

From the Editor's Desk

The month of August, 2016 remained very significant from the point of view of human rights and the NHRC. Its assessment of prevailing human rights situation in the country culminated with a National Consultation after the six zonal reviews on the subject in order to prepare a report for the 3rd Universal Periodic Review, UPR by the UN mandated human rights council. The Commission has been very candid about its assessment, observations and recommendations to improve human rights situation. It's two earlier assessment reports for the UPR bear a testimony to this. At international level, this also goes to the credit of the Government of India that they have such an institutional mechanism, having autonomy, to objectively comment upon the works being done by the governments and further requirements to make amends for improving the overall scenario in terms of the protection and promotion of human rights. The lead story in this edition of the Newsletter has pecked the issue.

Good governance is a key to the protection of human rights. Any assessment of human rights situation naturally gets centered on the good governance. With this understanding, the NHRC also organised a National Seminar on 'Good Governance Development and Human Rights'. Both the events, organized by the Commission, during the month, resulted in making several suggestions, which could be a guiding factor for the governments committed towards the well being of the people. Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, Chairperson, NHRC very emphatically pointed out that "the general good of the people is decided by the minimum basic needs and amenities available to them as the absence thereof becomes a reason for violation of their fundamental and human rights."

Rules, regulations and legislations to protect and promote human rights will be rendered ineffective, if people do not have an attitude to work in the interest of human rights. The point becomes more significant when it is read alongside some of the human rights violations due to apathy of people working in public authorities against the spirit of well laid down norms. Some recent examples can be the news stories, this month, about the medical negligence, deplorable conditions of mentally ill patients, death due to unavailability of medical assistance in trains, undignified treatment to diseased persons.

The NHRC is committed to taking cognizance of the issues of human rights violations and recommending to the governments for course correction, including monetary relief to the victim of human rights violations and punitive action against the guilty. It is open to dialogue with all sections of society and stakeholders in this endeavour. The meeting of its Core Group of NGOs in the month is another example of such efforts. The list of cases, carried in the Newsletter, wherein the reports of compliance of the NHRC's recommendations have been received, make a point that the governments, may be barring a few exceptions, not only give importance to its notices but also implement its recommendations.

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National Consultation for 3rd Universal Periodic Review

The National Human Rights Commission organized a two day National Consultation to assess human rights situation in the country in New Delhi from 12th-13th August, 2016. During the discussions, several suggestions emerged to bring improvements in the civil, political, economic, social, cultural rights as well as the rights of women and children.



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

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National Seminar on 'Good governance, development and human rights'

The NHRC organised a two day National Seminar on 'Good governance, development and human rights' in collaboration with the National Law University, in New Delhi from 19-20th August, 2016. Inaugurating it, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, Chairperson NHRC said that deep seated organized political and systemic corruption and growing population is a major hindrance to the governance and



NHRC Chairperson, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu addressing the seminar

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National Consultation for fourthContd. from Page-1

Prior to this, the Commission had already completed six regional consultations covering all states on the issues of rights. A report, based on these wide consultations, will be prepared and submitted to the Human Rights Council mandated by the United Nations to hold the Universal Periodic Review of Human Rights situations in all 193 member countries.

Inaugurating the National Consultation, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, Chairperson, NHRC said that we must discuss the fundamental issues of governance, affecting the day to day life of the people, find out the draw backs and try and show the way forward. We must give away this notion that with time, everything would fall in place and move on making only hollow promises. He said that if the issues are addressed priority wise, many problems affecting human rights at micro or sectoral level may not even arise so as to need further legislation or rules to fix them.

He said that legislation, rules and regulations for everything do not always solve problems, rather too many of them create confusion in the minds of gullible masses and tend to compound the problems. The general good of the people is decided by the minimum basic needs and amenities available to them as the absence thereof becomes a reason for violation of their fundamental and human rights.

He said that the problem, perhaps, lies more with the inconsistency in the implementation mechanism of several welfare measures due to the lack of awareness among the both, the beneficiary and benefactor, at almost all levels of society and even hierarchy in government machinery.

