

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMUNIQUÉ

YOUR MONTHLY DOSE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

(NEWSLETTER FOR CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN HUMAN RIGHTS, RGNUL, PUNJAB)

Vol. I, Issue IV
November, 2014

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SEXUAL ABUSE AGAINST CHILDREN: PROTECTION & PREVENTION

It was 19 November 2010 when a global initiative to protect children from abuse and violence received the support of the United Nations on the anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and it was adopted as a World Day for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Violence against Children. This reminds us that much needs to be done as prevention is crucial in preventing the child abuse and violence.

Child abuse is a violation of the basic human rights of a child and is an outcome of a set of inter-related familial, social, psychological and economic factors. The problem of child abuse and human rights violations is one of the most critical matters on the international human rights agenda. Child abuse is a state of emotional, physical, economic and sexual maltreatment meted out to a person below the age of eighteen and is a globally prevalent phenomenon. However, in India, as in many other countries, there has been an effort for understanding of the extent, magnitude and trends of the problem.

The Prevention of Child Abuse and Violence against Children Day is a global call for action and is reminiscent of the international obligations of States and different institutions under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Article 19 states that State Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child. Article 34 provides for States Parties to undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity.

Child Abuse and Sexual Violence in India

Child abuse in India is often a hidden phenomenon especially because it mostly happens at home or by family members. Numbers of cases of child abuse at home are hard to attain because most of these crimes go unreported. Societal abuses that are a result of poverty such as malnutrition, lack of education, poor health, neglect, etc are recognised in various forms by the Indian legal system. According to National Crime Records Bureau, the cases of sexual offences against children have been on a rise. Many reports reflect that children are often abused by persons in position of trust and responsibility which includes fathers, brothers and other close relatives. Focus on abuse such as child labour, prostitution, marriage, etc. has been in the more public domain.

In 2007, the Ministry of Women and Child Development released a study report on child abuse which estimated that 150 million girls and 73 million boys under 18 have been subjected to forced sexual

violence. Moreover, International Labour Organization estimates show there were 218 million child labourers in 2004, out of which 126 million were engaged in hazardous work. UNICEF estimated 3 million girls and women in sub-Saharan Africa, Egypt and Sudan are subjected to female genital mutilation every year.

However, there have been concerted and conscious efforts to minimize the number of cases of child abuse including implementation of various legal provisions and stringent laws. The Constitution of India recognizes the vulnerable position of children and their right to protection. It guarantees under Article 15 special attention to children through necessary and special laws and policies that safeguard their rights following the principle of protective discrimination. The right to equality, protection of life and personal liberty and the right against exploitation are enshrined in Articles 14, 15, 15(3), 19(1) (a), 21, 21(A), 23, 24, 39(e) 39(f) and reiterate India's commitment to the protection, security and well-being of all including children.

India is also a signatory to a number of international instruments and declarations pertaining to the rights of children to protection, security and dignity. It acceded to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1992, reaffirming its earlier acceptance of the 1959 UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child, and is fully committed to implementation of all provisions of the UNCRC. In 2005, the Government of India accepted the two Optional Protocols to the UNCRC, addressing the involvement of children in armed conflict and the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. India is also a signatory to the International Conventions on Civil and Political Rights, and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which apply to the human rights of children as much as adults.

The National Policy for Children, 1974, declared children to be a 'supreme national asset'. It pledged measures to secure and safeguard all their needs, declaring that this could be done by making wise use of available national resources. India is strengthening its national policy and measures to protect children from these dangerous forms of violence and exploitation. India has launched an Integrated Child Protection Scheme which aims at shielding children from violence and abuse.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012

In order to effectively address the heinous crimes of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children through less ambiguous and more stringent legal provisions, the Ministry of Women and Child

Development championed the introduction of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012.

The POCSO Act looks into a support system for children in the criminal justice system with the existing machinery that is the Child Welfare Committee and the Commission. It provides for the appointment of the support person for the child who would assist during investigation, pre-trial, trial and post trial. The Act defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age, and regards the best interests and well-being of the child as being of paramount importance at every stage, to ensure the healthy physical, emotional, intellectual and social development of the child. It defines different forms of sexual abuse. It also lays down the process for recording of complaints and trial of sexual offences against children. Abetment of or an attempt to commit these offences is also punishable under the Act. These offences are gender neutral vis-à-vis the perpetrator as well as the victim. The Act requires the State Governments to designate the Sessions Court in each district as a Special Court to try offences under the Act.

