



HUMAN RIGHTS NEWSLETTER



47 bonded labourers released page 4

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From the Editor's Desk

The delay in distribution of degrees and certificates of academic qualifications may not be a new phenomenon in the country. What is new, perhaps, is that the NHRC has created a human rights' jurisprudence while disposing a complaint on this issue. The Commission held that the undue delay (of about four years) in the distribution of degrees to a batch of B.Sc. (Nursing) passed out students by a Central University in Madhya Pradesh resulted in the denial of Fundamental Rights under Article 19 (1)(g) of the Constitution, which guarantees the Right to practice a profession or to carry on any occupation and also their Fundamental Right to Life (which includes the Right to Livelihood) guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution. It also recommended monetary relief to the complainants.

The message is loud and clear for all the academic institutions that they can be held accountable for the delay in disbursement of degrees to the successful students, who, in most cases, may tend to submit to their fait accompli. The universities cannot pass off this issue as a routine administrative affair. The University Grants Commission also needs to ensure that the universities, affiliated with it, do not invariably violate the maximum time limit set by it for the distribution of degrees. It should work out a penal procedure to ensure that there is a deterrent effect.

It appears that the NHRC guidelines notwithstanding, prisoners' human rights continue to be violated with impunity. The latest cause of concern is a spate of suicides in the Tihar Central Jail of Delhi. The outcome of the reports of the NHRC's investigation team and that of the prison authorities in the matter is yet to come out but it cannot be said for sure that the living conditions and circumstances in the prison had nothing to do with them.

Similarly, the atmosphere and facilities, particularly, in Government run schools also appear to be a neglected area, perhaps, due to the absence of a regular auditing mechanism. For instance, take the case of 720 schools run by the Delhi Government. Thanks to a survey by it, it was found that these schools were lacking not only the educational facilities but also basic amenities like toilet, drinking water and safe building etc. Right to Education is also a Fundamental Right but how can one expect that children will be benefitted of it when the schools are in shambles.

These and some other interventions on human rights have been pegged in this issue, which, hopefully, will generate more debate on the rights' issues.

NHRC Acting Chairperson attends International Conference for NHRIs at Istanbul



NHRC Acting Chairperson, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph addressing the Conference

Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Acting Chairperson, NHRC attended an International Conference for NHRIs on 'Best Practices and Lessons Learned' organised by the Human Rights

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NHRC's month long Summer Internship Programme concludes



NHRC Acting Chairperson, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph addressing the valedictory function

A month long Summer Internship Programme of the National Human Rights Commission concluded in New Delhi on the 26th June, 2015. The internship had begun on the

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Complaints received/processed in June, 2015 (As per an early estimate)

Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	11327
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	8315
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	51723

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NHRC Acting Chairperson attends InternationalContd. from Page-1

Institution of Turkey at Istanbul from the 12th – 13th June, 2015. Justice Joseph addressed the Second Session of the Conference on 'Relations of NHRIs with NGOs, State Institutions and International Organisations' on the 12th June, 2015.

Tracing the evolution of the concept of human rights and how this has been imbibed in the Constitution of India, he gave an insight into the functioning of the NHRC, India. He said that its relations with State Institutions are very well defined under the Protection of Human Rights Act passed by Parliament in 1993. The independence and autonomy of the NHRC, India is recognized and respected by the Executive Government. In almost all the cases of human rights violation, the Governments concerned, comply with

the Commission's recommendations.

Justice Joseph informed that the NHRC, India also reviews domestic legislations and makes assessment of the implementation of Government's key socio-economic programmes and has been actively involved in human rights literacy. The Commission has a collaborative approach with the National Commissions as well as State Commissions for the interlinking of its complaints management and information system for more effective disposal of cases and to ensure non-duplicity. The Commission regards NGOs and civil society organisations as its natural allies and valuable partners in the fight against rights violation. It has set up a Focal Point for Human Rights Defenders for prompt remedial action on violation of their rights.

