

बंधुआ मजदूरी के लिए अंतरराज्यीय प्रकोष्ठ बनाने का सुझाव दिया

नई दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई (भाषा)।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने बंधुआ मजदूरों के अधिकारों और कल्याण के लिए कई सुझाव दिए हैं। इनमें 'मानव तस्करी' की व्याख्या का विस्तार कर इसके दायरे में बंधुआ मजदूरों को भी शामिल करने और विभिन्न राज्यों में प्रवास के दौरान उन पर नजर रखने के लिए एक अंतरराज्यीय प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित करने की सिफारिश भी शामिल है।

एनएचआरसी की कार्यवाहक प्रमुख विजया भारती सयानी की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित कोर समूह की बैठक में ये सुझाव दिए गए। बैठक में कहा गया कि यह समस्या एक गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। सयानी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि बंधुआ मजदूरी से मुक्त हुए लोगों के पुनर्वास के

लिए एक एकीकृत और दीर्घकालिक रणनीति की आवश्यकता है, ताकि समाज में सम्मान के साथ उनका पुनः एकीकरण सुनिश्चित हो सके। एनएचआरसी की ओर से जारी एक बयान में कहा गया कि तमाम प्रयासों और कानूनी प्रावधानों के बावजूद कई लोग अब भी जबरन और बंधुआ मजदूरी में फंस जाते हैं। बंधुआ मजदूरी को रोकने के लिए उठाए जाने वाले कदमों में जन जागरूकता अभियान, वयस्क साक्षरता कार्यक्रम, श्रमिक संगठन, आय सृजन और व्यावसायिक कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम शामिल होना चाहिए। बंधुआ मजदूरों पर नजर रखने के लिए एक अंतरराज्यीय प्रकोष्ठ की स्थापना करना, श्रम अनुबंध तंत्र को औपचारिक बनाना व मानव तस्करी की व्याख्या का विस्तार करके इसमें बंधुआ मजदूरी को भी शामिल करने का बैठक में सुझाव दिया गया।



बंधुआ मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए अंतरराज्यीय सेल जरूरी : एनएचआरसी

नई दिल्ली। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने बंधुआ मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए अंतरराज्यीय सेल स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की है। आयोग ने कहा, इससे 'मानव तस्करी' और बंधुआ मजदूरी पर नजर रखने में आसानी होगी। सुझाव एनएचआरसी की कार्यवाहक प्रमुख विजया भारती सयानी की अध्यक्षता में एक कोर ग्रुप की बैठक में दिए गए। सयानी ने कहा कि मुक्त बंधुआ मजदूरों के पुनर्वास के लिए एक एकीकृत और दीर्घकालिक रणनीति की आवश्यकता है। ब्यूरो

NHRC notes poor facilities in Civil Hospital, Haryana

NHRC, India has taken suo moto cognisance of a media report, carried on July 5, alleging that the infrastructure of the Civil Hospital, Jind, Haryana is in poor condition. There are 55 sanctioned posts of doctors in the hospital out of which only 19 posts are filled. Reportedly, about 2000 patients visit the hospital daily, however, most of them are referred to other hospitals as it has neither proper medical equipment nor medicines. The monkey menace in the hospital has further added to their woes.

Activists wants statutory national commission to hear grievances of displaced people

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhubaneswar/activists-wants-statutory-national-commission-to-hear-grievances-of-displaced-people/articleshow/111696354.cms>

BHUBANESWAR: Civil society members and activists met Odisha Governor Raghubar Das here on Friday and urged him to take steps for setting up a statutory national commission to hear the grievances of displaced people. "Starting from the Hirakud dam project until today, around 45 per cent of displaced people have been rehabilitated or compensated. The remaining are still struggling to get their dues," said activist Prafulla Samantara.

A four-member delegation submitted a report on 'Displacement and Human Rights Violations- The Odisha Story' before the governor. It was prepared by the jury members headed by Manoranjan Mohanty, a retired professor of Delhi University, after conducting regional public hearings with displaced people of Odisha. In the recommendation part of the report, the jury members suggested forming a statutory body like the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to hear the grievances of displaced people. It can be called the National Commission on the Rights of Displaced People.

Mohanty said it can be created by an Act of Parliament at the Centre, having branches in all the states of the country. This Commission will function like the NHRC, National Commission for Women, and the ST and SC Commissions. It should have the legal authority to enforce its recommendations in letter and spirit, he added.

He said the Commission would be assigned to act as a grievance redressal mechanism for people who are already displaced and affected by the projects dating from the time of India's independence. It will enumerate the number of persons displaced by development projects from 1947 onwards and publish a yearly status report on persons displaced from different projects, he added.

The Commission will monitor the proper implementation of different legislations dealing with the displacement of people. "The major problem of the displaced people is that they do not have any constitutional redressal forum to get justice. Tribal communities are more vulnerable to this crisis," said Samantara.

He said many people do not get proper compensation and rehabilitation facilities. "The Forest Rights Act, 2006, and the Land Acquisition Act, 2013 are not being followed by the administration. A Gram Sabha needs to be convened while acquiring land for any project. We hope the governor will take action on this matter," said Samantara.

Cal HC orders second autopsy of man who died after release on bail

<https://www.theweek.in/wire-updates/national/2024/07/12/cal12-reg-hc-autopsy.html>

Kolkata, Jul 12 (PTI) The Calcutta High Court on Friday ordered exhumation and a second post-mortem examination of the body of a man, whose father alleged that he was beaten up in police custody and that NHRC guidelines were not followed during the first autopsy.

The court noted that the death in this case did not take place in custody.

The post-mortem examination was conducted on July 9 and its report suggested there were injury marks at various places on the body of the deceased Abu Halder who was arrested in a criminal case.

The petitioner, who is the father of the deceased, alleged that his son was beaten up when he was in police custody at Dholahat police station in South 24 Parganas district, resulting in his death later following his release on bail.

Praying for a thorough investigation into the death of his son, petitioner Yasin Halder claimed before the court that National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) guidelines regarding alleged custodial deaths were flouted.

