Hindustan, Patna, 11/10/2026
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इंटर परीक्षा में प्रवेश नहीं देने पर राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार आयोग ने मांगा जवाब

- आरबीबीएम कॉलेज में परीक्षा के पहले दिन देर से पहुंची छात्रा को रोका था
- आयोग ने कहा, इससे छात्रा की मानसिक स्थिति और परीक्षा व्यवस्था हुई खराब

मुजफ्फरपुर, प्रसं। इंटर परीक्षा में छात्रा को प्रवेश नहीं मिलने पर राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार आयोग ने जवाब मांगा है। आयोग ने इस पूरे मामले में बाल अधिकार संरक्षण के तहत जिले से एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट मांगी है। मामला इंटर परीक्षा 2026 में आरबीबीएम कॉलेज केन्द्र से संबंधित है।

इंटर परीक्षा के पहले दिन देर से पहुंची छात्रा को प्रवेश नहीं मिलने का मामला राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के पास पहुंचा है। आयोग ने डीएम को पत्र लिख कार्रवाई का निर्देश दिया, जिसके बाद बाल सरंक्षण इकाई ने डीईओ को पत्र लिखा। एक छात्रा को परीक्षा नियम के तहत देर से पहुंचने पर प्रवेश नहीं मिलने का मामला अब पूरी परीक्षा व्यवस्था को खंगालने की जांच पर आ गया है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने इस पूरे मामले में बाल अधिकार संरक्षण और सुरक्षा नियम के तहत शिक्षा की निरंतरता को लेकर कार्रवाई का निर्देश दिया है। आरबीबीएम कॉलेज में परीक्षा के पहले दिन देर से पहुंचने पर छात्रा को रोका गया था। परीक्षा नियमों के कारण छात्रा गुहार लगाती रही मगर प्रवेश नहीं मिला। आयोग ने कहा है कि इससे छात्रा की मानसिक स्थिति व परीक्षा व्यवस्था खराब हुई है। इस मामले में जिले से एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है। राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग की रजिस्ट्रार डॉ. सुधा चौधरी ने कहा है कि यह पूरा प्रकरण छात्रा के भविष्य से जुड़ा है। ऐसे में शिक्षा की निरंतरता पर डीएम अपने स्तर से कार्रवाई करवाएं।

Source: https://indiaeducationdiary.in/the-national-human-rights-commission-india-to-celebrate-its-33rd-foundation-day-on-12th-october-2026/

The National Human Rights Commission, India to celebrate its 33rd Foundation Day on 12th October 2026
By iednewsdesk October 10, 2026

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India is organising a function to celebrate its 33rd Foundation Day at Vigyan Bhawan on 12th October 2026. The Chief Justice of India, Justice Surya Kant will address the event as the Chief Guest in the presence of NHRC, India Chairperson, Justice V. Ramasubramanian, Members, Justice (Dr.) Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi, Smt. Vijaya Bharathi Sayani and Shri Priyank Kanoongo, Secretary General, Shri Piyush Goyal, other senior officers and dignitaries. The Foundation Day celebration provides an opportunity to reflect upon the Commission's journey and renew its commitment to protect and promote human rights. The function will be followed by a National Conference on the theme 'Water as the Elixir of Life: Advancing Human Dignity through the Right to Water.' The two technical sessions include 'Protection and Restoration of Water Bodies: Safeguarding the Foundation of the Right to Water' and 'Protecting Drinking Water Sources: Ensuring Safe and Sustainable Access to Water for All.' The Conference will bring together experts and stakeholders, academicians, researchers and members of civil society and human rights defenders to deliberate on the human rights dimensions of access to safe and adequate water, with a focus on advancing human dignity and strengthening water security.

During the 33-year journey since its inception on 12th October 1993, the NHRC, India has been recommending necessary policy reforms, people-centric governance and implementation and regular monitoring on the ground to ensure fairness, transparency and accountability in law enforcement, investigations and welfare schemes/ programmes. It promotes police accountability, prison reforms and protection of the rights of the accused and victims through research, policy advocacy and public awareness. It continues to collaborate with central and state governments, parastatal organisations, academic institutions, NGOs and human rights defenders to protect and promote human rights of all segments of society, particularly the most vulnerable.

The Commission has issued 35 Advisories so far. These include Ensuring the Welfare of Transgender Persons (2.0), Child Sexual Abuse Material (CSAM), Rights of the Widows, People Involved in Begging, Right to Food, Right to Health and Mental Health, Rights of the Informal Workers, Upholding the Dignity of the Dead, Rights of Truck Drivers, Environmental Pollution and Degradation, Advisory for Ensuring the Welfare of Transgender Persons, Advisory to mitigate Deliberate Self Harm and Suicide Attempts by Prisoners and Advisory to Prevent, Minimise and Mitigate Ocular Trauma.

Some of the other important interventions of the Commission include recommending amendments to 97 laws that discriminate against persons with Hansen's disease.

