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'Open Hearing' and 'Camp Sitting' in Biharpage 2

From the Editor's Desk

Undeniably, the issues of water conservation, crop rotation, sufficient facilities for storage of food grains and speedy transportation thereof to the nearby mandis to prevent rotting, also need to be addressed, among other aspects, on a war footing to fulfill the Governments' obligations under the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA). Indeed, the answer to drought management does not lie only in the assurance that the country has sufficient stock of food grains to meet any challenges. Such responses are meaningful only when we can predictably say that drought will not last long. What if it continues for long, given the signals, we are getting, from the fast depleting ground water tables and expanding drought areas in the country? It will impact our crops and hence, our food grains stock and ultimately our Right to Food.

We, therefore, cannot sit merry just with the 'NFSA' in place, without securing the sources of sustained supply of our food. Also, as pertinently pointed out by the NHRC Chairperson and former Chief Justice of India, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, the country needs to have a common implementation mechanism for all States to infuse clarity in the oneness of purpose for the success of nationwide welfare programmes like NFSA. The wide ranging discussions in the NHRC's National Conference on Right to Food covered various such aspects, some of which have been pegged in this issue.

Apart from the 'National Conference on Right to Food', 'Open Hearing' and 'Camp Sitting' in Bihar, the April, 2016 was another month of several activities in the NHRC. Dissemination of information about some of these events through media also received left handed compliments like 'virtual bombarding with information'.

Some may argue, how the NHRC can have a say on almost all the issues, from drought management, water conservation to right to food etc, as if these do not impact human rights. If the NHRC's concerted concerns on human rights are to be perceived as 'bombardment' by some conservationists about its jurisdiction, surely, it would need to further step up its efforts to weed out such misplaced notions about the ever expanding scope of human rights.

Undisputedly, media stands as the closest ally of the NHRC in building awareness about human rights. The idea behind the NHRC's sustained engagement with Governments, civil society, experts and media is to keep them all involved in addressing together the root causes behind human rights violations, broadly read with Rights to Life, Liberty, Equality and Dignity and other rights, guaranteed under the Constitution and by virtue of Government schemes. Therefore, what is wrong in regularly reporting and writing, with or without referring to NHRC, about human rights issues? After all, it is just a matter of adding a tinge of rights perspective, every piece of reporting will look like a story of human rights.

National Conference on Right to Food

The National Human Rights Commission organised a two-day National Conference on Right to Food in New Delhi from the 28th – 29th April, 2016 which was inaugurated by the Chairperson, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu. Several important suggestions emerged during the discussions to ensure food security to the people. Justice Dattu said that there is no dearth of Government policies and programmes for ensuring food for all in the country. Questions can be raised only about their effective implementation.

Appreciating the improvement in food grains production, he, however, said that it's stocking and distribution among the needy

continues to remain a concern. There is a need for the convergence of brilliant ideas and programmes, being put to use by different



NHRC Chairperson, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, inaugurating the Conference

State Governments, into 'one mission' with 'one approach' there-by removing dichotomies in the implementation of the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) across the country.



A section of participants

Justice Dattu said that it is not understandable why the country cannot have a common Standard Operating Procedure on the matters of governance, especially, in the implementation of the programmes like NFSA. A common programme of implementation mechanism will go a long way in ultimately ensuring portability of food for all in

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the country, which should be the primary goal.

The NHRC Chairperson said that the National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) is a comprehensive document ensuring food security, primarily, for the poor in normal circumstances but natural calamities, like drought, affect all, irrespective of their economic and social status. He said that the NFSA has to be an inclusive provision of law, in terms of providing its benefit to the poor migrant labourers also, who may not have documents to support their claim under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) of their place of migration.

It needs to be discussed as to what extent the efforts to check the leakages in the TPDS have been effective as well as the impact of efforts like Transferring of Direct Subsidy. Problems of malnourishment, particularly, among women and children and falling levels of calorie consumption need to be reviewed in view of the impact of the measures taken up to address them.

