

Deccan Herald

## **NHRC urges legal, policy reforms for transgender children under Juvenile Justice Act**

Survey of Garima Greh shelters finds funding delays, state-wise inconsistencies, and exclusion of gender-nonconforming children from education benefits, prompting recommendations for inclusive welfare frameworks.

<https://www.deccanherald.com/india/nhrc-urges-legal-policy-reforms-for-transgender-children-under-juvenile-justice-act-3715583>

Amrita Madhukalya DHNS Last Updated : 06 September 2025, 22:38 IST

New Delhi: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has recommended that the government review the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 to include provisions specifically for transgender and gender-nonconforming children.

The recommendation comes after a survey assessing living conditions at Garima Grehs—shelters for transgender persons—revealed several gaps in policy and implementation. Launched by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Garima Grehs provide basic amenities such as shelter, food, medical care, and recreational facilities. Initially set up as a pilot with 12 shelters across nine states and Union Territories, the initiative has since continued under the central SMILE scheme.

The NHRC report recommends that transgender children be formally recognised as part of the disadvantaged groups under section 1(d) of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009, enabling them to access government education benefits. The commission has also called for a comprehensive survey to assess the prevalence of gender-nonconforming children being disowned by their families.

The survey revealed significant delays in fund disbursement to shelters, with an average delay of 15 months. “The reimbursement-based funding model forces organisations to self-finance operations while awaiting reimbursement,” the NHRC noted. The report also suggested aligning rent rates with market conditions to ease operational challenges.

State-level disparities were also observed. In Maharashtra, district authorities facilitated easier access to certificates for transgender residents, whereas in Delhi, bureaucratic hurdles created significant challenges. In Bihar, residents could use the shelter’s address to obtain transgender certificates, while in Gujarat, certificates are issued only based on the Aadhar card address.

The NHRC highlighted that intersex or gender-nonconforming children often face abandonment by families if they join hijra communities, leaving them without access to education. Since the Juvenile Justice Act does not explicitly cover gender-nonconforming children, these children remain outside legal protection and childcare institutions.

The report also notes that while the RTE Act has improved access to education for marginalised groups, it overlooks gender-nonconforming children. Scholarships under the SMILE scheme are available from Grade IX onwards, but children below Grade VIII, who may require early support, remain excluded.

The NHRC's recommendations aim to guide policymakers, civil society, and stakeholders to develop an inclusive welfare framework for transgender children and strengthen protections for vulnerable gender-nonconforming youth.

Maktoob Media

## **UP: NHRC, SHRC issue notice to Bareilly Police over torture, illegal detention of Muslim men**

<https://maktoobmedia.com/india/up-nhrc-shrc-issue-notice-to-bareilly-police-over-torture-illegal-detention-of-muslim-men/>

Maktoob Staff | September 7, 2025

Modified : September 7, 2025

The National Human Rights Commission and the Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) have issued notices to Bareilly Police in Uttar Pradesh over serious allegations of illegal detention and custodial torture of seven Muslim men in Bareilly, falsely accused of being part of a “conversion racket.”

The rights panels were acting upon a complaint filed by one Parveen Akhtar, wife of one of the seven detainees.

In a strongly worded order, the NHRC has directed the Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP), Bareilly, to investigate the matter and submit a detailed report by September 9, 2025.

“Looking to the nature of allegations made in the complaint it would be appropriate to call for a report from the Senior Superintendent of Police, Bareilly who shall look into the matter and after necessary inquiry associating the complainant, send his report to the Commission on or before 09.09.2025,” the NHRC said in its notice.

The family of Mehmood Beg, one of the seven detainees, say the men were picked up by Bareilly Police’s Special Operations Group (SOG) in plain clothes last month on August 28, without any arrest memos, FIRs, or warrants, late at night. The whereabouts of the man are still unknown.

Parveen Akhtar, wife of 65-year-old Mehmood Beg, said she has been living in fear since her husband’s disappearance.

“My husband is diabetic and weak. For weeks, I didn’t even know where he was. When I begged for his release, the police demanded one lakh rupees. I fear they will kill him inside and then frame him in a false case,” she said.

“They also threatened my son while they were taking my husband away, I am now living in fear,” she added.

Beg’s son, Mudassar, told Maktoob, “Around 11 men came on vehicles and took my father away, at midnight that day,” adding that he has not seen his face since then.

“As I protested, one of the men pointed a gun at me and claimed to be policemen,” he added.

The family of the detainee allege that he was tortured in custody, subjected to severe beatings and electric shocks, and coerced into signing blank papers or forced confessions.

Earlier this week, the Allahabad High Court also intervened, summoning senior police officials — including the ADG, IG, and SSP Anurag Arya — to appear in person on September 8 and produce the detainees in court. The court observed that if the allegations of illegal detention and torture were true, it amounted to a grave violation of fundamental rights. With the High Court hearing scheduled for September 8 and the NHRC's report due on September 9.

Times of India

**After Allahabad HC, NHRC, local court ask UP cops about missing man**

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bareilly/after-allahabad-hc-nhrc-local-court-ask-up-cops-about-missing-man/articleshow/123738201.cms>

Sep 6, 2025, 10.45 PM IST

Meerut/Bareilly: National Human Rights Commission has sought a report from Bareilly police in connection with the disappearance of 65-year-old Mahmood Beg during a "probe" into alleged forced religious conversions. This comes days after Allahabad high court ordered the production of Beg and summoned SSP Anurag Arya in that connection. Apart from the HC's directive on Beg, a local court has also raised similar questions. NHRC has now asked Arya to respond on the missing man by Sept 9. High court has, meanwhile, asked that Beg be produced by Sept 8.

The case began with a police press conference on Aug 26, where officers announced the arrest of four men — Abdul Majeed, Salman, Mohd Arif and Mohd Faeem — from a madrassa in Bareilly's Faiznagar area. They were accused of involvement in a forced conversion network. Police said a fifth suspect, Beg, had "absconded", but have not clarified his current whereabouts. The arrests, in an operation led by inspector Ravindra Kumar, were made under provisions of Uttar Pradesh's anti-conversion law, introduced in 2021 to criminalise religious conversion through force, fraud, or inducement.

On the day of the press conference, the four accused were produced before an additional chief judicial magistrate. The judge noticed injuries on Faeem and asked investigating officer Yogender Yadav for an explanation. When Yadav said the man had fallen, the court asked him to step outside. Faeem then told the judge he had been beaten in custody and showed a black eye and bruises on his arms. A medical report reviewed by TOI confirmed the injuries were around three days old and caused by blunt-force trauma.

In their statements recorded in court, both Faeem and Majeed said they were detained days before their official arrest. Faeem said he was picked up by the special operations group from his barber shop five days earlier. Majeed said he was taken from a bus in Nawabganj 17 days before being presented in court. Both men alleged they were forced to appear in a video showing religious books and items that police claimed had been recovered during the raid. Faeem also said his brother, Mohd Aleem, had been taken and remained in custody. Majeed said his nephew had been held at the police line for 12 days.

