

Order Asking Police To Pay ₹50k to Doc Upheld

HC Rejects Plea Challenging NHRC's Decree

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: Delhi High Court has upheld an order of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) directing police to pay Rs 50,000 as compensation to a doctor for their failure to register an FIR.

Justice Sachin Datta, in an order passed on Monday, dismissed the plea by Delhi Police challenging NHRC's order.

"Instead of complying with the directions of NHRC, the petitioner resorted to taking refuge behind an inquiry conducted after the order was passed by the commission, which again seeks to attribute the inaction of the petitioner/police authorities to the reluctance of the complainant to pursue any complaint pursuant to the incident on Nov 24, 2021. As noticed above, the same is wholly misconceived," HC said.

According to the complaint, on Nov 21, 2021, a PCR call was received at Malviya Nagar police station, informing them that "kuch log yahan par jhagra kar rahe hai (some people are fighting here)". According to police, the investigating officer met one Dr Nee-raj Kumar and inquired abo-



HC rejected the claim of police that the doctor didn't want to pursue his complaint and underlined that police had to comply with NHRC's directions as they were binding and not an advisory

ut the incident. Police said their probe revealed the doctor availed of a loan from a financial entity during Covid, and recovery agents landed at his clinic in connection with the loan. It claimed Kumar declined a medical examination and refrained from providing any written complaint. It was further submitted that the staff members present at the location also refused to submit any written statement.

But soon after, the doctor

approached NHRC, alleging that certain miscreants illegally trespassed into his clinic and outraged the modesty of his female staff. He further contended that despite making a PCR call, police officials/investigating officer failed to act.

In its order, HC pointed out the "strange situation" where the complainant's statement "would be recorded by the very same officer against whom the complainant has lodged the complaint. There was no occasion for the very same officer to approach the complainant and question the complainant as to whether the latter was desirous of pursuing his complaint before the NHRC".

HC rejected the claim of police that the doctor didn't want to pursue his complaint. It underlined that police had to comply with NHRC's directions as they were binding in nature and not an advisory.

While challenging the NHRC order, police also assailed a showcause notice issued to deputy commissioner of police, South District, Delhi, under Section 18 of \ Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

FIR दर्ज नहीं की, पुलिस को देना होगा अब डॉक्टर को मुआवज़ा

दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने NHRC का आदेश बरकरार रखा

■ NBT रिपोर्ट, नई दिल्ली

दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा पारित एक आदेश को बरकरार रखा, जिसमें दिल्ली पुलिस कमिश्नर को FIR दर्ज नहीं करने पर एक सौनियर डॉक्टर को 50 हजार रुपये का मुआवज़ा देने का निर्देश दिया गया था। डॉक्टर ने नवंबर 2021 में अपने क्लिनिक में हुई एक घटना के बारे में पुलिस को शिकायत दी थी।

मामला यह है कि डॉक्टर के क्लिनिक से कॉल आने पर कि कुछ बदमाश उनके यहां घुस आए हैं, पुलिस वहां पहुंची थी। क्लिनिक पहुंचने पर, जांच अधिकारी डॉक्टर से मिले और घटना के बारे में पूछताछ की। अगले दिन, डॉक्टर ने NHRC को एक शिकायत दी जिसमें आरोप लगाया कि कुछ बदमाश अवैध रूप से उनके



क्लिनिक में घुसे और उनकी महिला कर्मचारियों के साथ अशिष्ट व्यवहार किया। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि कॉल करने के बावजूद, जांच अधिकारी ने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। हालांकि, दिल्ली पुलिस कमिश्नर (HC में याचिकाकर्ता) ने कहा कि डॉक्टर ने कोई भी लिखित शिकायत देने से इनकार कर दिया था, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आईओ FIR दर्ज नहीं कर सका।

NHRC ने पुलिस कमिश्नर को FIR दर्ज न करने के लिए डॉक्टर को 50 हजार मुआवज़े का भुगतान करने का निर्देश दिया। अपने आदेश में NHRC ने कहा था कि मेडिकल कर्मियों के खिलाफ हिंसा एक गंभीर मामला है और दिल्ली मेडिकेयर सर्विस पर्सनल और मेडिकेयर सर्विस इंस्टीट्यूशन (हिंसा और संपत्ति को नुकसान को रोकथाम) अधिनियम, 2008 के तहत एक संज्ञेय अपराध है।

डॉक्टर को 50 हजार का मुआवजा देने के आदेश को बरकरार रखा

नई दिल्ली। उच्च न्यायालय ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) द्वारा पारित एक आदेश को बरकरार रखा है, जिसमें दिल्ली पुलिस आयुक्त को एफआईआर दर्ज न करने पर एक वरिष्ठ डॉक्टर को 50 हजार रुपये का मुआवजा देने का निर्देश दिया गया था। मामले के अनुसार डॉक्टर ने पुलिस को कॉल किया कि उनकी क्लिनिक में इलाके के कुछ बदमाश

घुस आए हैं। पुलिस क्लिनिक पहुंची। क्लिनिक पहुंचने पर जांच अधिकारी (आईओ) ने डॉक्टर से मुलाकात की और घटना के बारे में पूछताछ की।

अगले दिन डाक्टर ने एनएचआरसी को एक शिकायत की, जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया कि कुछ बदमाशों ने उनके क्लिनिक में अवैध रूप से घुसपैठ की और उनकी महिला कर्मचारियों के साथ

दुर्व्यवहार किया। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि कॉल करने के बावजूद, जांच अधिकारी कार्रवाई करने में विफल रहे। हालांकि दिल्ली पुलिस आयुक्त ने कहा कि डाक्टर ने कोई लिखित शिकायत मिलने से इन्कार कर दिया, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आईओ एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं कर सका। एनएचआरसी ने पुलिस आयुक्त को एफआईआर दर्ज न करने के लिए डाक्टर को 50 हजार रुपये का

मुआवजा देने का निर्देश दिया। अपने आदेश में एनएचआरसी ने उल्लेख किया कि चिकित्सा कर्मियों के खिलाफ हिंसा एक गंभीर मामला है और दिल्ली मेडिकेयर सेवा कार्मिक व मेडिकेयर सेवा संस्थान अधिनियम, 2008 के तहत एक संज्ञेय अपराध है। कोर्ट ने मुआवजे के खिलाफ याचिका खारिज कर दी। ब्यूरो





हाईकोर्ट ने बरकरार रखा एनएचआरसी का आदेश दिल्ली पुलिस को दिया गया था 50 हजार का मुआवजा देने का आदेश

नई दिल्ली (एसएनबी)। दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के उस आदेश को बरकरार रखा है, जिसमें सूचना के बावजूद पुलिस के प्राथमिकी दर्ज नहीं करने पर दिल्ली पुलिस से 50 हजार रुपए बतौर मुआवजा देने का निर्देश दिया गया था। इस मामले में कुछ अवांछित लोगों ने एक डाक्टर के क्लीनिक में घुसकर महिला कर्मचारियों से दुर्व्यवहार किया था। डाक्टर ने पुलिस को कॉल किया, लेकिन कोई प्राथमिकी दर्ज नहीं की गई थी।

क्लीनिक पहुंचने पर जांच अधिकारी (आईओ) ने डॉक्टर से मुलाकात की और घटना के बारे में पूछताछ की। अगले दिन डाक्टर ने एनएचआरसी को एक शिकायत की, जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया कि कुछ बदमाशों ने उनके क्लीनिक में अवैध रूप से घुसपैठ की और उनकी महिला कर्मचारियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया। कॉल करने के बावजूद जांच अधिकारी ने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। दिल्ली पुलिस आयुक्त ने कहा था कि डाक्टर ने कोई लिखित शिकायत देने

