



Rising farmer suicide cases

NHRC seeks ATR in 6 wks from Odisha, Centre

RAJESH BEHERA
KENDRAPADA

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on January 22 sought Action Taken Report (ATR) within 6 weeks from the Odisha Chief Secretary, State Agriculture Secretary and the Director General, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, on farmer sui-

cide cases and directed to ensure needful actions, including monetary and other reliefs to the victims' families.

Acting on a petition filed by activist and Supreme Court lawyer Radhakant Tripathy, the Commission passed the order.

The complainant, Tripathy brought the matter to the notice of the Commission towards a huge number of suicide and death cases of farm-

ers due to negligence, inaction and failure on the part of the Odisha Government in handling the issues.

From December 25, 2024 till January 4, 2025 around 10 farmers committed suicide due to high interest rates and crop loss owing to the untimely rainfall.

He has alleged that Odisha Relief Code was outdated and its immediate reform is highly required. It has also been al-

leged that delay in assessment of crop loss and payment of compensation are main causes of the farmer suicide. He requested the intervention of the Commission and sought for an independent national level inquiry on the death cases across the country, prompt and effective implementation of the farmer's welfare schemes, MSP like mechanisms, mental health and counselling services etc.

मानवाधिकार आयोग ने स्वास्थ्य निदेशक को लिखा पत्र

जागरण संवाददाता, पड़रौना: यूपी व बिहार के कई निजी अस्पतालों में आयुष्मान भारत योजना में फर्जीवाड़ा कर बिना बीमारी के रोगियों के आपरेशन करने के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग भी संजीदा हो उठा है। आयोग ने स्वास्थ्य निदेशक से पत्र लिखकर चार मार्च तक रिपोर्ट की मांगा है।

नगर के जटहां रोड पर नवजीवन ज्योति हास्पिटल में फर्जी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आयुष्मान योजना के तहत आपरेशन करने का वीडियो प्रसारित हुआ था। इस मामले में सीएमओ ने जांच बैठा दिया और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री तक मामला पहुंच गया। बीते दिनों जनपद भ्रमण पर आए प्रभारी मंत्री दिनेश प्रताप सिंह के सामने मामला उठने के बाद डा. पुष्कर यादव पर सीएमओ ने केस दर्ज कराया।

स्वास्थ्य विभाग की टीम अभी जांच कर रही है। अधिवक्ता एसके झा ने बिहार व यूपी राज्य

मानवाधिकार आयोग व राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में तीन अलग-अलग याचिका दायर की थी, इसपर सुनवाई करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग की ओर से यह पत्र लिखा है। इस मामले में पांच मार्च को आयोग के समक्ष मामले में अगली सुनवाई को होगी। मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एसके झा ने बताया कि मामले की गंभीरता से निष्पक्ष जांच होनी चाहिए। सीएमओ डा. सुरेश पटारिया ने बताया कि इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। हास्पिटल का आइडी निलंबित है। तीन महीने में भर्ती रोगियों व खाते की जांच चल रही है।



पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे

ई-निविदा संख्या: उप मु० इ० -नि०-1-जी के पी-ई
पी सी - 4 -2024 खुलने की तिथि: 18.02.2025

शुद्धि पत्र संख्या-5

कार्य का नाम :- "इंजीनियरिंग, प्रोक्योरमेंट एवं निर्माण (ईपीसी) निविदा के माध्यम से पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के आनंदनगर-घुघली नई सिंगल बी.जी. रेलवे लाइन परियोजना के अंतर्गत घुघली (रहित)-महराजगंज (सहित) section (लम्बाई 24.5 किमी) में नई सिंगल ब्रॉड गेज लाइन के सिविल इंजीनियरिंग कार्यों, विद्युतीकरण कार्यों और सिग्नलिंग कार्यों को



आयुष्मान फर्जीवाड़ा : स्वास्थ्य निदेशक से जवाब तलब

मानवाधिकार आयोग ने अधिवक्ता एसके झा की याचिका पर मांगा जवाब, बिना बीमारी मरीजों के ऑपरेशन का मामला

संवाद न्यूज एजेंसी

पडरौना। यूपी व बिहार के कई निजी अस्पतालों में आयुष्मान भारत योजना में फर्जीवाड़ा अब महकमे के लिए गले की हड्डी बन गया है। बिना बीमारी के ही मरीजों का ऑपरेशन कर सरकार को चूना लगाने के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग ने राज्य के स्वास्थ्य निदेशक से पत्र लिखकर जवाब मांगा है। स्वास्थ्य निदेशक से चार मार्च तक रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है।

शहर के जटहां रोड पर नव जीवन ज्योति हॉस्पिटल में फर्जी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आयुष्मान योजना के तहत ऑपरेशन करने का वीडियो वायरल हुआ था। इस मामले में सीएमओ ने जांच बैठा दी और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री तक मामला पहुंच गया। जिले के प्रभारी मंत्री दिनेश प्रताप सिंह तक मामला पहुंचने के बाद डॉ. पुष्कर यादव पर सीएमओ ने केस दर्ज कराया है। स्वास्थ्य विभाग की टीम अभी जांच कर रही है।

अधिवक्ता एसके झा ने बिहार



नवजीवन ज्योति हॉस्पिटल। संवाद

व यूपी राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग तथा राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में तीन अलग-अलग याचिका दायर की थी, इसपर सुनवाई करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग की ओर से यह पत्र लिखा गया है। पांच मार्च को आयोग के समक्ष मामले में अगली सुनवाई को होगी।

मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एसके झा ने बताया कि इस पूरे फर्जीवाड़ा के सरगना का मुखिया डॉ. पुष्कर यादव है, इसकी गिरफ्तार अविलंब होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जबतक डॉ.



पुष्कर यादव की गिरफ्तारी नहीं होगी, तब तक निष्पक्ष जांच नहीं हो सकती है।

इस मामले में सीएमओ सुरेश पटारिया ने बताया कि इस तरह की कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

प्रभारी मंत्री के सामने मामला उठने के बाद स्वास्थ्य विभाग जांच को बता रही गोपनीय

पडरौना। बिहार के फर्जी जांच रिपोर्ट पर आयुष्मान योजना के तहत नवजीवन ज्योति हॉस्पिटल में होने वाले ऑपरेशन के मामले में स्वास्थ्य विभाग की जांच टीम अभी किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सकी है।

वायरल वीडियो और आयुष्मान योजना के तहत हुए मरीजों के ऑपरेशन की जांच सांचीस एजेंसी ने शुरू की है, हालांकि स्वास्थ्य विभाग के जिम्मेदार कुछ बताने से परहेज कर रहे हैं और जांच को गोपनीय बता रहे हैं। वहीं, अब तक आरोपी डॉक्टर की गिरफ्तारी भी नहीं हो सकी है।

नवजीवन ज्योति हॉस्पिटल की संचालिका कुसुम यादव हैं। इनके पति डॉ. पुष्कर यादव समेत कई डॉक्टर यहां पर इलाज करते हैं। यह अस्पताल आयुष्मान योजना में भी चर्चानित था। पांच दिन पूर्व सोशल मीडिया पर एक वीडियो वायरल हुआ, जिसमें डॉ. पुष्कर यादव दलालों से बातचीत में कह रहे हैं कि

गिरफ्तार नहीं हो सका आरोपी डॉक्टर, किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंची जांच

पेशाब के रास्ते से यूरेटर में पथरी का टुकड़ा डाल दिया जाएगा और ऑपरेशन कर आयुष्मान योजना से रकम ले ली जाएगी। इसकी रिपोर्ट बिहार प्रांत के बगहा के अल्ट्रासाउंड सेंटर पर तैयार की जा रही है।

वीडियो वायरल होने के बाद सीएमओ ने जांच के लिए डिप्टी सीएमओ डॉ. अवधेश कुशवाहा के नेतृत्व में टीम गठित की। इस मामले में दो दिनों से टीम जांच कर रही थी और मामले की लीपापोती में जुटी थी। शुक्रवार को जिले के प्रभारी मंत्री दिनेश प्रताप सिंह कुशीनगर आए थे, उनके सामने यह मामला उठा तो उन्होंने सीएमओ को फटकार लगाई तो आनन-फानन में उन्होंने पडरौना कोतवाली में तहरीर दी। सीएमओ ने डॉक्टर पर केस दर्ज कराया।

76th Republic Day of India celebrated in Yangon

<https://elevenmyanmar.com/news/76th-republic-day-of-india-celebrated-in-yangon>

The 76th Republic Day of India was celebrated on January 27 at 6 PM at the Wyndham Grand Hotel in Mingaladon Township, Yangon Region.

