

From the Editor's Desk

In the month of July, 2016, the visuals of merciless thrashing of four helpless men in public by some persons in Gujarat were unbearably shocking, painful and disturbing how somebody could be so cruel towards fellow human beings. The victims, alleged to be possessing beef, were the Dalits and tormenters cow vigilantes. The police had, reportedly, taken action to nab the culprits for taking law in their hands. But the State administration appeared to have been caught unawares about the possible fall out of this incident, which was not an isolated case in the country in the recent past. The State of Gujarat saw violent protests by the Dalits and their supporters against the incident, reportedly, resulting in injuries, loss of life and property. The NHRC had to issue a notice to the State Governments to seek a report in the matter. Obviously, the discourse dominated the debate on the continued atrocities on Dalits despite several laws to protect their rights.

The incident also needs to be seen as how the vulnerable and weaker people remain prone to atrocities by high and mighty, whichever section of society they may belong to. Indeed, Laws are there for punishment as well as for deterrence. The laws show a way to the people to make it a habit how they should behave and how not. But bad habits, a second nature and a mindset, die hard; more so, when, despite a Constitution advocating equality in society, we get unfortunately reminded, by some or the other way, that we are not the same and equals as human beings but different, divided into caste, class and creed, rich and poor etc.

The violent clashes between a section of civilian population and security forces in some parts of Kashmir valley in the State of Jammu and Kashmir also remained in news with a perspective of human rights of both the protesters and the security personnel comprising local police and para military forces. The debate remained focused on the pellet guns, which reportedly, caused irreparable damage to the eyes of several people including small children, who, in most cases, were, allegedly, used as shields by the protesters against the security forces.

The NHRC has a restricted jurisdiction in the affairs of the State of Jammu and Kashmir except when the incidents wherein the actions of only central forces become reasons for allegations of human rights violations. But having committed itself to help the governments in good governance through its interventions, without any adversarial role, the Commission had to issue a notice to the Union Home Ministry and the Government of Jammu & Kashmir in the matter calling for reports.

There are some issues of human rights violations which appear to occur with impunity primarily because of the apathetic attitude of the public servants towards their work and responsibilities. It appears that the people responsible for course correction are not willing to learn from the experience of their counterparts, who were exposed by the Commission for their negligence. That is why, there is a usual streak of incidents of botched up cataract surgery, hooch tragedy, electrocution, mal functioning in medical profession, police in action etc. This issue of the newsletter also carries stories on such incidents.

HUMAN RIGHTS NEWSLETTER



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NHRC Conference on silicosis for endemic States

The National Human Rights Commission organized a day-long conference on silicosis for endemic States in New Delhi on the 22nd July, 2016. These included Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Several suggestions were made to ameliorate the cause of millions of workers, who due to exposure to silica dust, fall victim to silicosis,



(From L to R) NHRC Members Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Secretary General, Shri S.N. Mohanty and Jt. Secretary, Shri J S Kochher interacting with the participants at the Conference

which is an incurable disease of lungs and often confused with tuberculosis. It was felt that the States needed to be more proactive and consistent in implementing the recommendations given by the NHRC to address the issue of silicosis.

It was also felt that a lot still needs to be done by the governments to bridge the gap between the intent, policies and delivery to prevent the causes of this disease among the workers in mines, quartz industry, construction sites, gem cutting, stone crushing, glass manufacturing, slate, ceramic and pencil industries.

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Their identification, medical and monetary relief and rehabilitation related issues are not getting properly addressed due the lack of uniformity in approach and coordination within various concerned government agencies including health, mines and labour departments. The diagnosis of silicosis is not easy and there is still no survey done to find the exact number of persons affected with silicosis, though on the basis of some samples, it is believed that a large number of workers, in the silica generating vocations, are affected by it in different States and particularly Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Jharkhand and West Bengal, where mining is being done on a large scale.

Earlier, inaugurating the conference, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member, NHRC said that building awareness about silicosis among legislators and parliamentarians is necessary to help them make laws and rules. At the same time, he said that it is expected that they also acquaint themselves with the ground situation, studies and recommendations by the State Human Rights Commissions and the National Human Rights Commission about this life threatening disease through the reports submitted to State Assemblies and Parliament.

