

## **Climate change impacts human rights in big way, poorest of poor suffer most: NHRC chief**

<https://www.ptinews.com/news/north/climate-change-impacts-human-rights-in-big-way-poorest-of-poor-suffer-most-nhrc-chief-/701582.html>

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## **Latest News | Climate Change Impacts Human Rights in Big Way, Poorest of Poor Suffer Most: NHRC Chief**

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Besides other stakeholders, National Human Rights Institutions have to work to protect the environment and address the needs of people impacted by climate change-induced displacements resulting in violation of human rights, including the rights to shelter, livelihood, education and health, Mishra said. He said that besides war, climate change is one of the leading causes of migration. Transition to climate-resilient infrastructure and mitigation measures are also essential for the survival of humanity, Mishra said. The NHRC chief said air and water pollution is reducing human life span and added that vanishing water bodies due to large-scale construction, depleting water levels, and contaminated groundwater are also issues of serious concern. "Industrial hazards like gas leakage have now become commonplace incidents. Plastic has seriously threatened environmental pollution on the earth and the seas endangering biodiversity. The plastic patch in the ocean reportedly is 20 times larger than the size of France. Therefore, plastic recycling is required," he stressed.

## **Illyas Thairich: A Journey of Resilience, Business Fortitude, and Social Impact**

<https://www.indiatoday.in/impact-feature/story/illyas-thairich-a-journey-of-resilience-business-fortitude-and-social-impact-2472303-2023-12-05>

In commerce and compassion, Mr Illyas exemplifies the transformative power of dedication, resilience, and commitment to positively impacting society, particularly through his heartfelt faith in empowering and uplifting the lives of children with disabilities.

Illyas Thairich, blending business finesse with a heart devoted to social causes, creates waves of change across Karnataka.

Known for his indomitable spirit and far-reaching vision, Mr Illyas Muhamed emerges as an inspirational figure within the intersection of business acumen and social commitment. Hailing from Kerala and leaving an enduring impact in Karnataka, his story unfolds as a compelling narrative of resilience, entrepreneurial prowess, and an unyielding dedication to human rights and social welfare.

Bringing nearly a decade of business expertise to the table, Mr Illyas Muhamed has etched his mark in various sectors by extending his influence beyond profit margins. Proficient in navigating the intricacies of the stock market and garment exporting, he doubles as a dedicated researcher in human rights, traversing the nation to comprehend the challenges faced by diverse communities.

Mr. Illyas Muhamed has actively contributed to over 10 NGOs, earning recognition as a formidable social worker. Acknowledging his thorough commitment, the Indian Human Rights Council appointed him as the President of the Karnataka State Police Protection.

Illyas Mohammad assumes prominent positions in esteemed organisations, serving as the NHRC State Advisor and leading as the HRCI State President with dedication and vision. In the role of NHRCCB State Secretary, he actively contributes to organisational objectives. Furthermore, he serves as the IHRCCC State Assistant Director (Social Welfare), leveraging his skills and passion to drive impactful initiatives for societal betterment. His diverse roles underscore his commitment to creating positive change and fostering a just and socially well-rooted society.

Mr. Illyas embarked on his journey in Bangalore, driven by a quest for higher education. Despite facing obstacles that momentarily halted his formal studies, his enthusiastic determination persisted. Undaunted, he explored diverse industries, becoming well-versed in finance and the stock market.

The zenith of his entrepreneurial journey culminated with establishing Thairich Venture Pvt. Ltd., marking the commencement of his memorable success in the garment industry. From modest beginnings, his company expanded its export operations to the Middle East, Europe, and Asia, symbolised by acquiring the Vessel Yard at Mangalore Port, showcasing his industrial prowess.

However, transcending his business achievements, Mr. Illyas Muhamed envisions a future where his societal impact knows no bounds. As a member of over 20 charitable foundations, he aspires to establish a foundation by 2025 that will provide care and education for children with disabilities, fostering their integration into society. His visionary project includes founding a specialised school catering to the unique needs of differently-abled children.

Mr Illyas Muhamed envisions creating meaningful employment opportunities for boys and girls from orphanages in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka after completion of Teacher Training Courses (TTC). At a young age, he becomes a symbol of commitment to community welfare, setting an example for the youth by navigating the intersection of business success and a profound sense of social responsibility.