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The NHRC Chairperson said that the concerned governments, ministries and departments under them must involve philanthropists and Corporates as part of their social responsibility in running mass scale awareness campaigns on all aspects of public life and good in the interest of clean and transparent governance.

However, Justice Dattu said that the UN mandated Universal Periodic Review should not be so much about putting holes as much as it should be about plugging holes in the scheme of things introduced and implemented for the cause of general good.

Earlier, Shri N.C. Saxena, Supreme Court appointed Commissioner on Right to Food, pointed out shortcomings in the implementation of various welfare programmes and said that funds allocated to different ministries are not being utilized, as a result the Government is reducing them in each subsequent year.

During the discussions, it was recognized that whereas in some key areas of human rights concern, though various new laws have been enacted and amendments have been made in the existing ones, a little more is required to be done to either amend the available provisions or remove the inherent contradictions therein. It was also felt that training, awareness and sensitization programmes about legal provisions for common people as well as for those working at various levels in government machinery need to be organised on a regular basis.

Some of the significant suggestions were as follows:-



A section of participants at the National Consultation for UPR

1. Do away with separate age limits for children to extend them entitlements under child rights and their trial for criminal offences;
2. Do away with provisions under Section 377 and 375 IPC, which are contradictory to each other as acts that are noncriminal under

Section 375 IPC remain criminal under Section 377 IPC;

3. Work towards having a uniform civil code from women's perspective to enable them to have equal rights irrespective of their religion to ensure a secular justice system;
4. Work towards providing clean potable water to all the people in the wake of the serious challenges arising out of water contamination and the presence of fluoride and arsenic in it;
5. Increase expenditure on health up to 3% of the GDP;
6. Review National Food Security Act to make it more effective and inclusive in conformity with international convention and Supreme Court directions;
7. Amend rules under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, to ensure that all disputes concerning their maintenance are settled within a period of 90 days;
8. Each Scheduled Tribes community should be brought

- to the centre of socio economic development;
9. Clarify the plan of action or providing 25 million houses by 2022;
 10. Work towards time bound implementation of Right to Education Act with regulation to check private schools and to bring the new education policy within the frame work of RTE Act;
 11. Replicate "Operation Smile" and "Operation Muskan", launched by the Union Home Ministry, in different parts of the country with a dedicated team to find out missing children;
 12. Ratify the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance signed by the Government of India in 2007;
 13. Introduce expeditiously a new Prevention of Torture Bill

- as the old bill lapse on dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha;
14. Strengthen Criminal Justice System Machinery to clear pending cases and overcrowding of jails;
 15. Strengthen Anti Human Trafficking Units by setting them up in all districts;
 16. Work on the portability of identity certifying mechanism to ensure the migrants labourers are not excluded from the benefits of welfare schemes.

The NHRC Member Shri S.C. Sinha, Secretary General, Shri S.N. Mohanty, J.S.(T&R) Shri Kochher, JD(R) Dr. Savita Bhakhry, Core Group members and Special Rapporteurs, representatives from the Union Ministries of External Affairs, Home Affairs, Women & Child Development, Health & Family Welfare, NITI Aayog, NGOs participated in the discussions.

National Seminar on 'Good governance'Contd. from Page-1

development of the country. The funds meant for realizing human rights of people get diverted due to corruption. He said that with the implementation of the Right to Information Act and the digital India campaign, there has been some progress in bringing transparency in governance and fighting corruption. But the best way to combat corruption is that the governments must strive to rid themselves of bribery.

Advocating research to find solutions to end the menace of corruption, the NHRC Chairperson said that without achieving certain optimum standards of efficiency, it would be difficult for the country to reach the 17 new Sustainable Developments Goals. He said that the NHRC is committed to help the governments in good governance towards the protection and promotion of human rights of all.