In the last 33 years, the Commission has handled 24,33,716 cases including 3,100 cases of suo motu cognizance. It has recommended monetary relief of more than Rs. 274 crore in 9,085 cases to victims of human rights violations. These cases include 54,673 complaints and 119 suo motu registered during the last year w.e.f. 1st October, 2025 to 30th September, 2026. During this period, the Commission conducted 80 spot enquiries; disposed of 53,733 cases and recommended more than Rs 9.7 crore as monetary relief in 157 cases to victims of

human rights violations. The Commission also held two 'Open Hearings and Camp Sittings' in Gujarat and Bihar, respectively. The Camp Sittings serve as a platform to hear cases of alleged human rights violations and to expedite justice and ensure speedy redressal for victims. It also serves as a platform to sensitise senior state government officials about the importance of timely submission of reports to the Commission for ensuring expeditious relief to victims. They also facilitated interaction with local NGOs, civil society organisations and human rights defenders.

The 18 Special Rapporteurs and 15 Special Monitors mechanism of the Commission helps it assess human rights conditions across various regions of the country. They conduct visits to shelter homes, prisons, observation homes and similar institutions, compiling reports for the Commission that detail their observations and suggestions for future action.

As part of its continued effort to strengthen the human rights mechanism in the country through collaborative efforts, the Commission organised a Statutory Full Commission Meeting of seven deemed members of the NHRC including six National Commissions and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities. It also organised a Conference of State Human Rights Commissions along with Special Rapporteurs and Special Monitors last year.

Multi-stakeholder consultations are intrinsic to the Commission's functioning. In the last year, it organised two National Conferences including 'Ensuring Everyday Essentials: Public Services and Dignity for All' and 'Human Rights of Prison Inmates.' The NHRC, India has 12 Core Groups comprising experts, NGOs and senior government functionaries on various human rights-related themes to discuss and help evaluate government schemes and make recommendations for their improvement. Four core group meetings were organised last year. These were on 'Human Rights Violations Emerging from Re-verification and Re-assessment of Certificates of Government Employees with Disabilities,' 'Tackling Food Adulteration in India: Understanding the Scale, Challenges and Reforms,' 'Protecting Migrant Workers' Rights: Shared Responsibility of Government and the Private Sector' and 'Heat Waves and its Mitigation in Urban Areas.' Further, four 'Open House Discussions' were held on 'Rethinking Beggary: Bridging Gaps between Policy, Practice and Dignity,' 'Access to Social Media by Children,' 'Measures to Curb Spurious Medicines in India' and 'Safeguarding Human Rights Against Digital Arrest Scams.'

The Commission is actively promoting research on diverse aspects of human rights. In the last one year, six research studies were completed. These studies cover a range of topics including Forest rights, condition of Old Age Homes, adoption process, human trafficking, education for persons with disabilities and commercialisation of non-timber forest product. Last year, six new research studies were commissioned. These are focused on the rights and welfare of children of imprisoned parents; sanitation, human security and human rights; the legal, economic and social barriers to the realisation of human rights for sex workers; violence against elderly women; heat wave vulnerability of urban slum settlements and the rehabilitation needs of trafficked foreigners in need of international protection.

As part of the capacity building efforts, the Commission is partnering with various national academies of All India Services (AIS) in developing customised training modules. Through such initiatives, the Commission sensitises young officers at a cutting-edge level about human rights and its various dimensions. Thus, the NHRC seeks to strengthen human rights awareness and sensitivity among officers in the initial phase of service for a lasting impact.

The NHRC has also collaborated with various institutions to conduct human rights awareness programmes. During the last one year, it organised 66 collaborative conferences, workshops and training programmes and 10 moot court competitions with financial support of over Rs. 136 lakh to various institutions. Additionally, the Commission also organised its on-site winter and summer internships and 06 Online Short Term Internships (OSTIs) providing human rights orientation to 687 students. The OSTIs have trained hundreds of university-level students from far-flung areas remotely to become human rights ambassadors. The Commission also encourages exposure visits by college students and faculty to its premises, providing them with firsthand insight into its role in promoting and protecting human rights. Last year, 55 institutions with 2,263 students, faculties and officers participated in such visits. Six special human rights training sessions were also organised for officers of different services, including IRPFS, DANIPS and civil servants from Sri Lanka.

Besides, the Commission, as part of its annual calendar of activities for human rights sensitisation of security personnel, has been organising annual debate competition for the Central Armed Police Forces.

The NHRC, India has also been playing an active role at international human rights forums, including the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, among others, through the participation of its Chairperson, Members and senior officers. It is working tirelessly to build human rights capacities internationally. It has received a remarkable response to its ITEC Capacity Building and experience-sharing programmes to strengthen National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) of the Global South in partnership with the Ministry of External Affairs. So far, the Commission has organised five Capacity Building Programmes, including one in September this year, with the participation of 149 senior functionaries of the NHRIs of 46 countries across Africa, East Asia, Central Asia, South America and the Pacific. The programme underscores NHRC, India's commitment to strengthening global dialogue on human rights, advancing South-South cooperation and promoting rights-based governance.

