



Report of the 11th Interethnic/Interfaith Leadership Conference, Dharamshala, India, 28 April-1 May 2016

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The 11th Interethnic/Interfaith Leadership (IIL) Conference was held from 28th April 2016 till 1st May 2016 in Dharamshala, India. The series of such conferences was started by the Initiatives of China/Citizen Power for China founded by Dr. Yang Jianli, with the first organized in 2000. “Initiatives for China/Citizen Power for China” is a grassroots movement “dedicated to advancing a peaceful transition to democracy in China.”¹ Past Conferences have been held in locations throughout the world, including Boston, Washington D.C., California, and Taipei. The Conferences have been held with a common objective of devising ways for peaceful transition to democracy in China.

PAST CONFERENCES

The first of the series of IIL Conferences was held on October 2-4, 2000 at Massachusetts, USA with an aim to promote “understanding, mutual respect and cooperation among the ethnic and religious groups of China.”² Dr. Yang Jianli, founder of the Initiatives for China and a survivor of Tiananmen Square Massacre, in the opening speech of the first Conference dedicated it to Mahatma Gandhi and his vision of transcending the individual differences and live together in harmony. The day ‘2nd October’ marked the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. As mentioned by Jianli, being organized a day after PRC celebrated its 51st anniversary, the Conference also held significance as a vivid demonstration of the failure of the policies and practices of the People’s Republic of China.

Every Conference held themes related to enhancing the mutual understanding and cooperation towards the democratic transition in China. While the conferences were usually held in United States, the Eighth Conference (2013) held in Taipei, was the first to travel to Asia on a land so close to the PRC, which PRC claims as its part. The Eighth Conference was also a message for China to learn from the experiences of democracy in Taiwan. This year’s Conference was the 11th in the series and was for the first time being organized in Dharamshala, India (home to the 14th Dalai Lama in-exile). The Conference was co-hosted by the Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy³ based in Dharamshala. The Conference saw the participation of Han Chinese, Uyghurs, Tibetans, Mongolians, Falun Gong practitioners, Buddhists, Christians, participants from Taiwan and Hong Kong and also prominent China scholars from India and abroad.

¹ For more information about the organisation, refer: http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?page_id=604 Accessed on: May 15, 2016.

² Ibid.

³ For More information about the organization, refer: <http://www.tchrd.org/about-us/> Accessed on: June 7, 2016.

VISA CANCELLATIONS/DENIALS

The theme for this year's conference was "Strengthening our Alliance to Advance the People's Dream: Freedom, Justice, Equality and Peace". As the conference attracted a lot of media attention due to the cancellation of the Indian visa for Dolkun Isa⁴, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World Uyghur Congress⁵, it became a closed door affair.

The World Uyghur Organization is "an international organisation that represents the collective interest of the Uyghur people both in East Turkestan and abroad."⁶ It is also the apex body and has granted affiliations to other Uyghur organizations all over the world. A quick look at the website not only provide information about the struggles of the Uyghur community and the region of East Turkestan but as the map below does also offers a glimpse of their stand on Jammu and Kashmir.

Map 1



Map of India on the Website of World Uyghur Congress does not include JAMMU AND KASHMIR as part of India, and AKSAI CHIN as part of East Turkestan.

Source: <http://www.uyghurcongress.org/en/>

⁴ <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/india-withdraws-visa-issued-to-uyghur-leader-dolkun-isa-after-chinese-protests-2769087/> Accessed on: May 9, 2016.

⁵ Rebiya Kadeer is President of the World Uyghur Congress.

The other Chinese dissidents, who were denied visas by the Indian government, were Hong Kong Indigenous founder Ray Wong Toi-Yeung⁷, former Hong Kong Federation of Students secretary general Alex Chow Yong-kang⁸ and Lu Jinghua⁹, like Yang, a protester during the 1989 Tiananmen Square Massacre along with some others.¹⁰ The Indian government not only attracted criticism for the cancellation of visa but also for the Ministry of External Affairs' (MEA) statement that the conference did not take place.¹¹ In case of Isa, the MEA initially reasoned that since he applied in the wrong category he is blamed to have suppressed facts but later cited the Red Corner Interpol Notice as the reason for his visa cancellation however, MEA maintained their earlier claim in case of other Chinese dissidents who were denied visas.¹² A quick search on the Interpol's website reveals that Isa's name has been missing from the list of people on Red Corner notice.¹³

While some see 'the handling of the case of visa cancellations by the Indian Government' as a stumbling of India's foreign policy¹⁴, some have called it a balancing act on China¹⁵. The case also became a subject of discussion during the conference that did take place at Norbu House, Mcleodganj with Mani Shankar Aiyar, former Congress (I) MP, commenting that the "present government failed to understand that the reach of foreign policy is much more than the grasp." Yang, organizer of the conference, in an interview revealed that all the participants of the conference were granted a tourist visa on the suggestion of the Indian authorities, as against the Indian government's claim that individuals cannot attend a conference on tourist visa.¹⁶

⁶ <http://www.uyghurcongress.org/en/?cat=149> Accessed on: June 7, 2016.

