

Times of India

NHRC seeks report on under-utilisation of DMF funds

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhubaneswar/nhrc-seeks-report-on-under-utilisation-of-dmf-funds/articleshow/121118374.cms>

May 12, 2025, 11.35 PM IST

Bhubaneswar: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) asked the Odisha chief secretary to submit a report regarding under-utilisation of district mineral foundation (DMF) fund in the state. The commission issued this direction on May 9 after hearing a petition filed by human rights activist Manoj Jena on April 26. The complainant drew the attention of the commission to the issue of under-utilisation of DMF funds in Odisha.

"Odisha has an accrual of Rs 30,562.87 crores of DMF funds by the end of January 2025, and only Rs 17,235 crore were spent. The remaining Rs 13,327 crore were unspent, leaving mining-affected areas lacking in basic services like healthcare and clean water," said Jena in his petition. He alleged that there is a huge negligence in the spending of development funds. It is a serious violation of the right to development of the people in the mining area, he added.

"The major contributor districts such as Keonjhar, Sundergada, Jharasuguda, Jajpur, Koraput, and Angul remain backward in terms of human development, access to healthcare, sanitation, safe drinking water, basic amenities, condition of women and children, employment and livelihood, and environmental conditions," read the petition. Jena urged the authorities to use the funds properly, involve local communities, and ensure transparency.

"In view of the above, the commission is of the considered view that the allegations levelled in the complaint are serious violations of the human rights of the victims. Accordingly, the registry is directed to send a copy of the complaint to the Odisha chief secretary to examine the matter and submit the report expeditiously within a period of 15 days," read the NHRC order.

Social News XYZ

NHRC seeks ATR from Odisha CS over underutilisation of DMF funds

<https://www.socialnews.xyz/2025/05/12/nhrc-seeks-atr-from-odisha-cs-over-underutilisation-of-dmf-funds/>

Posted By: Gopi May 12, 2025

Bhubaneswar, May 12 (SocialNews.XYZ) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has directed the Chief Secretary of Odisha to submit an Action Taken Report (ATR) over the allegations of underutilisation of District Mineral Foundations (DMF) funds in various mining-affected areas of the state.

The NHRC has also directed the Chief Secretary to submit the ATR within two weeks of receipt of the order. The apex rights body issued the order while hearing a plea filed by rights activist Manoj Jena.

“The complainant has drawn the attention of the Commission over the issue of underutilisation of DMF Funds in Odisha. Further, Odisha has collected over Rs 30,000 crore in DMF funds, but nearly Rs 18,000 crore is still unspent, leaving mining-affected areas lacking in basic services like healthcare and clean water. He urges the concerned authorities to use the funds properly, involve local communities, and ensure transparency,” reads the order.

The NHRC also termed the allegations made in the complaint by Jena as serious violations of the Human Rights of the people residing in mining-affected areas across the state.

The rights activist, in his complaint, raised questions over the sheer negligence on the part of the district administration and local MLAs and MPs in properly utilising the DMF fund in their respective districts for the socio-economic uplift of people in areas impacted by mining operations.

“Why, despite provisions under law with district Collectors as chairpersons of DMF trusts and the local MP and MLAs being the members of such forums, there is huge negligence in spending of development funds? It is a serious violation of the right to development of the people in the mining area,” stated Jena.

He further noted that the mining sector contributes about 10 per cent to the Gross State Domestic Product in Odisha. Jena alleged that in spite of all these growths, the benefits are not being substantially transferred to the people in mining areas in changing their vulnerable condition.

The rights activist further added that the major contributor districts such as Keonjhar, Sundergada, Jharsuguda, Jajpur, Koraput and Angul remain backward in terms of human development, access to healthcare, sanitation, safe drinking water, basic amenities,

condition of women and children, employment and livelihood, and environmental conditions.

He alleged the fund created at the Odisha Mineral Bearing Area Development Corporation is also largely unspent. He urged the commission to recommend that the state government take necessary action against the errant government officers for the failure of utilisation of DMF funds, frame a time-bound bound for the spending of the funds and carry out a social audit of the DMF fund involving local people and different domain experts.

Source: IANS

The Hawk

NHRC seeks ATR from Odisha CS over underutilisation of DMF funds

<https://www.thehawk.in/news/india/nhrc-seeks-atr-from-odisha-cs-over-underutilisation-of-dmf-funds>

The Hawk · | May 12, 2025, 07:01 PM

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--IANS

News Click

What NHRC's Downgrade Means For Indian Masses?

