

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सहयोग से बाल अधिकारों पर प्रशिक्षण

भास्कर न्यूज़|नई दिल्ली

जामिया ने राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के सहयोग से बाल अधिकार पर एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के अध्यक्ष न्यायमूर्ति वी रामसुब्रमण्यन ने बाल अधिकार कानून और उसके वास्तविक क्रियान्वयन के बीच की खाई को पाटने की तत्काल आवश्यकता पर बल दिया। वहीं संचालक नीलम सिंह ने बाल अधिकारों पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया। सत्र में बाल श्रम (निषेध एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम 1986 पर भी पुनर्विचार किया गया।



After sparking row, Alagu Varshini moves to Centre

Telangana social welfare residential schools secretary, **Alagu Varshini**, will soon be moving to Delhi on central deputation. The 2012-batch officer has been posted as deputy secretary in the department of rural development for a period of four years. Known as an upright officer, her decision to move comes amid her controversial comments



that students of gurukuls must clean their toilets and rooms, and even make their own food. The BRS had demanded that she be sacked, and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had issued notice to the chief secretary and DGP on her comments.

‘Pathankot medical officer humiliated’

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Chandigarh: Reacting to a medical officer being pulled up publicly by a National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) special monitor for allegedly prescribing tests from a private lab, the Punjab Civil Medical Services Association (PCMSA) has flagged “unwarranted verbal mauling/unprofessional humiliation in public”.

In a video of the incident that took place at Pathankot district hospital, the special monitor is seen reprimanding the female doctor. The association said all the guidelines were being “honestly followed” by a majority of the state’s medical officers and that any “minuscule fraction” failing to do so should be held personally liable for strict disciplinary or departmental action.

It emphasised that there are defined service rules through which authorities can re-

File photo for representational purpose



FRATERNITY OUTRAGED

primand, seek explanations, or penalise doctors if they are genuinely found guilty of dereliction of duty.

PCMSA reiterated it “will never stand by” anyone involved in malpractice, but added that resorting to “unfair verbal maulings” or the use of “intimidating, bullying, and unbecoming language” in open forums is “unacceptable, as it undermines the morale of the cadre.” “The cadre does not deserve such verbal misdemeanour from anyone,” said Dr Akhil Sarin, president of PCMSA. PCMSA will take up the issue with Punjab’s principal secretary (health), Kumar Rahul.

दुष्कर्म पीड़िता का हाल जानने एसकेएमसीएच पहुंची राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की टीम

नाबालिग से रेप मामला : इलाज व वर्तमान स्थिति को लेकर ली जानकारी

भास्कर न्यूज | मुजफ्फरपुर

औड़ई थाना क्षेत्र की नाबालिग दुष्कर्म पीड़िता का हाल जानने के लिए दिल्ली से राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की तीन सदस्यीय टीम शुक्रवार को मुजफ्फरपुर पहुंची। टीम ने घटना की गंभीरता को देखते हुए सीधे एसकेएमसीएच के आईसीयू में भर्ती पीड़िता से मुलाकात कर उसका हालचाल लिया। इस दौरान प्राचार्य डॉ. आभा रानी सिन्हा, उपाधीक्षक डॉ. सतीश कुमार सिंह और अस्पताल प्रबंधक संजय साह समेत कई पदाधिकारी टीम की अगुवाई में मौजूद रहे। टीम ने आईसीयू में जाकर पीड़िता से घटना के बारे में जानकारी ली। इसके बाद अधीक्षक कक्ष में बैठकर पीड़िता के इलाज से जुड़े हर पहलू की विस्तृत जानकारी हासिल की। न्यूरो सर्जरी विभागाध्यक्ष डॉ. दीपक कर्ण, जिन्होंने पीड़िता के सिर



एसकेएमसीएच पहुंच जानकारी लेती मानवाधिकार आयोग की टीम।

का ऑपरेशन किया था, ने सर्जरी की पूरी प्रक्रिया, जखम की स्थिति और आगे की संभावनाओं पर विस्तार से जानकारी दी। टीम ने इलाज में अपनाए गए सभी कदमों और वर्तमान स्थिति को लेकर भी सवाल किए। आवश्यक जानकारी लेने के बाद टीम वापस लौट गई। महबूबलित समुदाय की इस नाबालिग बच्ची के साथ पहले दुष्कर्म किया गया और फिर बेहमी से मारपीट कर उसे फेंक

दिया गया। गंभीर हालत में पीड़िता को सीतामढ़ी से एसकेएमसीएच लाया गया, जहां सिर में गंभीर चोट के कारण तत्काल सर्जरी की जरूरत पड़ी। डॉ. दीपक कर्ण के नेतृत्व में वरिष्ठ और जूनियर चिकित्सकों की टीम ने घंटों लंबे ऑपरेशन के बाद उसकी जान बचाई। पीड़िता को आईसीयू में वेंटिलेटर पर रखा गया है। उपाधीक्षक डॉ. सतीश कुमार सिंह खुद इलाज की निगरानी कर रहे हैं।

Times of India

PCMSA slams 'public humiliation' of Pathankot medical officer

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/pcmsa-slams-public-humiliation-of-pathankot-medical-officer/articleshowprint/123223311.cms?val=3728>

TNN | Aug 11, 2025, 01.07 AM IST

Chandigarh: Reacting to a medical officer being pulled up publicly by a National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) special monitor for allegedly prescribing tests from a private lab, the Punjab Civil Medical Services Association (PCMSA) has flagged "unwarranted verbal mauling/unprofessional humiliation in public".

In a video of the incident that took place at Pathankot district hospital, the special monitor is seen reprimanding the female doctor. The association said guidelines were being "honestly followed" by a majority of medical officers and that any "minuscule fraction" failing to do so should be held personally liable for strict disciplinary or departmental action.

It emphasised that there are defined service rules through which authorities can reprimand, seek explanations, or penalise doctors if they are genuinely found guilty of dereliction of duty.

PCMSA reiterated it "will never stand by" anyone involved in malpractice, but added that resorting to "unfair verbal maulings" or the use of "intimidating, bullying, and unbecoming language" in open forums is "unacceptable and unwarranted". Such conduct, it said, undermines the morale of the cadre and could prove counterproductive. "The cadre does not deserve such verbal misdemeanour from anyone," said Dr Akhil Sarin, president of PCMSA.

He said the association "strongly objects" to the incident and cautioned that similar conduct in the future could invite a "strong reaction" from the medical fraternity. Sarin said PCMSA will take up the issue with Punjab's principal secretary (health and family welfare), Kumar Rahul.

Outlook

Denial Of Dignity: The Psychological Toll Of India's Caste System

From Varanasi's funeral pyres to Delhi's sewers, India's caste system creates hazardous working conditions for the country's most marginalised communities, leaving them with psychological and physical scars

<https://www.outlookindia.com/national/denial-of-dignity-the-psychological-toll-of-indias-caste-system>

Avantika Mehta | Updated on: 11 August 2025 7:18 am

A human corpse burns at 1,000 degrees Celsius. A living human exposed to such heat can watch their sweat vanish before it can drip, their skin singe, and their hair curl and sear at the edges. Burnt to a deep brown, with hairless arms and chest, Shalok Chaudhry lights funeral pyres for about "30 to 100 bodies a day" on a slow day. Visible burn marks stain his fingertips.

