

From the Editor's Desk

Human Rights Newsletter



Human needs have necessitated business, involving exchange of goods and services. Thus, business and human rights have always coexisted. However, a balance is always required between the two because, whenever business tends to dominate human values, whether in-house or outside of an entity in private or public sector, the question of human rights violation crops up. Human rights of employees as well as of prospective consumers are equally important.

Though the relationship between business and human rights may sound farfetched to many, yet the fact remains that these have acquired a centre stage in global parlance, in its various manifestations, these days. The link between the two is more visible ever since the concept of a global village gained momentum with the fast, increased and easy linkages through communication, transportation and connectivity of economies.

Opening of economy, particularly in a welfare State, provides a booming market choice and an opportunity to both, the product manufacturers or service providers and the buyers. However, business model, which works on ambiguity to succeed by luring in an unsuspecting customer, is a flawed idea. Non-transparent dealings amount to corruption, be it of money or manners, which may lead to violation of human rights or be an impediment in realization thereof.

The angle of human rights violation gets hooked to business dealings when, for instance, options of multiple products and services of a brand are intended to confuse and thus, take advantage of gullible masses in order to thrive in business: When the conditions, written in fine prints, are obfuscating and not crisp, precise to the point, comprehensible and helpful in guiding a consumer to take an informed decision. Examples of goof ups in public utility schemes, products and services are galore:

One fails to understand why in a cashless medical insurance policy, the consumer still has to pay a part of his hospital fee or pay less for a surgery from his pocket and more, if through a Third-Party Administrator (TPA): Why a customer is not allowed to foreclose a postal life insurance policy and withdraw his money even after completing the minimum locking period: Why a comprehensive car insurance policy does not cover protection to engine, accessories or on road price of the car unless asked for separately: Why a zero depreciation vehicle insurance policy is executed not on hundred percent but ninety five percent of the ex-showroom price: Why despite the RBI giving money to the banks on an equal rate of interest, they pass it on to the customer differently under varied EMI calculation formulas: Why not the services but the interest rates of a bank are made a point of attraction: Why and how telephone calls made on the facility of the same service provider cost differently under ambiguous plans: Why an air ticket for just rupee one, as advertised, costs four to five thousand rupees when actually bought? Why the cost of a product and service is not inclusive of taxes and terms and conditions in a nutshell, leaving little scope for open ended interpretation? The list of such dichotomies may go on endless.

It is incumbent upon the governments as well as the regulatory mechanisms in various fields to conduct periodical social audit of every welfare scheme, service and public utility product to check unethical practices by identifying dichotomies and nip them in bud to do away with the root cause for rights violations and litigations.

The NHRC, given its jurisdiction, may not question directly a private player for laws and rights violation, especially when there are other appropriate forums available to look into such matters, but it may raise a concern, if such a situation arises. The subjects of business and human rights as well as corporate social responsibility, in the context of human rights, are such issues, wherein, the Commission has been expressing its concerns.

Open Hearing and Camp Sitting at Kohima, Nagaland

The National Human Rights Commission organised an 'Open Hearing' and 'Camp Sitting' at Kohima, Nagaland on the 24th April, 2017. Addressing the gathering, Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member, NHRC said that the Commission



NHRC Member, Justice Shri D. Murugesan addressing the gathering

is organizing the 'Camp Sitting' and 'Open Hearing' to create awareness among the people about human rights and sensitize the government functionaries about the same.

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Workshop for Northern India on 'Good Governance, Development and Human Rights'

The National Human Rights Commission organised a two day regional workshop for Northern India States of Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh on 'Good Governance, Development and Human Rights' in



NHRC Chairperson, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu lighting the ceremonial lamp marking the beginning of the workshop

collaboration with the Union Territory (UT) of Chandigarh at

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Open Hearing and Camp Sittingcontd. from P/1

He said that it is essential to set up a Human Rights Commission at the State level to better protect the human rights of citizens of Nagaland.

Later, he heard eight cases, including two pending cases and six complaints on the grievances of the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. In the case of recovery of 9 decomposed bodies in Dimapur District in January, 2014, the Commission was informed by the Commissioner (Home) that ₹ 1.00 Lakh each has been paid as ex-gratia to the next of the kin of the deceased persons. The Commission also expressed anguish over burning of 58 huts during eviction of encroachments in



NHRC Member, Justice Shri D. Murugesan meeting with the representatives of NGOs

Intanki National Park.

Justice Murugesan in the meeting with the senior officers of the State Government emphasized on the effective implementation of the Welfare Schemes of the Centre and State Governments. These included among others, ensuring availability of food, employment and education facilities.