<https://www.newsclick.in/what-nhrCs-downgrade-means-indian-masses>

Edgar Kaiser | 12 May 2025

The downgrading of NHRC captured perfectly the many qualms civil society has had with how the institution has been run for several years.

The national human rights commilssion ('NHRC') has finally been downgraded by the UN-linked body, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions ('GANHRI'). After the All India Network of NGOs and Individuals Working with National and State Human Rights Institutions ('AiNNI') sent its civil society reports to the GANHRI regarding NHRC's non-compliance with the Paris principles, the NHRC 'A status' was deferred thrice, in 2016, 2023, and 2024, all because they failed to implement the recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Accreditation ('SCA').

The consequence of the Downgrade

As it is finally recommended to be downgraded, the NHRC would face multiple diplomatic consequences in its engagement with the United Nations. It would not be able to vote in the United Nations Human Rights Council and will lose its power to participate in the Universal Periodic Review. A reflection on this sad status reminds us of NHRC's screeching silence on the death of Fr. Stan Swamy and Prof. G.N. Saibaba, on the fate of hundreds of political prisoners incarcerated following the CAA protests and the Kashmir unrest and on the Manipur riots. It also reminds us of the tragedy of the NHRC remaining headless for almost half a year until its new chairperson was appointed arbitrarily earlier this year.

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The downgrade would surely discourage the NHRC, but it has appealed the decision under Article 12.1(ii) of the GANHRI statute. In addition, the recommendation to downgrade does not take effect immediately and will give NHRC a year's time to still try and prove that they comply with the Paris Principles.

The major concerns by the SCA include the involvement of police officers in investigation, non-independence in the appointment of the Secretary General (retired IAS), lack of pluralism in composition of members, non-independence in selection and appointment of members and chairperson, lack of intervention in human rights violations and their non-cooperation with civil societies. All these concerns highlight matters that affect the day-to-day lives of the Indian citizens. In a political climate where human rights are disregarded in India, such a move from an international body will further affect the faith of Indians in the NHRC.

When it was about to be downgraded, knowing that the bad news was waiting around the corner, NHRC was involved in some unethical practices by interfering in the review process. This was noted by the SCA, "The SCA also notes attempts by the Indian national authorities to engage members of the SCA relative to the accreditation process of the NCHR, including the involvement of various foreign missions. The SCA emphasizes that the GANHRI accreditation system is a peer review mechanism which requires NHRIs to maintain their independence." Such an exercise further rots the already spoiled fruit. This is no different from the manipulation of the election outcome by the Indian political parties.

What is the good part?

For the first time since its inception in 1993, the NHRC has made efforts in the recent past to revamp its total machinery because its integrity is being questioned on the international platform. The SCA noted this, "The SCA acknowledges that the NHRC has recently taken steps to address previous concerns of the SCA and has provided some information in relation to the above-mentioned issues, in both its interview and written submission. The SCA considers these steps and responses either insufficient or not yet implemented." Although this is a critical situation, the acknowledgement made by the SCA that the NHRC has made significant efforts to improve its work is a positive sign for India. This means that we can expect the NHRC to investigate human rights violations independently at some point, without any interference from the state police. We can hopefully see an NHRC that makes itself plural and diverse

This means that we can expect the NHRC to investigate human rights violations independently at some point, without any interference from the state police. We can hopefully see an NHRC that makes itself plural and diverse, have greater representation of women members, members from the Dalit communities, minorities, LGBTQ, and other vulnerable sections. This also means that the NHRC will, at least from now on, start boldly intervening in major human rights issues in India that go unaddressed.

We can hopefully expect the NHRC to keep the executive at bay. In addition, the civil society, which consistently tries to protect the civil liberties of the commoners, can soon hope that the NHRC as per the recommendations of the SCA, would actively engage with the civil society to carry forward its mandate. This is not only the recommendation of the SCA, but also a legal mandate of the NHRC under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

All said, this is indeed a victorious moment for the civil society organisations in India, who had long been critical of the NHRC for its inactions. The continued and coordinated efforts of various civil society actors have materialised, and the NHRC must now decide whether it is ready to step up. Despite several acts of reprisal against human rights defenders in India, this is a testament that committed, coordinated, and consistent public work will yield results, even if not immediately.

