

No 'gross violation' of human rights in India, says NHRC chief Mishra

https://www.business-standard.com/india-news/no-gross-violation-of-human-rights-in-india-says-nhrc-chief-mishra-123091601055_1.html

The NHRC chairperson was referring to some foreign agencies taking up Human Rights violations in India at the international level

Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC), Arun Kumar Mishra on Saturday said that the global community should not be bothered about India's situation, adding he does not find any "gross violation" of human rights taking place at present.

The NHRC chairperson was referring to some foreign agencies taking up Human Rights violations in India at the international level.

Mishra said that it is not the correct state of affairs, to say there is a rise in human rights violations in the country on the basis of the 'Manipur incident'.

"Manipur is isolated, an incident where ethnic violence is going on, and as the Human Rights Commission, we have done our duty to ensure that the two groups who were fighting with each other on ethnic issues should not continue too long," he said.

He also said, "So to say that there is an increase in human rights violations in India on the basis of only the incident of Manipur cannot be said to be the correct state of affairs. I do not find there is any gross violation of human rights taking place at present. And the global community should not be bothered about our situation."

Mishra added that based on data it cannot be said that there is an escalation in the complaints regarding human rights violations in the past three decades.

"If we go by our records and the incidents which have taken place in the past three decades, I do not find that it can be said based on data that there is an escalation in the complaints regarding human rights violations in India. Be that as it may, if these reports are based only on the Manipur incident, that cannot be attributed to the human rights situation throughout India," he said.

The NHRC chief emphasized that there is no reason to say the human rights situation is deteriorating in India, further questioning the reports that the foreign agencies refer to.

"Actually, the world has become so smaller. I do not know how they are fed, how they appreciate their reports, and on what basis their assessment is based. But if we see it

objectively, there is no reason to say that the human rights situation in India is deteriorating or has deteriorated or there is a violation," Mishra said.

He pointed out that the Human Rights Commission exists because human rights violations can take place everywhere in every country, and added that the world community has to come together to solve these issues.

"These are the incidents of violation which are common in every country. We are receiving those complaints which must be common in every country. Human rights violations can take place everywhere in every country. That's why the Human Rights Commission exists. This is a situation and the world community has to come together to solve these things. And if we say that it is singly happening in India, it's not correct," he said.

(Only the headline and picture of this report may have been reworked by the Business Standard staff; the rest of the content is auto-generated from a syndicated feed.)

The perils of FIRs in Manipur

<https://www.indiatodayne.in/opinion/story/the-perils-of-firs-in-manipur-679078-2023-09-16>

There is no doubt that the conflict remains unabated evidenced by fresh attacks every now and then, in fact the violence continues to exhibit a peculiar design in disregarding the laws.

The ethnic fault lines in Manipur have manifested in numerous occasions in the past, but the outrage, rampage and damage to humanity since May 2023 is unprecedented. There is no doubt that the conflict remains unabated evidenced by fresh attacks every now and then, in fact the violence continues to exhibit a peculiar design in disregarding the laws. The incriminating video of sexual assault brought to light apart from gross violations of human rights, the enormous number of First Information Report (FIR) registered in and out of the state, absence of police action reflected the indifferent attitude of the government and disregard for criminal justice, which begins with police investigation. The Supreme Court on August 1st, remark on the “tardy” attitude of the State Police towards the 6000+ FIRs was a welcome break from the lull of an otherwise partisan narrative in this context. The division for investigation of the FIRs; for instance sexual violence cases by CBI, are well versed attempts to ensure “there is a sense of faith and an overall feeling of objectivity”. The bench headed by the Chief Justice of India, on 24th August had ordered the transfer of sexual violence related cases to Assam bearing in mind the need for ensuring “criminal justice administration”.

What sets the criminal justice system in motion? It is the reporting of crime to the nearest police station manned by the Station House Officer, the First Information Report (FIR). Every public official is required by law to abstain from acting under dictation in the discharge of his/her duty, failing of which results in abuse of administrative discretion. This is not to dispute the mandatory obligation of section 154 CrPC on the police to register FIR for commission of cognizable offence but the police must be convinced or satisfied that the information raises reasonable suspicion of commission of the alleged

offence (Superintendent of Police , CBI v. Tapan Kumar Singh, 2003). The apex court in Binay Kumar Singh v. State of Bihar (1997) had categorically stated that it is open to the officer- in-charge to collect more information containing details about the occurrence, if available, so that he can consider whether a cognizable offence has been committed warranting investigation thereto. In Sevi v. State of Tamil Nadu (1984) the court had expressly ruled that before registering the FIR under section 154 of Cr PC it is open to the station house officer (SHO) to hold a preliminary enquiry to ascertain whether there is a prima facie case of commission of cognizable offence. Any information if it qualifies to be FIR must be assessed on the basis of facts and circumstances of every case (Lalita kumari v. St. of UP, 2012). The Supreme Court in various cases have held that in some issues pertaining to allegations against professionals, or matrimonial disputes etc., preliminary investigation before the registration of FIR may be undertaken, as this will undoubtedly serve as a check on the multitude of frivolous complaints that could be lodged by mischief makers. Apart from others one of the objective of enabling registration of FIR is to enhance public faith in the Police. The Guidelines for Police Personnel on Various Human Rights Issues published by National Human Rights Commission in 2010 had unambiguously pointed out on the need for policemen to be sensitive towards the rights of the marginalised sections of the society so as to implement significant social legislations towards removal of societal discrimination.