Chaudhry laughed at the sores on his hands. "I get burnt here and there because I have to move through the pyres and arrange the wood to make sure all the bodies are burning properly. It happens," he said, scoffing at his injuries.

One of roughly 200 Dom workers who stoke the Hindu funeral pyres at the Manikarnika Ghat in Varanasi, Chaudhry works under Dom Raja Om Chaudhry and his nephew Shalu Chaudhry. The 32-year-old once used to work as a government clerk. "I knew I had to come back eventually and do this work. I would think about it often, and I think people sensed it too, so I gave it all up and moved back to fulfil our caste's duty. Every one of us has to do this, no matter what else we do," he said.

As the sun sank into the Ganges, Manikarnika Ghat was awash with activity and desperate people. It is the day's final hour in which a Hindu funeral pyre can be lit. Bodies wrapped in saffron cloth are laid out on bamboo rafters. At any given moment, five or six bodies crackle in the fire, consigned to flames that rage as hot as between 5,000 and 6,000 degrees Celsius.

Chaudhry is taking a break from his shift. He has been here for two days lighting funeral pyres for people who bring their dead from across India and "sometimes even from abroad." With a soaking wet gamcha (a traditional cotton hand towel) on his shoulder and the scent of ash and burning flesh clinging to his person, Chaudhry takes measured sips from a five-litre plastic water bottle, sharing it with other community members working that day. He inherited this world the moment he was born into the Dom caste, a community entrusted with sending the Hindu community's dead to moksha, the final liberation.

Chaudhry sees his work as both his sacred duty and an unrelenting trial of his body. As he leaves the sanctuary of a makeshift sitting room the Dom workers have made for themselves, he prepares to re-enter the sizzling pit; a world of flames, stigma, exclusion and stress.

Fire and Isolation

Chaudhry's grandfather too made a living from stoking pyres; his father did too. Every day for the past five years, Shalok has followed in their footsteps, pulling on a thin, cream-coloured crochet shirt—no protective equipment beyond a gamcha—and being the final port of call before “sojuls” get moksha. He does not remember a sunrise that did not burn his lungs, nor a single day free from heat so intense that it has branded his skin.

In his village, an hour from Varanasi's ghats, Chaudhry said his children must prepare for the same life. He hopes for better for his seven-year-old daughter because “women cannot do the work of a Dom.” He said it with a touch of relief, then added with quiet pride that he sends her to a private school. But for when he has a son, Chaudhry said the boy will “have to come here at least once a month to learn our sacred duty—no matter what job he decides to do full-time.” Pandey

Drinking Away the Deathly Stench of Indignity

Doms face untouchability and are shunned by the rest of Varanasi city. Their work of lighting funeral pyres with unwashed corpses carries obvious dangers. One study notes, “burning the bodies is a difficult task that involves various risk factors that directly affect their health.”

To withstand the smoke, the stench of burning flesh and the weight of centuries of stigma, many from the Dom community drink. They turn to country liquor when they must and to foreign brands when someone offers them. Chaudhry also drinks sometimes but insists it is nothing serious or habitual. “It stops us from dehydrating,” he said. Other members who sit in the circular sitting area nod along in agreement.

A 2025 survey of 75 Dom workers found that 76 per cent of them regularly consume alcohol or smoke before work to “keep themselves in a state of mental unconsciousness,” because “it is not possible to live with dead bodies forever with a stable mind.”

“It gets so hot in that pit that I cannot breathe; so hot that I feel like running away and jumping into the Ganges,” Chaudhry added.

His nights are restless; his blurry dreams are fitful, filled with flames and fumes. Come morning, he wakes up coughing, but shoulders squared and large, deep-sunken eyes all-seeing a world that sees him as no more than a burner of their dead.

In India, his experience is not unique.

A 2020 study in the Population Research and Policy Review journal found that self-reported mental health scores among Scheduled Caste adults were worse than those of upper-caste Hindus, even after adjusting for asset distribution and education levels. Researchers Aashish Gupta and Diane Coffey concluded that caste discrimination itself inflicts a form of chronic psychological trauma, driving rates of anxiety and depression sharply upward among the most marginalised communities.

An Overwhelming Allostatic Load

Allostatic load is a chronic stress-induced depletion of a human body's ability to run its core systems. This shows up in people as high cortisol levels, compromised immune systems and accelerated ageing.

In India, where caste hierarchies continue to dictate the daily lives of many, the allostatic load that Dalits, tribals and Other Backward Castes (OBCs) bear is intense. A 2024 rapid scoping review showed how prolonged caste-based public condemnation produces hormonal dysregulation and causes “weathering” in members of marginalised communities.

In a 2024 survey of women living in Mumbai slums, SC/ST community women had the highest Kessler Psychological Distress Scale—a popular tool for measuring non-specific psychological distress—scores. Despite the fact that the slum-dwellers had similar socioeconomic plights, the women with SC/ST backgrounds reported twice the levels of anxiety and depression as their general caste neighbours. The study said the women's triggers ranged from direct caste violence to the everyday indignities of being treated as an “untouchable.”

Not Allowed In: A Rickshaw's Life

Ravi Kumar is only 25 years old but carries the load of a family of seven. He pumps the pedals on his bike-drawn rickshaw through Varanasi's labyrinthine alleys. The eldest of four siblings, a Chamar by caste, Kumar is denied entry to the temples to which he ferries devotees who flock to the ‘holy city.’ He was only 13 when his mother was bedridden due to a botched C-section while birthing his youngest sibling. The tween watched his mother bleed all over their home—“She would try to cook food for us, but the floor underneath her would be red with blood.”

The family went into debt to raise money for his mother's treatment. Kumar was sixteen when his father had his first heart attack. “The doctor told us not to give him any tension because a second attack would kill him,” said Kumar. The family fell into debt—owing over Rs 21 lakh for treating his mother's postpartum issues and his father's heart. Kumar recalled having to go over to neighbours' houses to beg and borrow essentials like salt, flour, even vegetables. He dropped out of school to support them. “I knew, I could see, that if I didn't start earning,” he says, “we would be on the streets.”

Now, Kumar carries four to five passengers at a time, pedalling until his quads bulge and tremble from the effort. By nightfall, he is so tired and his back and legs ache so much that he says emptying a whole bottle of country liquor is the only way to numb himself. He wants a different life for his infant daughter and his younger sister, whom he is putting through college. “She wants to open a salon,” he said. “I want her to have choices I never had.”

He's embarrassed by his alcohol intake. "Before starting work as a rickshaw driver, I would not even take a sip of daaru. Now, I need it. I could finish a whole bottle in one evening."

Substance use is often a survival mechanism for people for whom mental health services have failed. A 2024 study found that Dalit or tribal people have to endure insults and violence so often that the sustained psychological stress response increases, drastically, their levels of anxiety, depression and, consequently, substance use.

An analysis conducted in 2024 found that caste-based violence, social exclusion and widespread alcohol use are perceived as major contributors to psychological distress in lower-caste households. The women of the community were triply discriminated against—belonging to a lower caste, due to their gender and because of their economic status.

The Sewer That Ate An Entire Family

In Delhi, the Rohini Basti slum barely registers amid skyrise apartment complexes mushrooming in the district. Inside a maze of waterlogged lanes and exposed electrical wiring, brothers Dharmveer and Karmveer labour in stench and sewage. The pair are manual scavengers who, despite a 1993 Supreme Court order banning the practice, clear untreated sewage by hand. Their father and eldest brother died inhaling lethal gases during their work shifts. Dharmveer is educated till the third standard and Karmveer till the eighth.

