

22nd – 24th December, 2011

**International Workshop on Human Rights
Sponsored by the
University-Grants-Commission**



**Dr. Rajesh &
Dr. V. K. Dixit
Coordinators**

**Prof. Nandini Sundar
Head**



Inauguration
Prof. Dinesh Singh, Vice Chancellor, DU

**Department of Adult, Continuing Education & Extension
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Delhi
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REPORT

International Workshop on Human Rights 22nd – 24th December, 2011

International workshop on Human Rights was supported by University-Grants-Commission (UGC) to initiate discussion and deliberation on this pertinent issue and involve youth to come forward and act as an agent to safeguard the rights conferred on every human being, without which the life can not be sustained on earth.

Human Rights issues are universal in nature and every society is aware of its importance. United Nations Universal Human Rights Declaration, 1948 has already listed various rights which is essential to live the life as a human being irrespective of citizenship rights granted by the individual countries to her citizens.

Universities, being actively involved in awareness, knowledge creation and dissemination of knowledge to the society at large, are expected to play a pro-active role to mobilize the youth on social issues.

With this background, this workshop was organized to involve the academic community to deliberate on various dimensions of human rights issue. The participants were drawn from teaching community, scholars, researchers and various other national and international organizations working and concerned about human rights issues.

The International conference was inaugurated by **Prof. Dinesh Singh (Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi)** which was chaired by Prof. H. P. Prasad (Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Delhi).

The workshop began with the welcome address by **Dr. Rajesh** who introduced the participants about the background and importance of this workshop at the university

level. He also convinced the participants to actively get engaged into this kind of academic pursuit to fulfill our societal responsibilities.

The Vice-Chancellor briefly and succinctly introduced the topic and set the agenda for discussion of the workshop. He picked up the discourses from our ancient literature wisdom of our revered seers and sages and our collective national ethos and perceptions about human rights issues. He dwelt at length, the preaching of Vivekanand, Gandhiji, Nanak and Kabir on this important issue. His inaugural address was quite innervating and enlightening.



Prof. H. P. Prasad provided philosophical angle to this workshop. He delivered his speech touching the moralistic chord and tried to link human rights issues with human being's inalienable dharma of being humane.

Prof. R. C. Sharma (Dean Examination) also addressed the audience on phraseology of human rights codification. He also touched upon the historical background of human rights at National and International level.

Dr. Suresh Ambakar (Director, Vishwa Yuvak Kendra) also graced this occasion and expressed his opinion on this issue. He elaborated about his own institution's initiatives and activities particularly among youth to spread awareness on various social issues including Human Rights issues. He also advocated to take up this cause more vigorously among college and university students and through them the society at large.

Dr. V. K. Dixit summarized the deliberation at the end and proposed vote of thanks to the speakers. He also affirmed the commitment of the department to take up this issue forward in times to come.

The inaugural session was followed by the key note address delivered by Prof. B. N. Chatteraj (Director, Institute of Criminology).

Keynote Address

Prof. B. N. Chatteraj, Professor, Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Institute of Criminology delivered keynote address on Human Rights and Criminal Justice System. Prof. Chatteraj elaborated criminal justice administration and linked it with the supreme importance of human rights in the enforcement of rule of law. To maintain peaceful conditions, order and security, and to ascertain individuals, right to life, and property and dignity, every society has evolved its own constitution and has envisaged Criminal Justice system. To him, state of human civilization is measured through the degree and extend of the protection of human rights of individuals living in the society.

Prof. Chatteraj in his keynote address highlighted the most important provisions of the constitution on the subject can be classified as under:

- (i) Right to equality – Articles 14 to 18.
- (ii) Right to freedom – Articles 19 to 22
- (iii) Right against exploitation – Article 23 to 24.

- (iv) Rights to Freedom of Religion – Article 25 to 28.
- (v) Cultural and Education Rights – Article 29 and 30.

Prof. Gurdeep Singh Bahari (Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi) chaired the 1st Business Session. In his opening remark, Prof. Bahari impressed upon the participants to measure up the provisions of Human Rights in the context of constitutionality and implementability. We are a democratic country and our constitution is sacrosanct. The various organs of the government derive power from the constitution. The democratic institutions evolved over a period of time and have been given sanctions by the constitution are expected to perform their duties honestly and in a transparent manner. If this happens, the violation of Human Rights will be automatically minimized.

