



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

(Authorised 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)



ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18

All India Council of Human Rights, Liberties and Social Justice - AICHLS

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LEGAL STATUS

United Nations Department of Economic & Social Affairs (NGO Branch)

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Registrar of Societies -Govt. of NCT - Delhi

ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS,LIBERTIES & SOCIAL JUSTICE(AICHLS) is founded by Dr. Anthony Raju Ji - Advocate and a dynamic, dedicated International HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST & SOCIAL WORKER, Registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 vide (REGD NO : S/00837/NE), is working with dedication for 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 amongst the neighboring countries and the people of the rest of the world.

AICHLS is a social organization for the ignored, disregarded, over-looked, victimised, oppressed, depressed, tortured people of the society and it cultivates awareness in them with regard to their rights. AICHLS is an highly informative secured Human Rights Agency. AICHLS collects problems, complaints and grievances of the sufferers as also anti-social, anti-governmental activities and places them in front of prevailing government administration, police and courts.

Directorate of Income Tax (Exemptions), New Delhi

All Donations are exempted under 80G

It has been granted registration under section -80 (G) (5) (vi) & 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 by the Directorate of Income Tax (Exemptions), New Delhi The office of the Commissioner of Income Tax (Computer Operations) has also been issued a Permanent Account Number (PAN)

NGO Partnership systems with Planning Commission of India

It has been granted registration under NGO Partnership systems with Planning Commission of India - DL/2012/0050768 & Peoples Action For Human Rights And Liberties - DL/2011/0045728



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Dr. Anthony Raju - Advocate , Supreme Court of India and a dynamic, dedicated , Internationally known HUMAN RIGHTS , PEACE Ambassador & 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 , Phd. 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, Peace Ambassador by Global Peace Initiative -USA

WHO WE ARE

"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



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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.

Majors Concern....

Religious minority groups, particularly Muslims, faced increasing demonization by hardline Hindu groups, pro-government media and some state officials. Adivasi communities continued to be displaced by industrial projects, and hate crimes against Dalits remained widespread. Authorities were openly critical of human rights defenders and organizations, contributing to a



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climate of hostility against them. Mob violence intensified, including by vigilante cow protection groups. Press freedom and free speech in universities came under attack. India failed to respect its human rights commitments made before the UN Human Rights Council. The Supreme Court and High Courts delivered several progressive judgments, but some rulings undermined human rights. Impunity for human rights abuses persisted.

Abuses by armed groups

In January, three road construction workers were killed in an attack on a military camp by suspected members of the Jamaat-ud-Dawa armed group in Akhnoor, in the state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). The United Liberation Front of Asom (Independent) claimed responsibility for detonating seven bombs across Assam state on 26 January; no casualties were reported. In July, suspected members of the Lashkar-e-Taiba armed group attacked a bus carrying Hindu pilgrims in Botengoo, J&K, killing eight people and injuring 17.

Suspected armed group members in J&K threatened and attacked political workers and ransacked the homes of state police personnel. Armed groups in northeastern states were suspected of carrying out abductions and unlawful killings. The Communist Party of India (Maoist) armed group was suspected of killing suspected police “informants” in several states.

Caste-based discrimination and violence

Official statistics released in November stated that more than 40,000 crimes against Scheduled Castes were reported in 2016. Several incidents were reported of members of dominant castes attacking Dalits for accessing public and social spaces or for perceived caste transgressions.

In May, two Dalit men were killed, several injured, and dozens of Dalit homes burned by dominant caste men in Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, following a clash between members of the communities. In September, S. Anitha, a 17-year-old Dalit girl who had campaigned against the introduction of a uniform national exam for admission to medical colleges, committed suicide, sparking protests in Tamil Nadu. Protesters said the exam would disadvantage students from marginalized backgrounds.

90 Dalits employed as manual scavengers died during the year while cleaning sewers, despite the practice being prohibited. Many of those killed were illegally employed by government agencies. In August, the Delhi state government said that people who employed manual scavengers would be prosecuted for manslaughter. In November, the UN Special Rapporteur on safe drinking water and sanitation expressed concern that the government's emphasis on building new toilets as part of its Clean India Mission could prolong manual scavenging.

Children's rights

In November, statistics were published stating that over 106,000 cases of violence against children were reported in 2016. In June, India ratified two key ILO conventions on child labour. Activists remained critical of amendments to child labour laws which allowed children to work in family enterprises.

According to national survey data released in March, nearly 36% of children aged below five were underweight, and more than 38% were short for their age. In September, 70 children died at a hospital in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, allegedly because of disruption to the oxygen supply. The share of public spending on health remained low at 1.2% of GDP. Spending on



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government programmes to provide nutrition and pre-school education to children under six remained inadequate.

Communal and ethnic violence

Dozens of hate crimes against Muslims took place across the country. At least 10 Muslim men were lynched and many injured by vigilante cow protection groups. Some arrests were made, but no convictions were reported. The Supreme Court said that state governments were obligated to compensate victims of cow vigilante violence.

A special investigation team set up in 2015 to reinvestigate closed cases related to the 1984 Sikh massacre closed 241 cases and filed charges in 12 others. In August, the Supreme Court set up a panel comprising two former judges to examine the decisions to close the cases.

