

DUSU ELECTIONS: HOUSING AND SAFETY TAKE CENTRE STAGE ABVP, NSUI spar over student welfare

ANAMTA FATIMA

New Delhi, September 14

The political heat on Delhi University campuses has reached fever pitch for the DUSU Elections 2026-27, with rival student bodies locking horns over systemic student welfare. Prompted by pressing local anxieties including the recent Satya Niketan incident housing infrastructure, student safety, and administrative accountability have exploded into the central pillars of the electoral battleground.

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modation. Capitalizing on this urgency, the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Pari-

shad (ABVP) manifesto anchors its “Awas” theme on constructing new college hostels, enforcing paying-guest safety regulations, and establishing dedicated housing helplines. Simultaneously, the National Students’ Union of India (NSUI) launched its “Accountable DU” manifesto, pushing for strict rent-control implementations and a verified digital portal for student



rentals, while calling out unfulfilled administrative promises through campaigns like “Kya Hua Tera Waada?”

Beyond housing, both factions diverge on execution while targeting overlapping student grievances. ABVP’s framework rests on its core four-pronged “A-B-V-P” blueprint spanning structural hostel updates, marginalised student representation, campus trust

cells, and time-bound exam results under its slogan “Fix three things... Admissions, examinations, and results!”. Conversely, NSUI’s 18-point agenda broadens the scope toward academic reforms, featuring distinct demands such as mandatory two-day monthly menstrual leave, a five-day academic week, metro concession passes, and free evaluation rechecking mechanisms.

As candidates including ABVP’s Yash Dabas and Ishu Maurya alongside NSUI contenders hit the campaign trail, the ideological showdown forces a critical choice: whether sweeping institutional reform or targeted structural enforcement will best secure the dignity and safety of Delhi University’s massive student diaspora.

Source: <https://www.newindianexpress.com/india/2026/Sep/15/amid-centres-crackdown-meta-agrees-to-report-child-safety-related-matters-to-law-enforcement-agencies>

Amid Centre's crackdown, Meta agrees to report child safety-related matters to law enforcement agencies

Sources said that ensuring the online safety of children is a fundamental requirement for any social media platform operating in India and is "non-negotiable".

TNIE online desk

Updated on: 15 Sep 2026, 9:06 am

Amid the Centre's crackdown on social media platforms to curb harmful content, tech giant Meta has agreed to report child sexual abuse cases and other child safety-related matters to the appropriate law enforcement agencies.

Government sources on Tuesday told ANI that ensuring the online safety of children is a fundamental requirement for any social media platform operating in India and is "non-negotiable". "Online safety of children is a fundamental principle for any social media platform to operate in India and it is non-negotiable," the sources said.

The sources said Meta's decision to report child safety-related matters to law enforcement agencies marks an initial step towards strengthening safeguards for children on digital platforms.

"Meta has agreed to report child safety-related matters to the appropriate law enforcement agencies," the sources said. "It is a first step towards making the platforms safe for children and much more needs to be done," they added.

The government has also been engaging with other social media platforms to ensure proactive identification and removal of harmful content, the sources said. "The government remains engaged with other platforms to proactively identify and remove such content," they said.

The sources further said that strict action would be taken against platforms that fail to adopt proactive measures for ensuring children's safety online. "The government shall take action against platforms which do not take proactive steps for the safety of children," the sources said.

The development comes as the government continues to focus on improving accountability of digital platforms and ensuring that online intermediaries take adequate measures to prevent the spread of harmful content, especially content affecting children.

Meanwhile, Representatives of Meta India arrived at the office of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) on September 9 after the child rights body summoned the company's Managing Director and Head of Meta India in connection with an inquiry into alleged advertisements related to Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Material (CSEAM).

The NCPCR had taken suo motu cognisance of a media report published by BBC Eye regarding alleged advertisements on Meta-owned platforms and issued a notice to Meta Platforms, Inc. on July 3, 2026, seeking an explanation over the allegations.

Meta submitted its response to the Commission a week after the notice was issued.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had earlier directed the Delhi Police to conduct a comprehensive probe into allegations that paid advertisements on Meta-owned Instagram promoted Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) in India.

The NHRC also directed the police to examine whether the technology company and other concerned entities complied with mandatory reporting obligations under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act.

(With inputs from ANI)

Source: <https://thenewsmill.com/2026/09/meta-to-report-child-sexual-abuse-cases-to-indian-law-enforcement/>

Nation and Beyond

Meta to report child sexual abuse cases to Indian law enforcement

By TNM (With ANI Inputs) 15 September 2026, 8:47 am

Meta has committed to reporting cases of child sexual abuse and other child safety concerns to the relevant law enforcement agencies in India, government sources confirmed on September 15. This move follows ongoing government engagement with online platforms to reduce harmful content.

Government sources emphasised that the online safety of children is a fundamental and non-negotiable requirement for any social media platform operating in India. They described Meta's decision as an initial step to enhance safeguards for children on digital platforms.

Meta has agreed to report child safety-related matters to the appropriate law enforcement agencies," the sources stated. They added, "It is a first step towards making the platforms safe for children and much more needs to be done."

The government continues to engage with other social media companies to ensure the proactive identification and removal of harmful content. "The government remains engaged with other platforms to proactively identify and remove such content," the sources said. They warned that strict action will be taken against platforms failing to adopt proactive safety measures. "The government shall take action against platforms which do not take proactive steps for the safety of children," they added.

This development occurs amid the government's broader efforts to improve digital platform accountability and ensure intermediaries take adequate measures to prevent the spread of harmful content, particularly that which affects children.

Separately, representatives from Meta India appeared before the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) on September 9. This followed the Commission summoning Meta India's Managing Director and Head as part of an inquiry into alleged advertisements related to Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Material (CSEAM).

The NCPCR took suo motu cognisance of a BBC Eye media report alleging advertisements on Meta-owned platforms promoted CSEAM. On July 3, 2026, the Commission issued a notice to Meta Platforms, Inc., seeking an explanation, to which the company responded within a week.

Earlier, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) directed the Delhi Police to investigate allegations that paid advertisements on Meta-owned Instagram promoted Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM) in India. The NHRC also instructed authorities to examine whether Meta and other concerned entities complied with mandatory reporting obligations under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act.

Source: <https://www.aninews.in/news/national/general-news/meta-agrees-to-report-child-sexual-abuse-cases-to-law-enforcement-agencies-govt-sources20260915084501/>

Meta agrees to report child sexual abuse cases to law enforcement agencies: Govt sources

ANI | Updated: Sep 15, 2026 08:45 IST

New Delhi [India], September 15 (ANI): Tech giant Meta has agreed to report child sexual abuse cases and other child safety-related matters to the appropriate law enforcement agencies, government sources said on Tuesday, amid the Centre's continued engagement with online platforms to curb harmful content.

Government sources said ensuring the online safety of children is a fundamental requirement for any social media platform operating in India and is "non-negotiable". "Online safety of children is a fundamental principle for any social media platform to operate in India and it is non-negotiable," the sources said.

