

**WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR THE SCHOOL AS AN INSTRUMENT OF PEACE
(EIP) INDIA**

(Association mondiale pour l'Ecole Instrument de Paix (EIP))

**C/o INDIAN INSTITUTE FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION**

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**CONCISE REPORT OF
6th NATIONAL TRAINING SESSION ON**

PEACE & HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH EDUCATION

8-9 JANUARY 2016 NAGPUR (INDIA)

Conducted in English & Hindi

Organized by EIP India & EIP International, Geneva

FRIDAY 8 JANUARY 2016

EIP India with help from EIP International organized 6th National Training session on Human Rights & Peace Education from 8-9 January 2016 at Nagpur. 79 participants mostly teachers and some NGOs from all parts of India attended the seminar.

Inaugural session started at 11.00 AM. Justice Rohee former Judge Bombay High Court, Present Ombudsman, Maharashtra Electricity Board (Vidyut Lokpal), Mr. Bhagwantrao D. More, IPS, Member, Maharashtra Human Rights Commission, Mr. Surender Kumar, of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, and Mr. Hargovind Murarak, President, Sun Rise Peace Mission were chief guest and speaker of the inaugural Function.

Address of the guests and deliberations by experts are given in short.

Dr. Nalini Kurvey: President EIP-India On behalf of EIP India, EIP International and Indian Institution for Peace, Disarmament & Environmental Protection, welcome the participants. She informed that EIP India started working since 1995 under the guidance of eip International. Which has conducted five National training and eight regional training, and many more seminars and workshops for teachers, NGO, Government officials in many cities in India. Trained participants from such training

sessions are organizing seminars and short training sessions in their respective areas of working.

She explained the meaning of EIP, which is a French word meaning World Association for School as an Instrument of Peace. It is international non-governmental organization devoted to teaching of Human rights and peace. It was founded by Jacques Mulherhaler. He founded EIP, World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace with his friends. And set down Universal principle of Civic Education.

Those Universal principles of civic education are as follow:

1. The school as at a service of humanity.
- 2 The school paves the way to mutual Understanding for all the children of the world.
3. The school teachers respect for life.
4. The school teaches tolerance, that quality which helps to accept attitude and behavior that are different from his owns.
5. The school develops sense of responsibility, one of the greatest prerogatives of man. The more his condition improves the greater of the responsibility he must assume.
6. The school teaches the child to overcome his egoism,

Out of these First one is the most important, that means school prepares the child to be a good human being.

Since its creation EIP has been continuously enlarging its peace spreading activities and the rule played by school. So that Today's children, who are future citizens, should live in peaceful world. EIP has got consultative status to international organizations like UN, UNESCO, ILO, Council of Europe etc. EIP can make governments aware of the nececity of peace education, proposes changes for their text books and education programmes.

In 1984 EIP created a foundation, the international training center on human rights and peace teaching, called CIFEDHOP, which organizes annual international training sessions in Geneva. In Asia eip India is organizing Human Rights Training session on National and provincial levels as per the norms of CIFEDHOP.

It is said that if you are planning for the future, educate your children. This is the reason EIP is targeting teachers, who will inculcate Human Rights values in their pupils. If we wish to create a lasting peace we must begin with children. India has one of the largest educational systems of the world with largest number of primary and secondary schools.

She stressed the necessity for such training sessions which are to introduce Human Rights ideas and necessity of interactive learning to introduce different modules for putting into practice, participation and respect of students' rights and opportunity of sharing experiences with each other.

Dr. Balkrishna Kurvey: President, Indian Institute for Peace, Disarmament & Environmental Protection said indeed I am happy to see many new faces from all parts of India. Why we require such type of training? India is moving towards development very fast and it going to become of the major power in the world. But until and unless Human Rights are observed, India could not become major power. He said that he has seen and observed that, countries where Human Rights are not observed and violated, peace is not in the society and community. Human Rights are pre-requisite for peace and development and democracy. Peace and Human Rights are two sides of one coin. Our main aim to arrange such types of training is very much relevant for our sustainable development and timely requirement for India

As per UN maxim "As war started in the mines of men, peace also must start in the minds of men" Role of teachers is very important to teach human rights and peace to the students. In school days what students will learn will be imprinted in their mind and at adult age it will surface. Rightly educated students are important for the society and a nation .Two pillar of Human Rights is Justice Department and police. We are lucky that an important person Justice Rohee, Mr. More, Indian Police Service, and Mr. Surnder Kumar from Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India from judiciary, police department and Home Ministry are here to address the delegates. I am hopeful that in this two days deliberation we will learn ideas of the teachers regarding teaching of Human Rights and Peace, The role of teachers are very important.