The court then ordered police to submit CCTV footage from outside Silver State Gate in Mahanagar Colony — where Faeem's shop is located — for Aug 22 between 5pm and 6pm. The judge warned that any claim of the footage being lost or destroyed would invite contempt proceedings. The investigating officer later requested 10 additional days to provide the footage.

While the court focused on the physical injuries and timeline of detentions, a separate petition brought the status of the fifth accused into question. Beg's wife, Parveen Akhtar, told the Allahabad high court that police had entered their home on Aug 20 without a warrant or FIR and detained her husband. She said he had not returned since. Police have maintained that Beg "absconded" but have not clarified his whereabouts.

Arya denied any misconduct. "No one has been detained by the police and we are also tracing Mohammad Beg. The HC order will be complied with on Sept 8," he told TOI. On the court's direction regarding the injuries and detention timeline, he added, "We have already challenged the ACJM court order in the court of the district judge. We have all the evidence of the crime against the four persons. Proper procedures have been adopted before producing the four accused at the court."

The Probe

## **Moga District Under NHRC Lens for Shielding Bonded Labour Exploiters**

Moga bonded labour crisis: After The Probe exposed 56 labourers in bondage, the NHRC again steps in, pulling up Punjab officials and demanding accountability.

<https://theprobe.in/bpl-realities/moga-district-under-nhrc-lens-for-shielding-bonded-labour-exploiters-10045961>

By Harshit Dhamija 06 Sep 2025 | Updated On 06 Sep 2025 14:44 IST

Moga Brick Kiln Horror and Punjab Government's Shocking Apathy

On February 3, 2025, The Probe uncovered one of the darkest secrets hidden in the heart of Punjab's Moga district: 56 bonded labourers, including 26 children, trapped at Sandhu Brick Industries. The investigation revealed a chilling reality—entire families, trafficked from Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar in Uttar Pradesh, were being forced into bondage.

These families, all from Scheduled Caste communities, had been lured into accepting small advance payments—amounts as low as ₹10,000 to ₹30,000. But the debt trap sealed their fate. Men, women, and children, some as young as four and five years old, were made to work in brutal conditions without wages, under constant surveillance, violence, and threats.

Ankush Kumar's story became emblematic of this nightmare. At 26, he had already endured 16 years of bondage. His escape to meet reporters was a desperate gamble:

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"I ran away and came to you in the hope that my family will be rescued. My entire family is working in the brick kiln in Moga."

Ankush described being beaten since childhood, losing his younger brother to a fatal accident at the kiln, and watching his uncle's eyesight destroyed after demanding wages. Still, he returned to bondage—because his family remained trapped.

The Probe's investigation also documented video evidence from inside the kiln. Children as young as four were working long hours, women in advanced stages of pregnancy were forced to mould bricks, and families spoke of producing lakhs of bricks without receiving a single rupee in wages.

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One labourer, Sandeep Kumar, summed up the collective despair: “We just want to go home, but they are not letting us leave.”

The revelations were stark: modern-day slavery persisted openly in Punjab, despite the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act of 1976 and other labour protections.

#### The First Impact: A Rescue

The immediate impact of the reporting was visible the very next day, on February 4, 2025. Authorities, under pressure from the media coverage and civil society complaints, conducted a rescue operation. Forty-six people, including children, were freed.

The National Campaign Committee for Eradication of Bonded Labour (NCCEBL), led by Nirmal Gorana, played a critical role by formally petitioning the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). The Commission quickly issued notices to Punjab officials, directing them to rescue the workers, rehabilitate the children under the Juvenile Justice Act, and submit an action taken report.

The rescue, however, was only a partial victory. Two families remained untraceable, and activists immediately pointed out a glaring problem: the rescued workers were not issued release certificates, a vital legal document that recognises their status as bonded labourers and enables access to rehabilitation schemes.

Worse, the kiln owner faced no serious consequences. According to officials, he would merely be fined. For activists, this was a signal that the exploitative cycle would continue.

“This is the whole problem,” said Nirmal Gorana at the time. “The administration rescues the labourers, but then denies them release orders. Without legal recognition, without rehabilitation, they remain vulnerable. Employers get away with impunity, and the cycle repeats.”

#### The NHRC's Intervention: A Demand for Accountability

In the months following the rescue, the NHRC continued to monitor the case. On August 22, 2025, the Commission issued a strongly worded letter to the District Magistrate of Moga, responding to what it called a flawed and misleading report submitted by the local administration.

The Moga enquiry committee had astonishingly concluded that the workers were “not bonded labourers.” While it acknowledged that families wanted to return home and had unpaid wages, it dismissed the conditions of bondage outright and hastily arranged their transport back to Uttar Pradesh.

The NHRC rejected this conclusion. In its observations, the Commission stated:

The committee failed to check whether the brick kiln had the necessary licence.

It did not verify whether wages, registers, and compliance with labour laws were maintained.



It ignored the testimonies of workers who had clearly described working without wages.

It overlooked the requirement to examine whether basic amenities—schooling for children, healthcare, sanitation, housing—were provided.

The NHRC's letter emphasised a key principle: "In the absence of documents required to be maintained and in absence of benefits mandated by law, the District Magistrate is duty bound to raise the presumption that the labourers are bonded labourers."

The Commission then directed the District Magistrate of Moga to submit a fresh, detailed report, answering specific questions on licensing, worker numbers, wage slips, minimum wage compliance, provision of amenities, and welfare measures. It also demanded details of whether a Vigilance Committee under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 was functioning, and whether members from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were included in inspections.

Perhaps most tellingly, the NHRC warned that failure to comply by October 13, 2025 would result in the Commission invoking Section 13 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, requiring the personal appearance of the District Magistrate before the Commission.

#### NHRC's Second Letter: A Stern Warning After First Rebuke

The August 22, 2025 letter from the NHRC was not the first time the Commission had raised alarm over the mishandling of the bonded labour case. It was, in fact, the second letter, written only after the district administration ignored and downplayed the concerns flagged by the Commission in its earlier communication.

Back on February 28, 2025, just weeks after the rescue operation, the NHRC had already intervened with a strongly worded letter to the Punjab Labour Commissioner and the District Magistrate of Moga. That first letter, which The Probe reported at the time, had accused the district administration of conducting a flawed, misleading and incomplete probe into the plight of the 56 bonded labourers rescued from Sandhu Brick Kiln Industries.

In that first intervention, the Commission had pulled apart the Additional District Magistrate's (ADM) action taken report dated February 6, 2025, which claimed the workers were not bonded labourers. The NHRC said the conclusion defied logic, especially when families themselves testified that they had worked for months without wages, and when children were visibly engaged in forced labour.

The Commission demanded answers to a set of very specific questions: Did the kiln have a valid licence? Were wage registers and muster rolls maintained as required by law? Were labourers being paid minimum wages? Were their children provided schooling, health care, food, and housing? Was a Vigilance Committee under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 in place, and if so, did members from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities participate in the inspection?

Crucially, the NHRC emphasised that in the absence of wage registers, payment slips, or other documentation, the law required the presumption that the workers were indeed bonded labourers. Yet, the district authorities brushed aside this fundamental principle, opting instead to send the families home in a hired truck without even ensuring they received their pending wages—let alone issuing release certificates to secure their rehabilitation.

