NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Telegraph, Kolkata, 18/10/2026

Page No: 13, Size: 29.90cm × 32.81cm

Turning up the heat

Winter is around the corner but a powerful El Nino threatens to addle the run-up to it. In the meantime, activists are lobbying for the NHRC to recognise heat as a human rights issue. **Moumita Chaudhuri** reports

In May, when the temperature in Delhi shot to over 42°Celsius and surface temperatures in some locations recorded 55°Celsius, we decided to involve the community in creating evidence of how heat was impacting them," says Avinash Chanchal, who is the deputy programme director (campaigns) at Greenpeace, South Asia. He continues, "This is a pilot project. Journaling-based research has happened before in social science research but not in heat studies."

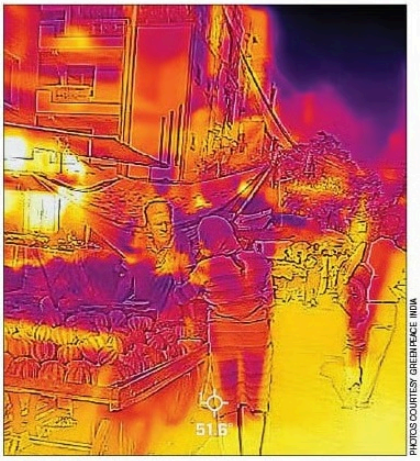
The idea was to record community experiences instead of clinical reports of heat study. Says Chanchal, "There are thousands of reports but no stories, no first-hand accounts of how people living in informal settlements cope. We are talking about places with no proper ventilation or those with tin roofs, or where four or more people live in one room..."

This initiative gave birth to the Garmi Khata project.

Chanchal and his team selected 40 households — 30 from informal settlements and the rest from middle-class neighbourhoods of Delhi. Participants were street vendors, waste pickers, gig workers, home-based workers, domestic helpers, students and elderly persons. They were given registers with questions written in Hindi and asked to write about their days and nights in these.

The entries followed a diary-based template. Accounts of disturbed sleep, skipped meals, income lost to heat, children kept home from school and health symptoms that never make it into a hospital record. They also recorded how many women do not drink water at night even in extreme heat only because they do not have access to secure washrooms. The period recorded was May to July.





PHOTOS COURTESY GREENPEACE INDIA

CODE YELLOW: (Top) Garmi khatas; **thermal image of a vegetable vendor in Delhi taken this summer. The yellow and orange areas indicate thermal stress points, while the purple indicates relatively cooler areas**

Chanchal shares with **The Telegraph** some of the entries. One of them by a 16-year-old student from Sunder Nagri reads, "My father works in a textile factory as a tailor. When I visited his factory to pick up some raw materials, I was shocked. The entire room was as hot as a furnace. There was an unbearable smell of clothes in the air. I covered my nose with a dupatta. My Abbu and other workers were at work at their sewing machines and drenched in sweat."

On another day she wrote, "We live on the fourth floor. My mother comes up with her own solutions to cool the room. At night, she fetches cold water from the freezer, mops the floor with it and then she lies down on it without any bedding."

Arshi Quereshi, 19, lives with her parents and three siblings in a two-storey house in northeast Delhi. She is a college student. Her jottings read thus, "We have only one room filled with things and the kitchen is in the same space. When my sister starts cooking, she switches the fan off. The moment it is turned off, everyone in the house runs out, like ants."

Raja, 22, a vegetable seller by day and an undergraduate student at night, puts up his tomato cart at Shani Bazar in northeast Delhi. Heat notwithstanding, he studies for two to three hours at night. He manages the tomato cart his brother sets up at 8am. They are at work all day. He writes, "Despite the exhaustion, sleep does not come easily in Delhi heat."

He likes to go to the terrace and turn on the cooler. But the physical discomfort is not the hardest part of surviving extreme heat. The biggest loss is economic. Raja explains, "Tomatoes soften and spoil much faster in summer." So he and his brother buy 40 to 50 kilos less stock than usual.

"The sufferings these residents document are not merely climate impacts. They highlight the violation of a fundamental right," says Chanchal.

Once the NGO had collected 40 *garmi khatas*, they submitted them to the National Human Rights Commission of India or NHRC along with a formal letter. Says Chanchal, "The government must legally mandate 'heat action plans' and strengthen social protection for informal workers through heat risk insurance and compensation for heat-related income loss. We also need greater investment in community cooling infrastructure," he adds.

The *khatas* were backed by supporting documents like electricity and medical bills, medical records, income records, basically evidence of both the cost of coping with heat and the health and financial harm it causes.

This August, the ministry of home affairs added heatwaves and lightning to the existing list of 12 natural disasters, following recommendations from the 16th Finance Commission. "Recognising heatwaves as a national disaster means heat action plans will now have access to disaster management funding," says Chanchal.

Now that the *khatas* are with the NHRC, the stories from them are being used for storytelling and performances in programmes organised by the Greenpeace. Says Chanchal, "This initiative is called Garmi Nama."

Hindu, Chennai, 18/10/2026
Page No: 9, Size: 14.37cm × 30.48cm

NHRC registers case after residents complain against WTE plants in Kodungaiyur

The Hindu Bureau
CHENNAI

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has filed a case following complaints by residents against the proposed waste-to-energy (WTE) plants in Kodungaiyur in North Chennai.

Federation of North Chennai Residents' Welfare Associations president T.K. Shanmugham said the struggle against WTE plants will continue in the city.

The complaints were based on the research conducted by Mohan, of the Foundation for Friendly Environment and Medical Awareness and Madhuvanthi, on the impact of WTE incineration in north Chennai.

Residents point out that the State government and the Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC) plan to set up WTE plants in low-income neighbourhoods with a sizeable number of socially disadvantaged sections.

Pointing to a documented global pattern of locating waste-to-energy incinerators in neighbourhoods predominantly inhabited by low-income groups, indigenous people, and other oppressed communities, the residents complained that the proposal had been made despite them holding a series of protests.

While the primary survey did not collect caste data from the respondents, an analysis of the 2011 Census ward-level data by environmental researcher Nityanand Jayaraman showed that the Scheduled Castes accounted for 23.8% of the population in wards surrounding the Kodungaiyur dump yard, significantly above the city-wide average of 16.8%.



Once the dump yard at Perungudi is shut, waste from all GCC zones will be brought to Kodungaiyur for incineration. B. JOTHI RAMALINGAM

Class dimension

There is also a class dimension that is more discernible in the case of Chennai, the complaint said. Chennai has two dump yards, Perungudi in the south, serving Zones 9 to 15, and Kodungaiyur in the north, serving Zones 1 to 8. However, the Perungudi dump yard is being fast-tracked for closure because, as the GCC's own Clean Air Action Plan (2022) states, "many prestigious commercial infrastructures were established within two km of the periphery", referring to the IT corridor.

Due to the proposed closure of the dump yard in Perungudi, the Kodungaiyur site, which is part of a 400-acre marshland, has now been earmarked to receive waste from all the 15 GCC zones and host a new mega incinerator capable of burning 2,100 tonnes of waste a day.

According to the study, 48% of the respondents in the area report spending above ₹1,000 per month on medical treatment. This is a significant sum considering the north Chennai demography, which comprises a high concentration of working-class Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Caste communities with no equivalent political leverage.

The residents have demanded that the GCC permanently shut down the 50 Metric Tonnes Per Day incinerator, take immediate steps to remediate the Kodungaiyur dump yard, cancel all new WTE incinerator proposals across Tamil Nadu, including those for a 2,100-tonnes incinerator in Kodungaiyur, a 1,500-tonnes incinerator in Tambaram, and the Coimbatore incinerator committed by the previous government.

The NHRC is expected to carry out an independent comprehensive impact assessment covering human rights, community health, environmental, and socio-economic impacts of all the existing and proposed WTE facilities in Tamil Nadu, with meaningful community participation and public disclosure, and ensure immediate, and fair remedy for communities living in the vicinity of waste incinerators in Tamil Nadu, especially eight affected neighbourhoods surveyed around Kodungaiyur.

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/chennai/nhrc-registers-case-after-residents-complain-against-wte-plants-in-kodungaiyur/article71597057.ece

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Published - October 18, 2026 05:30 am IST - CHENNAI

The Hindu Bureau

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Bar and Bench, Online News, 18/10/2026

Source: https://www.barandbench.com/columns/who-will-keep-the-keeper

NHRC: Who will keep the keeper?

The Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) will decide whether the NHRC keeps the 'A' status it has held since 1999.

NHRC | E Vijay Anand | Published on: 17 Oct 2026, 5:57 pm

5 min read

On October 12, as the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) marked its 33rd Foundation Day. Its Chairperson, Justice V Ramasubramanian, described the office of the Chief Justice of India as one put to an agni pariksha (trial by fire) every minute, and "not necessarily by sacred souls".

Chief Justice Surya Kant offered a line that deserves to outlive the occasion: if the Constitution is the promise, the Commission is one of its keepers.

It is a fine line. It also raises an uncomfortable question. Who ensures that the keeper is fit to keep?

The question is not academic. Between November 9 and 20, the Sub-Committee on Accreditation of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) will decide whether the NHRC keeps the 'A' status it has held since 1999. In 2025, the Sub-Committee recommended a downgrade to 'B'. The Commission's challenge was rejected in December. The concerns on record are familiar: an opaque appointment process, thin pluralism and gender representation, the government's power to post a senior civil servant as Secretary-General and police officers investigating complaints against the police. The Commission is entitled to answer each of these. But the answer will be judged by reform, not rhetoric.

What would a downgrade cost?

It would not trigger sanctions or touch trade. Its price is voice and standing. An 'A'-status institution may speak in its own right at the UN Human Rights Council and take full part in GANHRI, with the right to vote and hold office. A 'B'-status institution may attend, but largely as an observer. The grade measures the independence of an institution, not the human rights record of a nation. Abroad, however, it will be read as both. The world's most populous democracy, which rightly seeks a seat at the high table, would find its national rights institution seated at the side. Critics would cite it in every forum and each time an Indian diplomat defended the country's record, the downgrade would be the first footnote in the reply.

Strip away the Geneva vocabulary and the stakes are simple. Picture a daily-wage labourer who returns injured from a police station in a district town. His family cannot afford a lawyer and is hundreds of kilometres from the nearest High Court. What it can do is send a complaint to a human rights commission. For that family, the commission is the Constitution in working clothes. If no investigator is free for months, if a member's post lies vacant, or if a recommendation of compensation gathers dust in a departmental file, Article 21 has been promised but not delivered.

The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 is more ambitious than its reputation. The Commission may inquire on its own motion, visit jails, intervene in court proceedings and, under Section 18, recommend compensation and prosecution or approach the Supreme Court or a High Court. Governments must report the action taken within a month. Yet, two weaknesses run through the statute.

The first is money. Under Section 32, the Commission receives such sums by way of grants as the Central government "may think fit". An institution whose task is to scrutinise the executive is funded at the executive's discretion. That is precisely the vulnerability the UN's Paris Principles warn against. The same pattern governs leadership: Section 11 requires the Central government to make available an officer of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India as the Commission's Secretary-General, who under Section 3(4) is its Chief Executive Officer. The chief executive of the watchdog is, in effect, on loan from those it watches.

The second is follow-through. A recommendation is not a decree and the law on its binding force is unsettled. A

Full Bench of the Madras High Court held in 2021 that a State commission's recommendations bind the government, subject to judicial review. Other courts have been less definite. Uncertainty is where recommendations go to die.

This is where the constitutional courts come in, with care. The Supreme Court has walked this road before. In DK Basu, while monitoring its directions on custodial violence, it directed States to constitute State Human Rights Commissions and fill vacancies. In All India Judges' Association, it accepted that directions with financial implications may issue when an institution cannot otherwise perform its constitutional function. It has taken suo motu cognisance of vacancies and poor infrastructure in consumer commissions. If a consumer forum deserves a working office, a body that guards life and liberty deserves no less.

The courts also know the limits. Appropriation is for Parliament and the judiciary has repeatedly cautioned itself against running the executive. So the court should not write a budget. What it can do, through a suo motu continuing mandamus of the kind used in Vineet Narain, is insist on three things: disclosure, timelines and reasons. Let the Union and the States place on affidavit their sanctioned and vacant posts, the budgets the commissions sought against what they received, the fate of every Section 18 recommendation, and the status of Human Rights Courts under Section 30. Then let them file time-bound plans and explain every shortfall. Sunlight, not substitution, is the judicial tool.

None of this is a brief against the government. A strong commission is cheap insurance. It settles grievances before they become litigation, flags systemic failures before they become scandals and lends India a credible voice in international forums. The reforms are modest: publish the selection process and shortlists; fill posts before they fall vacant; amend Section 11 so that the Commission selects its own Secretary-General; build an investigative cadre of its own, with clear recusal rules, so that police officers are not asked to sit in judgment over colleagues; and place complaints, timelines and compliance on a public dashboard. Some of this needs an amendment to the Act; none of it needs an amendment to the Constitution. All of it needs will.

Justice Ramasubramanian's sharpest warning was that rights are now threatened by more than the State. Algorithms decide who receives welfare; personal data is harvested and traded; heatwaves and floods fall hardest on the poor. The Supreme Court has recognised privacy as a fundamental right in Puttaswamy and, in MK Ranjitsinh (2024), a right against the adverse effects of climate change. A commission built for the problems of 1993 cannot police the harms of 2026. It needs dedicated cells for digital rights and climate harm, staffed by technologists and scientists as well as lawyers.

A trial by fire is not a calamity. It is a chance to show what an institution is made of. The NHRC will face one in Geneva next month, but it faces one every day in police lock-ups, prisons and flood-hit villages. The government can pass that test by funding the Commission and freeing it. The Commission can pass it by acting without fear. And the courts can ensure, with restraint and with resolve, that the keeper of the constitutional promise is never left empty-handed.

E Vijay Anand is an Advocate practising at the Madras High Court.

Views are personal.

Source:
https://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/hyderabad/2026/Oct/17/telangana-identify-begging-hotspots-by-october-25-civic-bodies-told

Telangana: Identify begging hotspots by October 25, civic bodies told

The recommendations call for identifying areas with high concentrations of people engaged in begging and assessing their numbers to plan targeted interventions.

S Bachan Jeet Singh Updated on: 17 Oct 2026, 9:31 am 2 min read

HYDERABAD: The Municipal Administration and Urban Development (MAUD) department has set October 25 as the deadline for the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), Cyberabad Municipal Corporation (CMC), Malkajgiri Municipal Corporation (MMC) and other urban local bodies (ULBs) to implement the National Human Rights Commission's (NHRC) recommendations on beggary and submit action-taken reports.

The measures focus on identifying begging hotspots, extending welfare benefits, rehabilitating vulnerable people and taking action against organised begging networks and trafficking groups under relevant provisions of the BNS.

The directive follows recommendations adopted by the NHRC after an open house discussion in New Delhi on "Rethinking Beggary: Bridging Gaps between Policy, Practice and Dignity".

The Telangana Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (TMEPMA) has instructed civic bodies to implement the recommendations and submit detailed compliance reports. Additional Commissioners handling Urban Community Development in GHMC, CMC and MMC, along with MEPMA Project Directors and District Mission Coordinators, have been tasked with overseeing implementation.

The recommendations call for identifying areas with high concentrations of people engaged in begging and assessing their numbers to plan targeted interventions. Civic bodies have also been asked to organise outreach programmes to facilitate Aadhaar enrolment at shelter homes and identified hotspots, enabling eligible people to access government welfare schemes.

The NHRC has proposed a uniform understanding of beggary across ULBs and consultations with the State Government on its decriminalisation, in line with relevant judicial pronouncements. Officials have also been asked to prepare a consolidated list of eligibility criteria, benefits and exemptions under social welfare schemes.

Other recommendations include issuing identity cards to facilitate access to welfare benefits, linking skill development programmes to market requirements and corporate partnerships, and ensuring voluntary admission to shelter homes instead of coercive institutionalisation.

The commission has stressed family-based rehabilitation, particularly for children pushed into begging by socio-economic vulnerability. Sports and after-school programmes, family tracing and reunification have also been recommended to prevent children from returning to begging.

Source: https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/madhya-pradesh/2026/Oct/17/abvp-demands-apology-from-mp-school-over-class-i-students-fancy-dress-marking-democracy-absent

ABVP demands apology from MP school over Class I student's fancy dress marking democracy 'absent'

For the school, the matter became a damage-control exercise. Principal Babu John said the episode was being taken seriously.