"Sometimes people will get their drains cleaned and then when we ask for money, they shoo us away, saying they'll call the cops. what have we done wrong to ask for money we have earned?"

Dharmveer, 38, and his wife and five children live inside a 50-square-foot room, while Karmveer, 30, lies on a cot opposite his elder brother's bed, battling a chronic respiratory infection he contracted six months ago while working without safety gear. "I feel like a burden," Karmveer whispers, his body bent forward like a question mark—he has no idea when he will get better and be able to become a productive member of this family.

During parent-teacher meetings at his children's schools, Dharmveer listens silently as teachers at the private schools his daughters attend—thanks to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) scheme—tell him they need tutors outside school to help with their homework.

"I cannot help with their homework. I studied only till class three. I don't have the money to pay for tutors," he said. His eyes are large with mortification as he added, "If I cannot even provide for my daughters, I feel worthless."

The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, expanded the definition of manual scavenging and mandated rehabilitation measures for those engaged in the work. However, to date, an estimated 90,000 workers are engaged in manual scavenging, mostly Dalits. Manual scavengers are at grave risk, and studies

show that these people have an increased morbidity and mortality rate due to frequent drownings in septic tanks, toxic gas exposure and resulting chronic infections in the body. The **National Human Rights Commission** (NHRC) has repeatedly ordered that such workers be given more protective gear such as gloves, masks, training and health check-ups, but as the brothers would tell you, enforcement remains a pipedream.

Barriers to Care

Across these three documented lives of the Chaudhrys, Kumars and brothers, Karmveer and Dharmveer, one stark fact emerges: mental health care infrastructure for India's marginalised castes is non-existent. Stigma around both caste and mental illness then makes for a double bind that they must free themselves from without any external help. Chaudhry does not believe anyone will be able to help him. "No one can understand what we go through because no one has had to live it," he said. Kumar almost laughed at the idea of seeking mental health services. "I don't have money for a normal doctor!" he says.

The National Family Health Survey and the National Sample Survey collect health data, but rarely is it aggregated by caste except for mortality and nutrition metrics. Mental health policies, then, are framed without caste-based data.

Some NGOs do step in to fill the gap. Based in Mumbai, Sangath has a pilot community counselling programme in the city's slums, which is unique in that Dalit and tribal volunteers are paired with mental health professionals to aid counselling. Breakthrough, in Delhi, has peer support groups for women survivors of sexual and caste-based violence. Blue Dawn is, however, the only mental health community that is run by community members to aid others. Health economists have often pointed out that there would be a high return on investment in community-based mental health programmes, especially if they were integrated with India's pre-existing public health infrastructure.

The Cost of Silence

Ignoring caste as a health determinant has a high cost. Exposure to chronic stress leads to cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, autoimmune disorders, and harmful substance use. Depression and anxiety affect even the children, who have a hard time with schooling and thus their future prospects, leading to a seemingly endless cycle of poverty and exclusion.

Since 2017, NITI Aayog, with assistance from the World Bank, has set up a health index initiative to measure the performance of the states and union territories. The most recent index report, released in 2021, does not include any mental health indicators or those that consider caste, gender and geography. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare issued guidelines for the Mental Health Care Act of 2017, but implementation has been uneven across states.

Dignity As A Fundamental Right

Chaudhry, Kumar, Karmveer and Dharmveer struggle to live on a day-to-day basis. Dom workers make about 400–500 rupees daily; Kumar earns about Rs 1,000 on a good day of pedalling people on his rickshaw, and the brothers get a few hundred bucks if they are lucky. They said, “Sometimes people will get their drains cleaned and then when we ask for money, they shoo us away, saying they’ll call the cops... what have we done wrong to ask for money we have earned?” And yet, when they speak of their children, their voices shift, steady and almost matter-of-fact, as if hope, however fragile, remains a habit they are unwilling to break.

Avantika Mehta is a senior associate editor based in New Delhi

In its August 21 issue, Outlook collaborated with The Banyan India to take a hard look at the community and care provided to those with mental health disorders in India. From the inmates in mental health facilities across India—Ranchi to Lucknow—to the mental health impact of conflict journalism, to the chronic stress caused by the caste system, our reporters and columnists shed light on and questioned the stigma weighing down the vulnerable communities where mental health disorders are prevalent. This story appeared in print as Annihilation of Dignity.

Deccan Chronicle

Bizman to Face Abetment Charges for Surrogate Mother's Suicide

10 August 2025

Hyderabad: Nine months after a 26-year-old woman died by suicide at Raidurgam before the surrogacy process could begin, police are finalising a chargesheet against the prime accused, Rajesh Babu, for abetment to suicide.

FSL reports have ruled out sexual assault, and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), which reviewed the case, has given the police a clean chit to proceed.

Speaking to Deccan Chronicle, Raidurgam inspector Ch. Venkanna said, "We have CCTV footage showing that he confined her to a room and did not allow her to step out or meet her husband. As such confinement is prohibited by law, we will file a chargesheet against him, and the trial will begin soon."

He added that the mediator who introduced the deceased, Ashritha Singh, to the accused will be presented as a key witness in court.

On November 27, Ashritha, a native of Odisha, died after falling from the ninth floor of an apartment in Raidurgam. She had come to Hyderabad with her husband to be a surrogate mother for businessman Rajesh Babu. A chunni tied to the window suggested she may have fallen while trying to escape confinement.

According to police, Rajesh, 54, wanted the surrogacy completed before the prohibited age of 55. With no eligible close relatives, he had obtained permission from the medical council and was days away from securing High Court approval when the incident occurred.

With forensic evidence ruling out sexual abuse and establishing unlawful confinement, police say the trial will begin soon after the chargesheet is filed.

(Source : Deccan Chronicle)

The Week

THE WEEK Education Conclave: Experts outline roadmap for Viksit Bharat through education

THE WEEK Education Conclave 2025, held in New Delhi, convened leading minds to explore India's educational future, emphasising AI integration, the National Education Policy 2020, and addressing challenges like access and employability

<https://www.theweek.in/theweek/specials/2025/08/09/the-week-education-conclave-india-education-transformation-ai-nep-roadmap-viksit-bharat-education.html>

By Kanu Sardar Issue Date: August 17, 2025 Updated: August 10, 2025 09:55 IST

At a time when India stands at the cusp of a transformation in education powered by AI, shaped by the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, and challenged by questions of access, ethics and employability, THE WEEK Education Conclave 2025 brought together some of the most compelling minds in academia, government and civil society. Held in New Delhi on July 30, the conclave served as a forum for examining how India can truly democratise education while preparing its youth for a dynamic, yet unpredictable future. As India looks ahead to 2047, marking 100 years of independence, the conclave imagined what it would take to build a truly 'Viksit Bharat' through education.

Dr Jitendra Singh, minister of state (independent charge) at the ministry of science and technology, and minister of state in the prime minister's office, was joined by policymakers like former UGC chairperson Jagadesh Kumar, Shashi Tharoor MP, and institutional heads and thinkers like National Human Rights Commission secretary general Bharat Lal at the day-long event. The conclave was a kaleidoscope of insights, candour and vision outlining the roadmap to world-class education for Indian students. The central themes of values in education, technological integration, social equity, mental well-being and the need for mindset shifts resonated deeply with the audience.