शिकायत के बावजूद प्राथमिकी दर्ज नहीं करने का मामला

- अवांछित लोगों ने डाक्टर के क्लीनिक में घुसकर महिला कर्मचारियों से किया था दुर्व्यवहार
- पुलिस ने दी थी एनएचआरसी के आदेश को चुनौती

से इनकार कर दिया था। इस वजह से जांच अधिकारी ने कोई प्राथमिकी दर्ज नहीं की थी।

एनएचआरसी ने पुलिस आयुक्त को एफआईआर दर्ज न करने के लिए डाक्टर को 50 हजार रुपए का मुआवजा देने का निर्देश दिया था। उसने कहा था कि चिकित्सा कर्मियों के खिलाफ हिंसा एक गंभीर मामला है। दिल्ली मेडिकेयर सेवा कार्मिक और मेडिकेयर सेवा संस्थान

अधिनियम, 2008 के तहत एक संज्ञेय अपराध है। एनएचआरसी ने देखा कि आयुक्त का यह कथन कि याचिकाकर्ता शिकायत दर्ज नहीं करना चाहता था, यह सतही है और विश्वास पैदा करने में विफल रहा। पुलिस ने एनएचआरसी के आदेश को हाईकोर्ट में चुनौती दी थी। न्यायमूर्ति सचिन दत्ता ने पुलिस आयुक्त की मुआवजे के खिलाफ दाखिल अपील को खारिज कर दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि आयुक्त का यह बयान कि डाक्टर शिकायत दर्ज नहीं कराना चाहता था, गलत है।

NHRC to hold grievance redressal sessions in remote areas: Justice B R Sarangi



PBD BUREAU

BHUBANESWAR, FEB. 28

STATING that the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is committed to addressing the grievances of common people who see the commission as a beacon of hope for justice, Member Justice Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi announced that this Rights body will conduct grievance redressal hearings in remote parts of the country. Such an initiative is aimed at ensuring justice reaches the doorsteps of those in need, he stressed. Justice said this during an interaction with victims of injustice and human rights defenders at the Odisha Human Rights Conclave 2025 on

Thursday.

Justice Sarangi emphasised the harmonious relationship between law and humanity, stating, "If you carry both law and humanity in your hands, the latter always weighs more. In the judiciary, humanity is often respected and honored." He highlighted the Indian judiciary's consistent efforts to uphold human rights, especially when they are under threat.

A former Chief Justice of the Jharkhand High Court and Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Orissa, Justice Sarangi underscored the NHRC's mission to build public confidence in the effectiveness of the national rights body.

Former Chairperson of the Odisha State

Commission for Women, Lopamudra Mohanty, praised the NHRC's role as a beacon of hope for underprivileged individuals who cannot afford legal representation.

Speaking on the occasion, Manoj Jena, Chairman of the Human Rights Foundation and organizer of the conclave, brought several instances of human rights violations to Justice Sarangi's attention, seeking his intervention. In response, Justice Sarangi assured that the grievances would be addressed promptly.

The conclave also saw insightful contributions from senior journalists Rabi Das and AK Sahoo, legal experts Rajib Kumar Pattanayak and Manisha Das Pattnaik, and social activists Kalpataru Khuntia, Bikash Das, Seshadeb Nanda, Rina Routray and Basudev Bhatt. They highlighted various aspects of human rights violations and urged the NHRC to take necessary actions.

This initiative by the NHRC marks a proactive step towards safeguarding human rights and ensuring justice for the marginalized and vulnerable sections of society.

CHHELIGADA PROJECT

NHRC seeks ATR on displacement of 4,000 tribals



PNN & AGENCIES

Kendrapara, Feb 28: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought an Action Taken Report (ATR) from the Chief Secretary regarding human rights violations and the displacement of over 4,000 people, mostly from Scheduled Tribe communities, due to the construction of the Chheligada Irrigation Project in Gajapati district.

The NHRC issued the directive Thursday in response to a complaint filed by human rights defender Radhakanta Tripathy.

In his petition, Tripathy alleged that over 4,000 people, primarily from Scheduled Tribe communities, were forced to leave their villages without proper rehabilitation or compensation from the Odisha government, violating their fundamental rights.

He further stated that only 24 out of 175 displaced families have been rehabilitated, exacerbating the socio-economic vulnerabilities of the affected communities, who are struggling to access basic necessities such as food, shelter, and healthcare.

The complainant urged the apex rights body's interven-

tion to safeguard the rights of the displaced individuals. He called for an investigation into the matter, proper rehabilitation, consultation with affected communities in accordance with the principles of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), and long-term monitoring of rehabilitation schemes and their implementation.

The NHRC directed the Chief Secretary to examine the issue and submit a report within 15 days, treating the matter as highly urgent.

Notably, Chheligada Medium Irrigation Project (MIP) is being constructed across Badjore river, a tributary of river Vamsadhara near the village Chheligada in R Udayagiri block of Gajapati district.

The multipurpose project envisages the construction of a 250m long and 30m high dam with a central spillway.

Apart from Irrigation for 6,000 hectares of farmlands in Ganjam and Gajapati districts, this project will also provide drinking water to Berhampur city.

Additionally, 36 MW electricity can be produced through a mini hydel project in three places Shiali Loti, Kankata and Dekill in Gajapati district.

पीड़िताओं और परिजन से मिलेंगे

बिजयनगर कांड का राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने लिया संज्ञान, आज आएंगे सदस्य

अजमेर @ पत्रिका. राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सदस्य प्रियांक कानूनगो शनिवार सुबह ब्यावर पहुंचेंगे। वे ब्यावर से बिजयनगर जाकर देहशोषण, धर्मांतरण, ब्लैकमेल कांड की पीड़िताओं व उनके परिजनों से बातचीत के बाद पुलिस अधिकारियों की बैठक लेंगे। शनिवार सुबह साढ़े 8 बजे राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सदस्य प्रियांक कानूनगो ट्रेन से ब्यावर पहुंचेंगे। कानूनगो ब्यावर के बाद

बिजयनगर पहुंच कर देहशोषण, धर्मांतरण, ब्लैकमेल कांड की पीड़िताओं व उनके अभिभावकों से प्रकरण के संबंध में जानकारी लेंगे। कानूनगो के साथ प्रकरण के अनुसंधान अधिकारी सीओ मसूदा सज्जन सिंह, थानाप्रभारी करण सिंह खंगारोत के अलावा विशेष किशोर इकाई प्रभारी, बालिकाओं से बातचीत करने वाले काउंसलर और मेडिकल करने वाले चिकित्सकों के अलावा सीडब्ल्यूसी अध्यक्ष व सदस्य, डीसीपीओ भी मौजूद रहेंगे।

Deccan Chronicle

NHRC to Hold Grievance Hearings in Remote Areas

<https://www.deccanchronicle.com/news/nhrc-to-hold-grievance-hearings-in-remote-areas-1864116>

Akshaya Kumar Sahoo | 28 Feb 2025 10:22 PM IST

Justice Sarangi highlights the judiciary's role in balancing law with humanity, ensuring human rights protection amid growing challenges

Justice BR Sarangi (second from left) receives a memorandum from Human Right Foundation's officials. The HRF has sought doorstep delivery of justices to the poor as they cannot afford to knock the door of courts.

