

NHRC issues notice to MOEFCC, NTCA

Seeks ATRs on displacement of 65K villagers from tiger habitats

PNS ■ BHUBANESWAR

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought an Action Taken Reports (ATRs) from the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MOEFCC) and the Secretary, National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) on the issue of displacement of 65,000 villagers of 591 villages in India.

The NHRC considered the petition dated September 16 last year filed by lawyer-cum-activist Radhakanta Tripathy and issued notice on November 21 seeking reply within four weeks.

Tripathy drew attention of the Commission towards plight of the villagers especially living in the core areas of the National Tiger Conservation Authority. He requested the Commission to ensure rehabilitation and resettlement of the residents of 591 villages comprising 64,801 families, who reside in the notified areas under core areas of the Tiger Reserves. The NTCA has proposed their relocations vide order dated 19.06.2024.

It is alleged that these families are being wrongfully/forcefully displaced and are subjected to forced relocation, without proper consultation or compensation, and without following the provisions of Wildlife Protection Act 2006, Forest Rights Act, 2006 and Land Acquisition, Reha-

bilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.

Tripathy requested the NHRC to analyse the compliance to FRA 2006, WLPA 2006 and LARR 2013 with regard to relocations of the residents from the critical tiger habitats and the subsequent resettlement and rehabilitation process implemented till date, besides ensuring that the officials contravening the provisions are taken to task.

Tripathy, who has also taken up the issue of Satkosia Tiger reserve in Angul district for more than a decade, stated the people have been agitating for proper rehabilitation and resettlement till date. Earlier due to lack of funds from the NTCA, the rehabilitation was delayed.

Due to lack of action, failure and negligence of NTCA

and MOEFCC and the State authorities, a large number of villagers in the core areas are under constant fear of displacement without rehabilitation, Tripathy contended. He requested the NHRC to take cognizance of the matter.

Pursuant to the notice of the NHRC, Deputy Inspector General of Forests, National Tiger Conservation Authority, Banumathi G, has replied with an attachment letter No:15-3-2008-NTCA(VOL-I) dated 09.12.2024. According to the letter, the present step of the NTCA is reiteration of its earlier stand regarding the voluntary relocation of villagers living in the core areas.

Issuing reminders to the authorities for their failure to submit detailed replies, the NHRC sought the replies latest by February 19.

BCCI Implements Stricter Guidelines Following Series Defeats

<https://thewire.in/sport/bcci-guidelines>

The Wire Staff 20 hours ago 5 min read

The BCCI has appointed former Supreme Court judge Arun Mishra as its ombudsman and ethics officer, reported the Tribune.

New Delhi: In response to India's disappointing performance in recent cricket series, including a 1-3 loss in the Border-Gavaskar Trophy and a 0-3 whitewash against New Zealand at home, the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) has introduced stringent protocols aimed at promoting "discipline, unity, and a positive team environment." The measures, detailed in a 10-point directive, were announced on Thursday, January 16, according to a report in Hindustan Times.

The BCCI has also appointed former Supreme Court judge Arun Mishra as its ombudsman and ethics officer, reported the Tribune. The assignment of politically sensitive cases to Mishra by successive chief justices of India was a major reason behind the press conference by four senior judges of the Supreme Court on January 12, 2018.

Justice Arun Mishra appointed BCCI ombudsman

Mishra, who served in the Supreme Court from July 2014 to September 2020, previously chaired the **National Human Rights Commission** from 2021 to 2024 and has adjudicated approximately 97,000 cases during his tenure in the high courts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Calcutta. Mishra also authored the judgment in the highly sensitive case of Sanjiv Rajendra Bhatt v Union of India and dismissed the plea by former Indian Police Service officer Sanjiv Bhatt seeking a fair, credible and independent probe into the two first information reports lodged against him by the Gujarat government.

Restrictions on personal staff, families and endorsements

Key provisions include mandatory participation in domestic cricket for players to remain eligible for national selection and central contracts. The move follows criticism of senior players, particularly Virat Kohli and Rohit Sharma, for not prioritising the Ranji Trophy, a factor blamed for India's recent batting woes.

The BCCI has imposed limitations on the presence of families and personal staff during tours, permitting families to join players for only two weeks during overseas tours. Players are also required to travel with the team for matches and practice sessions, barring separate arrangements.

