

## **Indian Railways to install urinals in engines after 10,000 loco pilots unanimously demand facility**

<https://www.timesnownews.com/business-economy/companies/indian-railways-to-install-urinals-in-engines-after-10000-loco-pilots-unanimously-demand-facility-article-94305294>

The Indian Railways has finally agreed to build urinals in engines after more than 10,000 locomotive pilots requested the national carrier to provide the facility at the earliest. Only 97 out of 14,000 locomotives of Indian Railways currently have the facility. The Railways in an internal survey conducted last month found that locomotive pilots unanimously demanded the facility as have to leave the locomotives and answer nature's call out in the open during an emergency. The situation is even worse for women drivers who found loco duty to be extremely taxing as they had to vacate their posts and go to passenger coaches during an emergency.

The Railways sought feedback from its running staff on urinals in August after pilots had complained that they have to relieve themselves in unhygienic conditions due to absence of a lavatory in the locomotive. The Railway Board earlier said that it would take a decision on model of urinal after receiving the feedback from survey.

Female Members of the All India Loco Running Staff Association (AILRSA) said women preferred a job desk assignment to piloting one due to absence of any toilets in the locos. Indian Railways employee over 1,000 women loco pilots.

The Indian Railway Loco Running Men Organization rued that a urinal would not suffice and instead want the Railway Board to construct full fledged working toilets in locos. In 2016, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had ordered the Railway Board to install toilets and air conditioners in all locomotives, to which the board agreed. Ever since only 97 locos have been fitted with urinals out of 14,000 diesel-electric locomotives.

## **Meghalaya: At least 24 persons accused in Rimpu Bagam case depose before NHRC**

<https://www.eastmojo.com/meghalaya/2022/09/19/meghalaya-at-least-24-persons-accused-in-rimpu-bagam-case-depose-before-nhrc/>

As many as 24 people who had been arrested by the Meghalaya police on July 23 on the charges of being involved in a sex trade have deposed before the human rights commission.

The 24 people had earlier written to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) after they managed to secure bail in an immoral trafficking case. All 24 of them had accused the police of harassment while also denying any involvement in any form of trafficking. Further, they sought action against people from the police department who they felt were responsible for the harassment.

“We filed the complaint to the NHRC as many of us were absolutely astounded by the charges made by the police. Some of us were eating in the shop on the premises of Rimpu Bagan as it has always been a popular hangout. Even families visit this place as do government and non-government employees. They only do so to have fun with friends,” said one of the accused in the case on the condition of anonymity.

Many of them spoke of how they were forced into the police dragnet despite there being nothing against them.

In the case of Pat (name changed), he and his friend had reached the farmhouse blissfully unaware of what was happening. They only reached 12:30 am when they saw policemen on the premises. One of the policemen asked Pat to park his car inside the premises while asking as to why they were there.

“Though I only reached when the raid was being conducted, I along with the friend was arrested. The police initially asked us to cooperate and assured to release us. However, they later arrested us and booked us under the Immoral Trafficking Prevention (Act). We had absolutely no clue as to what was happening,” said Pat.

Another woman, who had just returned after completing her MA in Guwahati had gone with friends to have momos at the spot as the shop was famous for it. She too was arrested while waiting on the order while the shop owners too, who had rented the place to make ends meet, were taken into custody.

“We didn’t know what was happening when the police arrived and asked us to stay while the raid was on. I was devastated when I learnt that I was being arrested and could only contact my parents the next day. The police did not even allow us to have food while making us wait from 7 PM when the raid started till 1:30 AM the next morning when they decided to arrest us. Even food brought by our parents and guardians was thrown into the bin,” stated the woman in her complaint to the NHRC.

She also alleged that there was constant harassment by the police as well as jail personnel. One time, seven of those arrested by the police were slapped including a disabled woman who was thrashed by the jail in-charge for her disability.

All 24 people, who wrote to the NHRC have sought action against the Investigating Officer (IO), Mamata Hajong, the superintendent of police, Vivekananda Singh as well as the jail personnel that slapped those arrested.

The complainants, all of who managed to get bail in the case alleged that the harassment by the police continued even after their release.

“We are supposed to appear every week before the police as per the terms of the bail. We are called at 10 am to the police station and made to wait 8-10 hours without any reason. This has been going on every week,” another complainant said.

