



NHRC holds two-day 'Open Hearing & Camp Sitting'

NHRC, India, held a two-day 'Open Hearing and Camp Sitting' at Hyderabad to hear 109 alleged human rights violations cases of Telangana from July 28 to 29, 2025, to expedite justice to the victims.

The NHRC Chairperson Justice V Ramasubramanian, members, Justice (Dr) Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi and Vijaya Bharathi Sayani heard the cases in the presence of the complainants and the concerned state officers from 10 am at the MCR HRD Institute, Hyderabad in the esteemed presence of several dignitaries.



NHRC, Lucknow Univ hold event on Women's Safety



The NHRC and University of Lucknow held a National Symposium on 'Women's Safety at Work and Public Spaces'. NHRC Chairperson Justice V Ramasubramanian stressed on the contrast between cultural reverence for goddesses and the alarming rate of violence against women.

एनएचआरसी के पास 34,685 मामले लंबित

हैदराबाद। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी रामसुब्रमण्यम ने मंगलवार को कहा कि आयोग के पास वर्तमान में 34,685 मामले लंबित हैं। उन्होंने आयोग के दो दिवसीय विशेष शिविर के बाद पत्रकारों को बताया कि पुलिस हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 285 मामले और न्यायिक हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 2,532 मामले लंबित हैं। एजेंसी

NATIONAL HUMAN
RIGHTS COMMISSION

HYDERABAD

BRS moves NHRC



The Bharat Rashtra Samithi has filed a petition with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), accusing the Congress government of systematic human rights violations and turning Telangana into a state of fear. The party urged the NHRC to order a comprehensive and independent probe into alleged atrocities committed by the Revanth Reddy-led administration, including the crackdown on Lagacherla farmers, phone tapping, and political targeting of BRS cadre.

NHRC calls for **accountability** in state governance

- 2-day camp concludes on Tuesday
- 109 cases heard, Rs 49.65 lakh compensation sanctioned
- Issues directives to focus on systemic reform

HANS NEWS SERVICE
HYDERABAD



Photo: Adula Krishna

ties, as well as the strengthening of enforcement mechanisms and accountability in state governance.

Of the 109 cases, 90 were heard in the open session. Key grievances included fire-related child deaths in hospitals, attacks by wild animals, stray dog threats, trafficking of tribal women, police excesses, denial of pensions, and lack of basic infrastructure. Notably, misappropriation under the Dalit Bandhu scheme and administrative lapses in Gurukul schools were highlighted as areas of systemic concern.

The Commission's main directives during the two-day hearings include: Caste-Based Boycott (Khammam): Immediate end to discriminatory practices enforced after the NHRC's directive.

Gurukul School's negli-

gence has prompted the Secretaries to order a comprehensive report within four weeks regarding 48 deaths and 886 food poisoning incidents. The commission took cognizance of Police Misconduct, and the Telangana government was mandated to provide detailed documentation on wrongful arrest and the alleged lathi charge case.

About the industrial explosion at the DRDO-linked unit, it has been ordered that Rs 50 lakh in compensation be paid to the families of the victims. Regarding the issue of stray dogs, authorities have been instructed to develop a standard operating procedure (SOP).

Additionally, punitive action was taken against involvement in trafficking, leading to the dismissal of

a constable found guilty of trafficking tribal women, who have since been rescued.

Parallel to the hearings, NHRC Chairperson Justice V. Ramasubramanian chaired a strategic session with state leadership, emphasizing timely compliance, systemic preventive measures, and multi-sectoral coordination. Chairperson Bharat Lal emphasized concerns regarding climate change, environmental balance, and businesses' human rights responsibilities.

The issues discussed at the Full Commission Hearing include: crimes against women and children, child malnutrition and educational gaps, man-animal conflict fatalities, operational failures in the SC Corporation, grievances from farmers

- 109 cases of human rights violations heard across Telangana
- Rs 49.65 lakh compensation recommended; Rs 22.50 lakh disbursed
- Key issues: child deaths, police excesses, Dalit Bandhu fund misappropriation
- Action taken on caste-based social boycott, trafficking, and hospital negligence
- NHRC mandates SOP for the stray dog menace and accountability in Gurukul school cases
- Strategic engagement with civil society, NGOs, and state officials for collaborative justice

and fish seed producers, and the protection of LGBTQI rights.

During the Full Commission session, 19 cases were examined, and a total compensation of Rs 49.65 lakh was recommended, of which Rs 22.50 lakh has already been disbursed. Additionally, 31 cases were closed, with 29 closed on merit and 2 closed after compliance verification.

The NHRC also engaged with NGOs, civil society actors, and human rights defenders to forge pathways for joint monitoring and redressal. The Secretary General of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) em-

phasized the importance of collaborating with the State Human Rights Commission and encouraged citizens to submit grievances digitally through hrcnet.nic.in.

During interactions with stakeholders, several concerns were raised, including: Support for elderly and disabled citizens; Assistance for bedridden patients; and Delays in documentation and access to social schemes for children.

Justice Ramasubramanian praised the contributions of civil society and reaffirmed the NHRC's commitment to uphold constitutional rights through fearless and impartial intervention.



Investigate 'food poisoning' in TG schools: NHRC

HYDERABAD

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) directed the government to investigate the case of 800 children falling ill due to 'food poisoning' in residential schools and submit a detailed report. » Page 2

NHRC flags food poisoning in residential schools, seeks report on 48 student deaths

Commission takes serious note of 886 incidents in gurukul schools across Telangana during its two-day camp in Hyderabad, where it took up over 100 human rights cases specific to the State

Siddharth Kumar Singh
HYDERABAD

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has directed the State government to investigate reports of over 800 children falling ill due to suspected food poisoning in Telangana's residential schools and submit a detailed report. The issue came to the fore during NHRC's two-day camp sitting in Hyderabad, where it took up over 100 human rights cases specific to the State.

Addressing the media after the conclusion of the hearings on Tuesday, NHRC chairperson Justice V. Ramasubramanian said the Commission has taken serious note of the poisoning cases and sought an explanation from senior government officials during a closed-door interaction that was held on Monday morning.

"It has come to our attention that around 48 student deaths involving 886



NHRC chairperson Justice V. Ramasubramanian, flanked by his colleagues, discussing human rights issues during a two-day hearing in Hyderabad on Tuesday. RAMAKRISHNA G.

incidents of food poisoning in gurukul schools across Telangana have occurred. The officials informed us that action has already been taken, and some contractors have been suspended or blacklisted. We have asked them to submit status reports within four weeks so that the Commission can monitor the follow-up," he said.

The Commission's Hyderabad 'open sitting', held

at Dr. MCR Human Resource Development Institute here, saw two benches taking up a total of 109 cases over the two-day period.

The commission has closed 29 cases on merit after hearing both parties.

He added that regardless of how the prosecution proceeds, the NHRC believes the very act of arresting and detaining a minor in an adult jail for such an extended period is

deeply troubling.

"As a result, we decided to award compensation of ₹2 lakh to the juvenile's family," he added.

Data shared by the NHRC indicates that Telangana currently has 780 pending human rights complaints before the Commission, out of a national total of 34,685. This includes four police custody deaths and 30 judicial custody deaths.

He also revealed a steady rise in suo motu cases taken up by the Commission based on media or social media reports.

"In 2021, we took up just 17 such cases. In 2023, the number jumped to 117. This year, we have already crossed 50. We monitor newspapers and social media posts very closely. Even a small local report can trigger an inquiry," he said.

The Commission also met with grassroots organisations and human rights defenders, who offered first-hand accounts of discrimination and neglect.

NHRC closes 31 rights cases in Telangana

V. SHIVANI REDDY | DC
HYDERABAD, JULY 29

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) closed 31 cases during a two-day open hearing held in Hyderabad on July 28 and 29. Of these, 29 were disposed of after hearings, while two were closed following the submission of compliance and compensation payment proofs.

The two-day session saw the hearing of 109 cases. These included deaths in fire incidents and a tiger attack, trafficking of tribal women, forcible eviction of tribal families, denial of basic amenities, crimes against women including rape, crimes against children, police excesses, suicides and food poisoning in gurukul schools.

Speaking to the media on Tuesday, NHRC chairperson Justice V. Ramasubramanian said the commission no longer closed cases upon merely recommending compensation. "Now we are keeping them open until we receive proof of compliance and payment," he explained.

The full commission took up 19 cases were taken up. In nine of them, the commission had recommended a compensation of ₹49.65 lakh. Of this, ₹22.50 lakh had been paid. The government has assured payment of the remaining ₹27.15 lakh and submission of proof. Justice Ramasubramanian highlighted a steady rise in suo motu cases, with 17 initiated in 2021, 60 in 2022, 117 in 2023, 105 in 2024 and over 50 cases have been taken up so far this



NHRC chairperson Justice V. Ramasubramanian addressing a press conference at the MCRHRD on Tuesday. NHRC members Justice Dr Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi (left) and Vijaya Bharathi Sayani, chairperson TGHRC Justice Dr Shameem Akhter were also present. — R. PAVAN

MAJOR CASES REVIEWED

- Khammam caste harassment case
- Police took action to stop caste-based discrimination and the social boycott of a family by villagers.
- Food poisoning in gurukul schools
- Involving 48 student deaths and 886 food poisoning cases, the commission directed secretaries of all five gurukul societies to submit reports within four weeks.
- Wrongful arrest and police lathi charge
- Government directed to submit documents.
- Rocket propellant unit blast
- Of the four deaths, ₹50 lakh compensation has been paid to three families. The commission ordered payment to the fourth family.
- Dog menace complaint
- Raised by a Class 5 student. The commission instructed officials to formulate a standard operating procedure (SOP) to address the issue.
- Tribal women trafficking case
- Several trafficked women were rescued and the erring constable was dismissed from service.

year. He attributed the increase to stronger media monitoring by the commission. Nationwide, 34,685 cases are pending before the NHRC.

Telangana accounted for 780 of these. "Of these, four are police custodial cases and 30 are judicial custodial cases," the chairperson

said.

He cited the example of a juvenile arrested and produced before a regular court, who was held in jail for 40 days. "Regardless of the prosecution's outcome, detaining a juvenile in jail for 40 days is unacceptable. We awarded compensation to the family," he said.

‘T has stringent measures for women safety’

Hyderabad: Telangana director general of police (DGP) Dr Jitender on Tuesday informed the NHRC that the state has stringent, focused mechanisms in place for the safety of women, including a dedicated Women Safety Wing headed by an additional DGP.

Speaking at a regional review at the Dr MCR Human Resource Development Institute, Jitender said 31 Bharosa Centres now operate as one-stop crisis, while 331 She Teams patrol public spaces to deter harassment. Regular awareness drives are held in Hyderabad neighbourhoods, he added. Additional DGP (Women Safety Wing) Charu Sinha detailed programmes such as Operation Muskan and Operation Smile, credited with rescuing hundreds of trafficked or child labour victims. TNN

Report Sought On 48 Food Poisoning Deaths At Gurukul Schools

780 human right violation cases pending in Telangana, says NHRC

Sunny.Baski
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Hyderabad: As many as 780 cases of human rights violations are pending in Telangana, including four police custodial deaths and 30 judicial custodial deaths, according to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). These cases are among over 35,000 pending across the country.

During an open hearing and camp in the city, the NHRC chairperson, Justice V Ramasubramanian, passed appropriate directions after hearing 109 cases of human rights violations in the state.

Following the intervention of the NHRC in one case of caste-based harassment and a social boycott in a village in the Khammam, the police took action and ensured that the villagers refrained from engaging in caste-based discrimination.

In another case, involving deaths of 48 students and 886 incidents of food poisoning at Gurukul schools, the commission directed the secretaries of all five Gurukul schools to submit a report within four weeks.

Issues like crimes against women and children, man-animal conflict leading to deaths in many districts, children suffering from malnutrition, problems faced by the SC Corporation, the lack of primary govt schools, the plight of farmers, and the rights of the LGBTQI community were discussed in the 2-day open hearing in the city, which concluded on Tuesday.

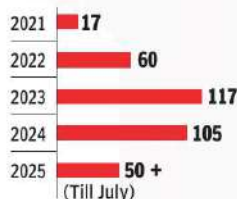
The officers were instructed to submit reports detailing the actions taken in response to various advisories issued by the commission on issues such as mental health, bonded labour, and the Right to Food & Safety. They were asked to ensure the timely submission of these reports to ensure justice for victims of human rights violations. It was emphasised that compliance reports on the commission's recommendations should be submitted as a priority. The chief secretary assured full compliance.

OVER ₹22L COMPENSATION PAID



- NHRC closed 29 cases on merits during 2-day open hearing & camp in city
- 2 cases closed after receipt of compliance reports along with proof of payment
- NHRC took up 19 cases
- Commission recommended ₹49.6 lakh compensation in 9 cases
- Of this, ₹22.5 lakh has been paid

SUO-MOTO CASES ACROSS THE COUNTRY



CASE

- M Anusha (31) submitted a petition to NHRC, wanting to meet her kids, whom she last saw in 2023
- In petition, she stated she last saw her daughters, aged 8 & 13, on Nov 2023



I had a dispute with my husband in 2022, and subsequently, we visited courts seeking justice. The Child Welfare Committee (CWC) labelled me as mentally ill without any medical evidence to support their claim. They restricted my access to my children. Despite approaching many govt offices, I did not receive any fair resolution

— M Anusha from Keesara

Stopping Allu Arjun at 'Pushpa 2' event could've triggered chaos: Police

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Hyderabad: Nearly six months after a deadly stampede at Sandhya theatre claimed the life of a woman during the premiere of *Pushpa 2: The Rule*, Hyderabad police have told the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) that they did not stop actor Allu Arjun and the film's crew from entering the venue—despite not granting permission—because doing so could have triggered mass public disorder.

The justification was made in a written report by assistant commissioner of police (Chikkadpally division) L Ramesh, submitted last month and reviewed by the NHRC on Monday. The com-

DEADLY STAMPEDE

➤ **NHRC hearing plea filed** by HC advocate, who alleged **police negligence in Sandhya theatre stampede** during Pushpa 2 event

➤ The stampede **claimed the life of a woman, Revathi**, and left her son, **Sri Tej**, seriously injured

➤ **10 persons, including Allu Arjun**, were arrested in the case, further legal action is awaited

mission is currently hearing a plea filed by high court advocate Rama Rao Immaneni, who alleged police negligence in the stampede incident that killed Revathi and seriously injured her son Sri Tej.

► Continued on P3

Police again blame Allu Arjun & his team, say despite warnings actor conducted roadshow

► From P1

Police have not initiated legal action against the actor/management prior to the incident due to large gathering of fans at event," the ACP said. "Any attempt to take action would have risked escalating crowd into a mob, potentially leading to damage of public property and further breach of public order," he said.

The NHRC earlier raised pointed questions after an initial report submitted by Hyderabad police in April. Among them: Why was the actor or the film's management allowed to gather despite having no permission? Why wasn't action taken beforehand to prevent the unlawful gathering?

In a follow-up report filed in June, the ACP replied: "It is to submit that, practically, it is



File photo of roadshow conducted by Allu Arjun during Pushpa 2 premiere

not possible to take legal action against accused actor/management at the very first occurrence as there is a crowd surge, and the priority for the police was to control the crowd and prevent loss of life or damage to the property."

The NHRC had sought to know whether police foresaw the risk of injury or disorder when denying permission,

and whether they warned the public, the management, and the actor in advance.

Police responded that the permission was denied based on a clear risk assessment, citing public safety and crowd control concerns. They again blamed Allu Arjun and his team for triggering the chaos. "The actor, after reaching the theatre, conducted a roadshow by

standing on his car's sunroof and waving to the public, prompting the crowd to surge towards his vehicle," police said.

"This was done despite several warnings given by the cops. Despite knowing about incident, the actor, while retreating, again appeared through the sunroof making gestures. He was immediately asked by the cops to get back inside the vehicle," police said. However, no chargesheet has yet been filed by the Chikkadpally police.

Advocate Rama Rao said, "The commission found that the investigation officer has not furnished details about the progress made in probe. So, the IO has to file another report and commission will take up this case after two weeks." Though 10 persons, including Allu Arjun, were arrested, further legal action is awaited.

CUSTODY, COMPENSATION AND CASE CLOSURES AT NHRC CAMP

TNIE report among 109 cases taken up; 22 related to women's safety

KHYATI SHAH @ Hyderabad

APART from the trafficking of tribal women in Kumuram Bheem Asifabad district that was reported exclusively by this newspaper, wrongful detentions, caste-based exclusion, custodial deaths, and lapses in welfare delivery dominated the two-day sitting of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), which concluded in Hyderabad on Tuesday.

Over the course of the hearings, 109 cases from across Telangana were taken up, and 87 of them resolved. The proceedings were conducted across two division benches and a Full Commission sitting. Division Bench-I heard 36 cases, while Division Bench-II heard 51. Nineteen high-priority cases, including custodial death and compensation matters, were handled by the Full Commission.

The Commission took up the case of the trafficking of single, widowed and financially distressed tribal women under the pretext of marriage and employment, and selling them to buyers in other states. The report led to the dismissal of a police constable and the rescue of several victims.

Among the other cases heard was that of a juvenile who was kept in regular jail for 40 days before being transferred to a juvenile home. The NHRC directed that compensation should be paid to the family and called for a review of procedures followed by the police and child welfare authorities.

In Khammam, where a family had reportedly been subjected to a social boycott, the NHRC directed local police to ensure immediate action against caste-

780 NHRC cases from TG remain pending

Officials disclosed that 780 NHRC cases from Telangana remain pending. These include four deaths in police custody and approximately 30 in judicial custody. Nationwide, 35,685 cases are pending with the Commission. The NHRC also reviewed a growing number of suo motu cases taken up in recent years

based exclusion.

Another case involved 48 students hospitalised due to food poisoning in government-run Gurukul schools. The NHRC instructed five concerned secretaries to submit detailed reports within four weeks.

In a fatal workplace accident at a DRDO-linked rocket propellant unit, four workers were killed. The Commission awarded ₹50 lakh each as compensation to three of the four families.

A case involving the rape and murder of a Dalit girl led to the release of ₹3.5 lakh as interim compensation. The Commission clarified that such compensation is based on the nature of the crime and not contingent upon final conviction.

One complaint was lodged by a Class 5 student regarding stray dog attacks in residential areas. In response, the NHRC asked local bodies to prepare an SOP to address animal control issues, particularly in vulnerable neighbourhoods. In other matters, tiger attacks in

forest regions and failures in pension and nutrition delivery in hostels were also discussed.

Of the 109 cases heard, 22 concerned women's safety, including cases of rape, sexual assault and trafficking. "Many daily complaints we receive involve gender-based violence and child rights violations," an NHRC official told *TNIE*, adding that the Commission receives around 250 complaints each day.

During the hearings, officials disclosed that 780 NHRC cases from Telangana remain pending. These include four deaths in police custody and approximately 30 in judicial custody. Nationwide, 35,685 cases are pending with the Commission.



The NHRC also reviewed a growing number of suo motu cases taken up in recent years: 17 in 2021, 33 in 2022, 77 in 2023, and 105 in 2024.

As of July 2025, over 50 such cases have been registered this year.

