांच रिपोर्ट मांगी है। आरोपों की सत्यता की पुष्टि जांच पूरी होने के बाद ही होगी।

क्या है पूरा मामला?

यह विवाद 29 जून 2026 को देहरादून के ट्रांसपोर्ट नगर स्थित उत्तरांचल पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कॉलेज से सामने आया। आरोप है कि कॉलेज में कुछ छात्रों को माथे पर तिलक लगाकर और हाथ में कलावा बांधकर आने पर रोक दिया गया। छात्रों का कहना था कि कॉलेज प्रशासन ने ड्रेस कोड का हवाला देते हुए उनसे तिलक और कलावा हटाने के लिए कहा। इतना ही नहीं, निर्देशों का पालन नहीं करने पर कॉलेज में प्रवेश नहीं देने की चेतावनी भी दी गई।

मामले का वीडियो सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल होने के बाद विवाद बढ़ गया। इसके बाद बजरंग दल के कार्यकर्ता कॉलेज पहुंचे और कॉलेज प्रशासन के खिलाफ जमकर विरोध प्रदर्शन किया। संगठन के पदाधिकारियों ने कहा कि तिलक और कलावा सनातन धर्म की आस्था, संस्कृति और परंपरा के प्रतीक हैं तथा इन पर किसी भी प्रकार की रोक धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता पर हमला है। उन्होंने कॉलेज प्रशासन से इस तरह के निर्देश तत्काल वापस लेने और भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाएं दोबारा न होने देने की मांग की। इसी मामले को आधार बनाते हुए बाद में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) में शिकायत दर्ज कराई गई।

Source: <https://www.livehindustan.com/career/national-human-rights-commission-paid-internship-opportunity-at-apply-by-july-10-know-all-details-201783467296775.amp.html>

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में इंटरनशिप का मौका, इतना मिलेगा स्टाइपेंड; 10 जुलाई तक करें आवेदन

यह इंटरनशिप पूरी तरह ऑनलाइन (वर्चुअल) मोड में आयोजित की जाएगी, इसलिए देशभर के छात्र अपने घर से ही इसमें हिस्सा ले सकेंगे। दो सप्ताह की इस इंटरनशिप के दौरान प्रतिभागियों को मानवाधिकार (ह्यूमन राइट्स) से जुड़े विभिन्न विषयों और उनके व्यावहारिक पहलुओं की जानकारी दी जाएगी। अगर आपकी रुचि मानवाधिकार, कानून और शासन से जुड़े विषयों में है, तो यह खबर आपके लिए है। दरअसल, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) जल्द ही 2 हफ्ते का शॉर्ट इंटरनशिप प्रोग्राम शुरू करने जा रहा है। इससे जुड़कर आप मानवाधिकार के बारे में गहराई से जानने का मौका मिलेगा। अगर आप भी मानवाधिकार आयोग के इस इंटरनशिप प्रोग्राम का हिस्सा बनना चाहते हैं, तो स्टूडेंट्स ऑनलाइन रजिस्ट्रेशन कर सकते हैं। बता दें कि इस इंटरनशिप की खास बात यह है कि इस प्रोग्राम के लिए आपको पैसे भी मिलेंगे। क्योंकि इंटरनशिप पेड है। चलिए जानते हैं कि इस इंटरनशिप प्रोग्राम के लिए कौन-कौन आवेदन कर सकता है।

क्या है इंटरनशिप

यह इंटरनशिप पूरी तरह ऑनलाइन (वर्चुअल) मोड में आयोजित की जाएगी, इसलिए देशभर के छात्र अपने घर से ही इसमें हिस्सा ले सकेंगे। दो सप्ताह की इस इंटरनशिप के दौरान प्रतिभागियों को मानवाधिकार (ह्यूमन राइट्स) से जुड़े विभिन्न विषयों और उनके व्यावहारिक पहलुओं की जानकारी दी जाएगी। इंटरनशिप में करीब 40 से 45 ऑनलाइन सत्र आयोजित होंगे, जिनमें मानवाधिकार विशेषज्ञ और आयोग के अधिकारी छात्रों को अलग-अलग विषयों पर मार्गदर्शन देंगे। इसके अलावा राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) के अध्यक्ष और आयोग के सदस्यों के साथ विशेष संवाद (इंटरैक्टिव सेशन) का भी अवसर मिलेगा, जहां छात्र सीधे उनसे सवाल पूछ सकेंगे।

