



NEWSLETTER

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Police Reforms

-By Shri Prem Arora, Treasurer, FRNV

The need and urgency to have a modern, well equipped, well trained, motivated, disciplined, honest and public-friendly police force, capable of meeting the present day challenges of maintenance of law and order and discharging its legitimate duties towards the common man without fear or favour and without any unwarranted pressure or interference from any quarter, has been strongly felt since long, and despite continuous effort and follow up, nothing much has been achieved.

The Govt. of India, in pursuance of this objective, recognized the need for police reforms and on 15th Nov., 1977, appointed a National Police Commission. This Commission was assigned the task of fresh examination of the role and performance of the police, both as law enforcing agency and as an institution to protect the rights of the citizens enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The Commission examined in great depth and analyzed the whole spectrum of issues involved thoroughly for about three and a half years. After extensive deliberations and discussions held with the various stake holders, the Commission submitted its final report in May 1981. In this final report, the Commission recommended certain basic reforms for the effective functioning of the police to enable it to promote the dynamic role of law and to render impartial service to the people. The Commission also annexed with its final report a draft of new Police Act which incorporated its recommendations.

Besides the report submitted by the National commission to the Govt. of India, various other high powered committees and commissions also examined the issue of police reforms, viz. (i) National Human Rights Commission, (ii) Law Commission

,(iii) Roberio Committee, (iv) Padmanabhan Committee and (v) Malimath Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System.

In addition, the Govt. of India constituted a committee in Sept. 2005, comprising Shri Soli Sorabjee, former Attorney General and five others, to draft a new Police Act in view of the changing role of police due to various socio-economic and political changes which had taken place in the country and the fresh challenges posed by global terrorism, extremist rapid urbanization and fast evolving aspirations of a modern democratic society. The draft Model Police Act was prepared by The Sorabjee Committee in Sept, 2006. Reports and recommendations of all these Commissions and Committees, however, remained on paper and these were not implemented. This dismal situation led to filing of a PIL in the Supreme Court in 2005, by retired DGP of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Prakash Singh & Ors, which led to the Supreme Court passing its landmark judgement on 22nd Sept., 2006 directing the Govt. of India to frame a new Police Act on the lines of the Model Act drafted by the National police Commission to ensure that the police is made accountable, especially and primarily to the law of the land and the people. The Supreme Court also issued the following directives to the Govt. of India for immediate compliance to be operative till such time a new Model Police Act was prepared by the Govt. and/or the State Govts. pass the requisite legislation:

1. Constitution of State Security Commission in every State,
2. Notifying the procedure for selection and minimum tenure of DGP.
3. Security of tenure of other police officers,
4. Separation of the investigation function from law and order,

5. Constitution of a Police Establishment Board in each State,
6. Establishment of State and District Police Complaints Authorities.
7. Constitution of a National Security Commission

The aforesaid directives of the Supreme Court were to be complied with by the Central Govt. and State Govts./Union Territories by 31st Dec 2006. Noting the tardy progress in implantation of the directives due to disinclination and/or some reservations on the part of State Govts. for various reasons, the SC set up a monitoring committee, headed by Justice K.T. Thomas, a Retired SC Judge, in May 2008, but the progress of this Committee was also very slow. The committee submitted its final report in Aug. 2010.

Findings and Conclusions

•Insofar as the implementation of the six specific Directives of the Supreme Court is concerned, the Committee has no hesitation in concluding that practically no State has fully complied with those Directives so far, in letter and spirit, despite the lapse of almost four years since the date of the original judgment. In the States, where new police legislations have not been enacted, the directions are purported to have been complied with by issuing executive orders but the contents of such executive orders clearly reflect dilution, in varying degrees, of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Court directives.

•In the executive orders issued by many States as well as in the new police legislations passed by some States, the composition of the State Security Commission reflects deviation by way of exclusion of either the Leader of the Opposition or the judicial element or both. Even in the matter of the ratio between the official and non-official members, we noticed the numerical majority in many cases being kept in favour of officials over non-officials. Regarding the selection of DGP, notwithstanding the afore-mentioned difficulty in involving the UPSC for empanelment of officers, most of the States have been sticking to the earlier existing procedure of selection, without even laying down any merit-based, transparent criteria for the same. As for the tenure of DGP, most States have side-stepped the core of the Supreme Court directive.

