



**NHRC notes gang rape of a woman in stationary train in Panipat city**

The National human Rights Commission (NHRC), India, took suo moto cognisance of a media report that on June 24, 2025, a woman was allegedly gang-raped in an empty compartment of a stationary train in Panipat city of Haryana, and later thrown on the rail tracks by the perpetrators, where a train ran over her leg. She is undergoing treatment at a hospital after police found her.

SCC Online

## **NHRC to hear complaint on prevalent malnutrition in over 47,000 children in Telangana**

The NHRC addressing an intimation letter to the Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana, further sought an Action Taken Report in the matter.

<https://www.sconline.com/blog/post/2025/07/21/nhrc-to-hear-complaint-on-prevalent-malnutrition-in-over-47000-children-in-telangana/>

Published on July 21, 2025 - By Sucheta

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC): While perusing a complaint highlighting the issue of prevalent malnutrition in over 47,000 children in Telangana, the NHRC directed that a copy of the complaint be sent to the authorities concerned and an Action Taken Report be submitted in the matter. It was further stated that the issue will be taken up for hearing by the NHRC during its Camp Sitting/Open Hearing on 28-07-2025 at Hyderabad, Telangana.

The petitioner filed a complaint on 5-1-2025 submitting a news report in Deccan Chronicle titled as "Over 47 K Children in Telangana affected by malnutrition". The petitioner sought directions from NHRC for the authorities concerned.

Addressing an intimation letter to the Chief Secretary, Government of Telangana, the NHRC stated that the venue for the Open Hearing will be intimated in due course of time and directed the authorities concerned or their representatives and the complainant/victim or his/her representative, to ensure their presence for the hearing. [Malnutrition in over 47,000 children in Telangana, In re, 290/36/9/2025, decided on 16-7-2025]...

Times of India

## **NHRC asks govt to ensure all elderly prisoners are covered by health insurance scheme**

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/nhrc-asks-govt-to-ensure-all-elderly-prisoners-are-covered-by-health-insurance-scheme/articleshow/122807432.cms>

TNN | Jul 21, 2025, 03.16 PM IST

NEW DELHI: The National Human Rights Commission has issued directions to the director general (prisons) of all states and Union Territories to ensure that all eligible prisoners of 70 years or above should be registered to be able to get the benefit of the Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Vaya Vandana Yojana - the govt's health insurance scheme for senior citizens.

The Ayushman Vaya Vandana Yojana is an initiative to provide free healthcare coverage to senior citizens aged 70 years and above, regardless of their economic status. This scheme comes under Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) and provides annual health cover upto Rs 5 lakh.

A bench of the NHRC presided by member Priyank Kanoongo has now directed that the jail authorities must facilitate all the eligible prisoners to enroll them on the portal of the scheme. A letter has been sent out to states on Thursday communicating the directions. An action taken report along with the number of prisoners linked with the scheme has been sought within four weeks.

The directions follow a complaint that was placed before the bench where the issue of making the scheme accessible to the senior citizen prisoners was raised. Noting that this is a "valid issue", the commission said that going by the spirit of the govt's flagship health insurance scheme it is clear that it does not exclude anyone as long as the person qualifies the eligibility criteria of 70 years or above.

"It is also pertinent to mention here that a person under the custody of the state continues to enjoy the fundamental right to health, and it is the responsibility of the State to ensure proper healthcare for all inmates," it is stated. To emphasise its point, the commission highlights the Supreme Court's assertion in a particular case to say that even the top court had emphasised providing for proper medical aid to inmates as a right under Article 21 of the Constitution. In the communication sent out to states it is cited that the Supreme Court held in that particular case that "it is bounden duty of the state to look after health of the inmates in the jails since they cannot take treatment on their own and for the purpose of treatment, they are at the mercy of the hospital authorities. Proper medical aid to the inmates is a right available to them under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Sakshi Post

## **NHRC asks states to help all prisoners aged above 70 enroll for free health scheme ABPM-JAY**

<https://www.sakshipost.com/news/nhrc-asks-states-help-all-prisoners-aged-above-70-enroll-free-health-scheme-abpm-jay-431404>

Jul 21, 2025, 17:25 IST

New Delhi, July 21 (IANS) In a landmark decision, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) said that all eligible prisoners of 70 years or above should get the benefits of the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPM-JAY) as part of their right to life, an official said on Monday.

The NHRC bench led by its member Priyank Kanoongo relied upon a Supreme Court order to conclude that imprisonment could not be a disqualifying factor for a 70-plus person to avail the benefits of the Central government-supported health scheme.

In an order dated July 17, Kanoongo said, "A person under the custody of the State continues to enjoy the fundamental right to health, and it is the responsibility of the State to ensure proper healthcare for all inmates."

The bench issued instructions to the Director General (Prisons), of all states/Union Territories to ensure that all eligible prisoners of 70 years or above should get the benefit of the healthcare in keeping with the spirit of the Vay Vandana card of ABPM-JAY.

"The jail authorities shall facilitate all the eligible prisoners to enroll them on the portal of the said scheme, "Kanoongo, seeking an action taken report within four weeks."

The order came during the hearing on a complaint filed by Rabindra Kumar on July 2.

Earlier, the NHRC relied upon a Supreme Court decision in Sujata Mukunda Manerao vs State of Maharashtra, 2003, which said that providing for proper medical aid to inmates is a right under Article 21 of the Constitution.

The NHRC order quoted the Supreme Court order as saying, "It is bounden duty of the State to look after health of the inmates in the jails since they cannot take treatment on their own and for the purpose of treatment, they are at the mercy of the hospital authorities. Proper medical aid to the inmates is a right available to them under Article 21 of the Constitution..."

Disclaimer: This story has not been edited by the Sakshi Post team and is auto-generated from syndicated feed.

Navbharat Times

## जेल में बंद लोगों को मिला बड़ा हक, अब बुजुर्ग कैदियों को मिलेगा 5 लाख वाली स्कीम का लाभ

<https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/government-schemes/central/all-elderly-prisoners-will-get-covered-under-pm-ayushman-vaya-vandana-yojana-nhrc-asks-government/articleshow/122810990.cms>

Edited by: अमर्ित कुमार•Contributed by: Ambika Pandit|TNN•21 Jul 2025, 2:08 pm

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जेल में बंद कैदियों के लिए खुशखबरी है, अब उन्हें सरकारी योजनाओं से वंचित नहीं किया जाएगा। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने आदेश दिया है कि 70 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के कैदियों को आयुष्मान भारत योजना का लाभ मिलेगा।

जेल में बंद कैदियों के लिए अच्छी खबर है। अब सिर्फ इस वजह से उनसे किसी सरकारी योजना का लाभ नहीं छीना जाएगा कि वो सलाखों के पीछे कैद हैं। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने एक बड़ा आदेश देते हुए कैदियों को एक बड़ा हक दे दिया है। देश की तमाम जेलों में बंद 70 साल या उससे ज्यादा उम्र के कैदियों को अब आयुष्मान भारत योजना का लाभ मिलेगा।

बुजुर्ग कैदियों के भी आयुष्मान वय वंदना कार्ड बनेंगे और 5 लाख तक के मुफ्त इलाज की सुविधा मिलेगी। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ( NHRC ) ने सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के जेल महानिदेशकों को यह जरूरी निर्देश दिया है। इसके मुताबिक 70 साल या उससे ज्यादा उम्र के सभी कैदियों को प्रधानमंत्री आयुष्मान वय वंदना योजना के तहत रजिस्टर किया जाएगा। वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए मुफ्त स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना के तहत बुजुर्ग कैदियों को भी 5 लाख रुपये तक का इलाज मुफ्त मिल सकेगा।

4 हफ्तों के भीतर देनी होगी रिपोर्ट

NHRC के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो की बेंच ने जेल अधिकारियों को यह सुनिश्चित करने को कहा है कि वे सभी योग्य कैदियों को योजना के पोर्टल पर रजिस्टर कराएं। राज्यों को इस बारे में एक पत्र भेजा गया है और चार हफ्तों के भीतर कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है। इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी बताना होगा कि कितने कैदियों को इस योजना से जोड़ा गया है।

एक शिकायत से मिला हक

दरअसल यह पूरा बदलाव एक शिकायत के बाद हुआ है। शिकायतकर्ता ने कहा था कि वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए भी आयुष्मान वय वंदना योजना उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए। इस शिकायत को वाजिब बताते हुए आयोग ने कहा है कि सरकार की इस योजना का उद्देश्य हर उस व्यक्ति तक लाभ पहुंचाना है, जो पात्रता की शर्तें पूरी करता हो। इसका उद्देश्य किसी को भी बाहर रखना नहीं है। अगर कोई 70 साल या उसे ज्यादा है तो उसे योजना का लाभ मिलना चाहिए।

