
NHRC TAKES COGNISANCE OF HARYANA GIRL'S DEATH

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India took suo motu cognisance of a media report that a 12-year-old girl died due to jaundice caused by consumption of contaminated drinking water in Shahzadpur, Ambala district, Haryana. Several other children have also been diagnosed with jaundice in the locality.

Source: <https://odishabytes.com/three-girl-students-of-govt-ashram-school-die-of-snakebite-in-maharashtra/>

Three Girl Students Of Govt Ashram School Die Of Snakebite In Maharashtra
by OB Bureau August 10, 2026 in India Reading Time: 1 min read

Gadchiroli: Tragedy struck a government-run ashram school in Gadchiroli, Maharashtra, after three tribal girls died due to snakebite on Monday.

Officials confirmed that six students of the school suffered snakebite injuries during their sleep and were rushed to hospital on Monday morning. Three of them were declared dead, while another girl is in ventilator support.

This incident at Jaltalai in Dhanora tehsil of the tribal-dominated Gadchiroli district, which has emerged from years of Left Wing Extremism, has shaken up the administration.

The district administration and police force has confirmed the incident and necessary precautions are being taken, Deccan Herald has reported.

Maharashtra chief minister Devendra Fadnavis, who is the guardian minister of the district, said: "Three girls have died of snake bite...I have asked for more details."

A high-level inquiry has been ordered.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) may take suo motu cognizance of the matter.

It had done so in July after four girl students were bitten by a snake in the hostel of a higher secondary residential school in the Lohardaga district of Jharkhand. One of the girls died.

Source: <https://www.downtoearth.org.in/governance/muthanga-verdict-raises-disturbing-questions-about-the-law-reaching-the-powerless-through-the-criminal-process-and-not-the-powerful>

Governance

Muthanga verdict raises disturbing questions about the law reaching the powerless through the criminal process, and not the powerful

23 years after the Muthanga police firing, four protesters, including agitation leader M Geethanandan, have been convicted. But no policeman or senior state authority has faced comparable criminal accountability for the deaths, injuries and alleged torture that followed the state's action

K A Shaji

Published on: 10 Aug 2026, 3:59 pm

Summary

The Muthanga verdict, delivered 23 years after a deadly clash over Adivasi land rights, exposes a stark imbalance in India's criminal justice system.

Adivasi leaders face convictions for rioting and related offences, while no police or senior officials have been criminally punished for firing that killed protesters and injured hundreds, leaving the powerful shielded by inquiries and compensation.

Twenty-three years after the Muthanga forests of Wayanad echoed with gunfire, the law has finally delivered its verdict.

But the judgment has left behind a question larger than the guilt or innocence of those who stood trial: why has the criminal justice system been so much more successful in pursuing Adivasi protesters than in holding accountable those who exercised the power of the state against them?

The answer may now lie, at least partly, with the Kerala High Court. Four of those convicted, including Adivasi Gothra Maha Sabha leader and Muthanga agitation leader M Geethanandan, have challenged the verdict.

On August 6, the High Court expressed concern over the manner in which the trial court arrived at its findings and observed that the judgment required thorough scrutiny. It has sought the original order framing charges against the accused before proceeding with the appeals.

The intervention is significant. It came barely days after the Kalpetta Principal Sessions Court acquitted all 57 accused of murdering police constable K V Vinod but convicted four of them, including Geethanandan, on other serious charges arising from the confrontation. The convictions included offences relating to unlawful assembly, rioting, wrongful confinement, causing hurt to public servants, kidnapping and attempt to murder. The four received varying sentences, with the maximum being five years.

The High Court's intervention has therefore reopened a case many assumed had finally closed after more than two decades.

Yet even if the High Court eventually overturns the convictions, the larger injustice of Muthanga will remain.

The most striking feature of the case is not simply the extraordinary delay. It is the imbalance in the way the law has travelled through the events of February 19, 2003. The death of a police constable became the central criminal case.

"The death of Jogi, an Adivasi protester, during the police firing became part of a much wider story of state violence, compensation and inquiry. The torture of tribal people and others arrested after the operation generated judicial and human rights interventions. Yet no police officer or senior authority has faced a comparable criminal reckoning for the use of force that left Adivasis dead and hundreds injured," observes K K Surendran, faculty of a teacher training college who was arrested at the time on charges of supporting the violent agitation and subjected to severe police torture. He was later acquitted of the case by investigating agencies, including the CBI.