The guidelines say the autopsy should be conducted by a team of at least three doctors, in presence of a judicial magistrate and a family member, but the norms were not followed, the petitioner claimed.

A prayer was made to exhume the body of the deceased and conduct a second postmortem as the NHRC guidelines were "not followed".

Justice Amrita Sinha directed that the body of the deceased be exhumed and the postmortem be conducted for the second time by Saturday.

The court noted that the deceased was buried on July 10.

She directed that a magistrate and the father of the deceased be present at the time of the second autopsy.

The court directed that the second postmortem be videographed and the footage preserved.

Justice Sinha directed that the second postmortem report be placed before the court on July 22, when the matter will be taken up for hearing again.

The petitioner stated that Abu Halder was in custody on July 2 on a complaint of theft and was alleged to have been brutally tortured by the police. He was released on bail on July 4.

On July 5, his son was admitted to a hospital because of alleged torture meted out to him in the police station and he expired on July 8, the petitioner stated in the petition.

The court also directed the superintendent of police, Sundarban police district, to ensure that the witnesses in the case are protected.

The court noted that the first postmortem was video recorded.

The prayer for the second autopsy was opposed by the state, stating that since a video recording was done, there was no requirement for doing so as of now.

It was stated that the police officer against whom the allegation was made by the petitioner had already been taken off duty and that the investigation into the death was being conducted by a DSP-ranked officer.

Calcutta HC orders second postmortem of youth allegedly tortured in police custody

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/west-bengal/calcutta-hc-orders-second-postmortem-of-youth-allegedly-tortured-in-police-custody/article68397667.ece>

The father of the deceased had approached the court alleging that his son, Abu Siddique Halder, was tortured in police custody. The youth was arrested on June 30 for allegedly stealing jewellery

The Calcutta High Court on July 12 directed the West Bengal government to exhume the body of a youth, whose family has alleged torture of the deceased in police custody, for a second postmortem on Saturday.

“The postmortem shall be conducted in the presence of the petitioner. A Judicial Magistrate shall be present at the time of conducting the postmortem. The second postmortem should also be video-graphed and the video footage shall be preserved following the guidelines of the National Human Rights Commission,” an order by Justice Amrita Sinha read. The court directed the government to send the viscera of the deceased to Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Hyderabad.

The father of the deceased had approached the court alleging that his son was tortured in police custody. According to reports, Abu Siddique Halder was arrested on June 30 by the police in the Dholahat area of South 24 Parganas in the Sunderban Police district for allegedly stealing jewellery. The youth was granted bail on July 4 and was admitted to a local hospital. Siddique’s condition deteriorated and he was later shifted to a hospital in Kolkata. He died on July 8.

In the petition, Siddique’s family members sought protection from the court. “The Superintendent of Police, Sunderban Police District, is directed to ensure protection of the petitioner, his family members and the witnesses of the instant case,” the court said.

Justice Sinha said that the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who is currently investigating the case, “is directed to ensure that the Inspector-in-Charge of the police station Manas Chatterjee is kept out of the process of investigation of the instant case except for recording his statement”.

Civil rights activists have raised questions on custodial deaths in West Bengal. The Ministry of Home Affairs, in response to a question in Lok Sabha in August 2023, pointed out that between 2018 to 2023, 40 persons had died in police custody in the State.

Calcutta High Court Orders Second Autopsy in Alleged Custodial Death Case

<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/law-order/3015136-calcutta-high-court-orders-second-autopsy-in-alleged-custodial-death-case>

The Calcutta High Court has ordered the exhumation and a second post-mortem examination of Abu Halder, who allegedly died due to police brutality while in custody. The court noted that NHRC guidelines were not followed during the first autopsy and has mandated strict adherence for the second examination.

The Calcutta High Court on Friday mandated the exhumation and a second post-mortem examination of Abu Halder's body, after allegations of police brutality surfaced. Halder's father claimed NHRC guidelines were ignored in the initial autopsy.

The court emphasized that the first autopsy, which was conducted on July 9, uncovered injury marks on Halder's body. Halder was arrested in a criminal case and later released on bail.

Petitioner Yasin Halder highlighted that his son died post-release, following alleged torture at Dholahat police station. The court has set stringent measures for the second autopsy, ensuring transparency and adherence to NHRC guidelines, including video documentation and the presence of a magistrate.

Interstate cell, registration portal: NHRC group suggests steps to tackle bonded labour

<https://www.deccanherald.com/india/interstate-cell-registration-portal-nhrc-group-suggests-steps-to-tackle-bonded-labour-3103433>

The suggestions were made at a core group meeting presided over by the National Human Rights Commission's acting chief Vijaya Bharathi Sayani who emphasised that an 'integrated and a long-term strategy' is needed for rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers to ensure their reintegration into society with dignity.

New Delhi: An NHRC core group has suggested a slew of measures for the rights and welfare of bonded labourers, recommending to expand the interpretation of 'human trafficking' to include bonded labour in its ambit, and set up an interstate cell to track them while they migrate across states.

The suggestions were made at a core group meeting presided over by the National Human Rights Commission's acting chief Vijaya Bharathi Sayani who emphasised that an "integrated and a long-term strategy" is needed for rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers to ensure their reintegration into society with dignity.

Despite efforts and legal provisions, several people still get "trapped in forced labour and debt bondage", she was quoted as saying in a statement issued by the NHRC on Friday. Measures to prevent bonded labour should include public awareness campaigns, rights education, adult literacy programmes, worker organisation, income generation, and vocational skills development, she said. Among several suggestions made during the meeting included the creation of a portal where such informal workers may register themselves to secure jobs outside their home states. Setting up an interstate cell to track bonded labourers migrating across states; formalising the labour contracting mechanism; and expanding the interpretation of human trafficking to include bonded labour were also suggested.

