

ANNUAL REPORT 2018 – 2019



**EMPOWERMENT
SOCIO-CULTURAL HARMONY
SUSTAINABILITY**

**CENTRE FOR THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL AND SOCIAL RESOURCES
(C S N R)**

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VISION

A just and environmentally rich society composed of sustainability, socio-cultural harmony and empowered communities with informed, dignified, mutually respectful individuals.

MISSION

Empowerment of the most marginalised and vulnerable sections of the society so they can assert their rights and entitlements; have access and participate to functional community institutions; protect their own culture and identity; preserve their environment and livelihoods and contribute to peace-building in their region, ensuring both gender and caste/class equality.

CORE VALUES

Respect to Human Rights
Non-violence
Social Justice
Gender Equity
Accountability
Transparency
Secular
Non-Political
Democracy

CORE FOCUS AREAS

Protection and Promotion of Human Rights
Societal Peace and Conflict Resolution
Community Empowerment
Participatory Governance
Gender Sensitivity
Climate Justice
Research and Policy Analysis
Advocacy, Campaign & Networking
Health and Sanitation
Access to Safe Drinking Water
Women & Child Empowerment
Elderly and Disability Issues
Education
Capacity Building
Livelihood Promotion
Humanitarian Assistance
Awareness Generation

Centre for the Sustainable Use of Natural and Social Resources (CSNR) is a registered non-profit and non-governmental organization started during 1996. Initially, it played a crucial role in extending humanitarian assistance during post 1999 super-cyclone in Erasama block of Jagatsingpur and Korei block of Jajpur districts.

In 2008, CSNR has modified its strategic focus and revamped its activities vigorously and actively on human rights issues through awareness and networking for peace and communal harmony in Kandhamal district following the communal violence. After which it has been working relentlessly.

CSNR has been working for strengthening civil society on human rights and democratization with an aim to uphold the values and principles of the Constitution of India and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

Particularly, CSNR is actively involved in building capacities of Human Rights Defenders (HRD) and activists on fact-finding and documentation of case histories by using democratic institutions, mechanisms, norms and forums towards redressing the grievances of the poor and marginalized population affected due to human rights violations.

It is engaged to organize regional and local level dialogues among HRDs, CSOs, community leaders and others on various issues important to human life, livelihood and dignity of the adivasis, dalits, minorities, elderly, disabled, women, children and other marginalized as well as vulnerable sections of the society.

CSNR works at both the grassroots level and macro level – directly with communities and with the policy makers, which crafted its empowerment model, a unique one. It also actively contributes to policy research, networking and advocacy initiatives at the state level.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1. CSNR shall try to establish people's rights over natural resources for a sustainable living and sustainable management of natural resources.
2. CSNR shall promote people's organization and social action for a equitable and sustainable society where the forest wild-life, ecology and the forest living people can survive together.
3. CSNR shall implements' action projects area like women and child welfare, Counseling and welfare of the weaker section, for their betterment in collaboration with Governmental and Non-Governmental agencies.
4. CSNR shall develop the Cultural/Scientific/Fine Arts/Literature/Sports and Games activities among general people.
5. CSNR shall provide Medical and Educational facilities to the weaker sections of the society and collect natural history mechanical, philosophical invention and designs.

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6. *CSNR shall encourage and practice of thrift/participates in co-operative efforts/create and foster the community service.*
 7. *CSNR shall spread the knowledge for cottage industries and other sources for self employment.*
 8. *CSNR shall take research action, documentation, publication, dissemination, advocacy, people's mobilization and other necessary programmes.*
 9. *CSNR shall take housing, sanitation and water shed programmes among the weaker communities in order to make them to get their basic requirements.*
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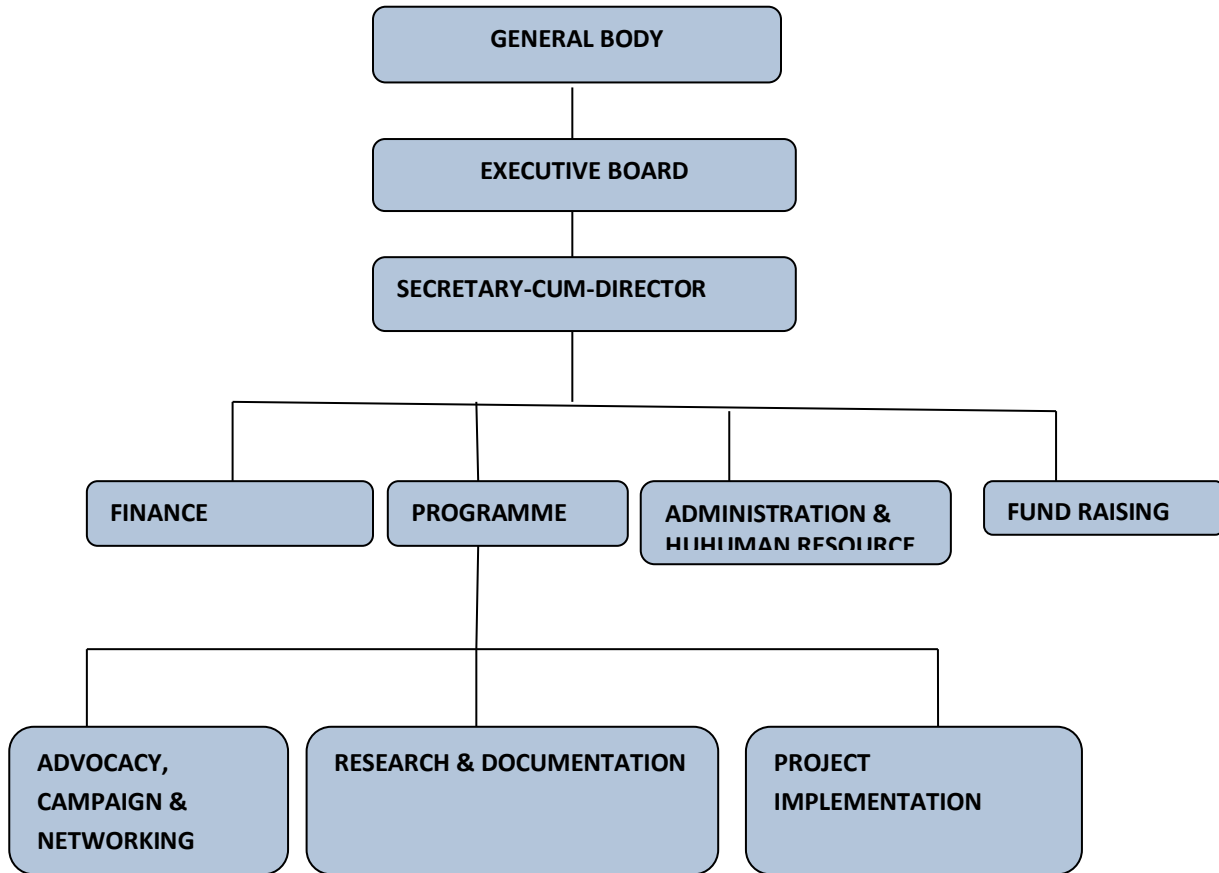
LEGAL STATUS

Registered under Societies' Registration Act 1860,
Registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 2010,
Reregistered under 12 AA of Income Tax Act 1961
Registered under Income Tax Act. PAN and TAN
Registered in Professional Tax under Commercial Tax Department, Govt. of Odisha,
Registered under Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)
Registered under Nitiayog-NGO DARPAN under Government of India
Granted UN ECOSOC status

OPERATIONAL AREA

CSNR decides to work throughout the country, however presently it focuses Odisha state as its area for implementation of activities

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



GENERAL BODY

<u>Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Ms. Nishprava Pattanaik	President	Teacher
Mr. Dharendra Panda	Secretary	Social Worker
Mr. Prasanta Kumar Panda	Finance Secretary	Social Worker
Ms. Jijnaasaa C. Dash	Member	Social Worker
Dr. Ratikanta Panda	Member	Prof. IIT Bombay
Mr. Nilamani Pradhan	Member	Farmer
Adv. Sujata Jena	Member	Lawyer, Odisha High Court
CMA Niranjan Mishra	Member	Expert, Finance Management
Adv. Chandranath Dani	Member	Expert, Human Rights

**ADVOCACY, CAMPAIGN & NETWORKING
PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

Social Facilitation Centre: Human Rights Clinic

Counseling, guidance and supports were provided to 30 marginalized people through under HR Clinic. Some of them visited to the Clinic or CSFHR staffs/volunteers visited to them or telephonically it was provided to them. Complaints were filed with various duty bearers including District officials, Odisha Human Rights Commissions, Odisha State Commissions for Women and National Human Rights Commissions. Some of the issues are victims physically and mentally harassed by her in-laws, cases on RTI mechanism, land conflicts, problems faced for issue of different certificates from different authorities, seek information about e adhar card, police not registration FIR, query about RTI, RTI application and filing of RTI torture of minor by in the police station, child labour cases, seeking information on mechanism of complaint filing if OHRC and NHRC, Query about corruption in local co-operative societies and filing of RIT and many other such types of issues.

Psychosocial care and trauma counseling Measures

Victims of stress and trauma of Kandhamal violence were identified and sixty cases where the victims were highly traumatized were selected and special psychological counseling was provided. And ten cases of gender violence survivor were taken and psychosocial counseling and reconciliation was provided.

PROGRAMS

Two days state level convention on human rights and good governance

A two day state level convention on human rights and governance was organised by CSNR Civil Society Forum on Human Rights (CSFHR) on 17th and 18th December 2018 at Indian Red Cross Society, Bhubaneswar. People from media, along with people from various political parties were among the audience. Many eminent social workers and activists were a part of the Convention. The gathering aimed to bring forth the condition of human rights defenders of the State and the impact of Government and Police on them.



In the convention there was an open-house discussion on the ways to protect the HRDs. The solutions were:

- i. Appointment of a 'focal point' in State Human Rights Commission.
- ii. The duty to protect the HRDs belongs to the quasi-judicial bodies first.
- iii. When they fight against corruption, election procedure, there comes a chance of them being trapped in false and fabricated case.
- iv. Looking into sectors of education, medicine, livelihood etc. helps us in seeing examples of human right violation.
- v. 'Centralization' of like-minded institutions would be an effective way.
- vi. Unification of voices of various organizations that work for such cause.
- vii. Learning from people who fight for the same sort of rights.
- viii. Between 'freedom of speech and expression' and 'freedom to assemble peacefully, without arms', there lies a 'freedom of press' which is an independent and effective right in itself.
- ix. Incorporating the idea of 'divide and conquer' technique.
- x. Spreading awareness about the 'UN Declaration of Human Rights'.
- xi. Development of a mechanism to defend them from injustice.



Among the major challenges to the HRDs of Odisha, the most common and prevalent ones include lack of skill, attitude, integrity and funds. There is an urgent need of awakening the sense of 'Unity & Integrity' among people.