During the interaction with the NGOs, Justice Murugesan, apprised them about the activities of the Commission and the type of cases it can take up on human rights violations and urged them to bring to its notice all such issues.

Workshop for Northern India on 'Good Governance.....contd. from P/1

Chandigarh Judicial Academy from the 28th-29th April, 2017. Shri V.P. Singh Badnore, Governor of Punjab and Administrator of UT of Chandigarh was the Chief Guest.

The participants of the Workshop included DGs/IGs, DMs, SSPs, SDMs, State and District level senior Administrative and Police Officers, Welfare Officers, Labour Officers, representatives from SHRC, NGOs/civil society, academicians and research scholars



A cross section of participants at the workshop

representing Universities from Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

The objective of the workshop was to discuss various examples of governance that have had a bearing on human rights and to draw lessons from them to promote rule of law, identifying

and bridging the gaps in fight against corruption in public and private sectors, strengthening service delivery mechanism and government institutions.

Suo Motu Cognizance

The Commission took suo motu cognizance in 07 cases of alleged human rights violations reported by media during April, 2017 and issued notices to the concerned authorities for reports. Summaries of some of the cases are as follows:

Contaminated injections to 20 eye patients at GTB Hospital (Case No. 1477/30/5/2017)

A notice has been issued to the Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi calling for a detailed report on 20 eye patients, who had to be rushed to the AIIMS from the Guru Teg Bahadur (GTB) Hospital, Delhi on the 2nd

April, 2017, when they complained about blurred vision, pain and watery eyes after being administered, allegedly, with contaminated injections at the hospital. About 8 of them reportedly required eye surgery.

The Commission has observed that the contents of the news report raise serious issue of negligence by the GTB Hospital doctors and its management. Reportedly, the Medical Director of the GTB Hospital said that the samples of the injection had been sent to the microbiology lab for testing so that suspected contamination could be determined.

Death of a person due to assault by so called Gau Rakshaks (Case No. 803/20/2/2017)

Notices have been issued to the Chief Secretary, Rajasthan and Union Home Secretary calling for a detailed report in the matter of a group of so called Gau Rakshaks branding some dairy farmers as cattle smugglers and beating them in Behror area of Alwar on National Highway-8 in Rajasthan on 1st April, 2017. They have been asked to inform about the action taken against the culprits as well as the steps taken or proposed by the Centre to deal with such incidents in the country.

Reportedly, the dairy farmers had legally purchased the cows under a receipt and stamp of Jaipur Municipal Corporation. The brutal assault resulted in the death of a person. However, the Rajasthan police registered an FIR against the victims of assault for illegally transporting cattle for slaughter.

The Commission has observed that the contents of the media reports are painful. This is a serious issue of violation of human rights of the victims. Self-proclaimed volunteers creating an atmosphere of fear in society by taking law in their hands are required to be dealt with strictly as per law. The State has a responsibility to remain vigilant to prevent such activities.

It has also observed that this incident is not the first of its kind, which has come to its notice. Earlier, in a similar incident, four Dalit boys, possessing beef, were severely beaten up and dragged in the Gir Somnath district of Gujarat in the month of July, 2016. The matter is already under its consideration.

Harassment and false implication by police (Case No. 8586/24/30/2017)

A notice has been issued to the District Magistrate and superintendent of Police, Gautam Budh Nagar on a complaint that police has falsely implicated innocent residents of the NSG society in the matter of assault on some African Nationals at a mall in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, on the 27th March, 2017. The Commission has also asked its Director General (Investigation) to get the facts collected in the matter.

According to the complaint by some residents of the society, the students and their parents, living in the NSG society, were being harassed in the name of the investigations. As a result, they were so petrified that they were unable to attend schools and colleges even as Board Exams were in progress.

Reportedly, a boy, living in their society had died on

the 25th March, 2017, due to overdose of drugs, allegedly, supplied by some Nigerians. The residents of the society had taken permission from the administration to take out a peaceful candle march in his memory from the society to the Pari Chowk on the 27th March, 2017. Even as they were offering silent prayers at Pari Chowk, some anti-social elements assaulted a few Nigerians at a nearby mall. But the police named 53 persons, who were not even present at the place of the incident, which, they claim, can be seen in by the CCTV camera recording at the mall.

Allegedly, the 7 persons, arrested by the police in the matter, were also not present at the site of the assault. They were part of the candle march and sitting at the Pari Chowk at the time of the incident. A video recording of the candle march is available with the police.

