

ବାର୍ଷିକ ବିବରଣୀ

ANNUAL REPORT 2005-06



ଓଡ଼ିଶା ମାନବିକ ଅଧିକାର ଆୟୋଗ
Orissa Human Rights Commission
Bhubaneswar, Orissa



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UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, (DECEMBER 10, 1948)

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law, Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations among nations, Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realisation of this pledge.

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

**ARTICLE 1** ▶

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

ARTICLE 2 ▶

1. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.
2. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether this territory be an independent trust, non-self-governing territory, or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

ARTICLE 3 ▶

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and the security of person.

ARTICLE 4 ▶

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

ARTICLE 5 ▶

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

ARTICLE 6 ▶

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

ARTICLE 7 ▶

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

**ARTICLE 8 ▶**

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

ARTICLE 9 ▶

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

ARTICLE 10 ▶

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by and independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

ARTICLE 11 ▶

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantee: necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

ARTICLE 12 ▶

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 13 ▶

1 Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state. 2 Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.



ARTICLE 14 ▶

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 15 ▶

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

ARTICLE 16 ▶

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitations due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

ARTICLE 17 ▶

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE 18 ▶

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

ARTICLE 19 ▶

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

**ARTICLE 20 ▶**

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

ARTICLE 21 ▶

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

ARTICLE 22 ▶

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realisation, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organisation and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

ARTICLE 23 ▶

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration insuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

ARTICLE 24 ▶

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

**ARTICLE 25** ▶

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

ARTICLE 26 ▶

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

ARTICLE 27 ▶

1. Everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

ARTICLE 28 ▶

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realised.

**ARTICLE 29** ▶

1. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
2. In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
3. These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 30 ▶

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.



POWER AND FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMISSION

Definition of Human Rights in the protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

In terms of Section 2 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (hereafter referred to as Act), "human rights" means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed under the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforced by courts in India.

"International Covenants" means the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 16th December, 1966.

Functions assigned to the commission under the Act

The commission shall, perform all or any of the following functions, namely:-

- (a) Inquire, on its own initiative or on a petition presented to it by a victim or any person on his behalf, into complaint of –
 - (i) Violation of human rights or abetment thereof; or
 - (ii) Negligence in the prevention of such violation by a public servant;
- (b) Intervene in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human right pending before a court with the approval of such court;
- (c) Visit, under intimation to the State Government, any jail or any other institution of the State Government, where persons are detained or lodged for purposes of treatment reformation or protection for the study of the living condition of the inmates and make recommendation thereon to Government.

- (d) Review the safeguards provided by or under the Constitution or any law for the time being in force for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation
- (e) Review the factors, including acts of terrorism that inhibit the enjoyment of human rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
- (f) Study treaties and other international instruments on human rights and make recommend for their effective implementation;
- (g) Undertake and promote research in the field of human rights;
- (h) Spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, the media seminars and other available means;
- (i) Encourage the efforts of non-Governmental organizations and institutions working in the field of human rights;
- (j) Such other functions as it may consider necessary for the protection of human rights.

Powers of the commission relating to inquiries

While inquiring into complaints under the Act, the Commission shall have all the power of court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and in particular the following matters

- (a) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath
- (b) Discovery and production of any document;
- (c) Receiving evidence on affidavits;



- (d) Requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;
- (e) Issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;
- (f) Any other matter which may be prescribed.

Investigation team of the Commission

The Commission has its own investigating staff headed by a Director Investigation for investigation into complaints of human rights violations. Under the Act, it is open for the Commission to utilize the services of any officer or investigation agency of the State Government.

Autonomy of the Commission

The autonomy of the Commission derives, inter-alia, from the method of appointment of its Chairperson and Members, their fixity of tenure, and statutory guarantees thereto, the status they have been accorded and the manner in which the staff responsible to the Commission including its investigative agency – will be appointed and conduct themselves. The financial autonomy of the Commission is spelt out in Section 32 of the Act.

The Chairperson and Member of the Commission are appointed by the Governor on the basis of recommendations of a Committee comprising the Chief Minister as the Chairperson, the Home Minister, the speaker of the Assembly and the Leader of Opposition in the Assembly as members.

Procedure for inquiry into complaints

The Commission while inquiring into complaints of violations of human rights may call for information or report from the State Government or any organization subordinate thereto, within such time as may be specified by it; provided if the information or report is not received within the time stipulated by the Commission, it may proceed to inquire into the complaint on its own; on the other hand, if, on

receipt of information the Commission is satisfied either that no further inquiry is required or that the required action has been initiated or taken by the concerned Government or authority, it may not proceed with the complaint and inform the complainant accordingly.

Steps open to the Commission after inquiry

The Commission may take any of the following steps upon the completion of an inquiry.

- (1) Where the inquiry discloses commission of violation of human right or negligence in the prevention of violation of human rights by a public servant, it may recommend to concerned Government or authority the initiation or proceedings for prosecution or such other action as the Commission may deem fit against the concerned person or persons;
- (2) Approach the High Court concerned for such directions, orders or writs as that Court may deem necessary;
- (3) Recommend to the concerned Government or authority for the grant of such immediate necessary relief to the victim or the members of his family as the Commission may consider.

Language of the complaint

They may be in Oriya, English or Hindi. The complaints are expected to be self-contained. No fee is charged on complaints. The Commission may ask for further information and affidavits to be filed in support of allegation wherever considered necessary. The Commission may in its discretion, accept telegraphic complaints and complaints conveyed through FAX or by e-mail. Complaints can also be made on mobile telephone number of the Commission.

Kind of Complaints not entertained by the Commission

Ordinarily, complaints of the following nature are not entertained by the Commission.



- (a) In regard to events which happened more than one year before the making of the complaints;
- (b) With regard to matters which are sub-judice;
- (c) Which are vague, anonymous or pseudonymous;
- (d) Which are of frivolous nature;
- (e) Which pertain to service matters.

Responsibility of the authority/State/Governments to which reports/recommendations have been sent by the Commission.

