

**Chapter 1 : Documents | National Human Rights Commission India**

*The Protection of Human Rights Act, was enforced on 28th January The National Human Rights Commission in India is an autonomous public body constituted on 12 October under the Protection of Human Rights Ordinance of 28 September*

The Commission shall be constituted of members as laid under provisions of section 3 sub clause 2 which lay that there shall be a Chairperson who shall be a retired chief justice of India, 2 members who have been a judge in the Supreme Court and other member shall be chief Justice of a High Court apart from this there shall be two other members who have worked in the field of human rights. Apart from the Commission there shall be a National Commission for minorities and National Commission for women. The members of Commission shall be appointed by the President after obtaining recommendations from Prime Minister for appointment of chairperson and the members shall be appointed in consultation with Speaker of the House of the People, Minister in-charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People, Leader of the Opposition in the Council of States and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States. The Chairperson shall hold office till a period of five years or till obtaining seventy years of age, whichever is earlier and the members shall be hold office for five years and shall be eligible for reappointment. The act also regulates the conditions of services, salaries, allowance and appointment of additional staff under chapter II of the Act. The commission is granted powers to suo-motu look into matter concerning violation of human rights. The commission shall also take action in cases where victim has filed an application for violation of human rights. Apart from this the commission may look into court proceedings pending for violation of human rights, keep a check on jails, spread human rights literacy, and encourage non-governmental organisations to work in the field of human rights. The Commission under section 13, while inquiring into complaints under the Act shall have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, It shall have power to receive complaints, issue summons, receive evidence, examine witness and requisition any public document where after the Commission shall forward the matter to Magistrate who shall further try the matter. Every proceeding before the Commission shall be a judicial proceeding under sections , , and of the Indian Penal Code, and the Commission shall be deemed to be a civil court for all the purposes of section and Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter IV deals with the procedure after a complaint has come into notice of Commission. The Commission shall after receiving a notice of violation of human rights shall inquire into the matter. The State or Central Government shall inform commission of any such violation incase there is no such notice from the Government the Commission shall suo-motu look into the matter. Where the inquiry discloses the commission of violation of human rights or abetment thereof by a public servant it shall notify the government and demand compensation to complainant and initiate proceedings against such officer. The commission may also approach Judicial courts for any directions such as writs, orders etc. Recommend government authorities to look into the matter and initiate relief to victims. The commission shall make a report on inquiry and send the same to concerned authority. Commission under section 19 is granted special powers with respect to human right violations made by armed forces. The chairperson of commission shall be appointed by the Chief Minister, the members shall be appointed by speaker of legislative assembly, minister in charge of department of home and leader of opposition. The members shall be appointed for a period of five years. The state shall appoint other officers as it deems necessary. The State Commission from time to time submits report on matters of concern and urgency. Human Rights court is also established under section 30 of the Act for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences arising out of violation of human rights. A special public prosecutor shall also be appointed to try such cases. The Commission shall not inquire into matters pending in State Commission. The State and Central from time to time shall make rules of regulation for the commission. The act gives immense powers to the Commission in furtherance of prevention of violation of human rights.

*(1) The Protection of Human Rights Ordinance, is hereby repealed. (2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.*