⁷ <https://www.hongkongfp.com/2016/04/29/hong-kong-activists-denied-visas-to-attend-china-democracy-conference-in-india/> Accessed on: May 5, 2016.

⁸ <https://www.hongkongfp.com/2016/04/29/hong-kong-activists-denied-visas-to-attend-china-democracy-conference-in-india/> Accessed on: May 5, 2016.

⁹ <https://www.hongkongfp.com/2016/04/29/chinese-dissident-says-india-cancelled-visa/> Accessed on: May 5, 2016.

¹⁰ <http://qz.com/673034/its-not-just-dolkun-isa-india-has-barred-at-least-eight-other-chinese-activists-from-its-democracy-conference/> Accessed on: May 9, 2016.

¹¹ <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/china-dissidents-didnt-meet-in-india-mea/article8562498.ece> Accessed on: May 6, 2016.

¹² <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/after-isa-case-india-slammed-for-denying-visa-to-tiananmen-activist/1/652848.html> Accessed on: June 7, 2016.

¹³ <http://www.interpol.int/notice/search/wanted> Accessed on: June 7, 2016.

¹⁴ <http://www.dnaindia.com/analysis/column-a-good-example-of-what-is-not-foreign-policy-2208410> Accessed on: May 9, 2016.

¹⁵ <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/After-dissidents-India-hosts-Chinese-leader/articleshow/52137945.cms> Accessed on: May 9, 2016.

¹⁶ <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/india-knew-of-invite-to-chinese-dissidents-conference-organiser-2789724/> Accessed on: May 8, 2016.

CONFERENCE THEMES

The discussion at the conference focussed around how transition to democracy and changes within the Communist Party of China (CPC) would not only help build a better society but also prevent ‘implosion from within’, as happened in the Soviet Union. The participants included both victims of Communist rule in China as well as advocates of democracy and open societies.

The Minority Voices

Tracing the history of People’s Republic of China since 1949 and the issues of human rights violations by the Chinese government towards its ethnic and religious minorities, the conference called for strengthening the alliance and suggested joint actions against the repressive policies of the Chinese government. The Tibetans shared the history of their struggle of being colonized by China in 1949 and of the Dalai Lama and his followers being forced into exile, the situation of Tibetans in China, environmental degradation of the Tibetan plateau due to mining and the damage to the culture and language of the ethnic minorities due to Sinicization¹⁷. The Mongolians of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Uyghurs of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region have faced similar problems except that despite being the worst victims of communism the Uyghurs have been portrayed as “terrorists” by the Chinese due to the faith they follow. The only Uyghur leader who attended the conference, Ilshat Hassan, President, Uyghur American Association¹⁸, argued that historically the Uyghurs are a peaceful community and struggle for their right for self-determination condemning all terrorist activities that have been happening all over the world. The activists pointed towards the environmental degradation due to nuclear tests which has increased the risk of cancer in these areas while establishment of heavy industries and extraction of natural resources have caused increased pollution and destruction of ancient cities like Kashgar, etc.

Clampdown on Foreign Media

Advocacy of the Uyghurs’ rights had also caused another conference attendee, French journalist Ursula Gauthier’s expulsion from China a few months ago.¹⁹ She spoke at the session dedicated to

¹⁷ Policies of assimilation or cultural imperialism of neighboring cultures to China.

¹⁸ For more information on the organization refer: <http://uyghuramerican.org/> Accessed on: June 7, 2016.

¹⁹ <http://www.wsj.com/articles/china-effectively-expels-french-journalist-over-critical-article-1451143407> Accessed on: June 7, 2016.

the Chinese censorship of the international media. The censorship of mass media, social media and the establishment of Confucius Institutes in various parts of the world are seen as propaganda building methods by the Chinese, which was also discussed during the conference.

