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HUMAN RIGHTS NEWSLETTER

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From the Editor's Desk

The month of November, 2017 witnessed various developments, which, one or the other way, raised concerns over various aspects relating to human rights and occupied a major part of the national discourse. The wide protests against the film Padmavati and rising air pollution, particularly in Delhi and the National Capital Region, dominated the others.

The protests against the release of Padmavati brought forth the debate on the right to freedom of expression and creative interpretation vs. issues of hurt sentiments. Both aspects involve a lot of subjective elements in them; nobody can say for sure where the freedom to creative expression, interpretation or thought crosses the boundary to ensure that it does not hurt anybody's sentiments. Likewise, it will be equally difficult to understand and predict how nobody's sentiments are hurt by a creative expression. In such situations, whenever there is a dispute, it is always better to leave the decision to the democratic institutions meant for the purpose to adjudicate and in this case the Central Board of Film Certification and thereafter, if need be, the courts. The decision of such bodies should be acceptable to all. Otherwise, there may be a situation of anarchy in the country wherein, nobody would ever be willing to accept the other point of view. Debates are the signs of a healthy democracy but when they tend to acquire violent proportions, it becomes a cause of worry.

Be that as it may, a society, which is open to corrections to aberrations in its outlook, has always withstood the tests of the time, and it is the hallmark of the Indian society, which has embraced different thoughts, ideologies and movements of reforms, since time immemorial, and still survived on. Beginning from the days of Vedic philosophy, Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Dvaitvaad, Advaitvaad, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity etc and various schools of thoughts related to such philosophical, spiritual, religious, and cultural ideologies, the people of the country have moved on with the time, setting examples of unity in diversity for the world.

Undoubtedly, History and related facts have always been opened and subjected to different interpretations. But first, without being specific, we also need to remember and be cautious that any thought or expression, which is opposite to the established beliefs, may hurt sentiments. Secondly, it may not be true to suggest that a work of art can be recognized and celebrated only if, it is purposely made to look different from existing perceptions, over stretching reason, rhyme and imagination. Different words and expressions can be used to convey the same idea; the choice is always in the hands of the person(s) how to convey it in a manner, which without hurting sentiments, also manages to send across the desired message: that is also an art and, perhaps, more challenging and enjoying in its creative manifestations. After all, objectivity calls for a balance in outlook, which is difficult to achieve but always valued.

Now, coming to the other issue of increasing air pollution, which is impacting right to health. Smog, a mixture of smoke and fog, has become an annual feature, particularly, in Delhi and surrounding areas acquiring international ramifications for the country. With no concrete measures visible on the ground to check it, the NHRC, India issued a notice to all the concerned authorities in the Centre, Delhi Government and the respective State Governments, calling for reports on action taken in this regard. Hopefully, with all round efforts of all the stakeholders, including the people in general, the situation of air pollution will improve to celebrate the cause of right to health. This story has been pegged in this Newsletter.

With this edition of the NHRC Newsletter, we are introducing some additional features and pages in order to give more insight into the Commission's activities as well as some relevant information relating to human rights. Hopefully, these will provide an engaging reading.

"Rights that do not flow from duty well performed are not worth having"

– Mahatma Gandhi

Message by Mr. Justice H.L. Dattu, Chairperson, NHRC

"India, as the largest democracy of the world, also has its share of problems, unique to its diverse socio, cultural, economic and political realities. Governments elected by the people and various constitutional and statutory institutions in this democracy are under an obligation to address the problems and issues affecting the people. But we need to understand that the genesis of most of the problems also lies in the actions, inactions and, or omissions of people themselves. A judicious temperament and an objective approach to dealing with people and situations will automatically lead to balanced decisions and actions, by and large, acceptable to all. Precedence, rules and regulations would be worth if, quoted only to supplement the constructive approach to solving the problems, not to create them. We may also call this a positive and humane approach to dealing with issues in life. The essence of life lies in "live and let live", by rightful means and intentions to create an ethos and culture of respect to one and all."



NHRC India attends Annual Meeting of GANHRI at Costa Rica

A delegation from NHRC, India comprising Member, Mr. Justice P.C. Ghose and Secretary General, Mr. Ambuj Sharma attended the GANHRI Bureau meeting at San Jose, Costa Rica from the 1st-3rd November, 2017. In the inaugural session, Ms. Beate Rudolf, Chairperson, GANHRI said that in view of the difficult environment prevailing, there is a need for greater cooperation amongst the various NHRIs and also between GANHRI regional networks and individual NHRIs. Several key issues concerning the human rights and National Human Rights Institutions were discussed during the three day-long meeting.

UNDP representative, Ms. Sara Rattray spoke about the new initiatives on business and human rights in the APF region, capacity enhancement of NHRIs in Africa region and cooperation through regional workshops on developing action plans for NHRIs. She also laid emphasis on the need for greater cooperation between the UN bodies and NHRIs.

The representatives of the four regional networks gave brief power point presentations on the impacts, challenges and next steps with reference to the NHRIs and their

activities in their respective areas.

