



**NHRC Chairperson inaugurates
online short-term internship**

Justice Arun Mishra, Chairperson, NHRC, India emphasised the significance of distributive justice for upholding socio-economic rights. Inaugurating the online short-term internship of the Commission, he said that India has a rich tradition of cultural assimilations having respect for human rights. This ethos needs to be strengthened to address issues like bonded labour, human trafficking and cybercrime. He cautioned against the digital divide and misuse of cyberspace for criminal activities.

संदेशखालि यौन उत्पीड़न मामला

एनएचआरसी को पक्ष बनने की अनुमति

कोलकाता (भाषा)। कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट ने बृहस्पतिवार को पश्चिम बंगाल के संदेशखालि में महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध और जमीन हड़पने के आरोपों की सीबीआई जांच की प्रगति पर संतोष जताया। इसके साथ ही अदालत ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) को मामले में पक्ष बनने की अनुमति दे दी।

मुख्य न्यायाधीश टी एस शिवगणनम ने न्यायमूर्ति हिरणमय भट्टाचार्य के साथ सीबीआई की रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा की और ब्यौरे को गोपनीय रखने के एजेंसी के अनुरोध को स्वीकार कर लिया। अदालत ने 10 अप्रैल को सीबीआई को संदेशखालि में महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध और जमीन पर कब्जा करने के आरोपों की जांच करने का निर्देश दिया था और बृहस्पतिवार को प्रगति रिपोर्ट दाखिल करने का निर्देश दिया था।

अदालत इस जांच की निगरानी कर रही है। उसने केंद्रीय एजेंसी को राजस्व रिकॉर्ड का गहन निरीक्षण करने का भी

निर्देश दिया था। पीठ ने कहा, एनएचआरसी की उपस्थिति से वर्तमान मामले में अदालत को मदद मिलेगी और उसने आयोग को मामले में पक्ष के रूप में शामिल होने की अनुमति दे दी। अदालत संदेशखालि की

घटनाओं के संबंध में स्वतः संज्ञान लेते हुए एक याचिका के साथ ही अन्य जनहित याचिकाओं की सुनवाई कर रही है।

सीबीआई ने कहा, जमीन हड़पने के 900 से अधिक आरोप हैं। इसके मद्देनजर एजेंसी ने राज्य के अधिकारियों को सहयोग के लिए

निर्देश देने का अदालत से अनुरोध किया। अदालत ने राज्य के अधिकारियों को 'पूरा सहयोग' देने का निर्देश दिया और कहा कि यदि कर्मचारियों की कोई कमी है, तो उपयुक्त अधिकारी इस उद्देश्य के लिए अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी तैनात करेंगे और वे सीबीआई के साथ मिलकर काम करेंगे। पीठ ने सीबीआई को आगे की प्रगति रिपोर्ट पेश करने का निर्देश देते हुए अगली सुनवाई के लिए 13 जून की तारीख निर्धारित की।



■ अदालत ने सीबीआई जांच की प्रगति पर संतोष जताया

पीड़िताओं का भरोसा जीत शिकायतें दर्ज करे सीबीआई, राज्य करे सहयोग

संदेशखाली : हाईकोर्ट ने रिपोर्ट पर जताया संतोष, असहयोग की शिकायत पर राज्य सरकार को फटकार

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

कोलकाता। संदेशखाली मामले की जांच कर रही सीबीआई ने अपनी प्रगति रिपोर्ट सीलबंद लिफाफे में कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट को सौंप दी। हाईकोर्ट ने इसे देखने के बाद जांच की प्रगति पर संतोष जताया। साथ ही जांच एजेंसी के काम में सहयोग न करने पर राज्य सरकार को कड़ी फटकार भी लगाई। हाईकोर्ट ने यह भी कहा कि सीबीआई दहशत के कारण आगे नहीं आ रही पीड़ित महिलाओं का भरोसा जीते और उनकी शिकायतें दर्ज करे।

चीफ जस्टिस टीएस शिवगणनम और जस्टिस हिरण्यम भट्टाचार्य की खंडपीठ ने कहा कि हालांकि अभी सीबीआई की प्रगति रिपोर्ट की सामग्री का खुलासा नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि अभी जांच चल रही और इससे जांच प्रक्रिया को नुकसान पहुंच सकता है लेकिन जांच एजेंसी ने रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि भूमि हड़पने के संबंध में जो आरोप सामने आए हैं, उसकी जांच के लिए आवश्यक दस्तावेज मुहैया कराने में राज्य की तरफ से सहयोग नहीं किया जा रहा। हाईकोर्ट ने कहा कि जांच में किसी तरह की देरी न हो, इसलिए राज्य जांच एजेंसी का पूरा सहयोग करे।

चीफ जस्टिस की अध्यक्षता वाली खंडपीठ ने कहा कि अगर सीबीआई राज्य से कोई दस्तावेज मांगती है तो वह एक सप्ताह के भीतर उसे मुहैया कराए जाए। हाईकोर्ट संदेशखाली हिंसा पर स्वतः संज्ञान लेने के अलावा कुछ जनहित याचिकाओं पर सुनवाई कर रही है। उसने 10 अप्रैल को सीबीआई को महिलाओं के खिलाफ अत्याचार और जमीन कब्जा संबंधी आरोपों की जांच का निर्देश दिया था। इसी पर जांच एजेंसी ने वृहस्पतिवार को अपनी प्रगति रिपोर्ट दायित्व की।



फाइल फोटो

एनएचआरसी को पक्ष बनने की अनुमति

संदेशखाली मामले की निगरानी कर रही हाईकोर्ट ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) को इस मामले में पक्ष बनने की अनुमति भी दे दी है।

■ पीठ ने कहा कि एनएचआरसी की उपस्थिति से मामले में अदालत को मदद मिलेगी। पीठ ने सीबीआई को आगे की प्रगति रिपोर्ट पेश करने का निर्देश देते हुए अगली सुनवाई के लिए 13 जून की तारीख निर्धारित की।

महिलाओं को अब भी धमकाया जा रहा

याचिकाकर्ता-वकील प्रियंका टिबरेवाल ने कोर्ट में सुनवाई के दौरान दावा किया कि संदेशखाली में महिलाओं को अब भी धमकाया जा रहा है ताकि वे दुष्कर्म मामले में सीबीआई के समक्ष एफआईआर दर्ज न कराएं। इस पर चीफ जस्टिस शिवगणनम को पीठ ने कहा कि सीबीआई को भरोसा जीतने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिए। साथ ही महिलाओं की सुरक्षा का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए। जांच एजेंसी जरूरत पड़ने पर महिला अधिकारियों को नियुक्त भी कर सकती है।

...तो अवमानना कार्रवाई करेंगे

सुनवाई के दौरान कोर्ट ने यह भी कहा कि पिछली बार सुनवाई के दौरान संदेशखाली में सीसीटीवी और एलईडी लाइटें लगाने का निर्देश दिया गया था लेकिन राज्य ने इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी है। राज्य को जल्द से जल्द सीसीटीवी और एलईडी लाइटें लगाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। कोर्ट ने कहा कि यदि राज्य ने उसके निर्देश का अनुपालन नहीं किया तो उसके खिलाफ अदालत को अवमानना के आरोप में उचित कार्रवाई की जा सकती है।

ग्रामीणों ने सीबीआई को दी शोख के उत्पीड़न की जानकारी

कोलकाता। तृणमूल कांग्रेस नेता रहे शोख शाहजहां पर जमीन हड़पने के आरोपों की जांच के सिलसिले में केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की एक टीम वृहस्पतिवार को संदेशखाली के राजबाड़ी इलाके पहुंची। जांच एजेंसी ने मामले में जानकारी जुटाने के लिए उन स्थानीय ग्रामीणों से पूछताछ की जिन्होंने शोख शाहजहां और उनके सहयोगियों पर जमीन हड़पने और महिलाओं पर अत्याचार करने का आरोप लगाया है। राजबाड़ी के एक शिकायतकर्ता ने जांच टीम को बताया, दो साल पहले शोख शाहजहां और उसके करीबी ने मेरी जमीन हड़प ली। आसपास के सभी पुलिस स्टेशनों में इसकी शिकायत की लेकिन कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई। पंचायत ने न्याय दिलाने के नाम पर 10,000 रुपये की मांगें। फिर मैंने

दो लोगों को भेजा नोटिस

सीबीआई ने संदेशखाली में ईडी की टीम पर हमले की जांच के सिलसिले में भी एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाते हुए दो लोगों को नोटिस भेजा है। इसमें अकुंजी पारा मोर निवासी सिरानुल मोर और रामपुर स्थित मोल्लापारा निवासी स्थानीय टीएमसी नेता अफतार मोल्ला शामिल है। इन्हें शोख शाहजहां का करीबी बताया जा रहा है। नोटिस में उन्हें 5 जनवरी को ईडी पर हमले के सिलसिले में पूछताछ के लिए सीबीआई कार्यालय में हाजिर होने को कहा गया है।

ऑनलाइन शिकायत दर्ज कराई। शिकायतकर्ता ने कहा कि वह चाहता है कि उसकी जमीन जल्द से जल्द वापस दिलाई जाए। ब्यूरो

संदेशखाली : हाई कोर्ट ने मानवाधिकार आयोग को पक्ष बनाने को कहा

कोलकाता, 2 मई (भाषा)।

कोलकाता हाई कोर्ट ने गुप्तार को पक्षित कराने के संदेशखाली में महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध और जर्मन इंड्रुपने के आरोपों को सीबीआई जांच की प्रगति पर संतोष जताया। इसके साथ ही अदालत ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) को मामले में पक्ष बनने को अनुमति दे दी।

