

मानव अधिकार की टीम को क्लब-90 की फाइल नहीं दी

आयोग की टीम ने आनंद
नगर चौकी और पिपलानी
थाने का किया था दौरा

सिटीरिपोर्टर | भोपाल

राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग ने आनंद नगर पुलिस चौकी का औचक निरीक्षण किया। टीम ने ड्रम्स और लव जिहाद में अपराध केंद्र के रूप में सामने आए क्लब-90 की जानकारी मांगी। पुलिस से क्लब-90 समेत अन्य अपराधों के संबंध में रिकॉर्ड और रजिस्टर की मांग की गई। चौकी पर

बताया गया कि रजिस्टर थाने पर रहता है।

आयोग के अध्यक्ष प्रिंक कानूनगो ने फेसबुक पोस्ट में जानकारी साझा करते हुए लिखा कि आयोग की टीम पिपलानी थाने पर पहुंची तो पता चला कि चौकी पर दी गई सभी जानकारी गलत थी। निरीक्षण के दौरान पाया गया कि गरीब और वंचित लोग शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिए परेशान होते दिखे। हजारों की संख्या में छात्राएं इस इलाके में रहती हैं। इसके बाद भी सिर्फ एक महिला पुलिसकर्मी की तैनाती देखने को मिली।

Pressnote.in

State-Level Consultation on Child Labour and Human Trafficking to be Held in Udaipur on August 6

https://www.pressnote.in/India_518518.html

05 Aug 25

NHRC Member Priyank Kanoongo to Launch the Book Hope Restored

Udaipur, A state-level consultation on the pressing issues of child labour and human trafficking prevention will be held in Udaipur on August 6, 2025 (Wednesday), from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM at the Auditorium of Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Pratapnagar.

Organized by Gayatri Seva Sansthan, Udaipur, in association with the Legal Services Authority and JRN Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, the consultation aims to bring together experts and stakeholders from across the nation to share perspectives, solutions, and strategies.

Distinguished Guests and Book Launch

The chief guest for the consultation will be Mr. Priyank Kanoongo, Member of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Government of India, and former Chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), Government of India. He will also formally launch the book titled "Hope Restored", which highlights stories of rescue, rehabilitation, and resilience in the context of child exploitation.

The event will also host Justice Vijay Vyas, Former Judge, Rajasthan High Court, as the guest of honour, while the Vice-Chancellor of Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Prof. Col. V.V. Sarangdevot, will preside over the program.

Wide Participation from Across India

According to Dr. Shailendra Pandya, Director of Gayatri Seva Sansthan and a renowned child rights expert, the consultation will see participation from a wide spectrum of stakeholders, including:

National and regional subject experts

Representatives from the Legal Services Authority

Officials from the police department

Delegates from government and non-governmental organizations

Students from law and social work backgrounds

This consultation is expected to pave the way for policy-level insights, collaborative approaches, and enhanced public awareness in the fight against child labour and human trafficking in India.

Pressnote.in

होप रिस्टॉर्ड 06 अगस्त को उदयपुर में होगी आयोजित

<https://www.pressnote.in/Headlines- 518517.html>

05 Aug 25

बालश्रम एवं मानव दुर्व्यापार विषय पर राज्य स्तरीय कंसल्टेशन (होप रिस्टॉर्ड) 06 अगस्त को उदयपुर में होगी आयोजित, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग सहित पूरे राष्ट्र से विशेषज्ञ होंगे सम्मिलित

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सदस्य कानूनगो 06 अगस्त को उदयपुर में करेंगे पुस्तक होप रिस्टॉर्ड का विमोचन

(06 अगस्त 2025 को उदयपुर में राज्य स्तरीय कंसल्टेशन के आयोजन सहित पुस्तक होप रिस्टॉर्ड का होगा विमोचन)

उदयपुर । बालश्रम एवं मानव दुर्व्यापार की रोकथाम विषय पर राज्य स्तरीय कंसल्टेशन (होप रिस्टॉर्ड) एवं पुस्तक विमोचन कार्यक्रम दिनांक 06 अगस्त 2025 (बुधवार) को प्रातः 10 से 01 बजे तक शहर के प्रतापनगर स्थित जनार्दन राय नागर राजस्थान विद्यापीठ के ऑडिटोरियम में गायत्री सेवा संस्थान, उदयपुर द्वारा विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण एवं जनार्दन राय नागर राजस्थान विद्यापीठ के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में आयोजित होगा ।

