

From the Editor's Desk

The month of November, 2016 was in news for many issues which had a direct or indirect bearing on human rights. One of them, which dominated the most, was, perhaps, about the killing of jail escapee eight undertrial prisoners in an alleged encounter by police in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

In a situation of a hostile confrontation, the security forces can exercise the option to open fire in self defence to protect their right to life, which is available to them also like any human being as per the provisions of the law. Still, they can be questioned and examined to know whether they followed the guidelines while taking recourse to this option. The NHRC is bound to take cognizance of all such issues, which prima-facie impinge upon human rights and call for the reports from the concerned public authorities. Thus, when the news broke about the killing of the 8 undertrial prisoners, the Commission took its suo motu cognizance.

State is mandated, under the Constitution, to protect the fundamental rights, which are, inherently, also human rights, and the other rights by virtue of various welfare policies and measures and also those available to the people under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. That is why, police and administration are mandated to work as the two important arms of the State to protect the Constitutional guarantees and rights available to the people.

They have to work for not only ensuring prevention of incidents of human rights violations as well as moving criminal proceedings in courts or taking other punitive recourse to bring the guilty to the book for unlawful action, including rights violations. The institutions like the NHRC are there to guide them and also chide them, if needed, to towards achieving this goal.

When a death is caused into the hands of State machinery, unlike a capital punishment to a convict under a judicial order, questions are bound to be raised how and under what circumstances the protectors became violators. But can such deaths be termed as extra-judicial killings, an expression loosely coined and used by some in the media or in common parlances? Perhaps not: because there is no legal sanctity of an expression like 'judicial killing'.

There is a provision in the law of the land for capital punishment to be pronounced by the courts that too only in the rarest of a rare case. From the perspective of human rights, continuance of capital punishment in the country has been a point of debate for long. The right to life is the basic premise for both who support and those who oppose it. It's an argument between taking a life for a life and not taking a life for a life. However, capital punishments may not be nonchalantly termed as judicial killings.

Even if, by the practice of usage, the expression 'extra-judicial killing' is accepted then all such killings may not be, necessarily, called deaths in encounters by State forces. Similarly, it will be presumptuous calling all deaths in an encounter by State forces as 'extra-judicial killings'. An encounter conveys a clear sense of a faceoff and hostile confrontation between the two opposing parties.

The law of the land is very clear: killings in police action or in encounters or otherwise and murders or even attempts thereof, are a serious criminal offence, primarily, because such actions amount to violation of the right to life. And all such actions need to be probed.

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Regional workshop on 'Good Governance, Development and Human Rights'

The National Human Rights Commission organized a two-day regional workshop on 'Good Governance, Development and



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

Contd. on Page-2

CISF lifts rolling trophy in the NHRC Debate competition

The Central Industrial Security Force, CISF for the second consecutive year lifted the overall best team rolling trophy



Winners of the debate competition with the jury members and officers of the NHRC & NSG

Contd. on Page-2

More in this issue...

■ Suo Motu Cognizance	2	■ Other important visits/ seminars/ programmes/conferences	8
■ Important Intervention	3	■ Complaints received/processed in November, 2016	8
■ Recommendations for relief	5		
■ Compliance with NHRC recommendations	7		

Regional workshop on 'Good Governance,Contd. from Page-1

Human Rights' in collaboration with the Government of Meghalaya in Shillong on the 3rd-4th November, 2016. The other participating States included Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Assam.

Justice Shri H.L. Dattu, Chairperson, NHRC inaugurated the workshop. Shri Mukul Sangma, Chief Minister of Meghalaya was the Chief Guest. NHRC Members, Justice Shri D Murugesan and Shri S. C. Sinha and senior officers along with senior officers from the State government were present.

The workshop was the first in the series of three regional workshops and one national seminar to be organized under the theme of Good Governance,

Development and Human Rights during 2016-17.

The aim of the workshops is to provide a platform to share examples of good governance practices that have had an impact on the promotion of human rights, rule of law, services delivery system and combating corruption in public and private sectors. It is also aimed at identifying challenges and bridging the gaps that may impede good governance, development and human rights.

The participants of the workshop in Shillong included senior administrative and police officers, welfare Officers, labour officers, block/panchayat officers, representatives from SHRC, NGOs/Civil Society, academicians and research scholars from Universities.

CISF lifts rolling trophy in theContd. from Page-1

winning the final round of NHRC's 'All India Inter-Para Military Forces' debate competition in Hindi and English. It was organized by the Commission in collaboration with the National Security Guard (NSG) in New Delhi on the 30th November, 2016.