The NHRC may develop a dedicated mechanism for filing complaints of bonded labour for expeditious interventions, the core group suggested. According to the statement, the meeting also suggested that sensitisation of police and district administration officials is necessary while dealing with bonded labour. The time gap between rescue, relief and rehabilitation of a bonded labourer should be brought down, while the NALSA (National Legal Services Authority) should provide legal assistance to such victims, the statement said on the suggestions. The NHRC convened the core group meeting to discuss impediments in the abolition of bonded labour and gaps in their rescue, relief and rehabilitation in the country, it said. The meeting was also attended by NHRC Secretary General Bharat Lal, senior officers, experts and human rights defenders. "The NHRC has taken significant steps, including issuing advisories to identify, release, and rehabilitate bonded labourers. However, the persistence of bonded labour in various industries indicates much more needs to be done. The bonded labour has various names extending into non-farming sectors including the Devadasi system and small-scale industries," the statement said. Lal emphasised the need for concrete suggestions to abolish the menace of bonded

labour, and said India still has value systems that provide ethical impetus towards dealing with this issue. Therefore, while enforcing the implementation of the legal provisions, social awareness must be spread about the value systems protecting the rights and dignity of fellow human beings to reduce bonded labour in India, he said.

Lal also pointed out that almost two crore people are joining India's workforce every year, implying that there is a "mismatch of demand and supply" as far as labour is concerned, leading to some "anti-human labour practices". Recently, the Commission took suo motu cognisance of an MNC engaging their workers in 10 hours of continuous labour. Delivery service-providing companies today also, at times, put the lives of their executives at risk while ensuring 15-minute deliveries and similar services, thus impacting an entire generation negatively. Domestic workers also come under the same purview, the statement said. Earlier, giving an overview of the core group meeting, Joint Secretary Devendra Kumar Nim said that many children from distressed migrant families end up as bonded labourers in sectors like textiles, firecracker manufacturing, brick kilns, and granite extraction units. "Women and children from marginalised communities, especially SCs and STs, are frequently targeted for bonded labour in agriculture and textiles. A study showed that 83 per cent of rehabilitated bonded labourers belong to SCs or STs. Rescued bonded labourers face threats and delays in registering first information reports (FIRs), complicating their path to justice," it said.

The agenda of the meeting focused on three technical themes -- existing constitutional and statutory provisions on bonded labour and their implementation; presence of bonded labour in industry with specific mention of agriculture, textile industry and brick kiln establishments; and situation of women and children as frequent targets of bonded labour. NGO representatives advocated for involvement of NGOs in rescues and better enforcement of SOPs and reporting by gram panchayats, it said. The Commission said it will further discuss various suggestions and inputs in the matter to firm up its recommendations for the government.

NHRC Proposes Robust Measures to Eradicate Bonded Labour

<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/law-order/3015027-nhrc-proposes-robust-measures-to-eradicate-bonded-labour>

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has proposed a range of measures to combat bonded labour, including expanding the definition of human trafficking. Under the guidance of acting chief Vijaya Bharathi Sayani, the NHRC's core group also recommended setting up an interstate cell and developing long-term rehabilitation strategies for freed bonded labourers.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has put forth comprehensive measures aimed at eradicating bonded labour in India. The recommendations, chaired by acting chief Vijaya Bharathi Sayani, emphasize a broad interpretation of human trafficking to include bonded labour and suggest setting up an interstate cell for tracking migrant bonded labourers.

Sayani stressed the necessity for an integrated, long-term strategy for the rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers to ensure their dignified reintegration into society. Despite existing efforts and legal provisions, many people still fall victim to forced labour and debt bondage, she noted.

The core group highlighted the importance of government initiatives like public awareness campaigns, education on rights, adult literacy programs, and vocational skills development. Additionally, the group suggested creating a portal for informal workers and formalizing the labour contracting system. It also called for expeditious interventions through a dedicated mechanism for filing complaints.

NHRC Secretary General Bharat Lal pointed out that systemic changes are necessary to address the continuous influx of workers into India's job market. The meeting also discussed the roles of police, district administration, and the National Legal Services Authority in reducing the time gap between rescue, relief, and rehabilitation.

एनएचआरसी समूह ने बंधुआ मजदूरी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए कदम सुझाए

<https://hindi.theprint.in/india/%E0%A4%8F%E0%A4%A8%E0%A4%8F%E0%A4%9A%E0%A4%86%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%B8%E0%A5%80-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%AE%E0%A5%82%E0%A4%B9-%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%87-%E0%A4%AC%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%A7%E0%A5%81%E0%A4%86-%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%9C/707224/>

नयी दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई (भाषा) राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के एक कोर समूह ने बंधुआ मजदूरों के अधिकारों और कल्याण के लिए कई सुझाव दिए हैं जिनमें 'मानव तस्करी' की व्याख्या का विस्तार कर इसके दायरे में बंधुआ मजदूरों को भी शामिल करने तथा राज्यों के बीच उनके प्रवास के दौरान उन पर नजर रखने के लिए एक अंतरराज्यीय प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित करने की सिफारिश शामिल है।

ये सुझाव राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की कार्यवाहक प्रमुख विजया भारती सयानी की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित कोर समूह की बैठक में दिए गए। सयानी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि बंधुआ मजदूरी से मुक्त हुए लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए एक "एकीकृत और दीर्घकालिक रणनीति" की आवश्यकता है, ताकि समाज में सम्मान के साथ उनका पुनः एकीकरण सुनिश्चित हो सके

एनएचआरसी द्वारा शुक्रवार को जारी एक बयान में उनके हवाले से कहा गया कि तमाम प्रयासों और कानूनी प्रावधानों के बावजूद कई लोग अब भी "जबरन और बंधुआ मजदूरी में फंस जाते हैं।"

उन्होंने कहा कि बंधुआ मजदूरी को रोकने के लिए उठाए जाने वाले कदमों में जन जागरूकता अभियान, अधिकारों को लेकर जागरूकता अभियान, वयस्क साक्षरता कार्यक्रम, श्रमिक संगठन, आय सृजन और व्यावसायिक कौशल विकास शामिल होना चाहिए।

काम के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में जाने वाले बंधुआ मजदूरों पर नजर रखने के लिए एक अंतरराज्यीय प्रकोष्ठ की स्थापना करना, श्रम अनुबंध तंत्र को औपचारिक बनाना तथा मानव तस्करी की व्याख्या का विस्तार करके इसमें बंधुआ मजदूरी को भी शामिल करने का बैठक में सुझाव दिया गया।

