



खुलासा: मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन करने में पुलिस भी पीछे नहीं

■ प्रभात कुमार

नई दिल्ली। देश में मानवाधिकारों के हनन करने में बाहुबलियों और माफियाओं के साथ पुलिस भी पीछे नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि देश में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के मामले में बाहुबलियों/माफिया पहले स्थान पर, जबकि पुलिस दूसरे स्थान पर। इसका खुलासा, एनएचआरसी द्वारा 2024 में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोप में दर्ज मामलों के आंकड़ों से हुआ है।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा जारी आंकड़ों में कहा गया कि 2024 में मानवाधिकारों के हनन के आरोप में देशभर में कुल 65 हजार 18 मामले

दर्ज किए गए। इनमें से सबसे अधिक 19.7 फीसदी यानी 12 हजार 803 मामले बाहुबलियों/माफियाओं के खिलाफ दर्ज किए गए। आंकड़ों के मुताबिक मानवाधिकारों के हनन मामले में देश में पुलिस दूसरे स्थान पर है। 2024 में दर्ज कुल मामलों का 17% यानी 11 हजार 23 मामले में पुलिसकर्मियों के खिलाफ दर्ज हुए। छह फीसदी यानी लगभग 4 हजार मामले में महिलाओं से जुड़े हैं, जबकि सेवा विवाद से जुड़े मानवाधिकारों के हनन को लेकर 5.5 फीसदी यानी 3567 मामले दर्ज हुए हैं। इसके अलावा, जेलों में मानवाधिकार हनन के 3.8 फीसदी यानी 2470 मामले 2024 में दर्ज किए गए थे।

यूपी से मिली सबसे अधिक शिकायतें



राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 2024 में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की सबसे अधिक शिकायत उत्तर प्रदेश से मिली। आंकड़ों ने मुताबिक पिछले साल दर्ज कुल शिकायतों का 38.6 फीसदी यानी 25074 मामले अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश से दर्ज हुई। मानवाधिकारों के हनन के मामले में बिहार 7.4 फीसदी यानी 4878 मामले के साथ दूसरे स्थान पर है, जबकि देश की राजधानी दिल्ली तीसरे स्थान पर। आंकड़ों के मुताबिक एनएचआरसी को दिल्ली से 4813 मामले यानी 7.4 फीसदी शिकायतें मिली। इसी तरह पश्चिम बंगाल से 5 फीसदी यानी 3272 और महाराष्ट्र से 4 फीसदी यानी 2544 से शिकायतें दर्ज हुईं। इन आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि देश के महज 5 प्रदेशों से मानवाधिकार हनन के 62 फीसदी से अधिक शिकायतें दर्ज की गईं। बाकी अन्य राज्यों व केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों से महज 37.6 फीसदी ही शिकायतें मिली।

12 हजार 803 मामले माफिया/बाहुबलियों के खिलाफ

11 हजार 023 मामले पुलिसकर्मियों के खिलाफ दर्ज

कब कितने मामले



2022 से कम हुए मानवाधिकार हनन के मामले

एनएचआरसी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 2020 के बाद मानवाधिकार हनन के मामलों में तेजी से बढ़ोतरी दर्ज की गई थी। हालांकि 2022 के बाद इसमें तेजी से गिरावट देखी गई। 2024 में आयोग को कुल 65 हजार शिकायतें मिली। फिलहाल आयोग के समक्ष 9 हजार से अधिक मामले लंबित हैं।

How bonded labour fight gets caught in red tape, govt apathy

Thousands Of Bonded Labourers Continue To Wallow In Misery And Desperation, Hounded By Thekedars And Trapped By Their Own Poverty & Voicelessness

Mohd Dilshad, Rahul Singh & Sachin Sharma | TNN

Agra/Meerut: In a quiet village in Muzaffarnagar, Mohammad Danish, a 35-year-old daily wage worker, sits with his gaze fixed on the horizon, his thoughts weighed down by memories of a year that still haunts him. In 2022, Danish, his 24-year-old wife Shanno, and their two young children were trapped in a brick kiln in Jalandhar, Punjab, along with 41 other families. Their world shrank to the confines of gruelling labour, meagre meals, and constant threats. "We were given just enough food to survive and forced to work for over 12 hours with hardly any breaks," Danish recalled, his voice low, brimming with suppressed rage. "We got no wages. It was out of the question. Any protest would be met with threats to sell us to Kashmir."

The family's ordeal ended well after a year in 2023 when an NGO got wind of their plight and somehow managed to secure their release. Yet, freedom brought with it a festering mistrust. "I can never trust any contractor now," Danish said bitterly. His story, while deeply personal, is emblematic of a larger crisis gripping the vulnerable and marginalised across India — a crisis that has forced the Supreme Court to intervene and seek answers and solutions from govt.

The SC's recent directive underscores the urgency of addressing this humanitarian problem whose scale — from Tamil Nadu to Maharashtra and Bengal to Jharkhand — is still largely underestimated and unreported, many activists say. These men, women and children, the poorest of India's poor and often with no voice or agency of their own, rarely have any idea about how they might seek justice.