I do my best to describe how JavaScript works by using real-world examples and not a foo bar in sight. When explaining things in formal notation makes sense, I do that, but not without a recap in plain English. Most importantly, I include tons of sample programs that illustrate the kinds of things you may want to do in your own pages. This CD-ROM contains all the sample code listings covered in the text along with many other interesting scripts, examples, and development tools. From experience, I can tell you that the best way to get familiar with JavaScript is to load the scripts and interact with them as you read through each chapter. Doing so helps reinforce your understanding of each JavaScript concept described in this book. Some sample topics you can find in this book are: You can do so much with JavaScript! To keep the deluge to a minimum, this book concentrates on the practical considerations you need to get your interactive pages up and running in the least amount of time possible. Conventions Used in This Book The rules are pretty simple. All code appears in monospaced font, like this HTML line: Type anything you see in code font letter for letter. These items are generally JavaScript keywords, and they need to be exact. Directives in italics are placeholders, and you can substitute other values for them. For example, the following line is invalid: All the URLs listed in this book are accurate at the time of this writing. Because the Internet is such a dynamic medium, however, a few might be inaccessible by the time you get around to trying them. If so, try using a search engine, such as Yahoo! Each part contains several chapters, and each chapter contains several sections. You can read the book from start to finish if you like, or you can dive in whenever you need help on a particular topic. Building Killer Web Pages for Fun and Profit This part explains how to turn JavaScript from an abstract concept to something happening on the screen in front of you. It takes you step by step through obtaining your choice of Netscape Navigator or Microsoft Internet Explorer, discovering how to access and modify the document object model, and writing and testing your first script. Part I also includes an overview of the JavaScript language itself. Creating Dynamic Web Pages In this part, I demonstrate practical ways to create Web pages that appear differently to different users. Interacting with Users JavaScript is evolving by leaps and bounds, and Part IV keeps you up-to-date with the latest and greatest feats you can accomplish with JavaScript, including brand-new support for dynamic HTML and cascading style sheets. In this part you also find a double handful of the most popular JavaScript and DHTML effects, including pull-down menus, expandable site maps, and custom tooltips. The Part of Tens The concluding part pulls together tidbits from the rest of the book, organized in lists of ten. The categories include great JavaScript-related online resources, common mistakes, and debugging tips. Appendixes At the back of the book you find a handful of indispensable references, including JavaScript reserved words, color values, document objects, and special characters. Because all the JavaScript source code listings are on the CD plus lots more, you can load up the scripts for each section and follow along while you read if you want. This icon lets you know that some really nerdy technical information is coming your way. Next to the tip icon you can find handy little tricks and techniques for getting the most bang out of your JavaScript buck. These little gems can help you figure things out, so pay attention. The browser icon alerts you to an important difference between the way Netscape Navigator implements JavaScript and the way Internet Explorer implements JavaScript. Where to Go from Here So what are you waiting for? Pick a topic, any topic, and dive in. From now on, your life will be divided into two major time periods before you mastered JavaScript and after you mastered JavaScript. With JavaScript, you can create cool graphic effects and build what are known as intelligent Web pages: Part I introduces you to JavaScript and then walks you step by step through the process of creating your first script. Finally, this part acquaints you with basic JavaScript programming concepts, including everything you need to know to create