मुख्य न्यायाधीश टीएस सिवंगनम ने न्यायमूर्ति विरगमय भट्टाचार्य के साथ केटीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (सीबीआई) की रिपोर्ट को समीक्षा की और खरि को गोपनीय रखने के एजेंसी के अनुरोध को खतरा कर दिया। कोर्ट ने 10 अप्रैल को सीबीआई को संदेशखाली में महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध और जर्मन पर कब्जा करने के आरोपों को जांच करने का निर्देश

पीठ ने कहा कि एनएचआरसी की उपस्थिति से वर्तमान मामले में अदालत को मदद मिलेगी और उसने आयोग को मामले में पक्ष के रूप में शामिल होने की अनुमति दे दी। अदालत संदेशखाली की घटनाओं के संक्षेप में स्वतः राज्ञान स्ते हुए एक याचिका के साथ ही अन्य जन्मित याचिकाओं की सुनवाई कर रही है।

दिया था और गुप्तार को प्रगति रिपोर्ट खसित्र करने का निर्देश दिया था। अदालत इस जांच को निगमनी कर रही है। उसने केंद्रीय एजेंसी को राजस्व रिकॉर्ड का गहन निरीक्षण करने का भी निर्देश दिया था।

पीठ ने कहा कि एनएचआरसी की उपस्थिति से वर्तमान मामले में अदालत को मदद मिलेगी

और उसके आयोग को मामले में पक्ष के रूप में शामिल होने को अनुमति दे दी। अदालत संदेशखाली की घटनाओं के संक्षेप में स्वतः राज्ञान स्ते हुए एक याचिका के साथ ही अन्य जन्मित याचिकाओं की सुनवाई कर रही है। सीबीआई ने कहा कि जर्मन इंड्रुपने के 500 से अधिक आरोप हैं। इसके मद्देनजर एजेंसी ने राज्य के अधिकारियों को सहयोग के लिए निर्देश देने का अदालत से अनुरोध किया।

अदालत ने राज्य के अधिकारियों को पूरा सहयोग देने का निर्देश दिया और कहा कि यदि कर्मचारियों को कोई कमी है, तो उपयुक्त अधिकारी इस खेद के लिए अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी तैयार करेंगे और वे सीबीआई के काम मिलकर काम करेंगे। पीठ ने सीबीआई को आगे की प्रगति रिपोर्ट पेश करने का निर्देश देते हुए आगामी सुनवाई के लिए 13 जून को तारीख निर्धारित की।

कोर्ट ने आरोपियों के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाने की मंजूरी में देरी पर क्षोभ जताया

कोलकाता, 2 मई (भाषा)।

कोलकाता हाई कोर्ट ने 2016 के स्कूल नीकरी मामले में केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (सीबीआई) द्वारा विरगमय भट्टाचार्य के खिलाफ मुकदमा चलाने को मंजूरी देने पर निर्णय लेने में पक्षित संगत के मुख्य सचिव द्वारा किए गए विलंब पर गुप्तार को क्षोभ जताया। हाई कोर्ट ने 23 अप्रैल को इस मामले में शीर्ष अधिकारी को 2 मई तक फैसला करने का निर्देश दिया था। दिन के

दीर्घ, राज्य सरकार ने मंजूरी देने पर निर्णय लेने के लिए सहा सहा का समय मांग।

अदालत ने इसे जानबूझकर को मंजूरी देने का प्रतिकारी अभियोजन की मंजूरी पर निर्णय लेने में देरी करके अभियोजन को फंसाकर नहीं रखा सकता। न्यायमूर्ति सिवंगनम ने कहा कि मुख्य सचिव को मंजूरी देने के मुद्दे पर बार-बार निर्देश देने के बावजूद देरी से उसे पीड़ा है।

सीबीआइ ने सौंपी स्टेटस रिपोर्ट, राज्य पर असहयोग का आरोप

संदेशखाली कांड

राज्य ब्यूरो, जागरण • कोलकाता : सीबीआइ ने गुरुवार को मुख्य न्यायाधीश टीएस शिवगणनम और न्यायमूर्ति हिरण्मय भट्टाचार्य की खंडपीठ के समक्ष सीलबंद लिफाफे में संदेशखाली कांड की जांच की स्टेटस रिपोर्ट पेश की। सीबीआइ ने कोर्ट से शिकायत की है कि राज्य भूमि रिकार्ड से जुड़े मामलों में सहयोग नहीं कर रहा है। उसके मुताबिक जमीन कब्जाने से जुड़ी 900 शिकायतें हैं। यदि राज्य आवश्यक सहयोग प्रदान नहीं करता है, तो जांच में देरी होगी। मुख्य न्यायाधीश की खंडपीठ ने कहा कि राज्य को जांच में आवश्यक सहयोग देना चाहिए। मामले को लेकर सीबीआइ ने राज्य से कुछ दस्तावेज मांगे हैं। हाई कोर्ट ने आदेश दिया कि एक हफ्ते के अंदर सभी दस्तावेज सीबीआइ को सौंप दिए जाएं।

बीती 10 अप्रैल को हाई कोर्ट ने संदेशखाली कांड की सीबीआइ जांच के आदेश दिए थे। हाई कोर्ट के फैसले को चुनौती देते हुए राज्य सुप्रीम कोर्ट गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हाई कोर्ट के फैसले में कोई हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया। गुरुवार को मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने टिप्पणी की कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया। वहीं कोर्ट ने संदेशखाली के कुछ संवेदनशील इलाकों में सीसीटीवी

- राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग भी मामले में होगा शामिल
- हाई कोर्ट ने राज्य को दिया सहयोग करने का निर्देश

कैमरे लगाने का आदेश दिया। साथ ही हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि संदेशखाली की सड़कों पर लाइटें लगाई जाएं। कोर्ट ने राज्य को 15 दिनों के भीतर आदेश लागू करने को कहा। आरोप है कि राज्य ने अब तक इस बारे में कुछ नहीं किया है। कोर्ट ने कहा कि आदेश पर अमल नहीं करने पर कोर्ट की अवमानना का मामला दर्ज किया जाएगा। जनहित याचिकाकर्ताओं के वकीलों ने जांच टीम में महिला अधिकारियों को रखने की अपील की। हाई कोर्ट के मुताबिक अगर जरूरी समझे तो सीबीआइ महिला अधिकारियों को जांच टीम में रख सकती है।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग को मामले में शामिल होने की इजाजत : राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने संदेशखाली मामले में शामिल होने के लिए अदालत में आवेदन किया। हाई कोर्ट ने यह इजाजत दे दी। मुख्य न्यायाधीश की खंडपीठ ने कहा कि राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग इस मामले में शामिल होकर हलफनामा दाखिल कर सकता है। इस मामले की अगली सुनवाई 13 जून को है।

सीबीआइ ने साँपी स्टेटस रिपोर्ट, राज्य पर लगाया असहयोग का आरोप

राज्य ब्यूरो, जागरण • कोलकाता

सीबीआइ ने गुरुवार को मुख्य न्यायाधीश टीएस शिवगणनम और न्यायमूर्ति हिरण्मय भट्टाचार्य की खंडपीठ के समक्ष सीलबंद लिफाफे में संदेशखाली कांड की जांच की स्टेटस रिपोर्ट पेश की। सीबीआइ ने कोर्ट से शिकायत की है कि राज्य भूमि रिकार्ड से जुड़े मामलों में सहयोग नहीं कर रहा है। उसके मुताबिक जमीन कब्जाने से जुड़ी 900 शिकायतें हैं। यदि राज्य आवश्यक सहयोग प्रदान नहीं करता है, तो जांच में देरी होगी। मुख्य न्यायाधीश की खंडपीठ ने कहा कि राज्य को जांच में आवश्यक सहयोग देना चाहिए। मामले को लेकर सीबीआइ ने राज्य से कुछ दस्तावेज मांगे हैं। हाई कोर्ट ने आदेश दिया कि एक हफ्ते के अंदर सभी दस्तावेज सीबीआइ को साँप दिए जाए। बीती 10 अप्रैल को हाई कोर्ट ने संदेशखाली कांड की सीबीआइ जांच के आदेश दिए थे। हाई कोर्ट के फैसले को चुनौती देते हुए राज्य सुप्रीम कोर्ट गया।

गुरुवार को मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने टिप्पणी की कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया। संदेशखाली के कुछ संवेदनशील इलाकों में सीसीटीवी कैमरे लगाने का आदेश दिया। कोर्ट ने राज्य को 15 दिनों के भीतर आदेश लागू करने को कहा। आरोप है कि राज्य ने अब तक इस

संदेशखाली कांड

- ▶ राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग भी मामले में होगा शामिल
- ▶ हाई कोर्ट का राज्य को सहयोग करने का दिया निर्देश



असहयोग से जांच में हो सकती है देरी।

बारे में कुछ नहीं किया है। कोर्ट ने कहा कि आदेश पर अमल नहीं करने पर कोर्ट की अवमानना का मामला दर्ज किया जाएगा। कोर्ट के मुताबिक अगर जरूरी समझे तो सीबीआइ महिला अधिकारियों को जांच टीम में रख सकती है।

इस बीच, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने संदेशखाली मामले में शामिल होने के लिए आवेदन किया। हाई कोर्ट ने यह इजाजत दे दी। मुख्य न्यायाधीश की खंडपीठ ने कहा कि राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग इस मामले में शामिल होकर हलफनामा दाखिल कर सकता है।

Sandeshkhali case: सीबीआई जांच की प्रगति से कलकत्ता HC संतुष्ट, NHRC को भी बनाया पक्षकार