The topic of the debate competition was "Human rights violations by security forces should be condoned". Among the individual honours, the first prize for debate in Hindi went to Sub Inspector, J.M. Mishra, SSB, Delhi Zone and in English to TC, Ajay Singh, NSG, Delhi Zone.

The second prize in Hindi went to Sub Inspector, Laxmi Kant Sharma, CISF, West Zone and in English to Sub Inspector, Ravi Kant Prasad, CISF, North Zone.

The third prize in Hindi went to Umesh Kumar, Rifleman, Assam Rifles, North- Zone and in English to Daya Nand Jha, AC, SSB, East Zone. Consolation prize in Hindi went to DC, H.P. Sharma, NSC, Delhi Zone and in English to Inspector, Sunanda C, CISF, South Zone.

The NHRC has been organizing this debate competition in Hindi and English since 1996. The debate is initially conducted at 8 zonal levels to short list debaters and then the semi final and final rounds are conducted. The responsibility to hold debate under the aegis of the NHRC is entrusted to one of the Para Military Forces on rotation basis, and the NSG shared the responsibility this year.

Suo Motu Cognizance

The Commission took suo motu cognizance in 7 cases of alleged human rights violations reported by media during November 2016 and issued notices to the concerned authorities for reports. Summaries of some of the cases are as follows:

Killing of 8 under trial prisoners in an encounter (Case No. 2284/12/8/2016-AFE)

The media reported that 8 SIMI under trial prisoners, who escaped from the Bhopal Central Jail were killed in an encounter with police in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh on the 31st October, 2016. The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary, Director General of Police and the DG & IG, Prisons, Government of Madhya Pradesh calling for

detailed reports in the matter.

Medical negligence (Case No. 2409/22/0/2016)

The media reported on 23rd November, 2016 that a young woman resident of Kannagi Nagar was first diagnosed as pregnant by Kasturi Bai Government General Maternity Hospital, Chennai and after 8 months was told that instead of being pregnant she was having a tumor.

Taking a serious view of the reported incident, the Commission has observed how the doctors had failed to notice even the physical growth of the baby for the eight months let alone from the physical appearance of the lady. The above incident, if true, shows a total callous attitude

and point towards the core of the medical negligence.

Accordingly, notices to the Secretary (Health Department), Government of Tamil Nadu and Director, Kasturi Bai Government General Maternity Hospital, Chennai calling for reports. Rajiv Gandhi Road, Tamil Nadu went to for pregnancy check-up during April, 2016.

The Commission has also observed that despite claiming progress over the last few decades, women are not getting their right to be treated genuinely and correctly at the State-run hospitals. Correct diagnosis of the disease is a well recognized human right of a patient.

No Relief to several migrants from Pakistan (Case No. 6517/30/4/2016)

The media report that at least 30 makeshift dwelling units of Hindu migrants from Pakistan were gutted in a fire which broke out at "Majnu Ka Tilla" in Delhi on the 27th November, 2016. Reportedly, the affected families were spending difficult time on pavements as the temporary arrangements promised by the SDM concerned for their shelter, had not yet been provided. The victims did not have even food, clothes and basic amenities. Reportedly, about 500 Hindu migrants, who came from Pakistan to India during 2013-2014, were temporarily settled at 'Majnu ka Tila' in Delhi.

The Commission has observed that the contents of the news report raise a serious issue of violation of their Right to Life and Dignity. It is tragic that a large number of people are spending nights under the open sky in the cold without any shelter. The victims are in dire need of immediate relief by the government agencies.

The Commission also observed that the Government, the Municipal Corporations and other local bodies ought to formulate a comprehensive 'Housing Policy' to provide dwelling units to these shelter less people and till the policy is implemented fully in letter and spirit, the temporary night shelters, with basic facilities of food, lodging and health care, should be constructed to enable

the poor homeless people to spend their lives in a comfortable manner.

Accordingly, it has issued notices to the Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi and the Commissioner, North Delhi Municipal Corporation to submit a detailed report in the matter. The Chief Secretary has also been directed to look into the matter personally to ensure that immediate relief is provided to the affected families and steps are taken for their rehabilitation.