sophisticated custom scripts, from syntax to the document object model. The Web page in Figure shows you an example of the kinds of things that you can look forward to creating for your own site. A lot has changed since the previous edition of JavaScript For Dummies came out. JavaScript lets you add interactive features to your Web site quickly and easily. Before you hit the JavaScript code slopes, though, you might want to take a minute to familiarize yourself with the basics that I cover in this chapter. Here I give you all the background that you need to get started using JavaScript as quickly as possible! A scripting language is a programming language Chapter 1: In the case of JavaScript, those prebuilt components are the building blocks that make up a Web page links, images, plug-ins, HTML form elements, browser configuration details, and so on. You become familiar with the JavaScript object model in this book by examining and experimenting with working scripts. You can also check out Appendix C, which lists all the objects that make up the document object model. Chapter 3 describes the. This source code free-for-all, which is simply impossible with compiled programming languages such as Java, helps you decipher JavaScript programming by example. Internet Explorer, on the other hand, supports JavaScript indirectly by providing support for JScript, its very own JavaScript-compatible language. The upshot is that creating cross-browser, JavaScript-enabled Web pages now falls somewhere around 6 on a difficulty scale of 1 to 10 1 being the easiest technology in the world to master and 10 being the hardest. Armed with an understanding of HTML and the tips and sample scripts that you find in this book, you can become a JavaScript jockey in no time flat! A long time ago, JavaScript was called LiveScript. By all accounts, the strategy worked. Unfortunately, many newbies still mistake JavaScript for Java, and vice versa. Without going into the nittygritty details of syntax, interpreters, variable typing, and just-in-time compilers, all you have to remember about the difference in usage between JavaScript and Java is this: In some cases, you can also use Java for Web client development. This difference might seem esoteric, but it can help you determine which language to use to create the Web site of your dreams. If what you want to accomplish can be achieved inside the confines of a Web client in other words, by interacting with HTML, browser plug-ins, and Java applets , JavaScript is your best bet. But if you want to do something fancier “ say, interact with a server-side database ” you need to look into Java or some other server-side alternative. Besides being relatively easy, JavaScript is also pretty speedy. This interim step can take anywhere from a few seconds to several minutes or more. Skipping the compile step saves a great deal of time during the debugging stage of Web page development. For example, if line 10 of a line script contains a syntax error, the first half of your script may still run, and you may still get feedback immediately. The same error in a compiled program may prevent the program from running at all. The downside of an interpreted language is that testing is on the honor system. A few years ago, visitors to your site might have overlooked a buggy script or two, but frankly, Web site standards are much higher these days. Fortunately, Chapter 17 is chock-full of helpful debugging tips to help make testing your JavaScript code as painless as possible. Two generally available Web browsers currently support JavaScript: Beginning with version 4. Between them, these two browsers have virtually sewn up the browser market; almost everyone who surfs the Web is using one or the other “ and thus has the ability to view and create JavaScript-enabled Web pages. As shown in Table , after that document is created, you can interact with it by using JavaScript. For example, you can use a special JavaScript construct called the onLoad event handler to trigger an action “ play a little welcoming tune, perhaps “ when the document is loaded onto a Web browser. I cover event handlers in Chapter Examples of other HTML objects that you interact with using JavaScript include windows, text fields, images, and embedded Java applets. Table Creating and Working with Objects Object.

Chapter 3 : Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*The Protection of Human Rights Act, [As amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, No. 43 of ] National Human Slideshare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance, and to provide you with relevant advertising.*

Be it enacted by the parliament in the forty-fourth year of the Republic of India as follows- Chapter I 1. Provided that it shall apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir only in so far as it pertains to the matters relatable to any of the entries enumerated in List I or List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution as applicable to that State. Definitions 1 In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires- a "armed forces" means the naval, military and air forces and includes any other armed forces of the Union; b "Chairperson" means the Chairperson of the Commission or of the State Commission, as the case may be; c "Commission" means the National Human Rights Commission under section 3; d "human rights" means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India. Constitution of a National Human Rights Commission 1 The Central Government shall constitute a body to be known as the National Human Rights Commission to exercise the powers conferred upon, and to perform the functions assigned to it, under this Act. Appointment of Chairperson and other Members 1 The Chairperson and other Members shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. Removal of a Member of the Commission 1 Subject to the provisions of sub-section 2 , the Chairperson or any other Member of the Commission shall only be removed from his office by order of the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after the Supreme Court, on reference being made to it by the President, has, on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf by the Supreme Court, reported that the Chairperson or such other Member, as the case may be, ought on any such ground to be removed. Term of office of Members 1 A person appointed as Chairperson shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier. Provided that no Member shall hold office after he has attained the age of seventy years. Member to act as Chairperson or to discharge his functions in certain circumstances 1 In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the Chairperson by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the President may, by notification, authorise one of the Members to act as the Chairperson until the appointment of a new Chairperson to fill such vacancy. Terms and conditions of service of Members The salaries and allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of, the Members shall be such as may be prescribed. Provided that neither the salary and allowances nor the other terms and conditions of service of a Member shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment. No act or proceedings of the Commission shall be questioned or shall be invalidated merely on the ground of existence of any vacancy or defect in the constitution of the Commission. Procedure to be regulated by the Commission 1 The Commission shall meet at such time and place as the Chairperson may think fit. Officers and other staff of the Commission 1 The Central Government shall make available to the Commission: Functions of the Commission The Commission shall perform all or any of the following functions, namely: Powers relating to inquiries 1 The Commission shall, while inquiring into complaints under this Act, have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, , and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely: Investigation 1 The Commission may, for the purpose of conducting any investigation pertaining to the inquiry, utilise the services of any officer or investigation agency of the Central Government or any State Government with the concurrence of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be. Statement made by persons to the Commission No statement made by a person in the course of giving evidence before the Commission shall subject him to, or be used against him in, any civil or criminal proceeding except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such statement: Provided that the statement a is made in reply to the question which he is required by the