Justice Cyriac Joseph said that the legislators and parliamentarians can question the governments on non-implementation of the recommendations by Human Rights Commissions, to make them more effective even if

they remain as recommendatory bodies for the protection and promotion of human rights as per the Protection of Human Rights Act passed by Parliament. He said that interaction with District collectors and doctors about the various aspects of silicosis is also very necessary to spread awareness and to understand their problems in dealing with this disease.

Shri Balvinder Kumar, Secretary, Union Ministry of Mines said that 40 per cent workers in Rajasthan were suffering from silicosis and efforts were needed to be made

on a wider scale, which as of now are not sufficient, to check the spread of silica dust. Mr. P.P. Mitra, Principal Labour & Employment Advisor, Union Ministry of Labour & Employment said that the State governments are not addressing the issue of silicosis with the required attention. The scale of mining needs to be brought down.



A section of participants at the Conference

Shri S. N. Mohanty, Secretary General, NHRC, highlighted the efforts of the National Human Rights Commission to address the concerns relating to silicosis and several recommendations made by it in this regard to the governments.

The day long discussion included participants from the concerned departments of Union and State governments as well as the representatives from NGOs working in the field of silicosis apart from the senior officers of the NHRC and State Human Rights Commissions.

Suo Motu Cognizance

The Commission took suo motu cognizance in 13 cases of alleged human rights violations reported by media during June, 2016 and issued notices to the concerned authorities for reports. Summaries of some of the cases are as follows:

Botched up cataract surgery (Case No. 646/36/2/2016)

The media reported, on the 7th July, 2016, that in Hyderabad, 7 persons lost an eye each after botched up cataract surgery at the government run Sarojini Devi Eye Hospital. Reportedly, saline solution administered during the operation was infected. According to the media

report, the hospital authorities tried to hush up the incident. The patients were never told what went wrong with their surgery.

The Commission has observed that the contents of the news item indicate towards the violation of right to health of the patients. Accordingly, a notice has been issued to the Chief Secretary and DGP, Govt. of Telangana, calling for detailed reports in the matter.

Electrocution resulting in amputation of a girl's hands (Case No. 27141/24/30/2016)

The media reported that on the 7th July, 2016 both the hands of a ten year old girl had to be amputated at New

Delhi's Safdarjung Hospital following severe burn injuries due to electric shock from a high voltage line over the roof of her house in village Mirzapur of Rabupura area of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. The incident happened, when she accidentally touched the 11 KV line while playing with other children.

The Commission has noted that in the reported incident, the State administration as well as the Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited cannot escape their responsibility for not ensuring that such a high voltage line should not have passed through the residential areas at a height that even a child could touch it. Such inaction by the concerned authorities amounts to violation of right to life and safety of the people.

Accordingly, it has issued a notice to the District Magistrate Gautam Budh Nagar and the Chairman Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited calling for a report in a matter. They are also expected to inform about the steps being taken to avoid such incidents in the future.

Injuries and casualties in clashes in Kashmir Valley (Case No. 102/9/13/2016)

The media reported about numerous casualties and injuries in the clashes between the protestors and the security forces after the killing of some alleged terrorists in the Valley in Jammu & Kashmir on the 8th July, 2016. Expressing its utmost concern over the developments, the Commission, on the 19th July, 2016, issued notices to the Union Home Secretary and the Chief Secretary, Government of Jammu & Kashmir calling for reports in the matter.

Beating of Dalits by cow vigilantes and violent protest over the incident (Case No. 709/6/0/2016)

The media reported that on the 11th July, 2016 four Dalit were severely beaten up by some persons for allegedly possessing beef in Gir Somnath district of Gujarat. Subsequently, the protest by the Dalits against the incident triggered violence in different parts of the State. Roads were blocked; a policeman was killed and the State transport buses were torched. Many persons reportedly tried to commit even suicide as a protest. Sixteen of the perpetrators, alleged to have been involved in the beating of the four Dalits were reported to have been arrested. The Commission on the 21st July, 2016 issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat, calling for a report.