The authority/State Government has to indicate its comment/action taken on the report / recommendations of the Commission within a period of one month in respect of general complaints.

Issues on which complaints have been received

Since its inception, the Commission has handled a variety of types of complaints. Lately the major types of complaints have been:

- ◆ In respect of police administration
- ◆ Failure in taking action
- ◆ Unlawful detention
- ◆ False implication

- ◆ Custodial violence
- ◆ Illegal arrest
- ◆ Other police excesses
- ◆ Custodial deaths
- ◆ Encounter deaths
- ◆ Harassment of prisoners; jail conditions
- ◆ Atrocities on SCs and STs
- ◆ Bonded labour, child labour
- ◆ Sexual harassment and indignity to women, exploitation of women
- ◆ Numerous other complaints which cannot be categorized, have also been taken by us.

Focus of the Commission's Working

Inquiring into complaints is one of the major activities of the Commission. In several instances individual complaints have led the Commission to the generic issues involved in violation of rights and enabled it to move the concerned authorities for systemic improvements.

However, the Commission also actively seeks out issues in human rights which are of significance either suo-motu, or when brought to its notice by the civil society, the media, concerned citizens, expert advisers. Its focus is to strengthen the extension of human rights to all sections of society in particular, the vulnerable groups.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION 2005-06

Hon'ble Justice Shri D. P. Mohapatra	Acting Chairperson	91-11-23387328 (O)
Shri Sudhansu Mohan Patnaik	Member	91-11-23385069 (O)
Shri Himadri Mohapatra	Member	91-11-23387244 (O)

The details of the staff position of the State Human Rights Commission during the period under report is furnished in the Annexure-1.



PROVISIONS OF OHRC (PROCEDURE) REGULATIONS, 2003

Sub-Section (2) of the Section 10 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, provides that "the Commission shall regulate its own procedure". Accordingly, the Commission framed a set of Regulations called "Orissa Human Rights Commission (Procedure) Regulations, 2003" (herein after referred to as the 'Regulations') to regulate the procedure to be followed by the Commission in making enquiries suo-motu or on petitions presented to it and matters incidental thereto. In formulating the Regulations, the Commission had the benefit of consulting the Regulations framed by the National Human Rights Commission and certain State Commissions. Regulations framed and approved by the Commission were published in an extraordinary issue of the Orissa Gazette dated 25th September, 2003 and came into force with effect from the 15th September, 2003. The Commission also issued a press-note briefly outlining the procedure for filing complaints before the Commission for information of general public.

In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations, the Commission holds its office on all working days of the State Government. Although under the Regulations the Commission is ordinarily required to hold its sittings during the period from 1st to 7th and 14th to 21st of every month, except Saturdays, in view of the increasing workload, the Commission has been holding its sitting on all working days except Saturdays.

A victim of human rights violation or any other person acting on his behalf may file a complaint. The Regulations provides that a complaint shall ordinarily be written in English. Hindi or Oriya

but if the complainant does not know any of these languages, he or she may submit the complaint in any other language included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. No fee is required to be paid for filing a complaint. In the Regulations, the procedural requirements for filing complaints have been consciously kept simple. The complainants are, however, required to state particulars, which are essential for a meaningful enquiry such as gist of the grievance, date of occurrence, names and where relevant, designation of persons complained against. The complainants are not required to support their complaint by an affidavit at the stage of filing complaint but may be called upon to do so during the enquiry. Although Regulation 9 (4) (iii) of the Regulations provides that a complainant shall be required to submit a certificate to the effect that the subject matter of the complaint or the grievance is not subjudice before any Court or Tribunal or is not pending before a Commission including the National Human Rights Commission and is not covered by a judicial verdict or decision of any Commission. The Commission has decided not to reject any complaint on account of failure to comply with these requirements in the initial stage although these aspects are looked into during the enquiry. A complaint which does not comply with one or more requirements of Regulation 9 is liable to be rejected but where the Commission is satisfied that the complaint prima facie reveals violation of human rights, taking a liberal view the Commission has been permitting the complainant to rectify the defects and to submit a proper petition afresh within such time as may be allowed.

Following the provisions of the Act, the



corresponding provisions in the National Human Rights Commission (Procedure) Regulations, 1994, and Regulations framed by certain other State Commission, the Regulation 10 of the Regulations enumerates the categories of complaints which are not entertainable by the Commission and which are liable to be dismissed in limini.

These include:

- i. Complaints which are illegible, anonymous or pseudonymous.
- ii. Complaints which are vague, trivial or frivolous.
- iii. Complaints which do not prima facie disclose specific violation of human rights.
- iv. Complaints which are barred under Section 36 (1) of the Act.
- v. Complaints which are barred under Section 36 (2) of the Act.
- vi. Complaints relating to civil disputes such as property rights, contractual obligations and the like.
- vii. Complaints relating to deficiency in services covered by the provisions of Consumers Protection Act, 1986 (68 of 1986).
- viii. Complaints relating to service matters or labour or industrial disputes or to claims

and grievances arising out of conditions of service or service rules or labour laws and the like.

- ix. Complaints relating to any matter which is sub-judice before a Court or Tribunal or is covered by a judicial verdict.
- x. Complaints relating to matters being enquired into by the National Human Rights Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force and matters covered by decision of the National human rights Commission or any such Commission.
- xi. Complaints addressed to any other authority, a copy of which is received in the Commission.
- xii. Complaints relating to events or incidents which did not occur within the geographical limit of the State of Orissa.
- xiii. Complaints relating to matters outside the purview of the Commission on any other ground.

Every complaint received by the Commission whether prima facie entertainable or not is placed before the Commission for orders regarding entertainability of the complaint and a copy of the order passed by the Commission is supplied to the complainant.