Justice Dattu also said that the NFSA has to be read and studied with our agricultural practices and the challenges facing them in the wake of falling ground water levels at a rapid speed causing an alarming situation of drought in several districts of the country. The issue of crop rotation to conserve soil and water levels as well as our food requirements need to be addressed with a missionary zeal. He said that the ultimate goal of the NFSA, integrated with various social-welfare schemes, should be that nobody sleeps without food or falls prey to begging for it.

The NHRC Chairperson said that the civil society and NGOs, already doing constructive work, should also devote themselves to building awareness about Government

schemes in not only the rural and tribal areas but also in the urban areas and become watchdogs. He also appealed to all the people that they should come forward in sharing this responsibility of the State and should ensure that excess food is not wasted and is given to the needy.

The Union Secretary, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ms. Vrinda Sarup, expressed satisfaction over the action taken by the States and Union Territories for implementing the NFSA. With reference to several parts of country facing drought, she said that the Government has sufficient stock of food grains to supply them to natural calamity hit States over and above their requirements under National Food Security Act.

The NHRC Secretary General, Shri S. N. Mohanty said that the Commission has maintained that Right to Food is intrinsic to living a life with dignity and it is committed to suggesting measures to the Government on food security for all.

The two-day discussions, divided into four thematic sessions, had participation from the NHRC Members, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Justice Shri D. Murugesan and Shri S.C. Sinha and senior officers, senior officers from the Union Ministries, States and Union Territories dealing with the subject, Members of NHRC's Core Advisory Group on right to Food, representatives of other National and State Commissions, technical institutions, international organizations, non-governmental and civil society organizations working at the grassroots and subject experts.

The Commission will further deliberate upon the suggestions for improving the food security mechanism in the country and send its final recommendations to the Government.

'Open Hearing' and 'Camp Sitting' in Bihar

The National Human Rights Commission organised its 'Open Hearing' and 'Camp Sitting' at Patna, Bihar from the 21st to 23rd April, 2016. Inaugurating it, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, Chair-person, NHRC said that despite the efforts by the Government of Bihar some concerns still remained to be addressed in the areas like manual scavenging, rights of women and children, health facilities, implementation of Right to Education Act, etc.



NHRC Chairperson, Members, Secretary General and senior officers of Bihar at the 'Open Hearing' and 'Camp Sitting'

Three Single Member Benches of Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Justice Shri D. Murugesan and Shri S.C. Sinha heard 67 cases on the grievances of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in the 'Open Hearing'. Out of this, 30 cases were finally disposed of. In a number of cases, the complainants were provided relief by the State on the intervention of the Commission.

During the 'Camp Sitting', the Full Commission took up 11 cases. In a case of 247 rescued



Meeting with senior officers of the Government of Bihar

child/bonded labourers in Delhi in the year 2005/2006, the Commission recommended to the State Government to frame a policy to use an unutilized fund of ₹ 61,50,000/- given to it by the Delhi Government for the rehabilitation of child/bonded labourers. Three cases were closed after payment of compensation of ₹ 4,71,250/- to the victims/ Next of Kin (NoK) of the deceased.

In the two Division Benches, the Commission took up ten cases. Three cases were closed after the victims or their NoK were paid compensation of ₹ 8,25,000/- by the State Government on the recommendation of the Commission.

On the last day of its visit to Bihar, the Commission held an interaction with the NGO's, who raised, among others, issues like rehabilitation of bonded labour, impartial social audit of Government welfare schemes (ICDS, MNREGA etc) and Non-implementation of Supreme Court Guidelines regarding reservation of 25 per cent seat for the economically backward children in private schools.



Meeting with the representatives of NGOs

The Commission took up these as well as other issues in its meeting with the senior officers of the State Government for improving human rights situation. They were particularly asked to submit reports timely to the Commission. The issue of proper implementation of the Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976 was also highlighted. The Commission said that the non-payment of minimum wages is the first threshold test for bonded labour.