Edgar Kaiser is a Human Rights Lawyer working at People's Watch, Madurai

Onmanorama

Kasaragod nursing student's death: Govt orders probe by DME, expert committee formed to draft guidelines

<https://www.onmanorama.com/news/kerala/2025/05/12/government-orders-dme-probe-into-kasaragod-students-death.html>

Onmanorama Staff | Published: May 12 , 2025 03:25 PM IST Updated: May 12, 2025 05:18 PM IST

1 minute Read

Kasaragod: The Director of Medical Education (DME) will conduct a probe into the death of Chaithanya Kumari (20), a third-year nursing student of Manzoor School of Nursing in Kasaragod. She died in March after being in a coma for more than three months following a suicide attempt in her hostel room in December last year.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken suo motu cognisance of the death of Chaithanya. As per an order issued by the Health and Welfare department, there were allegations that the deceased was subjected to mental harassment by the hostel warden. The DME has been directed to conduct an inquiry into the student's death with due reference to the allegations of mental harassment and submit a report before May 17.

In the wake of Chaithanya's death, the state government has also constituted an expert committee comprising of the DME, Joint Director of Nursing Education, Registrar of the Kerala Nurses and Midwives Council and Director of the State Institute of Medical Education and Technology to frame guidelines to safeguard the physical, psychological, and emotional well-being of students. The department noted that following the unfortunate incident that happened in Manzoor School of Nursing, any threats and assault on physical, social, discriminatory, cultural or linguistic grounds that cause psychological distress among students has to be curtailed.

Chaithanya attempted suicide on December 7, 2024 in her hostel room. This triggered violent protests by fellow students and parents, who accused the management of workplace harassment and enforcing "prison-like conditions" in the school and hostel.

The Tribune

Be a part of government workforce

SSC CGL 2025

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/upsc/be-a-part-of-government-workforce/>

[Tribune News Service](#)

Updated At : 08:03 PM May 12, 2025 IST

The Combined Graduate Level (CGL) Examination 2025, conducted by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC), serves as a premier gateway for graduates seeking positions within India's central government. This examination offers access to a diverse spectrum of roles across ministries and public sector organisations, including the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Income Tax Department, and Narcotics Control Bureau. Positions range from clerical to officer-level appointments, each providing opportunities for meaningful contributions to national administration. Successful candidates benefit from job security, competitive salaries, and comprehensive perks such as medical facilities, pension schemes, and leave entitlements. The upcoming exam window, scheduled for June–July 2025, has prompted extensive preparation among aspirants nationwide. Achieving success in the SSC CGL demands not only academic proficiency but also strategic planning, consistent effort, and disciplined study habits.

Important Dates

The Tier-I Examination is tentatively scheduled to take place between June and July 2025, with admit cards expected to be released approximately 7 to 10 days prior to the examination date. The schedule for the Tier-II Examination will be announced at a later stage. The final results are anticipated to be declared in late 2025 or early 2026. These dates serve as critical milestones for candidates preparing for the SSC CGL 2025 examination. While the Tier-I exam is expected to be held between June and July 2025, you should be aware that certain dates — particularly for Tier-II and result announcements — are yet to be finalized.

Age Criteria

Staff Selection Commission (SSC) stipulates specific age criteria for candidates applying for the Combined Graduate Level (CGL) Examination 2025. These criteria vary depending on the nature of the posts and are determined based on your date of birth. The general age limits for aspirants are as follows:

18 to 27 years' between January 2, 1998, and January 1, 2007.

20 to 30 years: between January 2, 1995, and January 1, 2007, are eligible.

18 to 30 years: between January 2, 1995, and January 1, 2007.

18 to 32 years: between January 2, 1993, and January 1, 2007.

These age limits apply to various posts under the SSC CGL 2025 examination. It is important for students to verify the specific age criteria for the post you intend to apply for, as some positions may have distinct age requirements.

Educational Qualifications

The Staff Selection Commission (SSC) mandates specific educational qualifications for candidates applying for the Combined Graduate Level (CGL) . The general eligibility criteria are as follows:

For most posts, a Bachelor's Degree from a recognized University or Institution is the essential qualification. However, certain positions have additional requirements: the Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) role necessitates a Bachelor's Degree with at least 60% marks in Mathematics at the 12th standard level or a Bachelor's Degree in any subject with Statistics as one of the subjects during graduation. The Statistical Investigator Grade-II position requires a Bachelor's Degree with Statistics as one of the subjects throughout all three years or six semesters of the graduation course. For the Assistant Audit Officer and Assistant Accounts Officer roles, a Bachelor's Degree is essential, with desirable qualifications including Chartered Accountant (CA), Cost and Management Accountant (CMA), Company Secretary (CS), Master's in Commerce (MCom), Master's in Business Studies (MBS), Master's in Business Administration (MBA) – Finance, or Master's in Business Economics (MBE). Lastly, the Research Assistant position in the **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** position requires a Bachelor's Degree, with desirable qualifications comprising a minimum of one year of research experience in a recognized University or Research Institution and a degree in Law or Human Rights.