ORISSA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

SUBJECT-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF INCIDENTS LEADING TO COMPLAINTS/ SUO MOTU ACTION

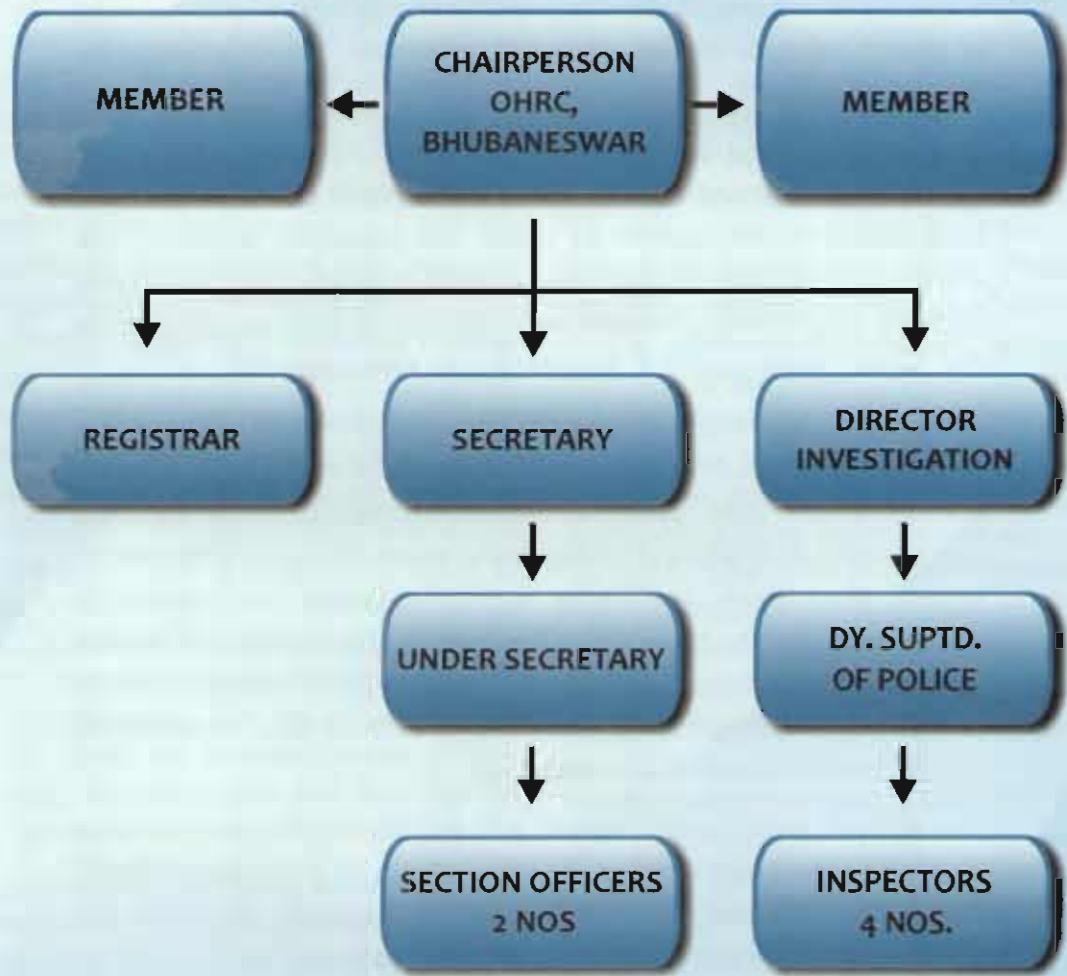
Major Head	Sub Head
Children	Child Labour Child Marriage Child Prostitution Exploitation of Children Human Sacrifice Immoral Traffic in Children Cruelty to Children Neglect of Children
Health	Exploitation of the mentally retarded Public Health hazards Malfunctioning of medical institutions/ Medical professionals
Jail	Custodial death Custodial rape Exploitation of child prisoners Denial of required medical facilities to prisoners Deprivation of legal aid Harassment of prisoners Irregularities in jail Non supply of prescribed diet to prisoners Unlawful solitary confinement
Criminal Gangs	Harassment by Gangs Mischief or harassment by anti-social elements
Labour	Bonded Labour Exploitation of Labour Forced Labour Hazardous employment Slavery Traffic in human labour
Minorities/ SC/ ST	Discrimination against minorities Discrimination against SC/ ST
Physically handicapped	Exploitation of Physically handicapped Cruelty to Physically handicapped Discrimination against physically handicapped Neglect of physically handicapped



Police/ paramilitary forces	Arbitrary use of power Abduction / kidnapping Abuse of power Attempted murder Custodial death Custodial rape Custodial torture Custodial violence Death in firing Death in encounter Failure in taking lawful action False implications Illegal arrest Outraging of modesty in custody Police motivated incidents Rape Unlawful detention Victimization
Pollution	Ecological disturbances Pollution affecting surroundings Environmental pollution Misuse of scientific and technological developments
Religion community	Communal violence Ethnic conflict Group clashes Racial discrimination Disparities in employment opportunities Non payment of pension/ compensation Other service disputes
Women	Abduction, rape and murder Discrimination against women Dowry death or attempt Dowry demand Exploitation of women Gang rape Indignity of women Immoral trafficking of women Rape Sexual harassment
Miscellaneous	Disappearance Unlawful actions of public servants Unlawful eviction Residual matters



ORGANOGRAM





REGISTRATION OF CASES

Since its inception, the Commission has been receiving complaints alleging violation of human rights from all districts on a variety of subjects. Besides, newspaper reports published in leading newspapers are being scrutinized on regular basis and the Commission has been enquiring suo-motu of reports which prima facie disclose violation of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violation by the public servant.

During the period from 01 April 2005 till 31 March 2006, the Commission received 1367 number of complaint petitions and took cognizance in 78 number of cases suo-motu for enquiry. The statement indicating subject-wise classification of cases filed during 2005-06 is furnished in **Annexure – II**. Suo-motu cases filed during the period under report is furnished vide **Annexure-III**.

Complaints taken cognizance by the Commission related to the variety of grievances including allegations of custodial death both in police stations and in jails, custodial torture, starvation death, arbitrary use of power and failure in taking lawful action by Police, child labour, cruelty to children, trafficking in human beings, environmental pollution, indignity to women, gang rape, discrimination against physically handicapped and discrimination against scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons. Classification of cases entertained during 2005-06 is furnished in **Annexure-IV**.