Express News Service Updated on: 17 Oct 2026, 7:23 pm

2 min read

BHOPAL: A fancy-dress performance by a Class I student at a missionary school in Madhya Pradesh's Guna district has triggered a controversy, with Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) workers demanding a public apology from the school over a skit highlighting unemployment, corruption and other issues while depicting democracy as absent.

ABVP workers visited Christ Senior Secondary School and submitted a memorandum to the principal, setting a 72-hour deadline for an apology. Divyansh Bakshi, an ABVP worker, alleged that children had been deliberately used to play politics and described the performance as reflecting an "urban naxal" mindset. He also demanded an apology from the girl's parents.

The controversy centres on a fancy-dress competition in which the Class I student appeared with a cloth tied over her mouth and a placard reading, "Unemployment and Corruption: Present, Democracy: Absent." The performance was titled Sarkar ki Pathshala (Government's Schoolhouse).

The placard listed 10 entries, marking unemployment, hatred, corruption, terrorism, inflation, poverty, vote theft, paper leaks and scams as "present", while democracy was marked "absent". The presentation used the familiar school ritual of roll call to comment on governance and public issues.

The child is reportedly the daughter of a Congress leader, though the family's own account has not been reported.

For the school, the matter became a damage-control exercise. Principal Babu John said the episode was being taken seriously. A notice was issued to the class teacher, and a written explanation went to the District Education Officer.

That officer, Samar Singh Rathore, said no such explanation had reached his office when he was asked. He said a committee would be formed, and that action would follow whatever facts it finds.

Then the matter reached Delhi. The National Human Rights Commission, with a bench headed by NHRC member Priyank Kanoongo, took cognisance of the matter, under Section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Notices went to the state's Principal Secretary (School Education), the Guna district collector, the Guna district education officer and the school's missionary management.

A fancy-dress performance by a Class I student at a missionary school in Madhya Pradesh's Guna district has triggered a controversy, with Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad (ABVP) workers demanding a public apology from the school over a skit highlighting unemployment, corruption and other issues while depicting democracy as absent.

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Source: https://www.news18.com/amp/videos/breaking-news/women-s-groups-protest-at-delhi-police-hq-over-alleged-sexual-violence-during-sir-protests-news18-10386285.html

Women’s Groups Protest At Delhi Police HQ Over Alleged Sexual Violence During SIR Protests | News18
Last Updated: October 17, 2026, 13:07 IST
Breaking News
Women’s groups and activists marched to the Delhi Police Headquarters on October 17, demanding accountability and legal action over allegations of sexual harassment and assault during protests against the Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls. The allegations relate to the October 3 demonstration in Delhi, where three women journalists accused police personnel of sexual harassment and inappropriate conduct. Delhi Police referred their complaints to the Crime Branch for investigation. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has also taken suo motu cognisance of the reported incidents and sought a detailed report from the Delhi Police Commissioner.

Metro Vaartha, Online News, 18/10/2026

Source: https://english.metrovaartha.com/news/international/india-rejects-report-by-un-human-rights-expert-that-says-indian-youth-face-retaliation-terms-claims-as-hearsay

India rejects report by UN human rights expert that says Indian youth face retaliation, terms claims as 'hearsay'

India has rejected as "hearsay" a report by a UN human rights expert that has taken note of the "satirical political movement" created by the country's youth, with New Delhi calling on the expert to "verify"

Published on: 17 Oct 2026, 12:51 pm

United Nations | India has rejected as "hearsay" a report by a UN human rights expert that has taken note of the "satirical political movement" created by the country's youth, with New Delhi calling on the expert to "verify" before vilifying issues using unverified claims.

First Secretary in the Permanent Mission of India to the UN Anuj Swarup delivered the national statement at the 81st Session of the UNGA Third Committee at the interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association.

Swarup voiced objection to the report of the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and Association Gina Romero, calling out her assertion that young people in India face retaliation or stigmatisation for discussing mental health or gender justice.

Swarup said Romero merely cites "unnamed submissions" in the footnote.

"A sweeping charge against the world's largest youth population, resting on anonymous and unverified claims, is not evidence. It is hearsay dressed up as a UN report, and my delegation rejects it outright," Swarup said.

"A mandate holder who relies on anonymous inputs to generalise for 1.4 billion people does a disservice to the very mandate she holds. We urge this Special Rapporteur to verify before she vilifies and to bring the required rigour and fairness in her reports," he said.

In her report, Romero notes that in India, young people created a "satirical political movement", a reference to the Cockroach Janata Party, and said that "young people from India reported retaliation or stigmatisation for discussing mental health or gender justice."

Swarup further emphasised that "this level of arbitrary report writing is precisely the reason that the United Nations and its institutions have lost credibility." He said that in India, these freedoms, together with freedom of speech and expression, are guaranteed to every citizen under Article 19 of the Constitution, and are protected by an independent judiciary, a free press, and an empowered National Human Rights Commission.

India also termed the report ironic, taking note of the "satirical political movement" created by the country's youth.

"In which repressive State does a satirical youth party question the government, marches on the capital, and then sits across the table with senior national leaders," Swarup said.

He pointed to the High Commissioner for Human Rights' comment in the Human Rights Council last month that dialogue with young leaders is far more effective in the context of youth-led movement in India.

"Perhaps that update escaped the Special Rapporteur's attention," he said, adding that when students protested this summer over irregularities in public examinations, the government engaged constructively with the youth.

Within weeks, the Indian Parliament amended the Public Examinations Act, doubling punishments for paper leaks, carried out a systemic examination overhaul, and created fast-track courts in every state, specifically dedicated to prosecuting individuals involved in exam fraud, he said.

"This is the true testament of democracy in action. Youth represents our strength and shared future," he said, as he cited Prime Minister Narendra Modi's words that youth capability will become India's capability, and their success will take India's success to new heights.

Further, over five million young people took part in the Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue this year, shaping national priorities directly with the Prime Minister.

Several ministers, including Prime Minister Modi, continue to engage with youth of the country directly and through social media, he said.

Source: https://www.newindianexpress.com/india/2026/Oct/17/ed-detains-kin-of-punjab-cm-bhagwant-manns-wife-in-alleged-rs-5-crore-bribery-case

ED detains kin of Punjab CM Bhagwant Mann's wife in alleged Rs 5-crore bribery case

Sources said Grewal was initially asked to appear before the High Intensity Unit (HIU) in the national capital on October 7, for which he sought an adjournment.

Harpreet Bajwa Updated on: 17 Oct 2026, 4:54 pm 2 min read

CHANDIGARH: The Enforcement Directorate (ED) has intercepted Amardeep Singh Grewal, a relative of Punjab Chief Minister Bhagwant Mann's wife, Dr Gurpreet Kaur, at Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi in connection with an alleged Rs 5-crore bribery case linked to her.

Grewal was intercepted under a look-out circular (LOC) issued by the ED. He was brought to the ED headquarters in Delhi for questioning, and the agency is questioning him in connection with the case. His formal arrest is being considered, sources said.

Grewal is described as the brother-in-law (saadu) of CM Mann, as Mann's wife's cousin is said to be married to Amardeep. Meanwhile, a state government spokesperson has repeatedly denied any relationship between the chief minister and Amardeep.

Grewal is associated with East Sunshine Production Private Limited and has links to the Punjabi film industry. His film credits include Maujaan Hi Maujaan (2023) and Snowman (2022), both with overseas production or release connections.

The ED had earlier summoned Grewal twice for questioning in connection with an alleged Rs 5-crore bribery case in which the name of Chief Minister Mann's wife, Dr Gurpreet Kaur Mann, had also cropped up, but he did not appear before the agency.

Subsequently, an LOC was issued against him, following which he was detained at the Delhi airport on Saturday.

Sources said Grewal was initially asked to appear before the High Intensity Unit (HIU) in the national capital on October 7, for which he sought an adjournment. He was later asked to appear at the ED's Delhi office on October 9, but he skipped the summons.

It is not clear whether the apex investigating agency has registered a separate case under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA). However, sources said the central agency initiated a money-laundering probe after allegations surfaced that Grewal had demanded Rs 5 crore to scuttle an investigation.

Last month, Dr Gurpreet Kaur Mann filed a criminal defamation case against Shiromani Akali Dal MP Harsimrat Kaur Badal, her brother and party leader Bikram Singh Majithia, and Congress MLA Sukhpal Singh Khaira. She alleged that they had made false allegations accusing her of helping protect a rape accused.