Condition of Crèches/Day care centres in the country (Case No. 2365/13/20/2016)

The media reported about the alleged inhuman and barbaric treatment meted out to a 10 month old baby by the Caretaker of a Crèche, where she was being dropped by her parents in Kharghar area of Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra. In this context, the Commission has also taken note of an editorial comment in a newspaper, wherein, quoting experts, it is said that children left at Day Care Centres are at risk because the Government does not have any regulation over this sector. What is worse, even teachers and attendants do not have to be qualified for the work.

The Commission has observed that though the Government of Maharashtra has reportedly acted with alacrity and ordered installation of CCTV cameras in Crèches/Day Care Centres and Play Schools, yet detailed nationwide guidelines are necessary for monitoring and regulating them for safe and secure care of the young children of working parents, whether in private or in public sectors. In case, any untoward incident comes to notice of the authorities, the victim child should immediately be provided with proper counseling, and, if needed, consultation of a Psychiatrist apart from taking the legal action against the erring staff/owner of the Centre.

The Commission has asked the Union Ministry of Women & Child Development through its Secretary to share with it, the exiting guidelines or regulations, if any, governing this area of child protection.

Important Intervention

Renewal of FCRA license to NGOs of Human Rights Defenders (Case No. 6259/30/0/2016)

The National Human Rights Commission has issued a notice to the Union Home Ministry on a complaint alleging the draconian approach of the Government of

India for renewal of the Foreign Contribution Regulation ACT (FCRA) license to the NGOs of Human Rights Defenders. The text of the proceeding of the Commission

in the matter is as follows:

“The 7th Human Rights Defender Forum Colombo, Sri Lanka has informed the Commission to intervene in the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) license non-renewal of Centre for Promotion of Social Concerns (CPSC). Such systematic attack on rights of the Human Rights Defenders and on fundamental rights of the association and assembly as enshrined in the Article 19 of the Constitution of India has also been brought to notice of the Commission.

UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Association and Assembly, in his local analysis of FCRA 2010, has submitted a report of the Government of India in 2016 arguing that FCRA, in not conformity with international law, principles and standards as access to resources including the foreign funding, is a fundamental part of the right to freedom of association under the international laws, standards and principles. Moreover, limitations placed on access to foreign funding will have to pass the litmus tests of the following;

- i) Prescribed by law
- ii) Imposed solely to protect national security, public safety, public order, public health or morals, or the rights and freedoms of others.
- iii) Necessary in a democratic society such as rights and freedoms of others.

Prima-facie it appears FCRA license non-renewal is neither legal nor objective and thereby impinging on the rights of the human rights defenders both in access to

funding including foreign funding.

The Commission takes suo-motu cognizance of the present case and directs Secretary (Home) to inform within a period of six weeks on the following:-

- a) Number of NGOs of Human Rights Defenders who have not been allowed renewal of the license and the amount received by them from foreign funding during last three years and the reason for non-renewal.
- b) To point out in case of Centre for Promotion of Social Concerns (more publically known through its programme namely People's Watch) how the litmus test laid down by the UN Special Rapporteur is applied in the adjudication by the Central Government.
- c) How the generic aspect of access to foreign funding and continuance of the same is not the right to form association and is not against international law, standards and principles.

After perusing submission of Secretary (Home), Government of India, the Commission may decide to hear the oral presentation, if necessary, about the present allegation of the draconian approach and the correctives the Government of India is contemplating.

The Commission directs the Government u/s 12(d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, to furnish the above information to help the Commission in taking up the hearing of the matter and to arrive at whether the review of the law can be recommended.”

Allegations of hostility against Human Rights Defenders (Case No. 667/33/20/2016)

The National Human Rights Commission has noted and taken suo motu cognizance of “the nationwide outcry and protest on IG of Bastar Range Shri S.R.P. Kalluri for registering an FIR No.27/2016 at Police Station Tongpal dated 5th November, 2016 against Delhi University Professor Archana Prasad, JNU Prof. Nandini Sundar, Vineet Tiwari, Sanjay Parate of CPI(M) and Manju Kawasi for offences of murder, criminal trespass, conspiracy and for offences under Unlawful Activities Prevention Act. It has been alleged that she and Prof. Nandini Sundar and other associate professors are being threatened by Bastar Police for

arresting these activists in the said FIR.

The reports in press and media over last week have alleged that Chhattisgarh Police has named Prof. Nandini Sundar and ten others as accused in the murder of a tribal, Shri Samnath Baghel in Sukma District on 4th November, 2016. It is reported that he was killed by Maoists as he had been leading a campaign against Maoists activities since April, 2016. It has been alleged that these professors had visited Bastar in May, 2016, while this murder had taken place in November, 2016. There is no apparent connection between murder and visit of these human rights

activists and, therefore, it has been alleged that they have been framed in mala fide manner by police to settle scores. It has been stated that FIR has been registered in the name of the wife of killed Baghel.