The Chief Justice of India on August 28 at the 6th Chief Justice MC Chagla Memorial Lecture, emphasised the role of Public intellectuals referring to their "duty to expose the lies of the State". There is a strong urge to appeal, that unless without adequate safeguards for protection against lodging of FIR in exercising the freedom to speech even when based on one's academic pursuits, the risk of being entangled into legal battle appears too evident. An important aspect that calls for serious attention at this juncture in Manipur is the magnitude of legal abuse by some sections of the population incessantly lodging FIRs and registration by the state police making it too obvious to reflect any

scientific application of mind by the officers. Take for example the recent FIR against the Editors Guild of India (EGI) fact-finding team that visited Manipur to study media reportage of its ethnic violence. CM Biren Singh justified the FIR alleging that EGI staffs were “trying to create more clashes in the state of Manipur”. Similarly in the case of the National Federation of Indian Women (NFIW) fact finding team against whom the state had registered FIR in July alleging that the field report was an attempt to incite riots. The FIR against Prof. Kham Khan Suan Hausing, (recipient of Fulbright-Nehru Fellowship) currently Professor of Political Science, Central University of Hyderabad, or the FIR against editors Dr. Jangkhomang Guite and Dr. Thongkhohal Haokip (both professors at Jawaharlal Nehru University) of a book, leaves one to admit that the the FIRs against them is undoubtedly to silence any difference of opinion. Justice Chandrachud expressed surprised as to how an FIR could be filed against the two professors for a book that was written in 2018.

Given the situation in Manipur with over 4 months of unresolved ethnic conflict, registering of FIR as an attempt to stifle the right to freedom of speech guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution is undoubtedly abuse of law and blatant disregard of one's democratic rights. Freedom of speech especially on political and public issues is the bloodline of any democracy. The value of democratic governance lies in informed democratic decision making based on a sense of participation where the voice of dissent is treated with the same respect as one that is concurring. FIR registered can be quashed by the High Court only after evaluation whether the ends of justice will be met or to prevent abuse of process of laws. With thousands of FIRs already pending investigation relating to heinous crimes, damage to properties and loss of lives, unmindful registration may do more harm than good. Vibhuti Narain Rai, author of the book 'Shahar Mein Curfew 'notes that in communal violence, the police are never seen to be a friend by the minorities. Time has come for the state police to raise above ethnicity, exercise due diligence and prove its allegiance to the Rule of Law and not rule of men.

Arun Mishra: NHRC प्रमुख बोले- भारत में नहीं हो रहा मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन; मणिपुर की घटना को लेकर कही यह बात

<https://www.amarujala.com/india-news/nhrc-chief-arun-kumar-mishra-said-that-no-human-rights-violation-in-india-2023-09-16>

Arun Mishra: एनएचआरसी प्रमुख ने कहा, आंकड़ों के आधार पर मुझे नहीं लगता कि भारत में मानवाधिकार के उल्लंघन की शिकायतों में वृद्धि हुई है। मणिपुर की घटना को पूरे भारत में मानवाधिकार की स्थिति के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) एशिया प्रशांत क्षेत्र के राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार संस्थानों का दिल्ली में 20-21 सितंबर को द्विवार्षिक सम्मेलन आयोजित कर रहा है। इस सम्मेलन को लेकर एनएचआरसी प्रमुख जस्टिस अरुण कुमार मिश्रा ने कहा कि इसमें लगभग 31 देश भाग लेने जा रहे हैं। उनमें से पांच या छह देश पर्यवेक्षक के रूप में हिस्सा ले रहे हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि यह बैठक इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि हमारे पास चर्चा के लिए तीन सत्र हैं।

कुछ विदेशी एजेंसियां उठा रहीं सवाल' भारत में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के सवाल पर उन्होंने कहा कि अगर हम अपने रिकॉर्ड को देखें और बीते तीन दशकों में जो घटनाएं हुई हैं, आंकड़ों के आधार पर मुझे नहीं लगता कि भारत में मानवाधिकार के उल्लंघन की शिकायतों में वृद्धि हुई है। मणिपुर की घटना को पूरे भारत में मानवाधिकार की स्थिति के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है। हर देश में उल्लंघन की घटनाएं हैं, जो आम बात है। उन्होंने कहा, कुछ विदेशी एजेंसियां भारत में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उठा रही हैं।

'मणिपुर की घटना एक जातीय हिंसा' एनएचआरसी प्रमुख जस्टिस मिश्रा ने आगे कहा, 'मणिपुर का मामला अलग है। वहां ऐसी घटना जातीय हिंसा में हुई है। केवल मणिपुर की घटना को आधार बनाकर सही स्थिति बयां नहीं की जा सकती। मुझे नहीं लगता कि वर्तमान में भारत में मानवाधिकारों का कोई घोर उल्लंघन हो रहा है।'

What Are The Major Problems Indian Citizen Will Face? | NHRC Chairman Justice Arun Mishra Exclusive

<https://www.timesnownews.com/videos/times-now/india/what-are-the-major-problems-indian-citizen-will-face-nhrc-chairman-justice-arun-mishra-exclusive-video-103716895>

In an exclusive interview, Mirror Now Managing Editor Nikunj Garg met with NHRC Chairman Arun Mishra. During the debate, he mentioned politics in constitutional bodies, saying, "Statutory bodies cannot be used for political gain." He also argued that statutory organisations such as the NHRC are becoming increasingly politicised. "You cannot see us through a political prism," he said, adding, "we do no politics, only rights for the poor." He also talked about other major difficulties such as the problem of climate change and how we are going to tackle it.