During the period under report **145 number of cases** have been disposed of and 600 number of cases have been dismissed in limini. The cases included a large number of instances in which the grievances of the complainants were redressed.



Brief outline of selected cases disposed of by the Commission

A brief outline of selected cases disposed of during the year under report is furnished below.

I. OHRC Case No. 727/2005 (suo motu) ▶

Basing on a news report published in the daily Oriya newspaper 'Dharitri' in its issue dated 02-06-2005 depicting a story of alleged starvation death of an old man namely Mangulu Sahoo belonging to Talcher town, the Commission called for a preliminary report from the Principal Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. It is reported that Mangulu having no means of livelihood however did not resort to begging and continued to sleep in the vacant premises of the Sub-Collector's office. He was afflicted with the disease and was unable to move, but his condition remained unnoticed by the senior officers of the district including the A.D.M and Special Land Acquisition Officer in whose office premises he was found lying most of the times. The Sub-Collector, B.D.O. and other administrative officers also saw Mangulu, but never bothered to enquire about his health. Unable to bear the heat, Mangulu who was starving for long, passed away on 31-05-2005.

In pursuance of the order of the Commission, the concerned authority furnished a report which revealed that on enquiry it was found that the death of the deceased Mangulu was natural and it was

not due to starvation as has been published in the newspaper. During course of enquiry, the Commission examined the Sub-Collector, Talcher. On considering the materials on record, the Commission observed that the pathetic state of existence of Mangulu was largely on account of lack of sensitivity on the part of the public officers working in the premises of the office complex where he was staying. The failure of the public servants working in the office complex at Talcher where Mangulu died, to secure a subsistence for him and provide shelter and medical care over years was deplorable. As a human being Mangulu was entitled to a life of dignity which was denied to him. The Commission, therefore, recommended that appropriate proceeding may be drawn against the public servants holding their office in the premises where Mangulu breathed his last for negligence in discharge of duty, callousness and indifference to his plight. The Commission also recommended to the Government to sensitize the public servants on human rights issues and deal with destitute with sympathy and compassion and to issue appropriate instructions to the public servants to be vigilant in future.

2. OHRC Case No. 606/2004 (suo motu) ▶

The news report published in the daily 'Samaj' in its issue dated 18-06-2004 drew the attention of the Commission. In the news report it was alleged that even though old

age pension was sanctioned in favour of 18 persons of Narada Grama Panchayat under Salipur Block in the district of Cuttack the amount was not disbursed to the beneficiaries



for months. Having perused the said news report, the Commission called for a report from the Collector, Cuttack. Pursuant to the order, the District Social Welfare officer, Cuttack had sent a report wherein it was inter-alia stated that out of 18 beneficiaries in whose favour old age pension was sanctioned by the Sub-Collector (Sadar), Cuttack, three persons on further enquiry were not found eligible to get the pension under the scheme. two beneficiaries out of the remaining 15 had died due to old age and 13 eligible beneficiaries are getting regular pensions out of the original sanctioned number of 18. The Commission sought for further information as to the date of commencement of payment of the pension to the 13 eligible candidates, the period for which they have received pension

till date and wherein they have been paid arrears of their pension. In pursuance of the direction, the District Social Welfare Officer, Cuttack in his letter dated 31-01-2006 had furnished the information. On perusing the said report the Commission vide order dated 22-03-2006 observed that all the 13 eligible candidates have received old age pension w.e.f. 01-09-2002 till date together with arrears of pension. Since the main allegation in the news item was regarding non-disbursement of old age pension to the eligible candidates and in view of the information received from the concerned authority. It appeared that further intervention into the matter was not necessary and the Commission closed the case (vide order dated 22-3-2006).

3. OHRC Case No.574/2004(suo motu): ▶

A news report having appeared in the daily 'New Indian Express' in its issue dated 08-6--2004 under the caption "Poverty forces parents to sell baby girl" unfolding a story that a 15 days old female child was sold by the father namely Sri Jagabandhu Mohapatra of village Barajabahakuda under Mahakalapada Block of Kendrapara district. The Commission took cognizance of the matter suo motu and called for report from the Collector, Kendrapara. The newspaper report indicated that driven by poverty Sri Jagabandhu Mohapatra had allegedly sold his 15 day old daughter for Rs.10,000/-. Pursuant to the Commission's order the District Magistrate and Collector, Kendrapara has submitted a joint report of the Sub-Collector, Kendrapara and the District Social Welfare Officer, Kendrapara enclosing some relevant documents vide his letter No. 134747 dated 29-8-2005. In the joint report of the Sub-Collector, Kendrapara and the D.S.W.O., Kendrapara it was inter-alia stated Sri Jagabandhu Mohapatra of village

Barajabahakuda in the district of Kendrapara along with his wife Tilotama had applied to the Secretary "Basundhara" (a rehabilitation centre for children in distressed condition) to keep their 4th daughter Bhagyalaxmi in the institution for sometimes till their financial condition improved. Both the husband and wife had admitted that they have three female children besides Bhagyalaxmi and they were not in a position to provide proper food and care for their 4th child. It was also stated in the joint report that the officers concerned had physically verified regarding the condition of Bhagyalaxmi, the 4th daughter of Jagabandhu, who was kept in the child care unit of "Basundhara" and her condition was excellent. The Secretary of "Basundhara" had requested Jagabandhu to take away his daughter in case their financial condition had improved or to make necessary arrangements for future rehabilitation of his daughter at "Basundhara". Since Sri Jagabandhu Mohapatra had not responded to the letter



of the Secretary, "Basundhara", the Secretary, "Basundhara" in her letter dated 18-5-2005 had requested to come down to "Basundhara" to take final decision in connection with his daughter. Thus, it appeared that Jagabandhu Mohapatra had not sold his daughter Bhagyalaxmi to anyone. A perusal of the joint

enquiry report of the Sub-Collector, Kendrapara and the District Social Welfare Officer, Kendrapara, made it clear that the alleged incident as published in the newspaper is untrue. As the newspaper report was unfounded and baseless, the Commission thought it appropriate to close the proceeding.