The arrests, as per them, have been arbitrary in nature and not based on any form of wrongdoing. To date, there has been no proof attached by the Tura police to substantiate their claims of any of them being involved in any sex racket.

Their individual complaints to the Commission forced the SHRC to seek an inquiry through the office of the DGP. Following the order, a team led by a DIG has been in Tura taking statements of the complainants. The details of the findings of the inquiry team will be made available to the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) soon.

One of the worst fates in the entire episode fell upon the 28-year-old disabled woman who had gone to the farmhouse on that fateful evening with her fiancé of 10 years.

Rita (name changed) in her complaint had stated that she had just returned from Chennai after a short duration course and had come to Tura to pick up her certificate. As her fiancé was also in town, they decided to spend time together.

“My fiancé’s two-room house was already occupied as his sisters too were staying with him. We decided to take up a shelter in Rimpu Bagan as it was within our budget. We took up lodging in the farmhouse at 6:30 pm before a loud knock on our door at 7 pm from the police startled us,” said Rita.

Like everyone else, the couple cooperated with the police and was promised to be released after the raid was over. She too had to go through the grind like everyone else. When she was questioned, her fiancé had told the policemen that he could help translate for them as she was unable to speak clearly.

“I have a 50% speech disability and thus became the butt of jokes for the IO. She continually mocked me for not being able to speak while the jailor, Pushpa Das slapped

me for speaking slowly. I tried to tell them that I had a disability but they could not understand it," she said.

What was even more remarkable in her case is that her bail was rejected by the police on three separate occasions despite her disability. The reason for rejection by the Court was that she was found to be a sex worker and the IO needed more time to question her. She remained incarcerated from July 22 to September 3.

"They never came to question me but asked me to falsely state that I was sleeping with my fiancé for money. Our families know of our relationship for the past 10 years and it has not changed. I cannot understand why they thought I was a sex worker. Can they show one iota of proof to substantiate their claims? I have been in trauma ever since I have been released," she added.

Her release did not come easy as it was only after her parents went to the media to question the basis of keeping their daughter behind bars that the bail was finally granted.

After her release, she not only uploaded a complaint to the NHRC but also shot off a letter to the association of People With Disabilities (PWD) for Garo Hills. The association, to say the least, has not been impressed with what has transpired and will likely go into agitation mode next week.

All of the 24 complainants have also promised to take the matter of their wrongful incarceration with the High Court and seek answers for the damage to their reputation as well as arbitrary arrest.

"Some of us have not been able to face people since the arrest as people look at us with accusing eyes. We can't just wish this entire episode away. All we have now is the will to fight what was done to us," added another of the NHRC complainants.

## **NHRC seeks reports from B swar DM, SP**

<https://www.dailypioneer.com/2022/state-editions/nhrc-seeks-reports-from-b---swar-dm-sp.html>

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought details of investigation from the district Collector and the Superintendent of Police, Baleswar, after it received a report from the Secretary, Energy, on the electrocution death and injury during Rath Yatra in Baleswar district.

Acting on a petition filed by rights activist and lawyer Radhakanta Tripathy, the NHRC passed the order.

Pursuant to a direction of the NHRC, a report dated August 22, 2022 was received from the Special Secretary, Energy Department, Odisha. As per same, the incident happened due to utter carelessness and negligence of the local Rath Yatra Committee. It was also stated that an FIR has been lodged by the father of the deceased. However, the district Collector and SP are yet to file their reports in the case.

Let a fresh reminder be issued to the duo, district collector and SP to submit the requisite reports in terms of the above mentioned proceedings within four weeks positively failing which the Commission will be constrained to invoke its coercive powers u/s 13 of the PHR Act, 1993.

Notably, one Anil Kumar Sahu of Agarada village died on July 1, 2022, on account of electrocution during Rath Yatra celebration at Gudikhala mutt under Basta police station of Baleswar district. The mishap occurred when the residents of Khudial village were pulling a chariot to celebrate the Rath Yatra and the metallic part of the chariot came in contact with an 11KV electric wire, leaving one dead and eight others critically injured. The complainant alleged that the accident happened on account of inaction, negligence and failure on part of officials of the Energy Department and district administration.

