



From the Editor's Desk

The month of August, 2017 was, woefully, flooded with news reports on several deaths, particularly of children, at various government hospitals in different parts of the country. The most common reported reason, behind these tragedies, was disruption in oxygen supply or lack of it. 60 children were reported dead at the BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, 4 at Ambedkar Hospital in Raipur, Chhattisgarh and 52 at Jamshedpur's Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College (MGM) hospital in Jharkhand.

One of the most unfortunate thing, in such situations, is the lame excuse, offered by certain quarters of medical professionals, that there is nothing unusual about the large number of deaths in big hospitals, which also see huge influx of patients, OR for that matter, deaths do happen at hospitals. This excuse was offered in the case of deaths in the Gorakhpur hospital also, wherein citing previous records of deaths due to Japanese encephalitis, it was seemingly sought to be suggested that it was normal and hence, a made out case by media for politics.

Even if one agrees with the reported numbers of so many deaths of children in Gorakhpur region, year after year, due to Japanese encephalitis, which is mainly caused by the lack of cleanliness, vaccination or proper cure, what stopped the hospital administration not to remain fully geared up to meet such anticipated annual crisis? Why the skeletons of mismanagement, lack of cleanliness in the Gorakhpur hospital, are coming out of the cupboard now, after the tragedy, which, ideally should have been anticipated by the people, who matter in the system and are responsible for setting the things right?

Even the NHRC was constraint to point its anguish, in no uncertain terms, in its suo motu proceedings in the matter that it has come across several instances of deaths in the hospital due to Japanese Encephalitis in the past as well, and in spite of the assurances by the Uttar Pradesh administration, the situation has not improved.

Hospitals are places to save lives, and if a death happens there, it should always be a cause of worry and investigations so as to ensure that mistakes, if any, are not repeated. It seems, this exercise was not taken up by the administration of the BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur. If they had really bothered, the tragedy due to the shortage of supply of oxygen, at least, may have been avoided.

This rationale, as some may suggest, that the death is also a part of hospitalization process, may sometimes allow us to go little careless in checking the factors, which could cause or save a life. Is premium on a human life is so low that we accept such incidents as a fate accompli? Can we allow ourselves grow so thick skinned under the excuse that life and death are an integral part of a human life, and so what is the big deal, if deaths happen in hospitals?

No, time has come that concrete steps are taken to ensure that our hospitals, particularly, the big referral hospitals, are fully geared up to meet any large scale spurt of a health crisis, particularly those, which have an annual breakout. The NHRC has asked the Center to come out with an appropriate advisory in this regard for the hospitals in all the States and Union Territories.

Apart from the stories on the health sector, two other important interventions of the Commission, during the month, related to spate of attacks on political party workers in Kerala and the issue of deportation of illegal Rohingya immigrants, which have been covered in this issue, in addition to some important activities of the Commission, which, hopefully, will make an engaging reading.

Open Hearing and Camp Sitting at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

The National Human Rights Commission, NHRC organized three days' 'Open Hearing and Camp Sitting' at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh from the 9th - 11th August, 2017. Inaugurating it, Justice Shri Pinaki Chandra Ghose, Member, NHRC emphasized that human rights were not static in nature and a change in the mindsets was required for amelioration of the sufferings of people.



Justice Shri P.C. Ghose, Member, NHRC inaugurating the 'Open Hearing and Camp Sitting' at Lucknow

In the 'Open Hearing' on the complaints of atrocities against the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Commission took up 171 cases. These were heard in four benches by Members, Justice Shri P.C. Ghose, Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Shri S.C. Sinha and Smt. Jyotika Kalra.

42 cases were closed after consideration of reports. In six cases, the Commission issued notices to the Government of Uttar Pradesh on account of delay in registration of First Information Reports, FIRs. In some cases, monetary relief of ₹ 2,47,500/-, admissible under the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes

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(Protection of Atrocities) Act, was paid after intervention by the Commission. In other cases, further reports or comments of the complainants have been called for on the reports sent by the Government authorities.

In the Camp Sitting, the Full Commission took up 16 important cases. These included the cases of missing children, deaths in jails, delay in registration of FIRs, denial of treatment to mentally ill patients from Uttarakhand in the mental hospitals of Uttar Pradesh.

In the sittings of the two Division Benches, 67 cases were considered. In five cases, monetary relief of ₹ 21 lakhs was recommended. 25 cases were closed on receipt of proof of payment of ₹ 93,00,000/- to the next of kin of deceased persons. In 15 cases, sanction of monetary relief amounting to ₹ 64,50,000/- was received. Seven of these cases were closed in the light of the assurance given by the State Home Secretary for expeditious release of payments. In other cases, further reports have been called for.