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complied with mandatory reporting obligations under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act. (ANI)

Source: <https://www.etvbharat.com/en/technology/meta-agrees-to-report-child-safety-related-matters-to-law-enforcement-agencies-enn26091500738>

ETV Bharat / technology

Meta Agrees To Report Child Safety-Related Matters To Law Enforcement Agencies

Government sources said that child safety is a fundamental principle for any social media platform operating in India and it is non-negotiable.

By ETV Bharat English Team

Published : September 15, 2026 at 8:57 AM IST

New Delhi: Meta has agreed to report child sexual abuse and other child safety-related cases to the appropriate law enforcement agencies following the government's engagement with social media platforms to curb harmful content, PTI reported on Tuesday, citing IT Ministry sources.

Government sources said that child safety is a fundamental principle for any social media platform operating in India. This principle is non-negotiable, and authorities have warned that action will be taken against platforms that fail to take proactive steps to identify and remove harmful content.

The sources said Meta's decision to report child safety-related matters to law enforcement agencies marks an initial step towards strengthening safeguards for children on digital platforms.

"It is a first step towards making the platforms safe for children and much more needs to be done," sources said. The government remains engaged with other platforms to proactively identify and remove such content.

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Source: <https://countercurrents.org/2026/09/democracys-last-mile-why-local-journalism-matters-where-public-policy-meets-everyday-life/>

Democracy's Last Mile: Why local journalism matters where public policy meets everyday life in India

by Dr Ravi Chaturvedi 14/09/2026

Democracy is often imagined in grand settings. Parliament, elections, courts, television studios and national headlines. But for most citizens, democracy is experienced much closer to home: in the government school, the district hospital, the panchayat office, the police station or the block office.

That is where a road is sanctioned or abandoned. Where medicines reach a hospital, or do not. Where a school has teachers or exists largely on paper. Where a government scheme reaches its intended beneficiary or disappears somewhere along the way.

And that is where someone needs to be watching.

In May this year, 60 students at a government school in Nalanda, Bihar, fell ill after consuming their midday meal. Media reporting brought the incident to wider attention. Five days later, the National Human Rights Commission took suo motu cognisance of the report and sought a detailed report from the district administration. The incident was a serious failure of a public service. But what followed also showed why journalism close to the ground matters. A problem that might have remained confined to one school entered the public domain and prompted an institutional response.

This is what local journalism does at its best. It takes something that may otherwise remain an allegation, a rumour or a private grievance and turns it into a public record. A social-media post can bring attention to a problem. A reporter can verify what happened, ask who is responsible, seek an answer and, when necessary, return to the story.

That persistence is what separates visibility from accountability. It creates a feedback loop between citizens and institutions. Remove the reporter, and the loop breaks. The consequence is not simply that fewer local stories appear in newspapers or on websites. Citizens increasingly have to navigate public life without a reliable record of what is happening around them. This is how news deserts emerge: places where events continue to happen but fewer people are professionally present to record them.

A news desert is not a place where nothing happens. It is a place where too little gets recorded.

Local journalism is therefore not simply national journalism on a smaller scale. Its importance lies in proximity. A block grant is sanctioned in Bundelkhand. A tender is awarded in Agra. A school inspection report is filed in Gaya and forgotten. A culvert is badly built in a village that no television channel will ever visit. Yet these are precisely the places where public money becomes public good, or quietly fails to do so. The stories with the greatest public value often have the smallest commercial value. That is one reason local journalism is so difficult to sustain.

The problem is not that local journalism cannot be done. It can. Organisations such as Khabar Lahariya and

101 Reporters have demonstrated that grassroots reporting can be built through networks of local journalists and digital platforms.

The harder question is whether such journalism can survive economically.

Recent developments in Bihar show how serious that question has become. Reporting from districts such as Siwan, Gaya and Purnea has documented the decline or closure of small-town newspapers as circulation and advertising revenues shrink. Some journalists are responding by moving to mobile reporting, WhatsApp networks and small digital ventures. The medium may be changing, but the democratic need has not. Communities still need reporters who know the place, understand the context and can follow a story beyond the first notification.

Apart from small-town newsrooms been hollowed out, the stringers often cover large territories for very little remuneration. Recent reporting on rural Indian stringers found that some reporters are paid only a few hundred rupees for a story and often work without contracts, insurance or institutional protection. When a reporter has to finance travel and reporting from such earnings, investigative journalism becomes an act of personal sacrifice rather than a viable profession.

And economics is not the only price. There is also the price of asking questions.

In April this year, journalists Ashish Kumar and Sushant Kumar Soni were assaulted in Hazaribagh after asking critical questions at an impromptu media briefing by Jharkhand Health Minister Irfan Ansari. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, they were attacked by members of a crowd after questioning the minister about an air ambulance crash in neighbouring Chatra district. The journalists were injured and their reporting equipment was also targeted.

For a local reporter, press freedom is not an abstract constitutional principle. It is a condition of the job. A journalist who cannot safely ask a question, pursue a story or return for the answer cannot provide the kind of scrutiny a functioning democracy requires. That is why the debate about local journalism cannot stop at technology, readership or business models. It must also include safety, legal protection and editorial independence for journalists working closest to the ground.

But support must not become control.

A newsroom dependent on the very power it is expected to scrutinise carries an obvious danger. Local journalism needs sustainable revenue and diverse sources of support without surrendering its independence. The principle should be simple: Money may sustain journalism. It must never purchase its independence.

There is also a larger economic argument for taking local journalism seriously. A fraudulent contract, a neglected public facility or an unimplemented government scheme can cost citizens far more than the cost of the reporter who might have exposed it. The question, therefore, is not simply whether society can afford to support local journalism. It is whether democracy can afford its absence.

India's news environment is changing rapidly. More citizens now encounter news through social and video platforms, while regional-language and hyperlocal content continue to play an important role. The 2026 Digital News Report found that around 58 per cent of respondents in India relied on YouTube for news, while overall trust in news stood at 39 per cent.

But greater access to information does not necessarily mean greater accountability.

A video can travel further than a newspaper report ever could. A WhatsApp message can alert an entire village within minutes. A citizen with a smartphone can bring an incident to public attention. But someone still has to establish what actually happened. That distinction matters. The digital environment has made visibility easier but it has not eliminated the need for verification, context, persistence and follow-up. If anything, the abundance of information makes those functions more important.

India does not need fewer national conversations. It needs more eyes and ears where those conversations become real: in the places where policies are implemented, public money is spent and citizens encounter the state. A policy announced in Delhi may make headlines. Whether it changes anything in a village may never do so.

That gap is democracy's last mile.

And if there is nobody there to report what happens along it, citizens are left with the promise of government but not the evidence of its performance. Democracy does not end when a policy is announced. It has to be visible in what happens afterwards.

Dr Ravi Chaturvedi is a media professional and academician with experience across reputed media brands and as Senior Faculty at an institution affiliated with Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi. He writes on media, education and contemporary public affairs.

Source: <https://newsonair.gov.in/5th-indian-technical-economic-cooperation-executive-capacity-building-programme-on-human-rights-for-nhris-of-global-south-organised-in-new-delhi/>

5th Indian Technical & Economic Cooperation Executive Capacity Building Programme on Human Rights for NHRIs of Global South organised in New Delhi

News On AIR | September 14, 2026 10:16 PM

The fifth Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Executive Capacity Building Programme on Human Rights for National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) of the Global South was organised in New Delhi today.