The Act is unique as it requires all institutions and key stakeholders within the legal system to deal in a specific manner the child victims of sexual offences. Police officials, doctors, judges, lawyers and prosecutors must be trained to understand children's psychology and maturity level to assess the value of their statements and to help them get justice.

For proper implementation of the Act and achieving its aims in truest sense, establishment of Special Courts and appointment of Special Prosecutors is must. It is a very central aspect of the Act to give an enabling and supportive environment to child victims in the court processes and it is important to have these authorities set up and functioning properly but most states have not yet notified special courts or appointed special public prosecutors and reasoned their tardiness with non-availability of officers. Another challenge is also convergence between different entities under different legislations. The act makes it mandatory to report to the police about any offence defined under POCSO Act 2012.

This Act has filled a long-felt void in the legal and institutional response on the issue. However, unless rigorously enforced, the legislation by itself can achieve little. Difference can be made and child friendly system and legal structure can be put into motion by extensively disseminating knowledge about POCSO among law enforcement agencies, child protection institutions, judiciary and society.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Every year on 14th November India celebrates Children's Day in the memory of the birth anniversary of India's first Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. 2014 marks the 125th birth anniversary of Pt. Nehru who was also known as *chacha Nehru* by children. On 20 November 1959 the United Nations General Assembly adopted a much expanded version as its own Declaration of the Rights of the Child, adding ten principles in place of the original five. This date has been adopted as the Universal Children's Day. Child rights form a core area of Human Rights. The arena of child rights is very wide. It not only includes basic human rights of an individual but also bestows children with certain special rights only granted to a child. In recent times, number of issues pertaining to violation of child rights has come up. Child Labour, illiteracy among children, child sex abuse and child soldiers are some of the burning issues in relation with child rights. It is in this light that the present issue of the newsletter addresses some major issues concerning child rights.

TRIVIA

- UNICEF has declared 2014 as the Year of Innovation for Equity.
- The ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour prohibits the forced or compulsory recruitment of children under the age of 18 for use in armed conflict. It has been ratified by over 150 countries.

DAYS OF MONTH

- World Day for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Violence against Children – November 19
- International Day of Elimination of all forms of Violence Against Women – November 25

UPCOMING EVENTS

- 4th Annual Conference of Infant and Young Child Feeding International Workshop on Paediatric Nutrition & Drug Safety to be held in Jaipur, India – 5 December – 7 December, 2014
- School of International Studies Jawaharlal Nehru University's Annual International Studies Convention 2014 – 21 December – 23 December, 2014
- RGNUL's National Seminar on Human Rights: Indian and International Perspective in 21st Century – 7 February 2015



The "Right to Education" is concomitant to the fundamental rights enshrined under Part III of the Constitution. Thus, every citizen has a "right to education" under the Constitution. The State is under an obligation to establish educational institutions to enable the citizens to enjoy the said right.

*Kuldip Singh & R.M. Sabai JJ
Miss Mohini Jain v. State of Karnataka
(1992) 3 SCC 666*

CHALLENGES IN REALISING RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Education is a powerful tool that promotes individual freedom, empowers and yields important development benefits. Yet millions are deprived of educational opportunities, many as a result of poverty. The Right to Education is an inalienable human right, a pre-requisite for the defense and enjoyment of all other human rights. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child aged 6-14 years has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. It also introduced a fundamental duty under Article 51-A for parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child between the age of 6-14 years.

However, as of today, there still remain many vulnerable and deprived sections of society that are unaware of the Act in its entirety, rendering it rather ineffective in delivering its promises. One of the shortcomings of the Act is that policies are being implemented in isolation. Considering that the majority of the targeted population falls below the poverty line, it is important for the government to equally prioritize provisions for improved living conditions, so that the concern of survival is not a hindrance in availing the benefits of a free and compulsory education.