After the disposal of the cases, the Commission held an interaction with the NGOs. They raised a gamut of issues of human rights violations, these included rights of destitute/disabled women and children as well as mentally sick persons on road, denial of admission to children on ground of disability, victims of human trafficking being sent to jails as accused and not to Reform Homes, absence of psychiatrists/psychologists in various district hospitals, deaths while cleaning sewage, non-payment of salary to manual scavengers and absence of scheme for compensation.

The representatives of the NGOs also invited attention of the Commission towards non-issuance of ration cards, thefts in the food grain stocks issued under Public Distribution System, PDS food stock issued under Integrated Child Development Scheme, ICDS not reaching the district. The issues of absence of doctors at Public Health Centres, PHCs, non-availability of teachers in schools, teachers not attending classes and absence of toilet facilities for school children were also raised.

This meeting was followed by discussions with the Chief Secretary, DGP, DMs, SPs and other senior civil, police and jail officers of the State. During the discussions, the issues raised by the NGOs were also taken up. The Commission expressed its concern, particularly, over the delay and non-registration of FIRs in cases involving atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in violation of section 4 of the Act. It was pointed out to the police officers that non-registration of an FIR in a case involving sexual exploitation of a woman attracted section 166 A of Indian Penal Code, IPC.

The Commission also expressed concern over arsenic poisoning in some districts of the State, death due to Japanese encephalitis, manual scavenging, speedy disposal of compensation in cases of electrocution deaths and denial of basic amenities, including ration cards, houses, drinking water and electricity in certain blocks of Chandauli district, inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Government assured the Commission that it would look into the issues to ensure better protection of human rights.

Suo Motu Cognizance

The Commission took suo motu cognizance in 06 cases of alleged human rights violations reported by media during August, 2017 and issued notices to the concerned authorities for reports.

There were three incidents involving deaths of many children due to alleged negligence at government run hospitals of three States, including Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. These were widely reported in the media. The NHRC took suo motu cognizance of all the three incidents and called for reports from the concerned authorities. Case wise details are as follows:

Tragic deaths of several children in BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur (Case No. 24063/24/34/2017)

The media reported about the deaths of several children at the BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. The reports, carried since the 12th to 14th August, 2017, indicated that disruption in supply of liquid oxygen as the reason behind the tragedy. A notice has been issued to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, through its Chief Secretary, calling for a detailed report in the matter. He has also been asked to inform about the steps taken for relief and rehabilitation of the affected

families as well as action taken against the guilty officers.

The Commission has observed that such a large number of deaths in a government run hospital, amount to serious violation of Right to Life and Health of the innocent victims. This indicates gross callousness on part of the hospital administration and the Medical Education and Health Department of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier also, it has come across several instances of deaths in the hospital due to Japanese Encephalitis. Total 124 deaths were reported in the hospital till 8th August, 2017. 641 children died last year and 491 in the year 2015.

The Commission has further observed that the issue of deaths due to Japanese Encephalitis was discussed with the Chief Secretary and other senior officers of the State Government, in detail, during its recently concluded 'Open Hearing and Camp Sitting' at Lucknow. However, in spite of assurances given by the state administration, the situation has not improved.

Deaths of four infants due to disruption in oxygen supply (Case No. 435/33/14/2017)

The media reported on the 22nd August, 2017 about the death of four newborns at the government-run Ambedkar Hospital in Raipur, Chhattisgarh on the 20th August, 2017, allegedly, due to disruption in the supply of oxygen. Police have arrested the oxygen plant operator, who was found drunk on duty. A notice has been issued to the Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh calling for a detailed report in the matter.

The Commission has observed that hardly two weeks back, in a similar reported incident, about 60 infants and children had died at the BRD Hospital in Gorakhpur, U.P. In both the cases, human error and negligence, reportedly, became the cause of deaths. It seems that nothing has been learnt from that tragedy. A death, whether of an infant, child or of a grown up person, causes irrevocable loss to the families. No probe, amount of monetary relief and punishment to the culprits can compensate the loss of a human life.

The Commission said that it is of the opinion that the suitable effective measures are required to be taken to address such problems. There is a need for issuance of suitable instructions to all the government run and private hospitals to ensure that such lapses do not occur. Accordingly, the Commission has directed the Secretary, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to take up the matter with every State and Union Territory.

