

मानवाधिकार आयोग ने शुरू की जांच

जासं, प्रतापगढ़ : नगर कोतवाली के इंस्पेक्टर रहे प्रवीण कुशवाहा के खिलाफ दुर्व्यवहार के लगे आरोपों की जांच मानवाधिकार आयोग ने शुरू कर दी है। बुधवार को लखनऊ से आई टीम ने इंस्पेक्टर और संबंधित पुलिसकर्मियों के बयान दर्ज किए।

साल 2020 में जुलाई के महीने में भाजयुमो कार्यकर्ता सुनील कुमार तहरीर लेकर कोतवाली नगर गए थे। उनका कहना था कि एक व्यक्ति ने मुख्यमंत्री के खिलाफ अभद्र

टिप्पणी की है, इसका मुकदमा दर्ज किया जाए। उस वक्त कोतवाल रहे प्रवीण कुशवाहा ने कहा था कि तहरीर को पैड पर लिखकर लाइये। इस पर आपत्ति करने पर कुशवाहा व सिपाहियों ने कार्यकर्ता को अपमानित कर दिया था। कुछ देर बाद इस बात की जानकारी होने पर कोतवाली पहुंचे भाजयुमो नेता वरुण सिंह से भी कुशवाहा ने तहरीर पैड पर लेकर आने को कहा तो कहासुनी होने लगी थी। कोतवाली में काफी हंगामा हुआ था।

एनएचआरसी ने गुजरात सरकार से कहा- हर छह माह पर कैदियों की टीबी व एड्स की जांच कराएं

<http://thewirehindi.com/185453/screen-prison-inmates-every-6-months-for-tb-aids-nhrc-to-gujarat-govt/>

गुजरात में सूरत के एक केंद्रीय कारागार में क्षय रोग (टीबी) के अधिक मामले सामने आने के बाद राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने राज्य सरकार और जेलों के प्रमुख से कारागार में बंद कैदियों की हर छह महीने पर टीबी और एचआईवी की जांच कराने को कहा है. अधिकारियों ने मंगलवार को यह जानकारी दी.

एनएचआरसी ने एक बयान में कहा कि आयोग ने सुझाव दिया है कि बीमारी के कारण जिन कैदियों की हालत नाजुक है, सरकार को उनकी सजा कम करने पर प्राथमिकता से विचार करना चाहिए.

आयोग ने राज्य सरकार से लाजपुर केंद्रीय कारागार और अस्पताल में कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने और जल्द से जल्द रिक्त पदों को भरने को कहा है.

बयान में कहा गया, 'लाजपुर केंद्रीय कारागार, सूरत में टीबी के मरीजों की अधिक संख्या के मद्देनजर एनएचआरसी ने जेल महानिदेशक और राज्य सरकार को सुझाव दिया है कि बंदियों की हर छह महीने पर टीबी और एचआईवी/एड्स की जांच कराई जाए ताकि समय रहते उनका उपचार हो सके और बीमारी को फैलने से रोका जा सके.'

आयोग ने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि जिन कैदियों की हालत नाजुक है, सरकार को उनकी सजा कम करने पर प्राथमिकता से विचार करना चाहिए.

एक मजिस्ट्रेट जांच की रिपोर्ट में जेल में कई कैदियों को टीबी होने की जानकारी सामने आने के बाद आयोग की सदस्य ज्योतिका कालरा के नेतृत्व में एनएचआरसी के एक दल ने जेल का दौरा किया था.

बयान के अनुसार, उक्त जेल में उचित चिकित्सा नहीं मिलने के कारण 21 साल के एक विचाराधीन कैदी की 15 जुलाई 2020 टीबी से मौत हो गई थी जो 27 अप्रैल 2019 को जेल में आने के वक्त स्वस्थ था.