33 juveniles escape from an Observation Home (Case No. 1501/22/13/2016)

The media reported on the 12th July, 2016 about the

escape of 33 boys from a government run Observation Home for Boys and Girls at Kellys, Chennai, Tamil Nadu on the 11th July, 2016. The police managed to find and bring back 26 of them while 7 others were yet to be traced. Reportedly, the Home, maintained and guarded by the Social Defence Department of the State, is over-crowded and lacked in the basic facilities for which the inmates had been protesting. The Commission has observed that the children, who are in the custody of the state, are required to be handled sensibly so that they do not become criminals in future. The State is duty bound to ensure proper facilities and safety of the inmates in the government run Homes. Accordingly, it has issued a notice to the Secretary, Department of Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme, Government of Tamil Nadu calling for a report in the matter.

Gang rape victim assaulted again by the same persons (Case No. 4002/7/17/2016-WC)

The media reported that on the 15th July, 2016 in Rohtak, Haryana, a girl was again gang raped by the same five persons, who had sexually assaulted her three years back in Bhiwani in 2013. Two of them were out on bail in the earlier case and pressurizing the family of the victim for an out of court settlement of the case. Reportedly, they abducted 21 years old from near her college, where she is pursuing master's degree. After the sexual assault, she was left to die in an unconscious state in some bushes when she was seen by a passerby and taken to a hospital. Allegedly, the victim and her family did not get any security. The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police, Government of Haryana calling for reports in the incident.

Delayed police action in saving two boys from mob thrashing (Case No. 685/1/6/2016-WC)

The media reported that on the 17th July, 2016, two boys were tied to a tree and assaulted with bricks and cricket bats by an unruly village mob suspecting their hand in the mysterious death of a 19 year old girl in Mohammadiya Palem of Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh. The mob continued to beat the boys even in the presence of police. The police personnel, instead of rushing them to a nearby hospital, kept them questioning for three hours without giving water and medical help. As a result one boy succumbed to injuries. The Commission has observed that the reported action by police indicates their insensible mindset. Their priority, in such a case, should have been to save the victims from the mob fury. Accordingly, the Commission has issued a notice to the Director General of

Police, Andhra Pradesh calling for a report in the matter.

Pathetic health care facilities in a district hospital (Case No. 1563/12/12/2016)

On the 19th July, 2016, the media reported that in Damoh district of Madhya Pradesh, the medical facilities are in such a bad shape that out of 68 posts of senior doctors, only 16 are filled in the District Hospital. It does not have Intensive Care Unit. Patients are referred to Jabalpur Medical College or Sagar, which are over 100 Km and 75 Km away respectively from the district headquarter. They are usually told that there are no ambulances and many end up covering the long distance on their own. There are not many private hospitals in Damoh either. On the 11th June, 2016, the District Collector found himself helpless when he could not take his ailing mother timely to Jabalpur for treatment and eventually lost her. He reportedly said, "The system is faulty and I am as much responsible for it as others." The Commission has issued a notice to the Principal Secretary, Department of Public Health & Family Welfare of the State government, calling for a report in the matter.

Non functional lifts in GPO (Case No. 375/11/12/2016)

The media reported on the 21st July, 2016 that non-functional lifts in the General Post Office (GPO), Thiruvananthapuram have been creating hardships for the employees as well as the general public for several months now but to no avail. Reportedly, the GPO complex is a seven storeyed building and there are employees, who are physically handicapped and heart patients. The employees of the GPO are, reportedly, on strike in protest against the failure of the authorities in getting the lifts functional. A notice has been issued to the Post Master General, Kerala calling for a report in the matter.

Deaths in Government hospital due to power failure (Case No. 675/36/2/2016)

The media reported on the 24th July, 2016 that 21 patients died in a single day at the Government run Gandhi Hospital in Hyderabad, Telengana due to power failure on the 22nd July, 2016. Although, there were four generators as standby, but these developed snags and could not be used when power lines were later cut off to find the cause of tripping. A notice has been issued to the Principal Secretary, Department of Medical Health & the Family Welfare, Government of Telengana calling for a report in the matter. The Commission has also asked to inform about the steps taken regarding relief granted to the affected families.