Bhubaneswar: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is committed to addressing the grievances of common people who see the commission as a beacon of hope for justice. In a significant move, the NHRC has decided to conduct grievance redressal hearings in remote parts of the country, ensuring that justice reaches the doorsteps of those in need. This was announced by Justice Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi during an interaction with victims of injustice and human rights defenders at the Odisha Human Rights Conclave 2025 on Thursday.

Justice Sarangi emphasised the harmonious relationship between law and humanity, stating, "If you carry both law and humanity in your hands, the latter always weighs more. In the judiciary, humanity is often respected and honored." He highlighted the Indian judiciary's consistent efforts to uphold human rights, especially when they are under threat.

A former Chief Justice of the Jharkhand High Court and Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Orissa, Justice Sarangi underscored the NHRC's mission to build public confidence in the effectiveness of the national rights body.

Former Chairperson of the Odisha State Commission for Women, Lopamudra Mohanty, praised the NHRC's role as a beacon of hope for underprivileged individuals who cannot afford legal representation.

Manoj Jena, Chairman of the Human Rights Foundation and organizer of the conclave, brought several instances of human rights violations to Justice Sarangi's attention, seeking his intervention. In response, Justice Sarangi assured that the grievances would be addressed promptly.

The conclave also saw insightful contributions from senior journalists Rabi Das and AK Sahoo, legal experts Rajib Kumar Pattanayak and Manisha Das Pattnaik, and social activists Kalpataru Khuntia, Bikash Das, Seshadeb Nanda, Rina Routray and Basudev Bhatt. They highlighted various aspects of human rights violations and urged the NHRC to take necessary actions.

This initiative by the NHRC marks a proactive step towards safeguarding human rights and ensuring justice for the marginalized and vulnerable sections of society.

(Source : Deccan Chronicle)

The Indian Express

Non-registration of FIR: Delhi High Court upholds NHRC order directing police to pay compensation of Rs 50k to doctor

The matter pertains to a 2021 complaint in which the doctor alleged that miscreants entered his clinic in Delhi and outraged the modesty of his female staff, following which the police failed to take action.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/non-registration-fir-hc-nhrc-order-directing-police-pay-compensation-doctor-9861400/lite/>

Written by Sohini Ghosh | Updated: February 28, 2025 16:57 IST

The Delhi High Court recently dismissed a plea by the Delhi Police Commissioner challenging an order by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) which directed the police to pay compensation of Rs 50,000 to a doctor for non-registration of an FIR.

The police commissioner was also challenging a show-cause notice issued to the deputy commissioner of police, South Delhi, on May 13, 2023, under Section 18 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

In November 2021, the doctor had submitted a complaint to the NHRC alleging that certain miscreants had illegally trespassed into his clinic and outraged the modesty of his female staff. He had also contended that despite making a call to the police control room, the police failed to take action.

Taking cognizance of the complaint, the NHRC had directed the Deputy Commissioner of Police, South Delhi, to submit an Action Taken Report (ATR) within four weeks.

The police, as outlined in the ATR, had found during inquiry that the doctor had taken a loan from a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) and defaulted on payment because of Covid-19. Following this, five men from the NBFC arrived at the clinic for recovery. Noting that the loan-related settlement was done subsequently, the police stated that the complainant did not want to pursue the matter further.

The NHRC, however, first issued a show-cause notice on February 19, 2023, directing the police commissioner to explain why it should not be held liable to pay Rs 50,000 as compensation to the complainant Dr Neeraj Kumar for the non-registration of a First Information Report (FIR).

A second show-cause notice was issued in May that year. The police filed its reply in August 2023 and subsequently the NHRC passed an order on September 27, 2023, recommending that the commissioner release Rs 50,000 in compensation to Dr Kumar. Another inquiry was also conducted on November 9, 2023, which was then placed before the rights panel by the police.

Justice Sachin Datta, upholding the NHRC's direction against the police, noted in his order dated February 24 that the alleged statement of Dr Kumar, to the effect that he was not desirous of pursuing the matter, "appears to be misplaced."

"It is quite incongruous that the statement of the complainant (Dr Kumar) would be recorded by the very same officer against whom the complainant has lodged the complaint. There was no occasion for the very same officer to approach the complainant and question the complainant as to whether the latter was desirous of pursuing his complaint before the NHRC," the order stated.

"The action of the concerned delinquent officer, to record the statement of (Dr Kumar) with regard to the latter's complaint in the NHRC, is nothing short of an attempt to obtain a self-serving exculpatory statement to circumvent/avoid the consequences of the complaint submitted to the NHRC," Justice Datta's order noted.

Medical Dialogues

Violence against doctors- HC slams Delhi Police Commissioner for non-registration of FIR of doctor, upholds Rs 50,000 fine

<https://medicdialogues.in/amp/news/health/doctors/violence-against-doctors-hc-slams-delhi-police-commissioner-for-non-registration-of-fir-of-doctor-upholds-rs-50000-fine-144087>

By - Barsha Misra | Published On 2025-02-28 12:46 GMT | Update On 2025-02-28 12:46 GMT

New Delhi: The Delhi High Court recently upheld the National Human Rights Commission's (NHRC) order directing the Delhi Police Commissioner to pay Rs 50,000 compensation to a senior doctor for not registering an FIR regarding a complaint involving instances of violence against him.

Earlier, the NHRC on 27.09.2023 had recommended that the Commissioner release Rs 50,000 compensation to the doctor. Following this, the order was challenged by the Police Commissioner before the Delhi High Court.

However, while considering the matter recently, the HC bench comprising Justice Sachin Datta noted that instead of complying with the NHRC directions, the petitioner resorted to taking refuge behind an inquiry conducted after the NHRC passed the order "which again seeks to attribute the inaction of the petitioner/police authorities to the reluctance of the complainant to pursue any complaint pursuant to the incident on 24.11.2021. As noticed above, the same is wholly misconceived."

"For all the above reasons, this Court finds no merit in the present petition; the same is accordingly dismissed. Pending application also stands disposed of," ordered the Delhi High Court bench.

The issue goes back to 2021 when after receiving a call from the doctor's clinic saying that certain miscreants had entered the area, the police had reached the clinic. After reaching the clinic, the investigating officer (IO) met with the doctor and questioned about the incident. The petitioner claimed that the doctor declined the medical examination and refrained from providing any written complaint. It was alleged that the staff members present at the location also refused to submit any written statement as a result of which the IO could not file an FIR.

On the next day, the doctor submitted a complaint to the NHRC, alleging that certain miscreants had illegally trespassed into his clinic and outraged the modesty of his female staff. He further argued that despite making a PCR call, the police officials/investigating officer failed to take action.

While the doctor claimed that the investigating officer failed to take action even though he had made a call, the Delhi Police Commissioner submitted that the doctor refused to provide any written complaint as a result of which the IO could not file an FIR.

After receiving the complaint, NHRC took cognizance of the issue and directed the Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP), South District, Delhi, to submit an Action Taken Report (ATR) within four weeks. Thereafter, a report dated 10.01.2023 was submitted from the office of DCP, vigilance Delhi. Consequently, the NHRC also issued a show-cause notice to the doctor. Another show-cause notice was issued to the Police Commissioner asking the Commissioner to explain why NHRC should not be held liable to pay Rs 50,000 as compensation to the doctor for the non-registration of the FIR.

In its order, NHRC directed the Commissioner of Police to pay Rs 50,000 compensation to the doctor for non-registration of FIR. In its order, the NHRC observed that violence against medical practitioners is a serious matter and a cognizable offence under the Delhi Medicare Service Personnel and Medicare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage to Property) Act, 2008.