<https://www.prabhasakshi.com/national/calcutta-hc-satisfied-with-the-progress-of-cbi-investigation-made-nhrc-also-a-party>

<https://www.republicbharat.com/elections/calcutta-high-court-satisfied-cbi-investigation-sandeshkhali-case-allows-nhrc-become-party/>

अदालत ने 10 अप्रैल को सीबीआई को संदेशखाली में महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध और जमीन पर कब्जा करने के आरोपों की जांच करने का निर्देश दिया था और गुरुवार को प्रगति रिपोर्ट दाखिल करने का निर्देश दिया था। अदालत ने केंद्रीय एजेंसी को राजस्व रिकॉर्ड का गहन निरीक्षण करने और कथित रूप से परिवर्तित की गई भूमि के भौतिक निरीक्षण के बाद मछली पालन के लिए कृषि भूमि को जलाशयों में कथित अवैध रूपांतरण की जांच करने का भी निर्देश दिया था।

कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट ने पश्चिम बंगाल के संदेशखाली में महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध और जमीन हड़पने के आरोपों की चल रही सीबीआई जांच को मंजूरी दे दी है। समीक्षा के दौरान मुख्य न्यायाधीश टीएस शिवगणनम और न्यायमूर्ति हिरण्मय भट्टाचार्य ने एजेंसी द्वारा की गई प्रगति पर संतोष व्यक्त किया। इसके अतिरिक्त, अदालत ने उसके आवेदन के बाद राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) को मामले में एक पक्ष के रूप में शामिल होने की अनुमति दे दी है। विशेष रूप से, जांच विवरण के संबंध में गोपनीयता बनाए रखने का सीबीआई का अनुरोध अदालत ने स्वीकार कर लिया है।

कलकत्ता HC का सीबीआई को निर्देश

अदालत ने 10 अप्रैल को सीबीआई को संदेशखाली में महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध और जमीन पर कब्जा करने के आरोपों की जांच करने का निर्देश दिया था और गुरुवार को प्रगति रिपोर्ट दाखिल करने का निर्देश दिया था। अदालत ने केंद्रीय एजेंसी को राजस्व रिकॉर्ड का गहन निरीक्षण करने और कथित रूप से परिवर्तित की गई भूमि के भौतिक निरीक्षण के बाद मछली पालन के लिए कृषि भूमि को जलाशयों में कथित अवैध रूपांतरण की जांच करने का भी निर्देश दिया था। यह मानते हुए कि इसकी उपस्थिति से वर्तमान मामले में अदालत को मदद मिलेगी, पीठ ने एनएचआरसी को मामले में पक्ष के रूप में शामिल होने की अनुमति दे दी। अदालत संदेशखाली में हुई घटनाओं के संबंध में स्वतः संज्ञान याचिका और अन्य जनहित याचिकाओं पर सुनवाई कर रही है। यह कहते हुए कि जमीन हड़पने के 900 से अधिक आरोप हैं, सीबीआई ने अदालत से राज्य के अधिकारियों को सहयोग के लिए निर्देश देने की मांग की।

कलकत्ता HC ने क्या कहा?

अदालत ने राज्य के अधिकारियों को पूर्ण सहयोग देने का निर्देश दिया और कहा कि यदि कर्मचारियों की कोई कमी है, तो उपयुक्त अधिकारी इस उद्देश्य के लिए अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी तैनात करेंगे और वे सीबीआई के साथ मिलकर काम करेंगे। अदालत ने सीबीआई को आगे की प्रगति रिपोर्ट पेश करने का निर्देश देते हुए अगली सुनवाई 13 जून के लिए निर्धारित की।

Sandeshkhali case: CBI mentions lack of proper cooperation from state authorities, says HC

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/india/sandeshkhali-case-cbi-mentions-lack-of-proper-cooperation-from-state-authorities-says-hc/articleshow/109778392.cms?from=mdr>

<https://thefederal.com/category/states/east/west-bengal/calcutta-high-court-happy-with-cbi-probe-into-sandeshkhali-incidents-120590>

https://www.pgurus.com/sandeshkhali-horror-cbi-submits-preliminary-report-in-calcutta-hc-on-land-grabbing-sexual-harassment-cases/#google_vignette

The Calcutta High Court in the Sandeshkhali case said that the CBI in its report has mentioned huge volumes of land grabbing allegations that have come in and lack of proper cooperation from the state authorities. The Court also directed the state to deploy more staff to help with the investigation.

Calcutta High Court chief justice division bench also allowed NHRC (National Human Rights Commission of India) as a party to the whole matter of sandeshkhali. The CBI have already started their investigation into the whole matter. The CBI at this point, doesn't want to reveal the contents of the report as the investigation is still on and it may harm the process, the court said.

The court also said that it will monitor the whole investigation closely and mentioned that there should be confidence installed within the victims of sexual harassment and hence a team of lady CBI officers will be deployed.

The court in its report said that the DM, SP and local authorities were asked to install CCTV cameras and street lights within 15 days of the last order but no report of the work has been submitted. The authorities are requested to act immediately and submit the report on the next date of hearing, otherwise action can be taken as it will be a contempt of court, it said.

The matter will now be heard next on June 13.

On Monday, the Supreme Court adjourned the hearing on West Bengal government's plea challenging Calcutta High Court order directing a CBI investigation into allegations of land grabbing and sexual assault in Sandeshkhali, till July.

During the hearing, the court had remarked why the state government had filed a plea against the CBI probe into allegations against a private person.

A bench of justices BR Gavai and Sandeep Mehta had adjourned the matter on the request made by West Bengal government's counsel and senior advocate AM Singhvi. The court also recorded the statement of West Bengal government advocate that the pendency of the petition will not be used for any purpose.

West Bengal government moved the Supreme Court to challenge the Calcutta High Court's April 10 order for a CBI investigation into allegations of land grabbing and sexual assault in Sandeshkhali.

Earlier on April 25, following the Calcutta High Court order, the CBI registered an FIR against five people and unknown others in connection with the ongoing probe into cases concerning land grabs and crimes against women (sexual) in Sandeshkhali. (ANI)

Calcutta HC satisfied at CBI probe progress in Sandeshkhali, allows NHRC to be party in the case

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/calcutta-hc-cbi-probe-sandeshkhali-9303977/lite/>

Chief Justice T S Sivagnanam, along with Justice Hiranmay Bhattacharyya, reviewed the CBI's report and granted the agency's request to keep the details confidential

The Calcutta High Court on Thursday expressed satisfaction with the progress of the CBI's probe into allegations of crimes against women and land grabbing in West Bengal's Sandeshkhali.

The court permitted the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to be added as a party to the case, following its application.

Chief Justice T S Sivagnanam, along with Justice Hiranmay Bhattacharyya, reviewed the CBI's report and granted the agency's request to keep the details confidential.

The court had on April 10 directed the CBI to probe the allegations of crimes against women and land grabbing in Sandeshkhali and directed it to file a progress report on Thursday.

The court, which is monitoring the investigation, had also directed the central agency to probe alleged illegal conversion of agricultural land into waterbodies for pisciculture after conducting a thorough inspection of revenue records and physical inspection of land alleged to have been converted.

Holding that its presence will assist the court in the present case, the bench granted permission to NHRC to be added as party to the matter.

The court is hearing a suo motu petition and other PILs with regard to the incidents in Sandeshkhali.

Stating that there are over 900 allegations of land grabbing, the CBI sought the court's direction to the state authorities for cooperation.

The court directed the state authorities to extend "fullest cooperation" and said if there is any shortage of staff, appropriate authorities will deploy additional staff for the purpose and they will work in tandem with the CBI.

The court scheduled the next hearing for June 13, directing the CBI to submit a further progress report.

Noting that the state had moved a special leave petition before the Supreme Court on the matter, the division bench stated that the apex court has said that the pendency of the appeal cannot be used as a ground for any pause in the ongoing probe. The bench directed that the orders issued by this court have to be scrupulously complied with.

Petitioner-lawyer Priyanka Tibrewal argued that despite filing affidavits detailing the horrifying incidents, some victims of sexual assault were hesitant to speak the truth due to fear. She had previously submitted several hundred complaints, encompassing allegations of sexual violence, land grabbing, assault, and property destruction, to the court during an earlier hearing.

The court asked the CBI to take confidence-building measures in cases where the complainants seek adequate protection.

“As a premier investigating agency, they will have all the wherewithal and the expertise to record the correct statement of the victims,” the court said.

Another petitioner-lawyer, Alakh Alok Srivastava, suggested that deploying women CBI officers in the Sandeshkhali case could help the alleged victims feel more at ease and disclose the truth. The bench left the decision to the discretion of the CBI.

It directed the state to handover documents sought by the CBI from it within a week from this date.

Additionally, the court expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of compliance regarding the installation of LED street lights in certain places in Sandeshkhali, warning of contempt proceedings if not addressed.

It directed the authorities to ensure such installation and submit a compliance report on the next date of hearing on June 13.

The largest democracy India's NHRC should be a flagbearer for human rights. Is it?

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/analysis/the-largest-democracy-india-s-nhrc-should-be-a-flagbearer-for-human-rights-is-it-101714676447646.html>

India's National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is awaiting a decision regarding the accreditation of its "A status," which was put on hold last year.

National human rights institutions (NHRIs) worldwide have evolved as key actors in promoting and protecting human rights. They are globally recognised institutional mechanisms that serve to advance and defend human rights at the national level and bridge the gap between a country's international human rights obligation and its actual enjoyment on the ground.