कार्यक्रम के दौरान छात्रों को मानवाधिकार से जुड़े ग्रुप प्रोजेक्ट पर काम करना होगा। साथ ही बुक रिव्यू जैसी शैक्षणिक गतिविधियों के माध्यम से उनकी समझ और विश्लेषण क्षमता को भी विकसित किया जाएगा। इसके अलावा पुलिस स्टेशन और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (NGO) की वर्चुअल फील्ड विजिट भी कराई जाएगी, ताकि छात्र मानवाधिकार से जुड़े कार्यों और व्यवस्थाओं को व्यावहारिक रूप से समझ सकें। इससे प्रतिभागियों को मानवाधिकार के क्षेत्र का सैद्धांतिक और व्यावहारिक, दोनों तरह का अनुभव मिलेगा।

NHRC इंटरनशिप 2026: कौन कर सकता है आवेदन?

किसी भी 5 वर्षीय इंटीग्रेटेड पोस्टग्रेजुएट कोर्स के तीसरे वर्ष या उससे आगे पढ़ रहे छात्र आवेदन कर सकते हैं।

ग्रेजुएशन के तीसरे या अंतिम वर्ष के विद्यार्थी भी पात्र हैं।

किसी भी पोस्टग्रेजुएट डिग्री के किसी भी सेमेस्टर या वर्ष में पढ़ रहे छात्र आवेदन कर सकते हैं। एलएलबी (LLB) के छात्र भी इसके लिए योग्य हैं।

पोस्टग्रेजुएट डिप्लोमा के किसी भी सेमेस्टर या वर्ष के विद्यार्थी और रिसर्च स्कॉलर भी आवेदन कर सकते हैं।

अभ्यर्थी के 12वीं और 5 वर्षीय इंटीग्रेटेड कोर्स के पहले चार सेमेस्टर/ग्रेजुएशन में कम से कम 60% अंक होना जरूरी है।

1 जुलाई 2026 के अनुसार उम्मीदवार की अधिकतम आयु 28 वर्ष होनी चाहिए।

NHRC इंटरनशिप 2026 के लिए ऑनलाइन आवेदन कैसे करें?

यदि आप इस इंटरनशिप के लिए आवेदन करना चाहते हैं, तो नीचे दिए गए आसान स्टेप्स फॉलो करें-

सबसे पहले NHRC की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट पर जाएं।

होमपेज पर Training Program सेक्शन में जाकर Online Short Term Internship Program (OSTI) चुनें।

Apply for the OSTI लिंक पर क्लिक करें।

अपना मोबाइल नंबर और ईमेल आईडी दर्ज करें और दोनों पर आए OTP से वेरिफिकेशन पूरा करें।

अब आवेदन फॉर्म में व्यक्तिगत जानकारी, शैक्षणिक योग्यता और अन्य जरूरी विवरण भरें।

इसके बाद पासपोर्ट साइज फोटो, हस्ताक्षर और Statement of Purpose (SOP) अपलोड करें।

सभी जानकारियां एक बार अच्छी तरह जांच लें और फिर Submit बटन पर क्लिक करके आवेदन पूरा करें।

आवेदन प्रक्रिया पूरी होने के बाद चयनित उम्मीदवारों की सूची NHRC की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट पर जारी की जाएगी। इंटरनशिप से जुड़ी किसी भी जानकारी के लिए छात्र कार्यदिवसों में सुबह 10 बजे से शाम 6 बजे तक NHRC के हेल्पलाइन नंबर 011-24663371 या ईमेल

internship.nhrc@gov.in पर संपर्क कर सकते हैं।

100 सीटें निर्धारित

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के इस इंटरनशिप प्रोग्राम के लिए 100 सीटें निर्धारित की हैं।

अप्लाई करने की लास्ट डेट

मानवाधिकार के इस पेड इंटरनशिप के लिए इच्छुक उम्मीदवार 10 जुलाई 2026 तक आवेदन कर सकते हैं।

इंटरनशिप कब से शुरू होगा?

