

Centre plans campaign, measures to curb dropout rates among transgender students

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/centre-plans-campaign-measures-to-curb-dropout-rates-among-transgender-students/articleshow/108605223.cms>

NEW DELHI: With the National Human Rights Commission asserting the need to address the issue of dropouts among transgender students, the ministry of education is planning to put in place a comprehensive campaign aimed at identifying the root causes of dropout rates and implementing measures to mitigate them. It is learnt from sources that at the NHRC core group meeting, the ministry also sought suggestions from transgender community members that can be included in the 'Gender Inclusion Fund' guidelines being prepared by the govt in keeping with the National Education Policy 2020. According to sources, the participants at the meet also put forth the view that it is important to give adequate coverage of transgender issues in the B.Ed. curriculum to sensitise future educators.

NHRC chairperson Justice Arun Mishra chaired a meeting of the core group on LGBTI issues on Feb 28. Prominent voices from the transgender community Laxmi Narayan Tripathi and Gauri Sawant who are part of the core group, representatives of the ministry of social justice and empowerment, ministry of education and members of the NHRC attended the meeting. Trans-inclusive education was one of the key focus areas of the meeting. "The Commission is soon expected to make recommendations to concerned ministries on the issues raised at the meeting," sources said.

As per the 2011 census, the literacy rate of India was 74%, while it is only 56.1% for transgender persons. There were 54,854 trans-children between the age group of 0 to 6 years as per the census. According to sources, in the the NHRC core group meeting raised concern over how the enrollment of students from the transgender community in formal education remains low, with a persistently high dropout rate among students.

It was also observed at the meeting that it is evident that many enrolled transgender students may be discontinuing their education due to the un-welcoming environment at schools, primarily established from a binary gender perspective. The need to ensure separate toilets for transgender students in schools, unisex uniforms, anti-bullying and anti-discrimination policy were cited as critical measures to enable inclusive education.

It is learnt that during the discussion the core group also suggested that measures can be taken to step up efforts to integrate transgender persons into the police force as that would also help mitigate alleged harassment faced by transgender individuals.

NHRC ISSUES NOTICE TO TELANGANA GOVT OVER LACK OF TOILET FACILITIES IN DEVARAKONDA ZP HIGH SCHOOL

<https://globalgreennews.com/2024/03/19/nhrc-issues-notice-to-telangana-govt-over-lack-of-toilet-facilities/>

NHRC issues notice to Telangana Govt over lack of toilet facilities for female students in Govt school in Nalgonda District

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has issued a notice to the Telangana government over the alleged hardships faced by female students in a government school in Nalgonda district due to a lack of toilet facilities.

The NHRC said that the students of Devarakonda Zila Parishad High School for Girls had been forced to venture outside the school to avail toilet facilities. Taking Suo-moto cognizance of media reports, the NHRC has asked the State Chief Secretary to send a detailed report on the matter within four weeks.

It has asked to include the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the report so that such incidents do not recur.

The Commission also remarked that the facility of toilets in the schools for the students, especially for the girl students, is one of the basic amenities to be ensured and provided by the management.

It said that forcing the girl students to use the public toilets outside the schools, raises many issues of grave recklessness about the safety and security of the female students.

NHRC notice to Telangana government over 'hardships' to girl students due to lack of toilets at school

<https://thesouthfirst.com/telangana/nhrc-notice-to-telangana-government-over-hardships-to-girl-students-due-to-lack-of-toilets-at-school/>

The NHRC has observed that the contents of the news report, if true, amount to a serious violation of the human rights of the girl students.

The National Human Rights Commission has issued a notice to the Telangana government over a report alleging hardships to girl students due to the lack of toilets at a high school in Nalgonda district.

In a statement issued on Monday, 18 March, the NHRC has observed that the contents of the news report, if true, amount to a serious violation of the human rights of the girl students.

The NHRC said it has “taken suo motu cognisance of a media report that the girl students are facing hardships due to the lack of toilet facilities in the Devarakonda Zila Parishad High School for Girls in Nalgonda district”.

“Reportedly, girl students started using the urinals at Sulabh complexes but they had to discontinue using them when asked to pay money. After this, the girls started using free toilets at Devarakonda Bus Stop. However, the management stopped them from using the toilets and they were sent back,” it said.