In March, mobs carried out with impunity a string of racist attacks against black African students in Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. In June, three people were killed in Darjeeling, West Bengal, in violent clashes between police and protesters demanding a separate state of Gorkhaland.

Freedom of expression

Journalists and press freedom came under increasing attack. In September, journalist Gauri Lankesh, an outspoken critic of Hindu nationalism and the caste system, was shot dead outside her home in Bengaluru by unidentified gunmen. The same month, journalist Shantanu Bhowmick was beaten to death near Agartala while covering violent political clashes. In September, photojournalist Kamran Yousuf was arrested in J&K for allegedly instigating people to throw stones at security forces, under a law which does not meet international human rights standards. In November, journalist Sudip Datta Bhowmik was shot dead, allegedly by a paramilitary force member, at a paramilitary camp near Agartala. In December, a French filmmaker conducting research for a documentary on the Kashmir conflict was detained for three days in J&K, allegedly for violating visa regulations.

Journalists continued to face criminal defamation cases filed by politicians and companies. In June, the Karnataka legislature sentenced two journalists to one year's imprisonment each for allegedly writing defamatory articles about members of the state assembly.

Repressive laws were used to stifle freedom of expression. In June, 20 people were arrested for sedition in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, following complaints that they had cheered the Pakistan cricket team's victory over India. In July, 31 Dalit activists were arrested and detained for a day in Lucknow for organizing a press conference about caste-based violence. State governments banned books, and the central film certification board denied the theatrical release of certain films, on vague and overly broad grounds. In November, five state governments banned the release of *Padmaavat*, a Hindi period film, on the grounds that it would "hurt community sentiments".

Freedom of expression in universities remained under threat. The student body of the Hindu nationalist organization Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh used threats and violence to block events and talks at some universities. In June, eight Lucknow University students were arrested and detained for 20 days for protesting against the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister. In September, Uttar Pradesh police personnel baton-charged students, mostly women, protesting against sexual assault at Banaras Hindu University.



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In August, India's Supreme Court ruled in a landmark judgment that the right to privacy was part of the constitutional right to life and personal liberty.

Human rights defenders

In January, the Home Ministry said that it had refused to renew the foreign funding licence of the NGO known as People's Watch because it had allegedly portrayed India's human rights record in a “negative light” internationally.

In March, GN Saibaba, an activist and academic, was convicted with four others and sentenced to life imprisonment by a Maharashtra court for being a member of and supporting a banned Maoist group. The conviction was based primarily on letters, pamphlets and videos, and used the provisions of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, a law which does not meet international human rights standards.

The same month, Jailal Rathia, an Adivasi activist, died in Raigarh, Chhattisgarh, after allegedly being poisoned by members of a land mafia he was campaigning against. In April, Varsha Dongre, an official at Raipur Central Jail in Chhattisgarh, was transferred after she posted on Facebook that she had seen police torturing Adivasi girls.

Indigenous Peoples' rights

In November, statistics were published stating that over 6,500 crimes were committed against Scheduled Tribes in 2016. Indigenous Adivasi communities continued to face displacement by industrial projects. The government acquired land for coal mining under a special law without seeking the free, prior and informed consent of Adivasis. In July, an Environment Ministry panel said that coal mines seeking to increase production capacity by up to 40% did not have to consult affected communities.

In September, activists protested against the inauguration of the Sardar Sarovar dam in Gujarat, saying that some 40,000 displaced families, including many Adivasi families, had not received adequate reparation. In June, 98 Adivasis in Raigarh, Chhattisgarh, tried to file criminal cases under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, alleging that they had been forced into selling their land to agents of private companies, following intimidation and coercion. The police accepted the complaints but refused to register criminal cases.



Jammu and Kashmir

In April, eight people were killed by security forces, some of them by the use of excessive force, following protests during a by-election for a parliamentary seat. One voter, Farooq Ahmad Dar, was beaten by army personnel, strapped to the front of an army jeep and driven around for over five hours, seemingly as a warning to protesters. In May, the officer suspected of being responsible received an army commendation for his work in counter-insurgency.



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operations. In July, the J&K State Human Rights Commission directed the state government to pay Farooq Dar 100,000 INR (around USD1,500) as compensation. In November, the state government refused to pay.

Impunity for human rights abuses persisted. In June, a military court set up under the paramilitary Border Security Force acquitted two soldiers of killing 16-year-old Zahid Farooq Sheikh in 2010. The force had successfully prevented the case from being prosecuted in a civilian court. In July, the Supreme Court refused to reopen 215 cases in which over 700 members of the Kashmiri Pandit community were killed in J&K in 1989, citing the passage of time. The same month, an appellate military court suspended the life sentences of five army personnel convicted by a court-martial of the extrajudicial executions of three men in Machil in 2010. In November, the State Human Rights Commission repeated a directive issued to the state government in 2011 to investigate over 2,000 unmarked graves.

Security forces continued to use inherently inaccurate pellet-firing shotguns during protests, blinding and injuring several people. Authorities frequently shut down internet services, citing public order concerns.

Police and security forces

In January, four Adivasi women in Dhar, Madhya Pradesh, said they had been gang-raped by police personnel. In March, Adivasi villagers in Sukma, Chhattisgarh, accused security force personnel of gang-raping a 14-year-old Adivasi girl. In September, two paramilitary personnel were arrested on suspicion of killing a woman and raping and throwing acid on her friend in Mizoram in July.