मानव अधिकार व सामाजिक न्याय आयोग ने किया मानवाधिकार रत्न सम्मान समारोह का आयोजन

वीर अर्जुन संवाददाता

नई दिल्ली। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मानवाधिकारों के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत भारत सरकार से पंजीकृत देश की अग्रणीय संस्था मानव अधिकार एवं सामाजिक न्याय आयोग द्वारा देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में देश भर से आये एवं मानवाधिकारों के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं को आयोग के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष एवं दिल्ली अल्पसंख्यक आयोग सलाहकार समिति दिल्ली सरकार के सदस्य रविंद्र सिंह तोमर द्वारा मानवाधिकार रत्न अवार्ड देकर सम्मानित किया गया।

कार्यक्रम में मुख्य अतिथि दिल्ली अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के चैयरमैन जाकिर खान एवं दिल्ली सफाई कर्मचारी आयोग के चेयरमैन संजय गहलोत रहे मुख्य अतिथी संजय गहलोत ने संस्था के कार्यो की सराहना करते हुए कहा की जिस तरह संस्था द्वारा रविंद्र सिंह तोमर के नेतृत्व में देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के गाँव , शहरों में मानवाधिकार जागरूकता शिविरों का आयोजन कर आम



कार्यक्रम को सम्बोधित करते हुए संस्था के प्रमुख रविंद्र सिंह तोमर (बाएं) व न्यूज 18 की पत्रकार निवेदिता सिंह को सम्मानित करते हुए संस्था के प्रमुख रविंद्र तोमर।

जन को उनके मानवाधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक किया जा रहा है वो एक राष्ट्रवादी कार्य है !

दिल्ली अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के चैयरमैन जाकिर खान जी ने कहा की संस्था मानवाधिकार एवं सामाजिक न्याय आयोग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष रविंद्र सिंह तोमर के नेतृत्व में मानवाधिकार हनन के पीड़ितों को न्याय भी दिलवाया जा रहा है , साथ ही आम जन की मुलभूत समस्याओं के निवारण हेतु जन सुनवाई शिविर भी

लगाये जा रहे जिससे की आम लोगो की मुलभूत समस्या जैसे बिजली सड़क पानी एवं पुलिस विभाग से सम्बंधित समस्याओं का भी निवारण संस्था द्वारा किया जा रहा है ! राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष रविंद्र सिंह तोमर द्वारा वीर अर्जुन के संपादक वारिष्ठ पत्रकार सदानन्द पांडेय , है 18 की वरिष्ठ पत्रकार निवेदिता सिंह ,दैनिक भास्कर के वारिष्ठ पत्रकार महेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह ,अमर ऊजाला के वारिष्ठ पत्रकार

अमित शर्मा ,एवं पत्रकार पंडित विनोद कुमार त्रिपाठी सहित अन्य वारिष्ठ पत्रकारों को मानवाधिकार रत्न सम्मान पुरस्कार देकर सम्मानित किया ! राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष रविंद्र सिंह तोमर द्वारा दिल्ली अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के चेयरमैन जाकिर खान एवं दिल्ली सफाई कर्मचारी आयोग दिल्ली सरकार के चेयरमैन संजय गहलोत को गेस्ट ऑफ ऑनर देकर सम्मानित किया गया !मानवाधिकार रत्न सम्मान

समारोह के अवसर पर राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री तोमर द्वारा राजस्थान विराट नगर निवासी मानवाधिकार एवं सामाजिक न्याय आयोग के राष्ट्रीय ब्रांड अम्बेस्डर रोहितास गुर्जर को विशेष रूप से मानवाधिकार रत्न अवार्ड देकर सम्मानित किया गया साथ ही राजस्थान प्रदेश अध्यक्ष बाबूलाल पोसवाल एवं राजस्थान ब्रांड अम्बेस्डर कमांडो पुरन मल गुर्जर को भी राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री रविंद्र सिंह तोमर ने मानवाधिकार रत्न

अवार्ड देकर सम्मानित किया ! सम्मान कार्यक्रम में संस्था के राजस्थान विराट नगर से पदाधिकारी सीमा सैनी नरेंद्र योगी पारस जैन जय सिंह धानका ,पुरण मल सैनी , हरियोगी , महेश गुर्जर , सुलतान गुर्जर ,चामन मीणा ,बकता राम योगी , जयराम पोशवाल , दौला राम गुर्जर ,कमल टांक ,गोपल टेलर , रितेश गुर्जर ,वीरबल सैनी ,राजस्थान अलवर से प्रदेश अध्यक्ष बाबूलाल पोसवाल, प्रदेश कार्यकारिणी सदस्य राजेंद्र प्रसाद गुप्ता ,अलवर जिला अध्यक्ष ओमप्रकाश गुप्ता ,जिला उपाध्यक्ष गिरवर सिंह राजपूत, जिला महासचिव योगेश चंद्र कौशिक ,जिला सचिव अभय जैन, जिला उपाध्यक्ष अजय जैन, जिला संगठन मंत्री नरेश चौधरी, तथा भरतपुर जिला अध्यक्ष बख्तावर सिंह, जिला उपाध्यक्ष हरिओम सोनी, जिला महासचिव गिरधारी लाल खंडेलवाल, जिला कोषाध्यक्ष सतीश चंद्र , भुवनेश्वर कटरा कार्यकारिणी सदस्य आदि उपस्थित रहे!

No "Gross Violation" Of Human Rights In India, Says Rights Panel Chief

<https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/nhrc-no-gross-violation-of-human-rights-in-india-says-rights-panel-chief-4396797>

New Delhi: Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC), Arun Kumar Mishra on Saturday said that the global community should not be bothered about India's situation, adding he does not find any "gross violation" of human rights taking place at present.

The NHRC chairperson was referring to some foreign agencies taking up Human Rights violations in India at the international level.

Mr Mishra said that it is not the correct state of affairs, to say there is a rise in human rights violations in the country on the basis of the 'Manipur incident'.

"Manipur is isolated, an incident where ethnic violence is going on, and as the Human Rights Commission, we have done our duty to ensure that the two groups who were fighting with each other on ethnic issues should not continue too long," he said.

He also said, "So to say that there is an increase in human rights violations in India on the basis of only the incident of Manipur cannot be said to be the correct state of affairs. I do not find there is any gross violation of human rights taking place at present. And the global community should not be bothered about our situation."

Mr Mishra added that based on data it cannot be said that there is an escalation in the complaints regarding human rights violations in the past three decades.