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## **NHRI's needs to address rights of people impacted by climate change, says NHRC chairperson Justice Arun Mishra**

[https://www.indialegallive.com/top-news-of-the-day/news/nhrc-climate-action/#google\\_vignette](https://www.indialegallive.com/top-news-of-the-day/news/nhrc-climate-action/#google_vignette)

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The National Human Rights Commission, NHRC, India Chairperson, Justice Arun Mishra today said that a safeguards information system for 'Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation' is necessary to minimize the negative impact of climate change and capacity-building programs by training. He said that climate change impacts human rights in a big way; with melting polar ice, rising sea levels, increased drought, high-density rainfalls, cyclones, floods, landslides, and forest fires, the poorest of the poor suffer the most.

Justice Mishra was addressing a session on 'Empowering those most affected by Climate Change in the NHRI COP28 SYMPOSIUM' on 'Climate change and Human Rights: the role of National Human Rights Institutions' organized by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) in Dubai. He said that besides the other stakeholders, the NHRIs have to work to protect the environment and address the needs of the people impacted by climate change-induced displacements resulting in violation of human rights including the rights to shelter, livelihood, education, and health, among others.

Referring to the UN report relating to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2023, he said that the energy resources need a careful transition. Otherwise, the loss of money from the energy industry could cause destabilization "internally, regionally and even internationally." The International Labour Organization (ILO) report highlighted that approximately one-third of jobs in G20 nations directly depend on effective environment management and sustainability.

Besides the war, Justice Mishra said, climate change is one of the leading causes of migration. Transition to climate-resilient infrastructure and mitigation measures are essential for the survival of humanity. Air and water pollution are reducing human life span. He said that vanishing water bodies due to large-scale construction, depleting water levels, and contaminated groundwater are also issues of serious concern. Industrial hazards like gas leakage have now become commonplace incidents. Plastic has seriously threatened environmental pollution on the earth and the seas endangering biodiversity. The plastic patch in the ocean reportedly is 20 times larger than the size of France. Therefore, plastic recycling is required.

Justice Mishra said that the business must respect human rights. In India, the concept of corporate social responsibility has been inserted in Section 135 of the Companies Act, requiring big business houses and industries to spend 2% of their net profit protecting the environment and persons affected.

Justice Mishra said that the NHRC, India proactively addresses the environment-related issues and ensures justice by recommending payment of compensation. It has decided on 8,916 cases relating to environmental degradation on complaints as well as on a suo motu basis. Several cases relating to contamination of groundwater, protection and restoration of water bodies, and providing portable drinking water have been taken up by the Commission and directions issued to the concerned authorities. The closure of several polluting industries has been secured through Pollution Control Boards to ensure compliance with safety norms.

The Commission has set up a Core Group on Environment and has been holding discussions on various aspects relating to climate and the environment. An Advisory on environment pollution emphasizing the expeditious punishment of polluters and violators of environmental laws, prevention and minimization of vehicular pollution, and strengthening and capacity building of local bodies to deal with environment issues has been issued. Requests have been made to all states to grow trees in every district.

The Commission is also hearing in its suo motu proceedings the Union and States on the reported high air pollution impacting life expectancy in the country and how to reduce various types of pollution to ensure a healthy life and an ambient atmosphere.

The NHRC, India said that citizens must change their mindset and adopt an eco-friendly approach to their day-to-day lifestyle. The hour needs to conserve natural resources and biodiversity, restore degraded resources, reduce waste and pollution, and GHG emissions, build resilience to climate change, replicate best practices, and make them region-specific for a visible impact.

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[https://www.business-standard.com/india-news/climate-change-impacts-human-rights-poor-suffer-most-nhrc-chief-123120501424\\_1.html](https://www.business-standard.com/india-news/climate-change-impacts-human-rights-poor-suffer-most-nhrc-chief-123120501424_1.html)

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## **NCRB report: Former IPS officer on why India needs timely data and the rationale behind rise in rate of crime against women**

<https://www.news9live.com/analysis/ncrb-report-former-ips-officer-on-why-india-needs-timely-crime-data-and-the-rationale-behind-increasing-crime-against-women-2369147>

According to Dr Meeran Chadha Borwankar, a retired officer of the Indian Police Service (IPS), it is possible for the NCRB to release the consolidated report by March of next year. Any delay and the rot (read crime) will start running deep and go metastatic

New Delhi: The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) 'Crime In India' report for 2022 has been released on December 5, 2023 and is making headlines. While the talk is around the overall cases of crime against women at 4.45 lakh, a rise by 4 per cent in 2022, the question that needs to be asked is this — why the delay in publishing an annual crime report that is of importance to the police, governments, the civil society, among others, for tracing the crime map of the country? The NCRB's data helps agencies in studying the implications of crime across states and UTs, and charting out the future course of action. So, why has there been a delay of five months to publish such an important document?