इस अवसर पर गायत्री सेवा संस्थान के निदेशक एवं बाल अधिकार विशेषज्ञ डॉ. शैलेंद्र पंड्या ने जानकारी देते हुए बताया की कंसल्टेशन के मुख्य अतिथि राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार संरक्षण आयोग, भारत सरकार के सदस्य एवं पूर्व अध्यक्ष राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग, भारत सरकार प्रियंक कानूनगो होंगे वहीं विशिष्ट अतिथि जस्टिस विजय व्यास, पूर्व न्यायाधिपति, राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय होंगे एवं अध्यक्षता प्रो. कर्नल वी. वी. सारंगदेवोत, कुलपति राजस्थान विद्यापीठ, उदयपुर करेंगे ।

कार्यक्रम में पूरे राष्ट्र से विषय विशेषज्ञ, विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण के प्रतिनिधि, पुलिस विभाग, सरकारी एवं स्वयं सेवी संस्थानों के प्रतिनिधि के साथ विधि एवं समाज सेवा के विद्यार्थी सम्मिलित होंगे ।

The Patriot

Custodial deaths in Delhi prisons spark alarm over safety lapses

<https://thepatriot.in/crime/custodial-deaths-in-delhi-prisons-spark-alarm-over-safety-lapses-73807>

- August 5, 2025 | By : Kushan Niyogi

NHRC flags delays, missing reports as families allege denial of dignity in death

The rising number of deaths in Delhi's prisons has sparked serious concerns about custodial safety and accountability. India's largest prison complex, Tihar, has witnessed repeated incidents of deaths, including suicides, over the past months.

Custodial deaths in Delhi prisons spark alarm over safety lapses

On July 14, undertrial prisoner Ramesh Karmakar was found hanging from a window at the prison hospital. Karmakar, who had been lodged in Jail Number 4, was undergoing treatment in the hospital at Jail Number 3 since May 28.

In another case, Saquib Nachan, a terror accused linked to the Islamic State (ISIS), died at Safdarjung Hospital while in judicial custody. Nachan, convicted for the 2002 and 2003 Mumbai bomb blasts, had been lodged at Tihar since 2023. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) described him as a habitual offender and the self-styled Amir-e-Hind of ISIS in India. In June 2024, he was charged along with 16 operatives for allegedly recruiting and radicalising youth and producing improvised explosive devices in the Delhi-Padgha ISIS module case.

NHRC records 15 custodial deaths this year

According to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), 15 custodial deaths have been recorded in Delhi between January 1 and July 26, 2025, compared to 23 deaths in the same period last year. While several deaths were due to medical complications, some were suicides, and a few remain unexplained.

The NHRC has repeatedly complained about delayed or missing reports despite mandatory reporting requirements. Deaths at Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital prompted the Commission to seek detailed reports from the Prison Department, the District Magistrate, and the Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP) of West district. None have been submitted so far.

One such case involved the death of Brijesh, an undertrial prisoner who died during treatment on February 27. The NHRC sought a detailed report, including medical records, post-mortem findings, and a magisterial enquiry, but its directive of March 28 was ignored.

Similarly, the death of Mohammed Shabaj on March 19 in Tihar Jail also saw no compliance. The NHRC had set a six-week deadline for the District Magistrate, DCP West, and the Superintendent of Jail Number 3, but no documents were received.

A senior Tihar official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said most reports were prepared on time by the prison department but were delayed at the magistrate's office. "Hospitals also take time to prepare medico-legal case reports, especially in cases of violence or suicide, which delays our submissions," the official said.

Ugandan prisoner's case drags on for months

The custodial death of Moureen Katusiime, a Ugandan prisoner who died on January 10, 2024, remains unresolved. The NHRC has repeatedly complained of missing documents, including medical records, post-mortem reports, and an explanation for a 15-day delay in conducting the post-mortem.