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In their Nov 24 order, Justices K V Vishwanathan and BR Gavai pointed out that while 5,264 labourers were rescued in UP, only 1,101 received financial aid. They have now urged the central govt to draft a comprehensive strategy to combat inter-state trafficking, a step deemed essential to addressing this profoundly entrenched issue.

The court noted that disbursement of financial aid to rescued children, especially those trafficked across states for bonded labour, remains a key challenge. It directed the labour ministry to meet with state officials to draft a unified proposal to address interstate trafficking, including a simplified procedure for immediate financial assistance.



Members of Satish Kumar's household in Jahangirabad block of UP's Bulandshahr. They had accompanied Kumar when he was lured to Badaun on the promise of good wages, only to be forced into bonded labour. They were later rescued along with 10 other labourers

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Hard To Find Help

In Shamli's Bhajju village, the home of 38-year-old Amarpal Singh stands eerily abandoned, its walls silently bearing witness to a family that "vanished". Amarpal, his wife, and their five children left for a brick kiln in Himachal Pradesh in Feb, lured by promises of fair wages. By Oct, a chilling video surfaced. In it, Amarpal reveals their plight — enslaved and thrashed if they dared to resist. His cousin, Brahmopal Singh, recalled his desperate attempts to seek help. "I went to the local police, but they were indifferent. No one cared," Brahmopal said.

"After the video came to light, a team from the local administration visited the village. However, we informed them that Amarpal and his family have not returned yet, following which the team left," added Brahmopal. Local police said they had received no complaint in the matter, while Brahmopal claimed that Amarpal and his family were still working at the brick kiln in Himachal.

Stories like these are common across UP. Take the case of Satish Kumar. The 29-year-old labourer found himself and 10 others ensnared by

similar false promises. Enticed by the offer of Rs 430 for every thousand bricks and Rs 1,000 as family expenses, Satish and his family arrived at a kiln in Badaun, only to discover it was non-operational. "We were forced to do menial tasks — cleaning garbage, watering the soil — without any wages," he said.

Another worker, unwilling to share his name, described in painful detail the bleakness of their existence. "We worked from dawn until dusk without even basic lavatory breaks. The shelter was made of plastic sheets that collapsed in the slightest wind. Winter was approaching, and we had nothing. Mothers struggled to feed their children while starving themselves."

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The trauma of working as a bonded labourer often lingers long after the rescue. Bureaucratic apathy compounds victims' suffering. The Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers (2021) outlines financial assistance ranging from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 3 lakh for rescued individuals. Yet, this aid remains inaccessible without the mandatory release certificates that identify them as bonded labourers. In the Badaun case, tehsildar Vijay Kumar admitted, "They weren't paid. They were desperate to go home." However, the official report omitted crucial details about their "bonded" status, effectively barring them from accessing rehabilitation schemes.

Assistant labour commissioner Pallavi Agarwal said that such administrative lapses are common. "In cases of bonded labourers, the district authorities are supposed to inform the labour department and the DM. But, in this instance, no information was shared," she explained. These oversights are not isolated incidents. Human rights lawyer

Vinod Kumar Singh, who has represented numerous victims, said it was "systemic neglect". One of his clients, 40-year-old Pushu Ahirwar, has been rescued twice in the past five years.

"In 2017, 11 of us were abandoned by a contractor in Deoband after months of unpaid work. When we demanded our wages, the site owner claimed he had already paid the contractor," Pushu said. Two years later, he was held captive at a construction site in Delhi. "We were locked in a room and threatened. Even after the case reached court, the cheque we received as compensation bounced." An activist told TOI: "How can such voiceless people seek justice? It's so hard."

Widespread Problem

The scale of the crisis is vast, with large districts like Muzaffarnagar, Azamgarh, Aligarh, and others in UP identified as trafficking hotspots. Labourers from these regions are frequently trafficked to distant states under the pretext of lucrative employment. Nirmal Gorana Agni, convener of the National Campaign Committee for Eradication of Bonded Labour (NCEBL), revealed the staggering scope of their work. "We've rescued 25,000 labourers nationwide, including 5,000 children. But the challenges are immense. Administrative cooperation is often lacking," he said.

For some the exploitation extends beyond India's borders. Maroof Raza, 19, from Muzaffarnagar was lured to Oman in 2022 with promises of lucrative wages. Upon arrival, he was forced into gruelling work under extreme heat, denied food and even his wages when he protested. His family managed to secure his release after five agonising months but refrained from filing a complaint, fearing retaliation.

The stories of Danish, Amarpal, Satish, Sameen, and Maroof are not just isolated tragedies — they are a damning indictment of the systems that fail India's most vulnerable. From the predators who exploit desperation to the bureaucracy that denies justice, the cycle of bonded labour persists.

Yet, amidst the despair, there is resilience. Activists, NGOs, and lawyers continue to fight, challenging a system that too often turns a blind eye. An activist in Varanasi who wished not to reveal her identity said, "Even if we can free one family from modern-day slavery, it's well worth it in the end. It is a tough battle to save them and secure their freedom, but if everyone gives up, these people might as well just be dead."