The programme was organised by the National Human Rights Commission in partnership with the Ministry of External Affairs. About 38 participants from NHRIs of 14 countries, including Indonesia, Malaysia, Oman, and South Africa participated in the programme.

During the programme, NHRC Chairperson Justice V. Ramasubramanian highlighted India's longstanding and excellent relations with the participating countries. He said, the programme aims to share knowledge and apply it for the betterment of society. He emphasised that India has a long tradition of promoting and sharing noble thoughts for achieving the common goal of human welfare. The NHRC Chairperson also stressed on the various constitutional frameworks for promoting and protecting human rights in the participating countries.

Source: <https://www.millenniumpost.in/amp/delhi/abvp-nsui-spar-over-student-welfare-676040>

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ABVP, NSUI spar over student welfare

By - Anamta Fatima

Update: 2026-09-14 19:15 GMT

New Delhi: The political heat on Delhi University campuses has reached fever pitch for the DUSU Elections 2026-27, with rival student bodies locking horns over systemic student welfare. Prompted by pressing local anxieties including the recent Satya Niketan incident housing infrastructure, student safety, and administrative accountability have exploded into the central pillars of the electoral battleground.

With DU's 2024-25 annual report citing over 2.5 lakh enrolled students against a meagre hostel capacity of roughly 9,000 beds, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has intervened, directing authorities to expand and upgrade accommodation. Capitalizing on this urgency, the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) manifesto anchors its "Awas" theme on constructing new college hostels, enforcing paying-guest safety regulations, and establishing dedicated housing helplines. Simultaneously, the National Students' Union of India (NSUI) launched its "Accountable DU" manifesto, pushing for strict rent-control implementations and a verified digital portal for student rentals, while calling out unfulfilled administrative promises through campaigns like "Kya Hua Tera Waada?"

Beyond housing, both factions diverge on execution while targeting overlapping student grievances. ABVP's framework rests on its core four-pronged "A-B-V-P" blueprint spanning structural hostel updates, marginalised student representation, campus trust cells, and time-bound exam results under its slogan "Fix three things... Admissions, examinations, and results!". Conversely, NSUI's 18-point agenda broadens the scope toward academic reforms, featuring distinct demands such as mandatory two-day monthly menstrual leave, a five-day academic week, metro concession passes, and free evaluation rechecking mechanisms.

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whether sweeping institutional reform or targeted structural enforcement will best secure the dignity and safety of Delhi University's massive student diaspora.

Source:

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/explainers/2026/Sep/14/silicosis-in-rajasthan-the-policy-and-the-gaps>

Explainer

Silicosis in Rajasthan — the policy and the gaps

Silicosis is particularly prevalent in districts where mining and stone processing are major occupations, including Karauli, Sirohi, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali.

Rajesh Asnani

Updated on: 14 Sep 2026, 8:21 pm

Rajasthan, with its large mining and stone-processing industry, has millions of workers exposed to silica dust, which can cause silicosis, an incurable and irreversible lung disease. Workers involved in sandstone and granite mining, stone cutting, carving, grinding and drilling face particularly high risks because these activities generate fine silica dust.

In August 2024, the Supreme Court held that failure to prevent and treat silicosis violates the fundamental right to life with dignity under Article 21 of the Constitution. It directed the National Green Tribunal (NGT) to monitor compliance with dust-control measures in silicosis-prone industries and gave the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) a role in overseeing compensation. Rajasthan continues to face delays in certification, shortages of radiologists and gaps in enforcement of workplace safety measures.

Timeline

1965: Rajasthan enacted the Rajasthan Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Rules, 1965.

1992–1994: The Desert Medicine Research Centre (DMRC), Jodhpur, conducted a study that found clinical silicosis in 9.9 per cent of sandstone workers examined.

1993: Pneumoconiosis Medical Boards (PMBs) were established at government medical colleges in Jodhpur, Udaipur, Ajmer, Kota and Bikaner.

1996: In the Chinchurgheria Silicosis Victims case, the Supreme Court ordered ₹1 lakh in compensation for the family of each deceased worker at an unregistered stone-crushing unit, marking an early formal judicial acknowledgement of silicosis fatalities in India's informal and unorganised sectors.

2003: NGOs, including HEDCON, raised concerns about understaffed and dysfunctional medical boards.

2006–2009: In 2006, an NGO filed a PIL highlighting the pervasive threat of silicosis nationwide. In 2009, the Supreme Court formally directed the NHRC to recommend relief measures in heavily affected states such as Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

2011: Rajasthan began a targeted process to identify and track people affected by silicosis.

2013: The state began providing direct monetary assistance to verified patients.

2015: Rajasthan declared silicosis a notifiable disease under the Rajasthan Epidemic Diseases Act, 1957.

2016–2017: The Supreme Court ordered Rajasthan to conduct district-wide surveys, implement time-bound relief and set up certified medical boards. The judicial pressure catalysed the development of a robust “Rajasthan Model” of certified Pneumoconiosis Medical Boards across districts.

2017–2018: A CAG report recorded 7,959 silicosis cases and 449 deaths in five districts over 26 months. More than 1,000 silicosis patients and activists protested in Jaipur, seeking disability status, health coverage and pensions.

October 2019: Rajasthan launched its policy on pneumoconiosis, including silicosis detection, prevention, control and rehabilitation, becoming the first state in India to introduce a dedicated silicosis policy.

2020: Financial assistance guidelines were standardised.

May 2022: Rajasthan launched the new Silicosis Portal for registration, verification, certification and disbursement of assistance.

August 2024: The Supreme Court directed the NGT to assume long-term oversight of silicosis-prone industries and factories across India and instructed State Pollution Control Boards to close down non-compliant units.

August 2026: The Supreme Court ordered all States and Union Territories to enforce standardised action plans focusing on mandatory personal protective equipment (PPE), dust mitigation and worker health screenings.

Q&A

What is silicosis?

Silicosis is an occupational lung disease caused by prolonged inhalation of silica dust. The dust enters the lungs and causes inflammation, scarring and progressive damage. It can cause breathing difficulty, persistent cough, chest pain and fatigue and can lead to severe disability and premature death.

Which workers are most at risk?

Workers in sandstone and granite mining and processing are particularly vulnerable. Drilling, grinding, carving, crushing and cutting stone can release fine silica dust into the air.

Official research shows that sandstone contains high levels of silica, while marble produces less silica dust. Workers using dry drilling and other dust-producing methods face greater exposure.

How quickly can silicosis develop?

According to Dr PK Sisodia, a silicosis expert in the Social and Welfare Department of the Rajasthan government, the disease typically develops after 10 to 15 years of exposure in mines. Workers in stone-carving and grinding units can develop it much faster, sometimes within two to three years.

What are the symptoms and how does the disease progress?

A dry cough is usually an early symptom, followed by increasing difficulty in breathing. As the disease progresses, patients may become unable to work.

