



NHRC holds Statutory Full Commission Meeting

NHRC organised a Statutory Full Commission meeting of all seven deemed member Commissions and Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities. Chairing the meeting, Justice V Ramasubramanian, Chairperson, NHRC, India emphasised the importance of collaborative functioning among the Commissions. He suggested convening joint meetings of Statutory Full Commission members at regular intervals and creating a mechanism to hyper-link the websites of all Commissions to avoid duplication of cases.

Four IAS officers deputed to Centre

Gandhinagar: Four senior IAS officers have been transferred and deputed to key ministries under the Government of India. A notification released by the state general administration department (GAD) on Friday states Manisha Chandra, formerly secretary, panchayats, rural housing & rural development department, will serve as joint secretary in the department of defence production in New Delhi. K K Nirala previously secretary, finance department, moves to the ministry of information and broadcasting as joint secretary.

Saidingpuii Chhakchhuak formerly MD, Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd, has been appointed joint secretary, NHRC, ministry of home affairs. Supreet Singh Gulati formerly CEO of the Development Support Agency of Gujarat (D-SAG), will take charge as joint secretary in the ministry of statistics and programme implementation. The transfers were announced by the appointments committee of the cabinet on Friday. TNN

Hindustan Times

State vicariously responsible for Custodial death, says Delhi HC

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/delhi-news/state-vicariously-responsible-for-custodial-death-says-delhi-hc-101749838003053-amp.html>

By Shruti Kakkar | Jun 14, 2025 05:24 AM IST

Delhi High Court held the State liable for unnatural deaths in custody, ordering compensation for a Tihar Jail inmate's death due to gang violence.

The Delhi High Court has held the State vicariously liable for unnatural deaths in judicial custody, asserting that it has a constitutional obligation to ensure the safety and dignity of incarcerated individuals.

The verdict came on Thursday from justice Harish Vaidyanathan Shankar in a case involving the custodial death of a Tihar Jail inmate, Javed, just two days before he was to be released in 2013. The court not only awarded compensation to Javed's legal heirs but also issued sharp observations on the failure of prison authorities to prevent gang violence in prisons.

"The State, owing a duty to ensure the security of the general public, including incarcerated persons, is responsible to compensate in cases of unnatural deaths in custody," the court ruled. The judgment squarely placed the blame on systemic lapses and emphasised that the State's responsibility doesn't end at incarceration—it includes active efforts to prevent violence and the proliferation of gangs inside jails.

Javed, who was serving a seven-year sentence for robbery, was due to be released on May 5, 2013. But two days before his release, his mother, Shakila, was informed that he had succumbed to injuries following a violent clash between rival gangs inside the prison.

In her plea, Shakila had demanded a judicial inquiry, alleging that jail staff were responsible for her son's death. She also sought compensation, stating she was financially dependent on him. In December 2014, she was granted ₹1 lakh as interim relief based on recommendations by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). The case was closed in 2017, following Shakila's death the previous year. But in 2019, her four children and five grandchildren successfully moved to revive the case.

The Delhi government opposed the plea, contending that Javed had died in an intra-gang fight and that the petitioners were not eligible for compensation under the Delhi Victims Compensation Scheme (DVCS), 2018, as they were not "dependents" after Shakila's death.

Rejecting these claims, the court said Shakila had been wrongfully denied rightful compensation during her lifetime. "She was forced to come to this court... but before the petition could be decided, she passed away," the court observed.

Highlighting NHRC's findings, the judge said there were evident lapses by jail personnel. He ordered the Delhi government to immediately pay ₹2 lakh to Javed's legal heirs and asked the Delhi State Legal Services Authority (DLSA) to conduct a fact-finding exercise to determine additional compensation.

In a noteworthy interpretation of DVCS, the court ruled that siblings and grandchildren of deceased victims are also entitled to claim compensation—regardless of marital status. “Since this court has already held that a sibling is also entitled, there can be no distinction made between a married or unmarried sibling either. A similar logic would be applicable in the case of the children of the sibling(s),” the order said.

Though the court declined to order a new judicial inquiry—citing prior acquittals in the case—it rebuked prison authorities for failing to maintain order. “The fact that rival gangs had access to weapons or tools to cause injuries, resulting in death, reflects poorly on the discharge of duties by the jail administration,” the court said.