The facility of toilets in the schools for the students, especially for the girl students, is one of the basic amenities to be ensured and provided by the management.

“Forcing the girl students to use the public toilets outside the schools at Sulabh complexes and the ones available at the bus stops, raises many issues of grave recklessness about the safety and security of the female students,” the statement said.

Accordingly, the Commission has issued notice to the chief secretary of the government of Telangana, seeking a detailed report in four weeks. The report should include the steps taken or proposed to be taken so that such incidents do not recur, it said.

(Disclaimer: The headline, subheads, and intro of this report along with the photos may have been reworked by South First. The rest of the content is from a syndicated feed, and has been edited for style.)

NHRC seeks report on girl taken hostage by T'gana brick kiln owner

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhubaneswar/nhrc-seeks-action-taken-reports-on-minor-girl-hostage-case-in-tgana/articleshow/108631006.cms>

Bhubaneswar: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought action taken reports from the respective authorities of Odisha and Telangana in the case of a brick kiln owner allegedly taking a minor girl from Odisha hostage in Satnagar in Telangana.

According to a complaint filed by human rights activist and lawyer Anup Kumar Patro with the NHRC regarding the matter, one Kahanu Mallik along with his wife, two daughters and a son had gone to work at a brick factory in Satnagar in Telangana.

While working in the factory, Kahanu fell sick and was sent back along with wife, one daughter and the son back to their village by the factory owner, but another daughter was kept hostage on the pretext that she will be released when Rs 50,000 out of an advance of Rs 80,000 is returned.

In the meantime, the family sold their land in the village to free their daughter while the father, who was sick, died due to lack of proper treatment.

Patro filed the complaint taking note of a newspaper report where the ordeal of the family was narrated. The NHRC taking cognizance of the matter sought action taken report from the district magistrate and superintendent of police, Balangir, Odisha and director general of police, Telangana within four weeks. Many migrant workers from Odisha travel to Telangana to work in brick kilns there.

We also published the following articles recently

4-year-old boy drowns in pit at brick kiln in UPs Moradabad districtMohd Ahad drowned at a Moradabad brick kiln due to negligence. His father, Javed, struggled to locate him. Lack of safety measures and delayed rescue efforts led to the tragic incident, prompting legal actions for accountability.108569727

File report with steps taken to curb groundwater pollution, CGWA toldNGT directs CGWA for a detailed report on nationwide arsenic and fluoride contamination issues. Government reports highlight contamination in multiple states, with Haryana facing groundwater pollution. Effective management strategies and expert advice are crucial to address health risks.108598592

Man takes hostages after killing three in Philadelphia26-year-old suspect barricaded in NJ after shooting in Philly, impacting Falls Township, carjacked to Trenton, with Bucks addresses, Middletown police, hostages, and shootings at two locations.108554485

Telangana gov t gets NHRC notice over lack of toilets for girl students at school

<https://www.edexlive.com/news/2024/Mar/19/telangana-govt-gets-nhrc-notice-over-lack-of-toilets-for-girl-students-at-school>

In a statement issued on March 18, the NHRC observed that the contents of the news report, if true, amount to a serious violation of the human rights of girl students

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has notified the Telangana government over a report alleging hardships faced by female students due to the lack of toilets at a high school in Nalgonda district. In a statement issued on March 18, the NHRC observed that the contents of the news report, if true, amount to a serious violation of the human rights of the female students, as stated in a report by PTI. In this regard, the NHRC said it has "taken suo motu cognisance of a media report that the female students are facing hardships due to the lack of toilet facilities in the Devarakonda Zila Parishad High School for Girls in Nalgonda district". "Reportedly, female students started using the urinals at Sulabh complexes but had to discontinue using them when asked to pay money. After this, the girls started using free toilets at Devarakonda Bus Stop. However, the management stopped them from using the toilets and they were sent back," it said. The facility of toilets in the schools for the students, especially for the female students, is one of the basic amenities to be ensured and provided by the management. The statement said, "Forcing the female students to use the public toilets outside the schools at Sulabh complexes and the ones available at the bus stops, raises many issues of grave recklessness about the safety and security of the female students." Accordingly, the commission has issued notice to the chief secretary of the government of Telangana, seeking a detailed report in four weeks. The report should include the steps taken or proposed to be taken so that such incidents do not recur, it added.