In April, a senior officer of the paramilitary Central Reserve Police Force alleged in writing to his commanding authorities that multiple security agencies had killed two suspected armed group members in an extrajudicial execution in Assam. The officer was transferred. In July, the Supreme Court directed the Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate more than 80 alleged extrajudicial executions by police and security force personnel in Manipur between 1979 and 2012. The court ruled that cases should not go uninvestigated merely because of the passage of time.

In June, the Madhya Pradesh police shot dead five farmers who were among protesters in Mandsaur demanding better prices for crops. In August, at least 38 people were killed, some of them by the use of excessive force, when they were fired on by police during protests in Haryana following the conviction for rape of a self-styled “godman”, or guru.

Refugees’ and migrants’ rights

An estimated 40,000 Rohingya people in India were at risk of mass expulsion. They included more than 16,000 who were recognized as refugees by UNHCR, the UN refugee agency. In August, the Home Ministry wrote to state governments asking them to identify “illegal immigrants”, including Rohingya. In September, the Ministry said that all Rohingya in India were “illegal immigrants”, and claimed to have evidence that some Rohingya had ties to terrorist organizations. In October, in response to a petition filed by two Rohingya refugees, the Supreme Court temporarily deferred expulsions.

In September, the Home Ministry said that it would grant citizenship to about 100,000 Chakma and Hajong refugees who had fled to India from Bangladesh in the 1960s.



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Torture and other ill-treatment

Between January and August, 894 deaths in judicial custody and 74 deaths in police custody were recorded. In February, Uma Bharti, a central government minister, said she had ordered rape suspects to be tortured when she was Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. In August, Manjula Shetye, a woman prisoner at the Byculla jail in Mumbai, died after being allegedly beaten and sexually assaulted by officials for complaining about food in the prison. The witness said that soon a group of jailors came to the barracks and assaulted Manjula by inserted the lathi into her private parts.

A team of parliamentarians that visited Byculla jail reported that prisoners were routinely beaten. In November, a committee set up by the Delhi High Court said that 18 prisoners in Tihar jail in New Delhi had been beaten after they had objected to their pillow covers being taken.



Women's rights

In November, statistics were published showing that over 338,000 crimes against women were registered in 2016, including over 110,000 cases of violence by husbands and relatives. Responding to petitions in courts seeking to criminalize marital rape, the central government stated that doing so would "destabilize the institution of marriage".

In August, the Supreme Court banned the practice of triple talaq (Islamic instant divorce), declaring that it was arbitrary and unconstitutional. However, in other cases, court rulings undermined women's autonomy. In July, the Supreme Court weakened a law enacted to protect women from violence in their marriages, by requiring that complaints be initially assessed by civil society "family welfare committees". In October, the Supreme Court suggested that it would review its judgment. The same month, it ruled that sexual intercourse by a man with his wife, if she was under 18, would amount to rape.

Several rape survivors, including girls, approached courts for permission to terminate pregnancies over 20 weeks, as required under Indian law. Courts approved some abortions, but refused others. In August, the central government instructed states to set up permanent medical boards to decide such cases promptly.



National Human Rights Commission



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The National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) came into existence on 12th October, 1993 pursuant to the enactment of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. The National Human Rights Commission of India in its short journey, has endeavored to curb violation or ameliorate neglect of human rights occurring anywhere in the country which comes to its notice. We realize that protection and promotion of civil or political rights is not enough as deprivation or disparities in economic, social and cultural areas, which are wide spread, have reduced large number of citizens to the margins of human existence. Thus all rights whether political, civil or economic or social or cultural are inter-independent. Any one of the rights alone cannot be effectively exercised for a person who lives in utter poverty, political and civil rights may not have any significance. The Commission has been making efforts to minimize such aberrations and create an environment in which rights can be better promoted and protected. Apart from working for the eradication of bonded labour and child labour, rights of the child, women, dalits, minorities and other marginalized groups, the Commission has also undertaken work in other fields, such as, public health, right to food etc. The Commission has endeavoured to promote a culture of human rights in the country by pressing for the introduction of human rights education in the curricula, from schools up to the university. The Commission's endeavour in a short span has been recognized both nationally and internationally.



Facing tough challenges in the task of protection of human rights

India has been facing tough challenges in the task of protection of human rights of the citizens of the country, tackling issues amongst others, such as terrorism, trafficking in women and children, disappearance of persons, displacement of persons due to disasters, conflicts and development, child labour, education, health, custodial deaths, prisons and the disabled. The Commission has tackled these issues by not only dealing with individual cases but also issuing policy guidelines for implementing agencies.





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Traditional Knowledge And Wisdom (Tribal)

Dwelling amidst hills, forests, coastal areas, deserts, tribals over the centuries have gained precious and vast experience in combating environmental hardships and leading sustainable livelihoods. Their wisdom is reflected in their water harvesting techniques, indigenously developed irrigation channels, construction of cane bridges in hills, adaptation to desert life, utilisation of forest species like herbs, shrubs for medicinal purposes, meteorological assessment etc. Such invaluable knowledge of theirs needs to be properly documented and preserved lest it should get lost in the wake of modernisation and passage of time.

