

From the Editor's Desk

The month of September, 2016 remained very significant from the point of view of the NHRC's engagements as it held two-day camp sitting and open hearing in Jharkhand and two workshops on the elimination of bonded labour in Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh. Both the initiatives of the Commission aim at sensitizing the all the key stakeholders at various levels of official hierarchy as well as social sector at their doorsteps towards the promotion and protection of human rights.

The camp sittings have been very useful instruments of disposal of pending complex cases, concerning a State. The open hearings have been successful in getting on the spot redressal of the grievances of the people of Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities. These programmes have also allowed the Commission to have a firsthand account of the problems being faced by the people in different regions of the country as well as increasing its outreach towards them.

In India, there are multiple models of governance to address the basic common concerns and requirements of the people in all regions. Be it related to food, clothe and house or to road, transport, electricity, health, education and communication. Why cannot the custodians of governance have a similar model of good governance to meet these common requirements? When principles of leading a simple life can be simple, why complicate them with multiple rules, regulations and authorities, which only become reasons for ambiguity and violation of people's rights rather than protecting them.

It's a very basic thing. Take, for instance, the issue of the upkeep of roads, big or small in our country. Whether it is the public works department or telecom services or electricity department or any other civic or private agency, unless it is made a law that those who dig a road would also build it, the roads in the country are bound to remain in bad shape. These are one of the major reasons of accidents causing violation of people's right to life. In one city, there will be multiple agencies responsible for maintaining different roads and nobody, perhaps, would know whom to complaint, thereby giving an easy room to authorities to pass on the buck.

Why there are not notice boards mounted prominently indicating the name of the responsible authorities to contact them? Similar yard stick needs to be applied for all the government departments providing public services including health care, education, communication, transportation and other civic amenities.

There will be many instances wherein public authorities would hide behind the excuse that they did not receive any complaints, as if they have to act only on complaints and not on suo motu basis. Most of them may adopt such an attitude also because, they know that there would be hardly anybody who would know their responsibilities to file a complaint. Even if some body sends a complaint, it would either never reach the right person or even if it does, it may be very late, for a meaningful course correction, tiring out the complainant.

No wonder, a government senior secondary school in Rajasthan continues to function from a cremation ground for decades despite several complaints to many authorities and thus, none coming forward to solve the problem. This story and many others, which reflect the apathy of public functionaries, have been pegged in this Newsletter.

HUMAN RIGHTS NEWSLETTER



● Vol. 23 ● No. 10 ● OCTOBER, 2016 Visit us at : www.nhrc.nic.in

NHRC's two-days Camp Sitting and Open Hearing at Ranchi

The National Human Rights Commission, NHRC, held two-days Camp Sitting and Open Hearing at Ranchi, Jharkhand

from 7th-8th September, 2016. In his inaugural address, the NHRC Chairperson, Justice Shri H. L. Dattu expressed concern about human rights violation, oppression and



From L-R : NHRC Members Shri S.C. Sinha, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Chairperson, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu and Justice Shri D. Murugesan

discrimination of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He emphasized that the Commission is committed to the promotion

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Workshops on Elimination of Bonded Labour and Child Labour

The National Human Rights Commission organised a day long Workshops on 'Elimination of Bonded labour and Child

labour at Ranchi and Bhopal in collaboration with the Governments of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh on the 9th and 29th September, 2016 respectively. Justice Shri D. Muru-



NHRC Member, Justice Shri D. Murugesan addressing the gathering

gesan, Member, NHRC, chaired both the workshops. In the Ranchi workshop, the aspect of human trafficking was also included.

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NHRC's two-days Camp SittingContd. from Page-1

and protection of human rights of vulnerable citizens of the country. Smt. Raj Bala Verma, Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand assured that the State government would comply with the recommendations of the Commission.

On the opening day, 15 cases were taken up in the sitting of Full Commission, presided over by Justice Shri H.L. Dattu and comprising the NHRC Members, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Justice Shri D. Murugesan and Shri S. C. Sinha. Six cases were finally disposed of, including two cases in which relief of ₹ 9,00,000/- was paid as per the



NHRC Chairperson, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu briefing the media

recommendations of the Commission.

During the Open Hearing, three single benches presided over by Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Justice Shri D. Murugesan and Shri S.C. Sinha took up 69 cases pertaining to the grievances of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of the 69 cases, 27 cases were finally disposed of. In a number of cases, the complainants/victims were provided relief following the intervention of the Commission. These included cases of sanctioning of widow pension and old age pension, restoration of possession of land to the allottees etc.