The matter came to light during an independent probe by the Punjab Human Rights Organisation (PHRO), led by former Punjab and Haryana High Court judge Justice Ranjit Singh, which had also named Dr Gurpreet Kaur Mann. However, she has categorically denied any link or association with the case on multiple occasions and has sent a defamation notice to the PHRO.

In April this year, the father of a woman alleged that she had been abducted by Gurvinder Singh alias Guri Chahal, of Mohali. An FIR was registered in Amritsar on April 29, and the woman was rescued on May 1. Chahal was arrested on May 13 but was released on bail in mid-July.

Later, allegations surfaced that Rs 5 crore had been sought to facilitate efforts to have the criminal case withdrawn or settled. On August 22, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) separately took cognisance

of the controversy and issued notices to the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police of Punjab, seeking an action-taken report.

Source: https://www.outlookindia.com/international/india-rejects-un-experts-report-on-youth-rights-calls-claims-hearsay

India Rejects UN Expert's Report on Youth Rights, Calls Claims 'Hearsay'

Idia rejects a UN report on youth rights, disputes its claims, and defends constitutional freedoms and examination reforms

Outlook News Desk, Curated by: Abhishek S Yadav, Published at: 17 October 2026 1:42 pm

Summary of this article

India rejected a UN report alleging discrimination against youth discussing mental health and gender justice.

Diplomat Anuj Swarup called the report's claims unverified and defended constitutional freedoms.

He highlighted government reforms addressing student concerns over examination irregularities.

India has rejected a report by the UN human rights Rapporteur Gina Romero, which said that young people in the country face retaliation or stigmatisation for discussing mental health or gender justice. New Delhi has called on the expert to "verify" before releasing any statement.

India's First Secretary Anuj Swarup was speaking at the 81st session of the UN General Assembly's Third Committee. He defended the country's constitutional protections for free speech and peaceful assembly, calling the report's approach arbitrary, according to PTI.

In the Interactive Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Swarup said, "In India, these freedoms, together with freedom of speech and expression, are guaranteed to every citizen under Article 19 of our Constitution, and are protected by an independent judiciary, a free press, and an empowered National Human Rights Commission."

The UN report comes as protests in India call for Chief Election Commissioner Gyanesh Kumar to resign over voter roll revisions.

The Indian delegate also pointed out that the report relies only on unnamed submissions mentioned in a footnote.

Swarup, in his statement, said, "A sweeping charge against the world's largest youth population resting on anonymous and unverified claims is not evidence. It is hearsay, dressed up as a UN report, and my delegation rejects it outright."

He said the government held constructive talks with students who protested against irregularities in public exams this summer.

Within weeks, Parliament amended the Public Examinations Act, doubled penalties for paper leaks, reformed the examination system and set up fast-track courts in every state to prosecute those involved in exam fraud, he added.

Swarup defended government engagement with youth. He said, "This is the true testament of democracy in action. Youth represents our strength and shared future," he said.

He mentioned Prime Minister Narendra Modi's quote that strengthening the abilities of young people would strengthen India, and their achievements would help the country reach greater heights.

Organiser, Online News, 18/10/2026

Source: https://organiser.org/2026/10/17/403922/world/india-slams-un-credibility-rebukes-claim-on-youth-freedom-hails-constitutional-rights-youth-role-in-viksit-bharat/

India Slams UN Credibility: Rebukes claim on youth freedom; Hails constitutional rights & youth role in Viksit Bharat

WEB DESK October 17, 2026

NEW YORK: India has strongly rejected a report by the UN Special Rapporteur Gina Romero, which falsely alleged that the young people in the country face retaliation or stigmatisation for discussing mental health and gender justice. Delivering India's sharp response at the 81st session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Third Committee, First Secretary Anuj Swarup urged the expert to uphold evidence-based reporting and questioned reliance on anonymous submissions. New Delhi also hailed the constitutional safeguards, credible engagement of the authorities with young protesters and youth participation in national development.

"Precisely the reason the UN has lost credibility"

"Heresy dressed up as UN report"

India hits out at UN over using "anonymous submissions" on so called "youth repression" in India.

Indian diplomat @Anuj_Swarup : pic.twitter.com/FkTpUVO3wO

— Sidhant Sibal (@sidhant) October 17, 2026

India questions evidence behind the baseless UN Special Rapporteur's claims

India's First Secretary to the UN, Anuj Swarup, challenged the findings presented by Gina Romero, the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, during an interactive dialogue at the UNGA Third Committee. Swarup objected to Romero's assertion that young people in India had reported retaliation or stigmatisation for discussing mental health or gender justice. He argued that the report relied on unnamed submissions without providing sufficient evidence to substantiate its broad claims.

"A sweeping charge against the world's largest youth population, resting on anonymous and unverified claims, is not evidence. It is hearsay dressed up as a UN report, and my delegation rejects it outright", Swarup said. He questioned the credibility of drawing conclusions about a country of approximately 1.4 billion people on the basis of anonymous inputs, urging the Special Rapporteur to exercise greater scrutiny and fairness while preparing her reports.

"A mandate holder who relies on anonymous inputs to generalise for 1.4 billion people does a disservice to the very mandate she holds. We urge this Special Rapporteur to verify before she vilifies and to bring the required rigour and fairness in her reports", he added. Swarup also criticised arbitrary reporting, arguing that such practices undermined the credibility of the United Nations and its institutions.

Cockroach Janata Party reference in the report

The key point in the false report was, Romero referring to the Cockroach Janata Party (CJP). Cockroach Party was cited in the report alongside concerns about the treatment of young people. India outrightly rejected the assessment and asked, if the state was repressive how will they allow protestors to question the government, organise demonstrations and engage with senior national leaders. The very fact that the protests, scrutiny of government and engagement with national leaders are allowed, dismantles the fake report of the UN.

"Ironically, the same report notes that young Indians created a satirical political movement. In which repressive State does a satirical youth party question the government, marches on the capital and then sits across the table with senior national leaders?" Swarup asked.

India cites Article 19 and constitutional safeguards

Defending India's democratic framework, Swarup said freedom of peaceful assembly, association, speech and

expression was guaranteed to citizens under Article 19 of the Constitution. He noted that these rights were supported by institutional safeguards, including an independent judiciary, a free press and an empowered National Human Rights Commission(NHRC).

The Indian diplomat further said that the Parliament amended the Public Examinations Act, doubled punishments for paper leaks, undertook an overhaul of the examination system and established fast-track courts in every state to prosecute those involved in examination-related fraud. “This is the true testament of democracy in action. Youth represents our strength and shared future”, Swarup reiterated.

India maintained that the existence of these constitutional protections and institutions was central to assessing the country’s civic space and the ability of citizens, including young people, to express their views. The diplomat’s response placed particular emphasis on the distinction between allegations and verified evidence, arguing that international assessments should reflect the reality of India’s democratic institutions and youth participation.

Romero’s UN report and fake allegations against India

Romero had raised concerns in posts on X about the treatment of peaceful youth protesters in India, alleging excessive force and arbitrary detention. She also alleged that more than 2,500 protesters had been sent to remote detention centres without legal support, with some facing torture or sexual assault. Her posts further alleged the seizure of phones, deletion of protest-related material and restrictions on internet access. However, Delhi Police, security officials have on multiple ocassions clarified that such allegations are baseless and not backed by evidence.

Five million youth participants in Viksit Bharat dialogue

Highlighting the government’s efforts to involve young people in policymaking, Swarup cited the Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue, which he said attracted more than five million participants this year. He said that the young people contributed to shaping national priorities through direct engagement with Prime Minister Narendra Modi, while the Prime Minister and several Union ministers continued to interact with youth both in person and through social media.

Citing PM Modi’s emphasis on the role of young people in India’s development, Swarup said that their capabilities and achievements would contribute directly to the country’s progress. New Delhi reiterated that the international human rights reporting must be grounded in verifiable evidence, consistent standards and a fair assessment of the circumstances being examined, otherwise the UN will lose its credibility.

Source: https://www.firstpost.com/world/verify-before-you-vilify-india-rebukes-un-rapporteur-over-claims-on-youth-rights-and-protests-14053539.html/amp

‘Verify before you vilify’: India rebukes UN Rapporteur over claims on youth rights and protests

India has rejected a report by UN Special Rapporteur Gina Romero, questioning its claims that young people in the country face retaliation or stigma for speaking about mental health and gender justice

FP News Desk|Oct 17, 2026, 13:49:29 IST

India has rejected a report by UN Special Rapporteur Gina Romero, questioning its claims that young people in the country face retaliation or stigma for speaking about mental health and gender justice.