The event was attended by high-ranking officials, including Union Minister of the Office of the Prime Minister who is also the member of the State Administration Council General Tin Aung San, and his spouse; Union Minister of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations, Dr. Kan Zaw; Yangon Region Chief Minister, U Soe Thein; Chairperson of the Myanmar **National Human Rights Commission**, U Paw Lwin Sein; senior military officers; ambassadors and chargé d'affaires from foreign embassies in Yangon; military attachés; United Nations representatives, and invited guests.

Additionally, Editor-in-Chief of Eleven Media Group, U Kyaw Zaw Lin, also attended the ceremony.

The event commenced with a warm welcome extended to the distinguished guests by the Ambassador of India to Myanmar Mr. Abhay Thakur, and his spouse, along with military attachés and officials. The guests reciprocated with floral tributes.

Following this, the national anthems of Myanmar and India were played to officially open the ceremony. A video presentation showcased the state of bilateral cooperation between India and Myanmar.

The Indian Ambassador, delivered a welcome speech, followed by a symbolic cake-cutting ceremony to commemorate the 76th Republic Day of India. The ceremony was conducted by the Deputy Prime Minister, General Tin Aung San, and his spouse, alongside the Indian Ambassador and his spouse.

The celebration continued with cultural performances, featuring traditional Indian dances by Indian cultural groups in Yangon. The event concluded with a group photo session involving government officials and embassy representatives. Guests were then treated to traditional Indian cuisine, marking the end of the festive occasion.

Globalisation, courts and Constitution

<https://thesouthfirst.com/opinion/globalisation-courts-and-constitution/>

The need to look at the development of a vicious elitism within the interstices of our societies should not be forgotten in the high-pitched rhetoric against imperialism or neo-imperialism, which perforce appears to be an external agent, at most supported or aided by local collaborators.

Published Jan 28, 2025 | 12:00 PM Updated Jan 28, 2025 | 12:00 PM

As India celebrates her 75th anniversary of becoming a republic, the concerns around attempts to change the core values of our Constitution is growing louder. South First is presenting a three-part series of articles from late K Balagopal, one of modern India's foremost original thinkers. His views on the Constitution remain relevant even today. This is the last part of the series. Read the first part here, and the second part here.

Globalisation is not just a policy. It is a mindset. When we look at it as a policy we look for the forces behind it, the World Bank, the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the US, the powerful Transnational Corporations, and their collaborators among India's capitalists.

But when we look at it as a mindset, we need to analyse the growth in our own societies of tendencies against equality, welfare, rights of the disadvantaged, community rights, etc.

The need to look at the development of a vicious elitism within the interstices of our societies should not be forgotten in the high-pitched rhetoric against imperialism or neo-imperialism, which perforce appears to be an external agent, at most supported or aided by local collaborators.

Loud protest against an external enemy will create an ephemeral impression of a comfortable unity, but the really difficult task may well lie amongst us.

Fight against Hindutva

This is why the fight against Hindutva carries an importance that goes beyond the need to protect the rights of minorities. In India, it is the Sangh Parivar's Hindutva that constitutes the philosophical underpinning of the socially regressive viciousness of thought that is fast seeping into social consciousness.

It is this frame of mind that laps up the policy prescriptions of the World Bank and the US, and offers easy entry to the predators of the world. The ruthlessness of corporate capitalism meets with an inviting ruthlessness of thought, whose contours need to be

mapped out in greater detail than the tendency to concentrate on the “political economy” that Globalisation would allow.

Given the important role that the law and law courts play in our society in endowing ideas in the public realm with legitimacy, the courts could have, if they had chosen to, played a role in creating a bulwark of social consciousness against regressive ideological tendencies in the realm of social and political policy-making.

In saying this, one is not implying that courts should have gone out of their way to do so, for such a demand, which is sometimes unthinkingly made by otherwise right-thinking people, can be quite dangerous.

The courts are the least accountable of all modern institutions to public opinion, and the less discretion they are allowed the better, in general. What one is saying is that if the courts had developed a comprehensive interpretative framework suitable to the Indian Constitution, there are enough positive values in that document to infer a social-economic policy imperative based on equity and welfare as binding on anyone who rules India.

That would have played a useful role in delegitimising regressive social ideologies and in checking the ease with which globalisation is being palmed off as a valid policy alternative by the governments of this country.

Legitimising regressive policy tendencies

The courts have not played this role, and on the contrary, they are often seen taking the lead in legitimising regressive policy tendencies, which is no accident, for they are part of society and not above it.

But it will not put a full stop there, as radical analysis frequently tends to do. When we are asking the courts to play a certain role in upholding such positive values as the Constitution with all its limitations embodies, we are not pleading for a favour, but in effect demanding that the courts protect the positive achievements of past social struggles and reform processes, which is a moral burden cast upon those endowed with the authority to shape and guide society.

They are trustees of the achievements of the past, and they owe it to the future to execute the trust in the right spirit. It is not their private affair to be dealt with as they please.

The unfortunate absence of a moral imperative (generally dismissed as neo-Kantian incursions) in radical and progressive thought, in general, has allowed this betrayal of trust to go unchallenged, reduced as it is to the inevitable consequence of ineluctable class interests.

Even when Indian courts took a progressive view of their role, they did so without evolving a jurisprudence suited to the aspirations underlying the positive dimension of making the Indian Constitution.

Thus when the Supreme Court decided to defend land reforms, it did so by relying on the medieval English notion of eminent domain – that the Sovereign has superior right over everybody's landed property and can take it over for what it regards as public purposes – instead of seeking guidance from Article 39(b) of the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution, which says that governance of the country shall ensure that ownership and control of the country's material resources is so distributed as to subserve the common good.

The notion of eminent domain has worked havoc with the livelihood rights of Adivasis; their habitat is reserved for others for 'public' purposes by the prerogative of the Sovereign.

Similarly, when the Supreme Court wanted to prevent the government from handing over natural resources to private interests to the detriment of the needs of the people whose source of life and livelihood it is, it relied on an equally ancient notion, the Public Trust Doctrine of Roman Law, and not the right to adequate livelihood (Article 39(a)) as a component of the right to life (Article 21) (Kuldip Singh in the Kamal Nath Motel case where a minister's attempt to divert the Beas river to facilitate the construction of his Motel was struck down).

Understanding of law by courts

There are two things that I do not wish to be mistaken to be saying: that all foreign principles of law are bad and that our courts have never looked at the Preamble and Part IV (the Directive Principles of State Policy) of the Indian Constitution.

As for the first, I believe that there is something called human civilisation over and above particular civilisations, which receives its value inputs from various sources.