The Commission on the basis of the media report also noted that in all such sensitive places and particularly hospitals, there should be regular/periodical drill to insure that people managed to work on alternative methods/systems in case of power failure. Before setting out to switch off even the generators to rectify a technical snag, the doctors, paramedical staff and attendants should have been alerted.

Recovery of huge quantity of toffees having drugs (Case No. 1502/22/13/2016)

The media reported that a huge quantity of toffees having drugs was seized from a godown at Kandasamy layout in Villupuram in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. A huge quantity of such toffees was also found abandoned near a burial ground in Kovilpatti area. A few days back, a school boy had to be admitted to a hospital after consuming drug chocolates which he purchased from a shop in RK Nagar area in Chennai. The Commission has observed that the menace, as reported in the newspaper, is a serious threat to the life and safety of the younger generation, mainly the students and teenagers, who can be easily lured by the anti-social elements. Seizure of such a large quantity of drug chocolates in the area also indicates the laxity on the part of the department concerned. Accordingly, it has issued a notices to the District Collector, Chennai calling for a report in the matter. He has been asked to inform about the steps being taken to deal with the situation.

Sale of contraband substance to children (Case No. 3601/30/2/2016)

The National Human Rights Commission has taken suo motu cognizance of media reports that the police delayed taking action in the incident involving the death of a 14-year old boy, Rajat Menon in a scuffle with two paan masala sellers in Mayur Vihar, East Delhi on the 29th July, 2016. Reportedly, the two pan sellers sold marijuana to many people in the locality and a complaint about their misbehavior made to the police earlier also. Allegedly, the police are in connivance with the sellers and are being given a cut from the profit they make. The paan masala sellers even had molested the local women but police did not register the case.

The Commission has observed that the contents of media reports, if true, raise serious issues of violation of Right to Life and Right to Health in the wake of contraband substances being supplied by the local shops without any preventive and prohibitive action by the police. The allegation that the police did not take immediate action in the matter, if true, violates the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India. The District Administration and

the police are answerable for the same. Accordingly, notices have been issued to the Commission of Police, Delhi and Deputy Commissioner, District East, Delhi calling for reports.

Hooch tragedy (Case No. 27144/24/22/2016)

The media reported that more than 26 people had died and several others were critical after consuming spurious liquor in Etah and Farukhabad Districts of Uttar Pradesh. A huge quantity of illicit liquor and its raw material had been recovered from various places in Bareilly, Bijnor, Etah, Kanpur Dehat, Allahabad, Mau,

Kushinagar and Sonbhadra districts. Reportedly, five Government employees including three from the State Excise Department had been suspended following the incident.

Expressing concern over the loss of life due to consumption of spurious liquor, the Commission has observed that the reported suspensions of some public servants in the matter, point towards negligence on the part of the official machinery, which resulted in the tragedy. Accordingly, it has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police, Government of Uttar Pradesh calling for reports in the matter.

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.	2997/20/2/2014	False implication by police in Bhiwadi, Rajasthan.	19 th - 21st July, 2016
2.	2897/24/72/08-09 7711/24/72/08-09	Killing in Police Encounter in Varanasi, UP.	20 th - 23 rd July, 2016
3.	2145/19/15/2013-BL/W 606/19/15/2015-BL	Exploitation of labourer and his wife for sexual favours by his employer in Patiala, Punjab.	25 th - 29 th July, 2016
4.	21413/24/37/2016	Illegal detention, brutal custodial torture and false implication of a senior citizen by the Police in Sasni, Hathras, UP.	26 th - 29 th July, 2016

Important Intervention

NHRC ensures criminal action against police personnel and Rs. five lakh as relief in a case of death in police atrocity

The National Human Rights Commission has ensured that the Government of Uttar Pradesh paid Rs. five lakh to the next of kin of 18 year old Jitender, who was brutally beaten and shot dead by police personnel in District Mathura on the 19th March, 2013 when he refused to pay them bribe. In response to the Commission's notices the Government of Uttar Pradesh has also informed that a criminal case no. 88/2013 had been registered against one Sub-Inspector and five Constables at the Police Station Shergarh in the matter. Apart from this, departmental action had also been initiated against them.