Mark Stokes, Executive Director, Project 2049 Institute²⁰ in his presentation titled “Political Warfare with Chinese Characteristics” argued how the Peoples’ Republic of China (PRC) and the Peoples’ Liberation Army (PLA) have relied on political warfare as a means to shape and define the discourse of international relations.

Democratization Experience in China

Discussing India-China relations and the Democratization of China, the panellists argued that economic and trade relation should not take priority over questions of freedom and rights and China’s economic goals with its neighbours like OBOR might fail to materialize if the CPC apparatus did not make changes to ensure freedom and rights of the people. According to the panel, there was a need to learn from each other’s experiences and strengthen people-to-people bonds. Reminiscing on the establishment of village committees in provinces like Jilin and Liaoning in 1987, George Matthew²¹ argued that these are the best forms of democracy as they are not imposed from above. The democracy imposed from above is doomed to collapse at the grassroots. He also expressed his concern about the lack of enthusiasm for such democratic practices in present-day China.

Falun Gong

Practitioners of Falun Gong, Buddhists, Christians, etc. argued for the right to one’s conscience but also for the building of an open and free society to respect each other’s faith. According to

For the Chinese version of the story refer to: http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2015-12/28/c_134958505.htm
Accessed on: June 7, 2016.

²⁰ The Project 2049 Institute was established in January 2008 with an objective to guide decision makers toward a more secure Asia. Its interdisciplinary approach draws on rigorous analysis of socioeconomic, governance, military, environmental, technological and political trends, and input from key players in the region, with an eye toward educating the public and informing policy debate. For more information about the organization, refer: http://project2049.net/about_us.html Accessed on: June 8, 2016.

²¹ Founder Director and Chairman, Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi.

Katrina Lantos Swett, President of Lantos Foundation for Human Rights and Justice²², not only economics but religion too matters for foreign relations and the reason behind the success of American democracy is that it supports the separation of Church and state. The speakers attempted to explain the distinction between culture and religion, defining the former as a collective consciousness and not affected by religion. For example, the everyday experiences of being a Tibetan maybe very different from Buddhist practices and while Islam has been seen in a bad light due to terrorism, the Uyghurs who practise Islam claim themselves to be a culturally peaceful community. Another major issue that was highly discussed was the organ harvesting trade of China of which mostly Falun Gong practitioners have been the victims. According to the Falun Gong practitioners, though the organ harvesting trade has taken place in the Xinjiang region and victims have included political prisoners, Tibetans, Buddhists, Mongolians, the maximum number of victims have been from the Falun Gong, since they follow a very healthy lifestyle and practice Qigong. They reason that, though the figures have never been officially declared, the personal experiences and the hospitals advertising a maximum of two weeks waiting period for an organ transplant (as against a 2-year long waiting period in the West) are enough evidence of such practices.

Student Movements

The Conference discussed the role of major students' movements in democratization process like the Umbrella Movement of Hong Kong and the Sunflower Movement of Taiwan and the political developments since such movements. The panel from Hong Kong argued that while ethnically the population of Hong Kong comprise of Han Chinese, they have been fighting for their right to self-determination and preservation of their native Cantonese language and traditional Chinese script against the Sinicization and repression by the CPC government. On the other hand, Taiwan has enjoyed democratic rule since 1996; it has been ruled by the KMT (Kuomintang), Chinese nationalist party largely responsible for modernization of Taiwan and advocating political and legal status quo of Taiwan. While KMT dominated Taiwan politics during the 1990s, Taiwan saw a positive change with DPP (Democratic Progressive Party) coming into power during 2000s. The Sunflower Movement was the students protest against the KMT's move to pass a trade agreement with the PRC, which would make Taiwan's economy vulnerable to the political pressure from the Chinese government. Therefore, the Sunflower Movement has boosted democracy in Taiwan and increased activism for civil rights, environment protection, and the formation of civil society

²² The Lantos Foundation was established to carry forward the legacy of Tom and Annette Lantos, both being Holocaust survivors, and their fight for the human rights and dignity of the people all over the world. For more information about the organization, refer: <http://www.lantosfoundation.org/> Accessed on: June 6, 2016.

institutions, etc. Social media has also been very important for the impact of such movements. According to the panellists, Taiwanese have formed an identity but have been working and supporting the people suffering under the CPC regime, push for the establishment of democracy in PRC and support the cause of the people of Hong Kong.

