

Mahakumbh stampede: Kaithal resident files plaint with rights panel

TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

KARNAL, FEBRUARY 4

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He demanded a fair inquiry by a judge of the rights commission to ensure justice for the victims. In his complaint, Nayak described the incident as shocking, alleging that several people lost their lives and many were missing. He pointed out that closed circuit TV (CCTV) cameras installed at Mahakumbh were being used to count the number of visitors, but failed to determine the actual figures of casualties.

Uttar Pradesh CM Yogi Adityanath said in an interview around Rs 700 crore had been spent on

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SEEKS ₹50L RELIEF

The complainant has urged the government to provide compensation of Rs 50 lakh to the families of each deceased and Rs 20 lakh to each injured person. He has also demanded a fair inquiry by a judge of the rights commission to ensure justice for the victims

Mahakumbh, he said, claiming that despite such a significant expenditure, there were inadequate arrangements for pilgrims.

He further claimed that withholding the actual number of deceased and injured constituted a violation of human rights and there was a need for an impartial inquiry.

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NHRC acts against death of homeless persons

The National Human Rights Commission, India took suo moto cognisance of a media report that according to the Centre for Holistic Development, an NGO working with the homeless, about 474 persons have lost their lives within a span of 56 days during this winter season in Delhi. Reportedly, these deaths have taken place between Dec 15, 2024 to Jan 10 due to the unavailability of essential protective measures such as warm clothing, blankets, and adequate shelters. The Commission has issued notices to the concerned authorities.



NATIONAL HUMAN
RIGHTS COMMISSION

NHRC begins its two-week Online Short Term Internship Programme

NHRC began its two-week Online Short Term Internship Programme on Jan 27. Eighty graduate and PG level students from diverse academic disciplines were 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.

मानवाधिकार आयोग 'टूथलेस टाइगर' बनने के लिए नहीं होता : HC 2006 के एनकाउंटर केस में कोर्ट ने कहा

AI Image



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क्या राज्य या राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के फैसले वाध्यकारी होते हैं? सवाल के जवाब में दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने कहा है कि मानवाधिकार आयोग 'टूथलेस टाइगर' बनने के लिए नहीं होते, बल्कि उनका काम निर्भय और गरिमा के साथ जीने जैसे इंसानों के सबसे मूल अधिकारों के 'प्रखर रक्षक' के रूप में सुरक्षा प्रदान करने का होता है। कोर्ट ने कहा कि मानवाधिकार आयोग की रिपोर्ट और सिफारिशों को गंभीरता के साथ लिए जाने की जरूरत है, न कि बेकार जाने देने की।

की न्यायिक समीक्षा की मांग करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है। लेकिन आयोग की इंकवायरी और रिपोर्ट को ऐसे ही नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता है।

हाई कोर्ट ने यह स्पष्टता उस याचिका पर सुनाए गए अपने जजमेंट में दी, जिसमें 2006 के एक एनकाउंटर में अय्युब/असलम गैंग के पांच सदस्यों की मौत की सीबीआई से निष्पक्ष जांच का निर्देश देने की मांग की गई। इस एनकाउंटर में मारे जाने वाले लोगों में से एक मनोज के पिता किरण सिंह ने मौजूदा याचिका दायर की। उन्होंने जांच के साथ मृतकों के परिवार वालों को मुआवजा देने की भी गुहार लगाई।

जस्टिस प्रतिभा एम सिंह और जस्टिस अमित शर्मा की बेंच ने इस मुद्दे पर इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट और मद्रास हाई कोर्ट के फैसलों से सहमति जताई। हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि मानवाधिकार अधिनियम का उद्देश्य और इसे बनाने की वजहें निरर्थक हो जाएगी, यदि आयोग को शक्तिविहीन छोड़ दिया

HC ने 2006 के पुलिस एनकाउंटर मामले में सीबीआई जांच की मांग ठुकराई

इस एनकाउंटर के फर्जी होने के मृतक के परिवार वालों के दावे को हाई कोर्ट ने नामंजूर कर दिया। कोर्ट ने कहा कि

इसमें NHRC ने शुरुआत में सीबीआई जांच का निर्देश दिया तो था, लेकिन 5 फरवरी 2014 में अपने फाइनल आदेश में उसे दोहराया नहीं और उपराज्यपाल के फैसले को मंजूर कर लिया

था। मृतकों के खिलाफ दर्ज मामलों पर गौर करते हुए कोर्ट ने माना कि उनके पेशेवर अपराधी होने के बारे में दिल्ली पुलिस के दावों को दरकिनारा नहीं किया जा सकता। मजिस्ट्रेट इन्वार्थरी और उपराज्यपाल के फैसले के महंजूर हाई कोर्ट ने माना कि मौजूदा मामले में सीबीआई द्वारा जांच कराने की जरूरत नहीं है। 31 दिसंबर, 2012 के नोट में एलजी इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे थे कि पुलिस का स्पष्ट इरादा उन लोगों पर हमला करने और उन्हें पकड़ने का था, जो एक साथ थे और पेशेवर अपराधी थे।

ब्याज के साथ देना होगा

मुआवजा, हर्जाना भी लगाया

इस पर गौर करते हुए कि NHRC ने मृतकों के परिजनों के लिए 5 लाख का जो मुआवजा तय किया था, उसे चुनौती नहीं दी गई, हाई कोर्ट ने केंद्रीय गृह मंत्रालय को निर्देश दिया कि वह याचिकाकर्ता को तीन महीने के भीतर इसका भुगतान 18 प्रतिशत ब्याज के साथ करे। चूंकि, इसमें एक दशक का लंबा वक्त लगा, इसलिए संबंधित मंत्रालय पर एक लाख का हर्जाना लगाया गया जो याचिकाकर्ता को मुकदमेबाजी में हुए उनके खर्च के रूप में उन्हें दिए जाएंगे।

Human rights governance has become priority under PM Modi's leadership: Jitendra

New Delhi, Feb 04: Union Minister Jitendra Singh on Tuesday said that human rights governance has become a priority under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership.

In a meeting with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) member Priyank Kanungo, he spoke of the role of human rights in governance.

Singh, the Minister of State for Personnel, said that under Prime Minister Modi's leadership, human rights governance has become a priority, with the Human Rights Commission playing an active and responsive role.

As a part of this, the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) seeks to integrate human rights values into its training programs for government officials, the minister was quoted as having said in a statement issued by the Personnel Ministry.

He said that sensitive officers, equipped with both emotional intelligence and intellectual capability, would be key to furthering the cause of human rights in India.

"These officers, once sensitised on human rights issues, could serve as patrons of human rights within their respective depart-



ments and communities," Singh said.

During the meeting, the minister was briefed about the human rights concerns of the terrorism affected families of Jammu and Kashmir, notably and particularly the Kashmiri Pandits.

Kanungo told the minister that the NHRC is very conscious of its responsibility to safeguard

the human rights of every section of society, particularly those like the Kashmir Pandit community who suffered killings and hardship for three long decades, but were denied their due or justice by the earlier governments, the statement said.

Singh highlighted the nationalist credentials of the Kashmiri Pandit community and said that their welfare and concern have always been at the core of Prime Minister Modi's priorities.

He praised the Modi government's commitment to the welfare of these families, citing the Prime Minister's over 35 visits to J-K, which had played a sig-

nificant role in implementing welfare initiatives, including the provision of separate accommodations for Pandit families and efforts to reintegrate them into the broader Kashmiri society.

In addition to these welfare measures, Singh also highlighted infrastructure developments in the region aimed at reducing physical and emotional distances.

He pointed to expanded train networks and express corridors that have enhanced all-weather connectivity to ensure smoother travel and communication.

PTI

Dr Jitendra briefed about human rights concerns of J&K's terrorism affected families

Excelsior Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4: Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science and Technology, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Earth Sciences, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space, and Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions, Dr. Jitendra Singh was briefed today by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Member, Priyank Kanungo about the human rights concerns of the terrorism affected families of Jammu & Kashmir, notably and particularly the Kashmiri Pandits.

Kanungo told the Minister that the National Human Rights Commission is very conscious of its responsibility to safeguard the human rights of every section of society, particularly those like the Kashmir Pandit community who suffered killings and hardship for three long decades, but were denied their due or justice by the earlier Governments.

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National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Member, Priyank Kanungo calling on Union Minister Dr. Jitendra Singh at New Delhi on Tuesday.

the nationalist credentials of the Kashmiri Pandit community and said that their welfare and concern have always been at the core of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's priorities.