On the sidelines of the hearings, the NHRC held a closed-door meeting with the chief secretary, DGP and departmental secretaries. Officials were asked to submit status reports on action taken in response to previous NHRC advisories. Key topics included hostel conditions, education access for tribal children, pensions for senior citizens and persons with disabilities, and mechanisms for protecting women and children.

The Commission noted that several issues raised had appeared repeatedly in earlier sittings and warned of possible further inquiry if remedial action was delayed.

NHRC concludes two-day open hearing in Hyd

109 cases heard, report asked on 886 food poisoning cases

PNS ■ HYDERABAD

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) concluded its two-day Camp Sitting and Open Hearing in Hyderabad, addressing 109 cases of human rights violations from across Telangana.

The commission sensitised top state officials, including the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police, on pressing issues involving crimes against women, children, and other vulnerable communities.

The hearings were presided over by NHRC Chairperson Justice V Ramasubramanian, along with Members Dr Justice Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi and Vijaya Bharathi Sayani.

NHRC Chairperson Justice Ramasubramanian said, "In the following up of the cases we are continuously monitoring to not



close the case until in person verification is completed and only after resolution the concerned officer is providing the reports to conclude the case." In Telangana, 780 pending cases are with NHRC and among these four are police custody deaths and 30 judicial custody cases.

They reviewed complaints from victims and interacted

directly with state authorities and civil society representatives.

The major cases were following NHRC intervention, caste-based harassment and social boycott in a village were addressed, with police ensuring peace and compliance. In the wake of 48 student deaths and 886 food poisoning cases in residential welfare schools, the

Commission directed Secretaries of all five Gurukul societies to submit a detailed report within four weeks.

NHRC ordered the Telangana government to submit documents, including environmental clearance, related to a controversial plant project. In a blast that killed four people, Rs 50 lakh compensation was directed; three families have already received payment.

The Commission ordered officials to formulate a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to curb the stray dog issue.

In its full hearing, NHRC addressed 19 cases, recommending a total compensation of Rs 49.65 lakh. Of this, Rs 22.50 lakh has already been paid, and the remaining Rs 27.15 lakh will be disbursed upon government compliance.

The Commission also met

with NGOs and Human Rights Defenders (HRDs), who highlighted concerns of elderly citizens, disabled persons, poor children and bedridden patients. They urged stronger action and financial assistance to ensure dignity and care. NHRC reaffirmed its partnership with HRDs to ensure protection and justice.

The NHRC closed 29 cases on merit and 2 cases after compliance reports were received.

Out of these 109 cases, Rs 49.65 lakh recommended by the Commission in 9 cases, Rs. 22.50 lakh paid by the Telangana Government with the assurance to pay the remaining amount of Rs 27.15 lakh

Telangana State Chief Secretary, DGP and senior officers sensitised on issues pertaining to crime against women, children and other vulnerable groups.

Over 34k human rights cases pending: NHRC

HYDERABAD, PTI: NHRC Chairperson Justice V Ramasubramanian on Tuesday announced that the commission currently has 34,685 pending cases from all over the country.

Speaking to reporters here after a two-day 'Camp Sitting' of the commission here, he said there are 285 pending cases related to police custodial death and 2,532 cases concerning judicial custody death.

As per the directive issued by the NHRC in 1993 itself, if a death occurs either in a police station or in a jail, the authorities should send a report to the Commission compulsorily within 24 hours.

In 99.99% of the cases, the commission receives the report, and it immediately calls for all the related reports, he said.

Justice Ramasubramanian said the number of suo motu cases taken up by the commission is on the rise. "In fact, the number of cases registered suo motu is on the rise. In 2021, the number of suo motu cases registered was only 17, 60 in 2022, 117 in 2023, 105 in 2024, and it has already crossed 50 in 2025," he said.

देशभर में 34,000 से अधिक मामले लंबित : राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो
नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी रामसुब्रमण्यम ने मंगलवार को जानकारी दी कि आयोग के पास वर्तमान में देश भर से 34,685 मामले लंबित हैं।

उन्होंने आयोग के दो दिवसीय विशेष शिविर के बाद पत्रकारों को बताया कि पुलिस हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 285 मामले और न्यायिक हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 2,532 मामले लंबित हैं।

आयोग द्वारा 1993 में जारी निर्देशानुसार,

अगर किसी व्यक्ति की थाने या जेल में मौत होती है तो अधिकारियों को 24 घंटे के भीतर आयोग को अनिवार्य रूप से एक रपट भेजनी होगी।

उन्होंने बताया कि 99.99 फीसद मामलों में आयोग को रपट प्राप्त होती है और वह तुरंत सभी संबंधित रपटें तलब करता है। न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम ने बताया कि आयोग द्वारा स्वतः संज्ञान लिए गए मामलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है और 2024 में आयोग ने लगभग 105 मामलों पर संज्ञान लिया। उन्होंने बताया, 'वास्तव में, स्वतः संज्ञान से दर्ज मामलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने कहा 'देशभर में 34,000 से अधिक मामले लंबित'

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो
नई दिल्ली, 29 जुलाई।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी रामसुब्रमण्यम ने मंगलवार को जानकारी दी कि आयोग के पास वर्तमान में देश भर से 34,685 मामले लंबित हैं। उन्होंने आयोग के दो दिवसीय विशेष शिविर के बाद पत्रकारों को बताया कि पुलिस हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 285 मामले और न्यायिक हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 2,532 मामले लंबित हैं।

आयोग द्वारा 1993 में जारी निर्देशानुसार, अगर किसी व्यक्ति की थाने या जेल में मौत होती है तो अधिकारियों को 24 घंटे के भीतर आयोग को अनिवार्य रूप से एक रपट भेजनी होगी। उन्होंने बताया कि 99.99 फीसद मामलों में आयोग को रपट प्राप्त होती है और वह तुरंत सभी संबंधित रपटें तलब करता है। न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम ने बताया कि आयोग द्वारा स्वतः संज्ञान लिए गए मामलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है

कहा, पुलिस हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 285 मामले और न्यायिक हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 2,532 मामले लंबित हैं। आयोग द्वारा 1993 में जारी निर्देशानुसार, अगर किसी व्यक्ति की थाने या जेल में मौत होती है तो अधिकारियों को 24 घंटे के भीतर आयोग को अनिवार्य रूप से एक रपट भेजनी होगी।

और 2024 में आयोग ने लगभग 105 मामलों पर संज्ञान लिया। उन्होंने बताया, 'वास्तव में, स्वतः संज्ञान से दर्ज मामलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। 2021 में, स्वतः संज्ञान से दर्ज मामलों की संख्या केवल 17 थी, जो 2022 में 60, 2023 में 117, 2024 में 105 और 2025 में यह संख्या 50 को पार कर चुकी है।'

मानव स्वतंत्रता सूचकांक में भारत कथित तौर पर 130वें स्थान पर है। क्या राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए सरकारों के साथ बातचीत करता है,

न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम ने बताया कि आयोग सरकारों के साथ चर्चा करता है। उन्होंने बताया कि पिछले सप्ताह राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने भुवनेश्वर में सरकारी अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक की थी।

न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम ने बताया कि आयोग के सदस्य क्षेत्रीय दौरे करते हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मानवाधिकार सूचकांकों के संबंध में अजीब बात है। आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने किसी देश का नाम लिए बिना बताया कि एक देश मानवाधिकारों के मामले में

उच्च स्थान पर हैं लेकिन वह प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के मामले में बहुत नीचे हैं।

उन्होंने बताया, 'जहां तक मानवाधिकार सूचकांक का सवाल है, अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक बहुत ही अजीब बात है।

एक खास देश है, जिसका मैं नाम नहीं ले सकता। उस देश का मानवाधिकार सूचकांक बहुत ऊंचा है लेकिन प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के सूचकांक के मामले में यह बहुत नीचे है। ये सूचकांक बहुत ही अजीब तरीके से काम करते हैं। वह एक ऐसा देश है जो निवेशकों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। इसलिए, इन सूचकांकों को बनाते समय कई वैचारिक बाधाएं आती हैं।' आयोग ने एक बयान में यह भी बताया कि तेलंगाना में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के 109 मामलों की सुनवाई के बाद विशेष शिविर का समापन हो गया। अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम और सदस्य न्यायमूर्ति विद्युत रंजन सारंगी तथा विजया भारती सयानी ने मामलों की सुनवाई की।



NHRC

NHRC, India concludes its two-day Open hearing and Camp Sitting at Hyderabad: 109 cases heard

Press Release

National Human Rights Commission

<https://nhrc.nic.in/hi/media/press-release/nhrc-india-concludes-its-two-day-open-hearing-and-camp-sitting-hyderabad-109>

Hyderabad: 29th July, 2025

NHRC, India concludes its two-day Open hearing and Camp Sitting at Hyderabad: 109 cases heard

Out of Rs. 49.65 lakh recommended by the Commission in 9 cases, Rs. 22.50 lakh paid by the Telangana Government with the assurance to pay the remaining amount of Rs. 27.15 lakh

Telangana State Chief Secretary, DGP and senior officers sensitised on issues pertaining to crime against women, children and other vulnerable groups

The Commission also interacted with the representatives of civil society, NGOs and human rights defenders to strengthen the partnership

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India today concluded its two-day 'Open hearing and Camp Sitting' at Hyderabad after hearing 109 cases of human rights violations in the state of Telangana. The NHRC Chairperson, Justice Shri V. Ramasubramanian, Members, Justice (Dr.) Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi and Smt. Vijaya Bharathi Sayani heard the cases in the presence of the victims, complainants and the authorities. Shri Bharat Lal, Secretary General, Shri R.P. Meena, Director General (Investigation), Shri Joginder Singh, Registrar (Law) and other officers of the Commission were present.

During the Open Hearing, the Commission heard 90 cases by the two Benches. These pertained to death of children in hospitals due to fire, increasing menace of stray dogs in residential areas, death in fire incident, cases of tiger attacks, trafficking of tribal women, forcible eviction of tribal families, denial of basic human amenities, crime against women including rape, crime against children, police atrocities, suicidal deaths, misappropriation of Dalit Bandhu Scheme Fund, cases of family pension, lack of primary schools, food poisoning in Gurukul schools, malnutrition cases, non-registration of FIR by police, etc.

The Commission, after considering the matters on merits, passed appropriate directions. Some of the many important reliefs given are as under:

- In one case of caste-based harassment and a social boycott in Khammam district, following the intervention of the NHRC, the police took action and ensured that the

villagers refrained from engaging in caste-based discrimination or enforcing a social boycott against the family.

- In a case involving the death of around 48 students and 886 incidents of food poisoning in Gurukul schools in Telangana, the Commission directed the Secretaries of all five Gurukul schools to submit a report within four weeks.
- In another case of wrongful arrest and lathi charge by the police, the NHRC directed the state government to submit all relevant documents, including environmental clearance and consent to establish the plant.
- In an incident involving the death of four persons in a blast at a DRDO-linked rocket propellant unit, three out of four families have been paid a total amount of Rs. 50 lakh as relief, and the Commission has ordered payment of relief to the remaining victim's family.
- In a case regarding the increasing stray dog menace, which was presented by a 5th standard student, the Commission directed the concerned authorities to come up with an SOP to curb the menace.
- In a case regarding the trafficking of tribal women, the erring Constable has been dismissed from the service, and many trafficked tribal women have been rescued.

Later, the Full Bench of the Commission took up 19 pending cases for hearing. In 9 cases out of these, the Commission recommended payment of Rs. 49.65 lakh as monetary relief to the victims. Out of this, Rs. 22.50 lakh has already been paid by the Telangana Government. It has agreed to make the remaining payment of Rs. 27.15 lakh.

The Commission closed 29 cases on merit after hearing both the parties. 02 cases were closed after receipt of the compliance report along with proof of payment.

After hearing the cases on 28th July, 2025, the Commission held a meeting with the Chief Secretary, Director General of Police and other senior officers of the Telangana Government on various aspects of human rights on 29th July, 2025. They were sensitised on the implementation of policies and programmes of the government in such a manner that no one is left out. Emphasis was laid on preventive and systemic steps to be taken so that human rights are not violated. It was underscored that human rights concerns impacted by environment, climate change, and business needed to be addressed.

Issues like crime against women, crime against children, man-animal conflict leading to deaths in many districts of Telangana, large number of children suffering from malnutrition, problems faced by the SC Corporation, lack of government primary schools, the plight of farmers including those engaged in the production of fish seeds, the rights of the LGBTQI community, etc. were discussed.

The Commission appreciated the compliance of its directions by the state functionaries. The officers presented their good practices before the Commission. They were asked to ensure timely submission of reports to the Commission so that justice is ensured to the victims of human rights. Submission of action taken reports on various Advisories of the

Commission such as Mental Health, bonded labour, Right to Food & Safety was emphasised. The State Chief Secretary assured full compliance with the Commission's recommendations.

Later, the Commission also interacted with the representatives of the civil society, NGOs and human rights defenders (HRDs). The Commission reiterated that it believes in working in tandem with SHRCs and the civil society representatives for the protection and promotion of human rights. NGO representatives and HRDs highlighted various issues like problems of the elderly, disabled persons, bedridden patients, etc. They also sought financial assistance for severely disabled persons to support caregivers. The problems of poor children not getting their identity documents were also highlighted. The Commission appreciated the work being done by them in the State and encouraged them to continue doing so without fear or favour.

The interaction concluded with the observation of NHRC Chairperson, Justice V. Ramasubramanian that the continued partnership of the NGOs and HRDs with the National Human Rights Commission will go a long way in strengthening human rights in the country. They were also informed that they can file complaints of human rights violations online through hrcnet.nic.in

Dr. Justice Shameem Akther, Chairperson of the Telangana State Human Rights Commission was present in all the meetings.

Thereafter, the Commission briefed the media on the outcome of the Open Hearing and Camp Sitting at Hyderabad, Telangana.

PIB

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<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2149969>

Posted On: 29 JUL 2025 8:40PM by PIB Delhi

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Issues like crime against women, crime against children, man-animal conflict leading to deaths in many districts of Telangana, large number of children suffering from malnutrition, problems faced by the SC Corporation, lack of government primary schools, the plight of farmers including those engaged in the production of fish seeds, the rights of the LGBTQI community, etc. were discussed.

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Dr. Justice Shameem Akther, Chairperson of the Telangana State Human Rights Commission was present in all the meetings.

Thereafter, the Commission briefed the media on the outcome of the Open Hearing and Camp Sitting at Hyderabad, Telangana.

NSK

(Release ID: 2149969)

Siyasat.com

NHRC discusses state efforts on human rights issues with Telangana govt

This meeting was conducted as a part of NHRC's two-day camp sitting in Telangana.

<https://www.siasat.com/nhrc-discusses-state-efforts-on-human-rights-issues-with-telangana-govt-3252325/>

News Desk | Posted by Saleha Fatima | Published: 29th July 2025 9:43 pm IST

Hyderabad: In a significant move to assess the human rights landscape in Telangana, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on Tuesday, July 29, held a high-level meeting with top state officials at the Dr MCR HRD Institute, Jubilee Hills, as part of its two-day camp sitting in Hyderabad.

The session focused on key issues ranging from women's safety and LGBTQIA+ rights to child welfare, forest rights, and access to education.

The meeting was chaired by NHRC Chairperson, Justice V Ramasubramanian and was also attended by Chairperson of the Telangana State Human Rights Commission, Justice Dr Shameem Akhtar.

The state delegation was led by Chief Secretary Ramakrishna Rao and comprised of senior officials from key departments, including Home, Women and Child Development, Education, Forest, Agriculture, Finance, SC Development, and Police.

Additional DGP of the Women's Safety Wing, Charu Sinha, presented a detailed account of measures undertaken to enhance women's safety and protect LGBTQIA+ rights.

She highlighted the expansion of SHE Teams, the operation of Bharosa Centres, and the setting up of Maithri Clinics, along with efforts to employ transgender persons as traffic assistants and the provision of legal aid through Telangana State Legal Services Authority clinics.

Principal Secretary, Women and Child Development, Principal Secretary, Women and Child Development, addressed concerns regarding crimes against children and malnutrition in the state.

She elaborated on schemes like Aarogya Lakshmi and Bala Amrutam, which provide nutritious meals to children and lactating mothers. She also emphasised the role of Anganwadi workers, ASHAs, and Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in ensuring government services and welfare programs effectively reach the people.

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, C Suvarna, presented the state's strategy on addressing the rise in man-animal conflict. She spoke on habitat fragmentation, encroachment issues, implementation of the Forest Rights Act, and deployment of CAMPA funds for ecological restoration.

Managing Director of SC Corporation, K Shitija, provided an overview of schemes focused on socio-economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes, including Rajiv Yuva Vikasam and other livelihood-based interventions.

Commissioner of School Education, Naveen Nicolas, detailed initiatives like free distribution of textbooks, notebooks, uniforms, mid-day meals, facial recognition-based attendance, and special enrolment drives under Badibata as a part of the State's efforts to improve access to primary education.

He also informed about plans to open new government schools in underserved areas to reduce dropouts and promote enrollment and continuity in schooling.

Director of Agriculture, B Gopi, highlighted key farmer welfare schemes, including Rythu Bharosa, Rythu Bima, and crop loan waivers.

NHRC open hearing camp in Telangana

NHRC held a two-day open hearing and camp sitting at Dr MCR Human Resource Development Institute, Hyderabad, on July 28 and July 29 to hear complaints and cases pertaining to the state of Telangana.

The hearings were conducted by two Division Benches and a Full Bench, which heard selected cases of significant public importance, mostly comprising suo motu cases cognisance taken by the commission.

Senior officials from the Government of Telangana also assisted the Commission to ensure prompt responses and coordinated action on the matters raised.

The Commission issued specific directions to concerned authorities for expeditious redressal, and in cases where violations were established, the Commission also recommended and awarded monetary compensation to victims as deemed appropriate.

National Human Rights Commission

The NHRC was constituted under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, and is vested with powers of a civil court, including summoning records, examining witnesses, recommending departmental action, and awarding monetary relief to victims.

The Hans India

NHRC calls for accountability in state governance

<https://www.thehansindia.com/news/cities/hyderabad/nhrc-calls-for-accountability-in-state-governance-992223>

The Hans India Hans News Service | 30 July 2025 7:46 AM IST

HIGHLIGHTS Hyderabad: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India concluded a two-day Camp Sitting and Full Commission Hearing in Hyderabad, addressing...

Hyderabad: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India concluded a two-day Camp Sitting and Full Commission Hearing in Hyderabad, addressing a total of 109 human rights violation cases across Telangana. The sessions marked a significant step toward institutional reform, sensitization of state functionaries, and collaborative justice delivery.

Present during the proceedings were senior government officials, including the Chief Secretary, Director General of Police, and department heads. Deliberations centered on issues impacting women, children, and marginalized communities, as well as the strengthening of enforcement mechanisms and accountability in state governance.

Of the 109 cases, 90 were heard in the open session. Key grievances included fire-related child deaths in hospitals, attacks by wild animals, stray dog threats, trafficking of tribal women, police excesses, denial of pensions, and lack of basic infrastructure. Notably, misappropriation under the Dalit Bandhu scheme and administrative lapses in Gurukul schools were highlighted as areas of systemic concern. The Commission's main directives during the two-day hearings include: Caste-Based Boycott (Khammam): Immediate end to discriminatory practices enforced after the NHRC's directive.

