



The month of May, 2017 saw two issues being debated widely in the National arena, which bordered on the conflict between the caste and religious practices and individual freedoms. It's not that these issues did not exist earlier but they were brought in sharp focus after the matter reached to the Supreme Court. The issues were practices of triple Talaq and female circumcision. Both the issues are broadly within the ambit of the question whether personal law practices violated the right to dignity of Muslim women. Be that as it may, the outcome of both the cases would become very relevant from the point of view of human rights.

Females continue to remain one of the most vulnerable sections of our society despite several reformist movements and laws protecting their interests and rights. Stories about instances of ill treatment to the inmates of shelter and reforms homes as well as residential schools for girls reinforce this fact as an unchanging constant. The stories about the unsafe atmosphere at such facilities never seem to die down.

We had heard in the recent past about the problems and cases of sexual harassment of girls in the residential schools of some tribal areas of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha and some other places in the country. The NHRC, expressing serious concerns, had taken suo motu cognizance of some of these cases to seek responses of the respective State Governments. These were also pegged in the editorial of this Newsletter in March 2017.

Again in the month of May, several newspapers carried stories about the girl inmates of a shelter home in West Delhi wherein, allegedly, they were being molested and injected drugs by some staff members. There was yet another story about the poor condition of a State run home for girls at Nagpur, Maharashtra having not received grants from the Government and about 80 inmates sustaining themselves on the food supply from an NGO. The building is totally unprotected and un-guarded. Three posts of caretakers were lying vacant and due to fear all the girls were constraint to sleep in one hall of the building, which, even after 60 years of its existence, lacks in basic infrastructure. Both the stories have been covered in this edition of the Newsletter.

The NHRC has, on many occasions, taken cognizance of issues of human rights violations of the girls at such centres, which primarily are meant for their welfare. In fact, the Commission has desired that its Special Rapporteurs make it a point to visit shelter and reform homes to see the conditions. The exposé about Nagpur based shelter home was a result of such efforts.

It is incumbent upon the governments to regularly monitor the upkeep of all the centres meant for the reform and welfare of people through a system run on Standard Operating Procedure. The tendency or attitude of the people, responsible for the upkeep of such institutions, to brush aside everything under the carpet till raked up by media, civil society or bodies like NHRC, will not work in the interest of the continuous process of nation building.

The noble purpose behind shelter and reform homes will be rendered useless, if the issues of their maintenance and governance are to be handled with the usual administrative refrain-*we will cross the bridge when we come to it*, meaning thereby that the problems will be looked into only when a hue and cry is raised, which in most of the cases is either suppressed or not heard.

Open Hearing and Camp Sitting at Guwahati, Assam

A high level delegation of the National Human Rights Commission led by Chairperson, Justice Shri H.L. Dattu and comprising Members, Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Shri S.C. Sinha, Smt. Jyotika Kalra and senior officers held a two day 'Open Hearing' and 'Camp Sitting' to take up the matters related to the States of Assam and Meghalaya at Assam Administrative



NHRC Chairperson & Members at the Guwahati 'Open Hearing' and 'Camp Sitting'

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Regional Workshop for North-East on 'Elimination of Bonded Labour'

The National Human Rights Commission organised a day long Regional Workshop for North-East on 'Elimination of Bonded Labour' in collaboration with the Government of Assam on Friday, the 19th May, 2017, at Assam Administrative Staff College, Khanapara, Guwahati. Justice Shri D. Murugesan, Member, NHRC chaired the workshop.



NHRC Member, Justice Shri D. Murugesan at the Workshop on Bonded Labour

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Open Hearing and Camp Sitting at Guwahati.....contd. from P/1

Staff College, Guwahati from 17th-18th May, 2017. In all 43 matters were taken up during the sittings of Full Commission and two Division Benches after the inauguration of the programme by Justice Shri H.L. Dattu. He emphasized upon the need for effective implementation of the Centre's flagship schemes to ensure that the marginalised sections are not deprived of their basic rights and their rights are not violated. The cases which were taken up included forest rights of Chakmas, massacre of 36 villagers of Nonke Khagrabari in District Baksa in Assam on 2nd May, 2014, grabbing of land of tribal villagers, non-issue of caste

certificates, non-implementation of welfare (Central and State Government) schemes, trafficking of girls, child labour issues, atrocities on scheduled castes etc. The matters relating to death in police action and custodial deaths were taken up by Division Benches.

