

Chapter 1 : India | World | Asia | Human Rights Watch

Search Results. Human Rights And The Criminal Justice System In our society today the term 'Human Rights' is widely acknowledge and most people believe they know what they are.

Ethnic cleansing of Kashmiri Hindus A constitutional amendment establishes Local Self-Government Panchayati Raj as a third tier of governance at the village level, with one-third of the seats reserved for women. Reservations were provided for scheduled castes and tribes as well. This act aims to curb black money , or undisclosed foreign assets and income and imposes tax and penalty on such income. Use of torture by police The Asian Centre for Human Rights estimated that from to , over four people per day died while in police custody, with "hundreds" of those deaths being due to police use of torture. Among the oldest incidences of communal violence in India was the Moplah rebellion , when Militant Islamists massacred Hindus in Kerala. The Anti-Sikh Riots was a four-day period during which Sikhs were massacred by members of the secular-centrist Congress Party of India ; some estimates state that more than 2, were killed. The killing was done at the behest of Congress leaders such as Jagdish Tytler. Congress Party officials provided assailants with voter lists, school registration forms, and ration lists. Nanavati Commission also found out that several Congress leaders were behind this lynching. Former prime minister Manmohan Singh apologized in the Loksabha for the involvement of Congress stalwarts in the Lok Sabha. Of the dead, were Muslim and Hindu. The Chief Minister at that time, Narendra Modi , has been accused of initiating and condoning the violence, as have police and government officials who allegedly directed the rioters and gave lists of Muslim-owned properties to them. However, Narendra Modi was acquitted of such charges by none less than the honorable Supreme Court of India. The incident that resulted in the riots was the Muslim mob attack on a train full of Hindu pilgrims in the Godhra Train Burning , where 58 Hindus were killed. Caste related issues Contemporary India, however, has seen the influence of caste start to decline. This is partly due to the spread of education to all castes which has had a democratising effect on the political system. However, this "equalising" of the playing field has not been without controversy. The Mandal Commission and its quotas system has been a particularly sensitive issue. It has been argued by Professor Dipankar Gupta that the role of castes in Indian elections have been overplayed. This upsurge in lower-caste empowerment was accompanied in some regions by a spike in the level of corruption. The press freedom index for India is However this right is subject to restrictions under subclause 2 , whereby this freedom can be restricted for reasons of " sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, preserving decency, preserving morality, in relation to contempt of court, defamation , or incitement to an offence". Under POTA, person could be detained for up to six months before the police were required to bring charges on allegations for terrorism-related offenses. Indira Gandhi famously stated in that All India Radio is "a Government organ, it is going to remain a Government organ In addition, laws like Prasar Bharati act passed in recent years contribute significantly to reducing the control of the press by the government. LGBT rights Until the Delhi High Court decriminalised consensual private sexual acts between consenting adults on 2 July ,[12] homosexuality was considered criminal as per interpretations of the ambiguous Section of the year-old Indian Penal Code IPC , a law passed by the colonial British authorities. However, this law was very rarely enforced. Assam continues to be one of the forefront states where the claims of human rights abuses have been committed by India. Resultant secessionist and pro-independence movements have intensified the political situation, with widespread allegations of human rights abuses being committed by Indian security forces yet without any concrete proofs for allegations. Freedom House stated in their report on India that journalists in rural areas and regions coping with insurgencies â€” including Assam â€” are vulnerable and face pressure from both sides of the conflicts. The Operation was controversial and resulted in death of hundreds of civilians, militants and soldiers. After this incident, Sikh bodyguards assassinated Prime Minister Indira Gandhi , further violence ensued. Several international agencies and the UN have reported human rights violations in Indian-administered Kashmir. In a press release the OHCHR spokesmen stated "The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is concerned about the recent violent protests in Indian-administered

Kashmir that have reportedly led to civilian casualties as well as restrictions to the right to freedom of assembly and expression. The Human Rights Watch also wrote of other regular human rights abuses being committed by the Indian forces including "using rape as a means to punish and humiliate communities". The AFSPA grants the military wide powers of arrest, the right to shoot to kill, and to occupy or destroy property in counterinsurgency operations. Indian officials claim that troops need such powers because the army is only deployed when national security is at serious risk from armed combatants. Such circumstances, they say, call for extraordinary measures. Even though according to Indian constitution "nobody may be made a witness against himself". Concerns regarding human rights violations in conducting deception detection tests DDT s were raised long back and the National Human Rights Commission of India had published Guidelines in for the Administration of Polygraph tests. However, only few of the investigating agencies were seen to follow these guidelines. State of Karnataka declared brain mapping, lie detector tests and narcoanalysis to be unconstitutional, violating Article 20 3 of Fundamental Rights. These techniques cannot be conducted forcefully on any individual and requires consent for the same. When they are conducted with consent, the material so obtained is regarded as evidence during trial of cases according to Section 27 of the Evidence Act. However, Article 25 justifies the freedom of religion which safeguards the religious rights of Muslim communities, in turn Muslim Personal Law , which is discriminatory between Muslim men and woman. Which raises the need for legal reform. For example, the divorced wife can only receive three months of financial support.