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"After the video came to light, a team from the local administration visited the village. However, we informed them that Amarपाल and his family have not returned yet, following which the team left," added Brahmpal. Local police said they had received no complaint in the matter, while Brahmpal claimed that Amarपाल and his family were still working at the brick kiln in Himachal.

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Yet, amidst the despair, there is resilience. Activists, NGOs, and lawyers continue to fight, challenging a system that too often turns a blind eye. An activist in Varanasi who wished not to reveal her identity said, "Even if we can free one family from modern-day slavery, it's well worth it in the end. It is a tough battle to save them and secure their freedom, but if everyone gives up, these people might as well just be dead."

चिंताजनक:मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन में माफिया आगे

नई दिल्ली। देश में मानवाधिकारों के हनन करने में बाहुबलियों और माफियाओं के साथ पुलिस भी पीछे नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि देश में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के मामले में बाहुबलियों/माफिया पहले स्थान पर, जबकि पुलिस दूसरे स्थान पर। इसका खुलासा, एनएचआरसी द्वारा 2024 में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोप में दर्ज मामलों के आंकड़ों से

हुआ है। 2024 में मानवाधिकारों के हनन के आरोप में देशभर में कुल 65 हजार 18 मामले दर्ज किए गए। इनमें से सबसे अधिक 19.7 फीसदी यानी 12 हजार 803 मामले बाहुबलियों/माफियाओं के खिलाफ दर्ज किए गए। दर्ज कुल मामलों का 17% यानी 11 हजार 23 मामले में पुलिसकर्मियों के खिलाफ दर्ज हुए। छह फीसदी यानी लगभग 4 हजार मामले में महिलाओं से जुड़े हैं।



मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन में माफिया पहले, पुलिस दूसरे स्थान पर

खुलासा

■ प्रभात कुमार

नई दिल्ली। देश में मानवाधिकारों के हनन करने में बाहुबलियों और माफियाओं के साथ पुलिस भी पीछे नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि देश में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के मामले में बाहुबलियों/माफिया पहले स्थान पर, जबकि पुलिस दूसरे स्थान पर। इसका खुलासा, एनएचआरसी द्वारा 2024 में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोप में दर्ज मामलों के आंकड़ों से हुआ है।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा जारी आंकड़ों में कहा गया कि 2024 में मानवाधिकारों के हनन के आरोप में

देशभर में कुल 65 हजार 18 मामले दर्ज किए गए। इनमें से सबसे अधिक 19.7 फीसदी यानी 12 हजार 803 मामले बाहुबलियों/माफियाओं के खिलाफ दर्ज किए गए। आंकड़ों के मुताबिक मानवाधिकारों के हनन मामले में देश में पुलिस दूसरे स्थान पर है। 2024 में दर्ज कुल मामलों का 17% यानी 11 हजार 23 मामले में पुलिसकर्मियों के खिलाफ दर्ज हुए। छह फीसदी यानी लगभग 4 हजार मामले में महिलाओं से जुड़े हैं, जबकि सेवा विवाद से जुड़े मानवाधिकारों के हनन को लेकर 5.5 फीसदी यानी 3567 मामले दर्ज हुए हैं। जेलों में मानवाधिकार हनन के 3.8 फीसदी यानी 2470 मामले 2024 में दर्ज किए गए थे।

यूपी से मिली सबसे अधिक शिकायतें



राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 2024 में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की सबसे अधिक शिकायत उत्तर प्रदेश से मिली। आंकड़ों ने मुताबिक पिछले साल दर्ज कुल शिकायतों का 38.6 फीसदी यानी 25074 मामले अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश से दर्ज हुई। मानवाधिकारों के हनन के मामले में बिहार 7.4 फीसदी यानी 4878 मामले के साथ दूसरे स्थान पर है, जबकि देश की राजधानी दिल्ली तीसरे स्थान पर। आंकड़ों के मुताबिक एनएचआरसी को दिल्ली से 4813 मामले यानी 7.4 फीसदी शिकायतें मिली। इसी तरह पश्चिम बंगाल से 5 फीसदी यानी 3272 और महाराष्ट्र से 4 फीसदी यानी 2544 से शिकायतें दर्ज हुईं। इन आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि देश के महज 5 प्रदेशों से मानवाधिकार हनन के 62 फीसदी से अधिक शिकायतें दर्ज की गईं। बाकी अन्य राज्यों व केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों से महज 37.6 फीसदी ही शिकायतें मिली।

12 हजार 803 मामले माफिया/बाहुबलियों के खिलाफ
11 हजार 023 मामले पुलिसकर्मियों के खिलाफ दर्ज

कब कितने मामले



2022 से कम हुए मानवाधिकार हनन के मामले

एनएचआरसी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 2020 के बाद मानवाधिकार हनन के मामलों में तेजी से बढ़ोतरी दर्ज की गई थी। हालांकि 2022 के बाद इसमें तेजी से गिरावट देखी गई। 2024 में आयोग को कुल 65 हजार शिकायतें मिली। फिलहाल आयोग के समक्ष 9 हजार से अधिक मामले लंबित हैं।

Bar and Bench

Can the new NHRC Chairman anchor a rudderless vessel?

