



ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, LIBERTIES AND SOCIAL JUSTICE (AICHLS)

ANNUAL REPORT – 2014-2016

"Only when the last prisoner of conscience has been freed, when the last torture chamber has been closed, when the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a reality for the world's people, will our work be done."

Dr. Anthony Raju , Advocate & Founder





All India Council Of Human Rights, Liberties & Social Justice (AICHLS) is founded by **Dr. Anthony Raju** - Advocate , Supreme Court of India and a dynamic, dedicated , Internationally known Human Rights , Peace Activist & Social Worker and is one of India's foremost voices of Human Rights.

All India council of human rights, liberties & social justice has been added as signatory and member to UNITED NATION GLOBAL COMPACT . The world's largest corporate responsibility initiative with nearly 12,000 business and non-business participants in 140 countries.

That All India Council of Human Rights, Liberties & Social Justice (AICHLS), is a duly registered Society under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, and is functioning with commitment to the Noble Cause of Human Rights Protection and Promotion, Justice for All, Economic Upliftment of the Underprivileged, Education, Love, Peace, Harmony and Friendship, National & International Integration by Exchange of Ideas & Ethos in India and also amongst the neighboring countries and the people of the rest of the World at large.

It has several branches in India and abroad, having Thousands of dedicated volunteers. AICHLS is a social organization for the ignored, disregarded, over-looked, victimized, oppressed, depressed, tortured people of the society and it cultivates awareness in them with regard to their rights. AICHLS is a highly informative secured Human Rights Agency in the service of the humanity with full Legal status.

AICHLS is purely a non political, Secular NGO operating with the support of its dedicated members.

AICHLS has the recognition today due to the efforts and association of Intellectuals, Philanthropist, Judges and other luminaries having contributed in a big way in our efforts to bring Awareness of not only Human Values but other social causes too.

Dr. Anthony Raju - Advocate , Supreme Court of India and a dynamic, dedicated , Internationally known HUMAN RIGHTS , PEACE ACTIVIST & SOCIAL WORKER and is one of India's foremost voices of Human Rights.



Dr. Anthony Raju , who is an Internationally reputed PEACE BUILDER, HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDER , Diplomat , an Eminent Social Reformer & Activist, Environmentalist, Educator, Human Rights & Constitutional Rights Activists, Motivator, Change maker, Teacher Trainer, Disaster management Expert, Panel Arbitrator in National & International Level, Legal Aid Expert, Academician, Humanitarian works Expert, etc.

Dr. Anthony Raju has been awarded with several National & International Awards for his Excellence works for more than 10 Years for promoting and protecting Human Rights. He has been awarded with several (Honoris causa) Degrees , Like Doctor of Sociology , Social Work by Universal Academy for Global Peace , Life time membership and Award by International

Journalism Centre , National Human Rights Activist Award by All India Newspaper Association , Ambassador of Peace Award by Blind Association, Global Peace Award by World Interfaith Foundation and many more....

All India Council Of Human Rights,Liberties & Social Justice (AICHLS) is a global movement of people who campaign for a world where human rights are enjoyed by all. Our vision is for every person to enjoy all the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards.

All India Council Of Human Rights,Liberties & Social Justice (AICHLS)'s mission is to conduct research and take action to prevent and end grave abuses of all human rights - civil, political, social, cultural and economic. From freedom of expression and association to physical and mental integrity, from protection from discrimination to the right to housing - these rights are indivisible.

All India Council Of Human Rights,Liberties & Social Justice (AICHLS) is funded mainly by its membership and public donations. No funds are sought or accepted from governments for investigating and campaigning against human rights abuses.

All India Council Of Human Rights,Liberties & Social Justice (AICHLS) is independent of any government, political



ideology, economic interest or religion. AICHLS is a democratic movement whose major policy decisions are taken by representatives from all national sections at International Council

First of all, ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS,LIBERTIES & SOCIAL JUSTICE(AICHLS) tries to unearth and unveil the truth of any problems, complaints, grievances, illegal and criminal activities, then and thereafter, firstly, ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS,LIBERTIES & SOCIAL JUSTICE(AICHLS) generously conveys it to the Nation, or for the benefit of the people, it thinks it's duty to bring it to the knowledge of the Ruling Authority or to the Administration, Police, or to the Concerning Agencies, Court etc.

The reason-why is to ensure the agencies, those who are protectors and preservers of Law their responsibility and answerableness to their Constitution and People. Firstly, ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS,LIBERTIES & SOCIAL JUSTICE(AICHLS), of its own knows the strength and reality of the case having enquired into the facts individually and then and there after without any selfishness and ill- motive, places in the hands of the Law for further investigation and justice.