Commission to answer; or b is relevant to the subject matter of the inquiry. Persons likely to be prejudicially affected to be heard If, at any stage of the inquiry, the Commission- a considers it necessary to inquire into the conduct of any person; or b is of the opinion that the reputation of any person is likely to be prejudicially affected by the inquiry; it shall give to that person a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the inquiry and to produce evidence in his defence: Provided that nothing in this section shall apply where the credit of a witness is being impeached. Inquiry into complaints The Commission while inquiring into the complaints of violations of human rights may- i call for information or report from the Central Government or any State Government or any other authority or organisation subordinate thereto within such time as may be specified by it; Provided that- a if the information or report is not received within the time stipulated by the Commission, it may proceed to inquire into the complaint on its own; b if, on receipt of information or report, the Commission is satisfied either that no further inquiry is required or that the required action has been initiated or taken by the concerned Government or authority, it may not proceed with the complaint and inform the complainant accordingly; ii without prejudice to anything contained in clause i , if it considers necessary, having regard to the nature of the complaint, initiate an inquiry. Steps after inquiry The Commission may take any of the following steps upon the completion of an inquiry held under this Act namely: Procedure with respect to armed forces 1 Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, while dealing with complaints of violation of human rights by members of the armed forces, the Commission shall adopt the following procedure, namely: Annual and special reports of the Commission 1 The Commission shall submit an annual report to the Central Government and to the State Government concerned and may at any time submit special reports on any matter which, in its opinion, is of such urgency or importance that it should not be deferred till submission of the annual report. Provided that if any such matter is already being inquired into by the Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force, the State Commission shall not inquire into the said matter: Provided further that in relation to the Jammu and Kashmir Human Rights Commission, this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words and figures "List II and List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution", the words and figures "List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution as applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and in respect of matters in relation to which the Legislature of that State has power to make laws" had been substituted. Appointment of Chairperson and other Members of State Commission 1 The Chairperson and other Members shall be appointed by the Governor by warrant under his hand and seal: Provided that every appointment under this sub-section shall be made after obtaining the recommendation of a Committee consisting of a the Chief Minister " Chairperson b Speaker of the Legislative Assembly " Member c Minister in-charge of the Department of Home, in that State " Member d Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly " Member Provided further that where there is a Legislative Council in a State, the Chairman of that Council and the Leader of the Opposition in that Council shall also be members of the Committee. Provided also that no sitting Judge of a High Court or a sitting District Judge shall be appointed except after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of the concerned State. Removal of a Member of the State Commission 1 Subject to the provisions of sub-section 2 , the Chairperson or any other member of the State Commission shall only be removed from his office by order of the President on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after the Supreme Court, on a reference being made to it by the President, has, on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf by the Supreme Court, reported that the Chairperson or such other Member, as the case may be, ought on any such ground to be removed. Term of office of Members of the State Commission 1 A person appointed as Chairperson shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of seventy years, whichever is earlier; 2 A person appointed as a Member shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office and shall be eligible for re-appointment for another term of five years; Provided that no Member shall hold office after he has attained the age of seventy years. Member to act as Chairperson or to discharge his functions in certain circumstances 1 In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office