यह फैसला बना नजीर

आयोग ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक फैसले का हवाला देते हुए कहा कि राज्य की हिरासत में रहने वाले व्यक्ति को भी स्वास्थ्य का मौलिक अधिकार है। राज्य की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह सभी कैदियों को उचित स्वास्थ्य सेवा मुहैया कराए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि 'जेल में बंद कैदियों के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल करना राज्य का कर्तव्य है, क्योंकि वे खुद इलाज नहीं करा सकते और इलाज के लिए अस्पताल अधिकारियों पर निर्भर हैं। कैदियों को उचित चिकित्सा सहायता प्राप्त करने का अधिकार संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 के तहत उपलब्ध है।'

देश में कितने बुजुर्ग कैदी

देश की विभिन्न जेलों में 70 साल या उससे ज्यादा उम्र के कितने कैदी हैं, इसकी सटीक गणना अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं है। हालांकि NCRB 2022 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश में 20 फीसदी से ज्यादा सजायाफ्ता कैदियों की उम्र 50 साल से ज्यादा है। एनसीआरबी के मुताबिक 31 दिसंबर 2022 तक 27690 सजायाफ्ता कैदियों की उम्र 50 साल या उससे ज्यादा है। जबकि 44,955 यानी 10.4 प्रतिशत अंडर ट्रायल कैदी 50 की उम्र पार कर चुके हैं।

THIP Media

## **NHRC asks states to help all prisoners aged above 70 enroll for free health scheme ABPM-JAY**

<https://www.thip.media/news/nhrc-asks-states-to-help-all-prisoners-aged-above-70-enroll-for-free-health-scheme-abpm-jay/122288/>

By Team THIP | Last Updated on July 21, 2025

New Delhi, July 21 (IANS) In a landmark decision, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) said that all eligible prisoners of 70 years or above should get the benefits of the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPM-JAY) as part of their right to life, an official said on Monday.

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—IANS

rch/khz

Dainik Bhaskar

## मानवाधिकार आयोग की प्रदेश अध्यक्ष का औचक निरीक्षण:इकौना CHC में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं की जांच, मरीजों से की बातचीत

<https://www.bhaskar.com/local/uttar-pradesh/shrawasti/biduhni/news/surprise-inspection-of-state-president-of-human-rights-commission-135502518.html>

शंकर जायसवाल | बिदुहनी(इकौना), श्रावस्ती 8 मिनट पहले

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की महिला प्रदेश अध्यक्ष अंजली चौहान और श्रावस्ती जिला अध्यक्ष अरविंद कुमार ने इकौना के सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र का औचक निरीक्षण किया।

अधिकारियों ने अस्पताल में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं और दवाओं की उपलब्धता की जांच की। स्टाफ की उपस्थिति और मरीजों को दी जा रही सेवाओं का भी जायजा लिया। प्रदेश अध्यक्ष ने अस्पताल की साफ-सफाई का निरीक्षण किया। प्रसव केंद्र, दवा वितरण कक्ष, लैब और आपातकालीन सेवाओं की व्यवस्था को भी देखा।

अंजली चौहान ने अधिकारियों को मरीजों को बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं देने के निर्देश दिए। निरीक्षण के दौरान मरीजों और उनके परिजनों से बातचीत कर उनकी समस्याएं भी जानी गईं। जिला अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि स्वास्थ्य सेवा मानवाधिकार का मूल अधिकार है। इसकी गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करना जरूरी है।

अधिकारियों ने अस्पताल प्रशासन को आवश्यक सुधार के सुझाव दिए। निरीक्षण के दौरान अस्पताल प्रभारी और अन्य स्वास्थ्यकर्मी मौजूद रहे।



MSN

## **NHRC asks govt to ensure all elderly prisoners are covered by health insurance scheme**

<https://www.msn.com/en-in/news/other/nhrc-asks-govt-to-ensure-all-elderly-prisoners-are-covered-by-health-insurance-scheme/ar-AA1IYpLX>

Story by Ambika Pandit • 21h • 2 min read

NEW DELHI: The National Human Rights Commission has issued directions to the director general (prisons) of all states and Union Territories to ensure that all eligible prisoners of 70 years or above should be registered to be able to get the benefit of the Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Vaya Vandana Yojana - the govt's health insurance scheme for senior citizens.

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The directions follow a complaint that was placed before the bench where the issue of making the scheme accessible to the senior citizen prisoners was raised. Noting that this is a "valid issue", the commission said that going by the spirit of the govt's flagship health insurance scheme it is clear that it does not exclude anyone as long as the person qualifies the eligibility criteria of 70 years or above.

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To emphasise its point, the commission highlights the Supreme Court's assertion in a particular case to say that even the top court had emphasised providing for proper medical aid to inmates as a right under Article 21 of the Constitution. In the communication sent out to states it is cited that the Supreme Court held in that particular case that "it is bounden duty of the state to look after health of the inmates in the jails since they cannot take treatment on their own and for the purpose of treatment, they are at the mercy of the hospital authorities. Proper medical aid to the inmates is a right available to them under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Times of India

### **NHRC begins open hearing**

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhubaneswar/nhrc-begins-open-hearing/articleshow/122821246.cms>

TNN | Jul 22, 2025, 12.07 AM IST

Bhubaneswar: A two-day open hearing of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on human rights violation cases in the state began in Bhubaneswar on Monday. Senior functionaries of the state govt, along with a large number of victims and complainants, were present.

Tathya

## **NHRC Praises Odisha's Rights Initiatives**

<https://tathya.in/author/simina/>

By Tathya Correspondent - July 21, 2025

Bhubaneswar: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India today concluded its two-day camp sitting and open hearing in Bhubaneswar, focusing on alleged human rights violations in Odisha and reviewing the state government's efforts in various welfare initiatives.

The hearings, held at the State Guest House, were presided over by NHRC Chairperson Justice Shri V. Ramasubramanian, accompanied by Members Justice (Dr.) Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi, Smt. Vijaya Bharati Sayani, and Shri Priyank Kanoongo. A total of 121 cases related to human rights violations were heard across two benches, providing a direct platform for complainants. Key NHRC officials, including Secretary General Shri Bharat Lal and Registrar (Law) Shri Joginder Singh, were also present.

In the afternoon session, the Commission engaged in comprehensive discussions with Secretaries and senior officers from various departments of the Odisha State Government. The deliberations centered on the steps taken by the state to address pressing human rights concerns. The NHRC specifically inquired about progress in areas such as:

Rehabilitation and resettlement of persons displaced by infrastructure projects.

Remedial measures for environmental pollution.

Welfare initiatives for tribal affairs.

Provisions for media welfare.

Actions by departments including Housing and Urban Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water Supply, Schools and Mass Education, Health and Family Welfare, Home, Social Security and Empowerment of the Disabled, Women and Child Development, and Forest and Environment.

The Secretaries provided detailed presentations on the welfare measures implemented by the new government, acknowledging the valuable suggestions previously offered by the NHRC.

Chief Secretary Shri Manoj Ahuja assured the Commission of the state's serious commitment to implementing the NHRC's recommendations on various human rights issues. He highlighted the new government's top priority on public grievance redressal, noting that Chief Minister Shri Mohan Charan Majhi is personally overseeing public complaints, which are also being resolved through an online system.

Chief Secretary Shri Ahuja articulated the state's concerted efforts towards overall development, driven by economic progress and sustainability. He underscored the "Odisha Vision 2036", aiming for a developed Odisha by the centenary of its formation, and aligning with the "Developed India by 2047" national goal. He reaffirmed the state's dedication to acting upon the Commission's observations and suggestions.

The high-level meeting saw the presence of prominent state officials, including Development Commissioner, Anu Garg, Additional Chief Secretary, Home, Satyabrat Sahu, Additional Chief Secretary Revenue, Deoranjana Kumar Singh, Director General of Police, Y.B. Khurania, DGP (Fire) and Civil Defense Dr. Sudhanshu Sarangi, along with other Principal Secretaries, Commissioners, and senior officers.

The NHRC, on its part, reiterated its commitment to facilitate grievance handling through e-mail, telephone, and online mechanisms. The State Government informed the Commission that the number of complaints filed with the NHRC is gradually decreasing, attributing this positive trend to the state's prompt actions in resolving public issues through its various systems. The Honorable Commission expressed appreciation for the State Government's ongoing initiatives and schemes aimed at the welfare of its citizens.

