Jansatta, Delhi, 19/10/2026
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# मानवाधिकारों का सवाल




मानवाधिकार किसी भी लोकतंत्र का जीवन होता है। ये प्रत्येक नागरिक को गरिमा, स्वतंत्रता, समानता और न्याय का भरोसा देते हैं। हालांकि, हमारी सामाजिक वास्तविकताएं अभी भी कमजोर और हाशिये पर खड़े वर्गों के लिए न्याय सुनिश्चित करने में कई चुनौतियां पेश करती हैं। हिरासत में यातना, बंधुआ मजदूरी, महिलाओं और बच्चों के खिलाफ अत्याचार जैसी समस्याएं यह दिखाती हैं कि संवैधानिक आश्वासनों को साकार करना अभी भी अधूरा कार्य है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग इस संदर्भ में न केवल पीड़ितों को न्याय दिलाने, बल्कि व्यवस्थागत खामियों को उजागर करने वाला एक अहम संस्थागत मंच है। आयोग ने अपनी स्थापना के बाद लाखों मामलों की सुनवाई कर सैकड़ों को राहत प्रदान की है, जो उसकी कार्यप्रणाली और व्यापक प्रभाव का प्रमाण है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के प्रधान न्यायाधीश सूर्यकांत ने अपनी एक टिप्पणी में कहा है कि मानवाधिकार की सार्थकता तभी संभव है जब समाज के सबसे कमजोर व्यक्ति तक न्याय और सुरक्षा पहुंच सके। इस भाव से मानवाधिकार की रक्षा और संवर्धन के लिए निरंतर सजगता आवश्यक है।

– *युगल किशोर राही, छपरा*

**Source: https://www.telegraphindia.com/life/turning-up-the-heat-delhi-residents-document-the-human-cost-of-extreme-summers-prnt/cid/2185270**

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 Published 18.10.26, 09:40 AM

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.

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.”

The Hitavada, Online News, 19/10/2026

**Source: https://www.thehitavada.com/Encyc/2026/10/18/india-rejects-un-report-on-youth-retaliation.html**

India rejects UN report on youth retaliation
Date :18-Oct-2026 By Yoshita Singh 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://meghalayamonitor.com/noise-pollution-is-health-risk-thats-hard-to-measure-and-monitor/**

Noise pollution is health risk that's hard to measure and monitor
Repoter 20 Hours Ago

Disha Shetty / Mongabay India

A recent debate over using DJs and high-powered sound systems during Pune's Ganesh festival brought noise pollution and its health impacts into focus.

In August and September, residents and citizen groups in Pune called for stricter enforcement of noise limit rules, prompting a parliamentary committee review of noise and light pollution. The National Human Rights Commission also sought a report from Maharashtra's pollution control board on action taken on noise limit violations during the festival.

The impact of urban noise extends beyond festivals. Prolonged exposure to environmental noise is linked to sleep disturbance, hearing impairment and cardiovascular risks, making noise pollution a public health concern in India's increasingly noisy cities.

Gaps in noise pollution data from Indian cities and the challenges of monitoring sound levels at scale are compounding the problem, say researchers. Meanwhile, citizens have been pushing for better policy and better implementation of guidelines, with incremental changes being observed over the years, say noise pollution activists.

Under-researched "silent killer"

"It's been known for a long time that noise is more than just a nuisance or an annoyance, but that it's a serious cardiovascular disease concern," said Danielle Vienneau, Associate Professor at the UMC Utrecht in The Netherlands, an expert on environmental pollution and its impact on human health.

Regular exposure to high levels of noise pollution is linked to hearing loss, poor cardiovascular health, high blood pressure, diabetes, stress and even adverse reproductive outcomes, according to a 2023 review of existing evidence.

"When we're exposed constantly to noise, it triggers a stress response in our body... We could think of it as a silent killer," Vienneau added.

Despite its risks, noise pollution is still a relatively under-researched subject, especially in low- and middle-income countries.

Noisy Indian cities

Since 2003, Mumbai-based environmentalist Sumaira Abdulali has been measuring noise levels in the city. On

average, she says, noise levels outdoors are around 65-85 decibels and motorcycle horns can create noise up to 110 decibels, both significantly over the World Health Organization (WHO) recommendation that noise levels be 54 decibels or less for road and traffic sounds. On festivals, the noise has been even higher, going up to 145 decibels in Mumbai, from the sound of fireworks.

A yearly average of 70 decibels from all sources combined is acceptable as is an occasional exposure to noise levels of up to 100 decibels. India's Central Pollution Control Board too recommends implementing WHO standards.

But noise levels in Indian cities are well over these levels on any regular day. Continuous exposure in such a situation can also cause sleep disturbances, lead to poorer work and school performance, hearing impairment, and mental health issues like anxiety and depression, according to the WHO.

Advocacy has yielded some progress though.

The Indian government recognises noise pollution as an issue and bans loud noise such as from music systems, fire crackers and industrial activities in public spaces between 10 pm and 6 am unless special exemptions have been sought.

"The police, politicians and officials, through all these years, and through the court orders which have specifically come about, have become aware of the noise rules, and they know the rules. They know they have to act," Abdulali, who also founded the Awaaz Foundation, said.

Many pollution control bodies like the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) have taken over measuring noise levels in a systemic way, creating a database of official data.

But this data is very limited for high quality research.

