



From the Editor's Desk

The month of June, 2017 was replete with news stories about human rights violations, particularly, in hospitals. Reportedly, Tamil Nadu is facing an acute shortage of one lakh doctors leading to people's rights violations. In another story, a young man died of chest pain and breathlessness in Delhi, as without giving him proper treatment, one after the other hospital shunted him out on one or the other count. Shocking memories of Odisha's Dana Majhi became alive when, Bihar's Sushila Devi's husband had to carry her body on a motor cycle as a pillion rider, supported by his son, as the hospital failed to provide a mortuary van. There was yet another story: a big hospital in Indore, Madhya Pradesh is facing mysterious disruptions in oxygen supply resulting in deaths, which in most cases are passed off as normal in a big hospital. The NHRC has taken suo motu cognizance of all these media reports, which have been pegged in this edition.

Over the years, the NHRC has registered many cases of malfunctioning in medical profession. Various aspects of short-comings in our health care system, including mental health, also came to fore during the national consultations held by the NHRC on time to time. However, some issues continue to plague it and play havoc with people's right to life and dignity. One of the major aspects has been the lack of sufficient man power and infrastructure in our health care system. In fact, shortage of man power, not only in the health sector but also in other establishments, is becoming a bane of governance in the country.

At times, the lack of sensitivity in medical professionals also results in the incidents of human rights violations. Otherwise, can any death in a hospital be just wrapped up in silence with the excuse that this is a normal routine? The incidents amounting to human rights violations in hospitals cannot be described as stereotypes and dumped aside. This trend needs to be stopped and broken by bringing in attitudinal changes in society because the law makers, administrators and medical professionals are also a part of it.

The elements of tolerance and sensitivity towards the need of fellow human beings requires to be re-infused in our social behaviour because human beings are themselves mainly responsible for rights violations. Take the example of manual scavenging. As described by the NHRC, it is the worst example of violation of rights to life, dignity, equality and health in a civilized society. The menace continues in spite of the laws like Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, Untouchability Offence Act, among others, and sustained awareness campaigns by various stakeholders, including the governments, institutions like the NHRC, civil society and NGOs. It is a point of concern that 12737 manual scavengers are still there in the thirteen States and Union Territories of the country, as disclosed by the Government in Parliament in January, 2017.

Apart from these issues of continued human rights violations, there is yet another issue which deserves mass condemnation and that is about the incidents of sexual assault and plight of the victims. Such incidents become more serious, when the government functionaries, mandated to protect people's right, indulge in violations thereof. A police personnel in Uttar Pradesh went too far in asking the victim to first show him sexual favours before he acted against her rapists. The NHRC had to move in the matter.

And finally, with the intervention of the NHRC, some justice seems to have been delivered to a young man, who had borne atrocity for four hours by a few fellow passengers on board a moving train without any resistance from either the RPF, GRP or the civilian railway staff. The Railways would need to be active on this front by alerting its Attendants, Ticket Checkers and other staff to be extra vigilant to ensure that that every passenger travelled safely without being looted, beaten or bullied by anybody. This story, along with others on human rights violations, has been covered in this Newsletter hopefully to ignite a debate towards self introspection in society.

Workshop on 'Role of media in promotion and protection of human rights'

Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission, India has said that the Commission recognizes and cherishes the media as a valuable ally in addressing human rights violations in the country. However, he said that in order to become genuine protectors of human rights, the media would have to steer clear of sensationalism and provocative journalism, which can cause considerable damage to not only the concerned persons but also vitiate the larger socio-cultural-religious relations in society. Justice Dattu was delivering the inaugural address at



From L - F : NHRC Chairperson, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, Member, Justice Shri D. Murugesan, NLSIU Vice Chancellor, Prof. (Dr.) R. Venkata Rao and NHRC Secretary General, Dr. S.N. Mohanty inaugurating the workshop

the workshop on "Role of media in promotion and protection of human rights", organized by the NHRC in collaboration with the National Law School of India University, NLSIU at Bangalore, Karnataka on the 22nd June, 2017.