The Supreme Court and High Courts have reposed great faith and confidence in the Commission by referring to it several cases involving violations of human rights and the relationship of the judiciary with the NHRC has been quite supportive and encouraging.

At international front, he said that the NHRC, India is a Member of the International Coordinating Committee of NHRIs (ICC) and regularly participates in its meetings accredited as 'A – Status NHRI'. It has been a Founding Member of the Asia Pacific Forum of NHRIs and supports its works with an annual voluntary contribution of US\$1,50,000/-. It is also a part of different UN mechanisms of human rights and participates in the Universal Periodic Review process.

NHRC's month long Summer InternshipContd. from Page-1

28th May, 2015. 48 select students of different colleges and universities from various parts of the country participated in the programme. 15 students shared the cash prize of ₹15 thousand for the best interns.

Addressing the valedictory function, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Acting Chair-



NHRC interns with the Acting Chairperson and senior officers

person, NHRC congratulated them on the successful completion of their internship. He expressed the hope that they would make the best use of the knowledge gained during the internship and be the ambassadors for the protection and promotion of human rights. He said that leading a value

based life with a human touch is a key to ensuring an environment free of human rights violations.

During the course of the internship, the students were exposed to various human rights issues and laws, composition, role and function of the Commission. They were also taken for

field visits to a prison and an NGO to give them a first-hand account of the functioning of such institutions. This time, unlike previous occasions, the students were encouraged to convert their group dissertation projects on various human rights issues into seven short documentaries.

Shri Satya Narayan Mohanty, Secretary General, Shri A.K. Garg, Registrar (Law), Shri J.S. Kochher, Joint Secretary (T&R), Dr. Ranjit Singh, Joint Secretary (P&A) and other senior officers of the Commission were present on the occasion.

Suo motu cognizance

The Commission took suo motu cognizance in 15 cases of alleged human rights violations reported by media during June, 2015 and issued

notices to the concerned authorities for reports. Summaries of some of these cases are as follows:

Mid-day meal poisoning

(Case No. 1857/4/6/2015)

The media reported that at least 72 children fell ill after having their mid-day meal in two Government schools in

Bihar. According to the media report, carried on the 24th June, 2015, 60 children fell ill after consuming the meal at Mathia Middle School, Bhojpur and at least 12 children fell ill after having their meal at Musahar School in Aurai, Muzaffarpur. The Commission has issued a notice to the Principal Secretary, Department of Education, Government of Bihar calling for a factual report in the matter.

Illegal activities in Tihar Central Jail (Case No. 2960/30/9/2015)

The media reported that there are about 20 gangs of inmates operating in the Tihar Central Jail, Delhi, who facilitate mobile phones, coolers, porn magazines etc. and protection from sexual abuse to those prisoners who can pay them. They even plot crimes, including murder, both inside and outside the prison. According to media reports, in the last four months, about 17 deaths had taken place inside the jail, raising serious questions about the much needed security infrastructure. It is also reported that the prison is over populated with 14000 prisoners against the capacity of 6250.

The Commission has issued notices to the Principal Secretary (Home) and Director General (Prisons), Government of NCT of Delhi calling for reports. The Commission has also authorized one of its Senior Superintendents of Police in Investigation Division to conduct an immediate inspection of Tihar Central Jail and verify the allegations contained in the press reports.

Dubious IVF clinics in Delhi (Case No. 2781/30/0/2015)

The media reported that most of the In-Vitro Fertilization (IVF) clinics, helping childless couples to become parents, were operating without any registration in Delhi. Many of such centres did not have adequate trained manpower and infrastructure to handle these highly sophisticated

technologies. Services provided by some of these clinics were highly questionable. The Commission has issued notices to the Secretary, Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Secretary, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) calling for reports.

According to the media report, carried on the 26th April, 2015, out of over three hundred such clinics operating in the National Capital, only 39 were registered with the ICMR. The ICMR does not maintain any data on the unregistered IVF clinics. It registered only 308 Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) clinics all over the country in the past ten years.