New Delhi said the allegations relied on anonymous and unverified submissions, calling the report an example of arbitrary reporting that has weakened the credibility of the United Nations and its institutions.

Speaking at the 81st session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Third Committee, India's First Secretary Anuj Swarup strongly criticised the report during an interactive dialogue with Romero, who oversees the mandate on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

The rebuttal comes amid youth-led protests in India against Chief Election Commissioner Gyanesh Kumar.

India questions evidence behind UN report

Swarup argued that the report had made sweeping claims about India's young population without providing verifiable evidence to support them.

“A sweeping charge against the world's largest youth population resting on anonymous and unverified claims is not evidence. It is hearsay, dressed up as a UN report, and my delegation rejects it outright,” he said.

He also questioned the report's assertion that young Indians faced retaliation or stigmatisation for discussing mental health and gender justice, noting This level of arbitrary report writing is precisely the reason that the United Nations and its institutions have lost credibility,” Swarup said.

He maintained that India guarantees freedom of speech, peaceful assembly and association under Article 19 of the Constitution.

These rights, he said, are protected by an independent judiciary, a free press and the National Human Rights Commission.

India cites youth movement, government dialogue

Countering the report's assessment of civic space for young people, Swarup pointed to the emergence of the satirical Cockroach Janta Party (CJP), whose members participated in protests and subsequently held discussions with senior national leaders.

He questioned how such political expression and engagement could take place in a repressive environment, referring to the dialogue between Union ministers and the CJP delegation following the July protests.

Swarup also cited remarks by UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Volker Turk at the Human Rights Council last month, saying Turk had highlighted dialogue with young leaders as a more effective response to youth-led movements in India.

The Indian diplomat further referred to the government's engagement with students protesting irregularities in public examinations, saying authorities had taken steps to address examination fraud.

India calls for greater scrutiny

Highlighting young people's role in national development, Swarup cited the Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue, which brought together more than five million young people to discuss national priorities.

He urged Romero to exercise greater caution and fairness while preparing reports, arguing that allegations concerning a population of 1.4 billion people required rigorous verification.

“A mandate holder who relies on anonymous inputs to generalise for 1.4 billion people does a disservice to the very mandate she holds,” he said, urging the rapporteur to “verify before she vilifies”.

Romero is a Colombian human rights advocate serving as the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association.

News9Live, Online News, 18/10/2026

Source: https://www.news9live.com/india/arbitrary-unverified-india-rejects-un-rapporteurs-allegations-on-youth-protests-3016901

‘Arbitrary, unverified’: India rejects UN rapporteur’s allegations on youth protests

India has rejected UN special rapporteur Gina Romero’s allegations about the treatment of young protesters in the country. At the UN General Assembly, Indian diplomat Anuj Swarup questioned the report’s reliance on anonymous submissions. He defended India’s constitutional freedoms and urged Romero to verify her claims.

Adan Khan Published: 17 Oct 2026 03:58 PM

New Delhi: India strongly rejected UN special rapporteur Gina Romero’s allegations that young people face retaliation or stigmatisation for speaking out on mental health and gender justice. It called her report arbitrary and questioned its reliance on unnamed sources.

First Secretary Anuj Swarup delivered India’s response at the 81st Session of the UN General Assembly’s Third Committee. The exchange came amid protests demanding Chief Election Commissioner Gyanesh Kumar’s resignation over voter roll revision.

India defends freedoms

Swarup said India’s Constitution protects citizens’ rights to expression and peaceful assembly.

“In India, these freedoms, together with freedom of speech and expression, are guaranteed to every citizen under Article 19 of our Constitution, and are protected by an independent judiciary, a free press, and an empowered National Human Rights Commission,” Swarup said in the dialogue with Romero.

He accused the report of “merely citing unnamed submissions in the footnote.”

“This level of arbitrary report writing is precisely the reason that the United Nations and its institutions have lost credibility,” he added.

Romero’s protest allegations

In posts on X on October 10, Romero alleged that authorities used excessive force against peaceful young protesters and detained them arbitrarily. She also alleged restrictions on the press.

According to Romero, more than 2,500 protesters were sent to detention centres in remote locations without legal assistance. She further alleged torture or sexual abuse.

Swarup rejected the report’s evidentiary basis.

“A sweeping charge against the world’s largest youth population resting on anonymous and unverified claims is not evidence. It is hearsay, dressed up as a UN report, and my delegation rejects it outright,” Swarup further said.

Youth participation cited

The Indian diplomat pointed to young people’s political participation and meetings with senior leaders to challenge the report’s assessment.

“Ironically, the same report notes that young Indians created a satirical political movement. In which repressive state does a satirical youth party question the government, marches on the capital, and then sits across the table with senior national leaders?”

Swarup also referred to UN human rights chief Volker Turk’s September remarks favouring dialogue with young leaders.

Call for verification

Swarup urged Romero to apply greater rigour and fairness.

“Chair, a mandate holder who relies on anonymous inputs to generalise for 1.4 billion people does a disservice to

the very mandate she holds. We urge this special rapporteur to verify before she vilifies and to bring the required rigour and fairness in her reports," he said.

Source: https://ommcomnews.com/india-news/ed-detains-punjabi-film-producer-amardeep-grewal-at-delhi-airport-in-rs-5-cr-bribery-case/

ED Detains Punjabi Film Producer Amardeep Grewal At Delhi Airport In Rs 5 Cr Bribery Case
by OMMCOM NEWS October 17, 2026 in Nation

New Delhi: Punjabi film producer Amardeep Singh Grewal, who is under investigation by the Enforcement Directorate (ED), was detained at Delhi airport on Saturday under a Look Out Circular (LOC) in connection with an alleged Rs 5 crore bribery case linked to Punjab Chief Minister Bhagwant Mann's wife, Dr Gurpreet Kaur.

According to sources, Grewal, who is the brother-in-law of Bhagwant Mann was detained by immigration officials on the basis of the LOC issued against him. The ED is currently questioning him in connection with the case.

Grewal is a known name in the Punjabi film industry and is associated with M/s East Sunshine Production Pvt. Ltd. The company has produced films such as 'Maujah Hi Maujah' (2023) and 'Snowman' (2022), which also have overseas production and release links.

The case is linked to a rape case registered in Amritsar and Mohali. It is alleged that Grewal demanded Rs 5 crore in exchange for the cancellation of the FIR or termination of the investigation.

The allegations surfaced during an enquiry led by former High Court judge Justice Ranjit Singh and in a petition claiming that the alleged demand was made in the name of Dr Gurpreet Kaur Mann, the Chief Minister's wife. However, Dr Gurpreet Kaur has strongly denied the allegations and issued a legal notice to the judge.

Following the controversy, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) took cognisance of the matter and sought reports from the Punjab Chief Secretary and the Director General of Police (DGP). The matter subsequently reached the Punjab and Haryana High Court.

The ED initiated a money laundering investigation into the case and summoned Grewal to appear before its High Intensity Unit (HIU) in Delhi on October 7. He sought an adjournment and was subsequently summoned for October 9, but failed to appear, according to the available information.

Meanwhile, acting on the High Court's directions, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) registered an FIR against Rajbir Singh Ghuman, an Officer on Special Duty (OSD) in the Chief Minister's Office, and others. The agency also launched a search operation.

The ED is now questioning Grewal about alleged financial transactions and the movement of funds in connection with the case.