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Given the important juncture it stands on – between government and civil societies – it is required to have some key characteristics to fulfil its mandate. The Paris Principles adopted in 1993 after several decades, and a series of reports and deliberations by the United Nations (UN) and affiliated organisations, serve as the universal framework for NHRIs globally – laying down the minimum standards and the test of an NHRI's legitimacy and credibility. The instrument lays inclusivity, transparency in appointment, independence and cooperation with stakeholders as some of the key standards.

While the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) made commendable strides in its early years – including an opinion against the enactment of the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2000 -- in recent years its image crisis has been at an all-time high since its inception.

CBI Files Report In Calcutta HC On Sandeshkhali, Complains For Non-Cooperation Of State Authorities

<https://pragativadi.com/cbi-files-report-in-calcutta-hc-on-sandeshkhali-complains-for-non-cooperation-of-state-authorities/>

Kolkata: The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) On Thursday, presented a preliminary report on their probe into the incidents of illegal land grabbing, extortion, and harassment of women in Sandeshkhali, West Bengal to the division bench of Calcutta High Court's Chief Justice T.S. Sivagnanam and Justice Hiranmay Bhattacharya.

The CBI informed the court that its dedicated portal has received around 900 complaints relating to illegal land grabbing in Sandeshkhali. The investigative agency also complained about the non-cooperation from the state in providing the original documents of the land records in Sandeshkhali, making the investigation process difficult.

After hearing the CBI side, the division bench directed the state government to hand over all the documents sought by the CBI officials and extend the necessary cooperation to the agency wherever required to carry forward its investigation into the matter smoothly.

The Chief Justice, on Monday, made reference to the Supreme Court's decision to refrain from intervening in the Calcutta High Court's previous order, which called for a CBI investigation into the issue. The Chief Justice noted that the state government is expected to fully collaborate with the CBI.

The division bench also brought up the Calcutta High Court's order from April 10 of this year, which directed the state government to install necessary lighting in the streets of Sandeshkhali within a 15-day period. The Chief Justice pointed out that the state government's failure to implement this lighting order could be considered contempt of court, based on a complaint received.

Furthermore, the division bench granted permission for the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to participate in the case. The next hearing has been set for June 13.

Cal HC Satisfied with CBI Progress in Sandeshkhali Case, Permits NHRC Intervention

<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/law-order/2925087-cal-hc-satisfied-with-cbi-progress-in-sandeshkhali-case-permits-nhrc-intervention>

She had previously submitted several hundred complaints, encompassing allegations of sexual violence, land grabbing, assault, and property destruction, to the court during an earlier hearing. The court asked the CBI to take confidence-building measures in cases where the complainants seek adequate protection. As a premier investigating agency, they will have all the wherewithal and the expertise to record the correct statement of the victims, the court said. Another petitioner-lawyer, Alakh Alok Srivastava, suggested that deploying women CBI officers in the Sandeshkhali case could help the alleged victims feel more at ease and disclose the truth.

The Calcutta High Court on Thursday expressed satisfaction with the progress of the CBI's probe into allegations of crimes against women and land grabbing in West Bengal's Sandeshkhali.

The court permitted the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to be added as a party to the case, following its application.

Chief Justice T S Sivagnanam, along with Justice Hiranmay Bhattacharyya, reviewed the CBI's report and granted the agency's request to keep the details confidential.

The court had on April 10 directed the CBI to probe the allegations of crimes against women and land grabbing in Sandeshkhali and directed it to file a progress report on Thursday.

The court, which is monitoring the investigation, had also directed the central agency to probe alleged illegal conversion of agricultural land into waterbodies for pisciculture after conducting a thorough inspection of revenue records and physical inspection of land alleged to have been converted.

Holding that its presence will assist the court in the present case, the bench granted permission to NHRC to be added as party to the matter.

The court is hearing a suo motu petition and other PILs with regard to the incidents in Sandeshkhali.

Stating that there are over 900 allegations of land grabbing, the CBI sought the court's direction to the state authorities for cooperation.

The court directed the state authorities to extend "fullest cooperation" and said if there is any shortage of staff, appropriate authorities will deploy additional staff for the purpose and they will work in tandem with the CBI.

The court scheduled the next hearing for June 13, directing the CBI to submit a further progress report.

Noting that the state had moved a special leave petition before the Supreme Court on the matter, the division bench stated that the apex court has said that the pendency of the appeal cannot be used as a ground for any pause in the ongoing probe. The bench directed that the orders issued by this court have to be scrupulously complied with.

Petitioner-lawyer Priyanka Tibrewal argued that despite filing affidavits detailing the horrifying incidents, some victims of sexual assault were hesitant to speak the truth due to fear. She had previously submitted several hundred complaints, encompassing allegations of sexual violence, land grabbing, assault, and property destruction, to the court during an earlier hearing.

The court asked the CBI to take confidence-building measures in cases where the complainants seek adequate protection.

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Another petitioner-lawyer, Alakh Alok Srivastava, suggested that deploying women CBI officers in the Sandeshkhali case could help the alleged victims feel more at ease and disclose the truth. The bench left the decision to the discretion of the CBI.

It directed the state to handover documents sought by the CBI from it within a week from this date.

Additionally, the court expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of compliance regarding the installation of LED street lights in certain places in Sandeshkhali, warning of contempt proceedings if not addressed. It directed the authorities to ensure such installation and submit a compliance report on the next date of hearing on June 13.

Cal HC Satisfied At CBI Probe Progress In Sandeshkhali, Allows NHRC To Be Party In The Case

<https://www.etvbharat.com/en/!state/cal-hc-satisfied-at-cbi-probe-progress-in-sandeshkhali-allows-nhrc-to-be-party-in-the-case-enn24050203491>

The Calcutta High Court has approved the CBI's investigation into allegations of crimes against women and land grabbing in Sandeshkhali, West Bengal. The court has allowed the National Human Rights Commission to join the case. The court has also directed the CBI to investigate alleged illegal land conversion for pisciculture.

Kolkata: The Calcutta High Court on Thursday expressed satisfaction with the progress of the CBI's probe into allegations of crimes against women and land grabbing in West Bengal's Sandeshkhali.

The court permitted the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to be added as a party to the case, following its application. Chief Justice T S Sivagnanam, along with Justice Hiranmay Bhattacharyya, reviewed the CBI's report and granted the agency's request to keep the details confidential.

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Stating that there are over 900 allegations of land grabbing, the CBI sought the court's direction to the state authorities for cooperation. The court directed the state authorities to extend "fullest cooperation" and said if there is any shortage of staff, appropriate authorities will deploy additional staff for the purpose and they will work in tandem with the CBI.

The court scheduled the next hearing for June 13, directing the CBI to submit a further progress report. Noting that the state had moved a special leave petition before the Supreme Court on the matter, the division bench stated that the apex court has said that the pendency of the appeal cannot be used as a ground for any pause in the ongoing probe. The bench directed that the orders issued by this court have to be scrupulously complied with.

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Sandeshkhali case: Calcutta High Court satisfied at CBI probe progress, permits NHRC to be party in case

<https://www.indiatvnews.com/west-bengal/news-sandeshkhali-case-calcutta-high-court-satisfied-at-cbi-probe-progress-permits-nhrc-to-be-party-in-case-2024-05-02-929146>

The court has instructed state authorities to offer their "fullest cooperation" to the ongoing investigation. The next hearing is scheduled for June 13, with the CBI directed to submit a further progress report.

The Calcutta High Court has approved of the CBI's ongoing investigation into allegations of crimes against women and land grabbing in Sandeshkhali, West Bengal. During the review, Chief Justice TS Sivagnanam and Justice Hiranmay Bhattacharyya expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the agency. Additionally, the court has allowed the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to join the case as a party, following its application. Notably, the CBI's request to maintain confidentiality regarding the investigation details has been granted by the court.

Calcutta HC's direction to CBI

The court had on April 10 directed the CBI to probe the allegations of crimes against women and land grabbing in Sandeshkhali and directed it to file a progress report on Thursday. The court, which is monitoring the investigation, had also directed the central agency to probe alleged illegal conversion of agricultural land into waterbodies for pisciculture after conducting a thorough inspection of revenue records and physical inspection of land alleged to have been converted.

Holding that its presence will assist the court in the present case, the bench granted permission to NHRC to be added as party to the matter. The court is hearing a suo motu petition and other PILs with regard to the incidents in Sandeshkhali. Stating that there are over 900 allegations of land grabbing, the CBI sought the court's direction to the state authorities for cooperation.

What did the Calcutta HC say?

The court directed the state authorities to extend "fullest cooperation" and said if there is any shortage of staff, appropriate authorities will deploy additional staff for the purpose and they will work in tandem with the CBI. The court scheduled the next hearing for June 13, directing the CBI to submit a further progress report. Noting that the state had moved a special leave petition before the Supreme Court on the matter, the division bench stated that the apex court has said that the pendency of the appeal cannot be used as a ground for any pause in the ongoing probe. The bench directed that the orders issued by this court have to be scrupulously complied with.

Protection and confidence for victims of sexual sssault

Petitioner-lawyer Priyanka Tibrewal argued that despite filing affidavits detailing the horrifying incidents, some victims of sexual assault were hesitant to speak the truth due to fear. She had previously submitted several hundred complaints, encompassing allegations of sexual violence, land grabbing, assault, and property destruction, to the court during an earlier hearing. The court asked the CBI to take confidence-building measures in cases where the complainants seek adequate protection. "As a premier investigating agency, they will have all the wherewithal and the expertise to record the correct statement of the victims," the court said.