Emphasizing the long-standing and tragic history of the Kashmiri Pandit exodus, Dr. Jitendra Singh stated, "The plight of Kashmiri Pandits remains unique, as they were made refugees within their own country overnight." He praised the Modi Government's commitment to the welfare of these families, citing the Prime Minister's over 35 visits to J&K, which had played a significant role in implementing welfare initiatives, including the provision of separate accommodations for Pandit families and efforts to reintegrate them into the broader Kashmiri society.

In addition to these welfare measures, Dr. Jitendra Singh also highlighted infrastructure developments in the region aimed at reducing physical and emotional distances. He pointed to expanded train networks and express corridors that have enhanced all-weather connectivity to ensure smoother travel and communication.

The Minister expressed confidence in the Government's approach to improving the human rights situation in the region and assured that both the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) along with NHRC would collaborate effectively. He stated, "We will ensure an institutionalized mechanism to address citizens' grievances working in synergy with the NHRC to ensure that the citizens' rights are safeguarded."

Dr. Jitendra Singh spoke of the role of human rights in governance, reiterating that under Prime Minister Modi's leadership, human rights governance has become a priority, with the Human Rights Commission playing an

active and responsive role. As a part of this, the DoPT seeks to integrate human rights values into its training programs for Government officials.

He observed that sensitive officers, equipped with both emotional intelligence and intellectual capability, would be key to furthering the cause of human rights in India. These officers, once sensitized on human rights issues, could serve as patrons of human rights within their respective departments and communities, he added.

He expressed delight and confidence in the appointment of Priyank Kanungo as a member of the National Human Rights Commission. He praised Kanungo for his commitment to the cause of the welfare and protection of human rights of citizens and recalled his earlier stint as Chairman of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR).

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He demanded a fair inquiry by a judge of the rights commission to ensure justice for the victims. In his complaint, Nayak described the incident as shocking, alleging that several people lost their lives and many were missing. He pointed out that closed circuit TV (CCTV) cameras installed at Mahakumbh were being used to count the number of visitors, but failed to determine the actual figures of casualties.

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लंदन स्थित इंटरनेशनल काउंसिल ऑफ जूरिस्ट की सदस्य बनी अमृता

कासिमाबाद। तहसील स्थित बहादुरगंज की रहने वाली अमृता राय को एक बड़ी अंतरराष्ट्रीय उपलब्धि हासिल हुई है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में प्रैक्टिस करने वाली अमृता को लंदन स्थित इंटरनेशनल काउंसिल ऑफ जूरिस्ट ने अपना प्रतिष्ठित सदस्य मनोनीत किया है। यह नियुक्ति 5 वर्षों के लिए की गई है। बहादुरगंज नगर के प्रतिष्ठित चिकित्सक डॉ. अशोक राय की पुत्री अमृता राय का कानूनी क्षेत्र में यह सम्मान उनके उत्कृष्ट कार्यों का परिणाम है। वह राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में परामर्शदाता के रूप में अपनी सेवाएं दे चुकी हैं। इसके अलावा, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में विभिन्न प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों की आंतरिक शिकायत समितियों में भी उन्होंने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। इस उपलब्धि पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के कई वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ताओं ने उन्हें बधाई दी है। इनमें प्रियरंजन राय, अशोक, संजय, विद्यानंद राय, डॉ. जयप्रकाश, श्याम बिहारी, धर्मेन्द्र, सुधाशु, संतोष और अजय प्रमुख हैं। सभी ने इसे भारतीय कानूनी जगत के लिए गौरव का क्षण बताया है।

एसकेएमसीएच में नवजात को कुत्तों के नोचने के मामले में मानवाधिकार आयोग ने एसपी को सम्मन जारी किया

मुजफ्फरपुर। श्री कृष्ण मेडिकल कॉलेज एवं अस्पताल परिसर में नवजात शिशु को कुत्तों द्वारा नोचने के मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने वरीय पुलिस अधीक्षक, मुजफ्फरपुर को सशर्त सम्मन जारी किया है। आयोग ने एसएसपी को आदेश दिया है कि वे 12 मार्च से पहले मामले की जाँच रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करें, अन्यथा उन्हें व्यक्तिगत रूप से आयोग के समक्ष उपस्थित होना होगा। आपको बता दें कि पिछले साल 15 मई को एस के एम सी एच अस्पताल के मुख्य द्वार पर एक नवजात शिशु को कुत्तों ने नोच-नोचकर खा लिया था जिसके बाद एनएचआरसी ने मुजफ्फरपुर जिला प्रशासन से लगातार रिपोर्ट मांगी थी, लेकिन प्रशासन ने रिपोर्ट समय पर नहीं दी। इसके बाद आयोग ने एसएसपी मुजफ्फरपुर को सम्मन जारी किया है और स्पष्ट किया है कि यदि 12 मार्च से पहले जाँच रिपोर्ट आयोग को प्राप्त नहीं होती, तो एसएसपी को स्वयं उपस्थित होकर स्पष्टीकरण देना होगा। पूरे मामले को लेकर अधिवक्ता एस.के.झा ने बताया कि यह घटना मानवाधिकार का गंभीर उल्लंघन है और इसकी निष्पक्ष एवं गहन जांच आवश्यक है। साथ ही, उन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि प्रशासन को इस तरह के मामलों में अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभानी चाहिए और तत्काल सुधारात्मक कदम उठाने चाहिए। आयोग की सख्ती के बाद, जिले की प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था में हलचल मच गई है और मामले में अगली सुनवाई 12 मार्च को होगी।

ABP

महाकुंभ भगदड़ में जांच के आदेश, इस अधिकारी को मिली जिम्मेदारी, एक महीने में दाखिल करनी होगी रिपोर्ट

<https://www.abplive.com/states/up-uk/maha-kumbh-2025-orders-for-investigation-in-maha-kumbh-stampede-2877429>

महाकुंभ भगदड़ जांच के आदेश दे दिए गए हैं. जांच की जिम्मेदारी एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को मिली है जिसे एक महीने में रिपोर्ट दाखिल करनी होगी.

Maha Kumbh Stampede: प्रयागराज महाकुंभ में भगदड़ से हुई मौतों के मामले का मानवाधिकार आयोग ने संज्ञान लिया है. यूपी के राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग ने जांच के आदेश दिए हैं. महाकुंभ मेला अधिकारी को जांच कर रिपोर्ट देने को कहा है. महाकुंभ मेला अधिकारी को 6 मार्च तक अपनी जांच रिपोर्ट दाखिल करनी होगी. राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग इस मामले में अब 7 मार्च को सुनवाई करेगा.

राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग में इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट के अधिवक्ता और सोशल एक्टिविस्ट डा० गजेंद्र सिंह यादव ने दर्ज शिकायत कराई थी राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग को भेजे गए शिकायती पत्र में मेले की व्यवस्था से जुड़े प्रमुख अफसरों को फौरन हटाए जाने की मांग की गई थी.

दलील दी गई थी कि भगदड़ की घटनाएं इन्हीं अधिकारियों की लापरवाही से हुई है ऐसे में यह अधिकारी जांच को प्रभावित करेंगे और यह सबूत को मिटाएंगे और निष्पक्ष जांच नहीं होने देंगे.

CCTV सुरक्षित करने की मांग

कहा गया था कि मेला क्षेत्र में लगे सभी सीसीटीवी फुटेज को सुरक्षित किया जाए, ताकि घटनाओं को छिपाने की कोशिश न हो सके, जो लोग भगदड़ में लापता हुए हैं, उनके परिवार वालों की एफआईआर दर्ज की जाए ताकि पता नहीं होने पर सात साल बाद उन्हें मृत मान लिया जाए.

शिकायत में कहा गया है कि मृतकों और घायलों के साथ ही लापता लोगों के परिवार वालों को भी उचित मुआवजा दिया जाए जिन अधिकारियों पर तथ्यों को छिपाने के आरोप लग रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई भी की जाए. यह भी पता लगाया जाए की भीड़ के सापेक्ष कितने पुलिसकर्मियों की ड्यूटी लगी थी और कितने अपने ड्यूटी पॉइंट पर एक्टिव होकर काम कर रहे थे.

इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट के अधिवक्ता और सोशल एक्टिविस्ट डा० गजेंद्र सिंह यादव ने राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग में दो शिकायत दर्ज कराई थी. यूपी के राज्य मानवाधिकार आयोग ने शिकायत को अपने यहां दर्ज कर लिया था. यूपी सरकार ने इस मामले में पहले ही न्यायिक आयोग को जांच सौंप दी है.

मामले की सीबीआई जांच और अधिकारियों को हटाए जाने की मांग को लेकर इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट में लेटर पिटीशन भी दाखिल की जा चुकी है. सुप्रीम कोर्ट इस मामले में सीधे तौर पर सुनवाई करने से इनकार कर चुका है. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि मामले की सुनवाई इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट में ही होगी.