Prof. Ranbir Singh, Vice Chancellor, National Law University, questioning the intents of the governments for their seriousness towards the good governance, said that they are yet to act on long pending Supreme Court guidelines on police reforms and the Model Police Act. He said that a charter of duties must be set at every level of governance from top to bottom to improve governance as the Right to equality, dignity, life and liberty in the country still appear to be a distant dream for many. There are several laws of the British era, including the one on sedition, which need to be repealed. Blame theory is not going to work. The NHRC also cannot say that it doesn't have powers. Every individual and institution will have to

come forward to help improve the governance in the country.

The seminar concluded with several important suggestions. While hailing the RTI Act, the lack of awareness about the laws, rules and policies at the grass roots level and people's inaccessibility to governments were some of the major worries, which were thought to be affecting governance. It was felt that the governance required to be more transparent, simplified, using easy digital technologies as a two way communication tool to give the people benefits of the welfare policies and get their feedback. It was also felt that the definition of health care needed to be expanded in the Indian context. It was also suggested that a provision should be made in the higher education curriculum for the students to visit places to sensitize people at grass root level about their rights and remedies for their grievances.

The seminar, divided into four academic sessions, was addressed by several prominent speakers including, among others, Ms. Maja Daruwala, Director (I/c), CHRI, Shri Gaurav Dwivedi, CEO, My Gov. & COO-NeGD, Dr. D.R. Kaarthikeyan, Former Director, CBI & DG-NHRC, Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha, Director, ILI, Prof. Binod Khadria, Jawahar Lal Nehru University, Mr. Rahul Dev, Sr. Journalist & Writer, Dr. Sachin Chowdhry, Associate Professor, IIPA, Shri P.S. Bawa, Chairman, Transparency International India, Dr. Dinesh Tyagi, CEO, Citizen Service Centers and NHRC Joint Secretary, Dr. Ranjit Singh and Dr. S.K. Shukla, Asstt. Director (OL).

Suo Motu Cognizance

The Commission took suo motu cognizance in 12 cases of alleged human rights violations reported by media during August, 2016 and issued notices to the concerned authorities for reports. Summaries of some of the cases are as follows:

Death and sickness of special children at a State Home (Case No. 752/19/9/2016)

The media reported that two children died and 32 fell ill after consuming donated food at the State run Sukhjiti Ashram, a Home for the special children in the district Kapurthala on the 9th August, 2016. The Commission has issued a notice to the Deputy Commissioner, Kapurthala. He has been asked to submit a detailed report in the matter along with the steps taken against the guilty officers as well as the precautions to avoid such incidents in future.

According to the media reports, carried on the 3rd August, 2016, the Ashram has children in the age group of 10-19 years. The food from outside was served at on the 31st July, 2016, in violation of the orders of the District Commissioner. The District Social Security Officer (DSSO), who manages the Ashram and the staff were giving contradictory statements about who allowed the outside food for the children. There was no record either about the identity of the persons who provided the food.

Antibiotic injection worsens health of 24 children at a district hospital (Case No. 1772/12/29/2016)

The media reported on the 17th August, 2016 that the condition of 24 children worsened after they were administered an injection containing antibiotic medicine-"Cefotaxime" at the District Hospital, Morena on the 15th August, 2016. It has issued notices to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, through its Chief Secretary and the Principal Secretary, Department of Public Health and Family Welfare on a media report. Reportedly, sample of the injection has been sent to a laboratory in Bhopal for further investigation.

Negligence of nurses cause death of a newly born baby (Case No. 28905/24/51/2016)

The media reported on the 26th July, 2016 that a new born baby fell into a dustbin and died while the nurses were quarrelling in the labour room of the District Hospital Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh. The family members of the new born child alleged that the nurses were quarrelling over the issue of tip they expected from them. Reportedly, the incident happened on the 25th July, 2016.

The Commission has observed that the issue raises

serious violation of right to life of the newly born. The contents of the news report also indicate towards the insensitive and negligent behaviour of the nurses of a Government Hospital, who are expected to take care of the safety and well being of the patients. Accordingly, a notice has been issued to the Principal Secretary, Medical Health and Family Welfare, Government of Uttar Pradesh, calling for a report in the matter.