Dr Singh said India was no longer a seeker, but was being sought after, marking a pivotal shift in the country's education and innovation leadership. Once a follower, India has now emerged as a nation that others look up to, reinforcing its global stature across science, technology, education and talent spheres.

The minister emphasised that today's youth must lead the global movement in innovation and science. He highlighted the critical role of AI and emerging technologies in propelling India's educational ecosystem forward and contributing to the nation's evolving global identity. He introduced his "3A Formula"—Awareness, Aptitude and Avenue—as the framework to guide young talent towards their full potential and destiny. He noted India's success in not only absorbing global knowledge but also influencing global trends, especially in space science, research and higher education. Dr Singh also called on universities, startups and industry to break out of silos and forge stronger collaboration for innovation.

Tharoor, in a conversation moderated by Riyad Mathew, Chief Associate Editor and Director of THE WEEK, challenged the outdated colonial constructs still embedded in the Indian education system. “We are producing job seekers, not job creators. And, more worryingly, we are still pushing our best minds abroad,” he said, referring to the country’s long-standing issue of brain drain. With his characteristic wit and historical sweep, Tharoor questioned the Anglocentric bias that still dominated elite Indian education. He called for greater embrace of Indian languages, including “Hinglish”, a hybrid that he said could make knowledge more accessible. “Why should we judge intelligence through an English-medium prism?” he asked, questioning why rural talent is often filtered out of top opportunities due to linguistic bias. Tharoor advocated for an education system that balances employability with creativity and emotional depth, echoing other speakers on values and ethics.

Setting the moral tone of the day, NHRC secretary general Bharat Lal spoke about the need to embed ethics and values into the very fabric of education. “We need to teach our children how to think, not just what to think. Sympathy, compassion and acceptance are not optional, they are foundational,” he said. He argued that India’s unique civilisational ethos, rooted in diversity and spiritual pluralism, offered a rich value system which modern education must reclaim. “If we are to create responsible citizens for 2047, we must teach values, not just degrees. All religions in India speak of acceptance, compassion and duty. These must enter classrooms,” he said, drawing applause. He also urged institutions to go beyond textbook reforms and truly invest in character-building and emotional intelligence. His call was poignant in the context of rising student distress and mental health challenges.

In a forward-looking session, former UGC chairperson M. Jagadesh Kumar focused on the impact of AI on education and India’s aspiration to become a developed nation by 2047. “We are moving into an era where routine knowledge is no longer enough. AI will automate much of what we teach today. Our job is to equip students with the ability to ask the right questions, not just give the right answers,” he said. Highlighting NEP 2020’s push for flexibility, digital learning and skill integration, Kumar said India’s youth can be global leaders if given equitable access to emerging tools. “We must ensure that the benefits of AI and digital tools reach not just the top 10 per cent but the last-mile learner in the most remote villages,” he said. Kumar also emphasised environmental sustainability, social equity and inclusiveness as pillars of his vision of a Viksit Bharat.

Professor John Varghese, principal of St. Stephen’s College, Delhi, spoke about the pressing need to reimagine Indian education to match the demands of a globalised world. “Education today is no longer confined by geography. We are part of a global landscape, and India has the potential to lead,” Varghese said. Citing the global success of Indian students at top universities, he stressed that both the government and the private sector must collaborate to unlock this potential. He welcomed the NEP as a positive shift but acknowledged its limitations. “The NEP is a step forward, but it doesn’t address every challenge. We have identified significant gaps that still need attention,” he noted.

Varghese also drew attention to the widening lag between technology and institutional adaptability. “Technology changes every three months. Students catch up in six. Teachers take two years. Institutions? Five. This disconnect leaves students underprepared,” he remarked.

Joining the conversation, former ISRO chairman S. Somanath posed a fundamental question: “Are we focused on building world-class students or should we first aim to build world-class institutions?” He argued that excellence in individuals must stem from the quality of the institutions they belong to. Highlighting the situation in Kerala, Somanath pointed out that thousands of higher education seats remain vacant not because of a lack of ambition among students, but because institutions are not seen as aspirational. “World-class status is not built overnight,” he said, advocating for sustained investment in institutional quality and long-term vision. He also flagged the mass migration of students from regions with weak educational ecosystems. “If society does not view an institution as high-quality, it will fail to attract both top students and top faculty,” he said, stressing the need for urgent improvements in institutional standards, especially in engineering education where many colleges deliver sub-par outcomes.

Dr Biswajoy Chatterjee, vice chancellor of the University of Engineering and Management, Jaipur, took on the widening disconnect between engineering education and industry demands. “Many colleges today are struggling either with too many seats or too few takers. We need to reassess their relevance and output quality,” he said. Dr Chatterjee cautioned that technical skills alone are not enough. “A technically proficient person without values or character can be harmful to society. We must focus on producing responsible individuals, not just skilled workers,” he said.

Dr M. Srinivas, director of AIIMS Delhi, added that institutions like AIIMS were setting global benchmarks in education and health care delivery. “The key lies in building a high-quality ecosystem, one that adapts quickly to emerging challenges and evolving aspirations.” He cited examples of modernisation at AIIMS, including advanced simulation labs, digitised platforms and research-driven collaboration opportunities. The objective, he said, was to move beyond exam-oriented learning to a system that fosters meaningful contribution to the nation and the global south. Dr Srinivas also addressed the critical gap in indigenous medical technology. “Over 80 per cent of our medical equipment is still imported. At AIIMS, we are now working with Indian manufacturers and innovators to reduce this dependency and develop home-grown solutions.”

Dilip Chenoy, former head of the National Skill Development Corporation, pointed out the urgency of change. “Learning is no longer linear. Knowledge doubles every day, but teaching hours remain the same. We must scale up. Many engineering courses don’t match market demands. The first two years of college do not translate into hands-on skills. If we want graduates to be industry-ready from day one, we must revamp our systems accordingly.”

Underscoring the importance of Indian education, Dr Lata Suresh, who heads the Knowledge Resource Centre at the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs, said much of the educational strength was returning to India. “The NEP should have been implemented long ago. It promotes a multidisciplinary approach—something we practised in ancient times,” she added, criticising the rote-learning model introduced by Macaulay’s system and emphasising the NEP’s potential to be revolutionary. “What industry needs today is creativity, innovation and skills. We must embed research and development into the curriculum right after 10+2. The curriculum must be aligned with industry needs,” Suresh said.

Nakul Kumar, co-founder and CMO of Cashify, spoke about his entrepreneurial journey and the idea of creating a smartphone reselling platform: “When I started, I had a safety net. I didn’t have to worry about how my parents would survive if I didn’t earn. That cushion let me take risks.” Setting up Cashify in 2013, Kumar faced setbacks. “Two ventures failed, two worked. The key lesson is never give up,” he said. “If you survive five or six years, you thrive. Eventually, you rule.”

Throughout the conclave, certain themes echoed with urgency: values and ethics, mental well-being, teacher training, industry alignment and regional equity. Speakers agreed that India’s educational reform cannot merely be cosmetic. Tweaking syllabi or digitising classrooms will not be enough. What is needed is a shift in spirit, purpose and imagination.

