



Human Rights Newsletter

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NHRC's National Conference on 'Human Rights of Women'

The National Human Rights Commission organised a two-day National Conference on 'Human Rights of Women' from the 18th - 19th February, 2014 in New Delhi. The subjects for discussion covered, among others, women's sexual, reproductive & health rights including provisioning of incentives/disincentives for adopting small family norms, violence against women, trafficking in women and girls, women's empowerment and gender equality.



NHRC Chairperson, Justice Shri K.G. Balakrishnan addressing the National Conference on 'Human Rights of Women'

Inaugurating the Conference, Justice Shri K.G. Balakrishnan, Chairperson, NHRC referred to various issues relating to women's welfare and underlined the importance

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NHRC's National Conference on 'Manual Scavenging and Sanitation'

The National Human Rights Commission has organized a day long National Conference on Manual Scavenging and Sanitation at Vigyan Bhawan Annexe in New Delhi on the 21st February, 2014. Addressing the Inaugural Session, the Chairpersons of the National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for



NHRC Chairperson, Justice Shri K.G. Balakrishnan addressing the National Conference on 'Manual Scavenging and Sanitation'

Safai Karmacharis and National Commission for Scheduled Castes expressed serious concerns over the tardy progress in the abolition of manual scavenging and putting in place better sanitation facilities.

Justice Shri K.G. Balakrishnan, Chairperson, NHRC said that the continuance of manual scavenging manifests violation of

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NHRC Website : www.nhrc.nic.in

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of gender budgeting and empowerment of women at Panchayat level in all States to overcome the problem of gender inequality which he said was rooted in social system. He said that effective use of non-lapsable thousand crore 'Nirbhaya Fund' can take care of several problems of women but it cannot be said for sure that all the States have been able to use its provisions.

Dr. Syeda Hamid, Member, Planning Commission of India said that declining sex-ratio is a silent demographic disaster. Trafficking of women still looms large. The Planning Commission, deviating from earlier practice, has recognized women as engines of growth in its 12th Plan Document. It has also reflected the issues affecting their welfare.

Shri A.K. Jain, Secretary, Union Ministry of Women and Child Development, said that the role played by the traditional courts like Khap Panchayats towards women's issues required a careful study and suggestions for seeking correction in their functioning. There was still a huge gap between programmes and their delivery mechanism. The policy initiatives of the Government will bear fruits only if backed by all the stakeholders. He also added that the Government was working towards creating a Single Window System for addressing all issues concerning women's welfare through 'Poorna Shakti Kendra' under the aegis of the Ministry of Women & Child Development.

Among various suggestions, it was recommended that all stakeholders should be briefed on new laws, projects and programmes in a simple language which could be easily understood by them. It was also strongly felt that the media should play an important role in addressing the concerns of women and girls. It should make guidelines for depicting women. The suggestions/recommendations will be sent to the Government for implementation.

The participants included, among others, NHRC Members, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Shri Satyabrata Pal and Shri S.C.

Sinha, Dr. Kiran Bedi, Founder of India Vision Foundation, Ms. Sunita Krishnan of an NGO, PRAJWALA, senior officers of the Commission, Ministries of Women and Child Development, Home Affairs, Labour, External Affairs, Panchayati Raj, Health and Family Welfare, representatives of international, non-governmental, civil society organisations, National Commissions and State Commissions.

Some of the other suggestions/recommendations were as follows:

- Review, amend or abolish laws, regulations and policies that discriminate against women to bring them in line with international human rights instruments.
- Enact a new comprehensive legislation from a gender and rights perspective replacing the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
- Setup a dedicated antihuman trafficking unit with appropriate manpower and resources in all districts.
- Give pension to the victims of acid attack.
- Address with whole might of State and Law, the patriarchal, social and cultural practices perpetrating discrimination and violence against women.
- Extend the law on sexual harassment at workplace to the workers of unorganized sector with an effective complaints mechanism.
- Regulate commercial surrogacy to protect the interests and rights of surrogate mother.
- Undertake regular social auditing of institutions like Nari Niketan.
- As a re-affirmation of the nation's commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment, adopt a Bill of women's rights.