The Print

एनएचआरसी कोर समूह की सिफारिश: विशेषज्ञों का कार्य दल, बाल संरक्षण अधिकारियों का कैडर बनाया जाए

<https://hindi.theprint.in/india/nhrc-core-group-recommends-expert-working-group-cadre-of-child-protection-officers-should-be-created/782902/?amp>

नयी दिल्ली, चार फरवरी (भाषा) राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने मंगलवार को कहा है कि उसके कोर समूह ने अपनी बैठक में कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले बच्चों से संबंधित डेटा की जांच और प्रमाणन के लिए “विशेषज्ञों के एक कार्य दल” के गठन तथा सभी राज्यों में “बाल संरक्षण अधिकारियों का एक कैडर” स्थापित करने समेत कई सुझाव दिये हैं।

आयोग ने एक बयान में बताया कि बच्चों पर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के कोर समूह की “कानून के साथ संघर्ष में बच्चों के मानवाधिकार” विषय पर आयोजित बैठक की अध्यक्षता करते हुए, इसके अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति (सेवानिवृत्त) वी रामसुब्रमण्यम ने कहा कि कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले बच्चों की समस्याओं की स्पष्ट समझ हासिल करने और उनसे निपटने के सुझाव देने के लिए “प्रामाणिक और सत्यापित डेटा” होना आवश्यक है।

बयान के मुताबिक आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि इस विषय पर चर्चा के बाद दो प्रमुख चिंताएं सामने आईं, पहली-कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले बच्चों के संबंध में डेटा कैसे एकत्र किया जाए और दूसरी-पहले से उपलब्ध डेटा को कैसे प्रमाणित किया जाए।

बयान के अनुसार, न्यायमूर्ति (सेवानिवृत्त) रामसुब्रमण्यम ने इस सुझाव से सहमति जतायी कि कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले बच्चों के संबंध में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों की जांच करने और उन्हें प्रमाणित करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों का एक कार्यबल गठित किया जाना चाहिए।

PIB

डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह को जम्मू-कश्मीर के आतंकवाद प्रभावित परिवारों, खास तौर पर कश्मीरी पंडितों की मानवाधिकार संबंधी चिंताओं की जानकारी दी गई

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=2099747>

जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों के कल्याण के लिए प्रधानमंत्री मोदी की प्रतिबद्धता हाल के वर्षों में उनकी जम्मू-कश्मीर की 35 से अधिक यात्राओं में झलकती है

“प्रधानमंत्री मोदी के नेतृत्व में मानवाधिकार शासन एक प्राथमिकता बन गया है, जिसमें मानवाधिकार आयोग सक्रिय और उत्तरदायी भूमिका निभा रहा है”, डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह

एनएचआरसी सदस्य प्रियांक कानूनगो ने जितेन्द्र सिंह से मुलाकात की

केन्द्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, पृथ्वी विज्ञान, प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग, अंतरिक्ष विभाग और कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह को आज राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के सदस्य प्रियांक कानूनगो ने जम्मू और कश्मीर के आतंकवाद प्रभावित परिवारों, विशेष रूप से कश्मीरी पंडितों की मानवाधिकार चिंताओं की जानकारी दी।

कानूनगो ने मंत्री को बताया कि राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग समाज के हर वर्ग के मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा करने की अपनी जिम्मेदारी के प्रति बहुत सचेत है, विशेष रूप से कश्मीरी पंडितों की, जिन्होंने तीन दशकों तक हत्याओं और कठिनाइयों को झेला, लेकिन पिछली सरकारों द्वारा उन्हें उनके हक या न्याय से वंचित रखा गया।

डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह ने कश्मीरी पंडित समुदाय की राष्ट्रवादी साख पर प्रकाश डाला और कहा कि उनका कल्याण और चिंता हमेशा प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी की प्राथमिकताओं के केन्द्र में रही है।

कश्मीरी पंडितों के पलायन के लंबे और दुखद इतिहास पर जोर देते हुए, डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह ने कहा, “कश्मीरी पंडितों की दुर्दशा अनोखी है, क्योंकि उन्हें रातों-रात अपने ही देश में शरणार्थी बना दिया गया था।” उन्होंने इन परिवारों के कल्याण के लिए मोदी सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता की प्रशंसा की, और प्रधानमंत्री की जम्मू-कश्मीर की 35 से अधिक यात्राओं का हवाला दिया, जिसने पंडित परिवारों के लिए अलग आवास के प्रावधान और उन्हें व्यापक कश्मीरी समाज में फिर से शामिल करने के प्रयासों सहित कल्याणकारी पहलों को लागू करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी।

इन कल्याणकारी उपायों के अलावा, डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह ने क्षेत्र में बुनियादी ढांचे के विकास पर भी प्रकाश डाला, जिसका उद्देश्य शारीरिक और भावनात्मक दूरियों को कम करना है। उन्होंने विस्तारित ट्रेन नेटवर्क और एक्सप्रेस कॉरिडोर की ओर इशारा किया, जिसने सुगम यात्रा और संचार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी मौसमों में कनेक्टिविटी को बढ़ाया है।

मंत्री ने क्षेत्र में मानवाधिकारों की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए सरकार के दृष्टिकोण पर विश्वास व्यक्त किया और आश्वासन दिया कि प्रशासनिक सुधार और लोक शिकायत विभाग और कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग (डीओपीटी) एनएचआरसी के साथ प्रभावी रूप से सहयोग करेंगे। उन्होंने कहा, “हम नागरिकों की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए एक संस्थागत तंत्र सुनिश्चित करेंगे, जो नागरिकों के अधिकारों की रक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एनएचआरसी के साथ तालमेल में काम करेगा।”

डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह ने शासन में मानवाधिकारों की भूमिका के बारे में बात की और दोहराया कि प्रधानमंत्री मोदी के नेतृत्व में मानवाधिकार शासन एक प्राथमिकता बन गया है, जिसमें मानवाधिकार आयोग सक्रिय और उत्तरदायी भूमिका निभा रहा है। इसके एक हिस्से के रूप में, कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग सरकारी अधिकारियों के लिए अपने प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में मानवाधिकार मूल्यों को जोड़ना चाहता है।

डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह ने कहा कि भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता और बौद्धिक क्षमता दोनों से लैस संवेदनशील अधिकारी भारत में मानवाधिकारों के मुद्दे को आगे बढ़ाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि मानवाधिकार मुद्दों पर संवेदनशील होने के बाद ये अधिकारी अपने-अपने विभागों और समुदायों में मानवाधिकारों के संरक्षक के रूप में काम कर सकते हैं।

डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह ने प्रियांक कानूनगो को राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग का सदस्य नियुक्त किए जाने पर प्रसन्नता और विश्वास व्यक्त किया। उन्होंने नागरिकों के मानवाधिकारों के कल्याण और संरक्षण के लिए कानूनगो की प्रतिबद्धता की प्रशंसा की और राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (एनसीपीसीआर) के अध्यक्ष के रूप में उनके पिछले कार्यकाल को याद किया।

अंत में, डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह ने कामना की कि एनएचआरसी यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मिलकर काम करना जारी रखे कि प्रत्येक नागरिक के अधिकार सुरक्षित रहें।

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) एक वैधानिक निकाय है जिसका गठन 28 सितम्बर 1993 के मानवाधिकार संरक्षण अध्यादेश के तहत 12 अक्टूबर 1993 को किया गया था। एनएचआरसी मानवाधिकारों के संरक्षण और संवर्धन के लिए जिम्मेदार है, जिसे कानून में भारत के संविधान द्वारा गारंटीकृत व्यक्ति के जीवन, स्वतंत्रता, समानता और सम्मान से संबंधित अधिकारों के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है।

5 Dariya News

Dr. Jitendra Singh Discusses Human Rights Concerns of Kashmiri Pandits with NHRC Member Priyank Kanungo

<https://www.5dariyanews.com/news/449973-Dr-Jitendra-Singh-Discusses-Human-Rights-Concerns-of-Kashmiri-Pandits-with-NHRC-Member-Priyank-Kanungo>

Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science and Technology, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Earth Sciences, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space, and Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions, Dr. Jitendra Singh was briefed today by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Member, Priyank Kanungo about the human rights concerns of the terrorism affected families of Jammu & Kashmir, notably and particularly the Kashmiri Pandits.

Kanungo told the Minister that the National Human Rights Commission is very conscious of its responsibility to safeguard the human rights of every section of society, particularly those like the Kashmir Pandit community who suffered killings and hardship for three long decades, but were denied their due or justice by the earlier governments.

Dr. Jitendra Singh highlighted the nationalist credentials of the Kashmiri Pandit community and said that their welfare and concern have always been at the core of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's priorities.