Why researching noise pollution is difficult

Currently, most of the existing research on health impacts of noise pollution comes from Europe. But the landscape is not as barren anymore with improved research in the past decade, said Dr. Angel Dzhambov, Associate Professor at Research Institute at Medical University of Plovdiv, Bulgaria.

He said the relatively less research on health impacts of noise pollution is linked to the history of environmental health research, and also to the difficulty in measuring noise exposure through the day as people move through different spaces and micro-environments.

"We have to make the assumption that they're [people] mostly exposed in their home, which is plausible but reflects only part of their exposure because they're mobile and spend time at work, other places commuting and so forth. So one thing would be exposure assessment," Dzhambov said.

Then, the acoustic models researchers need are expensive and are not always readily available for all parts of the world. The way noise moves around is driven by many local small-scale factors (sources, surrounding barriers, etc.) and global noise models covering entire countries and continents are not available in a way that global air pollution models are.

Vienneau explained that the way sound moves through the environment changes over very short distances. To study noise pollution and its impact well requires many noise monitors or good quality noise models to capture this variation.

Then there is the more individual impact. "Different people exposed to the same objective acoustic environment may respond differently. So their bodies may react with different stress responses," Dzhambov added.

What is also clear is that noise doesn't necessarily have to be loud. Low frequency sounds from windmills are

known to give people headaches. When those who live near an airport hear a plane fly overhead, it raises their blood pressure even if they don't wake up, according to research.

Attempts to find a solution

Researchers from the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (IIT-M) conducted a city-wide 2026 study in Chennai and found that the mix of traffic and construction sounds were almost always the primary contributors to the high levels of noise pollution.

Traffic noise has been strongly linked to poor heart health, including increased risk of heart failure and stroke.

"We are currently doing some engineering controls and trying to understand whether we can use locally available materials and come out with some kind of a barrier, so this noise can be reduced. We are doing this as an experiment now," said S.M. Shiva Nagendra, professor at the institute's Department of Civil Engineering.

These barriers would be designed to either absorb or deflect sound around noise-sensitive places like hospitals, educational institutions and places of worship.

But Nagendra accepts that there are limits to how effective engineering solutions can be. "No engineering solution can be 100% complete. Source control is always better. How do we control source? It's actually a policy intervention," he said.

Dzhambov said green belts and barriers between buildings and roads help reducing residents' exposure to noise. Using smart architecture and design is another way to reduce noise pollution like using building facades to reduce noise levels or placing bedrooms away from the road. Quieter types of vehicles like electric vehicles also help reduce noise pollution.

"It should be an integrated, smart redesigning of our cities and in a way that people don't feel robbed out of something," Dzhambov said.

Many of these solutions help reduce both air and noise pollution while creating more communal, quieter spots within cities.

Growing awareness and citizen activism

In some cities, citizen groups have been demanding action against noise pollution, building political pressure.

"I think now in Pune, for example, when people are becoming more vocal and have started coming to the streets and asking for these noise rules to be implemented, that's a huge step forward," Abdulali said.

There have been other areas of progress too. Fire crackers have become less noisy with rising awareness and education on noise pollution. They are now often creating noise of 125 decibels or less. While it's still high, Abdulali pointed that it shows progress is possible when you work with various stakeholders, but enforcement is key.

Dzhambov also said that individual behaviour to reduce exposure to noise pollution when possible also goes a long way.

Another interesting conundrum researchers are grappling with now is how air pollution intersects with noise pollution, given that sources like traffic and construction are responsible for both.

"One of the big questions that we're always asking is whether it's the air pollution effects or the noise effects that we see, for example, in relation to cardiovascular disease, and this can be quite tricky to untangle," said Vienneau.

boldnewsonline.com, Online News, 19/10/2026

**Source: https://boldnewsonline.com/amp/india-rejects-un-experts-report-on-retaliation-against-indian-youth-calls-claims-hearsay/**

India Rejects UN Expert's Report on Retaliation Against Indian Youth, Calls Claims 'Hearsay'

New Delhi challenges allegations of stigmatisation over mental health and gender justice, urges UN Special Rapporteur Gina Romero to verify claims before drawing conclusions.

By on October 18, 2026

UNITED NATIONS, Oct 17: India has strongly disputed a report by a United Nations human rights expert alleging that young people in the country face retaliation or stigmatisation for discussing mental health and gender justice, dismissing the claims as unverified and based on hearsay. Delivering India's statement during the 81st session of the UN General Assembly's Third Committee, First Secretary at India's Permanent Mission to the UN, Anuj Swarup, criticised Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association Gina Romero for relying on anonymous submissions to support her assertions. Swarup argued that allegations concerning the world's largest youth population must be supported by credible evidence rather than unverified accounts. "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 urged the Special Rapporteur to exercise greater diligence and impartiality while preparing reports, warning that broad conclusions based on anonymous inputs could undermine the credibility of the UN human rights system.

Romero's report also referred to a satirical political movement established by Indian youth, identified as the Cockroach Janata Party. It further recorded claims that young people had experienced retaliation or stigmatisation for raising issues related to mental health and gender justice. Rejecting the report's conclusions, Swarup questioned the methodology used to substantiate the allegations and said such reporting risked weakening confidence in international institutions. He maintained that freedom of speech and expression, peaceful assembly and association are guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution. According to him, these rights are safeguarded through the country's independent judiciary, free press and National Human Rights Commission.