The NHRC noted that while the forensic report cited cardiac arrest due to coronary artery disease, there were no records of treatment for cardiac issues, only for minor ailments. The Commission has warned that if the pending reports are not submitted within six weeks, it will invoke its coercive powers under Section 13 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

"Pursuant to earlier directives, the Commission received a magisterial enquiry report and inquest report dated March 24, 2025, from ACJ/ARC, North-West District, Rohini Courts, but some documents are illegible, and the complete medical treatment record and postmortem examination CD remain pending. The Commission now issues a fresh reminder to the District Magistrate, West District, Delhi, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, West District, Delhi, and the Superintendent, Central Jail No. 6, Tihar, to submit or clarify the complete medical treatment record, the postmortem examination CD, and an explanation for the 15-day postmortem delay within six weeks, failing which the Commission will invoke its coercive powers under Section 13 of the PHR Act, 1993," the order read.

Relatives of deceased prisoners have alleged apathy and delays in handing over bodies. "We kept asking for my brother's body, but they delayed for over 15 days, saying a post-mortem was pending. It almost felt like they were hiding something," said a family member of a deceased undertrial.

Custodial safety under scrutiny

The National Crime Records Bureau's Prison Statistics India report showed Delhi recorded 13 unnatural deaths in prisons in 2022. The recent spate of deaths, coupled with alleged bureaucratic delays and lack of transparency, has further raised questions over custodial safety in the capital's prisons.

News Track

India's Rising Elderly Population, but Abandoned and Forgotten

<https://english.newstrack.com/india-news/rising-elderly-population-but-abandoned-and-forgotten-531708>

5 August 2025

India is ageing, fast and painfully. Behind the glossy rhetoric of Young India, an entire generation of citizens, the elderly, is being silently pushed to the margins. As the country races toward its economic and technological ambitions, it is systematically abandoning those who built it. According to the new report "Ageing in India: Challenges and Opportunities" released by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and NITI Aayog in collaboration with Sankalpa Foundation, the picture is grim: India's elderly population will swell to nearly 35 crore (347 million) by 2050, making up over 20% of the total population. And yet, the nation seems woefully unprepared to handle this demographic time bomb.

Crisis Hiding in Plain Sight

The report says that India is in the throes of an elderly care crisis, but no one has acknowledged it. From health to housing, income to dignity, every fundamental right of the aged is being quietly dismantled. Nearly 70% of the elderly are financially dependent on others, family, pensions, or charity. Around 45% suffer from chronic diseases, and a staggering number require assistance with basic daily activities like eating, bathing, or walking. Yet, the healthcare system remains deaf to their needs. There are barely 3.8 geriatric specialists for every 1 lakh elderly Indians far below the WHO recommendation.

Public health experts says that - Old people are dying not from diseases, but from neglect. They are dying in slow motion, invisible, voiceless, and often alone.

Empty handed

The economic situation is no better. India boasts of a growing GDP but has failed miserably in creating universal pension coverage. Government pension schemes like IGNOAPS provide a meagre Rs 1000 per month, barely enough to cover basic medicine, let alone rent or food. A vast majority of elderly people who worked in the private of unorganized sector are excluded from any formal financial safety net.

According to the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI), over 75% of India's senior citizens lack any form of retirement income or insurance. Many continue to toil into their seventies and eighties, working as watchmen, cleaners, vendors, not by choice, but out of dire necessity.

If you think it's bad for elderly men, it's much worse, for elderly women. Widowhood, financial dependence, illiteracy, and lack of property rights create a perfect storm of suffering. Nearly 40% of elderly women are widows, many of them living alone and in

poverty. Social taboos, patriarchal customs, and lack of institutional support leave them ostracized and forgotten.

Health System in Denial

Healthcare system also treats the elderly like leftovers, unimportant, unprofitable, and undeserving of attention. There are hardly any dedicated geriatric wards in district hospitals, let alone mental health services or palliative care units. Forget care, the system doesn't even treat elderly patients with dignity. Numerous surveys show that doctors are more likely to dismiss complaints from elderly patients or suggest that their ailments are "normal for their age."

Mental health, too, is a disaster zone. Depression, dementia, and Alzheimer's are on the rise especially among elderly women but there's no systemic response. One in three elderly people above 75 is believed to suffer from mental health issues, yet India spends less than 1% of its health budget on geriatric mental care.

Ageism: The Last Acceptable Discrimination

India has laws against casteism, sexism, and communal hate. But ageism remains invisible and unchallenged. Elderly citizens are routinely mocked, excluded from decision-making, sidelined in families, and treated like burdens in workplaces and hospitals. What's worse is that this discrimination is culturally normalized, treating senior citizens like overgrown children, and denying them agency have become part of everyday life. Have we created a society that punishes its old for surviving too long?