On day two, in the two Division Benches, the Commission took up twelve cases of deaths/excesses in police action. Five cases were finally disposed of. These

include three cases in which concerned authorities paid compensation of ₹ 41,00,000/- to the victims or their next of kin and injured persons. In a case of detention by police beyond 24 hours, the Commission recommended a compensation of ₹ 5,000/- each to 25 victims. The Commission also issued a notice in a case of accidental death in police firing to show cause why compensation of ₹ 2,00,000/- be not paid to the next of kin of the deceased.

In the matters taken up in the Camp Sitting, the Commission recommended a total monetary relief of ₹ 3,25,000/- in three cases. Besides, the State Government reported that a total amount of ₹ 50,00,000/- had been paid as compensation including ex-gratia in five cases.

After sitting of the Division Benches, the Commission held an interaction with the representatives of NGOs. They raised the issues of growing menace of Bonded & Child Labour, rehabilitation of Children of parents who died of silicosis, non-inclusion of the workers in the ESIC, insistence of post-mortem for silicosis affected people, vocational training for Juveniles in conflict with law, trafficking of children/adults/girls to other States, identity of children living on footpaths, absence of Scheduled Tribes Commission in Jharkhand and rights of children with regard to mental retardation & disability.

Thereafter, the Commission met the Chief Secretary, DGP, Principal Secretaries of various departments and other senior civil and police officers of the State. The issues raised by the NGOs were discussed. The Commission also took up the issues of silicosis, implementation of various welfare schemes e.g. Indira Awas Yojna, Mid-Day Meal, NRHM, ICDS, SSA, PDS, MGNREGA etc. Other issues taken up were of delay in submission of inquest, post mortem reports and magisterial enquiry in cases of encounter and custodial deaths, appointment of teachers and doctors, fluoride level in endemic districts. Later, the Chairperson met the media and shared the outcome of the two-day programme in Jharkhand.

Workshops on Elimination of Bonded LabourContd. from Page-1

The participants included senior officers of the State Governments, representatives of State Human Rights Commission, NGOs and representatives of brick kilns, stone crushing and other related industries. Law students of final year and research scholars were also invited to the workshops.

The objective of the Workshops is to familiarize and sensitize the District Magistrates, Sub Divisional



A section of participants at the workshop

Magistrates, State Labour Officers and Members of Vigilance Committees, brick kilns, stone crushing and other related industries etc. in the process of identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers and with the provisions of Bonded Labour System (Abolition)

Act, 1976 and other related legislations. The Commission, in its endeavor to raise concerns on the continuance of bonded labour has organised 38 workshops so far to sensitize official machinery to work for its abolition in different parts of the country.

Suo Motu Cognizance

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

A Government School at a cremation site (Case No. 2119/20/2/2016)

The media reported that Adarsh Government Higher Secondary School is located on a funeral ground at Gandhi Sawairam Village in Alwar district. As a result, whenever a cremation takes place, the school is closed for three days. Allegedly, despite successive Principals of the school writing to the Education Department to shift to school elsewhere, no action has been taken. The Commission has issued a notice to the Government of Rajasthan, through its Chief Secretary calling for a report.

Mishandling of situation over the release of water (Case No. 831/10/0/2016)

The media reported large scale violent protests, arson and destruction of public and private property, worth crores of rupees, in Bengaluru by protestors against the directions of the Supreme Court of India for Karnataka to release water from the Kaveri River to Tamil Nadu.

Expressing its anguish over the incidents, the Commission observed that it appears from the National Television channels that civil and police authorities in both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu remained mere onlookers and took no advance steps to stop the hooligans indulging in such illegal acts, who played with life and liberty of the people.

The Commission has issued notices to the Governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, through their Chief Secretaries and the Director Generals of Police, calling for reports on the number of persons injured and destruction of public and private property during these protests.

Loss of life in eviction drive (Case No. 207/3/14/2016)

The media reported that two persons lost life, including a middle-aged woman, in a stampede like situation after the police resorted to fire tear gas shells to disperse the protestors against the eviction near Kaziranga National Park in Assam on the order of the Gauhati High Court. They have also been directed to ensure that the rights of life, dignity and equality of people are not violated during the process of eviction. The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police, Government of Assam calling for reports.