(With PTI inputs)

Cal HC Satisfied at CBI Probe Progress in Sandeshkhali, Allows NHRC to Be Party in the Case

<https://www.news18.com/india/cal-hc-satisfied-at-cbi-probe-progress-in-sandeshkhali-allows-nhrc-to-be-party-in-the-case-8875172.html>

The Calcutta High Court on Thursday expressed satisfaction with the progress of the CBI's probe into allegations of crimes against women and land grabbing in West Bengal's Sandeshkhali.

The court permitted the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to be added as a party to the case, following its application.

Chief Justice T S Sivagnanam, along with Justice Hiranmay Bhattacharyya, reviewed the CBI's report and granted the agency's request to keep the details confidential.

The court had on April 10 directed the CBI to probe the allegations of crimes against women and land grabbing in Sandeshkhali and directed it to file a progress report on Thursday.

The court, which is monitoring the investigation, had also directed the central agency to probe alleged illegal conversion of agricultural land into waterbodies for pisciculture after conducting a thorough inspection of revenue records and physical inspection of land alleged to have been converted.

Holding that its presence will assist the court in the present case, the bench granted permission to NHRC to be added as party to the matter.

The court is hearing a suo motu petition and other PILs with regard to the incidents in Sandeshkhali. Stating that there are over 900 allegations of land grabbing, the CBI sought the court's direction to the state authorities for cooperation.

The court directed the state authorities to extend "fullest cooperation" and said if there is any shortage of staff, appropriate authorities will deploy additional staff for the purpose and they will work in tandem with the CBI.

The court scheduled the next hearing for June 13, directing the CBI to submit a further progress report.

Noting that the state had moved a special leave petition before the Supreme Court on the matter, the division bench stated that the apex court has said that the pendency of the appeal cannot be used as a ground for any pause in the ongoing probe.

The bench directed that the orders issued by this court have to be scrupulously complied with. Petitioner-lawyer Priyanka Tibrewal argued that despite filing affidavits detailing the horrifying incidents, some victims of sexual assault were hesitant to speak the truth due to fear.

She had previously submitted several hundred complaints, encompassing allegations of sexual violence, land grabbing, assault, and property destruction, to the court during an earlier hearing.

The court asked the CBI to take confidence-building measures in cases where the complainants seek adequate protection.

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Another petitioner-lawyer, Alakh Alok Srivastava, suggested that deploying women CBI officers in the Sandeshkhali case could help the alleged victims feel more at ease and disclose the truth.

The bench left the decision to the discretion of the CBI. It directed the state to handover documents sought by the CBI from it within a week from this date.

Additionally, the court expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of compliance regarding the installation of LED street lights in certain places in Sandeshkhali, warning of contempt proceedings if not addressed.

It directed the authorities to ensure such installation and submit a compliance report on the next date of hearing on June 13.

Sandeshkhali CBI probe: Calcutta HC expresses satisfaction with progress; allows NHRC to become party

<https://www.news9live.com/india/legal-sandeshkhali-cbi-probe-calcutta-hc-expresses-satisfaction-with-progress-allows-nhrc-to-become-party-2521196>

The Calcutta High Court had on April 10 directed the central agency to investigate the allegations of crimes against women and cases of forcible land-grabbing in Sandeshkhali and submit a comprehensive report before it on the next date of hearing on May 2.

Kolkata: The Calcutta High Court on Thursday expressed its satisfaction with the progress of the ongoing probe by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into the alleged crimes against women and land-grabbing in Sandeshkhali in West Bengal. High Court granted CBI's request to keep investigation details confidential A bench comprising Chief Justice TS Sivagnanam and Justice Hiranmay

High Court on April 10 directed CBI to probe allegations of crimes against women, forcible land grabbing in Sandeshkhali The High Court had on April 10 directed the central agency to investigate the allegations of crimes against women and cases of forcible land-grabbing in Sandeshkhali and submit before a comprehensive report before it on the next date of hearing on May 2. The High Court, which is monitoring the investigation being carried out by the CBI, is hearing a suo motu petition and other Public Interest Litigations (PILs) with regard to the incidents of crimes against women and cases of forcible land-grabbing in Sandeshkhali.

The CBI also sought the direction of the High Court to the West Bengal authorities for cooperation, stating that there are over 900 allegations of forcible land grabbing and the bench directed the state authorities to extend their fullest cooperation to the central agency. It also said that appropriate authorities will

High-powered committee to implement breaks for food, nature's call for train drivers

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/transportation/railways/high-powered-committee-to-implement-breaks-for-food-natures-call-for-train-drivers/articleshow/109795283.cms?from=mdr>

NEW DELHI: The Centre has agreed to work out a solution to a long-standing demand of train drivers for definite time intervals to have food and respond to the nature's call.

The Ministry of Labour has constituted a high-powered committee to work out the modalities "to provide defined time intervals for food and attending calls of the nature while on duty for the Loco Running Staff of the Indian Railway".

The initiative is in line with the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919, which has been ratified by India.

According to the office-bearers of various unions, the ILO's 1919 convention, for the first time, provided the right to have rest intervals during duty hours to workers and was implemented internationally. However, due to some reasons, the running staff of the Indian Railway remained deprived of it.

The Indian Railway Loco Runningmen Organisation (IRLRO) first raised the issue in 2009 and since then, it has given several representations to various fora, including the **National Human Rights Commission**, the Parliamentary Committee on Subordinate Legislation and the Parliamentary Committee on Labour.

"In 2018, for the first time, the Ministry of Labour decided to address the issue when it came to know that female loco pilots were the worst affected and having pitiable working conditions and finally, in 2024, the committee has been set up," Sanjay Pandhi, the working president of the IRLRO, said. According to an office memorandum (OM) issued by the chief labour commissioner's office on April 18, the 13-member committee has the chief labour commissioner (central) as its chairman.

Besides, five members from the Railway Board and one from the Ministry of Women and Child Development (nominated) represent the government while the six other members are from various labour unions.

Senior Assistant Loco Pilot Ashima Sachdeva, the only female member from the labour unions, said, "Women loco pilots have a tough time on duty as there are several women-related issues, such as the inability to change menstruation pads as there is no washroom in the engine and doing a heavy job after C-section deliveries. We will

present our issues to the committee to get those addressed in a rightful manner."

The first meeting of the committee was held on April 25 and was reported to be satisfactory.

According to the OM, the committee will work on the implementation of "defined time intervals for food and attending calls of the nature while on duty" for train drivers, along with suggestions to amend the Railways Act, 1989 and Railway Servants (Hours of Work and Period of Rest) Rules, 2005.

The committee will discuss and decide the modalities for the same "by taking on record the views and comments of all stakeholders, the railway administration, the IRLRO etc.". It will also examine the comments from the recognised federation on the issue.

"The committee will submit its report preferably within 12 months," one of the terms of reference of the panel said.

‘Not All Women’s Health Is About Maternal Health’

<https://www.indiaspend.com/health/not-all-womens-health-is-about-maternal-health-906488>

We need to expand the scope for care for women to include issues beyond maternal health, says Dipa Sinha, economist and core group member of the National Human Rights Commission's Right to Food, in this interview

Noida: Women’s well being, estimated from their body mass index, education, early marriage and access to antenatal care, could explain half of the difference between high and low stunting rates in India, a 2018 study by the International Food Policy Research Institute showed. Investments in women’s health and nutrition, therefore, have intergenerational impacts.

Poor nutrition, which directly causes malnutrition, has many underlying causes--poverty, of course, but also lack of education, poor sanitation, low quality of health services and ineffective nutrition programmes, IndiaSpend reported in July 2018.

Women also face several health problems that have nothing to do with their reproductive health that require attention from policymakers. In addition, they continue to face disparities in terms of access and treatment, spending less time in a hospital for all kinds of diseases and also less money on treatment compared to men.

About 13.5% of Indian women aged 15 and above are diabetic, while 21.3% of them have hypertension, as per the fifth National Family Health Survey, 2019-20 (NFHS-5). In addition, about 57% of them are anaemic, an increase from 53% in 2015-16.

To improve women’s health, we need to focus on these social determinants of health including providing access to adequate nutrition, sanitation, as well as by providing employment and education to women, according to Dipa Sinha, assistant professor at the School of Liberal Studies, Ambedkar University, Delhi. Sinha is a member of the core group on Right to Food under the **National Human Rights Commission**.

As India elects the 18th Lok Sabha, we spoke with Sinha to evaluate the performance of various schemes, including nutrition schemes, over the past few years.

Edited excerpts:

According to the NFHS-5, 16% of Indian men and 19% women have low body mass indices, in addition to 32% children under five years having low weight for age, despite the country being self-sufficient in cereal production . How much has the system of disbursing food entitlements improved and what do we need to do to improve it further?

Malnutrition is an outcome of multiple factors. Food is very important, but there are a number of other factors like sanitation, care for the child, feeding practices, etc. that influence the nutrition status. In India, there are gaps in all of these, according to the data.

At present, the food programmes meet very basic food security requirements of the beneficiary households. The role of food as a determinant (of nutritional status) goes beyond satiating hunger. It is meant to provide adequate nutrition. For this, you need a diverse diet. Whatever little data we have on dietary diversity, the Indian cereal-based diets lack in several food groups. There is very little protein in Indian diets. Good quality protein, which is animal protein, is unaffordable, so a lot of people don't consume them on a regular basis. Fruits, vegetables, oils, etc. are not given through the public programmes. Their consumption depends on people's capacity to buy them from the market.

In addition, there are a number of issues like unemployment, livelihood security, etc. that affect food access. We look at food security not just from the point of view of rice and wheat--or roti and chawal--but actually appropriate diets that would improve nutrition. The public programme does not meet these requirements.

To a certain extent, the mid-day meal and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) do give foods like vegetables and proteins, but when the cost of providing them increases, these schemes also end up giving mainly cereals.