"Police grossly failed to register an FIR because all the allegations of criminally trespass, outraging of modesty of female staff and criminal intimidation are Cognizable offences under IPC Moreover, violence against medical personnel is also a cognizable offence under The Delhi Medicare Service Personnel and Medicare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage to Property) Act, 2008," NHRC had mentioned in its order.

Further, the NHRC observed that the Commissioner's justification stating that the petitioner did not want to file a complaint was cursory and it failed to inspire confidence.

The NHRC order was challenged by the Commissioner before the Delhi HC, which observed that the Commissioner's reliance on the alleged statement of the doctor to the effect that the complainant was not desirous of pursuing the matter was misplaced.

To justify the inaction, the Commissioner had relief on an inquiry allegedly prepared in the aftermath of the visit at the complainant doctor's address. As per the Commissioner, the inquiry report was placed before the NHRC. However, the NHRC disregarded it while passing the order, argued the Commissioner.

While considering the matter, the Court observed that such averment was misleading as NHRC's order was passed after the alleged inquiry was conducted. The Court noted that the NHRC order provided detailed reasons as to why the petitioner's contention that the complainant was not desirous of pursuing the matter did not inspire confidence.

"Instead of complying with the directions of the NHRC, the petitioner resorted to taking refuge behind an inquiry conducted after the impugned order was passed by the NHRC which again seeks to attribute the inaction of the petitioner/police authorities to the reluctance of the complainant to pursue any complaint pursuant to the incident on 24.11.2021. As noticed above, the same is wholly misconceived," noted the HC bench.

Noting that the action of the officer to record the complainant's statement regarding his complaint before the NHRC was an attempt to circumvent the consequences of the complaint, the HC bench observed,

"It is quite incongruous that the statement of the complainant, would be recorded by the very same officer against whom the complainant has lodged the complaint. There was no occasion for the very same officer to approach the complainant and question the complainant as to whether the latter was desirous of pursuing his complaint before the NHRC. The action of the concerned delinquent officer, to record the statement of the complainant/respondent no.2 with regard to the latter's complaint in the NHRC, is nothing short of an attempt to obtain a self serving exculpatory statement to circumvent / avoid the consequences of the complaint submitted to the NHRC."

Further taking note of the fact that the Commissioner sought a writ of certiorari, the HC bench relied on the Central Council For Research In Ayurvedic Sciences &Anr. v. Bikartan Das (2023), where the Apex court bench while exercising the jurisdiction under the writ of certiorari, the High Court does not function as an appellate tribunal and thus cannot reassess the evidence.

The Court further observed, "First, when exercising this power, the High Court does not function as an appellate tribunal. This means it cannot reassess or re-evaluate the evidence upon which a tribunal/statutory authority has based its decision. The scope of judicial review in such cases is limited to examining the legality of the decision. Second, a writ of certiorari can only be issued if there is an error of law that is apparent on the face of the record. The writ is a high prerogative remedy and cannot be granted as a matter of right. The power conferred under Article 226 of the Constitution is discretionary, and the High Court has the flexibility to pass orders in the interest of justice, equity, and public good. While the law must be upheld, it should also be tempered with equity."

Relying on the HC order in Kiran Singh vs. National Human Rights Commission & Ors (2025 LiveLaw (Del) 106), the Court observed, that "the petitioner is bound by the said directions of NHRC, unless the impugned order is set aside by the Court."

LatestLY

India News | Delhi HC Dismisses Police's Plea Challenging NHRC's Order to Give Compensation to Doctor for Non-registration of FIR

Get latest articles and stories on India at LatestLY. Notably, the doctor had made a PCR call on November 24, 2021, alleging that some miscreants had trespassed into his clinic and misbehaved with female staff.

<https://www.latestly.com/agency-news/india-news-delhi-hc-dismisses-polices-plea-challenging-nhrCs-order-to-give-compensation-to-doctor-for-non-registration-of-fir-6676894.html>

Agency News ANI| Feb 28, 2025 06:02 PM IST

New Delhi [India], February 28 (ANI): The Delhi High Court, in its recent judgment, upheld an order of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) directing the police to compensate a doctor, Rs 50,000, for non-registration of an FIR.

Justice Sachin Datta on Monday dismissed the petition moved by the Delhi Police and upheld the NHRC order.

Notably, the doctor had made a PCR call on November 24, 2021, alleging that some miscreants had trespassed into his clinic and misbehaved with female staff.

"Instead of complying with the directions of the NHRC, the petitioner resorted to taking refuge behind an inquiry conducted after the impugned order was passed by the NHRC which again seeks to attribute the inaction of the petitioner/police authorities to the reluctance of the complainant to pursue any complaint pursuant to the incident on November 24, 2021. As noticed above, the same is wholly misconceived," Justice Sachin Datta said in his judgment passed on February 24.

Justice Datta referred to a decision by a division bench in another case and said, " The petitioner is bound by the said directions of NHRC, unless the order is set aside by the court.

The Delhi Police Commissioner challenged the order of September 27, 2023, passed by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). NHRC has directed the police to pay the complainant doctor a compensation of Rs50,000 for the non-registration of FIR.

Additionally, the Delhi Police Commissioner had also challenged a show-cause notice (SCN) issued on May 13, 2023, to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, South District, Delhi, under Section 18 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

The facts of the case are that on November 21, 2021, a PCR call was received at Police Station Malviya Nagar, informing that "kuch log yahan par jhagra kar rahe hai." The Investigation Officer (IO) processed to the spot, the police said.

According to the police, the IO met with respondent Dr Neeraj Kumar and inquired about the incident. The Police Commissioner, in its plea, submitted that the respondent doctor declined a medical examination and refrained from providing any written complaint.

It was further submitted that the staff members present at the location also refused to submit any written statement, as a result of which the IO could not file an FIR.

The next day, the doctor submitted a complaint to the NHRC, alleging that certain miscreants had illegally trespassed into his clinic and outraged the modesty of his female staff. He had further contended that despite making a PCR call, the police officials / investigating officer failed to take action.

The NHRC had observed, "In view of the above, the Commission confirms its show cause notice and recommends to the Commissioner of Police, Delhi, to release compensation of Rs 50,000 to the complainant/victim Dr Neeraj Kumar, and submit compliance report of payment along with of proof of payment within 06 weeks. It is, therefore, requested that the compliance report in the matter be sent to the Commission at the latest by November 18, 2021 so that the same could be placed before the Commission." (ANI)

(This is an unedited and auto-generated story from Syndicated News feed, LatestLY Staff may not have modified or edited the content body)

IBC World News

Delhi HC rejects police plea against NHRC compensation order

The NHRC directed police to compensate within six weeks and provide proof.

<https://ibcworldnews.com/india/delhi-hc-rejects-police-plea-against-nhrc-compensation-order/163918>

Published on: 28 Feb 2025, 9:35 pm

New Delhi

The Delhi High Court upheld the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) order directing the police to compensate a doctor with ₹50,000 for failing to register an FIR.

Justice Sachin Datta dismissed the Delhi Police's petition challenging the NHRC order, stating that the authorities failed to act on the doctor's complaint.

The doctor had called the PCR on November 24, 2021, alleging that miscreants trespassed into his clinic and misbehaved with female staff. However, the police did not file an FIR. The NHRC later directed the police to compensate the doctor.

The Delhi Police Commissioner contested the NHRC's September 27, 2023 order and a prior show-cause notice issued to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, South District. The police argued that the doctor initially declined medical examination and did not submit a written complaint, making FIR registration difficult.

However, Justice Datta ruled that the NHRC's directions were binding unless overturned by a court. He also noted that the police's justification, based on a later inquiry, was misconceived.