Dr Meeran Chaddha Borwankar, a former IPS officer and currently member of a core advisory group on the 'Criminal Justice System Reforms' constituted by the National Human Rights Commission, says the delay could have been avoided even if the agency took more time for verification of data and be "doubly sure of the publication of sensitive data."

"Time is an essence of its publication along with reliability," Borwankar emphasised as she does a quick calculation for us — "The NCRB has state-wise data available with them by November, even if they take the entire month of December to compile all the data and then verify it again by January, the report should be ready and available for publishing by February or March at the latest."

Why is timely publication of crime statistics an imperative?

The publication of crime-related data at the earliest possible will end the uncertainty and mistrust that comes with information gap in a democracy. What happens with delay is that the rot (read crime) will start running deep and go metastatic. Soon becoming an issue that is difficult to contain at the district, and later on at the state level.

Crime in India is one of the leading social indicators linked with citizen safety and over the years, the NCRB data, under the aegis of the Home Ministry, has become a document for accurate and reliable information on crimes and criminals. This is not only used by the ministry of home affairs and state governments in framing public policies



but is also of equal importance to researchers, criminologists, and officials of criminal justice delivery system in the country.

The key statistics and findings of the report enable social planners to go into the details of the records and come up with a reasoning and a possible way out of such social maladies such as hate crimes, acid attacks against women, child trafficking, custodial deaths and crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

The above reasons make the NCRB annual report not just a document but a credible source offering a comprehensive overview of the crime scenario in the country, hence the question of its delay is an important one that the government body needs to pay heed to.

How can they hasten the process?

NCRB's methodology for data collection includes collating the existing data of every State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) which is updated on their digital site by November of every year. This is then compiled into a book every year called 'Crime in India'. The report for 2022, for example, is a compilation from 36 states, Union Territories, and central agencies.

Is it possible for the agency to hasten the process and publish the report earlier? "Yes it is, with new technologies, an accurate database, and co-ordinated effort on the part of various states, the NCRB can actually release the report much earlier," Dr Borwankar informs.

Let us compare with the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program whose primary objective since its inception in 1930 is to generate reliable statistics on crime under the aegis of Federal Bureau of Investigation (US). Today, they release not one but four annual publications on data received from more than 18,000 cities, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. According to FBI news, "the data of Crime in the Nation, 2022 were released via several reports: Crime in the United States (CIUS), 2022; NIBRS, 2022; NIBRS Estimates, 2022; Hate Crime Statistics, 2022; Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted (LEOKA), 2022: Officers Assaulted; and the UCR Summary of Crime in the Nation, 2022."

Should India follow suit? If we are positioning ourselves as a global leader, reliable and timely dissemination of information is going to be a key differentiator and we certainly have the technological prowess to achieve this.

Crime against women v/s empowerment

A look at the report itself is disconcerting for many. According to it, 4,45,256 cases of crime against women were registered in 2022 which is an increase of 4 per cent over

the numbers registered in 2021. The largest share of crimes against women under IPC sections was registered under 'Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives' (31.4%), followed by 'Kidnapping & Abduction of Women' (19.2%), and 'Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' (18.7%). In a sharp contrast to these statistics, women empowerment seems to have grown stronger in India with the country having registered significant strides in closing gender gaps in education.

In the light of the report, is there a reason for worry? "Certainly there is scope for improvement but I would see a positive emerging out of the NCRB 2022 report. If crime rate among women have increased, it is also because more women are coming forward to register cases of harassment against them. That is good news," says Dr Borwankar.

She reminisces the infamous Jalgaon Sex Scandal of 1994 which will go down in history as a major case of human trafficking involving 300 to 500 women. The women, many of them school-going minors, were tricked and sometimes tortured for rape by businessmen and criminals. It revealed a nexus of the town's influential people who exploited the girls. Exploitation of girls in Jalgaon had carried on unchecked for many years.

