



हादसे में जान गंवाने वाले छह लोगों के परिजनों को मिलेगा 30 लाख मुआवजा

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो
नई दिल्ली 18 जनवरी।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के निर्देश पर राजस्थान सरकार बस में बिजली के करंट से मरे छह लोगों को पांच-पांच लाख रुपए मुआवजा देने को सहमत हो गई है। राज्य के जालौर जिले में 16 जनवरी 2021 को एक सरकारी बस पर हाई वोल्टेज बिजली का तार गिरने से बस में आग लग गई थी। नतीजतन छह यात्रियों की

मानवाधिकार आयोग की
दखल के बाद राजस्थान सरकार
ने जारी किया निर्देश।

मौत हो गई थी। राजस्थान सरकार ने दलील दी थी कि इस दुर्घटना में उसकी तरफ से कोई लापरवाही नहीं हुई थी। आयोग ने इस मामले का संज्ञान लेते हुए राज्य के बिजली विभाग से रपट मांगी थी।

आयोग ने पाया कि बिजली विभाग की तरफ से लापरवाही हुई थी। आयोग ने राज्य सरकार को मृतकों के परिवारजनों को मुआवजा देने का निर्देश दिया था। लेकिन राज्य सरकार लापरवाही स्वीकार करने को तैयार नहीं थी व इसी आधार पर उसने मुआवजे का भुगतान करने का इनकार कर दिया था। लेकिन मानवाधिकार आयोग ने अंततः राज्य सरकार को उसकी लापरवाही का अहसास कराते हुए जनहित में मुआवजा देने को मनाया।

Organiser

35th Holocaust Day: Eyes of Kashmiri Hindus remain fixed on Kashmir

<https://organiser.org/2024/01/19/216793/bharat/35th-holocaust-day-eyes-of-kashmiri-hindus-remain-fixed-on-kashmir/>

On January 19, 2024, Kashmiri Pandits observe the 35th Holocaust Day, recalling the tragic events of their genocide and ethnic cleansing in 1989-90. Forced out of Kashmir, they continue to grapple with survival, identity issues, and existential concerns

January 19, 2024 marks the 35th Holocaust Day of the Kashmiri Pandits. Their genocide and ethnic cleansing during the period 1989-90 and thereafter are an integral part of their history and civilization. The forced extermination from Kashmir led Kashmiri Pandits to an unwanted dispersal. They are facing hard questions relating to their survival, issues of identity and existential concerns. Despite losing much of their hope all these years regarding their resettlement in Kashmir, their eyes remain fixed on Kashmir all the time. Their soul and inner voice keep them alive to maintain dreaming about their cherished homeland in Kashmir. We have been perpetually hearing the oft-repeated quotations like, “Kashmiri Pandits have been forced to live as refugees in their own country”, “Kashmiri Pandits need to be resettled in Kashmir with honour, dignity and security”, “Kashmir is incomplete without Kashmiri Pandits” etc over the last more than three decades of exile. Leaders of all hues, thinkers of various shades and key officials of the government have been observed using these phrases quite often whenever need be. For the last more than three decades, nothing tangible could be done beyond expression of these vague terms to suit the situation. In order to arrive at a plausible solution, it is important to analyse the key factors that affected the community of Kashmiri Pandits for the last four decades. Extremism in Kashmir was not a sudden happening, it had its history, and the minority community of Kashmiri Pandits became a natural victim of this extremism in the valley. In absence of any responsible response to extremism and radicalism in Kashmir by the then government/s, these monsters overshadowed every sphere of activity in Kashmir. There is hardly any field of activity that hasn't come under their influence, directly or indirectly. Terrorism was introduced in Kashmir valley in the late eighties only when the ground was already thriving with Muslim fundamentalism, extremism and radical ideology. It needs to be made amply clear here that all the governments at the Centre right from 1947 up to 1990 failed to gauge the situation in Kashmir particularly in regard to the Kashmiri Pandits -the indigenous people of Kashmir. They ignored the alarming bells that sent regular messages about the indefinite future of the minority community in the valley. The governments both at the centre and in the state ignored the plight of the community in Kashmir and pursued a “policy of no-policy” about them, always and ever.