Hooch tragedy in Mumbai (Case No. 1468/13/16/2015)

The media reported that several persons died among those, who had consumed illicit liquor on the 18th June, 2015 around Malad's Malwani locality in North Mumbai, Maharashtra. The next day on the 19th June, 2015, the death toll due to consumption of illicit liquor was reported to be 13, which continued to rise day by day. On the 23rd June, 2015, according to media reports, 102 persons had died.

The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary, Principal Secretary, Excise Department, Government of Maharashtra and Mumbai Police Commissioner calling for factual reports into the incident. The Commission has also asked the concerned authorities to furnish information in respect of ex-gratia relief, if any, paid to the next of kin of the deceased and to the victims admitted in hospitals.

Killing of 12 suspected Maoists in an encounter

(Case No. 681/34/15/2015-AFE)

The media reported that 12 suspect Maoists, including four minors, were killed in a joint operation

of Cobra Battalion and district police in Jharkhand. The incident took place in Bakoria Village, Palamu District in the wee hours of the 9th June, 2015. No injuries were reported to any of the police personnel. The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police, Government of Jharkhand calling for a detailed report on the alleged encounter, narrating the full sequence of events.

Pathetic condition of 720 schools in Delhi (Case No. 3109/30/0/2015)

The media reported a survey exposing the pathetic state of affairs prevailing in the 720 Schools of the Delhi Government. The survey was conducted by the Delhi Government's Education Department. According to this, the Government schools faced shortage of teachers and lacked clean drinking water and toilet facilities. Sometimes, teachers consumed alcohol during duty hours and verbally abused students and their parents. Facilities for computer education were almost non-existent. There were major security lapses within the schools. The Commission has issued notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi calling for a detailed report in the matter.

Trafficking of children (Case No. 1150/22/31/2015)

The media reported that children from Salem and Villupuram districts of Tamil Nadu were being trafficked to Kerala and auctioned at Trichur for the purpose of domestic work. Reportedly, these children were also being subjected to sexual harassment. The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretaries and the Director Generals of Police, Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala to enquire into the matter and submit reports.

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.	882/20/19/2013	Medical negligence leading to ants injuring an eye of a new born in Umed Hospital, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	1 st – 3 rd June, 2015
2.	8817/24/31/2010	Deaths in an illegal private clinic in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	3 rd – 4 th June, 2015
3.	6177/7/10/2013	Police inaction in a case of alleged rape in Karnal, Haryana	1 st – 5 th June, 2015
4.	351/6/3/2010 (7 other link files)	Silica generating illegal Agate units in Anand, Gujarat causing silicosis and other health hazards	22 nd – 27 th June, 2015

Important Intervention

47 bonded labourers released from two brick kilns in District Bhilwara, Rajasthan

With the intervention of the National Human Rights Commission, 47 bonded labourers were rescued from two brick kilns in Maandal, District Bhilwara, Rajasthan and the District administration issued their release certificates. The Commission also found that some brick kilns were operating illegally without the permit. An FIR No. 174 under Section 379 IPC and 4/21 Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 was registered at PS Maandal

against 'Bajrang Brick Kiln' at Duvala, Maandal for operating illegally without a permit. In the case of 'Jaishree Brick Kiln' in the same Division, it was found by the inquiry team of the Commission that the owner, though having valid license from the Government of Rajasthan, was not maintaining the records as per provisions of the labour laws. The labourers were being paid only living expenses and not their proper wages. The concerned District officers were asked to take legal action

against the owner of the brick kiln.

The Commission intervened in the matter on the basis of a complaint of an NGO about migrant bonded labourers from different parts of Rajasthan and Bihar working in 'Jaishree Brick Kiln' near Heerapur village, Maandal, District Bhilwara, Rajasthan. The team while conducting an enquiry at Jaishree Brick Kiln also made a surprise visit to the nearby Bajrang Brick Kiln.

32 students get much delayed degrees from a Central University in Madhya Pradesh

In a landmark order, the National Human Rights Commission ensured that 32 students of B.Sc. (Nursing) of Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Central University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh got their degrees, which they did not get even four years after passing the course, much beyond the stipulated period by the University Grants Commission. The Commission also recommended that Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University pay

rupees one lakh each to the nine complainants, who had approached it for relief.