"Over 100 women came to me with reports of sexual violence but only a handful of them came forward to register their case. If this happened now, more such cases would be registered because women are willing to address these issues. The crime rate thus would go higher, which is a cause for concern, yes, but it is also a step in the right direction. High statistics will only make us more aware of the problem and we will act in accordance. Isn't that better than under-reporting?" she queries.

The NCRB report of 2022 has rightly left an indelible mark which needs urgent redressal by stakeholders at every level but timely release of data and more understanding about crime against women reportage will lend more credence to these reports.

## Death Toll In Aether Industries Fire Rises To 9, NHRC Takes Action

<https://theblunttimes.in/death-toll-in-aether-industries-fire-rises-to-9-nhrc-takes-action/38367/>

A 40-year-old worker, Pramod Madari Gautam, succumbed to injuries at a private hospital on Tuesday, bringing the death toll to nine. Gautam, a native of Bihar, was undergoing treatment at Apple Hospital near Darwaza area in Surat after the tragic incident.

Surat : The devastating fire that engulfed Aether Industries Limited at Sachin GIDC, Surat, has claimed its 9th victim.

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The fire, sparked by a leakage of highly flammable chemicals and subsequent blast in a chemical storage tank on the night of November 28, wreaked havoc within Aether Industries. The blaze left 24 workers severely burned, while rescue teams recovered the charred remains of seven workers from the site.

Sadly, a worker from an adjacent textile unit also succumbed to severe injuries on December 2, further adding to the death toll.

Reports indicate that around nine workers with extensive burn injuries ranging from 80% to 100% are in critical condition, raising concerns that the death toll may continue to rise in the coming days.

Meanwhile, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken note of the tragic incident, initially reported as claiming seven lives and injuring 24 at Aether Industries in Surat. The NHRC has expressed concerns over potential negligence on the part of the factory management, prompting a call for investigation into possible human rights violations.

Consequently, the NHRC has issued notices to Gujarat's Chief Secretary and Director General of Police, seeking a detailed report within four weeks. The Commission aims to ascertain the circumstances surrounding the incident, emphasizing the importance of investigating possible lapses in safety protocols that could have led to this tragic loss of life.

## The Many Dimensions of Human Rights

<https://garhwalpost.in/the-many-dimensions-of-human-rights/>

This is the season of debates, ideas and expressions at VoW. After the very successful pan India school debate on the contest, collaboration or both between the UN and G20, college and university students will spar on whether the nation-state is the best guarantor of human rights, whether human rights can be extended to perpetrators of violence, and gender empowerment as a condition precedent for any meaningful rollout of human rights. The subject for the final debate will be announced only two days before the finals so that there is an element of surprise – both for the finalists, as well as the jury members and the observers of the debate!

All this has been made possible with the support of the National Human Rights Commission of India and the organisational back up of Uttarakhand's leading publicly funded, Doon University. The debate is named after the pioneer of the Chipko movement, Gaura Devi.

Why Gaura Devi?

True, Gaura Devi was not a debater, but an activist who led from the front, whose spontaneous act of hugging the trees which had been earmarked for felling by the Symonds Company led to the world famous Chipko Movement. Together with her companions, she defied the diktat of the forest department and the contractors and clung to the trees, both, literally and metaphorically, thereby changing the discourse of the political economy of environment. It changed forever the way, both, the state and civil society looked at the trees and the environment. Are trees simply a utilitarian piece of wood or part of the larger environment? Do they have a 'standing' in the legal and the ecological sense? Gaura Devi is thus an inspirational figure not just for students of Doon and of Uttarakhand, but for all ecologists everywhere. The Vatsalya Debating Club of Doon University acknowledges her as a significant role model: one who did not let her personal adversity come in the way of her commitment to the larger cause.

The Four Square Debate: Four Rounds, Four Subjects, Four Dates, Four Prizes.

Let me now share a few words about the structure of this four-round debate with four subjects on four dates: the first three being online, and the finals as a physical event at the Doon University. The preliminary round was held on 17 November, the quarter finals on the 27th. The semifinals were on the 4th, and the finals will be on 10 December.

The first preliminary round was in the nature of an elocution contest for three minutes and the top fifty participants qualified for the online quarter final debate – twenty-five each in Hindi and English – with a rebuttal round to make it more lively and exciting.