There was no major change of policy even after the forced mass exodus of the Pandits from Kashmir in 1989-90. Instead, their exodus was called “migration” and they were officially recognised as “migrants”. This author led a relentless struggle in the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) for almost a decade during the 1990s pleading for

recognition of genocide of the displaced community of Kashmir. The NHRC after a prolonged discussion, debate and hearing in its court (constituted for the purpose) said in its decision in June 1999, “the Commission is constrained to say that acts akin to genocide were committed against the Kashmiri Pandit community and.....A genocide type design may exist against them in the minds and utterances of the terrorists and militants in Kashmir valley....they (Kashmiri Pandits) have not been given due understanding and relief that they deserved.....the excesses committed against them are stark and tragic”. The Supreme Court of India, in its recent judgement on Article 370 also dwelt upon the issue of displacement of the Kashmiri Pandits. There are instances when a number of High courts made important observations about the banishment of Kashmiri Pandits. While J&K High Court said that “the migration of Kashmiri Pandits was unparalleled and cannot be compared with any other migration”, the Delhi High Court called the displacement as “ethnic cleansing”. The former Home Secretary of the government of India called the barbarism committed against the Pandits as “Genocide”. Amnesty International, Global Human Rights Defence and several other human rights bodies also expressed their genuine concerns about the mass exodus and human rights violations of Kashmiri Pandits. All the above observations, pronouncements and decisions about the neglected community of Kashmiri Pandits were not taken to any logical conclusion by the powers that be. Ever since the displacement of the Kashmiri Pandit community in 1989-90, the displaced people of Kashmir have been demanding a statutory political representation in the Legislative bodies of the state and the country. Again, this author was instrumental in pursuing this cause with the Delimitation Commission and the government of India for the last five years persistently; and ultimately, the Parliament of India passed the Bill to provide two nominations to the displaced community in the J&K Legislative Assembly. With this opens the debate in regard to the final resettlement of the Kashmiri Pandits -the original inhabitants of Kashmir in the valley they belong to for the last thousands of years. Earlier a few efforts were made in this direction that were called “rehabilitation of Kashmiri Pandits in the Kashmir valley” but all such attempts failed on the ground. One such attempt was the monetary incentive for rebuilding the damaged houses and the second was the linkage of PM’s employment package for the displaced youth with the issue of “rehabilitation”. It needs to be noted here that the resettlement of the Kashmiri Pandits in the valley is fundamentally a political issue that needs a political solution. Their resettlement in Kashmir, keeping in view their past and recent history, have to be realistic in essence and implementable in approach. It has to cater to the following four factors essentially: Land, constitutional guarantees for future, security, and economic viable opportunities. It is only on the basis of these factors together that the obligatory ‘sense of security’ will follow.

The demand of the Kashmiri Pandits for a homeland in Kashmir as enunciated in the Margdarshan-1991 resolution deliberated extensively on this subject. This government led by the PM Narendra Modi showed great guts to implement the Resolution ‘partially’ when it took historic steps on 5-6 August 2019 in the Parliament of India. The J&K state stands reorganised, Article 370 has been made dysfunctional, both Ladakh and J&K have been brought under central administration with the declaration of Union Territories and

separatism based constitutional mechanism (separate constitution-flag-symbol, Article 35A and permanent resident concept) has also been done away with for ever. Public order has been restored by and large and law and order situation has also improved. The next step at the highest level should be to think in terms of the resettlement of the displaced Pandit community in Kashmir. In order to arrive at the right situation in this regard, the government of India should initiate an appropriate dialogue and discussion on the subject directly with the credible representation of the Kashmiri Pandit community. The focus should be directly on the four factors ie land, constitutional guarantees, security and economic opportunities. The Margdarshan Resolution of 1991 can be the guiding policy document to achieve the desired results. This government led by the PM Modi is having both the intent and the capability to get it done. We have parliamentary elections on our head now and will wish that the government led by PM Narendra Modi comes back to power with a renewed and superior strength to take this intended process to the next level. In all circumstances, the eyes of the Kashmiri Pandits will surely remain fixed on Kashmir, their historical habitat for the last ten thousand years.

The South First

Belagavi disrobing incident: Final report by month-end, Karnataka government tells HC

Based on news reports about the 11 December disrobing of the woman by a mob, the court took suo moto cognizance of the incident.

<https://thesouthfirst.com/karnataka/belagavi-disrobing-incident-final-report-by-month-end-karnataka-government-tells-hc/>

The state government has informed the High Court of Karnataka that the police have completed their investigation into the Belagavi incident where a woman was disrobed and beaten by villagers after her son eloped with a girl.

The final report would be submitted by the end of this month, the division bench of Chief Justice Prasanna B Varale and Justice Krishna S Dixit was informed on Wednesday, 17 January.

The bench is hearing its own petition, which the court had taken cognizance of on 12 December, based on news reports.

The incident took place in a village in Hukkeri taluk, where a woman was paraded naked, tied to a pole, and beaten up by villagers.

Investigation completed

On Wednesday, Additional Advocate General, Prathima Honnapura filed a memo stating the investigation has been completed.

The memo said that the statements of all the witnesses and the accused had been recorded, and arrests have been made. It further said that the forensic report is awaited and the final report would be submitted to the HC before the end of the month.

The memo listed the measures undertaken for the safety of the victim by the local police, KSRP, and armed police.

It said that the compensation announced by the state government has been handed over to the victim.

The Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Schedule Tribes Development Corporation had allotted two acres and three guntas of land to the victim.

But the victim sought land close to her village and therefore officials are on the search for alternate land, the memo said.

Recording these submissions, the bench adjourned the hearing.

Suo-moto

After taking suo-moto cognisance of the case, the high court, in its hearing in December 2023, called the incident worse than the Draupadi disrobing in the Mahabharata.

The court called for the need for fixing collective responsibility in such cases.

“Some collective responsibility measures have to be taken, which Lord William Bentinck took in history. It is not the action of offenders, but the inaction of those standing at the spot that is more dangerous. These people standing mute spectators will make the assailant a hero,” the high court said.

While hearing the suo-moto petition, Chief Justice Prasanna B Varale said earlier, “It is not ‘beti bachao, beti padhao’. It is ‘beta padhao’, to save the girl child. Unless you tell the boy child, you will not be achieving it. The girl will naturally be respectful to the other lady. It is for the boy to be told to respect and protect the lady.”

On 17 December, the case was transferred to the CID by the Karnataka government.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) also had issued a notice to the Karnataka government and the state’s police chief after the incident.

The purported act, as reported, seemed to have a “stereotyped patriarchal approach”, which was a clear demonstration of the violation of the right to life and dignity of the victim, the NHRC observed in its statement.

The Karnataka police, which formed a special inquiry team to further probe the incident, learnt that there was negligence on the part of the Kakati Police Station’s Inspector Vijay Kumar Sinnur.

He was suspended indefinitely pending the inquiry.

The incident

The woman was tied to a pole after her son eloped with a girl from the same community at Vantamuri village in Belagavi on 11 December.

Both elopers belong to the Nayak community. They apparently left their homes past midnight on 11 December.

An hour later, the woman’s relatives barged into the man’s house and found his mother alone. They allegedly assaulted the woman to elicit information about the couple’s whereabouts.

They then allegedly stripped her and then paraded her through the streets, before tying her to the pole. Informed about the incident, the police arrived at the scene around 4 am, freed the woman, and clothed her.

She was then taken to a hospital where she was kept under observation. The police said she did not suffer any injuries.

(With PTI inputs)

The Leaflet

Bilkis Bano: Three convicts seek additional time to surrender citing ailing parents, medical conditions and standing crops

<https://theleaflet.in/bilkis-bano-three-convicts-seek-additional-time-to-surrender-citing-ailing-parents-medical-conditions-and-standing-crops/>

The Supreme Court quashed remission Orders of 11 persons convicted of gangraping Bilkis Bano and murdering seven members of her family and ordered them to surrender by January 22, 2024. Now, three have sought an extension of time to surrender citing ailing parents, medical conditions and standing crops.

TODAY, three of the eleven convicts who gang-raped Bilkis Bano and murdered several of her family members during the 2002 Gujarat pogrom approached the Supreme Court seeking an extension of time to surrender.

The three convicts, Govindbhai Nai, Ramesh Rupabhai Chandana and Mitesh Chimanlal Bhatt, were prematurely released by the Gujarat government on August 15, 2022 along with eight other convicts in the case.

On January 8, a Supreme Court division Bench of Justices B.V. Nagarathna and Ujjal Bhuyan quashed their remission Orders. The court ordered them to surrender within two weeks.

Nai, 54 years old, has submitted that he is the child of an ailing father who is 88 years old and completely dependent on him to fulfill his daily needs.

Nai has stated that he is medically unfit as he had recently undergone an operation for angiography and is yet to go for another operation for haemorrhoids. He needs four weeks to make arrangements.

As per applicant Chandana, who is 58 years old, his mother is suffering from multiple age-related ailments and he needs to make viable arrangements before surrendering. He himself has a heart ailment and is on medication.

Chandana has stated that surrendering within the period stipulated by the court will adversely affect his mental and physical health.

He has prayed for the court to grant him four additional weeks to surrender considering his predicaments and that he did not commit an infraction of law during his release.

Lastly, Bhatt, 62 years old, has sought six additional weeks to surrender. As per his plea, he is unmarried and earns his livelihood from agricultural produce. He stated that his winter crops are ready to be harvested and he needs five to six weeks to tend to them.

Background

During the 2002 Gujarat pogrom, on March 3, 2002, a Hindutva mob barged into Bilkis Bano's home in Randhikpur village near Ahmedabad, gang-raped her and murdered

seven members of her family, including her three-year-old daughter. Bilkis was twenty-one years old and five months pregnant with her second child at the time.

A case was registered in 2003 at a local police. On March 25, 2003, the police filed a report citing inconsistencies in the testimonies and a lack of evidence. Eventually, the report was accepted by a magistrate and the case was closed.