The Commission's efforts to directly engage with civil society in promoting and protecting human rights, through events like human rights photography, quiz and short film competitions, have also received a tremendous response. Its short film competition on human rights received a record 526 entries from across the country last year in various Indian languages with subtitles in English on different aspects of human rights.

The Commission has also been expanding human rights awareness through its various publications apart from the monthly Newsletters. Last year, it released two new publications, including collections of research-based articles on various thematic issues in its annual 'Journal' in English and 'ManavAdhikar: NaiDishayein' in Hindi.

Several initiatives have been taken to expand its outreach, including linking its HRCNet Portal with all the State authorities and the majority of State Human Rights Commissions. Any person can file online complaints directly and track the real-time status of their complaint on the Commission's portal. The NHRC, India Mobile App, launched last year, has augmented this facility further, besides providing updates on the Commission's activities and programmes promoting human rights awareness among the masses.

Source: https://hubnetwork.in/khrc-seeks-action-over-alleged-killings-arson-in-manipurs-kamjong-and-ukhrul/

KHRC seeks action over alleged killings, arson in Manipur's Kamjong and Ukhrul
By Hub Network October 10, 2026

Imphal, Oct 10: The Kuki Human Rights Council (KHRC) has condemned a series of violent incidents in Manipur's Kamjong and Ukhrul districts on October 9 and 10, alleging that three people were killed, hundreds of houses were burnt and numerous families displaced.

In a statement, the council alleged that the violence began around 9.40 pm on October 9 in Chassad village, Kamjong district, when 40-year-old Nu Domkhonei Touthang, a mother of five, was shot dead while participating in a women's protest against the arrest of Kuki village volunteers. The KHRC alleged that personnel from the India Reserve Battalion (IRB) and Manipur Police, along with members of the NSCN-Eastern Flank (NSCN-EF), opened fire on the unarmed protesters.

Violence escalated on the morning of October 10, when cadres of the NSCN-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) and NSCN-EF allegedly attacked Chassad Kuki village, setting hundreds of houses on fire and displacing numerous families, according to the council. The KHRC said this was the second time Chassad village had been razed, following a similar incident in March 2020. It further alleged that 23-year-old village guard Michael Ngamminlen Haokip was shot dead while attempting to defend the community.

In a separate incident on the same day, Sanjit Raj Nepali was reportedly ambushed and killed at Chingphei/Yaolen in Ukhrul district. The council alleged that cadres of the NSCN-IM and the Zeliangrong United Front-Kamson (ZUF-K) were involved in the attack.

Describing the incidents as systematic human rights violations and a breach of Article 21 of the Constitution, the KHRC held the Centre, the Manipur government, the state Director General of Police, IRB leadership and the Ceasefire Monitoring Group responsible for the situation. These allegations have not been independently verified.

The council has demanded the registration of FIRs under Section 103 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) against the security personnel and militant cadres allegedly involved in the killings. It has also called for the withdrawal of the IRB and Manipur Police from Kamjong and Ukhrul and their replacement with neutral Central forces. Among its other demands, the KHRC has sought the abrogation of ceasefire agreements with the NSCN-IM, NSCN-EF and ZUF-K, along with immediate relief, rehabilitation and compensation for displaced families and the victims' relatives.

The council has also urged the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and other national commissions to take suo motu cognisance of the alleged violations and intervene in the matter. Independent confirmation of the allegations and responses from the authorities and groups named in the statement were not immediately available.

Source: https://kalimpongonlinenews.blogspot.com/2026/10/christian-schools-in-bengal-raise.html

Christian schools in Bengal raise concerns over alleged attacks, seek meeting with RSS chief

By AK Rai
10 Oct 2026

PTI, Oct 10, 2026, Kolkata: Several Christian missionary schools in West Bengal on Saturday expressed concern over alleged attacks on churches and pastors, and said they would seek an appointment with RSS chief Mohan Bhagwat to appeal for safety and security of people belonging to the community. The concerns were raised at a consultative conference organised by Bangiya Christiya Pariseba, a forum representing Christians of all denominations, in collaboration with the West Bengal Association of Christian Schools at Don Bosco School in Siliguri. Representatives of prominent missionary educational institutions attended the meeting to discuss challenges faced by the education sector and ways to improve academic standards, the organisers said. They were encouraged by Bhagwat's recent remarks on pluralism during his visit to New York and intended to meet him to seek his intervention in ensuring the safety and dignity of the Christian community in West Bengal, one of the organisers said. The conference comes amid several reported attacks on Christian prayer gatherings, churches and community members in different parts of the state, he said. St Louis Catholic Church at Jalalkhali, Krishnanagar, in Nadia district was allegedly vandalised on Friday by a group of people over accusations of religious conversions, another organiser said. The incident reportedly escalated into a confrontation. Earlier, the Bangiya Christiya Pariseba had raised concerns over alleged attacks on Christian prayer gatherings in several districts, including those in Dantan in Paschim Medinipur and Uluberia in Howrah. The Christian group alleged that worshippers and pastors had faced intimidation and physical assaults, with accusations of forced conversions frequently cited by those disrupting the gatherings. The organisation had also approached the National Human Rights Commission, the West Bengal Human Rights Commission and the National Commission for Minorities over what it described as repeated attacks, intimidation and inadequate administrative action. An RSS spokesperson denied the charges and said the Christian schools were under adequate security cover and did not face any threat. At Saturday's conference, the organisers also highlighted the contribution of Christian missionary institutions to education in India over more than two centuries, saying that they helped expand educational opportunities, particularly for marginalised and underprivileged sections of society. They said the meeting aimed to review existing educational initiatives, assess emerging global learning trends and identify strategies to bring academic standards in the region in line with international benchmarks. The representatives of educational institutions discussed the future roadmap for missionary schools in north Bengal, the organisers said.