During the presentation of the report of Finance Committee, the NHRC, India's emphatic suggestion was appreciated that fee waivers/ reductions in contributions from NHRI should not be routine feature, and that these need to be curtailed to the minimum possible amount and period, keeping in view the availability of funds for the total budget of that particular NHRI and the proportion of their fee component.

The Secretary General, NHRC, India, presented a report of the Chair of Working Group on Business and Human Rights, as he was not available. The three working groups on the subject were given some more time to finalize the report. With reference to a proposal to prepare a Sub-Committee Accreditation manual for laying down the clear guidelines for grant/ renewal of accreditation of NHRIs, the NHRC, India raised the issues of lack of clarity and contradictions arising out of general observations, Rules of Procedure and inadequacies in the provisions to duly take into account the human rights practices in particular



NHRC Member, Mr. Justice P.C. Ghose and Secretary General, Mr. Ambuj Sharma, 4th & 5th in the front row from right to left, with the other delegates at GANHRI meeting at Costa Rica

NHRIs in the context of their country's environment.

In the context of brain storming for various ideas to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of GANHRI next year, the India delegation also mentioned about the Silver Jubilee of NHRC, India in 2018 and extended invitation to GANHRI and regional networks to participate in the celebrations, particularly the proposed international conference / panel discussion etc.

The NHRC, India delegation also suggested the use of modern technology for wide awareness of human rights all over the world, including self pledge to respect

human rights.

When the issue of down grading the NHRI of Azerbaijan from A to B status by the Sub-Committee on Accreditation came up, the Indian delegation supported the stand of NHRI of Azerbaijan that the issues relating to legal amendments were not in the hands of the NHRI but the Government, and the same could not be expected to be achieved in a short period of one year. The NHRC, India also appreciated the NHRI of Azerbaijan for its work relating to prison visits and release of certain detainees etc.

Asia Pacific Forum Meeting

Mr. Ambuj Sharma, Secretary General, NHRC attended the 22nd Annual General Meeting and Biennial Conference of Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, NHRIs at Bangkok, Thailand from the 29th - 30th November, 2017.

During the course of discussions, several aspects relating to the human rights issues and strengthening of NHRIs in the region were discussed.

In this context, the UN development programme representative elaborated about the strategic plan (2018-2021). Mr. Sharma also attended a session on the impact of conflict on Internally Displaced Persons, IDPs and role of NHRIs. The main recommendations of this group were that IDPs and Externally Displaced Persons, EDPs should be properly recognized as a vulnerable / disadvantaged section of population by the governments;

they may be given some sort of preferential treatment by way of financial concessions to overcome their handicap and specific budget / financial allotment of funds for their needs. The APF representative requested NHRIs to consider taking part along with their national delegations in the deliberations/ sessions at UN, wherever the issues having closed linkages with human rights are discussed.

Suo Motu Cognizance

The Commission took suo motu cognizance in 7 cases of alleged human rights violations reported by media during November, 2017 and issued notices to the concerned authorities for reports. Summaries of some of the cases are as follows:

Sexual assault on a school going girl (Case No. 2213/13/15/2017-WC)

The media reported about a 15 year old girl, who had been expelled from the school in district Latur, Maharashtra as she had approached the police for a complaint against

an army personnel for raping her on the pretext of marriage. The school authorities took this step apprehending dent to its reputation due to this incident. Reportedly, the local police also harassed the victim and her family demanding Rs. 50,000/- to get the FIR registered in the case,

which was, eventually, registered only after they approached the Superintendent of Police.

The Commission has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Director General of Police, Maharashtra and the Collector & District Magistrate, Latur calling for factual reports. The Commission has asked the Union Defence Secretary to inform about the departmental action taken against the guilty army official.

Killings in encounters by police (Case No. 35194/24/0/2017)

The media reported about the Government of Uttar Pradesh, allegedly, endorsing killings in encounters by police in order to improve law and order situation in the State. According to the reported official statistics on the 5th October, 2017, 433 such encounters had occurred over a period of six months starting from March, 2017. A total 19 alleged criminals were killed in these encounters and 89 injured. Another news story of the 16th September, 2017 says that 15 persons had been killed in encounters since the new government came to power in Uttar Pradesh. The Commission has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, calling for a detailed report in the matter.

The State government has, reportedly, described the encounters as an achievement and a proof of improvement in the law and order situation. The Chief Minister was quoted, in a newspaper on the 19th November, 2017, saying that "Criminals will be jailed or killed in encounters".

The Commission has also observed that even if the law and order situation is grave, the State cannot resort to such mechanism, which may result into abuse of power by the public servants. It is not good for a civilized society to develop an atmosphere of fear, emerging out of certain policies adopted by the State,

which may result into violation of rights to life and equality before law.

Harassment in the name of verification of nationality (Case No. 257/3/24/2017)

The media reported on the 31st October, 2017 about the harassment by police in the name of verification of the nationality of the people in Assam. Reportedly, due to the illegal immigration from Bangladesh to Assam, the people belonging to Bengali origin are under scanner. The Assam Government has set up Foreigners' Tribunals to deal with the doubtful cases. The Commission has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Assam calling for a report.