Justice Dattu said that the role of media in highlighting the acts of commission, omission, abetment and negligence of the State and its agencies, which result in rights violations, is indispensable to the work of the Commission. There have

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Workshop on 'Role of media in promotion and.....contd. from P/1

been several instances when media has acted as an agent for constructive change and notable developments within human rights jurisprudence. Describing journalists and other associated with media as human rights defenders, he said that attacks on them by vested interests are condemnable for not only do they weaken the freedom of the media but also democratic processes.

Justice Dattu said that media is very powerful but 'with great power comes great responsibilities' also. He said that the 'Golden Triangle', comprising equality before law, freedom of speech and expression and the protection of life and personal liberty, under Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Indian Constitution, provides the broad framework of rights and responsibilities that the media must actively seek to operate within.

Describing media trials as the very anti-thesis of the rule of law and a matter of grave concern as, many a times, they may result in gross miscarriage of justice, he requested to media to ponder over this issue in earnest. He quoted a key recommendation in the 200th report of the Law Commission of India that ".... Journalists need to be trained in certain aspects of law relating to freedom of speech enshrined in Article 19 (1) (a) and the restrictions on the same which are permissible under Article 19 (2) of the Constitution as also about various human rights and the Law of Defamation and Contempt."

Justice Dattu said that unfortunately, in recent times, it has been observed that mainstream media often fails to reflect some of the pressing challenges that confront large sections of society including Dalits, Adivasis, women, rural poor, urban poor and workers in the unorganized sector, among others. It appears that only the human rights violations committed by the State and its various agencies against the urban elite and middle classes are now considered worthy of mainstream media space. He lauded the role of the vernacular media for continuing to highlight important human rights issues from the forgotten regions of the country.

Earlier, addressing the participants, Prof. (Dr.) R. Venkata Rao, Vice Chancellor, NLSIU lauded the role of media and mentioned about the dependence of people, particularly, the younger generation on various tools of communication to get information. He also raised concerns on the safety of journalists, who, in exercise of freedom of expression, become

victims of attacks on them. He said that it is the responsibility of the State to provide protection to media persons.

Smt. Meera Saksena, Acting Chairperson, Karnataka State Human Rights Commission acknowledged the useful purpose being served by media reports in helping the Commission to take suo motu cognizance of human rights violations but she also cautioned about the harm being caused by unconfirmed media reports. She said that media persons need scoops but in a rush to achieve Television Rating Points (TRPs) and circulation targets, they should not trample on people's rights.

Dr. S. N. Mohanty, Secretary General and CEO, NHRC, India said that the media would have to make its own guidelines, as self-regulation is better than the government regulation. He stated that the pressure of the market forces should not lead to a compromise with the media, playing the role of the fourth pillar of democracy.

Dr. Ranjit Singh, Joint Secretary, NHRC in his introductory remarks, highlighted the role of media, social media and the concept of human rights as enshrined in the Constitution and the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. He also drew on the significance of the NHRC's collaboration with the NLSIU in organizing special programmes for building awareness about human rights.

The workshop was divided into two thematic sessions, which were chaired by Prof. (Dr.) V S Mallar, NLSIU and NHRC Member, Shri Justice D Murugesan respectively. The speakers included, among others, senior

journalist, Shri Shekhar Gupta, Chairman and Editor-in-Chief, Printline Media Pvt. Ltd, Dr. V. Vijayakumar, NLSIU, Prof. Manoj Chakravarti, IIM, Bangalore, Sanjay R. Hegde, Sr. Advocate, Supreme Court of India, Shri Aditya Sondhi, Additional Advocate General, Karnataka.

The objective of the workshop was to bring on one platform media persons, jurists, members of legal fraternity, academicians, students and other stake holders to understand, appreciate and discuss the whole gamut of issues about the role and impact of media in promotion and protection of human rights. Freedom of speech with focus on social media, in the backdrop of concerns relating to human rights, was another major point of discussions.