Emphasizing the longstanding and tragic history of the Kashmiri Pandit exodus, Dr. Jitendra Singh stated, "The plight of Kashmiri Pandits remains unique, as they were made refugees within their own country overnight."

He praised the Modi government's commitment to the welfare of these families, citing the Prime Minister's over 35 visits to J&K, which had played a significant role in implementing welfare initiatives, including the provision of separate accommodations for Pandit families and efforts to reintegrate them into the broader Kashmiri society.

In addition to these welfare measures, Dr. Jitendra Singh also highlighted infrastructure developments in the region aimed at reducing physical and emotional distances. He pointed to expanded train networks and express corridors that have enhanced all-weather connectivity to ensure smoother travel and communication.

The Minister expressed confidence in the government's approach to improving the human rights situation in the region and assured that both the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) along with NHRC would collaborate effectively.

He stated, "We will ensure an institutionalized mechanism to address citizens' grievances, working in synergy with the NHRC to ensure that the citizens' rights are safeguarded." Dr. Jitendra Singh spoke of the role of human rights in governance, reiterating that under Prime Minister Modi's leadership, human rights governance has become a priority, with the Human Rights Commission playing an active and responsive role.

As a part of this, the DoPT seeks to integrate human rights values into its training programs for government officials. Dr. Jitendra Singh observed that sensitive officers, equipped with both emotional intelligence and intellectual capability, would be key to furthering the cause of human rights in India.

These officers, once sensitized on human rights issues, could serve as patrons of human rights within their respective departments and communities, he added. Dr. Jitendra Singh expressed delight and confidence in the appointment of Priyank Kanungo as a member of the National Human Rights Commission.

He praised Kanungo for his commitment to the cause of the welfare and protection of human rights of citizens and recalled his earlier stint as Chairman of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR).

In conclusion, Dr. Jitendra Singh wished that NHRC would continue to work together to ensure that the rights of every citizen are safeguarded. The National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) is a statutory body constituted on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of 28 September 1993.

The NHRC is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights, which is defined by the act as rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution of India.

Devdiscourse

Revamping Juvenile Justice: NHRC's Strategic Overhaul

<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/law-order/3252497-revamping-juvenile-justice-nhrCs-strategic-overhaul>

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) discussed a range of recommendations to improve the juvenile justice system for children in conflict with the law. Key suggestions include establishing a working group to authenticate data, developing diversion programs, and enhancing child protection mechanisms across states.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is paving the way for significant improvements in the juvenile justice system, focusing on children in conflict with the law. At a recent core group meeting, chaired by Justice (retd) V Ramasubramanian, a series of strategic recommendations emerged.

Key among the discussions was the formation of a 'working group of experts' to authenticate the data related to these children, crucial for understanding and addressing their specific problems. The NHRC emphasized collaboration with various bodies, such as the Bureau of Police Research and Development and National Crime Records Bureau.

Further recommendations included the establishment of child protection officials in all states and enhancing rehabilitation programs. The NHRC is considering these and other inputs to finalize a policy framework to safeguard the rights of children in the justice system.

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Latest Ly

India News | Working Group of Experts, Cadre of Child Protection Officials: NHRC Core Group Recommendations

<https://www.latestly.com/agency-news/india-news-working-group-of-experts-cadre-of-child-protection-officials-nhrc-core-group-recommendations-6618406.html>

Get latest articles and stories on India at LatestLY. Constituting a "working group of experts" to check and authenticate data related to children in conict with the law and establishing a "cadre of child protection ocials" in all states are among a slew of suggestions that have emerged out of a core group meeting of the NHRC, the rights panel said on Tuesday.

New Delhi, Feb 4 (PTI) Constituting a "working group of experts" to check and authenticate data related to children in conict with the law and establishing a "cadre of child protection ocials" in all states are among a slew of suggestions that have emerged out of a core group meeting of the NHRC, the rights panel said on Tuesday. Chairing the meeting of the National Human Rights Commission's core group on children focused on the theme 'Human rights of children in conict with law', its chairperson Justice (retd) V Ramasubramanian said it is necessary to have "authentic and veried data" on the children in conict with the law to have a clear understanding of their problems and make suggestions to address them.

Going by the discussion on the subject, two major concerns have emerged, including how to collect data and how to authenticate the data already available on the children in conict with law, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) chief was quoted as saying in a statement issued by the rights panel.

He concurred with the suggestion to "constitute a working group of experts to check and authenticate the available data related to the children in conict with the law, particularly their age and numbers, and not necessarily their identities in coordination and consultation with the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and different high courts".

The NHRC chairperson also asked the experts working in the eld of Juvenile Justice Care to segregate their suggestions to bring improvements by amendments in statutes, changes in rules or by SOPs, as part of the long-term and short-term measures to bring improvements in the area of the Juvenile Justice System.

He also concurred with the suggestion to organise state-wise meetings of the Juvenile Justice Boards, District Legal Services Authority, State Legal Services Authority and the NHRC to nd a way forward in terms of their counselling, rehabilitation and reintegration into families.

Referring to the report of a working group called 'the Commission for the Application of Alternative Measures' under the auspices of UNICEF titled 'Rights of Children in Conict with the Law 2007', the NHRC chairperson expressed hope that the NHRC

core group could develop solutions for Juvenile Justice Care on those lines which included recommendations for developing diversion programmes.

"The diversion programme includes seven components: victim-offender mediation, admonition, local community corrections councils, joint family meetings, circle trials, juvenile courts, and community service," the statement said.

The report argues that while crimes are often seen as offences against the state, they should also be viewed from the victim's perspective, seeking reconciliation.

It suggests that allowing juveniles to make amends to society can help them reintegrate faster, without a criminal record, which would help them avoid future employment or social exclusion issues, it added.

A range of recommendations emerged out of the discussion held the NHRC headquarters here.

These include making information on proceedings involving children in conflict with the law available on a portal, without revealing their identity; establishing a cadre of child protection officials in all states; and identifying and delineating responsibilities within the child protection workforce, and fill vacant positions to strengthen the child care mechanism.

The other recommendations include conducting a social audit of child care institutions, ensuring adequate manpower, including counsellors; encouraging institutional contributions to engage children in useful activities; strengthening the legal aid mechanism for children in conflict with law; increasing 'Community Service' as a correctional measure for child offenders, among others, the statement said.

Revamping rehabilitation and social reintegration programs for children in conflict with law; introducing joint training for stakeholders involved in child welfare, focusing on the behavioural aspects of child offenders; collating and publicising best practices for the welfare of child offenders across the country; increasing funding and staff recruitment for child care institutions; and developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) to streamline the process were also recommended.

The Commission said it will further deliberate upon these suggestions and more inputs to finalise its recommendations to protect the human rights of children in conflict with law.

Nagaland Post

Human rights governance has become priority under Modi's leadership: Jitendra

<https://nagalandpost.com/index.php/2025/02/05/human-rights-governance-has-become-priority-under-modis-leadership-jitendra/>

Union Minister Jitendra Singh on Tuesday said that human rights governance has become a priority under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership. In a meeting with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) member Priyank Kanungo, he spoke of the role of human rights in governance.

Singh, the Minister of State for Personnel, said that under Prime Minister Modi's leadership, human rights governance has become a priority, with the Human Rights Commission playing an active and responsive role.

As a part of this, the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) seeks to integrate human rights values into its training programs for government officials, the minister was quoted as having said in a statement issued by the Personnel Ministry.

He said that sensitive officers, equipped with both emotional intelligence and intellectual capability, would be key to furthering the cause of human rights in India.

"These officers, once sensitised on human rights issues, could serve as patrons of human rights within their respective departments and communities," Singh said.

During the meeting, the minister was briefed about the human rights concerns of the terrorism affected families of Jammu and Kashmir, notably and particularly the Kashmiri Pandits.

Kanungo told the minister that the NHRC is very conscious of its responsibility to safeguard the human rights of every section of society, particularly those like the Kashmir Pandit community who suffered killings and hardship for three long decades, but were denied their due or justice by the earlier governments, the statement said.

Singh highlighted the nationalist credentials of the Kashmiri Pandit community and said that their welfare and concern have always been at the core of Prime Minister Modi's priorities.

He praised the Modi government's commitment to the welfare of these families, citing the Prime Minister's over 35 visits to J-K, which had played a significant role in implementing welfare initiatives, including the provision of separate accommodations for Pandit families and efforts to reintegrate them into the broader Kashmiri society.

In addition to these welfare measures, Singh also highlighted infrastructure developments in the region aimed at reducing physical and emotional distances. He pointed to expanded train networks and express corridors that have enhanced all-weather connectivity to ensure smoother travel and communication.