The NHRC had instructed the police to pay the compensation within six weeks and submit proof of payment. The Delhi High Court's ruling reinforced the accountability of law enforcement agencies in addressing complaints and protecting citizens' rights.

Devdiscourse

Delhi High Court Upholds NHRC Order: Police to Compensate Doctor Rs 50,000

The Delhi High Court has supported the NHRC's directive for the police to compensate a doctor Rs 50,000 for failing to register an FIR. Justice Sachin Datta dismissed the police's appeal, citing their failure to follow NHRC orders despite a prior complaint involving doctor Neeraj Kumar and his clinic staff.

<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/headlines/3281459-delhi-high-court-upholds-nhrc-order-police-to-compensate-doctor-rs-50000>

Devdiscourse News Desk | Updated: 28-02-2025 17:44 IST | Created: 28-02-2025 17:44 IST

In a significant ruling, the Delhi High Court upheld a National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) order directing the police to compensate a doctor, Dr. Neeraj Kumar, Rs 50,000 for the non-registration of an FIR. Justice Sachin Datta dismissed the Delhi Police's petition, affirming the NHRC's stance against the alleged inaction.

The case began when Dr. Kumar reported, via a PCR call on November 24, 2021, an incident where miscreants allegedly entered his clinic and harassed female staff members. Despite the call, the police did not register an FIR, leading Dr. Kumar to approach the NHRC.

The NHRC directed compensation following the doctor's complaint, but the Delhi Police challenged this in court. Justice Datta ruled that the NHRC's directive stands unless overturned by the court, reinforcing the commission's authority in human rights issues.

(With inputs from agencies.)

Devdiscourse

Delhi High Court Upholds NHRC's Order for Police Compensation to Doctor

The Delhi High Court has upheld an NHRC directive mandating police to compensate a doctor Rs 50,000 for failing to register a complaint. The court dismissed a challenge by the Delhi Police, asserting NHRC's order in the case of trespassing and misconduct at the doctor's clinic.

<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/headlines/3281462-delhi-high-court-upholds-nhrCs-order-for-police-compensation-to-doctor>

Devdiscourse News Desk | Updated: 28-02-2025 17:44 IST | Created: 28-02-2025 17:44 IST

In a landmark ruling, the Delhi High Court has upheld the National Human Rights Commission's (NHRC) order directing the police to compensate a doctor Rs 50,000 due to the non-registration of an FIR involving misconduct at the doctor's clinic.

Justice Sachin Datta dismissed a petition by the Delhi Police, who sought to challenge the NHRC's decision, by ruling that any delay or failure in launching an FIR after a complaint was misconceived, especially when linked to an incident involving criminal misbehavior.

The order, originally issued by NHRC in September 2023 and backed by Justice Datta, emphasized the imperative for the police to follow established protocols and compensate Dr. Neeraj Kumar, who had reported misconduct involving his female staff back in 2021.

(With inputs from agencies.)

Live Law

Delhi High Court Upholds NHRC Order Directing Delhi Police Commissioner To Pay ₹50,000 Compensation To Doctor Over Non-Registration Of FIR

<https://www.livelaw.in/high-court/delhi-high-court/nhrc-order-delhi-police-commissioner-pay-compensation-to-doctor-for-not-registering-fir-285239>

Sanjana Dadmi | 28 Feb 2025 1:27 PM

The Delhi High Court has upheld an order passed by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), which directed the Delhi Police Commissioner to pay compensation of Rs. 50,000 to a senior doctor for non-registration of an FIR.

The brief facts of the case are that upon receiving a call from the doctor/respondent no. 2's clinic that certain miscreants had entered the area, the police reached the clinic. Upon reaching the clinic, the investigating officer (IO) met with the doctor/respondent no. 2 and inquired about the incident.

On the next day, respondent no. 2 submitted a complaint to the NHRC alleging that certain miscreants had illegally trespassed into his clinic and outraged the modesty of his female staff. He further submitted that despite making a call, the investigating officer failed to take action. However, the Delhi Police Commissioner/petitioner submitted that respondent no. 2 refused to provide any written complaint as a result of which the IO could not file an FIR.

The NHRC directed the Commissioner of Police to pay Rs. 50,000 compensation to respondent no. 2 for non-registration of FIR. In its order, the NHRC noted that violence against the medical personnel is a serious matter and is a cognizable offence under the Delhi Medicare Service Personnel and Medicare Service Institutions (Prevention of Violence and Damage to Property) Act, 2008. NHRC observed that the Commissioner's version that the petitioner did not want to file a complaint was cursory and failed to inspire confidence.

Single judge Justice Sachin Datta too was of the view that the Commissioner's reliance on the alleged statement of the complainant/respondent no.2 to the effect that the complainant was not desirous of pursuing the matter was misplaced.

The Commissioner relied on an inquiry allegedly prepared in the aftermath of the visit at the address of the complainant. He stated that the inquiry report was placed before the NHRC, however, the same was disregarded by the NHRC while passing the impugned order.

However, the Court stated that such averment was misleading as NHRC's order was passed after the alleged inquiry was conducted. It noted that the NHRC's order provides detailed reasons as to why the petitioner's contention that complainant was not desirous of pursuing the matter did not inspire confidence.

“Instead of complying with the directions of the NHRC, the petitioner resorted to taking refuge behind an inquiry conducted after the impugned order was passed by the NHRC which again seeks to attribute the inaction of the petitioner/police authorities to the reluctance of the complainant to pursue any complaint pursuant to the incident on 24.11.2021. As noticed above, the same is wholly misconceived.”

It remarked that the action of the officer to record the complainant's statement regarding his complaint before the NHRC was an attempt to circumvent the consequences of the complaint.

“It is quite incongruous that the statement of the complainant (Annexure P-3), would be recorded by the very same officer against whom the complainant has lodged the complaint. There was no occasion for the very same officer to approach the complainant and question the complainant as to whether the latter was desirous of pursuing his complaint before the NHRC. The action of the concerned delinquent officer, to record the statement of the complainant/respondent no.2 with regard to the latter's complaint in the NHRC, is nothing short of an attempt to obtain a self serving exculpatory statement to circumvent / avoid the consequences of the complaint submitted to the NHRC.”

Further, noting that the Commissioner sought a writ of certiorari, the Court referred to *Central Council For Research In Ayurvedic Sciences &Anr. v. Bikartan Das (2023)*, where the Supreme Court observed that while exercising jurisdiction under the writ of certiorari, the High Court does not function as an appellate tribunal and thus cannot reassess the evidence. Further, the writ can only be issued if there was an error of law that is apparent on the face of the record.

The Court observed that the petitioner has to comply with NHRC's directions as they are binding in nature and not advisory as per the High Court's judgment in *Kiran Singh vs. National Human Rights Commission & Ors (2025 LiveLaw (Del) 106)*.

With these observations, the Court dismissed the petition.

Case title: COMMISSIONER DELHI POLICE vs. NHRC (W.P.(C) 1753/2025)

ABP Live

दिल्ली पुलिस ने नहीं दर्ज की थी डॉक्टर की FIR, अब HC के आदेश पर देना होगा 50 हजार का मुआवजा

Delhi News: दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने इस मामले में अपना फैसला सुनाते हुए कहा कि जांच को लेकर इस मामले में सभी तथ्यों का आकलन करने के बाद यह साफ है कि दिल्ली पुलिस का रवैया सवालों के घेरे में है.