This is the uncomfortable legacy of Muthanga.

What happened that day?

The agitation did not begin as a confrontation with the police. It began as a demand for land.

Hundreds of landless Adivasi families occupied forest land at Muthanga, within the Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary, in January 2003 under the banner of the Adivasi Gothra Maha Sabha. Their decision followed years of frustration over governments' failure to honour promises of land distribution.

For generations, Adivasi families in Wayanad had watched their traditional relationship with land disappear while plantations, forests, development projects and state institutions increasingly determined who could own and use land.

"The occupation was therefore not an isolated act of trespass. It was the culmination of a long history of dispossession and political betrayal," says Geethanandan.

On February 19, police and forest officials moved to evict the protesters. What followed became one of the most disturbing episodes in Kerala's modern history.

The confrontation turned violent. Jogi was killed in the police firing. Constable Vinod also died. Several Adivasis and police personnel were injured. The settlement was dismantled and hundreds of protesters arrested.

For the Adivasi community, Muthanga became synonymous with state repression. For the state, the death of Vinod became the centre of the criminal case.

The trial that followed moved through years of investigation, procedural complications and judicial delays. By the time the verdict arrived, those who had been young activists in 2003 had become middle-aged or elderly. Some witnesses had died. Memories had faded. Documents had become increasingly difficult to trace. A generation had grown up knowing the Muthanga struggle largely through stories told by parents and activists.

"Justice delayed in such circumstances is not merely a procedural failure. It changes the nature of justice itself," says rights activist C R Neelakandan.

The trial court's most consequential finding was that the prosecution had failed to prove the murder charge against the accused. The circumstances surrounding Vinod's death remained clouded by contradictions in witness testimony and questions about what actually happened inside the makeshift structure where he was held during the police operation.

That finding should have prompted a deeper examination of the prosecution narrative. Instead, four accused were convicted on other charges.

It is now for the High Court to decide whether those convictions can stand. The appellants have challenged, among other things, the trial court's reliance on a finding of criminal conspiracy. The High Court has already questioned the use of a "prima facie" finding in arriving at a final conviction.

A prima facie conclusion may be relevant when charges are framed. It cannot casually substitute for proof beyond reasonable doubt at the end of a criminal trial.

This distinction is not merely technical. In a case involving an Adivasi movement, it goes to the heart of how the criminal justice system understands political protest.

The central injustice of Muthanga
There is another missing side to the Muthanga trial.

The National Human Rights Commission raised serious questions about the police action soon after the incident. The Kerala High Court too expressed concern over the manner in which the state's own senior officials had concluded that the police action was justified without an independent investigation. The demand for an impartial inquiry into the firing and allegations of torture reflected the seriousness of the allegations.

"The criminal law did not travel with the same determination in the opposite direction. No police officer or senior official has been punished criminally for the deaths of Adivasi protesters in the firing. That is the central injustice of Muthanga," observes social activist Kusumam Joseph.

This does not mean the death of Constable Vinod should be treated lightly. A police officer's life cannot be valued differently from the life of an Adivasi.

But precisely because every life must carry equal value before the law, the circumstances surrounding Jogi's death and the injuries suffered by protesters deserved the same forensic determination. They did not receive it.

The difference becomes even starker when one looks at what happened to those arrested in the aftermath.

Years later, courts found serious violations in individual cases arising from the police action. Surendran, arrested after the Muthanga events and subjected to custodial violence, was awarded substantial compensation, with the court directing that the amount be recovered from the police officers responsible.

A court recognising custodial torture is important. But compensation is not the same as criminal accountability.

For a tribal family that has lost a member, money cannot answer who ordered the firing. For someone tortured in custody, compensation cannot substitute for prosecution. For a community that watched its people being beaten, arrested and driven out of the forest, an official acknowledgement years later cannot erase the memory of what happened.

Muthanga therefore exposes a disturbing feature of Indian justice: the law often reaches the powerless through the criminal process, while the powerful are dealt with through inquiries, departmental procedures and compensation.

The difference is not accidental.

The Adivasi protesters were visible. They occupied land. They resisted eviction. Their leaders could be named, arrested and prosecuted. The machinery of the state was much harder to place inside the dock.

