

Human Rights Newsletter



The National Human Rights Commission, NHRC, India has entered the 25th year of its existence with the celebration of its 24th Foundation Day on the 12th October, 2017. The 16,99,206 number of complaints registered since its inception till 30th September, 2017, shows peoples' confidence in its functioning. This confidence is only raising more expectations from the Commission with the ever expanding scope and interpretation of human rights and related challenges.

Like in the case of any institution, the Foundation Day celebrations for NHRC, India also provide an opportunity to reflect on its journey during the past year and may be beyond and introspect to re-dedicate itself towards its main goal and mandate in the light of the emerging situations, which may provide fresh impetus to set new goal posts.

Besides, several awareness programmes and consultative conferences, the Commission, during the last year, from October, 2016 to September, 2017, registered 84,527 complaints, which included 77 cases registered suo motu, mainly on the basis of media reports, and 1899 on the basis of intimation from police and prison authorities about the deaths in custody and encounters. The Commission disposed 93,728, which include, cases registered during the previous years also.

During the last year, the top ten States from where maximum number of cases were registered, included Uttar Pradesh (39087), Odisha (7923), Delhi (5836), Bihar (3452), Haryana (3056), Tamil Nadu (2982), Rajasthan (2960), Madhya Pradesh (2652), Maharashtra (2312) and West Bengal (1666).

Maximum number of complaints, totaling 25944, was against police. Most of these cases related to complaints against police inaction in protection of human rights, abuse of power, false implication, inaction by State authorities and indignity of women etc.

179 cases were registered on encounter by police, out of which 149 were based on the information received from the police, as per the standing guidelines of the Commission. Chhattisgarh, with 60 cases, topped the list, followed by Assam (20), Uttar Pradesh (18), Odisha (10), Meghalaya (09), Jharkhand (06), Maharashtra (07), Andhra Pradesh (03), Kerala (01), Madhya Pradesh (02).

Total 191 cases were registered on the deaths in police custody, out of which, 145 were based on information from the police authorities. 1606 cases were registered on deaths in judicial custody (prisons), out of which, 1529 were based on the information from the prison authorities. Uttar Pradesh with 380 cases of deaths in judicial custody topped the list, followed by Maharashtra (129), Punjab (125), West Bengal (125), Madhya Pradesh (115), Bihar (112), Rajasthan (79), Tamil Nadu (65), Odisha (60) and Jharkhand (58).

During this year, the Commission intervened in various important cases and also recommended total ₹ 11,95,97,500/- as monetary relief in 583 cases. It has also received compliance reports from the different State authorities towards the payment of ₹ 2,56,35,000/- in 96 cases, even as compliance in others is awaited.

It is the payment of relief to the victims of human rights violations and punitive action against the guilty public servants on the recommendations of the NHRC, which show how despite being a recommendatory body, its interventions are valued by the public authorities. Nevertheless, it requires more strength and effective authority to ensure that the public authorities may not have any room to reject the recommendations of such a highly placed body only on the ground that they are not bound to implement them. The NHRC, India has expressed its concerns on time to time on this aspect. Even the Supreme Court of India, drawing on its experience and the material before it, has drawn the attention of the authorities towards the need for further strengthening of the Commission. Protection and promotion of human rights adds value to the good governance by government(s). If it means strengthening the country's apex human rights watchdog more, so be it.

NHRC, India celebrates its 24th Foundation Day

The National Human Rights Commission, NHRC, India celebrated its 24th Foundation Day and organized a function in New Delhi to mark the occasion on the 12th October, 2017. Addressing the gathering as the Chief Guest, Mr. Justice Dipak Misra, Chief Justice of India lauded the efforts of the Commission towards promotion and protection



CJI, Mr. Justice Dipak Misra addressing the gathering

of human rights and said that it is doing an excellent job. He said that it is because of its efforts that awareness about human rights has increased and also the number of complaints registered with it.

Referring to the Supreme Court's recent judgment, recognizing the right to privacy as a human right, Justice Misra said that the range of human rights has been expanding. He said that mutual respect for each others' rights should be valued. The NHRC and State Human Rights Commissions should agitate before courts, if the public authorities do not comply with their recommendations on an issue of human rights violation.



NHRC Chairperson, Mr. Justice H.L. Dattu addressing the gathering

Earlier, Mr. Justice H. L. Dattu, Chairperson, NHRC, India said that by adopting human rights as a way of life, a fundamental change can be brought about to eradicate the scourge of poverty, ignorance, prejudices and discrimination

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based on sex, caste, religion, disability and other forms in society.

