

Anakapalli Collector urged to address woes of tribal people

The Hindu Bureau
VISAKHAPATNAM

E.A.S. Sarma, a retired IAS Officer and former Commissioner (Tribal Welfare), Government of Andhra Pradesh, has written to Anakapalli Collector Vijaya Krishnan, seeking her in-

tervention in sending the officials concerned to meet the seven Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) families living in Jeelugulova hamlet and solve their grievances.

Referring to a letter sent to him by Korra Bhimaraju, a resident of Jeelugulova,

Mr. Sarma said that there were seven PVTG families living in the hilltop hamlet. He noted that it was the responsibility of the government to ensure basic amenities at the hamlet.

Instead of the tribal residents doing the rounds of the offices, the officials

should visit the hamlet, learn about the problems of the residents and take remedial measures, he said.

Mr. Sarma pointed out that the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had issued orders to the State government in

this regard. The former bureaucrat attached a copy of the report given by the Narsipatnam RDO, who had visited the village on the directions of the NHRC, to learn about the problems of the tribal people, and submitted a report to the Collector.

Gangster Aman Sahu killed in encounter with Jharkhand ATS

Sahu was named in dozens of cases in Jharkhand and other States

MRIJUNJAY KUMAR/PNS : RANCHI/PALAMU

Notorious gangster Aman Sahu, who had become synonymous with extortion, murder and terror in Jharkhand, was killed in an encounter with a team of Anti-terrorist Squad of Jharkhand Police in Palamu on Tuesday.

Around 09.30 am on Tuesday, information was received from Superintendent of Police, Palamu, Reeshma Ganeshan that the Anti-Terrorism Squad (ATS) Jharkhand, Ranchi was taking the accused notorious gangster Aman Sahu, son of Niranjana Sahu, from Central Jail Raipur to be shifted to Central Jail Hotwar, Ranchi for presenting him in NIA Court Ranchi.

In the same sequence, taking advantage of the forest in Andhari Dhodha Valley under Chainpur Police Station on the border of Chainpur Police Station and Ramgarh Police Station, Aman Sahu's henchmen



Police inspect site of encounter in Palamu, where Gangster Aman Sahu was killed during bid to escape custody on Tuesday Morning. PNS

started firing on the police party, throwing bombs and shells to free Aman Sahu from the police custody. Meanwhile, taking advantage of the chaos, Aman Sahu snatched the weapon of a soldier, got down from the vehicle and started running while firing.

Thereafter, the Anti-Terrorism Squad Jharkhand, Ranchi escort party retaliated in self-defence in which the gangster was killed. In the incident, a jawan of Anti-Terrorism Squad Jharkhand got shot in the thigh and is

being treated in the nearest hospital.

Aman Sahu's henchmen were successful in firing and running away from there taking advantage of the forest. Aman Sahu's body was lying on the ground in a prone position with the INSAS rifle in his hand and around him were found empty shells and live cartridges, live bombs and remains of exploded bombs.

As per the instructions of the senior officer, a team has been formed and the investigation of the case has been

handed over to Special Investigator Suresh Ram, Police Inspector, City Zone, for verification and necessary action. The spot has been inspected in the presence of the deputed Magistrate, Circle Officer, Sadar, with the help of FSL, BDDS and Dog Squad team and proper photography and videography has been done.

Superintendent of police Palamu, Reeshma Ramesan said that there was a fleet of three vehicles in the judicial transit of Sahu. "Two bombs were hurled at the four



Body of gangster Aman Sahu lies after an encounter in Chainpur, Palamu on Tuesday, returning back from Chhatisgarh in police custody, on Tuesday. PNS

wheeler in which Aman Sahu was with the ATS cops around 9.15 am this morning. The hurling of the bombs created an abrupt commotion and hury burly situation in which Aman Sahu made a strong bid to snatch a rifle of the ATS cop who grappled with him and in this failed bid on the life of the ATS cop, Aman Sahu paid for his life in the retaliatory shot," said the SP.

"We have recovered two live bombs that are very crude and resemble locally made bombs," she added.

The vehicle in which Aman Sahu was and the bombs were hurled at has its rear glass pane badly damaged, said the SP.