A section of participants in the National Conference on 'Human Rights of Women'

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rights to life, liberty, dignity and equality. If the local bodies had paid due attention to the policy initiatives by putting in cost-effective toilet facilities, a discernable change would have been visible by now. It is very shameful that despite six decades of independence from the British rule more than 3 lakh people were still engaged in manual scavenging in India. The delay in abolition of manual scavenging cannot be justified by merely quoting laws and policies put in place to address the problem. Also, a lot of money spent on healthcare could have been saved if better sanitation facilities were put in place. Going by the action taken reports in response to the Commission's notices it appears that the States lack the will and have shown half-hearted attempts to stop this menace. Under the provisions of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, there is a mechanism to hold periodic meetings, at the level of DMs, CMs and Prime Minister, to review the progress in achieving the targets set out towards abolition of this practice. However, one has not heard about any such meetings having been held, despite the Commission's letters to the top functionaries at the Centre and State level.

The NHRC Chairperson said that there is a lack of supervisory mechanism to check the slow implementation of the provisions of 1993 and 2013 Acts related to manual scavenging, mainly because these do not fix responsibility of States. Since the last so many years, not a single prosecution has been made against any person in connection with manual scavenging,

despite the legal provisions.

Earlier, Shri M. Shivanna, Chairperson, National Commission for Safai Karmacharis said that the problem persists mainly due to poverty and casteism. Dr. P.L. Punia, Chairperson, National Commission for Scheduled Castes said that the States generally deny existence of dry latrines, however, the 2012 report based on home surveys shows different picture. Giving an insight into various legal framework and policy initiatives of the Government, Dr. Punia said that the visibility on the ground of the expected results is not satisfactory. Routine schemes will not work. He gave several suggestions for the rehabilitation of manual scavengers to bring them into the mainstream which included, among others, allotment of all parking lots to them.



A section of participants in the National Conference on 'Manual Scavenging and Sanitation'

Dr. Parvinder Sohi Behuria, Secy. General, NHRC spoke about the several initiatives of the NHRC. She said that action taken reports from the States have been received. Shri J.S. Kochher, Jt. Secretary, NHRC raised the concerns on the progress on the issues of manual scavengers after the enactment of the new

'Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013'.

The NHRC Members, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Justice Shri D. Murugesan and Shri Satyabrata Pal, representatives of National Commissions, Union Ministries, Railway Board, Core Group of NGOs, civil society and various stakeholders participated in the discussions on the present scenario of manual scavenging and sanitation. The suggestions/ recommendations will be sent to the Government for implementation.

Suo motu cognizance

The Commission took suo motu cognizance in 08 cases of alleged human rights violations during February, 2014 and issued notices to the concerned authorities for reports. Summaries of some of these cases are as follows:

A woman assaulted on suspicion of witch practice (Case No. 114/33/10/2014-WC)

The media reported that an old woman, aged 65 years, was subjected to brutal beating and her head was shaved as she was suspected to be involved in witch practice in

District Korba, Chhattisgarh. The report was carried on the 15th February, 2014. The Commission has issued notices to the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Korba, Chhattisgarh calling for reports. The Superintendent of Police has also been directed to inform as to whether any case has been registered under Section 354(b) of the IPC in the matter.

Forceful eviction of tribals

(Case No. 113/33/12/2014)

The media reported that 70 Adivasi families in Parsahidadar Village in District Mahasamund, Chhattisgarh had been rendered homeless by the excesses of Forest Department officials and policemen leaving them with only two options – either to leave their places or face arrest, as they were alleged to have encroached upon the forest land. 63 villagers, including 14 children, 23 women and 26 men had been arrested. 250 persons were reported to be wandering in the jungle to escape beating and arrest. The Adivasis were claiming that they had settled in the area developed by a former MLA.

The Commission has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Chhattisgarh calling for a factual report. He has also been asked to inform the Commission about the steps taken for relief and rehabilitation of the 70 Adivasi families rendered homeless.

Death of a student due to corporal punishment

(Case No. 122/34/16/2014)

The media reported that a class – I student of a Government school in Chanhoo, District Ranchi, Jharkhand, died on the 2nd February, 2014, five days after beating by a school teacher with a piece of firewood. Allegedly, despite a complaint to the Block Education Officer against the teacher, no action had been taken. The Commission has issued notices to the District Magistrate and Senior Superintendent of Police, Ranchi, Jharkhand calling for reports.

A boy's condition worsens after torture in Juvenile Home

(Case No. 4209/24/54/2014)

The media reported that a juvenile was tortured by his fellow inmates in the Reformatory House, Suraj Kund, Meerut and his condition was serious. He was brutalized by them when he refused to take drugs and indulge in other nefarious activities. With the burn marks and injuries all over his body, the boy had to be admitted for treatment in the Medical College Hospital in the city. The media reports carried on the 13th January, 2014 were forwarded by a human rights activist. The Commission has issued notice to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, through its Chief Secretary, calling for a report.