Gurukul School's negligence has prompted the Secretaries to order a comprehensive report within four weeks regarding 48 deaths and 886 food poisoning incidents. The commission took cognizance of Police Misconduct, and the Telangana government was mandated to provide detailed documentation on wrongful arrest and the alleged lathi charge case. About the industrial explosion at the DRDO-linked unit, it has been ordered that Rs 50 lakh in compensation be paid to the families of the victims. Regarding the issue of stray dogs, authorities have been instructed to develop a standard operating procedure (SOP).

Additionally, punitive action was taken against involvement in trafficking, leading to the dismissal of a constable found guilty of trafficking tribal women, who have since been rescued. Parallel to the hearings, NHRC Chairperson Justice V. Ramasubramanian chaired a strategic session with state leadership, emphasizing timely compliance, systemic preventive measures, and multi-sectoral coordination.

Chairperson Bharat Lal emphasized concerns regarding climate change, environmental balance, and businesses' human rights responsibilities. The issues discussed at the Full Commission Hearing include: crimes against women and children, child malnutrition and educational gaps, man-animal conflict fatalities, operational failures in the SC Corporation, grievances from farmers and fish seed producers, and the protection of LGBTQI rights.

During the Full Commission session, 19 cases were examined, and a total compensation of Rs 49.65 lakh was recommended, of which Rs 22.50 lakh has already been disbursed. Additionally, 31 cases were closed, with 29 closed on merit and 2 closed after compliance verification. The NHRC also engaged with NGOs, civil society actors, and human rights defenders to forge pathways for joint monitoring and redressal. The Secretary General of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) emphasized the importance of collaborating with the State Human Rights Commission and encouraged citizens to submit grievances digitally through hrcnet.nic.in.

During interactions with stakeholders, several concerns were raised, including: Support for elderly and disabled citizens; Assistance for bedridden patients; and Delays in documentation and access to social schemes for children. Justice Ramasubramanian praised the contributions of civil society and reaffirmed the NHRC's commitment to uphold constitutional rights through fearless and impartial intervention.

Hindudayashankar

NHRC conducts meeting to review of Human Rights issues in Telangana state

<https://hindudayashankar.com/education/nhrc-conducts-meeting-to-review-of-human-rights-issues-in-telangana-state/>

Admin July 29, 2025

HYDERBAD, JULY 29, 2025; As part of its two-day Camp Sitting in Telangana, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) today convened a high-level official meeting with senior officers of the Government of Telangana at Dr. MCR HRD Institute, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad. The objective was to review key human rights issues and assess the State's efforts in addressing systemic challenges through institutional mechanisms and welfare interventions.

The meeting was chaired by Justice V. Ramasubramanian, Chairperson, NHRC, and attended by Members Justice Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi and Vijaya Bharati Sayani. Justice Dr. Shameem Akhtar, Chairperson, Telangana State Human Rights Commission, also participated. Senior NHRC officials present included Secretary General Shri Bharat Lal, Director General (Investigation) R.P. Meena, Deputy Registrar (Law) Indrajeet, Dr. Mukesh, and SSP (Investigation) Smt. Ilakkiya Karunagaran,

Chief Secretary Ramakrishna Rao led the State delegation comprising senior officials from key departments, including Home, Women and Child Development, Education, Forest, Agriculture, Finance, SC Development, and Police. The deliberations focused on crimes against women and children, malnutrition, man-animal conflict, education gaps, SC welfare, farmers' distress, and LGBTQI+ rights.

Ravi Gupta, Special Chief Secretary (Home), coordinated interdepartmental inputs and reiterated the State's commitment to the rule of law, institutional transparency, and continuous administrative improvement in human rights enforcement.

Charu Sinha, Additional DGP (Women Safety & CID), presented a detailed account of measures undertaken to enhance women's safety and protect LGBTQI+ rights. She highlighted the expansion of SHE Teams, operationalisation of Bharosa Centres, and setting up of Maithri Clinics—dedicated health facilities for transgender persons with trained staff in each district. She also informed about efforts to employ transgender persons as traffic assistants and the provision of legal aid through Telangana State Legal Services Authority clinics.

Anita Ramachandran, Principal Secretary, Women and Child Development, addressed two major concerns: crimes against children and malnutrition. She elaborated on integrated child protection mechanisms, institutional convergence at the grassroots level, and schemes like Aarogya Lakshmi and Bala Amrutam, which provide hot cooked, nutritious meals to children and lactating mothers. She emphasized the role of Anganwadi workers, ASHAs, and Self-Help Groups in last-mile delivery and community mobilization.

Suvarna, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, presented the State's strategy on addressing the rise in man-animal conflict. She spoke on habitat fragmentation, encroachment issues, implementation of the Forest Rights Act, and deployment of CAMPA funds for ecological restoration. She underlined the need for balancing conservation priorities with tribal and rural livelihood rights.

Shitija, Managing Director, SC Corporation, provided an overview of schemes focused on socio-economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes, including Rajiv Yuva Vikasam and other livelihood-based interventions. She stressed the importance of financial inclusion, capacity-building, and enterprise development as tools for long-term upliftment.

Naveen Nicolas, Commissioner, School Education, gave a comprehensive presentation on the State's efforts to improve access to primary education. He detailed initiatives like free distribution of textbooks, notebooks, uniforms, mid-day meals, facial recognition-based attendance, and special enrolment drives under Badibata. He also informed about plans to open new government schools in underserved areas to reduce dropouts and promote enrollment and continuity in schooling.

Gopi, Director, Agriculture, highlighted key farmer welfare schemes including Rythu Bharosa, Rythu Bima, and crop loan waivers. He stressed the State's commitment to addressing agrarian distress through timely financial support, crop insurance, and market linkages to secure livelihoods.

Chairperson Justice V. Ramasubramanian, in his concluding remarks, reiterated that the Commission functions as a constitutional watchdog and a constructive ally to the executive. He remarked, "We have excellent laws and well-designed schemes. However, their success depends on consistent implementation and accountability." He appreciated the Telangana Government for its proactive cooperation during the Camp Sitting.

Chief Secretary Ramakrishna Rao, in his closing remarks, expressed gratitude to the Commission for its constructive engagement and assured continued efforts to strengthen rights-based governance and public accountability.

News Meter

NHRC hears grievances on child deaths, pensions and police action in Hyderabad open hearings

In a case of tribal women trafficking, the erring constable was dismissed, and many trafficked women were rescued

<https://newsmeter.in/nation/nhrc-hears-grievances-on-child-deaths-pensions-and-police-action-in-hyderabad-open-hearings-752561>

By Newsmeter Network | Published on : 29 July 2025 6:12 PM

NHRC hears grievances on child deaths, pensions and police action in Hyderabad open hearings

Hyderabad: As many as 90 cases of the 109 human rights violation cases across Telangana were heard by the National Human Rights Commission in its two days of open hearing in Hyderabad.

The cases heard include:

- Child deaths in hospitals due to fire incidents
- Menace of stray dogs
- Tiger attacks
- Trafficking of tribal women
- Forcible eviction of tribal families
- Denial of basic amenities
- Crime against women and crime against children
- Police atrocities
- Suicidal deaths
- Misappropriation of Dalit Bandhu funds
- Family pension issues
- Lack of primary schools
- Food poisoning in Gurukul schools
- Malnutrition
- Police refusing to register FIRs

The hearing was led by NHRC chairperson Justice V Ramasubramanian and members Dr Justice Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi and Vijaya Bharati Sayani, with the victims, complainants and other authorities present.

Key interventions and decisions:

The commission passed significant decisions to provide relief and ensure justice:

In a case of caste-based harassment and social boycott in Khammam district, police intervention, prompted by NHRC, ensured that villagers ceased discriminatory practices against the affected family.

Regarding the tragic deaths of 48 students and 886 incidents of food poisoning in Gurukul schools, the commission directed the secretaries of all five Gurukul Schools to submit detailed reports within four weeks.

For a case of wrongful arrest and police lathi-charge, the State government was directed to submit all relevant documents, including environmental clearance and consent to establish the plant.

Following a blast at a DRDO-linked rocket propellant unit that claimed four lives, Rs 50 lakhs was paid to three families, with the commission ordering payment to the remaining family.

Addressing the increasing stray dog menace, raised by a Class 5 student, the authorities were directed to develop a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

In a case of tribal women trafficking, the erring constable was dismissed, and many trafficked women were rescued.

Additionally, the full commission heard 19 cases, leading to the recommendation of Rs 49.65 lakhs in compensation across nine cases. Of this, Rs 22.50 lakhs has already been disbursed, and the government has committed to paying the remaining Rs 27.15 lakhs. The commission also closed 29 cases on merits and 92 cases after receiving compliance reports and proof of payment.

Engagement with State officials and civil society

On the final day, the commission held a crucial meeting with senior Telangana government officials, including the chief secretary and Director General of Police. Dr Justice Shameem Akther, chairperson of the Telangana State Human Rights Commission, also participated in these meetings.

NHRC Secretary General Bharat Lal emphasised the importance of inclusive policy implementation, preventive measures against human rights violations, and prompt submission of action taken reports.

Issues discussed were:

- Crime against women and children

- Human-animal conflict
- Child malnutrition
- Problems faced by SC Corporation
- Lack of primary government schools
- Farmers' plight, including fish seed producers
- Rights of LGBTQI and the community

Good practices appreciated

The commission appreciated the State functionaries' compliance and good practices, urging them to submit action taken reports on various advisories, including those on mental health, bonded labour, and right to food and safety.

Non-government organisations and human rights groups highlighted issues concerning the elderly, disabled, bedridden patients and poor children lacking identity documents, also seeking financial assistance for caregivers of severely disabled persons.

NHRC Chairperson Justice V Ramasubramanian appreciated the efforts of NGOs and human rights activists.

Online complaints can be filed on hrcnet.nic.in.

The Hawk

NHRC seeks report on deaths due to food poisoning in Telangana Gurukul schools

NHRC Addresses Human Rights Violations in Telangana, Seeks Accountability

<https://www.thehawk.in/news/india/nhrc-seeks-report-on-deaths-due-to-food-poisoning-in-telangana-gurukul-schools>

The Hawk | Jul 29, 2025, 10:09 PM

Hyderabad, July 29 (IANS) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought a report within four weeks on the death of around 48 students and 886 incidents of food poisoning in Gurukul (residential) schools in Telangana

Secretaries of five societies, running the residential schools for students from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities, have been directed to submit the report.

This was one of 109 cases of human rights violations in Telangana heard by the NHRC during its two-day 'Open hearing and Camp Sitting', which concluded here on Tuesday.

NHRC Chairperson, Justice Shri V. Ramasubramanian, Members, Justice (Dr.) Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi and Vijaya Bharathi Sayani heard the cases in the presence of the victims, complainants and the authorities.

In a case regarding the increasing stray dog menace, which was presented by a 5th standard student, the Commission directed the concerned authorities to come up with an SOP to curb the menace.

Out of Rs. 49.65 lakh recommended by the Commission in nine cases, Rs. 22.50 lakh was paid by the Telangana government, with the assurance to pay the remaining amount of Rs. 27.15 lakh.

In an incident involving the death of four persons in a blast at a DRDO-linked rocket propellant unit, three out of four families have been paid Rs. 50 lakh as relief, and the Commission has ordered payment of relief to the remaining victim's family.

In a case of wrongful arrest and lathi charge by the police, the NHRC directed the state government to submit all relevant documents, including environmental clearance and consent to establish the plant.

In a case regarding the trafficking of tribal women, the erring constable has been dismissed from the service, and many trafficked tribal women have been rescued.

The Commission on Tuesday held a meeting with the Chief Secretary, Director General of Police and other senior officers of the Telangana government on various aspects of human rights. They were sensitised on the implementation of policies and programmes of the government in such a manner that no one is left out.

Emphasis was laid on preventive and systemic steps to be taken so that human rights are not violated. It was underscored that human rights concerns impacted by the environment, climate change, and business needed to be addressed.

Issues like crime against women, crime against children, man-animal conflict leading to deaths in many districts of Telangana, large number of children suffering from malnutrition, problems faced by the SC Corporation, lack of government primary schools, the plight of farmers including those engaged in the production of fish seeds, the rights of the LGBTQI community, etc. were discussed.

Later, the Commission also interacted with the representatives of civil society, NGOs and human rights defenders (HRDs). The Commission reiterated that it believes in working in tandem with SHRCs and the civil society representatives for the protection and promotion of human rights. NGO representatives and HRDs highlighted various issues like problems of the elderly, disabled persons, bedridden patients, etc.

Justice V. Ramasubramanian observed that the continued partnership of the NGOs and HRDs with the National Human Rights Commission will go a long way in strengthening human rights in the country.

They were also informed that they can file complaints of human rights violations online through hrcnet.nic.in

Dr. Justice Shameem Akther, Chairperson of the Telangana State Human Rights Commission, was present in all the meetings.

--IANS

AP7AM

NHRC seeks report on deaths due to food poisoning in Telangana Gurukul schools

<https://www.ap7am.com/en/105663/nhrc-seeks-report-on-deaths-due-to-food-poisoning-in-telangana-gurukul-schools>

30-07-2025 Wed 06:35 | Local | IANS

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Hindu

NHRC flags food poisoning in Telangana residential schools, seeks report on 886 incidents and 48 student deaths

The issue came up for discussion during NHRC's two-day camp sitting in Hyderabad, where it took up over 100 human rights cases specific to the State

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Hyderabad/nhrc-flags-food-poisoning-in-telangana-residential-schools-seeks-report-on-886-incidents-and-48-student-deaths/article69870036.ece>

Updated - July 30, 2025 07:17 am IST - HYDERABAD

Siddharth Kumar Singh

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has directed the State government to investigate reports of over 800 children falling ill due to suspected food poisoning in Telangana's residential schools and submit a detailed report. The issue came to the fore during NHRC's two-day camp sitting in Hyderabad, where it took up over 100 human rights cases specific to the State.

Addressing the media after the conclusion of the hearings on Tuesday, NHRC chairperson Justice V. Ramasubramanian said the Commission has taken serious note of the poisoning cases and sought an explanation from senior government officials during a closed-door interaction held on Monday morning.

"It has come to our attention that around 48 student deaths involving 886 incidents of food poisoning in gurukul schools across Telangana have occurred. The officials informed us that action has already been taken, and some contractors have been suspended or blacklisted. We have asked them to submit status reports within four weeks so that the Commission can monitor the follow-up," he said.

The Commission's Hyderabad 'open sitting', held at Dr. MCR Human Resource Development Institute here, saw two benches taking up a total of 109 cases over the two-day period. The commission has closed 29 cases on merit after hearing both the parties.

He added that regardless of how the prosecution proceeds, the NHRC believes the very act of arresting and detaining a minor in an adult jail for such an extended period is deeply troubling. "As a result, we decided to award compensation of ₹2 lakh to the juvenile's family," he added.

Data shared by the NHRC indicates that Telangana currently has 780 pending human rights complaints before the Commission, out of a national total of 34,685. This includes four police custody deaths and 30 judicial custody deaths.

He also revealed a steady rise in suo motu cases taken up by the Commission based on media or social media reports. "In 2021, we took up just 17 such cases. In 2023, the number jumped to 117. This year, we have already crossed 50. We monitor newspapers

and social media posts very closely. Even a small local report can trigger an inquiry,” he said.

The Commission also met with grassroots organisations and human rights defenders, who offered first-hand accounts of discrimination and neglect.

Times of India

DGP briefs NHRC on women's safety initiatives

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/dgp-briefs-nhrc-on-womens-safety-initiatives/articleshow/122982435.cms>

Jul 30, 2025, 12.05 AM IST

Hyderabad: Telangana director general of police (DGP) Dr Jitender on Tuesday informed the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) that the state has stringent, focused mechanisms in place for the safety of women, including a dedicated Women Safety Wing headed by an additional DGP.

Chairing a regional review at the Dr MCR Human Resource Development Institute, NHRC chairperson Justice V Ramasubramanian, along with members Vijaya Bharathi Sayani, Justice Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi, chairman of Telangana State Human Rights Commission (TSHRC) Justice Shri Shamim Akhtar, heard presentations from senior police, prison and home department officials.

Speaking on the occasion, Jitender said 31 Bharosa Centres now operate as one-stop crisis facilities providing legal, medical and counselling assistance, while 331 She Teams patrol public spaces to deter harassment. Regular awareness drives in Hyderabad's high-density, cosmopolitan neighbourhoods are complementing enforcement, he added.

Additional DGP (Women Safety Wing) Charu Sinha detailed allied programmes such as Operation Muskan and Operation Smile, credited with rescuing hundreds of trafficked or child labour victims. Dedicated NRI, transgender and SAHAS cells have been constituted to address specialised complaints. Data collection on the transgender community is underway to tailor policing and social-welfare responses, Sinha said.

Special chief secretary (home) Ravi Gupta, DG (prisons) Soumya Mishra and Cyberabad police commissioner Avinash Mohanty have also attended the meeting.

Telangana Today

BRS moves NHRC over human rights violations in Telangana under Revanth government

BRS has petitioned the NHRC, alleging human rights violations by the Congress government in Telangana, including police bias, phone tapping, and political vendetta. The party cited tribal assaults, surveillance misuse, and child deaths in state-run schools as evidence

<https://telanganatoday.com/brs-moves-nhrc-over-human-rights-violations-in-telangana-under-revanth-government>

By Telangana Today | Published Date - 29 July 2025, 08:27 PM

Hyderabad: The Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS) has filed a petition with the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), accusing the Congress government of systematic human rights violations and turning Telangana into a State of fear. The party urged the NHRC to order a comprehensive and independent probe into alleged atrocities committed by the Revanth Reddy-led administration, including the crackdown on Lagacherla farmers, phone tapping, and political targeting of BRS cadre.

The BRS called for strict guidelines to be issued to the state police to ensure impartial registration and investigation of cases in accordance with the law. It also requested restrictions against political targeting, fair compensation for victims, and the enforcement of systemic reforms.

In its six-page petition, submitted by MLC Dasoju Sravan, retired IPS officer RS Praveen Kumar, former MLA Patnam Narender Reddy, BRSV State president Gellu Srinivas Yadav, and members of the BRS legal cell, the party cited instances of police bias, arbitrary arrests, political vendetta, and neglect of marginalised communities. The leaders alleged that police assaulted tribals in Lagacherla last November for opposing land acquisition for a pharma village.

The BRS also flagged the alleged misuse of surveillance tools to spy on ministers, bureaucrats, and opposition leaders, calling it a constitutional emergency. Other allegations include politicisation of law enforcement, selective FIRs, Lookout Circulars against BRS activists, and media leaks aimed at tarnishing reputations. The petition further highlighted over 100 deaths in state-run welfare residential schools, citing administrative negligence and instances of child labour.

Speaking on the occasion, Sravan said Revanth Reddy was running Telangana like a private fiefdom where the rule of law had been replaced by the rule of fear. "What is happening today is not governance, it is an organised attack on the soul of the Constitution," he said.