This ruling comes amid heightened scrutiny of custodial violence in the Capital. Just days earlier, a preliminary report on the death of 24-year-old Aman Poddar inside the Saket court lock-up had flagged grave lapses, including the failure to separate rival inmates and delays in police response. Echoing that case, the court remarked: “The State cannot escape liability by attributing the death to a gang altercation. Preventing such violence is a core part of the State's responsibility.”

India Water Portal

Why is manual scavenging still happening in India? A caste-based crisis ignored

The unyielding fight to end manual scavenging in India

<https://www.indiawaterportal.org/health-and-sanitation/sanitation/why-is-manual-scavenging-still-happening-in-india-a-caste-based-crisis-ignored>

Author: Amita Bhaduri | Updated on: 13 Jun 2025, 1:33 pm

6 min read

On a warm summer morning in 2025, a sea of quiet but defiant protestors gathered at Jantar Mantar in New Delhi. They weren't asking for privilege. They were asking simply to live—with dignity, with safety, and without being forced into one of the most dehumanising forms of labour: manual scavenging.

Their banners bore a haunting refrain: "Stop killing us." Behind that cry is a harsh reality that India might not have fully addressed: a dehumanising practice that is illegal but remains prevalent in dry latrines, septic tanks, and sewers all over the nation. At the heart of this movement is the Safai Karmachari Andolan, a collective led by people who have long been compelled to manually clean human waste, is at the centre of the movement to put an end to it. Their voices, joined by activists, allies, and those who will not turn a blind eye, rise not just out of rage but in a strong call for justice, dignity, and long-overdue acknowledgement.

"We have been protesting for 700 days across the length and breadth of the country," said Amar Beniwal of Safai Karmachari Andolan, Uttarakhand.

A system built on caste and denial

Manual scavenging is not a job. It is a caste-assigned fate, passed down through generations. The people who do this work belong to Dalit communities like Valmiki, Dom, Hari and others. Despite modern India's glossy infrastructure ambitions and high-speed digital economy, thousands of them continue to manually clean dry latrines, sewers, and open drains. Many do this without protective gear, without training, and often without pay.

"We are not just fighting against poverty or lack of employment," said Ramona, a Safai Karmachari Andolan activist from Punjab who attended the protest. "We are fighting against a system that tells us we belong in filth."

"India has long denied this truth. Ministers have stood in Parliament, stating that "manual scavenging no longer exists." Yet data from across the country shatters this myth. In just the last five years, 419 sanitation workers have died while cleaning septic tanks and sewer lines. These are not just deaths. They are public murders committed by institutional apathy," said Bhasha Singh, the author of a book on manual scavenging, 'Adrishya Bharat', speaking at the event.

“On March 16, 2025, three more lives were added to that tragic count when they were forced into a manhole in New Friends Colony, Delhi. One man died. The other two are battling for life in a hospital ward—scars not only on their bodies, but on the nation’s conscience,” she added.

When progress bypasses the marginalised

The Government of India boasts about its sanitation achievements: over Rs. 55,000 crore spent and 110 million toilets constructed. India enacted the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act (PEMSR Act, 2013) to legally ban manual scavenging and promote rehabilitation for those engaged in it. To support this, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment launched the Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) in January 2017 by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, aiming to assist identified manual scavengers and their dependents in transitioning to alternative livelihoods.

In 2023–24, this scheme was replaced by the National Action for Mechanised Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE), with an allocation of Rs. 97.41 crore. The initiative, with a projected budget of Rs. 350 crores extending to the fiscal year 2025-26, seeks to encompass approximately 3,480 Urban Local Bodies and provide benefits to an estimated one lakh sewer and septic tank workers. However, despite these policy shifts and financial commitments, the disconnect between the promises on paper and the realities on the ground remains deeply troubling. How can a democracy allow this?

Women in manual scavenging: Forgotten by law, trapped by caste and poverty

Manual scavenging is brutal for anyone. But for women, it becomes a triple burden—of caste, gender, and poverty. These women work in isolation. They are cut off from healthcare, education, and even clean water. Many live in localities without piped water supply. Most are unregistered, meaning they don’t officially exist in the eyes of the government. The PEMSAR, passed in 2013, was supposed to change this. It hasn’t.

There are dry latrines in 36 districts in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and Jammu and Kashmir. A 2021 an end of the action study undertaken for WaterAid India by Amita Bhaduri and Sharada Prasad conducted across the states of Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand indicated that despite having Aadhaar cards, voter IDs, and ration cards, nearly all the 123 surveyed women manual scavengers said they weren’t enlisted under PEMSAR. Without that recognition, the benefits they are entitled to—rehabilitation, alternative employment, loans, or scholarships—remain out of reach. Only 6.5% of those surveyed appear in the government’s official list of manual scavengers.