EIP India and IIPDEP are working for human rights and peace education from more than 10 years with support and guidance from EIP International. We have also based our training on the norms of CHIEDHOP. AS our some members previously attended the CIFEDHOP training in Geneva which was is very useful for our work in India. We are thankful to Ms Monique, Secretary of EIP International, her staff and members of EIP International.

Justice Rohee, Bombay High Court , former Judge of Bombay High Court Ombudsman Maharashtra Electricity Board (**Vidyut Lokpal**) said, I come from judiciary and worked as Justice of Bombay High Court. If the teachers will know about Human Rights, certainly they will give education to students. In India every citizen enjoyed fundamental rights. He urge the teachers and educational institutions to inculcate the human rights principles to students from the early age. If the teachers will know about Human Rights, certainly they will give education to students. In India every citizen enjoyed fundamental rights. Certain rights are essential to live with

dignity. It is mentioned in University Declaration of Human Rights. In early 1990 India failed to need a Human Rights Commission but due to positive criticism by western countries, National Human Rights Commission established and Human Rights Act was passed in 1994. The purpose of ACT is to provide mechanism for Human Rights Commission and better protection of Human Rights. He stress that we did not learn the lessons from history. People ask when third world war will occur. Nobody knows about it but certainly after third world war theree will be no 4th world war as human race will be completely annihilated from the planet earth. Observance of human rights is only way for peace, development and democracy.



Justice Bombay High Court Rohee addressing the participants.

Mr. Balvant Rao More, I.P.S. Member of Maharashtra Human Rights Commission said Maharashtra Human Rights Commission is statutory body formed by law. Maharashtra Human Right commission supposed to hear the violation of the Human Rights and other activities of awareness of Human Rights. Most people are not aware of human rights. First time, I read the EIP booklet and came across that such Yeoman work done by EIP International and EIP India.

Important work of Human Rights Commission is to investigate on the complaints of violation of Human Rights. Act also provide establishment of State Human Rights Commission. Commission has to submit the report to State/Central Government. The judiciary will observe the implementation of Human Rights. UN is to monitor the Human Rights in the world. Civil society play important role and NGO and media play promotion, protection and implementation of Human Rights in world.

Violation of Human Rights is universal, child labor, genocide, slavery, racial discrimination. India has also rights violation, wife beating, Dalits, displacement of poor farmers and tribal's for so called development. Judiciary and National Human Rights Commission is yet to be seen the effectiveness. We receive most complaint of custodial harassment. Police need to be sensitized and change of attitude of police. . Supreme Court of India has given landmark judgment on police.

Training of awareness to police/government officers and public is essential and sensitize them about the Human Rights. Human Rights education should be imparted to students with critically analysis which help him/her in the beginning of their career. I am hopeful that this will imparted to the delegates. Person suffering mental/physical handicap are also suffering, there cause should also be taken on human rights platform. There is lack of information in society; you should take up the cases and forward to your state Human Rights Commission. Lastly I thank Dr. Kurvey and her team for arranging such important National training session for teachers and NGO and it will surely bear the fruits. Also convey my thank to eip International for such noble work and urge them to assist/guide/help EIP India. Such training will help the biggest democracy of the world that is India.

Mr. More informed the formation of Maharashtra Human Rights Commission in 1993 and act of Human rights in detail. Complaints of human rights violation on plain paper without any stamps etc. can be sent to Mumbai Head Office of MHRC on which action will be initiated by commission.



Mr. Balvant Rao More, I.P.S. member, Maharashtra Human right commission addressing the delegates.

Mr. Surender Kumar of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India informed the delegates that through education we can educate and inform the students about the positive impact of human rights on oneself and in society. Due to violence of human rights terrorism and violence is increasing day by day. Human rights education can certainly help in preserving peace in society, country and in world. Human rights are essential for own individual life as well as in society. We like peaceful life for our family, this can happen only if we observe human rights. There are many religions, caste, creed, language, race people in the world and we are living together. This is due to the observance of human rights in society but some time, this is not observed and he cited the examples of IS in Syria and border terrorism in India. We witnessed violence in world. Human Rights is pre-requisite for peace, democracy, sustainable development and this can only happen if we all human beings observe the human rights. On behalf of myself and Ministry of Home Affairs we are very thankful to EIP for spreading the message of Human Rights and Peace through such national as well as provincial training sessions and specially I am placing my thanks to Dr. Nalini and Dr. Balkrishna Kurvey for spreading the message of Peace & Human rights Through Education in India.



Mr. Surender Kumar, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India addressing the participants.

Mr. Hargovind Murarka, President, Sun Rise Peace Mission gave the example of Indian culture and said that peace is inbuilt in our mind and human rights will certainly pave the way for development, peace and preserving democracy.