The Rebuttal Round ensures that the participants go beyond surface reading of the recent articles and columns on the subject. The third step is even more interesting: called the 'turncoat round', it has the same participant arguing for and against, which brings out the very best in the arguments. It is interesting to see how the same facts are placed in different contexts and how the factual and the counterfactual are juxtaposed against each other. Eight finalists – four, each, in Hindi and English will emerge from this round who will be invited to Doon University, and of these eight, four will get the top prizes of Rs 31,000 and Rs 21,000 for the Best Speaker and Runner Up in, both, Hindi and English.

As this column goes to print, the preliminary and the quarter finals have been conducted successfully. The short list of eight participants in English, and nine in Hindi (because of a tie) will have faced each other in the semi-finals on 4 December.

#### Finals on 10 December: The Human Rights Day

The final debate will take place on Human Rights Day, which falls on the tenth of December to mark the adoption of the UNHCR seventy-five years ago on this day in 1948 at the 183rd meeting of the UNGA held in Paris. The UN website tells us that the UNHCR is one of the most widely translated documents – it is available in over 500 languages. As a foundational text in the history of human and civil rights, it is considered a milestone document for its universalist language which makes no reference to any particular political system, religion, geography or demography. India's unique contribution to the UNHCR was that it suggested the use of 'human' instead of 'man' in the draft Declaration of Rights of Man. It may also be mentioned that in 1948, the UN had 58 members as against 193 today and, of them, forty-eight voted in favour, with eight abstentions, most of whom were aligned to the Soviet Union, while Honduras and Yemen were not present at the time of the vote. However, as of today, even the countries which had their initial reservations have signed the Declaration.

#### The NHRC – a beacon of hope for every Human

Three decades ago, in 1993, the Government of India established the NHRC on 12 October to create the much needed institutional framework for promotion and protection of human rights of all citizens. It was becoming increasingly clear that the Ministries of Home Affairs and Social Welfare were inundated with so much work, that there was little focus on this aspect. There were many issues left unaddressed as, for example, the issue of human rights of transgenders. NHRC has become one of the first 'national commissions' to recognise that transgenders cannot be excluded from the gamut of human rights, and has expressed its concern about the discrimination faced by transgenders even after the passage of The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019. The Commission not only receives complaints about violations of human

rights, but also takes suo motto cognizance, thereby alerting the executive machinery of the state towards its bounden duty to protect the human rights of every human being who resides within the territory of this nation.

Doon University and VoW are delighted to host the debate on human rights for it has opened hitherto unexplored vistas for the students and faculty members, besides creating an awareness about this subject among the citizens of tomorrow.

## **Delhi News: Over 780 MCD-Run Schools To Get 10,786 CCTV Cameras After Cases Of Sexual Assault On Students**

<https://english.jagran.com/india/delhi-news-over-780-mcd-run-schools-to-get-10-786-cctv-cameras-after-cases-of-sexual-assault-on-students-10118231>

Delhi News: The Delhi Municipal Corporation (MCD) has decided to install 10,786 CCTV cameras across 786 MCD-run schools in the national capital, which will cost the civic body approximately Rs 25 crore. The decision was taken after several incidents of sexual assault were reported in the schools. Each MCD school will receive 10 IP-enabled Vandal Dome cameras and five bullet cameras to enhance student safety. Each camera will be equipped with a 2 TB hard disc for recording and linked to a 50 MBPS internet connection.

The MCD had earlier planned to install 15 CCTV cameras in each school and hiring nearly 3,000 security guards in MCD-run schools. The SDMC and EDMC had earlier installed 15 CCTV cameras in 399 schools under their limits. However, CCTVs were installed in only 120 schools of the total 529 schools in the Northern Corporation limits. The areas where new CCTV cameras will be installed include Shahdara North, Shahdara South, Civil Lines, Karol Bagh, Narela, Keshavpuram, Rohini, City SP, Southern, Western, Central, and Najafgarh. The cameras will be installed at vulnerable points, featuring night vision and motion sensors, and will start recording after detecting movement. "With the help of an internet connection, the CCTV cameras can be accessed from anywhere. The agency selected to install cameras will provide four years AMC along with a year warranty," the MCD statement said. This came after the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) sought a report from the Delhi government and the police following a case of an alleged sexual assault of a Class 3 girl inside an MCD school and an alleged gang rape of a class 5 student by a 54-year-old peon of an MCD school and his associates.