बैठक के दौरान एक पोर्टल बनाने का सुझाव भी दिया गया, जहां अनौपचारिक श्रमिक अपने गृह राज्यों के बाहर नौकरी पाने के लिए अपना पंजीकरण करा सकें।

कोर समूह ने सुझाव दिया कि एनएचआरसी बंधुआ मजदूरी की शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिए एक समर्पित तंत्र विकसित कर सकता है।

बैठक में एनएचआरसी के महासचिव भरत लाल, वरिष्ठ अधिकारी, विशेषज्ञ और मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता भी शामिल हुए।

भाषा सिम्मी मनीषा

ओडिशा के राज्यपाल के बेटे ललित कुमार पर कथित तौर पर मारपीट का आरोप - Odisha Governor son Lalit Kumar

<https://www.etvbharat.com/hi/!bharat/serious-allegation-of-assault-against-odisha-governors-son-lalit-kumar-hin24071208320>

ODISHA GOVERNOR SON LALIT KUMAR: ओडिशा के राज्यपाल रघुबर दास के बेटे ललित कुमार पर कथित तौर पर मारपीट और उत्पीड़न का आरोप लगा है. ओडिशा सचिवालय सेवा संघ की ओर से इस मामले को लेकर बैठक की गई. यूनियन ने किसी कर्मचारी के साथ इस तरह की क्रूरता की घटना की निंदा की है.

पुरी: ओडिशा के राज्यपाल रघुवर दास के बेटे ललित कुमार पर मारपीट और उत्पीड़न का आरोप लगा है. वहीं, पुरी सागर बीच पुलिस ने मामला दर्ज कर लिया है. आरोप है कि, ललित ने कुछ साथियों के साथ मिलकर 7 जुलाई 2024 की देर रात कथित तौर पर ओडिशा सचिवालय सेवा में झूटी पर तैनात अधिकारी बैकुंठनाथ प्रधान पर हमला किया था. बैकुंठनाथ प्रधान ने 8 जुलाई को प्रमुख सचिव से लेकर राज्यपाल तक लिखित शिकायत दर्ज कराई. बैकुंठनाथ प्रधान का आरोप है कि ललित ने झूटी के दौरान उन पर हमला किया.

ललित कुमार को प्रताड़ित करने का मामला राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग तक पहुंच चुका है. सूचना अधिकार कार्यकर्ता जयंत कुमार दास ने ओडिशा सचिवालय सेवा के झूटी ऑफिसर बैकुंठनाथ प्रधान पर हमले के संबंध में एनएचआरसी में मामला दर्ज कराया है. हालांकि उन्होंने राज्यपाल के प्रधान सचिव से शिकायत की, लेकिन उन्हें न्याय नहीं मिला. इसलिए उन्होंने एनएचआरसी से इस घटना में तत्काल कार्रवाई करने की अपील की है.

मामला प्रकाश में आने पर बैकुंठनाथ ने प्रमुख सचिव से लेकर राज्यपाल तक लिखित शिकायत दर्ज कराई. बैकुंठनाथ प्रधान संसदीय कार्य विभाग के सहायक अनुभाग अधिकारी, वर्तमान में राज्यपाल के आवास पर तैनात हैं. बैकुंठनाथ ने आपबीती सुनाते हुए कहा कि, राज्यपाल के बेटे ललित कुमार उनसे मिलना चाहते थे. जब उन्होंने बैकुंठनाथ को देखा तो उन्होंने असंसदीय भाषा का प्रयोग किया. जब उन्होंने इसका विरोध किया तो ललित ने उन्हें थप्पड़ मारने की बात कही.

आरोप है कि, ललित कुमार ने बैकुंठनाथ के साथ कथित तौर पर मारपीट की. इस घटना के बाद सहायक अनुभाग अधिकारी ने भी दोषियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई की मांग करते हुए पुलिस में शिकायत दर्ज कराई है. उधर, ओडिशा सचिवालय सेवा संघ की ओर से इस मामले को लेकर बैठक की गई है. यूनियन ने किसी कर्मचारी के साथ इस तरह की क्रूरता की घटना की निंदा की है.

देश की खबरें | एनएचआरसी समूह ने बंधुआ मजदूरी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए कदम सुझाए

<https://hindi.latestly.com/agency-news/nhrc-group-suggests-steps-to-deal-with-the-problem-of-bonded-labour-2223722.html>

Get Latest हिन्दी समाचार, Breaking News on India at LatestLY हिन्दी. राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के एक कोर समूह ने बंधुआ मजदूरों के अधिकारों और कल्याण के लिए कई सुझाव दिए हैं जिनमें 'मानव तस्करी' की व्याख्या का विस्तार कर इसके दायरे में बंधुआ मजदूरों को भी शामिल करने तथा राज्यों के बीच उनके प्रवास के दौरान उन पर नजर रखने के लिए एक अंतरराज्यीय प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित करने की सिफारिश शामिल है।

नयी दिल्ली, 12 जुलाई राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के एक कोर समूह ने बंधुआ मजदूरों के अधिकारों और कल्याण के लिए कई सुझाव दिए हैं जिनमें 'मानव तस्करी' की व्याख्या का विस्तार कर इसके दायरे में बंधुआ मजदूरों को भी शामिल करने तथा राज्यों के बीच उनके प्रवास के दौरान उन पर नजर रखने के लिए एक अंतरराज्यीय प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित करने की सिफारिश शामिल है।

ये सुझाव राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की कार्यवाहक प्रमुख विजया भारती सयानी की अध्यक्षता में आयोजित कोर समूह की बैठक में दिए गए। सयानी ने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि बंधुआ मजदूरी से मुक्त हुए लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए एक "एकीकृत और दीर्घकालिक रणनीति" की आवश्यकता है, ताकि समाज में सम्मान के साथ उनका पुनः एकीकरण सुनिश्चित हो सके।