Justice Dattu highlighted various activities of the Commission and the new initiatives taken as part of its consistent endeavour to make people aware of the importance of the promotion and protection of human rights. In this context, apart from other activities of the Commission, he also highlighted the NHRC's Short Film Award Scheme, which has generated tremendous response from the citizens of the country.

Justice Dattu also said that in order to strengthen human rights protection mechanism, the Commission has further streamlined its complaint management system and expanded the scope of activities to maximize its outreach.

Mr. Ambuj Sharma, Secretary General, NHRC, in his welcome address, highlighted the role of the Commission in ushering in human rights culture in the country and the way it has been relentlessly making efforts to create an enabling environment for promotion and protection of various human rights including socio, political, economic and culture rights, through its broad based mandate.

On the occasion, Justice Misra gave away awards to the winners of different competitions. Four persons were awarded for winning Hindi Essay Competition, organized by the NHRC on the theme of 'Terrorism & Present Scenario of the Country'. Ms. Shyani Bundela, Mr. Santosh Kumar Gupta, Ms. Neelmani Sharma got the first, second and third prize of ₹ 12,000/-, ₹ 8,000/- & ₹ 6,000/- respectively. Mr. Jugal Kishore was given a special prize of ₹ 10,000/-, instituted for the writers from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Communities.

Nine children of the officers and the staff of the Commission were given awards for their paintings in three categories on different themes related to human rights. Two meritorious

Winners of the Painting Competition

Category-I : Children upto Class-III

- 1st Prize : Poorva Sharma, cash prize ₹ 2,500/-
 2nd Prize : Pratham Thapa, cash prize ₹ 2,000/-
 3rd Prize : Rajat Upadhyaya, cash prize ₹ 1,500/-



1st prized painting

Category-II : Children from Classess-IV-VII

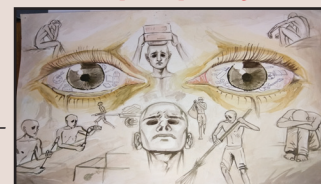
- 1st Prize : Vijayalaxmi Rout, cash prize ₹ 2,500/-
 2nd Prize : Krishna Rawat, cash prize ₹ 2,000/-
 3rd Prize : Arunima Tyagi, cash prize ₹ 1,500/-



1st prized painting

Category-III : Children from Classess-VIII-XII

- 1st Prize : Arya Yadav, cash prize ₹ 2,500/-
 2nd Prize : Shubhalaxmi Rout, cash prize ₹ 2,000/-
 3rd Prize : Mayank Sharma, cash prize ₹ 1,500/-



1st prized painting



from L - R : Ms Shyani Bundela, Mr. Santosh Kumar Gupta, Ms. Neelmani Sharma, Jugal Kishore receiving awards for Hindi essay writing competition

children of NHRC employees- Master Aarya Yadav, son of Mr. Dharmesh Yadav and Master Soumin Kumar Sadangi, son of Mr. Santosh Kumar Sadangi - were also rewarded for securing more than 90% marks in class 10th and 12th respectively in 2017. Apart from them, the six NHRC officials were given awards for their excellence in the vocal and instrumental music. They are: Mr. M.S. Gill, Mr. Devesh Saxena, Ms. Vandana Singh, Ms. Sonali Huria being first and second in solo male and female categories respectively and Mr. D.P. Singh and Mr. Yashwant Chandra in instrumental music.

Apart from the NHRC Members, Mr. Justice P.C. Ghose, Mr. Justice D. Murugesan, Mr. S.C. Sinha and Mrs. Jyotika Kalra, several other dignitaries, including the judges and senior government functionaries, civil society members were present.

Marking the joyous celebrations of the Foundation Day of the Commission, its officers and staff presented a medley of cultural show followed by an ensemble of performances by artists from Song and Drama Division. The well attended programme was prominently covered in media, including the public broadcasters, Doordarshan and All India Radio.

Conference on the National Food Security Act

The National Human Rights Commission, NHRC, India organized a day-long Conference on the implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 in relation to children & lactating mothers and pregnant women in New Delhi on the 27th October, 2017. Inaugurating it, Mr. Justice H. L. Dattu, Chairperson, NHRC said that while India has registered faster economic growth in the recent period and the per capita income

has increased, nutritional status among children and women of the country remains a matter of concern.