Orders travel through files. Responsibility becomes collective. Decisions become institutional. Individual accountability disappears somewhere between the police station, the district administration and the government.

That is why Muthanga remains unfinished.

The High Court appeal provides an opportunity to examine not only whether the convictions are legally sustainable but also whether the Muthanga story has been interpreted fairly by the justice system.

“Muthanga was not an isolated event. Across India, Adivasi communities continue to confront the criminalisation of struggles over land, forests and natural resources. The language changes from encroachment to security, from development to conservation, from public order to national interest. But the underlying conflict remains remarkably similar: communities with the least political power are often asked to prove their right to land they have inhabited for generations,” says Coimbatore-based tribal rights activist C R Bijoy.

For Muthanga’s Adivasis, therefore, the verdict is not the end of the story. It is another chapter in a struggle that began with a demand for land, passed through police firing, arrests, allegations of torture and a 23-year wait for justice.

The law has now caught up with four of those who stood on the other side of the confrontation.

The question that remains is whether it will ever catch up with those who wielded the power of the state.

Source: <https://inc42.com/buzz/nhrc-seeks-report-from-delhi-government-over-alleged-overcharging-by-cab-aggregators/>

NHRC Seeks Report From Delhi Government Over Alleged Overcharging By Cab Aggregators

10 Aug'26 | By Shrishti Bisht

SUMMARY

The NHRC has sought a report from the Delhi government on alleged overcharging by app-based cab and auto aggregators, with a two-week deadline

The move puts scrutiny on whether ride-hailing platforms are complying with government-notified fares and comes amid growing driver concerns over falling payouts and rising costs

The move follows a complaint received by the NHRC alleging that app-based cab and auto services were charging fares above prescribed rates.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought a report from the Delhi government over allegations that app-based cab and auto aggregators are charging commuters more than the fares prescribed by the city's transport department.

The human rights body has asked the Delhi government to investigate the allegations and submit a report within two weeks.

The action follows a complaint alleging that app-based cab and auto services were charging fares above the prescribed rates.

"We received a complaint that app-based auto and cab services, which are commonly used by citizens, are charging fares higher than the prescribed rates," NHRC member Priyank Kanoongo told IANS.

Kanoongo said transport departments determine per-kilometre fares for taxis and auto-rickshaws and argued that services operating through digital platforms should not be permitted to charge more solely because rides are booked through an app.

He added that charging commuters more than the rates fixed by state authorities would be against their rights. The NHRC could take further action if it is not satisfied with the Delhi government's response, he said.

The Commission has also issued a notice to the Union Ministry of Consumer Affairs, calling for app-based mobility platforms to comply with the fare frameworks applicable in their respective states and regions.

For context, Delhi's notified fares are ₹30 for the first 1.5 km and ₹11 for every subsequent kilometre for autos, while taxis charge ₹40 for the first kilometre, followed by ₹17 per kilometre for non-AC taxis and ₹20 per kilometre for AC taxis. Both attract a 25% night charge, while waiting charges are ₹1 per minute after 15 minutes and luggage charges are ₹10 for autos and ₹15 for taxis.

The development comes amid demands from driver unions for higher fares and payouts. In May, taxi and auto-rickshaw drivers staged a three-day strike across Delhi NCR, citing stagnant fares, declining earnings and rising fuel, maintenance, insurance and permit costs.

The unions also raised concerns about payouts from ride-hailing platforms and urged the government to revise fares and strengthen regulation of aggregators.

The ride-hailing market in the country is seeing intense competition. While Rapido leads the segment with an estimated 50% share of ride volumes across bike taxis, autos and cabs, Uber and Ola remain key players. New entrants such as Green SM and Bharat Taxi are also expanding their presence.