Bano approached the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) which was then led by former Chief Justice of India J.S. Verma and also comprised former Supreme Court judge Sujata Manohar. The NHRC intervened and ensured legal assistance to Bano. The NHRC approached the Supreme Court through senior advocate Harish Salve.

Salve urged the court for a fresh investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), and a transfer of the trial from Gujarat to Maharashtra.

In 2003, the Supreme Court transferred the investigation to the CBI and directed the trial to take place in Maharashtra to ensure a free and impartial trial.

Eleven persons were convicted of raping Bano by a CBI court in Mumbai in 2008 for the offences of murder (Section 302), gang-rape and rape of a pregnant woman under Section 376(2)(e)(g) read with Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code. They were awarded rigorous imprisonment for life, along with a fine.

In 2019, the Bombay High Court upheld the conviction and sentencing. Subsequently, in 2019, the Supreme Court upheld the decision of the high court and awarded a compensation of ₹50 lakh to Bano.

However, they were granted remission by the Gujarat government for their 'good behaviour' under the 1992 Gujarat remission policy after serving fourteen years in jail. They were given a premature release during the Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav on August 11, 2022.

This decision was approved by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs.

The remission led to public outcry. Bano filed a petition challenging the premature release. Several members of civil society, including journalists, academics and politicians also filed petitions challenging the remission.

On March 22, 2023, the Supreme Court constituted a special Bench to hear Bano's challenge. The Bench comprising Justices B.V. Nagarathna and Ujjal Bhuyan heard the matter in detail and reserved the judgment on October 12.

How was the remission granted?

The remission was granted based on the May 13, 2022 decision of the Supreme Court.

In this case, one of the convicts, Radheshyam, approached the court seeking directions to the Gujarat government to consider his application for remission under the policy of the state government dated July 9, 1992.

The 1992 policy has been replaced by a 2014 policy. The 2014 policy explicitly bars remission for those convicted of rape and murder.

According to his writ petition, the 1992 remission policy must be applicable for considering his plea for premature release and not the 2014 policy.

However, the petitioner neither showed that he was convicted in connection to the Gujarat riots nor did he make Bano a party to his petition.

In 2019, the Gujarat High Court was hearing his plea for premature release. Radheshyam had undergone a sentence of more than fifteen years and four months without remission.

On July 17, 2019, the high court dismissed his petition relying on the decision of the Supreme Court Constitution Bench in Union of India versus V. Sriharan alias Murugan and Others (2016). It held that since the trial was concluded in Maharashtra, the application for pre-mature release has to be filed in Maharashtra and not Gujarat.

The Supreme Court Bench of Justices Ajay Rastogi and Vikram Nath quashed the high court's Order and held that the 'appropriate government' under Section 432(7) of the Code of Criminal Procedure in the ordinary course remains the government of Gujarat even though the case had been transferred to Maharashtra.

The court reasoned that the case was transferred in exceptional circumstances and only for the limited purpose of trial. After the trial was concluded, the case was transferred to Gujarat where the crime was committed. It relied on its judgment in State of Haryana versus Jagdish (2010).

The Print

Death of bus passengers by electrocution: After NHRC recommendations, Rajasthan to pay Rs 30L relief

<https://theprint.in/india/death-of-bus-passengers-by-electrocution-after-nhrc-recommendations-rajasthan-to-pay-rs-30l-relief/1929726/>

New Delhi, Jan 18 (PTI) On the recommendations of the National Human Rights Commission, the Rajasthan government has agreed to pay relief of Rs 30 lakh each to the next of kin of six bus passengers who died due to electrocution in Jalore district three years ago, an official statement said Thursday.

“The NHRC, setting aside the no negligence contention of the Rajasthan government, recommended that it pay Rs 5 lakh each to the next of kin (of the six passengers who died due to electrocution when their bus came into contact with an unguarded high voltage wire in the Jalore district on January 16, 2021,” the rights panel said in the statement.

The Commission had taken cognisance of the incident based on a complaint and sought reports from the Electricity Department of the state government.

“Based on the material on record, it concluded that there was negligence on the part of the Electricity Department in fixing the electricity poles on the road. There was the absence of guarding the 11 KV electricity connection which was in contravention to Section 73 of Central Electricity Regulation 2010,” the NHRC said. PTI ABU CK

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Money Control

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<https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/india/death-of-bus-passengers-by-electrocution-after-nhrc-recommendations-rajasthan-to-pay-rs-30l-relief-12080381.html>

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SC Observer

Gujarat Police Encounters | Day 4: Gujarat government accuses petitioners of “selective public interest”

<https://www.scobserver.in/reports/gujarat-police-encounters-day-4-gujarat-government-accuses-petitioners-of-selective-public-interest/>

Today, a Bench comprising Justices B.R. Gavai and Sandeep Mehta heard a batch of petitions seeking a probe into police encounters that took place in Gujarat between 2002 to 2006.