Pragativadi

## **NHRC Reviews 121 Cases, Lauds Odisha's Grievance Redressal System**

NHRC Commends State's Proactive Measures During Two-Day Visit to Bhubaneswar

<https://pragativadi.com/nhrc-reviews-121-cases-lauds-odishas-grievance-redressal-system/>

by Yajati Rout July 21, 2025 in Twin City

Reading Time: 1 min read

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India concluded a two-day visit to Odisha, holding significant hearings and discussions to address human rights issues in the state.

The commission, chaired by Justice V. Ramasubramanian, along with members Justice (Dr.) Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi, Vijaya Bharati Sayani, and Priyanka Kanungo, conducted hearings on 121 human rights violation cases at the State Guest House in Bhubaneswar.

Senior NHRC officials, including Secretary General Bharat Lal and Registrar (Law) Yoginder Singh, participated in the proceedings, which were divided into two benches for efficiency.

In the afternoon session, the NHRC engaged with senior Odisha government officials, including Chief Secretary Manoj Ahuja, to discuss critical human rights issues and review the state's initiatives. The discussions covered a wide range of topics, including urban development, drinking water supply, education, healthcare, social security, women and child welfare, tribal issues, environmental protection, journalist welfare, and rehabilitation of displaced persons due to infrastructure projects.

The NHRC provided valuable recommendations to enhance the state's efforts in these areas. Chief Secretary Manoj Ahuja emphasised the state government's commitment to addressing public grievances, with the Chief Minister personally overseeing hearings and implementing an online grievance redressal system. He highlighted Odisha's vision for development by 2036 and its contribution to a developed India by 2047, aligning with the NHRC's guidance.

The commission praised the state's proactive measures, noting a decline in human rights complaints due to effective grievance mechanisms, including email, telephone, and online platforms.

The NHRC commended the Odisha government's forward-looking plans and programs aimed at public welfare, expressing optimism about the state's commitment to human rights. The visit underscored a collaborative approach between the NHRC and the Odisha government to ensure justice and welfare for all citizens.

Ommcomm

## **NHRC Hears 121 Cases, Commends Odisha's Welfare Measures**

<https://ommcomnews.com/odisha-news/nhrc-hears-121-cases-commends-odishas-welfare-measures/>

by OMMCOM NEWS July 21, 2025 in Odisha

Bhubaneswar: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) concluded a two-day visit to Odisha with hearings and high-level discussions on a wide range of human rights issues. The sessions were held at the State Guest House in Bhubaneswar and led by NHRC Chairperson Justice V. Ramasubramanian, accompanied by Justice (Dr.) Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi, Vijaya Bharati Sayani, and Priyanka Kanungo.

Over the course of the visit, 121 cases of alleged human rights violations were reviewed by two separate benches. NHRC Secretary-General Bharat Lal, Registrar (Law) Yoginder Singh, and other senior Commission officials were present during the proceedings.

In the second half of the day, the NHRC delegation held an extensive interaction with top Odisha government officials to assess the status of human rights protection in the state and offer policy recommendations. The discussions spanned multiple sectors, including urban housing, drinking water, education, healthcare, social security, women and child welfare, forest conservation, pollution control, tribal development, and rehabilitation of displaced persons.

Chief Secretary Manoj Ahuja, addressing the NHRC, reiterated the state government's commitment to upholding human rights. He said the new administration has made public grievance redressal a top priority, with the Chief Minister personally intervening in complaints. Ahuja also cited the rollout of an online grievance system, aligning with Odisha's long-term vision of becoming a developed state by 2037, contributing to a developed India by 2047.

Highlighting welfare schemes that were shaped by earlier NHRC suggestions, Ahuja assured the Commission of continued cooperation and prompt action on its latest recommendations.

The meeting was attended by key state officials including Development Commissioner Anu Garg, Additional Chief Secretaries Satyabrata Sahu and Deoranjana Kumar Singh, DGP Y.B. Khurania, DGP (Fire Services) and Civil Defence Sudhanshu Sarangi, as well as several principal secretaries and department heads.

The NHRC appreciated the state's proactive response to human rights concerns, noting a decline in complaints as a result of improved access to redressal through email, telephone, and digital platforms. The Commission also lauded Odisha's upcoming public welfare programs and efforts to strengthen institutional accountability.

Orissa Post

### **Plaint filed with NHRC over alleged illegal arrests in jumbo death case**

PNN | Updated: July 21st, 2025, 09:34 IST in State

Keonjhar: A complaint has been filed with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in New Delhi over the alleged illegal detention of 11 residents of Saleikena village in Keonjhar district in connection with an elephant death and tusk theft case.

According to human rights activist Narayan Rath, the individuals were forcibly taken from their homes by Forest officials under the Telkoi forest range on the night of July 7, without any formal charges or a first information report (FIR) being filed.

The complaint, filed on behalf of victim Nanda Kishore Munda and others, claims the villagers were picked up around 11pm while some were having dinner. They were allegedly held at the Telkoi range office, where they were subjected to physical assault, verbal abuse and mental harassment over a period of four days. Family members were not allowed to meet them during this time.

Rath cited multiple media reports in his petition and described the incident as “shocking, heartbreaking, painful, disgusting and barbaric.” He has requested the commission to intervene and take stern action against the Forest personnel involved. Those named in the complaint include Telkoi Range Officer Shivaji Mohan Rao, Forester Malay Kumar Jena, Guard Ajit Kumar Das, and officers identified as Dhanraj HD and Sudipta Panda.

Rath has demanded compensation of Rs 10 lakh for each victim, to be recovered from the salaries of the accused officials.

The NHRC has acknowledged receipt of the complaint and registered it under diary number 17058/IN/2025 for further consideration.

PNN

Janta Se Rishta

## जंबो मौत केस: कथित अवैध गिरफ्तारी पर एनएचआरसी में शिकायत दर्ज

<https://jantaserishta.com/local/odisha/jumbo-death-case-complaint-filed-in-nhrc-over-alleged-illegal-arrest-4161337>

Kiran21 July 2025 2:13 PM

Keonjhar क्योंकि: हाथी की मौत और उसके दांत चोरी के मामले में क्योंकि ज़िले के सलीकेना गाँव के 11 निवासियों को कथित तौर पर अवैध रूप से हिरासत में लिए जाने के मामले में नई दिल्ली स्थित राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) में शिकायत दर्ज कराई गई है।

मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता नारायण रथ के अनुसार, 7 जुलाई की रात को तेलकोई वन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत वन अधिकारियों ने बिना कोई औपचारिक आरोप या प्राथमिकी दर्ज किए, इन लोगों को उनके घरों से जबरन उठा लिया। पीड़ित नंद किशोर मुंडा और अन्य की ओर से दर्ज कराई गई शिकायत में दावा किया गया है कि ग्रामीणों को रात लगभग 11 बजे उस समय उठाया गया जब कुछ लोग खाना खा रहे थे। उन्हें कथित तौर पर तेलकोई रेंज कार्यालय में रखा गया, जहाँ चार दिनों तक उनके साथ मारपीट, गाली-गलौज और मानसिक उत्पीड़न किया गया। इस दौरान परिवार के सदस्यों को उनसे मिलने नहीं दिया गया।

रथ ने अपनी याचिका में कई मीडिया रिपोर्टों का हवाला दिया और इस घटना को "स्तब्ध करने वाला, हृदयविदारक, दर्दनाक, घृणित और बर्बर" बताया। उन्होंने आयोग से हस्तक्षेप करने और इसमें शामिल वन कर्मियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई करने का अनुरोध किया है। शिकायत में तेलकोई रेंज अधिकारी शिवाजी मोहन राव, वनपाल मलय कुमार जेना, गार्ड अजीत कुमार दास और धनराज एचडी तथा सुदीप्त पांडा जैसे अधिकारियों के नाम शामिल हैं। रथ ने प्रत्येक पीड़ित के लिए 10 लाख रुपये के मुआवजे की मांग की है, जिसकी वसूली आरोपी अधिकारियों के वेतन से की जाए। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने शिकायत प्राप्त होने की पुष्टि की है और इसे आगे के विचार के लिए डायरी संख्या 17058/IN/2025 के तहत दर्ज कर लिया है।



Dainik Bhaskar

## श्रीमाधोपुर अंडरपास में जलभराव से लोग परेशान:मानवाधिकार आयोग ने कलेक्टर और रेलवे महाप्रबंधक को दिया नोटिस, 4 सप्ताह में मांगी रिपोर्ट

<https://www.bhaskar.com/local/rajasthan/sikar/shrimadhopur/news/people-are-troubled-by-waterlogging-in-shrimadhopur-underpass-135498475.html>