"If we go by our records and the incidents which have taken place in the past three decades, I do not find that it can be said based on data that there is an escalation in the complaints regarding human rights violations in India. Be that as it may, if these reports are based only on the Manipur incident, that cannot be attributed to the human rights situation throughout India," he said.

The NHRC chief emphasized that there is no reason to say the human rights situation is deteriorating in India, further questioning the reports that the foreign agencies refer to.

"Actually, the world has become so smaller. I do not know how they are fed, how they appreciate their reports, and on what basis their assessment is based. But if we see it objectively, there is no reason to say that the human rights situation in India is deteriorating or has deteriorated or there is a violation," Mishra said.

He pointed out that the Human Rights Commission exists because human rights violations can take place everywhere in every country, and added that the world community has to come together to solve these issues.

"These are the incidents of violation which are common in every country. We are receiving those complaints which must be common in every country. Human rights violations can take place everywhere in every country. That's why the Human Rights Commission exists. This is a situation and the world community has to come together to solve these things. And if we say that it is singly happening in India, it's not correct," he said.

No 'gross violation' of human rights in India, says NHRC chief

AGENCIES

NEW DELHI, 16 SEPTEMBER

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ensure that the two groups who were fighting with each other on ethnic issues should not continue too long," he said.

He also said, "So to say that there is an increase in human rights violations in India on the basis of only the incident of Manipur cannot be said to be the correct state of affairs. I do not find there is any gross violation of human rights taking place at present. And the global community should not be bothered about our situ-

ation." Mishra added that based on data it cannot be said that there is an escalation in the complaints regarding human rights violations in the past three decades.

"If we go by our records and the incidents which have taken place in the past three decades, I do not find that it can be said based on data that there is an escalation in the complaints regarding human rights violations in India. Be that as it may, if these reports

are based only on the Manipur incident, that cannot be attributed to the human rights situation throughout India," he said.

The NHRC chief emphasized that there is no reason to say the human rights situation is deteriorating in India, further questioning the reports that the foreign agencies refer to. "Actually, the world has become so smaller. I do not know how they are fed, how they appreciate their reports, and on what basis their assessment is based. But if we see it objectively, there is no reason to say that the human rights situation in India is deteriorating or has deteriorated or there is a violation," Mishra said.

He pointed out that the Human Rights Commission exists because human rights violations can take place everywhere in every country, and added that the world community has to come together to solve these issues.



'Statutory Bodies Cannot Be Used for Political Gains' Says Arun Mishra, Chief Of NHRC

<https://www.timesnownews.com/videos/mirror-now/interviews/statutory-bodies-cannot-be-used-for-political-gains-says-arun-mishra-chief-of-nhrc-latest-news-video-103716427>

In an exclusive discussion Nikunj Garg, Mirror Now, Managing Editor spoke with NHRC chief, Arun Mishra. In the discussion he spoke about politics in the constitutional bodies and said "Statutory bodies cannot be used for political gains". He further stated about the allegation of statutory bodies such as NHRC are being increasingly political. To which he stated 'You cannot see us from a political prism' and 'we do no politics only rights for poor'. We have with us two spokespersons in our panel, RS Pathania, BJP spokesperson and Khusbu Jain, SC lawyer who will discuss this with Ashish Pareek, Mirror Now anchor.

भारत मेंमानवाधिकारों का 'घोर उल्लंघन नहीं' : एनएचआरसी

<https://www.livehindustan.com/ncr/new-delhi/story-39-no-gross-violation-39-of-human-rights-in-india-nhrc-8721934.html>

नई दिल्ली, एजेंसियां। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के अध्यक्ष अरुण कुमार मिश्रा नेशनलिवार को कहा कि वर्तमान मेंभारत मेंकहीं मानवाधिकारों का घोर उल्लंघन नहीं हो रहा है। उन्होंनेकहा कि वैश्विक समुदाय को भारत की स्थिति के बारेमें चिंतित नहीं होना चाहिए। एनएचआरसी अध्यक्ष कुछ विदेशी एजेंसियों द्वारा भारत मेंमानवाधिकार उल्लंघनों को अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उठानेका जिक्र कर रहे थे। मिश्रा नेकहा कि 'मणिपुर घटना के आधार पर यह कहना कि देश मेंमानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन मेंवृद्धि हुई है, सही स्थिति नहीं है। उन्होंनेकहा, 'मणिपुर अलग-थलग है, एक ऐसी घटना जहां जातीय हिंसा चल रही हैऔर मानवाधिकार आयोग के रूप मेंहमने यह सुनिश्चित करनेके लिए अपना कर्तव्य निभाया हैकि जो दो समूह जातीय मुद्दों पर एक-दूसरेसेलड़ रहेथे, वेलांबेसमय तक जारी न रहें।

उन्होंनेयह भी कहा, 'इसलिए केवल मणिपुर की घटना के आधार पर यह कहना कि भारत मेंमानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन मेंवृद्धि हुई है, सही स्थिति नहीं कही जा सकती। मुझेनहीं लगता कि इसमेंमानव अधिकारों का कोई बड़ा उल्लंघन हुआ है। मिश्रा नेकहा कि आंकड़ों के आधार पर यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि पिछलेतीन दशकों मेंमानवाधिकार उल्लंघन की शिकायतों मेंवृद्धि हुई है। एनएचआरसी प्रमुख नेइस बात पर जोर दिया कि यह कहनेका कोई कारण नहीं हैकि भारत मेंमानवाधिकार की स्थिति खराब हो रही है, साथ ही उन्होंनेउन रिपोर्टों पर भी सवाल उठाए जिनका हवाला विदेशी एजेंसियां दे रही हैं।

No "gross violation" of human rights in India, says NHRC chief

<https://www.aninews.in/news/national/general-news/no-gross-violation-of-human-rights-in-india-says-nhrc-chief20230916230504/>

New Delhi [India], September 16 (ANI): Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC), Arun Kumar Mishra on Saturday said that the global community should not be bothered about India's situation, adding he does not find any "gross violation" of human rights taking place at present.