The participants included media persons, academicians, officers working for media and communication, students of mass communication, social sciences and law, representatives of NGOs.



Summer Internship concludes

A month long Summer Internship Programme of the National Human Rights Commission concluded in New Delhi on the 21st June, 2017. 49 select students of different

colleges and universities from various parts of the country participated in the programme. Smt. Jyotika Kalra, Member, NHRC congratulated them on the successful completion of

their internship.

She expressed the hope that they would make the best use of the knowledge gained during the programme. She also presented best intern awards to four students. They included Tahir Abdullah Bhat (1st prize of ₹ 5,000/-), M. Swarnageetham and Gladis S. Mathew (2nd prize of ₹ 3,500/- each) and Rajni Bala (3rd prize of ₹ 3,000/-). Shri Ashok Kumar Koul, Registrar (Law), Dr. Ranjit Singh, JS (P&A)



Interns with NHRC Member, Smt. Jyotika Kalra (sitting in centre) flanked by senior officers

and Smt. Chhaya Sharma, DIG and other senior officers were present.

The students were exposed to various human rights issues, including various activities such as presentations on project/research work, field visits to different Jails including District Jail Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh and Tihar Central Jail, Delhi, visits to different police stations in Delhi and Prayas Institute of Juvenile Justice (NGO), New Delhi.

Suo Motu Cognizance

The Commission took suo motu cognizance in 08 cases of alleged human rights violations reported by media during June, 2017 and issued notices to the concerned authorities for reports. Summaries of some of the cases are as follows:

Shortage of doctors in Government Hospitals (Case No. 1373/22/0/2017)

The media reported on the 5th June, 2017 about the plight of patients due to the shortage of doctors in Government Hospitals of Tamil Nadu, wherein out of 7 crore population, 80% depended on the Government hospitals for treatment. Reportedly, going by the regulations of the Medical Council of India and the recommendations of the World Health Organisation, one lakh doctors are required in the State whereas at present only 18,000 are working there. The non-availability of the doctor results in thousands of patients waiting in the queue every day. Even for a surgery, patients have to wait for months leading to a situation of confrontation and clashes among them and medical and para-medical staff.

Expressing serious concern over the situation, the Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and Health Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu calling for a report on the following points about the Government hospitals including health care facilities at District Headquarters, Taluk, Primary Health Centre etc:-

1. Total number of Government hospitals and health care facilities;
2. Total sanctioned strength of doctors and para-medical staff;
3. Number of vacant posts;
4. Steps taken by the Government to address the issue of shortage of doctors and para-medical staff.

Hospital not providing a mortuary van (Case No. 1622/4/27/2017)

The media reported on the 4th June, 2017 that 50 year old Susheela Devi died at the District Purnia Sadar hospital,

Bihar on the 2nd June 2017. The hospital authorities failed to provide her husband a mortuary van to carry her body home for the last rites. Thus, he was constrained to carry her body on a motor cycle as a pillion rider supported by his son. The Commission has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Bihar calling for a report in the matter. The Commission has observed that this is not the first time that such an instance has come to its notice. It seems that the authorities are lacking on their part in understanding the sensitivity involved in such situations. This amounts to violation of right to life and dignity of the persons. The lack of proper infrastructure apart, it also indicates negligence of the hospital administration.

Death due to denial of proper treatment (Case No. 2725/30/0/2017)

The media reported on the 13th June, 2017 that in Delhi a 22 year old young man felt chest pain and breathlessness on the 12th June, 2017. His family members took him to the Hedgewar Hospital. He was administered some glucose and thereafter referred to the Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, where he was kept in the emergency ward for three hours without providing any proper treatment. His brother had to call the police. However, subsequently, the patient was referred to the Rajiv Gandhi Hospital. There also, he was kept for four hours only to be told that since the doctors were not available, he was being referred to the Safdarjung Hospital. But he could not reach there and died on the way. Expressing serious concern over the incident, the Commission has observed that it is painful to know how even in the National Capital, a person, who was timely taken to a nearby hospital was not attended by the doctors. Instead, every time he was referred to the other hospital. The contents of the news report, if true, indicate that this is a case of sheer negligence by the doctors, amounting to violation of Right to Life of the young man.