Source: https://www.outlookindia.com/art-entertainment/amardeep-singh-grewal-skips-ed-summons-in-5-crore-bribery-probe

Film Producer Amardeep Singh Grewal Skips ED Summons In Alleged ₹5-Crore Bribery Probe Linked To CM Bhagwant Mann's Wife

The controversy surfaced through a Punjab Human Rights Organisation inquiry headed by former Punjab and Haryana High Court judge Justice Ranjit Singh and later drew NHRC notice.

Outlook Entertainment Desk
Curated by: Garima Das
Updated on: 10 October 2026 10:12 am
Published at: 10 October 2026 10:02 am

Summary of this article
Amardeep Singh Grewal did not appear before the ED on Friday in New Delhi after being summoned in the alleged ₹5-crore bribery case. The ED had asked the Punjabi film producer to join the probe, but he neither appeared nor sought an extension. The case is linked to allegations involving Chief Minister Bhagwant Mann's wife.

Punjabi film producer Amardeep Singh Grewal did not turn up before the Enforcement Directorate (ED) on Friday (October 9) after it called him for questioning in an alleged ₹5-crore bribery case linked to Punjab Chief Minister Bhagwant Mann's wife, Dr Gurpreet Kaur. Grewal is said to be Mann's brother-in-law. The Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) has said he has no link to the CM or his family.

Grewal skips ED summons
The agency had asked him to come to its High Intensity Unit in New Delhi on October 9. "Grewal didn't appear before the central agency. He had not communicated anything to the agency regarding his absence or sought any extension of the summons," an ED official, who didn't wish to be named, said, as reported by Hindustan Times.

What we know about Grewal's ₹5 crore bribery case
The ED began a money-laundering probe after the bribery controversy surfaced and Grewal's name reportedly cropped up in it. He has been accused of seeking ₹5 crore in connection with efforts to have a criminal investigation withdrawn or settled. It is not immediately clear whether the agency has registered a separate case specifically against Grewal over these allegations.

How controversy began
The issue surfaced after the Punjab Human Rights Organisation, in an independent inquiry led by former Punjab and Haryana High Court judge Justice Ranjit Singh, brought the matter into focus and reportedly named Kaur. Kaur has denied any role in the case and called the allegations baseless. She has also initiated legal action over what she described as defamatory claims against her. The matter began in April. The woman's father accused Gurvinder Singh, also known as Guri Chahal, a Mohali resident, of abducting her. Police filed an FIR in Amritsar on April 29 and rescued the woman on May 1. Police arrested Chahal on May 13. He got bail in mid-July, and that led to accusations that the Punjab Police had botched the probe. In later court hearings, claims surfaced that ₹5 crore

had been demanded to get the criminal case withdrawn or settled.

Human rights and defamation

The case later came under broader review. On August 22, the National Human Rights Commission took cognisance of the controversy and sent notices to the Punjab chief secretary and director general of police, asking for an action-taken report. Last month, Kaur filed a criminal defamation complaint against Shiromani Akali Dal MP Harsimrat Kaur Badal, party leader Bikram Singh Majithia and Congress MLA Sukhpal Singh Khaira. She alleged that they had made false statements accusing her of helping protect a rape accused. Kaur filed the complaint in a Chandigarh court under Sections 210 and 222 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. She said the conduct amounted to an offence under Section 356 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.

Who is Amardeep Singh Grewal?

Grewal has worked in Punjabi cinema. He has been linked with East Sunshine Production and has Maujaan Hi Maujaan (2023) and Snowman (2022) to his credit. HT also reported that he has overseas production and release ties.

He is yet to respond.

Source: https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhopal/nhrc-seeks-report-from-mp-govt-on-kymore-asbestos-contamination/articleshow/134847779.cms

NHRC seeks report from MP govt on Kymore asbestos contamination
PNaveen@timesofindia.com/Oct 10, 2026, 10:42 IST

Bhopal: National Human Rights Commission has sought an action taken report from the Madhya Pradesh chief secretary within two weeks on the alleged continuing asbestos contamination in Kymore, directing the state to identify contaminated sites, secure hazardous waste and identify residents suffering from asbestos-related diseases.

NHRC took cognisance of the complaint on Oct 6, saying the allegations raised a prima facie concern over the right to life, health and a safe environment. The intervention comes after concerns were raised over asbestos-containing material allegedly continuing to lie exposed in Kymore and surrounding areas, including locations accessible to residents and children.