The NHRC also warned the district Collector and SP of coercive action in case of failure in submission of reports.

## The CBI s uneasy history

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/corruption-cases-the-cbis-uneasy-history-8160916/>

In May 2013, as multiple corruption scandals dogged the UPA government, the Supreme Court made an observation about the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) that has stuck to the agency ever since. A Bench headed by Justice R M Lodha described the CBI as “a caged parrot speaking in its master’s voice”.

The observation was made in the context of government interference in the functioning of the CBI in its investigation of the coal blocks allocation cases. The apex court has since criticised the CBI for its “actions and inactions” on several occasions, and flagged fundamental problems with the functioning of the agency.

### Doubts over credibility

Delivering the D P Kohli Memorial Lecture at the CBI on April 1 this year, then Chief Justice of India (CJI) N V Ramana lamented that the agency had gone from being the people’s most trusted to the subject of deep public scrutiny.

“When it comes to the CBI, it possessed immense trust of the public in its initial phase. ...But with the passage of time, like every other institution of repute, the CBI has also come under deep public scrutiny. Its actions and inactions have raised questions regarding its credibility in some cases,” Justice Ramana had said.

### Also in Explained |How the CBI investigates

Earlier in 2019, then CJI Ranjan Gogoi had questioned the role of the CBI in “politically sensitive” cases, and said that it reflected “a deep mismatch between institutional aspirations” and “governing politics”. Justice Gogoi was nominated to Rajya Sabha soon after he demitted office as CJI.

### Struggle to fix processes

The struggle to free elite law-enforcement agencies such as the CBI and Enforcement Directorate (ED) from the stranglehold of governments and political parties has been ongoing since the 1990s. The landmark 1997 Vineet Narain judgment of the Supreme Court (Vineet Narain & Others vs Union Of India & Anr) dealt with this issue in detail.

The Supreme Court fixed the tenure of the CBI Director at two years, gave statutory status to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), and stipulated that a panel headed by the CVC and including top secretaries to the Union government would draw up a panel from which the Director of the ED would be selected.

The Lokpal Act, 2013, laid down that the CBI Director should be chosen, unanimously or by majority vote, by a search committee headed by the Prime Minister and also comprising the Leader of Opposition and the CJI or his representative, from a list of

candidates drawn up by the Home Ministry and examined by the Department of Personnel and Training.

Despite these changes, very little has changed, said journalist Vineet Narain, who has long campaigned for the independence of the two agencies.

“The SC judgment and the CVC Act (of 2003) have been progressively diluted by various governments over the years. The advent of Lokpal diluted it even more. The current situation is that central agencies such as CVC, CBI, and ED have become completely defunct. Apart from following instructions from the government, they are doing nothing. And it is happening blatantly. The entire struggle for independence of CBI and ED is being defeated,” Narain told The Indian Express.

Structurally constrained

The CBI has been stymied both by the legal structure within which it functions, and by the changes made by governments in the Rules governing it. Over the years, these have progressively made the agency subservient to the Union government.

To prosecute any MLA, state minister, or MP, the CBI needs sanction from the Speaker of the state Assembly (in case of MLAs) or the Governor (for state ministers). In the case of an MP, sanction is sought from the Speaker of Lok Sabha or Vice Chairman of Rajya Sabha. Since all these sanctioning authorities have links to the ruling dispensation, Opposition parties feel they are unfairly targeted.

In the Narada Sting Operation case, the CBI chargesheeted Firhad Hakim, Subrata Mukherjee, Madan Mitra, and Sovan Chatterjee — all ministers in the TMC-led West Bengal government at the time of the offence — after getting sanction from the Governor. However, other MLAs and MPs have not been chargesheeted, including TMC-turned-BJP leader Suvendu Adhikari, for lack of sanction from the West Bengal Assembly Speaker and Lok Sabha Speaker. Adhikari was an MP when the sting operation was conducted.

In 2012, CBI sought sanction to prosecute former Maharashtra Chief Minister Ashok Chavan in the Adarsh Cooperative Housing case, which was denied in 2013 by then Governor K Sankarnarayanan. In February 2016, after the Narendra Modi government came to power and a new Governor, C Vidyasagar Rao, was appointed, the sanction came through.