of the Chairperson by reason of his death, resignation or otherwise, the Governor may, by notification, authorise one of the Members to act as the Chairperson until the appointment of a new Chairperson to fill such vacancy. Terms and conditions of service of Members of the State Commission The salaries and allowances payable to, and other terms and conditions of service of, the Members shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government. Officers and other staff of the State Commission 1 The State Government shall make available to the Commission a an officer not below the rank of a Secretary to the State Government who shall be the Secretary of the State Commission; and b such police and investigative staff under an officer not below the rank of an Inspector General of Police and such other officers and staff as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the State Commission. Annual and special reports of State Commission 1 The State Commission shall submit an annual report to the State Government and may at any time submit special reports on any matter which, in its opinion, is of such urgency or importance that it should not be deferred till submission of the annual report. Application of certain provisions relating to National Human Rights Commission to State Commissions The provisions of sections 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall apply to a State Commission and shall have effect, subject to the following modifications, namely: For the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences arising out of violation of human rights, the State Government may, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, by notification, specify for each district a Court of Session to be a Human Rights Court to try the said offences. Provided that nothing in this section shall apply if a a Court of Session is already specified as a special court; or b a special court is already constituted, for such offences under any other law for the time being in force. Special Public Prosecutor For every Human Rights Court, the State Government shall, by notification, specify a Public Prosecutor or appoint an advocate who has been in practice as an advocate for not less than seven years, as a Special Public Prosecutor for the purpose of conducting cases in that Court. Grants by the Central Government 1 The Central Government shall after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, pay to the Commission by way of grants such sums of money as the Central Government may think fit for being utilised for the purposes of this Act. Grants by the State Government 1 The State Government shall, after due appropriation made by Legislature by law in this behalf, pay to the State Commission by way of grants such sums of money as the State Government may think fit for being utilised for the purposes of this Act. Accounts and Audit 1 The Commission shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the Central Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. Accounts and Audit of State Commission 1 The State Commission shall maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. Matters not subject to jurisdiction of the Commission 1 The Commission shall not inquire into any matter which is pending before a State Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force. Constitution of special investigation teams Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, where the Government considers it necessary so to do, it may constitute one or more special investigation teams, consisting of such police officers as it thinks necessary for purposes of investigation and prosecution of offences arising out of violations of human rights. Protection of action taken in good faith No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government, State Government, Commission, the State Commission or any Member thereof or any person acting under the direction either of the Central Government, State Government, Commission or the State Commission in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or of any rules or any order made thereunder or in respect of the publication by or under the authority of the Central Government, State Government, Commission or the State Commission of any report paper or proceedings. Members and officers to be public servants Every Member of the Commission, State Commission and every officer appointed or authorised by the Commission or the State Commission to exercise functions under this Act shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. Power

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of Central Government to make rules 1 The Central Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act. Power of State Government to make rules 1 The State Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act. Power to remove difficulties 1 If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government, may by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty. Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of the period of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

## Chapter 4 : National Human Rights Commission of India - Wikipedia

*Result of the Semi Final round of the inter-CAPF debate competition, held on 04th September, at Frontier Hqars, SSB, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow (U.P.).*

## Chapter 5 : The Protection of Human Rights Act, " Lawyers Law

*Protection of Human Rights Act, (Act 10, ) The Human Rights Commission Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha on May 14, was referred to the Standing Committee on Home.*

## Chapter 6 : Human Rights Act - Wikipedia

*Video: Protection of Human Rights act Chapter 1& 2 Human rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of human behaviour, and are regularly protected as legal rights.*

## Chapter 7 : lito labajo (johlitobx) on Pinterest

*THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ACT, \* No. 10 of (8th January, ) An Act to provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission in States and.*

## Chapter 8 : University of Minnesota Human Rights Library

*The NHRC is the National Human Rights Commission of India, responsible for the protection and promotion of human rights, defined by the Act as "rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants".*