Solicitor General Tushar Mehta and Additional Solicitor General S.V. Raju appeared for the Gujarat government.

Senior Advocate Nitya Ramakrishnan and Advocate Prashant Bhushan appeared for the petitioners. They argued that the Court should prosecute police personnel identified under the Justice H.S. Bedi report.

In 2012, the Supreme Court appointed the retired judge as the head of a Special Task Force to investigate the alleged fake encounters. In 2018, the report was submitted to the Supreme Court in a sealed cover.

Background

In 2007, three individuals – Javed Akhtar (poet), Sabnam Hasmi (social activist) and BS Verghese (veteran journalist) filed criminal Writ Petitions before the Supreme Court, requesting a judicial probe into 24 police encounters between 2002 and 2006.

In 2012, the Supreme Court formed a committee headed by Retired Supreme Court Justice H.S. Bedi to monitor the probe into the alleged fake police encounters by the Gujarat police. Many senior Gujarat politicians and police officials are under suspicion for their involvement.

The Court asked the Committee to examine if the encounters showed a pattern of accusing members of minority communities of being terrorists.

After several extensions, the H.S. Bedi Committee submitted its Report in a sealed cover in March 2018. The Committee did not investigate 5 cases including Shorabuddin Sheikh and Ishrat Jahan as these matters are sub-judice.

On December 2nd 2018, the Court ordered the State of Gujarat to file its reply to the H.S. Bedi Committee report by December 12th 2018. On December 3rd, Mr. Tushar Mehta appearing for the State of Gujarat had requested the Court to not make the Report public owing to its sensitive content. The Court on January 9th 2019, denied this request and ordered that copies of the Bedi Committee report be given to the petitioners and the State of Gujarat.

Mehta: “Selective Public Interest” by petitioners

Mehta contended that the petitioners were taking a special interest in a few encounters that took place during a particular period in Gujarat. He claimed that “fake encounters are taking place all over the country” as per National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) data. Justice Mehta immediately interjected. He stated that the Solicitor acknowledged that fake encounters do take place. To this, Mehta replied that he could not contest NHRC data.

Mehta stated that “hundred plus” similar encounters occurred in states like Bihar and Maharashtra each year but the petitioners “who have nothing to do with Gujarat” approached the Supreme Court only about encounters in Gujarat. Ramakrishnan interrupted accusing Mehta of making personal comments. “I have to” Mehta replied.

Mehta then argued that the petitioners would have to justify their “selective public interest” only in Gujarat and objected to sharing details of the Justice HS Bedi report with them. This includes detailed statements and evidence collected by the task force. He reasoned that this was not a common practice under the Code of Criminal Procedure jurisprudence to do so. Mehta suggested that if such details are shared with the petitioners, then the personnel identified in the report should be heard first. Justice Mehta dismissed this suggestion. The newly appointed judge reasoned that the pre-cognizance hearing of the accused is an alien concept in criminal law. Mehta replied that there are several precedents to suggest otherwise.

Petitioners: Prosecute persons identified under Justice HS Bedi’s report

Ramakrishnan submitted that the Special Task Force headed by Justice H.S. Bedi had identified the police’s fault in three out of 21 cases. “This has to face trial,” she said. Adding to this, Bhushan suggested that the Court should also appoint a special public prosecutor for the identified police personnel.

Brushing aside Mehta’s arguments about the petitioner’s intentions, Ramakrishnan pointed out that a task force was already set up to investigate the issue. So, it did not matter why they were approaching the Court for encounters in Gujarat. “It is water under the bridge,” she said.

Additionally, she pointed out that the Supreme Court itself set up the task force for probing into the alleged fake encounters. She urged the Bench to focus on the findings of the report rather than venture into questions posed by Mehta. “The entire exercise cannot be meaningless,” she said.

The case will be heard again on 1 February 2024

News9 Live

Myanmar militants might be involved in attack on police commandos in Moreh, says Manipur Security Adviser

<https://www.news9live.com/india/myanmar-militants-might-be-involved-in-attack-on-police-commandos-in-moreh-says-manipur-security-adviser-2410634>

Singh said that the attack on commando posts was instigated by Kuki militants positioned at elevated locations, resulting in casualties among the commandos. This disclosure has the potential to trigger protests from the Kuki tribes, who allege that the Manipur government employed disproportionate force against volunteers safeguarding their villages from valley-based forces.

New Delhi: The Security Adviser of Manipur, Kuldiep Singh, alleged that militants from Myanmar might be involved in the recent attack on police commandos in Moreh, a border town in Manipur, where two commandos lost their lives. The situation in Manipur remains tense, with additional reports of violence in valley areas. Four individuals, including a father and son, were killed in suspected insurgent firing, further escalating the conflict.

