

## मानवाधिकार आयोग ने यूपी सरकार को भेजा नोटिस

नई दिल्ली 23 मई (ब्यूरो)।

पीलीभीत के दलित किसान की खुदकुशी की घटना पर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य सचिव और पुलिस महानिदेशक को नोटिस भेजा है। आरोप है कि 45 वर्षीय दलित ने पुलिस के उत्पीड़न से तंग होकर खुदकुशी कर ली। पुलिस उस पर उसकी नाबालिग बेटी के अपहरण और बलात्कार के आरोपियों के साथ समझौता करने का दबाव बना रही थी। आयोग ने इसपर स्वतः संज्ञान लिया है।

**जनसत्ता** Wed, 24 May   
<https://epa>

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## Institutional mechanism in India to address rights violations, says NHRC chief

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**EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE**

NEW DELHI, MAY 23

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Speaking at the Statutory Full Commission meeting of chairpersons and representatives of the seven national commissions, who are its ex-officio members, Justice Mishra said he had realised that India cannot be ignored for its overall progress and advancement along with its democratic values, “which are the best in the world”, said an NHRC statement.

## **Institutional mechanism in India to address rights violations, says NHRC chief**

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/human-rights-violations-in-india-nhrc-chief-8625554/>

India has an unparalleled institutional mechanism to address human rights violations, says NHRC chief Justice Arun Mishra

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## **India News | India Has unparalleled Institutional Mechanism to Address Issues of Human Rights Violations: NHRC**

<https://www.latestly.com/agency-news/india-news-india-has-unparalleled-institutional-mechanism-to-address-issues-of-human-rights-violations-nhrc-5149309.html>

Get latest articles and stories on India at LatestLY. India has an "unparalleled institutional mechanism" to address the issues of human rights violations, with the rights panel having an overarching jurisdiction to look into grievances of specific vulnerable sections of the society, NHRC chairperson justice (retd) Arun Kumar Mishra on Tuesday said.

New Delhi, May 23 (PTI) India has an "unparalleled institutional mechanism" to address the issues of human rights violations, with the rights panel having an overarching jurisdiction to look into grievances of specific vulnerable sections of the society, NHRC chairperson justice (retd) Arun Kumar Mishra on Tuesday said. He said while addressing members of various international human rights forums, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) said in a statement.

India "cannot be ignored for its overall progress", and advancement "along with its democratic values, which are the best in the world", it said.

India has an "unparalleled institutional mechanism" to address the issues of human rights violations with the NHRC having overarching jurisdiction in addition to seven other national commissions and its deemed members to look into the rights-based grievances of specific vulnerable sections of the society, he was quoted as saying in the statement. No doubt certain improvements may be required, but the "freedom of speech" and the kind of debates, which happen in India, are "not heard of anywhere," he said. Justice Mishra was chairing the statutory full commission meeting of the chairpersons and representatives of the seven national commissions, who are its ex-officio members. The objective was to enhance synergy and mutual cooperation among the Commission towards the promotion and protection of human rights and share best practices in that direction, the statement said. The NHRC chief said each national commission has been working tirelessly in its respective jurisdiction to promote and protect human rights. All that is required is to "create more synergy" among the works of all the commissions, and the NHRC to create an atmosphere of rights-based culture in the country with the consistent support of centre and state governments irrespective of political dispensation, he said. The interventions of the NHRC and other national commissions will help the governments in good governance for which they are committed, and hence, these "should not be considered adversarial to their functioning", the NHRC chief added. He said all Commissions must ensure that the last person in the queue should get the distributive justice that he deserves. There is a need to standardise

education for children. Vernacular languages are being forgotten. If "substandard education" for children in Madrasas continues, the Muslims will never come up. He said a policy of reservation to benefit the neediest among the reserve categories needs to be considered, according to the statement. The NHRC chairperson said the deemed members of the statutory commissions may bring to the notice of the NHRC any such case where they require further investigation and feel the need to recommend monetary relief to the victim of the violation of the rights. Rekha Sharma, chairperson, National Commission for Women expressed "serious concern" over human trafficking. Trafficking of women from West Bengal to Srinagar has "increased", she was quoted as saying in the statement, adding, forceful conversion in the name of marriage is a serious issue of rights violation, which needs to be addressed. Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Chairperson, National Commission for Backward Classes said that "some states do not implement the national welfare schemes", which are necessary to end inequality and discrimination in society. A "dangerous trend" is being noticed of giving benefits of reservation to those who have "intruded into Indian borders" thereby usurping the benefits of welfare schemes meant for the citizens of the country. This needs to be checked, he was quoted as saying in the statement. Iqbal Singh Lalpura, Chairperson, National Commission for Minorities expressed concern over the "non-payment of compensation to several victims of 1984 riots" even after so many years. He said the National Commission for Minorities is working on a book having basic information about the religious practices of different faiths. Lalpura also said they would like to collaborate with the NHRC on the research projects. "Running orphanage has become a kind of a racket to siphon off funds received through massive donations," Priyank Kanoongo, Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, was quoted as saying in the statement. Subhash Ramnath Pardhi, Member, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Praveen Prakash Ambashta, Deputy Chief Commissioner, Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities also took part in the discussion. Member, NHRC, Dnyaneshwar M Mulay suggested that a museum of human rights in the country needs to be built to showcase human rights from the ancient era till date. He also suggested jointly organising a festival to showcase Indian heritage of promotion and protection of human rights. Earlier, welcoming the participants, D K Singh, Secretary General, NHRC, gave a brief insight into the activities of the Commission towards the fulfilment of its mandate. These included among others the disposal of 1,09,982 cases during 2022-23 and recommendations for payment of Rs 13.69 crore as relief in 279 cases to the victims or their next of kin, 81 suo motu cases, 48 on-spot inquiries, besides nine core group meetings and four open house discussions and advisories issued from time to time.

