



VIDYAVARDHAKA SANGHA®
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
SHESHADRI IYER ROAD, MYSURU-01

Report of Seminar on Human Rights and its role in international relations

Human Rights Committee and IQAC our college organized seminar on Human Rights and its role in international relations in association with Indo Tibetan Friendship Society Mysore on 20-05-2023 at Sri. P.M. Chikkabaraiah Auditorium. Welcome speech rendered by Principal Dr. Deepu. P. Chief Guest of this Programme Mrs. Norzin Dolma, Cabinet Minister, Dept. of Information and international relations, Tibetan Government in Exile, Dharmashala. In her speech said Sixty-six years after the founding of the United Nations, human rights looks like an insular world unto itself: A system with its own standards, institutions and mechanisms, a world of experts still far from being intrinsically connected to people's daily life worlds. Insofar as the mass media pay attention to human rights questions and issues, their focus is primarily on international relations and foreign policy. This would not give any reason for concern if the emphasis were just on human rights as an end to be achieved. What permeate international relations are, however, human rights as an instrument to uplift a state's own credibility while undermining that of other states. In that respect two distinctive ways of twisting human rights may be discerned: *Offensive* and *defensive* human rights.



She said *Offensive human rights* imply a focus on violations by other states. Illustrative in this respect is the usual practice in the relations between Cuba and the United States: In whatever forum possible, motions are put forward to censure the rival state. The term *defensive human rights*, on the other hand, refers to the practice of signing and ratifying whatever treaty possible (not uncommonly with pre-announced reservations) as well as incorporating human rights standards in the country's national constitution, not as a first step towards implementation but simply as a point of positive reference whenever questions are asked as to the country's human rights record. To be sure, the ensuing state obligations are internationally enforceable only if systematic non-compliance were first reported to the UN Security Council and next resulted in action in the form of sanctions.



Unfortunately, however, gross violations of human rights remain a continuing fixture of the situation in Tibet, in spite of the efforts of various concerned governments--including the U.S.--and NGOs to focus attention on the problem. It is crucial, therefore, that measures for putting effective pressure on China to adhere to recognized international human rights norms be included as a key component of U.S. policy towards China and be built into legislation governing U.S. relations with China.

At last vote of thanks rendered by Kum. Varshitha 6th sem 3yr LL.B