Death of two workers while cleaning sewage (Case No. 10169/24/30/2017)

Notices have been issued to the Chairman, NOIDA Development Authority, District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh calling for a detailed report into the death of two labourers, while working at 'Oxidation Tank' of a Sewage Treatment Plant in Sector-54 of Noida in Uttar Pradesh. According to the media report, carried on the 15th April, 2017, the workers were not wearing basic safety equipments.

The authorities are expected to submit their response specifically mentioning about the steps taken for relief and rehabilitation to the next of kin of the deceased persons and action taken against the officials found guilty of negligence causing death of two poor labourers.

The Commission has been emphasizing upon strict compliance of the relevant guidelines and proper arrangements of the safety and security of the workers by their employers. In a case No.1069/30/2000-2001, the Commission had finalized guidelines for maintenance and cleaning of sewage systems, while disposing of the case of death of two municipal safai karamcharis in Delhi.

Lack of necessary equipments in a government hospital (Case No. 1738/30/4/2017)

Notices have been issued to the Medical Superintendent, Hindu Rao Hospital and Commissioner, North Delhi Municipal Corporation calling for a detailed report over allegations that the hospitals was running without necessary equipments. Its Anesthesia Department was operating without monitors and boiling instruments. Even the blood pressure monitoring apparatus was not

available, resulting in hardships to the poor patients. Reportedly, an amount of ₹ 32.00 Lakhs was sanctioned by the Standing Committee last year but the instruments were not purchased. The Commission has observed

that the Right to Health is integral to Rights to Life and Dignity. Allegations about the pathetic condition of such a significant institution, indeed, indicate violation of Right to Health of general public.

NHRC's spot enquiry

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

S. No.	Case Number	Allegations	Date of visit
1.	6336/24/18/2014	Bonded Labour in district, Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh.	5 th -10 th April, 2017
2.	1635/30/3/2017	Police detains a woman, assaulted by local mafia, without any medical assistance in New Delhi.	18 th April, 2017
3.	25039/24/3/2016	Illegal detention, false implication and custodial violence at Police Station Lodha in District Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.	18 th -21 st April, 2017
4.	103/7/15/2016-WC	Woman raped by a police officer and her son illegally detained in District Panipat, Haryana.	24 th -28 th April, 2017

Important Intervention

Rape by CRPF/Police personnel in Sukma district of Chhattisgarh

The National Human Rights Commission has issued notices to the Director General of Police, Chhattisgarh and the Union Home Secretary over allegations that on the 2nd April, 2017 at 04.00 a.m. some un-identified CRPF/Police personnel entered a house at Patel Para of Chintagufa Village in district Sukma of Chhattisgarh looking out for a man said to be a member of Sangham. They dragged out the 15 year old sister of the man and raped her.

Allegedly, they also severely beat her family members when they tried to rescue the girl. The victim and her mother were being kept in custody by the police and pressure was being mounted upon the victim to change her statement. The journalist, who had reported the incident in media, was also, allegedly being questioned. Reportedly, the police authorities denied the allegations saying that these had been leveled with an intention to defame and demoralize the police force.

The Commission has observed that the allegations, if true, raised an issue of violation of human rights. The CRPF/Police personnel are public servants to protect the citizen's rights and not to violate them. The perpetrators are required to be booked under law. The victim and her family members need to be provided protection and proper counselling along with relief and rehabilitation.

NHRC condemns killing of 25 CRPF personnel by Naxalites in Chhattisgarh

The National Human Rights Commission is disturbed over the killing of 25 CRPF personnel by the Naxalites while on duty for securing road construction work in the Burkapal area of Sukma in Chhattisgarh on the 24th April, 2017 and condemns it.

The Commission stands for upholding human rights of all in the country and is consistent in its firm belief that the acts of violence are an anti-thesis to the struggle for protection of human rights.

A loss of life of any innocent person, whether in force or a civilian, is a matter of violation of human rights. As part of a civilized nation, every citizen should stand up in condemning all such incidents that lead to death and destruction in place of development, peace, progress and prosperity. As part of a civil society, if we can question and make the security forces accountable for failing in their duties, we are also accountable for our duties towards nation building.

In a similar unfortunate incident in April, 2010 over 70 CRPF personnel were killed in line of duty by the Naxalites in Chhattisgarh, which was condemned by the NHRC but sadly not much has changed in terms of the attitude of certain elements towards security personnel given a spate of violent attacks on them, particularly, in Chhattisgarh and some other parts of the country, which is a cause of worry and need self introspection on part of all the stakeholders

in the interest of the country.

It is expected that the State will take note of the sacrifices made by the personnel of CRPF in maintaining the rule of law and creating an environment of peace and security in the country, and the aggrieved families would be suitably compensated."