The Rajiv Gandhi government, through what is known as the “single directive”, introduced a provision in The Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946, (from which the CBI derives its powers) which barred CBI from investigating officials of joint secretary level and above without permission from the government.

This was struck down by Vineet Narain, but was reintroduced by the Atal Bihari Vajpayee government. After it was struck down again by the Supreme Court in 2014, the Modi government introduced Section 17A into the Prevention of Corruption Act through an amendment. This amendment went far ahead of reintroducing the “single

directive”, and barred the CBI from probing any public servant without the consent of the concerned government.

“It’s very clear that the agency has no freedom to probe anyone on its own. It is the government, at the Union or in states, or the court, which will decide who will be investigated,” a CBI official said.

The work of the agency has been further constrained by the increasingly hostile relations between the Centre and the state governments. As many as nine states have withdrawn general consent to the CBI. Most of these are Opposition-ruled states, which have alleged that the CBI is being used by the Centre to target the Opposition. In March this year, Meghalaya, where the BJP is in a coalition government, withdrew general consent.

Since CBI needs consent of a state to probe offences in the state’s jurisdiction, a general consent is given to the agency so that consent is not required for every individual case. Withdrawal of consent means CBI cannot investigate even a central government employee stationed in a state without the consent of the state government.



## ऐसी 16 गलतियां आम तौर पर करती हैं पुलिस, बिहार में कोर्ट की ये टिप्पणी देश के हर नागरिक को पढ़नी चाहिए..

<https://www.jagran.com/bihar/patna-city-police-generally-make-16-such-mistakes-every-citizen-of-the-country-should-read-this-comment-of-gopalganj-court-in-bihar-23081191.html>

पुलिस के काम करने का तरीका कितना फ्रेंडली, पारदर्शी और कानून सम्मत है, इसे कोर्ट की इस टिप्पणी से आसानी से समझा जा सकता है। यह टिप्पणी वैसे तो गोपालगंज जिला न्यायालय के प्रभारी मुख्य न्यायिक दंडाधिकारी मानवेंद्र मिश्रा ने गोपालगंज जिले की पुलिस के लिए की है, लेकिन इसमें जिन बिंदुओं पर आपत्ति जताई गई है, वे बिहार के लगभग सभी थानों में कामन हैं।

पुलिस गलती करती है, तो ऐसे मिलेगा न्याय

इस खबर में हम आपको बिंदुवार 16 गलतियों के बारे में बताएंगे, जो पुलिस खूब करती है। इसके जरिए आपको ये भी पता चलेगा कि अगर पुलिस ऐसी गलती आपके साथ करती है, तो न्यायालय से जरूर न्याय मिलेगा। प्रभारी मुख्य न्यायिक दंडाधिकारी मानवेंद्र मिश्रा की अदालत ने विगत दिनों आपराधिक मामलों की सुनवाई के दौरान पाया कि गोपालगंज पुलिस कर्तव्यों का पालन नहीं कर रही है।

प्राथमिकी दर्ज करने के साथ ही गड़बड़ी शुरू

प्राथमिकी दर्ज करने से लेकर, अनुसंधान, आरोप पत्र समर्पित करने एवं मामले के विचारण के दौरान साक्ष्य देने के प्रक्रम में पुलिस के स्तर पर अपने कर्तव्यों के पालन में गंभीर उपेक्षा एवं अनियमितता बरती जा रही है। इससे विधि के प्रविधानों का तथा न्यायिक आदेशों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है। साथ ही विहित समय का पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है।

गोपालगंज पुलिस को कर्तव्यों का पालन नहीं करते देख प्रभारी सीजेएम की मानवेंद्र मिश्रा की अदालत ने पुलिस अधीक्षक, गोपालगंज आनंद कुमार को 16 बिंदुओं का पालन कराने को सख्त आदेश दिए हैं। आदेश में कहा गया कि 16 बिंदुओं का जिले के सभी थाना प्रभारी, पुलिस निरीक्षक व पुलिस उपाधीक्षक से पालन कराना सुनिश्चित करें।