A child dies as father fails to bribe the hospital staff (Case No. 29857/24/9/2016)

The media reported on the 11th August, 2016 that a 10 month old child of a labourer died due to delayed treatment as he could not bribe the hospital staff at a government hospital in Bahraich District, Uttar Pradesh on the 9th August, 2016. The Commission has issued a notice to the Principal Secretary, Health & Family Welfare, Government of Uttar Pradesh calling for a report in the matter.

Illegal detention and torture of a juvenile (Case No. 1727/22/13/2016)

The media reported on the 7th August, 2016 that how in Chennai, the Tamil Nadu police illegally detained a 17 year old boy and his two family members of Kuravar community in connection with a burglary and tortured them in the most inhuman way, purportedly on the ground that they belonged to a tribe dubbed by the British as criminals under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871. The law is extinct now but presumably the mindsets remain unchanged as the boy is learning what it meant to be born a Kurava. The Commission has issued a notice to the Government of Tamil Nadu through its Chief Secretary and the Director General of Police, calling for a detailed report, including the action, if any, taken against the erring police personnel. It has observed that no human being should be subjected to discrimination merely on the fact that he belongs to a particular caste, creed or community.

Undignified treatment to two dead women (Case No. 4886/18/6/2016)

The media reported on the 25th and 26th August, 2016 about the undignified treatment to two dead women by the concerned authorities in Odisha. The first incident relates to Dana Majhi carrying his wife's body for 10 Km as the district headquarters Hospital at Bhawanipatna did not provide him the ambulance. The second incident is also about the non-availability of an ambulance due to which the body of 80-year-old widow, was slung on a bamboo pole to carry it to Balasore hospital for post mortem after she was crushed to death under a goods train near Soro Railway Station. The Commission has issued a notice to the Government of Odisha through its Chief Secretary calling for reports.

The Commission, expressing its anguish and pain over the two reported incidents, has observed that Right to life of a person under Article 21 of the Constitution of India would also mean that his dead body is treated with respect and the

last rites are performed with dignity. These incidents have taken place, reportedly, in spite of there being a scheme “Mahaprayana” offering free transportation of body from Government Hospitals to the residence of the deceased.

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.	85/20/26/2014-WC	Sexual assault by police personnel at Ghadsana Police Station in Jaipur, Rajasthan	22 nd -24 th August, 2016
2.	17/27/0/2016	Police inaction in a matter of forceful eviction of a landlord from his house by some persons in Chandigarh	23 rd -24 th August, 2016
3.	13404/24/31/09-10-FE L/w 11762/24/31/09-10-ED	Death in police encounter at Tronica City, Uttar Pradesh	30 th -31 st August, 2016

Important Intervention

Death of two ailing passengers on trains (Case No. 1697/13/12/2016)

The National Human Rights Commission has taken a serious view of the reported callous attitude of Railway staff, on board the trains, leading to the death of two passengers within a span of two weeks as they were not provided any medical assistance, despite requests, even as the trains passed through various stations. It has issued notices to the Chairman Railway Board calling for reports in both the incidents along with information on the arrangements put in place for providing emergency medical health to the passengers during the journey.

Taking suo motu cognizance of both the incidents reported in the media on the 2nd and the 3rd July, 2016 respectively, the Commission has also noted that it seems the Railway staff, including the RPF on board the trains and the ground staff at stations, appear to be totally unaware of their accountability towards the health and safety needs of passengers. The two precious human lives could have been saved if timely medical help was

provided to both the passengers.

In the first incident, a 17 year old girl fell ill on board the 'Godan Express' and despite repeated requests by her mother to the Guard, she was not provided any medical assistance at any station enroute 389 Kilometers between Kalyan and Bhusawal on the 31st July, 2016. Even after her death, the body remained in the coach for another 741 Kilometers, when at Satna finally, it was brought down the next morning.

In the second incident, a young man, aged 21 years, on board the Utkal Express suffered from loose motion and vomiting. The victim made several requests to the T.T.E. for help. The train stopped at about 20 small and big railway stations, but he was not provided medial aid. It was too late to save his life, when finally, after more than 15 hours of painful journey, he was eventually deboarded at Bilaspur and taken to a hospital.