समाचार एजेंसी पीटीआई के मुताबिक, आयोग ने यह भी सिफारिश की कि सरकार को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर अंतिम रूप से बीमार रोगियों की सजा को कम करने पर विचार करना चाहिए. सजा को कम करने के लिए सरकार को सीआरपीसी की धारा 433 के तहत प्रदान किए गए सभी मामलों पर विचार करना चाहिए, न कि केवल सीआरपीसी की धारा 433 ए के तहत आने वाले मामलों पर.

आयोग ने यह भी कहा है कि प्रत्येक कैदी के प्रवेश या जेल में प्रवेश के समय एनएचआरसी द्वारा निर्धारित प्रारूप के अनुसार उसकी प्रारंभिक स्वास्थ्य जांच पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए.

BJP सांसद के घर पर बम फेंका: बंगाल के बैरकपुर से सांसद अर्जुन सिंह के घर पर क्रूड बम से हमला, भाजपा प्रदेशा...

<https://www.bhaskar.com/national/news/west-bengal-violence-latest-update-dilip-ghosh-on-tmc-after-bomb-attack-on-bjp-mp-arjun-singhs-house-128902408.html?fbclid=IwAR2dobAGiPhg0gt-2ovlYLa2CnvvfVSdfX3Dxl8-xn1mBggwpCAwa xDtf8& branch match id=link-964049113158809381>

पश्चिम बंगाल में चुनाव के बाद भी हिंसा की घटनाएं थमने का नाम नहीं ले रही है। पश्चिम बंगाल में BJP सांसद अर्जुन सिंह के घर पर बुधवार सुबह 6.30 बजे क्रूड बम से हमला हुआ।

बताया जा रहा है कि बम फेंकने वाले 3 आरोपी बाइक पर सवार होकर आए थे। अर्जुन बंगाल की बैरकपुर लोकसभा सीट से सांसद हैं। राज्यपाल जगदीप धनखड़ ने बमबारी की घटना पर चिंता जाहिर की है। उन्होंने कहा है कि इस तरह की घटनाओं से राज्य की कानून व्यवस्था पर सवाल खड़े होते हैं।

बंगाल भाजपा अध्यक्ष दिलीप घोष ने घटना के लिए तृणमूल कांग्रेस को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है। घटना के बाद पहुंची पुलिस ने मामले की जांच शुरू कर दी है। पुलिस CCTV फुटेज के जरिए आरोपियों की पहचान करने की कोशिश कर रही है। घटना के बाद सांसद के घर के सामने बड़ी तादाद में सुरक्षाबलों को तैनात कर दिया गया है।

बंगाल चुनाव के बाद भी हुई थी हिंसा

बंगाल में 2 मई को चुनाव के नतीजे आए थे। इसके बाद राज्य में हिंसा के कई मामले सामने आए थे। इसमें करीब 20 लोगों की मौत हुई थी। हिंसा की जांच के लिए राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) का एक दल बंगाल गया था और कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट में रिपोर्ट सब्मिट की थी। आयोग ने हिंसा को लेकर अदालत से कहा था कि बंगाल में कानून का शासन नहीं, बल्कि शासक का कानून चलता है। बंगाल हिंसा के मामलों की जांच राज्य से बाहर की जानी चाहिए।

ममता ने रिपोर्ट लीक करने पर ऐतराज जताया था

चुनाव के बाद बंगाल में हुई हिंसा पर 13 जुलाई को कोर्ट में पेश की गई थी। रिपोर्ट के कुछ न्यूज चैनल और वेबसाइट्स पर खुलासे के बाद ममता बनर्जी ने ऐतराज जाहिर किया था। ममता ने कहा था कि आयोग को न्यायपालिका का सम्मान करना चाहिए और इस रिपोर्ट को लीक नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। इस रिपोर्ट को केवल कोर्ट के सामने रखना चाहिए था।

In West Bengal, survivors of heinous crimes and trafficking are ...