Furthermore, the board has prohibited players from engaging in personal endorsements or promotional activities during series or tours. Players will, however, be required to participate in official BCCI shoots and promotional events.

Sanctions for non-compliance

Non-compliance with the new guidelines could result in severe penalties, including bans from participating in the Indian Premier League and deductions from retainer amounts or match fees under the BCCI player contract. The policy mandates that exceptions must be pre-approved by chairman of selectors Ajit Agarkar and head coach Gautam Gambhir.

“Any exceptions or deviations must be pre-approved by the chairman of the selection committee and head coach. Non-compliance may lead to disciplinary action as deemed appropriate by the BCCI,” the board’s statement warned.

SC to hear Godhra riots case convicts appeals on Feb 13

<https://www.vibesofindia.com/sc-to-hear-godhra-riots-case-convicts-appeals-on-feb-13/>

[Team Vol](#) |Gujarat | Updated: January 17, 2025 15:10

The Supreme Court has set February 13 as the date to hear appeals filed by the Gujarat government, and several convicts who were involved in the 2002 Godhra train burning case. A bench comprising Justices JK Maheshwari and Aravind Kumar ruled out further adjournments during the next hearing.

The Supreme Court received several appeals, contesting the Gujarat High Court's October 2017 ruling. The High Court upheld numerous convictions while commuting the death sentences of 11 individuals to life imprisonment. In law, commutation means reducing the punishment for a crime. On getting a commutation, a jailed person's original sentence, let's assume ten years in prison, might be reduced to five years.

A lawyer for one of the convicts argued during Thursday's meeting that no substantial evidence had been presented in the case. Justice Maheshwari, however, reiterated the court's stance against further delays, observing that the matter had been postponed several times over the past year.

The lawyer also pointed out that remission pleas filed by some convicts remain pending. In response, the bench clarified that the Chief Justice's office had ruled that criminal appeals and remission cases should not be heard together.

Senior advocate Sanjay Hegde, representing one of the convicts, argued that the Gujarat government's appeal against the commutation of death sentences should be addressed first. He stressed the need to confirm the convicts' guilt before deliberating on their sentences, especially in view of the 22-year delay since the incident.

The bench ultimately deferred the hearing to February 13 after lawyers for the convicts requested more time.

In earlier proceedings, it was revealed that the trial court had sentenced 11 individuals to death and 20 others to life imprisonment.

The Gujarat High Court later upheld the convictions of 31 individuals but reduced the death sentences to life imprisonment for 11 convicts. While the Gujarat government is appealing the commutations, several convicts are challenging their convictions upheld by the High Court.

The case stems from the shocking events of February 27, 2002, when the S-6 coach of the Sabarmati Express was set on fire in Godhra, Gujarat, resulting in the deaths of 59

people. . The victims included 27 women and 10 children. Injuries were suffered by another 48 passengers, triggering widespread riots across the state.

The Commission, comprising Justice G T Nanavati and Justice KG Shah, in its report submitted that most of the 59 people killed were kar sevaks returning from Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh.

The riots continued for two-three months. The Centre in 2005 informed Rajya Sabha as many as 254 Hindus and 790 Muslims died in the riots. Two hundred and twenty-three people were reported missing. Tens of thousands were rendered homeless. The details were later published on the behest of the **National Human Rights Commission**.

RG Kar rape & murder case: Verdict for trainee doctor expected today; This is what we know so far

<https://www.businesstoday.in/india/story/rg-kar-rape-murder-case-verdict-for-trainee-doctor-expected-today-this-is-what-we-know-so-far-461262-2025-01-18>

The incident, which occurred on August 9, 2023, sparked nationwide outrage and led to extensive protests across the country

Business Today Desk Updated Jan 18, 2025, 7:55 AM IST

A sessions court in Kolkata's Sealdah is set to announce its verdict today in the high-profile case involving the rape and murder of a 31-year-old trainee doctor at RG Kar Medical College and Hospital. The incident, which occurred on August 9, 2023, sparked nationwide outrage and led to extensive protests across the country.

Sanjoy Roy, a civic volunteer with the Kolkata Police, is accused of committing the crime in the seminar hall of the state-run hospital. The trial began 57 days ago, presided over by Additional District and Sessions Judge Anirban Das.