श्रीमाधोपुर 2 घंटे पहले

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने श्रीमाधोपुर के पंचावाली अंडरपास में जलभराव की समस्या को लेकर सीकर कलेक्टर और उत्तर-पश्चिम रेलवे, जयपुर के महाप्रबंधक को नोटिस जारी किया है। आयोग ने दोनों अधिकारियों से 4 सप्ताह में कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने को कहा है।

सोनी कॉलोनी निवासी बृजेन्द्र जोशी ने आयोग को बताया कि श्रीमाधोपुर स्टेशन के पास रेलवे अंडरपास आरयूबी 214 बी में जल निकासी की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। मामूली बारिश में भी पानी भर जाने से आसपास के रिहायशी इलाके प्रभावित होते हैं। लोगों को रेलवे ट्रैक पार करना पड़ता है, जिससे दुर्घटना का खतरा रहता है।

जलभराव की वजह से स्कूली बच्चों, मरीजों और अंतिम संस्कार के लिए जाने वालों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। कई बार अधिकारियों से शिकायत करने के बावजूद कोई स्थायी समाधान नहीं निकला।

आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ ने इस मामले को मानवाधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1993 की धारा 12 के तहत संज्ञान में लिया है। आयोग का मानना है कि शिकायत में उठाए गए मुद्दे प्रथम दृष्टया मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की श्रेणी में आते हैं।

Janmanas Shekhawati

## श्रीमाधोपुर अंडरपास में जलभराव से लोग परेशान:मानवाधिकार आयोग ने कलेक्टर और रेलवे महाप्रबंधक को दिया नोटिस, 4 सप्ताह में मांगी रिपोर्ट

<https://janmanasshekhawati.com/news/163202>

Janmanas Shekhawati | 10 hours ago

श्रीमाधोपुर : राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने श्रीमाधोपुर के पंचावाली अंडरपास में जलभराव की समस्या को लेकर सीकर कलेक्टर और उत्तर-पश्चिम रेलवे, जयपुर के महाप्रबंधक को नोटिस जारी किया है। आयोग ने दोनों अधिकारियों से 4 सप्ताह में कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने को कहा है। सोनी कॉलोनी निवासी बृजेन्द्र जोशी ने आयोग को बताया कि श्रीमाधोपुर स्टेशन के पास रेलवे अंडरपास आरयूबी 214 बी में जल निकासी की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। मामूली बारिश में भी पानी भर जाने से आसपास के रिहायशी इलाके प्रभावित होते हैं। लोगों को रेलवे ट्रैक पार करना पड़ता है, जिससे दुर्घटना का खतरा रहता है।

जलभराव की वजह से स्कूली बच्चों, मरीजों और अंतिम संस्कार के लिए जाने वालों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। कई बार अधिकारियों से शिकायत करने के बावजूद कोई स्थायी समाधान नहीं निकला। आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ ने इस मामले को मानवाधिकार संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1993 की धारा 12 के तहत संज्ञान में लिया है। आयोग का मानना है कि शिकायत में उठाए गए मुद्दे प्रथम दृष्टया मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन की श्रेणी में आते हैं।

Mediawala

**कानून और न्याय: सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने माना अवैध निर्माण एवं तोड़फोड़ पर सख्ती जरूरी!**

<https://mediawala.in/law-and-justice-supreme-court-admits/>

By Mediawala Editorial - July 21, 2025

विनय झैलावत का कॉलम

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने दिल्ली के चांदनी चौक में कथित अवैध और अनाधिकृत व्यावसायिक निर्माण और दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा इससे निपटने में विफलता की केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से जांच कराने की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी। इसके बाद न्यायालय ने क्षेत्र में आवासीय भवनों को व्यावसायिक परिसरों में बदलने पर रोक लगा दी गई। न्यायालय ने दिल्ली नगर निगम को भी आगाह किया कि ऐसे मामलों में किसी भी तरह की अवमानना न केवल न्यायालय की अवमानना मानी जाएगी, बल्कि नगर निगम अधिकारियों और संबंधित बिल्डरों के बीच मिलीभगत के बारे में प्रतिकूल निष्कर्ष निकालने का भी आधार बनेगी।

सुनवाई की शुरुआत में न्यायालय ने कहा कि आखिरकार दिल्ली नगर निगम अपनी नींद से जाग गया है और कुछ कदम उठा रहा है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायमूर्ति सूर्यकांत और न्यायमूर्ति जॉयमाला बागची की खंडपीठ ने मामले की सुनवाई की और उस क्षेत्र की सभी संपत्तियों को सील करने का निर्देश दिया, जहां अनधिकृत या अवैध निर्माण होता पाया जाता है। न्यायमूर्ति सूर्यकांत ने दिल्ली पुलिस अधिकारियों से यह भी कहा कि आप रोज गश्त के लिए जाते हैं। अगर कोई ईंट लगाते पाया जाता है तो उसे तुरंत गिरफ्तार किया जाना चाहिए। यह नगर निगम के अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से चल रहा एक बड़ा धोखा है, इसे रोका जाना चाहिए।

आदेश में कहा गया कि पुलिस आयुक्त क्षेत्र में गश्त के लिए पुलिस दल तैनात करेंगे। वे यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा पारित सभी ध्वस्तीकरण नोटिस, जिन पर अदालतों ने स्थगन नहीं दिया है, उनका सावधानीपूर्वक पालन किया जाए। जहां अवैध/अनधिकृत निर्माण हो रहे हैं, ऐसी संपत्तियों को तुरंत सील कर दिया जाए। स्थानीय पुलिस उपायुक्त द्वारा एक अनुपालन रिपोर्ट भी दाखिल की जाए। न्यायालय ने उस संपत्ति का भी संज्ञान लिया, जिसके भूतल पर एक वृद्ध महिला रहती है। इसमें नगर निगम के अधिकारियों से वह महिला एक बिल्डर द्वारा उसकी आवासीय संपत्ति पर व्यावसायिक मंजिल के अनाधिकृत निर्माण के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने की गुहार लगा रही है।

न्यायमूर्ति सूर्यकांत ने दिल्ली नगर निगम से पूछा कि सन 2022 में यह बिल्डर काम शुरू कर रहा है। यह वृद्ध महिला भूतल पर रहने वाली अधिकारियों के सामने रो रही है। दर-दर भटक रही है। आप कुछ नहीं करते। जब हम आदेश देते हैं, तो आप जाकर सब कुछ तोड़ देते हैं। आप इतने सालों से क्या रह थे? अपने आदेश में न्यायालय ने बिल्डर का विवरण मांगा, ताकि उसके खिलाफ उचित दंडात्मक कार्रवाई की जा सके। अंततः खंडपीठ ने एडिशनल सॉलिसिटर जनरल एसडी संजय से कहा कि वे दोषियों को तुरंत गिरफ्तार करवाएं। क्योंकि, वे अपने तौर-तरीके नहीं बदलेंगे। न्यायमूर्ति सूर्यकांत ने टिप्पणी कि देखते हैं उन्हें कौन जमानत देता है।

हालांकि, इसने इस बात की जांच की कि निगम ने कुछ घरों के संबंध में क्या किया था, जिन्हें गुप्त तरीके से एक साथ मिला दिया गया था। घरों से संबंधित एक आवेदन पर दिल्ली नगर निगम से जवाब तलब करते हुए न्यायालय ने आदेश दिया कि किसी भी व्यावसायिक गतिविधि की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी। यदि आवश्यक हो तो संपत्तियों को सील किया जा सकता है। न्यायालय ने मौखिक रूप से दिल्ली नगर निगम को निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट दाखिल करने और याचिकाकर्ता को अनधिकृत निर्माण के किसी भी अन्य मामले को हलफनामे के साथ रिकॉर्ड पर लाने का निर्देश दिया। न्यायमूर्ति सूर्यकांत ने मामले को समाप्त करने से पहले यह भी कहा कि हमारे आदेशों के बावजूद, ये लोग कितने दुस्साहस दिखा रहे हैं।

लेकिन, उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केवल अवैध निर्माण नहीं बल्कि अवैध तोड़फोड़ पर भी कड़ा रुख अपनाया। एक अन्य प्रकरण में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने बुलडोजर एक्शन पर भी सख्त रुख अपनाया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक मकान को ध्वस्त करने से संबंधित तमामले में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने शनिवार को फैसला सुनाते हुए कहा कि बुलडोजर जस्टिस की कोई जगह नहीं है। भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश डीवाई चंद्रचूड़, न्यायमूर्ति जेबी पारदीवाला और न्यायमूर्ति मनोज मिश्रा की पीठ ने कहा कि कानून के शासन में बुलडोजर न्याय की कोई जगह नहीं है।