The complaint was filed by Network for Access to Justice and Multidisciplinary Outreach Foundation. NHRC said the complaint referred to a report on the Kymore asbestos issue and allegations that contamination was not confined to the erstwhile factory premises but could extend to villages, residential areas, agricultural land and open spaces.

The commission, in an order passed by a bench headed by member Priyank Kanoongo, directed the chief secretary to have the matter immediately examined by the district administration, health department, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board and other competent authorities. The state has been asked to identify and assess all locations where asbestos or asbestos-containing waste is lying, dumped or exposed and could cause human exposure.

It has also been directed to secure and contain such material and ensure that it is not excavated, disturbed, transported, reused, burnt or dumped in a manner that could release asbestos fibres. Scientific containment, remediation and safe disposal have been ordered wherever necessary.

Residential areas, villages, agricultural land, schools, play areas and other locations accessible to children and the general public have been accorded priority for inspection and preventive action. NHRC has also asked the state to identify people who are presently suffering from, or have suffered from, asbestos-related diseases.

Health camps from next week

NHRC action comes as the district administration and state agencies have begun fresh action on the decades-old asbestos legacy. Katni collector Ashish Tiwari has met representatives of the group currently operating the asbestos factory in Kymore, amid concerns over the plant’s legacy waste and possible exposure of residents.

The health department is also preparing to conduct health check-up camps in Kymore from next week.

Katni CMHO Dr Raj Thakur told TOI, “We are organising health check-up camps in Kymore from next week and would be carrying portable X-ray machines for examining the residents and patients.”

The screening is expected to help authorities identify residents requiring further medical investigation and provide a clearer picture of the health impact of asbestos exposure in the area.

Meanwhile, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board officials have collected samples from the landfill site left by Turner & Newall, the British company associated with the Kymore asbestos plant. The samples are being examined as part of the assessment of the site’s possible contamination.

Congress leaders are also likely to meet Kymore residents this week, sources said. A key finding of the TOI investigation was the absence of a consolidated govt database documenting asbestos-related patients in Kymore. The district administration had earlier indicated that it did not have records of the number of residents suffering from asbestos-related diseases. This lack of data has made it difficult to establish the full scale of the health impact, identify high-risk areas and plan long-term medical surveillance.

The proposed health camps could provide the administration with an opportunity to begin compiling such data.

The asbestos legacy has also resulted in compensation claims through the UK-based T&N UK Asbestos Trust, established in 2006 after Federal-Mogul’s exit. The trust has settled 3,849 claims from Indian citizens involving £11.05 million. TOI’s investigation had also examined claims amounting to around Rs 141 crore linked to the asbestos legacy.

Box

Kymore’s asbestos legacy

Factory history: The Kymore asbestos plant was established in 1933 and began operations in 1934. It was associated with British industrial major Turner & Newall (T&N).

Changing identities: The plant operated as Asbestos Cement Ltd (1934-1983), Everest Building Product Ltd (1983-1990), Eternit Everest Ltd (1990-2003) and Everest Industries Ltd from 2003.

Large workforce: The plant once employed around 2,500 workers. Its workforce has since fallen to about 250.

Exposure beyond workers: A school was established inside the factory premises in 1940. Several people pursuing asbestos-related claims were former students, raising concerns over exposure beyond factory workers.

Legacy waste: Asbestos waste generated over decades remains a key concern. The old landfill linked to the plant is now under fresh scrutiny, with MP Pollution Control Board officials collecting samples for examination.

2016 study: Canadian consultancy ECOH examined contamination in Kymore and nearby Kalhara and assessed excavation, off-site disposal and capping options. Estimated remediation costs ran into tens of millions of dollars.

Asbestos claims: The UK-based T&N Asbestos Trust has settled 3,849 claims from Indian citizens, paying a total of £11.05 million. The figure is not specific to Kymore.

Gurung case: Former teacher Nirmala Gurung was diagnosed with parenchymal asbestosis in 2016. She raised the issue at a UN forum in Geneva in 2017 and died in 2020.

Source: https://jharkhandstatenews.com/article/top-stories/12148/nhrc-33rd-foundation-daycji-surya-kant-to-be-the-chief-guest

HomeTop StoriesNHRC 33rd Foundation Day:CJI Surya Kant to be the Chief Guest

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Administrator 10 October 2026

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The function will be followed by a National Conference on the theme 'Water as the Elixir of Life: Advancing Human Dignity through the Right to Water.' The two technical sessions include 'Protection and Restoration of Water Bodies: Safeguarding the Foundation of the Right to Water' and 'Protecting Drinking Water Sources: Ensuring Safe and Sustainable Access to Water for All.'

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These cases include 54,673 complaints and 119 suo moturegistered during the last year w.e.f. 1st October, 2025 to 30th September, 2026. During this period, the Commission conducted 80 spot enquiries; disposed of 53,733 cases and recommended more than Rs 9.7 crore as monetary relief in 157 cases to victims of human rights violations.