India also challenged the report's portrayal of the country's engagement with youth led political activities. Swarup argued that the existence of a satirical political group able to criticise the government, organise demonstrations in the national capital and interact with senior political leaders illustrated the space available for democratic expression. "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," he asked. The Indian representative also referred to remarks made by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights at the Human Rights Council last month, highlighting the importance of engaging in dialogue with young leaders in the context of youth-led movements in India. Swarup suggested that the Special Rapporteur's assessment had not adequately considered such developments.

He cited the government's response to student protests earlier this summer over alleged irregularities in public examinations as an example of engagement with young people. According to the Indian statement, the government responded through legislative and administrative measures intended to address examination fraud

and paper leaks. Swarup said Parliament amended the Public Examinations Act to double punishments for paper leaks, while the government undertook a broader review of examination systems and established fast-track courts in every state dedicated to prosecuting examination fraud cases. He presented these measures as evidence of democratic accountability and the government's willingness to respond to concerns raised by students.

Describing young people as central to the country's development, Swarup invoked Prime Minister Narendra Modi's emphasis on the role of youth in shaping India's future. He also highlighted participation in the Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue, stating that more than five million young people took part in the initiative this year and contributed to discussions on national priorities directly with the Prime Minister. Swarup added that the Prime Minister and several Union ministers regularly engage with young citizens, both through direct interactions and social media platforms. India's response at the UN centred on its objection to the use of anonymous submissions as the basis for broad claims about conditions facing young people. New Delhi maintained that international assessments should rely on verified information, balanced analysis and sufficient consideration of the country's constitutional protections and democratic processes.

**Source: https://www.dtnext.in/news/chennai/nhrc-files-complaint-over-health-risks-from-kodungaiyur-waste-incinerator**

NHRC files complaint over health risks from Kodungaiyur waste incinerator

NHRC has now formally registered the findings as a complaint and initiated proceedings.

DT NEXT Bureau
Updated on: 18 Oct 2026, 7:45 am

CHENNAI: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has registered a complaint over the alleged health and human rights impacts of the 50-metric-tonne waste incinerator plant in Kodungaiyur, following a field study submitted by the Federation of North Chennai Residents' Welfare Associations (FNCRWA). The study covered 415 families across eight residential areas in the Perambur and Radhakrishnan Nagar constituencies. Titled 'Burning Human Rights: Hidden Costs of Human Lives by Waste-to-Energy Incinerators', the report highlights alleged environmental hazards, health concerns and violations of constitutional rights linked to waste-to-energy operations in the area. The report was submitted to NHRC and UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in June. While UNHRC has published the complete study on its official portal, NHRC has now formally registered the findings as a complaint and initiated proceedings.

FNCRWA president TK Shanmugan told DT Next, "The association has sought intervention from the human rights bodies and demanded the immediate closure of the operational 50-tonne plant. Following the complaint, Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB), Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC) and other concerned departments are expected to respond to the allegations." In its submissions to NHRC and the State government, the federation sought recognition of waste-to-energy incineration as a violation of fundamental rights guaranteed under Articles 14, 15, 19 and 21 of the Constitution. It also called for human rights, health, environmental and socio-economic impact assessments to be made mandatory before State Pollution Control Boards approve incineration projects. Other demands include medical camps for affected residents, monetary compensation and the immediate suspension of operations at the Kodungaiyur plant.

A joint inspection by TNPCB officials, District Revenue Officer and GCC had reportedly found serious environmental and regulatory violations, leading to the temporary closure of the 50-tonne incinerator in February 2026. "However, the plant resumed operations within a few months," Shanmugan added. "The association has since filed a RTI application seeking details of the basis on which permission was granted to restart the facility."

The federation has also demanded the complete abandonment of the proposed 2,100-tonne waste incineration facility in the region. In addition, it urged the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to reverse the Central Pollution Control Board's reclassification of waste incinerators from the 'Red' category to the 'Blue' category. It also called for sustained support for informal waste pickers and decentralised recycling systems as alternatives to large-scale incineration.

**Source: https://www.orissapost.com/nhrc-seeks-action-taken-report-on-missing-kalahandi-migrant-worker/amp/**

NHRC seeks action-taken report on missing Kalahandi migrant worker
Post News Network  19 hours Ago

Thuamul Rampur: National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has reportedly sought an action-taken report from the Ernakulam police commissioner within four weeks over the disappearance of a 22-year-old migrant worker from Odisha, who has been missing in Kerala since October 4 last year. Ratha Goud, a resident of Ranidumer village under Thuamul Rampur block in Kalahandi district, had gone to Kerala as a migrant worker. He has remained untraced since his disappearance, with his family alleging that he may have been abducted. The NHRC issued a notice to the Ernakulam district police commissioner after taking serious note of the case and directed the officer to conduct a detailed inquiry and submit a report on the action taken within four weeks. The case was registered following a petition filed by human rights activist Dilip Kumar Das. The commission heard the matter October 15. According to NHRC member Priyanka Kanungo, the commission expressed concern over the police response and alleged inaction in the matter. The notice directs the concerned police commissioner to investigate the circumstances surrounding Goud’s disappearance and submit a detailed report within the stipulated four-week period.

**Source: https://urbanacres.in/kodungaiyur-waste-incinerator-puts-chennais-waste-policy-on-trial/**

Kodungaiyur Waste Incinerator Puts Chennai's Waste Policy on Trial
By Urban Acres October 18, 2026

The National Human Rights Commission's registration of a complaint over the Kodungaiyur waste incinerator has turned a local dispute about emissions, public health and plant operations into a wider test of how Chennai governs waste infrastructure. The complaint does not establish the allegations, but it places them before a national rights body and requires the concerned authorities to respond to claims involving environmental regulation, constitutional protections and the treatment of residents living near the facility.