Based on the enquires and material on record, the

Commission found that Jitender was on his way to the market on his tractor for selling goods, when he was intercepted by some policemen. They demanded bribe, which he refused. Subsequently, he was brutally assaulted and shot dead. The police also fired upon the protesting mob, which resulted in injuries to five persons. The Commission observed that the act of policemen amounted to grave violation of human rights of the victim. The family of the deceased deserved to be adequately compensated by the State Government. The Commission had taken suo-motu cognizance of the issue on the basis of a media report.

Pathetic working conditions of female workers at textile retail shops in Kerala

The National Human Rights Commission has issued a notice to the Government of Kerala through its Chief Secretary, Department of Labour and Labour Commissioner, calling for reports, on a complaint that human rights of women workers in textile retail sector were being violated in the State as they were not allowed to sit and go to toilet during their long duty of more than ten hours. Allegedly, their 'right to sit' and 'right to pee', which are basic human rights, have not been protected in the Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1960.

While issuing the notices, the Commission has observed that the allegations raised a serious issue of violation of Right to Health and Right to Dignity of the female workers in the textile retail shops. The Government is bound to take necessary steps to protect the human rights of these female workers.

According to the complaint, many textile shops have not even set up toilets for the workers in the work space in Kerala. Even at the shops, where toilets have been provided, permission is required from the manager to use it during working hours. The prolonged standing has resulted in the medical problem of "Varicose Veins" for many of them.

Allegedly, there have been strikes by women workers against the continuous ignorance of the Authorities towards their issues. In the year 2014, the Government of Kerala did pass an Ordinance amending the Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1960 but while doing so, it did not take any action to protect the interests of a large group of workers in the unorganized sector. The amended Act did not make difference to the working conditions of female workers in the textile retail shops.

Recommendations for relief

As part from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 56 cases were considered during 03 sittings of the Full Commission and 111 cases were taken up during 07 sittings of Divisional Benches in July, 2016.