The few state-run old age homes that exist are overcrowded, underfunded, and often horrific. Private elder care is a luxury only the urban elite can afford. For the average elderly Indian, there is no escape from the cruel prison of poverty, illness, and loneliness.

Other Countries Do Better - Why Can't We?

Globally, ageing populations are a reality but most countries are taking bold, compassionate steps. Japan has universal Long-Term Care Insurance and robotic assistants in eldercare. Germany gives working children paid leave to care for elderly parents. Sweden guarantees home visits and personal care support. Brazil and South Korea offer cash transfers, public housing, and digital training for seniors. India, meanwhile, boasts of being a \$5 trillion economy in the making, yet cannot guarantee its elderly even a dignified death.

India is at a crossroads. It can continue celebrating its youth bulge and pretending the elderly don't exist, or it can accept reality and act. The demographic tide is turning. By 2050, India will have more elderly people than the entire population of the United States today. This is not just about compassion, it's about survival. Elderly care is not a soft issue. It is about public health, urban planning, gender justice, labor rights, and intergenerational equity. If India continues to look away, it will find itself dealing with a humanitarian catastrophe in slow motion.

India's elderly are not relics of the past. They are living citizens, deserving of care, respect, and protection. Every society is ultimately judged not by how it treats its rich or its powerful, but how it treats its weakest, and there is no weaker, more ignored group in India today than its ageing millions.

The South First

Crisis in Telangana's Gurukuls: NHRC to probe over 866 cases as illnesses surge statewide

The NHRC demanded a report within four weeks after it was apprised about approximately 48 student deaths and 886 incidents of food poisoning reported across Gurukul schools in Telangana.

<https://thesouthfirst.com/telangana/crisis-in-telanganas-gurukuls-nhrc-to-probe-over-866-cases-as-illnesses-surge-statewide/>

Saicharan Sana | Published Aug 05, 2025 | 9:00 AM — Updated Aug 05, 2025 | 9:00 AM

Synopsis: Telangana's government-run residential schools marked a significant increase in student illnesses following systemic neglect, with thousands of students suffering from a range of ailments directly linked to unsanitary environments, substandard food, and a pervasive lack of basic facilities. The National Human Rights Commission expressed grave concern over the situation, demanding a report within four weeks.

Telangana's government-run residential schools, known as Gurukuls, are grappling with a deepening crisis marked by a significant increase in student illnesses.

Recent reports paint a distressing picture of systemic neglect, with thousands of students suffering from a range of ailments directly linked to unsanitary environments, substandard food, and a pervasive lack of basic facilities.

However, this issue is not new in Telangana, with a similar wave occurring in 2024. Meanwhile, on 29 July, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) expressed grave concern over the situation, demanding a report within four weeks.

How a life was lost

One of the most poignant illustrations of this crisis is the fate of 16-year-old Shailaja, who ultimately succumbed to food poisoning after an extended period of illness.

Shailaja was a student at a Tribal Welfare Residential School in Wankidi Mandal, Kumaram Bheem Asifabad district, and was among 64 students hospitalised due to food poisoning in October last year.

Her aunt recalled her dedication to studies, stating, "She loved studying, she loved it a lot. Even after complaining to us about the food, she chose to stay there".

However, Shailaja's health deteriorated, leading to severe kidney and lung complications, and she tragically passed away on 25 November 2024. In the wake of her death, villagers in Dhabha attempted to stage a protest. Still, security personnel reportedly intervened, detaining eight villagers even before Shailaja's body arrived, thereby preventing any demonstration.

This incident led to a significant drop in student enrolment at the Wankidi Gurukul, with over 100 students reportedly leaving, reducing the count from 570 to around 450 by late November.

However, about a year later, following many assurances from the state machinery has changed. The surge in illnesses seems to suggest otherwise.

NHRC inquiry

The NHRC demanded a report within four weeks after it was apprised about approximately 48 student deaths and 886 incidents of food poisoning reported across Gurukul schools in Telangana.

The Commission, which held a two-day 'Open hearing and Camp Sitting' in Telangana on 28 July, reviewed 109 cases of human rights violations in the state. It underscored the critical need for preventive and systemic measures to uphold human rights.

The fundamental issues plaguing these institutions often revolve around basic amenities. Students at the Mahatma Jyotirao Phule Gurukul (Boys) school in Alampur embarked on a 32-kilometre protest march towards the district collector's office, driven by persistent concerns over poor drinking water, inadequate washrooms, and unhygienic food.