उनका कहना था कि अगर इसकी अनुमति दी गई, तो अनुच्छेद 300ए के तहत संपत्ति के अधिकारों की संवैधानिक मान्यता खत्म हो जाएगी। न्यायालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को मुआवजे के रूप में पीड़ित व्यक्ति को 25 लाख रुपये देने का निर्देश भी दिए। उत्तर प्रदेश के महाराजगंज के रहने वाले मनोज टिबड़ेवाल आकाश का घर साल 2019 में सड़क चौड़ीकरण परियोजना के तहत ध्वस्त कर दिया गया था। मनोज टिबड़ेवाल आकाश के इस घर पर बुलडोजर चलाया गया था।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय कहा था कि नागरिकों की संपत्तियों को नष्ट करने की धमकी देकर उनकी आवाज को दबाया नहीं जा सकता। न्यायालय ने कहा कि बुलडोजर न्याय न केवल कानून के शासन के खिलाफ है बल्कि यह मौलिक अधिकारों का भी उल्लंघन करता है। अपने फैसले में न्यायालय ने कहा कि लोगों की संपत्तियों और उनके घरों को तोड़कर उनकी आवाज को नहीं दबाया जा सकता है। एक व्यक्ति के पास जो सबसे बड़ी सुरक्षा होती है, वह उसका घर ही है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि सरकार को किसी भी व्यक्ति की संपत्ति ध्वस्त करने से पहले कानूनी प्रक्रिया का पालन करना चाहिए और उन्हें सुनवाई का मौका देना चाहिए।

न्यायालय का कहना था कि अगर किसी विभाग या अधिकारी को मनमाने और गैरकानूनी व्यवहार की इजाजत दी जाती है तो इस बात का खतरा है कि प्रतिषेध में लोगों की संपत्तियों को ध्वस्त किया जा सकता है। अवैध तरीके से मकान तोड़ने वालों के खिलाफ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य सचिव को कार्यवाही के निर्देश किए हैं। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने ऐसा करने वाले सरकारी अधिकारियों और ठेकेदारों के खिलाफ जांच और अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई करने को कहा है।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का कहना था कि न सिर्फ इस मामले में बल्कि इस तरह के अन्य मामलों में भी अगर कोई अधिकारी शामिल पाया जाता है तो उस पर कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए। इस मामले में न्यायालय ने मुख्य सचिव से राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के आदेश के तहत एफआईआर दर्ज करवाने के लिए भी कहा है। इसकी जांच सीबी-सीआईडी करेगी। सीबी-सीआईडी का नेतृत्व पुलिस महानिदेशक स्तर के

आईपीएस अधिकारी करते हैं। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकार को सड़क चौड़ीकरण परियोजना लागू करने से पहले कुछ खास बातों का पालन करना चाहिए।

आधिकारिक रिकॉर्ड और मैप के मुताबिक सड़क की मौजूदा चौड़ाई का पता लगाना चाहिए। साथ ही चौड़ीकरण के समय सर्वे करना चाहिए और पुराने रिकॉर्ड्स को देखकर यह पता लगाना चाहिए कि कितना अवैध अतिक्रमण हुआ है। अगर अवैध अतिक्रमण पाया जाता है तो ऐसा करने वाले को उचित तरीके से लिखित नोटिस जारी कर, अतिक्रमण हटाने के लिए कहा जाना चाहिए। अगर सड़क चौड़ीकरण के समय राज्य सरकार को भूमि की जरूरत है तो कानून के मुताबिक भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाना चाहिए।

The Wire

## **Years Before 7/11 Acquittals, A Petition Flagged Serious Flaws in ATS Investigations**

<https://thewire.in/law/years-before-7-11-acquittals-a-petition-flagged-serious-flaws-in-ats-investigations>

Ashish Khetan | 15 hours ago

5 min read

The petition, filed in the Bombay high court in 2014, takes on a renewed urgency in light of the acquittals in the 7/11 train blasts case.

The following is a petition filed by lawyer Ashish Khetan in the Bombay high court in 2014. The petition raises serious concerns about the ATS's methods and lapses in investigation, that now appear especially pronounced in wake of the court's acquittal of all the accused in the 7/11 train blasts case.

To,

The Hon'ble Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay and His Companion Justices of The High Court of Bombay.

Respected Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Bombay,

I am a journalist of 12 years standing. I worked with the well known magazine Tehelka for 4 years. During that period, I authored investigative reports on many important cases including those arising from the Gujarat riots of 2002, such as the Naroda Gaon, Naroda Patiya and Gulberg Society massacres and the Best Bakery carnage. My investigative reports have received acclaim, and have also been used by investigators and the courts of law. In 2007 after my investigative report on the Gujarat riots was published widely, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) ordered an enquiry into the revelations in my report containing approximately 60 hours of video footage. On the orders of the NHRC, the tapes were tested by FSL, Jaipur and were found completely authentic and tamper-free. Subsequent to the publication of my investigations (or 'sting operation', in common parlance) in October 2007, the Supreme Court constituted a Special Investigation Team (SIT) to re-investigate many cases pertaining to the Godhra and post-Godhra riots. SIT cited me as a prosecution witness in three major riot cases. My testimony in this regard has been relied upon by the trial court in the Naroda Patiya case and several convictions were based on my evidence. I attach as ANNEXURE I, an excerpt of the judgment passed in the Naroda Patiya massacre case referring to my testimony. Meanwhile, I have testified as a prosecution witness in the Naroda Gaon and Gulberg Society cases, the verdict in which is awaited.

After my 'sting operation' in the infamous Best Bakery case, the Supreme Court constituted a Quasi Judicial Committee headed by the then Registrar General, Supreme

Court, which too found my investigative reports authentic and trustworthy. Many of the findings of the committee were based on my report alone. A copy of inquiry report submitted by the then Registrar General Mr. BM Gupta dated 27.05.2005 is Annexed hereto as ANNEXURE II. It was, inter-alia, my reportage on Hindutva terror groups that catalysed the investigation in the Malegaon blasts of 2006, the Samjhauta Express blasts, the Ajmer Sharif blasts and the Hyderabad Mecca Masjid blasts. As a result, the innocent persons hitherto arrested for these outrages were released on bail and the prosecution turned to those now believed to have been actually responsible for these terror attacks.

I am approaching your Hon'ble Court by this letter petition in public interest, for my recent investigative efforts as a journalist have led to a clear and compelling picture of the deliberate framing of Muslims, (—most of them very young and very poor—) in terror cases by the Anti Terrorism Squad (ATS) of Maharashtra. The consequences should shock anyone with a conscience. In one case known as Pune German Bakery Blast Case, the drastic death sentence has even been pronounced by the trial court. The matter thus is of great moment and equally great urgency.

For more than a year I have been researching the investigation of terror cases by the ATS Maharashtra. Sporadic press reports have appeared about conflicting versions given by different police agencies on the same cases. This aroused my interest and I set about carefully and slowly unearthing material on the matter. My research has shown that at least in three cases prosecuted by ATS Maharashtra, namely the July 11 2006 Mumbai local train blasts, the 2006 Malegaon Blasts and the Pune German Bakery case of February 2010, the ATS has deliberately created bogus evidence, extracted false confessions by the most inhuman torture, planted explosives in the houses of the accused and thus implicated innocent Muslim youth.

I have, what would certainly be compelling if not foolproof evidence of the deliberate faking of confessions to frame absolutely unconnected persons, as well, as the most inhuman torture of innocent Muslims in police custody and fudging of records to corrupt the course of justice. Faking of recoveries is a near obvious inference that would follow in these circumstances.

The state of corruption goes beyond, what may usually be termed as 'padding' a case and in fact shows a deep bias against Muslims in particular, besides absolute contempt for law, justice and truth. The result is a serious breach of the right to life and liberty, the equality before law and our basic constitutional values. The result is also a serious security risk, for this nature of targeting is bound to cause wide-spread disbelief in mechanisms of justice and exponentially add to a feeling of alienation amongst a sizeable section of the citizenry. Every time an innocent person is framed in a terror case, the real culprits do not just get away but also get emboldened. Therefore, what I am placing before you is not just aberrations in investigations or minor breaches, but a whole stylised operation with active prejudice, that will only serve to increase the terror threat that this

nation faces and endanger our internal security. My investigation shows that these extra-constitutional operations were connived at by the highest levels of the Maharashtra police.

This letter petition is therefore drawing the attention of the highest court in the State, to the facts, so that the wide ranging deleterious effects of this wanton abuse of power can be checked and appropriate corrective action taken.

I am aware that normally, investigation of crime is the task of the police and verdicts of guilt or innocence, the realm of courts. What makes me intervene in this process is the fact that the same has become the reverse of what it is intended to be. When the police deliberately obstructs justice and misleads courts of law, it cannot be left unchecked, and it is my duty as a citizen and a journalist to invite the attention of the highest custodians of justice to the facts that I have unearthed, particularly when the consequences to our national security are so dire.