The solutions discussed included:

- a. Training programmes.
- b. Discussion among the organisation's employees, encouraging their active participation and bringing forth their own ideas and solutions.
- c. Creation as well as identification of 'pro-bono' lawyers (Creation: In colleges; Identification: In courts).
- d. Coming up of an action plan to discuss problems and their solutions.
- e. Attacking the police to make them realise that they are not the 'Lords of the Society'.
- f. Spreading awareness among people about the alternatives available if the police is unwilling to perform their duties which would be helpful in bringing a different course of action.
- g. Bringing forward the representation of women, transgender and the minority community.

Citizens' convention on Danger of communal politics and challenges:

National Solidarity Forum and Kandhamal Survivor Association with other organisation and CSFHR organised Citizens convention on Danger of communal politics and challenges on 29th August, 2018 at Bhubaneswar.

August 25, 2018 was the date of completion of one decade of Kandhamal communal violence, in which around 100 people were killed, more than 40 women were subjected to rape, molestation and humiliation and several educational, social service and health institutions were destroyed and looted. More than 12,000 children lost their education. The compensation provided by the Government for the victims and survivors of Kandhamal has been minimal. There have been more than 3,300 complaints, but only 820 odd FIRs were registered. The rest of the complaints were not even registered. If you take complaints as a yardstick of justice process, it is just around 1% only. These issues were discussed in the Convention. Activists, representatives of political parties, writers, journalists, social scientists, and artists were participated. Among many dignitaries like Swami Agnivesh, Mr Paranjay Guha Thakurta, Dr Ram Puniyani, Mr Nadeem Khan, Mr Harsh Mandher and leaders as well as intellectuals of Odisha spoke in different sessions of the convention.

Strengthening Survivors Associations to enhance community building measures as support to the witnesses (Block and district level): At district six and block level eleven meetings were conducted to strengthen the survivors Association, 780 survivors participated in different meetings from various blocks of Kandhamal district.



Networking among the civil society members to support the victims survivors in key cases and advocacy for witnesses protections policy – meetings: Four district level networking meetings were conducted for Civil Society members in which seventy six members participated and discussed on the support mechanisms for the victims survivors and witnesses. two State level SCOs meetings



Awareness Meeting On Community Forest Right & Conservation Of Natural Resources: On 8TH and 9TH June, 2018 at Sundarpanka Village, a awareness meeting was held with 100 participants.

State Level Interface with Government: On 14th August 2018: Interface with Minister, Department of Forest and Environment, Govt of Odisha: CSNR along with other organizations submitted memorandum and Interface with Hon'ble Minister, Department of Forest and Environment, Government of Odisha, regarding the Constraints and Challenges faced in the implementation of FRA, 2006 in general and "protected areas . Among others five key issues discussed with him were regular obstruction created by Forest Department before gramsabha's exercise of rights over Kendu leaf and bamboo and other minor forest produces, their free trading and transportation and the bringing of new tiger creating panic in Satkosia sanctuary along with other problems created for the forest dwellers obstruction of their forest rights and forceful relocation.

Meeting on Human Rights Commission status & way ahead: Since August 15, 2018, the post of Chairperson and Members positions in Odisha Human Rights Commission (OHRC) was lying vacant. The state government which should have taken proactive steps well in advance to restore the positions had failed to do so. So we organise a Consultation on 12th September, 2018 at Bhubaneswar to discuss the issue and follow-up activities to pressurize Government to early appointment of members in different quasi Judiciary bodies in the state. Chairperson position in OHRC is lying vacant since Nov 23, 2012; it was managed by two members by then designated as Acting Chairperson until August 15, 2018. Literarily the commission is managed by only one member since 2012. Civil society members discussed the issues and decided to meet Governor of Odisha to pursue the matter.

State Awareness Consultation Meeting: A State Level awareness Coordination Meeting of CSNR Odisha was held **on 31st July 2018 at** Bhubaneswar. Discussion on various issues and challenges, emerging threats and policy conspiracies created for dilution of FRA implémentation and obstructing the rights of forest dwellers. A way forward campaign strategy and course of action for strengthening State campaign networks for united struggle for recognition and assertion of forest rights was discussed and chalked out.

Public Consultation on Draft National Forest Policy 2018 & Petition submitted to MoEFCC: CSNR organized a State Level public consultation on 11th April 2018 at Bhubaneswar involving intellectuals, researchers, academics, tribal activists and other individual civil society actors on Draft National Tribal Policy 2018 Memorandum sent to the Director General of Forest, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Govt of India, New, Delhi on Draft National Forest Policy, 2018 with point by points critical comments on the draft policy and shared our complete opposition to such anti-environment, anti-FRA and anti-tribal policy. The silent feature of the draft Policy was discussed and all the members out rightly opposed the draft policy in its present form. Strong opposition was raised against corporatization of Forests and its commercial model management. A Press Meet was also organisd against Draft National Tribal Policy 2018 with local and national media on **13th April 2018** at Red Cross Bhawan Bhubaneswar.

Awareness on programme CAF Act, Draft National Forest Policy and Proper Implementation of FRA 2006; Memorandum submitted to Governor & Chief Secretary, Odisha: A State Level awareness programme on the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 and Draft National Forest Policies 2018 and Demands for proper implementation of FRA 2006 was organised. More than 8000 tribal and other forest dwellers from 18 districts, mostly from tribal dominated regions of Odisha gathered on **28th September 2018** and raised strong objection demanding for withdrawal of anti-tribal and forest dwellers law like Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (commonly known as CAMPA) and Draft National Forest Policies 2018 and asked for proper implementation of forest rights act. The awareness march was held in Lower PMG Road culminated with a public address by forest dwellers and people organizations, community leaders and tribal rights activists from various districts joined together.

Then a Memorandum was given to the Governor of Odisha and discussed with Office of the Governor, which directed and forwarded the copies of memorandum to the Chief Secretary, Government of Odisha and Forest and Environment Department for needful action. The Forest and Environment Dept., Govt of Odisha also forwarded the memorandum to Revenue and Disaster management Dept, Director, ST & SC Department, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF), Odisha, PCCF (Wildlife), Odisha, PCCF (Kendu Leaf) Odisha, Member Secretary, State Pollution Control Board, Odisha and directed to take appropriate action on the issues relevant to their departments.

State Level Cadres Building Training on “Citizens Legal Space in Governance under Environmental, Human Rights, Police and Forest Laws”: The Two Days Cadres Building Training on “Citizens Legal Space in Governance under Environmental, Human Rights, Police and Forest Laws” was held on **30th & 31st December, 2018** at Bhubaneswar organized by CSNR Odisha. The areas the activists working are very sensitive to all kinds of suppression and exploitation by corporate powers, police, state administration and local agents. There are various challenges and violations observed in the implementation of environmental laws, FRA 2006, PESA, Human rights laws, police and other rights and entitlements. Most often our volunteers lack minimum knowledge to appeal and fight against such violations of rights and compliances. They also faced personal threats and challenges to protect the human rights of the community among which they have been working and taking the issue to proper legal and institutional spheres of redressal mechanisms. The cadres building training was mainly intended to develop the capacity of our volunteers and activists to sensitize themselves and the affected communities the right to appeal, available institutional spaces, appeal processes, and legal backups and redressal mechanisms so that they can fight for justice.

Regional traditional gramsabha sammelani, Baragarh district: A Regional Traditional Gram Sabha Sammilani was held at Bikram Nagar village of Paikmal Block, Baragarh district on 24, 25 and 26 January, 2019 in complete traditional and cultural mode. More than 18 gramsabhas of Paikmal and Jharbandh Block have joined together. This is a very unique and different initiative of Gramsabha Empowerment process completely different from the so-called Gramsabha conducted by top-down officers detected Gramsabha manipulated and imposed as per the will of the officials, village political clouts and touts. Instead of making the members of Gramsabha (decision maker) to sit on decision making podium the sebak/servants (officials) occupying them behaving the real decision maker as their slaves dictating gramsabha and do not allow to take independent decisions. The Sammelani demonstrated making the real decision-making body to sit on podium and officers or non-gramsabha members made to sit outside should be the normal method of Gramsabha without interference of non- members.

Ganjam District Hillregions Traditional Gramsabha Sameelani: A Regional Traditional Gramsabha Sameelani (Convention of Village Council) was organised by Beguniapada Block Hill Regions Traditional Gramsabha Sameelani Committee, Ganjam District on 29, 30 and 31 January 2019. This was a very unique and different programme than the conventional Gramsabha conducted by top-down officers detected Gramsabha, where the members of Gramsabha not respected but manipulated and imposed decisions of the officials and village political clouts and touts.

Here, the members of Gramsabha were given upper space on the stage and the sebakas (government servants) are sitting below and outside the village assembly. However, the bureaucracy and officials have created a subjugated environment for which the Gramsabha members have not been allowed to use and assert their rights. Three days Sameelani was held in complete traditional (customary) approach and medium. It is first of its kind organised by 19 villages inhabited by Sabar (Saora) tribes at Village Dabhabania of Beguniapada block, Ganjam District. It was celebrated with cultural and traditional dance, which was completely enjoyed by the communities. All the villagers including children camped for three days at the venue Dabhabania village. The active participation of 19 Gramsabhas outnumbered with women has shared their resolutions phase by phase intervals without any hesitations or suppression.

Regional Traditional Village Council was organised at Rambanj Village, Muribahal Block of Balangir

District: On 14th, 15th & 16th February 2019 in a purely traditional and cultural mode traditional village council was organised. More than 15 villages actively participated in the Sameelani. The main objectives is to demonstrate a unique way of conducting Gramsabha empowerment process to establish good and peaceful government in the village and assertion of resource rights and livelihoods entitlements by people through their village decision making institution. This has rejected the top-down approach of official and state dictatorship over Gramsabha. Discussion held and resolutions taken by the gramsabhas on the issues around the customary and cultural rights which are constitutional rights of the adibasis and other traditional forest dwellers and process of assertion of rights to live with dignity and self respect. Among the issues discussed were PESA, FRA, Revenue land issue, health, education, irrigation, different types of pensions, drinking water, road, housing construction, child and women welfare, agriculture and rights of farmers.

Traditional regional gramsabha sammelani in Dutelguda, Malkanagiri: Invoking the village deity, the regional Gramsabha Sameelani was held from 23 to 25 February, 2019 at Dutelguda village, Korukunda Block, Malkanagiri district in customary and cultural mode. More than 10 villages came together and joined in the convention. In the Sammeelani the officials PD, DRDA and PA, ITDA of Malkanagiri District have joined the programme. Three days Sameelani was held through complete traditional (cultural) mode. This traditional and cultural mode attracted very active participation of communities outnumbered with women. The arrangements were made mostly by the community. All the eight Gramsabhas have shared their issues and resolutions besides sharing by individuals from other parts of the district in the Samilani. The traditional dance and songs by tribal communities like Kondhs, Koya, Haldwa, Saora, etc have made the Sameelani quite enjoyable and responsive.