NHRC looks into restroom shortage for girls students

NHRC, India took suo moto cognisance of a media report stating the inconveniences of girl students due to the lack of toilet facilities in the Devarakonda Zila Parishad High School for Girls, Nalgonda district, Telangana. Reportedly, they used the urinals at Sulabh complexes but discontinued when asked to pay. Next, they started using free toilets at Devarakonda Bus Stop which was also stopped by the management. The Commission has observed that if the news report is true, it is a serious violation of the human rights.

एनएचआरसी के स्पेशल मॉनिटर ने किया बाल आश्रम का निरीक्षण



राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में स्पेशल मॉनिटर बालकृष्ण गोयल व अन्य मंगलवार को बाल आश्रम सुजानपुर के निरीक्षण के दौरान बच्चों के साथ। -किस

हमीरपुर, 19 मार्च (जिस)

बाल अधिकारों और बच्चों से संबंधित मामलों के लिए राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) में स्पेशल मॉनिटर बालकृष्ण गोयल ने हमीरपुर जिले के अपने दो दिवसीय दौरे के दूसरे दिन मंगलवार को बाल आश्रम सुजानपुर का निरीक्षण किया। उन्होंने बाल आश्रम के रिकॉर्ड की जांच की तथा विभिन्न सुविधाओं का जायजा लिया। बालकृष्ण गोयल ने बच्चों के कमरों, रसोई कक्ष, चिकित्सा सुविधा, शौचालय, मनोरंजन और अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाओं के बारे में जानकारी ली तथा आश्रम के संचालकों, जिला बाल

कल्याण समिति के पदाधिकारियों और महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग के अधिकारियों को दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए। बाल आश्रम में विभिन्न सुविधाओं पर संतोष व्यक्त करते हुए एनएचआरसी के स्पेशल मॉनिटर ने कहा कि यहां बच्चों के लिए सभी आधुनिक सुविधाओं में कोई कमी नहीं रहनी चाहिए। निरीक्षण के दौरान बालकृष्ण गोयल ने बच्चों के साथ काफी देर तक बातचीत की। इस अवसर पर एसडीएम डॉ. रोहित शर्मा, जिला बाल संरक्षण अधिकारी तिलक राज आचार्य, बाल विकास परियोजना अधिकारी हमीरपुर बलवीर सिंह बिरला और आश्रम के संचालक भी उपस्थित थे।

NHRC Notice to Telangana Govt Over 'Hardships' to Girl Students Due to Lack of Toilets at School

<https://www.news18.com/education-career/nhrc-notice-to-telangana-govt-over-hardships-to-girl-students-due-to-lack-of-toilets-at-school-8820640.html>

The National Human Rights Commission has issued a notice to the Telangana government over a report alleging hardships to girl students due to the lack of toilets at a high school in Nalgonda district. In a statement issued on Monday, the NHRC has observed that the contents of the news report, if true, amount to a serious violation of the human rights of the girl students.

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Global rights body must hold NHRC accountable for its silence on key human rights issues in India

<https://theleaflet.in/global-rights-body-must-hold-nhrc-accountable-for-its-silence-on-key-human-rights-issues-in-india/>

In recent years, the National Human Rights Commission of India has largely abdicated its role. As its review by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions draws close, Arvind Narrain argues that only accountability will ensure performance improvement.

INDIA, the world's largest democracy, has unfortunately been witnessing a backsliding on human rights. It is in this context that the National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) will be undergoing its review for accreditation by a jury of its peers which is the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) in March 2024.

Accreditation by GANHRI and the status of A or B, which is awarded, is based on the extent to which an NHRI complies with the Paris Principles— which are the agreed minimum standards that NHRIs must meet to be considered credible.

One of the standards that the NHRC will have to meet is to show that it is exercising its powers to “draw the attention of the government to situations in any part of the country where human rights are violated and making proposals to it for initiatives to put an end to such situations and, where necessary, expressing an opinion on the positions and reactions of the government”.

In India, the constituency which has mounted the strongest defence of human rights is civil society. There have been strong protests against the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 (CAA) as well as by farmers against the farm laws.