Janta Se Rishta

कांग्रेस शासन के खिलाफ एनएचआरसी आयोग में शिकायत

<https://jantaserishta.com/local/telangana/complaint-to-nhrc-commission-against-congress-rule-4178901>

Anurag 29 July 2025 7:40 PM

राज्य / तेलंगाना / कांग्रेस शासन के खिलाफ...

Hyderabad हैदराबाद:आरएस प्रवीण कुमार ने कहा कि सभी बीआरएस नेताओं ने आज मर्री चेन्ना रेड्डी मानवाधिकार संस्थान में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष से मुलाकात की और शिकायत दर्ज कराई कि तेलंगाना राज्य में कांग्रेस पार्टी के सत्ता में आने के बाद से मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन हुआ है। उन्होंने मानवाधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए जाँच और ज़िम्मेदार लोगों के खिलाफ़ कार्रवाई की माँग की।

उन्होंने कहा कि लागाचर्ला में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की ज़मीनें अनुचित तरीके से छीनी गईं, महिलाओं को पीटा गया और जेल भेजा गया, और उन्हें अभी तक कोई मुआवज़ा नहीं दिया गया है। उन्होंने कहा कि पिछले 20 महीनों में कांग्रेस पार्टी के शासन में गुरुकुलों में 100 छात्रों ने आत्महत्या की है और सैकड़ों जगहों पर फूड पॉइज़निंग की घटनाएँ हुई हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि तेलंगाना में सरकार से सवाल पूछने वाले पत्रकारों पर अनुचित तरीके से अवैध मामले दर्ज करके उन्हें धमकाकर जेल भेज दिया गया।

उन्होंने कहा कि रेवंत रेड्डी अपने ही कैबिनेट मंत्रियों के फ़ोन टैप कर रहे हैं, विपक्षी पार्टी के नेताओं के फ़ोन भी टैप किए जा रहे हैं, और जब विपक्षी नेता अपने साथ हुए अन्याय की शिकायत पुलिस स्टेशन में करते हैं, तब भी कोई एफ़आईआर दर्ज नहीं की जाती। उन्होंने कहा कि बीआरएस की शिकायतें दर्ज करने के बजाय, कांग्रेस नेताओं पर मानहानि के मुकदमे दर्ज किए जा रहे हैं और नल्ला बालू नाम के ट्विटर हैंडल वाले एक व्यक्ति को सिर्फ़ सोशल मीडिया पर रीट्वीट करने के लिए बेवजह गिरफ़्तार करके जेल भेज दिया गया।

बीआरएस नेताओं ने कहा कि गुप्त जाँच का ब्यौरा अवैध रूप से मीडिया को जारी किया जा रहा है और विपक्षी दल के नेताओं को बदनाम करने की साज़िश रची जा रही है। उन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि वे भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14, 15(2), 19, 21, 35(ई) के तहत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं। भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 35(3), 354, 354ए, 354बी, 108 एससी/एसटी अत्याचार निवारण अधिनियम 1989, आईटी अधिनियम की धारा 67 और भारतीय टेलीग्राफ अधिनियम का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है और उन्होंने उपरोक्त मामलों की स्वतंत्र न्यायिक जाँच की माँग की। उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने आयोग से विशेष रूप से पुलिस को पक्षपातपूर्ण तरीके से काम करने से रोकने का अनुरोध किया है।

Janta Se Rishta

मुख्यमंत्री के भाइयों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करें

<https://jantaserishta.com/local/telangana/take-action-against-the-cms-brothers-4179032>

Anurag 29 July 2025 8:37 PM

राज्य / तेलंगाना / मुख्यमंत्री के भाइयों...

Hyderabad हैदराबाद:निष्कासित कांग्रेस नेता बक्का जुडसन ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) से राज्य में दलितों और आदिवासियों की ज़मीनों की रक्षा के लिए मुख्यमंत्री रेवंत रेड्डी के भाइयों के खिलाफ तत्काल कार्रवाई करने का आग्रह किया है। उन्होंने सोमवार को एमसीआरएचआरसी में आयोजित जनसुनवाई में संगारेड्डी ज़िले के रामचंद्रपुरम मंडल के कोंडाकल और रंगारेड्डी ज़िले के शंकरपल्ली मंडल के वेलीमेला के आदिवासियों के साथ भाग लिया। मामले की सुनवाई कर रहे न्यायमूर्ति विद्युत रंजन सारंगी और विजयभारती सयानी ने मामले की पूरी जानकारी ली।

बक्का जुडसन आयोग ने वेलीमेला में कुछ रियल एस्टेट कंपनियों द्वारा लगभग 429 एकड़ आदिवासी कृषि भूमि पर जबरन कब्ज़ा करने का मुद्दा उठाया है। बक्का जुडसन ने आरोप लगाया कि मुख्यमंत्री रेवंत रेड्डी और मंत्री पोंगुलेटी इस ज़मीन को एक निजी कंपनी के साथ मिलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने आयोग को बताया कि लागाचारला क्षेत्र में पहले भी ज़मीनों पर अतिक्रमण किया गया है। उन्होंने कहा कि विरोध प्रदर्शन करने वालों के खिलाफ़ उपद्रवी चादरें खोली जा रही हैं और उपद्रवियों द्वारा उनकी पिटाई की जा रही है। उन्होंने आयोग का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया कि पीड़ितों को भारी कष्ट सहना पड़ रहा है। दलीलें सुनने के बाद, आयोग ने ज़िला कलेक्टर प्रवीण्या से स्पष्टीकरण माँगा। उन्होंने बताया कि उन्होंने मामले से संबंधित स्पष्टीकरण राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड कर दिया है। आयोग ने पीड़ितों से पूछा कि वे बताएं कि पीड़ितों की शिकायत पर सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है। पूछताछ के बाद, स्पष्टीकरण की एक प्रति जडसन को दी गई।

Janta Se Rishta

इथेनॉल फैक्ट्री को कैसे अवरुद्ध करें

<https://jantaserishta.com/local/telangana/how-to-block-the-ethanol-factory-4179008>

Anurag 29 July 2025 8:24 PM

Hyderabad हैदराबाद: 'हम ज़मीन के साथ रहते हैं.. ज़हरीली कंपनियों को हमारे हरे-भरे जीवन में प्रवेश न करने दें.. हम इथेनॉल फैक्ट्री को रोक देंगे,' धनवाड़ा के ग्रामीणों ने एनएचआरसी के सामने स्पष्ट कर दिया। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी रामसुब्रमण्यम ने सोमवार को हैदराबाद के एमसीआरएचआरडी में एक जनसुनवाई की। प्रख्यात वकील इम्माननी रामा राव ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग से इथेनॉल फैक्ट्री के पास विरोध प्रदर्शन कर रहे किसानों और ग्रामीणों पर पुलिस और निजी गुंडों द्वारा किए गए हमले की जांच की मांग की। इसके साथ ही, मामला संख्या 854/36/2/2025 के तहत स्वीकार कर लिया गया और सोमवार को जनसुनवाई के लिए रखा गया। सरकार की ओर से गृह विभाग के विशेष सचिव रविगुप्ता, कानून-व्यवस्था महानिदेशक महेश भागवत, कलेक्टर बीएम संतोष और एसपी टी श्रीनिवास राव ने सुनवाई में भाग लिया। इस अवसर पर आयोग ने पीड़ितों से जानकारी एकत्र की। पीड़िता मरियम्मा आयोग के सामने फूट-फूट कर रोने लगीं और कहा कि अधिकारियों ने उनकी जानकारी के बिना अनुमति दे दी थी। उन्होंने कहा कि आसपास के 14 गाँवों के लोगों को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं दी गई कि पेड्डा धनवाड़ा इलाके में एक खतरनाक इथेनॉल फैक्ट्री लगाई जा रही है।

अधिकारियों ने बताया कि प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, सिंचाई विभाग, उप-मुख्य कारखाना निरीक्षक, नाला परिवर्तन के लिए राजस्व विभाग, बिजली कनेक्शन के लिए टीजीएसपीडीसीएल जैसी सभी संस्थाओं ने अनुमतियाँ दी थीं। ये अनुमतियाँ कैसे दी गईं? पीड़ितों ने कहा कि उन्हें नहीं पता कि उन्होंने किससे अनुमतियाँ मांगी थीं। इस मुद्दे पर पीड़ितों की ओर से बोलते हुए, प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक बाबूराव ने पूछा कि पीड़ितों के हस्ताक्षर के बिना पर्यावरणीय अनुमतियाँ कैसे दी जा सकती हैं। आयोग ने इस पर अधिकारियों से स्पष्टीकरण माँगा। आयोग ने कहा कि अगर सभी प्रकार की अनुमतियाँ उपलब्ध थीं, तो वे क्या कर सकते थे? पीड़ितों ने यह बात आयोग के ध्यान में लाई और आरोप लगाया कि पुलिस और निजी व्यक्तियों ने उन पर अंधाधुंध हमला किया। पुलिस ने कहा कि ग्रामीणों के हमले में उनके कर्मचारी घायल हो गए। एसपी ने कहा कि पीड़ितों पर कोई शारीरिक हमला नहीं किया गया था।

Devdiscourse

NHRC's Rising Case Numbers: A Challenge and Insight into Human Rights

NHRC Chairman Justice V Ramasubramanian revealed that 34,685 cases are pending with the commission, including those related to custodial deaths. The commission has seen a rise in suo motu cases, highlighting an increasing proactive approach. Human rights indexes present contrasting views worldwide, reflecting ideological complexities in their assessments.

<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/law-order/3521535-nhrCs-rising-case-numbers-a-challenge-and-insight-into-human-rights>

Devdiscourse News Desk | Hyderabad | Updated: 29-07-2025 18:17 IST | Created: 29-07-2025 18:17 IST

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is grappling with a significant backlog, as Chairperson Justice V Ramasubramanian disclosed the existence of 34,685 pending cases across India. These include 285 pertaining to police custodial deaths and 2,532 linked to judicial custody fatalities.

During a briefing after a two-day 'Camp Sitting,' Ramasubramanian highlighted the increasing trend of suo motu cases, with 105 cases taken up in 2024 alone. This reflects the NHRC's growing proactive stance in addressing human rights violations.

The NHRC is actively engaging with government officials to tackle human rights challenges and navigate the complexities of international human rights and press freedom indexes, which often present contradictory rankings due to ideological influences. Field visits and discussions are ongoing parts of the commission's strategy.

(With inputs from agencies.)

Devdiscourse

Rising Suo Motu Cases Highlight Human Rights Agenda

NHRC Chairperson Justice V Ramasubramanian reports 34,685 pending human rights cases nationwide. Suo motu cases have increased from 17 in 2021 to over 50 in 2025. The NHRC discusses issues with government officials and highlights inconsistencies in international human rights indices. Recent sessions addressed cases in Telangana.

<https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/law-order/3522010-uttarakhand-hc-rules-on-madrassa-registration>

Devdiscourse News Desk | Hyderabad | Updated: 29-07-2025 20:08 IST | Created: 29-07-2025 20:08 IST

Justice V Ramasubramanian, Chairperson of the NHRC, revealed that the commission is currently handling 34,685 pending cases nationwide. Among them are 285 involving police custodial deaths and 2,532 related to judicial custody deaths.

The commission has seen a sharp rise in suo motu cases, with numbers escalating from just 17 in 2021 to more than 50 in 2025. In 2024, the NHRC registered 105 such cases, indicating a growing proactive stance in addressing human rights violations.

Speaking about international rankings, Justice Ramasubramanian pointed out anomalies where some countries rank high in human rights but score poorly on press freedom. These inconsistencies highlight ideological barriers in index creation. The NHRC continues to engage with government officials, addressing issues like children's deaths in hospitals and caste-based discrimination.

(With inputs from agencies.)

Times of India

780 human right violations pending in Telangana: NHRC

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/780-human-right-violations-pending-in-telangana-nhrc/articleshow/122982403.cms>

Jul 30, 2025, 04.33 AM IST

Hyderabad: As many as 780 cases of human rights violations are pending in Telangana, including four police custodial deaths and 30 judicial custodial deaths, according to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). These cases are among more than 35,000 pending across the country.

During an open hearing and camp in the city, the NHRC chairperson, Justice V Ramasubramanian, passed appropriate directions after hearing 109 cases of human rights violations in the state.

Following the intervention of the NHRC in one case of caste-based harassment and a social boycott in a village in the Khammam district, the police took action and ensured that the villagers refrained from engaging in caste-based discrimination or enforcing a social boycott against the family.

In another case, involving the deaths of around 48 students and 886 incidents of food poisoning at Gurukul schools in Telangana, the commission directed the secretaries of all five Gurukul schools to submit a report within four weeks. In another case involving the wrongful arrest and lathi charge by police, the NHRC directed the state govt to submit all relevant documents, including environmental clearance and consent to establish the plant.

Issues like crimes against women and children, man-animal conflict leading to deaths in many districts of Telangana, a large number of children suffering from malnutrition, problems faced by the SC Corporation, the lack of primary govt schools, the plight of farmers, including those engaged in fish seed production, and the rights of the LGBTQI community were discussed in the 2-day open hearing, which concluded on Tuesday.

The officers were instructed to submit reports detailing the actions taken in response to various advisories issued by the commission on issues such as mental health, bonded labour, and the Right to Food & Safety. They were asked to ensure the timely submission of these reports to the commission to ensure justice for victims of human rights violations. It was also emphasised that compliance reports on the commission's recommendations should be submitted as a priority. The chief secretary assured full compliance.

The Week

Over 34 000 cases pending NHRC

<https://www.theweek.in/wire-updates/national/2025/07/29/mes24-tl-nhrc-ld-cases.html>

PTI Updated: July 29, 2025 19:48 IST

Hyderabad, Jul 29 (PTI) NHRC Chairperson Justice V Ramasubramanian on Tuesday announced that the commission currently has 34,685 pending cases from all over the country.

Speaking to reporters here after a two-day 'Camp Sitting' of the Commission here, he said there are 285 pending cases related to police custodial death and 2,532 cases concerning judicial custody death.

As per the directive issued by the NHRC in 1993 itself, if a death occurs either in a police station or in a jail, the authorities should send a report to the Commission compulsorily within 24 hours.

In 99.99 per cent of the cases, the Commission receives the report and it immediately calls for all the related reports, he said.

Justice Ramasubramanian said the number of suo motu cases taken up by the Commission is on the rise. In 2024, the Commission has taken cognisance of about 105 cases.

"In fact, the number of cases registered suo motu are on the rise. In 2021, the number of suo motu cases registered were only 17, 60 in 2022, 117 in 2023, 105 in 2024, and it has already crossed 50 in 2025," he said.

Asked about human freedom index where India was reportedly ranked 130 and whether the NHRC engages with the governments to address relevant issues, he said the Commission holds discussions with the governments.

Last week, the NHRC held meetings with government officials in Bhubaneswar, he noted.

The Commission members undertake field visits, he said.

Justice Ramasubramanian said there is a "strange thing" with regard to human rights indexes at the international level.

Without naming a country, he said the particular country ranked high on human rights but far below in terms of press freedom.

"Insofar as human rights index is concerned, there is a very strange thing at the international level. There is one particular country, I cannot name. The human rights index is of a very high rank of that country. But, in terms of freedom of press index, it is far below. These indexes work in a very strange way. That is a country which offers protection

to investors. So, there is lot of ideological barriers when creating these indices," he said. The NHRC also said in a release that it concluded the 'Camp Sitting' after hearing 109 cases of human rights violations in Telangana.

Chairperson Justice Ramasubramanian and members Justice Bidyut Ranjan Sarangi and Vijaya Bharathi Sayani heard the cases.

During the Open Hearing, the Commission heard 90 cases pertaining to deaths of children in hospitals due to fire, stray dog menace in residential areas, death in fire mishap, cases of tiger attack, trafficking of tribal women, forcible eviction of tribal families, crime against women, crime against children, among others, the release said.

The commission, after having duly considered the matters on merit, issued appropriate directives.

In a significant case, the Commission intervened to address the caste-based discrimination against a family in a village in Khammam district.

The Commission held separate meetings with senior government and police officials of Telangana and NGOs.

(This story has not been edited by THE WEEK and is auto-generated from PTI)

NewsDrum

Over 34,000 cases pending: NHRC

<https://www.newsdrum.in/national/over-34000-cases-pending-nhrc-9603457>

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PTI SJR SJR ROH

Hindustan

एनएचआरसी के पास 34 हजार से ज्यादा मामले लंबित

हैदराबाद में एनएचआरसी के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी रामसुब्रमण्यम ने बताया कि आयोग के पास 34,685 मामले लंबित हैं, जिनमें 285 पुलिस हिरासत में मौत और 2,532 न्यायिक हिरासत में मौत के मामले शामिल हैं। स्वतः...