The Commission has observed that the steps taken to identify the suspect cases of illegal immigration and setting up of Foreigners' Tribunals is a policy perspective of the government, and it would not like to intervene into that aspect but the allegations that in the name of verification, the poor people are being subjected to harassment and humiliation is a matter of concern, as it amounts to violation of their rights to equality and dignity.

As mentioned in the report, there were about 89,395 people as illegal immigrants in Assam till August, 2017 and more than 2,000 people were languishing in the detention centers, across the State, who were being subjected to discrimination.

Beaten to death in police custody; body also burnt (Case No. 2078/13/26/2017-AD)

The media reported that on the 6th November, 2017, the police personnel beat to death a young man in custody at the Sangli city police station in Maharashtra, and later burnt his body in order to destroy the evidence. The Commission has issued a notice to the Director General of Police, DGP Maharashtra, calling for a report. He is also expected to clarify, why the police failed to inform the Commission about this custodial death despite

the standing guidelines to report such incidents within 24 hours.

Blast in the NTPC's Unchahar plant (Case No. 33224/24/61/2017)

The media reported about the death of 20 people and injury to 100 others in a blast at the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)'s Unchahar plant in Rae Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh on the 1st November, 2017. The Commission has issued a notice to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, through its Chief Secretary, calling for a detailed report.

Expressing its concern over the incident, the Commission has observed that a high level probe into the matter is immediately required to ascertain the negligence and errors, if any, behind the incident, which involved the violation of right to life. It has also said that there is a need to ensure that such tragedies do not recur in future.

The State Government has been directed to look into the matter and take utmost care to see that the families of the deceased are suitably compensated by way of monetary relief, without any delay. It has been asked to ensure that the best treatment is provided to the injured persons and steps are taken for their rehabilitation.

Hardships in purchasing ration (Case No. 533/33/3/2017)

The media reported that the residents of Barekakled village in Dantewada district have to travel 110 kms to and fro to the Block Headquarters, passing a difficult terrain, for purchasing commodities worth Rs. 100/- from a ration shop. The residents of Sandra village panchayat also have to face the same hardships, as they too don't have a ration shop in the village.

The Commission has issued a notice to the Government of Chhattisgarh, through its Chief Secretary, calling for a report. The Commission also expects from the Chief Secretary to find out, if there are other areas in the State, where the people are facing such difficulties.

The Commission has observed that the State is duty bound to ensure the rights to life and food to its citizens.

Life threatening high level pollution in Delhi-NCR

(Case No. 5060/30/0/2017)

In a series of media reports, serious concerns were raised on the life threatening high pollution in Delhi-National Capital Region (NCR). The

NHRC has observed that it is apparent that the concerned authorities have not taken proper steps throughout the year to tackle this hazard, which is amounting to violation of the rights to life and health of the residents in the region. Accordingly, it has issued notices to the Secretaries of Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of

Highways and Road Transport along with the Chief Secretaries of the Governments of NCT of Delhi, Punjab and Haryana. The Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is expected to give details about the preparedness of the government hospitals and other agencies to attend to the people affected by pollution and steps taken to create awareness in this regard.

Important Interventions

Rs. 30 lakh to 15 students for missing NEET due to the negligence of teachers (Case No. 21/23/4/2017)

The National Human Rights Commission received a complaint that 15 students of the Eklavya Model Residential School run by the State Tribal Welfare Department at Khumulwng Tripura could not appear in the NEET, National Eligibility and Entrance Test due to the negligence of the school authorities. The Commission vide proceedings dated 19th May, 2017, called for a report from the State Government through its Chief Secretary. During the course of enquiry it was found that the Principal and a teacher of the school

had completed the filling of online application form of the students but failed to remit the requisite fee within the stipulated time. When the issue came to the knowledge of the Tribal Welfare Department, it approached the CBSE but it was too late for them to accept their request. Action against the negligent Principal and the Teacher had been taken and disciplinary proceedings were initiated against them. The State Government also informed that 15 students, who missed their NEET shall be provided free coaching by the State

Tribal Welfare Department for the NEET, 2018. They were provided free coaching for 2017 exam also.

The Commission observed that the State Government has accepted the negligence of the school authorities. The rights to education and equal opportunity of the 15 students have been grossly violated, as they have lost an entire precious year of their academic career. Therefore, the Government of Tripura is recommended to pay Rs. 2 lakh each to all the 15 students along with proof of payments.

Death due to electrocution (Case No. 2465/30/2/2017)

In a case of death due to electric shock from an overhead line, the National Human Rights Commission, NHRC has set aside the contention of M/s. BSES Yamuna Power Ltd that it could not be held responsible for the incident as the victim got electrocuted due to rain on that day in Dilshad Garden, Delhi on the 21st May, 2017. The Commission went by the report of the Deputy Secretary, Department of

Power, Government of NCT of Delhi, which clearly said that the accident could have been avoided, if earth guarding was provided under the said overhead line. The Commission observed that even if the contention of the BSES is to be believed, it would practically mean that electric supply should be stopped, whenever there is rain/thundershower to avoid electric shock, which does not appear

to be feasible. The Company has been directed to submit a report on the safeguards taken to avoid such accidents in future. The Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi has been issued a notice to show cause why a sum of Rs. 3,00,000/- may not be recommended to be paid to the next of kin of the deceased Robin Thomas, who was electrocuted to death.