इस इंटरनशिप प्रोग्राम की शुरुआत 3 अगस्त से होगी, जो 14 अगस्त 2026 तक चलेगी। यानी इसकी अवधि 2 हफ्ते तक होगा।

स्टाइपेंड- 2000 रुपये

सेलेक्शन प्रोसेस- चयन 12वीं, ग्रेजेशन और इंटरनशिप स्टेटमेंट पर्पस के आधार पर किया जाएगा।

DATE	CHANNEL	TIME	DETAILS	DURATION	PROGRAM	AUTHOR	PERSONALITY
08.07.2026	Total Tv	15:00	दिल्ली बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग का हुआ पुनर्गठन, ओम प्रकाश व्यास बने आयोग के नए अध्यक्ष	00:59 Min	Breaking News	Nishant	
08.07.2026	TV5 News	14:00	No Doctors Present, Yet Surgery Performed! Hospital Scandal Exposed In Khammam -A shocking case of alleged medical negligence has come to light in Khammam. A government employee named Baburao, who was admitted for a gall bladder surgery, died under suspicious circumstances. Relatives allege that the surgery was attempted without qualified doctors and that an overdose of anesthesia led to his death. Tensions flared as family members protested against the hospital management, demanding justice and a thorough investigation.	02:40 Min	Breaking News	Nishi	
08.07.2026	Bihar Tak	16:00	Bharat Tiwari Encounter मामले में Bihar मानवाधिकार आयोग सख्त, सरकार को दिया निर्देश -भोजपुर के भरत भूषण तिवारी मौत मामले में बिहार मानवाधिकार आयोग ने बिहार सरकार को मृतक के माता-पिता को अंतरिम मुआवजा देने का निर्देश दिया है. आयोग ने कहा कि यह राहत मानवाधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम की धारा 18(सी) के तहत दी गई है और इससे सरकार की कानूनी जिम्मेदारी तय नहीं होती...	03:04 Min	Breaking News	Abc	

08.07.2026	NDTV	19:00	KPS Gill Was a Hero': Tavleen Singh On The 'Satluj' Film Debate -The controversy surrounding the film "Satluj", based on the life of human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khaira, has reignited debate over one of the darkest chapters in Punjab's history.	15:05 Min	Breaking News	Abc	
08.07.2026	Kanak News	19:00	OHRC Seeks Statewide Report on Teachers Being Assigned Non-Teaching Work -Are Odisha's teachers spending more time on government duties than teaching? The Odisha Human Rights Commission (OHRC) has sought answers. Following a complaint by the Odisha Abhibhabak Mahasangha, the Directorate of Primary Education has directed all District Education Officers (DEOs) to submit detailed reports on the deployment of teachers in non-teaching work. The complaint alleges that teachers are being engaged in duties such as Mid-Day Meal management, textbook and uniform distribution, voter ID-related work, and other administrative tasks, affecting classroom teaching.	01:45 Min	Breaking News	Abc	
08.07.2026	KASHISH NEWS	18:00	Bharat Tiwari एनकाउंटर केस में सरकार को 2 हफ्ते की मोहलत, मानवाधिकार आयोग का बड़ा आदेश	02:09 Min	Breaking News	Abc	

08.07.2026	CNN-News18	15:00	Baruipur Case Accused Killed in Police Encounter -The key accused in the Baruipur minor assault has been killed in a police encounter, triggering a nationwide debate over justice, policing, and due process. The police action has drawn sharply differing reactions. Former IPS officer Vikram Singh described the encounter as a confidence-building measure, arguing that such action can reinforce public trust in law enforcement.	17:05 Min	Breaking News	Abc	
08.07.2026	News18 Bangla	17:00	Baruipur Encounter : For Rs 10,000, Prabhas Mondal lured a 12-year-old girl and sold her to his co-accused — a confession that cracked open the Baruipur rape-murder case even as he himself was shot dead in an encounter early Wednesday, allegedly while trying to escape police custody during a crime scene reconstruction in Suryapur. Police said Mondal admitted he was paid by the co-accused to lure the child to them, a disclosure that led to the recovery of the victim's body and the arrest of the three remaining accused before he was shot dead while allegedly trying to escape during a crime scene reconstruction in Suryapur.	05:56 Min	Breaking News	Abc	