Health Issue - Tribal

Although tribal people live usually close to nature, a majority of them need health care on account of malnutrition, lack of safe drinking water, poor hygiene and environmental sanitation and above all poverty. Lack of awareness and apathy to utilise the available health services also affect their health status. In wake of the opening of tribal areas with highways, industrialization, and communication facilities, diseases have spread to tribal areas. Endemics like malaria, deficiency diseases, venereal diseases including AIDS are not uncommon among tribal populations. However, lack of safe drinking water and malnutrition are well-recognised major health hazards. Tribals suffer from a deficiency of calcium, vitamin A, vitamin C, riboflavin and animal protein in their diets. Malnutrition and undernutrition are common among Primitive Tribal Groups who largely depend upon food they either gather or raise by using simple methods. The poor nutritional status of tribal women directly influences their reproductive performance and their infants' survival, growth and development.



CRIME AT GLANCE (Recorded by NCRB)

- i. A total of 48,31,515 cognizable crimes comprising 29,75,711 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 18,55,804 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported in 2016, showing an increase of 2.6% over 2015 (47,10,676 cases).
- ii. During 2016, IPC crimes have increased by 0.9% and SLL crimes have increased by 5.4% over 2015.
- iii. Percentage share of IPC was 61.6% while percentage share of SLL cases was 38.4% of total cognizable crimes during 2016.
- iv. Uttar Pradesh accounted for 9.5% of total IPC crime reported in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (8.9%), Maharashtra (8.8%) and Kerala (8.7%).
- v. Delhi UT reported the highest crime rate (974.9) under IPC crimes followed by Kerala (727.6) against national average of 233.6.
- vi. Kerala has reported highest number of cases of SLL crimes (24.1%) followed by Gujarat and Tamil Nadu (15.5% each) of total SLL crimes reported in the country during 2016. [Table - 1A.2]



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vii. Kerala reported highest SLL crime rate of 1,252.7 in the country during 2016 followed by Gujarat (457.1) against national average of 145.7.

B) Offences Affecting the Human Body

i. A total of 8,97,171 cases of offences affecting the human body were reported which accounted for 30.1% of total IPC crimes during 2016, out of which causing simple & grievous injuries due to rash driving (3,48,914 cases) accounted for maximum cases i.e. 38.9% followed by cases of causing death by negligence (1,40,215 cases) and grievous hurt (89,039 cases) accounting for 15.6% and 9.9% respectively.

ii. Maximum number of cases under offences affecting the human body were reported in Uttar Pradesh (11.2%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (9.2%) and Maharashtra (8.9%) during 2016.

Cases Registered against Police Personnel for Human Rights Violation 2016 (NCRB Report)

Several cases has been registered against the Police personal in several states under : Fake Encounter, Extortion, Rape, illegal Detention, Hurt and other Human rights action, charge sheet has been filed but none of the office has been convicted in 2016 as per NCRB Report.

Disability Rights Movement (DRM)

Census 2011 pegs the number of persons with disabilities in India at 26.9 million which is 2.12% of the population. A World Bank study, People with Disabilities in India: from Commitments to Outcomes 2007 states that the number of persons with disabilities in India ranges between 55 to 90 million. This wide variation in numbers reinforces the fact that a large section of the community remains invisible, not counted, not certified and consequently outside the social net.

Disability in India has a direct correlation with poverty. Disability leads to poverty and poverty causes disability. Caught in this nexus, persons with disabilities have little or no access to education, vocational training, and livelihood and employment opportunities. Unable to access welfare measures and entitlements, denied social security, treated as recipients of charity and doles and ignorance on their status as rights holders they stand marginalized with most of their human rights violated. Ill informed about the laws and unable to access the justice system completes the marginalization. The major concern are :

- Disability as a reason for discrimination and denial of reasonable accommodation.
- Lack of education opportunities both at the primary and higher levels and lack of support in the education system.
- Lack of skill development interfaced with market requirements, employment and livelihood opportunities, discrimination in promotions and emoluments.
- Lack of access in the built infrastructure, transport sector, services and products, communication and documentation.
- Denial of access to most Civil and Political rights
- Marginalization and discrimination faced by women with disabilities

The Supreme Court, in Bashiruddin Qadrivs UOI, upheld the right of a person with Cerebral Palsy to employment and ordered that necessary accommodation be provided to the concerned person. This enshrined the concept of 'reasonable adjustment' to ensure that any disabled person can carry out their assignment without difficulty with the provisions of accommodations that are reasonable.



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Women's Justice Movement (WJM)

The violation of women's fundamental rights through physical, mental, emotional, and sexual violence against women has become almost commonplace in the Indian context. Violence against women has taken particularly acute forms in circumstances where populations are already marginalized, such as in areas affected by armed conflict, areas undergoing mass displacement. Women in the Tribal belts and amongst Dalit populations are already vulnerable, and become even more so in areas affected by conflict. There is therefore a pressing need for the judiciary to recognize and address the particular forms of violence levied against women who are 'doubly marginalised' by caste, class, religion, or in situations conflict. Customary routinely laws discriminate against women, both by denying justice to victims of violence and by dispossessing women from their shares in land and property. A number of laws that protect women from discrimination have also either inadequate, or have not been properly implemented. **Council for Women's Justice Programme (CWJP)** is our national network of lawyers and social activists, using the law to oppose all forms of gender-based discrimination and violence against women and to increase women's access to the justice system as a vital means to their empowerment.