## **India s National Human Rights Commission At Risk Of Losing Top-Level Ranking For Second Time Since 1999**

<https://article-14.com/post/india-s-national-human-rights-commission-at-risk-of-losing-top-level-ranking-for-second-time-since-1999-646d7da57e755>

Lack of diversity in staff and leadership. Political interference in appointments. Involvement of police officers in investigations of human rights violations. Lack of cooperation with civil society. Insufficient action to protect marginalised groups. These are the reasons cited by a global alliance of human rights organisations in deferring, for the second time in nearly a quarter century, the accreditation of India's National Human Rights Commission, for its highest rating.

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These are the reasons cited by a global alliance of human rights organisations in deferring the accreditation of India's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) for the second time in nearly a quarter century.

If the NHRC, India's apex body for the promotion and protection of human rights, does not address concerns and recommendations, it may be downgraded to 'B' status during the next review in 2024. If it corrects its failings, it will be re-accredited with top-rung 'A' status.

The NHRC's 'A' status was put on hold during the latest round (20-24 March 2023) of accreditation by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), which represents more than 110 human-rights organisations worldwide.

The deferral, which came after the NHRC failed to address GANHRI concerns raised in 2017, followed a review and submissions made to it by national and global human-rights organisations, which urged it to take note of what they said was a worsening human-rights situation in India.

Neither the NHRC nor the government has issued a formal response to GANHRI's review, which is done every five years.

Article 14 sought comment over email from former Supreme Court Justice Arun Mishra, chairperson of the NHRC, the secretary general, the director general and the registrar of the Commission. There were no responses despite reminders over email and telephone.

Article 14 also sought comment from GANHRI chairperson Maryam Abdullah Al Attiyah, but there was no response.

The global alliance works with the UN Human Rights Office, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other UN agencies, as well as with other international and regional organisations, NGOs, civil society and academia, reviewing the performance of national human rights institutions across the world.

This review gauges compliance with the Paris Principles, internationally recognised standards, which require national human rights institutions to have a broad mandate; inclusive, transparent selection and appointment process for the leadership; be independent both in law and practice; have access to sufficient resources and staff; and cooperate with national and international stakeholders.

An 'A' status is conferred on institutions that are fully compliant with the Principles. A 'B' status indicates partial compliance.

All national human rights institutions that hold an 'A' status are subject to re-accreditation every five years. Decisions on accreditation are deferred when institutions fail to comply fully with the Paris Principles

This is, as we said, the second time that the NHRC has lost its 'A' status since it was first categorised thus in 1999. The Commission retained its status in the 2006 and 2011 reviews. In 2016, its accreditation was deferred by 12 months; in November 2017, it was re-accredited as 'A'.

#### 'Deferral Reflects Human-Rights Situation'

At its March 2023 session, GANHRI's sub committee on accreditation, which meets in Geneva twice every year to consider accreditation applications, deferred the review of India's NHRC for 12 months.

If the NHRC does not address the sub committee's concerns, it may be downgraded to B in the next review.

Similar treatment was meted out to national human rights institutions of only two other of 13 countries subjected to review—Costa Rica and Northern Ireland, where accreditation was deferred by 12 and six months respectively.

The Commission also "has not taken sufficient action in protecting the rights of marginalised groups," and it "did not provide sufficient information with regards to how it implements its full mandate to monitor, promote, and protect the rights of everyone," the sub committee noted.

The NHRC lost its 'A' status despite changes in its composition in line with recommendations made by the sub committee in 2017, and a reduction in the backlog and disposal time of complaints. The decision drew, in large measure, from advocacy by a range of civil society groups and international non-governmental organisations.

Human rights groups and activists in India welcomed GANHRI's decision, arguing that it reflected the deteriorating situation of human rights in the country, as well as the NHRC's failure to come to the aid of human rights defenders.

"The government's official line is that India is the mother of all democracies, but there is little by way of a rights-based approach to governance, and the NHRC's case is no different," said Venkatesh Nayak, director, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a think tank based in New Delhi. "Let alone adherence to the Paris Principles, it has even failed to deliver on its statutory mandate."

The Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 requires that NHRC inquire into violations of human rights by state actors, either by addressing complaints from victims and defenders or by taking cognisance of violations of its own accord. Its statutory mandate is to protect human rights and establish accountability for their violation.