"We will be sending a report of it to the NHRC within the time frame of 48 hours. As Aman Sahu was under judicial transit, so there would be a magisterial inquiry into it," added the SP.

Dozens of criminal cases are registered against Aman Sahu in many police station areas of various districts of Jharkhand. A case is also registered against Aman in



Gangster Aman Sahu. (File Photo)

more than a dozen major criminal incidents in Palamu.

That place has been converted into a police cantonment. No one is allowed to go there. Senior police officers have been called. His name had recently come up in the firing on Ranchi coal businessman Vipin Mishra and Hazaribagh NTPC DGM Kumar Gaurav. In this connection, he was being brought to Ranchi for questioning. However, no statement of any police officer has come out in this entire matter so far. On Monday, the issue

of law and order heated up in the Jharkhand assembly.

Opposition leaders entered the well to attack the government. MLA CP Singh raised questions on the working style of Jharkhand DGP. In fact, DGP Anurag Gupta, while talking to the media on the firing in Ranchi and Hazaribagh, had said that Aman Sahu runs his business from jail. More than 100 cases including murder and extortion are registered against Aman Sahu. Especially coal traders were his main targets.

Times of India

Gangster Aman Sahu killed while fleeing, kin cry foul

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ranchi/gangster-aman-sahu-killed-while-fleeing-kin-cry-foul/articleshow/118901321.cms>

Mar 11, 2025, 11.44 PM IST

Daltonganj/Ranchi/Hazaribag: Three days after bike-borne assailants gunned down a senior NTPC official in Hazaribag, a team of Jharkhand Police's anti-terrorist squad killed self-styled don Aman Sahu, whose gang was among the suspects behind the official's murder.

Witnesses and police said while Sahu, 30, was being brought to Ranchi from the Raipur jail in Chhattisgarh for appearing in an ongoing case in an NIA court, a shootout ensued when his accomplices tried to free him by hurling bombs at the prison van, carrying him.

All MLAs cutting across party lines said Sahu deserved to die and the govt said in the assembly that the circumstances leading to the encounter would be investigated. "Police have the right to retaliate in self-defence. Tuesday's encounter is also a message to other criminals that the state govt will not tolerate them," state minister Sudivya Kumar said. Though leader of opposition Babulal Marandi backed the police and said it should not sit idle when fired at, former CM Champai Soren, however, criticised police for failing to ensure Sahu's security and demanded a CBI probe. "Sahu would have revealed the truth and that was why he was killed," he said.

The incident took place nearly 173 kilometres away from Ranchi, where Sahu was scheduled to appear in the case on Wednesday.

Palamu SP Reeshma Ramesan said the hurling of bombs at the van created an abrupt commotion and Sahu snatched a rifle from the ATS havildar, Rakesh Kumar and fired at him. "The cop was also injured in the grappling incident and was later admitted to the Daltonganj medical college with an abrasion on his thigh. Sahu paid with his life in retaliatory action. The rear glass pane of the van ferrying Sahu was totally destroyed by the bombs," Ramesan said.

Said to be connected to gangster Lawrence Bishnoi, Sahu was also likely to be questioned about his involvement behind the NTPC official Kumar Gaurav and firing at a Ranchi-based coal trader last week for extortion. His operations, mainly murders, firing and extortion, stretched beyond Jharkhand to Bengal and Chhattisgarh.

Aman Sahu, who had 130 cases against him, was tied in ropes and handcuffed when his accomplices hurled two bombs at the police van at about 9.15 am at Anharee Dhounra, 16 km away from the Daltonganj town in Palamu district.

Sahu's family members, including his gangster brother Aakash who is currently in jail, countered the police version through his counsel and claimed that the encounter was stage-managed.

"Aakash who applied for bail soon after the encounter to attend his brother's last rites expressed fear that he, too, may be eliminated similarly. Appearing in his bail hearing online, Aakash also expressed concern for the safety of his family members," Hemant Shikarwar, Akash's counsel, said.

Later, Rameshan said a magisterial enquiry would be conducted into the incident since Sahu was on judicial transit. "We will be sending a report to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) within two days about the encounter," the SP said.