The case has drawn significant public attention, with a timeline of events revealing a series of escalating protests and governmental responses:

August 9, 2023: The semi-naked body of the trainee doctor was discovered on the third floor of the seminar hall at RG Kar Medical College.

August 10: Kolkata Police took Sanjoy Roy into custody, prompting the first protests by doctors across West Bengal.

August 12: Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee gave Kolkata Police a seven-day deadline to solve the case or face a transfer to the CBI. RG Kar principal Sandip Ghosh stepped down amid protests.

August 13: The Calcutta High Court described the case as "extremely gruesome" and urged protesting doctors to resume their duties. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) also took notice of the situation.

August 14: The High Court ordered Sandip Ghosh to take extended leave and transferred the case to the CBI due to a lack of progress in the investigation. The CBI took Roy into custody.

August 14: A 25-member CBI team was formed to investigate the case, accompanied by a forensic team. Meanwhile, Mamata Banerjee announced a protest rally.

August 14: Hundreds of students, civil society organizations, and citizens participated in a 'Reclaim the Night' protest against the heinous crime.

August 15: A mob stormed RG Kar hospital on Independence Day, vandalizing the emergency department and nursing station. The IMA called for a nationwide strike for 24 hours on August 17.

August 16: Police arrested over 19 individuals on charges of vandalism.

August 18: The Supreme Court took note of the incident and scheduled a hearing for August 20.

August 19: The CBI questioned Sandip Ghosh regarding the rape and murder case. The court granted permission for a polygraph test on the accused.

August 20: A Supreme Court bench, led by then Chief Justice DY Chandrachud, established a 10-member task force to create a national protocol for ensuring the safety of doctors. The court directed the West Bengal government and Kolkata Police to submit a status report.

August 21: The Centre assigned central forces to secure RG Kar hospital. Kolkata Police suspended three officers due to the vandalism incident.

August 24: Lie detection tests were conducted on the main accused and six others.

August 25: The CBI raided the residences of Sandip Ghosh, former deputy Sanjay Vashisth, and 13 others.

August 26: The Paschim Banga Chhatra Samaj announced the Nabanna Abhijan march for August 27, demanding Mamata Banerjee's resignation.

September 2: The CBI arrested Sandip Ghosh in connection with alleged financial fraud at RG Kar hospital during his tenure.

September 14: The CBI arrested Ghosh and Kolkata police officer Abhijit Mondal for delays in the FIR registration and missing evidence in the rape and murder case.

October 3: Doctors from the West Bengal Junior Doctors Front staged a hunger strike in Kolkata, demanding justice for the trainee doctor and enhanced safety for medical professionals.

October 7: The CBI filed a chargesheet against Sanjoy Roy in the case.

October 21: After a prolonged meeting with Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee, the protesting doctors ended their 17-day hunger strike.

November 4: The CBI framed charges against Sanjoy Roy at the Sealdah court.

November 11: The trial commenced at the Sealdah court.

November 12: A delay in filing the chargesheet resulted in bail being granted to the accused, including Abhijit Mondal and Sandip Ghosh. The in-camera trial began.

November 29: The CBI filed a 125-page chargesheet in the RG Kar financial irregularities case, naming Sandip Ghosh.

January 18, 2025: The Sealdah court is expected to deliver its verdict in the case.

The verdict today marks a critical moment in a case that has profoundly impacted the medical community and the public, highlighting issues of safety and justice in India.

Justice Arun Mishra appointed as BCCI Ombudsman and Ethics Officer

<https://www.uniindia.com/news/india/justice-arun-mishra-appointed-as-bcci-ombudsman-and-ethics-officer/3369385.html>

New Delhi, Jan 17 (UNI) Former Supreme Court judge Justice Arun Mishra has been appointed as the new Ombudsman and Ethics Officer of the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI).

The confirmation of his appointment was displayed on the BCCI website on Thursday, assigning him dual roles in the cricket governing body.

Justice Mishra served as a Supreme Court judge from July 7, 2014, to September 2, 2020, before retiring from the bench.