<https://www.abplive.com/states/delhi-ncr/delhi-high-court-order-to-delhi-police-compensation-of-50-thousand-to-a-doctor-ann-2894474>

By : सुशील कुमार पांडेय | Edited By: ज़हीन तकवी | Updated at : 28 Feb 2025 09:32 PM (IST)

Delhi News: दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के उस फैसले को सही बताया जिसमें दिल्ली पुलिस को एक डॉक्टर को 50 हजार रुपये का मुआवजा देने को कहा गया था. यह मामला तब सामने आया, जब डॉक्टर ने मारपीट के मामले अपनी शिकायत दर्ज करानी चाही लेकिन दिल्ली पुलिस ने एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं की.

एनएचआरसी ने इस मामले की जांच के बाद दिल्ली पुलिस कमिश्नर को आदेश दिया था कि एनएचआरसी में शिकायत करने वाले डॉक्टर को 50 हजार रुपये का मुआवजा देने के लिए कहा था. हालांकि इस पूरे मामले को दिल्ली पुलिस ने दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट में चुनौती दी थी लेकिन हाई कोर्ट ने एनएचआरसी के फैसले को सही ठहराया.

दिल्ली HC ने अपने आदेश में क्या कहा?

दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने इस मामले में अपना फैसला सुनाते हुए कहा, "जांच को लेकर इस मामले में सभी तथ्यों का आकलन करने के बाद यह साफ है कि दिल्ली पुलिस का रवैया सवालों के घेरे में है. साथ ही दिल्ली कोर्ट ने एनएचआरसी के आदेश में कोई खामी नहीं पाई और इसे पूरी तरीके से न्यायोचित माना."

शिकायत पर नहीं दर्ज की थी शिकायत

एनएचआरसी का आदेश एक डॉक्टर की शिकायत पर दी गई थी. वहीं इस मामले में डॉक्टर ने आरोप लगाया था कि उन्होंने दिल्ली पुलिस में शिकायत की लेकिन एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं की गई. इसके बाद उन्होंने उन्होंने इस पूरे मामले को लेकर ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन में इसकी शिकायत की, जिसने मामले की जांच के बाद डॉक्टर को मुआवजे का आदेश दिया.

Aaj Tak

दिल्ली पुलिस को डॉक्टर को 50 हजार मुआवजा देना होगा, हाईकोर्ट ने NHRC के आदेश को सही ठहराया

दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) के उस आदेश को बरकरार रखा है, जिसमें दिल्ली पुलिस को एक डॉक्टर को 50 हजार रुपये मुआवजा देने को कहा गया था। डॉक्टर ने पुलिस में शिकायत की थी, लेकिन एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं की गई। हाईकोर्ट ने NHRC के फैसले को सही बताया और दिल्ली पुलिस के रवैये पर सवाल उठाए।

<https://www.aajtak.in/legal-news/story/delhi-police-50-thousand-rupees-compensation-nhrc-hc-verdict-lclar-rptc-2178425-2025-02-28>

संजय शर्मा | नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी 2025, (अपडेटेड 28 फरवरी 2025, 7:11 PM IST)

दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) के उस आदेश पर मुहर लगा दी है, जिसमें दिल्ली पुलिस को एक डॉक्टर को 50 हजार रुपये का मुआवजा देने को कहा गया था। यह मामला तब सामने आया, जब डॉक्टर ने शिकायत दर्ज करानी चाही, लेकिन पुलिस ने एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं की।

NHRC ने इस मामले की जांच के बाद दिल्ली पुलिस कमिश्नर को आदेश दिया था कि डॉक्टर को 50 हजार रुपये का मुआवजा दिया जाए। दिल्ली पुलिस ने इस आदेश को हाईकोर्ट में चुनौती दी थी, लेकिन कोर्ट ने NHRC के फैसले को सही ठहराया।

हाईकोर्ट ने कहा कि सभी तथ्यों को देखने के बाद यह साफ है कि दिल्ली पुलिस का रवैया सवालों के घेरे में है। कोर्ट ने NHRC के आदेश में कोई खामी नहीं पाई और इसे पूरी तरह न्यायसंगत बताया।

डॉक्टर की शिकायत पर पुलिस ने दर्ज नहीं की थी शिकायत

NHRC का आदेश एक डॉक्टर की शिकायत पर दिया गया था। डॉक्टर ने आरोप लगाया था कि उन्होंने पुलिस में शिकायत की, लेकिन एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं की गई। इसके बाद उन्होंने NHRC का दरवाजा खटखटाया, जिसने मामले की जांच के बाद मुआवजे का आदेश दिया। अब हाईकोर्ट के फैसले के बाद दिल्ली पुलिस को डॉक्टर को 50 हजार रुपये का मुआवजा देना ही होगा।

Organiser Weekly

Illegal religious conversion of school children exposed in Raebareli, NHRC seeks report from administration

<https://organiser.org/2025/02/28/280379/bharat/illegal-religious-conversion-of-school-children-exposed-in-raebareli-nhrc-seeks-report-from-administration/>

WEB DESK Feb 28, 2025, 07:17 pm IST in Bharat, Uttar Pradesh

Raebareli: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken cognisance of a complaint filed by Agni Samaj organisation regarding forced religious conversion and indoctrination of schoolchildren in Raebareli. The Commission has directed the District Magistrate (DM) and Superintendent of Police (SP) of Raebareli to submit an Action Taken Report (ATR) within 10 days. Agni Samaj's complaint alleges that individuals linked to missionary organisations were coercing 50-60 Hindu children into religious conversion by luring them with toffees, biscuits, and chocolates. These children were allegedly made to participate in prayer meetings where they were systematically brainwashed and pressured to abandon their native faith.

The NHRC has termed these allegations a serious violation of fundamental child rights and noted that such activities prima facie amount to grave human rights violations. Given the seriousness of the matter, the Commission has also forwarded the complaint to the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police (DGP) of Uttar Pradesh.

Arrests Made in Raebareli for Forced Religious Conversion

The said case is from Raebareli's Didhiyawa village, where three individuals, including two women, were booked last week for attempting religious conversion under the guise of prayer meetings. The arrests included a pastor named Vijay Singh. A video of the prayer meeting busted by activists went viral on social media. (Link to the video after blurring children's faces:

Another illegal conversion racket – this time targeting school-going Hindu children

In UP's Raebareli, missionary agents were gathering a large number of Hindu kids every Sunday, indoctrinating them under the guise of teaching sanskar and bhajans

After a raid, four arrested pic.twitter.com/vCPC440Qb3

— Swati Goel Sharma (@swati_gs) February 24, 2025

Villagers reported that during these meetings, small children and teenagers were given food items as incentives and made to memorize religious prayers.

Sanjeev Newar, founder of Agni Samaj, stated: "This is an organized attack on innocent children, exploiting their innocence and coercing them into abandoning their faith. We commend the NHRC for its swift action and demand that the perpetrators face strict legal consequences."