<https://scroll.in/article/1004781/with-just-rs-5000-in-compensation-fund-west-bengal-struggles-to-pay-trafficking-survivors>

West Bengal's State Legal Services Authority is unable to compensate survivors of heinous crimes such as trafficking, rape and acid attack as mandated because it has only Rs 5,000 left in its account. This was revealed to the Calcutta High Court by an State Legal Services Authority lawyer on July 30 while it was hearing a case related to the non-payment of a Rs 4-lakh compensation awarded to a trafficking survivor in 2019.

The petitioner's case is no exception. Consider the following instances:

In August, 29 survivors of human trafficking wrote to chief minister Mamata Banerjee complaining about non-payment of compensation. The District Legal Services Authority in North-24 Parganas and South-24 Parganas had awarded all of them sums ranging from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 6.5 lakh. Though five were ordered compensation in 2019, 16 in 2020-'21 and eight in 2021, none of them has been paid yet. The letter pointed out that the State Legal Services Authority was claiming fund shortage to explain the delay in payment.

Another non-governmental organisation working with trafficking survivors, which wishes to remain anonymous, told IndiaSpend that 66 trafficking survivors related to the 25 cases that it monitored in West Bengal were awarded compensation since 2017. However, only one has been paid. Another 13 survivors have been awarded interim compensation pertaining to nine cases. Only two had been paid till end-August. Zarina Khatoon (name changed), who was trafficked at the age of 20 in 2016, had applied for compensation on September 18, 2018, and was awarded Rs 4 lakh as compensation in September 2019. She is yet to be paid.

The Victim Compensation Fund, set up by states under the Centre's direction, is earmarked for survivors of all violent crimes that require rehabilitation. However, in this investigation, we focus on survivors of human trafficking because it is rampant in the state, as we establish later.

Trafficked women are forced into prostitution and often repeatedly raped in captivity, according to activist groups. They are also often ostracised by their community, making rehabilitation hard.

After all this, waiting for up to three years for compensation is distressing, survivors told us. What hobbles this scheme launched by the West Bengal government in 2017? Our investigation revealed a critical gap between the amount awarded as compensation and the money the state allocates for the purpose.

West Bengal has been a major source state for human trafficking: In 2013, 2014 and 2015, the state recorded 18.5% or 3,020 of the 16,283 such cases reported countrywide. The state accounted for one-tenth of India's trafficking cases in 2017 and 2018. The 2016 data had certain anomalies and were objected to by the state government.

Asked about the compensation grievances, a senior minister in the state government refused to respond but added: "The fund comes from the department of home and hill affairs of which the chief minister herself is in charge. None except her will speak on this."

Fund not enough

The state is supposed to make a budgetary allocation for the compensation fund, and the secretary of the State Legal Services Authority is designated as the authority that operates the funds and makes payments. But the fund is now nearly empty: The West Bengal State Legal Services Authority had written to the state government on June 17 requesting funds, but was yet to receive any till August 10, the authority informed the Calcutta High Court in the case mentioned earlier.

The West Bengal budget document for 2019-'20 shows that the actual spending under the "Compensation Under the Victim Compensation Scheme" was Rs 3 crore, whereas the state's District Legal Services Authorities had awarded Rs 4.44 crore in compensation in that financial year.

Between April 2016 and March 2020, the District Legal Services Authorities awarded Rs 10.25 crore as compensation, but the government had spent only Rs 9.11 crore on the fund till March 2020. Between April 2016 and March 2019, the District Legal Services Authorities awarded compensation totalling Rs 5.8 crore. (The budget documents we examined do not have any references prior to 2018-'19 since the scheme in Bengal was launched in 2017.) In 2018-'19, the actuals spent stood at Rs 6.11 crore, Rs 31 lakh more than what had been awarded till the end of March 2019.

In 2020-'21, the District Legal Services Authorities have awarded a total of Rs 3.23 crore as compensation, while the revised state estimate for the fund for the corresponding year was Rs 3.03 crore.