Police excess against protesters

(Case No. 984/22/52/2017)

The National Human Rights Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary, DGP, Government of Tamil Nadu and Superintendent of Police, Tirupur calling for reports on a widely reported incident of police excess while dispersing about 300 people, who were protesting against the opening of a liquor shop in a residential area. Reportedly, on the 11th April, 2017, the police started indiscriminately beating them with sticks resulting in serious injuries to more than 20 persons. A senior police officer also slapped a woman and hit another while chasing them.

The Commission has observed that it appears from the media reporting that the police had taken law in their hands by resorting to indiscriminate beating of protestors so much so that a senior officer beat helpless and defenseless women, who were standing there. The police action amounts to serious violation of human rights.

According to the media reports, carried on the 12th April, 2017, a liquor shop, run by the Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corporation Ltd (TASMAC) on a highway in Tirupur District, was closed pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court of India. However, a new shop was opened at Samalapuram Four Road Junction in a residential area. Protesting against this, about 300 residents of the area blocked the Highway. Reportedly, the police tried to persuade the protesters but in vain.

Recommendations for relief

A part from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 51 cases were considered during 04 sittings of the Full Commission and 70 cases were taken up during 05 sittings of Divisional Benches in April, 2017.

On 26 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹ 36,00000/- for the victims or their next of kin, where it found that public servants had either violated human rights or been negligent in protecting them.

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
1.	1095/1/21/2011-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
2.	225/1/19/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
3.	2035/30/9/2015-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
4.	6822/30/9/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
5.	108/13/14/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Maharashtra
6.	1505/19/1/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Punjab
7.	19816/24/54/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
8.	37469/24/4/2010-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
9.	5289/24/1/2016-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
10.	956/24/62/2016-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
11.	64/25/5/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of West Bengal
12.	77/25/13/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of West Bengal
13.	942/6/23/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Gujarat
14.	882/20/19/2013	Irregularities in Govt. Hospitals/Primary Health Centers	One lakh	Govt. of Rajasthan
15.	2437/7/2/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Three lakh	Govt. of Haryana
16.	3024/18/5/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Odisha
17.	11046/7/5/2014	Failure in taking lawful action	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Haryana
18.	44048/24/18/2015	Failure in taking lawful action	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
19.	1482/25/22/2014	Failure in taking lawful action	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of West Bengal
20.	5330/24/39/2012	Illegal Arrest	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
21.	87/4/26/2014-WC	Gang Rape	Two lakh	Govt. of Bihar
22.	4087/4/26/2013-WC	Exploitation of Women	Four lakh	Govt. of Bihar
23.	1769/30/4/2014-WC	Indignity of Women	Fifty thousand	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
24.	960/18/28/2014	Children	One lakh	Govt. of Odisha
25.	598/22/13/2012	Non-Payment of Pension/Compensation	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Tamil Nadu
26.	2719/30/7/2016	Malfunctioning of Medical Professionals	One lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In April, 2017, the Commission closed 33 cases on receipt of compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments, it had recommended, totalling ₹ 56,60000/- to the victims of human rights violations or their next of kin. Details are in the table below:

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
1.	4/3/15/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Assam
2.	1165/4/5/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Bihar
3.	11/16/1/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of Mizoram
4.	2421/20/29/2011-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of Rajasthan
5.	403/1/14/09-10-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of Telangana
6.	16296/24/68/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Five lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
7.	32411/24/3/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
8.	7081/24/26/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
9.	1887/25/22/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of West Bengal

Sl. No.	Case Number	Nature of Complaint	Amount Recommended (in ₹)	Public Authority
10.	2/2/1/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh
11.	5832/7/6/2012-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Govt. of Haryana
12.	2172/12/46/2011-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
13.	33352/24/14/2012-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Five lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
14.	3688/7/12/2012	Custodial Torture	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Haryana
15.	287/34/6/2013	Custodial Torture	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Jharkhand
16.	1340/20/6/2012	Custodial Torture	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Rajasthan
17.	37174/24/14/2013	Harassment of Prisoners	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
18.	2/15/1/2011-AFE	Alleged Fake Encounters	Five lakh	Govt. of Meghalaya
19.	35/9/13/2010-PF	Alleged Fake Encounter (Para-Military Forces)	Five lakh	Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir
20.	34734/24/21/2012	Unlawful Detention	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
21.	1515/6/25/2014	False Implications	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Gujarat
22.	4167/30/0/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
23.	13810/24/19/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
24.	39349/24/51/2012	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Sixty thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
25.	2064/7/15/2015	Abuse of Power	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Haryana
26.	34636/24/69/2011	Arbitrary use of Power	Five lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
27.	671/33/8/2015	Sexual Harassment	Three lakh	Govt. of Chhattisgarh
28.	13259/24/35/2013-WC	Abduction/Rape	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
29.	31558/24/56/2010-WC	Indignity of Women	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
30.	23289/24/34/2013-WC	Dowry Death or their Attempt	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
31.	2672/24/27/2013-WC	Dowry Death or their Attempt	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
32.	325/12/36/2014-WC	Dowry Demand	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
33.	702/33/5/2013	Malfunctioning of Medical Professionals	Five lakh	Govt. of Chhattisgarh