Source: <https://www.bhaskar.com/local/uttar-pradesh/jaunpur/barsathi/news/jaunpur-barsathi-police-arrest-man-illegal-knife-arms-act-138686576.html>

Hindi NewsLocalUttar pradeshJaunpurBarsathiJaunpur Crime News | Illegal Knife Seized In Barsathi, Arrest Made

बरसठी पुलिस ने एक अभियुक्त को किया गिरफ्तार: अवैध चाकू बरामद, आर्म्स एक्ट के तहत हुई कार्रवाई
अरविंद कुमार यादव | बरसठी, जौनपुर 17 घंटे पहले

जौनपुर जिले की बरसठी पुलिस ने एक अभियुक्त को अवैध चाकू के साथ गिरफ्तार किया है। यह गिरफ्तारी 10 अगस्त 2026 को जमुनीपुर पुलिसिया के पास संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों की चेकिंग के दौरान हुई। अभियुक्त के खिलाफ आर्म्स एक्ट के तहत विधिक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक जौनपुर द्वारा अपराध और अपराधियों की गिरफ्तारी हेतु चलाए गए विशेष अभियान 'समग्र' के तहत यह कार्रवाई की गई। अपर पुलिस अधीक्षक ग्रामीण और क्षेत्राधिकारी मड़ियाहूँ के पर्यवेक्षण में थाना बरसठी पुलिस टीम ने यह गिरफ्तारी की।

पुलिस को मुखबिर से सूचना मिली थी कि निगोह बाजार में पशु का मांस बेचने वाला अभियुक्त ईशान अली उर्फ डब्बू भांट पुत्र स्वर्गीय हिलर, निवासी ग्राम निगोह, थाना बरसठी, जौनपुर, अवैध चाकू के साथ मौजूद है। सूचना के आधार पर पुलिस ने उसे लगभग 8:24 बजे हिरासत में लिया और उसके पास से एक अवैध चाकू बरामद किया।

गिरफ्तारी के समय माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के आदेशों व निर्देशों का पालन किया गया। अभियुक्त के खिलाफ संबंधित धाराओं में मामला दर्ज कर आगे की विधिक कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

गिरफ्तार अभियुक्त ईशान अली उर्फ डब्बू भांट का आपराधिक इतिहास भी है। उसके खिलाफ मु0अ0सं0 326/2026, धारा-4/25 आर्म्स एक्ट और मु0अ0सं0 278/2024, धारा-3(5), 3(6), 9(2)ख, 189 (1)क, 189(4), 191(2), 191(3), 190, 126(2), 127(2), 132, 121(1), 125, 109(1), 324(4), 352, 351(3), 61(2), 309(6) बी०एन०एस० व 7 आपराधिक कानून (संशोधन) अधि0 1932 थाना बरसठी जिला जौनपुर में मामले दर्ज हैं।

गिरफ्तारी करने वाली टीम में उपनिरीक्षक राजकुमार सिंह, हेड कांस्टेबल अखिलेश यादव और हेड कांस्टेबल कैलाश सरोज शामिल थे।

Source: <https://www.naidunia.com/chhattisgarh/raipur-malaria-cases-rise-in-chhattisgarh-nhrc-notice-to-chief-secretary-over-cancer-deaths-8456475>

छत्तीसगढ़ में मलेरिया के 8 हजार मामले, कैंसर में 13 दिन में मारे गए पांच, NHRC ने मुख्य सचिव को भेजा नोटिस

छत्तीसगढ़ में मानसून की शुरुआत के साथ ही मलेरिया के 8,426 से अधिक मामले सामने आ चुके हैं। कैंसर में हुई मौतों पर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने मुख्य सचिव को नोटिस भेजा है। कवर्धा और बिलासपुर के ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी संक्रमण फैलने से स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने घर-घर जांच अभियान तेज कर दिया है।

By Sandeep Tiwari Edited By: Paritosh Dubey

Publish Date: Mon, 10 Aug 2026 11:45:58 AM (IST) Updated Date: Mon, 10 Aug 2026 11:47:39 AM (IST)

राज्य ब्यूरो, नईदुनिया, रायपुर। छत्तीसगढ़ में मानसून की दस्तक के साथ ही मलेरिया का संक्रमण तेजी से फैलने लगा है, जिससे स्वास्थ्य विभाग की चिंता बढ़ गई है। प्रदेश भर में अब तक मलेरिया के 8,426 से अधिक मरीज सामने आ चुके हैं, और यह संक्रमण मुख्य रूप से वनांचल क्षेत्रों में पैर पसार रहा है।

विशेष रूप से कैंसर जिले के दूरस्थ वनांचल क्षेत्रों में स्थिति बेहद चिंताजनक बनी हुई है, जहां महज 13 दिनों के भीतर मलेरिया से पांच लोगों की मौत की पुष्टि हो चुकी है। इस गंभीर मामले का स्वतः संज्ञान लेते हुए राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने राज्य सरकार की कथित लापरवाही पर कड़ा रुख अपनाया है और मुख्य सचिव को नोटिस जारी कर चार सप्ताह के भीतर विस्तृत रिपोर्ट तलब की है।