Following his retirement, he was appointed as the chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on June 2, 2021, a position he held until June 1, 2024. Born on September 3, 1955, in Gwalior, Justice Mishra began his legal career in 1978, specialising in constitutional, civil, industrial, criminal, and service matters at the Madhya Pradesh High Court.

In 1998-99, he made history by becoming the youngest Chairman of the Bar Council of India. His judicial career commenced on October 25, 1999, when he was appointed as a judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.

Justice Mishra later served as the Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court from November 26, 2010, to December 14, 2012, before assuming the role of Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court.

He was elevated to the Supreme Court on July 7, 2014. Justice Mishra's tenure on the Supreme Court bench was marked by significant cases. He leaves behind a legacy of 132 judgements during his six-year tenure at the Supreme Court. Known for his rulings in property law, land acquisition, and constitutional matters, Justice Mishra's contributions continue to shape Indian jurisprudence.

The position of Ombudsman and Ethics Officer in the BCCI has a notable history. The first-ever Ombudsman was Justice Ajit Prakash Shah, a former Chief Justice of the Delhi and Madras High Courts, who was appointed in 2015.

Subsequently, Justice D.K. Jain, a former Supreme Court judge, was appointed to the role in 2019, followed by Justice Vineet Saran in 2022. Justice Mishra's appointment adds another illustrious name to this legacy. With his extensive legal experience and a

career spanning decades, his new role is expected to bring valuable insights and uphold ethical standards in Indian cricket administration.

Retired SC Justice Arun Mishra appointed as BCCI Ombudsman

<https://www.millenniumpost.in/sports/retired-sc-justice-arun-mishra-appointed-as-bcci-ombudsman-595167>

BY Agencies17 Jan 2025 12:30 PM

New Delhi: Former Supreme Court judge Justice Arun Mishra has been appointed as Ombudsman of the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI).

Mishra will also function as the BCCI Ethics Officer. He served in the apex court from July 7, 2014, to September 2, 2020 before being appointed as the chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on June 2, 2021, a position he held until June 1, 2024. Mishra, born on September 3, 1955 in Gwalior in a family of lawyers, had decided around 97,000 cases as a judge of high courts of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Calcutta.

He was appointed as a judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court on October 25, 1999 and was later appointed as the Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court on November 26, 2010. He was later appointed as the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court on December 14, 2012. A legal luminary, Mishra has also contributed immensely to betterment of legal education in the country.

Women of Telangana's Lagacherla struggle as men desert village fearing arrest

<https://www.thenewsminute.com/telangana/women-of-telanganas-lagacherla-struggle-as-men-desert-village-fearing-arrest>

While the six month long protest against land acquisition for the Pharma village project has ended, residents of Lagacherla said police cases against protestors have forced the men to stay away.

Written by: [Anjana Meenakshi](#) Edited by: [Sudipto Mondal](#) Published on: 17 Jan 2025, 2:31 pm

Women of Lagacherla, the village in Telangana's Vikarabad district, which witnessed large scale protests against land acquisition, go about their day-to-day chores at the crack of dawn: tending to the herd of goats, sending their teenage offspring off to schools. But in public squares and homes, the men are missing.

'It has been this way for more than two months," said 42-year-old Sugunamma, when TNM met her in the first week of January. The men absconded fearing arrests following the protests against the Pharma Village project. The village, populated predominantly by the Lambada tribe, has witnessed the arrest of over sixty men since November 2024. "Around 40-50 others are on the run from the police," said Kisti Bai, a 60-year-old resident.

Sugunamma said she hears from her husband, once every fortnight. "He gets hold of a passerby's phone. He remembers my number so he calls and asks me not to worry. That's my only assurance for now."

Lagacherla's residents have been on the edge since August 2024, when Telangana Chief Minister Revanth Reddy announced that he would develop pharma clusters to promote Telangana as India's life sciences hub. The village-based clusters were touted as a sustainable and decentralised alternative to the previous Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS) government's Pharma City Project which was planned in Mucherla, near Hyderabad.

According to the new government's vision, each pharma village will cover 1,000 to 2,000 acres and will house between 20 to 30 companies. The entire project is estimated at Rs 1 lakh crore.