He said that the Commission would like to know from the State Governments whether they have been strictly following the orders of the Supreme Court banning contractors in supply of supplementary nutrition under ICDS? Have they made adequate funds available for full implementation of the Maternity Benefit

Scheme? Whether the Mid Day Meal, MDM budget is inflation driven or not and whether schools have proper buildings and infrastructure with the facilities for cooking, drinking water and storage of food grains?

Justice Dattu said that malnutrition continues to haunt India despite the two biggest nutrition programmes, the Integrated Child Development Services, ICDS for children under 6 years and Mid Day Meal programme for school going children up to the age of 14. This, he said, is evident from India being ranked 100 among 119 developing countries on International Food Policy Research Institute's (IFPRI) Global Hunger Index (GHI) in 2017.

Earlier, Mr. Rakesh Srivastava, Secretary, Union Ministry of Women and Child Development said that the Centre hopes to make India free of malnutrition by 2022. About 30 per cent Anganwadi centres operating from rented buildings, are not meeting the prescribed norms but the government has instructed that the District Collectors have to review the status of malnutrition and stunting to ensure proper implementation of ICDS.

Ms. Rina Ray, Special Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy, Union Ministry of Human Resource Development said that linking of Aadhar with the Mid Day Meal has not been made mandatory but there is a serious issue of ghost beneficiaries, which could be checked with the help of Aadhar linkages. Four States, which linked Aadhar with Mid Day Meal, were able to expose about 5 lakh ghost enrolments for Mid Day Meal Scheme. However, she said that a balance will require to be maintained in having clear identities and also ensuring that no child is denied food due to the lack of it. She said that it is also a point for the States to consider providing Mid Day Meal to the poorest of the poor even during school holidays.

Mr. Ambuj Sharma, Secretary General, NHRC, underlying the significance of the deliberations during the Conference, said that India's economic growth does not match its hunger index and a lot is required to be done to plug-in the loopholes in the implementation of schemes to check that trend.

Apart from the inaugural and concluding sessions, the day long deliberations had two specific thematic sessions. These were: 'Mid-day Meal Scheme for children between 6 to 14 years - steps taken, structural problems, operational issues and bottlenecks' and 'Nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers and children up to 6 years'.

The NHRC Members, Mr. Justice P.C. Ghose, Mr. S. C. Sinha and Mrs. Jyotika Kalra chaired the different sessions attended by the senior officers of the NHRC, Centre, States and Union Territories dealing with the subject, Members of the NHRC's Core Advisory Group on Right to Food, Special Rapporteurs, representatives of other National and State Commissions, technical institutions, international organizations, non-governmental and civil society organizations working at the

grassroots and subject experts.

Some of the important suggestions on Mid Day Meal Scheme were as follows:

- 1) Any unutilized fund of Mid Day Meal scheme should be utilized for the targeted beneficiaries in the same year and should not be diverted for any other scheme.
- 2) The funds allocated for Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, cooking cost norms, honorarium of cooks and helpers, transportation costs, LPG etc to be rationalized and appropriately enhanced periodically.
- 3) Social audit reports of Mid Day Meal scheme for each district as well as action on them should be uploaded on the State portals.
- 4) The site plan of the schools should have earmarked kitchen, water facility, sanitation facility and washing area for utensils.
- 5) In order to enhance the nutritional content of the food, eggs and milk should be included in the meal, according to the local cultural preference.
- 6) No child should be excluded from the benefit of Mid Day Meal because of non-linking of Aadhar.

Some of the important suggestions on Nutritional Support to Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers and Children up to 6 years were as follows:

1. The recent move to go in for cash transfers rather than THR/hot cooked meal may be counterproductive and must not be encouraged.
2. Dilution of maternity benefits as provided in the NFS Act should not be permitted by clubbing with Janani Suraksha Yojana or similar entitlements. Also, iron out the conditionalities of Prime Minister's Maternity Benefit Scheme, which are in contradiction to the provisions under Section 4(b) of the NFS Act and the previous recommendations of the NHRC to this effect.
3. State Governments should take proactive steps to take innovative mechanism to address the issue of migrant population.
4. Anganwadi centres should be operated through innovative approach/community participation even for fewer numbers (e.g. Mobile units, mini Anganwadi centres etc.) to address the needs of left out/far flung/remote populations as far as possible. Also, these should have educational literature for the pre-school going children.
5. Ensure regular monthly payments to Anganwadi workers and these, as sub optimal honorarium, should match atleast the minimum wage level.
6. Coverage of children going to private schools also needs to be ensured to address the issues of malnutrition.