Dr Sisodia says advanced lung damage can lead to critical deterioration and death. The risk of tuberculosis (TB)

also increases significantly. Certified patients often die within six to seven years of diagnosis, partly because the disease is frequently detected at an advanced stage.

What is the average age of a silicosis victim?

The data indicate that the average age is about 34 years. Cases have been reported in which workers in stone-processing units die young because of high levels of silica-dust exposure. In some districts, workers between 25 and 30 are developing the disease.

How widespread is silicosis in Rajasthan?

The mining sector employs about three million people in Rajasthan, while stone processing, including carving, crushing and cutting, employs around half a million.

Silicosis is particularly prevalent in districts where mining and stone processing are major occupations, including Karauli, Sirohi, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Nagaur, Jodhpur, Bhilwara and Pali.

The Rajasthan Medical and Health Department says 20 districts across 34 blocks have been identified as affected by silicosis.

In which other states is silicosis prevalent?

Haryana, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are among the other states where silicosis is prevalent because of extensive mining and stone-processing activities.

What are “widow villages”?

In some mining and stone-processing areas, many workers hail from the same villages or regions. When several workers die of silicosis, entire communities can be left with households headed by widows.

Harirampura in Karauli and Ranidhara, Phoolabai Kheda and Vagdari in the Pindwara area of Sirohi are examples.

What has Rajasthan done to provide relief?

Rajasthan began providing direct monetary assistance to verified patients in 2013 and declared silicosis a notifiable disease in 2015.

On October 2, 2019, it introduced the Rajasthan Policy on Pneumoconiosis, including Silicosis Detection, Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation. Rajasthan was the first state in India to introduce a dedicated policy of this kind.

The state says the policy covers identification, certification, rehabilitation, prevention and control, with financial assistance linked to certification.

Has Rajasthan changed its silicosis policy since 2019?

As of now, no changes have been made to the policy since its introduction in 2019.

What benefits does a certified silicosis patient receive?

Under the policy, a certified patient receives:

₹3 lakh as one-time rehabilitation assistance

₹1,500 a month as a disability pension

Free medicines and treatment in government hospitals

₹2 lakh to the family or legal heir after the patient's death

₹10,000 towards funeral expenses

Widow pension for the affected person's wife under state rules

Assistance for children through the Palanhar Scheme

Priority for benefits under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) and other eligible welfare schemes

The Rajasthan government says financial assistance is released on the basis of the silicosis certificate.

How does a worker become eligible for assistance?

A worker needs official certification as a silicosis patient and must apply through the Raj Silicosis Portal using Jan-Aadhaar.

The system is designed for online registration, verification and assessment, issuance of silicosis certificates and disbursement of assistance. The government says it is integrated with other state databases and is intended to reduce physical visits and delays.

Why are workers facing delays in certification?

The main problems are shortages of radiologists and non-functional medical boards. Dr Sisodia says medical boards in 11 districts are currently non-functional because of the unavailability of radiologists. More than 12,000 applications for medical certification are pending.

Social organisations also point to the absence of a fixed timeframe and a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), errors in records, difficulties faced by migrant and single workers, and delays in correcting personal details.

How many people have been screened and certified?

About 122,000 people have been screened through the portal, and silicosis has been confirmed in 7,082 workers. One set of records reports 8,332 deaths.

Government figures show that only around 7–8 per cent of applications are ultimately confirmed as silicosis. Dr Sisodia attributes the low confirmation rate partly to fraudulent applications and applications from people suffering from other respiratory conditions.

Have the annual certification figures fallen, and why?

Official data record 4,877 cases in 2022, 5,204 in 2023, 518 in 2024, 1,187 in 2025 and 645 so far in 2026.

Dr Sisodia says earlier figures included cases accumulated over several years. He says the newer system increasingly records newly identified cases and estimates 1,200–1,500 cases for 2025–26 as a more realistic annual caseload.

Social activist Rajendra Kumar gives a different explanation, saying applications are being rejected more often and that problems in certification are reducing the number of officially recognised cases.

The material says assistance worth ₹23 crore for 866 beneficiaries is pending.

Is the financial assistance enough for rehabilitation?

Social activist Rajendra Kumar, who has worked on silicosis-related issues for 12 years, says the amount is not enough to sustain a family and does not provide an alternative source of employment. Social organisations have also raised concerns about delays in certification and payment.

A large number of migrant workers affected by silicosis are also not eligible for benefits under the silicosis policy.

How can silicosis be prevented at the workplace?

Prevention is the best cure. The main approach is to reduce workers' exposure to silica dust through improved technology and workplace controls.

Wet drilling and wet cutting use water to prevent dust from spreading into the air. Silica-dust levels can be reduced by 70–80 per cent through these methods.

Can ordinary masks prevent silicosis?

Silica particles are too fine for ordinary masks to provide adequate protection. High-end respiratory protection may be required, although its effective use can be limited. Workers may also avoid wearing masks because they can affect productivity.

Does modern technology help contain the hazard?

Yes. Dr Sisodia points to wet drilling, wire saws and computerised machines as technologies that can reduce dust exposure, but says these are currently largely restricted to big mines and processing units.

A broader estimate suggests that 60–70 per cent of dust reduction can be achieved through upgraded technology.

Then why is prevention and enforcement still difficult?

The problem lies with small mines and factories, overlapping workplace jurisdictions and weak enforcement.

Many small establishments fall outside the jurisdiction of oversight agencies such as the Directorate General of Mines Safety, the Factories and Boilers Inspection Department, which deals with workplace safety in stone factories, and the Mining and Geology Department, which deals exclusively with mining-sector issues.

Some establishments employ only five to 10 workers on paper, potentially placing them outside the jurisdiction of laws applying to larger workplaces. The majority of mines and units do not adopt advanced technologies because of the costs involved.

The Factories and Boilers Inspection Department covers around 11,000 establishments, but inspectors are posted in only 19 of Rajasthan's 41 districts. The department has only one medical officer for the state. Since 2017–18, random checks have recorded only about 60 rule violations, and the matter is still pending in court.

What has the Supreme Court done on silicosis?

The Supreme Court has dealt with silicosis through several cases and directions.

The 1996 Chinchurgheria case was an early judicial recognition of deaths from silicosis among workers in informal stone-crushing units.

In 2011, the Supreme Court directed the NHRC to facilitate benefits and relief for families of people who had died from silicosis and whose cases could not otherwise be compensated.

In August 2024, in People's Rights and Social Research Centre (PRASAR) v. Union of India, the Supreme Court held that silicosis is preventable through adequate safety measures and that failure to prevent and treat it violates the right to life with dignity under Article 21. It directed the NGT to monitor compliance with dust-control measures and gave the NHRC a role in overseeing compensation.

What is the current position in Rajasthan?

Rajasthan's 2019 silicosis policy remains the basis for financial assistance and rehabilitation, while the state continues to use the Silicosis Portal for registration, certification and payment. The state government says the portal was introduced to simplify certification and make assistance more efficient.

The current system has applications at different stages, including medical screening, medical-board examination, certificate issuance and payment. The government's portal publishes these stages separately, indicating that cases can remain pending at different points in the process.

