



HUMAN RIGHTS NEWSLETTER

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From the Editor's Desk

The school education policy was in news in the month of August, 2015. This is not the first time that we are debating the issue, understandably, with the aim to educate children in a most useful manner, without burdening their childhood. However, every time, we ended up only in increasing the books and the weight of the bags. Still, according to a view, there are no clues why even some of the so-called highly educated people of these days are unable to match up the language and mathematical skills of a metric pass of the post-Independence era, or for that matter, why a child of a vegetable vendor, sitting next to his father at the shop, is sharp in mathematical calculations and has a better intelligent quotient than a child studying in a top notch public school? The point is what is the use of a textual knowledge of so many subjects for children when it cannot be practically used in life by them?

The debate on failing a student or promoting him under the 'Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation Policy' or doing away with that, has little relevance as an answer to such questions. The focus should be on the process of learning and its practical applicability and not on its outcome in terms of either the marks or grades, which are also based on, ultimately, the marks. The effort should be on creating an environment of real life like situations and role plays, which will directly or indirectly require children to refer and understand various streams of subjects.

The subject of education is in Concurrent List and therefore, the States are free to have their own education policy. But, it is high time that the country had a uniform school education policy with common evaluation norms for all students, when it has in place the Right to Education. There should be a broad consensus on the course curriculum and the textbooks for each level of school education in the country. The autonomy should be for running the day-to-day affairs of the schools only.

There is no end to man's inquisitiveness: the choice is in our hands; at what stage we would want to expose our children to that vast knowledge, which does not make them look or feel older than their age.

There are several other important issues of human rights to be pondered over. Some of these have been pegged in this issue of the Newsletter; which will, hopefully, generate more debate and discussions.

NHRC Acting Chairperson Justice Cyriac Joseph attends APF Conference



NHRC Acting Chairperson, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph addressing the Conference

Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Acting Chairperson, NHRC, India participated in the Biennial Conference of the Asia Pacific Forum (APF) at Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia from the 27th – 28th August, 2015. He gave a presentation in the Third Session of the Conference on the

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Regional Workshop on Bonded Labour in Chennai

The National Human Rights Commission organised a 'Regional Workshop on Elimination of Bonded Labour' in collaboration with the Government of Tamil Nadu for the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala at Chennai on the 7th August, 2015. The aim of the Workshop was to sensitize the District Magistrates/Sub-Divisional Magistrates, State Labour Officers



and conceptualize the definitional clarity about the strategy and methodology of identification, release and rehabilitation of

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

Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	9173
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	11445
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	48448

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NHRC Acting ChairpersonContd. from Page-1

'Role of NHRIs in Preventing Torture and Other Forms of Ill-treatment: Engaging Law Enforcement and Security Forces' and highlighted the role being played by the NHRC, India.

Justice Cyriac Joseph said that torture is not only illegal, inhuman, cruel, unethical and uncivilized but also immoral. Torture is immoral as it is against the concept and spirit of Common Brotherhood of human beings. Torture is against the Rule of Law. Torture violates human rights. Torture is not the right response or answer to a crime or an alleged crime. Torture can only create new criminals and beget more crimes and thus be counter-productive. Torture cannot be justified in the name of effective or successful investigation. Not only the object, but also the means should

be correct.

He said that by taking the illegal and immoral route of torture, even if the law enforcing official reaches the goal of cracking a crime, he does not achieve the object of justice and peace in society. To crack one crime, another crime cannot be committed. Only human rights friendly law enforcement can ensure justice and peace in society. He also pointed out that though nations of the world have intellectually agreed in principal, much remains to be done for a change of heart and a change of attitude when it comes to practice by the law enforcing officials and security forces.

Justice Cyriac Joseph explained the world perspective on the prevention of torture and other forms of ill-treatment with reference to Article

55 of the UN Charter, Articles 3 & 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Code of Conduct for law enforcement officials adopted by the UN General Assembly through its Resolution 34/169 of 17th December, 1979.

He also explained the Indian perspective in the light of Preamble of the Constitution, Articles 14, 21, 22, 32, 51 and 253 of the Constitution of India, Sections 166, 166A, 220, 330, 331 and 348 of the Indian Penal Code. Sections 24, 25 and 26 of the Indian Evidence Act, Section 29 of the Police Act, 1861 and the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on the 4th July, 1985 for the code of conduct for the police in India.