Chapter 2 : India / | Amnesty International

Phone: Fax: "The bribery is against the Law. The complaints about corruption may be sent to the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Chennai".

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 climate of hostility against them. Mob violence intensified, including by vigilante cow protection groups. Press freedom and free speech in universities came under attack. The Supreme Court and High Courts delivered several progressive judgments, but some rulings undermined human rights. Impunity for human rights abuses persisted. The United Liberation Front of Asom Independent claimed responsibility for detonating seven bombs across Assam state on 26 January; no casualties were reported. Armed groups in northeastern states were suspected of carrying out abductions and unlawful killings. Caste-based discrimination and violence Official statistics released in November stated that more than 40, crimes against Scheduled Castes were reported in 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. Anitha, a 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. Activists said that at least 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. Activists remained critical of amendments to child labour laws which allowed children to work in family enterprises. 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. Spending on 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, many of which seemed to operate with the support of members of the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party BJP. Some arrests were made, but no convictions were reported. In September, Rajasthan police cleared six men suspected of killing Pehlu Khan, a dairy farmer who had named the suspects before he died. Some BJP officials made statements which appeared to justify the attacks. In September, the Supreme Court said that state governments were obligated to compensate victims of cow vigilante violence. A special investigation team set up in to reinvestigate closed cases related to the Sikh massacre closed 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 November, journalist Sudip Datta Bhowmik was shot dead, allegedly by a paramilitary force member, at a paramilitary camp near Agartala. Journalists continued to face criminal defamation cases filed by politicians and companies. Repressive laws were used to stifle freedom of expression. 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. 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. 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. In May, four men were arrested in Chennai and held in administrative detention for more than three months for attempting to stage a memorial for Tamils killed in the civil war in Sri Lanka. The same month, the Odisha state police arrested Kuni Sikaka, an Adivasi activist opposing bauxite mining in the Niyamgiri hills, and released her only after presenting her to journalists as a surrendered Maoist. In August, activist Medha Patkar and three others protesting against inadequate rehabilitation for families affected by the Sardar Sarovar dam project see below were arrested on fabricated charges and detained for more than two weeks. 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 September, activists protested against the inauguration of the Sardar Sarovar dam in Gujarat, saying that some 40, 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. 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 operations. In November, the state government refused to pay. In June, a military court set up under the paramilitary Border Security Force acquitted two soldiers of killing year-old Zahid Farooq Sheikh in The force had successfully prevented the case from being prosecuted in a civilian court. 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 In November, the State Human Rights Commission repeated a directive issued to the state government in to investigate over 2, 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 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 and 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 October, in response to a petition filed by two Rohingya refugees, the Supreme Court temporarily deferred expulsions. Torture and other ill-treatment Between January and August, 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. A team of parliamentarians that visited Byculla jail reported that prisoners were routinely beaten. In August, the Supreme Court banned the practice of triple talaq Islamic instant divorce , declaring that it was arbitrary and unconstitutional. 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.

Chapter 3 : State Human Rights Commission, Tamil Nadu, India

Learn about our contribution towards human rights in India. Human Rights in India - Official Website for Human Rights Protection Gr Official Website of Middle Finger Protests, also known as Human Rights Protection Group & MFP Federation.