They alleged that the campus water plant contained high levels of fluoride, rendering it unsafe, and that despite years of appeals for a safe water supply, officials had been unresponsive.

The washrooms were described as being in a terrible state, forcing students to resort to using nearby agricultural fields. Furthermore, students complained of being served substandard food, frequently discovering small stones and even worms in their rice.

Around 56 Class 10 students had walked nearly seven kilometres of their planned journey when police intercepted them, stopping their march and transporting them back to the school. Following the police intervention, an Additional Collector visited the school and pledged prompt action to address the students' concerns.

The school principal acknowledged that the facility operated from a rented building and confirmed that while the water plant had been repaired, construction of proper washrooms by the owner was still pending, though assured to be built soon.

Food quality concerns

Food quality problems are widespread. Beyond worms and stones, students have reported finding bugs in their meals and receiving insufficient quantities for breakfast.

In Bhadrachalam's Tribal Welfare Gurukul Girls' College, both the principal and warden were suspended after students explicitly found worms in the khichdi served. Authorities identified old rice stock as the cause and pledged corrective measures.

There have even been alarming reports of students discovering wires in the rice and pins in Sambhar in their meals. Meanwhile, the Department of School Education increased the diet charges for residential school students by 40 percent in October, an attempt to improve food quality.

To reassure students and parents, various Cabinet Ministers of the state government have visited these schools, pledging their commitment to improving conditions. However, officials from some schools indicate to South First that insufficient funding remains a predominant issue, coupled with neglect from contractors.

The escalating challenges in Telangana's Gurukul schools underscore an urgent and profound need for comprehensive systemic reforms in infrastructure, hygiene, and administrative oversight to safeguard the health, safety, and overall well-being of the thousands of students who depend on these institutions.

The mounting number of illnesses and fatalities signals a crisis demanding immediate and sustained intervention from all relevant authorities.

(Edited by Muhammed Fazil.)

Hindu Post

Kashmiri Pandits Need a Political Settlement, Not Administrative Rigmarole

<https://hindupost.in/society-culture/kashmiri-pandits-need-a-political-settlement-not-administrative-rigmarole/#>

August 5, 2025

4 August-Monday: The displaced Kashmiri Pandit organisations held a meeting today in New Delhi to discuss the current socio-political scenario affecting their fate and future. The meeting was presided over by Virender Raina, President, Panun Kashmir who is currently on a visit of Delhi-NCR.

Others who attended the meeting included besides others Sushil Hashia, President-J&K Internally Displaced Persons Welfare Society, K.K.Bhujoo, President-Kashmir Vitasta Desk, Upinder Kaul, General Secretary-PK, Kamal Bagati, General Secretary (Org)-PK and P.L. Razdan, senior activist of JKIDPWS. Ashwani Kumar Chrungoo, senior BJP & KP leader and Human Rights Defender was the special invitee in the meeting.

The meeting discussed a variety of issues of concern; and in the end issued the following statement:

“The time has come to confront the harsh truth -Kashmiri Pandits do not need another round of tokenism, half-measures, or cosmetic appeasement. What is needed is a just and honourable political settlement that squarely addresses two fundamental demands: the recognition of the genocide of Kashmiri Pandits, and the establishment of a Homeland within Kashmir, as articulated in the historic Margdarshan Resolution of 1991.

The National Human Rights Commission’s (NHRC) pronouncement of 1999 in regard to the issue of genocide of the Pandits needs to be taken to logical conclusion through a legislative process. There can be no forgetting or forgiving in regard to what was done to the Pandits in Kashmir.

It is deeply painful that, decades after being forcibly exiled from their ancestral land, Kashmiri Pandits are still being subjected to bureaucratic indifference and administrative harassment. The cessation of relief to displaced KPs in Delhi NCR by the ast government is not merely an administrative lapse, it is a reflection of the systemic neglect of a community that has suffered dispossession, death, deprivation and dispersion. However, the initiative of the Delhi government and the activists involved in the struggle for restoration of relief needs to be appreciated and recognised.