Nayak and other activists hoped the NHRC would use the opportunity for course correction instead of questioning the interests of those behind it, as the union government has consistently done with a variety of rankings (here, here, here, here and here).

### NHRC Urged To Be More Diverse

In its 2017 recommendations, the GANHRI sub committee urged NHRC to address the lack of diversity within—there were no women or representatives from other marginalised social groups among five Commission members then, and only 20% of the staff were women.

An amendment to the Protection of Human Rights Act in 2019 sought to address these concerns. It increased the members of the Commission from five to six, including three persons and at least one woman with knowledge or practical experience of human rights.

The amendment also made chairpersons of the National Commission for Backward Classes and the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities deemed members of the NHRC.

Advocate Jyotika Kalra, who has filed several public interest litigations about women's issues, including non-recruitment of women in the armed forces, was the only female



member of the Commission 2017 onwards, but she retired in April 2022. The percentage of women among NHRC staff increased from 20% in 2017 to 24% in 2023.

Uptick in backlog clearance, case disposal time

Meanwhile, a number of human rights activists who regularly filed appeals with the NHRC reported significant improvement in the time it took to clear cases and reduce their backlog.

Though the Commission's website does not provide any data on these issues, a former official, speaking on condition of anonymity, concurred with the activists.

He attributed the improvements to digitisation of the complaint-redressal process and recruitment of nearly 35 junior law assistants, who examine cases received by the Commission daily.

Both exercises had been on the anvil for some time, but were undertaken in earnest in the weeks after the nationwide Covid-19 lockdown in 2020, the source said.

The NHRC leadership was likely aware that these improvements were not enough to get a top grade from GANHRI.

This explains why, on 5 August 2022, about six months ahead of the review, the NHRC advertised a vacancy for a consultant on international affairs, who was expected to "deal with the matter related to GANHRI" and other international issues and agencies.

Article 14 emailed questions on the need for such an expert and if someone was indeed hired to Justice Mishra, the secretary general, the director general and the registrar of the NHRC. There were no responses, despite reminders over email and phone.

The former official quoted previously said the Commission did not hire anyone eventually, as no suitable candidate was found.

Civil Liberties Ignored

The sub committee on accreditation provided a detailed analysis of NHRC's deviation from the Paris Principles.

The NHRC's members, including the secretary general, were "seconded from public service", the report said. Police officers were engaged in probing human rights violations, including those committed by police. There was no woman in NHRC's leadership body.

Three of six member positions—specifically those that required knowledge or practical experience of human rights—were vacant. Its process of application, screening,

selection and appointment was neither “sufficiently broad and transparent,” nor formalised and consultative, the report said.

These shortcomings affected the Commission’s “capacity to fully function independently,” as well as “the ability of victims to access human rights justice”, said the report.

The most scathing comments in the report pertained to NHRC’s record on addressing human rights issues, and cooperating with civil society.

“The relationship between the NHRC and civil society is not effective or constructive,” particularly with respect to the Commission’s core group on non-government organisations and human rights defenders, said the GANHRI report.

This was corroborated by civil society groups and activists in India.

“The current core committee has several exceptionally qualified members, but the NHRC leadership has no idea about how to use their expertise,” said Henri Tiphagne, who was a member of NHRC’s core group on non-government organisations from 2003 to 2011.

“Meetings are held only once in a year or so, and there is neither any agenda, nor follow-up,” said Tiphagne, now national working secretary of the All India Network of NGOs and Individuals Working with National and State Human Rights.

The report acknowledged NHRC’s claim of considering all cases of human rights violations, but expressed concern over the high number of complaints “apparently dismissed at the very first stage” and the lack of any information on how they were addressed and/or followed up.

The report said the Commission had failed “to exercise its mandate in relation to reviewing laws regarding civil liberties and fundamental rights”, such as the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act or FCRA 2010, the Citizenship (Amendment) Act or CAA 2019, and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act or UAPA 1967.

The Bharatiya Janata Party government of Prime Minister Narendra Modi has, in combination with national-interest narratives and surveillance technology, used these laws to stifle dissent and create a security playbook, as Article 14 reported in March 2022.

The targets of such government action include advocacy groups and think tanks, such as Amnesty International, the Centre for Policy Research and the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, whose FCRA licenses were cancelled or withheld by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

## Criticism From Civil Society

Ahead of the latest review, a number of civil society groups and NGOs submitted statements to GANHRI alleging the NHRC's non-compliance with the Paris Principles.

In October 2022, two civil society platforms—the All India Network of NGOs and Individuals Working with National and State Human Rights, and the Asian NGO Network on National Human Rights Institutions— made a joint submission to the GANHRI sub committee, urging it to defer the NHRC's accreditation till it complied with the Paris Principles.

The 68-page submission, endorsed by 72 organisations and 84 individuals within India, correlated earlier recommendations of the sub committee with the human-rights situation in India since the previous review, including changes in laws, major incidents of human-rights violation and the functioning of the NHRC.