These values are articulated to novel situations and find re-interpretation in diverse contexts and are enriched thereby. Any absolute divide between 'foreign' and 'Indian' would cripple civilisation, and would be unhistorical anyway.

I am only objecting to the underlying assumptions as to the valid sources of law as understood by our courts. If ancient Roman legal institutions can be a valid source of law, why not the practices of contemporary tribal communities?

If principles of Anglo-Saxon common law can be relied upon as sources of interpretation, why not the value framework generated by the aspirations of India's

freedom struggle and the social struggles/reform processes that paralleled it, which are to some extent embodied in the Preamble and Part IV of the Constitution?

As for the second, it is true that somewhat belatedly the Indian courts came round to the view that the Preamble and Part IV of the Constitution are also sources of interpretation.

But the precise sense has never been made clear and the development of this principle has been most haphazard. The conservative component of mainstream Indian jurisprudence is well developed and is daily enriched, if one may use that expression, by judgements that pour out of our courtrooms.

The cautiously left-liberal component, whose ablest exponent was Gajendragadkar, is equally well-developed and lives alongside the conservative component in some degree of disharmony.

The more radical interpretations, attempted in the late seventies and early eighties of the last century by the likes of VR Krishna Iyer, PN Bhagwati, etc., remained a hit-and-run effort which never permeated the mainstream of adjudication.

One reason is that it was attempted for only a short while, another is that it was attempted by only a few judges, but the least excusable reason is that it lacked philosophical depth.

VR Krishna Iyer is the most widely known exponent of this radical effort and is justly respected for his contribution to making Indian law (especially labour law and prison law) more humane.

Nor can it even remotely be suggested that he was a judicial polemicist lacking in learning, but it is difficult to deduce any jurisprudential theory or philosophy from his judgements or writings. Or even the view that no theory or philosophy of jurisprudence is possible within the confines of the present legal system, a view that a radical thinker may conceivably take.

Undoing radical interpretation of the law

Over the last ten years, the courts have been gradually undoing what little the radical interpretation of the law achieved in the short while it was attempted.

Perhaps even the left-liberal interpretation may not survive long, once the judges of the present generation get over the awe in which some of its exponents are held.

We often blame politicians as the principal enemies of popular interests, but it is politicians sitting in legislatures that become lawmakers, and India's lawmakers have undone very few laws in the last decade in the interest of global capital.

All said and done politicians need votes, are constantly in the public gaze through the media, and nobody thinks twice before sitting on a dharna against politicians and the laws they make.

It is the judiciary, which is protected on all three counts, that has been at the forefront of taking the law back. Few people realise that law is not just what legislatures make, but that plus what the Courts make of it.

It is the second component of the law that is being taken back faster than the first. It is not that there are no dissenting voices left or that the regression is uniform and across the board. The story is not so simple as that. But the regression has set in as a trend and is likely to gain speed in the coming days.

Labour Unions are agitated over the proposal of the Second Labour Commission that the power given by Sec 10(1) of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act to the government to prohibit engagement of contract labour in notified areas should be taken away.

Parliament has not yet done so, and the only state legislature to have done so through a state amendment is that of the World Bank's darling, Andhra Pradesh. But five judges of the Supreme Court have unanimously interpreted the provisions of that Act in such a way that Section 10(1) is as good as taken away.

They have done this in two ways: The procedure to be followed for imposing the prohibition has been interpreted in such a way that it would be impractical to undertake the effort.

Two, no incentive is left to workers to demand such prohibition since the court has held that if the workers continue to be engaged through a contractor even after the prohibition, they do not become regular employees.

In fact, their position probably becomes worse on prohibition: since the engagement of contractors is prohibited, they cannot be described as contract labour, nor can they be described as regular workers because the Supreme Court has said they are not.

Equal pay for equal work

Equal pay for equal work is a principle that was read into the fundamental right of equality before the law by O Chinnappa Reddy in the heyday of the expansive interpretation of fundamental rights by reading the directive principles into them.

A driver of the police department came before the court claiming that he should be paid the scale of drivers in government service and not that of a police constable, whereas

his employer said that he may be doing the job of driving but he was recruited as a police constable and so he would be paid only a constable's salary.

Chinnappa Reddy observed that whatever name may be given to him if in fact he is appointed to a driver's job he must be paid the same scale as other drivers in government service since equal pay for equal work is seen to be a fundamental right when Article 14 (a fundamental right) is read in the light of Article 39(d) (a directive principle).

Parliament never tried to undo this judgement by legislative means, but the Supreme Court has whittled it down so much without over-ruling it that it is as good as taken away.

As V Sujatha Manohar (who later became a member of the **National Human Rights Commission**) said in the judgement that delivered the final blow, it is true that equal pay for equal work is a right, but that principle is not easy to apply because there are "inherent difficulties in comparing the work done by different people in different organisations".

There may be differences in qualifications, nature of work, and "various other considerations that have bearing on the efficient performance of a job".

The matter is therefore best "left to be evaluated and determined by an expert body", which will of course be constituted by the employer. So in practice, a case seeking equal pay for equal work can succeed only rarely as the law stands today, but the fine principle remains intact.

It would have been more honest to declare that the view taken by O Chinnappa Reddy was wrong, for the work of the driver of a police inspector is certainly not identical to that of a tahsildar. At any rate, a court cannot say if it is. So why should all government drivers be paid the same salary?

Discussions on reservation

AS Anand is today Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission. He is the author of another such significant reversal. This time it was VR Krishna Iyer's judgement in the matter of reservations.

Krishna Iyer had said that if a community of people are able to show that they are socially and educationally backwards, they can seek reservations as a matter of right.

In saying so he relied on an accepted principle of administrative law, namely that if a power is given for a public purpose, then there is a duty attached to that power.

Since the giving of reservations is a public purpose, the power to do so carries with it the duty to provide reservations when a case is made out that the community is socially and educationally backwards.

AS Anand, presiding over a larger bench did not say anything about that principle, nor could he say anything, but declared that Krishna Iyer was wrong in holding that reservations can be demanded as a right.

However backwards a community may be, and however obvious that may be to everyone, the community will get preferential treatment only if the government thinks so, and it cannot ask for it as a matter of right.

Prior to and up to 1990, the courts took the view that when public property is made over to a private person or persons, except only in cases where it is given for the benefit of the socially disadvantaged sections, the government should get the best price possible.

Public auction has been favoured by the courts as the proper method of disposing of public property, not only because only then all interested parties would get the chance to purchase it, but also because that alone would fetch the best possible price for the state. The underlying principle is that it is impermissible that private persons are enriched at public expense.

BALCO privatisation case

In the BALCO privatisation case, the BALCO Employees Union raised precisely this objection, namely that the valuation of the company's property was incorrect, and that the property was being made over cheap to private interests.

A public auction was held and the highest bidder took the company, but the base valuation was very low. The Supreme Court said that it would not look into the correctness of the valuation but only whether the lawful procedure for valuation was followed.

If the lawful procedure was followed, then no complaint would be entertained by the courts about the public property being sold off cheaply to private parties, said BN Kirpal, the then Chief Justice of India.

It is known in fact that BALCO was sold off very cheap, and the book value method of valuation being adopted in the disinvestment process will result in all such concerns being sold off dirt cheap. The BALCO judgement has forestalled the invocation of judicial intervention in all such cases to come.

The government of India must have heaved a sigh of relief when it saw the judgement, for they are interested in getting rid of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) as quickly as

possible, and do not mind selling them cheap to purchasers who will sell off the land as real estate, and the rest as scrap, and make a tidy profit.