4. OHRC Case No. 639/2004 (suo motu): ▶

Basing on a news item relating to the death of a prisoner in Bolangir Jail which appeared in the daily 'Sambad' in its issue dated 23-6-2004, the Commission called for a report from the Addl. D.G. of Police-cum-I.G. of Prisons, Orissa. In pursuance of the order, the Superintendent, District Jail, Bolangir submitted a report on 01-9-2004. Having not been satisfied with the said report, the Commission again requested the I.G., Prisons to send a further report stating in detail the treatment made and drugs given to the deceased along with copies of post-mortem examination report and other documents. In compliance with the direction, the I.G., Prisons and Superintendent of the jails, where the deceased prisoner was confined, submitted reports along with the relevant documents. The reports revealed that the deceased Laxman Khandayat was confined at Sonepur Sub-Jail from 11-03-2001 to 21-12-2003; he was admitted in Bolangir Jail on 21-12-2003; his illness, carcinoma of head of pancreas was detected on 31-12-2003; he expired in the jail hospital while undergoing treatment for carcinoma of head of pancreas on 26-02-2004. During the period of ailment he was referred to the District Headquarters Hospital, Bolangir for check up on 10-1-2004; for ultra-sound of

abdomen on 11-01-2004; he was examined by the Surgery Specialist of the District Headquarters Hospital, Bolangir on 12-01-2004 and was referred to the V.S.S. Medical College & Hospital, Burla for treatment on 15-1-2004; from there he was referred to the SCB Medical College & Hospital, Cuttack on 20-01-2004 where he was operated on 07-02-2004. Thereafter, he was kept under treatment of the Jail Medical Officer who acted on the advice of the doctors of the Surgical Gastro-Enterology Department, SCB Medical College & Hospital, Cuttack and the Surgery Specialist, District Headquarters Hospital, Bolangir till his death on 26-2-2004.

On perusal of the papers and on consideration of the material on record, the Commission took a view that, on detection of his ailment, the prisoner Laxman Khandayat was given the best possible treatment available at District Headquarters Hospital Bolangir, the VSS Medical College & Hospital, Burla and the SCB Medical College & Hospital Cuttack and also at the Jail Hospital District Jail Bolangir. Thus, the Commission felt it not necessary to further intervene into the matter and thought it appropriate to close the proceeding.

5. OHRC Case No. 516/2004(suomotu): ▶

A news alleging sale of a 12 year old girl namely Kalabati by her mother to the owner of a firm in Raipur having appeared in the

daily 'Sambad' in its issue dated 10-5-2004, the Collector, Nuapara and the Collector, Bolangir were called upon to enquire into the



matter and to submit a preliminary report to the Commission under the proviso to Regulation 25 of the Orissa Human Rights Commission (Procedure) Regulations, 2003. In response to the direction, the Collector, Bolangir and the Collector, Nuapara submitted reports. It revealed from the report of the Collector, Bolangir that Kalabati aged about 17 years is the eldest daughter of Bidyadhar and his wife Banita and had gone to Raipur with one of her relative to work in a vegetable firm. In his report the Collector and District Magistrate, Nuapara stated that Kalabati was

engaged in an agricultural firm at Bhanpur in the State of Chhatisgarh on daily wage basis. She worked for two months and presently staying with her parents. The allegations made in the news report regarding sale of the girl Kalabati was denied in both the reports submitted by the Collector, Nuapara and the Collector, Bolangir. On considering the said reports the Commission observed that the report published in the newspaper containing the allegations of sale are not based on facts and thought it appropriate to close the proceeding.

6. OHRC Case No.2781/2004(suo motu) ▶

Upon publication of a news report in the daily 'Samaj' in its issue dated 24-2-2004 under the caption "HATYA KANDA KU CHAPAI DEBAKU MAHAKALAPADA POLICE RA UDYAMA", the Commission took cognizance of the matter suo motu and called upon the D.G. and IG of Police, Orissa, Cuttack for an enquiry through a senior officer and for submission of detailed factual report. The newspaper report indicates that after the body of one Purna Chandra MandaI of village Narasinghapur under Mahakalapada Police Station was recovered, Nayana the wife of deceased, went to Mahakalapada P.S to lodge an FIR, but the Police did not accept the FIR. It is further alleged that Police took Rs.3500/- from Nayana to get the post-mortem examination done. It is also alleged that suspected assailants being influential persons, efforts are being made to treat this as a case of unnatural death and to suppress the case of murder.

In pursuance of the order of the Commission, the Addl. D.G. of Police, HRPC, Cuttack has submitted a report along with copy of the enquiry report of the Dy. S.P, Homeguard, Kendrapara. In the said letter it was inter-alia stated that out of the six accused persons in Mahakalapada P .S. Case No.17 dated 24-02-

2004 under Sections 302/201. IPC, one accused namely Maheswar Sahoo was arrested on 15-05-2004 and forwarded in custody to the Court while other accused persons were still absconding. The Commission vide order dated 07-07-2004 requested the Addl. D.G. of Police, HRPC, Cuttack to apprise the Commission of the result of investigation as soon as the same is completed and also furnish the information about arrest of the absconding accused persons. Pursuant to the order of the Commission, the Addl. D.G. of Police, HRPC submitted report on 26-05-2005 on which it appeared that the investigation in Mahakalapada P.S. case No, 17 dated 24-02-2004 against the six accused persons was completed and Charge-Sheet No.113 dated 6-12-2004 under Sections 341/323/354/302/201 /294/506/34, IPC has been filed showing four accused persons out of six as absconders. On consideration of the facts and situations of the case, including the fact of investigation into the case registered by the Police filing of Charge-Sheet in that case and arrest of two of the six accused persons, the Commission observed that no further intervention in the matter is necessary and accordingly closed the case (vide order dated 25-7-2005).