Criminal Justice Movement (CJM)

Criminal Justice refers to the agencies of government charged with enforcing law, adjudicating crime, and correcting criminal conduct. The criminal justice system is essentially an instrument of social control: society considers some behaviours so dangerous and destructive that it either strictly controls their occurrence or outlaws them outright. It is the job of the agencies of justice to prevent these behaviours by apprehending and punishing transgressors or deterring their future occurrence. Although society maintains other forms of social control, such as the family, school, and church, they are designed to deal with moral, not legal, misbehaviour. Only the criminal justice system has the power to control crime and punish criminals.

Two central philosophies anchor the commonly accepted notion of criminal justice. The first is a zealous requirement for increased conviction rates. The second is the perception that those people in prison deserve punishment rather than rehabilitation. Both of these philosophies have especially grave consequences for the poor and marginalized. In this context, the Criminal Justice Programme provides pro bono and low cost legal aid service to under trials and convicted prisoners who are unable to pay for their legal representation. Our work is to defend civil liberties and to create a more humane criminal justice system. The emphasis is on greater access to justice for the poor, workers, disabled, aged, sick, tribal, women, dalit, juveniles and other minorities.

So, the main objectives of the criminal justice system can be categorized as follows:

- # To prevent the occurrence of crime.
- # To punish the transgressors and the criminals.
- # To rehabilitate the transgressors and the criminals.
- # To compensate the victims as far as possible.
- # To maintain law and order in the society.
- # To deter the offenders from committing any criminal act in the future.

Freedom from torture



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Throughout history, torture has been used as a method of political re-education, interrogation, punishment, and coercion. In addition to state-sponsored torture, individuals or groups may be motivated to inflict torture on others for similar reasons to those of a state; however, the motive for torture can also be for the sadistic gratification of the torturer, as in the Moors murders.

Since the mid-20th century, torture is prohibited under international law and the domestic laws of most countries. It is considered to be a violation of human rights, and is declared to be unacceptable by Article 5 of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Signatories of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols I and II of June 8, 1977 officially agree not to torture captured persons in armed conflicts, whether international or internal. Torture is also prohibited by the United Nations Convention Against Torture, which has been ratified by 157 countries.

National and international legal prohibitions on torture derive from a consensus that torture and similar ill-treatment are immoral, as well as impractical. Despite these international conventions, organizations that monitor abuses of human rights , many governments still practice torture, some of them openly.

Right to a fair trial

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

The right to a fair trial has been defined in numerous regional and international human rights instruments. It is one of the most extensive human rights and all international human rights instruments enshrine it in more than one article. The right to a fair trial is one of the most litigated human rights and substantial case law has been established on the interpretation of this human right. Despite variations in wording and placement of the various fair trial rights, international human rights instrument define the right to a fair trial in broadly the same terms. The aim of the right is to ensure the proper administration of justice. As a minimum the right to fair trial includes the following fair trial rights in civil and criminal proceedings:

- the right to be heard by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal
- the right to a public hearing
- the right to be heard within a reasonable time
- the right to counsel
- the right to interpretation



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Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam World Peace Award

AICHLS has constituted the [Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam World Peace Award](#) in the year of 2015 and serving the organisation as Honourable Patrons

AICHLS has constituted the Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam World Peace Award to spread the message of Peace worldwide and felicitated eminent people, who are engaged in spreading Peace worldwide, The Award was constituted in the year of 2015 by honouring

Most Rev. Dadi Janki Ji, Chief of Brahmakumaris (Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam World Peace Awardee'2018)

His Eminence Oswald Cardinal Gracias (Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam World Peace Awardee'2017)

His Holiness Baba Hardev Singh Ji, Chief of Nitankari Mission (Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam World Peace Awardee'2016)

His Holiness The Dalai Lama, Spiritual Head - The Tibetan (Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam World Peace Awardee'2015)

Global Ambassador for Peace Award

AICHLS has constituted the [Global Ambassador for Peace Award](#) in the year of 2011 and serving the organisation as Honourable Patrons

AICHLS has constituted the Award to spread the message of Peace worldwide and felicitated eminent people, who are engaged in spreading Peace worldwide, The Award was constituted in the year of 2011 by honouring

His Holiness Dr. Syedna Muffadal Saifuddin
Religious Head Of Dawoodi Bohra Community

His Holiness Swami Chidanand Saraswati, President of Parmarth Niketan Ashram in Rishikesh, India

Pujya Sadhvi Bhagawati Saraswati Ji, President of Divine Shakti Foundation

Archbishop Dr. Felix Machado, Archbishop Diocese of Vasai, Mumbai

Dr. Binny Sareen, Spiritual Leader, Brahma Kumaris, Mount Abu,

His Holiness Dr. Lokesh Muni, Founder President : Ahimsa Vishwa Bharti



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Venerable Bhikku Sanghasena , Founder of Mahabodhi International Meditation Centre (MIMC) Leh, Ladakh,

Archbishop Leo Cornelio , Archbishop Bhopal - MP

Imam (Dr.)Umer Ahmed Ilyasi , Chief Imam

President - All India Imam Organisation

Major General Satbir Singh , Chairman - Esm & Orop Movement

Dr. Mustafa Taherali Saasa , Chairman and Managing Director of Raj Group of Companies, UAE