एनएचआरसी द्वारा शुक्रवार को जारी एक बयान में उनके हवाले से कहा गया कि तमाम प्रयासों और कानूनी प्रावधानों के बावजूद कई लोग अब भी "जबरन और बंधुआ मजदूरी में फंस जाते हैं।"

उन्होंने कहा कि बंधुआ मजदूरी को रोकने के लिए उठाए जाने वाले कदमों में जन जागरूकता अभियान, अधिकारों को लेकर जागरूकता अभियान, वयस्क साक्षरता कार्यक्रम, श्रमिक संगठन, आय सृजन और व्यावसायिक कौशल विकास शामिल होना चाहिए।

काम के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में जाने वाले बंधुआ मजदूरों पर नजर रखने के लिए एक अंतरराज्यीय प्रकोष्ठ की स्थापना करना, श्रम अनुबंध तंत्र को औपचारिक बनाना तथा मानव तस्करी की व्याख्या का विस्तार करके इसमें बंधुआ मजदूरी को भी शामिल करने का बैठक में सुझाव दिया गया।

बैठक के दौरान एक पोर्टल बनाने का सुझाव भी दिया गया, जहां अनौपचारिक श्रमिक अपने गृह राज्यों के बाहर नौकरी पाने के लिए अपना पंजीकरण करा सकें।

कोर समूह ने सुझाव दिया कि एनएचआरसी बंधुआ मजदूरी की शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिए एक समर्पित तंत्र विकसित कर सकता है।

बैठक में एनएचआरसी के महासचिव भरत लाल, वरिष्ठ अधिकारी, विशेषज्ञ और मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता भी शामिल हुए।

<https://tirhutnow.com/crime/after-nhracs-intervention-raxaul-railway-police-gave-copy-of-fir-to-the-victims-family/>

मुजफ्फरपुर – रक्सौल रेलवे स्टेशन पर सवारी गाड़ी के शौचालय में मिली लाश के मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के हस्तक्षेप के बाद रक्सौल रेल पुलिस ने पीड़ित परिवार को एफ.आई.आर. की कॉपी उपलब्ध करा दी है। विदित हो कि पूर्वी चम्पारण जिले के पिपरा थाना अंतर्गत चकबारा बखरी निवासी पूनम कुमारी ने मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एस. के. झा के माध्यम से आयोग में याचिका दायर की थी, जिसपर सुनवाई करते हुए आयोग ने एसपी मोतिहारी को जाँच की जिम्मेदारी दी थी तथा आठ सप्ताह में मामले में कार्रवाई करते हुए याचिकाकर्ता को, की गई कार्रवाई की सूचना देने का निर्देश दिया था।

मानवाधिकार आयोग की सख्ती के पश्चात मृतक मदन कुमार प्रसाद के पुत्र जितेश कुमार के द्वारा दिए गये आवेदन के आलोक में रक्सौल रेल पुलिस के द्वारा घटना के पाँच माह बाद हत्या की धारा में अज्ञात के विरुद्ध प्राथमिकी दर्ज की गई। पुलिस के द्वारा एफ.आई.आर. की कॉपी पीड़ित परिवार को उपलब्ध नहीं कराई गई थी। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा मामले में हस्तक्षेप किए जाने के बाद पुलिस ने पीड़ित परिवार को एफ.आई.आर. की कॉपी उपलब्ध करा दी है।

वही मामले के सम्बन्ध में मानवाधिकार मामलों के अधिवक्ता एस. के. झा ने बताया कि इस पूरे मामले को रक्सौल रेल पुलिस दबाने का प्रयास कर रही है। इस मामले में अविलम्ब प्राथमिकी दर्ज करते हुए जाँच होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन रक्सौल रेल पुलिस के द्वारा पाँच माह पश्चात प्राथमिकी दर्ज किए जाने के बाद भी एफ.आई.आर. की कॉपी पीड़ित परिवार को उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा रही थी। उन्होंने कहा कि पाँच माह बाद एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज करना तथा इसके बाद भी उसकी कॉपी पीड़ित परिवार को नहीं दिया जाना संदेह उत्पन्न करता है। उन्होंने मामले में उच्चस्तरीय जाँच की माँग की है।

भाजपा की महिला पार्षद को सड़क पर गिराकर पीटा, छोटी सी बात पर भड़की महिलाएं; वीडियो वायरल

<https://hindi.news24online.com/state/chhattisgarh/balod-bjp-women-councilor-beating-video-goes-viral-illegal-construction-demolished-ruckus-police-case-chhattisgarh-crime-news/783338/>

Balod BJP Councilor Beating Video: छत्तीसगढ़ के बालोद में महिला पार्षद की पिटाई का मामला सामने आया है। इस वारदात को आसपास की कई महिलाओं ने मिलकर अंजाम दिया। पूरा मामला सीसीटीवी में कैद हो गया है। पुलिस ने मामले में चार महिलाओं के खिलाफ केस दर्ज किया है।

Chhattisgarh Crime News: छत्तीसगढ़ के बालोद में बीजेपी की महिला पार्षद को पीटने का मामला सामने आया है। वारदात को महिलाओं ने ही अंजाम दिया। इस पूरी वारदात का वीडियो भी सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल हो रहा है। जिसमें महिला की पीटते देखा जा सकता है। बताया जा रहा है कि अवैध निर्माण तोड़ने को लेकर विवाद हुआ था। जिसके विरोध में कुछ महिलाएं पार्षद के घर में घुस गईं। उनको उठाकर सड़क पर ले आईं और पीटने लगीं। मारपीट करते हुए उनको जमीन पर गिरा दिया गया। गुरु नगर के वार्ड नंबर 4 की पार्षद और महिला बीजेपी नेता कुंती सिन्हा के साथ व्यापारी संघ की कुछ महिलाओं ने मारपीट की है। उनको सड़क पर धक्का देकर गिराने के बाद घसीटा भी गया। पुलिस ने महिला नेता की शिकायत पर 4 लोगों के खिलाफ केस दर्ज किया है।

