

PURBA MEDINIPORE DISTRICT MEETING

DATE-13.08.2021

Time-11 AM TO 2:30 PM

Reporting By: Advocate Aindrila Dey

Edited by: Venkatesh Kodukula



Discussion on Women and Child Rights, Right to Food & Rights of SC and ST Community.

SCHEDULE FOR MEETING

TIME	SESSION	SPEAKER
11-11:10	Introduction	Aindrila Dey, Advocate of HRLN
11:10-11:40	Introduction of Tramralipta Nari Pragati Kalyan Society NGO	Archana Halder, Member of NGO
11:40-12:10	Discussion on the local issues in the district	Ramkrishna Dani, Teacher
12:10-12:40	Women and Child Rights	SoumitraKarmakar Chakraborty, Advocate of HRLN
12:40-13:10	Right to Food in India	Aindrila Dey, Advocate of HRLN
13:10-13:40	Rights of SC &ST community	Sourat Nandy, Advocate of HRLN
13:40-14:20	Interactive Session	
14:20-14:30	Vote of Thanks	

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INTRODUCTION

Attaining equality between women and men and eliminating all forms of discrimination against women are fundamental human rights and United Nations values. Women around the world nevertheless regularly suffer violations of their human rights throughout their lives, and realizing women's human rights has not always been a priority. Every day, in every country in the world, women are confronted by discrimination and inequality. They face violence, abuse and unequal treatment at home, at work and in their wider communities – and are denied opportunities to learn, to earn and to lead. They have fewer resources, less power and less influence compared to men, and can experience further inequality because of their class, ethnicity and age, as well as religious and other fundamentalism. Domestic violence (also named domestic abuse or family violence) is violence or other abuse in a domestic setting, such as in marriage or cohabitation. Domestic violence is often used as a synonym for intimate partner violence, which is committed by one of the people in an intimate relationship against the other person, and can take place in heterosexual or same-sex relationships, or between former spouses or partners.

HRLN has been campaigning with other child rights and human rights organizations to ensure that all basic rights are provided to all children, without discrimination. It has been involved with the India Alliance for Child Rights for many years, collaborating on several projects as well as studies.

- A child's identity as a human person and citizen
- Basic human rights such as food, shelter and right to education
- Action against child marriage, child labour, child abuse, trafficking and child prostitution
- Good health, mental wellbeing and medical attention
- Recognition of the equal status of the girl child
- Prevention of malnutrition and promoting good health practices
- Educational and extra-curricular opportunities for all children
- Gender-sensitization workshops held for children to make them more aware about the subject
- It has also demanded for action against various forms of child sexual abuse and demanded necessary changes in existing laws and formulating new laws and a stronger commission for protection of child rights. Some of the major areas of concern have been prevention of child marriages, child labour and child trafficking for various purposes.

SPEAKERS SESSION

- Aindrila Dey, Advocate of HRLN stated a brief description of the work undertaken by HRLN for providing free legal aid to those who do not have access to or are deprived of assistance.
- Archana Halder , member of Tramralipta Nari Pragati Kalyan Society stated a brief description of the work undertaken by NGO for providing food , cloth to the needy people and help people in different ways.
- Ramkrishna Dani, Teacher, who highlighted some local problem. He also stated about women empowerment and child education.
- **Speaker 1: Soumitra Karmakar Chakraborty, Advocate, HRLN Kolkata**

The speaker discussed about the women and child rights in India. Children rights are human rights that are accustomed explicitly to the children needs wants and overall wellbeing. They take into account their fragility, specificities and age-appropriate requirements. Children's rights aim to take into account the necessity of the development of a child. India, in its bid to become an ethical labour market to international corporations in 1991, ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Children in 1992. Children, defined as any person under the age of 18, need more than just Human rights due to a set of unique needs stemming from their vulnerabilities. Further, the rights as described in the Convention have been summarized into the following fundamentals with references to various articles.

- The Right to and Identity(Article 7 AND 8)
- The Right to Health (Article 23 AND 24)
- The Right to Education (Article 28)

Women's rights under the Constitution of India mainly include equality, dignity, and freedom from discrimination; additionally, India has various statutes governing the rights of women. Violence against women, especially sexual violence is a serious concern in India. Lower caste women in India have seen significant improvement in their status. Educated and financially well-off Dalit women used politics to achieve status, however,

that many Dalit women who were involved in politics later declined due to increasing income and educational levels.