The Commission also takes Judicial Notice of Petition filed by Prof. Nandini Sundar recently in Hon'ble Supreme Court against atrocities by Bastar Police against tribal people by burning of their homes. The Hon'ble Supreme Court ordered investigation by CBI. The CBI found S.R.P. Kalluri, IG of Police, Bastar Range responsible for the burning of homes. She has also earlier filed a petition in Supreme Court in Salwa Judum case in 2007 against atrocities by police in the tribal areas. She with other lawyers and journalists has in the past brought to the notice of the Commission mass rape of women, murders and other crimes by security officers under the umbrella of police. The Commission is separately examining those complaints and has sought comments from the State of Chhattisgarh on the findings submitted to the Commission by its team after visiting Chhattisgarh.

The Commission also took suo motu cognizance this month against the unprecedented acts of hostility and indiscipline by Chhattisgarh Auxiliary Police in burning the effigies of Prof. Nandini Sundar and other lawyers and journalists as they were instrumental in exposing the deeds of police.

The Commission, on consideration of the whole situation in Chhattisgarh over more than a year, views the action of registration of FIR against Prof. Nandini Sundar and others as an act in line with earlier acts of hostility displayed by police.

It has also been reported in the press that Smt. Baghel, wife of killed Samnath Baghel had told NDTV on 4th November, 2016 that she had not named Prof. Nandini Sundar or anyone in her complaint. She told that Maoists had attacked their house while they were sleeping on 4th November, 2016. The reports also show that Prof. Nandini Sundar told ANI that she and others have not been in the area for the last five months.

Naming of these human rights activists in the FIR, in the backdrop and circumstances mentioned above, lends credence of the observation of People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) that all this was part of the State Police vendetta against the lawyers, journalists and human rights activists who have been critical of fake encounters, mass rapes, arson, etc. by security forces. The naming of these persons in FIR appears to be the ploy to stop their entry and visit to the tribal areas for exposing their misdeeds.

In the considered view of the Commission, Police of Chhattisgarh in the circumstances mentioned above owes its explanation to the Commission as there are allegations and its action seems to be coloured by mala-fide, hostility and abuse of power on the allegations of false implication to silence human rights defenders. Though, the Commission is aware of the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, given on 15th November, 2016, directing issue of notice of four weeks before their arrest, yet the acts on the part of police stand on independent footing for it to intervene.

It is the duty and function of the Commission to see that the faith of the people in the police is not eroded and society is governed by rule of law and faith of people in upholding the human rights of people is restored and vindicated at the earliest.

The Commission is deeply disturbed by the state of affairs in the State of Chhattisgarh over last one year or more and is of the view that the Chief Secretary, Govt. of Chhattisgarh and Shri S.R.P. Kalluri, IGP, Bastar Range should appear in person before it 30th November, 2016 at 11.00 am with all reports to explain the allegations made against the police and administration in the press-media and by human rights defenders.

The Commission is also of the view that since allegations are made against the Shri. S.R.P. Kalluri, IGP, Bastar Range, it would like to know from them why the investigation in the FIR now registered should not be handed over to an independent agency like CB-CID or CBI."

Recommendations for relief

A part from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 35 cases were considered during 03 sittings of the Full Commission and 186 cases were taken up during 09 sittings of Divisional Benches in November, 2016.

On 39 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹ 79.85 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.	1356/25/13/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of West Bengal
2.	2315/4/8/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Bihar
3.	4378/4/21/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty thousand	Government of Bihar
4.	1345/6/25/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Gujarat
5.	3431/7/6/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Haryana
6.	508/12/24/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Madhya Pradesh
7.	1196/13/17/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra
8.	2242/13/23/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra
9.	1196/20/14/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Rajasthan
10.	1536/20/7/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Rajasthan
11.	2185/20/14/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Rajasthan
12.	22031/24/13/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Five lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
13.	33406/24/16/2012-DH	Death in Judicial Custody	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
14.	44438/24/43/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
15.	5205/24/18/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
16.	5646/24/10/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
17.	1079/4/26/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Bihar
18.	10205/7/5/2014-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Haryana
19.	204/12/5/09-10-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Madhya Pradesh
20.	848/13/16/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Maharashtra
21.	27060/24/14/2011-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths in Police Custody	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
22.	52/14/1/2010-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths in Police Custody	Three lakh	Government of Manipur
23.	4/18/16/2013-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths in Police Custody	One lakh	Government of Odisha
24.	1538/34/4/2014-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Jharkhand
25.	2/14/12/07-08-PF	Death in Firing	Four lakh forty thousand	Government of Manipur
26.	1299/4/8/07-08-PF	Death in Firing	Seven lakh twenty five thousand	Government of Bihar
27.	915/25/17/2010-AFE	Alleged Fake Encounters	Five lakh fifty thousand	Government of West Bengal