Prof. S. C. Raina, (Faculty of Law, University of Delhi) chaired the next Business Session. In his address to the participants, he traced the historical background of Human Rights Charter at the UN level and incorporation of some of them in the form of Fundamental Rights in our constitution. He elaborated in detail, the inviolability of Human Rights per se. He also expressed that being a democratic country, we have the right to speech and expression of our opinion, but sometimes the issue of Human Rights violation is swept under the carpet and voices of the affected people is suppressed and muzzled. The media in our country is comparatively free and occasionally voices these issues, but the remedial measures hardly adopted. In this age of fast effective communication, the society should be made sensitive to the issues of Human Rights issues, we have institutional mechanism in our country and in most of the states, but a common man is not aware of this. The college youth of our country can play a pro-active role to make the people aware about these rights and mobilize public opinion to counter the instances of violation of Human Rights by any individual, institution or even state.

India is a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948. In 1979, India ratifies two covenants. International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Constitution of India guarantees human rights under Fundamental Rights. The Directive Principles of

State Policy provides necessary guidelines for their effective implementation, fostering respect for International law is an obligation of the state under article 51 of the constitution.

In his keynote address, Prof. Chattoraj concluded that it is the primary responsibility of the state to initiate affirmative action to gain the faith of people who have been for generations discriminated against and exploited by those in positions of power and affluence. Any failure on the part of any organ of state in discharging its duties will be subject matter for immediate remedial action by the proposed National Commission on Human Rights. Justice Thommen's wish to impart new meaning to human rights, and underscore certain priorities for the National Human Rights Commission raises concern for those sections of the society who often are the victims of the Criminal Justice administration in our country.

Poster Competition on Human Rights

On 23rd December, 2012, the poster competition among the students were also organized in Conference Centre, University of Delhi. The participants prepared posters on Human Rights and Youth. The postgraduate, undergraduate students and research scholars participated in the competition. The Judges scrutinized 53 posters prepared on the spot by the youth. The posters touched the creativity of minds of youth on the various facts of human rights such as education, health, differently abled and the marginalized population. The judges announced five prizes which will be awarded to the following students selected by the Core Selection Committee.



S. No.	Name of Participant	Prize	Amount (Rs.)
1	Kakali Das	1 st Prize	Rs. 1,000/-
2	Bhavna	2 nd Prize	Rs. 700/-
3	Baby Paul	3 rd Prize	Rs. 500/-
4	Trilokchan Kumar	Consolation (1 st)	Rs. 300/-
5	Raksha Yadav	Consolation (2 nd)	Rs. 300/-

Report of the 2nd Day of the International Conference on Human Rights

The international workshop on Human Rights is being organized by the Department of Adult, Continuing Education & Extension and supported by the University-Grants-Commission.

On its second day, there were four sessions, street play and poster competition. In the first session, Prof. Promila Aggarwal, Community College, Canada chaired the session. In this session, papers were presented by Rajshree, Kakali Das, Sydea, Sanjivini and others. Ms. Sanjivini Raina's title was "Excess of Medicines in Human Rights Concept". In this topic, she focused on the human rights of patients which are often neglected by the state of the society. She said that the cost of the cancer drugs are very high and hence the patients cannot afford it which is the violation of their human rights in some form. Patient of a medicine also has some adverse effect on the Human Rights of the people.

Rajshree presented the paper on "Human Rights Violation in India". She focused on the constitution of India which provides various rights like freedom of religion, movement in any part of India. India is not like South Asia. India's Political Right Rating is not good as per the Report 2010. Several International agencies have reported about the bad condition of India is Human Rights. Bombay Riots, Gujarat Riots, show that the violation of Human Rights has taken place in India. Mahatma Gandhi also experienced the violation of Human Rights in South Africa. Saeda's topic was the "Study of Women in Mumbai Prisons" she focused on these points:

1. Overcrowding in prisons
2. Pregnant women are not taken care of
3. Stigma
4. They got labels like 420, bazaru etc.
5. Family are given very few minutes to meet
6. No good psychiatric treatment & medical treatment
7. When they come out, they still are stigmatized

8. Isolation (No companion)

Kakali Das's topic was "I am a woman, I need rights, not wings. Here main points are:

- Circle are sexually assaulted
- Treated as sub humans
- Abuses
- Sexual abuse
- Victimization of women
- Rapes
- Delhi is regarded as a "Rape Capital"

In the second session again Promila Aggarwal chaired the session and Mr. Navin Kumar co-chaired it. The representatives of Srilanka and Bangladesh shared their views on Human Rights. Mr. Syed Mutazir of Bangladesh provided the Human Rights framework of Bangladesh. He said that the constitution of Bangladesh embodies the principles and provisions of the universal declaration of Human Rights. The article 11 of the constitution provides that the republic shall be a democracy. He also stressed that the Bangladesh government is taking measures to ensure and promote the Human Rights of the people especially women. The Representative of the Srilanka Government said that there has been a large progress made since 2009 when there was the armed conflict in Srilanka. He also told that the Protection of Human Rights is enshrined in national action plan. He also narrated about the measures taken by the government in this direction, for example the establishment of National Human Rights Commission. Then there was a street play by Aarohi group portraying the human rights of the common man. After that there was a poster competition and winners were awarded. In the third session, Mr. J. K. Misra of Delhi State AIDS Control Society alongwith Ms. Tripti chaired the session. In this session people from various NGOs, MSMs, Drug Users, Transgender and Female Sex Workers shared their experiences. In the last session which was chaired by Prof. S. K. Bhati and co-chaired by Dr. Ravi Bhatia, around & people presented their papers. Ms. Sadhvi Kalra, a Ph.D. scholar from TATA Institute of Social Sciences focused on the