The material I seek to place before this Hon'ble Court, is for the sake of convenience put under the following heads: July 7 Train Bombings; Malegaon blasts 2006, Pune German Bakery blasts. There are appropriate sub-headings too.

#### 10. JULY 7 TRAIN BOMBINGS (Case no. MCOCA Special Case No.21/2006)

##### Background

On July 11, 2006, Mumbai was rocked by blasts in local trains. The police found no leads and there was great public anger.. In time the ATS claimed to have solved the crime. The ATS cracked down on some former activists of the Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) and forced the accused to sign on pre-drafted confessions, about which more will be stated presently. A charge-sheet was filed against 13 arrested accused, and 15 absconding accused on December 1, 2006. Since then the trial is going on as MCOCA Special Case No.21/2006 in the court of the Special Judge Y.D.Shinde under the provisions of MCOCA.

##### Evidence Led and Courts Mislead

The evidence lead in the charge-sheet is/was of three kinds a) 11 MCOCA confessions made to police officers; b) recoveries of explosives and detonators from some of the accused and; c) so-called public witnesses ( well known stool pigeons or those under the thumb of the police) who claimed the unlikely feat of recognising the faces of some of the accused, getting in and out from the crowded local trains though they were strangers to them. However, against most of the accused, the case is based on confessions and recoveries.

Confessions to same crime by an unrelated set of persons: caught for the subsequent 2007-2008 Blasts: Concealment and twisting by ATS of Police Reports and Confessions that prove ATS framed innocent men.

Which of them is true and which Court has been misled?



The 2007–2008 Blasts across India and revelations in its wake.

In July and September 2008, there were serial blasts in Delhi, Ahmedabad and Surat (aborted blasts). Following some leads in these blasts, the Mumbai Crime Branch arrested one Sadiq Sheikh along with 20 other accused from Mumbai and other parts of Maharashtra.

The Mumbai Crime Branch claims to have recorded confessions of many of the arrested persons including Sadiq Shaikh, as this was also a MCOCA investigation.

This was a crucial juncture in terror investigations in India. In a span of a little over one year between August 2007 and September 2008, there were terror bombings in Bangalore (seven serial blasts of July 2008), Hyderabad (Lumbini Park and Gokul Chaat Blasts of August 2007), UP (Triple blasts at Court premises in Lucknow, Varanasi and Faizabad, November 2007), Jaipur (serial blasts of May 2008), Ahmedabad (21 serial blasts in July 2008) and Surat (Aborted attempt as eighteen Bombs malfunctioned) and Delhi (Five synchronized bomb blasts in market places of Delhi in September, 2008). The series of bombings across India indicated a single, integral conspiracy and consequently brought several investigating agencies of different states together and pooling of information.

Thus, the confessions of Sadiq Sheikh and others as recorded by the Mumbai Crime Branch, are significant, because they clearly are to the effect that even the July Mumbai local train bombings of 2006 were done by this set of people newly arrested and without any reference or link to those prosecuted by the ATS from 2006 onwards!

In other words the set of men arrested following the 2007 and 2008 set of bombings across the country were interrogated by Ahmedabad, Delhi, UP, Karnataka and other police teams and were subsequently made common accused in all these 2007-2008 blasts.

Sadiq Sheikh and his alleged 'Indian Mujahideen' accomplices were interrogated by different police agencies on different dates. Each agency prepared detailed Interrogation Reports (IRs). Common to all is the view or conclusion that it is this set of men that were behind even the July 2006 Mumbai local train bombings.

My sources in Mumbai police and state police agencies of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka who were involved in investigating 'Indian Mujahideen' and its alleged involvement in the 2007 and 2008 blasts provided me the Interrogation Reports of Sadiq Sheikh and others prepared by each of these agencies (All these interrogation reports are annexed as Annexure III). These Interrogation Reports show the dates on which they were prepared and the computers on which they were prepared.

All these Interrogation Reports (IRs) based on 'confessions' of Sadiq Shaikh indicate a massive and integral conspiracy. These IRs contain a meticulously detailed description of more than eight terror strikes that Sadiq Sheikh and his accomplices had allegedly plotted and executed since 2003. These are:

Dashavmeghghat, Varanasi, 2004 (the bomb packed in a container had failed to explode. The local police dismissed it as an accident. But Sadiq told the police that it was actually a terror plot)

Shramjeevi Express Blast ,Jaunpur, UP., 2005

Diwali Blasts, Delhi, 2005

Varanasi Blasts, 2006

Mumbai Train Blasts, 2006

Hyderabad Twin Blasts, 2007

Ahmedabad Blasts and the failed Surat Blasts.

The agencies have themselves claimed (both in court and in public) that Sadiq's interrogation led to the arrest of over 70 terror suspects by UP ATS, Hyderabad CIC, Ahmedabad Crime Branch, Rajasthan ATS and Delhi Special Cell. The content of these reports, and 'confessions' etc is part of the charge-sheets filed by different agencies. But curiously Sadiq and his accomplices were charge-sheeted in only those blast cases in which the investigation was still not completed. Hyderabad Blasts (Gokul Chat and Lumbini Park) of 2007, Ahmedabad and Surat (aborted) Blasts of 2008, Delhi Blasts of 2008 were some of the cases in which the alleged Indian Mujahideen members including Sadiq Shaikh were charges-sheeted.

But those revelations that related to the 7/11 Mumbai Train Blasts were conveniently brushed under the carpet.

All these agencies were equally aware that an entirely different set of persons had been put on trial for the 7/11 blasts by ATS Maharashtra, which set of accused could only be innocent, if the later 2008 Interrogation reports were true.

Thus at least after 2008 September ,all the said agencies including ATS Maharashtra were privy to the nature of evidence and revelations pertaining to the July 11 2006 Train Bombings and they heavily relied on these revelations in the investigations pertaining to the 2007-2008 bombings.

But those revelations that talked about the blasts carried out before 2007 were ignored because those cases had already been claimed to have been solved. This policy of pick and choose raises a serious question mark about the integrity of terror investigations and the conduct of the agencies.

The lack of bonafides is further evident from the fact that no attempt was made to arrive at the truth or exonerate one set of obviously innocent persons.

None of these agencies placed the entire relevant material before the MCOCA court trying an entirely unconnected set of 13 men for 7/11 Blasts. Why?

My intent is not pass a verdict of guilt against certain accused. But it is to only highlight the blatant discrepancies and contradictions in terror investigations.

#### 11. How was Mumbai court trying July bombings mislead

In fact what followed was a sinister conspiracy by Maharashtra ATS to mislead the courts. On 26 November 2008 Hemant Karkare died. Karkare had earlier been seen at public press briefs to declare that the new set of persons including Sadiq Shaikh (all allegedly part of Indian Mujahideen) arrested in 2008 were responsible for July 2006 bombings, for which a different set of persons had been in custody for two years already.

Shri KP Raghuvanshi (IPS), who was in charge of the ATS when 13 Muslims were arrested for the July bombings, resumed charge of ATS Maharashtra after Shri Hemant Karkare's death.

Under Raghuvanshi's leadership, ATS Maharashtra now set about ensuring that no one should catch on— to the entirely different truth now emerging. This was done by first taking an ATS police remand of Sadiq Shaikh to probe his role in the July 2006 bombings. Then, in order to avoid having to admit that 13 men were most unjustly arrested and charged, an ingenious method was adopted. The ATS came out with the tale that Sadiq's 'confession' related to 7/11 bombings was only meant to mislead the agencies and that portion of his confession where revelations pertaining to 7/11 figure are false! The ATS then sought his discharge in respect of the July bombings!

#### 12. Inhuman torture and fake confessions

In view of the fact that the original 13 accused who were clearly falsely implicated have continued to be on trial. To persist with a farcial prosecution even in the face of contrary and conflicting evidence demonstrates a complete disregard for human life and liberty. I personally interviewed nine out of the 13 accused. All 13 have been in custody for the last seven years. A good part of their life has been spent behind the bars. Their families, on the other hand, have been forced to live a life of extreme hardships and in some cases abject poverty.