•The Committee observed that there was near uniformity among all the States in not following the Directive which relates to provision for a fixed tenure for certain categories of police officers, in the manner envisaged by the Supreme Court.

•As for Directive No. 4 (separation of investigation from law & order), provision has, albeit, been made in the executive orders, in most of the States, but those remain only on paper so far. No concrete steps seem to have been taken to implement the directive on the ground level. Indeed, such separation would involve some augmentation of police manpower and this has been projected as a 'difficulty' by some state governments. Some others have, on the other hand, taken steps to sanction additional manpower and promised that the separation would be effectively implemented once the new manpower is in place after recruitment and training.

•The Police Establishment Boards (Directive No. 5) have been created in most of the States but their effectiveness has been persistently questioned by the civil society groups in their representations made before the Committee. The ground-situation of transfers in the four States where sample checks were made by the Committee (UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka and West Bengal) was found to be suggestive of uncertainty of tenures in the transfers and postings of police officers.

•The Police Complaints Authorities (Directive No. 6) have not been created in most of the States so far. Civil society groups have represented that even in the States which have claimed compliance to this directive, the said Authorities have yet to be put in place at the ground level.

•Further, the Committee has noticed that some State Governments (for example, Tamil Nadu) have introduced legislative Bills, purportedly in compliance of the Supreme Court's directives, but while the Bills have yet to be passed by their Legislatures, in the executive orders issued by the State Governments in the interregnum, the provisions of even the proposed Bills have been diluted. Pending passage of the Bills by the Legislature, the State Governments may be asked by the Supreme Court to modify such executive orders to bring the same in accordance with their own proposed Bills, without further delay.

•For checking of ground realities of implementation of the directives, the Committee, as stated earlier, took up the task in respect of four States located in four different geographical zones, It is clear that the level of compliance of the Supreme Court directives in these States is ranging from total non-compliance to partial or marginal compliance to mere paper implementation. The Supreme Court, to begin with, may, therefore, initiate action as deemed appropriate, against these States.

•As for the remaining States, it is for the Supreme Court to decide on the course and modalities of such verification, to assess the exact level of compliance of

the directives by them, before deciding on the action to be taken in respect of them.

•In the end, the Committee, while reiterating its earlier observation about the indifferent response of most of the State Governments, in spite of the letters and reminders addressed to the Chief Ministers personally by the Chairman, would like to express its dismay over the total indifference to the issue of reforms in the functioning of Police being exhibited by the States.

•Proper functioning of police forces is crucial for the rule of law to prevail in any society. It is also a critical requisite for ensuring the Fundamental Rights of the people enshrined and guaranteed under our Constitution. The indifference of the State Governments to the issue of police reforms and noncompliance of the Directives of the Supreme Court in this regard, despite the tenacious efforts made by the Committee within the boundaries of its limited mandate, have to be viewed in that perspective.

Looking at the above and the recent incidents of lawyers engaging in pitched battle on the streets with policemen, which were shared widely on social media also, the part comment of Justice Verma Committee in Dec. 2012, “we believe that if the Supreme Court’s directions in Prakash Singh are implemented, there will be a crucial modernization of the police to be service oriented for the citizenry in a manner which is efficient, scientific, and consistent with human dignity”.

The importance of getting the police reform implemented should get top most priority so that the society as a whole is benefited.

Not just Delhi, there is growing disconnect between police leadership & constabulary in India

Delhi Police personnel are nursing feelings of hurt and anger against their seniors for having been dealt with unjustly for the violent clash with lawyers at the Tis Hazari Court and developments thereafter. What precipitated the unprecedented protest Tuesday was a short video of the thrashing and humiliation of their colleague on duty outside the Saket Court complex Monday, allegedly by lawyers. In the video, the policeman being thrashed doesn’t retaliate. He doesn’t call for reinforcement or support. He just helplessly rides away to avoid more indignity.

No, he was not a coward running away from a difficult situation. He was trained in self-defence, but chose to avoid a conflict. The crucial question is what held him back? Like his other colleagues, perhaps he also believed that he wouldn’t get justice, either from his seniors in the Delhi Police or from the system for which he is working. Most likely, the seniors will blame and penalise him without even giving him a chance to explain. Why the lack of faith in their seniors?

The senior brass of the Delhi Police was silent after the Tis Hazari incident. And Delhi police commissioner Amulya Patnaik Tuesday showed up to ask thousands of protesting personnel to “return to your duty points and continue to uphold the values of Delhi police”.