कोलकाता में भी सामने आया था ऐसा ही मामला

इससे पहले पश्चिम बंगाल की राजधानी कोलकाता में भी एक ऐसा ही मामला सामने आया था। कूचबिहार इलाके में एक बीजेपी महिला नेता को पीटने के बाद कपड़े उतारकर घसीटा गया था। टीएमसी के कार्यकर्ताओं पर मारपीट का आरोप लगा था। बीजेपी ने आरोप लगाया था कि उनकी अल्पसंख्यक मोर्चा की नेता के साथ टीएमसी वर्करों ने मारपीट की है। इस मामले की शिकायत राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और महिला आयोग से भी की गई थी।

राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग को भी इस बाबत लेटर लिखा गया था। आरोप था कि गोखसदांगा में तृणमूल के लोगों ने उनकी नेता के कपड़े फाड़ डाले। उसके साथ मारपीट की। सड़क पर घसीटा। महिला को अस्पताल में भर्ती करवाना पड़ा था। जहां पुलिस के सामने महिला ने टीएमसी वर्करों के खिलाफ शिकायत दी थी। लेकिन पुलिस ने कहा था कि मामला संपत्ति विवाद का है।

भिक्षावृत्ति मुक्त भारत बनाने की राह में चुनौतियां

<https://www.dainiktribuneonline.com/news/comment/challenges-in-the-way-of-making-india-beggar-free/>

अब देश में भीख मांगने पर रोक लागेगी क्योंकि उनके संरक्षण और पुनर्वास के लिए कोशिश होगी। देश में भिक्षावृत्ति बढ़ती जा रही है और रोकने की कोई ठोस पहल नहीं हुई है। हालांकि, भिक्षावृत्ति के खिलाफ कुछ राज्यों में कानून भी बने हैं लेकिन वे इसे रोक पाने में सक्षम नहीं हैं। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों को भिखारियों की स्थिति में सुधार व पुनर्वास की सिफारिश की है।

आयोग के महासचिव भरत लाल ने कहा है कि भिक्षा में लगे लोगों की मौजूदगी कमजोर समुदायों के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को दर्शाती हैं। भिक्षावृत्ति का कारण सिर्फ गरीबी नहीं है बल्कि यह एक सामाजिक और आर्थिक समस्या है जहां शिक्षा और रोजगार से वंचित लोग अपनी आजीविका के लिए भीख मांगने को मजबूर होते हैं। शहरों में धार्मिक और पर्यटन स्थलों पर भीख मांगने वालों में ज्यादातर महिलाएं, बच्चे, किन्नर, बुजुर्ग और दिव्यांग होते हैं। देश में भीख मांगना एक अहम सामाजिक समस्या रही है, जिसके पीछे गरीबी, अशिक्षा, बेरोजगारी, सामाजिक असमानता और दिव्यांगता आदि वजहें हैं।

वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, जहां देश में करीब चार लाख से अधिक लोग भिक्षावृत्ति से जुड़े हुए थे। फिलहाल उनकी संख्या बढ़कर करीब 7 लाख पहुंचने का अनुमान है। भिखारियों की संख्या बढ़ने का यह अनुमान केंद्रीय सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्रालय की ओर से शहरों को भिक्षावृत्ति मुक्त बनाने को लेकर शुरू किए गए अभियान के दौरान लगा है। शहरों में इस अभियान को शुरू करने से पहले इनका सर्वे कराया गया था। हालांकि, यह योजना मौजूदा समय में करीब 30 शहरों में ही चलाई जा रही है जिसका लक्ष्य 2026 तक भिक्षावृत्ति मुक्त भारत बनाने का है।

भारत के राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने आठ प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने को कहा है। सिफारिश के मुताबिक केंद्रीय सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय को नगर निगमों और सरकारी एजेंसियों की सहायता से भिक्षावृत्ति में लगे लोगों का एक केंद्रीकृत डेटाबेस बनाने की सलाह दी गई है। आयोग ने भीख मांगने में लगे लोगों के संरक्षण और पुनर्वास पर एक राष्ट्रीय नीति का मसौदा तैयार करने की सिफारिश की है, ताकि लक्षित वित्तीय सहायता, व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण, गरीबी उन्मूलन और निरंतर निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण के साथ रोजगार के अवसरों सहित उनके लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाएं बनाकर कार्यान्वित किया जा सके। आयोग ने कहा है कि सामाजिक सुरक्षा हेतु डिजिटल-प्रिंट मीडिया में जागरूकता अभियान शुरू कर संगठित/जबरन भीख मांगने की समस्या को सभी रूपों में समाप्त किया जाए।

आयोग ने कहा है कि संगठित समूह अक्सर कमजोर बच्चों को भीख मांगने के लिए बाध्य करते हैं। कुछ मामलों में बच्चों को भीख के लिये मजबूर करने हेतु उनका अपहरण तक कर लिया जाता है। जबरन भीख मांगने के किसी भी रैकेट पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए मानव व्यापार विरोधी कानून बनाने के लिए एक समाजशास्त्रीय और प्रभावी आर्थिक मूल्यांकन जरूरी है। इस कानून में अपराधियों के खिलाफ दंडात्मक कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित हो।

आयोग ने इस समस्या के समग्र समाधान हेतु सामाजिक कल्याण हस्तक्षेप, बुनियादी सुविधाओं तक पहुंच, अधिकारों की रक्षा और उन्हें समाज में फिर से शामिल करने में मदद हेतु मजबूत कानूनी ढांचा बनाने की जरूरत बताई है। आयोग ने कहा है कि भीख मांगने के कारणों को सामने लाने के लिए भिखारियों के सर्वेक्षण, पहचान, मानचित्रण और डेटा बैंक तैयार करना, भिक्षावृत्ति में लगे लोगों का पुनर्वास, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, शिक्षा, कानूनी और नीतिगत ढांचा, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों, नागरिक समाज संगठनों, निजी क्षेत्र, धर्मार्थ ट्रस्टों आदि के साथ सहयोग, वित्तीय सेवाओं तक पहुंच, जागरूकता पैदा करना, संवेदीकरण व निगरानी की जाए।