Death of 52 children at MGM hospital of Jamshedpur (Case No. 1055/34/6/2017)

The media reported that weeks after a controversy erupted over the Gorakhpur tragedy, 52 infants were reported dead at Jamshedpur's Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College (MGM) Hospital in Jharkhand. According to the reports, the infants died in a span of 30 days and the hospital Superintendent had, reportedly, cited malnutrition as the reason behind the deaths.

The Commission has observed that painful deaths of children and infants, in a large number, are a matter of concern. It has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand calling for a report in the matter. It has also asked the Union Health and Family Welfare Ministry to take immediate action by way of issuing suitable directions to all States and Union Territories so that due to any negligence, such tragic deaths do not take place in any hospital in the country.

Illegal detention and torture of eight villagers (Case No. 544/36/0/2017)

The National Human Rights Commission, on the basis of a complaint and media reports, has issued a notice to the Director General of Police, Government of Telangana over allegations of illegal detention and torture of persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste and other backward communities from Nerela village in Siricilla Rajanna District of the State. The Commission has observed that the allegations raise a serious issue of human rights violation of the victims. Accordingly, the DGP has been directed to conduct a fair and independent enquiry in the matter and submit a report.

Reportedly, on the 2nd July, 2017, a lorry of a sand contractor ran over one person belonging to a Scheduled Tribe. After this, two Lorries were set ablaze by the angry villagers. Later, the police, indiscriminately, picked up at least eight persons and brutally tortured them for four days and then produced them before the Judicial Magistrate on the 8th July, 2017 charging them with serious offences. Allegedly, the men were threatened that their women will also be booked under heinous crimes, if they complained of their torture.

According to the media reports, the local police never acted on the complaints of villagers regarding innumerable deaths caused by the speeding Lorries of sand contractors. They are notorious for over loading Lorries with sand and driving them at a high speed disregarding the safety and security of the villagers.

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.	17464/24/31/2017	Death of five labourers due to blast in an illegal factory in District Ghaziabad, UP	1 st to 4 th August, 2017
2.	125/12/47/2013	Mysterious deaths of a large number of destitute in Sewa Dham Ashram at District Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	7 th to 8 th August, 2017
3.	435/11/12/2017	Killings of political party workers and acts of vandalism in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	7 th to 11 th August, 2017
4.	1050/25/14/2014-CL	Child Labour under MNREGA scheme in Nadia District of West Bengal	21 st to 25 th August, 2017

Important Intervention

Spate of attacks on political party workers and their killings (Case No. 52/11/0/2017)

The National Human Rights Commission, in the wake of media reports and complaints of a spate of attacks on political party workers and their killings in Kerala, has asked the State Government, through its Chief Secretary and Director General of Police, to take effective steps to stop them and submit a detailed report in the matter.

The Commission has observed that the crucial point is whenever such incidents happen, a precious human life is lost. The brutal killings of the party workers are indicative of a poor state of law and order situation in the State of Kerala. There is an urgent need to curb the ongoing violence, which amounts to violations of the Right to Life of the victims.

The Commission has also observed that the difference of opinion and healthy criticism is an integral part of a multi-party democratic political system but bloodshed in the name of political and ideological differences is neither ethical nor acceptable in a civilized society.

Earlier also, on the 25th January, 2017, the Commission had taken suo-motu cognizance of the violent attacks and called for a report from the Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala along with the specific information on such incidents and relief granted to the victims of violence or their families.

A detailed report had been received from the Kerala Police Chief stating that the members of any particular party only are not being murdered or attacked in the State of Kerala but in some political issues, members of all parties have been attacked. The Commission also received a report from the Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala vide a communication dated 4th May, 2017.

Upon perusal of these reports, the Commission on the 12th June, 2017, directed the DGP, Kerala to submit a list of cases regarding murders on the political party workers or attacks on them. The report is yet to be received.

In the meantime, with media reports about no improvement in the situation, the Commission on the 3rd August, 2017 decided to take once again suo-motu cognizance of such violent incidents.

Apart from this, the Commission also registered a case on the complaint of Shri Kummanam Rajashekar, BJP State President, Kerala. He had specifically mentioned incidents of vandalizing the State BJP office at Thiruvananthapuram on the 28th July, 2017 and killing of an RSS worker on the 29th July, 2017. The Commission on the 31st July, 2017 directed for an on the spot enquiry by its own team.

Issue of deportation of illegal Rohingya immigrants (Case No. 447/90/0/2017)

The National Human Rights Commission has taken suo motu cognizance of media reports regarding the plans of the Government of India to deport about 40,000 illegal Rohingya immigrants from Myanmar, who are residing in various parts of the country. It has issued a notice to the Union Home Ministry, through its Secretary, calling for a detailed report in the matter.