Traditional Gramsabha Sameelani, Sundargarh District: A Convention of Regional Traditional Village Council was held at Kutenpani (Sunajhar) village, Tangarpalli Block of Sundargarh District for three days during 01, 02, and 03 March 2019 organized by Tangarpali and Subdega Block Regional Traditional Gramsabha Samilani Organising Committee-2019 purely in traditional and cultural pattern. More than 20 village gramsabhas have participated in the Sameelani with average of 350 participants a day. The discussion was held around issues related to FRA, revenue land issue, health, education, irrigation and drinking water, various types of pensions, road, housing construction, child and women welfare, agriculture and rights of farmers.

Participatory Learning Workshop on Rights to Land, Forest and Livelihood: On 26th and 27th March 2019, workshop was held on rights of land, forest and livelihood at DRTC, CYSD, Bhubaneswar. The topics of discussion were Forest Rights Act and its Challenges relating to its administration, resource and challenges with people, PESA Act and the topic was covered by Dr. Sricharan Behera. Deme Oram gave a brief idea about OSATIP Law (Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property Regulation, 1956 (OSATIP, 1956). Then there was an open house discussion. Then there was a discussion on Land Laws that is on people's rights vs. corporate rights. After that there was a small discussion on the **Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989** is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to prevent atrocities against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Act is popularly known as **the SC/ST Act**, POA, the Prevention of Atrocities Act, or simply the Atrocities Act.



It was enacted when the provisions of the existing laws (such as the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and Indian Penal Code) were found to be inadequate to check these crimes (defined as 'atrocities' in the Act). Recognizing the continuing gross indignities and offences against Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the Parliament passed the 'Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989. On the second day of the workshop there was a recapitulation of the first day and then a discussion was made on the redress mechanism available (NGT, statutory body, Regulatory Bodies, Authorities etc) by Mr. Shankar Pani. Then Mr. Chandranath Dani gave a brief idea about the factfinding and documentation of violation and defending the defenders UN advocacy. The workshop ended with a plan how to go forward.

Awareness Meeting On Labour Laws & Welfare Schemes: On 1st May, 2018 at Kiramaha, Kandhamal a awareness meeting on labour laws and welfare scheme was organized. There were 150 participants who attended the meeting.

Coordination Meeting on Peace & Harmony: On 29th May 2018 at, Phulbani a coordination meeting on peace and harmony was organized with 38 participants.

Livelihood Training and Educational Support: Seven numbers of families were trained on computer education, animal husbandry and to start small business. One time support was also provided to these seven families earn their livelihood. Career Advancement training was provided to five vulnerable college students to hold up their higher studies. Payment of course fee, food and lodging of these students were looked after by the organization. Educational support was provided to eighteen school going students. Hostel Fee, cost of books, note books and school bags were provided to these eighteen school going children.

Strengthening of the Odisha Human Rights Commission:

In this year, CSNR and CSFHR had organised several programs to strengthen Odisha Human Rights Commission. On September 12, 2018, CSFHR gave a call to HRDs to meet at Bhubaneswar and discussed strategy to pressurize Government to appoint Chairman and Members in OHRC.



CSFHR team also hold a press meet on September 18, 2018 to disseminate the message to the General Public. CSFHR team met Governor of Odisha and political party leaders to pursue the matter and submitted memorandum to them. A meeting was also organised in front of Raj Bhawan to highlight the issues.

Participated in the peaceful association and submitted memorandums to Governor of Odisha for filling of members in SHRC, Odisha: On 24 September at Bhubaneswar more than 60 participants assembled together and submit memorandums to the Governor of Odisha.

Petition to Amicus Curie, Supreme Court of India regarding vacancy in Odisha Human Rights Commission: On 4th Nov, 2018 a petition was send to Amicus Curie, Supreme Court of India regarding vacancy in Odisha Human Rights commission.

Petition to Law Commission to Repeal Sedition Laws: On 21st November, 2018 a petition was made to the Law commission to repeal sedition Laws.

Study Report sharing workshop “State of Crime and Policing in Odisha”: Jajpur

A consultation workshop on report sharing on the ‘State of Crime and Policing in Odisha’ was conducted by the Civil Society Forum on Human Rights, in collaboration with the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), was organised on 11th December 2018 at DRDA Conference Hall, Jajpur Town, Jajpur.



The following suggestions came after sharing of the report.

Suggestions:

- HRDs are misbehaved in Police Stations.
- Police Patrolling is not done.
- FIR is not registered in many police stations.
- AAMA police difficulties.
- Units of Juvenile cells should be increased.
- The Child and Mahila Desk are not functioning.
- Without the help of an influencing person /middleman the police personnel are not registering complaints.
- Traffic Problem.
- Social activist should be there to assist the complaints in each police station.
- Availability of Papers and other necessary requirements.
- Massive awareness programmes are needed at Panchayat level.
- Awareness is needed to be done in Odia.

Report Sharing Workshop On The State Of Crime And Policing In Odisha: Cuttack- Bhubaneswar

A consultation workshop on report sharing on the 'State of Crime and Policing in Odisha' was conducted by the Civil Society Forum on Human Rights, in collaboration with the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI), in Red Cross Bhawan, Bhubaneswar on 12 December 2018. People from media, along with people from various political parties were among the participants. Though the study was organised in 4 districts of Odisha, namely Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Jajpur and Kandhamal, 12th December 2018 workshop focused only on the data collected from the Bhubaneswar and Cuttack Urban Police District only. The data collected aims to attract the attention of people towards the 'rules and regulations laid down for the Police' and the reality that was being followed.



The first session ended with an 'Open House Discussion' on the remedies available and the ways through which this information could reach the mass.

The next session saw a discussion on the availability of a 'Police Complaining Authority', (PCA), in states across India, with special focus on Odisha. Ms. Pavani Nagaraja, a member of CHRI, gave a presentation on the topic. A limelight was put on the Special Police Act (2006), which led to the changing of rules in 17 States. It mandated the establishment of State PCA, to entertain complaints against the personnel of or above the rank of SP, and District PCA, to entertain complaints against the personnel of or above the rank of DSP. But only 6 states have successfully been able to comply with the said guidelines. Similarly the number of members of the forum is far less than the prescribed number.

The session ended with another 'Open House Discussion' on the discussed topic and witnessed the opinion of other people. The workshop ended with a positive note where it was decided that the group would meet again on 22 December 2018 and would meet the Governor of Odisha to discuss the matter with him and to present a drafted 'Model Police Bill'.

Suggestions:

- Toilet and drinking water facilities should be provided to personnel engaged in traffic post.
- Pressure should be put to provide the acknowledgement.
- Police engaged in duty of ruling Party.

Way Forward:

- Demonstration will be held on 22nd December 2018.
- Memorandum will be submitted to the governor.
- Social Media Campaign will be done.
- Articles will be published relating to Police Complaint Authority.

Report Sharing Workshop on The State Of Crime And Policing in Odisha- Kandhamal

A consultation workshop on report sharing on the 'State of Crime and Policing in Odisha' was conducted by the Civil Society Forum on Human Rights, in collaboration with the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) on December 2018. People from media, along with people from various political parties were among the audience.



After sharing of the study report there was open house discussion. Some of the suggestions that came from the open session:

- Advocacy and putting pressure on the Police officers to carry out action immediately without any political influence.
- Awareness generation programmes in rural and remote areas.
- Filing complaints at forum level with proper discussion apart from individual level will yield speedy justice
- Sensitization of HRDs on laws and policies
- Re-integration of the civil society to work collectively.

Focus Group Discussion: More than seven numbers of Focus Group Discussion (FGD), had been done in different district of Odisha make the people aware about the violation of their rights, constitutional rights, home stead land to landless and on others.

MONITORING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

FACT-FINDING VISITS

Seven numbers of Fact-finding visits were conducted by skilful HRDs in different parts of Odisha, evidences collected and documented; complaints are registered with the respective authorities in due course of time within the specified period of the project.

a. Fact finding of a minor tribal girl raped by her School Head Master (H.M) in Daringbadi Govt. High school , kandhamal, Odisha

On 31st May 2018, a fact finding team consists of members of Civil Society Form on Human Rights Mr. Jugal Kishore Ranjite , staff of Odisha Forum for Social Action, BBSR, Ms. Sabita Biro, staff of Odisha Forum for Social Action, BBSR, Mr. Sudhansu Digal , staff of Odisha Forum for Social Action, BBSR, Mr. Ranjit Sutar , Civil Society Forum on Human Rights(CSFHR), BBSR, Mr. Tiadi Nayak , local leader of Daringibadi, Kandhamal visited Kandhamal where a minor was raped by the Head Master of the same school.



Back Ground of The Fact Finding

The survivor family comprise of five sisters and one brother. Her father is a daily labourer, and her brother drives a tractor in the local area for his lively hood. She is the 4th daughter of their family .She studies in class seven in the Grenubadi Govt. Ashram School and staying in the same school hostel premises.

The fourth daughter of Mr. Joseph Sunamajhi from Dabedi village of Sonpur Gram Panchayat under Daringibadi block in the district of Kandhamal of Odisha state was studying 7th class in Grenubadi Govt. School. She was staying in the same school hostel premises (TRW Hostel) and was continuing her studies. This year she completed her 7th class and supposes to take admission in 8th standard. However on 22nd April, 2018 while she was working in the hostel premises, school head master (H.M) Mr. Aditya Prasad Rath called her to clean office room. Soon after that victim went to clean the office room as per H.M's instruction. While she was cleaning the office room the H.M entered into the room and closed door from inside. On the asking of the victim the Head Master threatened her that if she shouts he will kill her. Then the Head Master raped the small girl on dated 22nd April, 2018.

The fact finding team visited different places to find out the truth like the Victims House, Community Leaders, Police Station, Daringbadi and Office of the SDPO, Baliguda, Kandhamal. And interacted different persons and took their statements like the victims, IIC, local Police Station Daringbadi, and the Statement of SDPO, Baliguda.

Findings:

- 1- These series of visits by school teachers and hostel cook raises question and doubt why did they visit one after another without saying anything to her parents and just asked whether victim had gone home or not ?
- 2- No interim immediate financial ex-gratia paid so far to the aggrieved family members or to the victim
- 3- The family members of the victim seems to be bias by the supporters of the perpetrator

4- Since the family members of the victim are illiterate and, they did not mention any kind of rape except molestation in the FIR so the head master got interim bail order from the high court, Odisha.

Demands:

1. High standard medical treatment and counseling needs to be provided to the survivor victim
2. Rs.10,00,000.00 financial compensation from CMs relief fund and rehabilitation of the family appropriately with full security
3. Fare and speedy inquiry process to be under taken by the authority.
4. The Govt. should arrange another school for her future studies with a safe environment.

b. Battle to Save Forest from Brewing Industry Brought Wisdom to Odisha Government

The village of Balarampur, barely 20 KM from its district headquarters town of Dhenkanal and 80 KM from Odisha's capital city of Bhubaneswar, has scripted a success story while adopting the methods of the famous Chipko movement to save trees from the vagaries of an allegedly ill planned alcohol factory and bureaucratic insensitivities towards the green. Spearheaded by the women folks of the village, it forced the Odisha government to order for shifting of the project respecting the voice of people, making the case first of its kind in Odisha during the Naveen Patnaik regime.