The Commission also discussed the shortcomings in the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meal Scheme, non-functioning of sub-centres and faulty X-Ray machines, problems relating to Anganwadis, which came to light after the visit of its teams to the districts of East Champaran, Jamui, Katihar and Bhojpur. Later, the



NHRC Chairperson, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, accompanied by the Members, addressing the press conference

Chairperson and Members also briefed the media persons at a press conference on the outcome of its 'Open Hearing' and 'Camp Sitting' in Bihar.

The National Human Rights Commission has been organising 'Open Hearing' and 'Camp Sitzings' in different States with an aim to hear the problems of Scheduled Caste; dispose of pending cases; sensitize senior Government officers about the importance of human rights issues and compliance of NHRC recommendations; to meet the local NGOs to get an insight into the problems being faced by the people and to interact with media for wider dissemination of information about the outcome of the 'Open Hearing' and 'Camp Sitting'.

Suo Motu Cognizance

The Commission took suo motu cognizance in 04 cases of alleged human rights violations reported by media during April, 2016 and issued notices to the concerned authorities for reports. Summaries of these cases are as follows:

Crackers triggered fire in a temple results in several deaths (Case No. 190/11/11/2016)

The media reported that a devastating fire due to

explosion in the stored crackers in the premises of crowded Puttingal Devi Temple took away about 107 lives and caused injuries to more than 400 people in Kollam, Kerala on the 10th April, 2016. Reportedly, the Temple authorities had to go ahead with a competitive pyrotechnics display despite the denial of permission from the Kollam district administration.

The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary, Government of Kerala as well as the District

Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Kollam calling for reports in the matter. The Chief Secretary has been asked to apprise the Commission about the steps taken by the State Government to ensure that such incidents do not occur in future.

The Commission has also observed the contents of the media report indicate that the District administration remained a mute spectator and was negligent in the prevention of such violation which is a serious issue of violation of right to life of the victims.

A primary school faces closure due water crisis (Case No. 517/25/22/2016)

The media reported that a primary school for girls in Sahari, Binpur Assembly Segment in Jangalmahal area of West Bengal may close soon due to the non-availability of water. The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal and District Magistrate, West Midnapore, West Bengal calling for reports.

According to the media report, carried on the 3rd April, 2016, the school has two classrooms with 60 girl students. Its 10 toilets remain non-functional as there is no water. The Headmaster of the school stated that without pipeline there is no possibility of getting water. The overhead tanks are connected with a tube well but it remains ineffective as there is no water.

Restraining production of cheaper medicines (Case No. 1824/30/3/2016)

The media reported that India has given 'private reassurance' to a US-India Business Council that its Patent Office will take a more restrained approach in handing out licenses to produce cheaper versions of drugs patented with the American firms, which, allegedly, will deny the people of the country access to generic medicines at affordable prices. Reportedly, at least two applications for compulsory licenses to produce, domestically, generic versions of drugs patented in America were rejected last year. The Commission has called for reports from the Union Ministries of Commerce & Industries as well as Health, through their Secretaries in the matter.

The Commission has observed that "if the Government, by invoking the provisions of the Indian Patents Act, grants compulsory license to manufacture a particular drug, it would increase access to more affordable generic versions of

the same bringing much needed solace to the thousands of the people. Providing an affordable healthcare system is a basic bounden duty of any Government. It is a matter of concern that two applications for grant of compulsory license to manufacture generic medicines for treatment of diabetes and cancer were rejected last year."

According to the media reports, carried on the 7th & 8th March, 2016, a compulsory license was granted to an Indian company, for the first time, to manufacture a drug to cure kidney and liver cancer, whose patent was with a U.S. company. The said drug was being sold by the Indian company for ₹ 8,800/- as against ₹ 2,80,000/- charged by the U.S. company. The challenge made against this did not succeed even though pursued up to the Supreme Court.

Drought in Bundelkhand region (Case No. 10824/24/12/2016)

The media reported about the deplorable condition of the inhabitants of the drought hit districts of the Bundelkhand region in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh where, due to the scarcity of food, people are living in distress and starving to death. The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretaries, Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh calling for detailed reports.

Reportedly, people are forced to eat chapattis either with salt or potatoes in the region. Even the schools are not functional and the students are being deprived of the mid-day meal. There is no work for the villagers under MNREGA. Earlier in the month of December, 2015 also, the media had reported that the people in the drought hit Bundelkhand region are forced to eat chapattis made of grass.