Death due to medical negligence

(Case No. 5797/24/37/2014)

The media reported that a four year old girl was not

provided first-aid at the District Hospital, Hathras and was instead referred to Aligarh. Minutes after this, she lost her life. She belonged to the Village Parsara in the District. On complaint of vomiting and pain in abdomen, she was prescribed some medicine by a quack in the village, but her condition deteriorated. Thereafter, she was taken to the District Hospital by her family members.

The Commission has observed that the contents of the media report, if true, amount to serious violation of human rights of the victim, particularly by the doctor on duty, who did not give first aid and the district health authorities, who failed to check the quacks practicing in the area. A notice has been issued to the Director General Health Services, Government Uttar Pradesh directing him to look into the allegations made in the press report and submit an Action Taken Report.

Highly contaminated drinking water on Northern Railway stations

(Case No. 1146/30/0/2014)

The media, quoting an Indian Railway's internal enquiry, reported about highly contaminated drinking water supply across more than 700 Northern Railway stations. Reportedly, the water, sourced from 800 bore wells by the Northern Railway, is supposed to be treated before reaching passengers. However, Railway's Medical Department found that 100% samples from Lucknow Division, 59% from the Moradabad Division and 94% from the Ambala Division were contaminated with Coliform Bacteria, which causes many water-borne diseases like Cholera.

The Commission has observed that the contents of the report, carried on the 27th February, 2014, if true, raise a serious issue of violation of right to health of millions of passengers. It has asked the General Manager, Northern Railway to respond to its notice within a week.

Plight of bonded labourers

(Case No. 160/1/13/2014-BL)

The media reported that brick kiln workers in Medak and Rangareddy Districts of Andhra Pradesh were kept in bondage, subjected to torture and forced to work for more than 12 hours per day for a paltry sum of ₹ 500 to 700 per week. Their children were also working with them. They were not being provided with safe drinking water and sanitation facilities at the site. These workers were migratory labourers from Bolangir and Nuapada Districts of Odisha. The brick kiln owners were also not giving information about a labourer who was missing since taken for treatment.

The workers at brick kilns in Thane and Bhiwandi Districts of Maharashtra were, more or less, suffering the same fate into the hands of their employers. The labourers were from Katkari tribe which is one of the five

primitive tribes of India. The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretaries of Government of Andhra Pradesh and Government of Maharashtra calling for reports in the matter.

Principal forces a student to drink urine

(Case No. 238/6/1/2014)

The media reported that a 6th standard student of Don Bosco English School, Vejalpur, Ahmedabad was forced to drink his urine by the School Principal as punishment for urinating in a plastic bottle in his class room. Reportedly, there was no urinal on the floor where

his class room was located and the ground floor toilet had a long queue. Unable to bear the pressure, the boy urinated in a plastic bottle in the class room. The police was reported to have said that the parents of the boy had given an application that they did not want to file a complaint as they had reached a compromise that the Principal would quit the job.

The Commission has issued notices to the Director Education, State of Gujarat, Ahmedabad, Principal Secretary, Education Department, Govt. of Gujarat and Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad calling for reports in the matter.

NHRC's Spot Enquiry

Following is the case wherein spot enquiry was conducted by the Commission's officers:

Sl. No.	Case Number	Allegations	Date of visit
1	19603/24/57/2010	Illegal detention by the police of PS Bhora Kalan, District Muzaffarnagar, UP	10 th - 11 th February, 2014

Important intervention

NHRC recommends Union Home Ministry to pay ₹ 25 lakh as monetary relief in a case of encounter by Assam Rifles

The National Human Rights Commission has recommended that the Union Ministry of Home Affairs pay a sum of ₹5 lakh each to the next of kin of the five persons who died in an encounter with Assam Rifles in Akabasti village under Rangapara Police Station in Sonitpur District of Assam on the 19th April, 2009. They were Prabhat Basumatary, Deithan Basumatary, Krishna Basumatary, Junish Ali and Babul Ali.

The Commission has observed that it was not provided any proof that any of these five men had either handled or fired the weapons allegedly recovered from the scene of the incident. Hence, it did not accept the report from the Assam Rifles in the matter. Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs could not show the cause why monetary relief should not be paid to the next of kin of the five deceased on the ground of human rights violation in the incident.

The Commission also noted that even if these men had extremist links as held by the Magistrate, the examination of the reports sent by the Assam Rifles and by the police, made it difficult to accept the claim that the men were killed in a genuine encounter.