We will ensure an institutionalised mechanism to address citizens' grievances, working in synergy with the NHRC to ensure that the citizens' rights are safeguarded," the minister said.

Devdiscourse

Dr. Jitendra Singh Reviews Human Rights Concerns of Kashmiri Pandits with NHRC Member Priyank Kanungo

<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/law-order/3252118-dr-jitendra-singh-reviews-human-rights-concerns-of-kashmiri-pandits-with-nhrc-member-priyank-kanungo>

Dr. Singh lauded the Modi government's commitment to addressing the grievances of the community, citing the Prime Minister's more than 35 visits to Jammu & Kashmir.

Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science and Technology, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Earth Sciences, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space, and Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions, Dr. Jitendra Singh was briefed today by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Member, Priyank Kanungo, regarding the human rights concerns of terrorism-affected families in Jammu & Kashmir, with a particular focus on the Kashmiri Pandit community.

Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science and Technology, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Earth Sciences, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space, and Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions, Dr. Jitendra Singh was briefed today by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Member, Priyank Kanungo, regarding the human rights concerns of terrorism-affected families in Jammu & Kashmir, with a particular focus on the Kashmiri Pandit community.

Kanungo emphasized the NHRC's commitment to safeguarding human rights across all sections of society, especially those who have endured prolonged suffering. He highlighted that the Kashmiri Pandit community had faced displacement, violence, and hardship for three decades without receiving due justice from previous administrations.

NHRC's Commitment to Addressing the Plight of Kashmiri Pandits

During the meeting, Dr. Jitendra Singh reiterated the strong nationalist ethos of the Kashmiri Pandit community and affirmed that their welfare remains a top priority for Prime Minister Narendra Modi's administration. He acknowledged the tragic history of the Kashmiri Pandit exodus, stating, "The plight of Kashmiri Pandits is unique as they became refugees in their own country overnight."

Dr. Singh lauded the Modi government's commitment to addressing the grievances of the community, citing the Prime Minister's more than 35 visits to Jammu & Kashmir. These visits have facilitated the implementation of multiple welfare measures, including the provision of separate accommodations for Pandit families and initiatives to reintegrate them into the broader Kashmiri society.

Infrastructure and Connectivity Improvements in Jammu & Kashmir

In addition to social welfare initiatives, Dr. Jitendra Singh underscored the government's focus on infrastructure development to bridge physical and emotional gaps. He pointed to the expansion of train networks and express corridors, ensuring improved all-weather connectivity. These developments are aimed at easing travel and communication, ultimately enhancing the quality of life in the region.

Strengthening Institutional Mechanisms for Human Rights Protection

Report Ad

Dr. Singh assured that both the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) would work collaboratively with the NHRC to institutionalize a mechanism for addressing grievances effectively. He emphasized the government's unwavering commitment to safeguarding citizens' rights through a robust and responsive governance framework.

He further elaborated on the importance of human rights in governance, stressing that under Prime Minister Modi's leadership, human rights governance has been prioritized. As part of this initiative, the DoPT seeks to integrate human rights values into its training programs for government officials, ensuring that bureaucrats are well-versed in these critical issues.

Building a Human Rights-Oriented Bureaucracy

Dr. Singh highlighted the need for government officers who possess both emotional intelligence and intellectual capability to serve as human rights patrons within their respective departments. He asserted that sensitized officers could play a crucial role in promoting and protecting human rights across the country.

Recognition of Priyank Kanungo's Role in Human Rights Protection

Dr. Jitendra Singh expressed confidence in Priyank Kanungo's appointment as an NHRC member, lauding his dedication to human rights and welfare initiatives. He recalled Kanungo's previous tenure as Chairman of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), commending his efforts in advocating for vulnerable sections of society.

Conclusion

In closing, Dr. Jitendra Singh conveyed his optimism that the NHRC would continue to play a proactive role in ensuring the protection of every citizen's rights. He reaffirmed the government's steadfast resolve to uphold human rights and provide justice to those who have long been marginalized.

The National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC), established on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance, remains a pivotal institution for the protection and promotion of human rights, encompassing rights related to life, liberty, equality, and dignity, as enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

India Today

Opinion – NHRC: Beyond the rhetorical narrative of a toothless tiger

<https://www.indiatoday.in/opinion/story/national-human-rights-commission-nhrc-delhi-high-court-toothless-tiger-opinion-2674118-2025-02-04>

While ruling in a staged encounter case, the Delhi High Court observed that simply overlooking the recommendations of the NHRC would completely nullify the objective of India ratifying the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and render the institution ineffective.

A division bench of the Delhi High Court on January 28 held that the recommendations made by the National Human Rights Commissions are binding in nature. While pronouncing the judgement, Justice Pratibha M Singh and Justice Amit Sharma, ruled that it is important that the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) functions as a fierce defender of human rights instead of acting as a toothless tiger.

The ruling came during the hearing of a plea filed by a father who claimed that his son and 4 others were wrongfully killed in a staged encounter by the Special Cell of the Delhi Police in 2006. Then in 2014, acting on the plea made by the aggrieved father, the NHRC directed the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) (as Delhi Police comes under MHA) to pay a compensation of Rs 5 lakh to the next of kin of all the deceased persons. The MHA did not comply with the directive issued by the NHRC and the payment was never made. The plea filed by the father also sought a CBI inquiry and enforcement of NHRC's order granting compensation of ₹15 lakhs to the legal heirs of the deceased as directed by the NHRC.

The High Court, in its recent judgment, pulled the MHA for not complying with the order and held that NHRC's directive about the compensation was binding in nature. The court added that if the MHA disagreed with NHRC's order, then it had the option of moving the Supreme Court, but it could not simply overlook the recommendations made by the Human Rights Commission. The court then directed the MHA to release the compensation amount along with an 18 per cent interest rate within the next three months. In addition to this, it ordered another Rs 1 lakh to be paid to the aggrieved for litigation costs borne by the petitioner as the case had been unnecessarily delayed for too long.

The bench was of the view that simply overlooking the recommendations made by the commission would completely nullify the objective of India ratifying the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and would render the institution ineffective. This incident further highlighted the unfortunate condition of our judicial system. A grieving father who lost his son almost 2 decades ago in a fake encounter is yet to receive a nominal compensation of Rs 5 lakhs despite a recommendation by the National Human Rights Commission.

The order of the High Court came 19 years after the unfortunate incident, and it is still uncertain as to when the father will receive the compensation and whether he will receive the compensation or not. In a matter like this, which involved a grave

violation of human rights by the state to the extent of taking away the life of a young man, ideally, the court should not have taken 10 years to arrive at a decision.

The Delhi High Court's recent ruling should not be seen as something new. The Allahabad High Court, in the past, has also passed a judgment on similar lines. In 2016, a Division Bench headed by the then Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court DY Chandrachud, and Justice Yashwant Varma held that the orders passed by the Commission are not merely recommendatory, and the state is duty bound to fully comply with them.

The NHRC was set up in 1993 as an independent statutory body under the Protection of Human Rights Act and was supposed to be a watchdog for human rights violations in the country. Since its establishment, there has been an ongoing debate over the powers of the commission, especially due to its inability to punish the wrongdoer, limited investigative authority and the non-binding nature of its recommendations. The role of NHRC should not only be mistaken as a forum for redressal of complaints. The Commission is also mandated to perform many other functions and complaint redressal is just one of them. Its other important functions include research, coordinating with Civil Society organisations, deliberations on important issues and sending recommendations to the government.

Just a few days ago, the incumbent NHRC Chairperson V. Ramasubramanian had also voiced his opinion on the mandate enjoyed by the Commission. He vociferously refuted claims of the commission being a toothless tiger, and added that it has powers equivalent to that of a civil court. While technically what the chairperson has said is right, it should be seen in the backdrop of the limited executive powers that the commission has.

While the NHRC can summon witnesses and demand documents, it lacks the essential enforcement powers. Unlike a court, the NHRC cannot issue a warrant; it is powerless when it comes to enforcing its own decisions. If somebody disobeys its directives, it cannot do anything as it lacks the contempt of court powers or execution power. If having limited powers like that of a civil court were to be believed as a benchmark for an institution like the NHRC, then even the Internal Committees (they investigate sexual harassment cases in workplaces) have powers similar to that of a civil court.

This mere similarity in a hand-picked section of power does not necessarily translate into its effectiveness. This view, presented by the NHRC chief, stands in contradiction with a previous comment made by another chairperson of the commission. Former NHRC Chairperson Justice HL Dattu once famously called the commission a "toothless tiger", which perfectly summed up the effectiveness of the institution. Just to give you another perspective, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), which acts as an international network of National Human Rights Institutions, has in the recent past deferred accreditation to the NHRC twice.