To give a hint, the [Chipko movement](#) of 1973 was an organized non-violent resistance, essentially by women of the communities, to the destruction of forests of India in the name of development. It was termed so as people or members of the resisting communities used the method of embracing and hugging the trees to prevent their felling.

The Balarampur incident of November 17, 2018, left the state shaken when a team of tree fellers equipped with electric cutters felled about 1000 trees during the wee hours under heavy police protection. Source said that the district administration fixed two earlier dates this month for cutting of the trees but didn't turn up. This time, on November 17 last, they came at around 4 AM in the morning, not by the road that goes through the village but by taking a different route and started felling trees. As the villagers knew about it in the morning, they rushed to our forest and embraced the trees to protect them from being cut. But the police force overpowered the villagers and pushed them into their vehicle by physically manhandling the women.

The district administration was all set to clear the forest on 12 acres of land since the Chief Minister performed the groundbreaking ceremony for a brewing industry of 2.5 lakh hectolitres per annum capacity to be set by Kolkata based P&A Bottlers Pvt Ltd at an investment of 102 crore rupees. However, the project faced strong opposition from the villagers since its approval by the Chief Secretary of Odisha on July 26, 2016.

Different activists expressed their view on the incident:

“As the Forest Conservation Act came into force from 1980 and the entire de-reservation and conversion has been made without approval of central government after 1980, hence it is a violation of Section 2 of Forest Conservation Act 1980. It is also a violation of Supreme Court Order where the Honourable court has clarified that the Forest has to be understood in its dictionary meaning irrespective of its ownership,”

said Sankar Prasad Pani, Advocate and Legal Advisor to the Village Committee for protection of the forest who is fighting the case at the National Green Tribunal (NGT) on behalf of the villagers.

It's to be noted that the state government of Odisha is yet to comply with the NGT direction for submission of a report on the status of the land. Instead, in violation of all these norms, the district administration ordered for cutting of the trees when the next NGT hearing was only three days away, according to advocate Pani.

“Ordering for and ensuring that the trees are felled in such a massive scale despite public opposition in order to uphold the interests of a liquor industry reflects the kind of apathy from the district administration and the Odisha government towards people’s issues as well as the bigger environmental issues the world is worried about, said Prafulla Samantara, the Green Nobel winner as well as president of Loshakti Abhiyan, Odisha.

Condemning such forceful act of the district administration, Chandranath Dani of Odisha’s Civil Society Forum on Human Rights (CSFHR) said that felling trees while a case on the dispute is being heard by the NGT and, again, in the wee hours of a day without informing people is a violation of citizens’ constitutional rights.

1. c. Fact-finding Report on “Alleged cases of Child Sexual Abuse and Plight of Child Rape Victims ” in Kandhamal district:

After media report about series of alleged cases of Child Sexual Abuse in different districts more particularly in Kondhamal , a Fact-finding Team of Civil Society Groups had visited Kondhamal on 20.1.19 to understand ground realities and reasons for reported so many cases , plight of the family of the rape victims , role of police administration , justice rendered to the victims and functioning of monitoring bodies in the district. A team from Civil Society Forum on Human Rights visited Kandhamal. The visit of the team was limited to hear directly from victims and their family members about their problems, sufferings and harassment, if any from anybody and their struggle for justice. However, the team members interacted with family of the victims, villagers, police personnel of Daringbadi Police station , social activists and some NGO functionaries working on woman and child related issues in the district. The detail of four cases of child sexual abuse and plight of child rape victims enquired by the team to understand the ground realities is as follows.

1. Name of the Block Name of the village Name of family members of the victims with whom the Team interacted Place of Occurrence of incident Date of Incidence
2. Tumudibandh Kendupada of Mundigada GP Sebatu Nayak, Mother of the rape victim whom the team met in District Hospital, Kondhamal, as victim was undergoing treatment Her Daughter was raped in home in her absence 14.1.19
3. Phiringia Kelapada Chaturbhujia Digal, father of rape victim His daughter was raped in his home in the absence of the parents 7.5.16
4. Daringbadi Dabedi of Sonepur Gram panchayat Joseph Digal , Father of rape victim and villagers His daughter was sexually abused by Aditya Prasad Rath, Head Master of Daringbadi Govt. High School, Greenbadi April , 2018

5. Daringbadi Raibanja village of Sriniketa GP Swarnalata Pradhan , sister of the victim and villagers Her sister was raped and gave birth a child in Hostel of Daringbadi Govt. High School 13.1.19 The Team members could not meet Biswa Pradhan, as he was away to forest for collection of firewood. The Team met Swarnalata Pradhan, elder sister of the victim and tried to know the details of incident.

Analysis and Recommendation

1. The above mentioned cases prove breakdown of the administration and failure of law enforcing authority in tribal areas. The innocent girls are not only raped but they and her family members suffer like anything and subject to humiliation and unending harassment in the society.

2. After Mass media reported series of cases of child sexual abuse and child rape cases from various districts in the state, the issue has cropped up. The abovementioned child rape cases can be taken as case studies to analyze the issues and various factors responsible for this unfortunate incident. In almost all cases, the victims are poor; belong to dalit and tribal community. Due to poverty, illiteracy, ignorance and lack of social support system, they are seen subjected to harassment, sexual abuse, and humiliation in the village.

3. The Team noticed in all cases as reported by the family that the police has not come to their rescue. Rather the police used to try to cover up the case. All the family members of rape victims had similar kind of complaint against the police who always discourage the people to file FIR or exert pressure to withdraw the case and influence them for amicably solution by bringing together perpetrator of the crime and family of the victims. When the matter is publicly exposed by media or the family members remained determined, the police are seen being forced to register FIR and started inquiry. The police is also seen to have acted as instrument to harass the family members of poor rape victim. In Chaturbhuj case, the police under influence of the perpetrators of the crime, masterminded to register false FIR and succeeded in putting behind bar father of rape victim.

4. As the victim families are illiterate, they could not write FIR. The police also did not help them write FIR. They took the help of other people to for writing FIR which is found sometimes of exaggeration of the issues or does not reflect real problems and suffering of the victims. It helped the police to protect the accused without investigating properly

5. In tribal schools, the girls are seen easily subjected to sexual abuse, humiliation and threats. The girls students remain in hostels and get isolated from the family for years together. The girl's hostels are badly managed by the teachers. During interaction with a social activist who said on the condition of anonymity that due to lack of parent's love and affection, the grown-up girl students are seen lured by the teachers. Neither proper care nor effective attention is given by the teachers for betterment of the girl children in the hostels. There is neither effective monitoring of the hostels by the authorities nor counseling imparted to the girls. The officials in charge of monitoring of the schools hardly make periodic visit or pay little attention to interact and understand the problem of the children during their unusual visit.

Recommendation

1. The cases of child sexual abuse or child rape should not be taken as ordinary case . These are special cases and require special attention to address it. Whenever, FIR is filed in police station, the police should promptly register the case and start investigation and follow due legal procedure to give justice to the victim. The police inaction and reluctance to register the case has become a matter of great concern for which the

accused got opportunity to avoid arrest and succeeded in getting bail. The victims suffer like anything. Secondly, the police do not update the complainant about the investigation and details of steps taken on their FIR. The poor dalits or tribals could not pursue their case which helped the police to ignore the investigation. So, the clear direction must be issued by the State Govt. to all police station to register immediate the complaint of cases of child sexual abuse or rape cases and take prompt action in order to provide justice to the victim.

2. As the lack of close monitoring of tribal school hostels is one of the factors for disastrous situation of the hostels. It is recommended that The Govt. should issue clear instruction to all the concerned officers for effective and timely monitoring of the hostels and report the same to appropriate authorities for further course of action. The Govt. must ensure for citizen monitoring of all the tribal schools engaging retired Govt. officials, judicial officers, social activists, academicians at district level. The citizens monitoring team will make periodic visit to tribal school randomly without prior intimation to the school authorities.

3. The statutory bodies like Odisha State Commission for Child Rights (OSCPCR) and Child welfare Committee (CWC) of different districts must be geared up and make visit to tribal hostels to monitor it through closed door discussion with the girls.

4. There must be first track court to hear the cases of child rape victim in order to give quick justice to rape victim

d. Report of Fact-finding Team on “Arrest and Custodial torture of Tapan Padhi, Social Activist in Panikoili Police station under Jajpur district

A fact finding team consisting of Pradip Pradhan, State Convener, Odisha Soochana Adhikar Abhijan, Odisha, Sri Suryamani Mishra, Journalist, Bhjaman Biswal, National Human Rights Defender, Sri Akhand, Human Rights Activist, Mahe Nikhat, Women rights Activist, Dillip Samantaray, RTI activist made a fact finding visit to Panikoili police station and Jajpur Jail on 21st March 2019 on hearing the news from media and fellow friends on the arrest of Tapan Padhi, Human Rights Defender of the state by Panikoili police for his alleged Facebook posting against some police officials. Some Local volunteers accompanied the team on that day. They met and discussed the matter with the following people like Ajay Kumar Jena, IIC, Panikoili Police Station, Akshay Kumar Das, Additional SP, Jajpur, Ravi Satapathy, DSP, Jajpur, Govind Sur, Jailor, Jajpur Road, Sub Jail, Ragadi, Tapan Padhi, victim and had a Telephonic talk with local Advocate. After the discussion they came out with the following findings and demand.

Findings :

1. Police registered the case under Section 292, 294, 506, 507, 34 of IPC and 66A, 66C, 67, 67A of Information Technology Act, 2000 in the Panikoili P.S. Case No. 41 and 42 of 2019 and the maximum punishment can be awarded is below Seven years in all the above sections of IPC and IT Act, 2000 mentioned above. Hence Odisha Police is supposed to send notice Under Section 41-A of CrPC before taking any further legal step. In this case police has not served any notice on the said accused person before arresting him in the midnight of 17th March 2019.

2. Section 80(1) of Information Technology Act, 2000 says that: “80. Power of police officer and other officers to enter, search, etc.- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), any police officer, not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, or any other officer of the Central Government or a State Government authorised by the Central Government in this behalf may enter any public place and search and arrest without warrant any person found therein who is

reasonably suspected of having committed or of committing or of being about to commit any offence under this Act. Explanation.-For the purposes of this sub-section, the expression "public place" includes any public conveyance, any hotel, any shop or any other place intended for use by, or accessible to the public. But in this case Police arrested Tapan Padhi at 11 PM from his residence. Residence of a citizen is not a Public Place hence police has violated the law for entering the house of the accused like a trespasser and for searching/ seizing any item/ arrest the accused without any court warrant.

3. Odisha Police has booked him under 66A of Information Technology Act, 2000. The 66A of this act was being Struck down by Honourable Supreme Court of India mentioning it as unconstitutional as it violates the Article 19(1)(a) and not saved under Article 19(2) of Indian Constitution (WPC No. 167 of 2012 and M.A. No. 3220 of 2013). The Supreme Court in 2015 struck down Section 66(A) of the Information Technology Act, calling it "vague" and "unconstitutional". The Honourable Judges said "We are going to take strict action," the Supreme Court said, and warned that the officials who ordered the arrests under Section 66(A) will be "sent to jail". The top court bench of Justices Rohinton Nariman and Vineet Saran said it is "shocking if true" that people were arrested under Section 66(A) that was declared "unconstitutional". But in this case it is violated by Panikoili Police.