It is difficult to believe that the judges of the Supreme Court were not aware of this. They were and did not mind. They increasingly share the mindset that want to see the PSUs in the dustbin as soon as possible.

In fact, the BALCO judgement and the judgement in the Narmada Bachao Andolan case (both of them delivered by the same judge, BN Kirpal) put paid to hopes that the Supreme Court would stand by the policy prescriptions of the Constitution in the face of neo-liberal development and Globalisation.

It is worth stressing once again that one is not asking the courts to lay down the country's policies. There can be nothing more dangerous than putting that privilege in the hands of an unelected elite such as judges.

One is only asking them to do their job by the Constitution since we do have a Constitution that reflects democratic aspirations in its more positive parts.

Courts' interference in policy decisions

It is somewhat strange to hear judges say, as they said in the BALCO case, that courts will not go into the correctness of government policies unless somebody's legal or Constitutional rights are violated.

It is as if the Indian Constitution has nothing to say about policies, but only about rights and authority. Article 37 makes it clear that the Directive Principles of State Policy (set out in Part IV of the Constitution) are 'fundamental to the governance of the country'.

This is the same thing as saying that Part IV gives the Constitutional policy framework for the governance of India. Of course, the same Article says that the Directive Principles are not justiciable.

But that only means that no court can direct the government to forthwith implement the Directive Principles. That is not the same thing as saying that the courts cannot stop the government from moving in a direction contrary to those principles.

This is in fact one vantage point from which a jurisprudence appropriate to the Indian Constitution could have evolved: Guiding the movement towards, and interdicting any movement away from, the goals and ideals of the Preamble and Part IV of the Constitution could have been made the fulcrum of interpretation in such a jurisprudence.

Instead, the weaker alternative of interpreting fundamental rights in the light of Part IV was chosen, and that too was discarded before long.

And so the Supreme Court says in the BALCO case that economic policy decisions of the government cannot be struck down by the courts unless there is a violation of some law or the Constitution, unmindful of the complaint that the underlying policy itself is against the Constitution.

Much the same was said by the same judge, BN Kirpal, in the Narmada Bachao Andolan case, namely that in matters of policy decisions, courts will not interfere except where some statutory rights are violated.

This is nothing but a total abdication of the Constitutional obligation of the courts, namely to ensure that policy options lie within the framework of the goals of governance set by the Constitution.

The obligation was never interpreted in full but at least a beginning was made in the direction in the late seventies and early eighties of the 20th century, when it was declared that fundamental rights are to be interpreted in the light of the directive principles.

But that wisdom is being unlearned in the 21st century because judges are as sanguine as the rest of the country's elite about the paradise that 'development' promises those who have adequate purchasing power.

Public Interest Litigation

Public Interest Litigation (PIL), another device invented in the eighties to enable the articulation of public issues before judicial forums, has been devalued a lot in the last few years. In the BALCO case, it was declared that "Public interest litigation was not meant to be a weapon to challenge the financial or economic decisions which are taken by the government in exercise of their administrative power."

And: "The decision to disinvest and the implementation thereof is purely an administrative decision relating to the economic policy of the state and challenge to the same at the instance of a busybody cannot fall within the parameters of public interest litigation."

It was further prescribed that public interest litigation "was meant to secure justice for the poor and the weaker sections of society who are not in a position to protect their own interests."

The court appears to have forgotten that one of the most famous public interest cases was the 'Judges transfer case' which was filed by some advocates questioning the policy of transfer of judges from one high court to another.

Judges are by no means incapable of protecting their interests nor do they belong to the 'poor and weaker sections'. And their transfer is a 'purely administrative decision relating to state policy'.

Yet the case was entertained as a public interest case and detailed orders were given circumscribing the power of the executive in the matter of transfer of high court judges.

It was always understood that there are two circumstances in which someone not directly affected by an act of the government or governmental instrumentalities can move the courts in public interest: One, where it affects voiceless people who are unable to come before the court; and two, where the damage caused is not to a particular person or group of persons but to society as a whole, to fundamental principles of governance, etc.

It is for the second reason that environmentalists were permitted to move the court against pollution caused to the Taj Mahal by the Mathura Refinery, or the mala fide exercise of power by which Union minister Kamal Nath obtained permission to divert the course of the Beas river in order to accommodate the construction of his motel.

BALCO employees similarly wanted the courts to prevent the unwarranted sale of an employment-generating Public Sector Undertaking to private parties, that too at a throw-away price.

How do they suddenly become busybodies? If this principle is consistently applied, the lawyer-activist MC Mehta, the busiest body of them all, will no longer be able to file all those environmental cases that have made him justly famous.

No judicial interference in state projects

The BALCO judgement lays down one more fatal restriction on public interest litigants. It says that when projects or schemes taken up by the Government are challenged in a public interest case, ex-parte stay or injunction can be granted only on condition that in the event that the case is dismissed, the petitioner shall reimburse the entire cost.

Now, it can be nobody's case that stay of projects should be given for the asking, but to make reimbursement – which is absolutely impossible for any private citizen or group of citizens – in the event of dismissal of the case a pre-condition is to throttle public interest challenges to even the most undesirable and irrational projects.

A challenge to a project that does not ask for a stay would be meaningless because once the execution is complete no court will direct its reversal. But since success depends upon the vagaries of adjudication, which are by no means slight, no one can be sure of success beforehand.

In effect, the Supreme Court has said that there will be no judicial interference in any project involving capital outlay undertaken by the state. This non-interference by the judiciary is what the rulers of the country have wanted from the time the reform process started, and now they have it.

Indeed, in the days when public interest litigation was most enthusiastically received by the courts, there was talk among the political class that a law should be passed prohibiting or at least limiting it. They could not pick up the courage to do so, but the Supreme Court has come to their aid.

Civil and political rights

Civil and political rights is another area where the courts have in recent times exhibited an inclination to let the intolerance of democratic rights characteristic of social and political elites in the 'reforms' mood get the better of liberal judicial wisdom.

The Kerala High Court wrote a political dissertation in the name of a judgement declaring that giving a call for a *bandh*, even if it is not accompanied explicitly or implicitly by threat of coercion, is unconstitutional.

When the CPI(M) carried that judgement to the Supreme Court, MB Shah scripted the briefest possible judgement in a civil liberties case, extracting sentences from the Kerala High Court's judgement and expressing his agreement with their contents.

No matter that everybody is aware that just as there are instances where coercion is used to enforce *bandhs* – that is a penal offence, and it required no pronouncement from the Supreme Court to proscribe such coercion – there are instances when people spontaneously express their collective protest or sympathy by observing a *bandh*. How can such a peaceful collective act of protection be unconstitutional?

The same judge went on to say in the lawyers' strike case that lawyers should not go on strike under any circumstance. Again, he was the one who wrote the judgement in the Tamil Nadu employees case, expressing appreciation of the Jayalalithaa government for having come down with an iron fist upon the striking employees, and declaring that employees have neither a legal nor an equitable right to go on strike.

All that one understands from these judgements is that MB Shah, the person, who dislikes strikes. He is entitled to his views but he has no more business than you or I to declare his views to be the law of the land on slipshod reasoning merely because he holds a position which permits him to lay down the law.

But what is germane for the present is that even before the executive, which is vary of the hindrance civil rights of citizens can cause to its economic reforms project, has

thought seriously of banning democratic protest, the Supreme Court has started doing so inch by inch.

Workers' unions

The managements of industrial establishments have generally been averse to 'outside' leadership of unions. Unions consisting of their own workers are so much easier to handle.

However, the law recognises the need to permit workers to have non-workers with experience in trade union activity as executive members of unions to represent them effectively in industrial disputes.