The 'A' status for the Indian NHRC has been deferred three times, for non-compliance with some of the Paris Principles for human rights bodies.

<https://www.barandbench.com/columns/justice-v-ramasubramanian-enters-nhrc-can-this-new-captain-anchor-this-rudderless-vessel>

Henri Tiphagne, Edgar Kaiser | Published on: 12 Mar 2025, 6:22 pm

6 min read

After the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) remained headless and memberless for months, former Supreme Court judge Justice V Ramasubramanian was appointed as its new Chairperson. Two new members have been appointed along with him.

The Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993 (PHRA) mandates the presence and consent of the leader of the opposition party in both houses for appointment of the NHRC Chairperson. The recent appointment process sparked much debate, as the leader of opposition in both houses strongly opposed the appointment of Justice Ramasubramanian.

Leaving all this behind, there are several repairs that need to be done to bring life back into the NHRC. Transparency, diversity in appointments and independent functioning are the major concerns. But first, we look at the legacy of the new Chairperson to understand his ability to revamp the Commission.

Justice Ramasubramanian's contribution to human rights as a judge

Justice Ramasubramanian has made an immense contribution to the field of human rights, especially in adopting a victim-centric approach through a variety of judgments. As a Madras High Court judge, he issued a proactive order in *B Dilipkumar v. Secretary*, directing the State to create special cells and dedicated helplines in every district to tackle the menace of honour killings in Tamil Nadu.

In *Anand v. Vanitha*, he ruled that in cases where the custody of the child is disputed, it is the rights and the interest of the child that should be given primacy over what the parents claim. In *Aparna v. Ajinkya*, he defended the privacy of a child by not letting the child undergo DNA profiling to prove the allegation of adultery against his wife. In this particular case, it was also held that the DNA profiling orders for children in similar cases should never be passed mechanically.

In *State v. Rasu*, Justice Ramasubramanian dismissed an order laid down by a single bench of the Madras High Court directing devotees to follow a 'dress code' while visiting

temples and held that the dress code for the devotees is beyond the scope of the lis and therefore cannot be approved.

As part of a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in the Kaushal Kishore case, he delved into the longstanding debate on the horizontality of fundamental rights. The Court held that Article 19 (right to freedom of speech) and Article 21 (right to life and personal liberty) of the Constitution of India are enforceable against persons other than the State or its instrumentalities.

Core issues faced by NHRC

Although Justice Ramasubramanian has a proven record in protecting human rights, any person who enters Manav Adhikar Bhavan (which houses NHRC in Delhi) is bound to face difficulties.

All national-level human rights institutions must meet the minimum standards set by the Paris Principles laid down by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 1993. It was in fact in furtherance of these principles that the NHRC in India was formed. Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), a UN-linked body, brings together human rights institutions at the national level and monitors their compliance with the Paris Principles. The sub-committee on accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI gives grades to the NHRIs (A and B status) based on their compliance with the Paris Principles. The 'A' status for the Indian NHRC was deferred three times - in 2011, 2016 and recently in 2024 - for non-compliance with some of the core principles, including autonomy from the government, pluralism, and independence in the appointment process.

What do the Paris Principles say?

The Paris Principles, 1993, in its simplest form, sets out the bare minimums of human rights bodies to function efficiently without interference from the executive. The SCA's primary concern while it deferred 'A' status for India in 2024 is the transparency and independence in how it appointed the Commission members and the Chairperson. The SCA also recommended filling the vacancies, adopting a more transparent and independent appointment process, allotting dedicated police officers to take up the NHRC's investigations, and, most importantly, ensuring pluralism in the Commission by including all ethnic minorities, socially backward groups and women representation. These recommendations were backed by reports submitted by a network called All India Network of NGOs and Individuals working with National Human Rights Institutions (AiNNI) from 2008 to 2024.

Specific problems within NHRC

The AiNNI made a joint submission with the Asia Network of NGOs and Individuals working with National Human Rights Institutions (ANNI) to the GANHRI on November 29, 2024. The submission quoted the concerns raised by the UN Human Rights Committee in July 2024 citing a lack of gender balance and representation of religious and ethnic

minorities in the composition of the NHRC, opaque and exclusive appointment processes, lack of meaningful engagement with civil society, and involvement of police officers in the NHRC's investigations of human rights violations, affecting the independence of the Commission.

In addition, the SCA in 2017, 2023 and 2024 particularly emphasised, "there may be a real or perceived conflict of interest in having police officers engaged in the investigation of human rights violations, particularly those committed by the police." Although the PHRA empowers the government to appoint police officers for the efficient performance of the NHRC, there have been no significant steps taken until now. This has materially affected justice for victims of custodial deaths, which is conspicuous from the latest NHRC data as of September 2024. The numbers revealed that out of the 14 cases in which compensation was granted, none relates to death in police custody, whereas a total of 2,575 cases were pending under the category of police encounters and custodial deaths.