Despite the guidelines set by the RTE Act, facilities like safe drinking water, electricity, toilets, furniture, playgrounds, and libraries are not adequately available, nor are the resources fully utilised. In addition to these challenges, the existing teacher's training and education programs are ill suited to meet the contemporary understanding of students' needs. Furthermore, the lack of incentive for teachers to deliver their best in educating the children and inspiring them, results in the Act losing its very essence.

In the international arena, India has been campaigning for the promotion of Right to Education, which is quite evident from its remarking declarations made at the International Covenants. Citing a few, the Indian Government, back in 1992, had undertaken measures to progressively implement the provisions of Article 32 of the Constitution, particularly paragraph 2 (a), in accordance with the Convention on Child Rights adopted by the United Nations, to which India was also a signatory, keeping in mind the economic, social and cultural rights of the children and the growing instances of exploitation of children. Moreover, Article 13 and 14 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights mandates India to recognise everyone's right to free education, i.e., making it free for the primary level and "the progressive introduction of free education" for the secondary and higher levels, to be directed towards "the full development of the human personality and the sense of dignity. Also, the Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights makes elementary education compulsory and put emphasis on making the higher education equally accessible to all, on the basis of merit.

Participations at the International Level inspire Indian Government to evolve programmes imparting primary education in the country have been quite successful in the last 60 years. Primary education is now rendered in the mother tongue or regional language in all the states and union territories. Moreover, the access to Primary education has done away with class, caste and sectional disparities. While India can boast of substantial achievements, there still are loopholes that need to be plugged in, i.e., the task of universal elementary education (UEE) is far from complete. Enrolments in the schools have certainly increased but so have the number of the dropouts. Still, the country has one of the largest illiterate populations in the world; caste, gender, class and regional disparities in UEE though reduced are evident and need to be tackled; the educational administration in most states and UTs is facing tough challenges with respect to the endemic problems concerning the shortage of teachers, teacher absenteeism, inadequate and improperly designed school buildings, lack of teaching/learning equipment, need-based teacher training, and a curriculum related to real life requirements.

HUMAN RIGHTS NEWS...**MESSAGE BOARDS ON CHILD ABUSE TO BE PUT UP AT ALL GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS**

30 October 2014

An initiative was taken by Coimbatore district authorities where boards containing messages about child sexual abuse will soon be put up at all Government schools in the district. This was done as part of the campaign to mark the International Day on Prevention of Child Abuse, which is observed annually on November 19.

The District Collector stated that Headmasters of all Government schools in the district must be directed to install the boards, which would contain pictorial representations on child abuse and how to prevent it. It was further stated that while the boards would be installed by the School Education Department, the implementation of the said project would be supervised by the District Child Protection Unit.

POST CARDS SENT TO THE PRESIDENT TO RECONSIDER STANCE ON CHILD MARRIAGE

15 November 2014

Over one lakh post cards from school students across Kerala were dispatched to President Pranab Mukherjee pleading to reconsider their stance on the UN resolution against child marriage. This initiative was taken on 14th Nov 2014 which marked a protest against India's stance in not co-sponsoring the UN resolution against child marriage, which was adopted on 27th September 2014. The government has been accused of not only negating the law of the country but also of succumbing to the pressure of certain religious fundamentalist groups for not signing the said convention.

BOXING INDIA CONDUCTS PREGNANCY TESTS EVEN ON UNMARRIED BOXERS

5 November 2014

In a report by Dr. P.S.M. Chandran, President of Indian Federation of Sports Medicine, it was revealed that eight women boxers, including unmarried ones and juniors, who are set to compete at the World Championships in Korea next week, were subjected to pregnancy tests by Boxing India (BI). The same was done against rules. In the AIBA Technical Rules 2.1.4.2 which came into effect on 31 Aug 2014, there is no provision to subject boxers to pregnancy tests. The hapless girls in their eagerness to don India colours had no choice but to concede to such barbaric demands by the officialdom against their own dignity and honour. These tests were regarded as a classic case of human rights violation by the President of Indian Federation of Sports Medicine.