THE WEEK Education Conclave 2025 ended not with applause alone, but with a renewed sense of resolve. The journey to a Viksit Bharat begins in the classroom but it must touch every mind, every heart and every home. The conclave did not end with easy answers but it did offer a clear mandate: India’s education system must evolve, not just in syllabi or screens, but in spirit. From value-based learning to AI integration, from mental health awareness to skilling for tomorrow, the conclave laid out a roadmap that is bold, inclusive and rooted in Indian realities.

The Week

Going beyond the colours

Prashant Kishor is strategically branding his Jan Suraj party with bright yellow in Bihar, deploying numerous yellow cars to establish a strong visual presence. This move, alongside the strategies of other smaller parties, aims to reshape the political landscape and potentially challenge established alliances

<https://www.theweek.in/columns/philip-mathew/2025/08/09/jan-suraaj-party-branding-prashant-kishor-bihar-politics.html>

By Philip Mathew Issue Date: August 17, 2025 Updated: August 10, 2025 08:07 IST

PRASHANT KISHOR HAS got his party's colour branding down to a pat in Bihar. The Janata Dal (United) is green and white, so is the Rashtriya Janata Dal. The Lok Janshakti Party (Ramvilas) is blue, red and green. The Rashtriya Lok Morcha is blue, white and green. The Hindustani Awam Morcha seems to be favouring red, though the official colour is mentioned as yellow in a few places. And the Vikassheel Insaan Party appears to prefer a blue-red palette. Kishor's Jan Suraj is clear—bright yellow.

It is prominent in his stole and the 600 yellow cars he has deployed (around 15 in each district). But, will that be enough to get him over the line, wonders Correspondent Badar Bashir. He says that the smaller parties could together upset the calculations of the BJP and the Mahagathbandhan.

His interviews with Upendra Kushwaha of the Rashtriya Lok Morcha, Mukesh Sahani of the Vikassheel Insaan Party and Akhtarul Iman of the All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen add heft to the cover story.

Another interesting story in this issue is the one marking one year of the tumult in Bangladesh. Three major stakeholders in the country are represented in our pages through Dr Ziauddin Hyder of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, Mohammad Ali Arafat of the Awami League and Shafiqul Alam, press secretary to Chief Adviser Muhammad Yunus. It is interesting to listen to all perspectives. For example, Alam says that the Yunus government negotiated with Trump to bring down the tariffs to 20 per cent from the original 37 per cent.

Senior Special Correspondent Kanu Sardar covers THE WEEK Education Conclave held in Delhi last week. May I sincerely thank Union Minister of State Dr Jitendra Singh, our columnist and MP Shashi Tharoor, Director Dr M. Srinivas of AIIMS Delhi, Secretary General Bharat Lal of the National Human Rights Commission, former UGC chairperson Dr M. Jagadesh Kumar, former ISRO chairman Dr S. Somanath, Principal John Varghese of St. Stephen's College and other dignitaries for making time for us.

In other news, Chief of Bureau (Mumbai) Dnyanesh Jathar and Principal Correspondent Pooja Biraia take stock of the verdicts in the 2006 train bombings and the 2008 Malegaon blasts. Consultant (Sports) Ayaz Memon writes about the Oval thriller. Captain G.R.

Gopinath (retd) shares his thoughts about the 2025 Sangita Kalanidhi awardee, violinist R.K. Shriramkumar.

Let me stop on a joyous note, personally. Most of you will remember the Ukraine cover of your favourite newsweekly (August 13, 2023), powered by Photo Editor Bhanu Prakash Chandra's photos and reporting from the frontlines. For that effort, he was awarded the International Press Institute's (India Chapter) 'Award for Excellence in Journalism 2024'. The award comprised Rs1 lakh, a memento and a certificate.

The cover article had a poetic headline: Sunflower Fields and No Man's Land. I was deeply touched when Ukrainian Ambassador Oleksandr Polishchuk attended the award ceremony and handed Bhanu a bouquet in Ukrainian colours—yellow and blue.

Bhanu generously donated the award money to Gen. Ukrainian, an NGO which "creates innovative psychological rehabilitation programmes for children and adolescents" who suffer from war trauma. Mostly children who have lost one or both parents, "survived captivity, forced deportation and occupation".

The amount was handed over to Gen. Ukrainian last week by Indian orthopaedic surgeon Dr U.P.R. Menon and Yehor Konovalov, Bhanu's translator during the assignment.

Bhanu made my day, dear reader. I hope he did the same for you.

The New Indian Express

Rice mill death case: NHRC seeks report by September 15

It noted that the disposal of ash outside the premises violated the mandated procedures and that the cause of death was not in dispute.

<https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2025/Aug/10/rice-mill-death-case-nhrc-seeks-report-by-september-15>

Express News Service | Updated on: 10 Aug 2025, 9:33 am

1 min read

BARGARH: The NHRC has pulled up the authorities of Kaleshwar Mill in Bargarh for their alleged negligence in connection with the death of 12-year-old Pratyush Bhaena who accidentally fell on a heap of hot ash dumped outside the mill and sustained severe burns, six months back.

Terming it a clear violation of safety norms, the Commission through a communication sent on Friday, directed the Home department to submit a detailed report on the incident by September 15 before deciding on the compensation and legal action.

It noted that the disposal of ash outside the premises violated the mandated procedures and that the cause of death was not in dispute. "The death of the boy is not in dispute; prima facie negligence on the part of the factory is established, hence the deceased is entitled to get compensation," the Commission stated in its mail.

Acting on the complaint of rights activist Dillip Das, the NHRC had in July summoned the Bargarh administration and the special secretary of Odisha to submit an action taken report. However, the state representatives sought more time following which the commission granted four weeks time to file a comprehensive response on liability, compensation and action taken. The matter will be reviewed again after the state's report is submitted next month.

Janta Se Rishta

चावल मिल में मौत का मामला: NHRC ने 15 सितंबर तक रिपोर्ट मांगी

<https://jantaserishta.com/local/odisha/rice-mill-death-case-nhrc-seeks-report-by-september-15-4203534>

Triveni 10 Aug 2025 2:11 PM

BARGARH बरगढ़: राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग National Human Rights Commission (एनएचआरसी) ने बरगढ़ स्थित कालेश्वर मिल के अधिकारियों को छह महीने पहले 12 वर्षीय प्रत्यूष भेना की मौत के मामले में कथित लापरवाही के लिए फटकार लगाई है। प्रत्यूष भेना मिल के बाहर डाली गई गर्म राख के ढेर पर गलती से गिर गया था और गंभीर रूप से झुलस गया था। इसे सुरक्षा मानदंडों का स्पष्ट उल्लंघन बताते हुए, आयोग ने शुक्रवार को भेजे एक पत्र के माध्यम से गृह विभाग को निर्देश दिया कि वह मुआवजे और कानूनी कार्रवाई पर फैसला लेने से पहले 15 सितंबर तक घटना पर एक विस्तृत रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करे। आयोग ने कहा कि परिसर के बाहर राख का निपटान अनिवार्य प्रक्रियाओं का उल्लंघन था और मौत के कारण पर कोई विवाद नहीं है। आयोग ने अपने पत्र में कहा, "लड़के की मौत पर कोई विवाद नहीं है; प्रथम दृष्टया कारखाने की ओर से लापरवाही स्थापित होती है, इसलिए मृतक मुआवजा पाने का हकदार है।"

मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता दिलीप दास की शिकायत पर कार्रवाई करते हुए, एनएचआरसी ने जुलाई में बरगढ़ प्रशासन और ओडिशा के विशेष सचिव को कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए तलब किया था। हालाँकि, राज्य के प्रतिनिधियों ने और समय माँगा, जिसके बाद आयोग ने दायित्व, मुआवजे और की गई कार्रवाई पर विस्तृत जवाब दाखिल करने के लिए चार हफ्ते का समय दिया। अगले महीने राज्य की रिपोर्ट जमा होने के बाद मामले की फिर से समीक्षा की जाएगी।

The Indian Awaaz

NHRC takes suo motu cognizance of reported burning of girl student by cook in Bihar

<https://theindianawaaz.com/nhrc-takes-suo-motu-cognizance-of-reported-burning-of-girl-student-by-cook-in-bihar/>

Aug 10, 2025

AMN

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken suo motu cognizance of a media report about a girl student who was reportedly burned with a hot spatula by her residential school cook after asking for food. Citing the media report, NHRC said that the incident happened at a Residential School in the Shakurabad area of Jehanabad district in Bihar.