The key issues that need to be addressed are the identification and certification of affected workers, timely release of assistance, availability of radiologists and medical boards, adequate staffing of factory inspectors, and enforcement of dust-control and workplace-safety measures.

Activists also argue that the law needs to be changed so that smaller mines and units do not escape regulatory oversight because of workforce thresholds. They say that unless employers face financial liability and effective legal enforcement, prevention and control of silicosis will remain difficult.

Source: <https://www.usthadian.com/nhrc-probe-exposes-gaps-in-indias-online-child-protection/>

Home - Social Issues

NHRC Probe Exposes Gaps in India's Online Child Protection

Updated - September 14, 2026 4:40 pm

CURRENT AFFAIRS: NHRC, Instagram Ads, POCSO Act 2012, Child Sexual Abuse Material, MeitY, Meta, CyberTipline, NCRB, I4C, Intermediary Liability

NHRC Initiates Probe into Instagram Advertisements

NHRC Probe Exposes Gaps in India's Online Child Protection: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has issued notices to the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (MIB) and Delhi Police over paid Instagram advertisements allegedly directing users towards Telegram channels containing Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM).

The Commission has sought an Action Taken Report within two weeks. The advertisements reportedly passed Meta's content-review mechanisms and remained available until the issue was specifically brought to the platform's attention.

The case has raised broader concerns regarding platform accountability, mandatory reporting and India's capacity to respond to online child abuse alerts.

NHRC Raises Questions Under the POCSO Act

The Commission has focused on whether statutory reporting requirements under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 were properly followed.

Under Section 19 of the POCSO Act, a person who apprehends that an offence is likely to occur or has knowledge that an offence has occurred is required to report the matter to the Special Juvenile Police Unit or local police.

The NHRC has asked Meta whether the alleged offences were reported to the appropriate authorities and, if not, who was responsible for ensuring compliance.

Static GK fact: The POCSO Act, 2012 is India's principal legislation specifically dealing with sexual offences against children and provides child-sensitive procedures for reporting, investigation and trial.

Are AI-Driven Platforms Still Intermediaries?

Another important issue concerns the legal status of technology platforms that increasingly use artificial intelligence to influence content and user activity.

A representation before the NHRC argued that Meta's systems perform functions beyond simply hosting third-party material. These include generating captions, recommending posting schedules, optimising engagement and supporting monetisation.

The NHRC has described this as a significant regulatory question and asked the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to examine whether such activities remain compatible with the concept of an intermediary under India's information-technology framework.

The underlying question is whether platforms that actively generate, curate, recommend, amplify or monetise content should receive the same legal treatment as entities that merely host third-party material.

CyberTipline Reports and India's Response

India received approximately 1.9 million CyberTipline reports in 2025. These reports originate when technology companies identify suspected child sexual exploitation and abuse material (CSEAM) and report it to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) in the United States.

Reports connected with India are subsequently made available to Indian authorities. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre (I4C), under the Ministry of Home Affairs, process the information before it is assigned to relevant state and district authorities.

In Delhi, the Intelligence Fusion and Strategic Operations (IFSO) unit receives such reports, verifies jurisdiction and forwards them to the appropriate police station.

These alerts can involve suspected abuse material, attempts to circulate such content, online grooming, sextortion, trafficking-related material and accounts suspected of storing CSAM.

From CyberTipline Alert to FIR

A CyberTipline report does not automatically result in an FIR. Police generally undertake preliminary verification to establish the relevant account, jurisdiction and nature of the suspected material.

Investigators may examine IP addresses, subscriber information, email addresses, phone numbers, account-creation records and digital hash values. A hash functions as a digital fingerprint, allowing investigators to determine whether material recovered during an investigation corresponds with material identified in an earlier report.

The quality of reports can vary considerably. An FIR may be registered when the available material prima facie indicates an offence, but establishing the age of individuals depicted can sometimes become difficult, particularly when images are unclear or heavily blurred.

Static GK Tip: NCRB functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs and compiles and analyses crime-related data in India.

Cybercrime Data Shows the Scale of the Problem

The Crime in India 2024 data cited in the report illustrates the scale of sexually explicit online material involving children. Among 1,238 cybercrime cases registered against children under the IT Act, 1,099 cases involved publishing or transmitting sexually explicit material depicting children.

This represents nearly nine out of every ten cases in that category, demonstrating the importance of effective digital investigation and child-protection mechanisms.

Investigation, Digital Evidence and Trial

Once an FIR is registered, investigators attempt to identify the person operating the relevant account. This can involve obtaining subscriber information, tracing IP addresses, identifying internet service providers and conducting forensic examination of electronic devices.

The integrity of digital evidence is maintained through appropriate documentation, including certificates under Section 63 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

Cases involving relevant offences can be tried before POCSO Special Courts. Under Section 28(3) of the POCSO Act, such courts have jurisdiction over specified offences under Section 67B of the Information Technology Act.

Static GK fact: Section 67B of the IT Act deals with material depicting children in sexually explicit or related prohibited contexts.

Structural Challenges in Online Child Abuse Investigations

One major difficulty is that a CyberTipline report generally indicates where suspected material was detected, rather than conclusively establishing where it originated. Determining the source requires additional investigation.

The involvement of several agencies can also lengthen the process before information reaches the police station with jurisdiction over the matter.

Technology is creating additional challenges. Encrypted communication platforms and AI-generated material can complicate conventional detection techniques, including systems based on known digital hashes.

Therefore, law-enforcement capacity building cannot be treated as a one-time exercise. Investigative agencies must continuously update their technological capabilities, forensic expertise and coordination mechanisms as online abuse methods evolve.

Way Forward

The NHRC proceedings highlight the need for a stronger and faster institutional response. Mandatory reporting requirements under the POCSO Act must be clearly enforced, while the regulatory framework should address the growing role of AI-driven platforms in content recommendation and monetisation.

Improved coordination among platforms, NCMEC, NCRB, I4C, state police and specialised investigation units can reduce delays. Continuous investment in digital forensics, cyber-investigation skills, platform accountability and child-safety mechanisms is equally important.

Conclusion

The NHRC probe into Instagram advertisements has brought attention to two interconnected challenges: effective enforcement of mandatory child-abuse reporting obligations and the evolving legal responsibilities of AI-driven digital platforms.

The large number of online abuse alerts does not automatically translate into investigations and prosecutions. Closing this gap requires faster reporting, clearer platform responsibilities, stronger inter-agency coordination and continuous technological capacity building to ensure effective protection of children in the digital environment.