The Commission also held two 'Open Hearings and Camp Sittings' in Gujarat and Bihar, respectively. The Camp Sittings serve as a platform to hear cases of alleged human rights violations and to expedite justice and ensure speedy redressal for victims. It also serves as a platform to sensitise senior state government officials about the importance of timely submission of reports to the Commission for ensuring expeditious relief to victims. They also facilitated interaction with local NGOs, civil society organisations and human rights defenders.

The 18 Special Rapporteurs and 15 Special Monitors mechanism of the Commission helps it assess human rights conditions across various regions of the country. They conduct visits to shelter homes, prisons, observation homes and similar institutions, compiling reports for the Commission that detail their observations and suggestions for future action.

As part of its continued effort to strengthen the human rights mechanism in the country through collaborative efforts, the Commission organised a Statutory Full Commission Meeting of seven deemed members of the NHRC including six National Commissions and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities. It also organised a Conference of State Human Rights Commissions along with Special Rapporteurs and Special Monitors last year.

Multi-stakeholder consultations are intrinsic to the Commission's functioning. In the last year, it organised two National Conferences including 'Ensuring Everyday Essentials: Public Services and Dignity for All' and 'Human Rights of Prison Inmates.' The NHRC, India has 12 Core Groups comprising experts, NGOs and senior government functionaries on various human rights-related themes to discuss and help evaluate government schemes and make recommendations for their improvement.

Four core group meetings were organised last year. These were on 'Human Rights Violations Emerging from Re-verification and Re-assessment of Certificates of Government Employees with Disabilities,' 'Tackling Food Adulteration in India: Understanding the Scale, Challenges and Reforms,' 'Protecting Migrant Workers' Rights: Shared Responsibility of Government and the Private Sector' and 'Heat Waves and its Mitigation in Urban Areas.'

Further, four 'Open House Discussions' were held on 'Rethinking Beggary: Bridging Gaps between Policy, Practice and Dignity,' 'Access to Social Media by Children,' 'Measures to Curb Spurious Medicines in India' and 'Safeguarding Human Rights Against Digital Arrest Scams.'

The Commission is actively promoting research on diverse aspects of human rights. In the last one year, six research studies were completed. These studies cover a range of topics including Forest rights, condition of Old Age Homes, adoption process, human trafficking, education for persons with disabilities and commercialisation of non-timber forest product.

Last year, six new research studies were commissioned. These are focused on the rights and welfare of children of imprisoned parents; sanitation, human security and human rights; the legal, economic and social barriers to the realisation of human rights for sex workers; violence against elderly women; heat wave vulnerability of urban slum settlements and the rehabilitation needs of trafficked foreigners in need of international protection.

As part of the capacity building efforts, the Commission is partnering with various national academies of All India Services (AIS) in developing customised training modules. Through such initiatives, the Commission sensitises young officers at a cutting-edge level about human rights and its various dimensions. Thus, the NHRC seeks to strengthen human rights awareness and sensitivity among officers in the initial phase of service for a lasting impact.

The NHRC has also collaborated with various institutions to conduct human rights awareness programmes. During the last one year, it organised 66 collaborative conferences, workshops and training programmes and 10 moot court competitions with financial support of over Rs. 136 lakh to various institutions. Additionally, the Commission also organised its on-site winter and summer internships and 06 Online Short Term Internships (OSTIs) providing human rights orientation to 687 students.

The OSTIs have trained hundreds of university-level students from far-flung areas remotely to become human rights ambassadors. The Commission also encourages exposure visits by college students and faculty to its premises, providing them with firsthand insight into its role in promoting and protecting human rights. Last year, 55 institutions with 2,263 students, faculties and officers participated in such visits. Six special human rights training sessions were also organised for officers of different services, including IRPFS, DANIPS and civil servants from Sri Lanka. Besides, the Commission, as part of its annual calendar of activities for human rights sensitisation of security personnel, has been organising annual debate competition for the Central Armed Police Forces.

The NHRC, India has also been playing an active role at international human rights forums, including the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, among others, through the participation of its Chairperson, Members and senior officers. It is working tirelessly to build human rights capacities internationally. It has received a remarkable response to its ITEC Capacity Building and experience-sharing programmes to strengthen National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) of the Global South in partnership with the Ministry of External Affairs.

So far, the Commission has organised five Capacity Building Programmes, including one in September this year, with the participation of 149 senior functionaries of the NHRIs of 46 countries across Africa, East Asia, Central Asia, South America and the Pacific. The programme underscores NHRC, India’s commitment to strengthening global dialogue on human rights, advancing South-South cooperation and promoting rights-based governance.

The Commission’s efforts to directly engage with civil society in promoting and protecting human rights, through events like human rights photography, quiz and short film competitions, have also received a tremendous response. Its short film competition on human rights received a record 526 entries from across the country last year in various Indian languages with subtitles in English on different aspects of human rights.

The Commission has also been expanding human rights awareness through its various publications apart from the monthly Newsletters. Last year, it released two new publications, including collections of research-based articles on various thematic issues in its annual ‘Journal’ in English and ‘ManavAdhikar: NaiDishayein’ in Hindi.