An epidemic of denial

The government has repeatedly denied the ongoing practice of manual scavenging. Reports to Parliament often echo the same message: "It has been eradicated." But the community knows otherwise—and they carry the burden of this denial in their bodies and homes. “a nation that has reached space and sends satellites still has states relying on

dry latrines and women safai karmacharis for cleaning, despite overall infrastructure, science, and technology advancements,” says Deepti Sukumar, Safai Karmachari Andolan.

Why does the government downplay the numbers? Why is the state so reluctant to accept responsibility? Activists argue that the answer lies in caste. Acknowledging manual scavenging means acknowledging that India’s caste system continues to enforce social and occupational apartheid. And that is a truth too uncomfortable for many.

"How can you stop killing us if you won't even admit that we are being killed?" asked Bezwada Wilson, founder of Safai Karmachari Andolan and one of India’s leading voices against manual scavenging. His question is not rhetorical—it is a challenge. While the Indian government promotes robotic solutions under the Swachh Bharat mission to end manual scavenging, and provides funding and incubation support through organisations like DST-TBI for their development and deployment, the question remains: where are these technologies actually being used? “It appears industrialists receive subsidies, while families of those killed in sewer accidents receive no or part compensation, adds Sukumar.

Paths to dignity: What will it take to end manual scavenging?

Despite laws and schemes, manual scavenging remains a grim reality for thousands in India. Based on insights from our study for WaterAid, here are some points that can dismantle this caste-based practice:

We must broaden the definition. The current legal framework under the PEMSR Act, 2013 needs urgent revision. It must recognise the caste-based, generational nature of this occupation and include all forms of human waste handling under its ambit. The identification process must also be made more inclusive by expanding definitions and providing clear guidelines for implementers.

Enforcement and oversight must improve. Effective implementation requires revamped institutional systems, proactive monitoring bodies, and a clear chain of accountability. Every state must set up a Safai Karmachari Commission as mandated, and authorities must be sensitised on the intersections of caste, gender, and poverty. Enforcement of the Act’s provisions must include penalties for non-compliance and incentives for officials who take proactive action. Implementation data—such as the amount spent under SRMS and outcomes achieved—should be made publicly available.

The data must be honest. Accurate, reliable tracking of manual scavengers, sewer deaths, and rehabilitation efforts is essential. Current enumeration methods—including those in past surveys like the SECC 2011—have excluded many. The government must consistently collect and publish robust data, and introduce a national indicator on manual scavenging under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework.

Time-bound national and state-level action plans are essential. Governments must develop clear targets and timelines for identifying and rehabilitating manual scavengers.

These plans should be accompanied by awareness campaigns to acknowledge the continuing prevalence of the practice, creating an environment where identification and reporting are not stigmatised or suppressed.

Money must match the promises. Rehabilitation grants currently capped at Rs. 40,000 are far too low to support a sustainable transition into alternative livelihoods. **The National Human Rights Commission** has recommended increasing this to Rs. 1,00,000. Funds under the Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) must be allocated and utilised transparently, with loan provisions made accessible and community-friendly. Timely processing of applications, cash assistance, and access to capital subsidies and concessional loans are critical.

Protective equipment and technology must be normalised. No human should be compelled to enter a sewer or clean a toilet without adequate protection. Mechanisation of sanitation work must be a non-negotiable standard. Governments must prioritise investing in safe, sustainable technological alternatives and promote the routine use of personal protective equipment (PPE) for all sanitation-related tasks.

Improve access to schemes and education. Many manual scavengers remain unaware of government schemes and support structures, including scholarships for their children. Greater effort is needed to raise awareness within these communities, particularly among women, about their legal rights and entitlements. This must go hand in hand with ensuring documentation processes are simplified so that beneficiaries can access food rations, healthcare, education, and social security without bureaucratic barriers.

Civil society must act in unison. Organisations working in the WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) sector, trade unions, legal networks, and advocacy groups must coordinate efforts to amplify the voices of women manual scavengers. They must build a strong evidence base, support health and safety initiatives, and share successful models of rehabilitation. A united civil society is critical to ensuring sustained pressure on the government and dignified support for affected communities.

The New Indian Express

LoP Ashoka urges NHRC to ensure justice for Bengaluru stampede victims

In a letter to the NHRC chairperson, Ashoka urged the commission to investigate the roles and responsibilities of government departments, officials, and private organisations involved in the event.