12 WOMEN DIE AFTER BOTCHED GOVERNMENT STERILIZATIONS IN INDIA

12 November 2014

A case has been reported where twelve women died and dozens more were sickened after surgical sterilizations at a government-run camp. The evidence pointed to negligence on the part of the surgeon, as stated by the state officials. The surgeon who performed the operations at the government-run "health camp" in Chhattisgarh reportedly performed more than 80 surgeries in six hours, which is a clear breach of government protocol, which prohibits surgeons from performing more than 30 sterilizations in a day. Human Rights activists held the same to be a clear violation of the basic rights of sanitation and decent health care conditions.

AROUND THE GLOBE...**PENN STATE SCHREYER SCHOLAR WINS 2014 INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S PEACE PRIZE**

18 November 2014

Ms. Neha Gupta, founder of Empowered Orphans was awarded the 2014 International Children's Peace Prize Award. It was for the special effort to raise money for needy children round the globe. Empower Orphans, an organization founded by Gupta aims to upkeep orphaned and abandoned kids in India and the US.

She started working at the age of 9, and has since raised \$1 million which has aided over 25,000 children. The list of assignments undertaken includes opening public libraries, developing health care, and encouraging education. While the work was initiated with children in India, Neha has also aided many families round Philadelphia.

Neha was selected along with two other people, one who toiled on humanising Russia's gay rights laws and the other who was recognised for a project to stop starvation in Somalia.

UNITED STATES: TOBACCO GIANT'S MOVE COULD REDUCE CHILD LABOUR

5 November 2014

Philip Morris International, the tobacco gigantic has embraced an alteration in policy that could safeguard many child labourers from hazard on tobacco farms in the US.

The corporation which vends Marlboro amongst other important cigarette brands declared on 5 November, 2014 that it will initiate purchasing US-grown tobacco solely through third-party leaf supply firms, rather than directly from farmers. Fragile safeties under US law allows 12 year old children to work for

unrestricted hours outside of school on tobacco farms of any size, and at hand is no minimum age for kids to work on small farms. Although the known risks of nicotine poisoning, there are no exceptional provisions in US laws or guidelines to shield children from the exclusive hazards of tobacco work. Under Philip Morris International's new procuring model, both corporations will ban children below 18 from some of the most lethal tasks.

KIM JONG-UN ACCOUNTABLE FOR MASSIVE HUMAN RIGHTS ATROCITIES, SAYS UN

13 November 2014

A UN investigator has said there is adequate proof to hold North Korean leader Kim Jong-un answerable for "massive" human rights atrocities committed by the state.

The remarks by Marzuki Darusman, special rapporteur on human rights in North Korea, are few of the strongest yet from the UN about Kim's accountability for what they say are general abuses.

A UN survey finished in a report issued in February that North Korean security heads and perhaps Kim should face international justice for collation of systematic torture, hunger and killings that were similar to Nazi-era violence.

North Korea has refuted the UN inquiry as part of a US plot meant at abolishing the country's political system. Its diplomats went on a dynamic campaign in recent months to counter moves to drag North Korea to the ICC but the government has brusquely halted the charm in response to the draft UN resolution.

UKRAINE SCRAPS HUMAN RIGHTS TREATY FOR REBEL AREAS, CUTS SERVICES, FREEZES BANKS

16 November 2014

Kiev has put off the shelter of human rights and ordered the removal of its organisations from zones controlled by local militia in the country's east. Rebels have named the decree, which hits the inhabitants on winter's eve, as 'act of genocide.'

The move was set by the Ukrainian National Security in addition to Defence Council last week and ratified by a presidential ruling signed on Friday. It has yet to be endorsed by the newly-elected parliament, but the decree openly says that this process must be expedited – so there is little hesitation that the new governing coalition will accept it next week.

Debatably, the most contentious part of the decree is the deferment of the European Convention on Human Rights in rebel-held areas. The convention, which pledges basic human rights and essential freedoms in Europe, has a providing which allows some of its articles to be derogated by a signatory "*in time of war or other public emergency threatening the life of the nation.*"

Kiev has been maintaining that the military campaign it propelled against the rebellious provinces is not a war, but an "anti-terrorist operation." Deceptively the operation looms the life of Ukraine, which will now detect only those provisions of the convention, which cannot be derogated under any conditions.