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
28.	30311/24/31/2014	Custodial Torture	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
29.	13005/7/10/2014	Harassment of Prisoners	One lakh	Government of Haryana
30.	3321/18/17/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Government of Odisha
31.	1798/18/28/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Sixty five thousand	Government of Odisha
32.	2307/18/26/2013	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Eight lakh Seventy thousand	Government of Odisha
33.	3434/30/2/2015	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
34.	63/22/15/2014	Abuse of Power	Fifty thousand	Government of Tamil Nadu
35.	1361/30/9/2014	False Implications	Five lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
36.	102/13/13/2014-WC	Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Govt. Offices)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra
37.	5563/7/7/2014-WC	Gang Rape	Two lakh	Government of Haryana
38.	2033/20/19/2015-WC	Rape of SC/ST/OBC	Fifty thousand	Government of Rajasthan
39.	26532/24/69/2014	Atrocities on SC/ST/OBC	Ten thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In November, 2016, the Commission closed 23 cases on receipt of compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments it had recommended, totalling ₹ 89.5 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.	2/11/12/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Kerala
2.	1714/12/47/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty thousand	Government of Madhya Pradesh
3.	13856/7/3/2014-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths in Judicial Custody	One lakh	Government of Haryana
4.	705/35/11/2011-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths in Police Custody	Two lakh	Government of Uttarakhand
5.	39/14/4/2011-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths in Police Custody	Five lakh	Government of Manipur
6.	47/14/4/07-08-AD	Alleged Custodial Deaths in Police Custody	Five lakh	Government of Manipur
7.	50/12/2001-2002-CD	Custodial Death (Police)	Fifty thousand	Government of Madhya Pradesh
8.	8323/24/2006-2007	Death in Police Encounter	Twenty five lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
9.	39641/24/46/2011-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Five lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
10.	3/14/15/2012-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Five lakh	Government of Manipur
11.	165/34/14/2014	Abuse of Power	Nine lakh	Government of Jharkhand
12.	18400/24/1/2013	Unlawful Detention	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
13.	6498/30/0/2014	Sexual Harassment	One lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
14.	277/19/18/2013	Sexual Harassment	Two lakh fifty thousand	Government of Punjab
15.	18684/24/22/2011	Sexual Harassment	Thirty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
16.	595/20/8/2013-WC	Rape	One lakh	Government of Rajasthan
17.	2532/7/8/2010	Children	One lakh seventy thousand	Government of Haryana
18.	1285/20/2/2012	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Fifteen lakh	Government of Rajasthan
19.	1479/18/5/2011	Public Health Hazards	Two lakh fifty thousand	Government of Odisha
20.	37566/24/1/2013	Lack of Medical Facilities	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
21.	2929/7/4/2013	Malfunctioning of Medical Professionals	One lakh	Government of Haryana
22.	897/30/9/2012	Atrocities by Custom/Excise/ Enforcement/Forest/ Income-Tax Depts. etc of Central/State Governments	Two lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
23.	44192/24/24/2011	Non-Payment of Pension/Compensation	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Other important visits/seminars/programmes/conferences

Events	Delegation from NHRC
Lecture on Human Rights at Charalkunnu & visit to Gandhi Bhavan at Pathanapuram on the 23 rd November, 2016.	Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member
Seminar on "Corruption in Public Life – A Human Rights Perspective" at Kochi on 26 th November, 2016.	Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member
Visit to Mental Hospital at Thane, Mumbai on the 28 th November, 2016.	Shri S.C. Sinha, Member
Visit to Maharashtra State Human Rights Commission on the 29 th November, 2016.	Shri S.C. Sinha, Member

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

Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	7588
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	7522
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	31878

Important Telephone Numbers of the Commission:

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

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(For general queries/correspondence)

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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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