Singh revealed that Kuki militants initiated the attack on commando posts from elevated positions, leading to casualties among the commandos. This revelation could incite protests from the Kuki tribes, who accuse the Manipur government of using excessive force against volunteers defending their villages from valley-based forces.

Acknowledging a tactical shift, Singh emphasised the vulnerability of the commandos due to their lower elevation and proposed relocating them to higher ground. He also pointed out potential involvement of People's Defence Force (PDF) insurgents from Myanmar in the attacks.

Escalating violence

The recent incidents follow a pattern of escalating violence, including the burning of a school and other structures in Moreh. Allegations of harassment and building destruction by state forces have been made by Kuki tribes, who demand the withdrawal of state forces citing a breakdown of trust along ethnic lines.

Mob attack on BSF soldiers

Singh's statements come in the wake of a mob attack on Border Security Force (BSF) soldiers and demands for government reinforcements in Moreh. The unrest intensified two days after the arrest of two Kuki community members linked to the murder of a senior police officer. The Kuki community, particularly the women's wing, staged protests demanding the release of their leaders and accused the Manipur Chief Minister of disregarding Kuki tribes' rights.

Long-standing tensions in Manipur

Tensions between Kuki tribes and valley-majority Meiteis have been ongoing for eight months, resulting in over 180 deaths and internal displacement. The Manipur government claims its efforts are aimed at eliminating insurgents from Moreh, while Kuki tribes allege a government agenda to occupy the area before political dialogue begins. Amid the unrest, Kuki civil society groups have approached the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to address alleged rights violations by state forces in Moreh.

Counter View

West Bengal border area woman 'assaulted', relatives, villagers maltreated: NHRC told

<https://www.counterview.net/2024/01/west-bengal-border-area-woman-assaulted.html>

In a representation to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), human rights defender Kirity Roy, secretary, Banglar Manabadhikar Suraksha Mancha, and national convenor, Programme Against Custodial Torture and Impunity, has said that a minority community woman from a border area village was "assaulted and molested" after Border Security Force (BSF) personnel "illegally" banged into her house. Taking strong exception to police inaction despite complaint, Roy said, her family members and other villagers who tried to intervene were also maltreated. "The BSF personnel prevented the ambulance from reaching her residence for nearly 4 hours. This is an act of criminal conspiracy with the only motive being to prevent the injured from seeking treatment", he added.

Text:

With deep concerns, we would like to inform you about an incident of molestation and torture perpetrated upon a woman after trespassing into her residence by serving BSF (Border Security Force) personnel. Name of the victim: Mrs. Kohinoor Bibi, 35 years, wife of Mr. Sirajul Hoque, Muslim, village Vorum Payasthi, Morakuthi, Block Dinhata 1, Panchayet Gitaldaha II, PS Dinhata, District Cooch Behar, West Bengal. Profession Household activities. Aadhar Card No. 725050415375 and many others. Date, time and place of occurrence: On 10 October 2023 from 7 am onwards at victims' house and at village road. Name of the perpetrators: Under the leadership of Mr. Pappu Meena, Coy Commander of Gitaldaha BOP, 90 BN BSF a group of 40/50 armed forces. Violation of rights: Rights enshrined in Indian Constitution, International Laws, domestic criminal laws. Fact of the case: Mrs Kohinoor Bibi, a resident of Vorum Payasthi Morakuthi village in Gitaldaha gram panchayat of Coochbehar district of West Bengal faced the ordeal on 10/10/2023 at around 7 AM. 40-50 male BSF personnel led by Assistant Company Commander Mr. Pappu Meena criminally trespassed into her property on that date and time and assaulted Mrs Bibi with the sticks, fists and blows they were carrying. They also molested Mrs Bibi and touched her inappropriately intending to outrage her modesty. Finally, she felt unconscious after suffering a powerful blow to her chest. Visible marks of blood clots can be observed on her, conveying the nature of the assault. The perpetrators also attacked, ransacked other 20/25 villagers and assaulted their family members. When Mrs Kohinoor was facing such torture, her sister-in-law tried to intervene and she also was attacked with sticks. Meanwhile, the neighbours got to know about the situation at hand from cries for help and tried to reason with the BSF personnel to leave the

premises of the house. The personnel rained blows with their sticks on the women who tried to rescue them. The women had to bear the humiliation of being called names and some suffered injuries owing to the assault. Mrs Kohinoor Bibi was writhing in pain and the neighbours decided to call an ambulance to take her to a nearby medical facility. Then also, the BSF personnel prevented the ambulance from reaching her residence for nearly 4 hours. This is an act of criminal conspiracy with the only motive being to prevent the injured women from seeking treatment, which especially put the life of Mrs Bibi in grave danger owing to the nature of her injuries. They only let Mrs Bibi and the other women leave for a medical facility in the ambulance after the intervention of the Dinhata Police Station, which has jurisdiction over the concerned area. The other women were discharged after administering first aid and necessary medical treatment.