The Commission did not find the defence taken by the University justifiable and held that the delay in disbursement of degrees resulted in denial of Fundamental Rights to the students under Article 19 (1)(g) of the Constitution, which guarantees the Right to practice a profession or to

carry on any occupation and also their Fundamental Right to Life (which includes the Right to Livelihood) guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution. The Fundamental Rights under these Articles are recognized basic human rights and, therefore, the conduct of the respondent University amounted to violation of the human rights of the complainants.

₹ 5 lakh as relief to a minor victim of sexual assault in Madhya Pradesh

The National Human Rights Commission ensured that the Government of Madhya Pradesh finally paid ₹ 5 lakh as monetary relief to the parents of a minor girl, aged 2 years, who was sexually assaulted by a Ward Boy of a Primary Health Centre, Kanad, District Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh on the 15th March, 2013.

Earlier, in response to the notices of the Commission, the State Government had held that the recommendation for payment of ₹ 5 lakh as interim relief to the victim was not in accordance with the rules.

However, the Commission, reiterating its recommendation to the State Government, observed that the

Commission has special powers under the Protection of Human Rights Act to award appropriate relief and is not bound by the rules framed by the Government for payment of compensation in such cases and therefore, it was unable to accept the propriety/ justification of the report that the amount of ₹ 5 lakh as relief was not in accordance with the rules.

Relief to a minor victim of sexual assault in a Government Hospital in Delhi

The National Human Rights Commission has reiterated that the Government of NCT of Delhi pay rupees one lakh as relief in a case of sexual assault of a minor girl, aged 15 years, by an employee of the LNJP Hospital, Delhi and send the compliance report along with the proof of payment. The incident had happened in the night of 2nd October, 2013.

The Delhi Government, in response dated 15th April, 2015 to the NHRC's show cause notice of 29th January, 2015, had said that the payment of monetary relief to the victim will send wrong signals if the onus lies on the Hospital Administration instead of the accused, a class four employee, who had brought the victim from outside. The main accused was arrested on the 4th October, 2013 and was sent to judicial custody, while a security guard of the hospital was granted bail.

The Commission observed that during the course of enquiry, prima facie, it was established that a staff, a public servant, raped a minor girl at the hospital, which amounted to violation of her human rights for which the State is vicariously liable. The Commission, as per Section 18 (a) (i) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, can recommend to the concerned Government to make payment of compensation or damages to the complainant or to the victim or the members of his family, as the Commission considers necessary. Therefore, the Commission reiterated its earlier stand for payment of monetary relief to the victim as recommended by it.

Show cause notice to Maharashtra Government over a death in police torture

The National Human Rights Commission has issued a show cause notice to the Government of Maharashtra why Rs.5 lakh should not be recommended to be paid as monetary relief to the next of kin of Manoj Shivnath Salve @ Manoj Sawant @ Aniket Sudhir Khichchi, aged 20 years, who died due to torture in the custody of Vanrai Police Station, Goregaon (East), Mumbai Maharashtra on the 26th October, 2013.

The Commission observed that the Inquiry Magistrate found more injuries in the Inquest Report than what were mentioned in the Arrest Panchnama, thereby, amply depicting the magnitude of torture to which Manoj was subjected to by police after being captured and beaten by public in connection with an attempted theft in the Exhibition Centre, Goregaon (E), Mumbai on the 26th October, 2013. Therefore, the nature of human rights violation established in the case was held as an exception by the Commission for which it said the State was strictly liable.

The Commission, while issuing show cause notice to the Chief Secretary of the State has also asked the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, Andheri (East), Mumbai to submit a report on the final outcome of the departmental enquiry pending against the four police personnel. They were reported to be suspended and arrested under Section 302/324/331/34 IPC under FIR No. 302/13 and a chargesheet was filed against them.