<https://www.livehindustan.com/ncr/new-delhi/story-nhrc-reports-34-685-pending-cases-increasing-suo-moto-registrations-201753796680613.html>

Newsrap हिन्दुस्तान , नई दिल्ली Tue, 29 July 2025 07:14 PM

हैदराबाद, एजेंसी। एनएचआरसी के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी रामसुब्रमण्यम ने मंगलवार को कहा कि आयोग के पास वर्तमान में देशभर से 34,685 मामले लंबित हैं। दो दिवसीय 'कैंप सिटिंग' में हिस्सा लेने के बाद उन्होंने कहा कि पुलिस हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 285 मामले और न्यायिक हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 2,532 मामले लंबित हैं। न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम ने कहा कि वास्तव में स्वतः संज्ञान से दर्ज मामलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। 2021 में स्वतः संज्ञान से दर्ज मामलों की संख्या केवल 17 थी, 2022 में 60, 2023 में 117, 2024 में 105 और 2025 में यह संख्या 50 को पार कर चुकी है।

LatestLY

देश की खबरें | देशभर में 34,000 से अधिक मामले लंबित: राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग

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<https://hindi.latestly.com/agency-news/more-than-34000-cases-pending-across-the-country-national-human-rights-commission-r-2713717.html>

एजेंसी न्यूज Bhasha | Jul 29, 2025 08:20 PM IST

हैदराबाद, 29 जुलाई राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी. रामसुब्रमण्यम ने मंगलवार को जानकारी दी कि आयोग के पास वर्तमान में देश भर से 34,685 मामले लंबित हैं।

उन्होंने आयोग के दो दिवसीय विशेष शिविर के बाद पत्रकारों को बताया कि पुलिस हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 285 मामले और न्यायिक हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 2,532 मामले लंबित हैं।

आयोग द्वारा 1993 में जारी निर्देशानुसार, अगर किसी व्यक्ति की थाने या जेल में मौत होती है तो अधिकारियों को 24 घंटे के भीतर आयोग को अनिवार्य रूप से एक रिपोर्ट भेजनी होगी।

उन्होंने बताया कि 99.99 प्रतिशत मामलों में आयोग को रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है और वह तुरंत सभी संबंधित रिपोर्टें तलब करता है।

न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम ने बताया कि आयोग द्वारा स्वतः संज्ञान लिए गए मामलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है और 2024 में आयोग ने लगभग 105 मामलों पर संज्ञान लिया।

उन्होंने बताया, “वास्तव में, स्वतः संज्ञान से दर्ज मामलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। 2021 में, स्वतः संज्ञान से दर्ज मामलों की संख्या केवल 17 थी, जो 2022 में 60, 2023 में 117, 2024 में 105 और 2025 में यह संख्या 50 को पार कर चुकी है।”

मानव स्वतंत्रता सूचकांक में भारत कथित तौर पर 130वें स्थान पर है।

क्या राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए सरकारों के साथ बातचीत करता है, न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम ने बताया कि आयोग सरकारों के साथ चर्चा करता है।

उन्होंने बताया कि पिछले सप्ताह राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने भुवनेश्वर में सरकारी अधिकारियों के साथ बैठकें की थीं।

न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम ने बताया कि आयोग के सदस्य क्षेत्रीय दौरे करते हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मानवाधिकार सूचकांकों के संबंध में ‘अजीब बात’ है।

आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने किसी देश का नाम लिए बिना बताया कि एक देश मानवाधिकारों के मामले में उच्च स्थान पर है लेकिन वह प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के मामले में बहुत नीचे है।

उन्होंने बताया, “जहां तक मानवाधिकार सूचकांक का सवाल है, अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक बहुत ही अजीब बात है। एक खास देश है, जिसका मैं नाम नहीं ले सकता। उस देश का मानवाधिकार सूचकांक बहुत ऊंचा है लेकिन प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के सूचकांक के मामले में यह बहुत नीचे है। ये सूचकांक बहुत ही अजीब तरीके से काम करते हैं। वह एक ऐसा देश है जो निवेशकों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। इसलिए, इन सूचकांकों को बनाते समय कई वैचारिक बाधाएं आती हैं।”

आयोग ने एक विज्ञप्ति में यह भी बताया कि तेलंगाना में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के 109 मामलों की सुनवाई के बाद विशेष शिविर का समापन हो गया। अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम और सदस्य न्यायमूर्ति विद्युत रंजन सारंगी तथा विजया भारती सयानी ने मामलों की सुनवाई की।

(यह सिंडिकेटेड न्यूज़ फीड से अनएडिटेड और ऑटो-जेनरेटेड स्टोरी है, ऐसी संभावना है कि लेटेस्टली स्टाफ द्वारा इसमें कोई बदलाव या एडिट नहीं किया गया है)

Univarta

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के पास लगभग 34000 मामले लंबित

<https://www.univarta.com/news/other-states/story/3529271.html>

राज्य » अन्य राज्य Posted at: Jul 29 2025 6:17PM

हैदराबाद, 29 जुलाई (वार्ता) राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी रामसुब्रमण्यन ने मंगलवार को बताया कि आयोग के पास वर्तमान में 34,685 से अधिक मामले लंबित हैं। न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यन ने हैदराबाद स्थित डॉ. एमसीआर मानव संसाधन विकास संस्थान में आयोग के दो दिवसीय शिविर के दौरान एक संवाददाता सम्मेलन में कहा कि आयोग देश भर में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन संबंधित मामलों पर सक्रिय रूप से स्वतः संज्ञान ले रहा है।

Janta Se Rishta

NHRC ने हैदराबाद में खुली सुनवाई की

<https://jantaserishta.com/local/telangana/nhrc-holds-open-hearing-in-hyderabad-4177973>

Triveni29 July 2025 3:22 PM

राज्य / तेलंगाना / NHRC ने हैदराबाद में...

Hyderabad हैदराबाद: शिकायतों के त्वरित निवारण और सार्वजनिक प्राधिकारियों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग National Human Rights Commission (एनएचआरसी) ने 28 और 29 जुलाई को डॉ. मर्री चेन्ना रेड्डी मानव संसाधन विकास संस्थान (एमसीआरएचआरडीआई) में दो दिवसीय खुली सुनवाई और शिविर का आयोजन किया। सोमवार को दो खंडपीठों द्वारा सुनवाई की गई। खंडपीठ-1 की अध्यक्षता एनएचआरसी के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी. रामसुब्रमण्यन ने की। खंडपीठ-2 की अध्यक्षता न्यायमूर्ति विद्युत रंजन सारंगी और न्यायमूर्ति विजया भारती सयानी ने की।

इसके अलावा, सार्वजनिक महत्व के चुनिंदा मामलों की सुनवाई के लिए एक पूर्ण पीठ का गठन किया गया, जिसमें ज्यादातर आयोग द्वारा स्वतः संज्ञान लिए गए मामले शामिल थे। इन मामलों में जाति आधारित भेदभाव, सामाजिक बहिष्कार, हिरासत और पुलिस अत्याचार तथा जीवन, सम्मान, स्वतंत्रता और आजीविका के अधिकार के उल्लंघन से संबंधित मामले शामिल थे। मंगलवार को, एनएचआरसी के सदस्य राज्य सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक करेंगे और गैर सरकारी संगठनों और नागरिक समाज के सदस्यों के साथ भी बातचीत करेंगे।

मुख्य सचिव के. रामकृष्ण राव ने अध्यक्ष और अन्य सदस्यों का स्वागत किया। आयोग की सहायता के लिए सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी उपस्थित थे, जिनमें विशेष मुख्य सचिव (गृह) रवि गुप्ता, अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक महेश भागवत, अतिरिक्त पुलिस आयुक्त विक्रम सिंह मान, विशेष आयुक्त सूचना एवं जनसंपर्क चौधरी प्रियंका, जिला कलेक्टर, पुलिस अधीक्षक और संबंधित विभागों के अधिकारी शामिल थे। उनकी भागीदारी का उद्देश्य उठाए गए मुद्दों पर त्वरित प्रतिक्रिया और समन्वित कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित करना था। आयोग ने समयबद्ध, पारदर्शी और सहानुभूतिपूर्ण तरीके से सुनवाई का निर्णय लिया और संबंधित अधिकारियों को निर्देश जारी किए। जिन मामलों में उल्लंघन पाया गया, आयोग ने पीड़ितों के लिए आर्थिक मुआवजे की भी सिफारिश की और उन्हें प्रदान किया।

PRINT

देशभर में 34,000 से अधिक मामले लंबित: राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग

<https://hindi.theprint.in/india/more-than-34000-cases-pending-across-the-country-national-human-rights-commission/848851/?amp>

भाषा | 29 July, 2025

हैदराबाद, 29 जुलाई (भाषा) राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी. रामसुब्रमण्यम ने मंगलवार को जानकारी दी कि आयोग के पास वर्तमान में देश भर से 34,685 मामले लंबित हैं।

उन्होंने आयोग के दो दिवसीय विशेष शिविर के बाद पत्रकारों को बताया कि पुलिस हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 285 मामले और न्यायिक हिरासत में मौत से संबंधित 2,532 मामले लंबित हैं।

आयोग द्वारा 1993 में जारी निर्देशानुसार, अगर किसी व्यक्ति की थाने या जेल में मौत होती है तो अधिकारियों को 24 घंटे के भीतर आयोग को अनिवार्य रूप से एक रिपोर्ट भेजनी होगी।

उन्होंने बताया कि 99.99 प्रतिशत मामलों में आयोग को रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होती है और वह तुरंत सभी संबंधित रिपोर्टें तलब करता है।

न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम ने बताया कि आयोग द्वारा स्वतः संज्ञान लिए गए मामलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है और 2024 में आयोग ने लगभग 105 मामलों पर संज्ञान लिया।

उन्होंने बताया, “वास्तव में, स्वतः संज्ञान से दर्ज मामलों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। 2021 में, स्वतः संज्ञान से दर्ज मामलों की संख्या केवल 17 थी, जो 2022 में 60, 2023 में 117, 2024 में 105 और 2025 में यह संख्या 50 को पार कर चुकी है।”

मानव स्वतंत्रता सूचकांक में भारत कथित तौर पर 130वें स्थान पर है।

क्या राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए सरकारों के साथ बातचीत करता है, न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम ने बताया कि आयोग सरकारों के साथ चर्चा करता है।

उन्होंने बताया कि पिछले सप्ताह राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने भुवनेश्वर में सरकारी अधिकारियों के साथ बैठकें की थीं।

न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम ने बताया कि आयोग के सदस्य क्षेत्रीय दौरे करते हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मानवाधिकार सूचकांकों के संबंध में ‘अजीब बात’ है।

आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने किसी देश का नाम लिए बिना बताया कि एक देश मानवाधिकारों के मामले में उच्च स्थान पर है लेकिन वह प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के मामले में बहुत नीचे है।

उन्होंने बताया, “जहां तक मानवाधिकार सूचकांक का सवाल है, अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक बहुत ही अजीब बात है। एक खास देश है, जिसका मैं नाम नहीं ले सकता। उस देश का मानवाधिकार सूचकांक बहुत ऊंचा है लेकिन प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के सूचकांक के मामले में यह बहुत नीचे है। ये सूचकांक बहुत ही अजीब तरीके

से काम करते हैं। वह एक ऐसा देश है जो निवेशकों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। इसलिए, इन सूचकांकों को बनाते समय कई वैचारिक बाधाएं आती हैं।”

आयोग ने एक विज्ञप्ति में यह भी बताया कि तेलंगाना में मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के 109 मामलों की सुनवाई के बाद विशेष शिविर का समापन हो गया। अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति रामसुब्रमण्यम और सदस्य न्यायमूर्ति विद्युत रंजन सारंगी तथा विजया भारती सयानी ने मामलों की सुनवाई की।

भाषा जितेंद्र प्रशांत

प्रशांत

यह खबर 'भाषा' न्यूज़ एजेंसी से 'ऑटो-फीड' द्वारा ली गई है. इसके कंटेंट के लिए डिप्रिंट जिम्मेदार नहीं है.

Dinamalar

NHRC holds symposium on women's safety in collaboration with University of Lucknow

<https://www.dinamalar.com/news/kalvimalar-news-en/nhrc-holds-symposium-on-women39s-safety-in-collaboration-with-university-of-lucknow/56562>

UPDATED : ஜூலை 29, 2025 12:00 AM

ADDED : ஜூலை 29, 2025 09:34 AM

நிறம் மற்றும் எழுத்துரு அளவு மாற்ற

Lucknow: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in association with the University of Lucknow's Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Chair, Department of Sociology, organised a National Symposium on 'Women's Safety at Work and Public Spaces' on July 26, 2025.

This is the second such symposium, following the first held in September 2024, amid increasing reports of gender-based violence across professional and public spaces.

In his virtual keynote address, NHRC Chairperson Justice V. Ramasubramanian highlighted the stark contrast between India's cultural reverence for goddesses and the rising incidents of crimes against women, with an average of 51 FIRs registered per hour. He stressed the need for stronger awareness and enforcement despite legal safeguards such as the Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013.

Joint Secretary of NHRC, Smt. Saidingpuui Chhakchhuak, pointed to persistent gaps in enforcement and called for more sensitive and responsive systems, especially in education and policymaking.

Prof. S.K. Chowdhury of the University of Lucknow underscored the importance of structural changes alongside awareness to ensure confidence in reporting crimes. Prof. S.M. Patnaik of the University of Delhi called for early gender sensitisation and support systems, noting that patriarchy and anonymity often fuel public harassment.

Other speakers, including Dr. P.K. Gupta and Dr. S.N. Sabat, emphasised the role of households, technology and infrastructure in promoting safety. Prof. Nilika Mehrotra of JNU advocated for context-sensitive solutions in law enforcement and urban planning.

Key recommendations included inclusive policymaking, family-level sensitisation, representation of women in decision-making bodies, and targeted awareness in the informal sector.

The NHRC reaffirmed its commitment to collaborative action for ensuring safer, more inclusive environments for women across India.

Avikal Uttrakhand

एफआरआई में होगा भारतीय वन सेवा परीक्षार्थियों का दीक्षांत समारोह

<https://avikaluttarakhand.com/uttarakhand/convocation-of-indian-forest-service-probationers-to-be-held-at-fri/>

29/07/2025 | अविकल उत्तराखंड

मानवाधिकार आयोग अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी. रामसुब्रमण्यन होंगे मुख्य अतिथि

अविकल उत्तराखंड

देहरादून । इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वन अकादमी, देहरादून का वार्षिक दीक्षांत समारोह 30 जुलाई को वन अनुसंधान संस्थान (एफआरआई) के ऐतिहासिक दीक्षांत हॉल में आयोजित होगा। इस अवसर पर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी. रामसुब्रमण्यन मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में उपस्थित रहेंगे और प्रशिक्षु अधिकारियों, संकाय सदस्यों एवं अतिथियों को संबोधित करेंगे।

इस बार 111 परीक्षार्थी अधिकारी दीक्षांत समारोह में उत्तीर्ण होंगे, जिनमें से 109 भारतीय वन सेवा (आईएफएस) के हैं, जिनमें 22 महिला अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं। शेष 2 अधिकारी भूटान वन सेवा से हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश को सर्वाधिक 17 अधिकारी, जबकि उत्तराखंड को 3 अधिकारी प्राप्त होंगे।

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वन अकादमी का यह समारोह भारतीय वन सेवा के प्रशिक्षु अधिकारियों के सफल प्रशिक्षण का प्रतीक है। यह अकादमी देश के वनों और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के सतत संरक्षण के लिए भावी नेतृत्व तैयार करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है, जिसमें जैव विविधता संरक्षण, पारिस्थितिकीय संतुलन और सतत विकास पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है।

News Hight

Big breaking :-भारतीय वन सेवा के परीक्षार्थियों का दीक्षांत समारोह एफआरआई, देहरादून में होगा आयोजित

<https://newsheight.com/big-breaking-indian-forest-service-probationary-convocation-to-be-held-in-fri-dehradun/>

By ews Height | Posted on 29 Jul 2025

भारतीय वन सेवा के परीक्षार्थियों का दीक्षांत समारोह एफआरआई, देहरादून में होगा आयोजित

– राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष माननीय न्यायमूर्ति वी. रामसुब्रमण्यन 30 जुलाई (कल) को मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में होंगे शामिल

– उत्तीर्ण होने वाले 111 परीक्षार्थियों में से 109 भारतीय वन सेवा से हैं, जिनमें 22 महिला अधिकारी शामिल हैं और 2 भूटान वन सेवा से हैं

– मध्य प्रदेश को सबसे अधिक 17 भारतीय वन सेवा और उत्तराखंड को 3 भारतीय वन सेवा के अधिकारी मिलेंगे

देहरादून : इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वन अकादमी , देहरादून का दीक्षांत समारोह 30 जुलाई, 2025 को वन अनुसंधान संस्थान एफआरआई, देहरादून के ऐतिहासिक दीक्षांत हॉल में आयोजित किया जाएगा।

इस अवसर पर राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष, माननीय न्यायमूर्ति वी. रामसुब्रमण्यम मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में समारोह में शामिल होंगे और देशभर से आए अधिकारी प्रशिक्षुओं, संकाय सदस्यों, गणमान्य व्यक्तियों एवं अतिथियों को संबोधित करेंगे।

दीक्षांत समारोह में उत्तीर्ण होने वाले 111 परीक्षार्थियों में से 109 भारतीय वन सेवा से हैं, जिनमें 22 महिला अधिकारी शामिल हैं और 2 भूटान वन सेवा से हैं। इसके अलावा मध्य प्रदेश को सबसे अधिक भारतीय वन सेवा के अधिकारी मिलेंगे। उत्तराखंड को इस दौरान 3 भारतीय वन सेवा के अधिकारी मिलेंगे।

इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय वन अकादमी का दीक्षांत समारोह एक प्रतिष्ठित वार्षिक आयोजन है, जो भारतीय वन सेवा (आईएफएस) परीक्षार्थियों के प्रशिक्षण की सफलपूर्णता का उत्सव होता है। यह अकादमी भारत के वनों और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के भावी संरक्षकों को प्रशिक्षित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है, जिसमें सतत विकास, संरक्षण और पारिस्थितिकीय अखंडता पर विशेष बल दिया जाता है।

The Communemag

UGC Crackdown After NHRC Notice: Loyola College Chennai Under Fire Over Illegal Foreign Diploma With Don Bosco Paris

<https://thecommunemag.com/ugc-crackdown-after-nhrc-notice-loyola-college-chennai-under-fire-over-illegal-foreign-diploma-with-don-bosco-paris/>

By The Commune - July 29, 2025

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued a stern warning to students, higher education institutions, and EdTech companies against forming or promoting academic collaborations with unapproved foreign entities. The Commission cautioned that degrees and diplomas awarded through such unauthorized arrangements will not be recognized and may result in strict punitive action.

This strong advisory follows growing concerns and complaints regarding Loyola College, Chennai's contentious partnership with Don Bosco International Media Academy (DBIMA), Paris. Legal Rights Protection Forum (LRPF), a legal advocacy group, lodged formal complaints with the UGC, Ministry of Education, and the University of Madras, alleging that Loyola was conducting an unauthorized diploma program in filmmaking in association with DBIMA. The program, according to the complaint, violates key higher education regulations and could jeopardize the visa and academic standing of Indian students abroad.

On 22 July 2025, the UGC reiterated its position through an official statement referencing its earlier notification dated 12 December 2023. The statement reminded stakeholders about the regulatory framework governing academic collaborations, specifically the UGC's 2022 and 2023 regulations concerning joint and dual degrees, twinning arrangements, and foreign campus operations.

"It has been observed that many HEIs/colleges have entered into collaborative agreements/arrangements with foreign-based educational institutions/providers not recognized by the Commission and have been facilitating the issuance of degrees to the students enrolled in those institutions/college from such foreign-based educational institutions/educational providers. Similarly, some EdTech companies are also giving advertisements in newspapers/social media/television etc. offering degree and diploma programmes in Online modes in association with some foreign universities/institutions. Therefore, it is reiterated that any such kind of collaboration/ arrangement is not recognized by the University Grants Commission and accordingly, the degrees issued subsequent to such collaboration/ arrangement are also not recognized by the Commission. Action will be taken against all the defaulting HEIs and EdTech companies under applicable laws/rules/regulations. Students/general public are once again advised to exercise due caution and are made aware that such courses/programmes/degrees do not have UGC recognition and that they would be doing at their own risk and consequences." the UGC said.

Allegations of Fraud and Misconduct Rock Loyola College and Don Bosco Academy

In a blistering email addressed to the CEO of Don Bosco International Media Academy (DBIMA), Paris, Joseph Kennedy a distinguished alumnus of both Loyola College, Chennai, and Don Bosco institutions has leveled serious accusations of academic malpractice, ethical misconduct, and deliberate concealment surrounding an unauthorized “Diploma in Filmmaking (AI), France.”

Kennedy, widely recognized for his 2022 campaign that led the University Grants Commission (UGC) to reject Loyola College’s bid for university status, has once again publicly challenged his former institution. His latest allegation targets a joint diploma program between Loyola and DBIMA Paris, which he claims violates educational norms and misleads students under the guise of a “dual certification” allowing project completion in France.

Despite the program being heavily promoted, including by DBIMA’s CEO Fr. John Paul Swaminathan, an RTI response from the University of Madras Loyola’s affiliating university confirms that the filmmaking diploma has not received formal approval, rendering it illegitimate under Indian regulations.