Static Usthadian Current Affairs Table

NHRC Probe Exposes Gaps in India's Online Child Protection:

Fact Detail

Investigating body	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
Platforms involved	Instagram advertisements allegedly linked to Telegram channels
Key ministries notified	MeitY and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Police authority	Delhi Police
Main legal framework	POCSO Act, 2012
POCSO Section 19	Mandatory reporting of suspected offences
CyberTipline reports linked to India	Around 1.9 million in 2025
NCMEC	National Center for Missing & Exploited Children
Indian agencies	NCRB and I4C
Delhi specialised unit	Intelligence Fusion and Strategic Operations (IFSO)
Verification tools	IP logs, subscriber details, email, phone and account records

Digital fingerprint Hash value

Crime in India 2024 cases cited 1,238 cybercrime cases involving children under IT Act

Cases involving sexually explicit material 1,099

Evidence law Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

Relevant evidence provision Section 63

Relevant IT Act provision Section 67B

Major challenges Encryption, AI-generated content, jurisdiction and multi-agency delays

Key solutions Faster reporting, digital forensics, platform accountability and continuous capacity building

Source: <https://nhrc.nic.in/media/press-release/nhrc,-indias-fifth-itec-executive-capacity-building-programme-on-human-rights-in-partnership-with-the-mea-for-senior-functionaries-of-nhris-of-the-global-south,-begins-in-new-delhi>

NHRC, India's fifth ITEC Executive capacity-building programme on human rights in partnership with the MEA for senior functionaries of NHRIs of the Global South, begins in New Delhi

Press release

National Human Rights Commission

New Delhi: 14th September 2026

NHRC, India's fifth ITEC Executive capacity-building programme on human rights in partnership with the MEA for senior functionaries of NHRIs of the Global South, begins in New Delhi

Inaugurating the six-day programme, NHRC, India Chairperson, Justice Shri V. Ramasubramanian, says shifting social values in a rapidly changing world pose serious challenges to human rights

Highlights emerging technologies raising questions on the Right to life after death, Right to be forgotten or Right to erasure, presenting both challenges and potential advantages for human life

In this backdrop, platforms such as the ITEC Capacity Building Programme on Human Rights initiated by NHRC, India acquire significance

The fifth Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Executive Capacity Building Programme on Human Rights for National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) of the Global South, organised by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India, in partnership with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), began in New Delhi today.

About 38 participants from NHRIs of 14 countries of the Global South are participating in the programme. The participating countries are Algeria, Chile, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Oman, Samoa, South Africa, Tajikistan and Zimbabwe.

Chairperson, NHRC, India Justice V. Ramasubramanian, in his inaugural address highlighted India's longstanding and excellent relations with the participating countries. He said that the programme aims to share knowledge and apply it for the betterment of society. He emphasised that India has a long tradition of promoting and sharing noble thoughts for achieving the common goal of human welfare.

In this context, he referred to the ancient Indian traditions reflected in the Rigveda and Taittiriya Upanishad of the Yajurveda. He also referred to the ancient Greek concept known as Xenia, which casts a responsibility on hosts to respect their guests and on guests to share their knowledge.

The Chairperson acknowledged the various constitutional frameworks for promoting and protecting human

rights in the participating countries. He expressed hope that the participants would find the programme enriching and meaningful, develop a lasting association with NHRC, India and continue their engagement with the Commission.

Later, addressing the first session after the inauguration, Justice Ramasubramanian said that shifting social values in a rapidly changing world are posing serious challenges to human rights. He observed that over the last 100 years, the very concept of family has undergone significant change, to the point that questions are now being raised about whether the family means only a man and a woman.

He also highlighted third and fourth-generation rights and the challenges posed to human rights by emerging technologies, including synthetic technology, industrial technology, genome technology and digital technology. Justice Ramasubramanian noted that questions relating to the right to life after death, the right to be forgotten or the right to erasure are being discussed both as challenges and as potential advantages for human life.

Referring to the 2025 Global Peace Index of the Sydney-based international think tank, the Institute for Economics and Peace, the Chairperson said that 78 countries in the world are currently engaged in armed conflicts outside their borders. These conflicts resulted in severe consequences for human civilisation and the global economy, displacing nearly 122 million people as refugees or internally displaced persons and causing an estimated loss of about 20 trillion dollars to the global economy.

He emphasised that it is in this context that the true meaning and importance of human rights must be understood. Against this backdrop, he said, platforms such as the ITEC Capacity Building Programme on Human Rights initiated by NHRC, India, acquire significance.

During the inaugural session, NHRC, India Member, Justice (Dr.) Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi emphasised the need to consider the meaning and purpose of the capacity-building programme carefully. He underscored the importance of continuing friendship and cooperation, particularly as the international community passes through a critical period and reiterated the need to sustain the spirit of peace and dialogue.

Welcoming representatives from different countries, he observed that such interactions provide an encouraging platform for greater understanding and cooperation. He called for collective efforts to work together and do better for the world, expressing hope for a more peaceful and harmonious future.

NHRC, India Member, Smt. Vijaya Bharathi Sayani invoked the philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam – the world as one family – as the ethos binding the participants together. Highlighting India's scale and diversity, she noted that the country, despite its vast population, 22 official languages, diverse religious traditions and varied customs and festivals across its 28 States and eight Union Territories, remains united and stable through its culture of pluralism.

She urged respect for differing viewpoints and emphasised the protection of the vulnerable and the dignity of every individual as enduring civilisational values. She affirmed compassion, accountability and equity as the guiding principles of the Commission in its role as guardian of the rights of every individual.

NHRC, India Secretary General, Shri Piyush Goyal welcomed the Chairpersons, delegates and representatives of the 14 NHRIs attending the fifth edition of the programme. He highlighted the steady growth of the ITEC initiative since its first edition in 2023 and noted that it has continuously evolved based on feedback from previous years to make it more useful for participating institutions.

He highlighted the practical orientation of the programme, comprising lectures, thematic sessions, interactive discussions, presentations by resource persons, country presentations and field visits. He encouraged delegates to engage with resource persons and one another, drawing on the experience of institutions operating within different legal frameworks.

NHRC, India Joint Secretary, Shri Samir Kumar extended a warm welcome to all participants and stated that the ITEC programme is conceived not merely as capacity building, but as a foundation for friendship, professional

exchange and lasting partnership among NHRIs of the Global South. He emphasised that bringing together colleagues from different institutional backgrounds provides an opportunity to find common ground and strengthen one another's institutions.

In the Vote of Thanks proposed by NHRC, India Joint Secretary, Smt. Saidingpuii Chhakchuak, the support received from the MEA in organising the programme and the collaborative participation of the delegates were given a warm acknowledgement.

Source: <https://nhrc.nic.in/media/press-release/nhrc,-indias-two-week-online-short-term-internship-programme-in-september-2026-begins>

NHRC, India's two-week Online Short-Term Internship Programme in September 2026 begins
Press release

National Human Rights Commission

New Delhi: 14th September 2026

NHRC, India's two-week Online Short-Term Internship Programme in September 2026 begins

100 university-level students from diverse academic backgrounds shortlisted out of more than one thousand applicants

Chairperson, Justice V. Ramasubramanian urges interns to reflect on the purpose behind joining the internship to make the best use of its learning opportunities

Member, Justice (Dr.) Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi says, understanding essence of human rights necessary to help the interns in life

Member, Vijaya Bharathi Sayani urges interns to go beyond the theoretical understanding of law and observe, listen, question, analyse and act with sensitivity at the grassroots level

Secretary General, Shri Piyush Goyal describes human rights as a broad and nuanced domain and urges the interns to understand its diverse dimensions

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India's two-week Online Short-Term Internship Programme (OSTI) for university students in September 2026 began today at Manav Adhikar Bhawan, New Delhi. NHRC, India Chairperson, Justice V. Ramasubramanian, inaugurated the programme in the presence of NHRC, India Members, Justice (Dr.) Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi and Smt. Vijaya Bharathi Sayani, Secretary General Shri Piyush Goyal, Joint Secretary Smt. Sainingpuui Chhakchhuak and Deputy Secretary Smt. Vineetha Ottapurakkal Kallada. A total of 100 students from diverse academic backgrounds, selected from over 1,000 applicants, are participating in the programme.