Exam Pattern

The SSC CGL 2025 examination comprises two primary tiers: Tier 1 and Tier 2, each designed to assess your proficiency in various domains.

Tier 1 examination is an online Computer-Based Test (CBT) comprising four sections: General Intelligence & Reasoning, General Awareness, Quantitative Aptitude, and English Comprehension. Each section contains 25 multiple-choice questions, totaling 100 questions for the exam. The maximum marks are 200, with each question carrying 2 marks. Candidates have 60 minutes to complete the test, with an additional 20 minutes (totaling 80 minutes) allotted for those eligible for a scribe. The exam features negative marking of 0.50 marks for each incorrect answer. It is conducted in both English and Hindi, except for the English Comprehension section. It's important to note that the Tier 1 exam is qualifying in nature; the marks obtained do not contribute to the final selection but are essential for advancing to Tier 2.

Tier 2 Paper 1 is a pivotal examination comprising multiple sections designed to assess a candidate's proficiency across various subjects. The exam is conducted in two sessions on the same day, with a total duration of 2 hours and 30 minutes.

Session I spans 2 hours and 15 minutes and is divided into two sections.

Section I includes Module I: Mathematical Abilities – 30 questions, 90 marks and Module II: Reasoning and General Intelligence – 30 questions, 90 marks

Section II would test English Language and Comprehension (45 questions, 135 marks)

And General Awareness – 25 questions, 75 marks

Section III would test Computer Knowledge Test – 20 questions, 60 marks (Qualifying) and Data Entry Speed Test – One task (Qualifying)

Each correct answer would be awarded 3 marks, with a penalty of 1 mark for each incorrect answer in Section I, Section II, and Module I of Section III. Module II of Section III does not have negative marking. The Computer Knowledge Test and Data Entry Speed Test are qualifying in nature; candidates must meet the minimum required standards to proceed to the next stage.

This structured approach ensures a thorough evaluation of candidates' skills and knowledge, aligning with the rigorous standards set by the Staff Selection Commission.

Paper 2: For candidates applying for Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) and Statistical Investigator Gr. II posts, the exam would test Statistics and the duration of the exam is 2 hours with negative marking of .50 marks for each correct answer.

Sootr

NHRC Summer Internship स्टूडेंट्स को दे रही ह्यूमन राइट्स के फील्ड में करियर बनाने का मौका

<https://thesootr.com/education/nhrc-summer-internship-programme-2025-stipend-9059635>

Kaushiki | 12 May 2025 12:50 IST

नेशनल ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन (NHRC) भारत सरकार के तहत एस्टाब्लिशड एक इंडिपेंडेंट, कोस्टीट्यूशनल बॉडी है जिसका उद्देश्य ह्यूमन राइट्स की रक्षा करना और उनका प्रचार-प्रसार करना है।

इस आयोग की स्थापना 12 अक्टूबर 1993 को की गई थी। इसे Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 के तहत एक लीगल बेसिस मिला। NHRC का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य ह्यूमन राइट्स के लिए जागरूकता फैलाना और शिक्षा देना है।

इंटरनशिप प्रोग्राम की जानकारी

नेशनल ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन (NHRC) के तहत आयोजित समर इंटरनशिप प्रोग्राम 2025 का आयोजन 16 जून 2025 से 11 जुलाई 2025 तक किया जाएगा।

यह इंटरनशिप उन छात्रों के लिए है जो मानवाधिकार के प्रति अपनी समझ को बेहतर करना चाहते हैं और इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए काम करना चाहते हैं। इंटरनशिप में शामिल होने के लिए भारत भर से योग्य छात्रों को आमंत्रित किया गया है।

आवेदन की अंतिम तिथि

आवेदन की अंतिम तिथि: 20 मई 2025

समर इंटरनशिप की तिथि: 16 जून 2025 से 11 जुलाई 2025 तक

इंटरनशिप के लाभ

इस इंटरनशिप के कई लाभ हैं:

स्टाइपेंड: चयनित इंटर्न को 12 हजार रुपए प्रति माह का स्टाइपेंड मिलेगा।

जरूरी ट्रेवल अलाउंस: दिल्ली से बाहर के इंटर्न को दिल्ली आने-जाने के लिए जनरल सेकंड क्लास ट्रेन का किराया मिलेगा।

अवार्ड: ग्रुप रिसर्च प्रोजेक्ट में बेस्ट परफॉरमेंस करने वाले इंटर्न को 15 हजार रुपए 10 हजार रुपए और 5 हजार रुपए के पुरस्कार दिए जाएंगे। इसके अलावा, बुक रिव्यू में उच्च अंक प्राप्त करने वाले इंटर्न को पुस्तकें दी जाएंगी, जो 1 हजार रुपए तक की कीमत वाली होंगी।

सर्टिफिकेट: इंटर्न को उपस्थिति, अनुशासन और परियोजना रिपोर्ट की समय पर प्रस्तुति के आधार पर प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त होगा।

इंटरनशिप की स्ट्रक्चर

समर इंटरनशिप प्रोग्राम में 30 दिनों में लगभग 70-75 सत्र होंगे, जिनमें इन विषयों पर चर्चा की जाएगी:

क्लास सेशन: मानवाधिकार के मुद्दों पर चर्चा

एनएचआरसी अध्यक्ष और सदस्य से संवाद (Communication with NHRC Chairman and Member)

मानवाधिकार से संबंधित अनुसंधान परियोजना (Human rights related research project)

फिल्में और पुस्तक समीक्षा: चाइल्ड लेबर, ह्यूमन ट्रेफिकिंग, वृद्धों के अधिकार, स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा जैसे मुद्दों पर फिल्में और चर्चा

रीजनल टूर: पुलिस थाने, जेल, एनजीओ और संसद भवन जैसे स्थानों का दौरा

आवेदन की प्रक्रिया

इंटरनशिप के लिए आवेदन प्रक्रिया बहुत ही सरल है। इच्छुक उम्मीदवार निम्नलिखित दस्तावेजों के साथ आवेदन कर सकते हैं:

10वीं, 12वीं और वर्तमान में चल रहे कोर्स के सभी वर्षों के अंक पत्र की प्रमाणित स्कैन की हुई प्रतियां।

Statement of Purpose (SOP)

सिफारिश पत्र (HOD/Dean/Principal से)

इंकी अनुपस्थिति में आवेदन रद्द कर दिए जाएंगे।

आवेदन 20 मई 2025 तक ही स्वीकार किए जाएंगे।

चयन प्रक्रिया

इंटरन के चयन के लिए ये प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाएगी:

योग्यता की जांच: उम्मीदवारों को उनके शैक्षिक और व्यक्तिगत डेटा के आधार पर शॉर्टलिस्ट किया जाएगा।

ट्रायल और साक्षात्कार: शॉर्टलिस्ट किए गए उम्मीदवारों को दिल्ली एनसीआर में एनएचआरसी के एक केंद्र पर ट्रायल और साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया जाएगा।

फाइनल चयन: चयनित उम्मीदवारों की सूची 15 दिनों के भीतर एनएचआरसी की वेबसाइट पर प्रकाशित की जाएगी।

Ommcom News

Patient's Death Due To Lift Malfunction In Bhadrak: NHRC Seeks ATR From Collector

by OMMCOM NEWS | May 12, 2025 | in Odisha

Bhubaneswar: The National Human Rights Commission has directed the Bhadrak District Collector to investigate the tragic death of a 55-year-old woman at the District Hospital, which occurred on April 26 when a lift collapsed while she was being transferred to the patient ward.

The rights body has asked the Collector to submit an action-taken report (ATR) within 2 weeks from the date of receipt of this letter.

The NHRC's order came in response to a petition filed by rights activist Manoj Jena.

Jena claimed that a 55-year-old woman suffering from breathing problems died at Bhadrak District Headquarters Hospital in Bhadrak due to alleged hospital negligence. When no hospital staff were available to shift her to the first-floor patient ward, her daughter-in-law and grandson tried to move her using a stretcher via a lift. However, the stretcher got stuck, and the lift collapsed, resulting in her death on April 24, 2025. The body remained stuck for five hours. The complainant had demanded strict action against the hospital.