The Centre is already unhappy with how the police protests unfolded and wants to rejig the top brass. A senior official said: “We can’t allow a disciplined force to develop a mob mentality.”

A growing disconnect

Across police forces in India, there is a growing disconnect between police leadership and constabulary. For anything going wrong, the blame invariably passes down the ladder. It has resulted in a large number of departmental inquiries against junior officers with seniors getting away with much bigger misdemeanours. Poor living conditions adds to the anger. Just go and visit the residence of a senior police officer and compare it with the dormitory in which constables live only yards away.

A recent survey by Lokniti-CSDS found that police personnel were mentally and physically stressed due to their workload, lack of resources and no work-life balance. An average police officer was working for 14 hours a day, six more than mandated.

Further, senior police leadership have to dance to the tunes of political masters and help them subvert the law in return for important and prestigious posts – even after retirement. It’s either that or transfers. All those manipulative orders have to be executed by those lower in the ladder. In the process, the police leadership loses moral authority and respect. The hope of justice from them fades.

And justice is what the protesting Delhi Police personnel are demanding. Not only Delhi Police personnel, all victims of the 2 November violence should get justice. Without going into who is to be blamed for what happened at Tis Hazari Court, one thing is clear: both lawyers and police personnel took the law into their hands that day. There are several

videos of what happened. So, it may not be difficult to identify the culprits, register cases, decide compensation and prosecute culprits, irrespective of whether they are police personnel or lawyers.

Need for justice

The problem with the police is that they find it difficult to convince others about their innocence because of their poor public image. It weakens their case among the masses. Public sympathy usually is with the victims of police response first, even if it was justified.

However, this time the behaviour of the lawyers has not also gone down well among people either. Wearing a black coat doesn't mean that they are above the law. The kind of violence that they indulged in raises questions about their professionalism and how they must be treating poor litigants, who approach them in distress in the hope for justice.

No one should get away with violence. Delay and denial of justice are not options. It will only aggravate the crisis and make it more complicated.

There should be a judicial inquiry into the lawyer-police clashes headed by a retired Supreme Court judge of impeccable integrity, with one representative each of lawyers and Delhi Police and two independent eminent persons with known neutrality. This will help diffuse the pent-up anger in the Delhi Police and other police forces who have similar grievances.

Source: <https://theprint.in/opinion/not-just-delhi-there-is-growing-disconnect-between-police-leadership-constabulary-in-india/316267/>

Strikes by Advocates in India

-By Kirty Ranjan

The purpose of this research article is to analyze the issue of frequent strikes that were called by advocates in India in recent years. The article holds the various aspects of the matter as to why the right to strike by lawyers is beyond the scope of the fundamental right to form an association. It also reveals the reasons why such call for strikes had been declared as unconstitutional and illegal by the judiciary. The role of bar council of India and its duties for curbing the menace has

also been discussed. Further, the article deals about the multiple obstructions that affect the administration of justice by holding such strikes and protests. The article also highlights the recommendations of law commission and its suggestions for addressing the grievances of advocates so that equilibrium could be maintained in the legal system of the country.

Judiciary is the third estate in a democracy where advocates are the officers of the courts who have certain responsibilities that need to be performed effectively while serving justice to the people but in recent years there have been various instances when lawyers had called for strikes and protest which became the reason of conflict between bar and bench. Despite various judgments by the apex courts, the lawyers have continued to go on strikes. Lawyers who supposed to be the defenders of legal values, they themselves had breached the trust of the court by defying the verdicts of Supreme Court. In between all these conflicts the consumer of justice is the real sufferers who are being denied of their fundamental right of speedy trial guaranteed under Article 21 of the Indian constitution.

Lawyer's Right to strike – A Professional Misconduct

According to the constitutional perspective right to strike is a fundamental corollary conferred by part III of the constitution under the right to freedom of association art 19(c) where a group of people upholding a common interest can come together and demand of their rights. However freedom of association under art 19 is not an absolute right, certain reasonable restrictions are imposed on it. Therefore one of the important question arises in the legal profession is that do lawyers have the right to call for a strike. The Supreme Court and High courts in its various verdicts had made it clear that Lawyer's strike is illegal and necessary steps should be taken to curb the growing tendency.