–IANS–

Source: https://www.amarujala.com/jharkhand/ranchi/the-issue-of-police-action-against-the-jharkhand-student-movement-has-reached-the-human-rights-commission-2026-10-17

झारखंड: छात्र आंदोलन पर पुलिस कार्रवाई का मामला मानवाधिकार आयोग पहुंचा, जांच के आदेश

न्यूज डेस्क, अमर उजाला, रांची Published by: प्रतीक पांडेय Updated Sat, 17 Oct 2026 03:42 PM IST

सार

राँची

झारखंड में प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं और सरकारी नियुक्तियों की प्रक्रिया में बदलाव की मांग कर रहे अभ्यर्थियों के आंदोलन पर पुलिस की कथित कार्रवाई का मामला अब राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग पहुंच गया है।

विस्तार

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने छात्र नेता की शिकायत के आधार पर धनबाद के वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक को पूरे मामले की जांच कर दो सप्ताह के भीतर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने का निर्देश दिया है। आयोग ने यह कार्रवाई मानव अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1993 की धारा 12 के तहत की है।

आधी रात को पुलिस की गाड़ियां पहुंचने का आरोप

आंदोलन से जुड़े जेपीएससी-जेएसएससी रिफॉर्म मंच के नेतृत्व में विरोध-प्रदर्शन आयोजित किया गया था। शिकायतकर्ता के अनुसार, प्रदर्शन के बाद रात करीब 12:30 बजे पुलिस के दो वाहन चंडी तिवारी के आवास पर पहुंचे। छात्र नेता का दावा है कि रात के समय पुलिस की गाड़ियां पहुंचने से उनके परिवार के लोग भयभीत हो गए और उन्हें मानसिक परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ा।

आंदोलनकारी छात्रों पर FIR दर्ज करने पर भी आपत्ति

छात्र नेता चंडी तिवारी की शिकायत में आंदोलनकारी छात्रों और छात्र नेता के खिलाफ पुलिस द्वारा प्राथमिकी दर्ज किए जाने पर भी गंभीर आपत्ति जताई गई है। शिकायतकर्ता ने पूरे घटनाक्रम को लेकर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग से हस्तक्षेप की मांग की थी। उनका आरोप है कि प्रदर्शन के बाद हुई कार्रवाई से आंदोलन से जुड़े लोगों को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ा। हालांकि, शिकायत में लगाए गए आरोपों की स्वतंत्र पुष्टि अभी नहीं हुई है।

धनबाद पुलिस को करनी होगी पूरे मामले की जांच

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के निर्देश के बाद धनबाद पुलिस को शिकायत में उठाए गए सभी बिंदुओं की जांच करनी होगी। इसमें रात के समय पुलिस वाहनों के छात्र नेता के आवास पर पहुंचने और आंदोलनकारी छात्रों के खिलाफ दर्ज प्राथमिकी से जुड़े तथ्यों की पड़ताल शामिल होगी।

Source: https://lokalok.in/nhrc-seeks-report-from-ssp-on-student-leaders-complaint-following-protest-demanding-jpsc-jssc-exam-reforms/

JPSC-JSSC परीक्षा सुधार की मांग पर प्रदर्शन, छात्र नेता की शिकायत पर NHRC ने एसएसपी से मांगी रिपोर्ट

सम्पादक :- अभिषेक मिश्रा / Posted by Puja Deb October 17, 2026

धनबाद : झारखंड लोक सेवा आयोग (JPSC) और झारखंड कर्मचारी चयन आयोग (JSSC) की परीक्षाओं में सुधार और पारदर्शिता की मांग को लेकर प्रदर्शन करने वाले छात्रों की शिकायत पर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने संज्ञान लिया है। छात्र नेता चंडी तिवारी की शिकायत पर आयोग ने धनबाद के एसएसपी को नोटिस जारी कर आरोपों की जांच करने और दो सप्ताह के भीतर रिपोर्ट सौंपने का निर्देश दिया है। आयोग की पीठ ने मानव अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1993 की धारा 12 के तहत यह कार्रवाई की है।

चंडी तिवारी ने आयोग को भेजी शिकायत में आरोप लगाया कि JPSC-JSSC रिफॉर्म मंच के शांतिपूर्ण विरोध-प्रदर्शन के दौरान उन्हें कथित तौर पर पुलिस की ओर से परेशान किया गया। शिकायत के अनुसार, प्रदर्शन के बाद रात करीब 12:30 बजे पुलिस के दो वाहन उनके घर पहुंचे। उनका दावा है कि इस घटना से परिवार के सदस्यों में डर और मानसिक परेशानी पैदा हुई।

छात्र नेता ने अपने और अन्य छात्रों के खिलाफ प्राथमिकी दर्ज किए जाने पर भी चिंता जताई है। उन्होंने आयोग से मामले में कार्रवाई की मांग की थी। अब राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने धनबाद के एसएसपी से जांच रिपोर्ट तलब की है। पुलिस की रिपोर्ट मिलने के बाद मामले में आगे की कार्रवाई तय होगी।

Source: https://thefollowup.in/impact/news/nhrc-takes-a-firm-stance-on-demands-for-jpsc-jssc-exam-reforms-seeks-an-investigation-report-from-the-dhanbad-ssp-within-two-weeks-85733.html

JPSC-JSSC परीक्षा सुधार की मांग पर NHRC सख्त, धनबाद SSP से दो सप्ताह में मांगी जांच रिपोर्ट

BY Raj Gupta Oct 17, 2026

धनबाद:

Dhanbad News: झारखंड में JPSC और JSSC परीक्षाओं में सुधार एवं पारदर्शिता (Transparency) की मांग को लेकर आंदोलन कर रहे छात्रों की शिकायत पर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने सख्त रुख अपनाया है। छात्र नेता चंडी तिवारी की शिकायत पर आयोग ने धनबाद के वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक (SSP) को नोटिस (Notice) जारी कर मामले की जांच (Investigation) करने और दो सप्ताह के भीतर रिपोर्ट (Report) सौंपने का निर्देश दिया है। शिकायत में विरोध-प्रदर्शन के बाद पुलिस की कथित कार्रवाई (Action), देर रात घर पहुंचने और छात्रों के खिलाफ प्राथमिकी (FIR) दर्ज किए जाने जैसे मुद्दे उठाए गए हैं।

चंडी तिवारी की शिकायत पर आयोग ने लिया संज्ञान

JPSC-JSSC परीक्षाओं में सुधार और भर्ती प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने की मांग को लेकर हुए विरोध-प्रदर्शन के दौरान छात्र नेता चंडी तिवारी के साथ कथित पुलिस कार्रवाई का मामला राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग तक पहुंचा। चंडी तिवारी ने आयोग को पत्र लिखकर मामले में हस्तक्षेप करने और कार्रवाई की मांग की थी। शिकायत पर संज्ञान लेते हुए आयोग ने मानव अधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1993 की धारा 12 के तहत कार्रवाई की है।

रात 12:30 बजे घर पहुंची पुलिस, परिवार में डर का आरोप

शिकायत के अनुसार, JPSC-JSSC रिफॉर्म मंच की ओर से आयोजित शांतिपूर्ण विरोध-प्रदर्शन के बाद रात करीब 12:30 बजे पुलिस के दो वाहन चंडी तिवारी के घर पहुंचे। शिकायतकर्ता ने आरोप लगाया है कि इस घटना से उनके परिवार के सदस्यों में भय का माहौल पैदा हुआ और उन्हें मानसिक परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ा। इस संबंध में आयोग ने मामले की जांच कराए जाने की जरूरत को ध्यान में रखते हुए धनबाद के SSP से रिपोर्ट मांगी है।

छात्रों के खिलाफ प्राथमिकी दर्ज होने पर भी उठाए सवाल

छात्र नेता चंडी तिवारी ने अपनी शिकायत में अपने सहित अन्य छात्रों के खिलाफ प्राथमिकी दर्ज किए जाने पर भी चिंता जताई है। उनका मामला JPSC और JSSC परीक्षाओं में सुधार तथा भर्ती प्रक्रिया में पारदर्शिता की मांग को लेकर किए गए विरोध-प्रदर्शन से जुड़ा है। शिकायत में पुलिस की कथित कार्रवाई को लेकर सवाल उठाए गए हैं।

दो सप्ताह में देनी होगी जांच रिपोर्ट

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने धनबाद के SSP को आरोपों की जांच कर दो सप्ताह के भीतर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने का निर्देश दिया है। अब इस मामले में पुलिस की जांच रिपोर्ट महत्वपूर्ण होगी। रिपोर्ट में सामने आने वाले तथ्यों के आधार पर आयोग आगे की कार्रवाई पर विचार कर सकता है। फिलहाल, शिकायत में लगाए गए आरोपों की स्वतंत्र पुष्टि और पुलिस का पक्ष सामने आना बाकी है।