Session: Un Convention on Human Rights, Peace & Human Rights

By Dr. Balkrishna Kurvey, President IIPDEP.

Chairperson: Vasant Kinihar. Former Director, Town Planning, Government of Maharashtra

Dr. Balkrishna Kurvey, President, Indian Institute for peace, Disarmament & Environmental Protection addressed the delegates on UN Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Rights in Indian Constitution. The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** is adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948 at Palais de Chaillot, Paris. The Declaration arose directly from the experience of the Second World War and represents the first global expression of rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled. It consists of 30 articles which have been elaborated in subsequent international treaties, regional human rights instruments, national constitutions and laws. The International Bill of Human Rights consists of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its two Optional Protocols. In 1966 the General Assembly adopted the two detailed Covenants, which complete the International Bill of Human Rights; and in 1976, after the Covenants had been ratified by a sufficient number of individual nations, the Bill took on the force of international law.

The Fundamental Rights embodied in the Indian constitution acts as a guarantee that all Indian citizens can and will lead their life's in peace as long as they live in Indian democracy. These civil liberties take precedence over any other law of the land. They include individual rights common to most liberal democracies, such as equality before the law, freedom of speech and expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, freedom of religion, and the right to constitutional remedies for the protection of civil rights such as habeas corpus.

Dr. Kurvey defined the six fundamental rights as per the constitution of India: -

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Particular Freedom
3. Cultural and Educational Rights
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Right Against Exploitation and

6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

WORKSHOP: 1 QUESTIONNAIRE on Human Rights and Peace Education

Facilitator: Mrs. Pratibha Dhok

After the speech by Dr. Kurvey the Participants were divided in groups and given the questionnaire on Human Rights in general and on Indian Human Rights Commission. Participants were asked to discuss among themselves and write on the board. After finishing, group leader was asked to read and explain the answers, while group members standing beside and helping the leader, showing the participation of each member

Feed Back on Workshop by participants: Questions –Answers and Feedback from participants

Feedback, questions and Answers session was highly liked by participants. They asked many questions which were apply answered by Dr. Kurvey. Participants also give their feed back as well as put some practical ideas for success and wider publicity of such training.



Workshop –I participating busy in workshop of Questionnaire

SATURDAY 9 JANUARY 2016

Session: Role of teachers in Human Rights Education & Methodology

By Dr. K.M.Bhandarkar, Dean, Faculty of Education, Nagpur University.

Chairperson: Mr. Krishna Dhok

Dr. Bhandarkar talked on human Right's Methodology and explained to the participants various methods and projects that can be adopted by teachers with their students.

As a human being we have some Rights which are inherent and duty bound. And then he talked about the objectives of Human Rights Education. Knowledge of Human Rights is important but understanding of Human Rights is more important. Application of Knowledge needs certain skills, which will create interest in student's minds, which in turn will inculcate positive attitudes. This will develop values for universal brotherhood and respects for traditions and different cultures.

He then described the methods of imparting HRs. Traditional methods like lectures are not suitable for Human Rights teaching. It can be given in Formal as well as informal ways like, debate, panel discussions, symposiums and informal like-projects, seminars, Workshops, demonstrations, Team teaching and use of mass media etc.

Teachers can organize programs like- HR clubs, seminars, essay competition, picture, poster competitions, writing articles, and slide shows, games etc. Teacher can think and incorporate various topics for competitions to inculcate Human Rights in children.

WORKSHOP-II Role of teachers in Human Rights Education & Methodology

Moderator: Pradip Lande & Prakash Tekade

All participants were divided in groups and asked to perform different methods for Human rights teaching. Each group was assigned the methods as i) Writing on board after discussion, ii) Painting, iii) role play iv) dramas and iiv) action songs and poems. Participants took great interest in such activities and thought that they can teach HR in such interesting ways, which they never thought before. Most participants felt that if they can enjoy these activities, students will love to work in such playful atmosphere. When at the end each group exhibited their talents, all shared the different ways and methods.

After deliberation by Dr. Bhandarkar, the participants were divided in small groups and workshop on different methods and models of teaching was conducted. The participants had beautifully presented the results of this workshop by various methods and models applications. Different groups used different methods and models such as writings, role plays, dramas, songs, interpretations. After completion of the workshop, the group leader or in some groups all participants explained with the methods or models allotted to them the results of the workshop. Everybody was so enthusiastic about their group's performance; they presented the outcomes very efficiently and authoritatively. After all the groups had finished, participants had the practical knowledge of all methods and models and realized how beautifully they can teach human rights with help of writing, interpretation, drama, poems.



Workshop-II participating discussing the role of teachers.