The ATS conducted on them the most inhuman torture to extract confessions to acts that records indicate as almost certainly done by someone else. I have video recordings of the prisoners conducted in the corridors of the courts, and I annex the video recordings and transcripts of the interviews conducted with the 7/11 accused as ANNEXURE IV. The same will speak for themselves. Water boarding (a notorious technique used by the CIA on Guantanamo Bay Detainees), administration of chemicals through anus and veins, stretching of legs to 180 degree, giving electric shock to private parts and threats to rape female family members were some of the methods of torture used by the ATS to extract false confessions from these 13 Muslims. Interviews of nine out of thirteen prisoners will bear out the obvious truth of what these men say they were subjected too, and subjected to for no reason at all. The torture continued for 3-4 months including the period of illegal detention and the separate police remand for each incident of blast although eventually

all 7 were clubbed into one charge-sheet. ATS Kala Chowki was the torture chamber. Senior IPS officers like the then Mumbai Police Commissioner A N Roy, ATS Chief KP Raguvanshi and ATS DCP Nawal Bajaj, were also involved in torturing the detainees.

The interviews and the transcripts will speak for themselves.

The prisoners all say, that the torture was with a view to getting them sign on pre-recorded confessions, and even to pressurize some to turn approver.

Interestingly those portions of Sadiq's revelations which were not in conflict with earlier bogus investigations like that of 7/11 were ratified, confirmed and further bolstered by collecting various primary and secondary evidence by the agencies like Ahmedabad ATS and Mumbai Crime Branch.

The doctrine of severability, harmonious construction and other principles seem to have been pressed in respect of 'confessions' by the Maharashtra ATS. Shockingly, the Mumbai Crime Branch is still touting Sadiq's original confessions in other courts, which the ATS had declared 'misleading.' Thus each court is being regaled with a different confession and different version on identical cases, and those getting the short end of the stick are some of the most hapless and voiceless Muslims, who have no means of securing the documents and witnesses "secreted" with other agencies.

But the theory of proving different stories for different courts is not restricted to the 7/11 case alone.

### 13. Malegaon Blasts 2006

Framing as a matter of habit for ATS Maharashtra.

The Maharashtra ATS under KP Raguvanshi had also arrested several other Muslims in respect of the Malegaon blasts of 2006, which now the National Investigation Agency (NIA) claims were the handiwork of a completely different set of people, that is the Hindutva extremists. But the ATS in 2006 under Raguvanshi arrested nine Muslims for the bombings that were carried outside a Muslim place of worship with an intent to kill only Muslims. ATS in fact showed that two accused were common in the Malegaon and 7/11 bombings. As per the ATS case, these two accused—Shaikh Mohd Ali and Asif Khan—had supplied explosives for both the 7/11 and Malegaon 2006 bombings. Like in the case of 7/11, ATS showed bogus material recoveries in the Malegaon case as well. But now the confessions recorded by the NIA show that the bombings were carried out by some Hindus and the planning, sourcing of explosives, etc was all the handiwork of these few Hindus who have now been arrested by the NIA. The recovery done by the ATS in the Malegaon case was thus bogus. If Mohd Ali and Asif Khan had not supplied explosives for the Malegaon Blasts, then their alleged role in the 7/11 case also gets disproved. It also shows that the ATS was in the habit of planting explosives and framing innocent Muslims just to show the outside world that the case had been cracked. But since the 7/11 and Malegaon are two separate cases and being tried in two different courts, the conflicting evidence that has now surfaced in 2006 Malegaon Blast case has

not been brought before the court trying the 7/11 case. The question that needs to be asked is that can there be two versions of the same truth for two different courts?

My sources in the National Investigating Agency have provided me the confessions of the alleged Hindutava terrorists who have confessed to be behind the 2006 Malegaon Bombings. As per these confessions the terror plot was hatched and executed by certain Hindu radicals. The explosives were sourced and bombs were manufactured by a group of RSS pracharaks with absolutely no connections whatsoever with those nine Muslims who were charged for Malegaon bombings by the ATS. The same IRs provided by my sources are annexed hereto as ANNEXURE V

My investigation shows that the ATS offered money and women to the 7/11 accused to turn approvers. Though they couldn't succeed in turning any of the 7/11 accused as approver, the ATS managed to turn an accused as 'approver' in the Malegaon 2006 case. With the NIA investigation now suggesting the Malegaon 2006 bombings to be the handiwork of a few Hindutava radicals, the ATS methods of coercing innocent Muslims into turning approvers gets exposed.

The ATS had also shown the source of explosives common in 7/11 and Malegaon 2006 case. The NIA investigation, if true, disproves not just the Malegaon 2006 investigation of the ATS but also the 2006 train blasts investigation as well.

#### 14. Pune German Bakery Case

##### Background

On February 13, 2010, a powerful bomb tore apart the famous German bakery situated at the posh colony of Koregaon Park in Pune. Seventeen persons were killed and 58 suffered severe to minor injuries. The Maharashtra ATS seized the CCTV footage from inside the bakery and claimed that they had identified the bomber.

In June 2010 the Mumbai ATS arrested one Abdul Samad, a young Muslim and a resident of Bhatkal town in Karnataka, ostensibly for the Pune Blast.

But the ATS theory collapsed when Samad's parents held a press conference and released videos and pictures of Samad attending a wedding in his home town in Bhatkal on the day of the blast. Faced with incontrovertible evidence of Samad's innocence, the ATS did a sudden U-turn and now said that the bomber was Samad's brother Ahmed Siddibapa also known as Yasin Bhatkal among the agencies. Samad was instead shown arrested in a bogus Arms Act case and was soon released on bail.

**ARREST OF HIMAYAT BAIG** In September 2010 the ATS arrested a resident of non-descript town named Udgir in Beed District of Maharashtra named Himayat Baig and claimed that it was he who along with Siddibapa had carried out the German bakery bombing. The ATS also claimed that he confessed to his involvement and also led the police to the recovery of explosives. At the time of his arrest Baig was running a small cyber café in Udgir.

In December 2010 Baig was chargesheeted. His charges read that Yasin Bhatkal prepared the bomb at Baig's cyber café. ATS claimed that Baig and Yasin transported the bomb during the early hours of 13 February from Udgir to Pune by covering a distance of over 300 kilometers.

As per the ATS theory, they left Udgir at around 5 am to reach the city of Latur at 6 am and from there they came to Pune by a private luxury bus. They reached Pune at around 2 pm and the two remained together during the day, claimed the ATS.

The ATS further claimed that the two planted the bomb at around 17:00 hours at German Bakery and the same exploded at around 18:50.

**ARRREST OF QATIL SIDDIQUE** In November 2011, almost an year after Baig was arrested, the Delhi Special Cell arrested a 28 year old resident of Darbhanga district in Bihar named Qateel Siddiqui. Delhi Police claimed that Siddiqui was involved in several terror strikes including the Bangalore Chinnaswamy Stadium Blasts of 2010 and the Pune German Bakery. Both Bangalore and Delhi Police carried out a sustained interrogation of Siddiqui. The consistent and continued case of the Delhi and Bangalore charge-sheets regarding Qateel is that he was behind the German Bakery. My sources in the agencies have provided me the original Interrogation Reports prepared by both Delhi and Bangalore Police, upon which the charge-sheets are based. Thus the open position is that Qateel is the guilty party, and with no link to Himayat. Then how is it that for the Pune trial Court alone, Himayat is the guilty party, not Qateel? So much so that Himayat has been handed down a death sentence, with no evidence of his presence even in the CCTV footage?

I am placing the Interrogation Reports reports of Qateel Siddiqui as ANNEXURE VI. These reports were kept away from the Pune Court that tried and convicted Himayat Baig. As per both these IRs, it were Qateel and Yasin who had come together to plant a bomb at two different places in Pune. While Qateel was supposed to plant the bomb at a temple named Dagduseth Halwai Ganesh Temple, Yasin took it upon himself to plant a bomb at the German Bakery. Also, as per these IRs, Yasin and Qateel were together until 2:30 PM on February 13 in a room they had rented in Pune. But the ATS theory is that Yasin was with Himayat Baig through out the day on the 13th. Also Delhi and Bangalore Police reports had Qateel and Yasin as the lone figures in the plot of Pune German Bakery with no reference to Himayat Baig whatsoever. Once again, we have different courts being given different stories regarding the same incident. The helpless accused or their agents might never know of these conflicting versions and can seldom access the information. Justice is the uniform casualty.

**Attempt to whitewash the contradictions by the ATS**

To harmonise these blatant contradictions the ATS sent an officer named Dinesh Kadam to interrogate Qatil. Now Kadam after interrogating Qateel prepared his own report. In his report Kadam made one crucial change from the reports of the Delhi and Bangalore Police. To bring Qateel's revelations in consonance with ATS case, Kadam claimed that

the bomb that Yasin gave to Qatil was not given on the 13th but on the 11th. This was done to justify Yasin Bhatkal's presence with Baig on the 13th as the ATS had already chargesheeted Baig on the basis of this theory. On all other counts, the Maharashtra ATS accepted and confirmed Qatil's revelations made before the Delhi and Bangalore Police. Kadam also accepted the claim of the Bangalore and Delhi police that Qatil eventually could not plant the bomb at Ganesh Temple and instead dismantled it and threw it away into the sea in Mumbai. But to retrospectively harmonise their old investigation with Qatil's revelations, Kadam twisted those portions of Qatil's confession in which he spoke about his continued presence with Yasin on February 13. February 13 was pre-dated to February 11 by Inspector Kadam, as the ATS had already spun a story around Baig and Yasin for February 13 and the same theory had already been presented before a Pune Court in the form of a chargesheet.