Ustad Amjad Ali Khan Saheb , World Renowned Sarod Legend

Pandita Ramabai "Ambassador For Peace Award- 2016" (Posthumous) (India's Most Eminent Social Reformer & Services To The Humanity)



Chancellor's Peace Award

AICHLS has constituted the [Chancellor's Peace Award](#) in the year of 2011 and serving the organisation as Honourable Patrons

AICHLS has constituted the Award to spread the message of Peace worldwide thru education and felicitated eminent people, who are engaged in spreading Peace worldwide, The Award was constituted in the year of 2011 by honouring

Dr. Prashant Bhalla , Chancellor - Manav Rachna International University

Dr. Madhukar Angur , Chancellor , Alliance University

Prof. K.K. Aggarwal , Chancellor , K R Mangalam University

Dr.(Mrs.) Balwinder Shukla , Vice Chancellor - Amity University

Dr. N. C. Wadhwa, IAS (Retd) ,

Vice Chancellor , Manav Rachna International University

Dr. J. V Desai , Vice Chancellor - MVN University

Dr. S. K. Salwan , Vice Chancellor - Apeejay Satya University

Dr. Sanjay Deshmukh, Former Vice Chancellor, Mumbai University

Lt. General Zameer Uddin Shah , Former Vice Chancellor, Aligarh University

Prof. (Dr.) Talat Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor of Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

Dr. Parag Dewan - Vice Chancellor , University Of Petroleum And Energy Studies

Dr. R. K. Chauhan - Vice Chancellor, Lingaya's University

Dr. Ramesh Chandra - Vice Chancellor, Mewar University

Prof.(Dr.) Nomita Aggarwal - Director General , Lloyd Law College

Dr. Neeta Awasthy -Director, Raj Kumar Goel Institute Of Technology For Women

Dr. Rama Patnayak - Professor , Amity University

Dr. Rajan Chopra , Chancellor , Mahatma Gandhi University - Meghalaya



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International Human Rights Award

THE AWARD IS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL'S (AICHLS) MOST PRESTIGIOUS HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD. IT IS GIVEN TO INDIVIDUALS/ WORLD PEACE LEADERS / BUSINESS LEADERS / INSTITUTIONS / ORGANISATIONS / CORPORATES, WHO SHOW EXCEPTIONAL LEADERSHIP IN THE FIGHT TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS AND SERVICE TO HUMANITY. THE AWARD AIMS TO PROMOTE THE WORK OF AICHLS BY ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE, WORK AND EXAMPLE OF ITS 'HONORABLE PATRONS, HONORABLE CHAIRMAN & AMBASSADORS'.

AICHLS has constituted the [International Human Rights Award](#) in the year of 2011. These prominent awards honour for outstanding performance & an increasingly important role in various walks of life. Sports, media, arts, culture and community services and significant contribution for Peace, Harmony, Protecting and Promoting Human Rights. The Award was constituted in the year of 2011 by honouring

Mr. D.R.Kaarthikeyan , Padmashri Awardee,
Former Director, Central Bureau Of Investigation , Director General, National Human Rights Commission
Justice Kamleshwar Nath , Former Judge , Allahabad High Court
Mrs. Neera Shastri , Sr. BJP Leader & Daughter in Law , Lt. Shri Lal Bhadur Shastri (Hon. Prime Minister)
Sardar Pavit Singh Mattewal , Additional Advocate General , Punjab Government
Deepa Malik , Para-Athletic , Rio Olympian
Dr. R N Kalra , International Cardio Surgion
Ms. Nalini Kamilini Ji , World Renowned Dau Kathak Guru
Dr. Sandeep Marwah , Chairman - Marwah Studio