The NHRC chairperson was referring to some foreign agencies taking up Human Rights violations in India at the international level.

"Manipur is isolated, an incident where ethnic violence is going on, and as the Human Rights Commission, we have done our duty to ensure that the two groups who were fighting with each other on ethnic issues should not continue too long," he said.

He also said, "So to say that there is an increase in human rights violation (/topic/human-rights-violation)s in India on the basis of only the incident of Manipur cannot be said to be the correct state of affairs. I do not find there is any gross violation of human rights taking place at present. And the global community should not be bothered about our situation."

Mishra added that based on data it cannot be said that there is an escalation in the complaints regarding human rights violation (/topic/human-rights-violation)s in the past three decades. "If we go by our records and the incidents which have taken place in the past three decades, I do not find that it can be said based on data that there is an escalation in the complaints regarding human rights violation (/topic/human-rights-violation)s in India. Be that as it may, if these reports are based only on the Manipur incident, that cannot be attributed to the human rights situation throughout India," he said.

The NHRC chief emphasized that there is no reason to say the human rights situation is deteriorating in India, further questioning the reports that the foreign agencies refer to. "Actually, the world has become so smaller. I do not know how they are fed, how they appreciate their reports, and on what basis their assessment is based. But if we see it objectively, there is no reason to say that the human rights situation in India is deteriorating or has deteriorated or there is a violation," Mishra said. He pointed out that the Human Rights Commission exists because human rights violation (/topic/human-rights-violation)s can take place everywhere in every country, and added that the world community has to come together to solve these issues. "These are the incidents of violation which are common in every country. We are receiving those complaints which must be common in every country. Human rights violations can take place everywhere in every country. That's why the Human Rights Commission exists. This is a situation and the world community has to come together to solve these things. And if we say that it is singly happening in India, it's not correct," he said. (ANI).

विचार जरूरी

बोले- कहां से प्रलोभन शुरू होता है और कहां से आवश्यकता, यह न्यायिक विचार का विषय, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष अरुण मिश्रा ने कहा, कोर्ट को तय करना चाहिए

सुप्रीम कोर्ट निर्धारित करे मुफ्त रेवड़ियों की सीमा : जस्टिस मिश्रा

माला दीक्षित, नई दिल्ली

मुफ्त रेवड़ियों से राज्यों की आर्थिक हालत खस्ता होती जा रही है लेकिन फिर भी राजनैतिक दल मतदाताओं को लुभाने के लिए लगातार मुफ्त उपहारों की घोषणा करते रहते हैं। राजनैतिक दलों द्वारा मुफ्त घोषणाओं का मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी लंबित है। हालांकि एक साल से मामला सुनवाई पर नहीं लगा है। आगामी चुनावों के पहले राजनैतिक दलों ने सत्ता में आने पर मुफ्त उपहारों की घोषणा शुरू कर दी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष जस्टिस अरुण मिश्रा का कहना है कि यह न्यायिक विचार का विषय है कि कहां से प्रलोभन शुरू होता है और कहां तक जरूरत रहती है। जाहिर है इसे कोर्ट को तय करना चाहिए।

जस्टिस अरुण मिश्रा ने दैनिक जागरण से खास बातचीत में मुफ्त घोषणाओं के सवाल पर कहा कि इस पर गंभीर विचार-विमर्श की आवश्यकता है कि किस चीज



जस्टिस अरुण मिश्रा।

फाइल

को हम सामाजिक आवश्यकता या मूलभूत आवश्यकता मानेंगे और किस चीज को मानेंगे कि प्रलोभन है। क्या इसे नीति निर्धारण में संविधान के अनुसार माना जाएगा क्योंकि संविधान में जो नीति निर्धारण के भाग में दिशा-निर्देश हैं, उनके संबंध में दलों द्वारा अपनी घोषणा में इन्हें डालना अनुचित नहीं होगा। परंतु कब ये प्रलोभन बनेगा, इस पर विचार-विमर्श के बाद ही कोई नीति निर्धारण किया जा सकता है।

संविधान में जो दिशानिर्देश हैं, उनके बारे में तो अनुचित नहीं कहा जा सकता। परंतु कोर्ट को इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि कहां उस सीमा का उल्लंघन हुआ और कहां पर वह इसे प्रलोभन के तौर पर मानता है। कोर्ट विचार करे कि कहां से प्रलोभन शुरू हुआ और कहां से संवैधानिक दिशानिर्देश से हटकर कार्य किया गया। किसी भी प्रकार का प्रलोभन चुनाव में नहीं दिया जा सकता। प्रत्येक आइटम पर विचार होना चाहिए। राजनीतिक दल घोषणा में बताते हैं कि हम गरीब का उत्थान कैसे करेंगे। गरीबी को कैसे समाप्त करेंगे। वो योजनाएं लागू भी होती हैं। ये देखना होगा कि कहां पर हम लक्ष्मण रेखा का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं।

अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट किसी मामले में फैसला देता है तो बहुत हद तक समस्या हल हो जाती है और सभी उस फैसले का कानून की तरह पालन करते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की तीन न्यायाधीशों की पीठ ने 2013 में सुब्रमण्यम बाला जी मामले में दिए फैसले में इसे भ्रष्ट आचरण नहीं माना था। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अभी