On the second day, the Commission held a meeting with NGOs of the States of Assam and Meghalaya on human rights issues. They invited attention to many areas such as on unlawful arrest, handcuffing, maternal health and other health services, custodial torture and death, low wages in tea gardens, problems of witch hunting, regulatory measures for sale of acid, lack of immediate response by police on FIRs pertaining to missing children, lack of awareness about human rights and implementation and proper utilization of State Disaster Relief Fund.

Later, these issues, apart from some others, were discussed separately with the Chief Secretary, DGP, DMs, SPs and other senior civil, police and jail officers of the States of Assam and Meghalaya.

The NHRC Chairperson and Members also briefed the media about the outcome of the 'Open Hearing and Camp Sitting' as well as discussions with the NGOs and senior officers of the two State Governments for wider dissemination of information on the action taken by the NHRC towards promotion and protection of human rights.

So far, 'Open Hearings' have been held in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Bihar,

Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and at Chandigarh for the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and UTs of Chandigarh and Puducherry.

A 'Camp Sitting/Open Hearing' for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu was held jointly at Bengaluru in September, 2010. Another joint 'Camp Sitting/Open Hearing' for the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and UT of Chandigarh was held at Chandigarh in November, 2014. A joint 'Camp Sitting/Open Hearing' for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana was also held at Hyderabad in April, 2015. The Commission also held an 'Open Hearing' in New Delhi to hear complaints received from Meerut region of Uttar Pradesh.



NHRC Chairperson & Members briefing the media persons on the outcome of 'Open Hearing and Camp Sitting' at Guwahati

Regional Workshop for North-East on 'Elimination ofcontd. from P/1

The participants included senior officers of the Government of Assam Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland, representative(s) of State Human Rights Commission of Assam, NGOs brick kilns, stone crushing and other related industries, academicians, research scholars and final year law students in Assam were also invited to attend the Workshop.

The objective of the Workshop was to familiarize and sensitize District Magistrates, Sub Divisional Magistrates, State Labour Officers and Members of Vigilance Committees, brick kilns, stone crushing and other related



A cross section of participants at the workshop

industries etc in the process of identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers and with the provisions

of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and other related legislations.

The Supreme Court of India had asked the NHRC in 1997 to monitor the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The Court's directions came while hearing a Writ Petition (No. 3922/1985) - People's Union for Civil Liberties Vs State of Tamil Nadu &

Others.

Therefore, the Commission, in its endeavor to raise concerns on the continuance of bonded labour has been organising such workshops to sensitize official machinery to work for its abolition in different parts of the country. It has organised 38 workshops on elimination of bonded labour so far.

Suo Motu Cognizance

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

Atrocity against girls in a State run shelter home (Case No. 1871/30/9/2017-WC)

The media reported on the 1st May, 2017 that at least 10 girl inmates of a State run shelter house in West Delhi, have complained of molestation, beatings and forcible administration of injections of unexplained drugs by the staff members. Reportedly, the victims have been given some substance similar to Oxytocin, which stimulates physical growth in prepubescent girls. Most of the inmates are either rape survivors or rescued from the clutches of human traffickers and brothels. One of the girls has alleged that she was not given food for days as a punishment, because she had accused that one of the staff members was torturing her.

The Commission has issued notices to the Chief Secretary, Government of NCT of Delhi and the Commissioner of Police, Delhi, calling for a detailed report in the matter. It has also observed that the contents of the news report, if true, amount to gross negligence on part of the Department of Social Welfare, Government of NCT of Delhi. The shelter houses are aimed to provide safe and secure environment to its inmates along with skill training etc so that they could earn a living after they are released. Such a barbaric treatment to young and teenage girls in a shelter home is the worst example of violation of human rights. The right to life and dignity of the victims have been grossly violated.

According to the media report, the Delhi Legal Services Authority received several complaints from the victim girls and they alerted the Delhi Commission for Women. An FIR has been reportedly registered on the 17th April, 2017, charging the officials for criminal intimidation, causing harm by poisoning, criminal conspiracy under relevant sections of laws including the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act. Reportedly, no officer from the Social

Welfare Department of the State Government wished to come on record.

Negligent attitude of the doctors in not providing ambulance (Case No. 12199/24/23/2017)

The media reported that the doctors at a government hospital in Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh neither offered the services of an ambulance to the father of a deceased boy nor informed him about the facility to take his son's body back home. As a result, he carried the body of his deceased son on his shoulders. Reportedly, the doctors spared a few minutes to see the 15-year-old patient and told his father to take him away as there was no life in his body.