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/karnataka/2025/Jun/13/lop-ashoka-urges-nhrc-to-ensure-justice-for-bengaluru-stampede-victims>

Express News Service | Updated on: 13 Jun 2025, 9:01 am

1 min read

BENGALURU: Leader of Opposition in the Assembly R Ashoka urged the National Human Rights Commission [NHRC] to intervene to ensure justice for the victims of the stampede during the RCB's IPL victory celebrations in Bengaluru.

In a letter to the NHRC chairperson, Ashoka urged the commission to investigate the roles and responsibilities of government departments, officials, and private organizations involved in the event.

The guilty must held accountable and face legal action, he said.

The stampede at the Chinnaswamy Stadium had resulted in the deaths of 11 youths and severe injuries to many others.

Ashoka alleged that the State Government showed negligence in ensuring public safety and failed to manage the event properly. The BJP leader stated that this was a preventable tragedy.

Through the NHRC's intervention, justice can be ensured for the grieving families, and steps can be taken to prevent such incidents from recurring, Ashoka stated in the letter.

He said the Chinnaswamy Stadium has a capacity of 35,000 people, but due to free passes and misleading announcements, an excessive number of people arrived and rushed into the stadium. There was also a shortage of police and security personnel at such a large-scale event.

Eyewitnesses reported a lack of essential facilities, including ambulances, first aid, and drinking water. The RCB, DNA, and the Cricket Association also share responsibility for these lapses, Ashoka stated in his letter.

The BJP leader urged NHRC to take suo moto cognizance of the tragedy and conduct an investigation. He said measures should be taken to prevent such incidents in the future by issuing appropriate guidelines or regulations for public events.

The South First

Vidadala Rajini writes to NHRC against ABN Andhrajothy demanding action over misogyny

Vidadala Rajini has filed complaints with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the National Commission for Women (NCW).

<https://thesouthfirst.com/andhrapradesh/vidadala-rajini-writes-to-nhrc-against-abn-andhrajothy-demanding-action-over-misogyny/>

Saicharan Sana | Published Jun 13, 2025 | 6:28 PM — Updated Jun 13, 2025 | 6:28 PM

Synopsis: YSRCP leader Vidadala Rajini has accused ABN Andhrajothy of airing misogynistic content targeting her and other women leaders, prompting complaints to the NHRC and NCW. She also questioned the state Women's Commission's impartiality. Meanwhile, analyst VV Krishnam Raju was arrested on 11 June over derogatory remarks made during a debate on Sakshi TV, sparking protests and legal actions, including an NHRC case against Sakshi.

In a deepening controversy over misogyny and media ethics in Andhra Pradesh, the arrest of news analyst VV Krishnam Raju on Wednesday, 11 June, has ignited a broader political and legal firestorm.

His detention was followed by widespread protests led by the Telugu Desam Party (TDP) over derogatory remarks made against women from Amaravati during a debate on Sakshi TV on 6 June.

Now, YSRCP leader and former minister Vidadala Rajini has alleged that she and fellow YSRCP women leaders, including RK Roja, have been subjected to politically motivated online and televised abuse through vulgar content and offensive debates aired on an other major Telugu 24/7 news channel ABN Andhrajothy.

She has taken the matter national—filing complaints with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the National Commission for Women (NCW).

Former minister's petition

The complaint to NHRC read: "I, Vidadala Rajini, former Minister, write this petition with deep anguish and sincere respect to bring to your kind attention a deeply disturbing trend of online sexual harassment, character assassination, and gender-based abuse, targeting me and several other women, in connection with politically motivated campaigns on social media and television."

"After the formation of the TDP-led NDA alliance, certain politically affiliated individuals and anonymous digital handles have been circulating sexually coloured, vulgar, and defamatory content, directly targeting me, former Minister RK Roja, and even the wife and daughters of former Chief Minister YS Jagan Mohan Reddy."

“These posts include offensive memes, vulgar insinuations, and defamatory commentary that pose humiliating and degrading questions such as ‘Are these ladies sex workers?’, accompanied by our photographs,” she added.

She further claimed, “Much of this targeted abuse seems to have started after a debate aired on ABN Telugu TV, using the hashtag #AmaravathiPaiVisham. The debate discussed some allegations about guest house constructions in Amaravati and raised questions about the public roles of YSR Congress Party leaders, including myself.”