The Industrial Disputes Act and the Trade Union Act permit outsiders to the tune of not more than 50 percent to be in the executive of a Union.

Managements have put up with the law, however reluctantly, though they have been grumbling for a change in the law. Lawmakers (the politicians whom we abuse day in and day out) have not responded to them, but the Supreme Court went out of its way to declare that non-workers cannot represent workers in an industrial dispute.

That the judges knowingly did something that they knew they had no power to do – pass orders contrary to the law – is an indication of how impatient they are that the polity be done with the backward, outdated notions that defined popular politics in much of the 20th century – and, unfortunately for their impatience, in the Constitution itself.

“Tough” criminal law is another felt requirement of India's elite these days. They are aware that the socioeconomic policies they are following and the constant humiliation the minorities are being subjected to are likely to lead to unrest.

In any case, the days when they tolerated liberal principles of criminal investigation, detention and trial are irrevocably gone. But even here, judges are exhibiting a more harsh temperament than the legislators.

Terrorist & Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA) was replaced by the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA), which is harsher in that some new provisions have been added but a slight improvement in that some of the old provisions have been relaxed a little.

But what is striking is that the Criminal Law Amendment Bill proposed by the Law Commission in between is harsher than the POTA that was finally enacted.

The Law Commission was at that time headed by BP Jeevan Reddy, a retired Supreme Court Judge who can be put in the left-liberal category rather than the conservative category.

Replacement for the criminal law

A comprehensive replacement for the criminal law handed down to us by the British, to ensure that every guilty person shall be punished, is in the making.

The draft of suggestions prepared by VS Malimath, retired High Court Chief Justice (of the Kerala and Karnataka High Courts) and former Member of the National Human Rights Commission is as bad as it could be.

One of its most objectionable proposals is that witnesses should be tied down to the first statement they give to the police in the course of the investigation.

Either they stick to it and send the accused to jail or they themselves mandatorily go to jail for speaking contrary to the statement given by them to the police.

This gives extraordinary power to the police. They can shape any criminal trial the way they please and get a conviction. This particular suggestion has now been acted upon by the Union Law Ministry and a bill is now placed before Parliament.

The bill drafted by the bureaucrats of the Ministry and to be passed by the legislators (the much-abused politicians) is however a slight improvement over the suggestions of the retired high court Chief Justice, and former Member of the National Human Rights Commission: It says that the statement made to the police in the course of an investigation should be got recorded before a judicial magistrate, and only then it will bind the witness in the sense that if the witness resiles from it he/she will be prosecuted.

But even here the mandatory prosecution is relaxed to let the trial Court decide on the need to prosecute the witness. This may still leave scope for abuse by the police if they are determined to 'get a conviction' by coercing witnesses, but it is an improvement over what VS Malimath proposed.

Directive Principles of the Constitution

To get back to where I began, this regression not only affects the protection the courts can offer to the rights of the people but also inaugurates a process of legitimising the ideas underlying the economic reform process.

That "the court said so" continues to be an important proof of the truth of ideas in popular consciousness in our country. This damage is more insidious than the direct damage done by the refusal of the courts to intervene in particular policy changes, but its importance is as great.

Addressing the Constituent Assembly on the occasion of placing the draft Constitution before it for discussion and approval, Ambedkar said something very prescient about the Directive Principles of the Constitution.

Their utility had been questioned by some members who variously held them to be mere window-dressing without any stock behind them, or worse still a fraud on the people.

Ambedkar had his own personal views about what the Constitution should give the people as a matter of right. But accepting the Constitution as drafted with all its limitations, he explained:

Who should be in power is left to be determined by the people, as it must be, if the system is to satisfy the tests of democracy. But whoever captures power will not be free to do what he likes with it. In the exercise of it, he will have to respect these Instruments of Instructions, which are called Directive Principles. He cannot ignore them. He may not have to answer for their breach in a Court of law. But he will certainly have to answer for them before the electorate at election time. What great value these directive principles possess will be realised better when the forces of the right contrive to capture power.

Prescient words, indeed. However, for the value that Ambedkar spoke of to be realised, the courts should have, by means of interpretative devices, modified Ambedkar's view in one respect: if not for breach, then certainly for moving in the teeth of the Directive Principles, the courts should have empowered themselves to force those in power to answer in a court of law too, and not merely at election time.

We are bound to live under the limitations of the Constitution, but we are equally obliged to stretch its limits to the extent possible to incorporate as much as we can of the best aspirations that underlie it.

This applies to the courts as much as to all who function by the Constitution. A rather uncertain beginning was made in that direction about 25 years ago and abandoned thereafter.

Today the 'forces of the right' – and I don't mean just the BJP – have 'contrived to capture power'. But it appears they have captured the courts too in substantial measure.

That fact is not yet universal, and contrary voices continue to be heard from the courts including the Supreme Court, once in a while, but only once in a while.

One has no prescription for salvaging matters, but a continuous critique of the courts, as vigorous and uncompromising as the critique we subject the other wings of the state to, is a must. For the weak-kneed, a word of encouragement: all criticism of the courts is not contempt, and even if it is, the maximum punishment they can give you for contempt of court is only six months' simple imprisonment.

Kushinagar News: मानवाधिकार आयोग ने लिया संज्ञान, हेल्थ डायरेक्टर से जवाब तलब

<https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/kushinagar/human-rights-commission-took-cognizance-sought-reply-from-health-director-kushinagar-news-c-205-1-deo1003-131096-2025-01-29>

संवाद न्यूज एजेंसी, कुशीनगर Updated Wed, 29 Jan 2025 12:26 AM IST

पडरौना। यूपी व बिहार के कई निजी अस्पतालों में आयुष्मान भारत योजना में फर्जीवाड़ा अब महकमे के लिए गले की हड्डी बनने लगा है। बिना बीमारी के ही मरीजों का ऑपरेशन कर सरकार को चूना लगाने के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग ने राज्य के स्वास्थ्य निदेशक से पत्र लिखकर जवाब मांगा है। स्वास्थ्य निदेशक से चार मार्च तक रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है।

शहर के जटहां रोड पर नव जीवन ज्योति हॉस्पिटल में फर्जी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आयुष्मान योजना के तहत ऑपरेशन करने का वीडियो वायरल हुआ था। इस मामले में सीएमओ ने जांच बैठा दी और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री तक मामला पहुंच गया। जिले के प्रभारी मंत्री दिनेश प्रताप सिंह तक मामला पहुंचने के बाद डॉ. पुष्कर यादव पर सीएमओ ने केस दर्ज कराया है। स्वास्थ्य विभाग की टीम अभी जांच कर रही है। अधिवक्ता एसके झा ने बिहार व यूपी राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग तथा **राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग** में तीन अलग-अलग याचिका दायर की थी, इसपर सुनवाई करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग की ओर से यह पत्र लिखा गया है। पांच मार्च को आयोग के समक्ष मामले में अगली सुनवाई को होगी। मानवाधिकार अधिवक्ता एसके झा ने बताया कि इस पूरे फर्जीवाड़ा के सरगना का मुखिया डॉ. पुष्कर यादव है, इसकी गिरफ्तार अविलंब होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि जबतक डॉ. पुष्कर यादव की गिरफ्तारी नहीं होगी, तब तक निष्पक्ष जांच नहीं हो सकती है।

Mystery Deepens Over Deaths in Jammu and Kashmir's Rajouri: Organophosphorus Poisoning Suspected

<https://www.ibtimes.co.in/mystery-deepens-over-deaths-jammu-kashmirs-rajouri-organophosphorus-poisoning-suspected-878670>

Seventeen mysterious deaths in J&K's Badhaal village over the past 52 days have left authorities and health experts scrambling for answers. While no new cases have been reported, speculation points to organophosphorus poisoning as a potential cause.