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There has also been a consistent campaign for the release of political prisoners including the BK-16, the Delhi anti-CAA protestors as well as the thousands of Adivasis who languish in Indian prisons.

The exercise of these fundamental rights to speech, expression and assembly has come at a great cost. Those doing human rights work have faced the brunt of persecution by the State.

Be it Khurram Parvez of the Jammu Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society (JKCCS), Harsh Mander, Henri Tiphagne or Aakar Patel— they have all faced the brunt of State intimidation.

Khurram Parvez, who is an internationally known human rights defender is still in jail, imprisoned under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967 for the 'crime' of human rights reporting on Kashmir.

It is outrageous that the NHRC has not released a single statement on the arrest of Khurram Parvez and Irfan Mehraj and the targeting of the JKCCS, which is the premier human rights organisation based in Kashmir.

When the very raising of a voice is sought to be stifled by the State, democracy is under threat. It is in times such as this, that it is vital that an institution with a mandate of independence stands up for the principle that the work of human rights defenders, however unpalatable it is to the government, is a vital element of our democratic fabric.

The institution which Indian civil society looks to, to stand up for these core democratic principles of speech, expression, association and assembly, is the NHRC.

The mandate of the NHRC under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 is the 'better protection of human rights'. By human rights, the statute under Section 2(d) means, "the rights related to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the international covenants."

The question of defending the right to speech, expression, assembly and association is vital to an institution that claims human rights as its very mandate. If the NHRC has remained silent when its core mandate is being threatened, then it needs to be accountable for its inaction.

Leaving aside the question of being a voice in support of those raising human rights concerns, the NHRC also has a mandate to proactively intervene in human rights concerns of the day.

In the past, the NHRC has exercised its power under Section 12(d) of the Act by doing a 'review' of the "safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation".

The NHRC in the past has been responsive to civil society concerns and come out with recommendations on legislation in which there were legitimate concerns expressed about human rights.

With respect to the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance (later Act), the NHRC came out with a finding that, "there was no need to enact the new law" and that the concerns around terrorism could be dealt with under existing legislation.

In India, the constituency which has mounted the strongest defence of human rights is civil society.

However, the current NHRC has shown no concern about the constitutional implications of anti-terror laws. Ever since the coming into power of the Modi government, both the UAPA and the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008 have become the go-to laws with respect to targeting dissenters.

An online People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) conference held in January 2021 had victims and activists testifying from twelve states across the country on how the UAPA continues to be invoked to criminalise dissent, be it of speech, association or assembly.

However, the misuse of the UAPA and the NIA Act while being raised by civil society groups, has not troubled the human rights conscience of the NHRC.

Neither has the current NHRC seen fit to issue any statement or analysis regarding the human rights implications of the three criminal laws that have been passed to replace the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC), the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC), and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

These laws seriously dilute human rights standards which the NHRC should hold dear, be it the prohibition against handcuffing or solitary confinement. However, the analysis and critique of the same have been left to civil society.

The other important function that the NHRC has under Section 12(b) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, relates to “intervening in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human rights pending before any court”. In the past, the NHRC has intervened forcefully in the Supreme Court on key human rights violations.

During the Gujarat riots in 2002, the NHRC was a petitioner before the Supreme Court representing the interests of the human rights violated, in a luminous example of the use of its powers under Section 12(b) of the Protection of Human Rights Act.

Also read: Justice Kaul calls for TRC in Kashmir, but look at the fate of those whose work can enable it

However, the NHRC has not said a word in relation to the passing of the CAA by the Union government and its recent notification.

The passing of the law triggered one of the most widespread protest movements in contemporary times, with over 140 petitions being filed challenging the CAA.

The NHRC could have exercised its powers under Section 12(b) and added the weight of its office to the challenge by filing its own petition before the Supreme Court.

It is outrageous that the NHRC has not released a single statement on the arrest of Khurram Parvez and Irfan Mehraj and the targeting of the JKCCS, which is the premier human rights organisation based in Kashmir.

It took a statement by the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), in which it contemplated intervening in the Supreme Court to expose the failure of the NHRC to a global audience.