Accordingly, it has issued notices to the Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi and the Secretary, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare calling for a detailed report about the allegations in the media report.

Disruption in oxygen supply at a Government Hospital (Case No. 1363/12/21/2017)

The media reported on the 23rd June, 2017 that 11 patients, including two children, died at Maharaja Yashwantrao (MY) Hospital in Indore, Madhya Pradesh as the oxygen supply mysteriously snapped for around 15 minutes between 3 am and 4 am on the 21st June, 2017. Reportedly, the Hospital records 10-20 deaths a day. The Chairman of the autonomous body of MGM medical college, to which the MY Hospital is attached, reportedly said that "there is no negligence..... the deaths are routine in a 1400 bed hospital." The Commission has observed that the contents of the news report, if true, indicate gross negligence by the hospital authorities amounting to violation of Right to Life of the patients.

Accordingly, it has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh calling for a detailed report in the matter. He has also been directed to submit a specific report whether the deaths in the Hospital are occurring due to the lack of infrastructure or because of negligence and whether the government has taken any steps to address the issue.

Gang rape of a woman (Case No.1385/7/5/2017-WC)

The media reported on the 7th & 8th June, 2017 that on the night of the 29th May, 2017, a woman, on way to her parent's house with her baby, was given lift by some occupants of a Magic van heading towards Gurugram. However, they gang raped her and threw away her infant daughter resulting in her death. The Commission has observed that though the direct involvement of any public servant in the incident is not apparent, yet the sorrowful contents of the media reports are indicative of an atmosphere of fear, insecurity and uncertainty prevailing in the National Capital Region, especially in the places like NOIDA, Faridabad and Gurugram etc.

The Commission has observed that the incident makes it clear that the police was not doing night patrolling. Accordingly, it has directed the Director General of Police, Haryana to inform about the steps being taken to ensure safety of the citizens, specially the women. The Commission has also called for the suggestions of the Police Commissioners of Delhi, Faridabad and Senior Superintendents of Police, NOIDA and Ghaziabad about the possibilities of a joint action programme by the law enforcing agencies of the NCR region to deal with such heinous crimes.

Policeman asks for sexual favours from the victim of rape (Case No. 18354/24/62/2017-WC)

The media reported on the 22nd June, 2017 that in Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, a 37 year old woman, who had been raped by two men early this year, had gone to the Investigating Officer (IO) at Rampur's Gang police station for help as her rapists were roaming freely and she feared for her life. Instead of discharging his lawful duty, the IO is reported to have asked her to first have sex with him. When the victim turned down his advances, he, allegedly, filed a closer

report in the case. Reportedly, the police had registered a case in the matter only after the intervention of the court on her petition.

The Commission has observed that the contents of the media report are indeed shocking and if true, speak volumes about the ills plaguing the law enforcement machinery and scant regard for people's right to justice. Accordingly, it has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police, Government of Uttar Pradesh calling for reports in the matter.

Plight of manual scavengers (Case No. 17237/24/54/2017)

The media reported on the 15th June, 2017 about the plight of the 30 women manual scavengers in Radhna Inayatpur village of Mawana in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh. Many of them have grown old doing this work. They are paid as little as ten to fifty rupees a month, per household, to clean the dry latrines. Sometimes, as a bonus, they are given stale leftover food and worn-out clothes. Due to exposure to filth, most of them have multiple health issues. The report also mentioned about the disclosure by the Government in Parliament in January this year that 12,737 have been identified in 13 States and Union Territories.

Holding manual scavenging as the worst example of violation of right to life, dignity, equality and health care, the Commission has issued notices to the Secretary, Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, and the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh. They have been asked to submit detailed reports on the steps taken/proposed to be taken to deal with the situation along with the measure for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims.