The Commission has issued notices to the Jehanabad District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police for a detailed report on the matter within two weeks. The report should include the health status of the injured student.

The Commission has examined that the contents of the news report, if true, raise a serious issue of violation of the human rights of the victim. Therefore, it has issued notices to the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police, Jehanabad, Bihar calling for a detailed report on the matter within two weeks. The report is expected to include the health status of the injured student.

According to the media report, carried on 5th August, 2025, the cook was accused of a similar incident in the past and had previously been transferred to a different department due to a complaint against her.

NewsOnAir

NHRC takes suo motu cognizance of reported burning of girl student by cook in Bihar

<https://www.newsonair.gov.in/nhrc-takes-suo-motu-cognizance-of-reported-burning-of-girl-student-by-cook-in-bihar/>

Site Admin | August 10, 2025 2:10 PM

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken suo motu cognizance of a media report about a girl student who was reportedly burned with a hot spatula by her residential school cook after asking for food. Citing the media report, NHRC said that the incident happened at a Residential School in the Shakurabad area of Jehanabad district in Bihar. The Commission has issued notices to the Jehanabad District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police for a detailed report on the matter within two weeks. The report should include the health status of the injured student.

Prabhat Khabar

Jehanabad : खाना मांगने पर रसोइया के छात्रा को जलाने की घटना का एनएचआरसी ने लिया संज्ञान

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग, भारत ने जिले के शकुराबाद क्षेत्र स्थित एक आवासीय विद्यालय में खाना मांगने पर रसोइये द्वारा एक छात्रा को जलाने की कथित घटना का स्वतः संज्ञान लिया है. जिले के डीएम और एसपी को नोटिस जारी किया गया है.

<https://www.prabhatkhabar.com/state/bihar/jehanabad/the-nhrc-has-taken-cognizance-of-the-incident>

By MINTU KUMAR | August 10, 2025 11:23 PM

जहानाबाद नगर. राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग, भारत ने जिले के शकुराबाद क्षेत्र स्थित एक आवासीय विद्यालय में खाना मांगने पर रसोइये द्वारा एक छात्रा को जलाने की कथित घटना का स्वतः संज्ञान लिया है. जिले के डीएम और एसपी को नोटिस जारी किया गया है. रिपोर्ट में छात्रा की स्वास्थ्य स्थिति भी शामिल की जाएगी. एनएचआरसी ने एक मीडिया रिपोर्ट का स्वतः संज्ञान लिया है जिसमें बताया गया है कि एक छात्रा, जिसने अपने आवासीय विद्यालय के रसोइया से खाना मांगा था, उसे गर्म करछुल से जला दिया गया, जिससे वह बुरी तरह झुलस गयी. यह घटना जिले के शकुराबाद क्षेत्र स्थित कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका आवासीय विद्यालय में हुई थी. आयोग ने जांच की है कि यदि समाचार रिपोर्ट की सामग्री सत्य है, तो यह पीड़िता के मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन का एक गंभीर मुद्दा उठाती है. इसलिए डीएम और एसपी को नोटिस जारी कर दो सप्ताह के भीतर मामले की विस्तृत रिपोर्ट तलब की गयी है. रिपोर्ट में घायल छात्रा की स्वास्थ्य स्थिति का विवरण शामिल होने की उम्मीद है. 5 अगस्त को प्रकाशित मीडिया रिपोर्ट के अनुसार रसोइया पर पहले भी इसी तरह की घटना का आरोप लगाया गया था और उसके खिलाफ एक शिकायत के कारण उसे पहले ही दूसरे विभाग में स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया था.

डिस्क्लेमर: यह प्रभात खबर समाचार पत्र की ऑटोमेटेड न्यूज फीड है. इसे प्रभात खबर डॉट कॉम की टीम ने संपादित नहीं किया है

The Indian Awaaz

NHRC takes suo motu cognizance of death of 3 children after falling into an open pit in Meerut, UP

<https://theindianawaaz.com/nhrc-takes-suo-motu-cognizance-of-death-of-3-children-after-falling-into-an-open-pit-in-meerut-up/>

Aug 10, 2025

The Commission issues notices to the state Chief Secretary and DGP calling for a detailed report within two weeks

The report expected to include the status of the investigation and compensation, if any, provided to the next of kin of the victims

AMN

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India has taken suo motu cognizance of a media report that three children, aged 8-9 years, died due to drowning in a six-foot-deep pit left open by a builder during the construction of a building in a newly developed colony in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh on 3rd August, 2025. Reportedly, they fell into the pit when they were on their way back from a shop after buying chocolate.

The Commission has observed that the contents of the news report, if true, raise a serious issue of violation of the human rights of the victim children. Therefore, it has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and the Director General of Police, Uttar Pradesh calling for a detailed report on the matter within two weeks. It is expected to include the status of the investigation of the case as well as compensation, if any, provided to the next of kin of the victims.

According to the media report, carried on 5th August, 2025, the builder dug a six-foot-deep pit about 40 days back in the colony and left it open. The pit was filled with rainwater.

Patrika

मेरठ में तीन बच्चों की मौत के मामले में NHRC ने तलब की रिपोर्ट, चॉकलेट लेने गए बच्चे कफन में लिपटकर घर पहुंचे

मेरठ जिले में तीन बच्चों की मौत के मामले में NHRC ने रिपोर्ट तलब किया है। बच्चे घर से चॉकलेट खरीदने के लिए गए थे। दूसरे दिन कफन में लिपटकर घर पहुंचे। इस दुखद घटना से मां-बाप का जहां कलेजा फट गया है। वहीं मोहल्ले में बच्चों के किलकारियों की गूंज हमेशा के लिए शांत हो गई।

<https://www.patrika.com/meerut-news/nhrc-summoned-a-report-on-the-death-of-three-children-in-meerut-the-children-who-went-to-buy-chocolates-returned-home-wrapped-in-shrouds-19851756>

मेरठ | Mahendra Tiwari Aug 10, 2025

मेरठ के सिवालखास क्षेत्र में पानी से भरे गड्ढे में गिरने से तीन मासूम बच्चों की दर्दनाक मौत के मामले ने तूल पकड़ लिया है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने इस घटना का संज्ञान लेते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य सचिव और पुलिस महानिदेशक से दो सप्ताह के भीतर रिपोर्ट तलब की है। आयोग ने जांच की प्रगति तथा पीड़ित परिजनों को प्रदान किए गए मुआवजे का ब्योरा भी मांगा है।