Kadam went back to Pune and filed a fresh complaint against Qateel in a Pune Court and charged him for attempting to bomb Ganesh temple. The complaint filed by Kadam is exhibited at Annexure VII.

The ATS now took police custody of Qateel in this new case on 2.05.2012 and took him to Maharashtra. On 28.05.2012 a Pune court sent him to judicial custody and Qateel was lodged in a High Security Cell at Yervada Jail in Pune.

On 8.06.2012 Qateel was mysteriously murdered in High Security Section of the Yervada jail. On the same day Qateel was supposed to be brought back to Delhi to be produced before a Delhi Court in connection with a separate case registered against him by the Delhi Special Cell. The Maharashtra Police claimed that two fellow inmates killed Qatil over some angry exchange of words. According to police he was strangled with a Bermuda pant cord. But the same couldn't be recovered because it was claimed to have been burnt by the accused.

#### 15. Points for court to consider

How can a separate nuance be obtained only by the ATS Maharashtra in that is crucially missing from the confessions and Interrogation Reports regarding the same persons by the other police agencies.

How is it that the nuanced changes in Sadiq and Company's confessions and Qateel's reports done by the ATS Maharashtra are suited only and wholly to preserving the arrests already made, though every thing else points to the opposite direction.

Despite it becoming evident on record that the Malegaon blasts were done by Hindutva groups, the Maharashtra ATS took no steps to move for the exoneration of the original accused. Is this not indication of their lack of bonafides?

In a case done by Hindutva terrorists, the Maharashtra ATS claimed to have recovered explosives from Muslims. And went so far as to set up an approver against those Muslims. What does it tell us about the ATS? In light of this, can the ATS be left with the responsibility of terror investigations? Their tweaking the record (of Sadiq Sheikh's

confession) to maintain the prosecution against 13 men in the July 2006 local train bombings and tweaking Qateel's statement in Pune German Bakery, to maintain the non-existent case against Himayat now under sentence of death will need to be subjected to independent scrutiny.

How does Qateel conveniently die inside a High Security Prison, and how do two inmates confess to his murder, without leaving behind any evidence . How does the facile explanation that the rope by which he was strangled was flushed away, pass without question?

The system of checks and balances has completely collapsed and at every level of institutional checks—the doctors, the magistrates and others—every level connived at the 7/11 investigation farce. The misuse of draconian laws like MCOCA in 7/11 case actually shows that the essence of these laws and their drastic provisions allowing self incrimination, is its vesting of unfettered and dangerously oppressive powers in the hands of the police. The entire thing is also an eye opener to the fact that this corrupt and hypocritical legislative solution is in fact proving to be inimical to national security. First by targeting innocents and then forcing confessions to avoid serious investigation and thus alienating the community further. Second, by allowing the actual culprits to thus escape.

These are three investigations that I have researched. There is no knowing how many other cases have similar features, and given the carte blanche we have tended to give our anti-terror outfits, that function with absolute power under absolute secrecy, in all probability the story of perverting the criminal justice system goes beyond just these three cases. These are issues of grave public importance that go beyond mere legality. It's not just the security of our nation but also the very idea of Indian democracy that is under threat and so I have straightaway chosen to put this material across to every institution concerned with upholding human rights, constitutional values and accountability. Thus I approach this Court by way of public interest and in view of the immense issues involved, have also, apprised other statutory authorities concerned with human rights, minorities protection, police training institutions and media bodies and I have also arranged for the matter to enter the public domain as it is an issue of grave public importance, which in a democracy, the people are entitled to know.

I am doing this at the earliest opportunity. I may be given the permission to cast this petition in a more formal mode if required. However, I request this Hon'ble Court to treat this as a letter petition in the mean time.

Prayers

I request this Hon'ble Court to:

Order an independent commission of inquiry into the conduct of the investigating officers, in the investigation of crucial cases such as have been referred to in these petition;



Direct appropriate action against the police officers found responsible for their flagrant violation of constitutional values

Direct consequential relief to the victims of such operation.

Yours truly,

Ashish Khetan

# Help all prisoners aged above 70 enroll for free health scheme ABPM-JAY: NHRC asks states

**NEW DELHI, JULY 21**

IN a landmark decision, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) said that all eligible prisoners of 70 years or above should get the benefits of the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPM-JAY) as part of their right to life, an official said on Monday.

The NHRC bench led by its member Priyank Kanoongo relied upon a Supreme Court order to conclude that imprisonment could not be a disqualifying factor for a 70-plus person to avail the



benefits of the Central government-supported health scheme.

In an order dated July 17, Kanoongo said, "A person under the custody of the State continues to enjoy the fundamental right to health, and it is the responsibility of the State to ensure proper healthcare for all inmates."

The bench issued instructions to the Director General (Prisons), of all states/Union Territories to ensure that all eligible prisoners of 70 years or above should get the benefit of the healthcare in keeping with the spirit of the Vay Vandana card of ABPM-JAY.

"The jail authorities shall facilitate all the eligible prisoners to enroll them on the portal of the said scheme, "Kanoongo, seeking an action taken report within four weeks."

The order came during the hearing on a complaint filed by Rabindra Kumar on July 2.



# Experts weigh in as Delhi HC calls for SOP over 'needless' FSL referrals

**Soibam Rocky Singh**

NEW DELHI

A recent Delhi High Court order seeking authorities to frame guidelines to "avoid unnecessary" referrals to State-run forensic science laboratories (FSLs) has sparked a debate among investigators, lawyers, and forensic experts.

The court issued the direction while hearing a public interest litigation (PIL) filed by Subhash Vijayan, a resident doctor pursuing an M.D. in forensic medicine at Maulana Azad Medical College in Delhi, who raised concerns over the growing backlog at FSLs due to "indiscriminate sample submissions".

As of mid-2025, over 20,000 forensic reports are reportedly pending at Delhi's FSL.



As of mid-2025, over 20,000 forensic reports are pending at Delhi's forensic science laboratories. FILE PHOTO

The court has now asked the Centre and Delhi government to decide within three months whether formal guidelines can be drafted to address the problem. Although the intent is to reduce clogging of FSL on the account of alleged "unmindful and indiscriminate references", there is no consensus yet on whether such guidelines are practical or

enforceable.

## '40% avoidable samples'

A National Human Rights Commission's 2023 report titled 'Forensic Science and Human Rights' found that 30-40% of viscera analyses sent to FSLs are "avoidable", especially in cases such as drowning, burning, and trauma deaths.

The report also stated

that if the autopsy surgeon is able to establish the cause of death, other than in cases of death by poisoning, the viscera need not be referred to the FSL for analysis.

A senior Delhi Police official told *The Hindu* that the department is aware of the FSL backlog and has already taken steps to address it. "Verbal instructions have been issued to all investigating officers to avoid unnecessary referrals to FSL, especially in cases involving viscera preservation," the official said, adding that the officers are now expected to assess on a case-by-case basis.

Dr. Vijayan said, "during my postings in various mortuaries of Delhi, I came across an unpleasant practice of many doctors wherein they indiscriminately send viscera, blood,

histopathology, toxicological, etc., samples to the FSL and other labs after post-mortems - even in the most obvious and innocuous cases."

"No doubt, in some cases, the samples are genuinely required to be sent, but in many cases where they are not, they are still sent. In defence, doctors argue that they do not want to get into unnecessary trouble with the law, in case someone might question as to why they did not send the samples," he explained.

## Legal opinions divided

Advocate Gyanant Kumar Singh warned against rigid guidelines. "I think it should be left to the police. Instead of making blanket guidelines, which can be counter-productive. The guideline can never be ri-

gid or exhaustive," Mr. Singh said.

"Investigation should remain a police prerogative. Making blanket rules can be counter-productive," he added.

In contrast, advocate Prabhav Ralli emphasised that forensic evidence is central to justice, especially in grave offences like murder or sexual assault.

"If the FSL reference is not done, it certainly affects the quality of the evidence as there is no scientific proof available, perhaps leaving the prosecution with only oral evidence/testimony to rely on," Mr. Ralli said.

"In cases of reverse burden of proof, the onus to prove innocence is on the accused, and therefore, absence of an FSL report rather dents the case of the defence," he explained.