The Commission has observed that in a civilized society, where the government has passed laws like Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, Untouchability Offence Act and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, the women of a vulnerable Dalit community are still not able to get rid of the slur of carrying human excreta on their heads. If this is the picture of District Meerut, which is not very far from the National capital, one can imagine the scenario in the other parts of the country.

Graffiti on the houses of 50 thousand BPL families (Case No. 1514/20/11/2017)

The media reported on the 23rd June, 2017 about a humiliating graffiti in Hindi on the walls of the houses of at least 50,000 Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in Dausa district of Rajasthan. When translated in English, it reads -'*I am very poor and I take ration under National Food Security Act, NFSA*'. Reportedly, an old lady, belonging to BPL category, has come up stating that nobody likes to admit how poor they are but when this is the only way to get 15 kg wheat, there is no question of not allowing this graffiti on my wall. A photograph of the lady with the graffiti is also displayed in one of the media reports.

The Commission has observed that this kind of humiliation, as reported, if true, amounts to violation of the Right to Dignity of the beneficiaries of the scheme. No civilized society would ever appreciate such an imprudent

and irrational act of the state authorities. Accordingly, it has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Rajasthan calling for a detailed report in the matter, along with action taken against the guilty officials.

NHRC's spot enquiry

Following is the list of cases wherein spot enquiries were conducted by the Commission's officers:

S. No.	Case Number	Allegations	Date of visit
1.	1018/13/16/2014	Threatening north Indians and inciting regional hatred against them in Mumbai, Maharashtra	2 nd -9 th June, 2017
2.	1528/20/14/2016	False implication by Police in district Jaipur, Rajasthan.	7 th -9 th June, 2017
3.	1126/12/8/2017	Physical and mental torture by jail officials at Bhopal Jail in Madhya Pradesh	19 th -23 rd June, 2017
3.	2315/7/22/2015-BL	Bonded Labour in district, Palwal, Haryana	22 nd - 26 th June, 2017

Important Intervention

Arrests and suspensions in the torture of a train passenger

(Case No. 702/12/20/2016)

The National Human Rights Commission has recommended that the Railway Board pay ₹ 1.00 lakh as monetary relief to a young man, who was beaten and hanged upside down from the window of a coach in the Patiliputra Express by some fellow passengers for about 4 hours from Jabalpur to Itarsi in Madhya Pradesh on the 25th March, 2016. The Chairman, Railway Board has been directed to submit compliance report along with proof of payment.

Subsequent to the NHRC's suo motu cognizance of the matter, enquiries were conducted and three alleged perpetrators were arrested in crime case no. 164/127/2016 under sections 294/323/342/307/506/147/148 of the Indian Penal Code, IPC. Search for three other perpetrators is on.

During the course of enquiry, three police personnel were

suspended for negligence in the matter. They included one Assistant Sub-Inspector from Government Railway Police, GRP and one Sub-Inspector and Constable from Railway Police Force, RPF. Some Railway officials were also indicted for their carelessness.

It was observed by the Commission that the victim Sumit Kachhi was subjected to extreme cruelty by some fellow travelers but the concerned officials of the GRP/RPF and the Railways failed to take note of it. Hence, a case of violation of human rights is made out and the Railways cannot escape its liability to compensate him. The Commission has also expressed the hope that appropriate disciplinary action shall also be taken against the indicted public servants.

Recommendations for relief

Apart from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 30 cases were considered during 03 sittings of the Full Commission and 89 cases were taken up during 07 sittings of Divisional Benches in June, 2017.

On 27 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹ 26,15,000/- for the victims or their next of kin, where it found that public servants had either violated human rights or been negligent in protecting them.