The Commission took cognizance of the matter suo motu on the 16th September, 2011 on the basis of the information given on the website of the Assam Police that five MULTA and NDFB activists were killed in an encounter with Assam Rifles personnel at Akabasti under Rangapara Police Station in Sonitpur District on the 19th April, 2009. However, no intimation in this regard seemed to have had been received in the Commission as per its extant guidelines. Subsequently, notices were issued to the Union Home Secretary, Director General of Police, Assam, DM & SP, Sonitpur to take appropriate action with regard to the investigation of the case and submit requisite reports.

Recommendations for relief

Apart from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 129 cases were considered during 4 sittings of the Full Commission, and 8 sittings of Division Benches in February, 2014.

On 23 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹ 99 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.	1404/20/5/09-10-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Rajasthan
2.	14801/24/1/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
3.	42961/24/46/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
4.	696/1/24/2011-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Eighty thousand	Government of Andhra Pradesh
5.	9/1/10/2012-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Eighty thousand	Government of Andhra Pradesh
6.	2786/6/6/08-09-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Government of Gujarat
7.	6/6/2/09-10-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Gujarat
8.	209/3/1/2011-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Ten lakh	Government of Assam
9.	241/3/15/2011-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Ten lakh	Government of Assam
10.	266/3/8/2011-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Five lakh	Government of Assam
11.	8323/24/2006-2007	Death in Police Encounter	Twenty five lakh	Union Ministry of Home Affairs
12.	5/14/4/2011-ED	Death in Police Encounter	Five lakh	Government of Manipur
13.	1597/35/2006-2007	Death in Police Encounter (Police)	Five lakh	Government of Uttarakhand
14.	22/14/13/07-08-AF	Death in Encounter (Defence)	Five lakh	Union Ministry of Defence
15.	44971/24/51/2011	Unlawful Detention (Police)	Twenty five thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
16.	8584/24/57/2012	Failure in Taking Lawful Action (Police)	Ten lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
17.	1217/35/8/2010	Failure in Taking Lawful Action (Police)	Twenty thousand	Government of Uttarakhand
18.	926/30/7/2012	Failure in Taking Lawful Action (Police)	Ten thousand	Government of NCT of Delhi
19.	3895/30/0/2011	Irregularities in Government Hospitals/ Primary Health Centres	One lakh	Government of NCT of Delhi
20.	4233/30/0/2011	Inaction by State/Central Government Officials	Three lakh twenty five thousand	Government of NCT of Delhi
21.	34919/24/1/2012	Inaction by State/Central Government Officials	Four lakh	Government of Uttar Pradesh
22.	4085/4/26/2012	Atrocities by Central/State Government Departments	Ten thousand	Government of Bihar
23.	165/34/4/09-10	Trouble by Anti-Social Elements	Fifty thousand	Government of Jharkhand

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In February, 2014, the Commission received 12 compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments it had recommended,

totalling ₹ 15.7 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.	1381/1/7/07-08-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Andhra Pradesh
2.	1338/1/23/2011-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Andhra Pradesh
3.	1363/30/9/2011-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Two lakh	Government of NCT of Delhi
4.	75/11/2009-2007-CD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Government of Kerala
5.	938/1/7/07-08-AD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Government of Andhra Pradesh
6.	1588/4/39/2011	Abuse of Power (Police)	Twenty five thousand	Government of Bihar
7.	2152/4/38/2011	Abuse of Power (Police)	Twenty five thousand	Government of Bihar
8.	13287/24/72/2010	Abuse of Power (Police)	Ten thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
9.	1160/6/2003-2001	Arbitrary Use of Power (Police)	Twenty five thousand	Government of Gujarat
10.	457/20/11/09-10	Failure in Taking Lawful Action (Police)	Two lakh	Government of Rajasthan
11.	34110/24/54/2012	False Implication (Police)	Forty thousand	Government of Uttar Pradesh
12.	1518/34/14/2011-WC	Abduction, Rape & Murder	Fifty thousand	Government of Jharkhand

The Statutory Full Commission Meeting

A meeting of the Statutory Full Commission, chaired by the NHRC Chairperson, Justice Shri K.G. Balakrishnan, was held at the Manav Adhikar Bhawan, New Delhi on the 4th February 2014. NHRC Members, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Shri Satyabrata Pal and Shri S C Sinha, Member, National Commission for Minorities, Shri Praveen Davar and

Member, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, Kumari Kamla participated in the discussions.

Sushri Kushal Singh, Chairperson, National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights attended the meeting as a special invitee.