“Loyola College has a history of entering into unauthorized international collaborations without proper regulatory clearance,” Kennedy stated, citing his detailed 41-page submission to the UGC, titled “Loyola College, Chennai is at a Dangerous Inflection Point.”

The controversy takes a darker turn with the involvement of actor John Vijay, featured in promotional materials for the program alongside Fr. Swaminathan. Vijay has faced multiple accusations of sexual harassment, including during the 2018 and 2024 waves of India’s #MeToo movement. Despite these public allegations widely reported in outlets like Hindustan Times and India Today the institution continued to associate with him, a move Kennedy calls “deeply unethical and morally indefensible.”

“When a faith-based college promotes someone with a record of sexual misconduct, it sends a dangerous signal,” Kennedy emphasized.

In his email, Kennedy clarified that he is not inviting dialogue but publicly distancing himself from what he described as a “morally bankrupt” operation.

“If DBIMA continues its collaboration with Loyola, it does so fully aware that it is endorsing an academically unapproved and ethically compromised program.”

This development emerges amid increasing scrutiny of Catholic educational institutions in India, especially those run by Jesuit orders, many of which face criticism for administrative opacity, abuse cover-ups, and commercializing education under the guise of religious values.

Silence from DBIMA and Loyola, Escalating Regulatory Heat

As of now, neither DBIMA Paris nor Loyola College has issued any public statement addressing the allegations. However, sources within the University of Madras suggest further regulatory measures may be initiated if the program continues despite lacking approval.

Meanwhile, the University of Madras with over 130 affiliated colleges has come under fire for sidestepping its responsibilities. Instead of providing clear answers to an RTI filed by Kennedy, now an activist with Ending Clergy Abuse (ECA) India, the university redirected the request to Loyola itself raising concerns about its oversight mechanisms.

Kennedy's RTI sought clarification on the academic legitimacy of the filmmaking diploma, the nature of correspondence between Loyola and the university, and possible violations of affiliation norms. Yet, the university effectively washed its hands of the matter.

"Asking Loyola to investigate itself is a complete abdication of responsibility," Kennedy said. "It's an institutional failure that threatens both student welfare and public trust in higher education."

A Glamorous Facade, Misleading Promotions

Despite lacking regulatory clearance, Loyola conducted a graduation ceremony for students of the disputed diploma course. The event featured prominent figures from the Tamil film industry, including cinematographer P.C. Sreeram, actor Arya, veteran actor Nassar, and editor Lenin lending undue credibility to a program that may not meet legal or academic standards.

Kennedy expressed outrage over this deceptive promotion, "This goes beyond administrative negligence it's willful deception. Students are spending lakhs for a qualification that may have no standing."

He further criticized DBIMA's apparent lack of due diligence before partnering with Loyola, asserting that the Salesian institution must not repeat the mistakes made during the DBPPA Egmore abuse scandal a case Kennedy claims was buried under a culture of silence and image management.

"If DBIMA finds this alliance has been built on false pretenses, it must immediately revoke certifications and publicly admit its role in misleading students."

Human Rights Implications and Public Accountability

Adding weight to the controversy, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has acknowledged a complaint from the Legal Rights Protection Forum (LRPF), citing potential violations of students' rights. The complaint points out that unsuspecting students paid substantial fees for a program lacking both recognition and legal legitimacy potentially compromising their futures, especially if they sought international opportunities.

In parallel, Loyola's evasive handling of RTI inquiries has amplified public criticism. The college failed to respond within the 30-day timeframe mandated by the RTI Act and, when it eventually replied, declined to share meaningful information dismissing the request as not being in the "public interest."

Kennedy was incredulous, "Loyola acts like it's above scrutiny. They held high-profile MoU events, issued press releases, but now claim there's no public interest in disclosing program details? That's absurd."

A Second Batch Amid the Scandal

Despite legal scrutiny and media coverage, Loyola appears to be pushing forward with a second batch of the same filmmaking diploma, further alarming watchdogs and regulatory authorities. Kennedy warns that this brazen move points to institutional impunity enabled by systemic regulatory failure.

"This isn't just about Jesuit overreach anymore it's about a crumbling framework of academic governance. Officials at the University of Madras appear to be complicit by remaining passive."

The unfolding scandal has exposed serious cracks in India's higher education oversight particularly the ease with which private and autonomous colleges can bypass approval processes while using foreign branding to attract students. There are growing calls for the UGC and the University of Madras to take immediate and decisive action against Loyola College, restore regulatory credibility, and ensure that similar breaches do not recur.

The Wire

Over 100 Eminent Citizens Urge MPs to Take up J&K Statehood in Parliament

<https://thewire.in/rights/over-100-eminent-citizens-urge-mps-to-take-up-jk-statehood-in-parliament>

The Wire Staff | 12 hours ago 5 min read

'This is crucial, as all the States of our Republic can become vulnerable to the rise of centralising and authoritarian trends in our polity.'

New Delhi: Three organisations and 124 eminent citizens have written to members of the parliament, requesting that they seek the immediate and full restoration of statehood to Jammu and Kashmir in this ongoing monsoon session of parliament.

"We are heartened to note that the session has had a full discussion on the Pahalgam terrorist attack and its aftermath, including Operation Sindoor. Several critical and appropriate questions have been raised in the public domain in this matter on a wide range of issues. They relate to national security, to strategic affairs, to policing and administration, and the failure to find a political resolution to the problems of Jammu and Kashmir. We hope many of these problems will be addressed during the session, with a view to evolve a bipartisan political consensus on Pahalgam and the threat posed by terrorism, as well as the future of democracy in a deeply troubled region, where a large number of people continue to feel alienated and poorly treated," the letter says.

A day ago, opposition members of the parliament did indeed ask why, 100 days after the Pahalgam attack, the attackers have not been captured and demanded that union home minister Amit Shah take responsibility.

The authors of the July 27 letter noted that they have a key question in this context.

"In this context, we urge that a very critical question, the loss of Statehood and the diminution of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories, is not lost sight of during the discussions. A powerful plea by you and your party colleagues for restoring statehood with the utmost urgency is required," the letter said.

The signatories of the letter are former bureaucrats, former army men and women, activists, academics, lawyers and journalists.

The letter sought to remind MPs that the restoration of statehood for Jammu and Kashmir is something to which the Union Government is already committed.

They noted that it is important not just for peace-building in Jammu and Kashmir, but for restoring faith in the federal architecture of our Constitution.

"This is crucial, as all the States of our Republic can become vulnerable to the rise of centralising and authoritarian trends in our polity. To prevent such an eventuality, we

propose that a clause be inserted into Articles 1 and/or 3 of the Indian Constitution, laying down that no existing state can be turned into a Union Territory,” they wrote in the letter.

The hundred-strong signatory list wrote that the MPs’ support for the statehood demand will “demonstrate parliamentarians’ solidarity” with Jammu and Kashmir’s political leadership and legislators.

“The issue of unconstitutional removal of statehood has been pending for six years. It must not be allowed to become a precedent for disrupting the basic structure of federal India,” they added.

The full list of the signatories is below.

1. Ammu Abraham, Forum Against Oppression of Women, Mumbai
2. Tanvir Aeijaz, Associate Professor, Ramjas College, University of Delhi
3. Hilal Ahmed, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi
4. Mani Shankar Aiyar, Former Union Minister and MP, Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, Delhi
5. Apoorvanand, Professor, Delhi University, Delhi
6. C. Balakrishnan (retd), Secretary Coal, GOI, Delhi
7. Rana Banerji (retd), Special Secretary Cabinet Secretariat, GOI, Delhi
8. Sanjaya Baru Former Media Advisor to the PM, Delhi
9. Prajit K. Basu, Former Professor, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad
10. Amit Bhaduri, Economist, Dharwad
11. Madhu Bhaduri, IFS (retd), Writer, Dharwad
12. Anando Bhakto, Journalist, Delhi
13. Niloufer Bhagwat, Vice President of the Indian Association of Lawyers, Mumbai
14. Anjali Bhardwaj, Satark Nagrik Sangathan
15. Anuradha Bhasin, Editor Kashmir Times, Jammu
16. Raja Muzaffar Bhat, Founder and Chairman, Jammu and Kashmir Right to Information Movement, Srinagar
17. Pankaj Butalia, Filmmaker, Delhi
18. Maneshwar S Chahal, Member Constitutional Conduct Group
19. Feroze Chandra, Journalist, Mumbai
20. Gurjit Singh Cheema, Retired Financial Commissioner/ Addl Chief Secretary, Punjab
21. Zafar Choudhary, Editor, The Dispatch, Jammu
22. F.T.R. Colaso IPS (retd), DGP Karnataka and Jammu and Kashmir
23. Lt Gen Kamal Dawar (retd), Indian Army, Kasauli
24. Capt Praween Dawar, former Member Minorities Commission, New Delhi
25. Satish Deshpande, Former Professor, Delhi University, Bengaluru
26. Malini Devanandan, Physician, Kodaikanal
27. Nikhil Dey, Mazdoor Kisan Sakthi Sangathan (MKSS), Rajasthan
28. Arundhati Dhuru, National Alliance of People’s Movements, Lucknow

29. A.S. Dulat, Former Secretary, R&AW, Delhi
30. K.P. Fabian, IFS (retd), Delhi
31. Enakshi Ganguly, Former Director, Haq Centre for Child Rights, Goa
32. Rajni George, Editor Sky Islands, Kodaikanal
33. Jayati Ghosh, Economist and Professor, Delhi
34. Suresh K Goel, Former DG Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Delhi
35. Colin Gonsalves, Lawyer, Delhi
36. Kamini Gopal, Resident, Kodaikanal
37. H.S. Gujral, Former Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab
38. Ajay Gudavarthy, Associate Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi
39. Ramachandra Guha, Writer and Historian, Bengaluru
40. Meena Gupta, Retired Civil Servant, Hyderabad
41. Ravi Vira Gupta, Former Deputy Governor, RBI, Delhi
42. Wajahat Habibullah Former Chief Information Commissioner, Delhi
43. Zoya Hasan, Professor Emerita, Centre for Political Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi
44. Shabnam Hashmi, Social Activist, Delhi
45. Madan Lal Hind, Samajwadi Jan Parishad
46. Nalini Tyabji, Artist, Delhi
47. Prem Shankar Jha, Former Editor Hindustan Times and Media Advisor to PM VP Singh, Delhi
48. Najeed Jung, Former Lieutenant-Governor of Delhi, Delhi
49. Air Vice-Marshal Kapil Kak (retd), Indian Air Force, Noida
50. S Kalidas, Writer, Journalist, Goa
51. Sajjad Kargili, Member Kargil Democratic Alliance, Kargil
52. I D Khajuria, Member, National Committee, Internationalist Democratic Platform (IDP), Kathua
53. Vinod Khanna, IFS (retd)
54. Suhas Kolhekar, Climate, Health Rights and Social Justice Activist, National Alliance of People's Movements (NAPM)
55. Gita Kripalani, Chief Commissioner of Income Tax (retd), Gurugram
56. Radha Kumar, Former Member, Group of Interlocutors & Co-Chair, Forum for Human Rights in Jammu and Kashmir, Kodaikanal
57. Subodh Lal, Former DDG (International Relations), Department of Posts, GOI, Noida
58. Smriti Lamech, Communications Professional, Kodaikanal
59. Ashok Ogra, Media Educator, Delhi
60. Dinesh Malhotra, Member Constitutional Conduct Group
61. Rita Manchanda, Author, Conflict & Peace Studies Policy Advocate, Delhi
62. Saeed Malik, Journalist, Srinagar
63. Ajay K. Mehra, Political Scientist, Noida
64. Aditi Mehta, Former Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan, Udaipur

65. Major-General Ashok Mehta (retd), Indian Army, Noida
66. Nivedita Menon, Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi
67. Malay Mishra, Former Ambassador of India to Hungary, Delhi
68. Bashir Mir, Social Activist, Baramulla
69. Avinash Mohananey, Former Director General of Police Sikkim, Chandigarh
70. Manoranjan Mohanty, Former Professor, Delhi University, Delhi
71. Sudhansu Mohanty, Former Financial Advisor, Minister of Defence, Govt of India, Bengaluru
72. Deb Mukharji, Former Ambassador to Nepal, Delhi
73. Shiv Shankar Mukherjee, Former High Commissioner of India to the United Kingdom, IFS (retd), Delhi
74. Vanita Mukherjee, Independent Researcher, Delhi
75. Sudipto Mundle, Economist, Delhi
76. Nagalsamy IAAS (retd), Former Principal Accountant General of TN, Chennai
77. Janaki Nair, Former Professor, Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Bengaluru
78. B.M. Nanta, Member Constitutional Conduct Group
79. Niya Tapo, Intersectional Climate Activist, Arunachal Pradesh
80. Pinto Norbu, Businessman and Former MP, Leh
81. Amitabha Pande, Former Secretary, Inter-State Council, Government of India, Noida
82. Sandeep Pandey, General Secretary, Socialist Party (India), Lucknow
83. Anand Patwardhan, Filmmaker, Mumbai
84. Maxwell Pereira, IPS (retd), Author
85. Pamela Philipose, Journalist, Delhi
86. Gopal Pillai, Former Union Home Secretary and Co-Chair, Forum for Human Rights in Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi
87. R. Poornalingam, Secretary to Government of India (retd), Chennai
88. Justice Anjana Prakash, former judge of the Patna High Court, Delhi
89. Jyoti Punwani, Freelance Journalist, Mumbai
90. Ram Punyani, Writer, Activist, Mumbai
91. Ellora Puri, Honorary Director, Institute for Jammu and Kashmir Affairs, Jammu
92. Badri Raina, Columnist and Author, Delhi
93. M.K. Raina, Actor-Director, Delhi
94. Swarna Rajagopalan, Independent Researcher and Writer, Chennai
95. Aruna Rajkumar, Resident, Kodaikanal
96. Sajad Rasool, Journalist, Srinagar
97. Gauhar Raza, retired Scientist, Poet, Delhi
98. A. Madhukumar Reddy, Member Constitutional Conduct Group
99. Latha Reddy, Former Deputy National Security Adviser of India, Bengaluru
100. Julio Ribeiro, I.P.S. (retd), Mumbai
101. Aruna Roy, Mazdur Kisan Sakthi Sangathan (MKSS), Rajasthan
102. Vaishna Roy, Editor Frontline, Chennai

103. Anand Sahay, Journalist, Bengaluru
104. Shivani Sanghvi, Lawyer, Mumbai
105. Deepak Sanan, Former civil servant, Shimla
106. Meera Sanghamitra, All India Feminist Alliance (ALIFA) & National Alliance of People's Movements (NAPM), Hyderabad
107. Tanika Sarkar, Former Professor, Centre for Historical Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi
108. E.A.S. Sarma, Former Secretary, Government of India, Visakhapatnam
109. A. Selvaraj, IRS (retd), Former Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Chennai
110. P.C. Sen, Former Secretary General, **National Human Rights Commission of India**, Delhi
111. Farooq Renzu Shah, Chairman Kashmir Society and Former Commissioner Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar
112. OP Shah, Centre for Peace and Progress, Kolkata
113. Shankar, Mazdoor Kisan Sakthi Sangathan (MKSS), Rajasthan
114. Ashok Sharma (IFoS), Kirti Chakra, retired PCCF Gujarat, Gandhinagar
115. Ashok Sharma, IFS (retd), Noida
116. Gayatri Singh, Lawyer, Mumbai
117. Padamvir Singh, IAS (retd)
118. Shantha Sinha, Former Chairperson, National Commission for Child Rights, Hyderabad
119. Arun Subramaniam, Journalist, Bengaluru
120. Nandini Sundar, Sociologist, Delhi
121. P.S.S. Thomas, IAS (retd), Former Secretary General, **National Human Rights Commission of India**
122. Sanjay K. Tikoo, President, Kashmiri Pandit Sangharsh Samiti, Srinagar
123. Major-General S.G. Vombatkere, VSM (retd), Mysuru
124. Suneel Watal, IT Professional, Delhi

Organisational Endorsement:

Mazdur Kisan Sakthi Sangathan (MKSS), Rajasthan
Satark Nagrik Sangathan (SNS), Delhi
The Forum for Human Rights in Jammu and Kashmir, Delhi

Daily Excelsior

Rehabilitation, Resettlement Bill 2022 pleads for declaring KPs as victims of genocide

<https://www.dailyexcelsior.com/rehabilitation-resettlement-bill-2022-pleads-for-declaring-kps-as-victims-of-genocide/>

By Daily Excelsior - July 29, 2025

Favours consolidated rehab in Kashmir

Avtar Bhat

JAMMU, July 28: The Kashmiri Pandits (Recourse, Restitution, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill 2022) of Congress MP, Vivek Tankha which got President , Droupadi Murmu's nod for introduction in Rajya Sabha recently has strongly pleaded for declaration of Kashmiri Pandits as victims of genocide and change of their official nomenclature to 'Internally Displaced Persons' with immediate effect.

The Bill proposes for identification of a separate consolidated land for rehabilitation and resettlement of Kashmiri displaced people within Valley. The Bill lays down that process in this regard should be started within three months of formation of the Act and land shall be allotted to each family of domiciled Kashmiri Pandits either living in camps or willing to settle in such a manner.

In this regard, a lump sum amount may be decided by the Government in consultation with Advisory Committee (the provision of which has been kept in the Bill) be given to each person willing to resettle in Kashmir. The Bill also urged for Constitution of an Inquiry Commission to investigate atrocities against Kashmiri Pandits. The Government shall set up an enquiry Commission, within one month from the date of enactment of this Act to investigate into genocide and mass exodus of Kashmiri Pandits from their homeland. The Inquiry Commission shall have prosecutorial power and the powers to appoint Judicial Tribunal. This Judicial Tribunal appointed under sub-section (2) shall have the authority to establish the casual factors responsible for the genocide of Kashmiri Pandits and bring the perpetrators to justice. The Inquiry Commission shall consist of a retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Chairperson, two retired Judges of High Court of Jammu and Kashmir as members; four serving senior security officials from the Union Territory police, intelligence, paramilitary and military forces engaged in anti-terror activities, as may be nominated by the Government in consultation with the Advisory Committee, for construction of houses and other expenditures for re-settlement, a cash relief of Rs 5,000 per person, subject to a ceiling of twenty thousand rupees per family be given every month to all Kashmiri Pandits, in such manner as may be prescribed which shall be subject to revision every three years. Bill has also kept a provision of constitution of Advisory Council for KPs. It proposes provision of release of a White Paper on the issue of Kashmiri Pandits documenting all events in the Kashmir valley pertaining to the

atrocities and their plight starting from the year 1988 till the enactment of this Act. The White Paper should be prepared by a High Level Committee comprising of retired Chief Justice of India as the Chairman with two retired Judges of the Supreme Court of India—Members, two sitting members of Parliament as nominated by the Advisory Committee—, two former Members of Parliament as nominated by the Advisory Committee—, four sitting or former members of Legislature/Council of Jammu and Kashmir as nominated by the Advisory Committee and four other individuals as may be nominated by the Advisory Committee as members.