Recommendations for relief

A part from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 20 cases were considered during 02 sittings of the Full Commission and 136 cases were taken up during 10 sittings of Divisional Benches in November 2017. On 88 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹ 21100000/- 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.	1160/1/15/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF ANDHRA PRADESH
2.	591/1/24/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF ANDHRA PRADESH
3.	601/3/11/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF ASSAM
4.	2056/4/23/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF BIHAR
5.	2086/4/1/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF BIHAR
6.	403/4/7/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF BIHAR
7.	4061/4/26/2012-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF BIHAR
8.	4112/4/8/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF BIHAR
9.	535/4/8/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF BIHAR
10.	786/4/1/2012-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF BIHAR
11.	692/33/11/2012-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF CHHATTISGARH
12.	2321/30/9/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
13.	1082/6/9/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF GUJARAT
14.	802/6/23/2015-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF GUJARAT
15.	3572/7/3/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF HARYANA
16.	4526/7/2/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF HARYANA
17.	1258/34/18/2012-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF JHARKHAND
18.	1384/34/4/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF JHARKHAND
19.	141/34/16/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF JHARKHAND
20.	1504/34/6/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF JHARKHAND
21.	2590/12/21/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH
22.	3021/12/33/2014-AD	ALLEGED CUSTODIAL DEATHS IN JUDICIAL CUSTODY	100000	GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH
23.	1569/13/30/2012-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	200000	GOVT. OF MAHARASHTRA
24.	108/14/14/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF MANIPUR
25.	36/17/1/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF NAGALAND
26.	4864/18/29/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	200000	GOVT. OF ODISHA
27.	1413/19/1/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF PUNJAB
28.	357/19/1/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF PUNJAB
29.	1254/20/7/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN
30.	141/20/17/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN
31.	1630/20/32/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN
32.	737/20/1/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN
33.	1060/1/7/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF TELANGANA
34.	10881/24/53/2012-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	200000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
35.	13555/24/4/2015-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	200000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
36.	16293/24/55/2012-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	200000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
37.	18771/24/70/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
38.	28142/24/13/2015-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
39.	29365/24/36/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
40.	3101/24/15/2012-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
41.	31741/24/28/2015-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
42.	35398/24/57/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	200000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
43.	43970/24/73/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
44.	8419/24/64/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
45.	1403/25/11/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	300000	GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL
46.	1746/25/10/2015-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (JUDICIAL)	100000	GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL
47.	1856/4/34/2013-AR	ALLEGED CUSTODIAL RAPE IN JUDICIAL CUSTODY	300000	GOVT. OF BIHAR
48.	156/8/6/2016-PCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Police)	100000	GOVT. OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
49.	739/34/7/2013-PCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Police)	100000	GOVT. OF JHARKHAND
50.	14715/18/9/2015-PCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Police)	300000	GOVT. OF ODISHA
51.	6198/24/57/2015-PCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Police)	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
52.	212/3/1/2011-ED	DEATH IN POLICE ENCOUNTER	100000	GOVT. OF ASSAM
53.	18/2/4/2012	CUSTODIAL TORTURE	50000	GOVT. OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH
54.	181/22/13/2015	CUSTODIAL TORTURE	25000	GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU
55.	14538/24/21/2012	CUSTODIAL TORTURE	400000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
56.	1820/30/8/2012	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT. OFFICIALS	400000	GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
57.	418/10/1/2013	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT. OFFICIALS	1000000	GOVT. OF KARNATAKA
58.	1495/12/30/2015	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT. OFFICIALS	600000	GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH
59.	972/12/46/2015	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT. OFFICIALS	400000	GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH
60.	2526/18/1/2013	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT. OFFICIALS	250000	GOVT. OF ODISHA
61.	5851/18/4/2016	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT. OFFICIALS	100000	GOVT. OF ODISHA
62.	317/22/42/2016	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT. OFFICIALS	300000	GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU
63.	21/23/4/2017	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT. OFFICIALS	3000000	GOVT. OF TRIPURA
64.	17753/24/19/2014	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT. OFFICIALS	70000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
65.	29588/24/77/2014	FALSE IMPLICATIONS	25000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
66.	902/4/37/2015	FAILURE IN TAKING LAWFUL ACTION	25000	GOVT. OF BIHAR