Regional Workshop on Bonded LabourContd. from Page-1

bonded labourers.

Addressing the participants, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Acting Chairperson, NHRC raised concerns on the continuance of bonded labour and their rescue, relief and rehabilitation as per the provisions of Bonded Labour System (Prohibition) Act. He said that it is incumbent upon the official functionaries, particularly at the District level, to make themselves aware of the provisions of law in this regard.

NHRC Member, Justice Shri D. Murugesan said that the spirit of the Bonded Labour Act is to abolish the bonded labour system and not to

regulate it. He threw light on various provisions of the Act and practical applicability thereof. He also explained the procedure to be followed if a victim of bonded labour is a child or belongs to the SC/ST community. He emphasized upon the importance of expeditious rehabilitation of released bonded labourers including the prescribed amount of official relief, food, housing, employment, medical care and education for their children.

Justice Smt. T. Meenakumari, Chairperson, Tamil Nadu State Human Rights Commission, Justice Shri J.B. Koshy, Chairperson, Kerala State Human Rights Commission, Shri Satya

Narayan Mohanty, Secretary General, NHRC also addressed the participants. Dr. Ranjit Singh, JS (P&A), NHRC and other senior officers of NHRC, State Governments, representatives of NGOs, employers and victims, Professors of Ethiraj College and Madras University were present. The students of Ethiraj College also staged a drama for creating awareness on abolition of bonded labour.

This was 32nd Workshop organised as part of the NHRC's endeavour to sensitize official machinery to work for the abolition of bonded labour in different parts of the country.

Suo motu cognizance

The Commission took suo motu cognizance in 17 cases of alleged human rights violations reported by media during August, 2015 and issued notices to the concerned authorities for reports. Summaries of some of

these cases are as follows:

**Killing of five women on allegations of practicing witchcraft
(Case No. 966/34/16/2015-WC)**

The media reported that five

women were killed by locals at Kanjia village in Ranchi District for allegedly practicing witchcraft. The State accounted for 64 out of 160 cases of murders where women were branded witches and killed in 2013. The

national Crime Records Bureau had estimated 2097 such murders between 2000 and 2012 in the country.

The Commission has issued notices to the Secretary, Union Ministry of Women and Child Development, Chief Secretary, Government of Jharkhand and Senior Superintendent of Police, Ranchi calling for reports. The concerned officers have also been asked to mention in their report the steps taken for prevention of such killings and policy, if any, formulated for ex-gratia relief for the families of the victims.

Stampede at Baba Baidyanath Dham temple (Case No. 964/34/3/2015)

The media reported that 10 devotees were killed and 70 injured in a stampede at Baba Baidyanath Dham temple in Deoghar, Jharkhand when thousands of pilgrims had queued up to offer water on the Shivalinga in the early hours of the 10th August, 2015. Reportedly, the eyewitnesses alleged that erratic behaviour of security personnel controlling the crowd and darkness were factors behind the tragedy. The Commission has issued a notice to the Director General Police, Jharkhand calling for a detailed report.

Derailment of trains (Case No. 1841/12/19/2015)

The media reported that the derailment of two trains in Harda, Madhya Pradesh in the midnight of 4th August, 2015, resulted in the death of 25 passengers and injury to 50. Failure in the maintenance of tracks was reported to be as one of the reasons behind the accidents. The Commission has issued a notice to the Chairman, Railway Board, Union Ministry of Railways calling for a report.

Victimization of a samaritan (Case No. 32645/24/30/2015)

The media reported that the Uttar Pradesh police victimized a samaritan, who saved the lives of two victims of road accident in Greater NOIDA on the 9th August, 2015. According to the media report, after admitting the

injured in the hospital, Ritesh dutifully informed the family of the victims and the police. However, the police branded him as the one who caused the accident and fled from the spot. He was detained nearly ten hours by the police and forced to strike a deal with the victims' family by paying them ten thousand rupees. The cops also allegedly extorted two thousand rupees from Ritesh. The Commission has issued a notice to the Director General of Police, Uttar Pradesh calling for a detailed report.