The Commission has observed that the contents of the media report are painful and indicative of insensitive and negligent attitude of the doctors at the government hospital, where most of the visitors are from poor families. The incident amounts to violation of human rights.

It has also observed that The Chief Medical Officer of the Etawah district has reportedly admitted some fault on their side and assured for strict action against the guilty. He has further added that the boy was brought dead to the hospital when the doctors were busy with a bus accident case and they could not ask from the father of the deceased, whether he needed a transport.

Accordingly, the Commission has issued a notice to the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh calling for a detailed report regarding the incident providing information on the following points :-

1. Number of Ambulance vehicles available in the hospital;
2. Number of Drivers available in the hospital to drive the Ambulance vehicles;
3. Whether information about availability of Ambulance service for carrying a patient or a dead body has been put at the conspicuous place; and
4. Details of the formalities required to be fulfilled for availing the Ambulance service.

Suspected child kidnappers lynched (Case No. 600/34/20/2017)

The media reported on the 21st May, 2017 that in Jharkhand, seven suspected child kidnappers were lynched by mob. The four were killed in the Seraikela Kharsawan district and three in Nagadih area of East Singhbhum district.

On the basis of the contents of the media report, the Commission has expressed serious concern over the incidents, and issued a notice to the Director General of Police of Jharkhand, calling for a detailed report in the matters. The Commission also asked for comments on the preventive measures taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that such incidents do not reoccur.

It has observed that a civilized society cannot allow such heinous crimes to occur where human lives are taken by angry mob. The incidents amount to violation of right to life of the victims of mob fury. The law enforcing agencies of the state have certainly failed to perform their duty.

Abduction and recruitment of children by Maoists (Case No. 599/34/0/2017)

The media reported on the 8th May, 2017 about the abduction and recruitment of more than thousand children by Maoists in Jharkhand. The article brought forth the stark reality of the vulnerability of the children in the remote areas of the State. It talks about how their lives are ruined after they are dragged into Maoist cadre. The children are denied fundamental rights, including their right to education. The Commission has observed that the issues raised in the article amount to gross violation of the human rights of the children. Accordingly, it has issued a notice to the Government of Jharkhand, through its Chief Secretary and Director General of Police, calling for a report in the matter.

The State Government has been asked to respond with specific reference to the following questions:

- (i) What is the police estimate of actual number of children who have been recruited in the Maoists cadre in the State of Jharkhand;
- (ii) What action has been taken by the Administration/Police to trace such children and re-integrate them with the main stream of the society;
- (iii) What measures have been taken to educate and rehabilitate such children? The details of the policy initiatives may also be sent.
- (iv) What action has been taken against the persons, who are involved in dragging the innocent children into the Maoists' cadre and coercing them to carry out illegal activities?

According to the news article, several children have been abducted over the past few years and deployed as foot soldiers, couriers and sentries around Maoists' camps in Jharkhand. Children from Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar and Simdega, the western districts of the State, bordering the Maoist strongholds in Chhattisgarh and Odisha, are easy prey. In some districts Maoists ask for five children from every village. The villagers have no option but to give in.

Reportedly, child soldiers are made to chop off a thief's ears or strip offenders naked and cane them. The recruits are initiated into violence through execution of brutal punishments pronounced in the Maoists' *jan adalats*. Murder is the most important rite for them. Female victims experienced sexual abuse by the Maoists. It is also reported that the police have taken some initiative in Lohardaga and Gumla. They have got admitted some of the rescued children to schools. But still most of the victims stare at an uncertain future.

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.	2315/7/22/2015-BL	Bonded Labour, District Palwal, Haryana	22 nd to 26 th May 2017
2.	32132/24/18/2015	Illegal detention and false implication by police in, District, Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh	22 nd to 26 th May 2017
3.	1018/13/16/2014	Threatening and inciting regional hatred against the people of north India in Mumbai, Maharashtra	2 nd -9 th May 2017

Important Intervention

Poor condition of Children's Home at Nagpur (Case No. 995/13/17/2017)

The National Human Rights Commission has expressed serious concern over the poor condition of 'Children's Home for Girls' at Nagpur and has issued a notice to the Government of Maharashtra, through its Chief Secretary, calling for a detailed report in the matter. The move follows the report of the Commission's Special Rapporteur, Smt. S Jalaja, who visited the 'Home' on the 15th May, 2017. She had pointed out that the 'Home' meant for the care and protection of girl inmates, itself seemed to be requiring care and protection.