On 29 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹ 56.20 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.	1251/1/21/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Andhra Pradesh
2.	76/1/20/2012-PCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Andhra Pradesh
3.	3214/4/10/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Five lakh	Government of Bihar
4.	2171/4/37/2011	Inaction by the State /Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Government of Bihar
5.	7298/30/3/2014	Inaction by the State /Central Govt. Officials	Six lakh thirty thousand	Government of NCT of Delhi
6.	7/30/8/2012	Custodial Torture	One lakh	Government of NCT of Delhi
7.	7805/7/2/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Five lakh	Government of Haryana
8.	3340/7/2/2014	Failure in taking lawful action	Three lakh	Government of Haryana
9.	1438/7/15/2012	Failure in taking lawful action	Fifty thousand	Government of Haryana
10.	949/34/0/2012	Miscellaneous	Seventy thousand	Government of Jharkhand
11.	454/11/13/2014	Abuse of Power	Fifty thousand	Government of Kerala
12.	12/14/1/2011-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths In Police Custody	Five lakh	Government of Manipur
13.	2180/18/28/2014	Inaction by the State /Central Govt. Officials	Three lakh	Government of Odisha
14.	1590/18/27/2011	Inaction by the State /Central Govt. Officials	Two lakh	Government of Odisha
15.	2842/18/8/2012	Non-Payment of Pension/Compensation	One lakh	Government of Odisha
16.	7270/18/31/2015	Abuse of Power	Twenty five thousand	Government of Odisha
17.	922/20/21/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Rajasthan
18.	1338/20/2/2015	Atrocities on SC/ST/OBC	Ten thousand	Government of Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
19.	29674/24/54/2011	Inaction by the State /Central Govt. officials	Six lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
20.	16296/24/68/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Five lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
21.	35370/24/7/2013	Inaction by the State /Central Govt. officials	Two lakh sixty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
22.	13141/24/35/09-10-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths In Police Custody	Two lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
23.	10642/24/40/2014	Inaction by the State /Central Govt. officials	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
24.	40332/24/48/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
25.	2819/24/39/2014	Abuse of Power	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
26.	8470/24/17/2013	Abuse of Power	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
27.	28080/24/39/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
28.	4559/24/17/2015-WC	Rape	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
29.	37130/24/45/2013-WC	Rape	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In July, 2016, the Commission closed 25 cases on receipt of compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments it had recommended, totalling ₹ 43.15 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.	1239/1/3/2012-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Andhra Pradesh
2.	1037/4/19/2013-WC	Gang Rape	Three lakh	Government of Bihar
3.	3433/4/26/2014	False Implication	Ten thousand	Government of Bihar
4.	582/6/1/2013	Inaction by the State /Central Govt. Officials	Seven lakh twenty five thousand	Government of Gujarat
5.	11927/7/15/2014	Atrocities on SC/ST/OBC	Two lakh	Government of Haryana
6.	6143/7/18/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Haryana
7.	6823/7/22/2012	Failure in taking lawful action	Fifty thousand	Government of Haryana
8.	115/13/4/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra
9.	620/13/19/2011-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra
10.	1103/13/28/09-10-PCD	custodial death (police)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra
11.	2500/13/21/2013	Non-Payment of Pension/Compensation	Twenty five thousand	Government of Maharashtra
12.	2214/12/28/2013	Death in Police Firing	Two lakh	Government of Madhya Pradesh
13.	1210/12/30/2014	Abuse of Power	Twenty thousand	Government of Madhya Pradesh
14.	228/18/12/07-08	Victimisation	Six lakh	Government of Odisha
15.	2469/18/2/2013-WC	Rape of SC/ST/OBC	Three lakh	Government of Odisha
16.	4257/18/12/2014	Inaction by the State /Central Govt. officials	Fifty thousand	Government of Odisha
17.	1410/19/1/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Punjab
18.	541/19/10/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Punjab
19.	2423/20/12/2014	Malfunctioning of Medical Professionals	Fifty thousand	Government of Rajasthan
20.	511/25/13/09-10-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of West Bengal
21.	42115/24/43/2013	Failure in taking lawful action	Three lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
22.	18356/24/12/2014	Inaction by the State /Central Govt. officials	Two lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
23.	39942/24/62/2013	Failure in taking lawful action	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
24.	36962/24/39/2013	Atrocities on SC/ST/OBC	Ten thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
25.	6651/24/24/2011-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Lucknow Region Consultation for Universal Periodic Review

As part of the UN mandated process of Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the National Human Rights Commission decided to organise six regional consultations to assess the existing human rights situation in different parts of the country for the third UPR. In the series, the Lucknow Region Consultation was organised for the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar in collaboration with the Government of Uttar Pradesh

from the 14th-15th July, 2016.

Shri Sunil Krishna, Special Rapporteur, NHRC chaired the meeting. Senior officers of the concerned States, representatives of NGO's working in the area of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, women and children's rights, NHRC Joint Secretary (T&R), Shri J.S. Kochher, Joint Director (Research), Dr. Savita Bhakhry were present.

Other important visits/seminars/programmes/conferences

Events	Delegation from NHRC
Annual Convocation at VIT, Chennai Campus on the 9 th July, 2016.	Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member
One Day Training Programme on Human Rights for Govt. Servants, College and School Teachers and Students at IIPA, Puducherry & Interaction with Chief Secretary, senior officers of Puducherry Govt. on the 11 th July, 2016.	Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member
Interaction with Chairperson and Members of Tamil Nadu State Human Rights Commission on the 12 th July, 2016.	Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member
Meeting with Chief Secretary and Secretaries of Home, Women & Child, Health, Rural Development, Agriculture and Scheduled Caste Welfare Departments, Govt. of Odisha from the 13 th -14 th July, 2016	Shri S.N. Mohanty, Secretary General
Meeting with Chief Secretary and Secretaries of Home, Women & Child, Health, Rural Development, Agriculture and Scheduled Caste Welfare Departments, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh from 17 th -19 th July, 2016	Shri S.N. Mohanty, Secretary General
Verification/Assessment of Development in Wayanad District, Kerala under the 28 Backward District Programme at Sultan Battery/Kalpetta from the 29 th July-7 th August, 2016.	Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member

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

Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	8016
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	8542
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	36635

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)

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