Killing of a youth in police firing (Case No. 8/16/6/2015)

The media reported that a student named Agosh Chakma, aged 20 years, was killed in police firing at Chawnge @ Kamalanagar, South Mizoram on the 4th August, 2015. According to the media report, the incident happened when over 300 protestors got unruly, forcing the police to open fire. The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police, Mizoram calling for detailed reports.

52 bonded labourers rescued (Case No. 1626/22/13/2015-CL)

The media reported that 52 bonded labourers, mostly minors, from Chhattisgarh and Odisha, were rescued from a bore well firm in Avadi, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Allegedly, some local agents had trapped them by paying an initial advance of ₹1000/- out of a promised monthly salary of ₹4000, which was never paid for several months. They were forced to work for about 15 hours a day. The Commission has issued a notice to the State Government, through its Chief Secretary, calling for a report.

Denial of treatment to an accident victim (Case No. 4631/30/3/2015)

The media reported that a man ran from one hospital to another in Delhi to save the life of his eight year old niece, Neha, who was injured in a road accident, but none of them

attended to the girl and she died in his arms on the 12th August, 2015. The Commission has issued notices to the Secretary, Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Director, AIIMS and Delhi Police Commissioner calling for reports.

Carelessness of doctors (Case No. 4301/30/0/2015)

The media reported the ordeal of a ten year old boy, Bilal, whose foot had to be amputated to save his life at a hospital in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh. He had failed to get proper treatment for his foot injury and was made to shuttle from one big hospital to another in Delhi before reaching to Meerut. According to the media report, the incident is an indicator of mismanaged health services in Delhi and carelessness of doctors in Government hospitals, who do not examine the patients properly though several people throng to Delhi from different States in the hope of better treatment.

The Commission has issued notices to the Secretary, Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Secretary, Health Department, Government of NCT of Delhi, Commissioner, North Delhi Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Delhi Medical Council calling for reports.

They have also been asked to specify steps taken for the identification of quacks practicing in Delhi, action taken against the erring doctors as well as details about the scheme, if any, framed for providing ex-gratia relief to victims of medical negligence.

'Aam Aadmi Clinics' and Primary Health Centres (Case No. 4162/30/0/2015)

The media carried a report that the Delhi Government is planning to have 1000 'Aam Aadmi Clinics' in the city by the next year but has failed to revive the 228 existing Primary Health Centres, PHCs. Reportedly, the PHCs were struggling to provide basic health services due to shortage of doctors, para medical staff, medicines, labora-

tory facilities. 79 PHCs were operating from rented premises.

Issuing a notice to the Principal Secretary, Department of Health, Government of NCT of Delhi calling for a report, the Commission has observed that the proposed plan to set up new

clinics is a gradual process but has to be welcomed. At the same time, it is of paramount importance that the existing healthcare infrastructure in the city is made functional in all respects and put to optimum use so that people of Delhi are provided basic

healthcare facilities in their neighbourhood. This will also in a way, reduce the overcrowding in big hospitals of the city, since people can avail these primary health centres for their primary healthcare needs.

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.	4696/7/1/2013	Police inaction in District Ambala, Haryana	10 th – 13 th August, 2015
2.	15/12/20/2012	Lapses on part of police in a case of death in District Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh	17 th – 21 st August, 2015
3.	2881/12/19/2014	Child labour in District Harda, Madhya Pradesh	17 th – 21 st August, 2015
4.	20/17/4/2014	Police threat for not making complaints against indigenous people in District Mokokchung, Nagaland	17 th – 21 st August, 2015
5.	12017/24/31/2014-WC	Police inaction in a case of sexual harassment in District Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	24 th – 25 th August, 2015
6.	36481/24/2002-2003-AD	Death due to police atrocity in District Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	25 th – 27 th August, 2015
7.	34365/24/8/09-10-BL	Bonded labour in District Prabhudh Nagar (Baghpat), Uttar Pradesh	31 st August – 2 nd September, 2015

Important Intervention

NHRC exposes several flaws in the handling of the Nun rape case in Chhattisgarh

The National Human Rights Commission has found several deficiencies in the investigation of the case related to the rape of a Nun at Christ Sahaya Kendra, Raipur, Chhattisgarh on the 20th June, 2015. It also found that the alleged culprits were yet to be caught and no relief and rehabilitation measures were taken for the

victim by the State Government.