मेरठ जिले की यह घटना बीते रविवार सुबह की है। जब सिवालखास के वार्ड संख्या-1 निवासी हिम्मत सिंह का आठ वर्षीय पुत्र ऋतिक, पड़ोसी जितेंद्र की नौ वर्षीय पुत्री मानवी तथा मोनू का आठ वर्षीय बेटा शिवांस उर्फ शिबू घर से चॉकलेट लेने निकले थे। इसके बाद तीनों लापता हो गए। परिजनों द्वारा सूचना देने पर पुलिस और स्थानीय लोगों ने खोजबीन शुरू की। लेकिन कोई सुराग नहीं मिला। लगभग 20 घंटे चले तलाशी अभियान के बाद सोमवार तड़के तीनों के शव अनम गार्डन कॉलोनी के पास एक निर्माणाधीन स्थल पर जलभराव वाले गहरे गड्ढे में बरामद हुए।

हत्या और लापरवाही की आशंका

पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट से चौंकाने वाला खुलासा हुआ है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, मानवी की गला दबाकर हत्या की गई। जबकि ऋतिक और शिवांस की मौत पानी में डूबने से हुई। पुलिस ने प्रारंभ में अपहरण का मुकदमा दर्ज किया था। जिसे अब हत्या में तरमीम कर दिया गया है। कॉलोनी का निर्माण कार्य करा रहे मुरादनगर निवासी बिल्डर असलम को हिरासत में लेकर पूछताछ की जा रही है।

बिल्डर की लापरवाही बनी हादसे की वजह

मीडिया रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक नवविकसित अनम गार्डन कॉलोनी में निर्माण कार्य के दौरान एक छह फीट गहरा गड्ढा खुदवाया गया था, जिसे बिना किसी सुरक्षा उपाय के खुला छोड़ दिया गया। बारिश के कारण गड्ढा पानी से भर गया, जो बच्चों के लिए जानलेवा साबित हुआ। चॉकलेट खरीदकर लौटते समय तीनों बच्चे गड्ढे में गिर गए और उनकी मौत हो गई।

प्रशासनिक लापरवाही पर उठे सवाल

इस हादसे ने नगर विकास योजनाओं और कॉलोनी विकास में सुरक्षा मानकों की अनदेखी पर सवाल खड़े कर दिए हैं। स्थानीय लोगों का कहना है कि प्रशासन ने यदि निर्माण स्थलों की निगरानी समय रहते की होती। तो यह हादसा टल सकता था।

Dainik Bhaskar

दुष्कर्म पीड़िता का हाल जानने एसकेएमसीएच पहुंची राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की टीम

<https://www.bhaskar.com/local/bihar/muzaffarpur/news/the-team-of-national-human-rights-commission-reached-skmch-to-know-the-condition-of-the-rape-victim-135651181.html>

मुजफ्फरपुर 5 घंटे पहले

नाबालिग से रेप मामला : इलाज व वर्तमान स्थिति को लेकर ली जानकारी

भास्कर न्यूज | मुजफ्फरपुर

औड़ाई थाना क्षेत्र की नाबालिग दुष्कर्म पीड़िता का हाल जानने के लिए दिल्ली से राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग की तीन सदस्यीय टीम शुक्रवार को मुजफ्फरपुर पहुंची। टीम ने घटना की गंभीरता को देखते हुए सीधे एसकेएमसीएच के आईसीयू में भर्ती पीड़िता से मुलाकात कर उसका हालचाल लिया। इस दौरान प्राचार्य डॉ. आभा रानी सिन्हा, उपाधीक्षक डॉ. सतीश कुमार सिंह और अस्पताल प्रबंधक संजय साह समेत कई पदाधिकारी टीम की अगुवाई में मौजूद रहे। टीम ने आईसीयू में जाकर पीड़िता से घटना के बारे में जानकारी ली। इसके बाद अधीक्षक कक्ष में बैठकर पीड़िता के इलाज से जुड़े हर पहलू की विस्तृत जानकारी हासिल की। न्यूरो सर्जरी विभागाध्यक्ष डॉ. दीपक कर्ण, जिन्होंने पीड़िता के सिर का ऑपरेशन किया था, ने सर्जरी की पूरी प्रक्रिया, जखम की स्थिति और आगे की संभावनाओं पर विस्तार से जानकारी दी। टीम ने इलाज में अपनाए गए सभी कदमों और वर्तमान स्थिति को लेकर भी सवाल किए। आवश्यक जानकारी लेने के बाद टीम वापस लौट गई। महादलित समुदाय की इस नाबालिग बच्ची के साथ पहले दुष्कर्म किया गया और फिर बेरहमी से मारपीट कर उसे फेंक दिया गया। गंभीर हालत में पीड़िता को सीतामढ़ी से एसकेएमसीएच लाया गया, जहां सिर में गंभीर चोट के कारण तत्काल सर्जरी की जरूरत पड़ी। डॉ. दीपक कर्ण के नेतृत्व में वरिष्ठ और जूनियर चिकित्सकों की टीम ने घंटों लंबे ऑपरेशन के बाद उसकी जान बचाई। पीड़िता को आईसीयू में वेंटिलेटर पर रखा गया है। उपाधीक्षक डॉ. सतीश कुमार सिंह खुद इलाज की निगरानी कर रहे हैं।

Dainik Bhaskar

राजनीति: प्रियंक कानूनगो ने 16 साल की उम्र में सहमति से यौन संबंध की अनुमति पर जताई चिंता

<https://www.bhaskarhindi.com/other/-16--1171579>

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राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने बच्चों को 16 साल की उम्र में सहमति से यौन संबंध बनाने पर गंभीर चिंता जताई है।

नई दिल्ली, 10 अगस्त (आईएनएस)। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने बच्चों को 16 साल की उम्र में सहमति से यौन संबंध बनाने पर गंभीर चिंता जताई है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने कहा कि अगर बच्चों को 16 साल की उम्र में सहमति से यौन संबंध बनाने की अनुमति दी जाती है, तो इसके गंभीर परिणाम होंगे और कुछ अपराधों को रोकना मुश्किल हो जाएगा। डॉ. बीआर अंबेडकर द्वारा निर्मित भारत का संविधान बच्चों के अधिकारों की गारंटी देता है और बच्चे की उम्र 18 वर्ष निर्धारित करता है।

उन्होंने कहा कि 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों को सहमति से यौन संबंध की अनुमति देना संविधान के मूल सिद्धांतों के खिलाफ होगा। इसके अलावा, उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी के बाल विवाह के खिलाफ लंबे संघर्ष का जिक्र करते हुए कहा कि 16 साल की उम्र में सहमति की अनुमति देना गांधी के प्रयासों को कमजोर करने जैसा होगा। अगर इस प्रकार की इजाजत दी जाती है तो यह भारतीय सभ्यता पर हमला है। उन्होंने मद्रास हाई कोर्ट के एक प्रशासनिक फैसले का भी उल्लेख किया, जिसमें पॉक्सो एक्ट के तहत 16 से 18 वर्ष की आयु के मामलों में अभियुक्तों की गिरफ्तारी पर रोक लगा दी गई थी। यह संसद द्वारा बनाए गए कानून को दरकिनार करना और संसद को अंधेरे में रखकर कानून को तोड़ने-मरोड़ने जैसा है।