Railway Board to pay ₹ 5 lakh as relief in a case of RPF atrocity

The National Human Rights Commission has recommended

that the Railway Board pay ₹ 5 lakh as monetary relief in a case of molesta-

tion of a woman and attack on her husband by RPF personnel leading to

his death. The incident had happened on board a train going to Daltanganj on the 16th June, 2008. The Commission held that the contention of the Railway Board holding the RPF personnel innocent was untenable as earlier the CBCID, Jharkhand and Superintendent

of Police, Government Railway Police (GRP), Dhanbad had found them guilty on the basis of investigations and post-mortem report. The Commission has sought a compliance report along with the proof of payment from the Chairman, Railway Board.

The Commission had taken cognizance of the matter on the 19th November, 2008 on the basis of a complaint filed by the victim woman and since then had been pursuing the matter with the concerned authorities.

NHRC recommends ₹ 5 lakh in a case of encounter in Manipur

The National Human Rights Commission has recommended that the Government of Manipur pay ₹ 5 lakh as monetary relief to the next of kin of Sorokhiabam Jibon Singh, who was killed in an encounter at Chandanadi Lamkhai, Imphal West District of Manipur on the 1st July, 2009. The Commission observed that the police exceeded the right of defence and used excessive force. The post-mortem report indicated that the injuries were not only fatal but also large in number. Moreover, the Inquiry Officer had not associated the family members of the deceased in the enquiry, which did not inspire confidence.

Relief to NoK of two teenage girls who committed suicide in the Karnal Nari Niketan

Setting aside the contention of the Government of Haryana, the National Human Rights Commission reiterated its recommendations that the State Government pay rupees three lakh each to the next of kin of two teenage girls, who committed suicide by hanging themselves in the bathroom of the Nari Niketan, Karnal on the 25th June, 2013. The Commission has asked the Chief Secretary of the State to submit the compliance report along with the proof of payment.

Earlier, in response to the show cause notice of the Commission, the Government of Haryana had contended that the functioning of the Nari Niketan was being monitored regularly by the District Administration for the safety of inmates. There were no lapses on the part of the management of the 'State Aftercare Centre'. Hence, it was not in favour of providing monetary relief to the next of kin of the two deceased.

After consideration of the response of the State Government, the Commission has observed that it is the statutory duty of the State and its functionaries to ensure the safety of the detainees during their custody. The management of the 'State Aftercare Centre' failed to perform its duty as per law for which the State was liable. The rule of law requires that the wrong should not remain unredressed. Therefore, the Government of Haryana was again recommended to make payment of monetary relief.

During the course of enquiry, the Commission found that both the teenage girls, around 17 years of age, were brought to the Nari Niketan on the 17th June, 2013 after being caught by police on complaints that they had run away with some men of their choice. On the 23rd June, 2013 both escaped from the Nari Niketan but were traced and brought back and on the 25th June, 2013 they committed suicide.

Recommendations for relief

Apart from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 98 cases were considered during 04 sittings of the Full Commission and 04 sittings of Divisional Benches in June, 2015.

On 30 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹45.75 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.	2178/6/1/08-09-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Gujarat
2.	40404/24/21/2011-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
3.	1276/34/7/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Jharkhand
4.	437/25/22/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of West Bengal