In the landmark judgment given by the supreme court in case of

Ex-Capt. Harish Uppal v Union of India and Another

[1] the Court held that lawyers have no right to go on strike or give a call for boycott, not even on a token strike. The protest, if any is required, can only be by giving press statements, TV interviews, carrying out of court premises banners and/or placards, wearing black or white or any color armbands, peaceful protest marches outside and away from court premises, etc. In another landmark case,

Hussain v Union of India

[2] the court had clearly stated that the lawyers strike

and suspension of the court is illegal and it is high time that legal fraternity realizes its duty to the society which is foremost.

Advocates are bound to maintain rules on professional conduct and etiquettes which has been laid down in chapter II part IV of the bar council of India Rules. Under this section, the advocates are abide by the certain duties towards the court and their client. In *Roman Services Pvt Ltd v Subhash Kapoor*[3] the question was when a lawyer goes for a strike call made by the association and boycotted the Court proceeding, whether his litigant should suffer a penalty. It was held by the Court that when an advocate involves himself in strike there is no obligation on the part of the Court to either wait or adjourn the case on that ground. It was held that advocate has no right to boycott court proceedings on the ground that they have decided to go on a strike. In *B.L.Wadhwa v State*[4], the court held that if on the ground of strike a lawyer abstains from appearing in court then he is conducting professional misconduct, a breach of contract, breach of trust and breach of professional duty.

Role of Bar Council of India

Section 4 of the advocates act 1961 mentioned about the establishment of Bar Council of India and further section 7 explains about the function of BCI, wherein clause (b) conferees power to BCI to lay standards of professional conduct and etiquettes of advocates[5]. according to verdicts of courts, the BCI should ensure that lawyers should not involve in strikes and protest. However, there are instances where BCI itself had called lawyers for strikes. The judgment pronounced in the case of *Ex-Capt. Harish Uppal v Union of India and Another*[6] wherein the supreme court made it clear that “lawyers have no right to strike. No Bar Council or Bar Association can permit calling of a meeting for purposes of considering a call for strike or boycott and requisition. Only in the rarest of rare cases where the dignity, integrity, and independence of the Bar and/or the Bench are at issue, courts may ignore to a protest abstention from work for not more than one day”. In *Krishnakant Tamrakar v State of Madhya Pradesh*[7], the supreme court held that frequent strikes by lawyers are illegal as they obstruct access to justice. The further court also observed that such actions amount to contempt of court and office. In *Common Cause a Registered Society v. Union of India and Others*[8] in this

case it was held that, if any associations of advocates call for a strike, then the State Bar Council or the Bar Council of India must take actions against those persons who call for strike In another case of *Praveen Pandey v. State of Madhya Pradesh and others*[9] wherein the court held “the decision of the State Bar Council calling upon the Advocates in the State to observe a week-long protest and to abstain from all judicial works and Court proceedings is illegal, unconstitutional and against the statutory provisions as well as contrary to the judgments of the Supreme Court”

Reasons for denying Lawyers the right to strike.

The fundamental duty of Judiciary is to serve people who are seeking justice for themselves and in order to do so its very important that every branch of it must coordinate and cooperate with each other. Any deficiency in the system would lead to the violation of the fundamental right to speedy trial guaranteed by article 21 of the constitution. Therefore the call for a strike by lawyers has an adverse effect in the functioning of the judiciary. The frequent protest and strikes interfere with the administration of justice that leads to delay in the trial of cases and ultimately resulting in the pendency of cases. From time to time the supreme court in its various judgments had resorted the right to strike by lawyers and directed the litigants to work efficiently for justice without any failures.

The division bench comprising of justice AK Goel and UU Lalit in

Krishnakant Tamrakar v State of Madhya Pradesh

[10] stated “By every strike, irreversible damage is suffered by the judicial system, particularly consumers of justice. They are denied access to justice. Taxpayers’ money is lost on account of judicial and public time being lost. Nobody is accountable for such loss and harassment” In *Hussain and Anr. v Union of India*[11] the court said “Hardships faced by witnesses if their evidence is not recorded on the day they are summoned or impact of delay on under trials on account of avoidable interruptions of court proceedings is a matter of concern for any responsible body of professionals and they must take appropriate steps. This needs the attention of all concerned authorities and ways and means ought to be found to tackle this menace...Judicial services and legal services are missions for serving society. The mission is not achieved if the litigant who is waiting in the queue does not get his turn for a long time.”