आयोग का कहना कि भिक्षावृत्ति में लिप्त लोगों की पहचान प्रक्रिया पूरी होने के बाद, उन्हें शहरों या जिलों में स्थित आश्रय गृहों में लाया जाए। उन्हें निवासियों के रूप में पंजीकृत किया जाए तथा राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों या अधिकृत एजेंसियों में संबंधित विभागों/ नगरपालिकाओं/ ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा पहचान पत्र जारी किए जाएं; आश्रय गृह उन्हें उचित आवास और भोजन की सुविधा, कपड़े, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, आधार कार्ड, राशन कार्ड और बैंक खाते खोलने में सहायता सहित अन्य जरूरी सेवाएं मुहैया करे। सुनिश्चित करें कि भिक्षावृत्ति में लगे लोगों के पुनर्वास की प्रक्रिया हेतु मानसिक स्वास्थ्य परामर्श, नशामुक्ति और पुनर्वास सेवाएं प्रदान करें। बच्चों को मुफ्त और अनिवार्य शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनिवार्य शिक्षा के अधिकार अधिनियम, 2009 के तहत सरकारी या निजी स्कूलों में भीख मांगने में शामिल 6-14 वर्ष की आयु के सभी बच्चों को पंजीकृत और नामांकित किया जाए। साथ ही सम्मान से जीने के लिये कौशल विकास और व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए।

साथ ही सरकारी तंत्र भिखारियों को उनके हकों के बारे में जागरूक करने के लिए एक जन-संपर्क और मोबिलाइजेशन सिस्टम स्थापित करें ताकि उनका शोषण रोका जा सके। इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों और मानव अधिकार संरक्षकों सहित विभिन्न हितधारकों को शामिल किया जाए।



Head On

RASHME SEHGAL

Turbocharged and touchy-feely, it's a made-over Rahul Gandhi

In his new avatar, he is reaching out to the people, conveying that here is a leader who is willing to show concern and compassion for them

Rahul Gandhi made his electoral debut from Amethi in 2004. A reluctant politician, I still remember how driving from the Lucknow airport to Amethi, it was Priyanka Gandhi who was goading him on to wave more aggressively to the crowds milling on both sides of the road showering rose petals on the brother-sister duo.

He went on to win Amethi but he remained an indifferent politician as was obvious when he made a high-profile visit to the two adjacent villages of Bhatta Parsaul near Greater Noida in May 2011. The villages had witnessed widespread farmers' protests in May 2011 when their land was being forcibly acquired by the Mayawati state government. Police firing resulted in the death of two farmers, and 40-year old Rahul Gandhi arrived there four days later to get a first hand impression of what happened. I was part of the press contingent who covered his visit. The farmers were not particularly enthused by his presence only because they felt that he had done little during his six-year tenure in Parliament to gain their confidence. Several farmers saw him as a dynast who enjoyed power without a sense of commitment.

We are now witnessing a turbocharged Rahul Gandhi, who has finally agreed to accept the constitutional post of the Leader of Opposition in Parliament with cabinet rank allowing him to select parliamentary committees and also be part of selection committees that decide

heads of crucial institutions including the CBI, CVC, CIC, EC and the NHRC.

In his new avatar, he is reaching out to the people, conveying to the public at large that here is a leader who is willing to show concern and compassion for the problems that they are afflicted by.

He visited Hathras on July 5 to meet the families of victims of the victims of a stampede that caused the death of more than 121 lives. His trip, stopping at Aligarh to commiserate and provide support with two families who lived there, and then went on to write a letter to UP chief minister Yogi Adityanath asking him to provide the affected families the "best possible compensation". He was the first senior Opposition leader to visit the site where the accident occurred.

Just prior to his visit to Hathras, he went to Gujarat where a Congress office had been attacked and party workers attacked following his comments during his reply to Motion of Thanks to President's address in Parliament that the BJP do not have a monopoly over Hindu religion, that "aap Hindu ho hi nahi". His speech triggered a political firestorm as he accused the BJP of spreading "violence, hatred and lies" which were against the basic tenets of Hinduism. During his Gujarat visit, Gandhi gave a clarion call that in the next round of elections, the Congress would sweep Gujarat as they had won Ayodhya. It was obvious that he was willing to take the fight right into the lions' den.

During the last 10 years, Gandhi has been consistent in his criticism of the

BJP-RSS combine and the brand of poisonous Hindutva they have spread. It has been an uphill battle for him during which period he has been a victim of cruel jokes and crude propaganda. In order to offset his "Pappu" image, he undertook the ambitious Bharat Jodo Yatra from Kanyakumari to Srinagar through the slogan, "Nafrat ke bazaar mein, mohabbat ki dukaan". This was followed by the Bharat Jodo Nyay Yatra from Manipur to Mumbai which focused on social justice. There was no shortage of naysayers insisting that he should have focused on strengthening the Congress party, but these yatras did succeed in presenting us a persona of a decent and accessible leader who provided a softer alternative to Modi's muscular nationalism. During this lengthy walkathon, he did not hesitate to pass the mike around to the public in order to listen to their comments and grievances.

Next, he paid a day-long visit to Manipur where ethnic violence between Meitei and Kuki communities has claimed more than 200 lives since May last year. This was Rahul's third visit, a contrast to the prime minister who has still to visit the state. Gandhi lost no opportunity at taking a dig at Modi urging him to visit this strife-torn state and offer some solace to the people.

He seems determined to become the "people's politician". Whether it be meeting Agniveer victims or visiting the New Delhi railway station to meet aggrieved locomotive drivers in order to understand first hand their griev-

ances, he is willing to hear different points of view unlike Modi who only believes talking down to the public.

He also made a high profile visit to his constituency of Rae Bareilly on July 9 where he met the family of a soldier killed in Siachen and offered prayers at a Hanuman temple. The temple visit was significant because the BJP had put up posters and banners across the city questioning him on his religious identity and whether he considered his Hindu voters to be violent.

