



# HUMAN RIGHTS NEWSLETTER

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Children's painting competition.....- page 8

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## From the Editor's Desk

There are some seasonal viral fevers which cause illness to several people and even take away many lives in different parts of the country every year. The month of September, 2015 was no exception to this. Dengue, caused by a mosquito bite, is one such viral fever, which continues to play havoc with the people's life, money and health infrastructure since last a few years. But, there seems to be no public discourse for the need of a national action plan to deal with it.

Though, Dengue's spread may not be in all parts of the country, but it is catching up fast and it cannot be left unattended as appears to be the case with the Japanese Encephalitis, which has taken several lives over the years in Gorakhpur Region of Uttar Pradesh and now in parts of Malda in West Bengal, having no action plan in sight to handle it. Dengue is becoming as lethal as was Malaria many years back, till a large scale nation-wide campaign was launched to deal with it. Dengue seems to have no proper diagnosis or cure, or for that matter, a definite line of treatment. Lot of quackery goes around in dealing with this kind of a viral fever, which appears to be shrouded in mystery and panic driven fear.

Government hospitals, already flooded with patients, have little scope to deal with a sudden influx of Dengue patients. Same is the case with the big private hospitals. As a result, Dengue patients rush to nursing homes and small private clinics or hospitals, who, obviously, dictate their own terms leaving a big hole in the pockets of the patients.

Be that as it may, it is high time that a serious thought is given by the Centre and States to adopt a collective strategy to neutralize this virus before it becomes a major national problem.

The mention of collective strategy brings to the functioning of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and the State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs). These are autonomous and independent of each other but needed to have an effective and strong presence for the better protection and promotion of human rights. The NHRC - SHRCs meeting, held during the month and pegged in this Newsletter, provided a good platform for an exchange of ideas in this regard.

Mental health care in the country also needed a shared strategy to clear the bottlenecks in the much required improvement in the mental health care system, which remains a point of concern despite having in place the National Mental Health Programme and District Mental Health Programme. The NHRC's meeting with the State Health Secretaries and their counterparts in the Centre was a step in that direction.

## Meeting of NHRC and SHRCs



Union Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh inaugurating the Meeting

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) organised a day-long meeting with the State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) in New Delhi on the 18<sup>th</sup> September, 2015. The aim of the meeting was

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## Meeting with State Health Secretaries



NHRC Acting Chairperson, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph inaugurating the Meeting

The National Human Rights Commission organised a day-long Meeting of State Health Secretaries on Mental Healthcare in New Delhi on the 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2015. The aim of the meeting was to bring

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

|                                                                               |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission                         | 8619  |
| Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old                           | 10367 |
| Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old | 46700 |

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### *Meeting of NHRC and SHRCs .....Contd. from Page-1*

to discuss the ways and means to make the NHRC and SHRCs, which are autonomous and independent of each other, stronger and effective for the protection and promotion of human rights; to explore the areas of cooperation and coordination between them; and to assess the assistance by the Governments to them. There are 25 SHRCs so far.

Inaugurating the meeting, Shri Rajnath Singh, Union Home Minister said that maintaining the autonomy of the NHRC and the SHRCs is in the interest of the country and assured all possible cooperation from the Centre to make them more strong and effective. He said that India has a long tradition of attaching importance not only to the human rights but also to the rights of all that exists in the nature and universe.

Shri Singh said that he was in full agreement with the suggestion that SHRCs should be provided infrastructure, financial and human resources in order to make them effective and would look into the recommendations of Justice G.P. Mathur Committee as well as the suggestions emanating from the meeting in this regard.

The Union Home Minister said that there should be no problem in moving the recommendation before Parliament for an amendment in the Protection of Human Rights (PHR) Act, 1993 for constitution of Human Rights Commissions in Union Territories also.

Earlier, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Acting Chairperson, NHRC, in the Presidential Address said that it is the constitutional obligation of the State to protect human rights. He said that the Centre has been, by and large, supportive and

positive towards the NHRC and expressed the hope that the same could be stated about the SHRCs. The NHRC and the SHRCs are recommendatory bodies but it is for the Government to ensure that these do not remain toothless or paper tiger. The Government may review the PHR Act, 1993 in the light of the experience during the last 22 years of the existence of the NHRC. The effective functioning of the NHRC will enhance the image of India as a nation governed by the rule of law.