67.	300/19/15/2015	FAILURE IN TAKING LAWFUL ACTION	100000	GOVT. OF PUNJAB
68.	3056/20/14/2014	FAILURE IN TAKING LAWFUL ACTION	100000	GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN
69.	38707/24/46/2013	FAILURE IN TAKING LAWFUL ACTION	10000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
70.	48077/24/9/2015	FAILURE IN TAKING LAWFUL ACTION	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
71.	15100/24/34/2013	ABUSE OF POWER	75000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
72.	168/2/0/2014-JCR	CUSTODIAL RAPE (Judicial)	300000	GOVT. OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH
73.	21831/24/50/2013-WC	RAPE	25000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
74.	1214/30/7/2014-WC	ABDUCTION/RAPE	100000	GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
75.	2330/12/21/2014-WC	INDIGNITY OF WOMEN	50000	GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH
76.	1084/1/10/2015	CHILDREN	500000	GOVT. OF ANDHRA PRADESH
77.	33712/24/55/2013-WC	DOWERY DEATH OR THIER ATTEMPT	50000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
78.	884/12/22/2012	IRREGULARITIES IN GOVT.HOSPITALS/PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES	1800000	GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH
79.	3727/18/29/2013	ATROCITIES ON SC/ST/OBC	161000	GOVT. OF ODISHA
80.	2612/20/29/2015	ATROCITIES ON SC/ST/OBC	30000	GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN
81.	622/7/3/2013	UNLAWFUL DETENTION	50000	GOVT. OF HARYANA
82.	2235/12/15/2015	UNLAWFUL DETENTION	10000	GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH
83.	46119/24/30/2014	NUISANCE BY NOTORIOUS GANGS/MAFIAS	200000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
84.	368/33/0/2010	VICTIMISATION	1000000	GOVT. OF CHHATTISGARH
85.	228/18/17/2016	ATROCITIES BY CUSTOM/EXCISE/ENFORCEMENT/FOREST/ INCOME-TAX DEPTT., ETC.OF CENTRAL/STATE GOVTS.	44000	GOVT. OF ODISHA
86.	946/19/22/2015	ATROCITIES BY CUSTOM/EXCISE/ENFORCEMENT/FOREST/ INCOME-TAX DEPTT., ETC.OF CENTRAL/STATE GOVTS.	25000	GOVT. OF PUNJAB
87.	1439/6/9/2015	MALFUNCTIONING OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS	25000	GOVT. OF GUJARAT
88.	34380/24/48/2015	MALFUNCTIONING OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In November, 2017, the Commission closed 57 cases on receipt of compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments, it had recommended, totalling ₹ 7225000/- 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 rupees)	Public Authority
1.	1251/1/21/2012-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF ANDHRA PRADESH
2.	4261/4/32/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF BIHAR
3.	166/33/14/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF CHHATTISGARH
4.	614/33/10/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	200000	GOVT. OF CHHATTISGARH
5.	6758/30/9/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
6.	6822/30/9/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
7.	445/6/1/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	300000	GOVT. OF GUJARAT
8.	10949/7/5/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF HARYANA
9.	3569/7/1/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF HARYANA
10.	2157/12/8/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH
11.	2669/13/1/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF MAHARASHTRA
12.	7/17/0/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF NAGALAND
13.	21140/24/38/09-10-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	500000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
14.	30768/24/64/2012-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
15.	39669/24/57/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
16.	5289/24/1/2016-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
17.	7066/24/26/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
18.	9667/24/56/2014-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
19.	81/25/5/2013-JCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Judicial)	100000	GOVT. OF WEST BENGAL
20.	23902/24/31/2012-AD	ALLEGED CUSTODIAL DEATHS IN JUDICIAL CUSTODY	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
21.	33406/24/16/2012-DH	DEATH IN JUDICIAL CUSTODY	50000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
22.	2532/7/5/2016-PCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Police)	100000	GOVT. OF HARYANA
23.	204/12/5/09-10-PCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Police)	100000	GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH
24.	2075/13/25/2014-PCD	CUSTODIAL DEATH (Police)	100000	GOVT. OF MAHARASHTRA
25.	2203/16/2014-ED	DEATH IN POLICE ENCOUNTER	600000	GOVT. OF ASSAM
26.	108/14/15/2012-ED	DEATH IN POLICE ENCOUNTER	500000	GOVT. OF MANIPUR
27.	6565/30/8/2013	VICTIMISATION	250000	GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
28.	909/1/22/2015	ALLEGED DEATH IN HOME	200000	GOVT. OF ANDHRA PRADESH
29.	5144/30/0/2015	CUSTODIAL TORTURE	25000	GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
30.	37888/24/47/2012	CUSTODIAL TORTURE	75000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
31.	1290/30/10/2014	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT.OFFICIALS	100000	GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI
32.	1806/18/31/2014	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT.OFFICIALS	100000	GOVT. OF ODISHA
33.	2180/18/28/2014	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT.OFFICIALS	300000	GOVT. OF ODISHA
34.	2218/18/4/2014	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT.OFFICIALS	50000	GOVT. OF ODISHA
35.	395/18/28/2013	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT.OFFICIALS	100000	GOVT. OF ODISHA
36.	8455/18/14/2015	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT.OFFICIALS	100000	GOVT. OF ODISHA
37.	8527/18/4/2015	INACTION BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT/CENTRAL GOVT.OFFICIALS	100000	GOVT. OF ODISHA
38.	629/12/8/2014	SEXUAL HARASSMENT	200000	GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH
39.	16/4/24/2014	FAILURE IN TAKING LAWFUL ACTION	100000	GOVT. OF BIHAR
40.	20006/24/60/2015	FAILURE IN TAKING LAWFUL ACTION	60000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
41.	44798/24/30/2014	FAILURE IN TAKING LAWFUL ACTION	25000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
42.	63/22/15/2014	ABUSE OF POWER	50000	GOVT. OF TAMIL NADU
43.	564/34/3/2013-WC	GANG RAPE	50000	GOVT. OF JHARKHAND
44.	1070/12/38/2010-WC	GANG RAPE	20000	GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH

Sl. No	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in rupees)	Public Authority
45.	22934/24/46/2013-WC	RAPE	25000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
46.	21607/24/20/2013-WC	ABDUCTION, RAPE AND MURDER	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
47.	35845/24/4/2012-WC	ABDUCTION, RAPE AND MURDER	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
48.	29370/24/56/2013-WC	ABDUCTION/RAPE	100000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
49.	2546/4/3/2014-WC	INDIGNITY OF WOMEN	10000	GOVT. OF BIHAR
50.	376/20/11/2016	ATROCITIES ON SC/ST/OBC	50000	GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN
51.	19687/2/4/4/2013	UNLAWFUL DETENTION	150000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
52.	39032/24/68/2012	DISAPPEARANCE / MISSING	300000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
53.	18424/24/50/2014	NON-PAYMENT OF PENSION/COMPENSATION	10000	GOVT. OF UTTAR PRADESH
54.	6189/7/18/2014	IRREGULARITIES IN GOVT.HOSPITALS/PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES	100000	GOVT. OF HARYANA
55.	128/6/23/2012	LACK OF PROPER MEDICAL FACILITIES IN THE STATE	100000	GOVT. OF GUJARAT
56.	3446/12/8/2014	MALFUNCTIONING OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS	100000	GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH
57.	977/19/2/2014	MALFUNCTIONING OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS	25000	GOVT. OF PUNJAB

Meeting of the Core Group of NGOs

The National Human Rights Commission, NHRC organised a meeting of its Core Group of NGOs on the 13th November, 2017, Mr. Justice H.L. Dattu Chairperson, NHRC chaired the meeting. He said that the Commission was preparing a calendar of activities for coming years. It would like to take views of the NGOs also for the activities,

which could be organised as part of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Commission in 2018. The participants were also asked to give suggestions for formulating Annual Action Plan for 2018-2019 and Strategic Five Year Plan 2020-2023. The members of the Core Group NGOs, who attended the meeting included Mr. Manoj Jena, Ms. Maja

Daruwala, Dr. Kishore Kumar, Mrs. Bharat Ali, Mr. Bezwada Wilson. NHRC Members, Mr. Justice P.C. Ghose, Mr. Justice D. Murugesan, Mr. S.C. Sinha and Mrs. Jyotika Kalra, Secretary General, Mr. Ambuj Sharma, JS (T&R), Mr. J.S. Kochher, JS(P&A), Dr. Ranjit Singh and another senior officers participated in the discussions.

Regional Conference on Child Rights

The National Human Rights Commission organized its second Regional Conference for the North Eastern Region on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, at Imphal, Manipur from the 10th – 11th November, 2017. NHRC Members, Mr. Justice D. Murugesan and Mrs. Jyotika Kalra, Joint Secretary (P&A) and other

senior officers attended.

The objective of the Conference was to review the infrastructure available in the States for the protection of child rights and implementation of related legislation.

The officers connected with the child related issues in the States/ UTs of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram,

Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya attended. Besides them, State Human Rights Commissions, State Commission for Protection of Child Rights and NGOs were also invited to participate. During the course of discussions, it was felt that a change in mindset was required to work for the protection of child rights. Awareness was also needed to be increased.

Visits to the NHRC, India

A delegation consisting of 46 students and 2 faculty members from the University of Burdwan, West Bengal visited the NHRC on 10th November, 2017. They were briefed about the mandate and functioning of the Commission.

Important Judgment of the Supreme Court of India

In this column, a brief report on an important judgment of the Supreme Court will be given, which has a bearing on human rights.,

Judgment on right to privacy

On the 24th August, 2017, in a landmark judgment concerning human rights, a nine-judge bench of the

Supreme Court of India, led by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice J.S. Khehar unanimously held privacy to be a fundamental right by declaring that

"The right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution."

The judgment was delivered in a writ petition (Civil) No. 494 of 2012. Petitioners were Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Another and the respondents were Union of India and Others.

In its 547-page judgment, the

Supreme Court has overruled verdicts in the M.P. Sharma case in 1958 and the Kharak Singh case in 1961. In both these cases, the court had held that the right to privacy is not protected under the Constitution of India.

The judgment included within it six separate judgments from different judges. Besides the Chief Justice, the bench comprised Justices J. Chelameswar, S.A. Bobde, R.K. Agrawal, Rohinton Fali Nariman, A.M.

Sapre, D.Y. Chandrachud, Sanjay Kishan Kaul and S. Abdul Nazeer.