The submission criticised NHRC's silence on numerous incidents of hate speech, mob lynching, online abuse/auction of Muslim women, targeting of human rights defenders, including the Bhima-Koregaon case, and discriminatory changes in law, including to the CAA, the FCRA and the abrogation of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution in 2019.

The submission provided case studies of NHRC's handling of specific complaints—such as those pertaining to police violence and repression of anti-CAA protests; the incarceration of the late Jesuit priest Father Stan Swamy, who defended the constitutional rights of adivasis and Dalits; G N Saibaba, who taught English in Delhi University; and activist Sarfoora Zagar, who participated in anti-CAA protests—urging the sub committee “to see through this farce and note the non-compliance with the Paris Principles”.

## Global Organisations Join Indian Criticism

On 9 March, a similar submission was made to the GANHRI chairperson Maryam Abdullah Al Attiyah by seven international organisations. They included Amnesty International, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Frontline Defenders, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights and World Organisation Against Torture.

The submission expressed “deep concerns regarding the commission's lack of independence, pluralism, diversity, and accountability.”

It said the NHRC selection process was dominated by the government: the six-member committee that appointed the chair included the Prime Minister, the home minister, speaker of the Lok Sabha, deputy chair of the Rajya Sabha and the leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, respectively.

This lack of independence, the submission said, accounted for the appointment of former Supreme Court judge Arun Mishra as chair of the Commission in May 2021.

Mishra had delivered several judgments in favour of the government and against marginalised and vulnerable populations, and his appointment prompted widespread criticism from legal experts and human rights groups.

Mishra's tenure, law professors Anup Surendranath and Aparna Chandra and lawyer Suchindran Baskar Narayan wrote in Article 14 in September 2021, was riven with controversy and decisions that hove to government interest.

"Justice Mishra's tenure epitomised the very worst tendencies and practices of the present day Supreme Court as an institution," they wrote.

The global advocacy organisations in their submission said, "The commission has also proven unwilling to work with human rights organizations to address growing attacks on the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly."

They urged the GANHRI subcommittee to "evaluate NHRC's rating carefully during the accreditation process".

#### The NHRC's Belligerence

Civil society groups and activists hoped that both the government and the NHRC would take the deferral of the Commission's accreditation "in the right spirit," rather than question the intent of those offering criticism.

Some said the NHRC could correct course, if it chose to.

"In 2009, the Malaysian counterpart of NHRC, called SUHAKAM, utilised a similar opportunity and came up with an ordinance that brought about a lot of constructive changes," said Tiphagne, the former NHRC core group member quoted earlier. "As a result, Malaysian civil society and the general public today gets the service of a stronger human rights institution."

Tighagne said the NHRC could regain its 'A' status by evolving an "action plan" on each of the GANHRI sub committee recommendations, with specific strategies, indicators and timeline.

Others hoped the NHRC would refrain from attacking civil society groups and its own former members, as it had done in the past .

For instance, in 2011, former NHRC chairperson (1999-2003) Justice JS Verma released a report by the All India Network of NGOs and Individuals working with

National and State Human Rights at the Constitution Club in Delhi, which was critical of the NHRC.

The Commission issued a belligerent rebuttal following the release of the report, saying those behind it had not made “any contribution” to the NHRC despite repeated requests, and were “only interested in criticizing the NHRC only to distort public perception and faith in it.”

“We hope that this time, the NHRC will not label those who provided inputs to GANHRI as anti-national or question the methodology of accreditation, since it involves peer review,” said Nayak, the CHRI director.

(Aritra Bhattacharya is a journalist and researcher based in Kolkata.)

## India Has Unique Institutional Mechanism To Address Issue Of Human Rights Violations: NHRC

<https://www.republicworld.com/india-news/general-news/india-has-unique-institutional-mechanism-to-address-issue-of-human-rights-violations-nhrc-articleshow.html>

India has an "unparalleled institutional mechanism" to address issues of human rights violations, said NHRC chairperson justice (retd) Arun Kumar Mishra.

India has an "unparalleled institutional mechanism" to address the issues of human rights violations, with the rights panel having an overarching jurisdiction to look into grievances of specific vulnerable sections of the society, NHRC chairperson justice (retd) Arun Kumar Mishra on Tuesday said.

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Subhash Ramnath Pardhi, Member, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Praveen Prakash Ambashta, Deputy Chief Commissioner, Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities also took part in the discussion.