Allegedly, a panellist said the following during the debate on 7 June on ABN: “All these YSRCP members, including Roja and Vidadala Rajini, stayed in that same Amaravati region for years, by constructing guest houses. Even Jagan Mohan Reddy stayed there with such heavy barricades that no one knew what was going on inside. What was his wife doing there?, what was he doing? What were these women leaders doing for five years? Now they’re trying to blame the public for everything.”

Request for Suo Motu cognisance

In her complaint to both the NHRC and the NCW, Vidadala Rajini made five requests:

The bodies take Suo Motu cognisance of the grave and gendered abuse, and initiate an appropriate and independent inquiry.

Examine the conduct of ABN Andhrajyothy and take appropriate action for any violations.

Issue directions to social media accounts to immediately remove such objectionable material.

Issue notices to social media influencers, news channels, and online trolls who post the material.

They ensure that the concerned authorities follow the rules to prevent the normalisation of misogynistic and sexually abusive content.

Rajini also revealed that she had already approached the state Women’s Commission.

“I respectfully submit that I have also approached the Andhra Pradesh State Commission for Women in parallel to this complaint. However, I must express my serious reservations regarding the Commission’s independence and impartiality. In my considered view, the Commission—being constituted by the State government and comprising members who are either nominated by or closely aligned with the ruling political party—suffers from an inherent structural bias,” she held.

“This raises legitimate concerns about its ability to function as an autonomous and neutral body, particularly in politically sensitive cases involving gender-based injustice. In light of this perceived lack of institutional independence, I did not find it to be a suitable or reliable forum to seek redress for violations that involve both political victimisation and infringements of women’s rights,” she further alleged.

The arrest of VV Krishnam Raju

News analyst VVR Krishnam Raju, the prime accused (A1) in a case involving derogatory comments against women residing in the Amaravati region during a televised debate, was arrested on Wednesday, 11 June.

The arrest came amid escalating public outrage and widespread protests across Andhra Pradesh, following his inflammatory remarks during the “KSR Live Show” on Sakshi TV on 6 June.

The show’s anchor, Kommineni Srinivasa Rao (KSR), was earlier arrested on Monday, 9 June, from his residence in Hyderabad’s Journalists Colony. He was subsequently produced before a court in Mangalagiri, which remanded him to 14 days of judicial custody. However, on Friday, 13 June, he was granted bail by the Supreme Court.

Subsequently, the NHRC also filed a case against Sakshi TV following a complaint from TDP MP Lavu Sri Krishna Devarayalu on 8 June.

Janta Se Rishta

नेता प्रतिपक्ष अशोक ने NHRC से बेंगलुरु भगदड़ पीड़ितों के लिए न्याय सुनिश्चित करने का आग्रह किया

<https://jantaserishta.com/local/karnataka/leader-of-opposition-ashok-urges-nhrc-to-ensure-justice-for-bengaluru-stampede-victims-4077757>

June 13, 2025

नेता प्रतिपक्ष अशोक ने...

बेंगलुरु: विधानसभा में विपक्ष के नेता आर अशोक ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग [एनएचआरसी] से आग्रह किया कि वह बेंगलुरु में आरसीबी के आईपीएल जीत समारोह के दौरान मची भगदड़ के पीड़ितों को न्याय दिलाने के लिए हस्तक्षेप करे। एनएचआरसी अध्यक्ष को लिखे पत्र में अशोक ने आयोग से इस घटना में शामिल सरकारी विभागों, अधिकारियों और निजी संगठनों की भूमिका और जिम्मेदारियों की जांच करने का आग्रह किया। उन्होंने कहा कि दोषियों को जवाबदेह ठहराया जाना चाहिए और उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए। चिन्नास्वामी स्टेडियम में मची भगदड़ में 11 युवकों की मौत हो गई थी और कई अन्य गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गए थे। अशोक ने आरोप लगाया कि राज्य सरकार ने सार्वजनिक सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में लापरवाही बरती और कार्यक्रम का उचित प्रबंधन करने में विफल रही। भाजपा नेता ने कहा कि यह एक रोकी जा सकने वाली त्रासदी थी। अशोक ने पत्र में कहा कि एनएचआरसी के हस्तक्षेप से शोक संतप्त परिवारों को न्याय सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है और ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि चिन्नास्वामी स्टेडियम की क्षमता 35,000 लोगों की है, लेकिन मुफ्त पास और भ्रामक घोषणाओं के कारण, अत्यधिक संख्या में लोग स्टेडियम में पहुंचे और भीड़ लगा दी। इतने बड़े पैमाने पर आयोजित कार्यक्रम में पुलिस और सुरक्षा कर्मियों की भी कमी थी। प्रत्यक्षदर्शियों ने एम्बुलेंस, प्राथमिक चिकित्सा और पीने के पानी सहित आवश्यक सुविधाओं की कमी की सूचना दी। अशोक ने अपने पत्र में कहा कि आरसीबी, डीएनए और क्रिकेट एसोसिएशन भी इन खामियों के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। भाजपा नेता ने एनएचआरसी से इस त्रासदी का स्वतः संज्ञान लेने और जांच करने का आग्रह किया। उन्होंने कहा कि सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रमों के लिए उचित दिशानिर्देश या नियम जारी करके भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के उपाय किए जाने चाहिए।