Gandhi

The Conference also discussed the non-violence principles and practices of Mahatma Gandhi during India's Freedom Struggle and which are now followed by the Dalai Lama and his followers in their struggle for autonomy. Organizations like the Peacejam Foundation²³ have not only recognised such non-violent practices but also organised campaigns and workshops to tackle human rights issues. The conference also discussed the role of International civil society organizations and the efforts by neighbouring countries like India, to include clauses for upholding of human rights in their bilateral agreements with China.

The Conference concluded with an appeal by Han Lianchao²⁴ to help inscribe the Tiananmen Massacre on the UNESCO's Registry of the World Memory²⁵ to safeguard its documentary heritage which according to him is an important phase of Chinese history as it had changed many lives in China. The Conference also passed a memorandum consisting of specific issues raised by the participating groups and their joint action in support of one another's concerns.

DISSENTING NOTE

Though the Conferences are held with a larger aim of promoting a peaceful transition to democracy in China and discussed the authoritarian rule of the Communist Party in China, its

²³ Peacejam Foundation is an international organization with United Nations NGO Status with an objective to "create young leaders committed to positive change in themselves, their community and the world." For more information about the organization, refer: <http://www.peacejam.org/about-us> Accessed on: June 8, 2016.

²⁴ Vice President, Initiatives for China/ Citizen Power for China, USA.

²⁵ UNESCO's Registry of the World Memory is the programme to facilitate the preservation and access of the documentary heritage of the important events around the World. It also aims to increase awareness worldwide of the existence and significance of the documentary Heritage. Some of the events contained in the World Memory list are: A collection of Maps of Iran in Qajar Era, Administrative Documents of Astan-e Quds Razavi in the Safavid Era, Documentary account of the American Colonial Music, Ancient Naxi Dongba Literature Manuscripts, Holocaust Documents etc. For more information about the programme and the list of registered heritage, refer: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/memory-of-the-world/register/full-list-of-registered-heritage/registered-heritage-page-1/> Accessed on: June 8, 2016.

atrocities against dissenting groups, what it failed to discuss was the role of the foreign stakeholders who have been equally responsible for such regime in China as pointed out by Tenzin Tsundue, a writer and a Tibetan activist based in Dharamshala. The Conference organizers were criticised for not inviting Tibetan Muslims in exile, residing in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, India.²⁶

²⁶ http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2016-04-28/news/72674830_1_dharamshala-hawal-central-tibetan-administration Accessed on: 17 May, 2016.

APPENDIX 1

Previous Interethnic Interfaith Leadership Conferences

The Interethnic Interfaith Leadership (IIL) Conferences have been organized by “Initiatives for China”, a grassroots movement “dedicated to advancing a peaceful transition to democracy in China.”²⁷ The first of the series of IIL Conferences was held on October 2-4, 2000 at Massachusetts, USA with an aim to promote “understanding, mutual respect and cooperation among the ethnic and religious groups of China.”²⁸

Dr. Yang Jianli, founder of the Initiatives for China and a survivor of Tiananmen Square Massacre, in the opening speech of the first Conference dedicated it to Mahatma Gandhi and his vision of transcending the individual differences and live together in harmony. The day ‘2nd October’ marked the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. As mentioned by Yang, being organized a day after PRC celebrated its 51st anniversary, the Conference also held significance as a vivid demonstration of the failure of the policies and practices of the People’s Republic of China.

Information on 2nd, 3rd and 4th Conferences is not sufficiently available. The Fourth Conference was held in November 2008 at Harvard University.

The Fifth IIL Conference was held on October 8-10, 2009 in Trinity Washington University, Washington, D.C. The year marked the 60th anniversary of the founding of People’s Republic of China. The Fifth Conference was themed “Continuing the Quest for Understanding and Cooperation.”²⁹ The objectives of the Fifth Conference were as follows:

- To establish a consensus that the achievement of individual goals is dependent on mutual respect, support, and of common purpose and action
- To acquire knowledge and tools for advancing political and constitutional reform through non-violent means.
- To develop a common vision of a government grounded in the rule of law and justice for all.

The Conference concluded with a call for Non-violence, Internet Freedom and the Return to the Rule of Law in China. The Conference concluded with a Declaration of Unity³⁰ pledging “cooperation and respect for differences between ethnic groups.”³¹

The Sixth Conference was held at Los Angeles On April 30- May 2, 2011, themed “Cultures, Religion and Universal Values.” The Conference concluded with a Declaration of Unity.³²

²⁷ http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?page_id=604 Retrieved on: May 15, 2016.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ <http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?p=199> Retrieved on: May 15, 2016.