Janta Se Rishta

भद्रक में लिफ्ट की खराबी के कारण मरीज की मौत: NHRC ने कलेक्टर से एटीआर मांगा

<https://jantaserishta.com/local/odisha/patients-death-due-to-lift-malfunction-in-bhadrak-nhrc-seeks-atr-from-collector-4007444>

Bharti Sahu12 May 2025 3:52 PM

May 12, 2025

भद्रक में लिफ्ट की...

Bhubaneswar भुवनेश्वर : राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने भद्रक जिला कलेक्टर को जिला अस्पताल में 55 वर्षीय महिला की दुखद मौत की जांच करने का निर्देश दिया है, जो 26 अप्रैल को हुई थी, जब उसे मरीज वार्ड में ले जाया जा रहा था, तभी लिफ्ट गिर गई थी। मानवाधिकार निकाय ने कलेक्टर से इस पत्र की प्राप्ति की तारीख से 2 सप्ताह के भीतर कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट (एटीआर) प्रस्तुत करने को कहा है। एनएचआरसी का यह आदेश अधिकार कार्यकर्ता मनोज जेना द्वारा दायर याचिका के जवाब में आया है।

जेना ने दावा किया कि भद्रक जिला मुख्यालय अस्पताल में सांस लेने में तकलीफ से पीड़ित 55 वर्षीय महिला की कथित अस्पताल की लापरवाही के कारण मौत हो गई। जब उसे पहली मंजिल के मरीज वार्ड में ले जाने के लिए कोई अस्पताल कर्मचारी उपलब्ध नहीं था, तो उसकी बहू और पोते ने उसे लिफ्ट के जरिए स्ट्रेचर का उपयोग करके ले जाने की कोशिश की। हालांकि, स्ट्रेचर फंस गया और लिफ्ट गिर गई, जिससे 24 अप्रैल 2025 को उसकी मौत हो गई। शव पांच घंटे तक फंसा रहा। शिकायतकर्ता ने अस्पताल के खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई की मांग की थी।

Orissa Post

NHRC seeks ATR from CS on condition of Dongria Kondhs in Odisha

<https://www.orissapost.com/nhrc-seeks-atr-from-cs-on-condition-of-dongria-kondhs-in-odisha/>

PNN | Updated: May 12th, 2025, 09:49 IST

Kendrapara: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought an Action Taken Report (ATR) from Odisha Chief Secretary regarding the precarious living conditions of over 10,000 families belonging to the Dongria Kondh community, a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG).

This action follows a petition filed by rights activist Radhakanta Tripathy, which highlighted the persistent deprivation of basic human rights—including healthcare, education, and essential amenities—faced by the Dongria Kondh community and other villagers in Kalahandi and Rayagada districts.

Despite repeated NHRC directives over the past five years, the Odisha government has reportedly failed to implement essential welfare measures such as all-weather roads, access to potable water, healthcare services, and education in these remote tribal areas. This ongoing neglect has resulted in severe human rights violations. In his petition, Tripathy stated, “Despite the intervention of the NHRC, no progress report has been submitted. Ground verification reveals that no substantial steps have been taken to address the issues raised.”

He further emphasised that even after seven years and at least 20 directives from both the NHRC and the Odisha Human Rights Commission (OHRC), the state and district administrations have yet to ensure basic human rights for the affected villagers. Tripathy alleged that the reports submitted by state authorities consist merely of statistical data, serving as an eyewash to conceal administrative inefficiency and corruption.

He stressed the need for an in-depth, independent, and impartial investigation into the funds allocated for development, especially since the region is covered with dense hills and forests, making such verification crucial. Villages such as Kesarpadi and Serkapadi in Rayagada district were among the 12 locations identified by the state government for India’s first environmental referendum, following a Supreme Court judgment. Despite this significance, the Dongria Kondh—an endangered tribal community living in areas like Kunakadu, Palberi, Phuldumera, and Tadijhola (a forest hamlet in Kalahandi)—continue to be deprived of basic necessities.

Similarly, residents of Kesarpadi, Jarapa, Batudi, Lamba, and Lakhpadar villages in Rayagada district lack access to essential amenities. Tripathy also pointed out that the government has failed to adequately assess how factors such as road connectivity, parental employment, proximity to schools, and children’s rights to education impact the Dongria Kondh community in these districts.