7. OHRC Case No.142/2003:

One Paramananda Rout of village Buhalo. P.S. Salepur. District Cuttack filed a complaint alleging inaction of Police. The main grievance of the petitioner in his complaint was that he had lodged FIR relating to dowry death of his daughter but though the Police had investigated into the matter and instituted a G.R. case against the culprit, yet no step was taken to arrest the culprits who were roaming about freely in the locality, to the knowledge of the Police personnel. The Commission had called for a report from the Superintendent of Police, Cuttack. In pursuance of the order, the Superintendent Police, Cuttack vide his letter dated 08-01-2004 sent a copy of the enquiry report submitted by the Dy.S.P., Cuttack indicating that the death of the daughter of the complainant was suicidal and not homicidal and that on investigation the case was found to be true under Sections 498-A/306/34 IPC and 4 of the D.P. Act against the accused persons. Regarding arrest of the accused it was stated that the Investigating Officer had taken several attempts to apprehend the accused persons time and again but still they are at large. The Commission vide order dated 16-02-2004 directed to forward a copy of the report of the Dy. S.P. to the petitioner for his response and also to issue a letter to the Superintendent of Police, Cuttack to send the materials indicating the steps taken by the local Police and the materials on the basis of which the conclusion had been drawn that the death of the daughter of the complainant was suicidal and not homicidal. In spite of

notice, no response was received from the complainant challenging the enquiry report of the Dy.S.P., Cuttack. The complainant did not place any material in support of the allegations made in the petition. The Superintendent of Police, Cuttack in pursuance of the order of the Commission, submitted a further report dated 05-04-2004 enclosing copy of the enquiry report of the Addl. Superintendent of Police, Cuttack in which it was stated inter-alia that no evidence was forthcoming regarding homicidal character of death of the deceased for which the case had been charge-sheeted under Sections 498-A/304- B/306/406/34, IPC and 4 of the D.P. Act against the accused persons. The report of the Superintendent of Police further indicated that the case is sub-judice in the Court of law. Before considering the matter further, the Commission deemed it appropriate to send a copy of the report of the Addl. Superintendent of Police, Cuttack dated 05-04-2004 to the petitioner for his response (vide order dated 27-04-2004). Though the period stipulated for submission of response had elapsed and a reminder was sent, no response was received from him. Hence, on consideration of the materials available on record, the Commission observed that on completion of Police investigation charge-sheet has been filed and the case is sub-judice in the court and therefore, further intervention of the Commission in the matter is not necessary and thought it appropriate to close the proceeding (vide order dated 16-09-2005).

8. OHRC Case No. 334/2003 :

The petitioner Keshab Behera of village Badamadhapur, P.S. Chatrapur, Dist. Ganjam in his complaint petition dated 06-12-2003 alleged that his nephew one Kalia Behera ,

aged about 13 years, had been forcibly detained to work in a hotel at Godaripara. Dist. Korla, Madhya Pradesh by one Bina Nahak and had not been paid his dues since



last 14 months. The Commission asked the D.G. of Police, Orissa for an enquiry and appropriate action in the matter. In pursuance of the order of the Commission, the Addl. D.G. of Police, HRPC, Cuttack had sent a report enclosing the enquiry report of the Superintendent of Police, Ganjam. From the reports it appeared that the boy Kalia Behera had in the mean time appeared before the IIC, Chatrapur P.S. and on enquiry he had denied the allegations of ill-treatment by anybody during his stay in the hotel at Godaripara. The copy of the report of the Addl.

D.G. of Police, HRPC, Orissa together with the copy of the report of the Superintendent of Police, Ganjam were sent to the petitioner for his response (vide order dated 23-04-2004). No response was received from the petitioner in spite of notice. Hence the Commission on considering the materials available on record accepted the statements made in the reports of the Police officers and thought it appropriate not to further intervene in the matter and accordingly closed the case (vide order dated 19-9-2005).

9. OHRC Case No.297/2003:

Smt. Shantilata Choudhury of BRIT Colony, P.S. Laxmisagar, Bhubaneswar submitted a complaint alleging of assault and different forms of ill-treatment etc. against her by her husband Nimai Charan Patra. She has also alleged that a report has been lodged by her at Laxmisagar Police Station, Bhubaneswar complaining about an incident which took place on 16-02-2002. The Commission called for a report from the Superintendent of Police, Khurda on the allegations made in the complaint petition, particularly the statement therein that the complainant lodged a report at Laxmisagar Police Station relating to an incident of assault and the ill-treatment by her husband. In pursuance of the order, the S.P., Khurda submitted his report from which it appeared that the divorce case filed by the husband Sri Nimai Charan Patra is subjudice in the Court of

District Judge, Khurda and the petition filed by the petitioner for maintenance has been allowed by the trial court and the case is pending in the Hon'ble High Court. It was further stated in the report that Sri Nimai Charan Patra and the petitioner Shantilata Choudhury compromised the matter relating to the written report dated 16-02-2002 given in Laxmisagar Police Station and the fact has been reflected in the station diary. A copy of the report of the S.P., Khurda was forwarded to the petitioner for her response. In spite of notice, no response was received from the petitioner. Hence, on considering the report of the S.P., Khurda and the fact that the dispute between the parties has been settled, the Commission thought it not proper to further intervene in the matter and accordingly closed the case (vide order dated 22-9--2005).

10. OHRC Case No. 278/2003

On receipt of a complaint submitted by one Bishnu Charan Pradhan of village Badawabh Barei, P.S. Govindpur, District Cuttack regarding death of his daughter in case of

involving demand of dowry, the Commission took cognizance of the matter and called for a report from the Superintendent of Police, Khurda. In pursuance of the order, the S.P.,



Khurda submitted his report stating inter-alia that basing on the FIR lodged, a case has been registered and that there is prima-facie evidence to submit charge-sheet against the culprits. A copy of the report of the S.P., Khurda was forwarded to the petitioner for his response but no response was submitted by him. In the mean time, the S.P., Khurda submitted a further report in his letter No.1367 dated 31-05--2004 regarding arrest of the accused persons and submission of charge-sheet against them. On perusal of the reports it appeared that on the report lodged by the petitioner, Mahila P.S. Case No. 49 dated 04-12-2003 under Sections 498-A/304(B)/302/201/34, IPC and under Section 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act was registered and investigated. In course of investigation the

accused persons were arrested on different dates. Further, the report of the S.P., Khurda indicated that on completion of investigation of the case, charge-sheet has been filed against the accused persons on 14-05-2004.