The complaint follows a field study submitted by the Federation of North Chennai Residents' Welfare Associations (FNCRWA). The study covered 415 families across eight residential areas in the Perambur and Radhakrishnan Nagar constituencies. Titled "Burning Human Rights: Hidden Costs of Human Lives by Waste-to-Energy Incinerators", it alleges environmental hazards, health concerns and violations of constitutional rights linked to waste-to-energy operations in the area.

The report was submitted to the NHRC and the UN Human Rights Council in June. According to the supplied report, the UN Human Rights Council has published the complete study on its official portal, while the NHRC has now formally registered the findings as a complaint and initiated proceedings. The next stage therefore shifts the issue from resident documentation and advocacy to institutional examination.

That distinction matters. A complaint registered by the NHRC is a procedural development, not a final finding that the incinerator caused the alleged health or environmental impacts. The available account does not provide the NHRC's conclusions, an order establishing liability, or an independent assessment confirming the claims. It does, however, establish that the concerns have been formally placed before a body mandated to examine alleged human-rights violations and that responses are expected from public agencies.

The plant at the centre of the dispute has an operating capacity of 50 metric tonnes. FNCRWA president TK Shanmugan told DT Next that the association had sought intervention from human-rights bodies and demanded the immediate closure of the facility. He said the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB), the Greater Chennai Corporation (GCC) and other concerned departments were expected to respond to the allegations following the complaint.

The residents' federation has framed the issue more broadly than a question of pollution-control compliance. In its submissions to the NHRC and the State government, it sought recognition of waste-to-energy incineration as a violation of rights guaranteed under Articles 14, 15, 19 and 21 of the Constitution. It also called for human-rights, health, environmental and socio-economic impact assessments to become mandatory before State Pollution Control Boards approve incineration projects.

This framing exposes the institutional gap at the heart of the dispute. A waste plant is normally assessed through a combination of municipal waste-management decisions, pollution-control permissions and environmental safeguards. Residents' groups are arguing that this process should also measure how facilities distribute health

risks, economic costs and environmental burdens across neighbourhoods. Their submission treats participation, health protection and the conditions of nearby communities as central questions rather than secondary consequences of waste disposal.

The complaint also follows a reported regulatory episode involving the same plant. A joint inspection by TNPCB officials, the District Revenue Officer and the GCC had reportedly found serious environmental and regulatory violations, leading to the temporary closure of the 50-tonne incinerator in February 2026. The plant resumed operations within a few months, according to Shanmugan. The supplied report does not provide the inspection findings, the order authorising the restart or the specific conditions attached to renewed operations. That missing administrative record is now one of the most important parts of the story. FNCRWA has filed a Right to Information application seeking details of the basis on which permission was granted to restart the facility.

The response could clarify whether the restart followed remedial work, a fresh inspection, compliance with specified conditions or another administrative decision. Until those documents are available, the public record contains a clear sequence—inspection, reported violations, temporary closure and reopening—but not the full explanation for the transition between each stage.

For Chennai's waste system, the dispute is also about scale. The federation has demanded the complete abandonment of a proposed 2,100-tonne waste-incineration facility in the region. The difference between that proposed capacity and the existing 50-tonne plant illustrates why the present complaint is being treated by residents as a precedent-setting matter. Their concern is not limited to the operation of one facility; it extends to whether large-scale incineration should become a central model for managing the city's waste.

The available material does not establish the status, approval stage, design or implementation timetable of the proposed 2,100-tonne facility. It records only the federation's demand that the project be abandoned. That distinction is important because opposition to a proposed project and a final government decision on that project are separate developments. The status of the larger facility will need to be established through official planning, environmental and municipal records.

The policy conflict is equally visible in the federation's demand that the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change reverse the Central Pollution Control Board's reclassification of waste incinerators from the "Red" category to the "Blue" category. The supplied report does not explain the regulatory criteria, date or consequences of that reclassification. It does show that residents view the classification as an important part of the regulatory framework governing incinerator operations.

The controversy therefore connects three layers of urban governance. The GCC is responsible for municipal waste-management functions and is among the bodies expected to respond. The TNPCB is involved in pollution-control oversight and was part of the reported joint inspection. The Union environment ministry and the CPCB shape the broader regulatory framework within which incineration facilities are classified and assessed. The NHRC adds a rights-based layer by examining whether the alleged impacts raise human-rights concerns.

These responsibilities can produce a fragmented public record. Municipal agencies may address waste handling and operations; pollution authorities may assess compliance; environmental regulators may determine permissions and categories; and a rights commission may consider impacts on affected communities. For residents, however, these are not separate experiences. Exposure concerns, health risks, compensation demands, operational decisions and access to information converge at neighbourhood level.

FNCRWA has sought medical camps for affected residents, monetary compensation and immediate suspension of operations at the Kodungaiyur plant. It has also called for sustained support for informal waste pickers and decentralised recycling systems as alternatives to large-scale incineration. These demands broaden the debate from the safety of a single technology to the structure of the city's waste economy, including the role of informal workers and the location of processing infrastructure.