Death of 11 children at a Rehabilitation Home (Case No. 996/20/14/2016)

The media reported that 11 children with special needs, living in a State-run Rehabilitation Home in Jaipur, Rajasthan, have died in mysterious circumstances within a period of the last 12 days. The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary, Director General of Police and Director General, Health Services, Government of Rajasthan calling for reports.

Allegations of Government's failure in maintaining the upkeep of the Home have also been reported as the reason behind the incident. Reportedly, the children were referred to J.K. Lone and SMS Hospitals when their condition deteriorated, probably after drinking contaminated water at the Home.

NHRC's spot enquiry

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

Sl. No.	Case Number	Allegations	Date of visit
1.	1624/20/29/2015	Corruption in Central Jail, Udaipur, Rajasthan	4 th to 8 th April, 2016
2.	23073/24/12/2015-WC	Sexual assault by Special Magistrate, Banda, Uttar Pradesh	11 th to 14 th April, 2016

Sl. No.	Case Number	Allegations	Date of visit
3.	1951/20/5/2013	Snatching, illegal detention and custodial torture by police in District Bharatpur, Rajasthan	19 th to 22 nd April, 2016
4.	17888/24/54/2014	Harassment of employees of Municipal Corporation in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.	26 th to 29 th April, 2016

Important Intervention

Deaths in a manhole in Bengaluru



The National Human Rights Commission has taken a serious view of the deaths of two labourers in a manhole and two others who went to save them in Doddaballapura Town Municipality area of Bengaluru, Karnataka on the 4th April, 2016. It has observed that in many such cases, necessary precautions, as per standard guidelines, are not taken and the workers are put to work without providing safety gear. Accordingly, it has issued notices to the Commissioner, Doddaballapura Municipality Council and Deputy Commissioner, Bengaluru (Rural) calling for detailed reports in the matter.

Delay in rehabilitation of 740 rescued bonded child labourers



The National Human Rights Commission has taken it very seriously that five States and Govt. of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi have “adopted lackadaisical attitude” towards the rehabilitation of 740 bonded child labourers, who were rescued from various parts of Rajasthan during March, 2013 to July,

2014. These States include, Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi. Also, no report was submitted by them regarding the action taken plan to curb this menace of child trafficking, which requires to be handled with a coordinated approach to prevent such instances in future.

The Commission has observed that the allegation about the human/child traffickers have not been dealt with in accordance with law, which required to be investigated in an impartial and transparent manner. No heed seems to have been paid to the miseries of these children.

It said that the issue of the rescue of child labourers is not merely an instance of employing a child in violation of laws, it is rather more heinous in nature that children are being taken from one State to another, which cannot happen without the involvement of human/child traffickers. Accordingly, notices have been issued for specific actions to the concerned authorities, including the Chief Secretary, Director General of Police and Labour Commissioner of all the five States and Govt. of NCT of Delhi with directions to submit action taken reports.

Wild animals run havoc in Nilgiris

The National Human Rights Commission, NHRC has issued notices to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Government of Tamil Nadu and District Collector, Nilgiris on a complaint that in absence of any protective measures, wild animals are straying into the inhabited areas in the villages and towns near the forest areas of Nilgiris and killing people and damaging crops. It has observed that it can very well understand the plight of the people in the affected areas. The authorities cannot afford to remain mute spectators.



The complainant alleged that during the last three years, six persons were allegedly killed by tigers and 20 by wild elephants in the Ooty town area, Noolpusha, tea plantation at Bitherkkadu, Devarshole etc. but no action had been taken by the concerned Government officers. He also drew attention towards the African countries, which have tried to provide big trenches and nets to prevent the entry of wild animals in the human habitats.

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Recommendations for relief

A part from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 155 cases were considered during 06 sittings of the Full Commission and 07 sittings of Divisional Benches in April, 2016.