When the SCA repeatedly insisted on pluralism and accountability in the appointment of members and the Chairperson, including an amendment in the PHRA, the government amended the PHRA in 2019 to include a Supreme Court judge as the Chairperson. This move did nothing to increase pluralism in the Commission. On the other hand, the PHRA empowers the government to appoint civil servants with the rank of Secretary to the government for the role of Secretary General of the NHRC.

An analysis by AiNNI reveals the appointment of former officials or MPs associated with the ruling party in other commissions including the commission for minorities, children, etc in addition to the long-standing vacancies. The NHRC even appointed an IPS officer who was accused of corruption in 2018 as a special monitor to oversee counter-terrorism and communal riots. All this seriously undermines the autonomy and independence of the Commission.

Apart from independence and pluralism, the Commission has also lagged behind in its effective functioning and interventions. The Commission failed to intervene in the escalating crackdown on journalists and human rights defenders, hate speeches by right-wing extremists and bulldozing of Muslim homes. The NHRC utterly failed in its obligation to intervene in individual issues like the arbitrary detention of Umar Khalid, Gulfisha Fathima, Khurram Parvez, and the death of Prof GN Saibaba. The NHRC has also not been able to stop the violence in Manipur, let alone ensure the proper functioning of other related rights commissions.

The very process of the appointment of the new Chairperson was frowned upon by two members of the committee and opposition leaders Rahul Gandhi and Mallikarjun Kharge. They had suggested the names of former Supreme Court judges Justice RF Nariman and Justice KM Joseph for the post of Chairperson and former High Court judges Justice S Muralidhar and Justice Akil Kureshi for the post of members, citing their origin from minority communities and their track record in upholding human rights. This suggestion was totally ignored in the appointment process.

Light at the end of the tunnel?

At a time when rampant violations of human rights are taking place in the country, the new Chairperson needs to take the initiative to put some order in this institution of utmost importance. The problem of vacancies has been almost solved now, but aspects like pluralism, inclusivity and independence have to be revisited. Since the new Chairperson took over, the Commission has started to be vocal about major human rights issues in the country. On January 6, the NHRC held an open house discussion on various human rights issues, particularly tackling the menace of manual scavenging and several suggestions to improve the functioning of NHRC, including an amendment to the 1993 law. In a recent interview with the Times Now, Justice Ramasubramanian said that his top priority is to restore the 'A' status of the NHRC, and that his second is to restructure and strengthen the Commission.

To restore the 'A' status means to completely bring back order and discipline in the Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles. This means ensuring independence, pluralism and transparency in its appointment and effective functioning. The irony is that Justice Ramasubramanian's own appointment is against the principles of the SCA recommendations, as two main members have shown their opposition publicly.

With the SCA review of the NHRC's status coming up on March 12, it is very important for the Commission to roll up its sleeves. Losing accreditation of 'A' status means losing the opportunity to participate in the UN Human Rights Council and a few other UNGA bodies. This could be a major setback for India at the global level. Nonetheless, there are truly high hopes that this new Chairperson shall muster all his might, intellect and passion for human rights to bring back life to this once-adrift vessel that is entrusted with the duty to protect the lives of the most vulnerable sections of this nation.

Henri Tiphagne is a lawyer and the National Working Secretary of AiNNI. Edgar Kaiser is a legal researcher at AiNNI.

Hindustan

मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के मामले में माफिया पहले और पुलिस दूसरे स्थान पर

<https://www.livehindustan.com/ncr/new-delhi/story-nhrc-reports-uttar-pradesh-leads-in-human-rights-violations-by-goons-and-police-201741781705192.html>

Newsrap हिन्दुस्तान, नई दिल्ली | Wed, 12 March 2025 05:45 PM

प्रभात कुमार नई दिल्ली। देश में मानवाधिकारों के हनन करने में बाहुबलियों और माफियाओं के...

प्रभात कुमार नई दिल्ली।

देश में मानवाधिकारों के हनन करने में बाहुबलियों और माफियाओं के साथ पुलिस भी पीछे नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि देश में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन करने के मामले में बाहुबलियों/माफिया पहले स्थान पर है, जबकि पुलिस दूसरे स्थान पर। इसका खुलासा, एनएचआरसी द्वारा 2024 में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोप में दर्ज मामलों के आंकड़ों से हुआ है।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा जारी आंकड़ों में कहा गया है कि वर्ष 2024 में मानवाधिकारों के हनन के आरोप में देशभर में कुल 65 हजार 18 मामले दर्ज किए गए। आयोग ने कहा है कि इनमें से सबसे अधिक 19.7 फीसदी यानी 12 हजार 803 मामले बाहुबलियों/माफियों के खिलाफ दर्ज किए गए। इतना ही, आंकड़ों के मुताबिक मानवाधिकारों के हनन के मामले में देश में पुलिस दूसरे स्थान पर है। 2024 में दर्ज किए गए कुल मामलों का 17 फीसदी यानी 11 हजार 23 मामले में पुलिसकर्मियों के खिलाफ दर्ज किए। आयोग के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 6 फीसदी यानी लगभग 4 हजार मामले में महिलाओं से जुड़ी है, जबकि सेवा विवाद से जुड़े मानवाधिकारों के हनन को लेकर 5.5 फीसदी यानी 3567 मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, जेलों में मानवाधिकार हनन के 3.8 फीसदी यानी 2470 मामले 2024 में दर्ज किए गए थे।