NHRC Chairperson, Mr. Justice H.L. Dattu, flanked by Members and senior officers of the Commission, at the Conference

7. Adequate food testing facilities should be created preferably at District level by all States by utilizing public Health Department, Universities/Colleges etc.
9. Ensure proper and transparent system of selection of Anganwadi workers and set up Anganwadi training centres in each State for their training.

Suo Motu Cognizance

The Commission took suo motu cognizance in 6 cases of alleged human rights violations reported by media during October, 2017 and issued notices to the concerned authorities for reports. Summaries of some of the cases are as follows:

Deaths of farmers due to spraying of a pesticide (Case No. 1879/13/32/2017)

The media reported that in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra several farmers had to be hospitalized, during the last three months, due to an infection, caused by spraying of a pesticide on the cotton crops. Many had, reportedly, died, even as others were serious. Reportedly, the Government of Maharashtra had announced an inquiry into the deaths of 18 Yavatmal farmers and farm labourers. The Commission has observed that it appears that due to the lack of proper awareness about such a complicated technology for spraying pesticides on cotton crops, the farmers' Rights to Life and Livelihood have been grossly violated.

The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra and the Secretary, Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, calling for a detailed report in the matter.

The Chief Secretary of the State Government has also been directed to ensure that the best treatment is provided free of cost to the farmers. He has been asked to inform about the steps taken to stop recurrence of such incidents and the action against the guilty officers.

Police atrocity against a group of farmers (Case No. 2072/12/46/2017)

The media reported on the 5th October, 2017, about the police assaulting a group of farmers after stripping them to underwear at the Tikamgarh rural police station in Madhya Pradesh on the 3rd October, 2017, when they were returning from a protest against the alleged anti-farmer policies of the Government. The police, reportedly, claimed that the farmers were taken to the police station so that their names and addresses could be noted down. As reported, the protesting farmers had gone to hand over a memorandum to the District Collector, Tikamgarh after the rally but he refused to meet them. Thereafter, the protesters got annoyed and threw stones at police men and scuffled with them. The police men, responded with a lathi charge. The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and the Director General of Police, Madhya Pradesh calling for a report in the matter.

Alleged fake encounter in Greater NOIDA (Case No. 30160/24/30/2017-AD)

The media reported about the killing of an alleged gangster, Sumit Gurjar, in an encounter by police in Greater NOIDA, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh on the 3rd October, 2017. Reportedly, the family members of the deceased have alleged that he was killed in a staged encounter after police had picked up him from a market. The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and the Director General of Police, Uttar Pradesh calling for a report in the matter.

Deaths at Special Newborn Care Unit (Case No. 1959/13/2/2017)

The media reported on the 16th October, 2017 about the high number of deaths at the Special Newborn Care Unit (SNCU) in Akola district Women's Hospital. During 2016-17, 4,170 infants were admitted to the SNCU out of whom 1,472 had died. The Medical Superintendent has, reportedly, stated that every month, they admit at least 250 babies in the SNCU and there is a need for more hands to cope up with the high number of patients. The Commission has observed that the reported deaths of the newly born babies in such a large number, if true, amounts to gross negligence on the part of the State government, hospital management and the concerned departments. It has asked for a report from the Chief Secretary of the Government of Maharashtra.

Police inaction in a case of harassment (Case No. 2163/22/37/2017)

The media reported that a labourer set ablaze his family along with himself at Tirunelveli Collectorate premises on the 23rd October, 2017 after his repeated petitions to the Collector, seeking relief from unwarranted harassment by a moneylender, allegedly, did not invoke any response. Despite having paid ₹ 2.34 lakh towards the principal and interests against the loan of ₹ 1.45 lakh, the victim was facing harassment from the moneylender for payment of ₹ 2 lakh more.

Taking a serious view of the matter, the Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police, Tamil Nadu, the District Collector and Superintendent of Police, Tirunelveli to submit a report. It has observed that the incident is not only shocking but also displays total lack of responsibilities on part of the police and the other concerned officials.

Important Interventions

Rupees Nine Lakh as relief in a case of deaths due to fire

(Case No. 1222/34/1/2013)

The National Human Rights Commission has recommended that the Government of Jharkhand pay Rupees three lakh each to the next of kin of the three persons, who died in a fire at K.M. Memorial Hospital, Bokaro City, Jharkhand on the 07th September, 2012. During the course of enquiry, the Commission

found that the hospital had no fire safety measures and despite this, the concerned State authorities had granted permission to run it. The Commission concluded that this amounted to the negligence on part of the State Government and hence, it needed to compensate for the loss of life.