As per the provisions of the Bill, the High Level Committee as referred to under clause (iii) of this Sub-Section shall rely on depositions given by witnesses and lay special focus on the Reports and judgments of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of India, National Human Rights Commission, reports of any Parliamentary Standing Committees and Sub-Committees set up for the purpose of examining the issue of Kashmiri Pandits. Moreover, the Government, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, shall take all measures as recommended by the Delimitation Commission, to ensure enhanced political representation of Kashmiri Pandits across Panchayats, Union Territory Legislative Assembly and Parliament.

The Bill also proposes that for ensuring political franchise and to further the right of political participation, a mechanism be created for enrolment of all migrant Kashmiri Pandits as voters and provide reserved seats in proportion to their numerical strength in local and Union Territory legislative bodies and provide all registered or domiciled Kashmiri Pandits, their right to vote for the candidate of their choice through a system of postal ballot.

Besides the Government, in consultation with the Advisory Committee, shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish an environment of economic justice, prosperity and security, for Kashmiri Pandits and other religious minorities to explore opportunities of growth and stability upon their return. It also stresses on appropriate corpus fund for the purpose of grants to be given to five thousand small or cottage industries owned by Kashmiri Pandits shall be created within one month from the date of enactment of this Act.

Bill also strongly favours promotion of women Self-Help Groups in every village and a grant amount, as decided by the Government in consultation with the Advisory Committee, shall be disbursed to each Self-Help Group. To enhance employment opportunities for migrant youth who are either already living in Jammu and Kashmir or willing to return and resettle, the Government shall—create, within three months from the date of enactment of this Act, ten thousand direct employment opportunities to be accommodated within the Union Territory and to be filled up by only migrant or domiciled Kashmiri Pandits.

The Bill also suggests that Government in consultation with the Advisory Committee, decide upon a quota of reservation and eligibility criteria for migrant or domiciled Kashmiri

Pandits, in Union Territory and Central Government jobs which shall not be less than ten percent.

The Bill keeps a provision of 21 representatives from the Kashmiri Pandit community in the Advisory Committee with at least three members drawn from the Global Kashmiri Pandit diaspora, out of which, at least one Member shall be a woman; two representatives of non-Kashmiri Pandit minorities of the Kashmir valley, provided that out of the total membership of the Advisory Committee, at least 25 per cent but not more than 50 per cent of members shall be women.

The Bill has also kept a provision for issuance of domicile certificates and suggested that the Government shall issue certificates of domicile to any such person who— is registered as migrant by the Relief Commissioner (Migrants). In order to create social, political and economic conditions that are conducive to an environment of safety and honour to all domiciled Kashmiri Pandits either living in the camps or willing to return back and resettle, the Government shall take appropriate measures that may include— grant of minority status to Kashmiri Pandits in terms of clause (c) of Section 2 of the National Commission for Minorities, Act, 1992, within two months from the date of enactment of this Act. It suggested a Board to be known as the Kashmiri Hindu Shrines Board on the lines of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Board and Shri Amarnathji Shrine Board shall be set up in accordance with provision of the Religious Endowments Act, 1863. For safety and security of migrants the Government shall issue necessary orders to declare the Kashmiri Pandit community and other religious minorities as an 'at risk population' and make necessary security arrangements for them.

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Why dangerous stray dogs in your city are never removed? Behind India's stray dog menace there is a cause, and a convenient excuse: ABC Rules

Despite rising dog bite cases and public outcry, the ABC Rules continue to restrict removal of aggressive strays, clash with state laws, and prioritise animal rights over citizens' constitutional right to safety and life.

<https://www.opindia.com/2025/07/why-stray-dogs-are-never-removed-the-abc-rules/>

29 July, 2025

Anurag

India is witnessing a troubling surge in stray dog attacks. It has raised urgent questions about public safety. According to official data shared by the Government of India, dog bite incidents have skyrocketed across the country. In multiple replies to questions raised by MPs in the Lok Sabha, the Government of India has noted that there were 37,17,336 (over 37 lakh) dog bite cases in the country in 2024 alone. The numbers have spiked from over 30 lakh cases in 2023 and over 21 lakh cases in 2022. According to available data, in 2024 alone, over 5.2 lakh dog bite cases involved children under 15.

The carnage is not merely statistical. The increasing number of deaths and serious injuries reported daily overpowers the notion that, because the number of dog-mediated rabies cases is declining, the Animal Birth Control (ABC) Rules are working. In one of the recent cases, a 6-year-old girl died in Delhi after contracting rabies 20 days following a dog attack. In another case, a 3-year-old boy was attacked by a dog outside his house in Bareilly, UP, leaving serious injuries on his face.

Similar tragedies have unfolded across the country. Recently, the Supreme Court of India took suo motu cognisance of the stray dog menace in the national capital based on a report in the Times of India. While the government, judiciary and experts have finally started to wake up to the menace, the road to dog-free streets safe for children, the elderly, the disabled and other vulnerable individuals is far from reality.

Amid this growing menace, India's primary policy response has been the Animal Birth Control (ABC) programme governed by the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules, 2001, and now the updated ABC Rules, 2023. These rules, rooted in an ethos of animal welfare, mandate that stray dogs be captured, sterilised, vaccinated, and then released back to the same location, rather than removed or culled. Even if a dog has a history of attacking humans, these rules will be followed, leading to consistent conflict between humans and stray dogs.

The ABC Rules were supposed to be a humane solution to control the stray dog population and rabies. However, after over two decades, cases of dog bites and rabies continue to plague communities across the country. In this article, we will critically

examine the ABC Rules and argue that they have failed to curb the stray dog menace. Furthermore, these rules have created legal hurdles that jeopardise public safety.

Genesis of ABC Rules – A questionable origin

Before going ahead, it has to be put on record that the Government of India, in a recent statement in Lok Sabha, categorically said, “The Government has not conducted a formal assessment of the Animal Birth Control (ABC) Program’s effectiveness in controlling the stray dog population”. However, the programme remains “the primary mechanism for managing the issue”.

The concept of controlling stray dogs through sterilisation gained official backing in 2001 when the Central Government, surprisingly via the Ministry of Culture, notified the Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. This bureaucratic parentage was unusual. Matters of animal control and public health typically fall under the ministries of health or urban development.

However, the ABC (Dogs) Rules, 2001, emerged from a cultural and animal welfare mandate, heavily influenced by animal-rights advocacy at that time. The 2001 Rules directed municipal authorities to stop the old practice of indiscriminate culling of strays and to implement a capture-sterilise-release programme across India. Notably, they were enabled by Section 38 of the PCA Act, which allowed the central government to make rules. However, these rules did not originate in public health law. In effect, an animal welfare framework became the governing law for what is also a public sanitation and safety issue.

The origin under the Ministry of Culture signalled the primacy of animal welfare over public health in the ABC approach. Indeed, the rules came at the behest of influential animal activists in government, and they tasked Animal Welfare Organisations (AWOs) and municipalities with the duty to sterilise and immunise stray dogs on the streets. According to the gazette notification dated 24th December 2001, when the Rules came to power, objections were called from the public and were apparently incorporated in the Rules. However, if we look at the Rules, they were pro-animal welfare while keeping human welfare on the back seat.

This questionable genesis would later feed into legal challenges. In a way, the central government, for some reason, overstepped its limit by effectively dictating municipal stray dog policy through rules framed for “prevention of cruelty” rather than for disease control or public safety.

ABC Rules 2023 – A flawed revision

After years of patchy implementation of the 2001 Rules, which only fuelled an uncontrolled rise in the dog population on the streets across the country, the Central Government introduced a revised set of rules in 2023. The ABC Rules, 2023, notified by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, were seemingly aimed at strengthening the ABC programme and addressing directives of the Supreme Court. In

practice, however, the ABC 2023 Rules have been widely criticised as a flawed revision that doubles down on the old approach and grants extensive power to the Animal Welfare Board and organisations with insufficient accountability.

One significant change in 2023 was procedural centralisation. According to the new rules, any entity conducting dog sterilisation must be recognised by the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI). This means local authorities can no longer simply hire private veterinarians or use in-house staff for mass sterilisation drives unless they get approval for all the “projects” from the AWBI.

In short, the ABC Rules 2023 have made it impossible for the local authorities to run sterilisation drives without the approval of the AWBI. The bureaucratic pace of approvals in the country is known to everyone. Interestingly, if a local body wants to run different projects in different regions, it has to take approval from the AWBI for every such project, making it difficult to control the population of stray dogs in time.

Furthermore, there are so many rules to follow to run a sterilisation programme including putting up banners ahead of the sterilisation drive, telling locals of the community about ABC programme and what not. All these rules only make it difficult for local authorities to run sterilisation drives effectively.

Furthermore, the 2023 Rules reinforce that no healthy stray dog can be relocated or removed from its home territory. It does not matter if that dog is aggressive and poses a threat to the public. It does not matter if there are public complaints about the dogs in the area. Even the Supreme Court has ruled against relocation, making it impossible for people to live peacefully without fear of tens of hundreds of street dogs roaming literally everywhere.

Another change in the 2023 Rules is that the government introduced the term “community animals” in place of “stray dogs”, signalling that stray dogs are to be seen as legitimate members of the community, giving them the right to live in public spaces.

The Rules also require Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and local bodies to designate feeding spots for these “community dogs” and even facilitate feeding by volunteers.

Though Rule 20 of the 2023 Rules mandates that feeding be done in specific areas away from children’s play zones, and that any dispute be decided by a committee involving a veterinarian, municipal and police representatives, and animal welfare groups, it has come to light that so-called animal lovers who pose as dog feeders completely disregard the notion of designated places to feed dogs. They openly challenge, fight with residents, and cause nuisance when stopped from feeding dogs at places frequented by children and the elderly. In essence, the selective use of the 2023 Rules by the animal lovers and dog feeders has added to the problems faced by the general public because of the presence of stray dogs.

One of the most disturbing aspects of the 2023 Rules is that they provide no effective mechanism to permanently remove or segregate dogs that are aggressive. At best, an aggressive or “ferocious” dog may be temporarily captured for sterilisation or observation and kept in a shelter until it is deemed fit for release in the same locality. That means an aggressive and potentially deadly dog will return to the place where it had bitten children and chased the elderly. There is no accountability for incidents of dog bites caused by such dogs. It is like capturing a murderer, keeping him in jail for a few days, and then releasing him into the community without ensuring he would not kill anyone again.

The ABC framework thus continues to prioritise the dog’s presumed territorial rights over the community’s sense of security. This flawed approach of the 2023 revision, expanding bureaucratic requirements (project recognition, monitoring committees, feeding mandates) without correcting the fundamental imbalance, has drawn widespread criticism from civic bodies and public interest groups. Far from fixing the problems of 2001, the ABC 2023 Rules have entrenched them, empowering AWOs in theory but leaving them and local authorities with no clear responsibility for results.

Legal overreach of the ABC regime

A central contention about the ABC Rules is that they amount to legal overreach, potentially clashing with both the parent Act (PCA, 1960) and various state laws. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 was enacted to prevent infliction of unnecessary pain and suffering on animals. It was never designed as a public health or municipal animal control law.

However, the ABC Rules, which are subordinate legislation under the PCA Act, have been used to effectively override provisions in state municipal laws relating to stray dogs. The result? A flurry of judicial challenges and contradictory judgments across High Courts.

According to the Constitution of India, public health and safety are matters of States’ jurisdiction. Article 246(3), read with the State List, assigns to states the preservation of livestock and control of animal diseases, and Article 243W (Twelfth Schedule) entrusts urban local bodies with responsibilities like animal control and public sanitation. However, via the ABC Rules, the central government has ventured into this state domain without clear legislative sanction.

In 2008, the Bombay High Court explicitly held that the ABC Rules do not override state municipal laws and upheld the municipality’s discretionary power to remove or even destroy stray dogs causing danger or nuisance under the Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act. In other words, a High Court recognised that local commissioners retain authority (under older laws) to act against dangerous strays despite the central ABC Rules. The judgment was challenged by AWBI in the Supreme Court of India.

The court said, “We clarify that all issues raised... are kept open to be adjudicated in an appropriate proceedings, before the appropriate forum, in accordance with law. Whether

be it may the mechanism in terms of the new Rules deficient/insufficient or repugnant to the Constitution or the parent statute(s); in our considered view, which can be best considered by the Constitutional Courts or other Forums accounting for all factors and circumstances, local in nature, being germane for adjudication for them and to decide it independently.”

The Kerala High Court, however, in 2015, took a pro-ABC stance, directing that municipal actions must conform to the ABC Rules and that there cannot be “unbridled” power to kill stray dogs. This conflict reached the Supreme Court in a batch of cases, including *AWBI vs. People for Elimination of Stray Troubles*. On the contrary, the High Courts of Bombay, Karnataka, and Himachal Pradesh took a different stance and ruled that local authorities possess discretionary powers to handle the issue of stray dogs and not bound by the ABC Rules.

No blanket primacy to ABC Rules, says Supreme Court

After years of interim orders and debates, the Supreme Court in May 2024 declined to give the ABC Rules blanket primacy. In disposing of AWBI’s special leave petition, the Court refused to elevate the ABC Rules above state laws, instead holding that all issues, including whether the new 2023 Rules are ultra vires (beyond the authority of) the Constitution or parent statutes, should be adjudicated by appropriate forums in context.

The Court effectively sent the matter back to States and High Courts to decide, acknowledging that local factors matter in such decisions. This was a significant development as it signalled judicial recognition that the ABC Rules may be deficient or in conflict with higher laws, and it lifted the cloud of supremacy that animal welfare rules had cast over municipal powers.

In fact, a range of laws buttress the primacy of public safety over the ABC regime. Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees citizens the fundamental right to life and personal liberty, which the state has a duty to protect. Where an uncontrolled stray dog threat endangers life, the state’s inaction can be seen as a violation of Article 21. The PCA Act itself, far from mandating perpetual care of strays on streets, contains provisions against abandoning animals to suffer and implicitly permits humane euthanasia of incurably ill or mortally dangerous animals. Moreover, state municipal Acts and Police Acts uniformly obligate local authorities to keep public spaces safe and disease-free for citizens. For example, many municipal laws empower officials to seize or dispose of strays if they become a public hazard, powers that were never formally repealed but have been dormant due to the perceived dominance of the ABC Rules.

On paper, the ABC Rules are subordinate legislation. They should not be able to contravene the PCA Act or extinguish state laws as per the legal procedures. There is nothing in the PCA Act that explicitly authorises rules that forbid removal of all stray dogs or mandate their feeding in public spaces.

However, these facets are available in the ABC Rules, unnecessarily stretching the PCA Act's purpose into an unrelated domain, which is actively managing and maintaining the street dog population. It makes the rules vulnerable to being struck down as exceeding the Act's authority. There is no provision in the law, centre or state, that mandates citizens to feed or tolerate stray dogs in their locality. The notion that dogs have inviolable "territories" in public areas is completely absent from any Act passed by the legislature. It is a creation of the ABC guidelines.

Consequently, multiple layers of law refute the idea that the ABC Rules are the last word. The Prevention of Infectious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009 mandates that animals with certain diseases, including rabies, must be euthanised and not left on the streets. Furthermore, the new Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Section 270) penalises any action causing common danger or nuisance to the public. In theory, Section 270 of BNS should apply to rogue dog feeders who refuse to stop feeding dogs in areas where it causes danger, nuisance, or annoyance to the public, including near someone's home. However, nothing like this have ever been heard of. Why? Because ABC Rules provide protection to the dog feeders as well, again overpowering laws enacted for public safety.

There is an established legal framework that empowers authorities to prioritise human safety. The ABC Rules, by purporting to prohibit or limit those actions, sit on shaky legal ground. Still, the authorities fail to act against the ABC Rules, thanks to the unprecedented pressure of "animal lovers" with a strong lobby inside the Parliament.

Human rights versus animal rights

Then comes the question, to what extent do animal rights trump human rights, especially in the context of street dogs? Dog lovers often cite the Supreme Court's landmark observations that animals too have a right to life under Article 21.

In the 2014 *A Nagaraja* case (relating to Jallikattu bulls), the Supreme Court indeed expanded Article 21's scope, holding that every species has an inherent right to live a life with dignity. However, that judgment was overturned by the Supreme Court itself while allowing Jallikattu.

Additionally, Article 51A(g) of the Constitution imposes a fundamental duty on every citizen to show compassion to living creatures. These principles have been used to argue that stray dogs have a right not to be killed or displaced, and that caring citizens have a right (even a duty) to feed and look after them. Such arguments underpin the ABC Rules and were recognised in court rulings like one by the Bombay High Court in 2023, which affirmed that housing societies cannot ban residents from feeding community dogs and that the ABC Rules "have the force of law".

However, framing the issue purely as animal rights can overshadow the equally (if not more) pressing human rights concerns. The right to life and personal security of humans is a fundamental right enforceable against the state. This encompasses the right to a safe environment and protection from known dangers. When attacks by stray dogs threaten

life and restrict freedom of movement, for example, children unable to walk to school safely, or the elderly prisoners in their homes due to fear, it engages the core of Article 21 for people. Courts and authorities are increasingly acknowledging this reality. The Allahabad High Court, while hearing a case of a person feeding dogs in a colony, pointedly noted that protecting street dogs under ABC Rules does not mean the “concern of the common man” can be ignored, and that authorities must ensure people can move on the streets without fear of dog attacks.

In July 2025, during a Supreme Court hearing on stray dogs, Justice Vikram Nath remarked that those who wish to feed strays “should do so in their own homes” rather than public spaces, emphasising that there is “all space for these animals, no space for humans” if feeders turn common areas into feeding grounds. Such blunt comments from the Bench underscore the judiciary’s struggle to balance compassion with public order.

In practice, the current ABC framework elevates animal rights over human rights. In doing so, it violates the Constitution’s guarantee of human life with dignity. Article 21 is a shield for citizens first and foremost, not dogs roaming and killing children on the streets. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) recently took cognisance of the stray dog menace from a human rights perspective, after a complaint highlighted that the failure to control strays is causing distress and deaths, amounting to a breach of citizens’ rights.

There is also the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, which mandates the removal of environmental barriers that impede the mobility and safety of disabled persons. Aggressive stray dogs are a literal barrier. Blind or visually impaired persons, for instance, are at severe risk as they cannot see approaching dogs and may inadvertently provoke them with canes. For such citizens, the state’s duty of care (under Article 21 and the Disabilities Act) is fundamentally incompatible with a policy that allows potentially dangerous dogs to roam free in public spaces. In short, animal rights are not absolute. Even the Article 21 right to life, as extended to animals, is subject to “law and procedure”. The PCA Act itself provides procedure for euthanising suffering animals, and other laws provide procedure for removing threats. The paramountcy of human life in a conflict situation was eloquently summed up by the Kerala High Court that said, “when there is a conflict between the right to life of a human and the right to life of a dog, the former has to prevail.”

The curious case of contradictory clauses on euthanasia in ABC Rules 2023

There is a glaring contradiction buried within the ABC Rules 2023 themselves, particularly in how they treat euthanasia in the case of rabid or aggressive stray dogs. While Rule 15 allows euthanasia for “incurably ill and mortally wounded” dogs upon certification by a designated team, Rule 16 creates an administrative and ethical deadlock when it comes to dogs suspected of rabies or those involved in bite incidents.