He said that the NHRC and SHRCs are autonomous bodies and not Government departments and the PHR Act, 1993 does not permit direct or indirect

without prejudice to the criminal proceedings against the offenders. The court conducts trial after the offence is committed; the Commissions' activities include steps to create awareness and to prevent violation of human rights.

He expressed the hope that the Government will consider expediting the Commission's recommendations seeking amendments in Section 30 & 31 of the PHR Act, 1993 regarding the establishment and jurisdiction of the Human Rights Courts and the procedure to be followed. He said that the criticism against the NHRC deserves serious attention of the Government and Parliament that the special procedure under Section 19 of the PHR Act, 1993 relating to the complaints of violation of human rights by armed forces has made the Commission powerless and the procedure totally meaningless. The State Governments also urgently required to look into the grievances of the State Human Rights Commissions about the lack of infrastructure and filling of vacancies for their effective functioning.

Several important suggestions emerged during the day-long discussions, focused on making the NHRC and the SHRCs more strong and effective, which will be, after further due deliberations, sent to the Government(s).

NHRC Members, Justice Shri D. Murugesan and Shri S.C. Sinha, Smt. Meera C. Saksena, Acting Chairperson, Karnataka SHRC and Justice Shri Jagdish Bhalla, Chairperson, Punjab SHRC chaired the four thematic sessions having participation from the Chairpersons, Members and senior officers of the NHRC and the SHRCs.



NHRC Acting Chairperson, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph addressing the gathering

interference by the Governments in their functioning. However, the quality and the quantity of the activities of the Commissions will depend upon the attitude and support of the Government concern and its response to their recommendations.

Justice Cyriac Joseph said that the NHRC and the SHRCs are not envisaged to be a substitute for the judiciary but these are complementary to the courts. The emphasis in a court of law is on penalizing the offender, whereas, the emphasis of the Human Rights Commissions is on rehabilitation and monetary relief to the victims or their dependents,

### *Meeting with State Health .....Contd. from Page-1*

together the senior officers of Centre and States to clear bottlenecks, if any, in providing mental health care.

Addressing the gathering, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Acting Chairperson, NHRC said that Right to Mental Health is a human right and the Centre and the

State Governments have a Constitutional obligation to protect and promote this human right. Having a new law on mental health care may be useful but there are already enough laws. Non-implementation of these laws causes problems. He said that though, intellec-

tually, there is a concern about the attention the mental health care should receive but this does not take us to change of mindsets, attitude and change of heart. The NGOs' role in the rehabilitation of mentally-ill patients needs to be recognized and encouraged by the

Governments to address this serious concern.

Justice Cyriac Joseph also said that it would be, perhaps, more appropriate that the Governments considered opening a Psychiatric Wing in the existing District Hospitals instead of setting up specialized psychiatric or mental health care hospitals, which people avoid visiting given a general social inhibition.

Earlier, Shri Bhanu Pratap Sharma, Union Health Secretary said that the Centre will be upgrading more institutions as 'Centers of Excellence' for Mental Healthcare. The new Mental Health Bill will be placed before Parliament in the coming Winter Session. He said that the feedback available with the Union Health & Family Welfare Ministry is that the States were not submitting the Utilization Certificate of funds to release them. However, he will get reviewed the problems, if any, in this regard.

Shri S.N. Mohanty, Secretary General, NHRC gave an insight into the efforts made by the Commission

towards improvement of Mental Healthcare and said that the Commission is of the firm view that its guidelines and recommendations will yield positive results.

Shri Anshu Prakash, Joint Secretary, Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare said that the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) is not receiving the due attention from the States. They need to set targets and fix responsibilities to ensure that there is affirmative action.

He said that the huge shortage of human resources, including medical and para-medical staff, lack of infrastructure and general awareness about the mental health continues to remain a problem. Nobody talks of co-morbidity of other diseases with mental illness, which cannot be handled either by a psychiatrist or a psychologist alone without inter-sectoral coordination. The same cooperation is needed among various ministries and institutions for mental health care. Private sector must also contribute in building infrastructure. Medical students, while doing

MBBS, should be exposed to the subject of mental health.