"It takes great courage and determination on the part of a trafficking survivor to face the scrutiny of her narrative and the stigma associated with it to get the compensation awarded in the first place. Such delay in being paid thereafter is demoralising, to say the least," said Rokeya Khan (name changed), who is in her early 20s.

Khan, who was kidnapped and trafficked into prostitution at age 13 in 2012, escaped a brothel in Pune's Budhwar Peth area with the help of a client in 2017. She later accompanied the West Bengal Criminal Investigation Department's anti-human trafficking unit to Pune to help identify the traffickers. This led to the arrest of four men from across West Bengal and Maharashtra.

Khan was awarded compensation a year after she applied, on December 8, 2020, but she has yet to be paid. Few trafficking survivors pursue the legal process to justice as keenly as Khan, said members of the NGO, Goranbose Gram Bikash Kendra, that

assisted her. Khan is currently working with a survivors' collective, Bandhan Mukti, in South 24-Parganas district.

Marginalised survivors

A 2020 study backed by the National Human Rights Commission noted that "prostitution was the key purpose [of trafficking] in West Bengal" and that a large majority of the state's trafficking survivors earned less than Rs 5,000 a month. "They mostly belong to SCs [Scheduled Castes] and Scheduled Tribes," said the report.

State compensation for survivors of heinous crimes was made possible by legislation based on the recommendation of the Justice VS Malimath-led Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System in 2003. The panel said it was the state's obligation to compensate a victim, irrespective of whether the offender is apprehended, convicted or acquitted, and recommended that a victim compensation fund be set up.

Representational image. Photo credit: AFP

Subsequently, in 2008, the Code of Criminal Procedure was amended to insert section 357A, the provisions of which require states to prepare their own victim compensation schemes. The District Legal Services Authorities and State Legal Services Authorities are required to award compensation following the guidelines of the National Legal Services Authority.

The system actually started functioning after the Central government notified, on October 14, 2015, the establishment of the Central Victim Compensation Fund Scheme. It also asked the states on July 13, 2016, to notify their own victim compensation schemes.

West Bengal, thereafter, replaced its Victim Compensation Scheme of 2012, which offered a maximum amount of Rs 20,000 as compensation for rape, with the new Victim Compensation Scheme of 2017. The minimum compensation for rape was set at Rs 3 lakh, as per central government guidelines.

Poor compensation record

An analysis of the data on compensation and trafficking trends show that West Bengal, which accounted for 7.54% of India's population in 2011, had recorded 10.3% of India's total human trafficking cases in 2017 and 2018 (The state did not share 2019 data with the National Crime Records Bureau). But the state's compensation record was poor in comparison to its crime record.

Between April 2018 and March 2021, West Bengal received only 2.3% of the total applications for compensation in the country (1,055 of 46,249) and the compensation awarded made only 1.99% (Rs 10.55 crore) of the total amount (Rs 529.4 crore) awarded in the country, as per National Legal Services Authority.

The fund is also meant for survivors of other forms of atrocities, apart from trafficking, as we said. There is a specific guideline for acid attack survivors – they must be paid Rs 1 lakh within 15 days from being reported to the District Legal Services Authority, and the rest Rs 2 lakh “positively” within two months of that. But there is no timeline for victims of human trafficking or rape.

In 2018, West Bengal recorded India’s highest number of acid attack cases –50 of 228 cases nationally, around 22%. These 50 cases involved 53 survivors, 38 of whom were women. But human trafficking is a much bigger problem in the state, as the data shows. In 2018, the state recorded 172 cases of human trafficking involving 262 survivors.

IndiaSpend emailed the state home secretary for a response but none was received till the night of September 6. The story will be updated with his response if we receive it.