Activists were quick to call this a travesty of justice. “Sending them home without wages or support isn’t rescue; it’s abandonment,” said NCCEBL Convener Nirmal Gorana at the time. He warned that without release certificates and rehabilitation benefits, the families would inevitably fall back into the same cycle of bondage.

Despite the NHRC’s clear instructions and a deadline of April 7, 2025 to submit a proper compliance report, the Moga district authorities failed to meet expectations. Their submissions either repeated old claims or avoided addressing the Commission’s pointed queries. As weeks turned into months, the NHRC grew increasingly dissatisfied with the administration’s inaction and evasions.

It was against this backdrop that the NHRC issued its second letter on August 22, 2025—this time, with sharper language and a sterner warning. The Commission explicitly called out the district administration for ignoring its earlier directives and for attempting to whitewash the existence of bonded labour in Moga.

The Moga case is no longer just about a single rescue. It has become a test case for state accountability in tackling bonded labour, exposing how local administrations often collude with perpetrators through denial, delay, and procedural loopholes.

#### Activists’ Outrage: “Supporting the Perpetrators”

For activists like Nirmal Gorana, the NHRC’s intervention validated what they had been saying all along: the Moga administration was trying to shield the perpetrators instead of supporting the victims. In his latest statement to The Probe, Gorana minced no words: “There were 17 children working in that brick kiln under very harsh conditions. When we complained to the NHRC, they issued a notice, and these bonded labourers were rescued. Their statements, and those of their parents, described the inhuman conditions they endured. But the Moga district administration wrote to the NHRC saying these people were not bonded labourers. This is most unfortunate. The NHRC itself pointed out the flaws in the report and has now asked for a fair report. The Moga administration is supporting the perpetrators and writing a report against the bonded labourers. This is a gross human rights violation and a criminal offence.”

Gorana states that on the ground evidence and testimonies clearly indicated bondage. Yet on paper, the district administration sought to downplay it.

For activists, this isn’t just a bureaucratic misstep—it is a structural failure that perpetuates modern slavery. By denying bonded status, the administration effectively denies victims justice, rehabilitation, and the possibility of rebuilding their lives.

To break the cycle of exploitation, the administration must comply with the NHRC's directives and ensure that the rescued bonded labourers receive jobs, rehabilitation, and a sustainable means of living.

Inshort

**Punjab's Moga district faces NHRC heat over bonded labour case**

<https://inshorts.com/en/news/punjab-s-moga-district-faces-nhrc-heat-over-bonded-labour-case-1757151416871>

short by / 03:06 pm on Saturday 6 September, 2025

The NHRC has pulled up Punjab's Moga district officials for the second time for filing a flawed report on 56 bonded labourers rescued from a brick kiln in February 2025. The Commission flagged serious lapses, warning action against the district magistrate if directives aren't followed. Activists allege administration is shielding perpetrators instead of rehabilitating victims.

Bhaskar English

**20 custodial deaths reported in Rajasthan in 2 years: Most cases cite illness or suicide; families allege negligence, demand accountability as investigations continue**

<https://www.bhaskarenglish.in/local/rajasthan/jaipur/news/rajasthan-20-custodial-deaths-two-years-assembly-report-135852582.html>

Jaipur 9 hours ago

In the past two years, 20 people have died in police custody in Rajasthan, with most cases attributed to sudden health deterioration. While some were linked to heart attacks, others involved suicide. Despite multiple inquiries, no police personnel have been found guilty so far.

MLA raises question in assembly

The issue came up in the Rajasthan Assembly when MLA Rafiq Khan questioned custodial deaths between August 2023 and August 2025. The government confirmed 20 such deaths, noting that 14 cases are still under investigation. In some instances, negligence by sentry staff was cited, leading to show-cause notices under 17 CCA against two constables.

Deaths attributed to heart attacks

Five deaths were officially reported as heart attack cases. These included:

Umrao Meena (28), Tonk – Died in February 2025 after sudden chest pain during custody.

Mukesh, Bhilwara – Brought in for questioning in April 2024, died of a heart attack.

Vikram Singh, Pali – Collapsed during investigation on August 15, 2025.

Onkarlal, Chittorgarh – Died en route to police station in April 2024 due to cardiopulmonary arrest.

Khubchand Soni, Rajsamand – Accused of buying stolen goods, died of heart attack in August 2025.

Suicides inside lockups

Several detainees ended their lives in police custody, raising questions over monitoring:

Manish Pandey (28), Jaipur – Hanged himself at Sadar police station in June 2025. SHO and staff were sent to police lines pending inquiry.

Rakesh (34), Byawar – Accused in a gang rape case, used a torn blanket to hang himself in May 2024. Two constables faced action.

Naresh alias Narsi (27), Sriganganagar – Hanged himself in December 2024. The sentry was punished with salary increment withheld.

Manoj Kumar alias Gilya, Dausa – Arrested in a murder case, committed suicide in April 2024. A constable was penalised.

Phool Singh, Jodhpur – Hanged himself in Dechu police station's record room in October 2024.

Gabbar alias Bunt (22), Bharatpur – Arrested under POCSO Act in July 2025, died by hanging.

Deaths linked to illness or exhaustion

Several detainees reportedly fell ill in custody and died during treatment:

Kumar Gaurav Sharma (34), Jhunjhunu – Accused in a rape case, died of heat stroke in May 2024.

Pappuram Meena (31), Jhunjhunu – Complained of chest pain in April 2025, later declared dead.

Mohan Singh, Sriganganagar – Died in June 2025 after sudden illness.

Harish, Baran – Fell ill in custody in May 2025 and died during treatment.

Lokesh Suman, Baran – Died after sudden illness in July 2025; an SI was suspended.

Ramesh Panchal, Udaipur – Died on August 5, 2025, after vomiting and health collapse.

Cases of escape and fatal outcomes

Some cases involved detainees escaping custody and later dying:

Guddu Meena, Dausa – Escaped during site verification in June 2025 and jumped into a well. He succumbed to injuries later.

Foreign national death in custody

A Bangladeshi citizen, Mohammad Dulal Miah (58), detained in Jaisalmer for entering a restricted area, died of a heart attack in March 2024. His death is under judicial review.

National human rights commission involved

The earliest case in the two years was Kishan Prajapat (22) from Jaipur, who died in August 2023 after being denied jail admission due to injury. His death was referred to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

### Judicial inquiries continue

Out of the 20 custodial deaths, judicial inquiries are pending in 14 cases. Despite allegations of torture in some cases, most have been attributed to health issues. While negligence notices were issued in four instances, no police officer has yet been held criminally responsible.

Tribune

### **Explainer: Why justice in medical negligence cases remains elusive**

Ex-CJI Verma case, in which the family could not win, exemplifies gap between legal standards and public expectations

<https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/explainers/explainer-why-justice-in-medical-negligence-cases-remains-elusive/>

Shekhar Singh

Updated At : 05:01 AM Sep 06, 2025 IST

THE death of former Chief Justice of India JS Verma in April 2013 was not only a personal tragedy for his family, but also a test of India's medical accountability system. More than a decade later, his family's complaint of negligence was dismissed by the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), underlining why justice in such cases remains elusive. The admission by the government in the recent Parliament session that there is no centralised data of medical negligence cases exemplifies the systemic gaps.