The Commission, while taking cognizance of the matter has observed that the picture which emerges from her report is that poor children are, being subjected to more humiliation at the 'Home' than, perhaps, outside. It lacks in basic infrastructure even after more than 60 years since it was set up to provide shelter, care and protection to children.

The 'Home' has not received grants from the State Government. The food supply for the inmates has come to a standstill. The only source of food for them is "Akshayapatra", a food programme run by ISKON. The building is totally unprotected and unguarded. Three posts of Caretakers are lying vacant. Out of fear, all girls are forced to sleep in one hall of the building.

Reportedly, four girl inmates had ran away recently and one of them was subjected to gang rape by some miscreants. The victim girl was undergoing treatment in a local hospital. There was no guard/ watchman posted at the gate of the 'Home' to regulate the visits of the outsiders. No CCTV cameras had been installed at the premises. The Superintendent of the 'Children's Home', with the assistance of only one Clerk and a Caretaker, appeared helpless with regard to the protection of the girl inmates.

The institution was set up by the Government of Maharashtra in 1963 for the protection of girls. It is functioning under the Department of Women and Children. The 'Home' has a capacity of 100 children. At the time of the visit of the NHRC's Special Rapporteur, 80 children between the age group of 6 and 18 were lodged there. Most of them were from Maharashtra and some were from the other States.

Long held up retirement dues cleared on NHRC recommendations (Case No. 37533/24/61/2016)

An official of a public sector undertaking ITI Limited, retired on the 30th September, 2014. However, even after more than two years, the company did not clear his retirement dues of ₹ 3.5 lakhs. In the mean time, his wife developed cancer and needed treatment.

Now, he required money more than ever before. But the company did not heed to his request for releasing his dues. He filed a complaint before the Commission on the 10th October, 2016.

The Commission registered a case and issued notices to the company. In response, the company informed that as on the 31st March, 2016, their total Paid Leave (PL) Encashment Liability towards ex-employees was above ₹ 37.7 crores.

During the course of inquiry, it was also found that the Company was not able to clear the dues of its ex-employees because of critical financial condition and that it was hopeful to be able to progressively clear their dues within 02 years period.

The Company pleaded that in case, the management agreed to clear the dues of the complainant on the NHRC's intervention, other claimants might also approach it for their claims and as precedence, it would have to clear their dues too, which would badly impact and derail the company's revival plans.

However, the Commission set aside the contention of the ITI Limited and directed it to take immediate action to clear the dues of the complainant. The Commission observed that the complainant's wife had been suffering from cancer and her treatment could not wait for two years. Therefore, keeping in view the right to life and health of the complainant's wife, the ITI Limited should clear the dues immediately.

Eventually, on the 8th May, 2017, the Company Management informed that it had approved and paid ₹ 3,47,774/- towards settlement of the PL dues to the complainant as a special and medical emergency case.

Recommendations for relief

Apart from the large number of cases taken up daily by individual Members, 40 cases were considered during 03 sittings of the Full Commission and 65 cases were taken up during 05 sittings of Divisional Benches in May, 2017.

On 18 cases, listed in the table below, the Commission recommended monetary relief amounting to a total of ₹ 27,35,000/- 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.	2082/4/22/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Bihar
2.	4255/4/27/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Bihar
3.	6758/30/9/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
4.	1877/12/36/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
5.	9667/24/56/2014-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
6.	897/6/26/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Govt. of Gujarat
7.	4291/7/15/2016-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Govt. of Haryana
8.	1567/13/19/2012-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Govt. of Maharashtra
9.	2929/30/9/2014-AD	Alleged Custodial Death in Police Custody	Five lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
10.	15958/24/14/2013	Alleged Death in Home	Three lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
11.	3512/18/12/2014	Irregularities in Govt. Hospitals/ Primary Health Centres	One lakh	Govt. of Odisha
12.	732/30/0/2014	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Thirty five thousand	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
13.	702/12/20/2016	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	One lakh	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
14.	3454/18/11/2015	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Two lakh	Govt. of Odisha
15.	1450/7/8/2012	Failure in taking lawful action	One lakh	Govt. of Haryana
16.	2177/4/30/2014	Abuse of Power	Two lakh	Govt. of Bihar
17.	19/23/4/2015-PF	Arbitrary Use of Power	Three lakh	Govt. of Tripura
18.	3492/24/54/2015	Malfunctioning of Medical Professionals	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