The NHRC Members, Justice Shri D. Murugesan and Shri S.C. Sinha chaired the different sessions having participation from State Health Secretaries, mental health experts, academicians, Heads of Mental Health Institutions, civil society representatives and officers of the NHRC including Special Rapporteurs.

Some of the suggestions, among others, emanated from the discussions were as follows:

1. All General Medical Practitioners must be provided training on basic mental health care.
2. Train civil servants regarding the District Mental Health Programme to help them integrate it with National Rural Health Mission and other flagship programmes having a health component such as ICDS.
3. Livelihood of the cured persons must be linked to their treatment.
4. The rehabilitation mechanism under District Mental Health Programme requires to be strengthened.

## Suo motu cognizance

The Commission took suo motu cognizance in 20 cases of alleged human rights violations reported by media during September, 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. 36427/24/48/2015)**

The media reported that in Primary Schools at Juggaur-1, Juggaur-2 and Pre-Middle School, Juggaur, Chinhat, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh 82 children fell ill after consuming kadhi-chawal served to them as mid-day meal on the 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 2015. Reportedly, after consuming the meal, the children complained of stomachache and vomiting. They were initially taken to a Health Centre and, thereafter, admitted to Lohia Hospital.

The Commission has issued notices to the Secretary, Primary Education Department, Government of Uttar

Pradesh, District Magistrate and Senior Superintendent of Police, Lucknow calling for reports.

The Commission has also asked the authorities to cover in their report the aspects of the guidelines issued and the mechanism in place for checking the quality of mid-day meal before it is served to the children in Government schools in the State. Action taken for negligence against the erring officials as well as the teacher who forced the children to consume the meal ignoring their complaints has also been sought from them.

### **Four lakh primary students without notebooks (Case No. 5123/30/4/2015)**

The media reported that around four lakh students studying in 746 Primary Schools run by the North Delhi Municipal Corporation had not been given notebooks in the last five months. According to the media report, carried

on the 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2015, while the AAP Government, promising radical changes in education system in Delhi, had increased budget for education by more than 100 per cent, it was least bothered to give money to Corporations to run the schools.

The Commission has issued notices to the Secretary, Primary Education Department, Government of NCT of Delhi and Chairman, North Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi calling for reports.

### **Sexual exploitation of a student in Central School (Case No. 671/33/8/2015)**

The media reported that a Peon subjected a seven year old student to continuous un-natural sexual exploitation at Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kanker, Chhattisgarh. This made the child disinterested in going to the school. According to the media report, the Principle of the School did not give a

satisfactory response to the parents of the victim student when they approached him with a complaint against the Peon.

The Commission has issued notices to the Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Superintendent of Police, Kanker, Chhattisgarh calling for factual reports in the matter.

#### **Sexual harassment (Case No. 672/33/7/2015)**

The media reported on the 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 that the modesty of two girls, students of class 5<sup>th</sup>, was outraged when their clothes were removed by a relative of the Superintendent of Adiwasi Kanya Hostel at village Pattakela under Bagicha Vikas Khand, Jashpur, Chhattisgarh. A friend of the victim students was also ill-treated and beaten when she objected. The girls got so terrorized that they left the Hostel. The Commission has issued notices to the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Jashpur, Chhattisgarh calling for reports.

#### **Gang rape at Charbagh Railway Station**

**(Case No. 35528/24/48/2015-WC)**

The media reported that a 16 year old girl was allegedly gang raped on a deserted terrace of the busy Charbagh Railway Station in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and dumped in Farakka Express with serious injuries on the night of 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2015. Reportedly, the victim girl was found by the police when she reached Patna, Bihar. Subsequently, five accused and a woman were arrested with whom the girl was staying in Lucknow. The Commission has issued a notice to the Superintendent of Police, Government Railway Police, Lucknow calling for a report.

#### **Death of a Sri Lankan refugee in police custody**

**(Case No. 1825/22/13/2015-AD)**

The media reported that a Sri Lankan refugee, Mohan, aged about 45 years, died in the custody of Pallikaranai Police, Chennai, Tamil Nadu on the 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2015. The wife and other

family members of the victim alleged that the death was due to severe attack and brutal treatment by the police. Notices have been issued to the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police, Government of Tamil Nadu calling for reports.