ABP Live

Ahmedabad Plane Crash News Live: अब तक 219 DNA सैंपल कलेक्ट, आठ परिवारों को सौंपे गए शव, 234 के पोस्टमॉर्टम हुए

<https://www.abplive.com/states/gujarat/ahmedabad-plane-crash-live-updates-air-india-pm-modi-vijay-rupani-victims-tragic-stories-2961607>

Ahmedabad Air India Plane Crash News Live: अहमदाबाद एयरपोर्ट पर क्रैश हुए एयर इंडिया के विमान का ब्लैक बॉक्स और कॉकपिट वॉयस रिकॉर्डर मिल गया है. माना जा रहा है कि जल्द ही हादसे की वजह सामने आ जाएगी.

By : एबीपी स्टेट डेस्क | Updated at : 13 Jun 2025 08:58 PM (IST)

Ahmedabad Plane Crash Live: राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में मामला दर्ज

अहमदाबाद में गुरुवार को हुए एयर इंडिया के विमान हादसे का मामला राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में दर्ज कराया गया है. यह मामला इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय के अधिवक्ता डॉ. गजेन्द्र सिंह यादव द्वारा दर्ज कराया गया है. अधिवक्ता ने अपनी शिकायत में कहा है कि दुर्घटना जिस तरह से हुई है उससे किसी साजिश या लापरवाही से भी इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता इसलिए मामले की पारदर्शिता और जिम्मेदारी सुनिश्चित होनी चाहिए.

Amar Ujala

Rampur News: विमान हादसे का मामला मानवाधिकार आयोग पहुंचा, केस दर्ज

<https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/rampur/the-matter-of-the-plane-crash-reached-the-human-rights-commission-a-case-was-registered-rampur-news-c-282-1-rmp1021-147544-2025-06-14>

संवाद न्यूज एजेंसी, रामपुर Updated Sat, 14 Jun 2025 01:33 AM IST

रामपुर। अहमदाबाद में हुए विमान हादसे का मामला अब मानवाधिकार आयोग तक पहुंच गया है। रामपुर के डीके फाउंडेशन ने आयोग में सात बिंदुओं के आधार पर केस

दर्ज कराया है। अहमदाबाद में हुए विमान हादसे से पूरा देश स्तब्ध है। इस हादसे में तीन सौ से ज्यादा लोगों की मौत हो गई है। इस मामले में डीके फाउंडेशन की ओर से मानवाधिकार आयोग में केस दर्ज कराया गया है। फाउंडेशन के अध्यक्ष दानिश खां ने बताया कि यह मामला राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग पहुंच गया है। केस दर्ज कर लिया गया है। इस दौरान याचिका दायर करते हुए सरकार के निजीकरण को लेकर आरोप लगाए गए हैं। कहा कि निजीकरण के चलते जनता के जीवन से खेलवाड़ और अनिमितताओं की पोल खोली गई है। सात बिंदुओं पर रिपोर्ट भेजी गई है।

Hindustan

मानवाधिकार आयोग पहुंचा विमान हादसे में मौत का मामला

Rampur News - अहमदाबाद में प्लेन क्रेश के मामले में 265 लोगों की मौत हुई है। दानिश खान ने एनएचआरसी में शिकायत की है, जिसमें उन्होंने केंद्रीय गृह मंत्रालय की लापरवाही और निजीकरण को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है। उन्होंने कहा...