Pt. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, was born on 14 November 1889. He was a central figure in the Indian freedom struggle and served twice as the President of the Indian National Congress. Barrister by profession Pt. Nehru is known for moving the historic Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly which later became the Preamble of India. The Nehruvian philosophy of Socialism founds its basis in the ideals of the Indian National Congress. He was leading statesmen and politician and led the Congress delegation during the Cabinet Mission. Pt. Nehru has also authored an autobiography "*The Discovery of India.*"

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY & ORS. V. RAJU

Facts: Taking into consideration the enquiry of Raju (The Juvenile accused in Delhi Gang Rape Case) as per the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [Hereinafter referred as The Act], a public interest litigation was filed by Subramanian Swamy before the Hon'ble Apex Court demanding that when a person who is intellectually and mentally mature enough to apprehend the implications of his act and has committed a serious crime, such person should not come under the purview of The Act. He contended that having regard to the object behind the enactment, The Act has to be read down to understand that the true test of "juvency" is not in the age but in the level of mental maturity of the offender. Additional Solicitor General representing Union submitted that the statute was enacted in consonance with the UN Convention on Rights of Child (UN Convention). It was pleaded by the petitioner that in case of heinous crimes, there should be no strict rule in determining whether a person is a juvenile or not and that the court should rely on the doctrine of "*casus omnisus*".

Issues Raised: (i) That an authoritative interpretation of Sections 2(I) and 2(k) of the Act be laid down so that the criterion of 18 years set out therein does not comprehend cases involving grave and heinous crime.

(ii) That Section 28 of the Act be interpreted to bring outside its purview those offences which have minimum punishment of seven years imprisonment and above. Further the same should be tried by an ordinary criminal court.

(iii) That the International concept of age of criminal responsibility be incorporated in the Act and that the Act be read down in consonance with the rights of victim as protected by various fundamental rights including Articles 14 and 21 of the Constitution of India.

Judgment: The Hon'ble court held that provisions of the Act are unambiguous and provisions of the Act evidently indicate the legislative intent taking into consideration country's international

commitment and constitutional provisions. The Act, therefore, need not be read down, as requested, to save it from the evil of unconstitutionality as no such unconstitutionality exist.

Moreover, all children under the age of 18 years are put in one class and a separate scheme for trial and punishment has been provided for them under the act. Classification or categorization need not be the result of a mathematical or arithmetical exactness. Article 14 will not be violated as long as broad feature of the classification can be distinguished and identified. Even if there exists some differences inter se amongst the juveniles less than 18 years then also it would be permitted under Article 14 of the constitution.

Analysis: The questions answered by the Apex Court in this case are of great importance to the future of considering the protection of juveniles under the Act. This decision was given in furtherance of the country's obligations arising from a series of international conventions to which India is a signatory. The Hon'ble Apex Court affirmed the world opinion for treatment of all persons below 18 years as juvenile and subject to distinct treatment for offences committed. It is being done to achieve the idea of rehabilitation of young offenders and to make them useful contributors for the development of society.

The court's decision has given importance to Juvenile Justice Act over the Indian Penal Code regarding criminal liability of juveniles. According to the provisions of Sections 82 and 83 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 child below 7 cannot be held to be criminally liable, the criminality of those between 7 and 12 years has to be judged by the level of their mental maturity and type of crime committed, while the Act has set the age of criminal responsibility at 18 years.

This decision is facing widespread outrage from general public and Ministry of Women and Child Development has proposed Juvenile Justice Amendment Bill, 2014 to charge juveniles between 16-18 years of age involved in heinous crimes under the provisions of Indian Penal Code, 1860. However, the amendment is facing opposition from organisations like NCPDR, CRY, UNICEF and others citing the reason that it stands against the UN Convention on Child Rights which has been ratified by India.

Conclusively, it can be said that Hon'ble court though dismissed the petition but failed to give any evident reasoning, apart from international obligation, for not punishing those who have intentionally and knowingly committed a heinous crime just because they are one or two year younger to other offenders.

[†] Dr. Subramanian Swamy v. Raju, through Member of Juvenile Justice Board, (2014) 8 SCC 390.