The Ministry of External Affairs has opposed this proposed intervention, stating that the Act is “an internal matter of India”. It further went on to characterise the United Nations body as a “foreign party” and the intervention itself as bereft of “locus standi” as it related to “issues pertaining to India’s sovereignty”.

This debate between the ministry and the OHCHR provided the NHRC an opportunity to issue a statement welcoming the OHCHR intervention as adding a welcome dimension of an understanding of international human rights which was in harmony with the definition of human rights in the Protection of Human Rights Act. However, the NHRC remained silent.

Shockingly, the NHRC choose not to comment on one of the most egregious violations of human rights in India. The Gujarat government remitted the sentence passed against those accused of rape and murder during the Gujarat riots of 2002 and released 11 convicts who were serving a life sentence.

The case itself involved the brutal gangrape of Bilkis Bano and several other women of her family along with the murder of her family members, including her 3-year-old daughter.

The institution which Indian civil society looks to, to stand up for these core democratic principles of speech, expression, association and assembly, is the NHRC.

This shocking case of remission led to the filing of a petition in the Supreme Court by concerned citizens. The NHRC did not see it fit to either intervene or comment on this violation of women’s rights to dignity, bodily integrity and life.

Also read: Bilkis Bano judgment: A detailed explainer

The final decision of the Supreme Court, striking down the remission, is entirely due to the intervention of civil society, with the NHRC remaining a silent bystander.

When the government arbitrarily remits the punishment for the most egregious crime of rape and murder and the NHRC remains silent then the question remains as to whether it is performing its statutory and constitutional responsibilities?

From the point of view of Indian civil society, the NHRC has utterly failed to fulfil its mandate. Though it has relatively broad powers, it has failed to exercise them. It has violated its commitment to uphold the Paris Principles by showing a lack of independence in the discharging of its mandate.

The misuse of the UAPA and the NIA Act while being raised by civil society groups, has not troubled the human rights conscience of the NHRC.

The NHRC must not be given a free pass to continue to abuse its mandate by its partisan silence. The decision of the Sub-Committee on Accreditation (SCA) on the status of the NHRC should be based on a rigorous scrutiny of the record of the NHRC in fulfilling its mandate.

The material in the public domain inspires no confidence at all that the NHRC deserves an A status. Hopefully, this process of scrutiny will provide a much-needed wake-up call to the NHRC to exercise its powers under the Act and work to fulfil the Paris Principles.

मानव अधिकार न्याय आयोग के प्रेसिडेंट डॉ. एस.मधुप का दिल्ली में हुआ सम्मान

<https://channelindia.news/Dr-S-Madhup-President-of-Human-Rights-Justice-Commission-honored-in-Delhi>

धमतरी से संवाददत्ता दिग्विजय सिंह की रिपोर्ट

धमतरी। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग दिल्ली के द्वारा दयाल सिंह कॉलेज यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ दिल्ली में 16 मार्च से 17 मार्च तक दो दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम रखा गया था। जिसमें मानव अधिकार से संबंधित घटनाओं पर विशेष रूप से चर्चा किया गया था प्रशिक्षण भी दिया गया। जिसमें छत्तीसगढ़ से मानव अधिकार न्याय आयोग के प्रेसिडेंट डॉ एस मधुप, जो जिला एवं सत्र न्यायालय में मेडिकल ऑफिसर इंचार्ज के पोस्ट पर कार्यरत है। जो प्रशासनिक कार्य के साथ साथ समाजिक कार्य भी बखूबी से निर्वहन करते आ रहे हैं।