Rupees Nine Lakh as relief in a case of sexual assault

(Case No. 1793/13/23/2014-AR)

The National Human Rights Commission has recommended Rupees three lakh each to the three minor girls, who became the victims of sexual assault at the Government Junior Children Home, Shirpur, Pune, Maharashtra in the year 2014. Post enquires, the Commission found the allegations as true and concluded that since the victim girls were under the care and the custody of the State, the concerned authorities are duty bound

to ensure their safety and security. It is ironical that the girls were sexually assaulted by the employee of the Children Home itself. Subsequently, in response to the Commission's show cause notice, the Government of Maharashtra conveyed that the victims have been paid the monetary relief as recommended. Police had also arrested a Junior Clerk of the Children's Home and his son for this crime and sent them to the jail.

Recommendations for relief

Apart from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 27 cases were considered during 03 sittings of the Full Commission and 56 cases were taken up during 05 sittings of Divisional Benches in October 2017. On 47 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹ 66,30,000/- 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.	1541/13/16/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Maharashtra
2.	24716/24/46/2016-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	300000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
3.	2599/24/52/2015-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
4.	3384/13/28/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	300000	Govt. of Maharashtra
5.	41989/24/70/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
6.	624/1/12/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	200000	Govt. of Telangana
7.	6354/24/32/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
8.	6766/24/4/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	500000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
9.	677/33/8/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
10.	678/33/14/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Chhattisgarh
11.	1189/6/11/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	100000	Govt. of Gujarat
12.	380/3/0/2012-AF	Death in Army Encounter	500000	Govt. of Assam
13.	1968/30/7/2016	Custodial Torture	100000	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
14.	4582/30/0/2013	Custodial Torture	200000	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
15.	11291/18/3/2015	Inaction by the State	300000	Govt. of Odisha
16.	22512/24/19/2015	Inaction by the State	200000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
17.	2585/18/16/2014	Inaction by the State	300000	Govt. of Odisha
18.	37741/24/24/2015	Inaction by the State	200000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
19.	2124/18/7/2013	Sexual Harassment	50000	Govt. of Odisha
20.	1222/34/1/2013	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	900000	Govt. of Jharkhand
21.	1481/4/3/2013	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	25000	Govt. of Bihar
22.	17573/24/1/2014	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	25000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
23.	2126/4/7/2013	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	100000	Govt. of Bihar
24.	22307/24/12/2015	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	25000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
25.	27675/24/21/2013	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	200000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
26.	36761/24/70/2016	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	25000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
27.	42304/24/77/2013	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	50000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
28.	8414/24/61/2013	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	25000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
29.	26242/24/52/2014	Abuse of Power	50000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
30.	976/22/52/2016	Abuse of Power	25000	Govt. of Tamil Nadu
31.	1241/18/0/2014-WC	Exploitation of Women	50000	Govt. of Odisha
32.	929/20/2/2014-WC	Gang Rape	100000	Govt. of Rajasthan
33.	1492/25/10/2013-WC	Rape	100000	Govt. of West Bengal
34.	8696/24/78/2015-WC	Rape	25000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
35.	12435/24/39/2015-WC	Abduction, Rape and Murder	100000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
36.	42818/24/63/2015-WC	Abduction, Rape and Murder	50000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
37.	8447/24/51/2013-WC	Abduction, Rape and Murder	10000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
38.	15122/24/43/2013	Unlawful Detention	10000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
39.	23045/24/54/2015	Unlawful Detention	25000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
40.	28428/24/31/2012	Unlawful Detention	10000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
41.	6432/7/3/2014	Unlawful Detention	25000	Govt. of Haryana
42.	21/26/0/2015	Police Motivated Incidents	500000	Govt. of Andaman & Nicobar
43.	2282/7/3/2014	Malfunctioning of Medical Professionals	200000	Govt. of Haryana
44.	30053/24/1/2013	Debarment of Legal Aid	50000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
45.	1939/4/23/2015	Non-Payment of Pension/Compensation	25000	Govt. of Bihar
46.	13180/24/64/2015	Victimization	25000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
47.	227/13/16/2016	Victimization	25000	Govt. of Maharashtra