Contributions are invited for the further issues of the CASIHR newsletter. The last date of submission would be 15th of every month and it can be mailed to us at casih@rgnul.ac.in.

EDUCATION FOR UNDERPRIVILEGED - AN INITIATIVE AT RGNUL, PUNJAB



The RGNUL Initiative to teach underprivileged children was started by Ms. Ashwini Reddy, alumna, RGNUL whose mother ran an NGO back in her hometown that inspired her to undertake this programme to teach the children of the labourers on campus. She was later joined by Ms. KopalSrivastav, Mr. NobyCyriac Thomas, Ms. Saloni and Ms. Riya PremRaaj. The children were very enthusiastic and came every day and were actually disappointed on the days we could not teach them. Some parents were hesitant to send their children, so Ms. Ashwini used to personally go their homes and explain as to why this is a good option for their children. Her persuasion won the hearts of the stubborn parents and they let their children continue to come. They were so curious about everything and their innocence and simplicity made us feel good about doing this. They taught them names of colours, days of the week, names of fruits and vegetables etc. Ms. Ashwini was instrumental in organising a drive to contribute winter wear for these children which was met enthusiastically by the students of our college. Apart from this drive, we also received generous contributions from students in the form of food, stationary and books.

Soon after, many new members came forward voluntarily to extend their support. Some of the active volunteers are Ms. Kirandeep Kaur, Ms. Vinita Kaliya, Mr. Vipin Kumar, Ms. Neeraj Goyal, Mr. Abhimanyu Singh, Ms. Arpna, Ms. Nikita and Ms. Anumeha Mathur. Students from the first year have also taken active part in educating these children. The administrative authorities of the University have also contributed to the cause by extending support by allowing providing the classrooms to teach the children. Dr. Tanya Mander, Faculty, RGNUL has also been instrumental in providing an opportunity to these children to learn in a proper environment. Moreover, there is a bus that takes them every day and drops them back. The children have started to enjoy the school environment. Besides, Halloween Day celebrations were conducted in the University premises for the purpose of raising money for these children to buy clothes and shoes. The University as a whole has been enthusiastically supporting this initiative and will hopefully continue to do so for years to come as an RGNUL legacy.

I am indeed very happy that the students of this university have realised their social responsibility and taken initiative to educate the children of construction workers of RGNUL.

Basu

PROF. (DR.)PARAMJIT S. JASWAL [VICE CHANCELLOR, RGNUL]

I appreciate the initiative taken by the students of RGNUL to provide education to the children of construction workers at this campus. The endeavour has proved meaningful when these students are helped to take regular admission at the nearby Government school and their progress is monitored by our students.

Sandhu

PROF. (DR.) GIS SANDHU [REGISTRAR, RGNUL]

The initiative focuses not only on educational strengthening but also on overall development of child by improving their habits, manners, the way of paying regard to the people they pass etc. We also provide them with the basics like clothes & footwear. The Uni teachers and students help in accumulating the same. I think the feeling that a child learnt something new just because of you is worth working for.

- Apna,

It gives pleasure to see smile on the face of children of labourers living in the university campus. They are admitted to schools with the efforts of university authorities under RTE. We spend our time teaching them in the campus. Celebrating festivals by providing food and clothes make them feel good. Best thing is children have dedication to learn.

Kirandeep Kaur

Almost all the children that we taught were very curious, most of them extremely intelligent as well. They showed eagerness at the idea of going to school, but because of poverty and lack of awareness amongst parents, they were not able to realize their dreams and true potential. Teaching and playing with them not only provides a satisfaction to me but also adds to the betterment of the society.

Vijay Kumar.

You get immense joy not when you do something for yourself but for someone else & when you do it for a child in need then the feeling of joy cannot be explained. When we started this teaching initiative we never thought we would be able to help so many of children. Best part is getting the same love & affection from those innocent souls.

Abhimanyu Singh.

COMMENTS BY RGNUL STUDENTS WHO ARE AN ACTIVE PART OF THE INITIATIVE

Published by – Centre for Advanced Studies in Human Rights

Email: casahr@rgnul.ac.in

Web Site: www.rgnul.ac.in

Contact No.: 0175 – 2391383