Compliance with NHRC recommendations

In May, 2017, the Commission closed 27 cases on receipt of compliance reports from different public authorities, furnishing proof of payments, it had recommended, totalling ₹ 37,20,000/- 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.	763/11/13/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of Kerala
2.	91/11/7/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Kerala
3.	56/13/16/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Maharashtra
4.	1838/20/17/2011-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Rajasthan
5.	2997/20/5/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Rajasthan
6.	348/20/26/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Three lakh	Govt. of Rajasthan
7.	1331/1/14/2012-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	One lakh	Govt. of Telangana
8.	370/25/10/2013-JCD	Custodial Death (Judicial)	Two lakh	Govt. of West Bengal
9.	1077/1/7/2011-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Eighty thousand	Govt. of Telangana
10.	765/1/16/2013-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	Two lakh	Govt. of Telangana
11.	28980/24/56/2010-PCD	Custodial Death (Police)	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
12.	14398/24/1999-2000	Custodial Torture	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
13.	43832/24/24/2013	Custodial Violence	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
14.	559/33/5/2013	Unlawful Detention	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Chhattisgarh
15.	3780/24/1999-2000	Unlawful Detention	One lakh twenty five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
16.	19995/24/65/2014	Atrocities on SC/ST/OBC	Twenty five thousand	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
17.	2524/18/13/2013	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Two lakh	Govt. of Odisha
18.	5027/18/31/2015	Inaction by the State/ Central Govt. Officials	Sixty thousand	Govt. of Odisha
19.	6233/30/10/2013	Failure in taking lawful action	One lakh	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
20.	12095/18/8/2015	Failure in taking lawful action	One lakh fifty five thousand	Govt. of Odisha
21.	1393/34/10/2014-WC	Abduction/Rape	One lakh	Govt. of Jharkhand
22.	39560/24/13/2013	Abuse of Power	One lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
23.	3384/24/76/2015-WC	Gang Rape	Five lakh	Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
24.	782/19/10/2014-WC	Rape	One lakh	Govt. of Punjab
25.	1117/1/6/2014	Children	Seventy five thousand	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh
26.	1310/34/6/2012-WC	Sexual Harassment by Army/Paramilitary Personnel	Three lakh	Govt. of Jharkhand
27.	1311/34/18/2012-WC	Sexual Harassment by Army/Paramilitary Personnel	Fifty thousand	Govt. of Jharkhand

NHRC officer attends training in international human rights mechanisms

The National Human Rights Commission, India deputed Shri B.S. Nagar, Under Secretary (Coordination) to attend a training on 'International Human Rights Mechanisms' in Geneva, Switzerland from the 1st-5th May, 2017. It was organised by a



NHRC Officer, Shri Balraj Singh Nagar along with other participants

German non-profit organisation, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in collaboration with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

The purpose of the training was to expose the participants, from various National Human Rights Institutions, NHRIs, to international human rights protection framework and mechanisms. During several interactive sessions, they were familiarized with the role, mandate

and functions of the OHCHR as well as bodies like the GANHRI and the process of accreditation for NHRIs conducted by the Sub-committee on Accreditation (SCA) of GANHRI. They were also given an insight into the International Human Rights Treaties,

their Optional Protocols, the role of Treaty Bodies in monitoring the implementation of these treaties, as well as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process of the United Nations Human Rights Council, UNHRC.

The participants attended the Treaty Body Session of the committee against Torture. Additionally, Shri Nagar also got to attend the 27th Session of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Working Group, during which India's National Report for UPR-III was reviewed at the UNHRC on the 4th May, 2017.

Other important visits/seminars/programmes/conferences

Events	Delegation from NHRC
Meeting with Chief Secretary, Mizoram on 19 th May, 2017	Dr. S.N. Mohanty, Secretary General, NHRC
Visits to the Arthur Road Central Jail and Maharashtra State Human Rights Commission, Mumbai on 25 th -26 th May, 2017.	Shri S.C. Sinha, Member, NHRC

Complaints received/processed in May, 2017 (As per an early estimate)	
Number of fresh complaints received in the Commission	7180
Number of cases disposed of including fresh and old	8304
Number of cases under consideration of the Commission including fresh and old	31163

Important Telephone Numbers of the Commission:

Facilitation Centre (Madad) : 011-2465 1330
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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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