On 47 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹135.5 lakh 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.	1331/1/14/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Telangana
2.	1384/13/4/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra
3.	118/34/16/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Jharkhand
4.	2157/12/8/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Madhya Pradesh
5.	39669/24/57/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
6.	1278/25/2/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of West Bengal
7.	178/6/25/07-08-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Gujarat
8.	1463/6/1/2012-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Three lakh	Government of Gujarat
9.	141/3/13/2012-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Three lakh	Government of Assam
10.	80/3/14/08-09-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Five lakh	Government of Assam
11.	46/3/24/2011-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Ten lakh	Government of Assam
12.	210/3/16/2011-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Five lakh	Government of Assam
13.	217/3/16/2011-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Ten lakh	Government of Assam
14.	279/7/2005-2006	Death in Police Encounter	Ten lakh	Government of Haryana
15.	501/13/2005-2006	Death in Police Encounter	Ten lakh	Government of Maharashtra
16.	37/15/1/2010-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Twenty lakh	Government of Meghalaya
17.	31629/24/46/2010-PF	Death in Firing	Ten lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
18.	13856/7/3/2014-AD	Alleged Death in Custody (Judicial)	Ten lakh	Government of Haryana
19.	13276/24/76/2013	Abuse of Power	Seventy Five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
20.	44988/24/59/2013	Abuse of Power	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
21.	8049/24/28/2014	Abuse of Power	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
22.	967/10/1/2014	Abuse of Power	Twenty five thousand	Government of Karnataka
23.	5/1/3/2015	Abuse of Power	Twenty thousand	Government of Andhra Pradesh
24.	34636/24/69/2011	Arbitrary use of power	Five lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
25.	43992/24/3/2012	Atrocities on SC/ST/OBC	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
26.	9078/24/43/2014	Police Motivated Incidents	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
27.	40161/24/65/2013	Failure in taking lawful action	Three lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
28.	1155/19/4/2014	Atrocities on SC/ST (Police)	Twenty five thousand	Government of Punjab
29.	61/22/13/2014	Illegal Arrest	Three lakh	Government of Tamil Nadu
30.	3526/18/31/2014	Victimisation	Nine lakh twenty five thousand	Government of Odisha
31.	208/4/39/2013-WC	Abduction, rape and murder	Twenty five thousand	Government of Bihar
32.	34079/24/18/2013-WC	Abduction, rape and murder	Thirty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
33.	168/20/2/2014-WC	Abduction, rape and murder	Twenty five thousand	Government of Rajasthan
34.	715/4/39/2014-WC	Abduction/Rape	One lakh	Government of Bihar
35.	33200/24/5/2013	Abduction/Kidnapping	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
36.	1145/4/24/2012	Nuisance by local ruffians	Fifty thousand	Government of Bihar
37.	785/10/12/2012	Exploitation of children	Three lakh	Government of Karnataka
38.	23289/24/34/2013-WC	Dowry death or their attempt	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
39.	702/33/5/2013	Malfunctioning of medical professionals	Five lakh	Government of Chhattisgarh
40.	2423/20/12/2014	Malfunctioning of medical professionals	Fifty thousand	Government of Rajasthan
41.	1761/12/24/2014	Malfunctioning of medical professionals	Fifty thousand	Government of Madhya Pradesh
42.	590/18/3/2014	Irregularities in Government Hospitals/ Primary Health Centres	One lakh	Government of Odisha
43.	4257/18/12/2014	Inaction by the State/Central Government officials	Fifty thousand	Government of Odisha
44.	1553/24/1/2013	Inaction by the State/Central Government officials	Two lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
45.	22027/24/39/2013	Inaction by the State/Central Government officials	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
46.	1177/30/0/2012	Inaction by the State/Central Government officials	Twenty five thousand	Government of NCT of Delhi
47.	1290/30/10/2014	Inaction by the State/Central Government officials	One lakh	Government of NCT of Delhi