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## मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए भारत के पास शानदार व्यवस्था : NHRC अध्यक्ष

<https://www.jagran.com/news/national-nhrc-chairman-said-india-has-excellent-system-to-deal-with-issues-of-human-rights-violations-23421347.html>

विभिन्न अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार मंचों के सदस्यों को संबोधित बयान में एनएचआरसी ने कहा कि भारत को उसकी समग्र प्रगति और अपने लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के साथ प्रगति के लिए नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता जो दुनिया में सबसे अच्छे हैं।

नई दिल्ली, पीटीआई। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के अध्यक्ष जस्टिस (सेवानिवृत्त) अरुण कुमार मिश्र ने मंगलवार को कहा कि मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए भारत के पास अतुलनीय संस्थागत तंत्र है। इस तंत्र में मानवाधिकार आयोग के पास समाज के विशिष्ट कमजोर वर्गों की शिकायतों पर विचार करने के व्यापक अधिकार हैं।

### क्या कहा एनएचआरसी ने अपने बयान में

विभिन्न अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार मंचों के सदस्यों को संबोधित बयान में एनएचआरसी ने कहा कि भारत को उसकी समग्र प्रगति और अपने लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के साथ प्रगति के लिए नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता, जो दुनिया में सबसे अच्छे हैं।

### क्या है इसका उद्देश्य

आयोग ने कहा, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि कुछ सुधारों की आवश्यकता हो सकती है, लेकिन अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और जिस तरह की बहस भारत में होती हैं, कहीं भी नहीं सुनी जातीं। जस्टिस मिश्र सात राष्ट्रीय आयोगों के अध्यक्षों और प्रतिनिधियों की वैधानिक पूर्ण आयोग की बैठक की अध्यक्षता कर रहे थे जो इसके पदेन सदस्य हैं। इसका उद्देश्य मानवाधिकारों के प्रचार और संरक्षण की दिशा में आयोग के बीच तालमेल और आपसी सहयोग को बढ़ाना और उस दिशा में सर्वोत्तम चलन को साझा करना था।

## स्मार्ट मीटर का मामला पहुंचा मानवाधिकार आयोग अधिवक्ता एस. के. झा ने मानवाधिकार आयोग में दायर की याचिका

<https://udaipurkiran.in/hindi/the-matter-of-smart-meters-reached-the-human-rights-commission-advocate-sk-jha-filed-a-petition-in-the-human-rights-commission/>

अनुच्छेद 21 का हवाला देते हुए आयोग में दायर की गयी याचिका

मुजफ्फरपुर, 23 मई . जिले में स्मार्ट मीटर का मामला अब राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग, नई दिल्ली (New Delhi) एवं बिहार (Bihar) मानवाधिकार आयोग, पटना (Patna) के समक्ष पहुंच चुका है.

जिले के मानवाधिकार मामलों के अधिवक्ता एसके झा के द्वारा दो अलग-अलग सेट में याचिका दाखिल किया गया है. उन्होंने दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट, केरल (Kerala) हाईकोर्ट एवं छत्तीसगढ़ हाई कोर्ट द्वारा पारित विभिन्न निर्णयों एवं भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 का हवाला देते हुए मानवाधिकार आयोग में याचिका दाखिल किया है.

उन्होंने बताया कि मानवाधिकार अधिनियम, 1993 के संरक्षण की धारा 2(1)(d) मानव अधिकारों को "जीवन, स्वतंत्रता, समानता और व्यक्ति की गरिमा से संबंधित अधिकार, जो की संविधान द्वारा गारंटीकृत या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वाचाओ में सन्निहित (एंबडीड) है, और भारत में अदालतों द्वारा लागू करने योग्य है" के रूप में परिभाषित करती है. साथ ही बिजली तक पहुंच होने को मानवाधिकार माना जाना चाहिए और बिजली क़ानून के तहत इनकी जरूरतें संतोषप्रद स्थिति तक पूरी की जानी चाहिए. अगर इसकी उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित नहीं की जाती है तो इसे मानवाधिकार का उल्लंघन माना जाएगा." साथ ही साथ यदि राज्य कमज़ोर लोगों और समूहों में हस्तक्षेप करने एवं उनकी रक्षा करने के लिये कुछ नहीं करता है, तो यह प्रतिक्रिया उल्लंघन मानी जाएगी.

अधिवक्ता झा ने कहा कि स्मार्ट मीटर लगने से आम लोगों को जो परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, उससे निजात दिलाने हेतु ठोस एवं सकारात्मक व्यवस्था करने की नितांत जरूरत है. साथ- ही साथ आम जनमानस आर्थिक रूप से शोषण का शिकार ना हो और उन्हें किसी भी प्रकार की परेशानी का सामना करना न पड़े, इस दिशा में सम्बंधित विभाग द्वारा आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाने की जरूरत है. उन्होंने मामले के सम्बन्ध में मानवाधिकार आयोग से हस्तक्षेप करने की माँग किया है तथा उच्चस्तरीय जांच करते हुए व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ करने की भी माँग किया है.

## **Muslims will not be able rise if sub-standard education in madrasas continues, says NHRC Chairperson**

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/muslims-will-not-be-able-rise-if-sub-standard-education-in-madrasas-continues-says-nhrc-chairperson/article66886341.ece>

The Chairperson of the Commission for Backward Classes claims that reservation is being given to those who have 'intruded into Indian borders'

Retired Justice Arun Mishra, Chairperson of, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), at a meeting of the human rights body on Tuesday, said that if sub-standard education for children in madrasas continues, Muslims would "never come up". He maintained that there is a need to standardise education for children.

The NHRC's ex-officio members pointed out issues related to reservation to people who had "intruded into India's borders". They also spoke of the courts rejecting the commission's recommendations.