The clusters were to come up in villages of several districts including Vikarabad. Kodangal, under which Lagacherla falls, is a constituency from where Chief Minister Revanth Reddy has won thrice so far. "We danced and celebrated with a DJ stereo

when Congress won the Assembly elections. We didn't think we would be betrayed like this," Kisti Bai adds.

Bowing to protests, the Congress government announced in November 2024 that they would withdraw the pharma project in Lagacherla. CM Reddy said that non-polluting industries would replace the Pharma Village project and assured that enhanced compensation for acquiring land would be discussed. "Why will I trouble the people of my own constituency?" the CM told a delegation of Left leaders after the project was scrapped.

And yet, the tense situation in Lagacherla offers evidence that trouble persists. Despite the CM's assurances, the government has made no move to mend bridges with the residents of the village after the uprising. On the ground, the police continue to play hardball. Several men are still absconding or in prison and the women suffer economic and emotional hardships.

According to a complaint given by the farmers to a delegation of the **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)**, on November 11, 2024, hundreds of police personnel accompanied by local goons raided the village and assaulted the protestors. "They did not even spare pregnant women," the complaint [notes](#). The complaint alleges that the police harassed, tortured and falsely implicated the residents of Lagacherla under different charges for protesting against land acquisition.

'Only usurping tribals' land,' remark residents

The NHRC report observes that the land traditionally belonged to persons from SC/ST and OBC communities. This was also an issue raised by Lagacherla's women. Both Kisti Bai and Sugunamma are of the view that the attempt to take away their land has a caste dimension.

"The state government's attempts at land grabbing was aided completely by few of the forward caste Kapus and the Congress' Mandal president A Shekar, who belongs to the Balija community," alleges Sugunamma. "They kept calling us, saying why don't you come and talk about it? Why protest? The state will compensate you well," she said. "Their lands are fine," said Kisti Bai, a 60-year-old woman. "They only seem to want Lamadolla Bhoomi (land owned by Lambadas)," she said.

Women of Lagacherla await husbands' return

"Its been a month since my husband got arrested," said Manju Naik, a 27-year-old resident of Lagacherla. "IVik have put my kids in school in Hyderabad and live all by myself here. Living is difficult. I have to go for my regular labour work and tend to the goats we herd. The state cannot compensate us for this loss, can they?"

Most women TNM met had stories to share that raised questions about state excesses. Kisti Bai said repeated visits by police to Lagacherla scared her son, who finally absconded. "This is my grandson," she remarks, pointing to an eight-year-old boy next to her. "Our entire harvest is lost because my son wasn't available to work. It's difficult as we have to take care of the children and tend to our herds and the farm. We also don't know what the health of our men is like. If they are safe or not, if they are eating or sleeping securely," she said.

Apart from the police excesses, the forceful land grabbing and arrests have affected the livelihoods of Lagacherla's women. "Since the men aren't there, we end up doing double the work for half the income. Earlier, I could just go and work as a labourer or work on our land. Now farming has taken a hit because we don't know how to drive tractors. So our farm lands are affected," Sugunamma said. "Men took care of the finances. The increase in work load is one aspect. But without the men, the sense of safety also doesn't exist," she adds.

Sugunamma's friend, Seetha said she earns just enough to feed herself and her children. "My husband is absconding. We used to earn up to Rs 20,000 earlier per month. Now I work whenever it's possible but the money I earn is just enough to buy groceries," she said.

Allegations of violence

Even before the November 11 protest when farmers were arrested, the protestors were charged with violence. When talks with Shekar, the most accessible Congress leader, failed, the protesting farmers locked him up in the gram panchayat office on October 25, 2024. This led to Vikarabad District Collector Prateek Jain visiting Lagacherla on November 11. While Jain issued a statement saying he wasn't attacked by the residents of Lagacherla, TNM has accessed several FIRs based on which farmers were arrested for instigating violence.

Vikarabad Collector Prateek Jain also requested the media to not dub the incident an attack. "There were certain instigators, yes. But the farmers themselves called us to speak and we went. A clash broke out and things got heated up. They are all our farmers, our people and I request the media not to view this as an attack on me or use the word attack," he said.

Despite this, three FIRs were filed against the protestors for stopping Jain's vehicle and "attacking him, the additional collector Lingya Naik and Kondangal Area Development Authority (KADA) special officer Venkat Reddy." The main charges here too are causing harm to a public servant, attempt to murder and the relevant sections of the Prevention of Damage to Public Property (PDPPA) Act, 1984.