Addressing the interns, Justice V. Ramasubramanian urged them to reflect on the purpose behind joining the internship to make the best use of its learning opportunities. He said that the programme would achieve its purpose if the interns learnt to look at society through a human rights lens. Observing that the same news can have different interpretations, he emphasised the importance of knowledge and awareness which helps in informed understanding of situations to make meaningful contribution to society.

NHRC, India Member, Justice (Dr.) Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi said that understanding the essence of human rights is necessary to help the interns in life. He said while the interns possess knowledge, gaining experience is essential to applying human rights values meaningfully at every stage of life.

NHRC, India Member, Smt. Vijaya Bharathi Sayani emphasised that every individual has the right to live with dignity. She urged the interns to go beyond the theoretical understanding of law and observe, listen, question, analyse and act with sensitivity at the grassroots level. Justice, Equality, Liberty and Fraternity, she said, should become lived values and not remain merely words in the Preamble of the Constitution. She also encouraged the interns to learn both from law and from people.

NHRC, India Secretary General, Shri Piyush Goyal described human rights as a broad and nuanced domain and urged the interns to understand its diverse dimensions, work collectively and contribute towards strengthening human dignity. He wished them a successful and fulfilling internship.

NHRC, India Joint Secretary, Smt. SaidingpuiiChhakchhuak gave an overview of the two-week programme, which will feature around 30 lectures by 20 eminent speakers, including senior government officials, academicians, civil society representatives, human rights defenders, NHRC officers, representatives of international institutions and subject experts. The interns will also undertake virtual visits to places such as police station, Tihar Prison etc. to understand their functioning and challenges.

Source: <https://news36live.com/?p=72615>

Home/देश दुनिया/युवाओं को आंतरिक सुरक्षा और सामाजिक चुनौतियों के प्रति सजग रहने का आह्वान, फेक न्यूज पर भी हुई चर्चा

देश दुनिया

युवाओं को आंतरिक सुरक्षा और सामाजिक चुनौतियों के प्रति सजग रहने का आह्वान, फेक न्यूज पर भी हुई चर्चा

Desk Regional DeskSeptember 14, 2026

Bhopal: राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के अखिल भारतीय सह प्रचार प्रमुख प्रदीप जोशी ने युवाओं का आह्वान किया कि वे देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा एवं सामाजिक चुनौतियों के प्रति जागरूक और सजग रहें. उन्होंने कहा कि देश की सुरक्षा और सामाजिक समरसता को मजबूत करने में युवा शक्ति की सकारात्मक एवं रचनात्मक भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है.

प्रदीप जोशी NITTR, भोपाल के सभागार में अखिल भारतीय पूर्व सैनिक सेवा परिषद, मध्य भारत प्रांत एवं पुरुषार्थ सेवा फाउंडेशन के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में आयोजित “आंतरिक सुरक्षा, मीडिया एवं नागरिक दायित्व” विषयक विशेष सेमिनार को मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में संबोधित कर रहे थे. सेमिनार में देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा से जुड़े समसामयिक विषयों, बदलते मीडिया एवं सूचना परिदृश्य की चुनौतियों तथा राष्ट्र निर्माण में नागरिकों की भूमिका और दायित्वों पर व्यापक विमर्श हुआ. कार्यक्रम में सुरक्षा विशेषज्ञों, पूर्व सैनिकों, वरिष्ठ पत्रकारों, शिक्षाविदों, अधिवक्ताओं, युवाओं एवं नागरिक समाज से जुड़े प्रबुद्धजनों ने सहभागिता की.

आंतरिक सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयामों पर चर्चा

आंतरिक सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयामों पर लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल मानवेन्द्र सिंह, ऋषि कुमार शुक्ला, पूर्व निदेशक, मध्य प्रदेश पुलिस, लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल वी.के. चतुर्वेदी एवं मेजर जनरल टी.पी.एस. रावत ने अपने विचार रखे. वक्ताओं ने देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के समक्ष उपस्थित सामरिक एवं समसामयिक चुनौतियों की विस्तार से समीक्षा करते हुए बदलते सुरक्षा परिदृश्य में सतर्कता, समन्वय एवं नागरिक जागरूकता के महत्व को रेखांकित किया.

फेक न्यूज और भ्रामक सूचनाओं पर विमर्श

बदलते सूचना एवं मीडिया परिदृश्य से जुड़े विषयों पर डॉ. लोकेन्द्र सिंह, प्राध्यापक, माखनलाल चतुर्वेदी विश्वविद्यालय, अखिलेश श्रीवास्तव, चिंतक एवं मीडिया विमर्शकार, ज्ञानेंद्र तिवारी, वरिष्ठ पत्रकार तथा नीरज पांडे, इकाई हेड, हरिभूमि ने विचार व्यक्त किए. फेक न्यूज, भ्रामक सूचनाओं, सूचना के तीव्र प्रसार तथा डिजिटल माध्यमों से उत्पन्न चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा हुई. वक्ताओं ने मीडिया की जिम्मेदार भूमिका तथा नागरिकों में सूचनाओं को परखने और सत्यापित जानकारी के आधार पर निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया.

नागरिक अधिकारों के साथ कर्तव्यों पर जोर

“राष्ट्र निर्माण में नागरिकों की भूमिका एवं दायित्व” विषय पर एम.पी. तिवारी, पूर्व न्यायाधीश, प्रियांक कानूनगो, सदस्य, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग, भारत सरकार, डॉ. चंद्र चारू त्रिपाठी, निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय तकनीकी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, भोपाल तथा अमिताभ सक्सेना, प्राध्यापक, रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर विश्वविद्यालय ने अपने विचार रखे. वक्ताओं ने नागरिक अधिकारों के साथ नागरिक कर्तव्यों के महत्व को रेखांकित किया.

पूर्व सैनिकों और एनसीसी कैडेट्स ने लिया हिस्सा

सेमिनार में पूर्व सैनिकों के साथ एनसीसी कैडेट्स, संघ, शिक्षा एवं मीडिया जगत से जुड़े प्रतिनिधि, अधिवक्ता तथा मातृशक्ति की सहभागिता रही. प्रतिभागियों ने विभिन्न विषयों पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार-विमर्श में भाग लिया.

आयोजकों ने सहभागियों का आभार जताया

अखिल भारतीय पूर्व सैनिक सेवा परिषद, मध्य भारत प्रांत के अध्यक्ष ब्रिगेडियर शिवेंद्र सिंह एवं पुरुषार्थ सेवा फाउंडेशन के अध्यक्ष डॉ. प्रकाश बड़तूनिया ने

समाज के प्रबुद्ध नागरिकों, पूर्व सैनिकों, मीडिया प्रतिनिधियों एवं युवाओं की सहभागिता के लिए आभार व्यक्त किया तथा कार्यक्रम की सफलता पर सभी सहभागियों को बधाई दी.