Source: https://www.indonepalnews.in/?p=68185

चौकी के अंदर क्या होता है, सब दिखेगा!’ प्रदेश की हर पुलिस चौकी में CCTV कैमरे लगाने की माँग
20 hours ago new delhi
‘चौकी के अंदर क्या होता है, सब दिखेगा!’ प्रदेश की हर पुलिस चौकी में CCTV कैमरे लगाने की माँग
आई एन न्यूज महाराजगंज डेस्क: उत्तर प्रदेश में मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा और पुलिस प्रणाली में पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए एडवोकेट विनय कुमार पांडे (को-फाउंडर – बालाजी लॉ एसोसिएट्स एवं बॉर्डर लॉयर्स ट्रस्ट) ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC), नई दिल्ली को पत्र लिखा है।
उन्होंने पत्र में कहा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देशों के बाद थानों में CCTV तो लग गए हैं, लेकिन कैमरों की डर से पुलिस अब लोगों को पहले पुलिस चौकियों में ले जाती है। चौकियों में CCTV न होने से मानवाधिकार हनन और दुर्व्यवहार का ख़तरा बढ़ जाता है। महाराजगंज जैसे सीमावर्ती ज़िलों में यह स्थिति और संवेदनशील है।
प्रदेश के हर ज़िले की प्रत्येक पुलिस चौकी के अंदर और परिसर में ऑडियो-वीडियो CCTV कैमरे लगाए जाएँ।
साक्ष्यों से छेड़छाड़ रोकने के लिए इनका बैकअप केंद्रीय नियंत्रण कक्ष (Central Control Room) से जोड़ा जाए।
एडवोकेट पांडे का मानना है कि इस कदम से पुलिसिया कार्यप्रणाली में पारदर्शिता आएगी और निर्दोषों के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा हो सकेगी। महाराजगंज उत्तर प्रदेश

Source: https://hindi.newsbytesapp.com/news/india/india-hits-back-at-un-rapporteur-over-youth-protests/story

भारत ने युवा प्रदर्शनों पर UN के विशेष प्रतिवेदक की रिपोर्ट को खारिज किया है
विरोध-प्रदर्शनों पर UN रिपोर्ट का भारत ने दिया जवाब, कहा- ये अफवाहों पर आधारित
लेखन आबिद खान Oct 17, 2026 12:25 pm
क्या है खबर?
कॉकरोच जनता पार्टी (CJP) समेत विपक्ष के विरोध-प्रदर्शनों को लेकर संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार विशेषज्ञ की रिपोर्ट का भारत ने जवाब दिया है। भारत ने रिपोर्ट को खारिज करते हुए कहा कि ये आरोप गुमनाम और बिना पुष्टि किए गए बयानों पर आधारित हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र (UN) में भारतीय राजनयिक अनुज स्वरूप ने कहा, "ये आरोप गुमनाम और असत्यापित जानकारियों पर आधारित हैं। भारत का संविधान हर नागरिक को ये स्वतंत्रताएं प्रदान करता है।"
बयान
स्वरूप बोले- भारत में हर नागरिक को अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी
स्वरूप ने कहा, "भारत ने शांतिपूर्ण सभा और संगठन की स्वतंत्रता पर विशेष प्रतिवेदक (स्पेशल रैपोर्टियर) की रिपोर्ट पर ध्यान दिया है। भारत में हमारे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 के तहत हर नागरिक को ये स्वतंत्रताएं, साथ ही बोलने और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता दी गई हैं। इनकी सुरक्षा एक स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका, एक स्वतंत्र प्रेस और एक सशक्त राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा की जाती है। अफवाहों के आधार पर रिपोर्ट बनाकर UN में पेश कर दिया गया है।"
विश्वसनियता
खत्म हो गई UN की विश्वसनियता- स्वरूप
स्वरूप ने आगे कहा, "गुमनाम और असत्यापित दावों के आधार पर दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी युवा आबादी पर इस तरह का व्यापक आरोप लगाना कोई सबूत नहीं है। यह सिर्फ एक अफवाह है, जिसे UN रिपोर्ट का रूप देकर पेश किया गया है। हमारी प्रतिनिधिमंडल इसे पूरी तरह खारिज करता है। रिपोर्ट लिखने का यह मनमाना तरीका ही वह मुख्य कारण है, जिसकी वजह से संयुक्त राष्ट्र और उसके संस्थानों की विश्वसनीयता खत्म हो गई है।"
बड़ी बातें
स्वरूप के भाषण की बड़ी बातें
सरकार ने युवाओं के साथ सकारात्मक बातचीत की है और परीक्षा में होने वाली धांधली को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं।
विकसित भारत युवा नेतृत्व संवाद के तहत राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकताओं में योगदान देने के लिए 50 लाख से अधिक युवा साथ आए।
कौन सा दमनकारी देश ऐसा होता है, जहां युवा एक व्यंग्यात्मक राजनीतिक आंदोलन शुरू करते हैं, राजधानी तक मार्च निकालते हैं और फिर वरिष्ठ केंद्रीय मंत्री उनके साथ मेज पर बैठकर बात करते हैं?
मामला
क्या है मामला?
दरअसल, संयुक्त राष्ट्र की विशेष दूत जीना रोमेरो ने हाल ही में एक रिपोर्ट में दावा किया था कि भारत में युवाओं को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य या लैंगिक न्याय पर बात करने के कारण बदले की कार्रवाई या कलंक का सामना करना पड़ता है।
इसी का अब भारत ने जवाब दिया है।
रोमेरो कोलंबिया के मानवाधिकार समर्थक हैं और शांतिपूर्ण सभा करने तथा संगठन बनाने की स्वतंत्रता के अधिकारों पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र के विशेष प्रतिवेदक हैं।

Source: https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/world/america/india-rejects-un-rapporteur-gina-romero-claims-youth-protests-referred-cockroach-janta-party/articleshow/135007254.cms

Cockroach Janta Party का जिक्र कर UN में भारत का पलटवार, कहा- 'अफवाहों को रिपोर्ट बनाकर पेश किया'
Curated by: अभिजात शेखर आजाद|नवभारतटाइम्स.कॉम•17 Oct 2026, 9:55 am IST
UN criticizes India youth protests: यूएन स्पेशल प्रतिवेदक जीना रोमेरो ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दावा किया था कि भारत में युवा मानवाधिकारों, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और जेंडर जस्टिस पर बात करने पर प्रताड़ना का सामना करते हैं। भारतीय डिप्लोमेट ने पलटवार करते हुए कहा कि कौन सा दमनकारी देश युवाओं को बिठाकर बात करता है।
UN में भारत का करारा जवाब- 'अफवाहों को रिपोर्ट बनाकर पेश किया'
न्ययॉर्क: संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा (UNGA) की तीसरी समिति के 81वें सत्र के दौरान भारत ने यूएन की विशेष प्रतिवेदक (Special Rapporteur) जीना रोमेरो (Gina Romero) के दावों को सिरे से खारिज कर दिया है। यूएन में भारतीय प्रथम सचिव और राजनयिक अनुज स्वरूप (Anuj Swarup) ने रोमेरो की रिपोर्ट पर कड़ा एतराज जताते हुए इसे अनाम और बिना पुष्टि वाले इनपुट्स पर आधारित 'अफवाह' करार दिया है। भारत ने कहा है कि अफवाहों के आधार पर रिपोर्ट बनाकर यूएन में पेश कर दिया गया है।

दरअसल यूएन स्पेशल प्रतिवेदक जीना रोमेरो ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दावा किया था कि भारत में युवा मानवाधिकारों, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य और जेंडर जस्टिस पर बात करने पर प्रताड़ना का सामना करते हैं। भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र की विशेष प्रतिवेदक जीना रोमेरो के उन दावों को पूरी तरह खारिज कर दिया है जिनमें कहा गया था कि देश में युवा मानसिक स्वास्थ्य या लैंगिक न्याय पर चर्चा करने के कारण बदले की कार्रवाई या कलंक का सामना करते हैं।
संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भारतीय राजनयिक अनुज स्वरूप ने कड़े शब्दों में जवाब देते हुए कहा कि ये आरोप गुमनाम और असत्यापित जानकारियों पर आधारित हैं। प्रथम सचिव अनुज स्वरूप ने कहा कि भारत का संविधान हर नागरिक को ये स्वतंत्रताएं प्रदान करता है।