He urged the NHRC to intervene and ensure the provision of basic services, including education, healthcare, livelihood opportunities, and other essential needs. Acknowledging the gravity of the petition and the consistent negligence by authorities, the NHRC stated in its order: "The commission is of the considered view that the allegations raised in the complaint represent serious violations of the human rights of the victims."

PNN

Janta Se Rishta

NHRC ने ओडिशा में डोंगरिया कोंधों की स्थिति पर मुख्य सचिव से एटीआर मांगी

<https://jantaserishta.com/local/odisha/nhrc-seeks-atr-from-chief-secretary-on-situation-of-dongria-kondhs-in-odisha-4007115>

Kiran12 May 2025 1:54 PM

NHRC ने ओडिशा में...

Kendrapara केंद्रपाड़ा: राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) ने विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (पीवीटीजी) डोंगरिया कोंध समुदाय से संबंधित 10,000 से अधिक परिवारों की अनिश्चित जीवन स्थितियों के बारे में ओडिशा के मुख्य सचिव से कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट (एटीआर) मांगी है। यह कार्रवाई अधिकार कार्यकर्ता राधाकांत त्रिपाठी द्वारा दायर एक याचिका के बाद की गई है, जिसमें डोंगरिया कोंध समुदाय और कालाहांडी और रायगड़ा जिलों के अन्य ग्रामीणों द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे बुनियादी मानवाधिकारों- जिसमें स्वास्थ्य सेवा, शिक्षा और आवश्यक सुविधाएं शामिल हैं- से लगातार वंचित होने पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में एनएचआरसी के बार-बार निर्देशों के बावजूद, ओडिशा सरकार कथित तौर पर इन दूरदराज के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सभी मौसम की सड़कें, पीने योग्य पानी तक पहुंच, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं और शिक्षा जैसे आवश्यक कल्याणकारी उपायों को लागू करने में विफल रही है। इस निरंतर उपेक्षा के परिणामस्वरूप गंभीर मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन हुए हैं। अपनी याचिका में त्रिपाठी ने कहा, "एनएचआरसी के हस्तक्षेप के बावजूद, कोई प्रगति रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है। जमीनी सत्यापन से पता चलता है कि उठाए गए मुद्दों को हल करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं।"

उन्होंने इस बात पर भी जोर दिया कि सात साल और एनएचआरसी तथा ओडिशा मानवाधिकार आयोग (ओएचआरसी) दोनों के कम से कम 20 निर्देशों के बाद भी, राज्य और जिला प्रशासन ने प्रभावित ग्रामीणों के लिए बुनियादी मानवाधिकार सुनिश्चित नहीं किए हैं। त्रिपाठी ने आरोप लगाया कि राज्य अधिकारियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट में केवल सांख्यिकीय डेटा शामिल है, जो प्रशासनिक अक्षमता और भ्रष्टाचार को छिपाने के लिए एक दिखावा है। उन्होंने विकास के लिए आवंटित धन की गहन, स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष जांच की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया, खासकर इसलिए क्योंकि यह क्षेत्र घने पहाड़ों और जंगलों से घिरा हुआ है, जिससे इस तरह का सत्यापन महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है। रायगड़ा जिले के केसरपड़ी और सेरकापड़ी जैसे गांव सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद भारत के पहले पर्यावरण जनमत संग्रह के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा पहचाने गए 12 स्थानों में से थे।

इस महत्व के बावजूद, डोंगरिया कोंध - कुनाकाडु, पालबेरी, फुलदुमेरा और ताड़ीझोला (कालाहांडी में एक वन बस्ती) जैसे क्षेत्रों में रहने वाला एक लुप्तप्राय आदिवासी समुदाय - बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं से वंचित है। इसी तरह, रायगड़ा जिले के केसरपड़ी, जरापा, बटुडी, लांबा और लखपदर गांवों के निवासियों को आवश्यक सुविधाओं तक पहुंच नहीं है। त्रिपाठी ने यह भी बताया कि सरकार यह आकलन करने में विफल रही है कि सड़क संपर्क, माता-पिता का रोजगार, स्कूलों की निकटता और बच्चों के शिक्षा के अधिकार जैसे कारक इन जिलों में डोंगरिया कोंध समुदाय को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं। उन्होंने एनएचआरसी से हस्तक्षेप करने और शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, आजीविका के अवसरों और अन्य आवश्यक जरूरतों सहित बुनियादी सेवाओं के

प्रावधान को सुनिश्चित करने का आग्रह किया। याचिका की गंभीरता और अधिकारियों द्वारा लगातार लापरवाही को स्वीकार करते हुए, एनएचआरसी ने अपने आदेश में कहा: “आयोग का विचार है कि शिकायत में उठाए गए आरोप पीड़ितों के मानवाधिकारों के गंभीर उल्लंघन का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।”

Jagran

Ghaziabad News: ट्रेन में घायल मरीज की जान खतरे में पड़ गई, इस मामले में रेलवे कितना दोषी?