In the Justice Verma case, the Commission concluded that doctors and hospitals treating him had followed medical protocols and could not be held liable merely because the treatment did not succeed. Its findings relied heavily on reports by the Delhi Medical Council and the Medical Council of India, both of which had cleared the doctors of wrongdoing.

His family had pointed to what they saw as serious lapses, ignored abnormal reports, delayed endoscopy, improper transfusions, poor management during the final hours, and even breach of patient privacy.

Each allegation was rejected for want of clear proof, and the complaint seeking Rs 10 crore in damages was dismissed. The outcome was not unusual.

Tension between law and medicine

Courts demand strict evidence of negligence under what is known as the four Ds: duty, dereliction, direct cause, and damages. Families of patients often lack the resources or expertise to establish this chain of proof.

"Medical records are highly technical, committees of inquiry are usually composed of peers reluctant to indict colleagues, and hospitals mount strong legal defences. As a result, litigation is long-drawn and convictions remain rare, even as complaints rise steadily," says Vineet Jindal, social activist and Supreme Court lawyer.

The tension between law and medicine lies at the heart of the problem. In principle, courts must protect doctors from unfair criminalisation, because medicine often involves risk and uncertainty. At the same time, patients expect accountability when avoidable errors cause



harm. The gulf between these two positions means most cases collapse under the weight of technicalities.

Even well-documented claims, such as those brought by the Verma family, often fail to cross the high evidentiary bar.

#### No nationwide records

Independent research suggests the scale of the problem is far larger than what official records reveal. A 2022 study estimated up to 52 lakh malpractice-related cases in India every year, while litigation has grown nearly fourfold in the past decade.

Yet penalties are uncommon. Reports indicate that most error-related deaths stem from surgical mistakes and that a large proportion of emergency fatalities arise from mismanagement, but even these numbers come from scattered studies, not systematic government tracking. The Union Health Ministry recently told Parliament that it does not maintain nationwide records of negligence cases, meaning there is no authoritative count of how many patients suffer due to errors, how many complaints are filed, or how many doctors are penalised. In this vacuum, tragedies surface as isolated incidents, even when they reflect systemic inadequacies.

Only last month, the **National Human Rights Commission** took cognisance of the death of a 26-year-old woman in Jaipur, allegedly after doctors ignored her post-delivery bleeding. Her family said they were kept outside even as she writhed in pain.

The absence of a clear redressal system adds to the mounting concerns. “Patients and families face a wall of technicalities, expert bodies and prolonged procedures that make accountability almost impossible to secure. The Verma case exemplifies this gap between legal standards and public expectations: the courts rightly insist on proof, but the system rarely enables victims to provide it,” says Delhi-based advocate Bhisham Singh.

#### Making amends

The way forward, experts argue, is to build stronger mechanisms of accountability that are fair to doctors and accessible to patients. A national registry of negligence cases is a crucial starting point, ensuring that complaints and outcomes are tracked transparently.

“Oversight mechanisms must also be reimaged. Committees dominated by medical peers often lean towards professional solidarity, so including patient representatives, independent legal experts and ethicists can help restore credibility. The legal framework itself requires tightening, with time-bound hearings and deterrent penalties, while ensuring genuine errors made under difficult circumstances are distinguished from reckless neglect,” says Jindal.

#### International models to learn from

The UK’s National Health Service maintains a central database of patient safety incidents, which feeds directly into hospital accountability and training systems. New Zealand and

Sweden have experimented with “no-fault compensation” schemes where patients harmed by medical errors receive assured compensation without lengthy legal battles, while doctors are shielded from criminal liability unless there is gross misconduct.

“Such systems not only deliver quicker relief to patients, but also encourage a culture of learning from mistakes rather than concealing them,” Singh added.

## Counter Currents

### On 'Disappearance' Day of Jaswant Singh Khalsa!

<https://countercurrents.org/2025/09/on-disappearance-day-of-jaswant-singh-khalsa/>

in Human Rights | by Harinder S Happy

06/09/2025

September 6 is observed as disappearance day of Jaswant Singh Khalsa. How strange as well as well difficult it is to mark someone's disappearance anniversary! 30 years ago, on this day (in 1995), Mr Khalsa was "disappeared" from his house in Amritsar. One, who fought against 'disappearing' of young men from Punjab, then one day, he too was 'disappeared'.

Sikhs too, like any other community, around the globe have experienced both the benefits and the burdens of modernity and its processes. They bore the brunt of these changes during the 1980s and 1990s, which witnessed severe human rights violations amidst militancy and counterinsurgency operations. Under the pretext of combating militancy, thousands of young Sikh men were arrested, disappeared, or killed in fake encounters. In one of Punjab's darkest periods, a beacon of hope emerged in the form of human rights activist Shaheed Jaswant Singh Khalsa, often referred to as "Manukhta Da Rakha/Protector of Humanity". As the General Secretary of the Human Rights Wing of the Shiromani Akali Dal, Khalsa took it upon himself to expose these extrajudicial killings.

Mr. Khalsa's work also aligns with the principles outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – UDHR, 1948, which India have also adopted. While his philosophy and that of the UDHR share the same foundation, certain articles in the declaration specifically highlight the significance of his efforts. Article 5 of the UDHR states, "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment," and Article 9 declares, "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile." Khalsa's work directly addressed these critical issues.

First started political career as leader of Punjab Students Union and Naujawan Bharat Sabha, the organisations affiliated to ultra-left in Punjab in that time, and then joining to Akali and Sikh politics, Khalsa's ground-breaking investigations revealed that thousands of individuals had been abducted by the Punjab police, falsely labelled as militants, and killed in staged encounters. These victims' bodies were cremated without identification, leaving families without closure. Khalsa's findings shook the nation and brought international attention to the rampant human rights violations carried out under the guise of counterterrorism.

As mentioned in Ram Narayan Kumar and Amreek Singh in their work – Reduced to Ashes: The Insurgency and Human Rights in Punjab, 2003, in the middle of 1994, the police illegally arrested Dara Singh, the director of a cooperative bank in Amritsar district who was also a personal friend of Khalsa. Dara Singh was interrogated under torture and

later killed as an unidentified militant in a fake encounter. Jaswant Singh followed the case very closely and found out that the police had cremated his body at Durgiana Mandir cremation ground by labelling it as “unidentified and unclaimed”. The discovery made him investigate and he was able to peruse the records of cremations carried out by the police officials at Durgiana Mandir cremation ground in 1992.

Khalra, along with Jaspal Singh Dhillon had released a press note in January 1996, about their report about disappearances and unknown dead bodies at cremation grounds of Patti and Amritsar. They alleged that 400 such bodies are there in Patti municipality cremation ground and 2000 such bodies at cremation ground near Durgiana Mandir, Amritsar. The report also claimed that 188 bodies out of 300 arrived at Durgiana Mandir cremation ground were declared as unidentified and no post-mortem was conducted. These bodies were brought during the 1st year of tenure of Congress CM Beant Singh and 41 bodies had bullet injuries, report alleged it was police encounters.