If we really want to strengthen the commission, then instead of getting into the futile rhetoric of whether the commission is a tiger with teeth or without teeth, we should

rather address the more pressing and structural issues that hinder the free, fair, and effective functioning of the commission. To start with, NHRC should have the power to enforce its recommendations, which has the potential to improve its compliance significantly.

The commission should also be accorded the power of contempt for non-compliance with its order and the power of execution of its order. Further, the timely appointment of the chairperson and its members may seem like a basic requirement, but, believe it or not, this has been one of the contentious issues in the recent past. All of these can go on to significantly improve the NHRC's functioning if they are backed by a clear legislative framework.

But at the same time, the commission should also be subjected to legislative checks and balances to ensure that its increased powers are exercised responsibly and lawfully for the protection of human rights. Legislative checks and balances should ensure minimum scope for the misuse, overreach, or arbitrary use of power. The reason for such a proposition is that they shouldn't end up becoming another institution that does little to achieve the tasks that it was intended to. The road ahead is a tightrope to walk on as we simply cannot afford to transform an important institution like NHRC into yet another tool to further the agenda of the political dispensation.

State Times

Dr Jitendra briefed about human rights concerns of J&K's terrorism affected families

<https://statetimes.in/dr-jitendra-briefed-about-human-rightsconcerns-of-jks-terrorism-affected-families/>

NEW DELHI: Union Minister, Dr. Jitendra Singh was briefed on Tuesday by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Member, Priyank Kanungo about the human rights concerns of the terrorism affected families of Jammu & Kashmir, notably and particularly the Kashmiri Pandits.

Kanungo told the Minister that the NHRC is very conscious of its responsibility to safeguard the human rights of every section of society , particularly those like the Kashmir Pandit community who suffered killings and hardship for three long decades , but were denied their due or justice by the earlier governments.

Emphasizing the longstanding and tragic history of the Kashmiri Pandit exodus, Dr. Jitendra Singh stated, "The plight of Kashmiri Pandits remains unique, as they were made refugees within their own country overnight." He praised the Modi government's commitment to the welfare of these families, citing the Prime Minister's over 35 visits to J&K, which had played a significant role in implementing welfare initiatives, including the provision of separate accommodations for Pandit families and efforts to reintegrate them into the broader Kashmiri society.

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Dr. Singh expressed delight and confidence in the appointment of Priyank Kanungo as a member of the National Human Rights Commission.

He praised Kanungo for his commitment to the cause of the welfare and protection of human rights of citizens and recalled his earlier stint as Chairman of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR).

In conclusion, Dr. Jitendra wished that NHRC would continue to work together to ensure that the rights of every citizen are safeguarded.

The Print

Working group of experts, cadre of child protection officials: NHRC core group recommendations

<https://theprint.in/india/working-group-of-experts-cadre-of-child-protection-officials-nhrc-core-group-recommendations/2479631/>

New Delhi, Feb 4 (PTI) Constituting a “working group of experts” to check and authenticate data related to children in conflict with the law and establishing a “cadre of child protection officials” in all states are among a slew of suggestions that have emerged out of a core group meeting of the NHRC, the rights panel said on Tuesday.

Chairing the meeting of the National Human Rights Commission’s core group on children focused on the theme ‘Human rights of children in conflict with law’, its chairperson Justice (retd) V Ramasubramanian said it is necessary to have “authentic and verified data” on the children in conflict with the law to have a clear understanding of their problems and make suggestions to address them.

Going by the discussion on the subject, two major concerns have emerged, including how to collect data and how to authenticate the data already available on the children in conflict with law, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) chief was quoted as saying in a statement issued by the rights panel.

He concurred with the suggestion to “constitute a working group of experts to check and authenticate the available data related to the children in conflict with the law, particularly their age and numbers, and not necessarily their identities in coordination and consultation with the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and different high courts”.

The NHRC chairperson also asked the experts working in the field of Juvenile Justice Care to segregate their suggestions to bring improvements by amendments in statutes, changes in rules or by SOPs, as part of the long-term and short-term measures to bring improvements in the area of the Juvenile Justice System.

He also concurred with the suggestion to organise state-wise meetings of the Juvenile Justice Boards, District Legal Services Authority, State Legal Services Authority and the NHRC to find a way forward in terms of their counselling, rehabilitation and reintegration into families.

Referring to the report of a working group called ‘the Commission for the Application of Alternative Measures’ under the auspices of UNICEF titled ‘Rights of Children in Conflict with the Law 2007’, the NHRC chairperson expressed hope that the NHRC core group could develop solutions for Juvenile Justice Care on those lines which included recommendations for developing diversion programmes.

“The diversion programme includes seven components: victim-offender mediation, admonition, local community corrections councils, joint family meetings, circle trials, juvenile courts, and community service,” the statement said.

The report argues that while crimes are often seen as offences against the state, they should also be viewed from the victim's perspective, seeking reconciliation.

It suggests that allowing juveniles to make amends to society can help them reintegrate faster, without a criminal record, which would help them avoid future employment or social exclusion issues, it added.

A range of recommendations emerged out of the discussion held the NHRC headquarters here.

These include making information on proceedings involving children in conflict with the law available on a portal, without revealing their identity; establishing a cadre of child protection officials in all states; and identifying and delineating responsibilities within the child protection workforce, and fill vacant positions to strengthen the child care mechanism.

The other recommendations include conducting a social audit of child care institutions, ensuring adequate manpower, including counsellors; encouraging institutional contributions to engage children in useful activities; strengthening the legal aid mechanism for children in conflict with law; increasing 'Community Service' as a correctional measure for child offenders, among others, the statement said.

Revamping rehabilitation and social reintegration programs for children in conflict with law; introducing joint training for stakeholders involved in child welfare, focusing on the behavioural aspects of child offenders; collating and publicising best practices for the welfare of child offenders across the country; increasing funding and staff recruitment for child care institutions; and developing standard operating procedures (SOPs) to streamline the process were also recommended.

The Commission said it will further deliberate upon these suggestions and more inputs to finalise its recommendations to protect the human rights of children in conflict with law.

PIB

Dr Jitendra Singh briefed about the human rights concerns of the terrorism affected families of Jammu & Kashmir, notably and particularly the Kashmiri Pandits:

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=2099639>

PM Modi's commitment to the welfare of the people of J&K reflects in his over 35 visits to J&K in recent years:

“Under Prime Minister Modi's leadership, human rights governance has become a priority, with the Human Rights Commission playing an active and responsive role”, Says Dr. Jitendra Singh

NHRC Member Priyank Kanungo calls on Jitendra Singh

Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science and Technology, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Earth Sciences, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space, and Personnel, Public Grievances, and Pensions, Dr. Jitendra Singh was briefed today by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Member, Priyank Kanungo about the human rights concerns of the terrorism affected families of Jammu & Kashmir, notably and particularly the Kashmiri Pandits.

Kanungo told the Minister that the National Human Rights Commission is very conscious of its responsibility to safeguard the human rights of every section of society, particularly those like the Kashmir Pandit community who suffered killings and hardship for three long decades, but were denied their due or justice by the earlier governments.

Dr. Jitendra Singh highlighted the nationalist credentials of the Kashmiri Pandit community and said that their welfare and concern have always been at the core of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's priorities.

Emphasizing the longstanding and tragic history of the Kashmiri Pandit exodus, Dr. Jitendra Singh stated, “The plight of Kashmiri Pandits remains unique, as they were made refugees within their own country overnight.” He praised the Modi government's commitment to the welfare of these families, citing the Prime Minister's over 35 visits to J&K, which had played a significant role in implementing welfare initiatives, including the provision of separate accommodations for Pandit families and efforts to reintegrate them into the broader Kashmiri society.

In addition to these welfare measures, Dr. Jitendra Singh also highlighted infrastructure developments in the region aimed at reducing physical and emotional distances. He pointed to expanded train networks and express corridors that have enhanced all-weather connectivity to ensure smoother travel and communication.

The Minister expressed confidence in the government's approach to improving the human rights situation in the region and assured that both the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Department of Personnel and

Training (DoPT) along with NHRC would collaborate effectively. He stated, "We will ensure an institutionalized mechanism to address citizens' grievances, working in synergy with the NHRC to ensure that the citizens' rights are safeguarded."

Dr. Jitendra Singh spoke of the role of human rights in governance, reiterating that under Prime Minister Modi's leadership, human rights governance has become a priority, with the Human Rights Commission playing an active and responsive role. As a part of this, the DoPT seeks to integrate human rights values into its training programs for government officials.

Dr. Jitendra Singh observed that sensitive officers, equipped with both emotional intelligence and intellectual capability, would be key to furthering the cause of human rights in India. These officers, once sensitized on human rights issues, could serve as patrons of human rights within their respective departments and communities, he added.