The Commission has held that the hasty and irresponsible statements, doubting the statement of the victim, issued by the Inspector General of Police, Raipur in media were totally unwarranted and exposed the lack of sensitivity and understanding of victim's rights.

The Commission has directed that the Superintendent of Police, Raipur, Director General of Police and Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh to take action on the specific points as recommended and submit the action taken report.

Illegal detention of a woman passenger in Tamil Nadu and Kerala

The National Human Rights Commission has asked the Secretaries of Union Ministries of External Affairs and Home Affairs, Chief Secre-

taries and Directors General of Police, Government of Kerala and Tamil Nadu to submit a detailed report in a case of proven mistaken identity leading to

harassment of a woman passenger by Immigration authorities. It has asked the concerned authorities to explain why it should not recommend

payment of monetary relief to the victim and disciplinary action against the erring officials.

The complainant, Ms. Sarah

Thomas had alleged that on the 29th October, 2014, she was illegally detained and subjected to mental and physical torture because of the

negligence and procedural irregularities by the Immigration authorities at Chennai Airport and subsequently by the Tamil Nadu and Kerala police.

Stray dog menace: NHRC calls for a civil society debate

The National Human Rights Commission has taken cognizance of media reports on the stray dog menace and observed that “prima facie, it is of the view that Human Rights should weigh above animal rights in a situation where human lives are at risk due to attack by animals. However, this calls for a debate by the civil society.”

It has also issued notices to the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi calling for reports to ascertain their views on the issue as well as on the specific incident wherein a child, aged barely five years, died due to excessive bleeding after attacked by five stray dogs in Jamia Nagar, Delhi on the 4th August, 2015.

The Commission’s observations have also come in the light of another media report exposing the futile efforts made by the Municipal Corporations of Delhi to deal with the menace of stray dogs. Reportedly, the Corporations with the help of NGOs, just catch the dogs, sterilize them and drop them back from where they were caught. Allegedly, the Corporations are struggling to do even this job.

The Commission has observed that “while the measure of sterilization may help contain the increase in the dog population, it does not save or shield people from the bites of existing dogs. It looks like a ‘Human Rights’ versus ‘Animal Rights’ battle. This is not a problem of Delhi alone. The Commission has come across similar incidents in several other parts of the country. The situation assumes alarming proportions when one links the stray dogs with their contribution to Rabies disease.”



Harassment of a beneficiary of education loan by a bank

The National Human Rights Commission has taken cognizance of a complaint alleging harassment of an education loan beneficiary and her family by the Central Bank of India, which is a public sector Bank. In spite of the fact that the half of the loan amount was already paid much before the deadline after the moratorium period, the Bank’s Manjoor Branch in Nilgiris district, Tamil Nadu displayed their photographs showing them as ‘missing’ and ‘defaulter’. Not only this, the Bank made threatening telephonic calls at her home, which gave a shock to her ailing father and he died.

The Commission has observed that “enforcing the practice of ‘name and shame rules’ in educational loans would certainly amount to serious violation of human rights. Publishing photographs of parents and students (defaulters) have the potential of exposing the students to irreparable loss, injury and prejudice. Apparently, the bank appears to have believed that shaming the defaulters would pressurize the families to repay outstanding educational loans. Such display of photographs of defaulters of education loan (who normally come from poor families and particularly rural areas) would certainly amount to loss of their dignity apart from violation of their human rights.”

Accordingly, the Commission has issued notices to the Chairman, Central Bank of India, Central Office, Mumbai, District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, District Nilgiris and Branch Manager, Central Bank of India, Manjoor Branch, District Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu calling for reports.

Exploitation of Indians residing in Indian Enclaves of Bangladesh

The National Human Rights Commission has issued notices to the Secretaries of Union Home Ministry and External Affairs Ministry, Chief Secretaries of West Bengal and Assam and District Magistrates of Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri, West Bengal requiring

them to enquire into allegations that the Indians residing in the Indian Enclaves of Bangladesh were being denied basic amenities; many of them had not been included in Census for land compensation and women were being captured and sexually exploited.