The way the PDS can be improved is by including dal and edible oil. School and anganwadi meals can be improved by including eggs.

Nutrient deficiencies affect all sections of the population, so what is the rationale behind targeting women and children under the ICDS for nutrition?

If you look at undernutrition, there are certain age groups where it is very critical to make interventions. For instance, pregnant women need additional good quality food. If they don't put on weight during pregnancy or have a healthy pregnancy, then the likelihood of the child being born underweight is higher.

Similarly, nutrition programmes for the young child from birth to about five to six years of age is essential because that is the age when the most growth happens. A lot of times, malnutrition that sets in in that period is irreversible later. Children in that age group can eat home-cooked food, they do not need some special food or packaged food. However, they need adult supervision and care for appropriate feeding. For example, because they're young children, they have small stomachs, they cannot eat a large quantity, so you have to feed them more frequently. So that small quantity of food has to be nutrient-dense. In our home, that might be a khichdi with an added spoon of ghee or chicken broth or something like that.

Similarly adolescence is another period, especially for girls and for boys, when there are periods of growth spurt. We focus more on girls because that is the period during which, in some ways, the woman's body is preparing for pregnancy. A lot of studies show that it is not enough to intervene only during pregnancy, it doesn't help very much. You have to start earlier. This means, in the woman's life cycle, early childhood, adolescence and pregnancy are periods during which if you intervene, that has a long lasting intergenerational effect on malnutrition. That is why we focus on these age groups.

Additionally, there are gender issues, issues of intra-household distribution, etc. Children can't eat on their own, so care has to be provided along with feeding. That's why something like the anganwadi and creches become very important.

All of this is quite well understood and evidence-based. We do need a household-level intervention to improve everybody's diet, but these specific groups need some additional support. That is why all countries usually have early childhood programmes for maternal and child health, which include a nutrition component because these are phases in life where you need additional nutrition and care.

Have India's current programmes for nutrition and health of women and children, such as the ICDS, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) and Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), improved over earlier interventions? If yes, how?

The ICDS has been around since 1978. It started off mainly as a supplementary nutrition programme. Over time, pregnant and lactating women and then adolescent girls got added to the ICDS. It provides supplementary nutrition by providing take-home rations for young children, pregnant and lactating women, ideally a protein-dense food like sattu (roasted bengal gram) powder or panjeeri (a sweet made from nuts and seeds), growth monitoring, preschool and a number of other services. But it was implemented on a project basis till 2006, when the Supreme Court said that it should be universalised.

The ICDS also does growth monitoring by checking the weight of pregnant women and children. It also provides iron and folic acid supplementation and supplementary nutrition for children as well.

JSY and PMMVY are more recent. The JSY is now almost 20 years old. It began in 2005 as an incentive for women to deliver in hospitals because the home delivery rate was very high, as skilled attendance during delivery could reduce infant and maternal mortality.. If there is an emergency during delivery, for example, the woman is bleeding too much or if there is some issue with the baby, then also you need skilled attendance. Providing such attendance becomes difficult in the home environment. So the policy goal was to encourage people to go to a hospital or health centre to deliver. JSY is basically a cash incentive to make people deliver in a facility that can handle complications.

The PMMVY was announced in 2017 and launched in 2018. It is a nutrition-related programme that is part of the National Food Security Act. It is a cash transfer but it is still part of the FSA. The idea there is that for the first six months, the only food for a child is breast milk. And to breastfeed, the mother has to be with the child. Since most women in our country work in the informal sector, they don't get leave or maternity benefits. So this was supposed to be a wage compensation which would allow women to be at home and enable them to feed the child, get some rest and get better nutrition while they are breastfeeding.

The issue here is that the amount is very low and it comes very late. It is provided only for the woman's first child. Only from last year, they began providing it for the second child if the second child is a girl. One reason behind this restriction, I think, is budgetary. The other is related to population control, although that does not make much sense. There is some feeling that if you give it to subsequent children, then for that Rs 5,000, which comes almost a year after the child is born--although it's supposed to come immediately--people will be incentivised to have more children.

About 88.6% of all deliveries are conducted in an institution, as per the NFHS-5. Can we attribute this to the success of the JSY?

Yes, the JSY has contributed to increasing institutional births. In addition, there is an increase in antenatal care also. Those are the things that have contributed to the decline in maternal mortality.

There were 103 maternal deaths for every 100,000 births in India in 2020, a decrease from 179 in 2010, which suggests that the improvement in maternal mortality ratio has not kept pace with the increase in safe births, institutional deliveries, etc.

There have been studies (here and here) saying that the JSY was very effective in bringing people to health centres to deliver, but that it was not as effective in reducing the mortality and morbidity. There can be multiple reasons for that, the first of them being that although they did come to the hospitals to deliver, there are many cases we know of in which the hospitals were not equipped. Then, there were instances of women delivering in the corridors or outside the hospitals and so on. The whole point of the hospital is that there is a sterile environment with a skilled attendant present. Overall, the quality of the hospital or health centre, availability of blood and medicines at the centre, availability of emergency transport, etc. make a difference.

MMR has a lot to do with care provided at the time of birth, but the health of the woman during pregnancy also matters. This brings us back to the issue of nutrition. Anaemia is one underlying cause that has not been addressed.

Anaemia affects 57% of the women in India and 25% of the men, a number that has increased since the 1990s, despite the existence of food security programmes and supplementary nutrition programmes. What do we need to do differently to move the needle on this?

That is a difficult question. A lot of people are grappling with this, but one important determinant is the issue with which we began: dietary diversity and good quality diets.

Anaemia has a lot to do with diet diversity. We know there are five broad food groups that we are supposed to eat from: fruit and vegetables, some healthy fat, and protein--both plant-based like dal and animal-based like milk, egg, etc., in addition to cereals, but there are gaps in the consumption of all these food groups. Surveys show that starvation has decreased, the number of people sleeping on an empty stomach has come down, which is true. But at the same time, what they're eating is not enough to meet all the nutrient requirements.

The focus of our food policy has always been only on cereals. Even for iron-deficiency anaemia, the absorption of iron depends on your overall diet containing sufficient protein, micronutrients, vitamin C, etc. On these, the data reflects very poorly on the Indian diet. This definitely strikes as one of the obvious reasons behind such a high prevalence of anaemia. The solutions offered for anaemia, like rice fortification, etc. don't take care of the overall diet. So they are not very effective in addressing the problem.

What are the ramifications of having such a high percentage of the population weakened with anaemia?

The health ramifications are wide, for the women themselves and also for their children. It has an impact on maternal mortality, the health of her child, etc. It increases her chances of having a low birth-weight child, who is more likely to be malnourished. There is a whole intergenerational effect.

Anaemia has an effect on the productivity of the workforce. To be clear, the prevalence of anaemia is very high even among Indian men. It makes you weak, so you are not able to work as much. That is a direct economic consequence: you fall ill more often and you cannot work to your potential.

Since the 'Scheme for Adolescent Girls' was subsumed under the Saksham Anganwadi and Mission Poshan 2.0, girls in the age group of 10-14 were no longer covered by it. Since the NFHS tracks children's health from the ages 0-5 and women's health in the 15-49 age-group, what do we know about the nutrition status of girls in the age group of 5-14? Has there been an improvement there?

We don't have a lot of data looking at the health of adolescent girls particularly. The NFHS looks at data for women but mostly the focus is on women as mothers. The population that is sampled is in the age group of 15-45 years of age. Adolescent girls would be 10-19 years old, so the sample of 15-19 is not enough. The comprehensive national nutrition survey (CNNS) which surveys these age groups, shows that a quarter of girls in this age group have low BMI, and a large proportion of them are anaemic.

However, because a lot of pregnancies happen amongst adolescent girls, from the data collected about them, we know that their health is not great.

Further, the component of supplementary feeding for adolescent girls, although a part of anganwadi, is not included in the National Food Security Act. While supplementary nutrition for young children and pregnant and lactating women is a universal programme, it is not the case with adolescent girls. With the merger of schemes and unavailability of data in the public domain it is also not clear what the coverage of adolescents is in these schemes targeted towards them. The school meals also are only up to class 8, and therefore adolescent girls in class 9 to 12 are not covered.

What are the biggest challenges, according to you, before the reproductive and child health programme in India for the next decade?

Everything that we've been talking about so far. First of all, we need to look at it in a more comprehensive manner. Nutrition, women's status, sanitation, and diet are underlying determinants of the reproductive health outcome. So it's not just about the service availability, which we have improved. But there is a lot of scope for improving the quality of antenatal care, neonatal care and so on.

The programme needs to look at its outcomes in a more comprehensive manner and take account of the social determinants of health, which include nutrition and other things, only then can we truly address it.

What do we know about the health needs of women older than 45 years of age from surveys?

The whole attention of the NFHS has been on reproductive and child health. It is not a general health survey, so we don't have data on women from that age group. Elderly women do have a unique set of problems; also women live longer. With all these nutritional deficiencies, things like knee aches, arthritis, calcium deficiencies, back aches, are common but we don't know or do anything about them. All that is also health.

This is usually the context in which women's health is talked about, you know, the reproductive health, maternal health services, nutrition, etc. What else do we need to do to improve women's access to health?

First, we need to move towards understanding that women's health is not equal to only reproductive health. Women also get TB, cancer, hypertension, and all the illnesses possible, and then they also give birth and have other sexual/reproductive health issues. The way women's health has been looked at has been very instrumental. In fact, not all women's health is about maternal health.

Other than for reproductive health, there are no programmes for women's health. There is a lot of effort spent in universalising antenatal care, for instance. That will happen through ASHA workers, in anganwadis, or through workers going to women's houses to make sure she comes to the centre, etc. We have a method there, even though there are gaps in this also, which is absent in the case of other health problems.