उन्होंने आगे कहा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा के दौरान तमिलनाडु सरकार ने इस फैसले के लाभ और नुकसान से संबंधित कोई डेटा उपलब्ध नहीं कराया। यदि हमें बच्चों की ट्रैफिकिंग को रोकना है तो सहमति वाले विचार को खारिज करना ही होगा। ज्यादातर ऑनलाइन शोषणकर्ता बच्चों से सहमति लेकर ही उनका शोषण करते हैं। यदि सहमति की यह अवधारणा लागू की गई तो बच्चों के यौन शोषण को रोकने में भारत विफल हो सकता है। बच्चों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए कड़े कानून और जागरूकता की जरूरत है। सहमति की उम्र को कम करने से बच्चों के खिलाफ अपराधों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और समाज में व्यभिचार को प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है।

अस्वीकरण: यह न्यूज़ ऑटो फ़ीड्स द्वारा स्वतः प्रकाशित हुई खबर है। इस न्यूज़ में BhaskarHindi.com टीम के द्वारा किसी भी तरह का कोई बदलाव या परिवर्तन (एडिटिंग) नहीं किया गया है। इस न्यूज़ की एवं न्यूज़ में उपयोग में ली गई सामग्रियों की सम्पूर्ण जवाबदारी केवल और केवल न्यूज़ एजेंसी की है एवं इस न्यूज़ में दी गई जानकारी का उपयोग करने से पहले संबंधित क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञों (वकील / इंजीनियर / ज्योतिष / वास्तुशास्त्री / डॉक्टर / न्यूज़ एजेंसी / अन्य विषय एक्सपर्ट) की सलाह जरूर लें। अतः संबंधित खबर एवं उपयोग में लिए गए टेक्स्ट मैटर, फोटो, विडियो एवं ऑडिओ को लेकर BhaskarHindi.com न्यूज़ पोर्टल की कोई भी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है।

Panchjanya

यौन संबंध? दिल्ली से उठी समाज की आवाज, जारी हुई रिपोर्ट

<https://panchjanya.com/2025/08/10/423760/bharat/delhi/will-children-study-make-career-or-have-sex-at-the-age-of-16-societys-voice-raised/>

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नई दिल्ली। देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में इस बात पर बहस हो रही है कि पॉक्सो कानून के तहत सहमति की आयु 18 से 16 वर्ष की जाए। केंद्र सरकार ने बदलाव से साफ इंकार किया है। लेकिन, कथित सेक्युलर इस मुद्दे को हवा दे रहे हैं। वहीं, समाज के बीच भी इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा शुरू हो गई है। नेटवर्क फॉर एक्सेस टू जस्टिस और मल्टीडिसिप्लिनरी आउटरीच फाउंडेशन ने संयुक्त रूप से कॉन्स्टिट्यूशन क्लब ऑफ इंडिया में “Intrusion on Civilization: Lowering the Age of Consent – Analysing Its Impact” विषय पर विचारोत्तेजक चर्चा हुई। इस कार्यक्रम में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के सदस्य प्रियांक कानूनगो मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में उपस्थित थे। कार्यक्रम में सेवा न्याय उत्थान फाउंडेशन सहयोगी भागीदार और शांति सुरक्षा और सद्भाव ट्रस्ट शोध भागीदार के रूप में शामिल हुआ।

प्रियांक कानूनगो ने कहा कि यह कोर्ट के बंद कमरों की चर्चा का विषय यह नहीं है, यह लोगों के बीच यह चर्चा करने का विषय है कि हमारे बच्चे 16 साल की उम्र में सेक्सुअल रिलेशनशिप स्थापित करेंगे या फिर पढ़ाई करके अपना करियर बनाएंगे। हमारे बच्चों के स्कूल शिक्षा के केंद्र रहेंगे या फिर उस आयु के बच्चे व्याभिचार की आदत डालेंगे। भारत का निर्माण एक दिन में नहीं हुआ, इस सभ्यता के विकास में हजारों सालों की लोगों की मेहनत लगी। ये जो कन्सेंट की बात उठी है तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था यदि कम उम्र में लड़कियां बच्चों को जन्म देंगी तो हम कमजोर पीढ़ी को तैयार कर रहे हैं। यही बात ग्लोबल स्टडी और वैज्ञानिक भी कहते हैं। गांधी जी कहते हैं कि यदि नाबालिग लड़कियों की शादी हो रही है तो यह उनके लिए स्वराज्य नहीं है। हम भारत में स्वराज्य की स्थापना की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं और स्वराज्य की स्थापना तब तक पूरी नहीं होगी जब तक बच्चों की नाबालिग उम्र में शादी नहीं रुकेगी।

प्रियांक कानूनगो ने कहा कि यह विषय केवल सरकार का नहीं, परिवार का है, समाज को जागना होगा। चर्चा के दौरान इस बात पर भी जोर दिया गया कि स्वेच्छा से यौन संबंधों की उम्र घटाने से न केवल समाज बल्कि नाबालिगों के स्वास्थ्य पर भी बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। चर्चा में विभिन्न राज्यों के बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोगों (एससीपीसीआर) के पूर्व अध्यक्ष और सदस्य, स्वरूपा चतुर्वेदी और पिंकी आनंद, स्वाति गोयल शर्मा, डॉ निवेदिता शर्मा, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता, एडवोकेट-ऑन-रिकॉर्ड, कार्यरत अधिवक्ता, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, विभिन्न गैर सरकारी संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि और अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय एवं अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्य शामिल हुए।

नाबालिगों की सुरक्षा सर्वोपरि

वक्ताओं ने भारत में सहमति की आयु कम करने के दूरगामी कानूनी, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभावों पर विचार-विमर्श किया, विशेष रूप से नाबालिगों के बीच रोमांटिक यौन संबंधों से जुड़े मामलों पर। विचार-विमर्श में नाबालिगों की सुरक्षा, शोषण की रोकथाम, सामाजिक मानदंडों की सुरक्षा और सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों के संरक्षण पर ऐसे परिवर्तनों के संभावित प्रभावों की जांच की गई। मंच ने बाल संरक्षण कानूनों के प्रति एक

सूक्ष्म दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया, जो मौजूदा कानून के सुरक्षात्मक उद्देश्य को कमजोर किए बिना, व्यापक सामाजिक विचारों के साथ युवाओं के अधिकारों और सुरक्षा को संतुलित करे।

जारी हुई रिपोर्ट

कार्यक्रम के दौरान इस विषय पर एक व्यापक रिपोर्ट भी जारी की गई, जिसमें प्रमुख कानूनी दृष्टिकोण, शोध इनपुट और क्षेत्रीय अंतर्दृष्टि शामिल हैं। चर्चाओं में इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला गया कि किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल और संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2015 की धारा 15, किशोरों के बीच रोमांटिक यौन संबंधों से जुड़े मामलों को संबोधित करने के लिए एक व्यवहार्य कानूनी तंत्र प्रदान करती है। यह प्रावधान किशोर न्याय बोर्ड को शोषणकारी परिस्थितियों और गैर-शोषणकारी, सहकर्मी-स्तरीय संबंधों के बीच अंतर करने के लिए प्रारंभिक मूल्यांकन करने का अधिकार देता है, जिससे नाबालिगों को दुर्व्यवहार से बचाया जा सके और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि बच्चे के हितों की रक्षा हो।