4. He is not involved in these face book ids as said by the police. Some people have shared his post in that group. But police alleged that he have done these fake ids. This is not a fact.

5. He was beaten mercilessly in police custody. It is illegal for the police to slap, beat, threaten, intimidate or torture any person who is being held in custody. It is responsibility of the police for the wellbeing and safety of an arrested person. But here police did third degree treatment accused. This is a gross violation of Article 14, 19(1)(a), 21 of the Constitution of India and Article 03 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



Demands:

1. High level inquiry must be done by Human Rights Protection Cell of Odisha police and stringent action should be taken against erring police officials.
2. Tapan Padhi must be referred to other hospitals for better treatment outside jail, as there is no doctor in jail.
3. Odisha Human Rights Commission may send a team to Jail to inquire into the matter and take necessary actions.
4. His family members must be provided with security as ICC threatened the accused to finish his family members.
5. Police should quash allegation against him as he is not involved in these crime.

e. Fact Finding Visit to Rayagada and Kalahandi on the issue of violation of human rights of Dangaria Tribes: On 22-23rd October 2018, a fact finding team including members of Civil Society Forum on Human Rights had gone for a fact-finding visit to Rayagada and Kalahandi on issue of the rights violate of the Dangaria tribes.

f. Fact Finding Visit to Lanzigarh on violation of Human Rights: On 20th to 22nd March 2019, a fact-finding team visited to Lanzigarh on violation of Human Rights.

g. Fact Finding Visit to Kandhamal on human right violation of Scheduled tribe and castes: On 3rd and 4th February, 2019 a fact-finding team went to Kandhamal on Human Rights violation of Schedule tribe and Scheduled Castes.

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

Public Awareness Program for Police Bill

One day Public Awareness program was organised in front of Raj Bhawan on 22 December, 2018 from 10.30 AM to 3.00 PM demanding necessary amendments in Odisha Police Bill, 2015. The Bill was sent back from Governor of Odisha in November 2015 without giving assent advising the home department to table the Bill again in the state legislative assembly for an extensive and in-depth discussion as per the apex court direction in the case of Prakash Singh Vs Union of India. Since then neither the home department nor the law department took any proactive step to table the said bill in the legislative assembly for discussion.



Hence, considering the intended delay by the ruling members, the civil society members across the state had met Governor of Odisha as he is the constitutional authority of the state to intervene into the matter and request to direct the home department again to speed up the process, whereby citizens of the state will be benefited out of this. Members of the different political parties and civil society members participated in a peaceful Awareness Dharana Programme in front of Raj Bhawan.

Observation of Human Rights Day:

CSFHR in association with Institute of Human Rights Education (IHRE) & Bharat Scouts & Guides was celebrated “World Human Rights Day” on 10th Dec. 2018 in the premises of Bharat Scouts & Guides, Bhubaneswar. We were organized a human chain by school students & teachers and an open seminar on human rights in the premises. More than 200 Students and teachers from nearby schools were participated in these events.



Observation Of Martyrs Day (Birsa Munda) /Meeting On Tribal Culture: On 9th June at Brahmniagon Martyas Day (Birsa munda) was observed and more than 100 tribal were present on the event.

Observation of International Justice Day: On 17th July, 2018 at AIMT College, Phulbani the International day was observed more than 40 participants was present.

Observation of International Women’s Day: On 8th March, 2019 at Haraguda, Brahmniagon the International women day was observed more than 200 participants participated in the event.

Observation of National Youth Day on the eve of Swami Vivekananda Jayanty: On 12 January 2019, national youth day was observed and around 200 participants participated in the event.

Anti-War Peace Day/Hirosima- Nagasaki Day: On 6th August 2018, at phulbani 300 participants gathered to observe the anti war peace day or as we say the Hirosima-Nagasaki day.

Observation of Quit India Day & Indigenous People’s Day: On 9th August, 2018 around 200 students and youth gathered together to observe the Quit India day and Indigenous peoples Day at Rusimal College, Kandhamal.

Mass Public Awareness against 13th February, 2019 Supreme Court Order on 7 March 2019: CSNR and other peoples networks organized a Mass Public Awareness of thousands of tribals and forest dwellers from various districts at Lower PMG Road, Bhubaneswar on 7th March 2019 demanding dismissal of 13th February, 2019 Supreme Court Order on eviction of forest dwellers from forest land, those claims are shown as “rejected” in the status report provided by the States. More than seven thousands tribals and forest dwellers from different districts joined in the awareness march followed by a public meeting along with members of different Sangathans shared their strong view on the manipulation of the process, by which huge cases of illegal rejections are shown, and put-forth their demands.

Discussion on Indo-Pak Peace after Pulwama incident: On 27th February at Lohiya Academy, Bhubaneswar a meeting was organized with 47 participants to discuss on Indo-Pak Peace after Pulwama incident.

PRESS MEETS

CSNR carries out media advocacy to highlight report of the fact findings, policy analysis and research studies.

Press Conference demanding Clinical Establishment Act :

**କ୍ଲିନିକାଲ୍ ଏଣ୍ଡାଭିୟାନ୍ସ ଆକ୍ଟରେ
ସଂଶୋଧନ ଦାବିକଲେ ସାମାଜିକ ସଂଗଠନ**



ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୨୯।୫ (ଭୁ.ପ୍ର.): ଘରୋଇ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମରଖାନାର ଶୋଷଣରୁ ରୋଗୀଙ୍କୁ ମୁକ୍ତି, ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାର ଏବଂ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ଶୁଣାଣୀ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା, ଘରୋଇ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମରଖାନା ଓ କ୍ଲିନିକ୍ ଉପରେ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ନିୟନ୍ତ୍ରଣ, ସ୍ୱାଶ୍ୱାସ୍ତ୍ୟ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପ୍ରଦାନ ପାଇଁ ଓଡ଼ିଶା କ୍ଲିନିକାଲ୍ ଏଣ୍ଡାଭିୟାନ୍ସ ଆକ୍ଟରେ ସଂଶୋଧନ କରି କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ନିର୍ଧାରିତ ମାନଦଣ୍ଡ ଅନୁସାରେ ଆଇନ ଆଣିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସାମାଜିକ ସଂଗଠନ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି । ଜନ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅଭିଯାନ, ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସେବାଇଚି ପୋରମ୍, ଅନ୍ୟ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ସଂଗଠନ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସଂଗଠନ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରରେ ଆୟୋଜିତ ଏକ ସାମାଜିକ ସମ୍ମିଳନୀରେ ଏହି ଆଇନକୁ ଦୂର୍ବଳ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଘରୋଇ ହସ୍ପିଟାଲଗୁଡ଼ିକ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ଯେଉଁ ଚାପ ପକାଇଛନ୍ତି, ତାହାକୁ ନିରା କରାଯାଇଥିଲା ।

କରିଛନ୍ତି । ମାନବୀୟତା କର୍ମୀ ଅଖଣ୍ଡ କରିଛନ୍ତି ଯେ ଏବେ ସରକାର ଉକ୍ତ ଆଇନରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ପାଇଁ ଏକ ଠିକା ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିଛନ୍ତି । କିନ୍ତୁ ଏଥିରେ ରୋଗୀ ଅଧିକାର ଓ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ଶୁଣାଣୀ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ କିଛି ଉନ୍ନତ କରାଯାଇନାହିଁ । ୨୮ ବର୍ଷ ପୁରୁଣା ଆଇନରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ସମୟରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଭାବେ ରୋଗୀ ଅଧିକାର ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ରହିବା ଦରକାର ରୋଗୀଙ୍କ ଅଧିକାର, ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ତଥା ଚିକିତ୍ସାର ମୁକ୍ତ୍ୟର ବିବରଣୀ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ତାଙ୍କୁ ବ୍ରାହ୍ମରଖାନାରେ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶିତ କରିବା କରୁଣା । ସେହିପରି ଆଇନ ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ଦଣ୍ଡ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରିବା, ଜିମ୍ମା ଓ ରାଜ୍ୟସ୍ତରରେ ନିୟାମକ ପରିଷଦ ଗଠନ କରି ସେଥିରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସେବାଇଚି ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ରଖିବା, କରୁଣାକାଳୀନ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ରୋଗୀଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଚିକିତ୍ସା ପ୍ରଦାନ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା, କମିଶନ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାକୁ ନିଷିଦ୍ଧ କରିବା, ଆଇ-ଏସ୍‌ସି/ଉଲ୍, ବିନକେସ୍‌ସ୍‌ଲ, ଓଏସ୍‌ସି-ଏମ୍, ଆଦିରେ ଦିଆଯାଉଥିବା ସରକାରୀ ଅର୍ଥକୁ ଡର୍କିଆ କରିବାର, ସଂସ୍ଥାପନା ପରିଚାଳନା ଓ ସ୍ୱେଚ୍ଛାକୃତ ଡାକ୍ତରୀକୁ କଟକାଟି କରିବା, ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧ ନିରାପତ୍ତା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା, ଆଇନ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଡେଭୋଲ୍ୟୁସନ୍‌ରେ ରଥ ପ୍ରଦାନ ଆଦିକୁ ଠିକରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦେବାକୁ ସାମାଜିକ ସଂଗଠନମାନଙ୍କ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି । ଏହି ସାମାଜିକ ସମ୍ମିଳନୀରେ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବିକଳକାଷ୍ଠା ଗାଉଡ଼ରାୟ, ସ୍ୱେଚ୍ଛାକୃତ ମହାନ୍ତି, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ଦାଳି, ବିକ୍ରମ ସାହୁ, ସୁଜାତା ଦାଶ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ ।

A press conference was organised by Jana swasthya Abhiyan and CSHFR along with different civil society and patient right group at Bhubaneswar on 29th May 2018 demanding amendment of Odisha Clinical Establishment Act 1990. Over the last several months, stories have come out in the media highlighting the plight of families helpless in the face of exploitation, fleeing and callous treatment by private hospitals. In spite of overwhelming evidence, the Government has turned a blind eye to the crisis in accessing health services through the private sector and not taken any steps towards regulating it. In the other side the private clinic/hospital are putting regular pressure to Govt. to oppose the existing 28 years old Odisha CEA Act 1990.

Our press briefing was focused on the breakdown of institutional mechanisms meant to protect and support patients; particularly committees for determining medical negligence and ethical and legal violations. We also did outline our specific demands for instituting procedures with transparency and accountability to investigate patient complaints.

Press Conference on the Arrest of HRD: A press conference was organized by CSFHR along with different civil society groups on 9th November, 2018 on the arrest of Rabindra Jena for posting on social media by Panikoi Police.



Press Meet by Kishan Sangathan on minimum support price as declared by governments: On 25th September a press met was held organized by Kishan Sangathan on minimum support price.