violence in schools. She stressed on its consequential connectedness. She talked about the right to access of education. She also focused on board, relevant and inclusive curriculum and rights based learning.



Mr. Kusum Yadulal's topic was "Jyotirao Phule & Human Rights". She propagated the message that Jyotirao was the greatest advocate of Human Rights. He taught Savitribai Phule and made her the companion in women education. Savitribai became the first teacher of the girls school.



The Third Day

Dr. Prakash Narain exerted the need of replicating this efforts in other institutions for longer participation of college youth. He dwelt upon the historical perspectives of human rights revolution at national and international level. **Dr. V. K. Dixit**, in his opening remark impressed upon the inclusion of human rights in curriculum at school level. The institutional support systems created by the state to address the cases of human rights violation are replete with complaints to do justice within time. Apart from that, they have limited power as far as conviction and punishment issue is concerned. There is a need to strengthen the support mechanism on the one hand and creation of awareness on the other should go simultaneously to ameliorate the situation at the ground level.

Prof. S. K. Bhatti appreciated the efforts of the department and UGC to mobilize the youth through this kind of academic endeavour to make the society aware and sensitive on this important issue. He also spoke about the sporadic human rights violation resorted by the state on the name of maintaining peace, which can not be legitimized. The state should also refrain from these kind of activities and provide safeguard to the citizens. Prof. Ravi Bhatia informed the participants about the human rights situations in developed countries and advised to learn from them to protect this rights in our society.

The concluding session was chaired by **Dr. S. K. Rathore (Gujrat)** and **Dr. Subir Roy (West Bengal)**. Dr. Rathore strongly advocated in favour of imparting human rights literacy among all sections of society. He also emphasized the societal responsibility to look into the cases of the violation of human rights among women, underprivileged illiterate and deprived section of society who are really defenseless. Dr. Roy addressed the audience in the similar tone. He reported about the conditions of migrants from the neighbouring country to West Bengal and their dilemina. He also expressed his opinion about the strengthening of local support system to keep watch on these issues and take immediate remedial measures.

The Street Play

On the secondary Day, street play was also organized by a group. Arohi on Human Rights and Youth. The participants appreciated the event organized inside the Conference Hall. The theme was related to day to day issues and concerns of the various sections of the society and the violation of human rights in India. The students of the various discipline of Delhi University participated in the play. It was decided to organized such plays in the college and in the adopted communities of the Department.



Conclusion and Recommendations

The three International workshop on Human Rights provided opportunities for academic interactions, sharing research findings and reviewing policies and programs pertaining to Human Rights. The workshop recommended to further strengthen human rights education and awareness among the students, teachers and in the adopted communities.

The final report and the papers presented and related will be published after the scrutiny by the peer review committee.

The feedback will be shared with the National Human Rights Commission, Public private sector and the representatives of the voluntary organizations. The courses on Human Rights Education and awareness will be further strengthened.

Abstract for Human Rights 22nd to 24th December, 2011

S. No.	Name	Category	Title
1	Vijaishree Pandey	Teacher	Under trial Prisoners and Criminal Justice System of India
2	Amitabh Singh	Teacher	Sexual Abuse of Children in India: A Blatant Violation of Human Rights
3	Anugula N. Reddy	Teacher	Financing Right to Education
4	Ritu Bakshi	Teacher	The Life of Hijras: Deprived of Human Rights
5	Manish Sharma	Teacher	“ Globalization and Human Rights : Issue and Challenges”
6	Dr. Subir Kumar Roy	Teacher	The Genesis of Human Right and Democracy
7	Dr. Pranav Kumar	Teacher	International Migrants: Discrimination and Human Right
8	Ms Shalini Misra	Teacher	Human Rights of Eunuchs in India
9	Ms Swati	Teacher	Role of Human Rights to Strengthen Present Situation of Indian Farmers
10	Ivneet Walia	Teacher	Human Trafficking as a Major Violation of Human Rights
11	Deepa Kansra	Teacher	Human Rights and Social Exclusion
12	Dr. Asha Verma	Teacher	Recognition and Protection of Human Rights to Health: The Indian Experience
13	Dr. Rajesh	Teacher	
14	Dr. Pawan Kumar	Teacher	Right to Privacy under Indian and American Constitutional Law: Judicial Trends
15	Dr. Seepana Prakasam	Teacher	Implications of not treating food security as human rights in India
16	Kusum Yadulal	Teacher	Anusuchit Jati and janjati ki schooli chhatraon ki manovaighhanik and shoikshik samsyaon
17	Dr. Kavita Suri	Teacher	A Half Life’ – Half Widows of Kashmir and Human Rights
18	Dr. Kavita suri & Dr. Bharit Prabhakar	Teacher	Conflict, Kashmir and Child Rights – A Human Rights perspective
19	Research Scholar	Research Scholar	Decentralized Governance and Empowerment of Women A case Study on Bundelkhand Regions of