By Dinesh Manhotra

January 28, 2025 10:29 IST

While no fresh case of mysterious illness has been reported in the ill-fated Badhaal village of Jammu and Kashmir's Rajouri district, medical experts are still working to identify the reasons behind the mysterious deaths of 17 individuals in the village over the last 52 days.

Three sisters, who were undergoing treatment at Government Medical College (GMC) Jammu and Shri Maharaja Gulab Singh (SMGS) Hospital Jammu, have recovered and were discharged by the doctors. On January 23, four individuals, including the three sisters, were shifted to hospitals from Badhaal village.

The sisters, aged between 16 and 22, were first admitted to the Government Medical College (GMC), Rajouri, from where were later airlifted to Jammu for advanced treatment.

Another critically ill patient, Javid Ahmad (24), was referred to PGI Chandigarh from GMC Rajouri, where his condition improved. All four patients were close relatives of the three families that lost members to the mysterious illness.

Petition already filed in NHRC

RTI Activist Raman Sharma has already urged the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to intervene in the ongoing health crisis in Badhaal village. Sharma has filed a formal petition to the NHRC which has been allotted diary number 1614/IN/2025. In the petition, besides other demands, he has requested the commission to issue directions to the Union Health Ministry to assist the Jammu and Kashmir government in addressing the health crisis.

The petition also demands immediate financial compensation for the grieving families, who are struggling emotionally and financially after these devastating losses. Sharma

has stressed the need for medical and psychological support for the survivors, especially vulnerable children and the elderly.

The plea highlights the urgency of NHRC's involvement to expedite the investigation into the cause of these deaths, ensuring transparency and accountability. Sharma has also urged the NHRC to recommend preventive measures to avoid such tragedies in the future, including regular testing of water sources, awareness campaigns on chemical safety, and improved healthcare infrastructure in rural areas.

Although authorities remain tight-lipped about the exact cause of the mysterious deaths of 17 persons from thirteen children, some reports quoting health officials suggest that organophosphorus poisoning might be the culprit, as patients responded positively to atropine injections—a standard antidote for organophosphate poisoning.

Reports quoting a senior doctor indicated that atropine was initially administered to two patients for heart rate management, and both showed significant improvement. This prompted speculation that organophosphorus poisoning could be the likely cause. However, the doctor cautioned against jumping to conclusions, as official reports from top laboratories are still awaited.

Organophosphorus poisoning occurs due to exposure to organophosphates, a class of chemicals commonly used in pesticides, herbicides, and nerve agents. Exposure can happen through ingestion, inhalation, or skin contact.

Common symptoms include excessive saliva and tears, vomiting, diarrhea, small pupils, sweating, muscle tremors, and confusion.

The Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) report from Chandigarh, which could provide critical insights, is expected within 2–3 days.

Member NITI Aayog chaired a high-level meeting

Reports indicate that a member of NITI Aayog Dr. V K Paul chaired a high-level virtual meeting to review the ongoing management strategy and identify the root cause of the mysterious deaths. The aim of the meeting was to bring together national and local expertise to resolve the crisis.

The meeting focused on reviewing the management strategy, identifying the root cause of the deaths, and devising measures to prevent further fatalities. Following detailed deliberations, several decisions were made, including:

Establishing a control room as a centralized point for decision-making and coordination to ensure swift responses to the crisis.

Forming technical and national-level task forces, involving experts from national and local institutions, to analyze the situation, evaluate reports, and provide recommendations.

Ensuring regular meetings of the task forces to develop a checklist for coordinated field responses and improving Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

The government will also launch a community awareness campaign in the affected areas to educate the local population on health safety measures and minimize potential risks. A death audit will be conducted to ascertain the sequence of events and root causes of the fatalities. Additionally, clinical care teams will be stationed in Rajouri with support from institutions like AIIMS and PGIMER to ensure timely interventions.

NHRC ने अपना दो सप्ताह का ऑनलाइन लघु अवधि इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम (OSTI) शुरू किया

<https://insamachar.com/nhrc-launches-its-two-week-online-short-term-internship-programme-osti/>

Posted on [28 जनवरी 2025](#)

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने 27 जनवरी, 2025 को अपना दो सप्ताह का ऑनलाइन लघु अवधि इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम (ओएसटीआई) शुरू किया। इस कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने के लिए देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों से विविध शैक्षणिक विषयों के 80 स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर के छात्रों को चुना गया है, जिसका उद्देश्य भारत में मानवाधिकारों, संबंधित कानूनों और उनके अनुप्रयोग की व्यापक समझ प्रदान करना है।

इंटरनशिप का उद्घाटन करते हुए, एनएचआरसी, भारत के सदस्य, न्यायमूर्ति (डॉ) बिद्युत रंजन सारंगी ने मानवाधिकारों की सुरक्षा के महत्व पर जोर दिया। उन्होंने भारतीय लोकाचार और संस्कृति में मानवाधिकारों के सम्मान की समृद्ध विरासत पर प्रकाश डाला जो हमारे संविधान और कानून में परिलक्षित होती है।

उन्होंने कहा कि इस इंटरनशिप कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षुओं को लोगों के अधिकारों, विशेष रूप से कमजोर समुदायों की वकालत करने के लिए सशक्त बनाना है। उन्होंने प्रशिक्षुओं से गहराई से जुड़ने, विशेषज्ञों से सीखने और अधिक न्यायपूर्ण और समतापूर्ण समाज में योगदान देने का आग्रह किया।

इससे पहले, एनएचआरसी के संयुक्त सचिव देवेन्द्र कुमार निम ने कार्यक्रम के सावधानीपूर्वक तैयार किए गए पाठ्यक्रम का अवलोकन किया, जिसमें व्याख्यान और तिहाड़ जेल जैसी संस्थाओं के आभासी दौरे शामिल हैं, जो मानवाधिकारों की वास्तविकताओं के बारे में प्रत्यक्ष जानकारी प्रदान करते हैं। उन्होंने प्रशिक्षुओं को विभिन्न गतिविधियों/प्रतियोगिताओं के बारे में भी बताया, जो मानवाधिकारों के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में उनके ज्ञान को बढ़ाएंगे। एनएचआरसी के निदेशक लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल वीरेंद्र सिंह ने धन्यवाद ज्ञापन दिया।

NHRC, India begins its two-week Online Short Term Internship Programme

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=2097083>

80 graduate and post-graduate level students from diverse academic disciplines and different parts of the country attending this programme

NHRC, India Member, Justice (Dr) Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi in his inaugural address urges them to engage deeply, learn from experts, and contribute to a more just and equitable society

The programme aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of human rights, related laws and their application in India

Posted On: 28 JAN 2025 5:50PM by PIB Delhi

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India began its two-week Online Short Term Internship Programme (OSTI) on 27th January, 2025. 80 graduate and postgraduate level students from diverse academic disciplines have been shortlisted from different parts of the country to participate in this programme, which aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of human rights, related laws and their application in India.

Inaugurating the internship, NHRC, India Member, Justice (Dr) Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi emphasised the importance of safeguarding human rights. He highlighted the rich legacy of respect for human rights in Indian ethos and culture that is reflected in our Constitution and legislation.

He said that this internship programme aims at empowering the interns to become advocates for peoples' rights, particularly for vulnerable communities. He urged the interns to engage deeply, learn from experts, and contribute to a more just and equitable society.