Few seek compensation

The survivors’ struggle does not end even after the order for compensation is given, experiences of the survivors reveal. In the letter to the chief minister, members of three trafficking survivors’ collectives, Bandhan Mukti, Utthan and Bijoyini, that together have about 150 members, said that getting an order for compensation itself meant undergoing the traumatic experience of retelling their stories repeatedly before the police and the District Legal Services Authority.

“After my rescue, I was nearly ostracised by my own village,” said Suchitra Shikari (name changed), who applied for the compensation on May 3, 2018. “I sought help from the local panchayat and other administrative officers but none heeded. I was even told that just because I had been trafficked I was not entitled to any privilege. Then, NGO workers helped me apply to the District Legal Services Authority. Getting the compensation awarded was itself hard enough a battle.”

She was awarded Rs 4 lakh as compensation – Rs 1 lakh for human trafficking and Rs 3 lakh for rape – on December 8, 2020.

NGO workers engaged in anti-trafficking activities said there are multiple reasons why few survivors in West Bengal apply for compensation. In states like Bihar, Odisha and Rajasthan, a large number of human trafficking survivors are men rescued from bonded labour. But in West Bengal, most of the trafficking survivors are women rescued from prostitution: 93.15% (735 of 789) of rescued trafficking victims from West Bengal in 2017 and 2018 were girls and women, as per the NCRB data.

“We have to keep in mind that trafficking survivors, especially women, are victims of many betrayals,” said Subhasree Raptan, who works with the Goranbose Gram Bikas Kendra that works towards prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of human trafficking survivors in South 24-Parganas district. “They do not tend to trust people easily. Revealing what they underwent before any authority is a mentally stressful task for them.” Many survivors tend not to pursue the legal battle, she said.

There are also problems related to documentation. Raptan cited the example of a minor from South 24-Parganas who had been trafficked to Maharashtra and had her Aadhaar card registered in Maharashtra by the offenders. All these documents had to be modified to reflect her real identity before the legal process could begin. Several others had no identity card of any kind; some were school dropouts with no documents indicating their educational qualification.

Shambhu Nanda, the programme coordinator at Partners for Anti-Trafficking, an umbrella of eight NGOs working against human trafficking in the district of North 24-Parganas, said the lack of awareness explained why few survivors apply for compensation. "We have come across several survivors who were rescued more than a year ago but neither the police nor shelter home authorities informed them about the compensation scheme," Nanda said.

हस्तक्षेप के बाद संपत्ति के असली मालिक का नाम जबलपुर जिले के राजस्व रिकॉर्ड में बहाल: एनएचआरसी

<https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/india/nhrc-restored-the-name-of-the-real-owner-of-the-property-after-the-intervention-in-the-revenue-records-of-jabalpur-district/articleshow/86046510.cms>

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने बुधवार को कहा कि उसके हस्तक्षेप के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में एक संपत्ति के असली मालिक का नाम जबलपुर जिले के राजस्व रिकॉर्ड में बहाल कर दिया गया है। इससे पहले, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने जिला कलेक्टर को नोटिस जारी करते हुए कहा था कि यह "आश्चर्यजनक है कि बिना किसी प्रक्रिया का पालन किए भूमि अभिलेखों में प्रविष्टियां कैसे बदल दी गईं और शिकायतकर्ता को अवैध रूप से उसके स्वामित्व अधिकारों से वंचित कर दिया गया।"

आयोग ने एक बयान में कहा कि एनएचआरसी के नोटिसों के जवाब में "आखिरकार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया गया है कि एक आवासीय संपत्ति के असली मालिक का नाम जबलपुर जिले के राजस्व रिकॉर्ड में बहाल कर दिया गया है।"

कलेक्टर की उपस्थिति के लिए सशर्त समन जारी किए जाने के बाद ही राज्य सरकार ने अंततः सूचित किया कि गलती को सुधारा लिया है।

बयान में कहा गया है कि शिकायतकर्ता का नाम तकनीकी या लिपिकीय गलतियों के कारण खसरा से गायब हो गया था न कि किसी सक्षम अधिकारी के आदेश के तहत।