यूपी से मिली सबसे अधिक शिकायतें

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक 2024 में मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की शिकायत सबसे अधिक शिकायत देश के सबसे बड़े प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश से मिली। आंकड़ों ने मुताबिक पिछले साल दर्ज किए गए कुल शिकायतों का 38.6 फीसदी यानी 25074 मामले अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश से दर्ज हुई। मानवाधिकारों के हनन के मामले में बिहार 7.4 फीसदी यानी 4878 मामले के साथ दूसरे स्थान पर है, जबकि देश की राजधानी दिल्ली तीसरे स्थान पर। आंकड़ों के मुताबिक एनएचआरसी को दिल्ली से 4813 मामले यानी 7.4 फीसदी शिकायतें मिली। इसी तरह पश्चिम बंगाल से 5 फीसदी यानी 3272 और महाराष्ट्र से 4 फीसदी यानी 2544 से शिकायतें दर्ज हुईं। इन आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि देश के महज 5 प्रदेशों से मानवाधिकार हनन के 62 फीसदी से अधिक शिकायतें दर्ज की गईं। बाकी अन्य राज्यों व केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों से महज 37.6 फीसदी ही शिकायतें मिली।

2022 से कम हुए मानवाधिकार हनन के मामले

एनएचआरसी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 2020 के बाद मानवाधिक हनन के मामलों में तेजी से बढ़ोतरी दर्ज की गई थी। हालांकि 2022 के बाद इसमें तेजी से गिरावट देखी गई। 2024 में आयोग को कुल 65 हजार शिकायतें मिली। फिलहाल आयोग के समक्ष 9 हजार से अधिक मामले हैं लंबित।

कब कितने मामले

साल मामले

2020 75064

2021 106022

2022 112339

2023 79364

2024 65018

Punjab Kesari

खंडवा में बेटी से दुष्कर्म करने वाले कैदी ने जेल में किया सुसाइड, चार दिन पहले मिली थी डबल उम्र कैद की सजा

<https://mp.punjabkesari.in/madhya-pradesh/news/a-prisoner-hanged-himself-in-khandwa-jail-2118780>

Edited By Himansh sharma, Updated: 12 Mar, 2025 12:25 PM

खंडवा में एक कैदी ने जेल में लगाई फांसी

खंडवा। (मुश्ताक मंसूरी): मध्य प्रदेश की खंडवा जिला जेल में मंगलवार शाम एक कैदी ने फांसी लगाकर आत्महत्या कर ली। मृतक कैदी पर 11 वर्षीय सगी बेटी से दुष्कर्म का आरोप था, जिसके चलते उसे वर्ष 2021 में गिरफ्तार किया गया था। चार दिन पूर्व ही जिला न्यायालय ने उसे मरते दम तक जेल में रहने की सजा सुनाई थी। घटना के समय राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग, दिल्ली की टीम जेल में एक अन्य कैदी से मारपीट के मामले की जांच के लिए मौजूद थी। ऐसे में एक कैदी द्वारा आत्महत्या कर लेना जेल प्रशासन की गंभीर लापरवाही को दर्शाता है।

कैसे हुई घटना?

मंगलवार को जेल में हुई कैदी के साथ मारपीट की जांच के लिए राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की टीम पहुंची थी। लगभग उसी समय, बैरक नंबर 2 के पीछे लगे पाइप से लोअर के नाड़े से फांसी लगाकर कैदी ने आत्महत्या कर ली।

मृतक कैदी को 2021 में जावर पुलिस द्वारा गिरफ्तार किया गया था। चार दिन पूर्व ही जिला एवं सत्र न्यायालय ने उसे दोहरा आजीवन कारावास (मरते दम तक जेल) की सजा सुनाई थी। ट्रायल के दौरान पीड़िता की बीमारी के कारण मृत्यु हो चुकी थी। जेल प्रशासन की लापरवाही को आत्महत्या का कारण बताया जा रहा है। जेल मैनुअल के अनुसार, लंबी सजा पाए कैदियों की निगरानी अनिवार्य होती है, लेकिन खंडवा जेल में यह नियमों का पालन नहीं किया जाता। पूर्व में भी जेल में कैदियों से मारपीट और रुपए वसूली के मामले सामने आ चुके हैं, लेकिन प्रशासन लीपापोती कर देता है।

जेल अधीक्षक का बयान

अदिति चतुर्वेदी (जेल अधीक्षक) ने कहा: "मृतक कैदी 2021 से जेल में था और चार-पांच दिन पूर्व ही उसे सजा सुनाई गई थी। उसने लोअर के नाड़े से फांसी लगाई है। घटना की सूचना जेल मुख्यालय को दे दी गई है, और मामले की न्यायिक जांच की जाएगी।"