## गैंगस्टर अमन सिंह हत्याकांड में बड़ा एक्शन, जेलर सहित 8 लोग नपे

<https://thefollowup.in/jharkhand/news/big-action-in-gangster-aman-singh-murder-case-8-people-including-jailer-arrested-38506.html>

द फॉलोअप डेस्क:

गैंगस्टर अमन सिंह की हत्या में इस्तेमाल पिस्टल पुलिस ने धनबाद जेल से बरामद कर ली है। दो पिस्टल बरामद हुई हैं। अमन सिंह पर कुल नौ गोलियां मारी गई थी। जिसमें से छह गोली लगी है। लापरवाही बरतने वाले जेलर मो. मुस्तकीम अंसारी को तत्काल प्रभाव से सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है। उनके खिलाफ विभागीय कार्रवाई चलाने का निर्देश दिया गया है। वहीं पांच कक्षपालों को सस्पेंड कर दिया है। इसके अलावा दो एक्स आर्मी मैम कक्षपालों की संविदा समाप्त कर दी है। साथ ही मंडल कारा, चतरा के जेलर दिनेश कुमार को धनबाद का जेलर बना दिया गया है। जेल आइजी उमाशंकर सिंह एवं आइजी सीआइडी असीम विक्रान्त मिंज के निरीक्षण के बाद इसकी घोषणा की। जेल आइजी ने बताया कि बरामद पिस्टल से ही अमन सिंह की हत्या हुई है।

रिमांड पर लिया गया आरोपी

घटना के बाद जेल में जांच के दौरान दो पिस्टल के अलावा आधा दर्जन मोबाइल और 18 हजार रुपये नकद बरामद हुए हैं। पुलिस ने अमन को गोली मारने वाले बोकारो चंद्रपुरा तेलो निवासी सुंदर महतो को न्यायालय में अर्जी देकर रिमांड पर लिया है। पुलिस ने उसे 10 दिनों की रिमांड पर लेने की अर्जी दी थी, लेकिन कोर्ट ने आरोपी सुंदर महतो के पांच दिनों की रिमांड को स्वीकृती दी। आरोपी सुंदर के संबंध में पुलिस को जानकारी मिली है कि वह नाम बदल कर धनबाद जेल में गया था। उसका असली नाम रितेश यादव बताया जा रहा है। वह उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल का रहने वाला है। इसके सत्यापन के लिए सोमवार को बाघमारा अंचल की एक पुलिस टीम सुंदर महतो के कथित पते पर पहुंची।

हाईकोर्ट ने स्वतः संज्ञान लिया है

झारखंड हाई कोर्ट ने इस मामले में स्वतः संज्ञान लिया है। खंडपीठ ने इस मामले में राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट मांगी है। अदालत ने सरकार से पूछा कि जेल में आग्नेयास्त्र कैसे पहुंच गए और जेल की सुरक्षा में चूक का कारण क्या है? अदालत ने इस मामले में अगली सुनवाई मंगलवार को निर्धारित की है। अदालत ने सुनवाई के दौरान कारा महानिरीक्षक को आनलाइन अदालत में उपस्थित होने का निर्देश दिया है। महाधिवक्ता राजीव रंजन ने अदालत को बताया कि इस मामले की जांच के लिए एसआइटी का गठन किया गया है, जो घटना की जांच कर रही है। कारा महानिरीक्षक भी धनबाद गए हैं। अधिकारियों की टीम लौटेगी तो इसकी रिपोर्ट अदालत में पेश की जाएगी।

कैदियों को शिफ्ट किया गया

गौरतलब है कि अमन सिंह धनबाद के पूर्व डिप्टी मेयर और कांग्रेस नेता नीरज सिंह की हत्या के मामले में जेल में बंद था। कैदियों में आपसी टकराव एवं गैंगवार की आशंका को देखते हुए अलग-अलग गुट के



कैदियों को अलग-अलग सेल में डाल दिया गया है। इस मामले में अलग-अलग कुल चार प्राथमिकी हुई हैं। कक्षपालों की कमी को देखते हुए सात कक्षपालों को दूसरे जेल से मंडल कारा धनबाद में पदस्थापित किया गया है। इधर न्यायिक जांच के लिए न्यायिक दंडाधिकारी की प्रतिनियुक्ति का अनुरोध प्रधान जिला सत्र न्यायाधीश से उपायुक्त ने किया है। साथ ही राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग को भी जांच के लिए लिखा गया है। वहीं यहां के 23 कैदियों को दूसरे जेल में शिफ्ट करने की भी कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है। इधर वार्डों व सेल में छापेमारी व सीसीटीवी फुटेज की जांच 24 घंटे करने के लिए तीन टीम का गठन कर मंडल कारा में प्रतिनियुक्त किया गया है।