Press Meet about the violation of human rights of Dangria Tribal in Niyamgiri Areas: On 26th October at Lohiya Academy, Bhubaneswar a press meet was held on the issue related to human rights violations of Dangria Tribal in Niyamgiri Areas.

ADVOCACY

ADVOCACY ACTIONS – CASE BASED

COMPLAINT FILING:

More than 102 complaints have been filed with the respective commissions by CSFHR from March 2018 onwards. Some important cases:

Sr. No.	Subject Matter	Our Interventions/Outcome
1	After more than 70 years of Independence, the villagers in Kotia Gram Panchayat in Pottangi Block of Koraput districts are deprived of basic facilities. There are 21 villages in this Panchayat. Government developmental programmes and schemes are not accessible to them. No Government official has visited some villages in the Panchayat.	We have filed a petition before OHRC. After direction of the Commission, the district administration has initiated to provide social security measures and developmental works under various Government schemes.
2	One Minor girl of Musaguda village under Potangi police limits in Koraput district allegedly raped by four uniformed personnel near Sarispadar jungle on 10 October, 2017 has found dead in her home	We have taken this incident before OHRC and OHRC sought report in the matter and provide compensation of 3 lakhs to the

	on 22 January, 2018. Police said she committed suicide by hanging herself. This is due to wrong process of investigation and harassment by the Government officials including police, doctors and government councillors.	family of the victim. As another case was pending before Odisha High Court, the Commission closed the matter.
3	At least six persons have been killed after a boat carrying 18 people capsized in Chilika lake. The boat capsized on 16 June 2018 evening after it was caught in a thunderstorm, accompanied by strong wind and rains. Twelve others were rescued and admitted to a hospital. It is due to negligence on part of district administration. The state Government has not taken any safety measures in the boat in various river Ghats of the state.	This type of accident is occurred frequently in Odisha. After our interventions, commission had directed to Government authority provision for license, insurance and registration of indigenous boats.
4	<p>A number of companies have been allocated water from various rivers like Mahandi and its tributaries in Odisha. From 2010 to 2017, a total quantity of 1229.857 cusecs of water has been allocated to 113 companies from various rivers more particularly from Mahanadi. But Water Resources Department, Govt. Of Odisha which has been under control of Chief Minister since last 15 years has miserably failed to collect water tax from these Companies due negligence of the public authorities.</p> <p>Non-payment of water tax by the Companies has caused a colossal loss of 3400 crore rupees to state exchequer. If interest against pending amount is charged, it will be more than Rs. 5000 crore revenue loss to state exchequer.</p>	We have filled a case before NHRC. After intervention of NHRC, the state Government assured the NHRC and initiated steps to collect water tax from Government.
5	In a less that four year of construction, there are cracks in many buildings walls and roofs of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhubaneswar that endangers safety of the patients. Even due to this reason, fifty patients, admitted in emergency and trauma care unit had to be shifted on 8 August, 2018 night.	We have filled complaint before NHRC and Prime Minister Grievance Cell. After intervention of both an inquiry was made and cracks were repaired.
6	A 35-year-old woman died due to alleged starvation in Lathor area under Khaprakhol block in Bolangir district. The deceased was identified as Kundi Sahu. She was living with her mother Uma Dei at Harishankar Road Railway Station in the district for the past couple of years. Kundi and her mother used to beg at the railway station and in trains. However, they had nothing to eat for the past couple of days. Kundi, who was unmarried, had taken ill due to lack of food. She died on 28th July,	<p>We have taken this incident before NHRC and NHRC sought Action Taken report from the concern authority in the matter.</p> <p>Case Details of File Number: 4461/18/2/2018</p>

	<p>2018(Saturday).What is more shocking is that Kundi's brother Lal Sahu had also died of starvation a few years back. Uma Dei, who originally hails from Katapali in Nuapada district, had left the village along with her daughter Kundi and son Lal a few years back due to acute poverty and started begging in roaming nearby villages. They took shelter near Harishankar Road Railway station and used to beg at the railway station and in trains. In 2012, Lal died due to alleged starvation. Notably, the three districts of Koraput, Kalahandi and Bolangir together form one of the most economically backward regions that make headlines for starvation deaths. In 2009, five members of a family had died due to alleged starvation at Chabiripali village in Bolangir district.</p>	
7	<p>A 28-year-old HIV positive man in Keonjhar district of Odisha hanged himself after he was allegedly denied treatment by various government hospitals. The body of the man was found hanging from a tree early on 24th July, 2018(Tuesday) morning. The man was working as a migrant labourer in Surat and later as an ironsmith in Puducherry. He suffered fractures in his leg and hand in a motorcycle accident in January 2018. During routine tests in Puducherry, the doctors got to know that the man was HIV positive. According to victim's father's statement, "The man was supposed to undergo surgery for a fractured hand in Puducherry hospital and when he was diagnosed as HIV positive, he was referred to SCB Medical College and Hospital in Cuttack. However, doctors in Cuttak bandaged his hand and didn't operate because he was HIV positive. He was discharged without further treatment." Later, man's father took him to Keonjhar district hospital for antiretroviral therapy (ART) but was referred to Bhadrak district hospital as it is the only one in four district hospital with facilities of ART. On March 9, the man went to Bhadrak DHQ hospital, where doctors kept him on medication but no surgery was done on his fractured hand, the victim's father alleged. Bhadrak CDMO Dr MA Rashid said he was unaware of the man being turned away without being operated on his hand and would investigate the matter. Distressed over the delay in operating his hand, the man also felt humiliated by the villager's treatment towards him. A local resident</p>	<p>We have taken this incident before NHRC and NHRC sought Action Taken report from the concern authority in the matter</p> <p>Case Details of File Number: 4676/18/7/2018</p>

	said, "The villagers used to taunt him and would ask him to sit at a distance. Even the villagers used to wash the place where he sat and often told him to avoid the village pond." which is a serious violation of human rights	
8	The health care scenario in river criss-crossed Gobindpur Panchayat in Aul block is in a shamble due to lack of doctors. people of as many as 10 gram panchayats of Aul block along with the neighbouring Pattamundai block, parts of Binjharpur and Bari blocks in Jajpur distict depends on the PHC. But ironically no doctor has been appointed over last three years. Patients who come to the PHC for treatment have to return without getting treatment. In the absence of a doctor, the pharmacist of the PHC provides treatment to the patients. on the other hand some critically sick patients have had to return without treatment which is a serious violation of Human Rights	The complaints are transmitted to the concerned authority for such action as deemed appropriate. The authority concerned is directed to take appropriate action within 8 weeks and to inform the complainant of the action taken in the matter. Case Details of File Number: 4808/18/27/2018
9	A lady Ayush doctor was brutally thrashed and assaulted by police at Turumunga under Turumunga police limit in Keonjhar district of Odisha on 6th November, 2018 for not being able to produce her driving license during a vehicle checking drive. The victim identified as Dr Sanjukta Giri who works at Singada Primary Health Centre (PHC) in Mayurbhanj district of odisha. While she was returning home after duty when she was stopped by a lady Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police (ASI) named as Ms. Sushila Barla of Turumunga police Station, even as she was wearing a helmet. The lady cop asked the doctor to show her driving license and other documents. As she had not kept the driving license with her, Sanjukta asked the cops to wait for a while stating that she has asked her father to fetch the documents. However, the ASI along with a lady constable who didn't listen to her request attacked and abused Sanjukta in front of bystanders. Following the incident, Sanjukta sustained minor injuries on her neck and chest. The growing atrocity of police personnel on common man has been receiving flak from all quarters which is serious violation of the fundamental rights and human Rights.	The complaints are transmitted to the concerned authority for such action as deemed appropriate. The authority concerned is directed to take appropriate action within 8 weeks and to inform the complainant of the action taken in the matter. Case Details of File Number: 4814/18/7/2018
10	Even as rural development is a priority area of the Government, Chhutung a hill top village in Sunapentha Panchayat under Harichandan Block of Keonjhar District in Odisha remains miles away from development with its tribal residents living in deprivation Most of the Government sponsored	The grievance raised in the complaints, listed above, relate to the matters, which are subject of the State. Let The complaints are transferred to the concerned State Human

	<p>welfare schemes are out of bounds for the 70-odd families that inhabit in the village.. Seventy years passed since independence but there has been no change in their lives in the absence of basic facilities. Road connectivity remains a pipe dream for the residence. It is too difficult for them to come down the hill and go up to the village every day in the absence of a road, some villagers lamented. Due to lack of pucca road the commuting problem compounds in the rainy season. The livelihood of the villagers hinges on collection and sale of minor forest produce, cultivation of black gram, ragi and other crops. The village's lone tube well is unable to cater to the water needs of 200 people. The people have to wait a queue for hours to get water though it is unfit consumption. People face health hazards after drinking the contaminated water. The government has been providing pucca house to poor, but not even a single family in the village has been providing a housing unit and they are living in the hilly villages is fraught with dangers from wild animals. All the villagers are illiterate and no idea about the government scheme and fears to go to the official. The peoples are deprived due to the uncaring attitude by the district administrations and fail to provide minimum basic facilities to the villagers which violate the fundamental rights of the villagers.</p>	<p>Rights Commission u/s 13(6) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, for disposal in accordance with the provision of the Act.</p> <p>Case Details of File Number: 4855/18/7/2018</p>
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Legal Intervention:

A writ petition was filed by, Chairman, CSFHR before Odisha High Court praying to direct Government authorities and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) for taking up a research study on the Jajmani system for exploring the prevalence of bonded labour (Slavery) and explicating their relation to caste /Jati/verna based socio-cultural practices in Jharkhand and Bihar for elimination of hereditary and caste based bonded system in the country. A decision was made in the Core Group of NGOs held on 09.08.2016 at NHRC office at New Delhi. But it was not executed. After this case, the court had ordered to NHRC to take necessary step in this regards within four months time.

Petition to Law Commission to Repeal Sedition Laws: On 21st November a petition was filed to the Law Commission to repeal sedition laws.

Petition to Press Council of India against the violation of rights of journalists by bureaucrats: On 23rd November a petition was filed to Press Council of India against the violation of rights of journalist by bureaucrats.

Monitoring Rights Violations of Vulnerable Groups in India - With the recent rise in violations against members of marginalised and vulnerable groups in India and also in the wake of India's commitment to

protect all its citizens and ensure rule of law, the project aims towards documenting rights violations against these groups including the HRDs from these groups. During the period, 62 cases of human rights violation were documented and out of the same 22 cases of human rights defenders were recorded and the same were petitioned before the National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) and 7 cases were also submitted with the UN Special Rapporteurs. Out of the 22 cases petitioned before the NHRC, the NHRC has registered till date 3 petitions.

MEDIA CAMPAIGN:

- A website is functional to provide information online. The viewers of CSFHR website (www.csfhr.com) has increased. HRDs and associate members of CSFHR are using it to seek information and updates. Resource materials on HR (relevant to Odisha) are being collected and updated regularly in the website.
- A twitter page has also been created by CSNR.
- About 20 news items published in various news papers and TVs etc. based on fact-finding reports, workshop/meeting reports, memorandums submitted to various authorities. Generally, cases were reported with press and social media after the HRD intervention.
- Monthly news-pack on human rights violations have been developed and circulated.