इसी सब कार्य को देखते हुए डॉ एस.मधुप को इस भव्य आयोजन में विशेष रूप से बुलाया गया था प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए और इनका जो लेक्चर था कन्या भ्रूण हत्या कानून जो 1994, में प्रथम बार कानून बनाकर सम्पूर्ण भारत में एक साथ लागू किया गया था। फिर इसे और अधिक मजबूती के साथ फिर इसे 2003 में और सुधार कर लागू किया गया, आज भी लागू है, लेकिन अभी भी जो परिणाम मिलना चाहिए वो नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसी के साथ और कारगर साबित हो उसी पर प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम एवम विचार विमर्श रखा गया था। मजबूत और शक्तिशाली कैसे हो जो आज मानवता के लिए और खास कर स्त्री जाति के लिए सबसे बड़ा जघन्य अपराध है। क्यों जन्म से पहले ही बेटी को मार दिया जा रहा है। जो समाज के लिए अभिशाप बन गया है। इस पर कैसे रोक थाम किया जाये और अपने समाज को एक नई दिशा के साथ स्त्री और पुरुष के प्रकृति रूप से बराबर कर एक अच्छा समाज और खुशहाल जीवन जिया जा सकता है। और प्रकृति के संतुलन बनाए रखे जाए। ताकि समाज में लड़का और लड़की की कमी ना हो। और डॉ मधुप को विशेष रूप से सम्मानित भी किया गया और इसी तरह समाज के अंतिम पंक्ति में खड़े लोगो को जागरूक कर मानव अधिकार के हनन को रोकने का काम करते रहेंगे।

डॉ मधुप के साथ - साथ सूरज देव कुशवाहा वाइस प्रेसिडेंट, मानवाधिकार न्याय आयोग छत्तीसगढ़ के अलावा स्टेट जीआईएस एक्सपर्ट वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग डिपार्टमेंट छत्तीसगढ़ को भी विशेष रूप से बुलाया गया और उनको सम्मानित किया गया। और उनको भी सम्बोधित करने का मौका दिया गया जिनका विषय था एसटी, एससी, एक्ट का विशेष रूप से उपयोग और दुरुपयोग पर कैसे इसे और अधिक मजबूत और गैर एसटी एससी लोगो के लिए सुरक्षित किया जा सकता है। प्रशिक्षण में विशेष आमंत्रित प्रतिनिधियों को मोमेंटो और प्रशस्ति पत्र देकर सम्मानित किया गया।

स्कूल में शौचालय की कमी से छात्राओं को होने वाली 'कठिनाइयों' पर एनएचआरसी का तेलंगाना सरकार को नोटिस

<https://bhasha.ptinews.com/detail/1367605>

नयी दिल्ली: 18 मार्च (भाषा) राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने नलगोंडा जिले के एक हाई स्कूल में शौचालय की कमी के कारण छात्राओं को कठिनाइयों का आरोप लगाने वाली एक रिपोर्ट पर तेलंगाना सरकार को नोटिस जारी किया है।

सोमवार को जारी एक बयान में, एनएचआरसी ने कहा है कि यदि खबर सच है, तो यह छात्राओं के मानवाधिकारों का गंभीर उल्लंघन है।

NHRC notice to CS over lack of toilets for girls at school

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/nhrc-notice-to-cs-over-lack-of-toilets-for-girls-at-school/articleshow/108629394.cms>

Hyderabad: The National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) has issued a notice to the chief secretary over lack of toilets for girls at a government school in the state and sought a response in four weeks.

The commission took suo motu cognisance of news report about girls studying at the Zilla Parishad High School (ZPHS) in Devarakonda in Nalgonda district using the washroom at a nearby Sulabh complex and bus stop as the school didn't have one.

"The commission has come across a news report about the extreme hardship being faced by these girls during the last six months as there are no toilets for them in the Devarakonda ZPHS. The Sulabh complex also became out of bounds for them after they were asked to pay to use the facility," the NHRC notice said, adding that they were also stopped from using the bus stop toilet by the authorities.

"We have examined the contents of the news report which are indeed disturbing and painful. Toilets are one of the basic amenities to be ensured by any school management," it said while pointing out the numerous central and state schemes to promote education, good health and hygiene, especially for girl students, in schools and colleges.

The commission said forcing schoolgirls to use public toilets was reckless on the part of the administration as it had a bearing on children's safety.

"If the contents of the news report are true then this is a serious issue of violation of the human rights of the students," the NHRC said while seeking a detailed report including steps to address the issue.