During the last year, Rahul Gandhi has been trying to create a new social base by reaching out to the Dalit and OBC vote bank. This is true across all parties and there is little doubt that the OBC representation in the 18th Lok Sabha has increased from 23% to 26% matching that of the upper caste representation. Dalit representation has increased from 15.8% to 16.2% while Adivasis represented a minor increase from 10.3% to 10.7%.

Success for the Congress party can only come about if they pay much greater attention to two key issues. The BJP may have lost 20% of the seats it had won in 2019, but it has lost only 0.8% of its vote share. The CSDA-Lokniti post poll survey points out that despite ten years of anti-Muslim bashing and an autocratic rule, the BJP in 2024 still succeeded in garnering a vote share amounting to 23.59 crore which is 70 lakh more votes than it did in 2019 when it received a vote share of 37.36% of vote share which was 22.9 crore voters.

No doubt the Congress vote share increased from 19% to 21.5% even

though it contested only 100 seats but the fact is that much more work needs to be done on the ground to break the stranglehold of Hindutva ideology.

The other crucial problem will be just how the Congress party will deal with their regional allies. Rahul is known to consult very few people and is often known to take impulsive decisions. He cannot afford to forget that what he says and does will have a bearing on other political parties.

The upcoming state elections will go a long way in proving what impact his initiatives have had on the ground. There is little doubt that the BJP has reached saturation point in states of Chattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh. Success in the upcoming elections in Haryana and in several other assembly elections will go a long way in helping reinforcing Gandhi's leadership and that of his regional allies. Already the present Congress leadership seems to have pushed the party to the left and it is hardly seen as a centrist, upper-caste party any more. Gandhi will need to take all factions together and that will require much more skill than he has shown so far.

The job of keeping the INDIA alliance will prove a tricky one and what shape it will take in the days to come remains unclear. They need to keep it together in order to be able to fight Modi both inside and outside Parliament.

Rashme Sehgal is an author and an independent journalist

'Custody torture' death: HC directs 2nd postmortem

Subrata Chattoraj | TNN

Kolkata: Calcutta High Court on Friday directed that the body of a South 24 Parganas resident, who allegedly died because of police torture, be exhumed for a second postmortem to be conducted on Saturday in the presence of his father. Justice Amrita Sinha ordered that the viscera be sent to CFSL, Hyderabad, and told the state to submit the second postmortem report on July 22.

Abu Siddik Haldar of Hat Bakultala village was arrested on July 4 for jewellery theft. The district court granted him bail a few hours later and sent him to a local hospital, where he was treated and released. Haldar's mother Taslima Bibi said her son's health started deteriorating soon after. He died at Swastik Nursing Home on July 8 and was buried on July 10.

The autopsy report indicated multiple injuries and the cause of death was stated as kidney failure. Father Yasin Haldar moved the HC seeking a second postmortem. His counsel Shamim Ahmed submitted that the injuries indicated custodial torture and said police didn't follow 2016 NHRC guidelines on conducting autopsies.

State counsel Sirsanya Bandyopadhyay argued: "It is not a custody death. NHRC guidelines won't apply here." The counsel submitted that Dholahat police officer Rajdeep Sarkar was transferred and a DSP-rank officer was conducting an investigation.

"A mere video recording may not be a substitute for conducting a second postmortem," the HC observed.

Interstate cell and registration portal: NHRC group suggests steps to tackle bonded labour

NEW DELHI, JUL 12

AN NHRC core group has suggested a slew of measures for the rights and welfare of bonded labourers, recommending to expand the interpretation of 'human trafficking' to include bonded labour in its ambit, and set up an interstate cell to track them while they migrate across states.

The suggestions were made at a core group meeting presided over by the National Human Rights Commission's acting chief Vijaya Bharathi Sayani who emphasised that an "integrated and a long-term strategy" is needed for rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers to ensure their reintegration into society with dignity. Despite efforts and legal provisions, several people still get "trapped in forced



labour and debt bondage", she was quoted as saying in a statement issued by the NHRC on Friday.

Measures to prevent bonded labour should include public awareness campaigns, rights education, adult literacy programmes, worker organisation, income generation, and vocational skills development, she said. Among several suggestions made during the meeting included the creation of a portal where such informal workers may register themselves to secure jobs outside their home states.

Setting up an interstate cell to track bonded labourers migrating across states; formalising the labour contracting mechanism; and expanding the interpreta-

tion of human trafficking to include bonded labour were also suggested. The NHRC may develop a dedicated mechanism for filing complaints of bonded labour for expeditious interventions, the core group suggested. According to the statement, the meeting also suggested that sensitisation of police and district administration officials is necessary while dealing with bonded labour.

The time gap between rescue, relief and rehabilitation of a bonded labour should be brought down, while the NALSA (National Legal Services Authority) should provide legal assistance to such victims, the statement said on the suggestions. The NHRC convened the core group meeting to discuss impediments in the abolition of bonded labour. -- PTI

Interstate cell, registration portal: NHRC suggests steps to tackle bonded labour

NEW DELHI: An NHRC core group has suggested a slew of measures for the rights and welfare of bonded labourers, recommending to expand the interpretation of 'human trafficking' to include bonded labour in its ambit, and set up an interstate cell to track them while they migrate across states.

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SME secy gets NHRC summons

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

@ Bhubaneswar

THE National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has issued summons to the secretary of School and Mass Education department to appear in person on July 16 in connection with the death of a student due to corporal punishment in Balasore district.

Acting on a petition filed by rights activist and supreme court lawyer Radhakanta Tripathy, the apex human rights panel has asked the secretary to produce the required information and documents during the personal appearance.

A copy of the proceedings has been sent to the chief secretary asking him to ensure that the requisite report is submitted to the commission, without any delay. "If the required reports and documents are received before date, the personal attendance of the secretary shall stand dispensed with," the order stated.

One Sumanta Das (15), a Class-X student of Bansidhar Vidyapitha at Kuligaon under Khantapada police limits in Balasore district, had died after being allegedly beaten up by a teacher at the school on October 7 last year.

The commission had taken cognizance of the complaint and sought an action taken report from the secretary by November. The report has not been submitted in spite of a reminder issued on December 4.