कवर्धा और बिलासपुर के ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी फैला संक्रमण

मलेरिया के बढ़ते मामलों से कवर्धा और बिलासपुर के ग्रामीण अंचलों में भी हालात बिगड़ते नजर आ रहे हैं। कवर्धा के बैगा बहुल गांव मुड़वाही और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में पिछले 15 दिनों से मलेरिया का प्रकोप देखा जा रहा है।

कई ग्रामीणों में हुई पुष्टि

स्वास्थ्य विभाग द्वारा चलाए जा रहे जांच अभियानों में अब तक 40 से 45 ग्रामीणों में संक्रमण की पुष्टि हो चुकी है। हालांकि स्थानीय ग्रामीणों का दावा है कि इस संक्रमण के कारण पांच लोगों की जान जा चुकी है, लेकिन विभाग ने इन मौतों की आधिकारिक पुष्टि नहीं की है। इसी तरह बिलासपुर के कोटा क्षेत्र में भी एक 37 वर्षीय महिला की मलेरिया से मौत हो चुकी है, जबकि एक 17 वर्षीय छात्र की मौत भी फाल्सीपेरम मलेरिया के संदेह के दायरे में है।

सरकारी आंकड़ों में घट रही परजीवी दर

एक तरफ जहां स्वास्थ्य विभाग के आधिकारिक आंकड़े स्थिति में सुधार का दावा करते हैं, वहीं दूसरी तरफ जमीनी हालात पूरी तरह से अलग तस्वीर पेश कर रहे हैं। सरकारी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, वर्ष 2000 में मलेरिया की वार्षिक परजीवी दर (एपीआई) 16.80 थी, जो घटकर 2020 में 1.17 और वर्ष 2025 में 0.90 पर आ गई थी, तथा वार्षिक मौतें भी 63 से घटकर 12 दर्ज की गई थीं। इसके बावजूद, वर्तमान में लगातार सामने आ रही मौतों और बढ़ते संक्रमण को देखते हुए वनांचल क्षेत्रों में स्वास्थ्य अमला सक्रिय हो गया है। संक्रमण की रोकथाम के लिए घर-घर जाकर मलेरिया की स्क्रीनिंग, आवश्यक दवाओं का वितरण और जागरूकता शिविर आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं।

जागरूकता शिविर कर रहे आयोजित

मौतों और संक्रमण को देखते हुए वनांचल क्षेत्रों में घर-घर जाकर मलेरिया जांच (स्क्रीनिंग), दवा वितरण और जागरूकता शिविर आयोजित किए जा रहे हैं। वर्जन सभी क्षेत्रों में मलेरिया के संदिग्ध लोगों की स्वास्थ्य विभाग को जांच करने के लिए कहा गया है। जहां भी इस तरह के प्रकरण मिल रहे हैं, उनका त्वरित इलाज कराया जा रहा है।

- श्याम बिहारी जायसवाल, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, छत्तीसगढ़

Date	Channel	Time	Details	Duration	Program	Author	Personality
10-08-2026	NDTV Profit	16:23	Jharkhand student protest turns violent Police % protesting students clash Protest over JPSC exam irregullarties Former JPSC chairman arrested by CID	02:05 Min	Profit 360	Tamnna	
10-08-2026	CNN-News18	18:00	Jharkhand Bandh: BJP-Led Statewide Shutdown Over Police 'Atrocities'; Students Demand CBI Probe The Jharkhand BJP has called for a statewide bandh to protest the police action against students during a march by JPSC and JSSC aspirants in Ranchi, with party state president Aditya Sahu alleging that hundreds of protesters were injured in the lathi-charge and use of tear gas and water cannons. The bandh has been announced from 8 am to midnight. Sahu launched a sharp attack on the Hemant Soren-led government, saying the bandh was being observed in protest against what he described as "injustice and atrocities" against students.	03:14	Breaking News	Priyanka	
10-08-2026	CNN-News18	21:00	Jharkhand Protest: Soren's Force Vs Students: 'Justice League' Missing? Jharkhand's student protests have sparked a heated political debate. As students take to the streets, questions are being raised over the government's response, accountability, and the absence of prominent opposition leaders on the ground.	32:02	Exclusive	Rahul Shivshankar	