On Monday, DGP Anurag Gupta had said Sahu was among three notorious criminals who were running their crime syndicates from behind bars and a FIR against 30 members of his gang had been registered recently. A native of Ranchi's Burmu area, Sahu studied at a prominent school in Ranchi before venturing into the world of crime in 2010 and has been in jail since 2022.

Sahu was also social media savvy, and his henchmen would often use his account to give updates regularly. Barely a few hours before he was killed, Aman's Facebook account had a new profile picture. He was seen sitting on a royal sofa in jeans and a jacket atop a tee wearing spectacles. In recent years, however, he was nurturing ambition for a career in politics and was presenting himself as a social worker through his social media handles.

DGP Anurag Gupta, who visited Hazaribag after the NTPC official's death on Tuesday, clarified that Sahu was brought to Jharkhand for another NIA case. But police sources said they were planning to interrogate him in connection with the NTPC official's murder.

Madarsa Courier

Why Police Brutality Is Endemic In India

<https://madrascourier.com/policy/why-police-brutality-is-endemic-in-india/>

By Madras Courier | March 11, 2025

India prides itself on its long-standing commitment to peace, non-violence, and human dignity. In recent years, the Attorney General of India delivered a speech at the United Nations Human Rights Council during the country's Universal Periodic Review, stating that torture has no place in the governance of the nation. 'India, he said boastfully, 'believes in peace, non-violence, and upholding human dignity.' He added, 'As such, the concept of torture is completely alien to our culture.'

These words were meant to convey India's commitment to human rights. However, the reality of police brutality in India paints a starkly different picture. The issue of police violence, especially against marginalised communities, is a systemic problem that demands urgent attention.

The Reality Of Police Brutality

Despite the lofty ideals espoused by the government, police brutality remains a pervasive issue. The police, who are meant to serve and protect citizens, often become a symbol of corruption, impunity, and unchecked violence.

For many Indians, particularly the poor and marginalised, the police are feared and distrusted rather than respected. 'You don't argue with police' is a common phrase heard across the country, highlighting the pervasive sense of intimidation that law enforcement strikes into the hearts of ordinary people.

According to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), between 2018-19 and 2020-21, over 1,189 individuals were tortured in police custody, and 348 died as a result of police brutality. Many believe that these figures are grossly underestimated. Yet, they point to a deeply ingrained culture of torture and abuse within the Indian policing system. Tragically, the Indian government's failure to ratify the United Nations Convention Against Torture (UNCAT) and pass a national anti-torture law further reinforces the cycle of abuse and impunity.

A System Of Impunity & Injustice

One of the most significant issues contributing to police brutality in India is the lack of accountability. The country has yet to criminalise torture as a distinct crime despite numerous calls for legal reforms.

The Law Commission of India presented the Prevention of Torture Bill in 2017, but it remains without a clear and enforced legal framework to hold police officers accountable for acts of brutality; the system encourages abuse and perpetuates impunity.

The failure to prosecute and convict police officers responsible for torture and deaths in custody is another major obstacle to justice. Between 2005 and 2018, despite the deaths of more than 500 individuals in police custody, there was not a single conviction in these cases. The systemic failure to punish perpetrators allows police officers to act with a sense of immunity, knowing that they are unlikely to face any consequences for their actions.

The situation is made even worse by the widespread corruption within the Indian police force. In many cases, officers are motivated by personal interests, political influence, or bribery, rather than a genuine desire to uphold the law. This corruption further erodes public trust in law enforcement and contributes to a culture of violence and abuse.

A Shortcut To Justice

Despite the shocking prevalence of police brutality, many people in India, particularly those from more privileged backgrounds, view the use of excessive force by the police as a necessary evil.

In a country where the criminal justice system is often slow, inefficient, and bogged down by bureaucracy, many view police brutality as a shortcut to justice. Long delays in trials and low conviction rates in courts have created a perception that police violence is sometimes the only way to get justice quickly.

According to the 2018 'Status of Policing in India' report by Common Cause and the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, 44 per cent of respondents expressed fear of the police. Many have reported direct knowledge of police torture, arbitrary firing, and the use of excessive force.