'अनुच्छेद 19 के तहत हर नागरिक को ये स्वतंत्रताएं'
स्वरूप ने कहा 'भारत ने शांतिपूर्ण सभा और संगठन की स्वतंत्रतापर विशेष प्रतिवेदक (स्पेशल रैपोर्टियर) की रिपोर्ट पर ध्यान दिया है। भारत में हमारे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 के तहत हर नागरिक को ये स्वतंत्रताएं, साथ ही बोलने और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता दी गई हैं। इनकी सुरक्षा एक स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका, एक स्वतंत्र प्रेस और एक सशक्त राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा की जाती है।'
Rahul Gandhi Protest: कौन हैं युवा छात्र नेता जन्नत बिश्नोई? प्रदर्शन में राहुल गांधी संग आई नजर
यूएन में यह रिपोर्ट ऐसे समय में सौंपी गई है जब भारत में मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त ज्ञानेश कुमार के खिलाफ युवाओं का बड़े पैमाने पर विरोध-प्रदर्शन चल रहा है। इसको लेकर भारतीय राजनयिक अनुज स्वरूप ने इंटरैक्टिव संवाद के दौरान रोमेरो की कार्यशैली पर सवाल उठाते हुए कहा 'गुमनाम और असत्यापित दावों के आधार पर दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी युवा आबादी पर इस तरह का व्यापक आरोप लगाना कोई सबूत नहीं है। यह सिर्फ एक अफवाह है जिसे यूएन रिपोर्ट का रूप देकर पेश किया गया है। हमारी प्रतिनिधिमंडल इसे पूरी तरह खारिज करता है।'

उन्होंने आगे कहा कि किसी स्पेशल रैपोर्टियर का बिना किसी ठोस सबूत के 1.4 अरब लोगों के देश के लिए ऐसे बयान देना संयुक्त राष्ट्र और उसकी संस्थाओं की साख को गिराता है। भारत ने सलाह दी कि रिपोर्ट तैयार करने वालों को 'आलोचना करने से पहले तथ्यों की पुष्टि' करनी चाहिए।
'कॉकरोच जनता पार्टी' का जिक्र कर दिया करारा जवाब
जीना रोमेरो के उस दावे को खारिज करते हुए कि भारत में युवाओं के लिए राजनीतिक जगह कम हो रही है अनुज स्वरूप ने जुलाई में हुए छात्र प्रदर्शनों और 'कॉकरोच जनता पार्टी' (CJP) का उदाहरण दिया। उन्होंने सवाल किया 'कौन सा दमनकारी देश ऐसा होता है जहां युवा एक व्यंग्यात्मक राजनीतिक आंदोलन शुरू करते हैं, राजधानी तक मार्च निकालते हैं और फिर देश के वरिष्ठ केंद्रीय मंत्री उनके साथ मेज पर बैठकर बात करते हैं?'
उन्होंने यूएन मानवाधिकार आयुक्त वोल्कर तुर्क के पिछले महीने दिए गए उस बयान की याद भी दिलाई जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि युवाओं के साथ बातचीत सबसे प्रभावी रास्ता है। सार्वजनिक परीक्षाओं में गड़बड़ियों को लेकर छात्रों के विरोध-प्रदर्शनों पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया का जिक्र करते हुए स्वरूप ने कहा कि सरकार ने युवाओं के साथ सकारात्मक बातचीत की है और परीक्षा में होने वाली धांधली को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं।

भारतीय डिप्लोमेट ने आगे कहा 'अध्यक्ष महोदय यदि कोई व्यक्ति, जिसे एक विशेष जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गई है, वह 1.4 अरब लोगों के बारे में कोई सामान्य राय

बनाने के लिए सिर्फ गुमनाम सूचनाओं पर निर्भर रहता है तो यह उस जिम्मेदारी के साथ ही अन्याय है। हम इस विशेष प्रतिवेदक से आग्रह करते हैं कि किसी की आलोचना करने से पहले वे तथ्यों की जांच कर लें और अपनी रिपोर्ट में पूरी गंभीरता तथा निष्पक्षता लाएं।'

Source: https://ghamasan.com/india/india-delivers-a-sharp-retort-at-the-united-nations-amid-controversy-surrounding-cjp-protests-680917

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के मंच पर भारत ने दिया करारा जवाब, CJP प्रोटेस्ट को लेकर विवाद

By Editor Published On: October 17, 2026

नई दिल्ली

भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र की विशेष दूत जीना रोमेरो के उन दावों को पूरी तरह खारिज कर दिया है जिनमें उन्होंने कहा था कि भारत में युवाओं को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य या लैंगिक न्याय पर चर्चा करने के कारण बदले की कार्रवाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भारतीय राजनयिक अनुज स्वरूप ने कड़े शब्दों में जवाब देते हुए कहा कि ये आरोप गुमनाम और असत्यापित जानकारियों पर आधारित हैं।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा (UNGA) की तीसरी समिति के 81वें सत्र के दौरान अनुज स्वरूप ने कहा कि भारत का संविधान हर नागरिक को ये स्वतंत्रताएं प्रदान करता है। उन्होंने कहा, "भारत ने शांतिपूर्ण सभा और संगठन की स्वतंत्रता पर विशेष दूत की रिपोर्ट पर ध्यान दिया है। भारत में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 के तहत हर नागरिक को इन स्वतंत्रताओं के साथ-साथ बोलने और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता की गारंटी दी गई है। इनकी सुरक्षा एक स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका, एक स्वतंत्र प्रेस और एक सशक्त राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा की जाती है।"

भारत ने यूएन की दूत के दावे पर सवाले उठाए

रोमेरो की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र करते हुए उन्होंने भारत के युवाओं के बारे में किए गए दावों के आधार पर सवाल उठाए। आपको बता दें कि यह रिपोर्ट ऐसे समय में आई है जब भारत में मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त ज्ञानेश कुमार के खिलाफ युवाओं का बड़े पैमाने पर विरोध प्रदर्शन चल रहा है।

मनमानी रिपोर्टिंग

आपको बता दें कि जीना रोमेरो का दावा है कि भारत में युवाओं को मानसिक स्वास्थ्य या लैंगिक न्याय पर चर्चा करने के लिए बदले की कार्रवाई या सामाजिक कलंक का सामना करना पड़ता है। उन्होंने इसके समर्थन में केवल फुटनोट में कुछ गुमनाम जानकारियों का हवाला दिया है। भारत ने इसके जवाब में कहा कि इस तरह की मनमानी रिपोर्टिंग ही वह मुख्य कारण है जिसकी वजह से संयुक्त राष्ट्र और उसकी संस्थाओं की विश्वसनीयता कम हो गई है। उन्होंने रोमेरो की रिपोर्ट को बिना किसी आधार वाली सुनी-सुनाई बातें करार दिया।

किस देश में ऐसे आंदोलन की इजाजत?

स्वरूप ने कहा, "विडंबना यह है कि इसी रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि भारतीय युवाओं ने एक व्यंग्यात्मक राजनीतिक आंदोलन शुरू किया। किस दमनकारी देश में युवाओं का कोई ऐसा व्यंग्यात्मक समूह सरकार से सवाल पूछ सकता है, राजधानी तक मार्च कर सकता है और फिर देश के वरिष्ठ नेताओं के साथ बैठकर बातचीत कर सकता है?" उन्होंने जुलाई के विरोध-प्रदर्शनों के बाद केंद्रीय मंत्रियों और 'कॉकरोच जनता पार्टी' (CJP) के प्रतिनिधिमंडल के बीच हुई बातचीत का जिक्र किया।

UN के मानवाधिकार आयुक्त के बयान का जिक्र

उन्होंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार आयुक्त वोल्कर तुर्क के पिछले महीने दिए गए एक बयान का हवाला देते हुए कहा, "मानवाधिकार उच्चायुक्त ने पिछले महीने मानवाधिकार परिषद में कहा था कि भारत में युवाओं के नेतृत्व वाले आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में युवा नेताओं के साथ बातचीत करना कहीं अधिक प्रभावी होता है। शायद यह बात उनके ध्यान से छूट गई होगी।" स्वरूप ने कहा कि सरकार ने युवाओं के साथ सकारात्मक बातचीत की है और परीक्षा में होने वाली धांधली को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं।

उन्होंने कहा, "अध्यक्ष महोदय एक ऐसी प्रतिनिधि जो 1.4 अरब लोगों के बारे में कोई सामान्य राय बनाने के लिए गुमनाम जानकारियों पर निर्भर रहती है वह अपने ही जनादेश के साथ अन्याय कर रही है। हम इस विशेष प्रतिवेदक से आग्रह करते हैं कि किसी की आलोचना करने से पहले वे तथ्यों की जांच कर लें और अपनी रिपोर्ट में पूरी गंभीरता तथा निष्पक्षता लाएं।"