Mrs Bibi had to be admitted to the Dinhata Sub Divisional Hospital owing to the seriousness of the degree of injuries. It must also be noted that she was recuperating from a gallbladder surgery, operated at Divine Nursing Home, Saradapally, Dinhata in mid-May 2023 and hence was already in a vulnerable state. On 10th October many of the victims were treated at Dinhata hospital vide registration no. 42436. The Dinhata Police Station has received a written complaint (the receipted copy and other relevant documents have been attached) but no notable action has been taken against the perpetrators to date. We would urge you and your office to take immediate cognizance of the matter and conduct a speedy and impartial enquiry by Your investigating wing. We demand strong action against the perpetrators and especially against the Assistant Company Commander, Mr. Pappu Meena which should set a precedence in the future. We urge you and your Commission to also compensate Mrs Kohinur Bibi and other women who have faced torture at the hands of BSF personnel and direct the concerned authorities to provide protection to the victims so that they can testify against the perpetrators without any fear of retribution in open court of law. All possible medical assistance should be provided to Mrs Bibi and other victims by the relevant authorities. Lastly, we demand proper steps to be taken against the Inspector in Charge of Dinhata Police Station for not taking due recourse against the offenders even police received written complaint disclosing cognizable offenses, police received injury reports of the victims from the hospital, and more so, Dinhata Police reached the venue with car when BSF barricaded the road to stop the movement of ambulance for carrying the injured victims.

NewsOn Air

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की अनुशंसा पर राजस्थान सरकार ने बस यात्रियों की करंट से मौत के मामले में 30 लाख रुपये की राहत राशि देने का निर्णय लिया है

<https://newsonair.gov.in/hindi/Hindi-News?title=%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B7%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%9F%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B0%E0%A5%80%E0%A4%AF-%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%A8%E0%A4%B5%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%A7%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B0-%E0%A4%86%E0%A4%AF%E0%A5%8B%E0%A4%97-%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%80-%E0%A4%85%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%81%E0%A4%B6%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%BE-%E0%A4%AA%E0%A4%B0-%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%9C%E0%A4%B8%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A5%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%A8-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B0-%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%87-%E0%A4%AC%E0%A4%B8-%E0%A4%AF%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%A4%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%AF%E0%A5%8B%E0%A4%82-%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%80-%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%9F-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A5%87-%E0%A4%AE%E0%A5%8C%E0%A4%A4-%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%87-%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%B2%E0%A5%87-%E0%A4%AE%E0%A5%87%E0%A4%82-30-%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%96-%E0%A4%B0%E0%A5%81%E0%A4%AA%E0%A4%AF%E0%A5%87-%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%80-%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B9%E0%A4%A4-%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B6%E0%A4%BF-%E0%A4%A6%E0%A5%87%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%87-%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%BE-%E0%A4%A8%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%B0%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%A3%E0%A4%AF-%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%AF%E0%A4%BE-%E0%A4%B9%E0%A5%88&id=160601>

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की अनुशंसा पर राजस्थान सरकार ने बस यात्रियों की करंट से मौत के मामले में 30 लाख रुपये की राहत राशि देने का निर्णय लिया है। राजस्थान सरकार की लापरवाही नहीं करने की दलील को दरकिनार करते हुए आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि राज्य सरकार बिजली के झटके से मरने वाले छह यात्रियों के निकटतम परिजन को पांच-पांच लाख रुपये का भुगतान करे। इस महीने की 16 तारीख को जालोर जिले में एक बस हाई वोल्टेज तार के संपर्क में आ गई थी। इसमें यात्रियों को करंट लगा था।

आयोग को भेजे बिजली विभाग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सड़क पर बिजली के खंभों को ठीक करने में विभाग की ओर से लापरवाही हुई थी।

Asianet News

सुरक्षा सलाहकार कुलदीप सिंह का दावा-मणिपुर में पुलिस कमांडोज पर हमला के पीछे म्यांमार के उग्रवादी ग्रुप का हाथ

<https://hindi.asianetnews.com/national-news/manipur-security-advisor-kuldeep-singh-alleged-myanmar-militants-involvement-in-attack-on-police-commandos-in-moreh-dvg/articleshow-uh6cgbf>

सुरक्षा सलाहकार कुलदीप सिंह का दावा-मणिपुर में पुलिस कमांडोज पर हमला के पीछे म्यांमार के उग्रवादी ग्रुप का हाथ

सार

राज्य के सुरक्षा सलाहकार कुलदीप सिंह ने आरोप लगाया कि बार्डर सिटी मोरेह में पुलिस वालों पर हुए हमले में म्यांमार के उग्रवादी शामिल थे। मोरेह में हुए हमले में दो पुलिस कमांडोज मारे गए थे।