The petitioner in his complaint had expressed apprehension that Police may not investigate into the case with sincerity as the accused persons are rich and influential persons of the locality. Since the accused persons were arrested in course of investigation of the case and the case was charge-sheeted, the grievance of the petitioner no longer subsisted. Hence, the Commission thought it appropriate not to intervene in the matter further accordingly closed the case (vide order dated 22-09-2005).

11) OHRC Case No.299/2003: ►

Sri Dinabandhu Pal, President of the Bahujan Mahasangha Odagaon Block, District Nayagarh submitted a complaint on behalf of Smt Kunti Nayak and Trinath Nayak, along with copies of two FIRs said to have been filed by Smt Kunti Nayak and Trinath Nayak in Odagaon Police Station. The grievance of the complainant relates to alleged inaction by the Police in investigating into the incidents in respect of which the two FIRs were lodged with Odagaon Police Station. The Commission called for a report from the Superintendent of Police, Nayagarh. In pursuance of the order, the S.P., Nayagarh submitted report on 18-08-2004.

From the report it appeared that Odagaon P.S. Case No. 109 dated 17-12-2003 under Sections 341/323/294/506/34, IPC/3(ix) SC & ST (P.A.) Act which was registered on the written report of Smt Kunti Nayak, on investigation it was found to be a true case against the accused persons. Copy of the said report was sent to the petitioner for response. Pursuant to the said order, the complainant

submitted response. As the complainant in his response has made certain allegations against the local Police relating to the counter case, the Commission asked the S.P., Nayagarh to submit a further report specifically dealing with the averments and allegations made therein relating to the counter case and to indicate the result of the investigation of the counter case. In pursuance of the Commission's order dated 28-01-2005, the S.P., Nayagarh sent his report on 01-6-2005. In the said report it was stated inter-alia that on the report of Smt Kunti Nayak Odagaon P.S. Case No.109 dated 17-12-2003 under Sections 323/294/506/34, IPC/3(ix) of SC & ST (P.A.) Act was registered and after completion of investigation Charge-Sheet was submitted against the accused persons. Relating to the counter case on the report lodged by Debraj Pradhan Odagaon P.S. Case No.110 dated 17-12-2003 under Sections 379/34, IPC was registered and after completion of investigation, Charge-Sheet

was submitted against the accused persons and both the cases are subjudice. Since, the grievance of the petitioner was redressed, the

Commission thought further intervention in the matter unnecessary and therefore closed the case (vide order dated 01-09-2005).

12. OHRC Case No.374/2003 :

Smt. Kalpana Dalei of village Sunadharbasan, District Balasore filed a complaint alleging refusal by the Police officers of Laxmipatna Out-Post and Bhogarai Police Station to receive the FIRs which her husband wanted to file in connection with the incidents regarding mischief and harassment by some anti-social elements. The Commission called for a report from the Superintendent of Police, Balasore. In pursuance of the order, the S.P., Balasore submitted report on 17-06-2004. Since the allegations made by the complainant had not been dealt with in the report, the Commission vide order dated 11-08-2004, requested the S.P., Balasore to send a further report dealing with the statements and allegations made in the complaint petition. The report dated 17-06-2004 received from the S.P., Balasore was also sent to the complainant for her response.

Pursuant to the order of the Commission, the S.P., Balasore submitted a further report on 07-12-2004 dealing with the specific allegations made in the complaint petition. The said report indicated that at present there is no dispute between the parties and they are on good terms. Copy of the said report dated 07-12-2004 was sent to the petitioner for her response. In spite of notice, no response was received from the petitioner. Hence, the Commission on consideration of the materials on record, accepted the report submitted by the S.P., Balasore and held that since the dispute between the parties has been resolved and they are living in peace further intervention of the Commission in the matter is not necessary and accordingly closed the case (vide order dated 25-10-2005)

13. OHRC Case No.616/2006:

Sruti Pratap Kumar Sahoo, General Secretary of the Dalit Mukti Andolan, Orissa in his petition dated 14-06-2004 drew the attention of the Commission to the news item published in the daily 'Samay' dated 11-6-2004 under the caption "PRASASANIKA ADHIKARINKA APARAGATA; DUI JANA SATA BARASIA N1SPAPA BALIKA JAIL KHATUCHHANTI". It was stated in the news item that two girls named Bhanumati Mahakuda and Mira Baskey both aged seven years, whose parents were inmates of Circle Jail, Baripada, instead of being sent to a reformatory school, where they have an opportunity of school education, have been kept in the Jail. The Commission called for a report from the Addl. D.G. of Police-cum-I.G.

of Prisons, Orissa requesting to cause an enquiry into the statements and allegations made in the newspaper publication through a senior officer. In pursuance of the order, the Sr. Superintendent, Circle Jail, Baripada sent his report dated 10-09-2004 stating inter-alia that both the children Kumari Bhanumati Mahakuda and Kumari Mira Baskey were shifted to the Hostel, Madhuramayee Adarsha Sikshya Niketan, Bhubaneswar on 29-06-2004 as per the instruction received from the Addl. D.G. of Police-cum-I.G. of Prisons, Orissa. The copy of the report of the Sr. Superintendent, Circle Jail, Baripada was sent to the petitioner for response, In spite of notice no response was received from the petitioner.



On being satisfied that the two children have been properly settled, the Commission thought it not necessary to make further

intervention in the matter and accordingly closed the case (vide order dated 23-11-2005).