वकील अश्वनी उपाध्याय की याचिका लंबित है जिसमें मुफ्त रेवड़ियों की संस्कृति पर रोक लगाने की मांग की गई है। इस याचिका में 2013 के फैसले को भी चुनौती दी गई है। इसी मांग को देखते हुए कोर्ट ने पिछले साल अगस्त में यह मामला विचार के लिए तीन न्यायाधीशों की पीठ को भेज दिया था ताकि पीठ 2013 के फैसले पर भी पुनर्विचार कर सके। पिछले साल सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस पर लंबी सुनवाई की थी जिसमें कोर्ट ने माना था कि यह गंभीर और जटिल विषय है और इस पर विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श की जरूरत है। कोर्ट ने सुनवाई के दौरान केंद्र से कहा था कि सरकार इस पर सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाकर चर्चा क्यों नहीं करती। इसके जवाब में केंद्र की पैरोकारी कर रहे सलिसिटर जनरल ने कहा था कि कई विपक्षी दल सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मौजूद हैं जो इस पर रोक लगाने का विरोध कर रहे हैं ऐसे में हो सकता है कि सर्वदलीय बैठक में कोई नतीजा न निकले। उस समय कोर्ट ने यह भी कहा था कि इस विषय पर संसद में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

Migrants struggle for dignity in cities of dreams

<https://www.deccanherald.com/specials/migrants-struggle-for-dignity-in-cities-of-dreams-2689540>

Without social support, job security and fair compensation, migrant workers become second class citizens in the very cities they help build. Migrants trying to reach Krantiveera Sangolli Rayanna railway station to board the train to return home from Bengaluru on Wednesday. Credit: DH Photo It is the worst of times in rural India. Plagued by stagnating incomes and climate events, agrarian communities have been enduring a crisis of epic proportions. This decade of distress means that over 4,000 farmers are quitting agriculture daily, according to estimates from the National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute.

construction worker. "I used to cultivate on my three acres of land during the kharif season and would only come to Bengaluru for construction work during the summer." The rains have evaded Hedgimadra this year, and income from farming has come to be more erratic. "I have no choice but to work as a labourer to ensure that my family gets to eat," he says.

Crores of migrants find themselves in a similar state. According to the most recent census in 2011, about 37 per cent of the country, or 36 crore people, were internal migrants. Internal migration involves seasonal or long-term migration within the state or outside, in search of better economic activity. Experts argue that as the agrarian crisis shows no signs of receding and the frequency of climate catastrophes increases, seasonal and long-term migration are going to be mainstays for many of rural India's residents.

In cities, though internal migrants are vital cogs that keep urban centres running, they are often at the receiving end of xenophobia and among the last to receive access to basic amenities. A report sponsored by the National Human Rights Commission delineates how, for most blue-collar migrants, living conditions are cramped and access to health, education, and hygiene is poor. Even social security measures, designed to aid vulnerable populations, remain out of reach owing to issues with portability between states. Starting with construction, garment, information technology, and informal industries rely on the labour of migrants. "If migrants returned to their hometowns, almost every sector would shut down," says Benoy Peter, executive director at the Centre for Migration and Inclusive Development. In fact, a 2020 International Labour Organisation report estimated that migrant workers contribute 10 per cent of India's GDP. To make matters worse, rather than improving access to basic amenities, several state governments promote narratives that demonise migrant communities, affirming the stigma that they face from locals. In states like Haryana, governments have gone on to

even reserve 75 per cent of private formal jobs for local people. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have similar provisions or have proposed to put them in place, albeit on a smaller scale. In a similar vein, the Karnataka government sought a higher share of central tax revenues as a reward for its intake of economic migrants in August this year. The suggestions given by the state also feed into the larger political narrative that implies that northern and eastern states were dependent on southern and western states. Working conditions Over 15 years ago, Shyam Sen* moved from Rajasthan, from his job in a stone-cutting factory to a steel rod factory in Bengaluru. The owner of the factory moved from diesel-powered kilns to coal-powered kilns. "The owner got himself into debt because of this upgrade and stopped paying workers regularly. Slowly, workers started running away from their jobs," he says. The administrators got desperate, often physically compelling workers to stay on in their jobs without pay. "I had to jump from the second floor of the building and run away," he says. There was no outcome he saw in which he would get the money owed to him.

Interstate migrant workers are also not paid the same as local workers. "Jobs with the most precarious work conditions that are not preferred by local populations are reserved for migrants. This results in a high rate of work-related mortality among migrant workers," explains Peter. Food and shelter The lack of job security and access to basic amenities was most apparent during the large-scale exodus of migrants from India's cities following pandemic-induced lockdowns. This reverse migration exposed the unreliable nature of migrants' access to food, shelter, and healthcare. Shriyanka* remembers the arduous journey back to her hometown in Odisha. She was one of the lakhs of migrants who returned through the Shramik trains. "We have always lived hand to mouth. It was only visible to other people during the pandemic," she says. The pandemic also brought to light the reality that missing even a week of work makes it impossible for migrants to continue to live in receiving cities. "Safety nets are typically absent for migrants. Without savings, their daily wages are integral to paying rent and affording food," says Peter. The result, Shriyanka explains, is that migrant communities come to depend on temporary housing — tents, shanties and tin sheds. "There is absolutely no security. There is near constant harassment by the police and pressure to move without even a day's notice. Drinking water is rarely accessible," she says. In other cases, male migrant workers share their living arrangements when they move without families. "These rooms are often cramped spaces where they share living quarters with others from their network. The spaces lack ventilation, hygiene, water supply and sewage connections," says Kathyayini Chamaraj, executive trustee of CIVIC Bengaluru, a non-profit that works on urban governance. Migrant labour is vital to infrastructure development in cities. In fact, interstate migrant workers make up 35.4 per cent of all the construction workers in urban

areas, according to the 2001 Census. Contractors often use social networks and monetary incentives to persuade vulnerable communities to migrate to cities. Despite such demand, satisfactory housing arrangements are rarely made. Most often, in earlier phases of industrialisation, employers would provide housing, but this is no longer a widespread practice, explains Ravi Srivastava, an economist and the director of the Centre for Employment Studies at the Institute for Human Development, New Delhi. "Now, the responsibility has shifted to the migrants themselves, compelling them to find low-cost rental housing through agents and word of mouth. In Karnataka, a 2020 government order directed the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board to use the cess funds collected from employers to provide decent housing and sanitation facilities for temporary and migrant construction workers. It also directed the Board to install creches in such colonies for the benefit of workers' children along with mandating registration and issuing employment diaries so workers have proof of work. A beginning has been made in this direction with the Board setting up the first migrant workers' housing in Doddaballapur and setting up around 10 creches for workers' children in different areas of Bengaluru. However, there remains a long way to go in making these rights easily accessible to migrants.