#### **Harassment of refugees from Myanmar (Case No. 1836/22/15/2015)**

The media reported on the 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2015 about the alleged harassment of refugees from Myanmar in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Reportedly, about 57 refugees including women and children suddenly arrived at Thiruvalluvar Street, Manali, Tamil Nadu on the 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 2015. As the local residents could not understand their language, they reported the matter to police. The Commission has observed that the State authorities have the duty to protect the human rights of the refugees and to provide shelter to them. Accordingly, it has issued notices to the Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu and Commissioner of police, Chennai calling for reports.

## **NHRC's spot enquiry**

**F**ollowing is the list of cases wherein spot enquiries were conducted by the Commission's officers:

| Sl. No. | Case Number         | Allegations                                          | Date of visit                                              |
|---------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.      | 34365/24/8/09-10-BL | Bonded labourers in Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh           | 31 <sup>st</sup> August to 2 <sup>nd</sup> September, 2015 |
| 2.      | 2333/20/27/2013     | Police atrocity in District Swai Madhopur, Rajasthan | 1 <sup>st</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> September, 2015          |

## **Important Intervention**

### **Non-registration of FIRs on complaints of cyber crimes**

**T**he National Human Rights Commission has issued a notice to the Director General of Police, Government of Tamil Nadu on a complaint that non-registration of First Information Report, FIR on complaints relating to cyber crimes, continues unabated in Tamil Nadu in spite of a notice issued in this regard by the Commission to the State's Director General of Police. He has been asked to submit a report.

According to the complaint, non-registration of FIRs in cognizable offences, like cyber crimes, amounts to gross violation of human rights as it denies setting the law into motion. Instead of registering an FIR that will require them to investigate the case, the Tamil Nadu police is mostly giving acknowledgment under the Community Service Register that is meant for non-cognizable offences and that is why

the number of registered cases pertained to cyber crime is very low in the State.

The complainant alleged that despite increase of 69 per cent increase in cyber crimes in India, the number of such cases in Tamil Nadu is low because of the culture of non-registration of the complaints in this regard.

## Assault by police on women protesters

The National Human Rights Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary and Director General of Police, Government of West Bengal and Commissioner of Police, Kolkata calling for a report on a complaint that women protesters were subjected to physical assault in Kolkata on the 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2015. They were allegedly subjected to lathi charge, brick batting, tear gas and water cannons by male police personnel and claimed that no women police force was present which is against the violation of the guidelines of the Supreme Court of India. Some of the women protesters were severely injured and one of them is in ICU.

The Commission has observed that if the women protesters were attacked by the police force while protesting peacefully, it amounts to violation of their Fundamental Right to assemble peaceably and without arms as guaranteed under Article 19(1)(b) of the Constitution of India.

According to a complaint, received in the Commission on the 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 2015, women had assembled to demand food security, protection against agrarian distress and to protest against complete breakdown of law and order in the State in a declared programme.

## Relief to the families of labourers

On the intervention of the NHRC, the Government of Kerala finally paid monetary relief and other dues to the families of four labourers who died in a blast at Seepison Ply Board Factory in Ernakulam district, Kerala on the 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2014. The victims were Dhaneswar Swain, Ashok Kumar Das, Haldhar Das and Sahadev Patra.

During the inquiry, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner reported that after the intervention of the Commission, benefits under EPF and EDLI had been extended to the next of kin all the four deceased labourers and action had been taken to ensure payment of pension to the beneficiaries.

The Regional Director, ESIC reported that the expenses for their last rites had been paid and immediate action was being taken for the release of temporary disablement benefit and the dependant benefit. The District Labour Officer reported that the gratuity amount for two labourers had been deposited with the Controlling Authority, i.e., Deputy Labour Commissioner on the 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2015, which, the District Labour Commissioner said, would be released within 15 days. Two labourers could not be paid the gratuity as they had worked for less than six months.

The NHRC found non-compliance of some of the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the Factories Act, 1948. The Assistant Labour Officer, Perumbavoor issued notice to the employer for the violation of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and directed to pay arrears of wages with immediate effect.

## Recommendations for relief

Apart from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 110 cases were considered during 03 sittings of the Full Commission and 06 sittings of Divisional Benches in September, 2015.