Paradoxically, however, the same report also found that nearly half of Indians felt police brutality against criminals was acceptable. This reflects a

disturbing public sentiment: the belief that the ends justify the means, especially when the police target individuals perceived as criminals.

This mindset is particularly problematic when considering the systemic abuse faced by marginalised groups. According to a report by the National Campaign Against Torture (NCAT), 60 per cent of those who died in police custody in 2019 were from impoverished and disadvantaged groups, including Muslims, Dalits, and Indigenous tribal communities. These groups, who are already socially and economically disadvantaged, are disproportionately targeted by law enforcement, and their suffering is often ignored or minimised.

A Clear Pattern of Discrimination

One of the most disturbing aspects of police brutality in India is the targeting of marginalised communities. Muslims, Dalits, Scheduled Tribes (STs), and women often bear the brunt of custodial abuse.

A study by the NCAT found that people from these communities were more likely to experience police violence, with many subjected to physical and sexual torture while in custody. The poor are particularly vulnerable, as they are often unable to seek legal redress or defend themselves against the police.

'The poor are easy targets. For the police, the torture or death of the poor comes with no consequence,' said Pandiyan, a lawyer and part of the organisation Witness For Justice, which works with victims of incarceration violence in Tamil Nadu. His statement underscores the deep-rooted class and caste biases within the Indian policing system. For the police, violence against the poor is often seen as justified or even necessary to maintain order despite the brutality involved.

The lack of public outcry over such abuses indicates a broader societal issue. While the death of George Floyd in the United States sparked global protests and calls for police accountability, similar incidents of police violence in India have often gone unnoticed or, worse, have been excused.

This is compounded by the fact that police violence often enjoys tacit support from the privileged classes, who remain unaffected by the brutality and are more likely to view the victims as deserving of their fate.

Reforms & Accountability

The road to ending police brutality in India requires systemic reform and a commitment to upholding human rights. The Government of India must take concrete steps to ratify the United Nations Convention Against Torture and pass national anti-torture legislation to criminalise torture as a distinct crime. The Indian police force must also undergo extensive training to ensure officers have the tools to de-escalate situations without resorting to violence.

Moreover, there is an urgent need for greater transparency and accountability in law enforcement. Independent oversight bodies must be established to investigate allegations of police abuse, and police officers who are found guilty of torture or extrajudicial killings must be held accountable.

The judicial system must also play a more active role in holding police officers responsible for their actions; courts must ensure that those who commit crimes while in uniform are prosecuted and convicted.

Most importantly, it is essential to address the systemic inequalities that underpin police brutality. Efforts must be made to ensure that marginalised communities—Dalits, Muslims, and Indigenous peoples—are not disproportionately targeted by law enforcement. Public awareness campaigns and legal aid programs must also be developed to empower these communities and ensure their voices are heard in the fight for justice.

Police brutality in India is a deeply entrenched issue that requires urgent attention and reform. While the country has long prided itself on its commitment to peace and non-violence, the reality is far from ideal.

With widespread impunity, systemic corruption, and a lack of accountability, the Indian police force continues to act with little fear of consequence. To build a more just and equitable society, India must confront this issue head-on, ensuring that its police serve to protect citizens rather than oppress them.

Orissa Post

Kanupur dam project: 2-month extension sought from NCST to complete rehab process

<https://www.orissapost.com/kanupur-dam-project-2-month-extension-sought-from-ncst-to-complete-rehab-process/>

PNN | Updated: March 11th, 2025, 09:32 IST

Keonjhar: The Kanupur Dam Project authorities in Keonjhar district have requested the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) to grant an additional two months to complete the rehabilitation process of displaced people and submit a detailed report in that connection.

The request was made in a letter (numbered 88), dispatched Feb 24, 2025. The move comes in response to a petition filed with the NCST by advocate and human rights activist Radhakanta Tripathy regarding the displacement and subsequent rehabilitation of those affected by the project on the Baitarani River.

Sources said the earlier report submitted in response to this petition was found to be lacking in clarity and completeness.

Following a thorough inquiry and verification of official records – as well as an assessment of submerged villages – a detailed action-taken report related to a petition filed in the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has already been submitted to the Keonjhar Collector.