Justice Mishra, who was chairing the 'Statutory Full Commission' meeting of the Chairpersons and representatives of the seven National Commissions, also stressed that a policy of reservation to benefit the neediest among the reserved categories should be considered.

Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Chairperson of, the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), a participant at the meeting, pointed out that some States do not implement national welfare schemes that are necessary to end inequality and discrimination in society. He also said that a dangerous trend was being noticed in the benefits of reservation being given to those who had intruded into India's borders, thereby usurping the benefits of welfare schemes meant for the citizens of the country which. He stressed that this needed to be checked.

"It's a matter of concern that, many times, the High Courts reject the recommendations and directions of the NCSC (National Commission for Scheduled Castes) merely on technicalities and not on merits. It needs to be impressed upon the judiciary to give a hearing also to the commission on merits before rejecting its recommendations," Subhash Ramnath Pardhi, Member, NCSC said.

Rekha Sharma, Chairperson of the National Commission for Women (NCW), who was also present in the meeting, expressed serious concern over human trafficking. She said that the trafficking of women from West Bengal to Srinagar had increased. She also said that forceful conversion in the name of marriage was a serious issue of violation of rights that had to be addressed.

“There is a need to standardise education for children. Vernacular languages are being forgotten. Also, if sub-standard education for children in madrasas continues, Muslims will never come up,” Mr. Mishra said while speaking of the NHRC and other commissions.

NHRC Chairperson maintained that India has an unparalleled institutional mechanism to address the issues of human rights violations. He added that, after participating in various international human rights forums, he realised that India could not be ignored for its overall progress along with its democratic values, which are “the best in the world”.

“No doubt certain improvements may be required but freedom of speech and the kind of debates which happen in India are not heard of anywhere,” he further said.

Iqbal Singh Lalpura, Chairperson, National Commission for Minorities (NCM), highlighted the issue of non-payment of compensation to several victims of the 1984 riots even after so many years.

Priyank Kanoongo, Chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), said that running an orphanage had become a kind of racket to siphon off funds that were received through “massive donations”.

Praveen Prakash Ambashta, Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, said that accessibility in public places continues to remain a concern for persons with disabilities. He said that, over the years, there had been a change in perceptions regarding disabilities but more requires to be done.

Dnyaneshwar M. Mulay suggested that a museum of human rights should be built to showcase human rights in Indian art and culture since the ancient era till date.

D.K. Singh, Secretary General, NHRC, said that the commission had disposed of 1,09,982 cases during 2022-23, and recommended payment of ₹13.69 crore as relief in 279 cases to victims or their next of kin.

## **India has unparalleled institutional mechanism to address issues of human rights violations: NHRC**

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/india-has-unparalleled-institutional-mechanism-to-address-issues-of-human-rights-violations-nhrc/articleshow/100455248.cms>

NEW DELHI: India has an "unparalleled institutional mechanism" to address the issues of human rights violations, with the rights panel having an overarching jurisdiction to look into grievances of specific vulnerable sections of the society, NHRC chairperson justice (retd) Arun Kumar Mishra on Tuesday said.

He made the remark in his address to various international human rights forums, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) said in a statement.

India "cannot be ignored for its overall progress", and advancement "along with its democratic values, which are the best in the world", it said.

India has an "unparalleled institutional mechanism" to address the issues of human rights violations with the NHRC having overarching jurisdiction in addition to seven other national commissions and its deemed members to look into the rights-based grievances of specific vulnerable sections of the society, he was quoted as saying in the statement. No doubt certain improvements may be required, but the "freedom of speech" and the kind of debates, which happen in India, are "not heard of anywhere," he said.

Justice Mishra was chairing the statutory full commission meeting of the chairpersons and representatives of the seven national commissions, who are its ex-officio members. The objective was to enhance synergy and mutual cooperation among the Commission towards the promotion and protection of human rights and share best practices in that direction, the statement said.

The NHRC chief said each national commission has been working tirelessly in its respective jurisdiction to promote and protect human rights.

All that is required is to "create more synergy" among the works of all the commissions, and the NHRC to create an atmosphere of rights-based culture in the country with the consistent support of centre and state governments irrespective of political dispensation, he said.

The interventions of the NHRC and other national commissions will help the governments in good governance for which they are committed, and hence, these "should not be considered adversarial to their functioning", the NHRC chief added.

He said all commissions must ensure that the last person in the queue should get the distributive justice that he deserves.

There is a need to standardise education for children. Vernacular languages are being forgotten. If "substandard education" for children in Madrasas continues, the Muslims will never come up. He said a policy of reservation to benefit the neediest among the reserve categories needs to be considered, according to the statement.

The NHRC chairperson said the deemed members of the statutory commissions may bring to the notice of the NHRC any such case where they require further investigation and feel the need to recommend monetary relief to the victim of the violation of the rights.

Rekha Sharma, chairperson, National Commission for Women expressed "serious concern" over human trafficking. Trafficking of women from West Bengal to Srinagar has "increased", she was quoted as saying in the statement, adding, forceful conversion in the name of marriage is a serious issue of rights violation, which needs to be addressed.

Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Chairperson, National Commission for Backward Classes said that "some states do not implement the national welfare schemes", which are necessary to end inequality and discrimination in society.

A "dangerous trend" is being noticed of giving benefits of reservation to those who have "intruded into Indian borders" thereby usurping the benefits of welfare schemes meant for the citizens of the country. This needs to be checked, he was quoted as saying in the statement.

Iqbal Singh Lalpura, Chairperson, National Commission for Minorities expressed concern over the "non-payment of compensation to several victims of 1984 riots" even after so many years.

He said the National Commission for Minorities is working on a book having basic information about the religious practices of different faiths. Lalpura also said they would like to collaborate with the NHRC on the research projects.

"Running orphanage has become a kind of a racket to siphon off funds received through massive donations," Priyank Kanoongo, Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, was quoted as saying in the statement.

Subhash Ramnath Pardhi, Member, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Praveen Prakash Ambashta, Deputy Chief Commissioner, Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities also took part in the discussion.

Member, NHRC, Dnyaneshwar M Mulay suggested that a museum of human rights in the country needs to be built to showcase human rights from the ancient era till date. He also suggested jointly organising a festival to showcase Indian heritage of promotion and protection of human rights.

Earlier, welcoming the participants, D K Singh, Secretary General, NHRC, gave a brief insight into the activities of the Commission towards the fulfilment of its mandate.

These included among others the disposal of 1,09,982 cases during 2022-23 and recommendations for payment of Rs 13.69 crore as relief in 279 cases to the victims or their next of kin, 81 suo motu cases, 48 on-spot inquiries, besides nine core group meetings and four open house discussions and advisories issued from time to time.

## स्पेशल मॉनिटर बालकृष्ण गोयल ने कहा:किसी भी रूप में न हो हनन मानवाधिकारों का, संरक्षण के लिए आयोग मौजूद

<https://www.bhaskar.com/local/haryana/sonipat/gohana/news/human-rights-should-not-be-violated-in-any-form-commission-exists-for-protection-131319906.html>

राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग के स्पेशल मॉनिटर बालकृष्ण गोयल ने मानवाधिकारों के संरक्षण पर बल देते हुए कहा कि किसी भी रूप में मानव अधिकारों का हनन नहीं होना चाहिए। मानव अधिकारों के संरक्षण के लिए आयोग मौजूद है। उन्होंने आम जनमानस का भी आह्वान किया कि यदि कहीं पर किसी भी स्थिति में मानवाधिकारों का हनन होता है तो उसकी सूचना मानवाधिकार को दें।

मंगलवार को लघु सचिवालय में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के स्पेशल मॉनिटर बालकृष्ण गोयल की अध्यक्षता में संबंधित अधिकारियों की बैठक हुई। उन्होंने आयोग की कार्यप्रणाली से भी अवगत करवाया। उन्होंने बताया कि प्रतिवर्ष आयोग के पास लगभग 155000 शिकायतें पहुंच रही हैं, जिनमें से 80 प्रतिशत का निपटारा करवाने में सफलता मिलती है। साथ ही आयोग ने पिछले वर्ष पीड़ितों को 167 करोड़ रुपए का मुआवजा भी दिलवाया।

बैठक में स्पेशल मॉनिटर गोयल ने विशेष रूप से जिला में चल रहे वृद्धाश्रमों की जानकारी ली। उन्होंने निर्देश दिए कि वृद्धाश्रमों में रहने वाले वृद्धजनों के लिए पर्याप्त एवं उचित सुविधाएं सुनिश्चित की जाएं। उन्होंने जिला समाज कल्याण अधिकारी रविंद्र हुड्डा को निर्देश दिए कि वे इस संदर्भ में विस्तृत रिपोर्ट उन्हें प्रेषित करें, जिसमें दी जा रही सुविधाओं के साथ सरकारी ग्रांट, पंजीकृत वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की सूची, वृद्धाश्रम में मृत्युदर तथा कमियों की जानकारी शामिल हो।

आयोग के स्पेशल मॉनिटर बालकृष्ण गोयल ने जिला में चल रहे बाल देखभाल केंद्रों की भी समीक्षा की। उन्होंने महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग की डीपीओ प्रवीन कुमारी तथा जिला बाल संरक्षण अधिकारी ममता शर्मा को निर्देश दिए कि वे सभी केंद्रों की सूची आवश्यक जानकारी के साथ उन्हें प्रेषित करें। उन्होंने बाल देखभाल केंद्रों में रहने वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा व्यवस्था की भी जानकारी ली। साथ ही उन्होंने कोरोना काल में अनाथ हुए बच्चों को पीएम केयर स्कीम का लाभ दिए जाने की जानकारी भी प्राप्त की।

उन्होंने चाइल्ड लेबर की स्थिति पर भी विस्तृत चर्चा की। उन्होंने शिक्षा विभाग के अधिकारियों से स्कूलों की स्थिति व बच्चों की संख्या के साथ डिजिटलाइजेशन स्कीम की पूर्ण जानकारी प्रेषित करने के निर्देश दिए। बैठक के उपरांत उन्होंने विशेष गृह (स्पेशल होम) का दौरा करते हुए विस्तार से समीक्षा की।