Lack of medical care facilities in Government hospitals (Case No. 34347/24/55/2016)

The media reported that the lack of proper medical care facilities is causing inconvenience to the patients and their attendants in different parts of Uttar Pradesh. In one of the recent incidents, a 70 year old man had to carry his ailing daughter-in-law on his shoulders allegedly, for want of a stretcher in the District Hospital, Mirzapur. In another incident, an ambulance driver demanded a sum of Rs 1500 for carrying the body of a deceased back to his village and the relatives were forced to carry the body on a motorcycle in Kasganj district, before some people came forward and arranged a private ambulance. The Commission has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh calling for a report.

Prior this, the Commission in the recent past, had taken suo motu cognizance of media reports about how an ailing 12 year old boy was carried on shoulders by his father as there was not stretcher available in the government run hospital in Kanpur. The boy later died in the hospital.

Death of 600 kids in a year due to malnutrition (Case No. 1993/13/30/2016)

The media reported that in Palghar district of

Maharashtra 600 kids died due to malnutrition in 2016. The excerpts of the news stories revealed that the areas having tribal population are the most vulnerable to malnutrition. The tribal population is already affected by poverty, illiteracy and lack of awareness about government welfare and health care schemes. The worst affected areas are Mokhada, Jawar, Wada and Vikramgad taluks in the district. The Commission has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra calling for a detailed report in the matter.

Delayed and improper police action

(Case No. 34544/24/1/2016)

The media reported on the 23rd September, 2016 that 15 upper caste villagers suspecting a 16 year old Dalit boy's hand in the stealing a buffalo, tied him to a tree, whipped and poured petrol on his private parts after abducting him from home in Baskari village of Agra, Uttar Pradesh. The mother of the boy sought help but police took more than 3 hrs to reach and rescue him after the incident. The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary, and Director General of Police, Government of Uttar Pradesh calling for reports in the matter.

Hardships to the villagers in absence of a bridge over a river

(Case No. 2273/20/20/2016)

The media reported on the 23rd September, 2016 that about 85 children risk their lives crossing a river on inflated rubber tubes to go to school. They are from Machet, Sevachin Ka Pura and Madho Singh ka Pura villages in Rajasthan's Karauli district. The problem becomes more serious during the rainy season as an otherwise dry Bhainsavat River becomes a 15 feet deep water body. The villagers have been demanding construction of a bridge for long but nothing has happened to their memorandums to the officials and politicians. The Commission has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary,

Government of Rajasthan calling for a report.

Deaths of 116 children due to malnutrition

(Case No. 2046/12/43/2016)

The media reported that 116 children died due to malnutrition related ailments in the Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh in the last five months during 2016. Reportedly, the Chief Medical Officer has accepted these facts. Three Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres in the district are overcrowded and lack doctors as well as facilities. The Commission has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh calling for a detailed report in the matter.

Allegation of torture by CBI

(Case No. 5442/30/0/2016)

The media, quoting suicide notes of Shri R.K. Bansal, former Director General, Ministry of Corporate Affairs and his son, reported that mental and physical torture by the officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation, CBI during investigation of corruption charges, led him, his son, wife and daughter to commit suicide.

Expressing its deep anguish and shock over the contents of the suicide notes of Shri Bansal and his son, as reported in the media, the Commission has issued a notice to the Director, CBI to share the copy of suicide notes with it and send an action taken report on the allegations made therein.

Taking serious view of the alleged illegalities and human rights violation by the CBI, which, for investigations, derives its powers from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, the Commission has observed that the police is supposed to investigate the offences as per law in a human rights friendly way. They cannot be allowed to resort to physical assault, mental and physical torture of an alleged offender or his family members.

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.	4973/30/9/2016	Harassment of a prisoner by warden in Tihar Jail, Delhi	19 th – 20 th Sept., 2016
2.	44325/24/28/2013-WC	Police inaction in a case of rape in village Jera, District Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh.	26 th – 29 th Sept., 2016

Important Intervention

Families leaving Kairana area in Uttar Pradesh

The National Human Rights Commission, NHRC has received and considered the report and recommendations of its investigation team, which was sent to Kairana area in Western Uttar Pradesh to look into the allegations in a complaint that families of a particular religion were leaving the area due to fear of criminals. It has sent the report and recommendations to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for its comments and action taken report.

NHRC indicts U.P. Police for mishandling the case of a gang rape and a love marriage

The National Human Rights Commission has taken a serious view of the lack of professionalism of Uttar Pradesh Police while dealing with a case of gang rape in Firozabad and human rights violation of a newlywed couple in district Balrampur, wherein the bride ended up being raped by a police official at a police premises.