10-08-2026	News18 Punjab	20:30	Aman Arora vs Rana Inder Partap Rana Inder Pratap raised the issue of alleged human trafficking in the Punjab Assembly, claiming that 15 women had approached him with complaints that human trafficking was taking place in their city. He alleged that the women caught a female suspect and got her arrested, but the police later released her. Inder Pratap also mentioned his conversation with SSP Gaurav Toora regarding the matter. Responding to him, Minister Aman Arora said that the police had received a complaint, but no one was found when the police reached the spot. Arora said Rana Inder Pratap was confused and clarified that human trafficking and flesh trade are two different issues.	06:15	Prime Time	Rahul Shivshankar	
10-08-2026	NewsX	08:18	Delimitation Row: KC Venugopal Demands All-Party Meeting Before Government Move Congress MP KC Venugopal demands Amit Shah's Parliament statement on alleged atrocities against Delhi students, while seeking an all-party meeting before the government advances on delimitation.	03: 32	Breaking News	Pooja	
10-08-2026	ABP News	16:20	Delhi में Cab वालों की मनमानी पर रोक! NHRC का बड़ा आदेश दिल्ली में Ola, Uber और Rapido जैसी ऐप-बेस्ड कैब के मनमाने किराए पर NHRC ने सख्त रुख अपनाया है। आयोग ने दिल्ली सरकार के परिवहन विभाग को नोटिस भेजकर तय दरों से ज्यादा किराया वसूलने और Extra Charge की शिकायतों पर जांच के निर्देश दिए हैं। NHRC ने दो हफ्ते में Action Taken Report मांगी है।	03:48	Exclusive	Rituraj Baruah	
10-08-2026	NTV Telugu	18:30	Jharkhand Students Protest: BJP Calls Bandh Today Over Police Atrocities	01:53	Breaking News	Dheeraj	
10-08-2026	News18 Bangla	18:30	Siliguri : 'A tense situation erupted in Siliguri following allegations of medical negligence leading to the death of a patient. The family of the deceased has accused a local nursing home of gross malpractice. According to sources, the patient was admitted with a severe headache, but their condition worsened, leading to an untimely demise	05:48	Breaking News	Aatishi	

10-08-2026	Zee Kannada	20:10	Hagaribommanahalli lockup death Hagaribommanahalli police station lockup death case CID takes custody of accused in jail CID, inquiry led by DySP Gopalakrishna CID drill regarding lockup death case Officers collecting information from accused	08:10	Exclusive	Sheetal	
10-08-2026	BIG TV Telugu	20:30	Saikrishna Custodial Death Case Court Allows Hearing on MP Gurumurthy's Petition In a major twist in Gade Sai Krishna's alleged custodial death case, a court in Vijayawada summoned Tirupati MP M. Gurumoorthy to record his statement. The MP filed a petition in the court seeking the inclusion of the names of Director General of Police (DGP) Harish Kumar Gupta, NTR Police Commissioner S.V. Rajashekar Babu, and South Zone Assistant Commissioner of Police M. Manasa in the alleged custodial torture, death, and destruction of evidence in Sai Krishna's case. The court, which heard the MP's petition on Monday (August 10, 2026), directed him to submit his statement on August 17.	10:45	Exclusive	Kritika	
10-08-2026	Manorama News	14:30	4 Members of Baby Trafficking Ring That Brought Pregnant Women from Other States Arrested Four members of a gang that traffics pregnant women from other states to Kerala and sells their babies have been arrested. The police have started an investigation following a complaint by an Assam native.	02:03	Exclusive	ABC	

10-08-2026	Punjab Kesari TV	15:30	Sonipat में गड्डे से मिले किशोरी के शव से खुला मानव तस्करी का नेटवर्क, महिला गिरफ्तार मलिकपुर (Malikpur) में किशोरी का शव मिलने के मामले में पुलिस ने बड़ा खुलासा किया है.. मामला मानव तस्करी (Human Trafficking) से जुड़ा हुआ है..मुरथल थाना पुलिस ने मामले में जयंती नाम की महिला को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है...	03:41	Exclusive	Kundan Tiwari	
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