Deplorable condition of patients in a Mental Hospital (Case No. 1131/25/13/2016)

The media reported on the 17th August, 2016 that in West Bengal, a team of an NGO Anjali, visited the government run Berhampore Mental Hospital on the

Independence Day and found naked men and women, all mentally ill patients, lying on dirty floors in a very bad condition. They had not bathed or shaved for months,

having visible signs of various diseases. The toilets were so filthy that nobody could use them. The bed sheets were full of bugs. There are about 430 patients in the hospital at present. There is no facility of laundry. There is no barber and the bathrooms are in such a bad condition that the patients often fall on the ground and hurt themselves.

Reportedly, the Hospital Superintendent refused to make any comments on it when approached by the NGO. The Chief Medical Officer denied the calls made by the NGO.

The Commission, reiterating its commitment towards

the promotion and protection of rights of mentally ill persons, has observed that the contents of the news report are distressing. Accordingly, it has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of West Bengal calling for a detailed report about the state of affairs in Behrampur Mental Hospital along with the status of other mental hospitals run by the State Government. It has also asked its Special Rapporteur, East Zone, Shri Domodar Sarangi, to assess the situation on the ground and submit a report to the Commission.

NHRC ensures payment of relief and criminal action against the accused Principal in a case of sexual assault (Case No. 4515/4/17/2012)

The National Human Rights Commission has ensured that the Government of Bihar paid ₹ 3.00 lakh each as interim relief to four girl schools in addition to ₹ 3.00 lakh paid to another girl earlier in a case of sexual assault by the Principal of their school in Rakhdeeh District Khagdiya, Bihar. The State government has also informed that a criminal case was registered against the Principal and a charge sheet was filed in the court. An action against the accused was also being initiated in terms of Rule 43 (b) of the Bihar Pension Manual. The State government informed that apart from the relief recommended by the Commission, the district administration had paid an amount of ₹ 60,000/- each to four victims. Remaining one girl had refused to accept this amount.

It was only after the Commission, on the basis of a complaint, issued notices to the State government, alleging sexual assault of a girl by the Principal of her school, that an inquiry was conducted, which revealed that it was not just one girl but there were four others, who were victimised.

Recommendations for relief

Apart from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 68 cases were considered during 03 sittings of the Full Commission and 137 cases were taken up during 09 sittings of Divisional Benches in August, 2016.

On 17 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹ 28.45 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.	2026/4/26/2015-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Bihar
2.	10991/7/5/2014-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths in Judicial Custody	Four lakh	Government of Haryana
3.	1147/13/23/2012-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths in Judicial Custody	Five lakh	Government of Maharashtra
4.	286/6/23/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Gujarat
5.	10/17/1/2012-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Nagaland
6.	1077/1/7/2011-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Eighty thousand	Government of Telangana
7.	765/1/16/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Two lakh	Government of Telangana
8.	25395/24/44/2010-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths in Police Custody	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
9.	3688/7/12/2012	Custodial Torture	Twenty five thousand	Government of Haryana
10.	2173/18/7/2013	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Sixty thousand	Government of Odisha
11.	7335/30/9/2013	Abuse of Power	One lakh	Government of NCT of Delhi
12.	1419/25/22/2013	Abuse of Power	One lakh fifty thousand	Government of West Bengal
13.	2110/20/8/2014	Failure in taking lawful action	Ten thousand	Government of Rajasthan
14.	9967/24/7/2014	Failure in taking lawful action	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
15.	37174/24/14/2013	Harassment of Prisoners	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
16.	43345/24/37/2013	Abetment to death	Twenty Thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
17.	52/14/4/2011-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Five lakh	Government of Manipur