The supplied evidence cannot determine whether incineration or decentralised recycling would perform better in Chennai, nor can it confirm the health effects alleged in the residents' study. It does establish that the study was

based on 415 families in eight residential areas, that the NHRC has registered a complaint, that a joint inspection reportedly preceded a temporary closure, and that the plant later resumed operations according to the residents' association. Those facts make official documentation and transparent responses central to the next phase of the dispute.

The larger urban question is how cities decide what happens to waste after it leaves households and streets. Facilities that promise to reduce the burden of waste can also concentrate regulatory, environmental and perceived health risks in specific neighbourhoods. When those communities believe that decisions were taken without adequate assessment or explanation, a technical waste-management project becomes a question of public trust and institutional accountability.

The NHRC proceedings will be significant because they may bring together claims that are usually handled separately: environmental compliance, public health, constitutional rights, compensation and the future of waste infrastructure. The immediate developments to monitor are the responses of the TNPCB, GCC and other departments; the information released through the RTI application; the NHRC's examination of the complaint; and the official status of the proposed 2,100-tonne facility. Until those steps produce documentary findings, the allegations remain claims under examination—but the governance questions raised by Kodungaiyur are already firmly on Chennai's public record.

**Source: https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/nashik/national-human-rights-body-seeks-report-on-groundwater-contamination-in-nashiks-dattanagar-from-maharashtra-chief-secretary/amp_articleshow/135032507.cms**

National human rights body seeks report on groundwater contamination in Nashik's Dattanagar from Maharashtra chief secretary

City |Tushar Pawar | Oct 18, 2026, 22:41 IST

Nashik: National Human Rights Commission has taken suo motu cognisance of groundwater contamination in Dattanagar near Nashik's Ambad industrial area, escalating the issue from an environmental concern to a potential human rights violation. The commission has issued a notice to Maharashtra chief secretary Rajesh Aggarwal and sought a detailed report within two weeks. It has also asked Maharashtra Pollution Control Board to submit its comments on the contamination. The intervention is significant because the alleged pollution directly affects residents' health, access to safe drinking water and livelihood. Hundreds of residents in Dattanagar and adjoining localities have complained of itching, skin ailments and unexplained rashes after using borewell water that turned yellowish in recent months. In a statement, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) said it took cognisance of media reports alleging that chemical-laden effluents from factories in the adjoining industrial belt had seeped into groundwater and contaminated borewells used by residents. "The contents of the reports, if true, raise a serious issue of violation of human rights," the commission observed. NHRC noted that residents had allegedly been receiving contaminated water for the past two months. It also referred to reports that children were advised not to attend school because of the situation. According to the commission, affected families were spending nearly Rs 5,000 every month on purchased drinking water while also bearing substantial medical expenses. NHRC's intervention comes as concerns mount over the extent of contamination in the area. Environmentalists have already approached National Green Tribunal's western zone bench in Pune, which has sought action-taken reports from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board and the district administration. With both NHRC and NGT now examining the issue, authorities face increasing scrutiny over the alleged industrial pollution and its impact on public health. TOI first highlighted complaints of contaminated borewell water in Dattanagar on Sept 30. Subsequent reports pointed to the presence of chromium in groundwater, raising alarm over possible long-term health risks for residents dependent on borewells for daily use.

**Source: https://thesootr.com/state/rajasthan/open-wells-become-death-traps-administration-unaware-in-dausa/articleshow/135024786.html**

खुले कुएं बने रहे मौत के सौदागर, आदेश के बाद भी नहीं हुई कार्यवाही; बजट की कमी बनी बाधा
Ashish Bhardwaj | Oct 18, 2026, 12:06 IST

दौसा जिले में खुले कुएं और बोरवेल से होने वाले हादसे सुरक्षा को लेकर गंभीर चिंता पैदा कर रहे हैं। प्रशासन के आदेशों के बावजूद, ये कुएं एवं बोरवेल बंद नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। ग्रामीणों का मानना है कि बजट की कमी और निगरानी की लापरवाही इसके मुख्य कारण हैं।

दौसा। जिले में पहले बोरवेल हादसों को लेकर चिंता लगातार बढ़ रही है, अब खुले कुएं भी लोगों की जान के लिए खतरा बन रहे हैं। कई जगह कुएं बिना ढक्कन या बिना किसी सुरक्षा घेरा के पड़े हैं। इनमें गिरने से लोगों की मौत के मामले सामने आ चुके हैं। इसके बावजूद इन्हें बंद करने की व्यवस्था अब तक पूरी नहीं हो सकी है। ग्रामीणों का कहना है कि प्रशासन के आदेश जारी होने के बाद भी जमीनी स्तर पर काम नहीं हुआ। दौसा में दिसंबर 2024 में कालीखाड़ गांव का पांच साल का बच्चा आर्यन खुले बोरवेल में गिर गया था। करीब 56 से 57 घंटे के बचाव अभियान के बाद उसे बाहर निकाला गया, लेकिन उसकी जान नहीं बच सकी। इस हादसे के बाद जिला प्रशासन ने खुले बोरवेल और कुओं को सुरक्षित करने के निर्देश देने की बात कही थी। बाद में भी खुले कुओं की समस्या सामने आती रही। कालीखाड़ गांव में हुए हादसे के दौरान प्रशासन और बचाव दल ने बच्चे को निकालने के लिए लगातार कोशिश की थी। मौके पर बड़ी मशीनें लगाई गईं और कई अधिकारी वहां मौजूद रहे। लंबी मशक्कत के बावजूद बच्चे को नहीं बचाया जा सका। घटना के बाद खुले बोरवेल और कुओं (Open Wells Dausa) को ढकने की जरूरत पर जोर दिया गया।