Mr. Justice Dr D Y Chandrachud delivered the judgment on behalf of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice R K Agrawal, Mr. Justice S Abdul Nazeer, Mr. Justice J Chelameswar, Mr. Justice S A Bobde, Mr. Justice A.M. Sapre, Mr. Justice Rohinton Fali Nariman and Mr. Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul delivered separate judgments.

From the NHRC Investigation Files

This column will carry a story, unfolding an intricate case of human rights violations, leading to diametrically opposite revelation to prima facie claims and findings after investigations by the NHRC team.

Sexual assault of a Nun (Case No. 532/33/14/2015-WC)

A Nun was sexually assaulted at Christ Sahay Kendra, Raipur, Chhattisgarh on the intervening night of the 19th - 20th June, 2015. The incident created a nationwide wave of shock and concern. An FIR was filed at Police Station Pandri on the 20th June, 2015. For days, the Police was not able to figure out any lead in the case. It, in fact, tended to doubt the statement of the victim herself. The victim and other inmates of the Christ Sahay Kendra were being subjected to repeated questioning, making them feel harassed even as the culprits remained at large. At this juncture, the Commission received a complaint dated 7th July, 2015 in the matter requesting for its intervention.

The Commission deputed a team of officers from its Investigation Division for an enquiry from the 9th – 11th July, 2015. The enquiry exposed many loop holes in the processing of the case and related investigations by the Chhattisgarh police. The police didn't register the FIR under proper sections of IPC, as per the allegations of the victim. It also did not record her statement before the Judicial Magistrate as per the mandate of Section 164 [5(a)].

The Chhattisgarh police not make any efforts to secure or protect the scene of crime. As a result, many ingress and egress were made by several police officials and staff of the Missionaries leading to the destruction of vital forensic evidences. It found an inbuilt procedural delay in the prevailing system. The Chhattisgarh Police Regulation maintained that the medical examination of the rape victim can be conducted only after obtaining prior permission of the Executive Magistrate/Sub Divisional Magistrate, which had no legal sanctity. In fact, the Chhattisgarh police, did not have

any Standard Operating Procedure to follow while dealing with such cases, nor did it have any procedure, in place, for its interaction with media, which in the instant case led to tarnishing of the image of the victim in public.

The enquiry by the investigating team of the Commission not only absolved the victim of insinuating remarks and doubts expressed by the police but also led to the arrest of the two accused in the case against whom, a case was registered on the 20th June, 2015 with the report of SP, Raipur saying that the victim will not be troubled.

The investigations also led to pin pointing several loop holes in the professional and procedural approaches of policing in Chhattisgarh. The Commission said that the State cannot absolve itself by paying a meagre amount of Rs. 25000/- under the "Victim Compensation Scheme 2011", which in the light of the Supreme Court judgement it had to enhance to Rs 3 lakh, which the State government paid to the victim.

From the archives of closed cases of human rights

This column will carry a brief from the archives of the closed cases of human rights violations, which became a landmark after the public authorities had to eventually accept the recommendations of the NHRC.

Rs. 10 lakh as relief in a case of police torture (Case No. 235/11/98-99)

Mr. S. Nambinarayanan, who was a senior scientist of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), in his complaint to the Commission alleged that he was subjected to severe custodial torture causing gross violation of his human rights by the Kerala police after arresting him on the 30th November, 1994, on the

allegations of espionage, which could not withstand the scrutiny of the courts and were dismissed. He also alleged vilification by the officers of the Kerala police and the Intelligence Bureau leading to considerable humiliation and trauma suffered by his entire family.

The Commission, on the examination of the material on record, found the allegations as true and, by its order dated 14th March, 2001, recommended that the Government of Kerala pay Rs. 10.00 lakh to the complainant, as an immediate interim relief.

The recommendations of the NHRC were challenged before the High Court of Kerala. A single judge bench of the High Court quashed the recommendations and remitted case back to the Commission. Appeals

were filed against the order of the single judge both by the complainant Mr. S. Nambinarayanan and DIG, Kerala Police, who was the head of the investigation team in the case. The appeal was, eventually, disposed of by the division bench of the High Court of Kerala on the 7th September, 2012, upholding the NHRC recommendations for payment of interim monetary relief to the victim. The operative part of the order is as follows:

“We, therefore, uphold the order

of the NHRC with regard to the interim compensation ordered to be paid under Section 18(3) of the Act with direction to the State to make payment within a period of 3 weeks from production of this judgment.”

Pursuant to further directions of the Court, Government of Kerala, after a long drawn out battle, submitted a report vide communication, dated 9th November, 2013, complying with the NHRC recommendations by paying Rs. 10.00 lakh as interim relief to Mr. Nambinarayanan.

Media Watch

This column will carry a brief report and analysis of the editorials, carried by major newspapers during the preceding month to understand on what issues the media most commonly commented upon, which were part of the national discourse and how human rights or rights perspective reflected in them.