The range of issues discussed in the meeting included, inter-linking the CMIS of the NHRC with



A scene from Statutory Full Commission Meeting

other National Commissions, the K.B. Saxena report on the Prevention of Atrocities against Scheduled Castes, preventing and combating human trafficking in India, malnutrition, restoration of livelihood and rehabilitation of the people of Kokrajhar, Assam, and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

In addition, Members of the Statutory Full Commission also discussed issues relating to the indecent representation of women in media, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, clinical trials, and missing children.

Justice Shri D. Murugesan leads an NHRC team to Lakshadweep

An NHRC team headed by Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member and comprising Shri Sanjay Kumar Jain, SSP, Investigation Division and Shri O.P. Vyas, AR (Law) visited the Union Territory of Lakshadweep from the 24th – 28th February, 2014 to review the steps taken by the UT Administration after an NHRC team's visit to the Union Territory last year.

The NHRC team was briefed about the measures

taken in ensuring the right to education, access to healthcare for the betterment of the residents of the Lakshadweep islands.

The IG Hospital at Kavaratti and Agatti islands was visited to assess the situation on the ground. An open hearing was also held on the problems of the people which will be taken up with the concerned authorities.

Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph inaugurates a human rights seminar

Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member, NHRC inaugurated a seminar on the 'Protection of Human Rights in Educational Institutions', jointly organised by the Commission and the St. Joseph's High School Alumni Association at Piravom, Ernakulam, Kerala on the 16th February, 2014.

Addressing the gathering, he said that the protection of human rights is not only the duty of the Government but also of the people. Equal opportunity should be given to all aspirants, irrespective of their economic status, caste, creed and religion, during the process of admission in schools and colleges so that their human rights are not violated. The schools must also provide qualified teachers, safe drinking water, toilets, healthcare facilities and sufficient infrastructure.



NHRC Member, Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph lighting the ceremonial lamp in the seminar

Delegation from AIHRC visits NHRC

A group of 25 staff members of Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) visited the Commission on the 26th February, 2014 and met with the Chairperson, Members and

other senior officers of the Commission.

They were briefed about the Commission's structure, jurisdiction, functioning and various interventions.



Shri A.K. Parashar, JR (Law) (in center) receiving the award

Shri A.K. Parashar, JR (Law) awarded Karamveer Puraskar

Shri A.K. Parashar, Joint Registrar (Law), NHRC was awarded the Karamveer Puraskar at a function on the 27th February, 2014 in New Delhi for his contribution to human rights issues while working in the Commission in various capacities.

The Puraskars, instituted by the Indian Confederation of NGOs, are the global awards for social justice and citizen action.

Other important visits/seminars/programmes/conferences

Events	Delegation from NHRC
National Seminar on 'Marginal Sections of the Society and Human Rights: A Discussion' on the 28 th February, 2014 at University of Mizoram, Aizwal	Justice Shri K.G. Balakrishnan, Chairperson and Shri J.S. Kochher, Joint Secretary
Inauguration of Human Rights Function organised by Vigil Human Rights on the 13 th February, 2014 at Kozhikode, Kerala	Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member
Study of PRISM Project approved by the Government of Kerala for improving quality of Government schools as per global standards at the Government Girls School, Nadakkavu, Kozhikode on the 14 th February, 2014	Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member
Seminar on 'Communal Harmony' organised by the Yagaraksha Samithi on the 14 th February, 2014 at Kozhikode, Kerala	Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member
Keynote Address in the National Seminar on 'Democratic Policing' organised by the Kerala Police Department, Thiruvananthapuram, on the 17 th February, 2014	Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member
Inauguration of the NHRC sponsored 'Orientation Programme for Human Rights Coordinators' organised by the Institute of Parliamentary Affairs on the 17 th February, 2014 at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member
Lecture on 'Protection of Human Rights' at the High Court of Uttarakhand and meeting of the Executive Council of Kumaon University at Nainital, Uttarakhand on the 28 th February, 2014	Justice Shri Cyriac Joseph, Member
Visit to Thane Mental Hospital on the 12 th February, 2014	Shri S.C. Sinha, Member
6 th National Conference on 'Women in Police' organised by the Bureau of Police Research and Development at Guwahati from the 26 th - 28 th February, 2014	Smt. Kanwaljit Deol, Director General (Investigation)

Complaints received/processed in February, 2014 (As per an early estimate)

Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	9002
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	7703
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	31560

Important Telephone Numbers of the Commission:

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

Other Important E-mail Addresses

jlawnhrc@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

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Edited & Designed by : Jaimini Kumar Srivastava
Ph. : 91-11-24663381, E-mail : ionhrc@nic.in