<https://www.livehindustan.com/uttar-pradesh/rampur/story-ahmedabad-plane-crash-deaths-nhrc-complaint-against-government-s-privatization-policies-201749851692666.html>

Newsrap हिन्दुस्तान , रामपुर Sat, 14 June 2025 03:24 AM

अहमदाबाद में प्लेन क्रेश में हुई मौतों का मामला राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में पहुंच गया है। डीके फाउंडेशन आफ फ्रीडम एंड जस्टिस के डायरेक्टर दानिश खान ने एनएचआरसी में शिकायत दर्ज कराई है। जिसमें केंद्रीय गृह मंत्रालय को कठघरे में खड़ा किया है। उन्होंने निजीकरण को भी एक बड़ी वजह बताया है। रामपुर के मॉडल कालोनी निवासी आरटीआई एक्टिविस्ट दानिश खां ने एनएचआरसी में दर्ज कराई शिकायत में कहा है निजीकरण देश की आम जनता के लिए एक गंभीर मुद्दा है, जोकि मानवीय जीवन के लिए बड़ा खतरा बनता जा रहा है। शिकायत में कहा है कि अहमदाबाद में हवाई जहाज के दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होने से पहले प्लेन के पायलट सुमित संभरवाल और को-पायलट क्राइव कुंदर ने कॉल किया था, एयर ट्रैफिक कंट्रोल को हादसे के पहले यह बताने की कोशिश की थी कि विमान में कुछ गड़बड़ी है।

आरोप है कि अहमदाबाद इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट के मेंटेनेंस का काम अडानी इंटरप्राइजेज करती है, जिसे 2020 में एयरपोर्ट का ठेका 50 साल के लिए मिला है। एयर इंडिया का मालिकाना हक टाटा ग्रुप के पास है। अक्टूबर 2021 में सरकार ने एयर इंडिया का निजीकरण करते हुए इसे टाटा ग्रुप को सौंप दिया था। यह जो हादसा हुआ है यह केंद्र सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय की गलत नीतियों और लापरवाही के चलते हुआ है, जिसमें 265 लोगों की जान गई है। उन्होंने जांचकर कार्रवाई की मांग की है। आयोग ने उनकी शिकायत को दर्ज कर लिया है।

Barabanki Express

फर्जी समितियों और वक्फ ज़मीनों के दुरुपयोग का मामला पहुंचा NHRC, DM बाराबंकी को नोटिस जारी

<https://barabankiexpress.in/in-barabanki-subsidized-madrasas-the-case-of-misuse-of-corruption-fake-committees-and-waqf-land-reached-nhrc-dm-barabanki-notice/>

Barabanki Express 13 June 2025

बाराबंकी-यूपी।

उत्तर प्रदेश के अनुदानित मदरसों में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार का मामला अब गहराता जा रहा है। एक ओर जहां “सुप्रीम” फैसले के बाद यूपी सरकार मदरसों में बड़े सुधार की दिशा में कड़े कदम उठाने की तैयारी कर रही है, वहीं दूसरी ओर एक आरटीआई (RTI) एक्टिविस्ट और मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता ने इन मदरसों के कथित घोटालों का पर्दाफाश करने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी है। इस एक्टिविस्ट ने यूपी के अनुदानित मदरसों के खिलाफ राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली में 20 से अधिक मुकदमे दर्ज कराए हैं, जिन पर आयोग ने कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी है।

बाराबंकी के दो मदरसों पर गंभीर आरोप

ताजा मामला बाराबंकी जनपद के दो अनुदानित मदरसों से जुड़ा है: मदरसा दारुल उलूम पीरबटावन और मदरसा अंजुमन अनवारुल उलूम कस्बा रामनगर। वादी ने आयोग में साक्ष्यों सहित दाखिल केस में इन मदरसों पर गंभीर आरोप लगाए हैं:

मदरसा दारुल उलूम पीरबटावन पर आरोप:

वादी का आरोप है कि मदरसा दारुल उलूम पीरबटावन की सोसाइटी पत्रावली संख्या I-1956 के पेज नंबर 88 पर मूल रूप से आय-व्यय की सूची संलग्न थी, जिसकी प्रमाणित प्रति सन् 1994 में नियमानुसार निकाली गई थी। इस प्रमाणित प्रति को मुकदमे में संलग्न भी किया गया है।

लेकिन, भ्रष्टाचार और कदाचार करते हुए अब उसी पेज नंबर 88 पर एक फर्जी और कूटरचित साधारण सभा की सूची संलग्न कर दी गई है।

इस फर्जी सूची में तत्कालीन प्रबंधक फजले हक के हस्ताक्षर और मुहर भी अंकित नहीं हैं, जो इसे स्वतः ही फर्जी और कूटरचित सिद्ध करता है।