On 17 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹ 20.35 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.      | 57/20/17/2013-JCD  | Custodial Death (Judicial)               | One lakh                  | Government of Rajasthan         |
| 2.      | 464/20/9/2014-JCD  | Custodial Death (Judicial)               | One lakh                  | Government of Rajasthan         |
| 3.      | 836/33/15/2013-JCD | Custodial Death (Judicial)               | One lakh                  | Government of Chhattisgarh      |
| 4.      | 2/32/0/2015-JCD    | Custodial Death (Judicial)               | One lakh                  | UT Administration of Puducherry |
| 5.      | 704/12/13/2013-PCD | Custodial Death (Police)                 | Five lakh                 | Government of Madhya Pradesh    |
| 6.      | 246/8/11/2014-PCD  | Custodial Death (Police)                 | One lakh                  | Government of Himachal Pradesh  |
| 7.      | 16/14/6/2014-AD    | Alleged Custodial Death (Police)         | One lakh                  | Government of Manipur           |
| 8.      | 2462/18/3/2012     | Illegal Arrest (Police)                  | Fifty thousand            | Government of Odisha            |
| 9.      | 43640/24/51/2013   | Unlawful Detention (Police)              | Ten thousand              | Government of Uttar Pradesh     |
| 10.     | 43832/24/24/2013   | Custodial Violence (Police)              | One lakh                  | Government of Uttar Pradesh     |
| 11.     | 45315/24/18/2013   | Failure in Taking Lawful Action (Police) | Twenty five thousand      | Government of Uttar Pradesh     |
| 12.     | 21215/24/18/2014   | Failure in Taking Lawful Action (Police) | Twenty five thousand      | Government of Uttar Pradesh     |
| 13.     | 426/24/52/2014     | Disappearance                            | One lakh                  | Government of Uttar Pradesh     |

| Sl. No. | Case Number        | Nature of Complaint                   | Amount Recommended (in ₹) | Public Authority           |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 14.     | 1137/25/15/2013-PF | Abuse of Power (Para-Military Forces) | Twenty five thousand      | Government West Bengal     |
| 15.     | 3540/30/8/2014     | Exploitation of Children              | One lakh                  | Government of NCT of Delhi |
| 16.     | 251/3/1/2013       | Inaction by the State Government      | Three lakh                | Government of Assam        |
| 17.     | 9267/7/17/2014     | Inaction by the State Government      | Two lakh                  | Government of Haryana      |

## Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In September, 2015, the Commission received 46 compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments it had recommended, totalling ₹169.15 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.      | 6873/24/6/2011-JCD   | Custodial Death (Judicial)                | Two lakh                  | Government of Uttar Pradesh    |
| 2.      | 24822/24/17/2012-JCD | Custodial Death (Judicial)                | One lakh                  | Government of Uttar Pradesh    |
| 3.      | 29682/24/1/2012-JCD  | Custodial Death (Judicial)                | Two lakh                  | Government of Uttar Pradesh    |
| 4.      | 177/25/13/2013-JCD   | Custodial Death (Judicial)                | One lakh                  | Government of West Bengal      |
| 5.      | 168/20/14/09-10-JCD  | Custodial Death (Judicial)                | Five lakh                 | Government of Rajasthan        |
| 6.      | 121/6/23/2012-JCD    | Custodial Death (Judicial)                | Three lakh                | Government of Gujarat          |
| 7.      | 869/12/22/2013-JCD   | Custodial Death (Judicial)                | One lakh                  | Government of Madhya Pradesh   |
| 8.      | 2704/13/19/2013-JCD  | Custodial Death (Judicial)                | One lakh                  | Government of Maharashtra      |
| 9.      | 5754/30/9/2010-JCD   | Custodial Death (Judicial)                | One lakh                  | Government of NCT of Delhi     |
| 10.     | 746/34/11/09-10-PCD  | Custodial Death (Police)                  | One lakh                  | Government of Jharkhand        |
| 11.     | 322/1/19/09-10-PCD   | Custodial Death (Police)                  | Five lakh                 | Government of Andhra Pradesh   |
| 12.     | 534/22/41/09-10-PCD  | Custodial Death (Police)                  | Five lakh                 | Government of Tamil Nadu       |
| 13.     | 565/22/34/2010-PCD   | Custodial Death (Police)                  | Five lakh                 | Government of Tamil Nadu       |
| 14.     | 2240/12/8/2011-PCD   | Custodial Death (Police)                  | One lakh                  | Government of Madhya Pradesh   |
| 15.     | 1933/4/28/2011-AD    | Alleged Custodial Death (Police)          | One lakh                  | Government of Bihar            |
| 16.     | 10248/24/52/2013-AD  | Alleged Custodial Death (Judicial)        | Six lakh                  | Government of Uttar Pradesh    |
| 17.     | 23388/24/2001-2002   | Death in Encounter (Police)               | Five lakh                 | Government of Uttar Pradesh    |
| 18.     | 4753/24/2005-2006    | Death in Encounter (Police)               | Five lakh                 | Government of Uttar Pradesh    |
| 19.     | 14607/24/30/2010-ED  | Death in Encounter (Police)               | Ten lakh                  | Government of Uttar Pradesh    |
| 20.     | 6635/24/57/2011-ED   | Death in Encounter (Police)               | Ten lakh                  | Government of Uttar Pradesh    |
| 21.     | 127/3/24/09-10-ED    | Death in Encounter (Police)               | Five lakh                 | Government of Assam            |
| 22.     | 79/3/20/2010-ED      | Death in Encounter (Police)               | Five lakh                 | Government of Assam            |
| 23.     | 223/3/3/2010-ED      | Death in Encounter (Police)               | Ten lakh                  | Government of Assam            |
| 24.     | 230/3/16/2010-ED     | Death in Encounter (Police)               | Five lakh                 | Government of Assam            |
| 25.     | 26/3/11/2011-ED      | Death in Encounter (Police)               | Five lakh                 | Government of Assam            |
| 26.     | 241/3/15/2011-ED     | Death in Encounter (Police)               | Ten lakh                  | Government of Assam            |
| 27.     | 247/3/16/2011-PF     | Death in Encounter (Para-Military Forces) | Twenty five lakh          | Union Ministry of Home Affairs |
| 28.     | 200/3/11/2010-AFE    | Alleged Fake Encounter (Police)           | Five lakh                 | Government of Assam            |
| 29.     | 3922/30/0/2013       | Custodial Torture (Police)                | Fifty thousand            | Government of NCT of Delhi     |
| 30.     | 17324/24/56/2012     | Unlawful Detention (Police)               | Twenty thousand           | Government of Uttar Pradesh    |
| 31.     | 33592/24/54/2012     | Unlawful Detention (Police)               | Twenty five thousand      | Government of Uttar Pradesh    |

| Sl. No. | Case Number       | Nature of Complaint                      | Amount Recommended (in ₹) | Public Authority                |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 32.     | 31/14/12/2013     | False Implication (Police)               | Fifty thousand            | Government of Manipur           |
| 33.     | 3722/18/6/2013-AR | Alleged Rape in Custody (Judicial)       | One lakh                  | Government of Odisha            |
| 34.     | 6232/30/6/2013-WC | Rape                                     | Three lakh                | Government of NCT of Delhi      |
| 35.     | 22/32/0/2014-WC   | Sexual Harassment                        | One lakh                  | UT Administration of Puducherry |
| 36.     | 1266/24/4/2012    | Abuse of Power (Police)                  | Fifty thousand            | Government of Uttar Pradesh     |
| 37.     | 14412/24/17/2013  | Abuse of Power (Police)                  | Three lakh                | Government of Uttar Pradesh     |
| 38.     | 36096/24/56/2012  | Failure in Taking Lawful Action (Police) | Fifty thousand            | Government of Uttar Pradesh     |
| 39.     | 326/10/1/08-09    | Police Excesses                          | One lakh eighty thousand  | Government of Karnataka         |
| 40.     | 2064/30/4/2012    | Child Killed in Firing                   | Five lakh                 | Government of NCT of Delhi      |
| 41.     | 987/30/8/2012     | Inaction by the State Government         | Three lakh                | Government of NCT of Delhi      |
| 42.     | 2353/18/21/2011   | Inaction by the State Government         | Two lakh                  | Government of Odisha            |
| 43.     | 4728/18/13/2013   | Inaction by the State Government         | Two lakh forty thousand   | Government of Odisha            |
| 44.     | 1/35/3/2014       | Inaction by the State Government         | Two lakh                  | Government of Uttarakhand       |
| 45.     | 20202/24/12/2014  | Negligence by Electricity Department     | Fifty thousand            | Government of Uttar Pradesh     |
| 46.     | 1216/12/38/2012   | Malfunctioning of Medical Professionals  | Two lakh                  | Government of Madhya Pradesh    |