As mentioned by Kumar and Singh, 2003, Khalra suggested that most of these cremations were of those people picked up illegally by the Punjab police for interrogation about their links with the separatist movement that had plagued the state from 1984 to 1994. The evidence produced by him to substantiate these charges consisted of entries made in the firewood purchase registers maintained at three crematoria in Amritsar district when the police officials came with the bodies and purchased 300 kilograms of wood required to burn a single body.

It has been mentioned in Mallika Kaur's work *Faith, Gender, and Activism in the Punjab Conflicts: The Wheat Field Still Whisper*, 2020 that in April 2012, the mass cremations case was declared complete. Compensation was ordered in 1,513 cases: 1,245 of the 2,097 identified by the **National Human Rights Commission** plus 143 of the remaining identified by its subcommission in 2007, and another 125 by a subsequent and final sub-commission in 2008. There were no criminal convictions for the thousands to whom Jaswant Khalra had married his own fate. They remained murdererless murders.

However, his work came at a tremendous personal cost. On 6 September 1995, around 9:20 a.m., armed commandos of the Punjab police kidnapped Jaswant Singh Khalra while he was washing his car, outside his home at 8, Kabir Park, Amritsar. Four of the abductors, who came in a blue-coloured Maruti van, were wearing Punjab police uniforms and armed with automatic weapons. Rajiv Singh Randhawa, a local journalist and Khalra's friend, was visiting Khalra that morning and witnessed the abduction. Despite numerous petitions, protests, and appeals, he was never seen again. It was later revealed that he had been tortured and killed in police custody. In 2005, CBI court had convicted six of the seven junior officers accused, which this decision was later upheld by Punjab and Haryana High Court as well as Supreme Court of India, with some corrections.

The roots of Sikh suppression date back to the 1980s under the Congress regime. The 1984 anti-Sikh pogrom, in the aftermath of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination, was not just a riot, but a massacre in which thousands of (only) Sikhs were killed across

India, particularly in Delhi. Congress leaders, instead of quelling the violence, incited mobs to attack Sikh homes, businesses, and gurdwaras. This year, former Congress MP – Sajjan Singh was given life imprisonment in two such murders. The systematic targeting of Sikhs during this period was part of a broader effort to marginalize the community politically and socially.

The counterinsurgency operations against Sikh militants in the late 1980s and early 1990s led to mass disappearances, extrajudicial killings, and illegal cremations, as exposed by Jaswant Singh Khaira. The Congress government, through Punjab Police, carried out these atrocities with impunity. Thousands of young Sikh men were labelled as militants, abducted, tortured, and murdered by the state. The memory of these events remains unaddressed by the Indian state, with no meaningful justice served to the victims' families. As per a report by The Tribune this year, – 129 police personal, including the ranks of DIGs and SSPs to lowest rank of constable, were convicted by CBI court on the charges of their role in fake encounter during the period of 1980-1996.

While the Congress regime played a significant role in the physical suppression of Sikhs, the current BJP government, in collaboration with the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), has been attempting to assimilate Sikhs into the Hindutva fold. The RSS, with its long-standing agenda of establishing a Hindu Rashtra, has historically sought to dilute Sikh identity by portraying Sikhs as a subset of Hinduism. This ideological stance undermines the distinct religious and cultural identity of Sikhs, who have long fought for recognition and autonomy.

Under the current Modi government, Sikhs continue to face political and social marginalization. The Farmers' Protest 2020–2021, in which a significant portion of the protestors were Sikh farmers, was met with state hostility, media vilification, and repression. The ruling party labelled the protestors as “Khalistanis” and “anti-nationals,” invoking the old tactics of the 1980s to delegitimize the movement. The protest was not only about agricultural laws but also a larger fight for the rights and dignity of states and the Sikh farmers who have been the backbone of India's agrarian economy. The government's unwillingness to engage in meaningful dialogue and its subsequent crackdown on the protests highlighted its disregard for the concerns of the Sikh community.

The targeting of Sikh individuals has not been limited to political activists or farmers. Celebrities like Punjabi singer Shubh have faced harassment for expressing their views. Shubh was recently targeted during his world tour, with his shows being cancelled following accusations of being pro-Khalistan, simply for posting about the Farmers' Protest. Similarly, cricketer Arshdeep Singh was labeled a “Khalistani” on social media after dropping a catch during a cricket match, showing how easily Sikh individuals are vilified and subjected to baseless accusations. The state's crackdown extends even to elected representatives. It is shameful that an elected MP from Punjab, Amritpal Singh is still in jail under NSA.

The recent controversy surrounding the censorship of the film “Punjab ’95”, based on the life of human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalra, reflects the larger discomfort the Government has with confronting its history of oppression against minorities, particularly against Sikhs. The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) has recommended over 120 cuts, including demands to change Khalra’s name and erase significant historical references.

The censorship of Punjab ’95 is just one part of this larger pattern of suppression. The demand to remove Jaswant Singh Khalra’s name and dilute the film’s narrative is an attempt by the government to control the historical memory of the Punjab conflict. Khalra’s investigation into the illegal cremations conducted by the state remains one of the most damning pieces of evidence of the Indian state’s human rights violations. By censoring his story, the government is attempting to erase its role in these atrocities.

The suppression of Jaswant Singh Khalra’s story is a continuation of the state’s long-standing efforts to erase the memory of the atrocities committed in Punjab and suppress Sikh identity. Khalra’s life and work represent the fight for justice, human rights, and the courage to stand against state oppression. His story is not just a part of Sikh history but a part of India’s collective conscience, a reminder of the dangers of unchecked state power and the importance of accountability.

Organisor

**Mumbai builder faces backlash over 'Halal lifestyle township' Advt**

<https://organiser.org/2025/09/06/314323/bharat/mumbai-halal-lifestyle-township-sparks-outrage-builder-removes-video-after-backlash-nhrc-issues-notice/>

September 6, 2025

A real estate project named 'Sukoon Empire', being developed in Karjat around 100 km from Mumbai, triggered a political and social storm after its promotional video advertised the township as a space "exclusively for Muslims" offering a "safe and Halal lifestyle."

The advertisement featured a burqa-clad woman highlighting the project as one where "like-minded families sharing similar values" could live together while raising children in a "secure environment."

Screenshots of the video went viral on social media, with critics accusing the developers of encouraging communal segregation and violating constitutional principles.

Facing severe backlash, the developers of Sukoon Empire removed the promotional video from all social media platforms. Banners of the project, which had been displayed at several spots across Mumbai, were also covered with black sheets.

The developers later issued an apology, stating they had no intention to create a communal divide but only to highlight cultural values.

On September 1, 2025, Priyank Kanoongo, a member of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), flagged the controversial project on X. Describing the township as a "nation within the nation," he confirmed that the NHRC had issued a notice to the Maharashtra government seeking an explanation over the advertisement and its communal overtones.

The controversy drew sharp reactions from political leaders across Maharashtra.