आर्यन हादसे के बाद भी नहीं बदले हालात

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने भी इस घटना का स्वतः संज्ञान लिया था। आयोग ने कहा था कि ऐसी घटनाएं रोकने के लिए जारी दिशा-निर्देशों के पालन पर सवाल उठते हैं। आयोग ने राज्य के मुख्य सचिव और पुलिस महानिदेशक से रिपोर्ट मांगी थी। सिकराय विधानसभा क्षेत्र के गांवों और ढाणियों में बड़ी संख्या में खुले कुएं होने की बात सामने आई है। सरपंच संघ अध्यक्ष विपिन मीणा के मुताबिक, ग्राम पंचायतों के पास इन्हें बंद कराने के लिए पर्याप्त बजट नहीं है। उनका कहना है कि एक कुएं को सुरक्षित करने में 50 हजार रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च आ सकता है। कई पंचायतों में ऐसे दर्जनों कुएं मौजूद हैं।

सिकराय क्षेत्र में खुले कुओं की समस्या

पंचायतों के सामने चुनौती केवल कुओं की पहचान करने की नहीं, बल्कि उन्हें सुरक्षित करने के लिए धन जुटाने की भी है। यदि हर पंचायत को पर्याप्त बजट मिले, तो खुले कुओं को बंद करने या उनके आसपास सुरक्षा घेरा बनाने का काम तेजी से किया जा सकता है। हालांकि, कितने कुएं खुले पड़े हैं और कितनों को सुरक्षित किया जा चुका है, इसका जिलेवार आंकड़ा तो उपलब्ध नहीं है। ऐसे में समस्या का वास्तविक पैमाना सामने लाने के लिए प्रशासन को सर्वे और सार्वजनिक सूची तैयार करने की जरूरत है। स्थानीय स्तर पर मिली जानकारी के अनुसार, सिकराय क्षेत्र के कुडेरा गांव में एक युवक खुले कुएं में गिर गया था, जिससे उसकी मौत हो गई। कालवान गांव में भी कुएं में गिरने से एक व्यक्ति की जान जाने की जानकारी दी गई है। वहीं, बांदीकुई क्षेत्र में रात के समय मोटरसाइकिल समेत कुएं में गिरने से एक युवक की मौत का मामला भी सामने आया था।

हादसे हुए, लेकिन सुरक्षा का इंतजाम नहीं

दौसा में खुले कुओं से जुड़े हादसों की समस्या पहले भी रिपोर्ट की जा चुकी है। अप्रैल 2025 की एक रिपोर्ट में कालवान गांव में युवक की मौत और ग्राम पंचायतों में दर्जनों खुले कुएं व बोरवेल होने की बात कही गई थी। जून 2025 में बांदीकुई क्षेत्र में एक युवक की कुएं में गिरने से मौत की भी रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित हुई थी।

पहले भी सामने आई है खुले कुएं व बोरवेल घटना

इन घटनाओं से साफ है कि खुले कुओं को सुरक्षित करना केवल कागजी निर्देशों तक सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिए। हादसे के बाद बचाव अभियान चलाना जरूरी है, लेकिन उससे भी जरूरी है कि ऐसे खतरे पहले ही खत्म कर दिए जाएं। ग्रामीणों के सामने सवाल है कि जब खुले कुओं से हादसे हो रहे हैं, तो उन्हें सुरक्षित

करने का काम कब पूरा होगा। पंचायतों के पास बजट की कमी है, वहीं प्रशासन के आदेशों के बाद भी समस्या बनी रहने की शिकायतें हैं। ऐसे में जिम्मेदारी तय करना और काम की निगरानी करना जरूरी है।

बजट और जिम्मेदारी तय करना जरूरी

प्रशासन को गांव-गांव सर्वे कर खुले कुओं और बोरवेल (Borewell Accidents Rajasthan) की सूची तैयार करनी चाहिए। खतरे वाले स्थानों पर तत्काल ढक्कन, मजबूत जाली या सुरक्षा घेरा लगाया जाना चाहिए। जहां कुएं उपयोग में नहीं हैं, उन्हें नियमानुसार सुरक्षित तरीके से बंद कराने की जरूरत है।

बोरवेल के लिए बजट नहीं

दौसा में हुए हादसे चेतावनी हैं कि लापरवाही की कीमत किसी परिवार को अपनी जान देकर नहीं चुकानी चाहिए। अब जरूरत नए निर्देश जारी करने से ज्यादा उनके पालन की है।

## Source: https://www.bdnindia.com/?p=690094

जिला जेल में कांग्रेसियों के साथ बदसलूकी के मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने केस दर्ज कर कार्यवाही शुरू की
bdn india October 18, 2026

# जिला जेल में कांग्रेसियों के साथ बदसलूकी के मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने केस दर्ज कर कार्यवाही शुरू की
#कांग्रेस जिलाध्यक्ष अजीत यादव ने मानवाधिकार आयोग में दर्ज कराई थी शिकायत
#कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं के सम्मान के लिए संघर्ष जारी रहेगा – अजीत यादव