NHRC Core Group on Trafficking, Women and Children

The National Human Rights Commission has constituted its Core Group on Trafficking, Women and Children, under the Chairmanship of Shri S.C. Sinha, Member, NHRC. The 14 members of the Core Group include: Prof. Vijay Raghavan, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Shri Bhuwan Ribhu – Bachpan Bachao Andolan, Ms. Ruchira Gupta- Apne Aap Women Worldwide, Shri Ajeet Singh, Guria Swayam Sevi Sansthan, Dr. Indu Agnihotri, Centre for

Women's Development Studies, Ms. Bulbul Das – All India Women's Conference, Ms. Kalpana Viswanath, JAGORI, Shri Azeem ur Rehman, Bhoruka Charitable Trust, Ms. Razia Ismail – Indian Alliance for Child Rights, Ms. Dipa Dixit – former Member, NCPCR, Ms. Komal Ganotra – CRY, Ms. Rita Panicker Pinto – Butterflies India, Shri Chetan B. Sanghi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development, Ms. Chhaya Sharma – DIG, NHRC.

Ms Jyotika Kalra joins as Member, NHRC

In pursuance of the Warrant of Appointment signed by the President of India, Ms Jyotika Kalra assumed office as Member of the National Human Rights Commission on the 5th April, 2017. Born on the 7th of October 1966, Ms Kalra completed her Bachelor's in Commerce and Law from Delhi University and Masters in Law from Kurukshetra University. Prior to her appointment as a Member, NHRC, she was a practicing Advocate and Advocate-on-record with the Supreme Court of India, having more than twenty seven years of experience. She was also on the panel of Supreme Court Legal Services Committee. In many cases argued by her, the death sentence was converted into life imprisonment.



in the Gulf, Dalits' right to enter into temples and rights of victims of religious fundamentalism.

As a passionate activist, she has been associated with many NGOs, including the All India Women's Conference & the Indian Federation of University Women's Associations affiliated to Graduate Women International - both having consultative status with the United Nations (ECOSOC) and travelled in connection with international conferences at Istanbul, Manchester and United Nations Headquarters, New York. She has also been associated as a Guest Lecturer at Delhi University's Faculty of Law & I.P. College. She has also been honoured by the Supreme Court for her three books.

Ms Kalra has filed many Public Interest Litigations (PILs). These include, among others, opening up a channel for females to practice as make-up artists in Cine industry and non-recruitment of women in the Armed Forces. Her curative petition, concerning the rights of married women, resulted in setting aside a Supreme Court judgment. She was appointed Amicus Curie in important matters, some of which concerned the violation of women's rights. Besides, She has worked on the rights of domestic workers, workers

The National Commission for Women, NCW, awarded Ms. Kalra as an 'Outstanding Woman' in 2014. She was on the Expert Committee of NCW; participated in many consultative workshops and deliberated on draft laws related with women, which include surrogacy, female feticide, witch-hunting etc. She has been a member of many Internal Complaints Committees, constituted to examine sexual harassment of women at workplace.

Other important visits/seminars/programmes/conferences

Events	Delegation from NHRC
Meeting with Principal Secretary (Health), Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding issues related to health and mental health at Lucknow on 21 st April, 2017.	Shri S.C. Sinha, Member, NHRC
Visit to the Institute of Geriatric Mental Health, King George Medical University and Observation Homes and Shelter Homes, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh on 22 nd April, 2017.	

Complaints received/processed in April, 2017 (As per an early estimate)

Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	6240
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	5272
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	32758

Important Telephone Numbers of the Commission:

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

Other Important E-mail Addresses

jrlawnhrc@nic.in (For complaints), cr.nhrc@nic.in
(For general queries/correspondence)

Focal point for Human Rights Defenders

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This Newsletter is also available on the Commission's website www.nhrc.nic.in

NGOs and other organizations are welcome to reproduce material of the Newsletter and disseminate it widely acknowledging the NHRC.

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