Patrika

कर्जदार की गैरहाजिरी में मकान सीज किया, महिलाओं व बच्चों को जबरन बाहर निकाला

शहर में एक निजी फाइनेंस कंपनी द्वारा रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने श्रीराम कॉलोनी में सोमवार को एक मकान को अचानक सीज कर दिया। मकान सीज करते समय फाइनेंस कंपनी के कर्मचारियों ने परिवार को मकान से खाने पीने के सामान व बच्चों के शैक्षणिक किताबें और दस्तावेज निकालने का भी मौका नहीं दिया

<https://www.patrika.com/bundi-news/the-house-was-seized-in-the-absence-of-the-borrower-women-and-children-were-forcibly-evicted-19455818>

बूंदी•Mar 12, 2025 / 11:59 am•

Narendra Agarwal

बूंदी. मकान के बाहर बैठी छात्राएं

बूंदी. शहर में एक निजी फाइनेंस कंपनी द्वारा रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने श्रीराम कॉलोनी में सोमवार को एक मकान को अचानक सीज कर दिया। मकान सीज करते समय फाइनेंस कंपनी के कर्मचारियों ने परिवार को मकान से खाने पीने के सामान व बच्चों के शैक्षणिक किताबें और दस्तावेज निकालने का भी मौका नहीं दिया। दसवीं बोर्ड में अध्ययनरत दो छात्राओं के प्रवेश पत्र भी सीज मकान में ही रह गए।दोनों छात्राओं की बुधवार को परीक्षा है।ऐसे में प्रवेश पत्र के लिए दो दिन से दोनों छात्राएं प्रमिला शर्मा व प्रियंका शर्मा सीज मकान के बाहर ही बैठी है।

पीड़ित परिवार ने मंगलवार को राजस्थान बीज निगम के पूर्व निदेशक चर्मेश शर्मा से मदद मांगी, जिसके बाद शर्मा ने मौके पर पहुंचकर जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी माध्यमिक ओमप्रकाश गोस्वामी व बूंदी जिले के माध्यमिक परीक्षा प्रभारी चंद्र प्रकाश राठौर से दूरभाष वार्ता करते हुए छात्राओं का भविष्य बचाने के लिए पुनः प्रवेश पत्र जारी करवा कर परीक्षा दिलवाने की मांग रखी। छात्राओं ने शर्मा को जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी के नाम ज्ञापन भी दिया, जिसे शर्मा ने तत्काल मेल कर शिक्षा अधिकारियों को कार्रवाई के लिये भेज दिया। वहीं चर्मेश शर्मा ने बताया कि इस मामले की वे राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में शिकायत करेंगे।

दो दिन से भूखा है परिवार

पीड़ित परिवार की महिला सुलेखा शर्मा ने बताया कि सोमवार को वह घर पर अपने परिवार व बच्चियों के साथ थी, जिनके नाम पर कर्ज है उनके पति उस समय घर पर नहीं थे।बिना पूर्व सूचना के कर्जदार की अनुपस्थिति में ही फाइनेंस कंपनी वाले जबरदस्ती घर में घुस गए और छोटी बच्ची सहित पूरे परिवार को घर से जबरन बाहर निकाल दिया। जरूरी खाने पीने का सामान और बच्चों के प्रवेश पत्र भी नहीं निकालने दिए। ऐसे में दो दिन से पूरा परिवार भूखा है और मकान के बाहरी खुले में रह रहा है।

The News Post

भोला पांडेय और सुशील श्रीवास्तव के गुर्गों की चकाचौंध देख अमन ने अपराध की दुनिया में रखा कदम, परिजन बनाना चाहते थे इंजीनियर, बन गया गैंगस्टर

<https://thenewspost.in/News-Update/seeing-the-dazzle-of-bhola-pandey-and-sushil-srivastavas-henchmen-aman-entered-the-world-of-crime-his-family-wanted-him-to-become-an-engineer-but-he-became-a-gangster-2XZ5Cc62tM>

Samiksha Singh | March 12, 2025 Updated 10:58 am

टीएनपी डेस्क: अमन साहू को उसके परिजन इंजीनियर बनाना चाहते थे. लेकिन कोयलांचल में सक्रिय रहे भोला पांडेय व सुशील श्रीवास्तव गिरोह के गुर्गों की चकाचौंध देख वह अपराध की दुनिया में उतर गया. 1995 में पिठौरिया में जन्में अमन ने मैट्रिक की परीक्षा 2010 में 78% अंक से की थी. इसके बाद परिजनों ने उसका दाखिला मोहाली में इंफॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी एंड कंप्यूटर साइंस में करा दिया. वहां से उसने 62% अंक के साथ डिप्लोमा किया. 2012 में डिप्लोमा के बाद उसकी पहचान प्रतिबंधित संगठन झारखंड जनमुक्ति मोर्चा के तत्कालीन सुप्रीमो कुलेश्वर सिंह से हुई. संगठन के लिए रंगदारी मांगने के केस में पहली बार अमन पर पतरातू थाने में 10 मई 2012 को केस दर्ज हुआ. इसके बाद वह पतरातू क्षेत्र में लगातार रंगदारी के लिए वारदात करने लगा. 2015 में पहली बार वह गिरफ्तार किया गया. जेल में उसकी पहचान सुजीत सिन्हा से हुई. इसके बाद उसके साथ मिलकर अमन ने नया गिरोह बनाया.