शिकायतकर्ता ने पिछले साल 5 अगस्त को आरोप लगाया था कि उसने जबलपुर जिले की गोरखपुर तहसील में एक पंजीकृत डीड के जरिए 12 जुलाई 1996 को 1,500 वर्ग फुट का प्लॉट खरीदा था। लेकिन उसने पाया कि भूमि के म्यूटेशन के लगभग 20 साल बाद उसका नाम राजस्व रिकॉर्ड से गायब हो गया था।

NHRC ensures correction in revenue records in Jabalpur district

<https://www.freepressjournal.in/bhopal/nhrc-ensures-correction-in-revenue-records-in-jabalpur-district>

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in response to its notices has been informed by the government of Madhya Pradesh that the name of the rightful owner of residential property has been restored in the revenue records of Jabalpur district.

Earlier, while issuing the notices to the District Collector, the Commission had observed that it was astonishing how entries in the land records were altered without following any procedure and the complainant had been illegally deprived of his ownership rights.

However, it was only after the conditional summons were issued for the appearance of the Collector that the Government of Madhya Pradesh finally informed that the mistake was corrected.

The name of the complainant had disappeared from Khasra due to technical/clerical mistakes and not under the order of any competent authority, they added.

On August 5, 2020, the complainant had alleged that he had purchased a 1500 sq feet plot in Gorakhpur tehsil of Jabalpur district vide registered deed in his name dated July 12, 1996, but he discovered that after about 20 years of the mutation of the land, his name had disappeared from the revenue records.

Allegedly, the Patwari and the Tehsildar, instead of correcting the revenue records, advised him to go for the mutation of the land again. Thereafter, he approached the District Collector but despite his orders, the concerned Patwari did not correct the revenue records, and hence, he approached the NHRC seeking intervention in the matter.

ANI News/Big News Network.com/ Sify.com/ Lokmat News English/ Devdiscourse/
LatestLY

NHRC ensures restoration of rightful owner's name of land in revenue records of MP's Jabalpur

<https://www.aninews.in/news/national/general-news/nhrc-ensures-restoration-of-rightful-owners-name-of-land-in-revenue-records-of-mps-jabalpur20210908190515>

<https://www.bignewsnetwork.com/news/271065830/nhrc-ensures-restoration-of-rightful-owner-name-of-land>

<https://www.sify.com/news/nhrc-ensures-restoration-of-rightful-owners-name-of-land-in-revenue-records-of-mps-jabalpur-news-national-vjioaceichceb.html>

<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/law-order/1722676-nhrc-ensures-restoration-of-rightful-owners-name-of-land-in-revenue-records-of-mps-jabalpur>

<https://www.latestly.com/agency-news/india-news-nhrc-ensures-restoration-of-rightful-owners-name-of-land-in-revenue-records-of-mps-jabalpur-2830087.html>

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in response to its notices has been informed by the government of Madhya Pradesh that the name of the rightful owner of residential property has been restored in the revenue records of Jabalpur district. Earlier, while issuing the notices to the District Collector, the Commission had observed that it was astonishing how entries in the land records were altered without following any procedure and the complainant had been illegally deprived of his ownership rights. However, it was only after the conditional summons were issued for the appearance of the Collector that the Government of Madhya Pradesh finally informed that the mistake was corrected.

The name of the complainant had disappeared from the Khasra due to technical/clerical mistakes and not under the order of any competent authority, they added. On August 5, 2020, the complainant had alleged that he had purchased a 1500 Sq. feet plot in Gorakhpur tehsil of Jabalpur district vide registered deed in his name dated July 12, 1996, but he discovered that after about twenty years of the mutation of the land, his name had disappeared from the revenue records. Allegedly, the Patwari and the Tehsildar, instead of correcting the revenue records, advised him to go for the mutation of the land again. Thereafter, he approached the District Collector but despite his orders, the concerned Patwari did not correct the revenue records, and hence, he approached the NHRC seeking intervention in the matter.