Ethnic cleansing of Kashmiri Hindus A constitutional amendment establishes Local Self-Government Panchayati Raj as a third tier of governance at the village level, with one-third of the seats reserved for women. Reservations were provided for scheduled castes and tribes as well. This act aims to curb black money , or undisclosed foreign assets and income and imposes tax and penalty on such income. Use of torture by police[edit] The Asian Centre for Human Rights estimated that from to , over four people per day died while in police custody, with "hundreds" of those deaths being due to police use of torture. Religious violence in India Communal conflicts between religious groups mostly between Hindus and Muslims have been prevalent in India since around the time of its independence from British Rule. Among the oldest incidences of communal violence in India was the Moplah rebellion , when Militant Islamists massacred Hindus in Kerala. The Anti-Sikh Riots was a four-day period during which Sikhs were massacred by members of the secular-centrist Congress Party of India ; some estimates state that more than 2, were killed. The killing was done at the behest of Congress leaders such as Jagdish Tytler. Congress Party officials provided assailants with voter lists, school registration forms, and ration lists. Nanavati Commission also found out that several Congress leaders were behind this lynching. Former prime minister Manmohan Singh apologized in the Loksabha for the involvement of Congress stalwarts in the Lok Sabha. Of the dead, were Muslim and Hindu. The Chief Minister at that time, Narendra Modi , has been accused of initiating and condoning the violence, as have police and government officials who allegedly directed the rioters and gave lists of Muslim-owned properties to them. However, Narendra Modi was acquitted of such charges by none less than the honorable Supreme Court of India. The incident that resulted in the riots was the Muslim mob attack on a train full of Hindu pilgrims in the Godhra Train Burning , where 58 Hindus were killed. Caste related issues[edit] Main articles: Caste system in India , Caste politics in India , and Caste-related violence in India Contemporary India, however, has seen the influence of caste start to decline. This is partly due to the spread of education to all castes which has had a democratising effect on the political system. However, this "equalising" of the playing field has not been without controversy. The Mandal Commission and its quotas system has been a particularly sensitive issue. It has been argued by Professor Dipankar Gupta that the role of castes in Indian elections have been overplayed. This upsurge in lower-caste empowerment was accompanied in some regions by a spike in the level of corruption. Freedom of expression in India According to the estimates of Reporters Without Borders , India ranks nd worldwide in on the press freedom index down from th in The press freedom index for India is However this right is subject to restrictions under subclause 2 , whereby this freedom can be restricted for reasons of " sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, preserving decency, preserving morality, in relation to contempt of court, defamation , or incitement to an offence". Under POTA, person could be detained for up to six months before the police were required to bring charges on allegations for terrorism-related offenses. Indira Gandhi famously stated in that All India Radio is "a Government organ, it is going to remain a Government organ In addition, laws like Prasar Bharati act passed in recent years contribute significantly to reducing the control of the press by the government. LGBT rights in India Until the Delhi High Court decriminalised consensual private sexual acts between consenting adults on 2 July , [12] homosexuality was considered criminal as per interpretations of the ambiguous Section of the year-old Indian Penal Code IPC , a law passed by the colonial British authorities. However, this law was very rarely enforced. Assam continues to be one of the forefront states where the claims of human rights abuses have been committed by India. Resultant secessionist and pro-independence movements have intensified the political situation, with widespread allegations of human rights abuses being committed by Indian security forces yet without any concrete proofs for allegations. Freedom House stated in their report on India that journalists in rural areas and regions coping with

insurgencies including Assam are vulnerable and face pressure from both sides of the conflicts. Human rights abuses in Punjab, India From to , the state of Punjab in northern India was engaged in a power struggle between the militant secessionist Khalistan movement and Indian security forces. The Operation was controversial and resulted in death of hundreds of civilians, militants and soldiers. After this incident, Sikh bodyguards assassinated Prime Minister Indira Gandhi , further violence ensued. Several international agencies and the UN have reported human rights violations in Indian-administered Kashmir. In a press release the OHCHR spokesmen stated "The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is concerned about the recent violent protests in Indian-administered Kashmir that have reportedly led to civilian casualties as well as restrictions to the right to freedom of assembly and expression. The Human Rights Watch also wrote of other regular human rights abuses being committed by the Indian forces including "using rape as a means to punish and humiliate communities". The AFSPA grants the military wide powers of arrest, the right to shoot to kill, and to occupy or destroy property in counterinsurgency operations. Indian officials claim that troops need such powers because the army is only deployed when national security is at serious risk from armed combatants. Such circumstances, they say, call for extraordinary measures. Even though according to Indian constitution "nobody may be made a witness against himself". However, only few of the investigating agencies were seen to follow these guidelines. State of Karnataka declared brain mapping, lie detector tests and narcoanalysis to be unconstitutional, violating Article 20 3 of Fundamental Rights. These techniques cannot be conducted forcefully on any individual and requires consent for the same. When they are conducted with consent, the material so obtained is regarded as evidence during trial of cases according to Section 27 of the Evidence Act. You can help by adding to it. April One of the vital concerns in India is the non-discrimination between genders. However, Article 25 justifies the freedom of religion which safeguards the religious rights of Muslim communities, in turn Muslim Personal Law , which is discriminatory between Muslim men and woman. Which raises the need for legal reform. For example, the divorced wife can only receive three months of financial support.

Chapter 4 : Human Rights in India - Official Website for Human Rights Protection

The State Human Rights Commission of Tamil Nadu become functional via notification dated 17 April As it was constituted by the earlier notification dated 20 December

Chapter 5 : State Human Rights Commission Tamil Nadu - Wikipedia

Bengaluru, Oct India has won a seat in United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) Friday. India has been appointed for a period of three years from to India reportedly got.

Chapter 6 : India Elected To UN Human Rights Council With Most Number Of Votes

Human Rights Watch today condemned the latest in a string of brutal police attacks on the Dalit ("untouchable") community in Tamil Nadu, India.

Chapter 7 : Human rights in India | Revolv

Human rights in India is an issue complicated by the country's large size & population, widespread poverty, lack of proper education & its diverse culture, even though being the world's largest sovereign, secular, democratic republic.

Chapter 8 : Tamil Nadu needs to fix its human rights response - Livemint

India was elected to the United Nations' top human rights body for a period of three years beginning January 1, , getting votes in the Asia-Pacific category, the highest number of votes.

Chapter 9 : Tamil | Human Rights Legal Support Centre

Human Rights Watch is a (C)(3) nonprofit registered in the US under EIN: Get updates on human rights issues from around the globe. Join our movement today.