## **Climate change impacts human rights in big way poorest of poor suffer most NHRC chief**

<https://www.theweek.in/wire-updates/national/2023/12/05/des74-cop28-nhrc-chief.html>

New Delhi, Dec 5 (PTI) NHRC chairperson Justice Arun Mishra on Tuesday said climate change impacts human rights in a big way and the poorest of the poor suffer the most.

He was addressing a session on 'Empowering those most affected by Climate Change' at the NHRI COP28 Symposium organised by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) in Dubai.

There is a need for a safeguard information system for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, Mishra said.

Climate change impacts human rights in a big way, with melting polar ice, rising sea levels, increased drought, high-density rainfalls, cyclones, floods, landslides and forest fires, and the poorest of the poor suffer the most, the chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) said.

Besides other stakeholders, National Human Rights Institutions have to work to protect the environment and address the needs of people impacted by climate change-induced displacements resulting in violation of human rights, including the rights to shelter, livelihood, education and health, Mishra said.

He said that besides war, climate change is one of the leading causes of migration. Transition to climate-resilient infrastructure and mitigation measures are also essential for the survival of humanity, Mishra said.

The NHRC chief said air and water pollution is reducing human life span and added that vanishing water bodies due to large-scale construction, depleting water levels, and contaminated groundwater are also issues of serious concern.

"Industrial hazards like gas leakage have now become commonplace incidents. Plastic has seriously threatened environmental pollution on the earth and the seas endangering biodiversity. The plastic patch in the ocean reportedly is 20 times larger than the size of France. Therefore, plastic recycling is required," he stressed.

## **Climate Change Impacts Human Rights, Says NHRC Chairperson Justice Arun Mishra**

<https://www.oneindia.com/india/climate-change-impacts-human-rights-says-nhrc-chairperson-justice-arun-mishra-gen-3698333.html?story=2>

New Delhi: Climate change has significant repercussions on human rights, disproportionately affecting the poorest of the poor, according to Justice Arun Mishra, chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). Justice Mishra made these remarks while addressing a session on "Empowering those most affected by Climate Change" at the NHRI COP28 Symposium organized by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) in Dubai.

### **Need for Safeguard Information System**

Justice Mishra emphasized the need for a safeguard information system to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. He highlighted that climate change leads to melting polar ice, rising sea levels, increased drought, high-density rainfalls, cyclones, floods, landslides, and forest fires, severely impacting the most vulnerable populations.

### **Role of National Human Rights Institutions**

The NHRC chairperson urged National Human Rights Institutions, along with other stakeholders, to actively work towards protecting the environment and addressing the needs of individuals affected by climate change-induced displacements. He stressed that climate change results in the violation of basic human rights, including the rights to shelter, livelihood, education, and health.

## राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने राज्य सरकार से मांगा जवाब

<https://www.bhaskar.com/news/mp-gwa-hmu-mat-latest-gwalior-news-030523-2310173-nor.html>

राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट के बाद ही आयोग तय करेगा कार्रवाई

सिटी रिपोर्टर | ग्वालियर

दान की आंखें कचरे में फेंकने के मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग ने प्रदेश सरकार से जवाब मांगा है। सरकार को नोटिस जारी कर आयोग ने इस मामले की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट मांगी है। उल्लेखनीय है कि दैनिक भास्कर ने 11 जून 2015 को जेएच में दान की आंखें कचरे में फेंकने के मामले का खुलासा किया था। खुलासे के बाद नेत्र विभाग के एचओडी डॉ. यूएस तिवारी और डॉ. डीके शाक्य को तत्काल निलंबित कर संभागायुक्त ने मजिस्ट्रियल जांच के आदेश दिए थे। डॉक्टरों के खिलाफ कंपू थाना पुलिस ने एफआईआर दर्ज की थी। एनएचआरसी के मप्र-छग के स्पेशल रिपोर्टर प्रो. एस नारायण ने बताया कि राज्य सरकार की रिपोर्ट के बाद आयोग कार्रवाई तय करेगा।