The dam authorities noted that housing assistance under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) scheme could not be provided, as there is no provision for allocating rural housing to displaced families who have received full rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) package.

Additionally, 300 displaced families have petitioned for agricultural land as per policy provisions. However, due to a shortage of government land, the state is unable to provide the stipulated land— five acres of non-irrigated land for Scheduled Tribe displaced families, and four acres for non-Scheduled Tribe displaced families. Sources said that the requests of these 300 families have not been fully addressed.

Authorities have issued notices in R&R colonies and nearby villages inviting applications for those who may have been left out. Once the enumeration of such cases is finalised, the necessary R&R assistance will be provided. On November 25, 2021, Tripathy filed 2,621 petitions with the NHRC seeking relief for displaced and homeless people in Keonjhar and Koraput districts.

Of these, more than 400 cases pertained to Keonjhar. In response, the NHRC, January 31, 2022 issued notices, directing the Chief Secretary of Odisha to investigate and submit an action-taken report within six weeks. Sources said that the state authorities responded saying rehabilitation efforts were proceeding in accordance with the law, and the left-out cases were being addressed. They maintained that displaced individuals were being properly resettled. The compliance with NHRC directives has been ongoing since March 28, 2022.

Seven IAS officers, including then Chief Secretary Suresh Chandra Mohapatra and then Keonjhar Collector Ashish Thakre, appeared before the NHRC via video conference.

Earlier, in response to a 2015 petition filed by Tripathy, the NHRC conducted an investigation through its Special Rapporteur, July 15, 2018. The case was closed following assurances from the state that NHRC recommendations would be implemented.

However, as compliance was not fulfilled, the NHRC issued another notice to the Chief Secretary, September 25, 2021, citing forceful displacement of poor Scheduled Tribe villagers without proper rehabilitation.

PNN

Janta Se Rishta

कानूपुर बांध परियोजना: पुनर्वास प्रक्रिया पूरी करने के लिए NCST से 2 महीने का विस्तार मांगा गया

<https://jantaserishta.com/local/odisha/kanupur-dam-project-2-months-extension-sought-from-ncst-to-complete-rehabilitation-process-3883631>

Kiran11 Mar 2025 10:22 AM Keonjhar

क्योंझर: क्योंझर जिले में कानूपुर बांध परियोजना के अधिकारियों ने राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (एनसीएसटी) से अनुरोध किया है कि विस्थापित लोगों के पुनर्वास की प्रक्रिया पूरी करने और उस संबंध में एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए अतिरिक्त दो महीने का समय दिया जाए। यह अनुरोध 24 फरवरी, 2025 को भेजे गए एक पत्र (संख्या 88) में किया गया था। यह कदम अधिवक्ता और मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता राधाकांत त्रिपाठी द्वारा बैतरणी नदी पर परियोजना से प्रभावित लोगों के विस्थापन और उसके बाद के पुनर्वास के संबंध में एनसीएसटी के साथ दायर याचिका के जवाब में उठाया गया है। सूत्रों ने कहा कि इस याचिका के जवाब में प्रस्तुत की गई पिछली रिपोर्ट में स्पष्टता और पूर्णता का अभाव पाया गया था। आधिकारिक अभिलेखों की गहन जांच और सत्यापन के साथ-साथ डूबे गांवों के आकलन के बाद, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) में दायर याचिका से संबंधित एक विस्तृत कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट पहले ही क्योंझर कलेक्टर को सौंप दी गई है। बांध अधिकारियों ने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना (पीएमएवाई) के तहत आवास सहायता प्रदान नहीं की जा सकती, क्योंकि विस्थापित परिवारों को ग्रामीण आवास आवंटित करने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, जिन्हें पूर्ण पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन (आर एंड आर) पैकेज मिला है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, 300 विस्थापित परिवारों ने नीति प्रावधानों के अनुसार कृषि भूमि के लिए याचिका दायर की है। हालांकि, सरकारी भूमि की कमी के कारण, राज्य निर्धारित भूमि प्रदान करने में असमर्थ है- अनुसूचित जनजाति के विस्थापित परिवारों के लिए पांच एकड़ गैर-सिंचित भूमि और गैर-अनुसूचित जनजाति के विस्थापित परिवारों के लिए चार एकड़। सूत्रों ने कहा कि इन 300 परिवारों के अनुरोधों को पूरी तरह से संबोधित नहीं किया गया है। अधिकारियों ने आर एंड आर कॉलोनियों और आस-पास के गांवों में नोटिस जारी कर उन लोगों के लिए आवेदन आमंत्रित किए हैं जो छूट गए हैं। एक बार ऐसे मामलों की गणना पूरी हो जाने के बाद, आवश्यक आर एंड आर सहायता प्रदान की जाएगी। 25 नवंबर, 2021 को त्रिपाठी ने क्योंझर और कोरापुट जिलों में विस्थापित और बेघर लोगों के लिए राहत की मांग करते हुए एनएचआरसी के पास 2,621 याचिकाएँ दायर कीं। इनमें से 400 से अधिक मामले

