

Human Rights Situation

(Monthly Analysis-January 2017)¹

The month of January 2017 was not an encouraging month from Human Rights and Social justice perspective. Analyzing the news published on INSEC online, same as in previous year, this year too, there were shortages of medicine in most of the health organizations despite of government’s announcement to provide free medicines to such organizations. INSEC kept on publishing news regarding shortage of medicine and health professionals in most of the health organization in rural area. According to news, most of the health organizations in these areas opens at 11 am and closes at 2 PM.

The Health Ministry stated that the OPD services provided by the government will be opened throughout the day however; the health workers are delivering their services only up to 2 PM and then work for private clinics. According to the monitoring conducted by INSEC district representatives in

Types of Event	By State		By Non-State		
	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Right to Assembly and freedom of speech.	3	3			
Beating				17	17
Inhumane behavior	1	1		2	2
Injured	4	4			
Murder			7	2	2
Child Rights			22	9	31
Women Rights			128		128
Total	8	8	157	30	187

Dhanusha and Mahottari, they found that most of the local health organizations do not have

¹ We are happy to inform that Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC) has begun to publicize a monthly report on Human Rights Situation of the country from this month. INSEC has been documenting and disseminating the Human Rights situation of Nepal since 25 years. We have been documenting the incidents on Human Rights violation and atrocities through our district representatives actively present in all 75 districts of the nation. Similarly, with the objective of documenting and disseminating the incident on human rights violation in a regular basis, INSEC has been publicizing news through its web portal www.inseconline.org. This monthly analysis is based on the news publicized in this web portal. It is civilian’s fundamental right to consume civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights without any hurdles.

We expect that this monthly analysis will be useful to those who want to know about the situation of human rights in the country, making stakeholders accountable by publicizing the situation of human rights based on the incidents on human rights violation and atrocities, justice to the victim and action against the perpetrators through advocacy.

health professionals or workers as per their posts and in some cases the health workers are late disrupting regular services. The problem in shortages of free-medicine prevailed nationwide. The health right has been provisioned as a fundamental right under the article 35 of section 3 in Nepal constitution. The government has already reformed nationwide sub-health posts to health post so as to maintain the standards. The government has announced to provide 35 types of free medicines to pregnant women from health post and 72 types of free medicines from district hospital however INSEC kept on publishing news on shortage of medicine and health professionals in health organizations, throughout the month. In other hand complaints regarding closure of health posts after 2 PM prevailed.

The major political parties kept on repeating and chanting about the local level election however, no preparation is being made for its operation. The Election Commission kept on exerting indirect pressure to the government from time to time saying that it needs at least four months prior to the election but all five bills related to the election were limited on discussion in state management committee.

According to the INSEC documentation, 195 people were victims in incidents of human rights violations and atrocities, in the month of January. This includes eight incidents by state actor and 187 incidents by non-state actor. The incident of human rights violation by the state actor includes one inhumane behavior, four injuries and three incidents related to right to assembly and freedom of speech. All eight victims by state actors were male. Similarly, 30 male and 157 female were victims by non-state actor. The victims by non-state actor include 17 incidents of beatings. This month nine boys and 22 girls were victimized in child rights violation incidents. According to the news published in INSEC online 14 girls were victim of rape and six of them of sexual abuses. In January, eight children were victim of child labor and two of corporal punishment in school.

Similarly, 128 women were victims of women rights violation and atrocities. As per the documented incidents, 105 women were victims of domestic violence, two of allegation of being witch, four of rape, one of sexual abuse, four of attempted rape, five of women trafficking and seven of polygamy. This month six women were killed by their family members of which, one incident of father-in-law killing his daughter-in-law and husband killing his wife was documented.

Conclusion

The documentation shows that there has been decrease in incidents of human rights violation by state actor; however, there were no significant decrease in human rights violations by non-state actor. Most of the women were victims of rape, sexual abuses, allegation of being witch. It is more than necessary to operate an effective awareness program so as to minimize such incidents.

Recommendations:

- Developing an effective mechanism so that the free medicines announced by the government can have easy access.
- Managing health professionals in health organization as per government announcement and posts.
- Developing efficient legal mechanism to control domestic violence along with effective step to minimize violence.
- Necessity of local level election.