इस अवसर पर नगराधीश डा. अनमोल, एसीपी नर सिंह, तहसीलदार जीवेन्द्र मलिक, डीईईओ महाबीर सिंह, डीएसडब्ल्यूओ रविंद्र हुड्डा, डीपीओ प्रवीन कुमारी, डीसीपीओ ममता शर्मा, बबीता, प्रेमलता तथा रबिता आदि मौजूद रहे।



## **NHRC: मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के लिए भारत के पास अद्वितीय संस्थागत तंत्र, बोले NHRC चीफ**

<https://www.amarujala.com/world/india-has-unparalleled-institutional-mechanism-to-address-issues-of-human-rights-violations-nhrc-2023-05-24>

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग की अध्यक्ष रेखा शर्मा ने मानव तस्करी पर गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त की। उन्होंने कहा कि पश्चिम बंगाल से श्रीनगर में महिलाओं की तस्करी में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है।

एनएचआरसी अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति (सेवानिवृत्त) अरुण कुमार मिश्रा ने मंगलवार को कहा, मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के लिए भारत के पास एक अद्वितीय संस्थागत तंत्र है। जिसमें अधिकार पैनल के पास समाज के विशिष्ट कमजोर वर्गों की शिकायतों को देखने के लिए व्यापक अधिकार क्षेत्र है।

उन्होंने विभिन्न अंतरराष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार मंचों के सदस्यों को संबोधित करते हुए कहा, भारत को इसकी समग्र प्रगति के लिए नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है और अपने लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के साथ-साथ प्रगति की। उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि कुछ सुधारों की आवश्यकता हो सकती है, लेकिन अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और जिस तरह की बहसें भारत में होती हैं, कहीं भी नहीं सुनी जाती हैं।

अरुण कुमार मिश्रा सात राष्ट्रीय आयोगों के अध्यक्षों और प्रतिनिधियों की वैधानिक पूर्ण आयोग की बैठक की अध्यक्षता कर रहे थे, जो इसके पदेन सदस्य हैं। बयान में कहा गया है कि इसका उद्देश्य मानवाधिकारों के प्रचार और संरक्षण की दिशा में आयोग के बीच तालमेल और आपसी सहयोग को बढ़ाना और उस दिशा में सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं को साझा करना था।

### **तालमेल बनाने की आवश्यकता**

उन्होंने कहा कि सभी आयोगों के कार्यों के बीच अधिक तालमेल बनाने की आवश्यकता है। एनएचआरसी और अन्य राष्ट्रीय आयोगों के हस्तक्षेप से सरकारों को सुशासन में मदद मिलेगी, जिसके लिए वे प्रतिबद्ध हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि सभी आयोगों को यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि कतार में खड़े अंतिम व्यक्ति को न्याय मिले जिसके वह हकदार हैं।

### **आरक्षण की नीति पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता**

उन्होंने कहा कि बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा का मानकीकरण करने की जरूरत है। देशी भाषाओं को भुलाया जा रहा है। अगर मदरसों में बच्चों के लिए घटिया शिक्षा जारी रहती है, तो मुसलमान कभी सामने नहीं आएंगे।

उन्होंने कहा कि आरक्षित श्रेणियों में जरूरतमंदों को लाभान्वित करने के लिए आरक्षण की नीति पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

### **मानव तस्करी पर की गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त**

राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग की अध्यक्ष रेखा शर्मा ने मानव तस्करी पर गंभीर चिंता व्यक्त की। उन्होंने कहा कि पश्चिम बंगाल से श्रीनगर में महिलाओं की तस्करी में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। राष्ट्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग के अध्यक्ष हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर ने कहा कि कुछ राज्य राष्ट्रीय कल्याणकारी योजनाओं को लागू नहीं करते हैं, जो समाज में असमानता और भेदभाव को समाप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक हैं। भारतीय सीमाओं में घुसपैठ करने वालों को आरक्षण का लाभ देने का एक खतरनाक चलन देखा जा रहा है, जिससे देश के नागरिकों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का लाभ हड़प लिया जाता है। इसकी जांच करने की आवश्यकता है।

### **1984 के दंगों के कई पीड़ितों को नहीं दिया गया मुआवजा**

राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के अध्यक्ष इकबाल सिंह लालपुरा ने सालों बाद भी 1984 के दंगों के कई पीड़ितों को मुआवजे का भुगतान नहीं करने पर चिंता व्यक्त की। उन्होंने कहा कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए राष्ट्रीय आयोग विभिन्न धर्मों की धार्मिक प्रथाओं के बारे में बुनियादी जानकारी वाली एक किताब पर काम कर रहा है। लालपुरा ने यह भी कहा कि वे अनुसंधान परियोजनाओं पर एनएचआरसी के साथ सहयोग करना चाहेंगे।