In the first case, the Commission, on the basis of the material on record, found that there was a delay in registration of an FIR in the matter of an alleged gang rape. Thereafter, the case was not properly investigated even as it was oscillating between Ferozabad and Mathura police. Instead, the U.P. Police authorities tried to malign the character of the victim.

They neither arrested the accused persons nor interrogated them and closed the investigation in the case on the ground that the victim was a woman of questionable character. The issue relates to the FIR No.70/13, Mahila Police Station, Ferozabad.

Recording its extreme distress at such a mentality of UP Police Officers, which it held as discernible in this case, the Commission, in a scathing observation about the functioning of the State police, has stressed that every woman, irrespective of her bonafide/character has a legal protection against violation of her body.

The Commission in this context has also drawn attention towards the two judgments of the Supreme Court. In the matter of State of Maharashtra V. Madhukar N. Mardicor {(1991) 1 SCC 57}, the Apex Court has laid down that even a prostitute has a right to privacy - "The unchastity of a woman does not make her open to any and every person to violate her person as and when he

wished. She is entitled to protect her person, if there is an attempt to violate it against her wish. She is equally entitled to the protection of law. Therefore, merely because she is a woman of easy virtue, her evidence cannot be thrown overboard. At the most the officer called upon to evaluate her evidence would be required to administer caution unto himself before accepting her evidence."

Similarly in the matter of State of U.P. V. Pappur {(2005) 3 SCC 594}, the Apex Court has held that prosecutrix not having good character and was a girl of easy virtue, is no ground for acquittal of the accused - "Even assuming that the victim was previously accustomed to sexual intercourse that is not a determination question. On the contrary, the question which was required to be adjudicated was, did the accused commit rape on the victim on the occasion complained of? Even if it is hypothetically accepted that the victim had lost her virginity earlier, it did not and cannot in law give license to any person to rape her. It is the accused, who was on trial and not the victim. Even if the victim, in a given case, has been promiscuous in her sexual behaviour earlier, she has a right to refuse to submit herself to sexual intercourse to anyone and everyone because she is not vulnerable object to prey for being sexually assaulted by anyone and everyone."

In view of the seriousness of the allegations about the totally biased and partisan attitude displayed by Firozabad and Mathura district police, the Commission has directed its DIG (Investigation) to depute a team to record detailed statements of the complainant, the

victim, her husband and her witnesses and submit a detailed report.

In the second case, related to human rights violation of a newlywed couple in district Balrampur, the police, even after the orders of a Court, did not close the case of their love marriage as they were adults but added section 376 of Indian Penal Code, IPC to it and arrested the boy and his father violating all norms. The Court had found both the boy and the girl of major age and allowed the girl to live with her husband.

Not only this, in response to the notices of the Commission, the Superintendent of Police, Balrampur, failed to give a clear chain of incidents having unity of time, action and place involving the couple's marriage and action taken on another FIR registered by the girl, alleging sexual assault by a Sub Inspector, when she along with her husband was detained at a police station from the 12th - 13th August, 2014 following a complaint by her father. Taking a serious exception to the functioning of the police, the Commission has now asked the S.P., Balrampur to appear in person before the Commission.

Recommendations for relief

A part from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 30 cases were considered during 02 sittings of the Full Commission and 171 cases were taken up during 10 sittings of Divisional Benches in September, 2016.

On 31 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹ 36.10 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.	135/1/6/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Andhra Pradesh
2.	1165/4/5/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Bihar
3.	3554/4/23/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty Thousand	Government of Bihar
4.	56/13/16/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty Thousand	Government of Maharashtra
5.	2109/18/30/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty Thousand	Government of Odisha
6.	290/19/18/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Punjab
7.	1615/13/17/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty Thousand	Government of Maharashtra
8.	2028/13/19/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra
9.	1286/13/6/2010-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Maharashtra
10.	873/13/4/09-10-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra
11.	9867/24/48/08-09-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
12.	50/13/29/2010-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Maharashtra
13.	319/34/21/09-10	Death In Police Firing	One lakh twenty five thousand	Government of Jharkhand
14.	767/34/22/2010-PF	Death in Firing	One lakh fifty thousand	Government of Jharkhand
15.	157/25/13/09-10-AD	Alleged Custodial Death	Five lakh	Government of West Bengal
16.	3003/4/9/2012	Custodial Torture	Twenty five Thousand	Government of Bihar