इसी कथित फर्जी प्रबंध समिति के आधार पर मदरसे में लगभग एक दर्जन सरकारी शिक्षकों की सीधी नियुक्तियाँ कर ली गईं।

यह भी आरोप है कि उक्त पत्रावली के पेज नंबर 100 पर नीले रंग की स्याही से कूटरचना कर छठा संलग्नक भी बढ़ाया गया है।

दावे के अनुसार, मदरसा एक प्रकाशहीन खंडहर में चलाया जा रहा है, जो मदरसा मानकों के विरुद्ध है। साथ ही, मदरसे में अनैतिक रूप से व्यावसायिक दुकानें भी चलाई जा रही हैं।

चौंकाने वाला आरोप यह भी है कि इस मदरसे का कथित फर्जी प्रबंधक पहले दूसरे अनुदानित मदरसे में मिड डे मील का रसोइया था, जिसे 2500 रुपये प्रति माह मानदेय मिलता था, और वह अचानक दूसरी संस्था का प्रबंधक बन गया, जिसे 'अजूबा' बताया गया है।

मदरसा अंजुमन अनवारुल उलूम, रामनगर पर आरोप:

कस्बा रामनगर का मदरसा अंजुमन अनवारुल उलूम मदरसा नियमावली के विरुद्ध दूसरे मदरसे तथा मस्जिद के नाम वक्फ की गई जमीन पर संचालित हो रहा है।

यह भी आरोप है कि मदरसे के पास पर्याप्त कमरे, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और आवश्यक मानक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

मदरसा अधिनियम और नियमावली के अनुसार, अनुदान प्राप्त करने के लिए मदरसे के पास स्वयं की जमीन होनी चाहिए। लेकिन, जिस जमीन पर यह मदरसा संचालित किया जा रहा है, वह सुन्नी सेंट्रल वक्फ बोर्ड के तहत वक्फ नंबर 4530 वक्फ बहाउद्दीन मस्जिद और प्राइवेट मदरसा मुहम्मदिया हनफिया अरबिया के नाम रजिस्टर्ड वक्फ है।

वादी ने इन सभी आरोपों को समस्त साक्ष्यों के साथ राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग में दर्ज कराया है। आयोग ने इस मामले पर संज्ञान लेते हुए बाराबंकी के जिलाधिकारी को नोटिस जारी कर चार सप्ताह के भीतर 'एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट' (Action Taken Report) तलब कर ली है। इस मामले के खुलासे के बाद अनुदानित मदरसों में हो रही अनियमितताओं पर सरकारी शिकंजा और कसने की संभावना है।

रिपोर्ट – मंसूफ अहमद

Dainik Bhaskar

उड़ान योजना में अनियमितता, NHRC सख्त:राजस्थान सरकार से 4 सप्ताह में मांगी रिपोर्ट; सितंबर से नहीं हो रही सेनेटरी नैपकिन की सप्लाई

<https://www.bhaskar.com/local/rajasthan/jaipur/news/nhrc-takes-suo-motu-cognizance-of-irregularities-in-udan-scheme-135228719.html>

जयपुर 20 मिनट पहले

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने राजस्थान की उड़ान योजना में हो रही अनियमितता पर स्वतः संज्ञान लिया है। आयोग ने महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग को 4 सप्ताह के भीतर कार्यवाही रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश दिए हैं।

आयोग को शिकायत मिली थी कि उड़ान योजना के तहत सितंबर 2024 से सेनेटरी नैपकिन की सप्लाई और वितरण बंद है। शिकायत में कहा गया कि यह महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य, स्वच्छता और सम्मान के मौलिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन है। इस पर संज्ञान लेते हुए NHRC ने राज्य सरकार से जवाब मांगा है।

दैनिक भास्कर ने 5 जून को अपनी खबर में महिलाओं से जुड़ा ये मुद्दा उठाया था।

क्या है उड़ान योजना? राजस्थान सरकार की 'उड़ान योजना' के तहत हर तीन महीने में किशोरियों और महिलाओं को मुफ्त सैनिटरी पैड देने की व्यवस्था की गई थी। योजना के लिए हर साल लगभग 290 करोड़ रुपए का बजट रखा गया। दावा किया गया कि इससे राज्य की एक करोड़ 23 लाख से अधिक महिलाएं लाभान्वित होंगी, लेकिन सितंबर 2024 के बाद से किसी भी महिला या बालिका को सैनिटरी नैपकिन नहीं मिले हैं।