क्योंझर से संबंधित थे। इसके जवाब में एनएचआरसी ने 31 जनवरी, 2022 को नोटिस जारी कर ओडिशा के मुख्य सचिव को जांच करने और छह सप्ताह के भीतर कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने का निर्देश दिया।

सूत्रों ने बताया कि राज्य के अधिकारियों ने जवाब दिया कि पुनर्वास के प्रयास कानून के अनुसार आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और छूटे हुए मामलों को संबोधित किया जा रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को उचित रूप से बसाया जा रहा है। एनएचआरसी के निर्देशों का अनुपालन 28 मार्च, 2022 से जारी है। तत्कालीन मुख्य सचिव सुरेश चंद्र महापात्रा और तत्कालीन क्योंझर कलेक्टर आशीष ठाकरे सहित सात आईएएस अधिकारी वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंस के जरिए एनएचआरसी के सामने पेश हुए। इससे पहले त्रिपाठी द्वारा दायर 2015 की याचिका के जवाब में एनएचआरसी ने 15 जुलाई, 2018 को अपने विशेष प्रतिवेदक के माध्यम से जांच की थी। राज्य से यह आश्वासन मिलने के बाद कि एनएचआरसी की सिफारिशों को लागू किया जाएगा, मामला बंद कर दिया गया था। हालाँकि, जब अनुपालन पूरा नहीं किया गया, तो एनएचआरसी ने 25 सितंबर, 2021 को मुख्य सचिव को एक और नोटिस जारी किया, जिसमें उचित पुनर्वास के बिना गरीब अनुसूचित जनजाति के ग्रामीणों को जबरन विस्थापित करने का हवाला दिया गया।

Nalanda Darpan

नाबालिगों बच्चियों को 3 दिन तक थाना में रखने पर उबली CWC अध्यक्ष

<https://nalandadarpan.com/cwc-president-got-angry-after-minor-girls-were-kept-in-police-station-for-3-days/>

By Nalanda Darpan | March 11, 2025

बिहारशरीफ (नालंदा दर्पण)। गिरियक थाना क्षेत्र में तीन नाबालिग बच्चियों को तीन दिनों तक थाने में रखने का मामला तूल पकड़ता जा रहा है। जिला बाल कल्याण समिति (CWC) की अध्यक्ष पुष्पा पांडे ने इस पर कड़ी नाराजगी जताई है और इसे किशोर न्याय अधिनियम (जेजे एक्ट) का गंभीर उल्लंघन बताया है।

सीडब्ल्यूसी अध्यक्ष पुष्पा पांडे के अनुसार बीते 7 मार्च को गिरियक थाना क्षेत्र से तीन नाबालिग लड़कियों का रेस्क्यू किया गया था। लेकिन उन्हें निर्धारित 24 घंटे के भीतर बाल कल्याण समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया। जबकि जेजे एक्ट की धारा 32 के अनुसार रेस्क्यू किए गए बच्चों को अनिवार्य रूप से 24 घंटे के भीतर सीडब्ल्यूसी के सामने पेश किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन इस मामले में तीनों लड़कियों को तीन दिन तक थाने में रखा गया, जो कि कानून का स्पष्ट उल्लंघन है।