NHRC ensures restoring name of rightful owner of land in revenue records of Jabalpur

<http://www.uniindia.com/~nhrc-ensures-restoring-name-of-rightful-owner-of-land-in-revenue-records-of-jabalpur/India/news/2500254.html>

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has ensured restoring the name of the rightful owner of the land in revenue records of Madhya Pradesh's Jabalpur district. 'The NHRC, in response to its notices, has been finally informed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh that the name of the rightful owner of a residential property has been restored back in the revenue records of Jabalpur District,' the NHRC said in a statement on Wednesday. Earlier, while issuing the notices to the District Collector, the Commission had observed that it was astonishing how entries in the land records were altered without following any procedure and the complainant had been illegally deprived from his ownership rights. 'However, it was only after the conditional summons were issued for the appearance of the Collector that the Government of Madhya Pradesh finally informed that the mistake was corrected. The name of the complainant had disappeared from the Khasra due to technical/clerical mistakes and not under the order of any competent authority,' it said. 'On 05.08.2020, the complainant had alleged that he had purchased a 1500 Sq. feet plot in Gorakhpur Tehsil of Jabalpur District vide registered deed in his name dated 12.07.1996. But he discovered that after about twenty years of the mutation of the land, his name had disappeared from the revenue records,' the statement said. 'Allegedly, the Patwari and Tehsildar, instead of correcting the revenue records, advised him to go for the mutation of the land again. Thereafter, he approached the District Collector but despite the orders of the District Collector, the concerned Patwari did not correct the revenue records and hence, he approached the NHRC seeking intervention in the matter,' the statement added.

Outlook India/ LatestLY/Devdiscourse/ NYOOOZ

After intervention, name of rightful owner of property restored in revenue records in Jabalpur: NHRC

<https://www.outlookindia.com/newscroll/after-intervention-name-of-rightful-owner-of-property-restored-in-revenue-records-in-jabalpur-nhrc/2156444>

<https://www.latestly.com/agency-news/india-news-after-intervention-name-of-rightful-owner-of-property-restored-in-revenue-records-in-jabalpur-nhrc-2830689.html>

<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/politics/1723005-after-intervention-name-of-rightful-owner-of-property-restored-in-revenue-records-in-jabalpur-nhrc>

<https://www.nyoooz.com/news/delhi/1608840/after-intervention-name-of-rightful-owner-of-property-restored-in-revenue-records-in-jabalpur-nhrc/>

The NHRC on Wednesday said post its intervention, the name of the rightful owner of a property in Madhya Pradesh has been restored in the revenue records of Jabalpur district after it had "disappeared" from it.

Earlier, while issuing notices to the district collector, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had observed that it was "astonishing how entries in the land records were altered without following any procedure and the complainant had been illegally deprived from his ownership rights".

The NHRC, in response to its notices, has been "finally informed by the Madhya Pradesh government that the name of the rightful owner of a residential property has been restored in the revenue records of Jabalpur district", the rights panel said in a statement.

It was only after conditional summons were issued for the appearance of the collector that the state government finally informed that the mistake was corrected, it added.

The name of the complainant had disappeared from the "khasra" due to technical or clerical mistakes and not under the order of any competent authority, the statement said.

On August 5 last year, the complainant had alleged that he had purchased a 1,500 sq ft plot in Gorakhpur tehsil of Jabalpur district through a registered deed in his name, dated July 12, 1996. But he found that after about 20 years of the mutation of the land, his name had disappeared from the revenue records, it said.

Allegedly, the patwari and tehsildar, instead of correcting the revenue records, advised him to go for the mutation of the land again, the statement said.

Thereafter, he approached the district collector but despite the orders of the collector, the patwari concerned did not correct the revenue records and hence, he approached the NHRC seeking intervention in the matter, it said. PTI KND