If the Administration/Government or the Police Department overlooks the complaints, notices lodged by ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS,LIBERTIES & SOCIAL JUSTICE(AICHLS) or shows a deaf ear to it, then ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS,LIBERTIES & SOCIAL JUSTICE(AICHLS) conveys the same to the Court, or

through Media to the People so that the Governed might make a good guess about the Governing and they make a right choice with regards to their elected ones near at hand.

Through the Medium of its Organization/Magazine/ Web Site, ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS,LIBERTIES & SOCIAL JUSTICE(AICHLS) raises it voice against all sorts of evils and injustice boldly, simultaneously ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS,LIBERTIES & SOCIAL JUSTICE(AICHLS) creates consciousness, awareness in the minds of the people and educates them to train their minds to be united.

Through the medium of its written communication, it alerts the Government, defaces, and unveils the criminals and corrupt people and as such it works as a Security Guard to the people.



ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, LIBERTIES & SOCIAL JUSTICE (AICHLS) in liaison with NGO's & G.O's seeks mutual help for a better coordination to form a welfare society.

For any legal advice to any social problems, GRATIS (COST-FREE) advice is rendered by ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, LIBERTIES & SOCIAL JUSTICE (AICHLS) Central Legal Team consist of prominent Advocates

ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, LIBERTIES & SOCIAL JUSTICE (AICHLS) faces and defends of its own the cases in the Courts.

Various Council , Wings & Committees

National Legal Council : The National Legal Council (NLC) having more than 23000 Lawyers in all over India , Largest associates partners of NLC in the country and dedicated to the use of the legal system to advance human rights in India and the sub-continent. The National Legal Council (NLC) collaborates with human rights groups, and grass-roots development and social movements to enforce the rights of poor marginalised people and to challenge oppression, exploitation and discrimination against any group or individual on the grounds of caste, gender, disability, age, religion, language, ethnic group, sexual orientation, and health, economic or social status. The National Legal Council (NLC) provides pro bono legal services, conducts public interest litigation, engages in advocacy, conducts legal awareness programmes, investigates violations, publish and participates in campaigns.

National Council for News & Broadcasting : NCNB has established International News and Broadcasting Networks (INBN), is a leading India's Premier Multimedia News Agency providing content for every information platform, including TV, Internet, broadband, newspapers and mobiles. INBN is an unit of National Council of News & Broadcasting , which is a duly registered Society under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860. majorly we support and



covers all news relating to Human Rights , Liberties and Social Justice. (www.newsindiatoday.tv)

International Youth Council for Human Rights : Dedicated youth council constituted by AICHLS to cater specifically youth sector. The purpose of **IYCHR** is to teach youth about human rights, specifically the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and inspire them to become advocates for tolerance and peace. **IYCHR** has now grown into a global movement, including hundreds of groups, clubs and chapters around India and Globally. **IYCHR** teaches human rights education both in the classroom and in nontraditional educational settings. We aim to reach people from diverse backgrounds, with materials which often appeal across generations. By teaching human rights through all means—from conferences and workshops to hip-hop and dancing—this message has spread around the world.

All India Employment Council : All India council of Human Rights , Liberties and Social justice has set up its unit under the name of All India Employment Council to provide better livelihood to the needy and underprivileged (**Free Job Assistance Services**)

AICHLS's Child Rights Movement (CRM) , major activity is to do Public Interest Cases in the Supreme Court of India and various High Courts on the issues affecting children. AICHLS's provides pro-bono legal assistance services to children in conflict with the law and children in need of care and protection in the Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees all over the country. AICHLS's represents and defends children who are victim of sexual abuse or victim of bonded labour during the trial proceedings in trial courts, assisting the prosecution in the trial with the help of associated lawyers. AICHLS's Child Rights Movement (CRM) make initiative for providing trainings to police, labour department, civil society organizations, judiciary and government officials on various legislations and policies made for children.

Criminal Justice Movement (CJM) One of our main focus areas is work inside the prison, as we believe in corrections via jails and prisons, which can only be understood by reviewing prison conditions and capital punishment laws. We work with progressive prison administrators and



police personnel to set up legal aid clinics in prisons with the objective of representing indigent undertrials. We have initiated to be instrumental in setting up a legal aid mechanism for prisoners . AICHLS strongly believes in the abolition of the death penalty.