The Commission has observed that they are no doubt foreign nationals but they are human beings and before taking a big step, the Government of India has to look into every aspect of the situation, keeping the fact into focus that the members of the Rohingya community, who have crossed into the Indian borders and are residing here for long, have a fear of persecution back home. The Commission has held that from the human rights angle, its intervention is appropriate in the matter.

The Commission has also observed that the Supreme Court of India has consistently held that the Fundamental Rights enshrined under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution regarding Right to Life and Personal Liberty, apply to all, irrespective of the fact, whether they are citizens of India or not.

It further noted that India has been home to refugees,

for centuries. It has continued to receive a large number of refugees from different countries. India is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention on Refugees and also the 1967 Protocol. But India is a signatory to a number of other United Nations and World Conventions on Human Rights. Till today, the country has evolved a practical balance between human and humanitarian obligations on the one hand and security and national interest on the other.

According to the media reports, the Rohingyas, who fled to India after violence in the Western Rakhine State of Myanmar, have settled in Jammu, Hyderabad, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi-NCR and Rajasthan States of the country.

The Government is, reportedly, planning to set up "detention centres" for the refugees and if required, "push them back" over the India-Myanmar border, if Myanmar refuses to accept the refugees back. According to the reported 'Advisory' issued by the Union Home Ministry, the State Governments have been told that the powers to identify and deport the foreign nationals, staying illegally in the country, have been delegated to them and that they should sensitize all law enforcement and intelligence agencies about the risk from the Rohingyas.

Recommendations for relief

As part from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 30 cases were considered during 03 sittings of the Full Commission and 71 cases were taken up during 05 sittings of Divisional Benches in August, 2017.

On 53 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹ 62,75,000/- 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.	146/1/24/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
2.	556/1/4/2015-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
3.	1521/4/8/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Bihar
4.	2355/4/39/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Bihar
5.	2569/4/6/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Bihar
6.	2853/4/11/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Bihar
7.	6709/30/9/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
8.	1462/6/25/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of Gujarat
9.	1644/6/11/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Govt. of Gujarat
10.	2695/12/45/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
11.	2669/13/1/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Maharashtra
12.	7/17/0/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Nagaland
13.	11800/24/38/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
14.	14719/24/34/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
15.	23901/24/1/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
16.	26984/24/26/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
17.	29806/24/4/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
18.	37504/24/13/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
19.	40132/24/43/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
20.	46268/24/43/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
21.	1202/25/19/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Two lakh	Govt. of West Bengal
22.	746/1/11/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
23.	2664/13/4/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Govt. of Maharashtra
24.	2821/13/21/2014-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Two lakh	Govt. of Maharashtra
25.	301/13/14/2011-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Maharashtra
26.	1485/25/16/2012-PF	Custodial Death (Para - Military)	Five lakh	Govt. of West Bengal
27.	16637/24/14/2015	Custodial Torture	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
28.	46982/24/72/2015	Irregularities in Govt. Hospitals/Primary Health Centres	Two lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
29.	271/12/35/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
30.	2590/13/23/2012	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Maharashtra
31.	15857/18/18/2015	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Odisha
32.	3620/18/13/2015	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Three lakh	Govt. of Odisha
33.	4037/18/7/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Two lakh	Govt. of Odisha
34.	4724/18/7/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Eighty five thousand	Govt. of Odisha
35.	9179/18/30/2015	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Three lakh	Govt. of Odisha
36.	2495/13/1/2014	Failure in taking lawful action	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Maharashtra
37.	2059/20/28/2014	Failure in taking lawful action	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Rajasthan
38.	20689/24/68/2014	Failure in taking lawful action	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
39.	385/4/11/2015	Abuse of Power	Ten thousand	Govt. of Bihar
40.	2655/20/14/2015	Abuse of Power	Fifteen thousand	Govt. of Rajasthan
41.	24851/24/26/2014	Abuse of Power	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
42.	8684/24/39/2015	Illegal Arrest	Five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
43.	5565/7/21/2012-WC	Gang Rape	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Haryana
44.	34059/24/14/2015-WC	Gang Rape	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
45.	5306/24/55/2016-WC	Gang Rape	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
46.	9803/18/13/2015-WC	Rape	Three lakh	Govt. of Odisha
47.	632/18/14/2015	Children	One lakh	Govt. of Odisha
48.	10582/24/46/2013-WC	Abduction, Rape and Murder	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
49.	2749/13/4/2015	Atrocities on SC/ST (By Police)	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
50.	22998/24/14/2015	Atrocities on SC/ST (By Police)	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
51.	39783/24/34/2014	Non-Payment of Pension/Compensation	Ten thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
52.	1184/34/7/2015	Malfunctioning of Medical Professionals	Three lakh	Govt. of Jharkhand
53.	1042/18/16/2015	Malfunctioning of Medical Professionals	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Odisha