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
5.	1453/4/23/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Bihar
6.	2704/13/19/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra
7.	1070/6/6/2014-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Gujarat
8.	1459/34/3/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Jharkhand
9.	43480/24/54/2013-AD	Alleged Custodial Death (Police)	Three lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
10.	22555/24/32/08-09-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Five lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
11.	2214/12/28/2013	Death in Police Firing	One lakh	Government of Madhya Pradesh
12.	287/34/6/2013	Custodial Torture (Police)	Fifty thousand	Government of Jharkhand
13.	44940/24/57/2012	Illegal Arrest (Police)	Five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
14.	24558/24/31/2013	Unlawful Detention (Police)	Five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
15.	39560/24/13/2013	Abuse of Power (Police)	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
16.	1155/34/11/2013	Abuse of Power (Police)	Fifty thousand	Government of Jharkhand
17.	2624/30/0/2013	Abuse of Power (Police)	Fifty thousand	Government of NCT of Delhi
18.	1195/7/3/2014	False Implication (Police)	One lakh	Government of Haryana
19.	778/13/23/2010-AF	Abduction/Rape (Defence Forces)	Fifty thousand	Union Ministry of Defence
20.	545/12/41/2014-WC	Abduction, Rape & Murder	Five thousand	Government of Madhya Pradesh
21.	475/20/18/2014-WC	Rape	One lakh	Government of Rajasthan
22.	3342/24/17/2014-WC	Rape	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
23.	9375/24/10/2013	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
24.	22385/24/34/2013	Failure in Taking Lawful Action	Five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
25.	39952/24/31/2012	Inaction by the State/Central Government	Three lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
26.	9750/24/57/2014	Inaction by the State/Central Government	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
27.	345/34/9/2013	Inaction by the State/Central Government	Three lakh	Government of Jharkhand
28.	150/12/12/2015	Inaction by the State/Central Government	Nine lakh	Government of Madhya Pradesh
29.	36211/24/72/2013	Atrocities on SC	Five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
30.	36086/24/31/2013-WC	Dowry Death or their Attempt	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In June, 2015, the Commission received 16 compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments it had recommended, totalling ₹ 51.25 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.	45248/24/23/2011-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
2.	31780/24/42/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
3.	1094/1/7/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Telangana
4.	4111/4/26/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Bihar
5.	311/13/17/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
6.	438/33/3/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Chhattisgarh
7.	34605/24/57/09-10	Illegal Arrest (Police)	Twenty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
8.	39114/24/11/2012	Abuse of Power (Police)	Twenty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
9.	8671/24/1/2010	Failure in Taking Lawful Action (Police)	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
10.	28200/24/4/2012	Failure in Taking Lawful Action (Police)	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
11.	926/30/7/2012	Failure in Taking Lawful Action (Police)	Ten thousand	Government of NCT of Delhi
12.	388/30/0/2013	Failure in Taking Lawful Action (Police)	Twenty thousand	Government of NCT of Delhi
13.	256/10/2004-2005	Harassment of Prisoners	Sixty thousand	Government of Karnataka
14.	17/19/1/2012-PF	Custodial Torture (Para-Military Forces)	Fifty thousand	Union Ministry of Home Affairs
15.	556/12/42/2013	Sexual Harassment (Children)	Five lakh	Government of Madhya Pradesh
16.	3583/24/2002-2003	Lack of Proper Medical Facilities in the State	Thirty five lakh twenty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Shri Satya Narayan Mohanty joins NHRC as its Secretary General

Shri Satya Narayan Mohanty joined the National Human Rights Commission as Secretary General on the 3rd June, 2015. Prior to his appointment to the NHRC, he worked as Secretary, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

Among his many educational qualifications, Shri Mohanty has two Masters in English and Economics, a Masters in Public Administration from John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University and LLB from Osmania University. He also has an M. Phil. on "National Security & Strategic Studies" from National Defence College, New Delhi. He was also SPURS Visiting Scholar in M.I.T., Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Serving the Central Government, he was Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority and Director General, Supplies & Disposals. He was also Additional Secretary in the Department of Commerce and in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare besides being Senior Advisor in the Planning Commission.

In Andhra Pradesh, he was Vice Chairman, Housing Board; Managing Director, Warehousing Corporation; Finance Secretary and Secretary, Tourism & Culture.



NHRC's Short Film Award Scheme-2015

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) invites short films/spots for its 'Short Film Award Scheme-2015'. The film/spot may be in any technical format, advocating promotion and protection of human rights.

Last date-The entries received after the 30th September, 2015 will not be entertained.

For more details, please visit the notice board on the home page of the website of the Commission, www.nhrc.nic.in or write to the Deputy Director (Media & Communication), National Human Rights Commission, Manav Adhikar Bhawan, 'C' Block, GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi-110023 to get the details along with application form free of cost by post.

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),
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Focal point for Human Rights Defenders

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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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