Several initiatives have been taken to expand its outreach, including linking its HRCNet Portal with all the State authorities and the majority of State Human Rights Commissions. Any person can file online complaints directly and track the real-time status of their complaint on the Commission’s portal. The NHRC, India Mobile App, launched last year, has augmented this facility further, besides providing updates on the Commission’s activities and programmes promoting human rights awareness among the masses.

Source: https://www.scconline.com/blog/post/2026/10/10/nhrc-seeks-report-from-delhi-police-commissioner-over-alleged-sexual-harassment-of-3-women-journalists-at-jantar-mantarnhrc-suo-motu-alleged-harassment-women-journalists-delhi-police/

NHRC Seeks Report from Delhi Police Commissioner Over Alleged Sexual Harassment of 3 Women Journalists at Jantar Mantar

NHRC has taken suo motu cognizance of allegations that three women journalists were subjected to sexual harassment by Delhi Police personnel during a protest at Jantar Mantar on 3 October 2026 and has sought a detailed report within two weeks

Published on October 10, 2026By Malika Bhola

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India, has taken suo motu cognizance of a media report that three women journalists were allegedly subjected to sexual harassment by Delhi Police personnel during a protest at Jantar Mantar, New Delhi, on 3 October 2026. Observing that the contents of the news report, if true, raise serious issues of violation of human rights, the Commission has issued a notice to the Delhi Police Commissioner, calling for a detailed report on the matter within two weeks.

As per the media report carried on 5 October 2026, the New Delhi District Police had received complaints regarding the alleged incidents, which were transferred to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police for an enquiry.

Source: NHRC Press Release

Source: https://urbanacres.in/kymore-asbestos-contamination-exposes-indias-legacy-waste-gap/

Kymore Asbestos Contamination Exposes India's Legacy Waste Gap
By Urban Acres October 10, 2026

The National Human Rights Commission's intervention in the Kymore asbestos contamination case has shifted a decades-old industrial legacy into a formal test of Madhya Pradesh's ability to identify hazardous waste, protect residents and build a reliable public-health record. The commission has sought an action taken report from the state chief secretary within two weeks after taking cognisance of allegations that asbestos-containing material remains exposed not only at the former factory premises but also in villages, residential areas, agricultural land and open spaces around Kymore.

The case is significant because it is no longer limited to the question of what happened inside an old factory. It now concerns how an industrial hazard is mapped after production changes, how contaminated land is controlled when it lies near communities, and whether authorities can identify residents who may have been exposed over several decades. The NHRC described the allegations as raising a prima facie concern involving the right to life, health and a safe environment.

The commission's order, passed by a bench headed by member Priyank Kanoongo, directed the district administration, health department, Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board and other competent authorities to examine the matter immediately. The state has been asked to identify and assess locations where asbestos or asbestos-containing waste is lying, dumped or exposed and could cause human exposure. It has also been directed to secure and contain the material so that it is not excavated, disturbed, transported, reused, burnt or dumped in ways that could release asbestos fibres.

That instruction places containment before redevelopment or routine land use. It also recognises that the risk may not be confined to a clearly demarcated industrial plot. The commission has prioritised residential areas, villages, agricultural land, schools, play areas and other locations accessible to children and the general public for inspection and preventive action. Scientific containment, remediation and safe disposal are to be undertaken wherever necessary.

The immediate administrative response is being assembled around two parallel tasks: understanding the physical extent of the contamination and identifying its possible health impact. Katni collector Ashish Tiwari has met representatives of the group currently operating the asbestos factory in Kymore amid concerns over legacy waste and possible resident exposure. The Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board has collected samples from the landfill site left by Turner & Newall, the British company associated with the plant. The samples are being examined as part of the assessment of possible contamination.

The health department is preparing check-up camps in Kymore from next week. Katni chief medical and health officer Dr Raj Thakur told The Times of India that the department would take portable X-ray machines to examine residents and patients. The screening is expected to help identify people requiring further medical investigation and begin compiling information about the health impact of asbestos exposure in the area.

That proposed exercise is important because the available administrative record appears incomplete. A Times of India investigation found that there was no consolidated government database documenting asbestos-related patients in Kymore. The district administration had earlier indicated that it did not have records of how many residents were suffering from asbestos-related diseases. Without such a database, authorities face difficulty in establishing the scale of the problem, identifying high-risk locations and planning long-term medical surveillance.

The absence of a unified patient register is not a minor data problem. In a case involving exposure over several decades, health information must be connected to place, occupation, age, residence and possible routes of exposure. The NHRC's direction to identify people who are presently suffering from, or have suffered from, asbestos-related diseases therefore links medical screening to the wider environmental inquiry. The proposed camps may provide an initial list of cases, but the supplied report does not establish how follow-up diagnosis, specialist care or long-term monitoring will be organised.

Kymore's industrial history explains why the issue is difficult to resolve. The asbestos plant was established in 1933 and began operations in 1934. It was associated with Turner & Newall and operated under successive identities: Asbestos Cement Ltd from 1934 to 1983, Everest Building Product Ltd from 1983 to 1990, Eternit Everest Ltd from 1990 to 2003 and Everest Industries Ltd from 2003. The plant once employed around 2,500 workers; its workforce has since fallen to about 250.