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
1.	717/33/14/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Chhattisgarh
2.	2326/30/9/2015-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
3.	461/30/0/2015-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
4.	4852/30/0/2015-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Two lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
5.	3569/7/1/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Haryana
6.	835/19/9/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Punjab
7.	1330/1/7/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Telangana
8.	18307/24/22/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
9.	29802/24/4/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
10.	2532/7/5/2016-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Govt. of Haryana
11.	122/10/2/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Govt. of Karnataka
12.	1963/30/5/2015	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Two lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
13.	6433/7/19/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Haryana
14.	1782/18/30/2015	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Odisha
15.	2218/18/4/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Odisha
16.	5665/30/9/2015	Abuse of Power	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
17.	1070/19/18/2015	Abuse of Power	One lakh	Govt. of Punjab
18.	3322/30/7/2016	Failure in taking lawful action	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
19.	12066/24/3/2014	Failure in taking lawful action	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
20.	5115/24/24/2015	Failure in taking lawful action	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
21.	24457/24/76/2016-WC	Indignity of Women	Five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
22.	2486/20/4/2013-WC	Gang Rape	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Rajasthan
23.	24989/24/27/2014-WC	Abduction, Rape and Murder	Ten thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
24.	1009/18/8/2015	Lack of proper medical facilities in the State	Two lakh	Govt. of Odisha
25.	9036/24/56/2015	Lack of proper medical facilities in the State	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
26.	15824/18/28/2015	Malfunctioning of medical professionals	One lakh	Govt. of Odisha
27.	11117/24/66/2013	Malfunctioning of medical professionals	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In June, 2017, the Commission closed 28 cases on receipt of compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments, it had recommended, totalling ₹ 56,75,000/- to the victims of human rights violations or their next of kin. Details are in the table below:

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
1.	1043/30/9/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Two lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
2.	1384/13/4/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Maharashtra
3.	1383/20/19/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Rajasthan
4.	12338/24/72/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
5.	25380/24/31/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
6.	1532/25/5/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of West Bengal
7.	1042/1/5/2012-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Two lakh	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
8.	1969/7/6/2010-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Five lakh	Govt. of Haryana
9.	1010/13/22/2011-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Maharashtra
10.	43480/24/54/2013-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths in Police Custody	Three lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
11.	1299/4/8/07-08-PF	Death in Firing	Seven lakh twenty five thousand	Govt. of Bihar

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
12.	1588/4/8/09-10-PF	Custodial Torture	Five lakh	Govt. of Bihar
13.	37802/24/2006-2007	Unlawful Detention	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
14.	320/22/15/2012	Victimization	Five lakh	Govt. of Tamil Nadu
15.	7298/30/3/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Six lakh twenty thousand	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
16.	1475/18/7/2013	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh fifty thousand	Govt. of Odisha
17.	2328/18/9/2013	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Odisha
18.	2482/18/7/2013	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Odisha
19.	2502/18/2/2011	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Three lakh	Govt. of Odisha
20.	3321/18/17/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Odisha
21.	3731/4/4/2013	Abuse of Power	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Bihar
22.	454/11/13/2014	Abuse of Power	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Kerala
23.	13270/24/76/2013	Abuse of Power	Seventy five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
24.	2187/18/10/2013	Sexual Harassment	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Odisha
25.	5563/7/7/2014-WC	Gang Rape	Two lakh	Govt. of Haryana
26.	92/12/8/2013-WC	Gang Rape	Three lakh	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
27.	34079/24/18/2013-WC	Abduction, Rape and Murder	Thirty thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
28.	2719/30/7/2016	Malfunctioning of Medical Professionals	One lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi

Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose joins as Member, NHRC

In pursuance of the Warrant of Appointment signed by the President of India, Justice Shri Pinaki Chandra Ghose assumed office as a Member of the National Human Rights Commission on the 30th June, 2017. Prior to joining the Commission, he was a Judge of the Supreme Court of India from where he superannuated on the 27th May, 2017. Born on the 28th May, 1952, Justice Ghose completed his higher education in Calcutta, including B. Com, LL.B and obtained Attorney -at -Law at the High Court of Calcutta, before enrolling himself as an advocate with the Bar Council of West Bengal on the 30th November, 1976. He



practiced in civil, commercial, constitutional and company matters in the High Court of Calcutta both in the Original and Appellate side. He was appointed as a Judge in the High Court of Calcutta on the 17th July, 1997. He also held various positions which included those of the Executive Chairman, West Bengal State Legal Services Authority and Andaman & Nicobar State Legal Services Authority. He became the Chief Justice of High Court of Andhra Pradesh on the 12th December, 2012 from where on the 8th March, 2013, he was elevated to the Supreme Court of India as a Judge. He has been associated with various philanthropic societies.

Entries open for the NHRC's 3rd annual short film awards

The National Human Rights Commission has opened the entries for its 3rd annual competition for short film on human rights awards after a tremendous response to its two earlier editions. The award carries a certificate along with prize money of ₹1 lakh, ₹75 thousand and ₹50 thousand for the best first, second and third film respectively. The entries received after the 15th September, 2017 will not be entertained.

The aim of the award scheme is to encourage and acknowledge cinematic and creative efforts of the Indian citizens, irrespective of their age, towards the promotion and protection of human rights. The short films may be in

any Indian language with sub-titles in English or in English. Duration of the short film should not be less than 3 minutes or more than 10 minutes. The films may be made in any technical format.

The themes of short films, having a tinge of rights perspective, could be broadly-based on various socio economic, cultural and political rights. These may be within the ambit of right to life, liberty, equality and dignity. More detailed information can be accessed from the Notice Board on the website of the Commission: www.nhrc.nic.in. For any further queries, the Deputy Director (Media & Communication), NHRC can also be contacted.

Snippets

Visits to the NHRC, India

Two delegations visited the NHRC, India during the month of June, 2017 to understand its functioning. They are as under:

1. Delegation from the Myanmar Police along with 2-3 faculty members of LNJNI National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 27th June, 2017.
2. Delegation from National Human Rights Commission, Bangladesh visited from 28th to 30th June, 2017.



International Yoga Day

Led by Chairperson, Justice Shri H. L. Dattu, the Members, officers and staff of the National Human Rights Commission joined the world in celebration of the third International Yoga Day on the 21st June, 2017. Yogic exercises were performed in the Commission's premises on the occasion.



From L - R : NHRC Member, Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Chairperson, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu and Member, Smt. Jyotika Kalra encouraging the officers and staff perform Yoga

Other important visits/seminars/programmes/conferences

Events	Delegation from NHRC
NHRC's East Regional Conference on Business and Human Rights, Kolkata on 2 nd June, 2017	Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member and Shri J.S. Kochher, JS(Trg.), NHRC
Visit to the Regional Mental Hospital, Pune on 20 th -21 st June, 2017	Shri S.C. Sinha, Member, NHRC

Complaints received/processed in June, 2017 (As per an early estimate)

Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	7560
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	9180
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	29593

Important Telephone Numbers of the Commission:

Facilitation Centre (Madad) : 011-2465 1330
For Complaints : Fax No. 011-2465 1332

Other Important E-mail Addresses

jrlawnhrc@nic.in (For complaints), cr.nhrc@nic.in
(For general queries/correspondence)

Focal point for Human Rights Defenders

Mobile No.: 9810298900, Fax No. 011-2465 1334
E-mail : hrd-nhrc@nic.in

This Newsletter is also available on the Commission's website www.nhrc.nic.in

NGOs and other organizations are welcome to reproduce material of the Newsletter and disseminate it widely acknowledging the NHRC.

Printed and Published by Jaimini Kumar Srivastava, Deputy Director (Media & Communication) on behalf of the National Human Rights Commission and Printed at Dolphin Printo- Graphic, 4E/7, Pabla Building, Jhandewalan Extn., New Delhi-110055 and published at National Human Rights Commission, Manav Adhikar Bhawan, Block-C, GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi-110023. **Editor : Jaimini Kumar Srivastava**

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