आगे की ऐसी गलती तो होगी कार्रवाई

न्यायालय ने भविष्य में त्रुटियों की पुनरावृत्ति पाए जाने पर दोषी पुलिस पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध विधि सम्मत कार्रवाई की भी चेतावनी दी है। न्यायालय ने आदेश का पत्र भी जारी कर दिया गया है। अब देखना होगा 16 इक्षबदुओं का पालन करने में गोपालगंज पुलिस कितनी गंभीरता दिखाती है। बता दें कि कर्तव्यों का पालन नहीं करने में कई पुलिस पदाधिकारियों पर कार्रवाई हो चुकी है।

अधिकांश प्राथमिकी में कटिंग अथवा व्हाइटनर का प्रयोग अंकित धारा, घटना का समय व गिरफ्तारी समय के कालम में किया जा रहा है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

अराजपत्रित पुलिस पदाधिकारी (डीएसपी स्तर से नीचे) द्वारा पूर्ण हस्ताक्षर नहीं किया जा रहा है। न्यायालय से पत्र संव्यवहार अथवा प्राथमिकी, आरोप पत्र, गिरफ्तारी ज्ञापन व जब्ती सूची पर पुलिस पदाधिकारी का पूर्ण हस्ताक्षर होना चाहिए।

जब्त किए गए सामान की जब्ती सूची बनाने के तुरंत बाद जब्ती सूची न्यायालय के समक्ष प्रस्तुत की जानी चाहिए।

मूल एवं पूरक दोनों आरोप पत्र में साक्षी के कालम में साक्षियों का नाम व पता अवश्य लिखा जाना चाहिए।

निर्दोष अथवा अनुप्रेचित व्यक्ति का नाम अंतिम प्रपत्र के कालम संख्या-12 में पुलिस द्वारा अवश्य अंकित किया जाना चाहिए।

सूचक एवं साक्षियों का मोबाइल नंबर विशेषकर चिकित्सक एवं अनुसंधानकर्ता का मोबाइल नंबर अवश्य अंकित किया जाना चाहिए।

किशोर अपचारी को बाल कल्याण पुलिस पदाधिकारी द्वारा सीधे किशोर बोर्ड के समक्ष एसबीआर के साथ प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए।

सामान्य एवं गंभीर प्रकृति के वैसे अपराध जिसे कारित करने में वयस्क सम्मिलित नहीं हो अर्थात जो केवल किशोर अपचारी द्वारा किए गए हो। उनमें प्राथमिकी दर्ज न कर पुलिस को जनरल डायरी में दर्ज करनी चाहिए।

हथकड़ी अथवा जंजीर का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए। विशेष परिस्थिति में न्यायालय की पूर्व अनुमति से अथवा ऐसा करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण अंकित करना चाहिए। किंतु किसी भी दशा में किशोर अपचारी के संबंध में हथकड़ी का प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे।

आरोप पत्र के कालम 11-तीन में जिसमें अभियुक्त का उम्र लिखना नितांत आवश्यक है, प्रायः पुलिस द्वारा खाली छोड़ दिया जाता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

कुछ मामलों में जखम प्रतिवेदन व अभियोजन स्वीकृति आदेश अनुसंधानकर्ता द्वारा आरोप पत्र समर्पित करने के बाद भी न्यायालय में समर्पित नहीं किया गया है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

प्रायः थाना प्रभारी या अनुसंधानकर्ता द्वारा आरोप पत्र या कांड दैनिकी अभियोजन पदाधिकारी द्वारा अग्रसारित नहीं कराया जाता है। ऐसा करा लेने से उनके अनुसंधान में हुए त्रुटि का पता चल जाएगा तथा ससमय उसका निवारण भी हो जाएगा।

न्यायालय द्वारा प्राथमिकी दर्ज करने के लिए दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता धारा-156(3) में दिए गए आदेश का प्रायः सभी थाना ससमय अनुपालन नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह एक गंभीर विषय है। सम्मन अथवा वारंट या अन्य न्यायालय के आदेशिकाओं का पालन व तामिला रिपोर्ट आवश्यकता के अनुकूल नहीं प्राप्त हो रहा है। इस कारण मुकदमों की अग्रिम कार्यवाही बाधित हो रही है।