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In April, 2016, the Commission received 44 compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments it had recommended, totalling ₹117.7 lakh 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.	8498/24/4/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
2.	43069/24/4/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
3.	3323/24/4/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
4.	16081/24/17/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
5.	2242/12/33/2011-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Madhya Pradesh
6.	646/33/5/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Chhattisgarh
7.	1864/35/12/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Uttarakhand
8.	1187/19/2/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Punjab
9.	269/1/3/2011-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Andhra Pradesh
10.	1156/1/5/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Andhra Pradesh
11.	373/1/7/2010-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Telangana
12.	79/1/18/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Telangana
13.	18/13/14/2012-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra
14.	1070/6/6/2014-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Gujarat
15.	33342/24/70/09-10-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
16.	6224/24/2005-2006-AD	Alleged Custodial Death (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
17.	199/1/13/2012-AD	Alleged Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Telangana
18.	40/15/1/2014-AD	Alleged Custodial Death (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Meghalaya
19.	5/3/18/2010-ED	Death in Encounter (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Assam
20.	224/3/8/2010-ED	Death in Encounter (Police)	Ten lakh	Government of Assam
21.	225/3/16/2010-ED	Death in Encounter (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Assam
22.	54/3/8/2011-ED	Death in Encounter (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Assam
23.	242/3/22/2011-ED	Death in Encounter (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Assam
24.	40377/24/2006-2007	Death in Encounter (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
25.	47291/24/45/07-08	Death in Encounter (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
26.	9734/24/43/2011	Death in Police Firing	Two lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
27.	765/34/16/2011	Death in Police Firing	Four lakh	Government of Gujarat
28.	22/14/13/07-08-AF	Alleged Fake Encounter (Defence)	Five lakh	Union Ministry of Defence
29.	14350/24/23/2013	Abuse of Power	Twenty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
30.	603/22/37/2013	Victimisation	Twenty five thousand	Government of Tamil Nadu
31.	39324/24/54/2012	Unlawful Detention	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
32.	11406/24/57/2013	Unlawful Detention	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
33.	36696/24/52/2013	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
34.	250/19/0/2014	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	Twenty five thousand	Government of Punjab
35.	177/27/0/2013-WC	Abduction/Rape	Three lakh	UT Administration of Chandigarh
36.	3342/24/17/2014-WC	Rape	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
37.	17572/24/38/2014-WC	Indignity of Women	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
38.	9551/24/55/2013	Children	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
39.	35563/24/3/2013	Children	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
40.	14358/24/4/2013	Harassment of Prisoners	One lakh twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
41.	73/24/50/2012	Inaction by the State/Central Government Officials	Two lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
42.	39963/24/33/2012	Inaction by the State/Central Government Officials	Four lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
43.	3048/1/12/2013	Inaction by the State/Central Government Officials	Three lakh	Government of Odisha
44.	398/11/8/2013	Malfunctioning of Medical Professionals	Five lakh	Government of Kerala

NHRC's Mahatma Gandhi Biennial Hindi Writing Award Scheme on Human Rights

The National Human Rights Commission, in its efforts to encourage creative writing in Hindi on various aspects of human rights, invites books/manuscripts (original or translated) under “**Mahatma Gandhi Biennial Hindi Writing Award Scheme on Human Rights**” for the year 2014-2015. Total number of words in each book/manuscript should be at least 30 thousand. Last date for receiving the entries is the 31st December, 2016. Under this scheme, three

awards of ₹ 75 thousand, ₹ 50 thousand and ₹ 40 thousand will be given for the first, second and third position, respectively.

The details of the above scheme and application form can be downloaded from the Commission's website www.nhrc.nic.in or obtained free of cost by post from the Assistant Director (Official Language), National Human Rights Commission, Manav Adhikar Bhawan, 'C' Block, GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi – 110 023.

Other important visits/seminars/programmes/conferences

Events	Delegation from NHRC
National Seminar on 'Protection of Human Rights and Assuring the Unity and Integrity of the Nation' at Aizwal, Mizoram on the 7 th April, 2016	Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member
Workshop on 'Human Rights Lawyering' organised by Legal Cell for Human Rights at Guwahati, Assam on the 8 th April, 2016	Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member

Complaints received/processed in April, 2016 (As per an early estimate)

Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	7827
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	7731
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	40778

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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