बदायूँ। 18 अक्टूबर 2026। जिला जेल में कांग्रेसियों के साथ हुई बदसलूकी और उत्पीड़न के मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने केस दर्ज कर कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है। कांग्रेस जिलाध्यक्ष अजीत यादव ने इस बाबत राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में शिकायत दर्ज कराई थी। रविवार को जारी बयान में कांग्रेस जिलाध्यक्ष अजीत यादव ने बताया कि राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग से प्राप्त ईमेल द्वारा जानकारी मिली कि जिला जेल में कांग्रेसियों के साथ बदसलूकी के मामले में भेजी शिकायत पर आयोग ने केस दर्ज कर कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी है। उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं के सम्मान की रक्षा के लिए संघर्ष जारी रहेगा।

उन्होंने बताया कि शिकायत में कहा गया था कि दातागंज कोतवाली में पुलिस हिरासत में मरे दलित राजेश कोरी की विधवा रूपवती कोरी न्याय की मांग को लेकर 03 सितंबर 2026 को अटसेना गांव में अम्बेडकर प्रतिमा के सामने धरने पर बैठी थीं, उनका समर्थन करने गए कांग्रेस जिलाध्यक्ष अजीत यादव और तीन कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं को पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया था। अजीत यादव को बिनावर थाने में निरुद्ध कर नेकपुर स्थित आवास पर हाउस अरेस्ट कर दिया। तीन कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं यूथ कांग्रेस दातागंज ब्लॉक अध्यक्ष विजय बहादुर, सोशल मीडिया जिलाध्यक्ष नवनीत यादव और ड्राइवर सुभाष जाटव को बदायूँ जिला जेल भेज दिया था। उनके साथ बदायूँ जिला जेल में 03 सितंबर 2026 की रात को जेलकर्मियों द्वारा बदसलूकी की गई। जाति सूचक शब्दों का प्रयोग कर गालियाँ दी गईं। लैट्रिन के गटर साफ कराए गए। शिकायत में कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं के साथ बदसलूकी करने के दोषियों पर कार्यवाही की मांग की गई।

कांग्रेस जिलाध्यक्ष अजीत यादव ने कहा कि कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं का उत्पीड़न बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे। गिरफ्तारी, हाउस अरेस्ट, कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं को जेल भेजे जाने से और उत्पीड़न से कांग्रेसी डरने वाले नहीं हैं। बदायूँ में दलितों को न्याय के लिए कांग्रेस का संघर्ष जारी रहेगा। कहा कि भाजपा सरकार दलितों पर अत्याचार कर रही है। दातागंज कोतवाली में पुलिस हिरासत में दलित युवक राजेश कोरी की मौत हो गई। भाजपा सरकार राजेश कोरी की मौत की न्यायिक जांच कराने और उसकी विधवा रूपवती कोरी को सरकारी नौकरी व मुआवजा देने को तैयार नहीं है। न्याय मांग रही रूपवती कोरी की आवाज को भाजपा पुलिस के बल पर दबा दिया। कहा कि भाजपा सरकार ने संविधान निर्माता बाबा साहब डॉ 0 भीमराव अम्बेडकर की प्रतिमा लगाने को अपराध घोषित कर सीकरी गांव में मुकदमा लगाकर जाटव समाज के दर्जन भर भाइयों बहनों को जेल भेज दिया है। उन्होंने कहा कि दलितों की आवाज उठाने के चलते कांग्रेसियों पर भाजपा सरकार पुलिस दमन करवा रही है।

कांग्रेस जिलाध्यक्ष अजीत यादव ने कहा कि 2027 में कांग्रेस के समर्थन से बनने वाली प्रदेश सरकार में सीकरी गांव में जाटव समाज पर लगा मुकदमा वापस लिया जाएगा, बाबा साहब डॉ 0 अम्बेडकर की प्रतिमा हटाए गये स्थान पर सम्मानपूर्वक लगाई जाएगी। दातागंज पुलिस हिरासत में हुई राजेश कोरी की मौत की न्यायिक जांच कराई जाएगी और उसकी विधवा रूपवती कोरी को सरकारी नौकरी और आवास व मुआवजा दिया जायेगा।

## Source: https://hindi.oneworldnews.com/india-news/human-rights-india/

Human Rights India: भारत का संयुक्त राष्ट्र को दोटूक जवाब, मानवाधिकार रिपोर्ट पर जताई कड़ी आपत्ति

Human Rights India, भारत और संयुक्त राष्ट्र के बीच युवाओं के अधिकारों और विरोध-प्रदर्शनों को लेकर बयानबाजी तेज हो गई है। भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक मानवाधिकार विशेषज्ञ की रिपोर्ट पर कड़ी आपत्ति जताते हुए कहा है कि उसमें किए गए दावे अनाम और अपुष्ट जानकारियों पर आधारित हैं।

PriyaAuthor 15 hours ago

विरोध-प्रदर्शनों पर भारत और UN आमने-सामने, जानिए क्या है पूरा विवाद

Human Rights India, भारत और संयुक्त राष्ट्र के बीच युवाओं के अधिकारों और विरोध-प्रदर्शनों को लेकर बयानबाजी तेज हो गई है। भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र की एक मानवाधिकार विशेषज्ञ की रिपोर्ट पर कड़ी आपत्ति जताते हुए कहा है कि उसमें किए गए दावे अनाम और अपुष्ट जानकारियों पर आधारित हैं। भारतीय प्रतिनिधि अनुज स्वरूप ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा की तीसरी समिति में कहा कि बिना पर्याप्त जांच के इस तरह के आरोपों को रिपोर्ट का रूप देना सही नहीं है। उन्होंने यहां तक कहा कि रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का यह तरीका संयुक्त राष्ट्र और उसकी संस्थाओं की विश्वसनीयता पर सवाल खड़े करता है। यह बयान ऐसे समय आया है, जब दिल्ली में विरोध-प्रदर्शनों और प्रदर्शनकारियों की हिरासत को लेकर भी भारत और संयुक्त राष्ट्र के बीच मतभेद सामने आए हैं।

भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र की रिपोर्ट पर क्यों जताई आपत्ति?