Food security Similarly, experts point out that ensuring the efficacy of the public distribution system (PDS) under the National Food Security Act is paramount. In recent years, rising food prices have also thrown household budgets off balance with quiescent wages. Already paid lower wages, interstate migrants have the additional responsibility of sending remittances to their hometowns. These competing priorities exert pressure on migrants' expenditures on food and shelter. For instance, an intrastate migrant based in Bengaluru, Satish H*, spends about 30 per cent of his salary on food after sending a remittance to his family back in Yadgir. "I spend Rs 5,000 on paying rent for my PG and about Rs 1,200 on fuel for commuting between office and PG," says Satish. A study published in the Indian Journal of Labour Economics details that the experience of migrants living in different housing arrangements is even more precarious, revealing that they spend between 45 and 50 per cent of their monthly incomes purchasing food and fuel. With an aim to improve the portability of ration cards and other welfare measures for those who had ration cards in their hometowns, the Union government launched the e-SHRAM portal in 2021. Along with this, the government also put in place the One Nation One Card (ONORC) plan to enable the portability of the service. The ONORC allows intra and interstate transactions by enabling beneficiaries of the NFSA to use Aadhaar-seeded ration cards to access food grains at any fair-price shop (FPS) in the country.

Social security measures Several activists have lauded the decision as a step in the right direction. Nevertheless, in order to benefit migrants meaningfully, according to a 2022 Dahlberg report, there is a need to increase awareness about the scheme among both beneficiaries and FPS owners.

In addition to the NFSA, issues with portability also affect the reach of national maternal health programmes, the integrated child development services programme and the right to education. In fact, according to the report sponsored by the NHRC, 62 per cent of migrants in Delhi, 65 per cent in Gujarat, 61 per cent in Haryana and 69 per cent in Maharashtra reported failure in accessing entitlements under these government schemes. Barriers also remain in accessing the Centre's flagship Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, which was launched to help 40 per cent of the lowest wealth quintiles (about 58 crore people). After five years of implementation, the Union government has issued only 24 crore cards, leaving 58 per cent of the target population without health insurance protection. "As usual, we are asked to provide Aadhaar, ration and PAN cards to sign up for the PMJAY. I have to run from one office to the other to get these schemes. This means that I am not able to work during the day," says Shriyanka. Lately, Shiyanka does not visit the doctor unless there is a serious health condition to avoid added expenditure on healthcare. "I go to the pharmacist and tell him my health issues, he usually gives me something," she says. Stigma and discrimination Apart from access to social security measures, migrating communities also undergo mental anguish as they are often on the receiving end of hostility and stigma. "There is this idea that we are stealing jobs from locals. Or that we do not understand the language, and hence are disrespecting the local culture," says Manohar*, a migrant garment worker in Bengaluru. This is far from the truth, "we just want to take care of our families and have come to places with opportunity," explains Manohar. Widespread agrarian crisis, fuelled by adverse climate events, has been compelling migration in recent years. Sitaram Sharma*, a Mumbai-based labour contractor, explains how erratic weather patterns have influenced changes recently. Of the total labourers who migrate to Mumbai or Pune during the summer, nearly 50 per cent of them would return by June to cultivate the kharif crops. However, this year, not even 30 per cent of them have returned, he explains. "The only reason they migrate to bigger cities is the fear that they may not be able to earn even a single rupee if they stay back," says Sharma. Even a monthly income of Rs 10,000 in the source villages can prevent the need to migrate.

as climate change continues to impact agrarian and foraging communities. To make receiving cities more hospitable and to ensure rightful improvements in living conditions, several policy interventions are paramount. To start with, Srivastava says that there is a serious requirement to provide housing and basic amenities and to make spaces safe and hygienic for the use of migrant communities. "There has also been limited success in ensuring the portability of social security. There is still a long way to ensure accessing education is made easier although admission for migrant children without school-leaving certificates has been allowed," he adds.

It is also impossible to protect the dignity of migrating communities without sensitising residents and government officials in receiving cities to change discriminatory attitudes. "Cities are not doing a favour to internal migrants. On the contrary, the inverse is true and it is high time that this is realised in politics and the attitudes and behaviour of people," says Peter. Of the 45 lakh labour cards issued by the Karnataka Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board several are bogus. We have begun a screening process to eliminate the fake cards. Now 13 lakh people have applied for several benefits including assistance for education. To increase revenue to extend benefits we will be collecting pending cess from central government projects. This will increase our funding by Rs 2000 crores two-fold of what it is currently. We will also be using a geographic information system to map construction projects starting from 2008 and reconcile it with the taxes collected to see if there is any pending amount. Santosh Lad Minister of Labour Department of Karnataka.