ISSUES OF CONCERN : Prison Conditions, Practice of Death Penalty, Legislative, Executive and Judicial Expansion of Police Powers, Child Rights Movement (CRM)

Others Committee : Right to Information , Freedom from torture , Sexual orientation and gender identity , Freedom of thought, conscience and religion, Freedom of speech, Right to life, Right to a fair trial

Others Wings of AICHLS to cater various need at different level : Asian Human Rights Council , International Human Rights Council , All India Anti Corruption Council , All India Consumer Protection Council, All India Bar Federation and many more....

Some of our major achievements at Glance....

- ★ Initiated free **CANCER SUPPORT SERVICES** in Delhi NCR
- ★ Initiated Free **HEART CARE SERVICES** all over India, Based in Delhi , having more than **256** Heart care coordination centre in house all over India
- ★ Initiated International Human Rights Awards “**Bhartiya Manav Adhikar Samman**” every year , since 2011...
- ★ **Constituted “Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam World Peace Award” in 2015 , 1st Award was conferred upon His Holiness The Dalai Lama**
- ★ **Initiated variuos international conference, Awards i.e Youth , Media, CEO, CSR , Legal etc.**
- ★ Initiated **FREE DIALYSIS CENTER** in Hyderabad
- ★ Initiated Free **EYE CARE SERVICES** all over India
- ★ Distributed medicine to more than **1 Lac** people in Hyderabad
- ★ Initiated Free **BLOOD DONATIONS SERVICES** with **436** Coordination in House centre all over India



Human Rights



- ★ Initiated Free **24 HOURS HUMAN RIGHTS HELP LINE NO : 9873005424** all over India
- ★ Running successfully more than **600 OLD AGE HELPING CENTER** (Residential) all over India.
- ★ Established more than **1300 FREE LEGAL HELP** in house centre in India with the help thousands of learned advocates in the Country, providing free services.
- ★ Established more than **330 OLD BOOKS and CLOTHS COLLECTION** in house centre in India
- ★ Initiated **FREE LEGAL HELP SERVICES** , over **700** Coordinator Centre (Residential) all over India
- ★ Resolve more than **400 Family** matters out of court in Karnataka , AP, Telangana
- ★ Visited And Analyzed 15 Villages Riot Hit Area In 2008 Communal Violence , Had Corner Meeting With Tribal's , Travelled 250 Km And Adopted 1323 Children In Khandmal District In Orissa
- ★ **Lunched Nationwide Campaign ' MAI TULSI TERE ANGAN KI' , initiative to BETI BACHO BETI PADHAO , Travelling more than 40,000 Km from Kashmir to Kanyakumari**
- ★ We Collect Surplus Left Over Consumable Food From Various Sources (Basically Marriage Functions) And Subsequently Distribute The Same To The Poor , We Are Feeding More Than 25 ,000 Children And Poor In Delhi /NCR At Various Location , Same We Have Started In Uttar Pradesh , Madhya Pradesh , Jharkhand , Chhattisgarh, Orissa Etc thru our volunteer coordination.
- ★ Adopted 250 Leprosy Families In Gopalganj – Orissa
- ★ Adopted more than 2000 old age people in and around in India
- ★ Our each member plant 5 plants every months , Planted more than 2 Lacs Plants all over country
- ★ Our each member gives food to two old ages people two days every week.
- ★ Our each member teach 2 kids on nearby every day under “ Teach Neighborhood”
- ★ Adopted 130 Poor Girl For Group Marriage In Orissa, our Patron Mr Manoj Dewidi already arranged marriage for more than 251 couples in Rai Bareli - UP
- ★ Launched Three Ambulance In Bangalore - Karnataka In Association With Lions Club



Human Rights

- ★ Successfully Launched India First Web Base News Tv : www.newsindiatoday.tv
- ★ Successfully Initiated 12 Kidney Stones Operation Under Bpl Card Holder
- ★ Successfully Inspected Three Government Run Hospital In Delhi With The Help Government
- ★ Adopted 42 Blinds Children In Anansol - West Bengal
- ★ Adopted 23 Villages (Approx 400 Families) In Utrakhand , Rishikesh , Kaidar Nath , Badri Nath Etc. For Their Livelihood I.E === 20 Kg Atta+5 Kg Rice+ 2kg Sugar + Tea +1 Kg Four Dal + Stove + Lighter + 3 Blankets + 2 Sheets + 2 Plates With 2 Spoon, 2 Bowl Etc.
- ★ Did 5 Days 24 Hrs Lunger (Food Distribution At Rishikesh Old Bus Stand For The Victims Of This Natural Disaster
- ★ Invited By The Karnataka Government For Jail Reforms And To Set Up Small Scale Industry For Jail Inmates
- ★ Rescued 1321 Children From Child Labor.