Dr. Jitendra Singh expressed delight and confidence in the appointment of Priyank Kanungo as a member of the National Human Rights Commission. He praised Kanungo for his commitment to the cause of the welfare and protection of human rights of citizens and recalled his earlier stint as Chairman of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR).

In conclusion, Dr. Jitendra Singh wished that NHRC would continue to work together to ensure that the rights of every citizen are safeguarded.

The National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) is a statutory body constituted on 12 October 1993 under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of 28 September 1993. The NHRC is responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights, which is defined by the act as rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution of India.

PIB

NHRC, India organises the meeting of the Core Group on Children focused on 'Human rights of children in conflict with law'

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaselframePage.aspx?PRID=2099833>

NHRC, India Chairperson, Justice Shri V Ramasubramanian says authenticated data on the children in conflict with the law necessary for understanding the problems and redressal

The meeting recommended to set up a working group of experts to check and authenticate the available data with various agencies related to the children in conflict with law

The Chairperson emphasises replication of diversion programmes for children in conflict with the law on the lines of the UNICEF working group report for their effective re-integration into society without a criminal record

Asks the experts in the field of Juvenile Justice Care to segregate their suggestions for improving statutory laws, change in rules or by SOPs

NHRC, India Secretary General, Shri Bharat Lal stresses viewing the juveniles as victims of circumstances rather than mere offenders, for their rehabilitation

Justice Shri V Ramasubramanian, Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India today said that it is necessary to have authentic and verified data on the children in conflict with the law to have a clear understanding of their problems and make suggestions to address them. He was chairing the meeting of the Commission's Core Group on Children focused on the theme 'Human rights of children in conflict with law' in the presence of Member, Smt Vijaya Bharathi Sayani, Secretary General, Shri Bharat Lal, senior officers and expert speakers at its premises in New Delhi today. The meeting was attended by a number of senior officers and experts working in the field.

Justice Ramasubramanian said that going by the discussion on the subject, two major concerns have emerged including how to collect data and how to authenticate the data already available on the children in conflict with law. Therefore, he concurred with the suggestion to constitute a working group of experts to check and authenticate the available data related to the children in conflict with the law, particularly their age and numbers and not necessarily their identities in coordination and consultation with the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and different High Courts.

The NHRC, India Chairperson also asked the experts working in the field of Juvenile Justice Care to segregate their suggestions to bring improvements by amendments in statutes, changes in rules or by SOPs, as part of the long-term and short-term measures to bring improvements in the area of the Juvenile Justice System. He also concurred with the suggestion to organise State-wise meetings of the Juvenile Justice Boards, District Legal Services Authority, State Legal Services Authority and

the NHRC to find a way forward in terms of their counseling, rehabilitation and reintegration into families.

Referring to the report of a working group called 'the Commission for the Application of Alternative Measures' under the auspices of UNICEF titled 'Rights of Children in Conflict with the Law 2007', the NHRC Chairperson expressed the hope that the NHRC core group could develop solutions for Juvenile Justice Care on those lines which included recommendations for developing diversion programmes;

- i.) Juvenile offenders must admit to the crime;
- ii.) Juvenile offenders should not be placed in custody to participate in diversion programmes;
- iii.) Juvenile offenders are entitled to a court procedure if they or their guardians disagree with the diversion measures;
- iv.) Juvenile offenders may withdraw from the diversion process at any time and opt for the formal court procedure.

The diversion programme includes seven components: victim-offender mediation, admonition, local community corrections councils, joint family meetings, circle trials, juvenile courts, and community service.

The report argues that while crimes are often seen as offences against the state, they should also be viewed from the victim's perspective, seeking reconciliation. It suggests that allowing juveniles to make amends to society can help them reintegrate faster, without a criminal record, which would help them avoid future employment or social exclusion issues.

Before this, NHRC, India Secretary General, Shri Bharat Lal said that the Commission is committed to ensuring the protection and promotion of child rights. In this context, it has been organizing various consultations on the different thematic issues of the human rights of children and issuing advisories also from time to time. The discussion on the human rights of children in conflict with the law has also been organized to identify the challenges, to suggest measures for improvement in the Juvenile Justice System with a specific focus on juveniles in adult prisons, juveniles in correctional homes and measures for rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with the law. He stressed that juveniles must be viewed as victims of circumstances rather than mere offenders, calling for a focus on rehabilitation measures that would help reintegrate them into society, offering them opportunities for a better future.

NHRC, India Director, Lt. Col Virender Singh gave an overview of the meeting and the three critical areas of discussion significant to the children in conflict with law.

A number of experts and senior officers like Shri Rajeev Kumar Sharma, Director General, BPR&; Ms. Isha Pandey, DIG, BPR&D; Shri Balkrishan Goel, NHRC Special Monitor on Children; Shri Amod K. Kanth, Founder and Mentor Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre (JAC) Society; Prof. Vijay Raghavan, Tata Institute of Social Sciences; Shri Sourabh Ghosh, CRY; Ms Swagata Raha, Legal Researcher, & Head Restorative Practices Enfold India; Adv. Anant Kumar Asthana, Child Rights Lawyer;

Ms Deepshikha, Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre (JAC) Society, among others, gave their suggestions and inputs. NHRC DG (I), Shri Ram Prasad Meena and Registrar (Law), Shri Joginder Singh also attended the meeting.

Some of the other suggestions emanated from the discussions are as follows;

- Make information on proceedings involving Children in Conflict with the Law available on a portal, without revealing their identity;
- Establish a cadre of child protection officials in all States;
- Identify and delineate responsibilities within the child protection workforce, and fill vacant positions to strengthen the child care mechanism;
- Conduct a social audit of Child Care Institutions, ensuring adequate manpower, including counselors;
- Encourage institutional contributions to engage children in useful activities;
- Strengthen the Legal Aid Mechanism for Children in Conflict with Law;
- Increase 'Community Service' as a correctional measure for child offenders;
- Revamp rehabilitation and social reintegration programs for Children in Conflict with Law;
- Introduce joint training for stakeholders involved in child welfare, focusing on the behavioural aspects of child offenders;
- Collate and publicise best practices for the welfare of child offenders across the country;
- Increase funding and staff recruitment for Child Care Institutions;
- Develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to streamline the process.

The Commission will further deliberate upon these suggestions and more inputs to finalize its recommendations to protect the human rights of children in conflict with law, in the country.

IBC 24

एनएचआरसी कोर समूह की सिफारिश: विशेषज्ञों का कार्य दल, बाल संरक्षण अधिकारियों का कैडर बनाया जाए

<https://www.abc24.in/country/nhrc-core-group-recommends-task-force-of-experts-cadre-of-child-protection-officers-2930698.html>

नयी दिल्ली, चार फरवरी (भाषा) राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने मंगलवार को कहा है कि उसके कोर समूह ने अपनी बैठक में कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले बच्चों से संबंधित डेटा की जांच और प्रमाणन के लिए "विशेषज्ञों के एक कार्य दल" के गठन तथा सभी राज्यों में "बाल संरक्षण अधिकारियों का एक कैडर" स्थापित करने समेत कई सुझाव दिये हैं।

आयोग ने एक बयान में बताया कि बच्चों पर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के कोर समूह की "कानून के साथ संघर्ष में बच्चों के मानवाधिकार" विषय पर आयोजित बैठक की अध्यक्षता करते हुए, इसके अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति (सेवानिवृत्त) वी रामसुब्रमण्यम ने कहा कि कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले बच्चों की समस्याओं की स्पष्ट समझ हासिल करने और उनसे निपटने के सुझाव देने के लिए "प्रामाणिक और सत्यापित डेटा" होना आवश्यक है।

बयान के मुताबिक आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि इस विषय पर चर्चा के बाद दो प्रमुख चिंताएं सामने आईं, पहली-कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले बच्चों के संबंध में डेटा कैसे एकत्र किया जाए और दूसरी-पहले से उपलब्ध डेटा को कैसे प्रमाणित किया जाए।

बयान के अनुसार, न्यायमूर्ति (सेवानिवृत्त) रामसुब्रमण्यम ने इस सुझाव से सहमति जतायी कि कानून का उल्लंघन करने वाले बच्चों के संबंध में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों की जांच करने और उन्हें प्रमाणित करने के लिए विशेषज्ञों का एक कार्यबल गठित किया जाना चाहिए।

Dainik Bhaskar

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग को दी समरावता मामले की जानकारी

<https://www.bhaskar.com/local/rajasthan/tonk/news/information-about-the-samarvata-case-given-to-the-national-human-rights-commission-134416505.html>