NHRC awards Rs 4 lakh compensation to kin of boy died after school gate falls on himNHRC recommends Odisha govt to pay Rs 4 lakh as compensation to next of kin of deceased 7-year-old boy due to negligence. Cuttack SP reported the incident, and post-mortem confirmed cardio respiratory failure. Show cause notice issued for interim compensation and compliance.108595253

HC takes suo motu cognisance of encroachmentsRajasthan High Court, led by Justice Sameer Jain, takes action on encroachments in Jaipur. Court demands concrete results from officers and appoints lawyers for monitoring. Traffic issues, sweet shop encroachments, and inactivity of Traffic Control Board addressed.108447035

Election Commission names new home secretaries of 6 statesSanjoy Mukherjee appointed as the new DGP of West Bengal, replacing Rajeev Kumar. Vivek Sahay named acting DGP. EC approved new home secretaries for various states. Decision pending on Iqbal Singh Chahal replacement.108626040

एनएचआरसी ने सीएमओ को जेल के कैदियों के लिए स्वास्थ्य टीम बनाने को कहा

<https://jantaserishta.com/local/himachal-pradesh/nhrc-tells-cmo-to-form-health-team-for-jail-inmates-3172019>

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के विशेष मॉनिटर बालकृष्ण गोयल ने यहां के मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी को एक स्वास्थ्य टीम गठित करने का निर्देश दिया है, जो शहर के बाहरी इलाके में स्थित जेल का दौरा करेगी। उन्होंने कहा कि स्वास्थ्य टीम के नियमित दौरे से आत्महत्या के प्रयासों को रोकने और जेल कैदियों के स्वास्थ्य संबंधी मुद्दों का समाधान करने में मदद मिलेगी। गोयल दो दिवसीय दौरे पर यहां हैं और कल अस्पतालों और डॉ. राधाकृष्णन सरकारी मेडिकल कॉलेज सहित जिले के विभिन्न संगठनों का दौरा करेंगे। मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी डॉ. आरके अग्निहोत्री ने कहा कि गोयल को वरिष्ठ नागरिकों और विशेष रूप से सक्षम लोगों की समस्याओं से भी अवगत कराया गया। उन्होंने कहा कि गोयल ने माताओं और बच्चों के अधिकारों की सुरक्षा पर भी रिपोर्ट मांगी और उन्होंने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 के प्रावधानों को गंभीरता से लागू करने का निर्देश दिया।

VIDEO : एनएचआरसी के स्पेशल मॉनिटर बालकृष्ण गोयल ने किया बाल आश्रम सुजानपुर का निरीक्षण

<https://www.amarujala.com/video/himachal-pradesh/hamirpur-hp/video-nhrc-special-monitor-balkrishna-goyal-inspected-childrens-ashram-sujanpur>

<https://smnewshimachal.in/nhrc-special-monitor-balkrishna-goyal-inspected-childrens-ashram-sujanpur/>

बाल अधिकारों और बुजुर्गों से संबंधित मामलों के लिए राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) में स्पेशल मॉनिटर के रूप में नियुक्त बालकृष्ण गोयल ने हमीरपुर जिले के अपने दो दिवसीय दौरे के दूसरे दिन मंगलवार को बाल आश्रम सुजानपुर का निरीक्षण किया। इस अवसर पर उन्होंने बाल आश्रम के रिकॉर्ड की जांच की तथा विभिन्न सुविधाओं का जायजा लिया। बालकृष्ण गोयल ने बच्चों के कमरों, रसोई कक्ष, चिकित्सा सुविधा, शौचालय, मनोरंजन और अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाओं के बारे में जानकारी ली तथा आश्रम के संचालकों, जिला बाल कल्याण समिति के पदाधिकारियों और महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग के अधिकारियों को दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए। स्पेशल मॉनिटर ने कहा कि यहां बच्चों के लिए सभी आधुनिक सुविधाओं में कोई कमी नहीं रहनी चाहिए। निरीक्षण के दौरान बालकृष्ण गोयल ने बच्चों के साथ काफी देर तक बातचीत की तथा उनसे विभिन्न सुविधाओं के बारे में फीडबैक लिया। उन्होंने कहा कि आश्रम में बच्चों के लिए खेलकूद सुविधाओं का विस्तार किया जाना चाहिए। इस अवसर पर एसडीएम डॉ. रोहित शर्मा, जिला बाल संरक्षण अधिकारी तिलक राज आचार्य, बाल विकास परियोजना अधिकारी हमीरपुर बलवीर सिंह बिरला, जिला बाल कल्याण समिति के अन्य पदाधिकारी और आश्रम के संचालक भी उपस्थित थे।