अर्नेश कुमार बनाम बिहार राज्य मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा गिरफ्तारी संबंधित दिए गए दिशा-निर्देश का पालन अधिकांश मामलों में पुलिस द्वारा नहीं किया जा रहा है। पुलिस निरीक्षक व पुलिस उपाधीक्षक पर्यवेक्षण टिप्पणी निर्देश विधि के प्रविधानों के अनुकूल दें। केस डायरी में इस संबंध में अपना स्पष्ट मंतव्य निर्देश अनुसंधानकर्ता को दें। पुलिस करे गलती तो कहा जाएँ

पुलिस अगर कोई गलती करती है, तो सामान्य तौर पर आपको न्यायालय का रास्ता अख्तियार करना चाहिए। न्यायालय से दोषी पुलिसकर्मी के खिलाफ प्रभावी कार्रवाई हो सकती है। इसके अलावा अगर पुलिस आपके अधिकारों को कहीं चोट पहुंचाती है, तो आप राज्य या राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग से अपनी शिकायत कर सकते हैं। अगर आप कोर्ट में अपनी बात रखने में सक्षम नहीं हैं, तो इसके लिए आपको सरकार की तरफ से वकील भी उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा।

## रिंपू बागम मामले में कम से कम 24 लोगों ने NHRC के समक्ष पेश किया

<https://samacharnama.com/states/meghalaya-news/At-least-24-people-produced-before-NHRC-in-Rinpu-Bagam-case/cid8551214.htm>

मेघालय पुलिस ने 23 जुलाई को यौन व्यापार में शामिल होने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किए गए 24 लोगों को मानवाधिकार आयोग के समक्ष पेश किया है। अनैतिक तस्करी के एक मामले में जमानत हासिल करने में कामयाब होने के बाद 24 लोगों ने पहले राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) को पत्र लिखा था। इन सभी 24 ने पुलिस पर उत्पीड़न का आरोप लगाया था और साथ ही किसी भी तरह की तस्करी में शामिल होने से इनकार किया था। इसके अलावा, उन्होंने पुलिस विभाग से उन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की मांग की, जिन्हें वे उत्पीड़न के लिए जिम्मेदार मानते थे।

“हमने एनएचआरसी में शिकायत दर्ज की क्योंकि हम में से कई पुलिस द्वारा लगाए गए आरोपों से बिल्कुल चकित थे। हम में से कुछ लोग रिंपू बागान के परिसर की दुकान में भोजन कर रहे थे क्योंकि यह हमेशा से एक लोकप्रिय अड्डा रहा है। यहां तक कि परिवार भी यहां सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कर्मचारियों के रूप में आते हैं। वे केवल दोस्तों के साथ मस्ती करने के लिए ऐसा करते हैं,” नाम न छापने की शर्त पर मामले के एक आरोपी ने कहा। उनमें से कई ने बताया कि कैसे उनके खिलाफ कुछ भी नहीं होने के बावजूद उन्हें पुलिस के जाल में फंसाया गया।

पैट (बदला हुआ नाम) के मामले में, वह और उसका दोस्त इस बात से अनभिज्ञ होकर फार्महाउस पहुंचे थे कि क्या हो रहा है। वे दोपहर 12:30 बजे ही पहुंचे जब उन्होंने परिसर में पुलिसकर्मियों को देखा। पुलिसकर्मियों में से एक ने पैट को अपनी कार परिसर के अंदर पार्क करने के लिए कहा और पूछा कि वे वहां क्यों थे।

“हालांकि मैं केवल तब पहुंचा जब छापा मारा जा रहा था, मुझे दोस्त के साथ गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था। पुलिस ने शुरू में हमसे सहयोग करने को कहा और हमें रिहा करने का आश्वासन दिया। हालांकि, बाद में उन्होंने हमें गिरफ्तार कर लिया और हम पर अनैतिक व्यापार रोकथाम (अधिनियम) के तहत मामला दर्ज कर लिया। हमें बिल्कुल पता नहीं था कि क्या हो रहा है,” पैट ने कहा।

एक अन्य महिला, जो अभी-अभी गुवाहाटी में एमए करके लौटी थी, दोस्तों के साथ मौके पर मोमोज लेने गई थी क्योंकि दुकान इसके लिए प्रसिद्ध थी। उसे भी आदेश की प्रतीक्षा करते हुए

गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया, जबकि दुकान मालिकों को भी, जिन्होंने अपना गुजारा करने के लिए जगह किराए पर ली थी, हिरासत में ले लिया गया।