Let it be stated without ambiguity: Kashmiri Pandits are the indigenous people of Kashmir, the original inhabitants whose roots in the valley stretch back more than 5,000 years. Theirs is not just a history of residence but of civilizational stewardship. The uninterrupted flow of Sharda civilisational values -of knowledge, tolerance, spirituality and culture -is the soul of Kashmir. This sacred continuity must be preserved, not diluted by alien cultures that seek to redefine the ethos of the valley.

The Homeland demand is fully restorative. It seeks to reclaim dignity, safety and cultural resurgence in a defined territory within Kashmir, under Indian sovereignty. It seeks recognition of genocide so that the crimes against humanity of the past are acknowledged and not repeated in future.

Kashmiri Pandits are not asking for privilege; they are asserting their right —the first right —over their homeland. It is time the Indian state and society rise above bureaucratic tokenism and initiate a sincere political process to correct historical wrongs. Only then can there be any meaningful resettlement on the terms of the victims of genocide who have the first right to speak out their priorities in regard to the issue of return. The actions taken by the government of India on 5th August 2019 reflect the aspirations of the displaced community and these actions need to be fully strengthened with commitment and political resolve.

(This Press Release has been published as received)

The Wire

Modi Govt Posting 'Outsiders', 'Jettisoning of Local Officers' Led to Pahalgam Intel Failure: J&K Human Rights Forum

<https://thewire.in/security/modi-govt-responsible-for-return-of-cross-border-militancy-jk-human-rights-forum>

The Wire Staff | 2 hours ago

5 min read

The forum notes in its report that post-Pahalgam attack, the situation has worsened in J&K, despite the fact that Kashmiri people condemned the Pahalgam attack and repudiated the terrorists goals to foment Hindu-Muslim polarisation and instability.

New Delhi: The Forum for Human Rights in Jammu and Kashmir (FHRJK) – an informal group of concerned citizens that includes the likes of former Union home secretary Gopal Pillai, former Supreme Court judges Madan Lokur and Ruma Pal, former chief justice of Delhi and Madras high court A.P. Shah, and former member of group of interlocutors for Jammu and Kashmir Radha Kumar – in its recently released report has placed the blame entirely on the Narendra Modi government for the “return of cross-border militancy” in Kashmir.

“The Union Home Ministry’s policy of placing non-State officers (‘outsiders’) to helm civilian security and governance” and “jettisoning of experienced local officers” that followed as a result of the Narendra Modi government’s unilateral decision to reorganise Jammu and Kashmir as a union territory and concentrate power in its own hands “entailed a paucity of intelligence from the ground and contributed to the security lapses that allowed cross-border militancy to return to the Pir Panjal and Chenab valley areas of Jammu from 2020-2021 on, and then allowed it to spread to Kashmir...,” the report states.

“It contributed, too, to the failure to prevent the Pahalgam terrorist attack,” it adds.

The 2025 report is the sixth annual report released by the FHRJK, which was formed after the Union government diluted Article 370 and reorganised Jammu and Kashmir. Compiled on the basis of government sources, media accounts, NGO fact-finding reports, interviews and information gathered through legal petitions, the report notes that in spite of the assembly elections in September-October 2024, the people of the union territory continue to feel disempowered.

It says that the Transaction of Business Rules issued by the Union home ministry on July 12, 2024, months ahead of the assembly elections, ensured that the Union government retained most of the administrative powers in J&K through the Lieutenant-Governor and held control over “civil servants, the police, the Attorney-General, and prosecutorial services”.

The report states that the extent of the Union government's control could be gauged from the fact that soon after the Omar Abdullah government came to power with a comprehensive majority, the L-G returned his proposal for "allocation of portfolios to Ministers and establishment of a mechanism to resolve difference of opinion between the elected and centrally appointed administrations, with queries as to whether it was in accordance with the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act of 2019."

It further notes that post-Pahalgam attack, the situation has worsened in J&K, as despite the fact that Kashmiri people condemned the Pahalgam attack and repudiated the terrorists goals to foment Hindu-Muslim polarisation and instability, the police investigators hastily announced the involvement of two Kashmiris in the attack, only to retract later. However, in the meantime, the evidence-less declaration resulted in a pan-India backlash against Kashmiris, the report says.

"Allegedly, over 2,800 people have been detained or summoned for questioning and over 100 have been arrested under the draconian Public Safety Act (PSA) and Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA). There are daily cordon and search operations as well as raids; continuing purges of local officers; intimidation of the media, and other scantily verified or unjustified harassments detailed in this report's section on civilian security," the report says, adding that "the post-Pahalgam environment, which was widely conducive to the re-establishment of peace building initiatives, is thus already being vitiated."