Ex-Capt. Harish Uppal v Union of India and Another

[12] It is settled law that it is unprofessional as well as unbecoming for a lawyer who has accepted a brief to refuse to attend Court even in pursuance of a call for strike or boycott by the Bar Association or the Bar Council. It is settled law that Courts are under an obligation to hear and decide cases brought before it and cannot adjourn matters merely because lawyers are on strike.

Solutions to the Grievances of lawyers:

The ban imposed on strikes by lawyers is justified as consequences of strikes were corroding the roots of the judiciary. However, it is also important to safeguard the interest of the advocates, so that the functioning of the legal system should be balanced. Section 7 clause (d) of the advocate's act 1961 explains the functions of Bar Council of India to safeguard the rights, privileges, and interest of advocates [13] therefore abiding by the rules grievances of lawyers must be heard and further steps should be taken to tackle their issues that they are facing.

In 266th report of law commission of India a suggestion has been made that at every district headquarters, the District Judge may constitute an Advocates' Grievance Redressal Committee headed by a Judicial Officer which will deal with the day to day routine matters, a large number of issues and grievances arise in the smooth working of the advocates. In this regard, the High Court may issue a circular in an exercise of its power under article 235 of the Constitution providing for redressal of grievances of the Advocates which will help in improving their efficiency. In case there is some grievance against a Judicial Officer, the Bar may raise the grievance before the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.

Taking these suggestions into consideration the grievances of advocates can be construed to a greater extent that will ultimately help in curbing the menace of strikes by lawyers.

Conclusion:

In a nutshell, strikes by lawyers are beyond the scope of art 19 of the constitution. There are the certain profession that should be treated alike as they had a motto to serve the society at large and legal profession is one of them that needs to work

towards providing justice to people without any delay. The landmark judgment of Ex-Capt. Harish case had declared the strikes by advocates as illegal and only in rare of rarest case lawyers can call for strikes as pointed by the supreme court in the judgment. The lawyers have the right to demand solutions of their grievances but not at the cost of their client's right who had to suffer because of such strikes that lead to the delay in the procedure of giving justice to people.

Source:<http://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-582-strikes-by-advocates-in-india.html>

ROLE MODEL 1

From a village potter to Forbes' top rural entrepreneur - Mansukhbhai Prajapati's story

Mansukhbhai Prajapati from Gujarat began as a simple potter. In 2005, this potter was credited for a ground-breaking green innovation-Mitticool, a refrigerator that runs without electricity. It took him four years to get the combination right. In 2010, he found himself on the Forbes' list of Top 7 Rural Entrepreneurs.



One incredible journey leads to another. According to Acchi Khabre, Mansukhbhai joined Jagdamba Potteries as a trainee in 1985. As he picked up the tricks of the trade, a business idea sparked in his mind. He decided to start an earthen plate manufacturing factory by deploying a tile press rather than the traditional potter's wheel. Mansukhbhai quit his job, borrowed 30,000 from a moneylender and bought a small piece of land to set up a workshop at Wankaner. When a businessman came looking for a vendor who could supply clay water filters, Mansukhbhai impressed him with an innovative terracotta filter with a ceramic candle and bagged an order worth Rs 1 lakh. Then, in 2001 Gujarat was hit by a massive earthquake. This was the inspiration that finally lead him to the refrigerator made out of clay. Mansukhbhai hit the jackpot with an unusual addition of sawdust and sand, which makes the soil porous and the interiors cold.

ROLE MODEL 2

The little-known story of once-private Syndicate Bank, which started with a 25-paise deposit

With bank mergers taking place and banks losing their identity, here is a little-known story of once-private Syndicate Bank, which started with a 25-paise deposit.

There are three reasons why Syndicate Bank is important in the evolution of India as a wealth generator, and for working towards the upliftment of the masses.

Firstly, it was born out of a belief that an innovative person cannot really generate wealth for himself on a sustainable basis unless he works out a way to make his community wealthy as well.

Secondly, it was the only large bank in India to locate its headquarters in a rural area – in the 1930s Manipal was still a village.

Thirdly, even before CK Prahalad arrived on the scene, its promoters knew about how wealth could be found at the bottom of the pyramid.

At a time when all banks insisted on Rs 5 as the minimum deposit amount to open an account, Syndicate's promoters opened accounts with just 25 paise.

Unfortunately, this is a story that most management schools too do not teach.

The bank itself was a brainchild of Tonse Madhav Anant Pai, who went to Bangalore to study medicine.