“हमें नहीं पता था कि क्या हो रहा था जब पुलिस पहुंची और हमें छापेमारी के दौरान रुकने के लिए कहा। मैं तबाह हो गया जब मुझे पता चला कि मुझे गिरफ्तार किया जा रहा है और अगले दिन केवल अपने माता-पिता से संपर्क कर सका। पुलिस ने हमें शाम 7 बजे से इंतजार करते हुए भोजन करने की भी अनुमति नहीं दी, जब छापेमारी अगली सुबह 1:30 बजे तक शुरू हुई जब उन्होंने हमें गिरफ्तार करने का फैसला किया। यहां तक कि हमारे माता-पिता और अभिभावकों द्वारा लाया गया भोजन भी बिन में फेंक दिया गया था, ”महिला ने NHRC को अपनी शिकायत में कहा।

उसने यह भी आरोप लगाया कि पुलिस के साथ-साथ जेल कर्मियों द्वारा भी लगातार उत्पीड़न किया जा रहा था। एक बार, पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार किए गए लोगों में से सात को एक विकलांग महिला सहित थप्पड़ मारा गया था, जिसे जेल प्रभारी ने उसकी विकलांगता के लिए पीटा था।

एनएचआरसी को पत्र लिखने वाले सभी 24 लोगों ने जांच अधिकारी (आईओ), ममता हाजोंग, पुलिस अधीक्षक विवेकानंद सिंह के साथ-साथ गिरफ्तार लोगों को थप्पड़ मारने वाले जेल कर्मियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की मांग की है।

मामले में जमानत पाने में कामयाब रहे सभी शिकायतकर्ताओं ने आरोप लगाया कि पुलिस द्वारा उत्पीड़न उनकी रिहाई के बाद भी जारी रहा। “हमें जमानत की शर्तों के अनुसार हर हफ्ते पुलिस के सामने पेश होना चाहिए। हमें सुबह 10 बजे पुलिस स्टेशन बुलाया जाता है और बिना किसी कारण के 8-10 घंटे इंतजार करने के लिए कहा जाता है। यह हर हफ्ते चल रहा है, ”एक अन्य शिकायतकर्ता ने कहा।

उनके अनुसार, गिरफ्तारियां प्रकृति में मनमानी हैं और किसी भी प्रकार के गलत काम पर आधारित नहीं हैं। आज तक, तुरा पुलिस द्वारा किसी भी सेक्स रैकेट में शामिल होने के अपने दावों को प्रमाणित करने के लिए कोई सबूत संलग्न नहीं किया गया है।

आयोग को उनकी व्यक्तिगत शिकायतों ने एसएचआरसी को डीजीपी के कार्यालय के माध्यम से जांच कराने के लिए मजबूर किया। आदेश के बाद, एक डीआईजी के नेतृत्व में एक टीम

शिकायतकर्ताओं के बयान लेने के लिए तुरा में है। जांच दल के निष्कर्षों का विवरण जल्द ही राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग (SHRC) को उपलब्ध कराया जाएगा।

पूरे प्रकरण में सबसे बुरी किस्मत 28 वर्षीय विकलांग महिला पर पड़ी, जो 10 साल की अपनी मंगेतर के साथ उस भयानक शाम को फार्महाउस गई थी।

रीटा (बदला हुआ नाम) ने अपनी शिकायत में कहा था कि वह चेन्नई से एक छोटी अवधि के कोर्स के बाद लौटी थी और अपना प्रमाण पत्र लेने के लिए तुरा आई थी। चूंकि उसकी मंगेतर भी शहर में थी, इसलिए उन्होंने एक साथ समय बिताने का फैसला किया।

“मेरे मंगेतर का दो कमरों का घर पहले से ही भरा हुआ था क्योंकि उसकी बहन भी उसके साथ रह रही थीं। हमने रिंपू बागान में एक आश्रय लेने का फैसला किया क्योंकि यह हमारे बजट के भीतर था। हमने शाम 6:30 बजे फार्महाउस में रुकना शुरू किया, इससे पहले कि शाम 7 बजे हमारे दरवाजे पर पुलिस की जोरदार दस्तक ने हमें चौंका दिया,”रीता ने कहा।