टोंक | भारतीय किसान यूनियन राजस्थान प्रदेश प्रभारी मदन मोहन राजौर ने दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय एससी एसटी आयोग अध्यक्ष अंतर सिंह आर्य व राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के चेयरमैन न्यायमूर्ति वी. सुब्रमण्यम से मुलाकात की। आर्य की मुलाकात में राजौर ने देवली उनियारा विधानसभा उपचुनाव के दौरान गांव समरावता में पुलिस द्वारा आदिवासियों पर की गई बर्बर कार्रवाई के मामले में चर्चा की।

राजौर ने बताया कि 13 नवंबर को हुई इस घटना के संबंध में 19 नवंबर को आयोग के समक्ष याचिका दर्ज कराई गई थी। लेकिन अब तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। इससे पूर्व मदन मोहन राजौर ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के चेयरमैन न्यायमूर्ति वी. सुब्रमण्यम से मुलाकात की। उन्हें समरावता प्रकरण, पीड़ितों को मुआवजा दिलाने आदि पर अपनी बात रखी। जिस पर चेयरमैन ने जानकारी दी कि इस मामले की याचिका 28 जनवरी को सेक्शन में भेज दी गई है। इसी सप्ताह सरकार से एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट मांगी जाएगी। रिपोर्ट के आधार पर फील्ड विजिट भी की जाएगी।

Amar Ujala

NHRC चंडीगढ़ के अध्यक्ष पर फायरिंग: कार पर लगी गोली, लुधियाना में परिवार और दोस्त के साथ थे सेतिया

<https://www.amarujala.com/punjab/ludhiana/firing-on-car-of-human-rights-commission-chandigarh-chairman-rupinder-singh-setia-2025-02-04>

ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन चंडीगढ़ के अध्यक्ष रुपिंदर सिंह सेतिया पर फायरिंग की घटना हुई है। यह घटना पंजाब के लुधियाना में हुई। सेतिया लुधियाना में गाड़ी में ही सवार थे। तभी किसी ने गोली चला दी।

पंजाब के लुधियाना के राजगुरु नगर के ब्लॉक जे की मार्केट में सोमवार की देर रात को उस समय अफरा-तफरी मच गई, जब राज्य ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन चंडीगढ़ के अध्यक्ष रुपिंदर सिंह सेतिया की कार पर गोली लगी। गोली उस समय लगी जब रुपिंदर सिंह सेतिया अपने दोस्त कमीशन के चेयरमैन संदीप सिंह जनेजा और पारिवारिक सदस्यों के साथ ब्लाक जे मार्केट में स्नैक्स खाने के लिए रुके हुए थे।

गाड़ी पर गोली लगते ही वह सहम गए। वह तुरंत गाड़ी से बाहर निकले तो कोई नहीं था। किसी को गोली के बारे में पता भी नहीं था। इसके बाद उन्होंने तुरंत इसकी जानकारी पुलिस को दी। सूचना मिलने के बाद थाना सराभा नगर की पुलिस मौके पर पहुंच गई। पुलिस ने आसपास के सीसीटीवी कैमरे की फुटेज चेक करनी शुरू कर दी है।

रुपिंदर सिंह सेतिया ने बताया कि वह चंडीगढ़ से अपने ससुराल शादी समारोह में परिवार के साथ हिस्सा लेने के लिए आए हुए थे। वह अपने दोस्त और पारिवारिक सदस्यों के साथ कार में बैठकर ब्लॉक जे मार्केट में स्नैक्स खाने के लिए चले गए। वह खाना खा रहे थे कि अचानक शीशे पर गोली लगी। गोली का खोल उनकी सीट पर आकर गिर गया। इसके बाद सभी घबरा गए। जब रुपिंदर और संदीप सिंह बाहर निकले तो कोई नहीं था। उन्होंने तुरंत इसकी जानकारी पुलिस को दे दी।

रुपिंदर सिंह सेतिया ने कहा कि उनकी प्रशासन से मांग है कि गोली किसने चलाई और क्यों चलाई इसका जल्द पता करें। बाकी थाना सराभा नगर के एसएचओ इंस्पेक्टर नीरज चौधरी ने बताया कि मामले की जांच की जा रही है। जांच के बाद ही आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Hindustan

चिंताजनक : शारीरिक और मानसिक तनाव झेल रहे 83 फीसदी गिग वर्कर

<https://www.livehindustan.com/ncr/new-delhi/story-gig-workers-in-india-83-work-over-10-hours-daily-nhrc-highlights-challenges-201738682673196.html>

भारत में गिग वर्कर, जैसे ऐप आधारित कैब चालक और डिलीवरी बॉय, औसतन प्रतिदिन 10 घंटे से अधिक काम करते हैं। इससे उन्हें शारीरिक और मानसिक तनाव का सामना करना पड़ता है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने इनके...

नई दिल्ली, प्रभात कुमार। देश में 'गिग वर्कर यानी ऐप आधारित कैब चालक, डिलीवरी बॉय या इसी तरह का अन्य काम करने वाले 83 फीसदी कामगार औसतन प्रतिदिन 10 घंटा से भी अधिक कार्य करते हैं। इसकी वजह से इन कामगारों को न सिर्फ शारीरिक बल्कि मानसिक तनाव का भी सामना करना पड़ता है।

इसका खुलासा, गिग वर्कर्स के अधिकारों और हितों की रक्षा को लेकर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) द्वारा विस्तृत चर्चा में हुआ। केंद्र सरकार ने वर्ष 2025-26 के बजट में देश में गिग वर्कर के तौर पर काम कर रहे एक करोड़ से अधिक कामगारों को पहचान देने के लिए पंजीकरण करने और आयुष्मान भारत योजना के तहत स्वास्थ्य सुविधा देने का प्रावधान किया है।

एनएचआरसी द्वारा हाल ही में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में गिग वर्कर की चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए नियामक ढांचा तैयार करने और इसके जरिए लक्षित प्रयासों की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया गया। इनकी चुनौतियों में लंबे समय तक काम करना, वित्तीय तनाव और शारीरिक थकावट शामिल है। आयोग की सदस्य विजया भारती सयानी ने कहा कि 83 फीसदी से अधिक ऐप-आधारित ड्राइवर (यानी कैब चालक, डिलीवरी बॉय) प्रतिदिन 10 घंटे से अधिक काम करना पड़ता है।

राज्य कर रहे पहल

विशेषज्ञों ने कहा, झारखंड, कर्नाटक और राजस्थान जैसे कुछ राज्य गिग वर्कर को सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर रहे हैं। लेकिन स्वास्थ्य बीमा, न्यूनतम मजदूरी, तनाव मुक्त कार्य स्थितियों से संबंधित उनकी अन्य प्रमुख चिंताओं को दूर करने के लिए और अधिक प्रयास करने की जरूरत है।

कोटः::

गिग वर्कर का कल्याण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भारत में सामाजिक सुरक्षा संहिता 2020 और अन्य श्रम कानूनों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन की जांच की मांग की गई है। भरत लाल, एनएचआरसी के महासचिव

इन बातों पर चिंता जताई

1. टारगेट डिलीवरी खतरनाक

गिग वर्कर को एक निश्चित समय सीमा के भीतर सामान की डिलीवरी (10 मिनट, 20 मिनट आदि) करनी होती है। समय पर टारगेट पूरा नहीं होने से शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से तनाव बढ़ता है। इस कारण वे कई बार हादसे के भी शिकार हो जाते हैं।

2. महिलाओं की सुरक्षा को जोखिम

गिग वर्कर के तौर पर काम करने वाली महिलाओं को सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है, जो इस क्षेत्र में उनकी भागीदारी को हतोत्साहित करने का काम कर रही है।

3. मनमानी रेटिंग प्रणाली

सुझाव दिया गया कि गिग वर्कर के लिए मौजूदा रेटिंग प्रणाली मनमानी है और इसकी समीक्षा करने की जरूरत है। सामने आया कि बेहतर काम करने के बावजूद उन्हें खराब रेटिंग दी जाती है।

प्रमुख सुझाव

- लंबे समय तक काम करने, वित्तीय तनाव और शारीरिक थकावट संबंधी समस्याओं के लिए नियामक ढांचे की जरूरत।
- कंपनियों को स्वास्थ्य लाभ, दुर्घटना बीमा और विशिष्ट कल्याणकारी योजनाओं का लाभ देना चाहिए।
- महिला श्रमिकों को मातृत्व लाभ, क्रेच सुविधाएं और सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी के माध्यम से विश्राम स्थल मुहैया कराए जाएं।
- यौन उत्पीड़न जैसी घटनाओं पर महिला श्रमिकों के लिए एक शिकायत निवारण तंत्र स्थापित करना
- गिग श्रमिकों की सहायता के लिए ई-श्रम पोर्टल का विस्तार करना।
- व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से उनके कौशल को बढ़ाने के अवसर प्रदान करना