Dainik Bhaskar

बच्चों के धर्मांतरण मामले आयोग ने डीएम से मांगी रिपोर्ट:टॉफी-चॉकलेट का लालच देकर 50-60 बच्चों का धर्मांतरण कराने का प्रयास

<https://www.bhaskar.com/local/uttar-pradesh/raibareli/news/conversion-of-school-children-in-raebareli-134558742.html>

रायबरेली 40 मिनट पहले

रायबरेली में स्कूली बच्चों का धर्मांतरण।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने रायबरेली में स्कूली बच्चों के धर्मांतरण के मामले में कड़ा रुख अपनाया है। आयोग ने जिला अधिकारी और पुलिस अधीक्षक से 10 दिन में रिपोर्ट मांगी है।

अग्नि समाज संगठन ने एनएचआरसी में शिकायत दर्ज कराई थी। शिकायत में बताया गया कि मिशनरी संगठनों से जुड़े लोग हिंदू परिवारों के करीब 50-60 बच्चों को धर्म परिवर्तन के लिए प्रेरित कर रहे हैं। बच्चों को टॉफी, बिस्कुट और चॉकलेट का लालच दिया जा रहा है।

एनएचआरसी ने इसे बच्चों के मौलिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन माना है। आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य सचिव और पुलिस महानिदेशक को भी इस मामले की जानकारी भेजी है।

मासूम बच्चों पर संगठित हमला

अग्नि समाज के संस्थापक संजीव नेवर ने कहा कि यह मासूम बच्चों पर संगठित हमला है। उन्होंने बताया कि बच्चों की निर्दोष का शोषण किया जा रहा है। संगठन ने दोषियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई की मांग की है। अग्नि समाज देशभर में अवैध धर्मांतरण के खिलाफ अभियान चला रहा है। रायबरेली का यह मामला मिशनरी समूहों की अनैतिक रणनीतियों का एक उदाहरण है।

मामला रायबरेली के मिल एरिया थाना क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत संदी नागिन से जुड़ा हुआ है। सोशल मीडिया पर वीडियो वायरल होने के बाद कई संगठनों ने इस मामले का संज्ञान लेते हुए कार्रवाई करने की मांग की थी। जिसके चलते रायबरेली पुलिस अधीक्षक डॉक्टर यशवीर सिंह ने धर्मांतरण के मामले में निर्देश देते हुए आरोपी विजय सिंह समेत एक महिला को गिरफ्तार करवाया है। मौके पर पहुंची थाना मिल एरिया पुलिस ने स्कूल को पूरी तरीके से बंद कर करवा दिया है।

The Indian Express

The missing worker in the ‘work culture’ debates

https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/missing-worker-work-culture-debates-9861434/?ref=latestnews_hp

Feb 28, 2025 17:19 IST

Opinion by Tina Kuriakose Jacob

The tales one hears during one’s childhood offer perspectives for larger issues. The story of the war lost for the “want of a horseshoe nail” is one of them. Recent debates in India over work culture and work-life balance need to factor in the realities that millions of workers face daily in the informal economy. India aspires to become a developed country by 2047. However, there are some inherent contradictions in India’s growth story. At the Global Business Summit held in New Delhi recently, we were told that India had emerged as the fifth-largest economy in the world. However, the World Bank’s International Comparison Programme in 2023 showed that India’s per capita GDP in terms of purchasing power parity is lower than at least 100 other countries. India’s per capita income is lowest primarily in migrant-sending states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Odisha.

An analysis of the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) data from 2018-2022 reveals that a large part of the youth workforce during these years was employed in agriculture, allied sectors like fishing and forestry and construction. Economists and policymakers would argue that significant improvements in education and skill development will be required to shift the emerging youth workforce into more remunerative and productive employment. Concomitant job opportunities will need to grow in the manufacturing and services sector.

The nature of jobs in the lower tiers of the labour market is often dirty, demanding and dangerous. They are labour and time-intensive but not economically productive. For those employed in forms of forced labour, debts constantly grow under advances and additional costs imposed for “meals”, “medicines”, and staying on location. Without access to social security and rural livelihood opportunities, many distressed migrant workers end up in debt-based, bonded labour employment. Debts rise under additional circumstances such as unforeseen health emergencies, societal expectations during events like marriages, or even deaths, leaving the next generation with no opportunity for education. Children are kept far from school, forced to grow up too soon, wielding tools rather than a pen. The cycle of poverty thus continues and becomes inter-generational. The Ministry of Labour and Employment’s E-Shram Portal that registers informal workers, shows that nearly 90 per cent of the registered workers earn less than Rs 10,000 per month.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has recently acknowledged that sectors vulnerable to forms of forced and bonded labour are mainly in the informal, unorganised sector in India. Rescue from bonded labour involves women and children, distressed

migrant families employed under inhumane working conditions, with threats and force. The Ministry of Labour and Employment in a study observed that over 80 per cent of the rescued and released bonded labourers come from marginalised communities, especially Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). Recruitment to these industries happens typically through social networks and intermediaries, with tenuous and opaque relationships with the principal employer. Large advances and the promise of high wages from intermediaries, lure workers and their families in sectors like brick kilns and construction, textiles, stone quarries, agriculture and allied sectors that impose restrictions on workers from securing employment elsewhere. Women and children are also forced to help with the weekly deliverables, with little or no pay.

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act (BLSA) was passed in Parliament on February 9, 1976, to prevent the economic and physical exploitation of workers. It has been close to half a century since the BLSA came into effect — this is an opportune time for some rethinking and review. No India-wide survey on bonded labour has happened in the last four decades. Estimates by the ILO in 2021 suggest that there were 28 million in forced labour situations around the world, with Asia and the Pacific Region host to more than half the global total (15.1 million). According to the Ministry of Labour and Employment, from 1978 to 2023 over 3,00,000 persons have been released and rehabilitated in India. Data shared in Parliament suggests that between 2019 and January 2023, 2,650 persons were reported to have been rehabilitated. For the same period, the National Crimes Record Bureau (NCRB) reports a total of 2,978 cases of bonded labour.

The data sets for rehabilitation and crime of bonded labour vaguely mirror parts of the problem faced by distressed workers in the informal sector. There is low prosecution of the offence of bonded labour, with victims often unable to even get their unpaid wages back owing to the multiple layers to their employment. The central government has made provision for States to run field surveys to identify cases of bonded labour, but these are hardly implemented. Despite the national-level scheme for rehabilitation of victims of bonded labour, with both cash and non-cash entitlements that can strengthen the safety net for survivors of bonded labour, there is no clear mechanism to track how many victims are receiving these benefits at the state level. In the Neeraja Chaudhary case (1984), the Supreme Court emphasised the duty of states to ensure timely and adequate rehabilitation, without which victims are vulnerable to falling into bondage again.

It is critical to put in place a monitoring mechanism to check how states are faring in the disbursements of funds and the entitlements under the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2021. An impact evaluation of the Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme together with a compilation of challenges faced by all stakeholders, including government officials and victims, would help to assess areas of strength and scope for improvements. States leading in the enforcement of laws against bonded labour and human trafficking need to be felicitated and their practices shared with other states to build a wider responsible business environment. Adequate deterrence

measures against unscrupulous agents and middlemen need to be put in place by state governments to protect vulnerable sections of workers, including women and children.

We need discussions on “work culture” and “work hours” for all workers, irrespective of caste, class, gender, or state. India’s economic aspirations need to walk in step with the social and structural transformation of the labour market required to uplift the poorest and most vulnerable sections of its informal workforce. Without the protection of the rights and welfare of this section of the Indian workforce, against exploitative and extractive working conditions, like the proverbial “for the want of a nail”, India’s war against poverty will be lost.

The writer is a development sector practitioner working on migration, bonded labour, human trafficking

Times of India

KIIT Student Death: Father of dead KIIT student seeks justice | Dehradun News

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/india-will-not-fail-my-daughter-father-of-dead-kiit-student-seeks-justice-clings-to-hope/articleshow/118584747.cms>

Kautilya Singh & Prem Punetha / TNN / Updated: Feb 28, 2025, 10:56 IST

Prakriti Lamsal, a 20-year-old Nepali student at KIIT in Bhubaneswar, died after filing two harassment complaints which were not acted upon adequately. Her death has led to protests by Nepalese students and intervention by the Nepalese government, urging a thorough investigation and accountability. Prakriti's father seeks justice, hoping Indian authorities will ensure such incidents do not recur.