14. OHRC Case No. 625/2004: ▶

On receipt of a complaint of Smt. Manjulata Padhiary, wife of Balaram Padhiary, resident of Bahadulpur under Singla P.S. in the district of Balasore regarding Police inaction in investigating into an incident of attempt to rape and outrage modesty, the Commission called for a report from the Superintendent of Police, Balasore. The grievance of the petitioner relates to the alleged inaction on the part of the Police personnel of Singla P.S. investigating into the matter in the FIR said to have been lodged by her with the Police Station on 27-05-2004 alleging an incident of the same day in which one Bijaya Padhiary son of Trinath Padhiary of village Bahadulpur attempted to rape her and attempted to outrage her modesty. In compliance with the direction in the Commission's order, the Addl. Superintendent of Police, Balasore has submitted a report vide letter No.1062 dated 04-09-2004 stating inter-alia that during the course of investigation in Singla P.S. Case

No.45 dated 27-05-2004 under Sections 341/354/323/294/506. IPC the accused was arrested on 03-07-2004 and forwarded in custody and on completion of investigation Charge-Sheet was submitted against him and the case is now subjudice. A copy of the report of the Addl. S.P., Balasore was sent to the petitioner for response. In spite of notice, no response was received from the petitioner.

Since the grievance of the petitioner was against inaction on the part of the Police of Singla Police Station in investigating into the report lodged by her and as the report of the Addl. S.P., Balasore indicated that the case has been investigated into and Charge-Sheet has been filed, the Commission observed that the petitioner's grievance no longer subsists. In the circumstances, the Commission thought it appropriate not to further intervene in the matter and accordingly closed the case (vide order dated 24-11-2005).

15. OHRC Case No. 1207/2004 ▶

Sri Susil Chandra Mohant, an inmate of Karanjia Sub-Jail in the district of Mayurbhanj, filed a complaint alleging about negligence on the part of the Superintendent and the Pharmacist of the Sub-Jail in providing proper treatment. As per the complaint petition his condition of health deteriorated and he was struggling for life. The Commission called for a report from the Addl. D.G. of Police-cum- I.G. of Prisons, Orissa regarding the statements and allegations made in the complaint petition.

In pursuance of the order, the A.I.G. of Prisons, Orissa vide letter No. 38285 dated 29-12--2004 has forwarded a copy of the report of the Sr. Superintendent, Circle Jail, Baripada together with certain papers showing medical treatment given to the petitioner. Considering the report, the Commission passed order requesting the I.G. of Prisons, Orissa to make necessary arrangements for a thorough medical examination of the complainant by the Medicine Specialist and to submit a report to



the Commission. Pursuant to the said order, the D.I.G. of Police, Prisons, submitted a report on 30-6-2005 which indicated that the petitioner Susil Chandra Mohant was admitted to Karanjia Sub--Jail on 22-09-2001 as a UTP. [i.e. first made a complaint of sickness on 26-11-2001] and was treated for hypothyroidism with anxiety state by the Medicine Specialist of the Sub--Divisional Hospital, Karanjia until he was shifted to Rairangpur Sub-Jail. It was further reported that the Pharmacist of the Jail also attended to the UTP and ensured due treatment in consultation with the physician .The report further indicated that the Sr. Superintendent of the Jail on interrogation of the prisoners

received no complaint regarding negligence and harassment of the Pharmacist or the Jailor. Karanjia Sub-Jail in offering treatment and providing medicines to the prisoners. It further revealed from the report that the petitioner Susil Chandra Mohant was released on bail from Rairangpur Sub-Jail on 21-01-2005. On consideration of the materials, the Commission observed that there was no negligence or lapses on the part of the Jail authorities in providing treatment to the petitioner. In view of the developments, the Commission felt that further intervention in the matter was uncalled for and accordingly closed the case (vide order dated 06-12-2005)



ANNEXURE - I

Staff Position of OHRC during the Year 2005-2006

Sl No		Report
1	Chairperson	1
2	Member	4 (vacant 2)
3	Secretary	1 (Law Secy in addition to own duty)
4	Director Investigation	1
5	Registrar	1
6	Joint Secretary	1
7	D.S.P	1
8	Under Secretary	1 (vacant 1)
9	PS to Chairperson	1
10	Inspector of Police	4 (vacant 2)
11	Section Officer	2 (vacant 1)
12	Personal Assistant	6 (vacant 4)
13	Senior Assistant	1
14	Accountant cum Cashier	1
15	Stenographer	5 (vacant 1)
16	Constable	3 (vacant 1)
17	Driver	4
18	Computer Operator	1 (vacant)
19	Despatcher cum Typist	2 (vacant 1)
20	Jr. Asst	2 (vacant 1)
21	Peon / class IV	8

**ANNEXURE - II**

Subjectwise Classification of cases registered & disposed of during the year 2005-06

	TOTAL
Children	15
Health	33
Jail	33
Antisocial activities	22
Labour	13
Atrocities on SC/STs	14
Physically Handicapped	17
Complaint against Police	547
Pollution	7
Religion / Community	1
Service Matter	139
Women	50
Misc.	566
Total no. of cases	1367
Dismissed in limini	600
Entertained during the year 05-06	767
Pending from previous year cases 03-05	1404
Total no. of cases	2171
Disposed of on hearing	145
Total cases pending of the year	2026



ANNEXURE - III

Subjectwise Classification of Suo Motu Cases during
the Year 05-06

	TOTAL
Children	12
Health	4
Jail	21
Antisocial activities	0
Labour	2
Atrocities on SC/STs	5
Physically Handicapped	0
Complaint against Police	18
Pollution	1
Religion / Community	0
Service Matter	2
Women	5
Misc.	8
TOTAL	78

**ANNEXURE - IV**

Subjectwise Classification of Cases Entertained during
the Year 05-06

	TOTAL
Children	10
Health	3
Jail	26
Antisocial activities	12
Labour	6
Atrocities on SC/STs	6
Physically Handicapped	14
Complaint against Police	359
Pollution	3
Religion / Community	0
Service Matter	42
Women	26
Misc.	26
Entertained	767