Shiv Sena (Eknath Shinde faction) spokesperson Krishna Hegde questioned the motives of the developers, urging a probe:

"This kind of advertisement is divisive. The government must investigate the intent behind such a project."

BJP spokesperson Ajit Chavan went a step further, describing the township as a step towards "Ghazwa-e-Hind"—an Islamic concept of establishing dominance over India.

"Such projects have no place in Mumbai or Maharashtra. They are unconstitutional and go against the spirit of India. Stringent action must be taken against the developers," Chavan said.

The project is being spearheaded by Sukoon Homes Builders and Developers, a relatively lesser-known real estate firm.

The company announced Sukoon Empire as its flagship program, expected to be completed by April 2030. While marketed as a premium residential township, the branding around “Halal lifestyle” and exclusivity triggered widespread outrage, leading to its forced withdrawal.



Mid-day

**"Illegal and wrong": Ramdas Athawale objects to Muslim-only township under development in Maharashtra**

<https://www.mid-day.com/news/india-news/article/illegal-and-wrong-ramdas-athawale-objects-to-muslim-only-township-under-development-in-maharashtra-23592738>

Updated on: 06 September, 2025 09:44 AM IST | Bengaluru

ANI

The matter came to light after the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) took notice of the plan to develop the township; BJP leader Atul Bhatkhalkar said that the Muslim-only township is against the Constitution

Union Minister Ramdas Athawale objected to the Muslim-only township being developed in Maharashtra's Raigad and said it is "illegal and wrong". Speaking to ANI on Friday, Ramdas Athawale said, "I believe this is the first time in the country that some builders have announced plans to build a separate township for the Muslim community, which is quite objectionable. The Maharashtra government has opposed this, and many people are also opposing it."

He clarified that opposing the township does not mean opposing the Muslim community. "This does not mean opposition to Muslims, but neither can such a township be announced for Hindus or Muslims. Therefore, I also oppose it, as announcing such a township is illegal and wrong. Legal action should be taken against them. This is our demand," he said.

The matter came to light after the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) took notice of the plan to develop the township. BJP leader Atul Bhatkhalkar said that the Muslim-only township is against the Constitution. He said, "Housing complexes are being built in Karjat and Kashimira, where homes will be given only to Muslims. This is against the Constitution, and there cannot be housing complexes for a particular caste or religion."

The BJP leader said that he has written to Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis, demanding an inquiry into the matter. "I have written a letter to the Maharashtra Chief Minister yesterday and demanded an inquiry into three points: this advertisement should be pulled down from the internet, it needs to be investigated who these people are who want to create a divide in society, and is there foreign funding behind it?" Bhatkhalkar said. Earlier on Wednesday, calling the Muslim-only township divisive, NHRC member Priyank Kanoongo said that the commission received a complaint from an NGO.

Kanoongo told ANI, "We received a complaint from the Sahyadri Rights Forum NGO that in Maharashtra's Karjat area, a township is being developed that is providing facilities only for the habitation of Muslims. If separate settlements are being built for Muslims in India, in Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's Maharashtra, by creating fear that Muslims cannot live

with Hindus and giving them separate settlements, then this clearly reflects the implementation of the principle of nation within the nation."

He added that the commission has issued a notice to the chief secretary of Maharashtra and asked him to submit a report. "We will not allow this to happen. We have issued a notice to the chief secretary of Maharashtra. This is not a matter that will stop here. Today, you are claiming that you want houses where only Muslims live... Then one day, you might demand a separate state for Muslims in Maharashtra. This is a serious type of disease. We have asked the chief secretary how the permission was granted to form such a society; submit a report to us on this," he said.

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ABP News

## मुंबई में मुस्लिमों के लिए आवासीय परिसर पर कैसे हुआ BJP vs बीजेपी? फडणवीस सरकार को NHRC का नोटिस

Maharashtra Government: प्रियंक कानूनगो ने कहा कि अगर छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज के महाराष्ट्र में मुसलमानों के लिए अलग बस्तियां बनाई जा रही है तो यह राष्ट्र के भीतर राष्ट्र के सिद्धांत को दर्शाता है।

<https://www.abplive.com/news/india/nhrc-member-priyank-kanoongo-issue-notice-to-maharashtra-chief-secretary-over-developing-a-society-only-for-muslims-3007998>

By : एबीपी लाइव | Edited By: विजय कुमार बिट्टल | Updated at : 06 Sep 2025 03:40 PM (IST)

महाराष्ट्र की राजधानी मुंबई के करजत इलाके में सिर्फ मुस्लिमों के लिए प्रस्तावित सोसाइटी पर महाराष्ट्र सरकार को राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने नोटिस जारी किया है। मानवाधिकार आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने सुओ मोटो नोटिस महाराष्ट्र की देवेंद्र सरकार के मुख्य सचिव को जारी किया है। इस प्रस्तावित सोसाइटी पर कुछ स्थानीय संगठनों ने आपत्ति दर्ज की थी।

राष्ट्र के भीतर राष्ट्र के सिद्धांत को दर्शा रहा यह सोसायटी प्रोजेक्ट- प्रियंक

न्यूज एजेंसी एनआई से बातचीत में प्रियंक कानूनगो ने कहा, 'महाराष्ट्र के करजत इलाके में सिर्फ मुसलमानों के लिए बस्ती बनाने की शिकायत सहाद्री राइट्स फोरम एनजीओ से मिली थी। भारत में अगर छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज के महाराष्ट्र में मुसलमानों को हिंदुओं के साथ न रहने का डर दिखाकर और उन्हें अलग बस्तियां देकर मुसलमानों के लिए अलग बस्तियां बनाई जा रही है तो यह साफतौर पर 'राष्ट्र के भीतर राष्ट्र' के सिद्धांत को दर्शाता है। हम ऐसा नहीं होने देंगे।'

प्रियंक कानूनगो ने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य सचिव को जारी किया नोटिस

NHRC के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने आगे कहा कि हमने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य सचिव को नोटिस जारी किया है और यह मामला यहीं नहीं रुकेगा। उन्होंने कहा, 'आज आप दावा कर रहे हैं कि आपको ऐसे घर चाहिए जहां सिर्फ मुसलमान रहें। फिर आप कहेंगे कि स्कूल ऐसे चाहिए, जहां मुसलमान पढ़ते हों। फिर डॉक्टर, बस ड्राइवर, ऑटो ड्राइवर, मुसलमानों के लिए अलग ट्रेन मांगोगे। एक दिन फिर आप महाराष्ट्र में मुसलमानों के लिए अलग राज्य की मांग करोगे। हमने मुख्य सचिव से पूछा है कि ऐसी सोसाइटी बनाने की इजाजत कैसे मिली, इस पर हमें रिपोर्ट दीजिए।'

प्रियंक कानूनगो के बयान के बाद राजनीतिक गलियारों में उठ रहे सवाल

प्रियंक कानूनगो के इस बयान के बाद सियासी गलियारों में सवाल उठ रहा है कि क्या मुसलमानों को लेकर राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ (RSS) और भाजपा (BJP) एकमत नहीं हो पा रहे हैं? दरअसल, बीते दिनों संघ के 100 साल पूरे होने पर आरएसएस चीफ मोहन भागवत ने कहा था, 'इस्लाम जब से भारत में आया है, तब से इस्लाम है और यहीं रहेगा। इस्लाम नहीं रहेगा, ऐसा सोचने वाला हिंदू सोच का नहीं है।'

भाजपा नेता और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो लंबे समय से मुस्लिमों के खिलाफ लगातार बयानबाजी करते रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र की NDA सरकार को मुस्लिम समुदाय के लिए बनाई जा रही

RERA अप्रूव्ड सोसाइटी के लिए नोटिस जारी करना इसका सबसे ताजा उदाहरण है. सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मदरसों के खिलाफ याचिका हो या मुसलमानों के लिए बनाई जा रही बस्ती के खिलाफ महाराष्ट्र सरकार को नोटिस भेजना, कानूनगो ने आरएसएस और पीएम नरेंद्र मोदी की लाइन से जुदा राह ही पकड़ी है.