Before this, Shri Devendra Kumar Nim, Joint Secretary, NHRC, gave an overview of the program's meticulously designed curriculum, which includes lectures, and virtual tours of institutions like Tihar Jail to provide firsthand insights into human rights realities. He also informed the interns about the various activities/competitions which will sharpen their knowledge about the various facets of human rights. Lt Col Virender Singh, Director, NHRC, delivered the vote of thanks.

Anti-trafficking unit of Delhi Police gets BIS seal

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/anti-trafficking-unit-of-delhi-police-gets-bis-seal/articleshow/117652641.cms>

TNN | Jan 29, 2025, 12.32 AM IST

New Delhi: In the past five years, the anti-human trafficking unit (AHTU) of Delhi Police rescued 1,442 children, data compiled by police shows. It also apprehended 253 minor accused and found around 2,000 adults too.

In 2024 alone, AHTU traced 227 kidnapped minors, of which 89 were found from outside Delhi. Over 150 FIRs registered at different police stations in the city were solved with the recoveries, and over three dozen suspects were apprehended.

In a significant feat, the unit is now certified by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) after an extensive audit, said special commissioner of Police Devesh Chandra Srivastava. "Methods, procedures, processes and technicalities used by AHTU have been formalised and documented, which will be of use in the future as well," he added.

"AHTU, which comes under the crime branch, has been awarded the IS-ISO-9001:2015 certification by BIS. This recognition is a testament to the unit's exceptional work in rescuing and rehabilitating thousands of minor and missing children over the years," Delhi Police stated.

A team comprising DCP Vikram Singh, ACP Arun Chauhan and others worked on the nitty-gritty of the audit for the past two months. BIS teams carried out multiple rounds of inspection of records and interacted with officials of the unit before giving the certification.

AHTU, established in 2014, is a specialised unit that handles cases related to human trafficking, kidnapping, abduction, beggars and child labour, besides cases related to sexual abuse of children. The unit's efforts are monitored by National Human Rights Commission and Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights, besides Delhi High Court and Supreme Court of India.

"The unit conducts regular raids in red-light areas to rescue girls who were sexually abused and also targets industrial areas where minor children are forced to work as labourers. In addition, AHTU keeps a close watch on gangs involved in organised child begging, taking proactive measures to prevent this form of exploitation," special CP Srivastava said.

The unit, which worked out more than 100 writ petitions filed in Delhi High Court regarding missing children, also conducts door-to-door surveys of children's homes as part of operations such as Milap and Muskaan, verifying the identities of children and tracing their whereabouts to reunite them with their parents, he added.

ThinkEdu 2025: Feting new ideas, old wisdom

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2025/Jan/28/thinkedu-2025-feting-new-ideas-old-wisdom>

Day 1 brought together 25 speakers across 14 sessions, engaging 254 students and 150 delegates, alongside educators and thought-leaders.

NHRC Chairperson V Ramasubramanian inaugurates the 13th edition of ThinkEdu Conclave 2025 in Chennai by lighting the lamp on Monday; (from left) SASTRA University V-C S Vaidhyasubramaniam, Dinamani Editor K Vaidiyanathan, TNIE CEO Lakshmi Menon and Editorial Director Prabhu Chawla are seen Photo | P Ravikumar

Express News Service Updated on: 28 Jan 2025, 9:06 am 2 min read

CHENNAI: Impactful conversations and thought-provoking debates marked the 13th edition of the ThinkEdu Conclave held at ITC Grand Chola in Chennai on Monday. A stellar lineup of speakers, from policymakers to academicians, reflected on the contemporary challenges and opportunities in education and beyond.

The day began with a Saraswati Vandana by the students of MOP Vaishnav College for Women, followed by ceremonial lighting of the lamp. In his welcome address, Prabhu Chawla, editorial director of The New Indian Express, highlighted the legacy of ThinkEdu, presented by SASTRA University, as India's leading education conclave and underscored its commitment to fostering dialogue between modernity and traditional knowledge.

The inaugural session, moderated by Dinamani editor K Vaidiyanathan, featured Justice V Ramasubramanian, Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), who tackled the complex relationship between rights, duties, and the Indian soul.

Lok Sabha MP Shashi Tharoor, in a session moderated by senior journalist Kaveree Bamzai, decried the rising animosity between the government and opposition.

Dr Ujwala Chakradeo, V-C, SNDT Women's University, and Prof Basuthkar J Rao, V-C, University of Hyderabad, shared their insights on making campuses more inclusive. In a session moderated by Prof S Vaidhyasubramanian, UGC Chairman Mamidala Jagadesh Kumar proposed adaptive testing models and emphasised the need to align entrance exams with school curricula to reduce the reliance on coaching centres. In a forward-looking session on AI, Shekar Nair, Co-founder of Upekkha, tackled the hype and reality of AI.

The afternoon sessions shifted focus to political and cultural narratives. In 'The Culture Project: Values for the Viksit Bharatiya', Mukunda CR, joint general secretary of the RSS, advocated for a three-language policy encompassing one's mother tongue, a regional language, and a career language.

Praveen Chakravarty, Chairman, Professionals' Wing and Data Analytics, Congress, shared his vision for 'The Future of the Congress' in a session moderated by TNIE Editor Santwana Bhattacharya.

The conversation on governance continued with first-time MPs Angomcha Bimol Akoijam, Dr RN Behera, and John Brittas, who discussed the challenges of making their voices heard in Parliament.

Dr Sudha Seshayyan and Dr K Sivaprasad, in a session on doctors and engineers, stressed the need for holistic medical and technical education. Meanwhile, economist Subramanian Swamy advocated for income tax abolition and a reassessment of foreign policy. The day ended with a session featuring actor Karthi who reflected on how he embodies the characters he plays.

Day 1 brought together 25 speakers across 14 sessions, engaging 254 students and 150 delegates, alongside educators and thought-leaders. As the conclave continues on Day 2, the focus remains on shaping a future that integrates knowledge, culture, and innovation.

गिरफ्तारी फर्जी बताते हुए मानवाधिकार से शिकायत

<https://www.tarunmitra.in/state/uttar-pradesh/complaint-with-human-rights-stating-arrest-fake/article-71858>

नाका पुलिस ने दो युवकों को भेजा जेल, By Harshit On 28 Jan 2025 19:51:12

लखनऊ। रिटायर्ड आईपीएस और आजाद अधिकार सेना के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष अमिताभ ठाकुर ने लखनऊ के नाका पुलिस द्वारा नाबालिक जयदीप दुबे और अरबाज खान को फर्जी मुकदमे में फंसाए जाने के आरोपों की **राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग** में शिकायत की है।

मानवाधिकार को भेजी गई शिकायत में उन्होंने कहा है कि थाना नाका पर सब इंस्पेक्टर छत्रजीत सिंह द्वारा 25 जनवरी 2025 को दर्ज एफआईआर संख्या 16/ 2025 के अनुसार पुलिस वालों ने रात लगभग 2:30बजे आलमबाग से चारबाग रोड पर दुर्गापुरी मेट्रो स्टेशन के बाईं तरफ नगर निगम की खाली जमीन पर छह लोगों को कट्टा कारतूस के साथ चोरी करने की योजना बनाते पकड़ा।

इसके विपरीत पकड़े गए जयदीप दुबे की बहन पूजा दुबे ने अमिताभ ठाकुर को 24 जनवरी 2025 दिन के तीन सीसीटीवी रिकॉर्डिंग दिए हैं। इस रिकॉर्डिंग में जयदीप दुबे बादशाह ग्लास प्लेनेट नाका हिंडोला से समय ढाई बजे पुलिस द्वारा उठाए जा रहा दिख रहा है, जबकि दूसरे रिकॉर्डिंग में अरबाज खान बगल की एक दुकान साइन ट्रेडर से 1:45 बजे उठाया जा रहा दिखता है।