इस मामले में और भी अनियमितताएं सामने आई हैं। सीडब्ल्यूसी अध्यक्ष ने एफआईआर दर्ज करने में हुई देरी पर भी सवाल उठाए हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि यह कार्यवाही किस धारा और किस सेक्शन के तहत की जा रही है। यह भी स्पष्ट नहीं है। यदि इनमें से एक भी बच्ची नाबालिग है तो कानूनी प्रक्रिया का पालन करना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। उन्होंने इस अनियमितता के लिए संबंधित अधिकारियों को तलब किया है और उचित जांच की मांग की है।

वहीं, गिरियक थानाध्यक्ष दीपक कुमार ने इस मामले पर सफाई देते हुए कहा कि शनिवार को लड़कियों के मेडिकल कराने में समय निकल गया। जबकि रविवार को अवकाश के कारण उन्हें कोर्ट में प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जा सका। इसके अलावा परिवार वालों से संपर्क किया गया। लेकिन उन्होंने आने से इन्कार कर दिया। जिसके बाद चाइल्ड वेलफेयर हेल्पलाइन से संपर्क कर लड़कियों का पुनर्वास कराया गया। वहीं इस मामले में गिरफ्तार अभियुक्त को न्यायालय में पेश कर दिया गया है।

गौरतलब है कि 7 मार्च को राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग, बाल कल्याण समिति, मिशन मुक्ति फाउंडेशन और स्थानीय एनजीओ आईडीआ के संयुक्त प्रयास से अर्किस्ट्रा में काम करने वाली इन तीन नाबालिग लड़कियों को मुक्त कराया गया था।

Vidrohi24

नेता प्रतिपक्ष बाबूलाल मरांडी ने सरकार से पूछा, PWD सचिव सुनील कुमार जब हजारीबाग के DC थे, तब NTPC के अफसरों की पिटाई मामले में NHRC ने उन पर 25000 का आर्थिक दंड लगाया था, उन्होंने उसे जमा किया या नहीं?

<https://www.vidrohi24.com/leader-of-opposition-babulal-marandi-asked-the-government-when-pwd-secretary-sunil-kumar-was-the-dc-of-hazaribagh-nhrc-had-imposed-a-monetary-fine-of-25000-on-him-in-the-case-of-beating-up-ntpc-offi/>

March 11, 2025

अपनी बात

झारखण्ड विधानसभा में राज्य सरकार द्वारा पेश किये गये पथ निर्माण विभाग, खान एवं भूतत्व विभाग, परिवहन विभाग एवं राजस्व, निबंधन एवं भूमि सुधार विभाग के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन व वार्षिक कार्य योजना पर हुए चर्चा के दौरान पथ निर्माण विभाग के सचिव सुनील कुमार पर लगे भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप के बाद सत्तापक्ष द्वारा किये जा रहे हंगामे पर नेता प्रतिपक्ष बाबूलाल मरांडी ने सरकार व सत्तापक्ष से ही पूछ डाला।

सरकार व सत्तापक्ष बताए कि जब वे लोग पथ निर्माण विभाग के सचिव सुनील कुमार को बचाने के लिये इतना ही शोर मचा रहे हैं तो लगे हाथों यह बता दें कि आज जिस अधिकारी को बचाने में जो इतना विचार दे रहे हैं तो पीडब्लड्यूडी के सचिव सुनील कुमार जब हजारीबाग के डीसी थे तो एनटीपीसी के अफसरों के साथ उनके द्वारा की गई मारपीट के बाद एनएचआरसी ने उन पर 25 हजार रुपये का आर्थिक दंड क्यों लगाया था और जब एनएचआरसी ने आर्थिक दंड लगा दिया तो लगे हाथों ये भी बताइये कि उन्होंने आर्थिक दंड यानी 25 हजार रुपये जमा किया या नहीं?