The Commission noted that the “Text of Exchange of Letters on Modalities for Implementation of India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement 1974 and Protocol of 2011 to the Land Boundary Agreement”, specify the modalities for implementation of the

Land Boundary Agreement of 1974 and Protocol of 2011 to the Land Boundary Agreement.

The Clause 1(iv) of the letter dated 6th June, 2015, signed by the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries, states that both the Governments shall facilitate orderly, safe and secure passage to the residents of enclaves along with their personal belongings and moveable property to the mainland

of India or Bangladesh, as the case may be, including through provision of travel documents. There-fore, it observed that if the allegations of the complainant were true, these incidents amount to violation of not only human rights but also the agreement between the two nations.

The complainant, Shri Ashwani Kumar Roy, representing the Indian Enclaves People's Committee and

Kuchlibari Sangram Committee requested for an inquiry into the matter, carrying out new Census to include the names of the excluded persons, compensation to the Indians who lost their land in terms of the Land Boundary Agreement and sending security forces immediately to rescue the Indians in Indian Enclaves in Bangladesh and bring them back to India.

Recommendations for relief

A part from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 69 cases were considered during 02 sittings of the Full Commission and 04 sittings of Divisional Benches in August, 2015.

On 16 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹15.85 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.	7213/7/8/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Haryana
2.	1061/1/15/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Andhra Pradesh
3.	1580/13/19/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Maharashtra
4.	29362/24/31/2012	Illegal arrest (Police)	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
5.	6083/24/31/2014	Illegal arrest (Police)	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
6.	18400/24/1/2013	Unlawful detention (Police)	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
7.	36696/24/52/2013	Failure in taking lawful action (Police)	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
8.	21330/24/34/2013	Victimisation (Police)	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
9.	39734/24/36/2013-WC	Dowry death or their attempt	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
10.	13652/24/36/2013-WC	Abduction, rape & murder	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
11.	17572/24/38/2014-WC	Indignity of women	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
12.	2296/18/28/2013-WC	Rape	One lakh	Government of Odisha
13.	2106/18/14/2013-WC	Rape of SC/ST/ OBC	One lakh	Government of Odisha
14.	40572/24/14/2011	Injury due to electrocution	Fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
15.	582/6/1/2013	Negligence by school administration	Six lakh twenty five thousand	Government of Gujarat
16.	5701/30/4/2014	Negligence by school administration	Ten thousand	Government of NCT of Delhi

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In August, 2015, the Commission received 18 compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments it had recommended, totalling ₹ 29.15 lakh to the victims of human rights violations or their next of kin. Details are in the table below:

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
1.	20645/24/40/09-10-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
2.	39710/24/1/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
3.	207/19/10/09-10-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Punjab
4.	1225/34/17/2010-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Jharkhand
5.	2131/7/10/JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Haryana
6.	191/33/5/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Two lakh	Government of Chhattisgarh
7.	309/6/25/07-08-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Gujarat
8.	6294/30/7/2013	Atrocities on SC/ST (Police)	One lakh	Government of NCT of Delhi
9.	52724/24/41/2011	Failure in taking lawful action (Police)	Three lakh fifty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
10.	8736/24/40/2012	Harassment of prisoners	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
11.	43614/24/9/2012	Irregularities in Government Hospitals/ Primary Health Centres	Fifteen thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
12.	163/34/18/2012	Public health hazards	Four lakh	Government of Jharkhand
13.	116/11/6/2012	Lack of proper medical facilities	Four lakh	Government of Kerala
14.	594/20/32/2013	Negligence by the school administration	One lakh	Government of Rajasthan
15.	457/25/8/2011	Non-payment of pension/ Compensation	Twenty five thousand	Government of West Bengal
16.	48/18/5/2014	Electrocution death	Three lakh	Government of Odisha
17.	181/12/10/2012	Exploitation of workers	One lakh	Government of Madhya Pradesh
18.	2698/12/37/2012-WC	Gang rape	Three lakh	Government of Madhya Pradesh

NHRC Acting Chairperson inaugurates Students' Human Rights Club

Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Acting Chairperson, NHRC inaugurated a 'Students' Human Rights Club' started by Human Rights Foundations (HRF) at Newman College, Thodupuzha, Idukki district, Kerala on the 10th August, 2015. Addressing the gathering, he lauded the initiative and said that this will encourage the young generation to inculcate human values and motivate them to promote and protect human rights.