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In October, 2017, the Commission closed 29 cases on receipt of compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments, it had recommended, totalling ₹ 42,89,998/- 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.	1066/1/19/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
2.	1453/4/23/2013 -JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	299998	Govt. of Bihar
3.	1859/4/26/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Bihar
4.	2179/4/14/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	50000	Govt. of Bihar
5.	961/33/9/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Chhattisgarh
6.	1345/6/25/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	300000	Govt. of Gujarat
7.	218/7/5/2015-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	500000	Govt. of Haryana
8.	392/11/2/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Kerala
9.	508/12/24/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
10.	108/13/14/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Maharashtra
11.	2560/20/1/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Rajasthan
12.	1047/1/7/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Telangana
13.	32498/24/1/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
14.	40404/24/21/2011-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
15.	172/35/7/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	100000	Govt. of Uttarakhand
16.	160/6/21/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	100000	Govt. of Gujarat
17.	131/27/0/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	100000	Govt. of Chandigarh

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
18.	732/30/0/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	130000	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
19.	2437/7/2/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	300000	Govt. of Haryana
20.	1782/18/30/2015	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	100000	Govt. of Odisha
21.	877/12/24/2015	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	10000	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
22.	11430/18/16/2015	Abuse of Power	25000	Govt. of Odisha
23.	3246/18/17/2012	Abuse of Power	25000	Govt. of Odisha
24.	17590/24/6/2014	Abuse of Power	25000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
25.	33149/24/54/2014	False Implications	50000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
26.	2629/24/54/2012	Unlawful Detention	50000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
27.	1793/13/23/2014-AR	Alleged Custodial Rape	900000	Govt. of Maharashtra
28.	9078/24/43/2014	Police Motivated Incidents	25000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
29.	26082/24/25/2014	Atrocities by Custom/Excise/Enforcement/ Forest/Income-Tax Deptt. etc of Central/State Govts.	200000	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

NHRC Workshops on Elimination of Bonded Labour System

The National Human Rights Commission, NHRC organized day long workshop on 'Elimination of Bonded Labour System' at Pune and Goa on the 6th and 27th October, 2017 respectively. Mr. Justice D. Murugesan, Member, NHRC chaired the Workshops. In Pune, after the interactive sessions, the Commission also heard five pending cases of Bonded Labour, which were awaiting compliance from the concerned State authorities. These included three from Pune, and one each from Nagpur and Jalgaon,



NHRC Member, Mr. Justice D. Murugesan chairing the workshop at Pune

The participants of the workshops included senior officers of NHRC, the Governments of Maharashtra and Goa, Maharashtra State Human Rights Commission, NGOs and representatives of brick kilns, stone crushing and other related industries, Academicians and final year law Students/Research Scholars from various Universities in Pune and Goa.

The objective of the workshop was to familiarize and sensitize the District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, State Labour Officers and Members of Vigilance Committees, representatives of brick kilns, stone crushing and other related industries about the process of identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers and with the provisions of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and related laws.

The Commission, in its endeavor to raise concerns on the continuance of bonded labour has been organizing such workshops to sensitize official machinery to work for its abolition in different parts of the country. It has organized 42 workshops on elimination of bonded labour so far.



NHRC Member, Mr. Justice D. Murugesan chairing the workshop at Goa

Surajit Dey joins NHRC as Registrar (Law)

Mr. Surajit Dey joined the National Human Rights Commission as the Registrar (Law) on the 30th October, 2017. Born on the 4th December, 1970, Mr. Dey, after completing his higher education including LL.M, joined the West Bengal Judicial Service in 1999. He has held different positions as a judicial officer including the Registrar in the Supreme Court of India. He was promoted to the cadre of District Judge in the year 2013.



NHRC appoints Special Monitors

The National Human Rights Commission has appointed two Special Monitors to monitor matters relating to the thematic issues of human rights. They are: Ms. Maja Daruwala for matters relating to jails and Mr. Harsh Mander for the matters relating to the communal riots and minorities.

Snippets

Visits to the NHRC, India

Two delegations consisting of students and faculty members from different universities/colleges visited the NHRC, India during the month of October, 2017 to understand its functioning. They were :

1. Delegation from the Institute of Home Economics, Deptt.

of Human Development & Childhood Studies, Delhi University on the 25th October, 2017.

2. Delegation from Amity Law School, Noida, G.B. Nagar, District, U.P. on the 26th October, 2017.

Glimpses of Foundation Day



Other important visits/seminars/programmes/conferences

Events	Delegation from NHRC
Meeting with Mrs. Meera C. Saxena, Acting Chairperson, Karnataka State Human Rights Commission on 6 th October, 2017.	Mr. Justice H.L. Dattu, Chairperson, NHRC

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

Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	6298
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	5648
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	28108

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.

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