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
17.	25081/24/31/2011	Custodial Torture	Twenty five Thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
18.	4167/30/0/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Twenty five Thousand	NCT of Delhi
19.,	41759/24/13/2013	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
20.	2328/18/9/2013	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Government of Odisha
21.	7501/24/75/2014	Abuse of Power	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
22.	14254/24/69/2014	Abuse of Power	Twenty five Thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
23.	864/1/10/2013	Abuse of Power	One lakh ten thousand	Government of Andhra Pradesh
24.	8998/24/9/2014	Failure in taking lawful action	Twenty five Thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
25.	1515/6/25/2014	Failure in taking lawful action	Twenty five Thousand	Government of Gujarat
26.	2991/13/16/2013-WC	Sexual Harassment (General)	Fifty thousand	Government of Maharashtra
27.	2187/18/10/2013	Sexual Harassment	Fifty thousand	Government of Odisha
28.	1544/24/31/2014-WC	Gang Rape	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
29.	817/34/9/2013	Atrocities on SC/ST/OBC	Fifty thousand	Government of Jharkhand
30.	1557/7/19/2012	Victimisation	Twenty five Thousand	Government of Haryana
31	38745/24/54/2013	Mafias/Underworld	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In September, 2016, the Commission closed 17 cases on receipt of compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments it had recommended, totalling ₹ 57.40 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.	2129/4/26/08-09-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Five lakh	Government of Bihar
2.	226/33/14/09-10-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Chhattisgarh
3.	10704/7/3/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Haryana
4.	767/6/2/2012-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Gujarat
5.	420/13/30/07-08-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Maharashtra
6.	420/13/30/07-08-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Maharashtra
7.	6294/24/57/2010-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
8.	41033/24/2006-2007	Death In Police Encounter	Five lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
9.	8136/24/31/07-08	Death In Police Encounter	Five lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
10.	38363/24/43/2011	Custodial Torture	Five lakh fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
11.	20226/24/28/2011	Abuse of Power	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
12.	771/33/1/2013-WC	Rape	One lakh	Government of Chhattisgarh
13.	1458/30/5/2014-WC	Rape	Twenty five thousand	NCT of Delhi
14.	1570/18/25/2011-WC	Indignity of Women	Four lakh	Government of Odisha
15.	12165/24/36/2013-WC	Dowry Death or their attempt	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
16.	122/34/16/2014	Children	One lakh	Government of Jharkhand
17.	921/12/2/09-10	Malfunctioning of medical professionals	Fifteen lakh sixty five thousand	Government of Madhya Pradesh

NHRC Celebrates 'Hindi Diwas' marking a fortnight of events

The National Human Rights Commission organized a function to mark 'Hindi Diwas' in New Delhi on the 14th September, 2016. Presiding over the function, the NHRC Member, Shri S.C. Sinha said that the use of Hindi in official work should not only be promoted but also practiced. He said that the quasi-judicial work of the Commission may, perhaps, be difficult to be done in Hindi given that it is patterned on the functioning of the Supreme Court but administrative work should be encouraged to be done in the official language.

order to encourage people to use Hindi in their day to day work, the library of the Commission should also be enriched with more books in Hindi.

Earlier, Dr. S.N. Mohanty, Secretary General, NHRC said that knowing different languages is always an asset. He expressed the hope that more and more people would participate in various competitions being organized during the Hindi fortnight for the promotion of Hindi language. Dr. Ranjit Singh, Joint Secretary (P&A), NHRC highlighted the importance of the 'Hindi Diwas'. Dr. Saroj Shukla, Assistant



NHRC Member, Shri S.C. Sinha flanked by Secretary General, Dr. S.N. Mohanty (on his left) and JS (P&A), Dr. Ranjit Singh on his right

Director (Official Language) expressed the hope that such events will motivate people to use Hindi in their official work.

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

Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	7450
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	6857
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	36956

Important Telephone Numbers of the Commission:

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

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NGOs and other organizations are welcome to reproduce material of the Newsletter and disseminate it widely acknowledging the NHRC.

Printed and Published by Jaimini Kumar Srivastava, Deputy Director (Media & Communication) on behalf of the National Human Rights Commission and Printed at Dolphin Printo- Graphic, 4E/7, Pabla Building, Jhandewalan Extn., New Delhi-110055 and published at National Human Rights Commission, Manav Adhikar Bhawan, Block-C, GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi-110023. **Editor : Jaimini Kumar Srivastava**

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