DEHRADUN/PITHORAGARH: In a corner of Bhubaneswar, a hostel room has been emptied. Its door, indistinguishable from the others lining the corridor, remains locked. Inside, the personal touches that once marked the space are gone, leaving no trace of the young woman who aspired to build a future there. Yet, beyond these walls, the name Prakriti Lamsal resonates. In Odisha, where students are protesting. In Kathmandu, among Nepal's student communities, within govt offices and the PMO. No action was taken on her plaints: Dead KIIT girl's dad Days after Prakriti's death, her father, Sunil Lamsal, searches for answers while holding onto his belief that India will deliver justice for his daughter. "Since the era of Ramayan, both countries have maintained the roti-beti ka rishta," he told TOI over the phone from Kathmandu on Wednesday. "I cannot be in Odisha for the entire duration of the probe, but I am confident that the Indian govt will do what it needs to."

The roti-beti ka rishta — a bond of livelihoods and marriages that has long blurred the borders between Nepal and India — has long tied the people of the two countries, Lamsal said, repeating, as if to emphasise a hope. Prakriti, 20, was one such daughter. A third-year computer science student at Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology (KIIT), she had left her home in Bhairahawa, 5km from the Indian border at Gorakhpur, to pursue a future in India. She had told them she'll be back as an engineer. The Lamsals had first heard of KIIT through university-led events in Kathmandu. Prakriti's cousins, Anurodh and Siddhant, were also students there; she and Anurodh in computer science, Siddhant in mechanical engineering. Like many international students, she arrived with ambitions — big but not uncommon. A degree. A job. A better life for her family, especially her little brother she doted on. There were two things, Lamsal said, Prakriti cared about the most: becoming an engineer and looking after her nine-year-old brother, Prayas. She adored him. "She wanted to get him into the best school, to shape his future. She was shy, but always willing to help others. A bright career has been cut short. I have lost my daughter — she wanted to set an example for others to follow. Those responsible should not go unpunished." Also read: How a Nepali student's death sparked chaos at Odisha's KIIT Prakriti had always been quiet, a little reserved, Lamsal said. But at KIIT, she had spoken

up. Twice. She had filed two complaints against a fellow student, alleging harassment. The university responded by calling in both students for "counselling". But her family was never informed. "No action was taken," Lamsal said. "A firm action could have saved her." On Feb 16, two hours before her death, Prakriti called her mother. They talked about studies, family matters. Nothing seemed amiss. "There was no indication of the anxiety she was carrying," her father said. A few hours later, the family got the news. Afterwards, the community of 1,500-odd Nepalese students at KIIT erupted in protests. More than 500 students were allegedly asked to vacate their hostels following the unrest. The Nepalese embassy stepped in, sending officials to assess the situation and provide support. "If it weren't for them (the students), this may never have come to light," Lamsal said.

When Nepal's PM K P Sharma Oli spoke to Prakriti's parents on Tuesday, he promised them what little could still be given: attention, intervention, the weight of Nepal's diplomatic and legal resources. "This news has deeply saddened me. It has brought grief to all of us. We cannot change what has happened. It was an unfortunate event... An investigation is underway," he told them over the phone. He placed his faith in Indian authorities. He assured the family that justice would be done.

Prakriti's father listened, stifled sobs, then spoke. "Many Nepali children are studying in India. We do not want such incidents to recur. Our govt must take proactive steps in this matter," he said. He thanked the PM, but it was not just gratitude — it was a warning, a plea. Oli repeated what he had said: "Nepal is watching this case." There was another phone call. Nepal's foreign minister Arzu Rana Deuba spoke to Odisha CM Mohan Charan Majhi. She used different words but asked for the same thing — an "impartial investigation, legal action, accountability". Nepal's National Human Rights Commission, too, sent its own request, urging its Indian counterpart to investigate Prakriti's death and ensure that it would not become just another case file. "We are waiting, watching," Lamsal said. "Nepal is too."

Mediawala

Collector & SP Summoned : रीवा के कलेक्टर और एसपी को आज राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने दिल्ली तलब किया!

<https://mediawala.in/rewa-collector-and-sp-summoned-to-delhi-today-by-the-national-human-rights-commission/>

By Mediawala - February 28, 2025

Rewa : राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने रीवा जिले के कलेक्टर और एसपी को आज 28 फरवरी को उनके दिल्ली दफ्तर में उपस्थित होने का आदेश दिया है। नोटिस में कहा गया कि दोनों अफसर दिल्ली में दोपहर 2 बजे राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के दफ्तर में उपस्थित होकर जवाब और रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करें। रीवा शहर के एक किड्स स्कूल में 5 साल के बच्चे के साथ हुई कथित प्रताड़ना के मामले में इन दोनों उच्चाधिकारियों को तलब किया गया।

शहर के भाजपा नेता गौरव तिवारी ने शहर के बोदाबाग मोहल्ले में संचालित ज्योति किड्स गार्डन स्कूल में नर्सरी के एक 5 साल के मासूम छात्र को शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से प्रताड़ित करने की शिकायत मानव अधिकार आयोग में दर्ज कराई गई थी। जिसमें उन्होंने बताया था कि बच्चे ने क्लास में पोट्टी कर दी थी। इस कारण टीचर और आया ने उसे डांटा और फिर घसीटते हुए बाथरूम में ले गईं। जहां बच्चे से ही पेंट की सफाई कराई और उसे गीले कपड़ों और जूतों में ही घंटों ठंड के बीच खड़ा रखा गया। स्कूल के सीसीटीवी फुटेज में ये पूरी घटना कैद हुई, लेकिन स्कूल प्रबंधन ने फुटेज डिलीट कर दिया।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने इस मामले में पहले कलेक्टर और एसपी से नोटिस के जरिए जवाब मांगा। दो बार समय दिए जाने के बाद भी 17 फरवरी तक जवाब न देने के बाद आयोग ने संज्ञान लेते हुए कलेक्टर और एसपी के खिलाफ सम्मन जारी कर आदेश दिया कि 28 फरवरी को दोनों अधिकारी नई दिल्ली में आयोग के समक्ष प्रस्तुत हों। साथ ही स्कूल प्रबंधन पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई है और आयोग को जवाब तय समय तक क्यों नहीं दिया गया, उस पर अपना स्पष्टीकरण भी दें।

स्कूल की शर्मनाक करतूत

बच्चे की मां के मुताबिक, मेरे 5 साल के बीमार बच्चे का सिर्फ इतना ही गुनाह था कि उसे क्लास में जरा सी पोट्टी आ गई थी। इतनी सी बात पर स्कूल ने दुर्व्यवहार की सारी हदें पार कर दीं। उसे उठाकर वाशरूम में फेंक दिया और मैला साफ करवाया। स्कूल के इस व्यवहार से बच्चे को इतना मानसिक आघात लगा कि उसे साइकेट्रिस्ट को दिखाना पड़ा। अभी तो मेरा बेटा पूरा 5 साल का भी नहीं है। जब छोटा था तब उसे निमोनिया हो गया था। तब से उसे ठंड से बचाना पड़ता है, नहीं तो वह बीमार हो जाता है। इन्फ्लूएंजा बढ़ जाती है। स्कूल में मेरे बीमार बच्चे को नग्न कराकर उससे मैला साफ करवाया गया। इससे अधिक शर्मनाक क्या हो सकता है?