The Sootr

## अतीक वारी ने बनाई फर्जी मछली पालन समिति, प्रियंक कानूनगो ने ऐसे किया पर्दाफाश

<https://thesootr.com/state/madhya-pradesh/atik-wari-fake-fish-farming-society-priyank-kanungo-takes-action-10047592>

Sandeep Kumar, 06 Sep 2025 23:55 IST

भोपाल में लैंड जिहाद को लेकर मछली परिवार पर लगातार कार्रवाइयां हो रही हैं। इसी प्रकार का एक मामला सीहोर जिले के आष्टा में सामने आया। अतीक वारी नामक व्यक्ति तालाबों पर कब्जा कर फर्जी समिति बनाकर मत्स्य पालन कर रहा था। इसकी सूचना मिलते ही राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने अधिकारियों को चेतावनी देकर कार्रवाई के निर्देश दिए। उन्होंने अधिकारियों को निर्देश दिए कि इस अवैध गतिविधि को तुरंत रोका जाए और मछुआरों को उनका अधिकार वापस किया जाए।

अतीक वारी का अवैध कब्जा

प्रियंक कानूनगो ने बताया कि अतीक वारी ने कूटरचित दस्तावेजों से तालाबों पर कब्जा किया। इसके बाद उसने एक फर्जी मछली पालन समिति बनाई। मध्यप्रदेश की मत्स्य पालन नीति के तहत ST/SC और विशेष जातियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। अतीक वारी ने इस नीति का उल्लंघन किया और फर्जी समिति बना कर कारोबार शुरू किया।

कानूनगो ने की जांच और निर्देश दिए

प्रियंक कानूनगो ने इस फर्जी समिति के बारे में पता चलते ही अधिकारियों को नोटिस जारी किया था। जांच की रिपोर्ट समय पर नहीं मिलने पर उन्होंने व्यक्तिगत रूप से आष्टा पहुंचकर मामले की जांच की। उन्होंने बताया कि समिति का पंजीकरण कहीं भी नहीं पाया गया। सहकारिता विभाग के निर्वाचन अधिकारी द्वारा दी गई सूची में 19 हिंदू मछुआरों के नाम थे, जिन्हें बाद में हटा दिया गया। उन्होंने अधिकारियों को इस फर्जी समिति को तुरंत समाप्त करने के निर्देश दिए।

सख्त चेतावनी और मछुआरों के अधिकार

प्रियंक कानूनगो ने अधिकारियों को सख्त चेतावनी दी और कहा कि मछुआरों को उनका हक जल्दी से जल्दी दिया जाए। अतीक वारी द्वारा कब्जा किए गए तालाबों में असली हकदार मछुआरों को मछली पालन का अवसर दिया जाए। उन्होंने कहा कि मछुआरों के हक की रक्षा सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है और उन्हें उनके अधिकार से वंचित नहीं किया जा सकता।

मछुआरे और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग

इस दौरान आष्टा नगर के मछुआरे और मछली पालन करने वाले अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग भी उपस्थित थे। प्रियंक कानूनगो ने मछुआरों से मुलाकात की और उन्हें विश्वास दिलाया कि उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान जल्द ही किया जाएगा। उन्होंने मछुआरों को यह भी बताया कि सरकार उनकी तरफ है और उनके हक की रक्षा की जाएगी।

Lalluram

**MP का एक और 'मछली' बना अतीक! तालाबों पर कब्जा कर फर्जी समिति बनाकर मत्स्य पालन का कारोबार, प्रियंक कानूनगो ने अधिकारियों को दी चेतावनी**

<https://lalluram.com/ashta-atiq-captured-ponds-and-started-business-of-fish-farming-by-forming-a-fake-committee/>

saurabh 06 Sep 2025, 11:02 PM

मध्यप्रदेश

अमित मंकोडी, आष्टा। राजधानी भोपाल में लैंड जिहाद को लेकर मछली परिवार पर लगातार कार्रवाइयां की जा रही है। इसी तरह का एक मामला सीहोर जिले के आष्टा में उजागर हुआ है। जहां अतीक वारी नाम का शख्स तालाबों पर कब्जा कर फर्जी समिति बनाकर मत्स्य पालन कर रहा था। इसकी सूचना मिलते ही राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने अधिकारियों को चेतावनी देकर कार्रवाई के निर्देश दिए।

अतीक ने किया था तालाबों पर कब्जा

राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग (NHRC) सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो आज आष्टा पहुंचे थे। इस दौरान उन्होंने फर्जी समिति बनाकर मछली पालन करने का खेल उजागर किया। कानूनगो ने बताया कि अतीक नाम के व्यक्ति ने कूटरचित दस्तावेज बनाकर तालाबों पर कब्जा किया हुआ है। एमपी सरकार की मत्स्य पालन की नीति कहती है कि ST/SC, भोई, ढीमर, कहार, बाथम इन जातियों के लोगों को मछली पालन के कामों में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। इसकी जांच के लिए हमने यहां एक नोटिस दिया था। प्रतिउत्तर पर जांच की रिपोर्ट समय पर नहीं मिली। जिसके बाद दस्तावेजों की जांच करने में यहां आया हुआ था।

NHRC सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो ने जांच रिपोर्ट पूरा करने के लिए निर्देश

उन्होंने आगे कहा कि यहां पता चला कि मत्स्य समिति बताई गई थी, उसके एड्रेस पर पंजीकृत समिति नहीं मिली। इसके अलावा, सहकारिता विभाग के निर्वाचन अधिकारी की दी गई सूची के मुताबिक उसमें 19 हिंदू मछुआरों के नाम थे, जिन्हें बाद में काट दिया गया। अभी भी जांच रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। कई नए तथ्य सामने आए हैं जिन्हें कंपाइल कर जांच रिपोर्ट को पूरा करने के लिए कहा है।

अधिकारियों को दी सख्त चेतावनी

राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग के सदस्य ने अधिकारियों को सख्त चेतावनी दी है कि जल्द से जल्द इस फर्जी समिति को हटाकर मछुआरों को उनका हक दिया जाए। जिस तालाब पर अतीक वारी का कब्जा था, वहां असली हकदार मछुआरों को मछली पालन करने के लिए प्रशासन को निर्देश दिए गए हैं। इस दौरान बड़ी संख्या में आष्टा नगर के मछुआरे समेत मछली पालन करने वाले अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग उपस्थित रहे।

ETV Bharat

## दिल्ली पुलिस की नौकरी लगते ही पत्नी ने पति को छोड़ा, कोर्ट में लगाई बीवी को दिलाने की गुहार

हरियाणा के पलवल में पत्नी ने दिल्ली पुलिस में नौकरी लगते ही पति को छोड़ दिया. पूरा मामला कोर्ट पहुंच चुका है.