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Mr. Manoj Dwivedi , Chairman , Shri Group Of Companies & Shri News National Channel
Mr. Churchill Alemao , Former - Chief Minister - Goa
Dr. Raj Bhayani (USA) , Renowned ENT specialist in USA
Smt. Teejan Bai , Padma Shri , World renowned Folk Singer
Dr. Yoganand Shastri , Former Minister , Govt of Delhi
Mr. S. K. Sharma , (IPS. Retd.) ,
Former Director General - National Crime Record Bureau
Dr. S P S Bakshi , Chairman cum Managing Director, Engineering Projects India Ltd
Mr. Kunwer Sachdeva , Managing Director - Su-Kam Power Solutions Ltd.
B. L. Vohra IPS (Retd.) , Director General (DG) SSB & DG Civil Defence with the Govt. of India, DGP and Home Secretary Manipur
Lt. General Amit Sareen (Retd.) , Former Director General Ordinance
Mrs. Chitra Roy, Eminent Singer, Lyricist And Composer
Sir Dr. Huzaifa Khorakiwala, CEO and trustee of the Wockhardt Foundation, Mumbai
Mrs. Ekta Tarun Wasan, Director, Wasan Knowledge Hub , Mumbai
Dr. Sanjana Jon, International Fashion Designer and Social Worker USA
Sh. B.R. Kamrah , Chairman of KIIT GROUP OF COLLEGES
Janab Sirajuddin Qureshi , President of Indian Islamic Culture Center
Brig. Rajiv Enoch Williams, YSM, Corporate Head – CSR, Jindal Stainless Limited,
Ms Nafisa Ali , Actor & Social Worker
Mr. Amod K. Kanth, IPS , (Prayas Ngo)
Dr. Prannoy Roy , CMD (NDTV)
Mr. Dinesh Gupta – Chairman, Prabhatam Group & Sadhna News Channel
Mr. Avinash Jain– Chairman , Arise Group
Mr. Oscar Fernandez - Ex. Hon'ble Minister - Govt. Of India.
Begum Yaman Khan (Sufi Singer)
Rev. Fr. Dr. Dominic Emmanuel - Spokesperson & Director, Delhi Catholic Archdiocese
Dr. A. M. Zutshi Gulzar Dehlvi - Freedom Fighter
Mrs. Bharti Pandey - Principal - Manav Bharti International School
Smt. P. Jaya Prada Nahata , Actor, Ex. Member Of Parliament, Lok Sabha
Dr. Mahesh Joshi – IBS , Addll. Director General Doordarshan – Govt of India.
Dr. (Mrs.) Grace Pinto , Managing Director Ryan International & St Xavier's Group Of Schools
Mr. Suresh Chauhanke , Editor in Chief & CMD - Sudharshan News
Sister Jainath - Principal – Convent of Jesus & Mary
Dr. B.B.L Madhukar , FORMER CHAIRMAN - MMTC
Dr. John Dayal - Hon'ble Member National Intergration Council (Govt. Of India)
Prof.C M K Reddy , Social Activist & Doctor
Dr. Khwaja Iftikhar Ahmed , Founder President , Inter Faith Harmony Foundation Of India
Dr. Uma , AIIMS
Ms. Poonam Chaubey ,Principal Greater Valley School
Mr. O P Chaudhary , IAS
Mr. Dharmendra Singh , IPS
Mr. Prabhu Dayal , MLA – Samajwadi Party , Uttar Pradesh
His Holiness The Dalai Lama
Mr. Joginder Singh Ex CBI Director
Mr. O.P. Singh (IPS) , Director General - National Disaster response Force
Mrs Arti Sehwal , Chairperson , Sehwal International School
Rev. Sister Matilda ,Principal - St Anthony Sr. Sec. School , SDA , Huaz Khaz , New Delhi
Mr. H. S Phoolka Sr. Advocate , Supreme Court of India
Mr. Armstrong Pame , IAS , Manipur



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Mr. Sunil Gupta , SR. Law Officer , Tihar Jail , Delhi
Dr. Sudhakar Pawar ,Director - EFI
Mr. Ajmal Jami , Head - Production , NDTV
Mr. Manoj Batra ,Head- Human Resource - Imperial Auto Ltd.



Bhartiya Manav Adhikar Samman

AICHLS has constituted the [Bhartiya Manav Adhikar Samma](#) in the year of 2011. These prominent awards honour for outstanding performance & an increasingly important role in various walks of life. Sports, media, arts, culture and community services and significant contribution for Peace, Harmony, Protecting and Promoting Human Rights. The Award was constituted in the year of 2011 by honouring

Smt. Teejan Bai “Pride Of Nation Award - 2016” (For The Distinguished Contribution In The Arts And Cultures)

Mr. Mohsin Khan ,“Asian Most Eminent Journalist - 2016” (Media Excellence)

Dr. Onika Mehrotra “Exemplary Leadership Award - 2016” (Education & Community Services)

Mrs. Alka Awasthi “Exemplary Leadership Award - 2016” (Teaching Excellence)

Mr. Sylvester Peter “Real Life Hero Of Humanity - 2016” (For The Distinguished Services To The Community)

Dr. Renuka David “India’s Most Exceptional Speaker Award-2016” (For Healthcare And Wellness)

Mrs. Madhura Ashok Kumar “Exceptional Social Impact Award - 2016” (Contributions To Protect Of Human Rights)

Tashi And Nungshi Malik “International Women Of Courage Award - 2016”

Guru Jitendra Maharaj “India's Most Eminent Cultural Ambassador Award -2016”

Ms. Monisha Bhatia “Women Of Courage Award-2016” (For The Distinguished Services To The Humanity)

Mr. Upendra Pokhriyal “6th Bhartiya Manav Adhikar Samman - 2016” (For The Notable Services To The Humanity)

The journey still on



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MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS



Some of the Major Achievements

- ★ Initiated to help free **CANCER SUPPORT SERVICES**
- ★ Initiated to help Free **HEART CARE SERVICES**
- ★ Initiated International Human Rights Awards "Bhartiya Manav Adhikar Samman" every year, since 2011...
- ★ *Constituted "Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam World Peace Award" in 2015, 1 Award was conferred upon His Holiness The Dalai Lama*
- ★ Initiated for various international conference, Awards i.e Youth, Media, CEO, CSR, Legal etc.
- ★ Initiated for **FREE DIALYSIS CENTER** in Hyderabad
- ★ Initiated for Free **EYE CARE SERVICES** all over India
- ★ Initiated for Free **BLOOD DONATIONS SERVICES** with 436 Coordination in House centre all over India
- ★ Initiated for 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.
- ★ Running successfully more than **746 FOOD BANK COORDINATION 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.