<https://www.jagran.com/uttar-pradesh/ghaziabad-ncr-ghaziabad-news-train-accident-victims-life-at-risk-railway-negligence-23936633.html>

गाजियाबाद में ट्रेन में घायल हुए एक यात्री की जान खतरे में पड़ गई। आरोप है कि आरपीएफ जवानों ने बिना प्राथमिक उपचार दिए ही उसे एमएमजी अस्पताल पहुंचाया। अस्पताल के ईएमओ ने रेलवे पर लापरवाही का आरोप लगाते हुए एफआईआर दर्ज कराने के लिए कहा है। आरपीएफ ने आरोपों को गलत बताया है और कहा कि प्राथमिक उपचार दिया गया था।

By Hasin Shahjama | Edited By: Rajesh KumarUpdated: Tue, 13 May 2025 04:03 AM (IST)

HighLights

ट्रेन में यात्री घायल, हालत गंभीर।

रेलवे पर लापरवाही का आरोप।

आरपीएफ ने आरोपों को नकारा।

जागरण संवाददाता, गाजियाबाद। रेलवे पर ट्रेन में घायल मरीज की जान से खिलवाड़ करने का आरोप लगा है। आरपीएफ के जवानों ने मरीज को बिना प्राथमिक उपचार दिए ही जिला एमएमजी अस्पताल पहुंचा दिया।

ऐसे में अस्पताल के इमरजेंसी मेडिकल ऑफिसर (ईएमओ) ने रेलवे के खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज कराने के लिए शहर थाने में लिखित सूचना दी है।

ईएमओ ने अपनी रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग और कोर्ट को भेजने की बात भी लिखी है। वहीं, आरपीएफ ने ईएमओ के आरोपों को झूठा बताया है।

ग्राम नानोर, बैरिया जिला रायबरेली के अमित सिंह और उनकी बुआ का लड़का रोहित ट्रेन संख्या 14217 एक्सप्रेस में यात्रा कर रहे थे। गाजियाबाद स्टेशन पहुंचने से 30 से 40 मिनट पहले अमित सिंह का पैर किसी स्टेशन पर प्लेटफॉर्म में फंस गया।

इससे उनके दोनों पैरों में गंभीर चोट लग गई। दोनों पैरों से खून बहने लगा। ट्रेन गाजियाबाद स्टेशन के प्लेटफॉर्म नंबर तीन पर रुकी। आरपीएफ कर्मियों ने उन्हें जिला एमएमजी अस्पताल पहुंचाया।

मरीज की हालत काफी गंभीर थी। मरीज की गंभीर हालत को देखते हुए ईएमओ ने शहर कोतवाली में लिखित सूचना दी है। जिसमें ईएमओ ने लिखा है कि मरीज को बिना कोई प्राथमिक उपचार दिए बेहोशी की हालत में अस्पताल लाया गया।

मरीज की हालत काफी गंभीर है। रेलवे ने मरीज की जान से खेलवाड़ किया है और मानवाधिकारों का हनन किया है। थाना पुलिस कृपया एफआईआर दर्ज करे। उन्होंने घटना की जानकारी कोर्ट और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग को भी दी है।

रेलवे ने आरोपों को बताया बेबुनियाद

आरपीएफ कमांडेंट ऑफिसर आशुतोष पांडे ने बताया कि रेलवे के दो कंपाउंडर और आरपीएफ एसआई चरण सिंह ने घायलों को बचाया। मरीज की मरहम-पट्टी की गई और प्राथमिक उपचार दिया गया।

बिना किसी देरी के मरीज को जिला एमएमजी अस्पताल ले जाया गया। एमएमजी अस्पताल में मरीज का इलाज नहीं किया गया। जिसके बाद मरीज को दिल्ली के जीटीबी अस्पताल ले जाया गया। एमएमजी अस्पताल के आरोप बेबुनियाद हैं।