Source: <https://www.livehindustan.com/national/story-srhu-hosts-national-seminar-on-water-and-sanitation-rights-with-national-human-rights-commission-201789386421014.amp.html>

जल सुरक्षा के लिए युवाओं को बनना होगा बदलाव का वाहक

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By Hindustan | Bureau

हिन्दुस्तान, रिषिकेश

एसआरएचयू में राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार का आयोजन हुआ एसआरएचयू में राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार का आयोजन हुआ एसआरएचयू में राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार का आयोजन हुआ एसआरएचयू में राष्ट्र

स्वामी राम हिमालयन विश्वविद्यालय (एसआरएचयू) के वाटर एंड सैनिटेशन विभाग ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सहयोग से राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार आयोजित किया। जिसमें विशेषज्ञों ने जल एवं स्वच्छता के अधिकार को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नीतियों और कानूनों के साथ युवाओं की सक्रिय भागीदारी पर जोर दिया।

Source: [https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetailm.aspx?](https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetailm.aspx?PRID=2310277®=48&lang=2)

[PRID=2310277®=48&lang=2](https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetailm.aspx?PRID=2310277®=48&lang=2)

राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग, भारत का सितंबर 2026 में आयोजित दो सप्ताह का ऑनलाइन अल्पकालिक इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम शुरू हुआ

एक हजार से अधिक आवेदकों में से विभिन्न शैक्षणिक पृष्ठभूमियों के 100 विश्वविद्यालय-स्तरीय छात्रों को शॉर्टलिस्ट किया गया

अध्यक्ष, न्यायमूर्ति वी. रामसुब्रमण्यन ने इंटरन्स से इंटरनशिप में शामिल होने के उद्देश्य पर विचार करने का आग्रह किया ताकि इसके सीखने के अवसरों का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग किया जा सके

सदस्य, न्यायमूर्ति (डॉ.) विद्युत रंजन सारंगी ने कहा, जीवन में मदद के लिए मानव अधिकारों के सार को समझना आवश्यक

सदस्य, विजया भारती सायनी ने इंटरन्स से कानून की सैद्धांतिक समझ से आगे बढ़कर ज़मीनी स्तर पर संवेदनशीलता के साथ अवलोकन करने, सुनने, प्रश्न करने, विश्लेषण करने और कार्य करने का आग्रह किया

महासचिव, श्री पीयूष गोयल ने मानव अधिकारों को एक व्यापक और सूक्ष्म क्षेत्र बताया और इंटरन्स से इसके विभिन्न आयामों को समझने का आग्रह किया

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विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के लिए राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी), भारत का सितंबर 2026 में दो सप्ताह का ऑनलाइन अल्पकालिक इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम आज मानव अधिकार भवन, नई दिल्ली में शुरू हुआ। एनएचआरसी, भारत के अध्यक्ष, न्यायमूर्ति वी. रामसुब्रमण्यन ने आयोग के सदस्यों न्यायमूर्ति (डॉ.) विद्युत रंजन सारंगी और श्रीमती विजया भारती सायनी, महासचिव श्री पीयूष गोयल, संयुक्त सचिव श्रीमती साइदिंगपुई छकछुआक और उप सचिव श्रीमती विनीथा ओट्टापुरक्कल कल्लाडा की गरिमामयी उपस्थिति में कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन किया। 1,000 से अधिक आवेदकों में से चुने गए विभिन्न शैक्षणिक पृष्ठभूमियों के कुल 100 छात्र इस कार्यक्रम में भाग ले रहे हैं।

इंटरन्स को संबोधित करते हुए, न्यायमूर्ति वी. रामसुब्रमण्यन ने उनसे इंटरनशिप में शामिल होने के उद्देश्य पर विचार करने के लिए कहा ताकि इसके सीखने के अवसरों का सर्वोत्तम उपयोग किया जा सके। उन्होंने कहा कि यह कार्यक्रम अपने उद्देश्य को तब प्राप्त करेगा जब इंटरन्स समाज को मानव अधिकारों के नजरिए से देखना सीखेंगे। यह देखते हुए कि एक ही समाचार की अलग-अलग व्याख्याएं हो सकती हैं, उन्होंने जानकारी और जागरूकता के महत्व पर जोर दिया जो समाज में सार्थक योगदान देने के लिए स्थितियों की बेहतर समझ में मदद करते हैं।

एनएचआरसी, के सदस्य जस्टिस (डॉ.) विद्युत रंजन सारंगी ने कहा कि इंटरन की ज़िंदगी में मदद के लिए मानवाधिकारों के मूल भाव को समझना ज़रूरी है। उन्होंने कहा कि भले ही इंटरन के पास जानकारी हो, लेकिन ज़िंदगी के हर पड़ाव पर मानवाधिकार मूल्यों को सही ढंग से लागू करने के लिए अनुभव हासिल करना ज़रूरी है।

आयोग की सदस्य श्रीमती विजया भारती सायनी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि हर व्यक्ति को सम्मान के साथ जीने का अधिकार है। उन्होंने इंटरन से कहा कि वे कानून की केवल किताबी समझ से आगे बढ़ें और ज़मीनी स्तर पर चीज़ों को देखें, सुनें, सवाल करें, उनका विश्लेषण करें और संवेदनशीलता के साथ काम करें। उन्होंने कहा कि न्याय, समानता, स्वतंत्रता और बंधुत्व को केवल संविधान की प्रस्तावना के शब्दों तक ही सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिए, बल्कि उन्हें जीवन में अपनाना चाहिए। उन्होंने इंटरन को कानून और लोगों, दोनों से सीखने के लिए भी प्रोत्साहित किया।

एनएचआरसी, भारत के सेक्रेटरी जनरल श्री पीयूष गोयल ने मानवाधिकारों को एक व्यापक और सूक्ष्म क्षेत्र बताया और इंटरन से आग्रह किया कि वे इसके विविध पहलुओं को समझें, मिलकर काम करें और मानवीय गरिमा को मजबूत करने में योगदान दें। उन्होंने उनके सफल और संतोषजनक इंटरनशिप की कामना की।

आयोग की संयुक्त सचिव, श्रीमती साइदिंगपुई छकछुआक ने दो सप्ताह के इस कार्यक्रम की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत की, जिसमें वरिष्ठ सरकारी अधिकारियों,

शिक्षाविदों, नागरिक समाज के प्रतिनिधियों, मानव अधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं, एनएचआरसी के अधिकारियों, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों के प्रतिनिधियों और विषय विशेषज्ञों सहित 20 प्रतिष्ठित वक्ताओं द्वारा लगभग 30 व्याख्यान दिए जाएंगे। इंटर्न्स पुलिस स्टेशन, तिहाड़ जेल आदि स्थानों की कार्यप्रणाली और चुनौतियों को समझने के लिए उनका आभासी दौरा भी करेंगे।

पीके/केसी/एसके/एसएस