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- ★ Established more than **330 OLD BOOKS and CLOTHS COLLECTION** in house centre in 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 Initiated to adopt 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 , initiated to feed 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.
- ★ Initiated to adopt 250 Leprosy Families In Gopalganj - Orissa
- ★ Initiated to adopt old age people in and around in India
- ★ Initiated to plant 10 lacks Plants, Our each member plant 5 plants every month
- ★ Initiated to adopt and advise, each member gives food to two old ages people two days every week.
- ★ Initiated to adopt and advise Our each member teach 2 kids on nearby every day under " Teach Neighborhood"
- ★ Initiated to adopt 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
- ★ Initiated to launch Three Ambulance In Bangalore - Karnataka In Association With Lions Club
- ★ Successfully Launched India First Web Base News Tv : www.newsindiatoday.tv
- ★ Initiated to adopt Blinds Children
- ★ Initiated to distribute and take care for the people in Flood hit area
- ★ Initiated to start and adopt scholarship for the poor students
- ★ Initiated to adopt and send fact finding team with the legal experts
- ★ Initiated to support Sports, Cultures & Arts etc.

The Journey Never Ends.....

FUTURE PLAN

AICHLS Plans For A Massive National & International Campus In India Which Will House A Number Of Independent Wings Working Under The Banner Of AICHLS, Relatively In All Fields, Viz., Legal, Environment, Media, Youth, Women, Spiritual,

Initiative for Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

—Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
Freedom of thought, conscience and religion are closely related rights that protect the freedom of an individual or community, in public or private, to think and freely hold conscientious



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beliefs and to manifest religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship, and observance; the concept is generally recognized also to include the freedom to change religion or not to follow any religion. The freedom to leave or discontinue membership in a religion or religious group—in religious terms called "apostasy"—is also a fundamental part of religious freedom, covered by Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

All India Council of Human Rights, Liberties & Social Justice (AICHLS) organises campaigns to protect those arrested and or incarcerated as a prisoner of conscience because of their conscientious beliefs, particularly concerning intellectual, political and artistic freedom of expression and association.[96] In legislation, a conscience clause is a provision in a statute that excuses a health professional from complying with the law (for example legalising surgical or pharmaceutical abortion) if it is incompatible with religious or conscientious beliefs.[97]

Committee for Sexual Harassment at Workplace

In 1997, the Supreme Court laid down guidelines in the Vishaka case, pending formal legislation, for dealing with sexual harassment of women at the workplace. This is the judgement of the Supreme Court of India

Pre-1997 the person facing Sexual Harassment at Workplace had to lodge a complaint under Section 354 of the Indian Penal Code 1860 that deals with the 'criminal assault of women to outrage women's modesty', and Section 509 that punishes an individual/individuals for using a 'word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman

During the 1990s, Rajasthan state government employee [Bhanwari Devi] who tried to prevent child marriage as part of her duties as a worker of the Women Development Programme was raped by the landlords of the community. The feudal patriarchs who were enraged by her (in their words: "a lowly woman from a poor and potter community") 'guts' decided to teach her a lesson and raped her repeatedly. The rape survivor did not get justice from Rajasthan High Court and the rapists were allowed to go free. This enraged a women's rights group called Vishaka that filed a public interest litigation in the Supreme Court of India.

This case brought to the attention of the Supreme Court of India, "the absence of domestic law occupying the field, to formulate effective measures to check the evil of sexual harassment of working women at all work places."

In 1997, the Supreme Court passed a landmark judgment in the same Vishaka case laying down guidelines to be followed by establishments in dealing with complaints about sexual harassment. Vishaka Guidelines were stipulated by the Supreme Court of India, in Vishaka and others v State of Rajasthan case in 1997, regarding sexual harassment at workplace. The court stated that these guidelines were to be implemented until legislation is passed to deal with the issue.

The court decided that the consideration of "International Conventions and norms are significant for the purpose of interpretation of the guarantee of gender equality, right to work with human dignity in Articles 14, 15 19(1)(g) and 21 of the Constitution and the safeguards against sexual harassment implicit therein."

LAUNCHED NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN FOR BETI BACHO



ALL INDIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RIGHTS, LIBERTIES AND SOCIAL JUSTICE "AICHLs"

(Authorised 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)

Nationwide Campaign launched by AICHLs (BETI BACHAO , BETI PADHAO) under the leadership of Dr. June Ann , International Convener for Women Rights.

Project Objectives : People of India to pledge to create an atmosphere for equality for the girl child and to end gender-based discrimination in the country.

To bring a change in people mindset towards girl child on or after her birth. Preventing determination of sex, female foeticide, ensuring safety of girls, their best possible care and providing quality education

Project Visibility / Publicity :Launch of Poster (Distribution of more than 25-40 Lacs posters) , Banners , Leaflets , Hoardings , Drawing Competition , Billboard , Padyatra , Media coverage etc.

Project Coverage : Traveling of Approx . 40,000 KM , i.e Haryana , Rajasthan , Madhya Pradesh , Chattisgarh , Jharkhand , Orissa , Uttar Pradesh , Karnataka, Telengana , Andhra Pradesh and more....

Campaign Coverage (Target Audience) : University , Village , College , School, Law College , Road Show, Rally , Discussion , People Views , Conference , Seminar , Workshop , Nukar Natak, Mohalla Sabha , Cycle Rally , meeting with foreign delegates , Unions , Government offices , Judiciary and many more.....





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Initiative to adopt 753 dying destitute and orphanage children in Bangalore





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