Dr. P.C. Achankunju, Chairman, HRF, Justice C.N. Ramachandran Nair, Patron, HRF, Rev. Dr. George Oliyapuram, Manager, Newman College and several other prominent persons also addressed the gathering.

The HRF aims to organise such Clubs in different States to sensitize students on issues like negative impacts of consumption of liquor and drugs, cyber crimes, trafficking, ragging, social welfare schemes with a human rights perspective.



NHRC Acting Chairperson, addressing the gathering while inaugurating Students' Human Rights Club

NHRC re-constitutes its Core Group on Right to Food

The National Human Rights Commission has re-constituted its Core Advisory Group on Right to Food having 12 nominated members. The Core Group will help the Commission in reviewing existing Government

policies, laws, rules, orders etc. concerning the Right to Food from human rights perspective and make an assessment of current status of enforcement of this Right in different States/Union Territories to identify

any gaps in the policy framework and its implementation and give recommendations. The Group will meet periodically at regular intervals or as and when deemed necessary.

Human Rights training programmes

The National Human Rights Commission has given approval to the proposals of six universities/colleges in different parts of the country to organise training programmes on human rights. The approval is for the Third Batch of 2015. The NHRC grants monetary assistance to various institutions for organising human rights training programmes as per its guidelines. The institutes are free to make use of NHRC's publications available on its website as training material. Depending on the requirements of the institutions, the Commission also, sometimes, deputed its officers as resource persons.

Other important visits/seminars/programmes/conferences

Events	Delegation from NHRC
Inauguration of the Training of Trainers in the Prevention and Management of Lifestyle Diseases organised by Wellness Solution and NHRC at Kottayam, Kerala on the 8 th August, 2015	Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Acting Chairperson
Consultation Meeting on 2 nd Five Year Strategic Plan of Bangladesh National Human Rights Commission at Dhaka on the 16 th August, 2015	Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member
Visit to Aum Pranava Ashram Trust, District Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, Amar Seva Sangam at Ayikudy & surprise visits to some more units from the 21 st – 22 nd August, 2015	Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member
Visit to Bhagwan Ramakrishna Karunai Illam, Chennamanur, District Theni, Tamil Nadu and Early Intervention Centre run by Theni Social Rehabilitation Centre & Development Trust, P.C. Patty, Theni & visits to some more units from the 25 th – 26 th August, 2015	Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member
Visit to Community Health Centre, Sarkhej & Aanganwadi Kendras under CHC Sarkhej, Ahmedabad, Gujarat on the 5 th August, 2015	Shri S.C. Sinha, Member
Visit to Borstal School, Sub-Jail, Bonded Labour Rehabilitation Scheme, Government Observation Home & Children's Home at Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu from the 8 th - 9 th August, 2015	Shri S.N. Mohanty, Secretary General
Meeting with the Chief Secretary, Secretaries of Home, Women & Child, Health, Rural Development, Agriculture and Scheduled Caste Welfare Departments, Government of Maharashtra at Mumbai on the 11 th August, 2015	Shri S.N. Mohanty, Secretary General
Visit to Central Jail, Nasik, Maharashtra on the 12 th August, 2015	Shri S.N. Mohanty, Secretary General
APF Round Table Discussion – Working Together to Address Shrinking Civic Space in Asia at Bangkok, Thailand on the 8 th August, 2015	Dr. Ranjit Singh, JS (P&A)

Important Telephone Numbers of the Commission:

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

Other Important E-mail Addresses

jrlawnhrc@nic.in (For complaints), cr.nhrc@nic.in (For general queries/correspondence)

Focal point for Human Rights Defenders

Mobile No.: 9810298900, Fax No. 011-2465 1334 E-mail : hrd-nhrc@nic.in

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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Design : Jaimini Kumar Srivastava

Editor's Contact Ph. : 91-11-24663381, E-mail : dydir.media.nhrc@nic.in