			Madhya Pradesh.
20	Rajshree	SRF	Human Rights Violations in India
21	Anil Kumar	Research Scholar	Relationship Between Human Development Index and Child Labour: A study of SAARC Nations
22	Prerna Bhasin	Research Scholar	Human Rights, Law and Gender: A comparative study of Siddis
23	Madhavi	Research Scholar	Manavadhikar and Nari
24	Sangeeta Verma	Research Scholar	Children of Six Workers Caught Between State and Society
25	Ram Pratap Singh	Research Scholar	Community Radio: Importance and Challenges in India
26	Subhashree Sanyal and Sayeeda Urooj	Research Scholar	Women in Indian Prison: Questioning Basic Human Rights
27	Lal Ji Pal	Research Scholar	Human Right Environment and Right to Health in India
28	Pawan Kumar	Research Scholar	Addressing Corruption in India: A Human Rights Perspective
29	Megha	Research Scholar	Human Rights and Gender Issues : Criminalizing Rape within marriage: Recasting Human Recasting Human Rights and Indian Law
30	Sanjeev Kumar Mishra	Research Scholar	
31	Abdu Raheem P. K.	Research Scholar	Universal Declaration of Human Rights with Special reference to Indian Constitution: a Critical Appreciable
32	Varsha Ramesh	Research Scholar	State of the Research Paper: State of Human Rights: Global and the National Challenges
33	Manoj Kumar Behera	Research	Right to Reading: A Study of Reading Motivation Among Neo-literates
34	Fayaz Ahmad Bhat	Ph.D. Student	Armed conflict women and human rights: A study of Kashmir
35	Col. Ranjit Singh	Research Scholar	Human Rights Education : A Perspective
36	Manisha Kumar	Research Scholar	Human Rights and Education
37	Sanjeet Ruhel	Research Scholar	Right to Fair in Indian Contest: A Critical Study
38	Surbhi Agarwal	Research Scholar	Human Rights & Education
39	Pooja Singh	Research Scholar	Human Rights and HIV/AIDS: A Dire Need to change the Societal and Legal Perception

40	Vinok K. Chahar	Student	Badalta Hua Vishav Pridrashy and Manavaadhikar
41	Himanshu Yadav	Student	Dakshin Asia Mai Manavaadhikar
42	Abdu Raheem P. K.	Student	Universal Declaration of Human Rights with Special Reference to Indian Constitution: a Critical Appreciable.
43	Rajiv Ranjan Priydarshi	Student	Human Right and Education
44	Dronali Talukdar	Student	Crumbling the Rights of Tea Garden Workers: A Calumniator Anamnesis of Assam Region
45	Runa Singh	Student	Human Rights Advocacy on Gender Issues
46	Ashok Kumar	Student	Human Rights Education in Indian Schools Colleges and Universities
47	Jayshree Borah	Student	Human Right Violation of indigenous people in India: How Much Government is Responsive Towards Them
48	Kakali Das	Student	I am woman I need Rights Not Veil
49	Parveen Kumar Gupta	Student	Human Rights in the Context of Indian Society.

Key Note Address – Dr. B. N. Chattoraj

Resource Persons

1. Prof. R. C. Sharma, Dean, Examination, DU
2. Prof. H. P. Prasad, Dean, Arts, DU
3. Prof. Promila Aggarwal, Community College, Canada
4. Dr. Suresh Ambekar, Director, Vishwa Yuvak Kendra
5. Dr. Gurdeep Singh Bahari, Dean, Faculty of Law, DU
6. Prof. S C. Raina, Campus Law Centre, DU
7. Prof. S. K. Bhatti, Professor, Jamia Milia Islamia
8. Dr. Abhay Prasad Singh, Department of Political Science, DU
9. Dr. Prakash Narain, PGDAV College, DU
10. Dr. Navin Kumar, B. R. Ambedkar College, DU

The Representatives of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Israel and Canada participated and provided their input in the workshop. The workshop was coordinated by Dr. Rajesh and Dr. V. K. Dixit.