## NHRC's day long Regional Workshop on Bonded Labour

Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member, National Human Rights Commission inaugurated a day long Regional Workshop on 'Elimination of Bonded Labour' in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh on the 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2015. It was organised by the Commission in collaboration with the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Officers and different stakeholders, including representatives of NGOs and Brick Kilns Associations from the two States, attended the Workshop. NHRC officers and representatives of State Human Rights Commissions of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand were present.

The objective of the Workshop was to familiarize and sensitize the District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, State Labour Officers and Members of Vigilance Committees 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 has organised 31 workshops on elimination of bonded labour so far.

## Two day National Seminar in Hindi



NHRC Acting Chairperson, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph inaugurating the Seminar

The National Human Rights Commission organised a two-day National Seminar on 'Indian Society, Media and Challenges of Human Rights: A Dialogue' at the Auditorium of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Law, Nagpur, Maharashtra from the 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> September, 2015. The Seminar was organised in collaboration with the R.T.M. Nagpur University. Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Acting Chairperson, NHRC inaugurated the seminar. Shri S.C. Sinha, Member, NHRC, Prof. Girishwar Mishra, Vice-Chancellor, Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi University,

Wardha, Maharashtra, Shri S.N. Mohanty, Secretary General, NHRC and Dr. Ranjit Singh, Joint Secretary, NHRC also addressed the gathering among other prominent speakers, including Dr. Siddhartha-vinay P. Kane, Vice-Chancellor, R.T.M. Nagpur University.

The aim of the seminar was to discuss various aspects related to the role of Indian society and media in promotion and protection of human rights. The seminar was divided into three academic sessions apart from the inaugural and concluding sessions.

## Children's painting competition

As part of its Foundation Day celebrations, the National Human Rights Commission organised a painting competition for the children of its officers and staff in its premises in New Delhi on the 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2015. The event was also aimed to build awareness about human rights and to orient the young generation towards them. The competition was held in three categories of children in the age group of 05-08 years, 08-13 years and 13-17 years. They were given three different themes – 'My School', 'Home for Everyone' and 'Care for the Aged', respectively.



NHRC Acting Chairperson, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph watching children painting

## Other important visits/seminars/programmes/conferences

| Events                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Delegation from NHRC                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inauguration of one day Workshop on 'Human Rights Violation in Criminal Investigation' organised by NHRC and All India Lawyers Union, Kerala State Committee at Ernakulam, Kerala on the 12 <sup>th</sup> September, 2015                        | Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Acting Chairperson and Shri S.C. Sinha, Member |
| Visit to Government Hospital for Mental Care at Visakhapatnam on the 5 <sup>th</sup> September, 2015                                                                                                                                             | Shri S.C. Sinha, Member                                                    |
| Visit to Anganwadi, review of implementation of flagship Social Welfare Programmes in District East Godawari at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh on the 7 <sup>th</sup> September, 2015                                                                  | Shri S.C. Sinha, Member                                                    |
| Discussion with the District Collector and other District authorities regarding implementation of flagship Social Welfare Programmes in District on the 8 <sup>th</sup> September, 2015                                                          | Shri S.C. Sinha, Member                                                    |
| Workshop on 'Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Investigation' organised by All India Lawyers Union, Kerala State Committee in association with NHRC at Ashir Bhavan, Kacheripady, Ernakulam, Kerala on the 11 <sup>th</sup> September, 2015 | Shri S.C. Sinha, Member                                                    |
| Meeting with the Chairperson and officials of Maharashtra State Human Rights Commission at Mumbai on the 24 <sup>th</sup> September, 2015                                                                                                        | Shri S.C. Sinha, Member                                                    |
| Visit to Mental Hospital, Thane, Maharashtra on the 24 <sup>th</sup> September, 2015                                                                                                                                                             | Shri S.C. Sinha, Member                                                    |

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This Newsletter is also available on the Commission's website [www.nhrc.nic.in](http://www.nhrc.nic.in)

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