The report goes on to recommend that such "vitiation of civil and political rights, including oversight institutions" can be contained only by granting the promised statehood to the union territory. Yet, there are still no signs by the Modi government of "fulfilling its promise", even after several MPs demanding restoration of statehood in J&K in the run-up to the monsoon session of the parliament.

The forum has demanded a rollback of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, and an immediate discussion between Ladakhi representatives and the Union government on demands of Ladakh's statehood and its incorporation in the Sixth Schedule, too.

Pahalgam security lapse

The report found that there was "a major security lapse by the Lieutenant-Governor's administration and the Union Home Ministry" in the case of Pahalgam terror attack. The report confirmed that intelligence warning of an attack was "received in actionable time" but the security reviews were both "feeble and incompetent".

A Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) picket close to the Baisaran meadow, where the attack took place, was removed in January, 2025, the report notes, and was not reinstated even after intelligence inputs about a possible attack.

Further, the FHRJK found that "the responsibility of Union home minister Amit Shah remains to be acknowledged" as he "personally supervised repeated security reviews following the intelligence that an attack was being planned". The report also holds the

Union government accountable for not preventing a backlash against Kashmiris in various parts of India and allowing hate speech and hateful actions against them in the aftermath of Pahalgam terror attack.

The FHRJK expressed concern about Pakistani military response to ‘Operation Sindoor’ that it thought “revealed a new level of China-Pakistan defence cooperation” that included not only supply of arms but also “onsite guidance by Chinese military-strategic personnel”. This, the report says, deviates from China’s earlier stance of non-involvement in the India-Pakistan conflict, and can add to India’s challenges in the context of “China’s encroachments in Ladakh”.

Despite the Union government increasing expenditure on security in J&K, amounting to Rs 1347.79 crores, the FHRJK believes that merely enhancing security measures could be ineffective as the Pahalgam incident showed.

“...the immediate and past lessons of counterinsurgency are being ignored. As our own experience has repeatedly shown, armed attacks dwindle only when the local people and their elected representatives are involved in peace building on the ground, and when security forces are seen to adhere to the human rights guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in 1997, which were included in the Indian Army’s ‘List of Dos and Don’ts’ under the Armed Forces (Special Protection) Act,” the report says.

Apart from pressing for restoration of statehood for J&K and Ladakh, the FHRJK recommended opening a dialogue between parliamentarians and members of legislative assembly on the special status of J&K and reinstating J&K’s oversight commissions like the Human Rights Commission, the Women’s Commission, the Accountability Commission and the Information Commission which were shut down after Article 370 was hollowed out.

The FHRJK is chaired by former Union home secretary Gopal Pillai and former member of group of interlocutors Radha Kumar, and its members are:

Justice Ruma Pal, former judge of the Supreme Court of India

Justice Madan Lokur, former judge of the Supreme Court of India

Justice AP Shah, former Chief Justice of the Madras and Delhi High Courts

Justice Bilal Nazki, former Chief Justice of the Orissa High Court

Justice Hasnain Masoodi, former judge of the Jammu and Kashmir High Court

Justice Anjana Prakash, former judge of the Patna High Court

Probir Sen, former Secretary-General, **National Human Rights Commission**

Amitabha Pande, former Secretary, Inter-State Council, Government of India

Moosa Raza, former Chief Secretary, Government of Jammu and Kashmir

Shantha Sinha, former chairperson, National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights

Major-General Ashok Mehta (retd)

Air Vice-Marshal Kapil Kak (retd)

Lieutenant-General H S Panag (retd)

Colonel Yoginder Kandhari (retd)

Enakshi Ganguly, Co-founder and former Co-director, HAQ Centre for Child Rights

Ramachandra Guha, writer and historian

Anand Sahay, columnist

Shivani Sanghvi, lawyer

Abhishek Babbar, lawyer

This article went live on August fifth, two thousand twenty five, at forty-eight minutes past seven in the evening.