<https://www.etvbharat.com/hi!/state/palwal-case-like-sdm-jyoti-maurya-wife-left-husband-after-getting-a-job-in-delhi-police-haryana-news-hrs25090603541>

By ETV Bharat Haryana Team

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पलवल : यूपी के बहुचर्चित एसडीएम ज्योति मौर्य का केस तो आपको याद ही होगा. ऐसा ही एक मामला हरियाणा के पलवल में सामने आया है जहां पर पति का आरोप है कि पत्नी ने दिल्ली पुलिस में नौकरी लगते ही उसे छोड़ दिया.

पत्नी ने पति को छोड़ा : 26 वर्षीय पीतम का आरोप है कि "उन्होंने अपनी पत्नी को दिल्ली पुलिस में भर्ती के लिए पूरी तैयारी कराई और हरसंभव मदद की लेकिन जैसे ही पत्नी की पुलिस में नौकरी लगी, वो उसे छोड़कर मायके चली गई. पत्नी ने अब उसके साथ रहने से इनकार कर दिया है. इस पूरे मामले को लेकर उन्होंने हरियाणा सीएम और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग नई दिल्ली में शिकायत भी दर्ज कराई है."

लाइब्रेरी से शुरू हुआ प्यार : पीतम ने बताया कि " साल 2021 में उन्होंने पलवल में एक लाइब्रेरी शुरू की थी ताकि सरकारी नौकरियों में भर्ती या प्रतियोगी परीक्षा की तैयारी करने वाले युवा वहां आकर तैयारी कर सकें. राजीव नगर की एक युवती भी वहां तैयारी के लिए आती थी. इसी दौरान दोनों की मुलाकात हुई और धीरे-धीरे दोनों में प्यार हो गया. इसके बाद उन्होंने युवती को अपने घरवालों से मिलवाया. 4 जनवरी 2023 को उन्होंने बल्लभगढ़ के एक आर्य समाज मंदिर में शादी कर ली."

पत्नी ने नौकरी मिलते ही पति को ठुकराया ! (Etv Bharat)

पत्नी के लिए लाइब्रेरी, ज़मीन बेची : पीतम ने आगे बताया कि "शादी करने के बाद वे कुछ अरसे तक युवती के घर पर ही रहे. उसके बाद रसूलपुर चौक पर फ्लैट लेकर रहने लगे. इसी दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस की भर्ती निकली. युवती ने दिल्ली पुलिस में भर्ती होने के लिए अप्लाई कर दिया. इस दौरान वे लाइब्रेरी को शिफ्ट करके किठवाड़ी चौक के पास ले आए थे. पत्नी की नौकरी की तैयारी के लिए उनको पैसों की बेहद जरूरत थी. इसी जरूरत को पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने अपनी लाइब्रेरी के साथ ज़मीन का कुछ हिस्सा तक बेच डाला. उन्होंने पत्नी को फिजिकल टेस्ट की तैयारी भी करवाई. दिसंबर 2023 में पत्नी का सिलेक्शन दिल्ली पुलिस के लिए हो गया. फरवरी 2024 में दिल्ली पुलिस में ट्रेनिंग के लिए उनकी पत्नी को बुला लिया गया."

"नौकरी" ने तोड़ा रिश्ता (Etv Bharat)

पत्नी का पति के साथ रहने से इनकार : पीतम का कहना है कि "जब दिल्ली पुलिस में टेस्ट और फिजिकल टेस्ट में पास होने के बाद वैरिफिकेशन के लिए बुलाया गया, तो उनकी पत्नी ने अपने आपको विवाहित ना

दिखाकर अविवाहित दिखाया जिसका उन्हें बाद में पता चला. फरवरी 2025 में पत्नी अपनी ट्रेनिंग को खत्म करके वापस मायके आ गई, लेकिन किसी ने उनको इसकी जानकारी नहीं दी. जब वे पत्नी को लेने राजीव नगर घर पहुंचे तो उसके माता-पाता ने बेटी को साथ भेजने से इनकार कर दिया. जब उन्होंने अपनी पत्नी से घर चलने के लिए कहा तो उसने भी उनके साथ जाने से साफ इनकार कर दिया. पत्नी के घरवालों ने उससे कहा कि वो अपने लिए अब कोई दूसरी लड़की देखकर शादी कर ले."

आर्य समाज मंदिर में शादी की तस्वीर (Etv Bharat)

पति ने कोर्ट में लगाई गुहार : पीतम ने शिकायत में कहा है कि "पत्नी धमकी देती है और तलाक देने के लिए उस पर दबाव बना रही है. उसको फोन पर कई बार धमकियां मिल चुकी है. कुछ समय पहले पुलिस ने उनको पूरे मामले को लेकर प्रताड़ित भी किया". पीतम ने कहा कि "उन्होंने हरियाणा सीएम और राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग नई दिल्ली में शिकायत दर्ज कराई है". पीतम के मुताबिक "उनकी पत्नी और उसके घरवालों ने उसके साथ धोखा किया है. अब उन्होंने अपनी पत्नी को वापस लाने के लिए कोर्ट का सहारा लिया है. कोर्ट में पूरे मामले की सुनवाई फरवरी 2026 को होनी है. साथ ही उन्होंने दिल्ली पुलिस कमिश्नर को भी शिकायत देते हुए कहा है कि उनकी पत्नी ने वेरिफिकेशन के दौरान शादीशुदा होने की जानकारी छुपाई है."

आर्य समाज मंदिर में शादी की रसीद (Etv Bharat)

पत्नी ने आरोपों को बताया गलत : वहीं पीतम की पत्नी ने अपना पक्ष रखते हुए कहा है कि "उसके ऊपर लगाए गए सारे आरोप झूठे हैं. पीतम ने धोखे से उसके साथ शादी की है. किसी काम के बहाने पीतम उसको मंदिर ले गया था और वहां पर दबाव बनाकर उसने उससे शादी कर ली. जहां तक लाइब्रेरी बेचने की बात है तो पीतम ने उसके लिए नहीं बल्कि अपने कर्ज को चुकाने के लिए लाइब्रेरी को बेचा था. वहीं उसने दावा किया कि पीतम के छोटे भाई की शादी में 6 लाख की मदद भी उसके परिवार की ओर से की गई". पीतम की पत्नी ने दावा किया कि "दिल्ली पुलिस में भर्ती का सारा खर्चा भी उसने खुद ही उठाया है और कोर्ट में केस पहुंचने के बाद उसे फैसले का इंतज़ार है."