During the month of November, 2017 one of the most common subjects of the editorial comments was over the opposition to the film ‘Padmavati’ by a section of people, bordering on the right to freedom of expression; its extent and the aspects of hurt sentiments. At least 9 major English Newspapers commented upon the issue, broadly saying that the decisions of Central Board of Films Certification, CBFC in such matters should be respected and the political parties should not bow to the unwarranted pressure by the agitating sections of the people. This yardstick also applied to the two other films ‘Nude’ and ‘S Durga’, which, after having being cleared by CBFC, were not shown in the Indian panorama section of International Film Festival of India. The Hindu wrote “the Chief Ministers cannot sight law and order threats as an excuse to curb free expressions” on the face of mobocracy. The Times of India said, respect the law and beware of mobocracy; the Pioneer said, stifling

Padmavati undermines the artistic liberty; the Indian Express called the protests as infinite regression.

The second most commonly commented upon topic, with 7 editorials, was ‘Delhi’s pollution crises’, seriously impacting rights to health and life. The Hindustan Times, in fact, carried maximum 3 editorials followed by Pioneer, Indian Express and Millennium Post one each. Citing the pollution as a major health hazard, the crux of almost all the editorials was that the problem of air quality is also a problem of unplanned extensive urbanization, made more complex by a cocktail of crop-burning, smoke, construction dust, vehicular pollution for which, the Centre and the neighbouring States needed to put together a plan of action to ensure that the health costs do not increase and the image of country at international level is not dented due to ‘Delhi’s Annual Bad Pollution’ with diplomats running for cover.

The third most commented subject, with five editorials, was on the credit rate agency Moody’s upgradation of India’s sovereign rate by a notch after a gap of almost 14 years. The issue had no apparent direct link to human rights but if the health of the economy of a country is in a good shape, the living standards including the situation impacting

various rights also gets better. By and large, the newspapers heralded this development but also cautioned that the Centre and the State Government needed to ensure that they continue with the reform story to actualize the potential of Indian economy by paying more attention to the issues of immense wealth disparity, jobs and salary growth and shattered domestic informal sector. Generally, they were of the view that the governments will also need to sustain country’s credit rating by ensuring macroeconomic stability by being cautious on taking populist measures impacting the economy. The Pioneer said, they needed to temper our exuberance over the development; the Hindu said, the development underscores the need to stay on the reform course; the Times of India described it as a mood lifter; the Tribune said, beyond this obsession of global ratings, governments must take steps to revive the shattered domestic informal sector for the jobs.

Some other issues with the rights perspective, which were commented upon, in one or two newspaper editorials, included Union Government’s decision to set up a ministerial panel to draft a bill providing for punitive action against triple talaq following the Supreme Court decision; prison reforms; digital blackboards, poor infrastructure and shortage of teachers in schools.

NHRC notices to Centre of Delhi, Punjab, Har

Commission says it is apparent that concerned authorities proper steps throughout the year to tackle life-threatening

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Taking serious view of the life-threatening high pollution level in Delhi-NCR, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has issued notices to the concerned authorities proper steps throughout the year to tackle life-threatening

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गर्द दिल्ली / कार्यालय संवाद

राष्ट्रीय

नवंबर की सुनवाई में सरकार से 21 जनवरी को

साथ ही बताने सरकार द्वारा दस

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नवंबर की सुनवाई में सरकार से 21 जनवरी को

साथ ही बताने सरकार द्वारा दस

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NHRC raps UP gov't for 'endorsing' encounters

नवाधिकार आयोग भी दिया नोटिस

महेश सरकार ने ऊंचावर स्थित

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NHRC issues notice to UP gov't over counters to improve law & order

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Human Rights and NHRC in News

During the month of November, 2017, total 1477 news clippings on various human rights issues were culled out from different/select editions of major English and Hindi newspapers and some news websites. Out of these, 143 news clippings, specifically reported the interventions by the NHRC or carried a reference to it. The NHRC specific stories can be seen at 'NHRC-in-news' on the website of the Commission.

News clippings related to 07 incidents of alleged human rights violations were brought to the notice of the Commission, which it considered and found fit for suo motu cognizance. Total 08 press releases were issued based on the proceedings of the Commission in different cases.

NHRC notice to U.P. govt over endorsement to encounters

Says it may result in extrajudicial killings

STAFF REPORTER-NEW DELHI

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on Wednesday issued a notice to the Uttar Pradesh government over its reported endorsement of encounter killings by police to improve law and order.

Media reports

Taking suo motu cognisance of media reports, the NHRC asked the U.P. Chief Secretary to submit a detailed report within six weeks. As per a media report on October 5,

officer was killed and 98 policemen were injured in them as well.

A September 16 media report said 15 people had died in encounters since the Adityanatha government was formed. The U.P. government had reportedly said the encounters were a achievement and proof of the improving law and order, as per the media report. Mr. Adityanatha was quoted by a media November 19 saying, 'als would be jailed in encounters. The

cannot be the ex-

The Hindustan Times
Compensate kin of man killed by BSF, says NHRC

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

Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	6745
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	7303
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	27208

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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Front cover painting by Janhvi Balodi taken from the collection of NHRC's children painting competition.





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