नेता प्रतिपक्ष बाबूलाल मरांडी ने जैसे ही ये बातें कही। सदन में शोर कर रहे सत्तापक्ष जिसमें मूलतः कांग्रेस के कोटे से बने मंत्रियों का समूह और कांग्रेसी विधायक शामिल थे। सबकी घिग्घी बंद हो गई। उसके बाद किसी के मुंह से एक सुर तक नहीं निकला। जबकि नेता प्रतिपक्ष के यह पूछने के पूर्व कोई वेल में जा रहा था तो कोई अपने ही सीट पर से शोर मचा रहा था, कांग्रेस कोटे के मंत्री तो अपने ही सीट पर खड़े होकर इस कदर चिल्ला रहे थे, जैसे वे सदन में मंत्री पद पर नहीं, सामान्य विधायक हो और नये-नये सदन में आये हो।

हंगामे के कारण सत्येन्द्र नाथ तिवारी को अपनी पूरी बात रखने का नहीं मिला मौका, गुस्से में वेल में पहुंचे वेल में जानेवाले कांग्रेसी विधायक अनूप सिंह थे, जबकि सीट पर चिल्ला रही मंत्री दीपिका पांडेय सिंह थी और संसदीय कार्य मंत्री राधाकृष्ण किशोर तथा कांग्रेसी विधायक राजेश कच्छप थे। दरअसल जब विभागीय प्रतिवेदन और वार्षिक कार्य योजना पर चर्चा चल रही थी, तो भाजपा के विधायक सत्येन्द्र नाथ तिवारी ने सुनील कुमार पर भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप लगाते हुए सरकार को घेरने की कोशिश की, जिससे कांग्रेसी विधायक और कांग्रेसी कोटे से बने मंत्री तिलमिला उठे।

स्थिति ऐसी हो गई कि सत्येन्द्र नाथ तिवारी को जितना समय मिलना था बोलने के लिए, उतना समय तक नहीं मिला। जिससे क्रोधित होकर सत्येन्द्र नाथ तिवारी वेल में पहुंच गये और अपनी नाराजगी विधानसभाध्यक्ष

रवीन्द्रनाथ महतो के पास प्रकट करने लगे। रवीन्द्रनाथ महतो ने कहा कि चूंकि अब वे दूसरे माननीय का नाम पुकार चुके हैं। इसलिए वे अपनी बातें लिखित रूप में दे दें। इसी बीच इसी चर्चा के दौरान भाकपा माले के विधायक अरुण चटर्जी और झारखण्ड क्रांतिकारी लोकतांत्रिक मोर्चा के विधायक जयराम महतो ने सरकार से विस्थापन आयोग बनाने की मांग की।

सरयू राय ने कहा वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट में खान विभाग का उल्लेख तक नहीं किया

जदयू विधायक सरयू राय ने चर्चा में भाग लेते हुए कहा कि सरकार को तो यहां तक पता नहीं है कि जो पैसा आ रहा है, वो कहां खर्च हो रहा है। वित्त मंत्री द्वारा तीन मार्च को पेश किये गये बजट में खान विभाग का उल्लेख तक नहीं है। इसी से पता चल जाता है कि सरकार की प्राथमिकता में खान विभाग हैं ही नहीं। सरयू राय ने कहा कि खान में बालू का नाम तक नहीं।

बालू का राजस्व सरकार को मिलता तक नहीं। जेएसएमडीसी 100 प्रतिशत बालू का पैसा अपने पास रख लेता है, जबकि उसे 85 प्रतिशत पैसा सरकार को देना है और 15 प्रतिशत ही अपने पास रखना है। उन्होंने कहा कि दुर्भाग्य तो यह भी है कि सरकार ने आज तक खनिज नीति ही नहीं बनाई और जब नीति ही नहीं बनाई तो फिर खनिज से संबंधित बातों की बात करना ही बेमानी है।

चर्चा में झामुमो से हेमलाल मुर्मू, कांग्रेस से प्रदीप यादव व राजेश कच्छप आदि ने भी भाग लिया। सरकार की ओर से जवाब देते हुए मंत्री दीपक बिरुआ ने कहा कि चर्चा के दौरान जो भी सुझाव उन्हें मिले हैं। वे राज्यहित में उन सुझावों को शामिल करने की कोशिश करेंगे, क्योंकि कई लोगों ने बेहतर सुझाव दिये हैं। इसके तुरन्त बाद स्पीकर रवीन्द्र नाथ महतो ने सदन आगामी 18 मार्च तक के लिए स्थगित कर दी।