Speaker 2: Aindrila Dey, Advocate, HRLN

The speaker discussed about “Right to Food” in India. The right to food is enshrined in the constitution, **Article 47** (Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health): . In 2001, India's Constitutional Court recognizes the right to food, transforming policy choices into enforceable rights. The Constitution of India does not have any explicit provision regarding right to food. The fundamental right to life enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution may be interpreted to include right to live with human dignity, which may include the right to food and other basic necessities. Persons living in conditions of poverty and hunger have often been found to be suffering from prolonged malnutrition. Even when their deaths could not, in strictly clinical terms, be related to starvation, the tragic reality remained that they often died of prolonged mal-nutrition and the continuum of distress, which had rendered them unable to withstand common diseases such as malaria and diarrhoea. The Commission considered this situation to be all the more painful in view of the fact that granaries of the Food Corporation of India were overflowing. The Human Rights Council of the United Nations has called on all States and other relevant organizations to bring a human rights perspective into their activities to reduce and prevent hunger.

Speaker 3: Sourat Nandy, Advocate, HRLN

The speaker discussed about SC and ST community rights in India. Article 46 of the Constitution provides that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the society and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The aim of SC ST Act is to protect the rights of dalits. It curbs all the violence against dalits and gives them a life of dignity and self esteem. New offences added under the Act include: (a) garlanding with footwear, (b) compelling to dispose or carry human or animal carcasses, or do manual scavenging, (c) abusing SCs or STs by caste name in public, (d) attempting to promote feelings of ill-will against SCs or STs. For speedy trial, Section 14 of the Act provides for a Court of Session to be a Special Court to try offences under this Act in each district. Rule 13(i) mandates that the judge in a special court be sensitive with right aptitude and understanding of the problems of the SCs and STs. Atrocities often take place when persons belonging to the SC/ST community do not fulfill their 'caste functions' by

doing ritually prescribed 'unclean' work or break the caste boundaries such as sitting in the bus or wearing a turban—often the preserve of the dominant castes. Atrocities are often a form of 'collective' punishment for daring to have even some semblance of non-dependence which is termed as 'prosperous', and the atrocity is to bring them back into the situation of total dependence and servitude.

INTERACTIVE SESSION

Aindrila Dey, Advocate of HRLN spoke with the victims enquiring about their problems followed by an interactive session with the participants. In this interactive session, the participants raised various questions which were answered by the advocates of HRLN.

RECOMANDATION & ACTION PLAN

More awareness meetings regarding women Rights, Child Rights, Domestic Violence Issue, SC & ST Rights is required in the future. HRLN District lawyer will look up to the case regarding the same and take necessary actions.

Annexure A

HRLN
HUMAN RIGHTS LAW NETWORK

Topic -
Venue - Tamil
Date - 13.08.2021

SL NO	NAME	MOBILE NO	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL-ID	SIGNATURE
1	Arindita Dey	8768266420	HRLN	arinditadey1993@gmail.com	Arindita Dey
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5	Mousumi Saha Singpur	9609748813	TNPKS		Mousumi Saha
6	Shuma Nayak	9635133975	TNPKS		Shuma Nayak
7	Suchismita Khanna	8972314122	TNPKS		Suchismita Khanna
8	Arindita Das	8016931110	TNPKS		Arindita Das
9	Kakali Mandal	9434806150			Kakali Mandal
10	Pranav Das	8167442741			Pranav Das

HRLN
HUMAN RIGHTS LAW NETWORK

Topic -
Venue -
Date -

SL NO	NAME	MOBILE NO	ORGANIZATION	EMAIL-ID	SIGNATURE
11	Pranav Das	973350041 973350041			Pranav Das
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14	Subanya Das	76028915 93			Subanya Das
15	Arindita Dey	8170864440			Arindita Dey
16	Arindita Dey	8509607601			Arindita Dey
17	Arindita Dey	8967598516			Arindita Dey
18	Arindita Dey	8967598516			Arindita Dey
19	Pranav Das	973350041			Pranav Das
20	Arindita Dey	1431068292			Arindita Dey

Annexure B