Still Counting.....

REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Head of state: Pranab Mukherjee

Head of government: Narendra Modi (replaced Manmohan Singh in May)

Impunity was widespread for human rights abuses by state and non-state actors. Despite progressive legal reform and court rulings, state authorities often failed to prevent and at times committed crimes against Indian citizens, including children, women, Dalits and Adivasi (Indigenous) people. Arbitrary arrest and detention, torture and extrajudicial executions often went unpunished. The overburdened and underfunded criminal justice system contributed to justice being denied to those who suffered abuses, and to violations of the fair trial rights of the accused. Violence by armed groups in Jammu and Kashmir, northeastern states and areas where Maoist forces operated continued to put civilians at risk.

ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND DETENTIONS

Arbitrary arrests and detentions of protesters, journalists and human rights defenders persisted. National Human Rights Commission data indicated that 123 illegal arrests and 203 cases of unlawful detention were reported from April to July. The authorities used laws authorizing administrative detention to detain journalists and human rights defenders in custody under executive orders without charge or trial. Adivasi villagers in Maoist-affected areas in central India also remained at risk of being arbitrarily arrested and detained. “Anti-terror” laws such as the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, which did not meet international human rights standards, were also used. In May, the Supreme Court acquitted six men convicted under anti-terror laws for attacking the Akshardham temple in Gujarat in 2002, ruling that there was no evidence against them and the investigation had been incompetent.



CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

In August, the government introduced a bill to Parliament seeking to amend juvenile justice laws to allow for children aged between 16 and 18 to be prosecuted and punished as adults in cases of serious crimes. India's official child rights and mental health institutions opposed the move. Protests over the rape of a six-year-old girl in a school in Bangalore in July drew attention to the inadequate enforcement of laws on child sexual abuse.

Incidents of corporal punishment were reported from several states, despite its prohibition under law. Laws requiring private schools to reserve 25% of places at the entry level for children from disadvantaged families were poorly implemented. Dalit and Adivasi children continued to face discrimination in school. In June, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child expressed concern about the disparity in access to education, health care, safe water and sanitation among different groups of children. Child labour and child trafficking remained serious issues. In October, Kailash Satyarthi, a children's rights campaigner who works on these issues, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

COMMUNAL VIOLENCE

A string of communally charged incidents in Uttar Pradesh prior to elections led to an increase in tensions between Hindu and Muslim communities. Three people were killed in clashes in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh state, in July. Politicians were accused of, and in some cases criminally charged with, making provocative speeches. Communal clashes also occurred in some other states. In December, Hindu groups were accused of forcibly converting several Muslims and Christians to Hinduism. In January, survivors of violence between Hindus and Muslims in Muzzafarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, in late 2013 were forcibly evicted from relief camps. Investigations into the violence were incomplete. Thousands of people, mainly Muslims, remained displaced at the end of the year.

November marked the 30th anniversary of violence in Delhi in 1984 which led to the massacre of thousands of Sikhs. Hundreds of criminal cases closed by the police citing lack of evidence were not reopened, despite large public demonstrations seeking an end to impunity.

DEATH PENALTY

In January, the Supreme Court ruled that undue delay in the carrying out of death sentences amounted to torture, and that the execution of people suffering from mental illness would be unconstitutional. The Court also laid down guidelines for safeguarding the rights of people under a sentence of death. In April, three men were sentenced to death by a Mumbai court under a new law enacted in 2013 which introduced the death penalty for those convicted in multiple cases of



rape. In December, the government introduced to Parliament an anti-hijacking bill which seeks to impose the death penalty for hijacking that results in the death of a hostage or security personnel.

PROLONGED PRE-TRIAL DETENTION

Prolonged pre-trial detention and overcrowding in prisons persisted. As of December 2013, over 278,000 prisoners - more than two-thirds of the country's prison population - were pre-trial detainees. Dalits, Adivasis and Muslims continued to be disproportionately represented in the pre-trial prison population. Indiscriminate arrests, slow investigations and prosecutions, weak legal aid systems and inadequate safeguards against lengthy detention periods contributed to the problem.

In September, the Supreme Court directed district judges to immediately identify and release all pre-trial detainees who had been in prison for over half of the term they would have faced if convicted.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION

Authorities used the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act to harass NGOs and civil society organizations that received funding from abroad. In particular, groups critical of large infrastructure, mining and nuclear power projects faced repeated queries, threats of investigations and blocking of foreign funding by the government. In June, media organizations reported on a classified document prepared by India's internal intelligence agency, which described a number of foreign-funded NGOs as "negatively impacting economic development".

Contact Us

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