भारत की आपत्ति संयुक्त राष्ट्र की विशेष प्रतिवेदक जीना रोमेरो की उस रिपोर्ट से जुड़ी है, जिसमें भारत के युवाओं के अधिकारों और नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं को लेकर कुछ चिंताएं व्यक्त की गई थीं। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया कि भारत के कुछ युवाओं ने बड़ी युवा आबादी के बारे में इतने व्यापक निष्कर्ष अनाम और अपुष्ट जानकारियों के आधार पर नहीं निकाले जाने चाहिए। भारत का कहना है कि किसी भी रिपोर्ट में आरोपों की जांच, तथ्यों की पुष्टि और निष्पक्षता का ध्यान रखना जरूरी है। भारतीय पक्ष ने विशेष प्रतिवेदक से आग्रह किया कि किसी देश की आलोचना करने से पहले दावों की पुष्टि की जाए और रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में अधिक सावधानी बरती जाए।

'अफवाहों को रिपोर्ट का रूप नहीं दिया जा सकता'

संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भारत के प्रतिनिधि ने रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सवाल उठाते हुए कहा कि केवल अनाम स्रोतों से मिली जानकारी किसी व्यापक आरोप को साबित करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। भारतीय पक्ष के अनुसार, रिपोर्ट में युवाओं के अनुभवों को पूरे देश की स्थिति का प्रतिनिधि मानने से पहले अधिक ठोस प्रमाण और पुष्टि जरूरी है। भारत का कहना है कि किसी भी रिपोर्ट में आरोपों की जांच, तथ्यों की पुष्टि और निष्पक्षता का ध्यान रखना जरूरी है।

अनुच्छेद 19 का हवाला देकर भारत ने क्या कहा?

भारत ने अपने जवाब में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 का हवाला दिया। इस अनुच्छेद के तहत नागरिकों को अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से एकत्र होने का अधिकार प्राप्त है। हालांकि, इन अधिकारों पर कानून के तहत कुछ उचित प्रतिबंध भी लागू हो सकते हैं, जिनमें सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था से जुड़ी शर्तें शामिल हैं। भारतीय प्रतिनिधि ने कहा कि देश में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका, स्वतंत्र प्रेस और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग जैसी संस्थाएं नागरिक अधिकारों की सुरक्षा में भूमिका निभाती हैं। भारत का कहना है कि नागरिकों को अपनी शिकायतें रखने और कानूनी राहत पाने के लिए संस्थागत व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है।

दिल्ली में प्रदर्शनों और हिरासत पर चिंता

संयुक्त राष्ट्र की रिपोर्ट में दिल्ली में बड़े प्रदर्शनों से पहले और उनके दौरान प्रदर्शनकारियों, आंदोलन के नेताओं, नागरिक समाज के सदस्यों, वकीलों और पत्रकारों को हिरासत में लिए जाने की खबरों पर चिंता जताई थी। संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने भारतीय अधिकारियों से शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन के अधिकार का सम्मान करने और पुलिस कार्रवाई में संयम बरतने की अपील की थी। उसने यह भी कहा था कि शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शनों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध जरूरी और अनुपातिक होने चाहिए तथा मनमाने तरीके से हिरासत में लिए गए लोगों को रिहा किया जाना चाहिए। इसके जवाब में भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र की टिप्पणियों को अपने आंतरिक मामलों में अनुचित हस्तक्षेप बताया था। भारतीय पक्ष ने कहा कि देश में शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन का अधिकार संविधान से सुरक्षित है और कानून-व्यवस्था बनाए

रखने के लिए कानूनी प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाता है।

रिपोर्ट की पद्धति और निष्कर्षों पर सवाल

भारत ने रिपोर्ट की पद्धति और निष्कर्षों पर सवाल उठाए हैं। किसी रिपोर्ट की विश्वसनीयता का आकलन उसके स्रोतों, प्रमाणों, कार्यप्रणाली और संबंधित पक्षों के जवाबों के आधार पर किया जाना चाहिए। फिलहाल भारत ने जीना रोमेरो की रिपोर्ट में किए गए दावों को खारिज करते हुए अधिक निष्पक्षता और तथ्यात्मक जांच की मांग की है। दूसरी ओर, दिल्ली में हिरासत और शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन के अधिकार को लेकर संयुक्त राष्ट्र की चिंताएं भी इस बहस का हिस्सा बनी हुई हैं। आने वाले समय में यह देखना महत्वपूर्ण होगा कि रिपोर्ट से जुड़े सवालों पर क्या अतिरिक्त स्पष्टीकरण या प्रमाण सामने आते हैं और भारत तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र के बीच संवाद किस दिशा में आगे बढ़ता है। यह विवाद केवल एक रिपोर्ट तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसमें मानवाधिकारों की निगरानी, राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता और अंतरराष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं की निष्पक्षता जैसे बड़े मुद्दे भी शामिल हैं।