कोर्ट निर्धारित करे मुफ्त रेवड़ियों की सीमा: जस्टिस मिश्रा

माला दीक्षित • नई दिल्ली

मुफ्त रेवड़ियों से राज्यों की आर्थिक हालत खस्ता होती जा रही है लेकिन राजनीतिक दल मतदाताओं को लुभाने के लिए लगातार मुफ्त उपहारों की घोषणा करते रहते हैं। मुफ्त घोषणाओं का मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी लंबित है। आगामी चुनावों के पहले राजनीतिक दलों ने सत्ता में आने पर मुफ्त उपहारों की घोषणा शुरू कर दी है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष जस्टिस अरुण मिश्रा का कहना है कि यह न्यायिक विचार का विषय है कि कहां से प्रलोभन शुरू होता है और कहां तक जरूरत रहती है। इसे कोर्ट को तय करना चाहिए।

जस्टिस अरुण मिश्रा ने दैनिक जागरण से खास बातचीत में मुफ्त घोषणाओं के सवाल पर कहा कि



जस्टिस अरुण मिश्रा •

इस पर गंभीर विचार-विमर्श की आवश्यकता है कि किस चीज को हम सामाजिक आवश्यकता या मूलभूत आवश्यकता मानेंगे और किस चीज को मानेंगे कि प्रलोभन है। क्या इसे नीति निर्धारण में संविधान के अनुसार माना जाएगा क्योंकि संविधान में जो नीति निर्धारण के भाग में दिशा-निर्देश हैं, उनके संबंध में दलों द्वारा अपनी घोषणा में इन्हें डालना अनुचित नहीं होगा। परंतु कब ये प्रलोभन बनेगा, इस पर विचार-विमर्श के बाद ही कोई नीति निर्धारण किया जा सकता

- बोले- कहां से प्रलोभन शुरू होता है और कहां से आवश्यकता, यह न्यायिक विचार का विषय
- राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष अरुण मिश्रा ने कहा, कोर्ट को तय करना चाहिए

है। संविधान में जो दिशा-निर्देश हैं, उनके बारे में तो अनुचित नहीं कहा जा सकता। परंतु कोर्ट को इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि कहां उस सीमा का उल्लंघन हुआ और कहां पर वह इसे प्रलोभन के तौर पर मानता है। कोर्ट विचार करे कि कहां से प्रलोभन शुरू हुआ और कहां से संवैधानिक दिशा-निर्देश से हटकर कार्य किया गया। किसी भी प्रकार का प्रलोभन चुनाव में नहीं दिया जा सकता। प्रत्येक आइटम पर विचार होना चाहिए। राजनीतिक दल घोषणा में बताते हैं कि हम गरीब

का उत्थान कैसे करेंगे। गरीबी को कैसे समाप्त करेंगे। वो योजनाएं लागू भी होती हैं। ये देखना होगा कि कहां पर हम लक्ष्मण रेखा का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं। अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट किसी मामले में फैसला देता है तो बहुत हद तक समस्या हल हो जाती है और सभी उस फैसले का कानून की तरह पालन करते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की तीन न्यायाधीशों की पीठ ने 2013 में सुब्रमण्यम बाला जी मामले में दिए फैसले में इसे भ्रष्ट आचरण नहीं माना था। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अभी वकील अश्वनी उपाध्याय की याचिका लंबित है जिसमें मुफ्त रेवड़ियों की संस्कृति पर रोक लगाने की मांग की गई है। इस याचिका में 2013 के फैसले को भी चुनौती दी गई है। इसी मांग को देखते हुए कोर्ट ने पिछले साल अगस्त में यह मामला विचार के लिए तीन न्यायाधीशों की पीठ को भेज दिया था।

मानव अधिकार एवं सामाजिक न्याय आयोग ने किया मानवाधिकार रत्न सम्मान समारोह का आयोजन



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राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मानवाधिकारों के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत भारत सरकार से पंजीकृत देश की अग्रणीय संस्था मानव अधिकार एवं सामाजिक न्याय आयोग द्वारा देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में देश भर से आये एवं मानवाधिकारों के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं को आयोग के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष एवं दिल्ली अल्पसंख्यक आयोग सलाहकार समिति दिल्ली सरकार के सदस्य रविंद्र सिंह तोमर द्वारा मानवाधिकार रत्न अवार्ड देकर सम्मानित किया गया। कार्यक्रम में मुख्य अतिथि दिल्ली अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के चैयरमेन जाकिर खान एवं दिल्ली सफाई कर्मचारी

आयोग के चैयरमेन संजय गहलोत रहे मुख्य अतिथी संजय गहलोत ने संस्था के कार्यों की सराहना करते हुए कहा की जिस तरह संस्था द्वारा रविंद्र सिंह तोमर के नेतृत्व में देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के गाँव , शहरों में मानवाधिकार जागरूकता शिविरों का आयोजन कर आम जन को उनके मानवाधिकारों के प्रति जागरूक किया जा रहा है वो एक राष्ट्रवादी कार्य है।

दिल्ली अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के चैयरमेन जाकिर खान जी ने कहा की संस्था मानवाधिकार एवं सामाजिक न्याय आयोग द्वारा राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष रविन्द्र सिंह तोमर के नेतृत्व मे मानवाधिकार हनन के पीड़ितों को न्याय भी दिलवाया जा

रहा है , साथ ही आम जन की मुलभूत समस्याओं के निवारन हेतु जन सुनवाई शिविर भी लगाये जा रहे जिससे की आम लोगो की मुलभूत समस्या जैसे बिजली सड़क पानी एवं पुलिस विभाग से सम्बंधित समस्याओं का भी निवारन संस्था द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष रविन्द्र सिंह तोमर द्वारा वीर अर्जुन के संपादक वारिष्ठ पत्रकार सदानन्द पांडेय , news 18 की वरिष्ठ पत्रकार निवेदिता सिंह ,दैनिक भास्कर के वारिष्ठ पत्रकार महेन्द्र प्रताप सिंह ,अमर ऊजाला के वारिष्ठ पत्रकार अमित शर्मा ,एवं पत्रकार पंडित विनोद कुमार त्रिपाठी सहित अन्य वारिष्ठ पत्रकारों को मानवाधिकार रत्न सम्मान पुरस्कार देकर सम्मानित किया। राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष रविन्द्र सिंह तोमर द्वारा दिल्ली अल्पसंख्यक आयोग के चैयरमेन जाकिर खान एवं दिल्ली सफाई कर्मचारी आयोग दिल्ली सरकार के चैयरमेन संजय गहलोत को गेस्ट ऑफ ऑनर देकर सम्मानित किया गया !