Session: CONVENTION ON RIGHTS OF CHILD
Dr. Nalini Kurvey, President, EIP-India

Dr. Nalini Kurvey, President EIP India said that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international human rights treaty that grants all children and young people (aged 17 and under) a comprehensive set of rights. India signed and ratified the treaty. When a country ratifies the convention it agrees to do everything it can to implement it. The convention gives children and young people over 40 substantive rights. These include the right to:

Special protection measures and assistance

Access to services such as education and health care

Develop their personalities, abilities and talents to the fullest potential

Grow up in an environment of happiness, love and understanding

Be informed about and participate in achieving their rights in an accessible and active manner

All of the rights in the convention apply to all children and young people without discrimination. A state who are party to the convention has obligations to ratify the convention, including reporting to the international treaty monitoring body, the Committee on the Rights of the Child.



Workshop on child Rights in progress

WORKSHOP -3 CHILD RIGHTS

Moderator: Pradip Lande & Prakash Tekade

The teachers were divided into small groups and they were asked to discuss and come with inferences about the rights, which are followed in their schools and which were violated. They had to search for the article number which is related to the statements and explain in their language, which made all the participants to know the rights of the children. They were also made to think about the rights which are violated and how. Also they were asked to brainstorm, how they can rectify the situations and make their schools student friendly.

Some new ideas were shared by the participants, about equal participation and equal

dignity to each child regardless of the gender, caste, economic status. The teachers were convinced that they have to respect the rights of the children. Teacher will act as facilitator to the

Ideas and Projects run by Participants and Expectation from participants:

Mr. Ravi Kumar member of EIP India, Hyderabad, South India observed Hiroshima Day on 6th August 2015 and public rally was taken through city of Hyderaad. Arranged Human Rights training for students at St. Nizam School on October 10, 2015 .On December 10 2015 International Human Rights Day was observed in Hyderabad. Essay competition was arranged for the students of D.Ed.(Diploma in Education) and B.Ed.(Bachelor of Education) students after explaining them the importance of Human rights on 10th December the St. Nizam High School. Various activities for the students as well as the teachers were organized. He explained with simple methods, how human Rights can be taught to the students.

Mr. Om Parkash Bhadrecha, of Government Senior Secondary School, Rohidawali, District Sri Ganganagr, Rajasthan who attended the Regional Training session at Sri Ganganagr in October 2012. Since then he is organizing Human Rights awareness activities for the fellow teachers. He is conducting the seminars for the teachers as well as students on the India Pakistan border of Rajasthan He talks about the methodology, he learnt in the training, to his peers. Human Rights Day was also observed in his school.



Presenting the Workshop results

The following prominent members of the NGOs, teaching faculty presented their experiences, ideas to carry forward the work of EIP in India.

Annu Jha, of Society for all Round Development, New Delhi

Advocate Malipeddi Yadi Reddy, Bar Council of Andhra Pradesh

Dr. K.P. Nagraj, Central College of Law

Miss Renuka Mogarkar, National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI)

Dr. Ramesh Rao, Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi.

Dr. Avinash Senad, Secretary of Science Teachers Association of India

Dr. Surgeon Gangandhar Maddiwar, USA who specially flown from US to participate.

Prof. B. Venkar Ramana, University College of Law, Osmania University

Mrs. Noor Unissa Khanam, St. Nizam High School

Devnder Choudhary, Govt. High School, Kela, Ramnagar, Jammu & Kashmir

Jitendra Kumar, Lok Jagaranti Vikas Sanstha, Karnaya Praya, Himachal in Himalayan region

Laxmi Singh Negi, Joshi Math, Uttarakhand foot hills of Himalaya.

.Many participants said EIP has given them the material as well as training and now it's their duty to convey these human rights ideas to their students and they have to give their students the confidence that teachers are their mentors and supporters as well as facilitator. Participant said that the seeds sown by EIP of human rights will grow into a big beautiful tree through our teacher's efforts. We will take this message from school to school and village to village. Participant narrated the experiences and the human rights projects they will run in his/her region, they will teach human rights and explains the articles with examples to the groups of teachers in monthly teachers' meeting. Similarly they will also conduct sessions for the police personals in their area.

All the participants unanimously passed the resolution that EIP training session in India is very essential for the largest democracy in the world. Human Rights teaching through the trained teachers will strengthen the democracy and pave the way for development in India. All the participants requested Ms Monique and EIP International to continue the trainings session in India.

Lastly they congratulated Dr. Nalini and Dr. Balkrishna Kurvey and team of EIP India for arranging such important training session.

Concluding session was chaired by Dr. Nalini Kurvey and Mr. Krishna dhok.

After distribution of certificates the National training session was concluded with vote of thanks by Mrs. Sunita Lande.