He excelled in his studies, and when earning his licence to practise medicine, he went back home to the fishing village of Malpe.

He asked his parents if he could go to Japan for further studies, but was told sternly by his mother that he should stay in the same village and practice medicine for the welfare of the people he grew up with.

That broke the boy's heart. He wanted to study more.

And he knew that a fishing village would provide him neither money, nor the intellectual challenge.

He was proved right. In six months' time, he confirmed that a fishing village had only colds, fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery and indigestion as regular ailments.

He tried persuading his parents one more time to let him go overseas for further studies.

Once again, he was rebuffed. His relatives would talk of how the boy would go to sleep sobbing into his pillow crying over the unfairness of life.

Till one day, he had his Eureka moment. He realised that one reason why he was not earning enough was because the people around him were also not earning enough.

Could he change that?

He began strategizing a social revolution that India had never seen or imagined.

He knew, as a doctor, that children are brought to doctors invariably by mothers; seldom by fathers.

So he focussed on the women who came to him. He began urging them not to let their children end up like their fathers who were good only for fishing and then getting drunk when they returned to home base.

The cleaning of the fish, selling them, managing provisions, balancing incomes with expenses was left to women.

If there was any surplus money, the man demanded it, and got drunk with that money.

So he urged the women to save.

But they told him that there wasn't enough money for saving. He would then ask them to show how much money they had. They would show him a few coins.

He would gently take a 25 paise coin from each woman and tell her to start with this.

Since he was not a bank, he kept two notebooks for each woman – one kept with him and the other with the woman.

He told them that he would send his compounder over to her house every day when the husband was not around.

If they could save 25 paise, the amount would be registered in both the notebooks. The scheme, backed by constant persuasions and exhortations, worked.

Women began saving. In a few months, Pai realised he had more than a thousand rupees – which translates into a few lakhs using today's valuations.

The 25 paise deposit scheme came to be known as the Pygmy Deposit scheme. It was time to go to phase 2 of the plan. He told them that their children were falling ill very frequently because they consumed only fish and rice.

He urged them to give the children a glass of milk every day. That was impossible. A glass of milk was unaffordable.

So Pai urged them to buy a cow for their houses.

They laughed: "We cannot afford a glass of milk, and you want us to buy a cow?".

But Pai gently told them that he could finance the cows for the women.

And repayment was also painless, he explained: "Just give your child a glass of milk, and I shall purchase the rest of the milk from you and adjust the cost of the cow.

You don't have to do anything else."
It took a while to persuade the first woman.

But when she agreed, it was a game of "me too".

Within a short while, there were so many cows in the village that Pai could not purchase all their milk. He therefore formed a milk cooperative.

To handle the amount of money coming in he started a bank - Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd - with its headquarters in Manipal.

The first branch of the bank started its operations in 1925 at Udupi in Karnataka. By 1937, it had secured its membership as a clearinghouse in Mumbai.

He then started weavers' cooperatives, who too were financed by the bank. Then to benefit the community he began schools, then colleges and then institutions that taught engineering and medicine.

This complex later became the prestigious Manipal Educational Complex. In fact, to grow the bank, Pai used to look around for good businessmen, who had the urge to grow and both the ability and willingness to repay the amounts borrowed.

In one of his travels, he met a trader, whom he helped get a yarn licence from the government.

That businessman was Dhirubhai Ambani,

And that is how a member of the Pai family remained on the board of Reliance Industries as long as he was alive.

Life can only be understood backwards
Unfortunately, it must be lived forward.

News & Events

□ On 2nd November 2019, a meeting was held presided by Shri M. Ayyappan, Convener, FRNV Trivandrum Chapter to discuss about the FRNV's future activities. The event was well attended and there were 78 participants. Following are the main tasks identified for the Task Force.

- Solid Waste Management in Trivandrum
- Value Education
- Road Safety and Maintenance

□ On November 30, 2019, FRNV President, Dr. E. Sreedharan was awarded with a Life Time Achievement award of Economic Times in Mumbai for his contribution to mass transit system in India.

Dear Readers,

FRNV invites stories from its readers on deep-rooted values that have helped us in our everyday lives. Some of these stories will be featured in the next issue of our newsletter. So put your thinking caps on, recall the values integral to your life which you cherish and write to us at shilpi@valuefoundation.in.

Chief Editor: Shri Gopal Ganesh