TNM accessed four First Information Reports linked to Lagacherla protests. In the first, nine people were booked under various sections of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) dealing with wrongful confinement, assault, criminal force against a public servant and preventing them from performing their duties, as well as attempted murder.

Jakkula Lakshman, a lawyer closely associated with the opposition Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS), who represented most of Lagcherla's protestors told TNM that a major reason hindering the bail of the protestors was the charge of attempt-to-murder. "This is also the reason several men are absconding despite their names not being in the FIR," Lakshman said. He considers the arrest of men under the false charge of attempt-to-murder as unfair and illegal.

How land acquisition is panning out

As per the District Collector's public statement, the public hearing was called for by the residents of the village instead of the district administration. "We just knew that our lands are going to go because officials at the Telangana Grameena Bank told us. No hearing or meeting was held before that," a male resident out on bail told TNM on the condition of anonymity.

The BRS has been highly critical of the Congress government's recent attempts to acquire land for the Pharma Village project. Lost in the din is however the fact that the LARR 2013 Act was amended to make it toothless by BRS when it was in power.

Any large land acquisition process used to entail a public hearing as per the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act (LARR) of 2013.

The LARR Act imposes several checks and restrictions on how land must be acquired. For instance, it specifies that a gram sabha must be convened to discuss land acquisition as part of its social impact assessment.

However, provisions like the gram sabha meeting and social impact assessment were done away with by the previous KCR government when they brought in the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2016.

Interestingly enough, the Congress, in defense of several farmers, had slammed the BRS government for altering the land acquisition law and defrauding the farmers. It is using the same law now to acquire lands for the Pharma Village projects.

In November 2024, CM Revanth said that he had instructed officials to offer three times the market value of the land to farmers. "We will pay the highest compensation. No one will give his or her land willingly, but I promise to give Rs 30 lakh if the land value is Rs

10 lakh at present,” the CM said while addressing a public meeting as part of “Praja Vijayotsavalu” to mark one year of the Telangana Congress’ rule.

However, the LARR Act brought in by the Congress-led United Progressive Alliance (UPA) in 2013 makes it clear that “compensation for the owners of the acquired land shall be four times the market value in case of rural areas and twice in urban areas”. Lagacherla farmers also remark that they are unclear about what the compensation is but the CM’s statements do indicate a dilution of the compensation promised under the 2013 Act.

While the state has temporarily halted the Pharma villages project, Sugunamma said the situation hasn’t improved. “Even those who are out on bail have to report to the police station every week. We don’t want pharma or other industries, non-polluting or otherwise. For one, we want our men back. If the only way the state can provide jobs is by grabbing our lands, we don’t want that,” she said.

NHRC for remedial steps for tribal settlers' plight in Odisha villages

<https://www.msn.com/en-in/news/India/nhrc-for-remedial-steps-for-tribal-settlers-plight-in-odisha-villages/ar-AA1xnc32?apiversion=v2&noservercache=1&domshim=1&renderwebcomponents=1&wseo=1&batchservertelemetry=1&noservertelemetry=1>

Story by Statesman News Service

• 13h • 1 min read

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has directed the administration of Odisha's Keonjhar district to ensure the needful action and submit the action taken report within four weeks on the denial of basic amenities and houses under government-sponsored schemes to the tribal settlers in two villages of the mineral-rich region. The NHRC, in a fresh reminder to the district authorities, passed the order on a petition filed by human rights lawyer Radhakanta Tripathy.

The complainant had sought the intervention of the Commission towards the plight of residents in Jagannathpur and Bharabhadrapur villages, which are home to mostly from ST community.

Due to lack of education, superstition is prevalent in the district, which resulted in dozens of murders every year. Potable drinking water and other basic amenities as prescribed under the Odisha Panchayat Raj Act have yet not been provided to the villagers, the petition highlighte.

NHRC for remedial steps for tribal settlers plight in Odisha villages

<https://www.thestatesman.com/india/nhrc-for-remedial-steps-for-tribal-settlers-plight-in-odisha-villages-1503387698.html>

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Statesman News Service | Bhubaneswar | January 17, 2025 7:20 pm

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