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In August, 2017, the Commission closed 28 cases on receipt of compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments, it had recommended, totalling ₹ 89,95,000/- 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.	2035/30/9/2015-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
2.	5390/7/1/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Haryana
3.	1615/13/17/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Maharashtra
4.	2109/18/30/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Odisha
5.	2284/18/29/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Odisha
6.	27481/24/71/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
7.	29803/24/42/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
8.	33348/24/56/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
9.	37469/24/4/2010-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
10.	27032/24/8/2014	Custodial Torture	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
11.	4569/7/2/2014-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths in Police Custody	One lakh	Govt. of Haryana
12.	63/3/24/09-10	Death in Police Firing	Fifty five lakh	Govt. of Assam
13.	213/3/16/2013-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Five lakh	Govt. of Assam
14.	229/3/24/2011-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Five lakh	Govt. of Assam
15.	1157/20/10/2016	Atrocities on SC/ST/OBC	One lakh	Govt. of Rajasthan
16.	2839/13/23/2015	Irregularities in Govt. Hospitals/Primary Health Centres	One lakh	Govt. of Maharashtra
17.	1798/18/28/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Sixty five thousand	Govt. of Odisha
18.	2207/18/10/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Two lakh	Govt. of Odisha
19.	2373/18/9/2013	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Odisha
20.	3024/18/5/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Odisha
21.	3332/18/33/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Odisha
22.	29796/24/13/2013	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
23.	18450/24/51/2013	Abuse of Power	Twenty thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
24.	1333/24/7/2015-PCR	Custodial Rape (Police)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
25.	532/33/14/2015-WC	Gang Rape	Three lakh	Govt. of Chhattisgarh
26.	4778/7/6/2012	Disappearance/Missing	One lakh	Govt. of Haryana
27.	23050/24/14/2015-WC	Dowry Death or their Attempt	Ten thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
28.	1761/12/24/2014	Malfunctioning of Medical Professionals	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh

Shri Ambuj Sharma joins NHRC as its Secretary General

Shri Ambuj Sharma, 1983 batch IAS officer of Tamil Nadu Cadre, joined the National Human Rights Commission as Secretary General on the 5th August, 2017. He is the 14th Secretary General of the Commission. He has triple masters in Geology, Rural Social Development and Business Administration. Before taking over as Secretary General, NHRC he worked in various departments, including Home, Industries etc. of the Central and State governments.



Dushyant Singh, DSP, NHRC gets President's Police Medal for Meritorious Service

Shri Dushyant Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, NHRC was awarded the President's Police Medal for Meritorious Service on the occasion of the Independence Day, 2017. He joined the Commission on the 19th August, 2005 and conducted sensitive inquiries into many cases of human rights violations. Some of the important cases include illegal slaughter houses in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, Loktak lake pollution, Imphal, Manipur, nuclear radiation at LNJP Hospital, Delhi. He was also involved in preparing a compendium of various laws, pertaining to human rights violations. Prior to the NHRC, he served in the Delhi Police and successfully completed commando course conducted by the SSB at Frontiers Academy in Gwalddham.



Snippets

Visits to the NHRC, India

A delegation from the Corporate Resource Cell, Asian Education Group (AEG), NOIDA, Delhi NCR along with 15 students visited the NHRC on the 25th August, 2017. They were briefed about the mandate and functioning of the Commission.

Other important visits/seminars/programmes/conferences

Events	Delegation from NHRC
25 th Annual Convocation of National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bengaluru on the 5 th August, 2017	Justice Shri Pinaki Chandra Ghose, Member, NHRC
Selection Committee meeting for the selection of Chair Professor for Ford Chair on Human Rights and Citizenship Studies at University of Juridical Sciences, Salt Lake, Kolkata at Kolkata on the 26 th August, 2017	Justice Shri Pinaki Chandra Ghose, Member, NHRC
APF Sr. Executive Officer Network Meeting hosted by the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) at Kuala Lumpur from the 28 th August - 2 nd September, 2017	Shri Ambuj Sharma, Secretary General, NHRC

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

Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	7045
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	8048
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	28165

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

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