Attack on Police commandos in Moreh: मणिपुर में पुलिस कमांडोज पर हमला में म्यांमार के उग्रवादी ग्रुप के शामिल होने की आशंका जताई जा रही है। राज्य के सुरक्षा सलाहकार कुलदीप सिंह ने आरोप लगाया कि बार्डर सिटी मोरेह में पुलिस वालों पर हुए हमले में म्यांमार के उग्रवादी शामिल थे। मोरेह में हुए हमले में दो पुलिस कमांडोज मारे गए थे। आए दिन पुलिसवालों पर हमले हो रहे हैं।

मणिपुर की राजधानी इंफाल से 110 किलोमीटर दूर बार्डर सिटी मोरेह में हिंसा के दौरान हुए हमले में दो पुलिस कमांडोज मारे गए थे।

कुकी उग्रवादियों ने की गोलीबारी

इस हमले को लेकर राज्य के सुरक्षा सलाहकार कुलदीप सिंह ने कहा कि कल बड़ी संख्या में कुकी उग्रवादियों ने तीन स्थानों पर कमांडो चौकियों पर गोलीबारी शुरू कर दी थी। उन्होंने कहा कि ऊंचे स्थानों से कुकी जनजाति के लोग हमले कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि कमांडो चुपचाप बैठे हैं। हमने फैसला किया है कि कमांडो को ऊंचे स्थान पर तैनात किया जाना चाहिए।

उन्होंने कहा कि मोरेह में सक्रिय पीडीएफ विद्रोही और शायद बर्मा की ओर से कुछ अतिरिक्त सैनिक भी मोरेह में राज्य बलों पर हमला कर सकते हैं। राज्य बल तैयार हैं। हमले कई दिनों से हो रहे हैं लेकिन गोलियों की आवाज आसपास के इलाकों से नहीं बल्कि दूर-दराज के इलाकों से आ रही है। बता दें कि सुरक्षा सलाहकार ने म्यांमार के विद्रोही समूह पीपुल्स डिफेंस फोर्स (पीडीएफ) का जिक्र किया है जो जुंटा से लड़ रहा है।

कुलदीप सिंह ने कहा कि हमले में पुलिस कमांडो और बीएसएफ के साथ असम राइफल्स ने मोर्चा लिया है। उग्रवादियों के हमले में एक कमांडो घायल हो गया। बाद में उसकी मौत हो गई। इस हमले में 10 आईआरबी का एक कमांडो और मारा गया है।

मणिपुर में स्थितियां अस्थिर

मणिपुर में स्थिति अस्थिर बनी हुई है। तलहटी के पास दो घाटी इलाकों में गुरुवार को संदिग्ध विद्रोहियों की गोलीबारी में पिता और पुत्र सहित चार लोगों की मौत हो गई। विष्णुपुर में पिता-पुत्र समेत तीन और कांगचुप में एक की गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी गयी। बुधवार रात इंफाल से 25 किमी दूर घाटी क्षेत्र थौबल जिले में भीड़ के हमले में सीमा सुरक्षा बल (बीएसएफ) के तीन जवान घायल हो गए।

मोरेह में विरोध प्रदर्शन

31 अक्टूबर 2023 को एक वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारी चिंगथम आनंद कुमार की हत्या के मामले में कथित संबंधों के लिए पुलिस द्वारा कुकी समुदाय के दो लोगों को गिरफ्तार करने के दो दिन बाद बुधवार की हिंसा भड़क गई।

कुकी नागरिक समाज समूह इंडिजिनस ट्राइबल लीडर्स फोरम (आईटीएलएफ) की महिला शाखा ने बुधवार को अपने नेताओं हेमखोलाल मटे और फिलिप खैखोलाल खोंगसाई की रिहाई की मांग करते हुए धरना दिया। कुकी समुदाय का कहना है कि पकड़े गए लोगों को पुलिस बेवजह फर्जी तरीके से फंसा रही है।

कुकी समाज ने मुख्यमंत्री पर लगाया आरोप

कुकी महिला संघ की मानवाधिकार नेता नगैनेइकिम हाओकिप ने आरोप लगाया कि मणिपुर के मुख्यमंत्री एन बीरेन सिंह कुकी जनजातियों को मणिपुर के लोगों के रूप में मान्यता नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए उन्हें उन पहाड़ियों के मामलों में हस्तक्षेप करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है जो कुकी से संबंधित हैं। उन्होंने प्रदर्शनकारियों से मणिपुर से अलग एक अलग प्रशासन की मांग पर अड़े रहने को कहा। कुकी नागरिक समाज समूह ने कहा कि उसने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) से मोरेह में राज्य बलों द्वारा कथित अधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामलों को उठाने का अनुरोध किया है।