हर वारदात के बाद सोशल मीडिया पर करता था पोस्ट

साहू ने अपने व गिरोह के नाम पर खौफ स्थापित करने के लिए सोशल मीडिया का भी खूब इस्तेमाल किया. इस पर अत्याधुनिक हथियार के साथ तस्वीरें पोस्ट करने का शौक अमन को था. रंगदारी मांगने के लिए भी वह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय नंबरों से धमकी भरे कॉल करवाता था. इसके बाद व्हाट्सएप पर भी अपनी तस्वीरें भेजकर कारोबारियों को धमकाता था. इस दौरान वह अपने गिरोह को सुजीत सिन्हा के साथ मिलकर संचालित किया करता था. लेकिन 2022 के बाद अमन और सुजीत ने अलग-अलग गिरोह चलाना शुरू कर दिया था.

सीआईडी करेगी केस की जांच

गैंगस्टर अमन की पुलिस मुठभेड़ में मौत पर पुलिस मुख्यालय ने पलामू पुलिस से रिपोर्ट मांगी है. पुलिस मुख्यालय प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट को राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग को भेजेगी. इसके बाद इस केस में पलामू पुलिस द्वारा दर्ज केस को सीआईडी को सौंपा जाएगा.

Samacharnama

Bundi में फाइनेंस कंपनी की मनमानी, कर्जदार की अनुपस्थिति में मकान सीज कर परिवार को जबरन बाहर निकाला

<https://samacharnama.com/city/kota/in-bundi-the-arbitrariness-of-the-finance-company-in-the/cid16355853.htm>

By Local Desk Mar 12, 2025, 20:00 IST

बूंदी में सोमवार को एक निजी फाइनेंस कंपनी ने रेलवे स्टेशन के सामने श्रीराम कॉलोनी में एक मकान पर अचानक कब्जा कर लिया। मकान पर कब्जा करते समय फाइनेंस कंपनी के कर्मचारियों ने परिवार को घर से खाद्य सामग्री, बच्चों की किताबें और दस्तावेज निकालने का मौका भी नहीं दिया।

जिस परिवार को घर से बाहर निकाला गया था, उसके कक्षा 10 की बोर्ड परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहे दो छात्रों के प्रवेश पत्र भी जब्त मकान में ही रह गए। दोनों छात्रों की बुधवार को परीक्षा है। ऐसे में दोनों छात्राएं प्रमिला और प्रियंका शर्मा दो दिन से सील किए गए घर के बाहर प्रवेश पत्र के इंतजार में बैठी हैं।

इस मामले में पीड़ित परिवार ने मंगलवार को राजस्थान बीज निगम के पूर्व निदेशक चर्मेस शर्मा से मदद मांगी, जिसके बाद शर्मा मौके पर पहुंचे और बूंदी जिले के जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी (माध्यमिक) ओम प्रकाश गोस्वामी और माध्यमिक परीक्षा प्रभारी चंद्र प्रकाश राठौड़ से बात कर छात्रों को प्रवेश पत्र दोबारा जारी करने और उनका भविष्य बचाने के लिए परीक्षा आयोजित कराने की मांग की। छात्रों ने शर्मा को जिला शिक्षा अधिकारी को संबोधित एक प्रार्थना पत्र भी दिया, जिसे शर्मा ने तुरंत कार्रवाई के लिए शिक्षा अधिकारियों को मेल और व्हाट्सएप के माध्यम से भेज दिया।

पीड़ित परिवार की महिला सुलेखा शर्मा ने बताया कि सोमवार को वह अपने परिवार और बेटियों के साथ घर पर थीं। उस समय उसका पति घर पर नहीं था। बिना किसी पूर्व सूचना के, ऋणदाता की अनुपस्थिति में, फाइनेंस कंपनी के लोग जबरन घर में घुस आए और छोटी बच्ची समेत पूरे परिवार को घर से बाहर निकाल दिया। उन्होंने आवश्यक खाद्य सामग्री और बच्चों के प्रवेश पत्र भी बाहर नहीं ले जाने दिए। ऐसे में पूरा परिवार दो दिन से भूखा है और घर के बाहर खुले में रह रहा है।

राजस्थान बीज निगम के पूर्व निदेशक चर्मेस शर्मा ने मकान जब्त करने वाली कंपनी के अधिकारी को बुलाया और छात्राओं की परीक्षा के दौरान मकान जब्त करने पर सवाल उठाए। उन्होंने कहा कि महिलाओं और बच्चों को जबरन घर से निकालना तथा कर्जदार की अनुपस्थिति में उनके घरों पर कब्जा करना अमानवीय है और इसे किसी भी कीमत पर बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जाएगा। उन्होंने कहा कि वह इस मामले की शिकायत राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग से करेंगे।