Under Rule 16(5), a stray dog found to have a “high probability of having rabies” is not to be euthanised immediately. Instead, the animal is to be “isolated till it dies a natural

death". In simple words, ABC Rules, that are supposed to be promoting humane handling of stray dogs is pushing for dogs to suffer slow and painful death due to rabies virus.

This clause makes no exception for public health concerns, trauma to bite victims, or the risk posed to shelter workers and the surrounding community. The rule mandates passive observation until the disease takes its fatal course, an approach that contradicts humane euthanasia principles.

To make matters worse, Rule 15's conditions for euthanasia do not explicitly include zoonotic threats like rabies or behavioural aggression. The text restricts euthanasia to cases of mortal physical injury, leaving no room for preventive public health intervention. Even Clause 16(6), which addresses aggressive or "furious" dogs, mandates their release after attempted treatment rather than any meaningful containment or disposal.

The end result is a dangerous paradox. A rabid dog, while being a confirmed fatal threat to human life, cannot be euthanised unless it also happens to be physically mortally wounded, a technicality that flies in the face of both logic and medical science.

This contradiction undermines the very notion of effective rabies control, traps local authorities in bureaucratic indecision, and empowers vested activist interests over hard public health realities. When legal clauses protect even a terminally diseased animal over the safety of children and citizens, it is not compassion, it is policy failure.

The economics of failure

The ABC programme has proven inefficient and riddled with mismanagement. Despite spending crores over two decades on sterilisation and vaccination, India's stray dog population remains over 2 crore as per 2019 census which, according to some estimates, exceeds 7 crores and according to a report, 12 crores. The cases of dog bites have risen exponentially as well. Over 37 lakh dog bite cases in 2024 alone reflect the ongoing health burden.

Deep-rooted corruption is also a reason for the inability of local authorities to reduce the dog population. In Pimpri-Chinchwad, ₹73 lakh was paid during the COVID-19 pandemic for the sterilisations of 7,500 dogs. However, RTI replies exposed ghost operations. Similar allegations have surfaced in multiple locations in Mumbai and other cities.

The decentralised nature of the programme, lack of infrastructure, and poor monitoring compound the failure. Few cities reach the 70% sterilisation threshold needed to stabilise populations.

Meanwhile, the cost of anti-rabies treatments and the human toll mixed with missed school, lost wages, mental distress, and lifetime trauma continues to rise. The ABC programme has offered poor returns and remains an underfunded mandate plagued with inefficiency and corruption. It has failed to deliver on public health goals which no government agency is ready to accept.

Public nuisance and social trauma

The stray dog crisis imposes immense social costs. It is often overlooked in legal and policy debates. Aggressive packs of dogs chasing vehicles, attacking pedestrians, howling at night, and defecating in public spaces create fear and conflict, especially among children, the elderly, and disabled persons.

By legal definition, this qualifies as public nuisance. Feeding and sheltering strays in residential areas without community consent only worsens the threat, and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, criminalises actions endangering public safety.

The trauma is not limited to bite victims. Children are kept indoors, elders abandon walks, and people live in anxiety in areas where dog bite incidents happen frequently. Ironically, even sticks and canes for protection provoke aggression and create a cruel bind for the visually impaired. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has flagged stray dog attacks as a serious threat to child safety.

Court rulings increasingly recognise citizens' rights. The Supreme Court recently questioned why feeders do not house strays themselves. High Courts have ordered dog removals from campuses, stressing human safety. Resident Welfare Associations face frequent clashes with dog feeders, sometimes leading to FIRs and court cases.

Noise pollution, litter, and faeces further degrade urban life. It is time public safety, hygiene, and dignity are prioritised over unchecked stray dog presence in shared human spaces.

The case for repeal and a new framework

The Animal Birth Control Rules, 2023 (and their 2001 predecessor) have failed to control the stray dog population and have created a legal environment that undermines public safety. It is time these Rules are repealed and replaced with a pragmatic, public-health-centric law.

Repealing the ABC Rules would free local authorities from legal hurdles, allowing them to act under state laws without fear of violating central rules. The Supreme Court in 2024 indicated that if ABC Rules conflict with state laws or the Constitution, constitutional courts must resolve the matter. Repeal would clear the way for a new start.

A revised framework must prioritise public health and safety while ensuring humane treatment of animals. Municipal bodies and panchayats should be empowered to remove aggressive strays, supported by district shelters and state oversight to prevent misuse. Humane euthanasia must be permitted for incurably ill or dangerous dogs, under veterinary panel supervision, with due process.

ABC should continue but under the Health Ministry, with sterilisation tied to public health goals, not vague welfare metrics. Independent audits, mandatory reporting of dog bites, and a centralised dashboard for both rabies and dog bite cases are essential for accountability.

Implementing agencies must face penalties for embezzlement, shoddy surgeries, or negligence. Municipal officials ignoring attacks should also be held accountable. This will reduce the current impunity plaguing ABC execution.

Feeding must be regulated. Feeding should be allowed only in designated areas under local authority supervision. Volunteers should register, assist in sterilisation, and share responsibility for dogs they feed. Feeding near schools, markets, or apartments must attract penalties to ensure safety. In case residents of the community are not in favour of creating feeding zones and want to get rid of stray dogs, Rules or laws must not come in the way.

Adoption and relocation must be encouraged. NGOs and shelters can remove docile strays for adoption or placement in rural sanctuaries. This removes them from urban areas while ensuring welfare. Incentives can support Indian dog adoption and reduce street populations gradually. Furthermore, in many developed countries, if a dog is not adopted within a specific period, it is euthanised. There should be a similar provision to reduce the burden on shelters.

Public education is vital. Campaigns on rabies, dog behaviour, and responsible ownership should be prioritised. Pet abandonment and lack of sterilisation fuel the crisis. Strict pet licensing, anti-abandonment enforcement, and school-level awareness on avoiding dog bites will help. Citizen groups should be involved in reporting problem dogs and supporting vaccination drives. Local authorities must be empowered with regulations allowing them to remove aggressive dogs and put them in shelters for life. There should be no aggressive dog(s) on the streets putting human lives in danger.

Repeal does not mean inhumane culling. OpIndia is against mass culling of dogs or any species per se. The goal is a balanced, evidence-based law grounded in reality. India cannot afford another decade of legal paralysis as dog bites and deaths, especially of children, continue unchecked. Human lives matter. Citizens have the right to safe streets. The state must act to remove threats.

A new law must recognise this and empower authorities with firm but humane tools to control stray dog populations. The ABC Rules have been built on misplaced idealism. These Rules must give way to a law that protects both people and animals, enabling safe coexistence through enforceable public health principles.

Organiser

Odisha: NHRC acts on unauthorised Church event near Konark temple amid women, child conversion of fishing community

<https://organiser.org/2025/07/29/304986/bharat/odisha-nhrc-acts-on-unauthorised-church-event-near-konark-temple-amid-women-child-conversion-of-fishing-community/>

Kunti Surender Jul 29, 2025, 03:00 pm IST in Bharat, Culture, Odisha

Puri, Odisha | July 29, 2025: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has intervened and directed local authorities in Odisha's Puri district to stop a Christian evangelical event that was reportedly designed to target vulnerable women and minor children from the fishing community of Nolia Sahi, Chandrabhaga, near the famous Konark Sun Temple.

The move follows an urgent complaint submitted by local villagers on July 26, 2025, who accused a group of Andhra Pradesh-based pastors of conducting unauthorised conversion activities and violating child protection and religious freedom laws.

In their detailed letter to the NHRC, the villagers alleged that: "We have credible information that certain foreign entities are providing financial incentives to local Christian individuals to facilitate these conversions especially targeting minor children & women in our locality in Chandrabhaga Nolia Sahi."

The fishing community also expressed concern over the psychological manipulation of underprivileged children and mentally challenged minors.

The complaint referred to disturbing incidents involving Pastor Pikki Suvartharaju, previously caught on video:

"Pastor Pikki Suvartharaju... has converted mentally challenged minors to Christianity in Chatrapur, Odisha, earlier violating Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act 2015... He and others are planning another event on 29th, 30th, 31st July in Chandrabhaga."

The video evidence submitted reportedly shows children being given suspicious substances to eat as part of the ritual, potentially violating the Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, and pushing children into religious coercion under the guise of charity.

Despite multiple appeals to the Konark Police Station, no FIR was registered, nor was any preventive action taken to stop the scheduled event. This led villagers to escalate the matter to the NHRC, alleging official negligence and complicity, especially pointing to the role of the local IIC.

"Konark Police Station officials including its IIC are not registering FIR... we have every reason to believe that IIC Purnachandra Sethi... is providing indirect support for converting Hindus of Nolia Sahi," the letter stated.

The NHRC, upon receiving the complaint and documentary proof, is believed to have issued directions to the District Superintendent of Police and local administration, following which the unauthorised evangelical event was blocked from taking place.

Villagers also accused the organisers of spreading hateful propaganda, including:

Pasting conversion posters on Hanuman Temple walls and Hindu homes, Public disrespect of Hindu deities within 50 meters of temples, Cow slaughter with inflammatory slogans like “It is your deity, but it is our food,” and Establishing six unauthorised churches in the village, allegedly through illegal land grabs and bribes.

The complaint named several individuals allegedly leading the conversion drive: James Pastor, Joshi Prashant (both from Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh), and local collaborators including Ch Babji Pastor, Bondi Srinu, and Bondi Satya Rao. All were accused of violating the Odisha Freedom of Religion Act, 1967.

A Win for Human Rights and Child Protection

The NHRC’s prompt action is now being seen as a critical intervention to protect the fundamental rights of local women and children, particularly from economically and socially backward communities.

The villagers, who stood firm against psychological, financial, and religious coercion, have welcomed the outcome as a victory for justice and human dignity.

“Such coordinated conversion attempts of minor Hindu kids, poor people belonging to socially & educationally backward backgrounds point to foreign funding through various illegal means,” the complaint warned.

Prakash, National Convenor of Kalinga Rights Forum, who assisted the villagers in approaching the NHRC, said: “The evangelical forces have long set their eyes on Odisha and the Jagannath Puri Kshetra. Since the British period, there has been a concerted effort to convert vulnerable and innocent tribal communities to Christianity. We strongly suspect that the unauthorised churches in the Puri region are being used primarily for money laundering and illegal religious conversions. We appeal to the authorities to conduct a thorough investigation into the irregularities committed by these groups, who appear to have strong backing from international evangelical networks.”

The evangelical conversion machinery operates under the guise of financial aid and “miracle healing” for vulnerable fishermen. Under the pretext of charity, these forces trap coastal communities into debt and dependency, then offer conversion as a condition for relief. Once converted, churches are established and expansion begins into nearby villages. This is a well-oiled strategy, particularly seen in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, where large swathes of coastal populations have already been converted.

Churches, protected under minority status, often evade scrutiny while engaging in questionable activities. These operations pose a serious national security risk, subtly

advancing foreign agendas, fostering anti-Hindu sentiment, creating vote banks, and asserting separatist demands. The coastline—vulnerable and strategic—is being compromised, potentially paving the way for smuggling and external influence under the radar of religious freedom.

The Times of India

2nd-year political science students of Panjab University refuse to sign 'unconstitutional' form

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/2nd-year-political-science-students-of-panjab-university-refuse-to-sign-unconstitutional-form/articleshow/122960666.cms>

Jul 29, 2025, 05.09 AM IST

Chandigarh: Even as Panjab University's controversial mandatory affidavit for first-year students remains under judicial scrutiny, a group of second-year political science students has refused to submit the undertaking, calling it "unconstitutional". Most students from the department have collectively boycotted the form, which asks students not to participate in protests, sit-ins, or any activity disrupting university functioning.

While the affidavit is being sought only from newly admitted students, some departments had begun asking existing students to resubmit it during re-admission. It was during this process that the boycott emerged.

A postgraduate political science student, requesting anonymity, said, "This is not just a formality. Signing this means giving up our basic democratic right to dissent. We study these values in class and can't ignore what's happening."

The university had made submission of the affidavit mandatory from the 2025-26 session, triggering a series of protests and representations. The matter is now before the Punjab and Haryana high court, which earlier this month asked the university to respond to a petition challenging the affidavit.

The Ambedkar Student Association (ASA) wrote to several national authorities, including the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), University Grants Commission (UGC), National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), calling the affidavit a "violation of fundamental rights".

In response to the complaint forwarded by ASA, UGC joint secretary Ashima Mangla emailed the university, writing: "The trailing e-mail received from the complainant is self-explanatory. You are kindly requested to look into the matter and take the necessary action at the earliest to address the complainant's grievances and response regarding the action taken may kindly be sent to the applicant as soon as possible. An early action will be highly appreciated."

Officials have maintained that the affidavit is meant only to ensure academic discipline and not to curb freedom of expression. The high court is to hear the matter on Sept 4.

BOX: Affidavit Row

The affidavit asks students not to participate in protests, sit-ins, or any activity disrupting university functioning

The university had made submission of the affidavit mandatory from the 2025-26 session

The matter is now before the Punjab and Haryana high court. Next hearing is on Sept 4

Students say this is not just a formality. Signing this means giving up our basic democratic right to dissent

University officials say that the affidavit is meant only to ensure academic discipline

Garima Times

करोड़ों बच्चों, गर्भवती महिलाओं और धात्री माताओं को पूरक पोषण देने की लड़ाई अदालत पहुंची

<https://garimatimes.in/up-news-fight-to-provide-supplementary-nutrition-to-crores-of-children-pregnant-women-and-lactating-mothers-reaches-court/>

By ashwani awasthi | July 29, 2025

UP News : उत्तर प्रदेश की योगी आदित्यनाथ सरकार ने आंगनवाड़ी पोषण वितरण व्यवस्था में क्रांतिकारी बदलाव किया है। यह बदलाव सिर्फ सरकारी टेंडरों की नीति का हिस्सा नहीं है, बल्कि करोड़ों बच्चों, गर्भवती महिलाओं और धात्री माताओं के पोषण अधिकार की रक्षा का निर्णायक कदम है।

इस बदलाव से न सिर्फ व्यवस्था को पारदर्शी बनाया है बल्कि ग्रामीण महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) को आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण का माध्यम भी बनाया है। यही कारण है कि वर्षों से लाभ में रहने वाली निजी कंपनियां और ठेकेदार अब अदालत लड़ाई को हथियार बनाकर इस नई व्यवस्था को रोकने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

देश की सबसे बड़ी बाल पोषण योजना, ICDS (एकीकृत बाल विकास योजना), के तहत टेक होम राशन (THR) और आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों पर पके हुए भोजन की आपूर्ति होती है। अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में इस योजना पर हर साल लगभग ₹5,000 करोड़ खर्च होते हैं। यह राशि वर्षों से कुछ निजी कंपनियों के लिए स्थायी कमाई का जरिया बनी रही, जिनमें प्रमुख रही ग्रेट वैल्यू फूड्स जो दिवंगत शराब कारोबारी पोंटी चड्ढा से जुड़ी कंपनी है। यह कंपनी वर्ष 2002 से लेकर सपा, बसपा और कांग्रेस समर्थित सरकारों के दौरान पोषाहार अनुबंध हासिल करती रही, बावजूद इसके कि गुणवत्ता को लेकर कई बार गंभीर सवाल उठे।

पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों ने निजी कंपनियों को पहुंचाया लाभ

नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ न्यूट्रिशन, हैदराबाद और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग तक ने इन कंपनियों द्वारा वितरित रेडी-टू-ईट फूड की गुणवत्ता पर सवाल उठाए। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 2004 में स्पष्ट निर्देश जारी किए कि पोषण आपूर्ति का कार्य स्थानीय महिला SHGs को सौंपा जाए ताकि न केवल रोजगार बढ़े बल्कि गुणवत्ता भी बेहतर हो। लेकिन यूपी की पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों ने इन निर्देशों को ठेंगा दिखाते हुए टेंडर नियम ऐसे बनाए कि केवल बड़ी कंपनियां ही पात्र हों। इससे SHGs की भागीदारी लगभग असंभव हो गई।

योगी आदित्यनाथ के मुख्यमंत्री बनने के बाद आया बदलाव

2017 में जब मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ ने कार्यभार संभाला, तो उन्होंने इस अनुचित व्यवस्था को सुधारने की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाए। सरकार ने श्वेत पत्र जारी कर पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों के घोटालों का खुलासा किया और पोषाहार व्यवस्था को पारदर्शी और सामुदायिक बनाने की घोषणा की। शुरुआत में 18 जिलों में SHGs को यह जिम्मेदारी दी गई जो आज 43 जिलों तक पहुंच चुकी है। शेष जिलों में यह जिम्मेदारी नैफेड जैसे सार्वजनिक उपक्रम को दी गई है, ताकि गुणवत्ता से समझौता न हो।

इन परिवर्तनों का उद्देश्य न केवल ठेकेदार लॉबी को हटाना था बल्कि ग्रामीण महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाना भी था। UN वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम के सहयोग से ब्लॉक स्तर पर महिला SHGs की पोषण इकाइयां स्थापित की गईं, जिनमें SC/OBC समुदाय की महिलाएं भी शामिल हैं। वर्तमान में लगभग 68,000 महिला

SHGs इस व्यवस्था से जुड़ी हैं और 1.8 लाख आंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों तक पोषाहार पहुंचा रही हैं। 1.6 करोड़ से अधिक लाभार्थियों को इसका सीधा लाभ मिला है।

अब पैसा गांवों की महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को दिया जा रहा है। ये महिलाएं खुद पैसे का हिसाब रखती हैं, अनाज खरीदती हैं, उसे पैक करती हैं और फिर जरूरतमंदों तक पहुंचाती हैं। इस पूरे काम में उन महिलाओं को भी कुछ आमदनी मिल जाती है। करीब-करीब हर महिला समूह महीने में 10,000 से 12,000 रुपये तक बचा लेती हैं, जो उनके लिए मुनाफा होता है।

पोषण संबंधी चिंताओं की आड़ में अदालती मामले

लेकिन यह बदलाव ठेकेदार लॉबी को रास नहीं आया। नवंबर 2024 में हाईकोर्ट, लखनऊ बेंच में एक जनहित याचिका दाखिल की गई जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया कि SHGs द्वारा वितरित पोषाहार गुणवत्ता मानकों पर खरा नहीं उतरता। हाईकोर्ट ने इस पर अंतरिम आदेश जारी कर निविदा प्रक्रिया पर रोक लगा दी, जिससे राज्य सरकार के प्रयासों को झटका लगा। फरवरी 2025 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस आदेश को “बिना सोच-विचार के और अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर” करार देते हुए रद्द कर दिया और राज्य सरकार को निर्देश दिया कि वह पोषाहार वितरण सुचारू रूप से जारी रखे।

यह फैसला एक बड़ी जीत थी, न केवल योगी सरकार के लिए, बल्कि उन लाखों महिलाओं के लिए भी जो इस प्रणाली का अभिन्न हिस्सा बन चुकी हैं। अब यह स्पष्ट है कि जो भी निजी हित SHGs को रोकने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उन्हें न्यायालय से समर्थन नहीं मिलेगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की ओर से दिए गए इस निर्णय ने यह भी स्पष्ट किया कि इस योजना को अब किसी भी स्वार्थ के कारण रोका नहीं जा सकता।