Micro studies show that for similar kinds of complaints, women are less likely to go to seek treatment compared to men. They would delay it for longer, or not visit the doctor as frequently, not spend as much as required, or disrupt treatment. These require not just direct interventions, but also an overall improvement in women's status. This requires providing them with an education, employment opportunities, etc.

In the health system, even things like having female doctors can improve women's access. Also training for male doctors to deal with women. There are a lot of things which can be done to make the health system more gender sensitive. The point is we are not thinking about it.

AIMIM chief issued notice for 'violating' model code of conduct

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/varanasi/aimim-chief-issued-notice-for-violating-model-code-of-conduct/articleshow/109798954.cms>

Varanasi: The district election office in Varanasi has issued a notice to AIMIM chief and Hyderabad MP Asaduddin Owaisi, alleging a violation of the model code of conduct and other charges levelled against him by the Bharatiya Janata Party's legal cell.

Assistant returning officer Niraj Patel said on Thursday that the notice was served through Apna Dal (Kamerawadi) district unit president Dilip Singh Patel, requesting Owaisi to submit his reply by May 6.

Patel further said that failure to respond would result in the filing of an FIR against him under appropriate sections of the IPC and the Public Representation Act. The notice, dated April 27, highlighted that permission for a public meeting of AD(K) at Bunkar Colony in the Nati Imali area had been requested by the party's district chief, making it his responsibility to ensure compliance with the MCC.

Following Owaisi's speech during the April 25 public meeting at Bunkar Colony, a complaint was lodged by BJP's legal cell representative Shashank Shekhar on April 26. The complaint alleged that Owaisi delivered a provocative speech aimed at polarising Muslim votes by making false allegations against the Prime Minister. The BJP also accused Owaisi of attempting to divide society along communal lines, constituting a clear violation of the MCC.

Election officials assigned an inquiry into the matter to the City North flying squad team's magistrate, who examined video footage of the public meeting and submitted a report on the same evening.

Based on the findings of this report, which was also attached to the notices served to the AD(K) district chief and Owaisi, responses were requested from them within seven days.

We also published the following articles recently

'Muslims use condoms the most': AIMIM chief Asaduddin Owaisi counters PM Modi's 'more children' remark
AIMIM chief Owaisi challenges PM Modi's narrative on Muslim population growth, citing decreased fertility rates. He accuses PM Modi of spreading falsehoods to stoke animosity and questions the wealth distribution claims by the Congress.109670091

NHRC issues notices to chief secretaries of Odisha, CG in boat tragedy issue
NHRC issues notices to Odisha, Chhattisgarh over boat capsizing negligence. Tripathy's petition emphasizes lack of fitness certificate, compensation, and action against errant officials, urging alternative transportation and detailed action reports submission.109632799

Chhattisgarh: EC issues notice to BJP candidate over her photo on poster for religious meet
Election Commission notices BJP candidates for violating MCC on religious program posters.
Raigarh observer flags poll expenditure discrepancies in Korba and Raigarh constituencies ahead of May 7 general elections.109664697

सतना: मानवाधिकार आयोग के स्पेशल मॉनीटर ने वृद्धाश्रम का किया निरीक्षण

<https://www.hindusthansamachar.in/Encyc/2024/5/2/Special-monitor-of-Human-Rights-Commission.php>

<https://www.bhaskar.com/local/mp/satna/news/the-special-monitor-of-the-national-human-rights-commission-got-his-number-written-on-the-walls-of-the-old-age-home-in-maihar-tasted-the-food-of-the-prisoners-in-central-jail-satna-also-visited-matri-chhaya-132961869.html>

सतना, 2 मई (हि.स.)। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के स्पेशल मॉनीटर बालकृष्ण गोयल ने गुरुवार को अपने मैहर जिले के प्रवास के दूसरे दिन मां शारदा मंदिर मैहर द्वारा संचालित वृद्धाश्रम का निरीक्षण किया। उन्होंनेनेन्होंने आश्रम संचालक और कर्मचारियों से कहा कि वृद्धाश्रम में रहने वाला हर बुजुर्ग हमारे माता-पिता के समान है। उन्होंनेनेन्होंने आश्रम से संबंधित शिकायतों को साझा करने वृद्धजनों के लिये अपना व्यक्तिगत फोन नंबर आश्रम की दीवाल पर अंकित करवाया।

स्पेशल मॉनीटर गोयल ने आश्रम के प्रभारी को कार्यरत सभी कर्मचारियों की मेडिकल जांच और पुलिस वेरिफिकेशन कराने के लिये कहा। साथ ही वृद्धजनों को हर माह मैहर के आस-पास तीर्थ दर्शन कराने का सुझाव दिया। मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारी मैहर को वृद्धाश्रम के वृद्धजनों की स्वास्थ्य जांच के लिये मेडीकल कैंप लगाने और निरीक्षण में पाई गई कमियों को सुधारने की भी बात कही। इस दौरान तहसीलदार मैहर जितेंद्र पटेल, सीएमओ लालजी ताम्रकार, इंजी एसबी सिंह मौजूद रहे। मातृछाया और केंद्रीय जेल सतना का भी किया निरीक्षण राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग के स्पेशल मानीटर बालकृष्ण गोयल ने अपने मैहर जिले के दो दिवसीय प्रवास उपरांत गुरुवार को सतना जिले की संस्थाओं का निरीक्षण किया। उन्होंनेनेन्होंने मातृछाया या शिशु गृह और केंद्रीय जेल का निरीक्षण किया। मातृछाया शिशु गृह के संचालक से बच्चों की दी जा रही सुविधाएं, दत्तक ग्रहण प्रक्रिया और संस्था संचालन के संबंध में जानकारी प्राप्त की। उन्होंनेनेन्होंने संस्था में कार्यरत स्टाफ की कार्यशैली और बच्चों के साथ उनके व्यवहार के बारे में भी जानकारी ली।

स्पेशल मानीटर गोयल ने मातृछाया के निरीक्षण के उपरांत केंद्रीय जेल सतना का भी निरीक्षण किया। उन्होंनेनेन्होंने नेजेल के महिला वार्ड का निरीक्षण करते हुये महिला कैदियों से उनके स्वास्थ्य और जेल से मिल रही सुविधाओं के बारे में जानकारी ली। गोयल ने जेल की पाकशाला का निरीक्षण कर कैदियों के लिये बनाये जा रहे भोजन की प्रक्रिया का अवलोकन किया और भोजन चखकर उसकी गुणवत्ता पर संतोष व्यक्त किया। इसके उपरांत जेल की लाइब्रेरी का भी निरीक्षण किया। उन्होंनेनेन्होंने नेजेल के अधिकारियों से कहा कि जो भी कैदी जेल में रहते हुये अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रखे हुये हैं, उन्हें आवश्यक सहयोग करें। गोयल ने जेल भ्रमण के दौरान कैदियों से भी बातचीत की। उन्होंनेनेन्होंने कैदियों से कहा कि जो भी कैदी आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त नहीं हैं और प्राइवेट वकील का खर्च नहीं उठा सकते हैं। ऐसे कैदी शासन की योजना का लाभ लें, विधिक सहायता के लिये शासकीय वकीलों से अपनी पैरवी करवा सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्थान समाचार / मुकेश

गाजियाबाद : मेवाड़ के विद्यार्थियों ने किया मानवाधिकार आयोग का दौरा

https://www.liveaaryaaavart.com/2024/05/blog-post_586.html

मानवाधिकार आयोग के अधिकारियों ने दीं कानूनी जानकारियां

गाजियाबाद। वसुंधरा स्थित मेवाड़ लॉ इंस्टीट्यूट के एलएलबी प्रथम वर्ष के विद्यार्थियों की एक टीम नई दिल्ली स्थित राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) की शैक्षिक यात्रा पर गई। इस यात्रा का उद्देश्य छात्रों को एनएचआरसी की कार्यप्रणाली और भारत में मानवाधिकारों को बनाए रखने में इसकी भूमिका के बारे में जानकारी देना था। एनएचआरसी पहुंचने पर छात्रों का एनएचआरसी अधिकारियों विनोद कुमार तिवारी, एसएसए संजीव शर्मा और डिप्टी एसपी लाल बहार ने स्वागत किया। उन्होंने आयोग के इतिहास, संरचना और जनादेश के बारे में बताया। एनएचआरसी के एक प्रतिनिधि ने आयोग के विभिन्न कार्यों पर एक व्यापक प्रस्तुति दी, जिसमें मानवाधिकार उल्लंघनों की जांच करना, उपचारात्मक उपायों की सिफारिश करना और मानवाधिकार जागरूकता को बढ़ावा देना शामिल है। प्रस्तुति के बाद विद्यार्थियों के प्रश्नों के आयोग के अधिकारियों ने समुचित उत्तर भी दिये। विद्यार्थियों को मानवाधिकार मामलों से संबंधित अदालती कार्यवाही देखने का मौका मिला। विद्यार्थियों के साथ मेवाड़ लॉ इंस्टीट्यूट के शिक्षक गौरव सिंह और शुभम कुमार भी मौजूद थे।

विद्यार्थियों को एनएचआरसी के दौरे से मिला लाभ

5 भारतीय समाज में मानवाधिकार का महत्व।

5 मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा और प्रचार-प्रसार में एनएचआरसी की भूमिका।

5 मानवाधिकार उल्लंघनों को संबोधित करने के लिए कानूनी तंत्र।

5 मानवाधिकार मुद्दों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने का महत्व।