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In August, 2016, the Commission closed 26 cases on receipt of compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments it had recommended, totalling ₹ 40.00 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.	1061/1/15/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Andhra Pradesh
2.	673/33/2/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Chhattisgarh
3.	176/19/10/2010-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Punjab
4.	326/22/36/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Tamil Nadu
5.	41/1/7/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Telangana
6.	16187/24/57/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Two lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
7.	1103/13/28/09-10-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra
8.	20332/24/2006-2007	Death in Police Encounter	Five lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
9.	4140/4/2/2012	Custodial Torture	Fifty thousand	Government of Bihar
10.	9375/24/10/2013	Failure in taking lawful action	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
11.	196/30/2/2013	Failure in taking lawful action	Fifty thousand	Government of NCT of Delhi
12.	1177/30/0/2012	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Twenty five thousand	Government of NCT of Delhi
13.	2544/7/12/2015	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Government of Haryana
14.	2003/35/13/2013	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Government of Uttarakhand
15.	2488/18/12/2013	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Four lakh	Government of Odisha
16.	1011/34/4/2012	Abuse of Power	Fifty thousand	Government of Jharkhand
17.	523/25/15/2013	Abuse of Power	Seventy Five thousand	Government of West Bengal
18.	19165/24/44/2014	Abuse of Power	Ten thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
19.	18702/24/64/2012	Illegal Arrest	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
20.	1299/24/6/2014	False Implications	Ten thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
21.	1211/18/12/2012	False Implications	Twenty five thousand	Government of Odisha
22.	17610/24/65/2013-WC	Abduction, Rape and Murder	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
23.	4515/4/17/2012	Sexual Harassment	Fifteen lakh	Government of Bihar

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
24.	590/33/5/2013-WC	Women	One lakh	Government of Chhattisgarh
25.	1490/22/35/2015	Atrocities by Custom/Excise/Enforcement/Forest/Income-Tax Deptt. etc. of Central/State Govts.	One lakh	Government of Tamil Nadu
26.	2908/20/25/2012	Other Service Disputes	Five thousand	Government of Rajasthan

Meeting of the NHRC's Core Group of NGOs

The National Human Rights Commission held a meeting of its Core Group of NGOs on the 9th August, 2016. Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, Chairperson, NHRC chaired the meeting. He emphasized that the feedback and complaints of human rights violations received from the NGOs are useful to the functioning of the Commission towards the promotion and protection of human rights. He said that it will be ensured that their meeting is held at least twice a year to know about issues, which require the attention of the Commission. The NHRC Member, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Secretary General, Shri S.N. Mohanty and other senior officers were present. Some of the important issues discussed during the meeting were as under:

(1) Reviewing the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016: (2) Undertaking and

Promoting Research through NGOs on Jajamani System and other 'hidden' violations: (3) Introducing changes to avoid possibilities of delays in complaint handling: (4) Human Rights Defenders and implementation of the recommendations of the UNSR on HRDs addressed to the NHRC and SHRCs and the role of the NHRC in monitoring and implementation of the CEDAW's recommendations, July, 2014: (5) Periodicity of meeting of the Statutory Full Commission of the NHRC along with all its Deemed Members: (6) Need for urgent amendments to the PHR Act, 1993: (7) Use of provisions of the FCRA Act, 2010 and FCRA Rules 2011 against a host of Human Rights Defenders across the country: (8) Referring of complaints filed in the NHRC to the SHRCs using its power: (9) UPR III by UN Human Rights Council etc.

NHRC Chairperson visits Mangalore Central Jail and Children's Home/Observation Home in Udupi

The NHRC Chairperson, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, NHRC accompanied by Secretary General, NHRC Shri S.N. Mohanty, visited Central Jail, Mangalore and Children's Home/Observation Home, Udupi from the 23rd -25th August, 2016 and checked the facilities there. An under

construction building for the Child Care Centre was inspected. They also went to see Spoorthidhama Rural Development and Training Society at Koteswar. Senior officers of the concerned departments of the State Government and District administration were present.

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

Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	7822
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	7772
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	36584

Important Telephone Numbers of the Commission:

Facilitation Centre (Madad) : 011-2465 1330
For Complaints : Fax No. 011-2465 1332

Other Important E-mail Addresses

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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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