बाद में इन दोनों को अन्य चार के साथ रात में चोरी की योजना बनाते पकड़ा जाना दिखाया गया है। अमिताभ ठाकुर ने अपनी शिकायत में कहा है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस द्वारा लगातार फर्जी पुलिसिया कार्रवाई की जा रही है। उन्होंने इस मामले की तत्काल जांच करते हुए कठोर कार्रवाई की मांग की है। इस मामले में इंस्पेक्टर नाका का कहना है कि इस मामले में जांच की जायेगी।

मानवाधिकार आयोग ने UP के हेल्थ डायरेक्टर को किया तलब:बिना बीमारी सर्जरी मामले में मांगी रिपोर्ट, वकील बोले- निष्पक्ष जांच के लिए डॉक्टर पुष्कर की गिरफ्तारी जरूरी

<https://www.bhaskar.com/local/bihar/muzaffarpur/news/ayushman-bharat-by-many-private-hospitals-of-up-and-bihar-134371995.html>

मुजफ्फरपुर 13 घंटे पहले

बिना बीमारी के सर्जरी मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग ने राज्य के हेल्थ डायरेक्टर को तलब किया है। एक दिन पहले यानी सोमवार को मामला अब मानवाधिकार आयोग पहुंच गया था। आयोग की ओर से मामले में कार्रवाई करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश के हेल्थ डायरेक्टर से 4 मार्च तक रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है। 5 मार्च को आयोग के समक्ष मामले में अगली सुनवाई को होगी।

मामले में मुजफ्फरपुर के मानवाधिकार मामलों के वकील एसके झा ने बिहार और यूपी राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग, **राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग** में तीन अलग-अलग याचिका दायर की। उत्तर प्रदेश मानव अधिकार आयोग ने 1705/24/45/2025 केस दर्ज भी कर लिया।

दैनिक भास्कर ने 22 जनवरी को उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के कई निजी अस्पतालों की ओर से आयुष्मान भारत योजना में फर्जीवाड़ा कर बिना बीमारी मरीजों का ऑपरेशन कर सरकार से पैसे की उगाही का पर्दाफाश किया था।

जब तक पुष्कर की गिरफ्तारी नहीं, निष्पक्ष जांच नहीं होगी: एसके झा

एसके झा ने बताया कि आज माननीय न्यायालय राज्य मानव अधिकार के आयोग ने मामले की गंभीरता को देखते हुए संज्ञान लिया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के डायरेक्टर जनरल हेल्थ डिपार्टमेंट को नोटिस दिया गया है। उनसे जवाब तलब किया गया है। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरा यह मानना है कि जब तक इस सरगना के मुखिया डॉक्टर पुष्कर यादव की गिरफ्तारी नहीं होगी, तब तक निष्पक्ष जांच नहीं हो सकता है। चूंकि डॉक्टर पुष्कर यादव रैकेट का सरगना है और उनका नेटवर्क बहुत बड़ा है।

उन्होंने कहा कि पुष्कर यादव काफी पहुंच वाला व्यक्ति है। वो अपने पहुंच का गलत इस्तेमाल कर पता नहीं कितने वर्षों से, कितने लोगों को जबरन मरीज बनाकर फर्जी सर्जरी कर रहा था। इसलिए इस मामले में अविलंब प्रशासन को डॉक्टर पुष्कर यादव को गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए। आज मानव अधिकार आयोग उत्तर प्रदेश ने मामले में नोटिफिकेशन हुआ है तो हमें लगता है कि आने दिनों में ठोस करवाई करवा पाने में सफलता प्राप्त करेंगे।

मानवाधिकार आयोग पहुंचा बिना बीमारी सर्जरी का मामला:वकील बोले-तत्काल हो डॉ. पुष्कर यादव की गिरफ्तारी; भास्कर ने खोली थी अस्पताल में फर्जीवाड़े की पोल

यूपी और बिहार के कई निजी अस्पतालों ने आयुष्मान भारत योजना में फर्जीवाड़ा कर बिना बीमारी मरीजों का ऑपरेशन किया। सरकार से पैसे की उगाही का मामला अब मानवाधिकार आयोग पहुंच गया है। मामले

में मानवाधिकार वकील एसके झा ने बिहार और यूपी राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में तीन अलग-अलग याचिका दायर की है। उतर प्रदेश मानव अधिकार आयोग ने 1705/24/45/2025 केस दर्ज भी कर लिया है।

UP में फर्जी सर्जरी करने वाले डॉक्टर पर FIR:भास्कर के खुलासे के बाद 'आयुष्मान' लाइसेंस सस्पेंड; मंत्री बोले- 3 दिन में मुख्यमंत्री को रिपोर्ट देंगे

UP-बिहार में बिना बीमारी मरीजों की सर्जरी करने वाले डॉक्टर अब जांच के घेरे में हैं। दैनिक भास्कर के खुलासे के बाद UP से लेकर बिहार तक जांच शुरू हो गई है। आयुष्मान भारत योजना का पैसा खाने के लिए फर्जी सर्जरी करने वाले पडरौना के डॉक्टर पुष्कर यादव के खिलाफ केस दर्ज कराया गया है।

डॉक्टर पुष्कर के नव जीवन ज्योति हॉस्पिटल का आयुष्मान लाइसेंस सस्पेंड करते हुए योजना से हुए इलाज का पैसा रोक दिया गया है। कुशीनगर के प्रभारी मंत्री दिनेश प्रताप सिंह ने कहा है कि 3 दिनों में मामला CM योगी तक पहुंचेगा। जिसके बाद कोई बड़ी कार्रवाई हो सकती है। मंत्री ने बड़े अधिकारियों पर भी कार्रवाई के संकेत दिए हैं

अब देखिए और पढ़िए वो खबर जिसमें भास्कर ने आयुष्मान में हो रहे फर्जीवाड़े का खुलासा किया था...

भास्कर इन्वेस्टिगेशन 'यूरिन के रास्ते पत्थर डालेंगे, 24 घंटे बाद निकाल देंगे':बिना बीमारी हो रहा मरीजों का ऑपरेशन; UP-बिहार के अस्पताल एक्सपोज

दैनिक भास्कर के स्टिंग ऑपरेशन में जब पत्रकार हॉस्पिटल संचालक बनकर उत्तर प्रदेश के कुशीनगर के मटिहरवा स्थित नवजीवन ज्योति प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल के निदेशक डॉक्टर पुष्कर यादव से मिले तो डॉक्टर पुष्कर यादव ने फर्जी रिपोर्ट में पथरी दिखाकर यूट्रस का ऑपरेशन करने की बात बताई। बिना बीमारी आयुष्मान कार्ड से पैसे कैसे मिले, इस बात पर डॉक्टर यादव ने बताया कि रिपोर्ट में बवासीर दिखाकर ऐसा किया जा सकता है।

डॉक्टर ने यूरिन के रास्ते पत्थर डालकर फिर सर्जरी से उसे निकालने की बात भी बताई। यह पूरी बातचीत रिपोर्टर ने खुफिया कैमरे में कैद कर ली। रिपोर्ट में यह खुलासा हुआ कि आयुष्मान भारत योजना में इस तरह के फर्जीवाड़े यूपी और बिहार में जोरशोर से चल रहे हैं। इस तरह के प्रकरण में न सिर्फ निजी अस्पताल, बल्कि कथित तौर पर आयुष्मान वाले सर्जन, कुछ अल्ट्रासाउंड केंद्र तथा आधार कार्ड व आयुष्मान कार्ड बनाने वाले सेंटर भी शामिल है।