News18

भोपाल पुलिस का 'मछली' कांड में बड़ा गोलमाल? कानूनगो बोले- न रजिस्टर दिखा, न अफसर मिला

<https://hindi.news18.com/news/madhya-pradesh/sagar-software-engineer-friends-started-the-business-of-cultivation-of-oyster-mushroom-local18-9479063.html>

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राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) के सदस्य और राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (NCPCR) के पूर्व अध्यक्ष प्रियंक कानूनगो ने भोपाल की पुलिस चौकियों का औचक निरीक्षण किया. यहां घोर अव्यवस्थाएं मिली. पुलिस अफसरों ...और पढ़ें

हाइलाइट्स

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग प्रियंक कानूनगो पहुंचे थाने.

फिर किया सोशल मीडिया पोस्ट, बता दी क्या है हकीकत.

थाने में मौजूद थे ट्रैफिक इंस्पेक्टर, बता रहे थे गलत नियम.

शिवकांत आचार्य

भोपाल. बहुचर्चित "मछली कांड" की गूंज एक बार फिर तेज हो गई है. बुधवार को राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सदस्य और राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (NCPCR) के पूर्व अध्यक्ष प्रियंक कानूनगो ने क्लब 90 और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों का औचक निरीक्षण किया. उन्होंने आनंद नगर पुलिस चौकी और पिपलानी थाने का दौरा कर पुलिस व्यवस्था की जमीनी हकीकत परखने की कोशिश की. निरीक्षण के बाद उन्होंने कहा कि जिस क्षेत्र में हजारों छात्राएं रहती हैं, वहां महिला पुलिसकर्मी की अनुपस्थिति चिंताजनक है. कानूनगो ने चौकी में पीड़ितों की शिकायतों का कोई रजिस्टर न होने पर सवाल उठाया. पुलिसकर्मियों ने दावा किया कि सभी रिकॉर्ड थाने में हैं. जब पिपलानी थाने पहुंचे तो पता चला कि चौकी की दी गई जानकारी पूरी तरह से गलत थी.

प्रियंक कानूनगो ने पुलिस पर आरोप लगाया कि "मछली" परिवार को बचाने के प्रयास अब भी जारी हैं. इससे पहले भी वे सार्वजनिक रूप से कह चुके हैं कि भोपाल पुलिस के कुछ अफसर इस गिरोह को संरक्षण दे रहे हैं. निरीक्षण के दौरान एक और गंभीर बात सामने आई- शिकायत दर्ज करवाने आए गरीब और वंचित लोग घंटों से परेशान दिखे. उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही थी. क्लब 90 जिस चौकी के न्यायिक क्षेत्र में आता है, वह न तो वहां कभी गश्त करती है और न ही इस व्यभिचार व ड्रग्स अड्डे पर कोई जांच की गई है. प्रियंक कानूनगो ने सोशल मीडिया पोस्ट कर बताया कि भोपाल पुलिस और उसके थानों में क्या स्थिति है?

औचक निरीक्षण ●

पुलिस चौकी आनंद नगर भोपाल✦

हिंदू लड़कियों को लक्षित कर ड्रग्स दे कर बलात्कार करने, वीडियो बनाने और ब्लैकमेल कर इस्लाम में धर्मांतरण का दबाव बनाने के आरोपों के मामले में अपराध के केंद्र के रूप में सामने आया बदनाम क्लब 90 इसी पुलिस चौकी के न्यायिक क्षेत्र के अधीन... pic.twitter.com/HzG4FSRRa1

— प्रियंक कानूनगो Priyank Kanoongo (@KanoongoPriyank) August 5, 2025

आखिरी पंक्ति के नागरिक के अधिकारों की रक्षा करे प्रियंक कानूनगो ने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने औपनिवेशिक कानूनों से आज़ादी दिलाकर नए लोकहितैषी कानून बनाए हैं. अब वक्त है कि पुलिस भी अपने रवैये को बदले और आखिरी पंक्ति के नागरिक के अधिकारों की रक्षा करे. उन्होंने संबंधित पुलिस अधिकारियों को तत्काल नए कानूनों की समझाइश दी और रिपोर्ट आयोग को भेजने की बात कही. फिलहाल आयोग इस पूरे मामले की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रहा है, जिसमें पुलिस की कार्यशैली, स्थानीय प्रशासन की भूमिका और गिरोह को मिलने वाले कथित राजनीतिक संरक्षण की जांच शामिल होगी. इस निरीक्षण से भोपाल की पुलिसिंग पर गंभीर सवाल खड़े हो गए हैं, और आने वाले दिनों में इस केस में नए खुलासों की उम्मीद जताई जा रही है.