West Bengal: संदेशखाली मामले में हाईकोर्ट ने CBI जांच से जताई संतुष्टि, राज्य सरकार को सहयोग देने का निर्देश

<https://www.amarujala.com/india-news/calcutta-high-court-satisfied-at-cbi-probe-progress-in-sandeshkhali-allows-nhrc-to-be-party-in-the-case-2024-05-02>

प्रधान न्यायाधीश टी एस शिवागन्नम और न्यायमूर्ति हिरणमय भट्टाचार्य ने सीबीआई की प्रगति रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा की। इस दौरान अदालत ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग को इस मामले में एक पक्ष के रूप में शामिल करने की अनुमति दे दी।

पश्चिम बंगाल के संदेशखाली की घटना को लेकर खूब हंगामा हुआ था। कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट ने संदेशखाली में महिलाओं पर हुए अत्याचार और जमीन कब्जाने के आरोपों की जांच सीबीआई को सौंप दी थी। अब सीबीआई ने जांच की प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट हाईकोर्ट को सौंप दी, जिस पर अदालत ने संतोष व्यक्त किया है।

एनएचआरसी को पक्षकार बनाने की अनुमति

प्रधान न्यायाधीश टी एस शिवागन्नम ने न्यायमूर्ति हिरणमय भट्टाचार्य के साथ सीबीआई की रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा की। इस दौरान अदालत ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) को इस मामले में एक पक्ष के रूप में शामिल करने की अनुमति दे दी। वहीं, जानकारी को गोपनीय रखने की एजेंसी के अनुरोध को भी स्वीकार कर लिया।

10 अप्रैल को दिए थे निर्देश

कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट ने 10 अप्रैल को कोर्ट की निगरानी में संदेशखाली में महिलाओं के खिलाफ हुए अपराध, जमीन कब्जाने जैसे आरोपों की सीबीआई जांच का आदेश दिया था। साथ ही दो मई को प्रगति रिपोर्ट दाखिल करने का निर्देश दिया था। इससे पहले, हाईकोर्ट ने संदेशखाली की घटनाओं को लेकर राज्य सरकार को फटकार लगाई थी। कहा था कि यह मामला बेहद शर्मनाक है। यह राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह हर नागरिक को सुरक्षा प्रदान करे। कोर्ट ने कहा था कि संदेशखाली मामले में जिला प्रशासन और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार दोनों को नैतिक जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए।

इसके साथ ही कोर्ट ने सीबीआई को मछली पालन के लिए कृषि भूमि को अवैध रूप से बदलने के संबंध में रिपोर्ट दाखिल करने का निर्देश दिया था। इसके अलावा, पीठ ने एनएचआरसी को मामले में पक्ष के रूप में शामिल होने की अनुमति दी। अदालत संदेशखाली में हुई घटनाओं के संबंध में स्वतः संज्ञान याचिका और अन्य जनहित याचिकाओं पर सुनवाई कर रही है।

सीबीआई ने यह मांग की

वहीं, सीबीआई के वकील ने कहा कि केंद्रीय एजेंसी को अपने समर्पित पोर्टल के माध्यम से संदेशखाली में अवैध भूमि कब्जाने से संबंधित लगभग 900 शिकायतें मिली हैं। उन्होंने तर्क दिया कि मूल भूमि रिपोर्ट तक

पहुंचने में राज्य सरकार के सहयोग के बिना मामले में जांच प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाना मुश्किल होगा। उन्होंने अदालत से राज्य के अधिकारियों को सहयोग के लिए निर्देश देने की मांग की।

सीबीआई के वकील की दलील सुनने के बाद खंडपीठ ने राज्य सरकार को निर्देश दिया कि वह सीबीआई को सभी आवश्यक सहयोग दें ताकि वह मामले में अपनी जांच को आगे बढ़ा सकें। अदालत ने कहा कि अगर कर्मचारियों की कमी है तो सक्षम प्राधिकार इस उद्देश्य के लिए अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की तैनाती करेंगे और वे सीबीआई के साथ मिलकर काम करेंगे। वहीं, राज्य सरकार को निर्देश दिया कि वह एक सप्ताह के भीतर सीबीआई अधिकारियों द्वारा मांगे सभी दस्तावेज सरकार को सौंप दे।

अगली सुनवाई इस दिन

अदालत ने मामले की अगली सुनवाई की तारीख 13 जून तय की है। साथ ही सीबीआई को आगे की प्रगति रिपोर्ट देने का निर्देश दिया। यह देखते हुए कि राज्य ने इस मामले पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के समक्ष एक विशेष अनुमति याचिका दायर की थी, खंडपीठ ने कहा कि शीर्ष अदालत ने कहा है कि अपील के लंबित रहने को चल रही जांच में किसी भी विराम के आधार के रूप में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सकता है। पीठ ने निर्देश दिया कि इस अदालत द्वारा जारी आदेशों का ईमानदारी से पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

याचिकाकर्ताओं ने रखी यह दलील

याचिकाकर्ता और वकील प्रियंका टिबरेवाल ने दलील दी कि यौन उत्पीड़न की कुछ पीड़िताएं डर के कारण सच बोलने में संकोच कर रही थीं। इससे पहले उन्होंने कई सारी शिकायतें अदालत के सामने रखी थीं, जिनमें यौन हिंसा, भूमि हड़पने, हमले और संपत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाने के आरोप शामिल थे।

अदालत ने सीबीआई से उन मामलों को भी देखने को कहा, जहां शिकायतकर्ताओं ने पर्याप्त सुरक्षा मांगी है। अदालत ने कहा, 'एक प्रमुख जांच एजेंसी होने के नाते उनके पास पीड़ितों का सही बयान दर्ज करने के लिए सभी संसाधन उपलब्ध हैं।'

एक अन्य याचिकाकर्ता और वकील अलख आलोक श्रीवास्तव ने सुझाव दिया कि संदेशखाली मामले में महिला सीबीआई अधिकारियों को तैनात करने से कथित पीड़ितों को अधिक सहज महसूस करने और सच्चाई का खुलासा करने में मदद मिल सकती है। पीठ ने इसका फैसला सीबीआई पर छोड़ दिया।

खंडपीठ ने इस साल 10 अप्रैल को कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट के पहले के आदेश का भी हवाला दिया, जहां राज्य सरकार को 15 दिनों के भीतर संदेशखाली सड़कों पर आवश्यक प्रकाश व्यवस्था करने के लिए कहा गया था।

इस शिकायत के आधार पर कि आवश्यक प्रकाश व्यवस्था के इस आदेश को राज्य सरकार द्वारा अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है, मुख्य न्यायाधीश ने कहा कि आदेश के इस हिस्से का पालन नहीं करना अदालत की अवमानना होगा। मामले पर अगली सुनवाई 13 जून को होगी।

अदालत संदेशखालि मामले में सीबीआई जांच की प्रगति से संतुष्ट ; एनएचआरसी को पक्ष बनने की अनुमति दी

<https://www.abc24.in/country/court-satisfied-with-progress-of-cbi-probe-in-sandeshkhali-case-nhrc-allowed-to-be-a-party-2490761.html>

https://www.sudarshannews.in/news-detail.aspx?id=104889#google_vignette

<https://www.hindusthansamachar.in/Encyc/2024/5/2/Calcutta-high-court-haz-bedn-saying-thsfgh.php>

कोलकाता, दो मई (भाषा) कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय ने बृहस्पतिवार को पश्चिम बंगाल के संदेशखालि में महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध और जमीन हड़पने के आरोपों की सीबीआई जांच की प्रगति पर संतोष जताया।

इसके साथ ही अदालत ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) को मामले में पक्ष बनने की अनुमति दे दी।

मुख्य न्यायाधीश टी एस शिवगणनम ने न्यायमूर्ति हिरणमय भट्टाचार्य के साथ केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (सीबीआई) की रिपोर्ट की समीक्षा की और ब्यूरो को गोपनीय रखने के एजेंसी के अनुरोध को स्वीकार कर लिया।

अदालत ने 10 अप्रैल को सीबीआई को संदेशखालि में महिलाओं के खिलाफ अपराध और जमीन पर कब्जा करने के आरोपों की जांच करने का निर्देश दिया था और बृहस्पतिवार को प्रगति रिपोर्ट दाखिल करने का निर्देश दिया था।

अदालत इस जांच की निगरानी कर रही है। उसने केंद्रीय एजेंसी को राजस्व रिकॉर्ड का गहन निरीक्षण करने का भी निर्देश दिया था।

पीठ ने कहा कि एनएचआरसी की उपस्थिति से वर्तमान मामले में अदालत को मदद मिलेगी और उसने आयोग को मामले में पक्ष के रूप में शामिल होने की अनुमति दे दी।

अदालत संदेशखालि की घटनाओं के संबंध में स्वतः संज्ञान लेते हुए एक याचिका के साथ ही अन्य जनहित याचिकाओं की सुनवाई कर रही है।

सीबीआई ने कहा कि जमीन हड़पने के 900 से अधिक आरोप हैं। इसके मद्देनजर एजेंसी ने राज्य के अधिकारियों को सहयोग के लिए निर्देश देने का अदालत से अनुरोध किया।

अदालत ने राज्य के अधिकारियों को 'पूरा सहयोग' देने का निर्देश दिया और कहा कि यदि कर्मचारियों की कोई कमी है, तो उपयुक्त अधिकारी इस उद्देश्य के लिए अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी तैनात करेंगे और वे सीबीआई के साथ मिलकर काम करेंगे।

पीठ ने सीबीआई को आगे की प्रगति रिपोर्ट पेश करने का निर्देश देते हुए अगली सुनवाई के लिए 13 जून की तारीख निर्धारित की।