The history also complicates the assumption that exposure would have been limited to factory employees. A school was established inside the factory premises in 1940, and several people pursuing asbestos-related claims were former students. That detail widens the potential exposure pathway from an occupational setting to an institutional and community setting. It also shows why inspections must consider places where people lived, studied, worked or played, rather than focusing only on production buildings.

The old landfill is now a central part of this inquiry. Asbestos waste generated over decades remains a concern, and the Pollution Control Board's sampling indicates that the site is being examined afresh. A 2016 study by Canadian consultancy ECOH examined contamination in Kymore and nearby Kalhara and assessed excavation, off-site disposal and capping options. The report said estimated remediation costs ran into tens of millions of dollars. The current material does not establish which remediation option will be selected, how the work will be funded or whether a final remediation plan has been approved.

Those unresolved questions reveal the institutional challenge. The district administration is responsible for coordinating local action; the health department must identify and assess possible disease; the Pollution Control Board is examining environmental samples; and the state government must provide the NHRC with an action taken report. The order therefore creates a multi-agency responsibility, but it does not by itself resolve the division of work, funding or accountability for long-term remediation.

The compensation record adds another layer to the legacy. The UK-based T&N UK Asbestos Trust, established in 2006 after Federal-Mogul's exit, has settled 3,849 claims from Indian citizens involving on also examined claims amounting to around Rs 141 crore linked to the asbestos legacy. These figures indicate the scale of historical claims but cannot, on the evidence supplied, be treated as a measure of Kymore's total health burden or as proof that every claim relates to local contamination.

The case of former teacher Nirmala Gurung illustrates the long time horizon involved. She was diagnosed with parenchymal asbestosis in 2016, raised the issue at a United Nations forum in Geneva in 2017 and died in 2020. Her case, as reported, forms part of the wider history of people who have sought recognition of asbestos-related harm. It does not, by itself, establish the number of affected residents or the precise source of every illness in Kymore.

The immediate policy question is whether the state's response can move from episodic inspection to a complete legacy-waste system. That would require a verified map of asbestos-containing material, controlled access to hazardous sites, rules preventing disturbance or reuse, scientifically appropriate remediation and a health register capable of supporting continuing care. The NHRC order addresses several of these requirements, but the supplied report does not yet show the results of sampling, the boundaries of the affected area or the timeline and

cost of any remediation programme.

Kymore consequently represents a wider urban and regional governance problem: industrial land does not become risk-free merely because production declines, ownership changes or the original workforce shrinks. Hazardous material can remain in landfills, buildings and open spaces while surrounding settlements continue to grow or use the area for schools, farming and daily movement. The administrative burden then shifts from factory regulation to land management, public health, environmental monitoring and community disclosure.

The evidence currently confirms an official human-rights intervention, renewed environmental sampling, planned medical screening and a documented gap in consolidated health data. It does not yet confirm the full extent of contamination, the number of affected residents or the final remediation method. The next important milestones are the state’s action taken report within two weeks, the Pollution Control Board’s sample assessment, the health camps planned from next week and the identification of locations requiring containment or further scientific action.

Source: https://www.prabhatkhabar.com/state/jharkhand/ranchi/iiit-ranchi-student-death-human-rights-commission-inquiry

IIIT रांची के छात्र की मौत पर मानवाधिकार आयोग सख्त, इलाज में देरी और प्रशासनिक लापरवाही के आरोपों की होगी जांच
Author Vivek chandra Edited by प्रतीक्षा कुमारी
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रांची. भारतीय सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (IIIT) रांची में प्रथम वर्ष के एक छात्र की असमय मृत्यु के मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने संज्ञान लिया है. मामले में छात्र को समय पर इलाज नहीं मिलने और संस्थान के प्रशासन की कथित लापरवाही को लेकर सवाल उठाये गये हैं. छात्र की मौत किन परिस्थितियों में हुई और इसके पीछे वास्तविक कारण क्या थे, इसकी जांच कराने की बात कही गयी है.

इलाज में देरी और प्रशासनिक लापरवाही के आरोपों की होगी जांच
मामले में इलाज में देरी, संस्थान की भूमिका और छात्र की मौत की परिस्थितियों की पड़ताल की जायेगी. इसके लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय, पुलिस-प्रशासन और संबंधित जांच एजेंसियों को आवश्यक निर्देश दिये जाने की बात कही गयी है. जांच का उद्देश्य घटना से जुड़े तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों को स्पष्ट करना है.

जांच के बाद स्पष्ट होगी मौत की वजह
छात्र की मौत के मामले में संस्थान की कथित लापरवाही और समय पर चिकित्सा सहायता नहीं मिलने से जुड़े आरोपों की जांच के बाद ही वास्तविक स्थिति स्पष्ट हो सकेगी. फिलहाल मामले में सामने आये आरोपों की स्वतंत्र पुष्टि और जांच के निष्कर्षों का इंतजार है.