ADVOCACY ACTIONS - ISSUE BASED

STUDY AND RESEARCH

1. Study on legal Service Authority in going on:

As per the discussion in the CSFHR working group meeting the cauterization, objectives and methodology has been finalized. According to the methodology primarily data collection is going on through Right to Information (RTI). RTI data has already been collected from the Legal Service Authority Cuttack, which is the head office. From the other districts data collection process is going on simultaneously chapter writing is also under process.

2 Bhadrak Riots - Impact Assessment Study

On 6th and 7th of April 2017 arson and looting of shops and residential-cum-shops broke out in Bhadrak city of Odisha following tensions between Hindus and Muslims. The shopkeepers and vendors of Bhadrak have lost their property and in many case the buildings that housed the shops and residence were also burnt. Now we are doing Impact Assessment study.

Objectives:

1. To assess the real cost and losses suffered by individuals and families who experienced destruction.

2. To enumerate the value of housing & property lost during the Bhadrak violence and estimate the replacement value.
 3. To determine the livelihood – related losses incurred as a direct result of the violence
 4. To use the findings of the assessment to advocate for adequate compensation for the victims.
- RTI data has already been collected from various authorities and data from the field also have been collected by the survey team members. Report writing is in the last stage.

3. State of Policing Law and Order in Odisha:

CSNR with the help of CHRI undertook a study on state of policing and crimes in 4 (UPD Bhubaneswar – Cuttack, Jajpur and Kandhamal) districts of Odisha with the aim of evaluating police capacity against the volume of crime. It will document registered crimes, police vacancies, infrastructure and facilities , acknowledgement and circular, availability and allotment of quarters, training of police personnel, display, implementation of RTI, sexual harassment at work place and complaints against the police across all police stations in the selected districts. Data has been gathered through RTI.

The parameters of the study, jointly agreed upon by CSNR and CHRI, are as follows:

- Crime statistics in each police station including number and category of registered crime;
- Rank-wise strength of police personnel based on gender in each police station;
- Complaints against police personnel across ranks in each police station;
- Acknowledgement and circular received by each police station.
- Availability and allotment of quarters to the police personnel rank wise
- Types of training received by police personnel rank wise
- Display on the board in each police station
- Implementation of Right to Information so that it will be easily accessible to all
- Complaints on Sexual harassment of women at work place regard to the formation of Internal Complaints Committees and local complaint.

4. Study on needs of People’s Movements and Situations of HRDs

A study is going on about the needs of people’s movement and the situation of HRDs in mineral rich states like Odisha. Since the multitudes of violence, violations and a forceful shrinking of democratic space has turned the order of day against which any voices has been suppressed applying various methods and means. It becomes particularly challenging for the state and corporate when ordinary people start raising their questions on their rights over land, forests, water, natural resources, and minerals and so on. So the study is going on through the primary data collection and FDGs to fulfill the following objectives.

- To identify strengths, weaknesses, threats, opportunities issues, achievements and needs of the People’s Movements and HRDs working for the Movements.
- To understand internal dynamics of movements – reflections, trajectories, relationships, leadership, participation, conflict management, resource mobilisation.
- To understand the role and contribution of supporters and allies
- To produce reflections and potentially concrete recommendations for movements, civil society organisations and HRDs

5. Study on Impact of Water Privatization in Nagpur City

A study is going on to find out the impact of water privatization and recommend the improvement in the context of people's rights. As per the plan the team started its work. The team after analyzing the area and the major issues regarding water supply that lurk the people in the city, came up with different problems and also ideas to venture this study. The final set of objectives was jotted and a document was made. The data for the study will be collected through surveys, focus groups, media reports etc. One of the major strategies of the study is to do surveys in small communities in different parts of Nagpur. The team has also decided to have conversations with the Nagpur Municipal Cooperation Officials and file RTI to collect verified information regarding Water Privatization in the city.

6. Situation of Persons with Disabilities Belonging to Religious and Ethnic Minorities

An alternative report on the status of Persons with Disabilities belonging to religious and ethnic minorities in India is presented by the Centre for Sustainable Use of Natural and Social Resources (CSNR), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India with the support of Minority Rights Group International (MRG) for consideration of the 11th pre-session of the UN-CRPD to be held in April 2019 has been prepared.

The findings of the report are based on the review of national policies, programmes, surveys and case studies. The non-availability of disaggregated data with socio economic indicators for persons with disabilities belonging to religious and ethnic minorities in India remains the main limitation.

7. Report and documentation of cases of counseling of Kandhamal survivor

A qualitative study report was prepared on the survivor of the Kandhamal violence. Primary data was collected through interview schedule. Thirty seven cases have been selected who eye witnessed the violence and were the victims of the violence in 2007-08 but still they are living in a miserable condition, still suffering because of the impact of the violence and a report has been prepared taking these survivor views.

8. Living in a Hate Culture: Hatred Conquers India's Civic Space

As expressed in many forms and forums, words of hate, generally called hate speech, have not only spread hatred and incited violence across the length and breadth of India, but also are severely endangering the very fabric and ethos of Indian society. India's spirit of 'unity in diversity' is under threat because of the hate culture that has grown to gargantuan proportions over the years and spread across the country. In a more dangerous trend, hatred is aggressively conquering the civic space of the country, restricting free speech and the fundamental rights granted by the Constitution to every citizen of India. In this context an article has been prepared and published in a journal, Freedom of Expression under threat, perspectives from

media and human rights defenders in Asia of Forum Asia, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development.

People's Manifesto 2019

CSNR along with people's Organizations, Civil Society Organizations', Groups and Forums besides Individual Groups and Experts participated in different consultation to take the task of bridging gap between people and political parties. So that the voices and genuine concerns of the people are properly addressed through the Manifestos of political parties and so on the development approach and focus they need to adopt. A draft people's manifesto was prepared and circulated for feedback. Then different district consultation, conference, meetings and discussion with Manifesto Committees of political parties were done. After that the manifesto was reviewed and released to find the missing links.

Video Documentation

All the mass awareness programs and fact finding visits on human rights violation were documented. Video documentation has been done and kept for future reference.

ORGANIZATIONAL UPDATES:

Stakeholder Consultation on Transgender:

Centre for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) was organised a Stakeholder Consultation on the Issues and Challenges of the Urban Marginal Communities and of Transgender on 30th November, 2018 at Bhubaneswar. Our staff Akhand had participated as Panelist in the Consultation.

The consultation particularly focused on the challenges being faced by the Transgender community in the State. The event was also aimed at bringing together a cross section of stakeholders on a common platform to deliberate on challenges, solutions and way forward.

State Level Health Consultation:

Akhand had participated in state level consultation organised by Public Health Resource Network (PHNR) on 11 August 2018 to discuss to find out the issues and challenges that the states have been facing in the field of health and nutrition and devise a well thought out strategy with innovations to overcome them. In this consultation, we also discussed about two day's meeting of People's health assembly/ Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA).

Public demonstration

Participate in Public demonstration for the immediate appointment of Chairperson and 2 members to the Odisha Human Rights Commission on 22nd Dec 2018.



Participated in public demonstration near Raj Bhan demanding necessary amendment in rules of Right to information Act in Odisha and action against culprits involved in attack on RTI activist on sated 31.5.18.

SOME OTHER ACTIVITIES:

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS:

- A successful advocacy (Police reform) awareness campaign undertaken – Odisha governor didn't give assent to the Odisha Police Bill 2015 already passed without debate in the Assembly, which was returned back to the Government for wider debate.
- A study on “State of Policing and Law & Order in Bhubaneswar” has been conducted to know the status of Policing in Bhubaneswar. The Report is published.

Impacts:

Some of the positive impacts were

- Increase in capacities of human rights defenders
- Improvement in human rights monitoring in Odisha
- Improvement of accessibility to legal counseling of victims of human rights violations
- Improvement in functioning of (CSFHR) human rights defenders collective
- Discourses on the accountability and role of the statutory human rights institutions started in Odisha.

ORGANISATIONAL LEVEL UPDATE:

- Participated in a consultation on Draft National Policy for Mainstreaming Women in Police Organizations in India Developed by the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) on dated 5-6 October 2018 , New Delhi
- Participated in a workshop at Kolkata on RTI in Journalism on 16 & 17th October, 2018. 25 Journalists from Odisha, West Bengal and North-Eastern states have participated in the workshop.
- Participate in the meeting on “Human Rights of the Slum Dwellers” on 19th Nov, 2018 at Palaspalli Sahi, Bhubaneswar. - Pragnya Jena, Akhand and Ranjit Sutar
- Human Rights Day was observation at Bhubaneswar on 10th December, 2018. Human Chain was organised and a meeting was held as Bharat Scouts and Guides. It was organised by CSFHR India, IHRE and other human rights organisation.

INTERNSHIP

CSNR provides internship programme to those students from Universities/Schools committed to human rights in India. In 2018-19, 7 students have undergone internship with CSNR. Details are following:

National Law University, Cuttack – 1 students

Bennet University, Greater Noida – 1 student

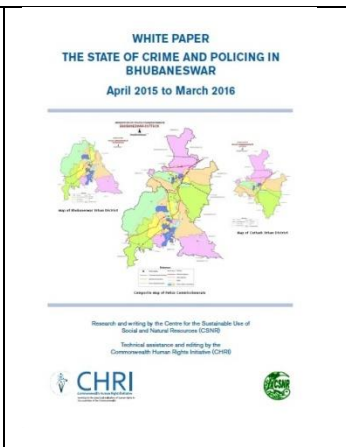
KIIT Law University, Bhubaneswar – 5 students

Interns are an integral part of our organization and we greatly value their efforts and contributions towards our work. Our interns go back with the commitment to contribute to society through the experience they have gained while working with us. CSNR provides internship programme to those students from Universities committed to human rights in India. The interns are provided guidance and theoretical training along with wider field exposure to enhance their knowledge and understanding on different dimensions of rights and justice. In 2018-19 students from National Law University, NLU Cuttack, Bennet University, Greater Noida and 5 students from KIIT university have undergone internship on Human Rights.



PUBLICATIONS

CSNR and Commonwealth Human Rights Initiatives (CHRI) has undertaken a study on state of crime and policing in Odisha with the aim of evaluating police capacity against the volume of crime. The study was completed within three months time period. The study had focused on the capital city of Bhubaneswar as a sample. It has documented registered crimes, police vacancies and complaints against the police across all police stations in the city. Data has been gathered through RTI and follow-up meetings and inspections at police stations.



List of Publications:

1. From Responsibilities to Results –Functioning Of the Odisha State Commission for Women –A Study
2. Strengthening Odisha Human Rights Commission- A Review of Its Mandate and Functioning
3. Health care as a Human Right
4. A Handbook for Human Rights Defenders on Fact Finding and Documentation
5. A Handbook for Human Rights Defenders on Fact Finding and Documentation on sexual assault cases
6. Unjust Compensation –An Assessment of Damage and Loss of Private Property during the Anti-Christian Violence in Kandhamal.

COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SHARING

CSNR/ CSFHR has developed an E-group namely 'odishahrd', a Facebook Page (Civil Society Forum on Human Rights – CSFHR/ <https://www.facebook.com/csfhr?fref=ts>) and a web portal (www.csfhr.com) to create a resource pool on Human Rights and to help the Human Rights Defenders with update and real time information. In addition to these, CSNR has also initiated the regular circulations of News Pack and E-Newsletter. Resource materials such as news items, articles, special stories published on Human Rights (relevant to Odisha) are being collected and circulated regularly with the CSOs, HRDs and others significant through email.

The development and publication of monthly E-Newsletter, which started in November 2014, is a noble effort to share information and experiences of the HRDs related to human rights movement in Odisha. It comprises of the activities and events of CSNR, news related to human rights violation cases, recent orders and judgments by the Supreme Court of India, the Odisha High Court, important actions taken by Human Rights Institutions and the success stories of Human Rights Defenders.

Apart from this, the activists associated with CSNR/ CSFHR are involved in a regular process of dissemination of information from daily newspapers on human rights violations and circulating the same among the civil societies through Social Media, Mobile Calls, SMS, Whats App etc. for their knowledge and further action.

About 10 news items published in various news papers and TVs etc. based on fact-finding reports, workshop/meeting reports, memorandums submitted to various authorities. Generally, cases were reported with press and social media after the HRD intervention. Some of the news paper publications are:

ମାନବୀୟକାର କମିଶନରେ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି କର

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୨୪/୯ (ବୁଧବାର): ରାଜ୍ୟ ମାନବୀୟକାର କମିଶନ ଏବେ ମୁରବାସ୍ତୁନ୍ୟ। ଏଥିରେ କେହି ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଓ ସଦସ୍ୟ ନାହାନ୍ତି। ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ପଦ ଗତ ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ୧୫ ତାରିଖରୁ ଖାଲି ପଡ଼ିଛି। କନଟା ନିଜ ଅଧିକାର ପାଇବାକୁ କୁଆଡେ ଯିବେ? ଏଭଳି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉଠାଇ ମାନବୀୟକାର ଅଧିକାର ସଂଗଠନ ସମୂହ ଆଜି ରାଜଭବନ ସାମ୍ନାରେ ଧାରଣା ଦେଇଛି। ଭୁବନ କମିଶନରେ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଓ ସଦସ୍ୟ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ଦେବାକୁ ସଂଗଠନ ଦାବି କରିଛି।

ସଂଗଠନ ସମୂହ ଅଭିଯୋଗ କରିଛି, ମାନବୀୟକାର ସୂଚକ ଆଇନ ୧୯୯୩ର ଧାରା ୨୧ ଅନୁସାରେ ଏହି କମିଶନ ୨୦୦୦ ମସିହାରେ ଗଢ଼ାଗଲା। ୨୦୦୩ରୁ ଏହା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷମ ହୋଇଥିଲା। ୨୦୧୨ରୁ କମିଶନରେ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ହୋଇନାହାନ୍ତି। ଜଣେ କାମଚଳା ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷରେ କମିଶନ ରହିଛି। ଏବେ ମାନବୀୟକାର ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୫ ହଜାର ମାମଲା ବିଚାର ନ ହୋଇ କମିଶନରେ ପଡ଼ିରହିଛି। ଅନେକ ଲୋକ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ପାଇଁ ଆସି ହତକ୍ଷ ହୋଇ ଫେରୁଛନ୍ତି।

ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଆଡ଼ରକତାର ଅଭାବରୁ କମିଟି ଦ୍ୱାରା କମିଶନ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଓ ଦୁଇଜଣ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ ଚୟନ ହେଉନଥିବା ଅଭିଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି। ଏନେଇ ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳଙ୍କୁ ଏକ ସ୍ୱାରକପତ୍ର ଦିଆଯାଇଥିଲା। ଦ୍ୱାର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଇଛି। ସଂଗଠନ ଆବାହକ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ଦାନୀ, ପୂର୍ବତନ ମହା ପଞ୍ଚାନନ କାନ୍ତୁନଗୋ, ରବି ବେହେରା, ବିଶ୍ୱପ୍ରିୟ କାନ୍ତୁନଗୋ, ପ୍ରଦୀପ ନାୟକ ଓ ଅଖଣ୍ଡ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଧାରଣାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଥିଲେ।

ମାନବୀୟକାର କମିଶନରେ ଖାଲି ଥିବା ପଦବା ପୂରଣ ପାଇଁ ଦାବିରେ ରାଜଭବନ ସାମ୍ନାରେ ଗଣଧାରଣା

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୨୪/୯ (ବୁଧବାର): ଚଳିତା ମାନବୀୟକାର କମିଶନରେ କୌଣସି ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଓ ସଦସ୍ୟ ନଥିବାରୁ ମାନବୀୟକାର ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ମାମଲା ବିଚାର ନହେଉ ପଡ଼ିଛି। ଅନେକ ଲୋକ ଅଭିଯୋଗ କରିବାରୁ ଅଧିକାର ପାଇବାକୁ କୁଆଡେ ଯିବେ? ଏଭଳି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉଠାଇ ମାନବୀୟକାର ଅଧିକାର ସଂଗଠନ ସମୂହ ଆଜି ରାଜଭବନ ସାମ୍ନାରେ ଧାରଣା ଦେଇଛି। ଭୁବନ କମିଶନରେ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଓ ସଦସ୍ୟ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ଦେବାକୁ ସଂଗଠନ ଦାବି କରିଛି।



ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ନହେଉଥିବାରୁ ଏହି ପଦ ପୂରଣ ପାଇଁ ଦାବି କରାଯାଉଛି। ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଓ ଦୁଇଜଣ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ ଚୟନ ହେଉଥିବା ଅଭିଯୋଗ ହୋଇଛି। ଅନେକ ଲୋକ ଅଭିଯୋଗ କରିବାରୁ ଅଧିକାର ପାଇବାକୁ କୁଆଡେ ଯିବେ? ଏଭଳି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉଠାଇ ମାନବୀୟକାର ଅଧିକାର ସଂଗଠନ ସମୂହ ଆଜି ରାଜଭବନ ସାମ୍ନାରେ ଧାରଣା ଦେଇଛି। ଭୁବନ କମିଶନରେ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଓ ସଦସ୍ୟ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ଦେବାକୁ ସଂଗଠନ ଦାବି କରିଛି।

ମାନବୀୟକାର ଆୟୋଗ ମୁରବି ଶୂନ୍ୟ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୨୪/୯ (କମିସ): ଓଡ଼ିଶା ମାନବୀୟକାର ଆୟୋଗ ମୁରବି ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଥିବାରୁ ମାନବୀୟକାର ଉଲ୍ଲଙ୍ଘନ ସମ୍ପର୍କିତ ମାମଲା ବିଚାର ନହୋଇ ପଡ଼ିରହିଛି। ଅନେକ ଲୋକ ଅଭିଯୋଗ କରିବାରୁ ଅଧିକାର ପାଇବାକୁ କୁଆଡେ ଯିବେ? ଏଭଳି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଉଠାଇ ମାନବୀୟକାର ଅଧିକାର ସଂଗଠନ ସମୂହ ଆଜି ରାଜଭବନ ସାମ୍ନାରେ ଧାରଣା ଦେଇଛି। ଭୁବନ କମିଶନରେ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଓ ସଦସ୍ୟ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ଦେବାକୁ ସଂଗଠନ ଦାବି କରିଛି।

ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ଗୃହମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, ବାଚସ୍ପତି ଓ ବିରୋଧୀଦଳ ନେତାଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ ଗଠିତ କମିଟି ଆୟୋଗ ପାଇଁ ନାମ ଚୟନ କରି ପଠାଇବା ପରେ ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ଦେବାର ଆଇନ ରହିଛି। କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଡ଼ରକତା ଅଭାବରୁ ଏହି କମିଟି ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଓ ୨ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ ନାମ ପଠାଇ ନାହିଁ। ୨୦୧୨ ମସିହା ପରଠାରୁ ଏଠାରେ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ହୋଇନାହାନ୍ତି।

- ପ୍ରତିବାଦରେ ମାନବୀୟକାର ସଂଗଠନ ସମୂହର ଧାରଣା
- ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ମଧ୍ୟ ଗୃହ ବିଭାଗକୁ ଚିଠି ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି

ବେଳେ ଏବେ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ୩୫ରୁ ଅଧିକ ମାମଲା ଆସୁଛି। କିନ୍ତୁ ସେସବୁ ବିଚାର ନହୋଇ ପଡ଼ି ରହିଛି। ଫଳରେ ଏହାକୁ ନେଇ ମାନବୀୟକାର ସଂଗଠନ ସମୂହ ଉଦ୍‌ବେଗ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା ସହ ରାଜଭବନ ସମ୍ମୁଖରେ ଆଜି ଧାରଣା ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ସଂଗଠନ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଏକ ପ୍ରତିନିଧି ଦଳ ରାଜଭବନରେ ସ୍ୱାରକପତ୍ର ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଛନ୍ତି। ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ନଥିଲେ ହେଁ, ତାଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ସଚିବଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ୱାରକପତ୍ର ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ ମଧ୍ୟ ଏ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଗୃହ ବିଭାଗକୁ ଚିଠି କରି ଜବାବ ମାଗିଛନ୍ତି ବୋଲି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ସଚିବ କହିଛନ୍ତି।

ଆଇନ, ୧୯୯୩ର ଧାରା ୨୧ ମୁତାବକ ମାନବୀୟକାର ସୂଚକ ପାଇଁ ଆୟୋଗ ଗଢ଼ା ଯାଇଛି। କିନ୍ତୁ ଏଥିପ୍ରତି ସରକାର ଆଜି ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଯତ୍ନବାନ ହୋଇନାହାନ୍ତି। ତେଣୁ ସରକାର କାହାକୁ ଆନୁଗତ୍ୟ ନଦେଖାଇ ଆଇନ ମୁତାବକ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଯଥାଶୀଘ୍ର ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଓ ସଦସ୍ୟ ପଦବିରେ ନିଯୁକ୍ତି ଦେବାକୁ ଦାବି ହୋଇଛି। ପୂର୍ବତନ ମହା ପଞ୍ଚାନନ କାନ୍ତୁନଗୋ, ବାଘାମୁର ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ, ବିଶ୍ୱପ୍ରିୟ କାନ୍ତୁନଗୋ, ରବି ବେହେରା, ପ୍ରଦୀପ ନାୟକ, ଅଖଣ୍ଡ, ପ୍ରମୋଦିନୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ, ଧୀରେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଣ୍ଡା ଏବଂ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ ଦାନୀଙ୍କ ସମେତ ବହୁ ମାନବୀୟକାର କର୍ମୀ ସାମିଲ ହୋଇଥିଲେ।

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