³⁰ Read the full text of the Declaration of Unity of the Fifth IIL Conference at: <http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?p=1926> Retrieved on: May 15, 2016.

³¹ <http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?p=498> Retrieved on: May 15, 2016.

³² Read the full text of the Declaration of Unity of the Sixth IIL Conference at: <http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?p=504> Retrieved on: May 15, 2016.

The Seventh Conference was held in Long Beach, California in April 19- 21, 2012. The theme of the conference was “Moving Forward Together.” Reviewing the human rights situation and political development since the last conference, the participants also discussed the democratic process in the Middle East and Burma, analyzed strategies to gain human rights breakthroughs for Mongolians, Tibetans and Uyghurs; democratic development in Taiwan, the elections in Hong Kong and their relations with Mainland China.³³ The Conference concluded with a Declaration of Unity.³⁴

The Eighth Conference was held in Taipei, from April 27 till 29, 2013. This was also the first ILL conference to be held in Asia. The central theme of the Conference was “Universality through Diversity: Forging a Democratic Change for all.”³⁵ Since the Conference was being held in Taiwan, the democratization process and political developments in Taiwan were largely discussed as an inspiration to political transition in mainland China. The discussions also include the struggles of ethnic minorities and the Special Administrative Regions of Macao and Hong Kong. The Conference concluded by a Declaration of Unity³⁶ unanimously passed by the delegates to the conference.

The Ninth Conference was held in the Ninth Interethnic / Interfaith Leadership Conference was held in Taiwan from April 24 through April 27, 2014. The theme of this conference is “**Unite to build a viable opposition: the routes, roles and responsibilities.**”³⁷ The Conference included intensive discussions on the overall political, economic, social, cultural and environmental situations in China; strategies for building dynamic democratic oppositions and reports of civil movements from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, Tibet, Uyghur, Mongolia, Christians, Falun Gong and China. The special attraction of the Conference was the lecture by Taiwan’s former president Lee Teng-hui where he discussed the difficulties that were faced during the democratic transition of Taiwan and how the move succeeded. The Conference concluded with a Declaration of Unity³⁸ passed by the delegates to the conference.

The Tenth Conference was held in Washington, D.C. on April 27-30, 2015, themed “Building a Free Democratic Homeland in China with Citizen Power: Prospects and Pathways.”³⁹ The Conference called for a stronger civic awareness and citizen self-empowerment to fight against the worsening human rights conditions in China making the prospects of immediate democratic transitions grim. The Conference concluded with the passing of the Declaration of Unity.⁴⁰

³³ <http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?p=1074> Retrieved on: May 15, 2016.

³⁴ Read the full text of the Declaration of Unity of the Seventh IIL Conference at:

<http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?p=1090> Retrieved on: May 16, 2016.

³⁵ <http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?p=1422> Retrieved on: May 16, 2016.

³⁶ Read the full text of the Declaration of Unity of the Eighth IIL Conference at:

<http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?p=1557> Retrieved on: May 16, 2016.

³⁷ <http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?p=1721> Retrieved on: May 16, 2016.

³⁸ Read the full text of the Declaration of Unity of the Ninth IIL Conference at:

<http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?p=1924> Retrieved on: May 17, 2016.

³⁹ <http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?p=1959> Retrieved on: May 17, 2016.

⁴⁰ Read the full text of the Declaration of Unity of the Tenth IIL Conference at:

<http://www.initiativesforchina.org/?p=1959> Retrieved on: May 18, 2016.

APPENDIX 2

Position of Uyghur organizations on Kashmir

The websites of the two Uyghur organizations do not define their stand on Kashmir quite clearly but seem to veer towards considering Kashmir as a part of Pakistan given the maps the WUC at least displays on its website. Also, in a conference announcement of WUC, the Press release says “Uyghur flight has been seen in waves, beginning principally in 1949 when many parts of India, Kashmir and Turkey.”⁴¹ Here Kashmir is not included as one of the parts of India but is mentioned separately. However in another instance, the WUC website’s introduction to Erkin Alptekin-former-WUC-president, the website mentions that “After the occupation of Eastern Turkestan by the Chinese Communists in 1949, he sought refuge in Srinagar, Kashmir, India, with his parents”⁴² and mentions Kashmir as part of India. However, this could also simply indicate a statement of fact rather than the actual position. Or have Uyghur positions on Kashmir shifted over time?

Uyghur associations worldwide do not display any specific stand on the Jammu and Kashmir region of India, though the article on the website of the World Uyghur Congress highlight the dispute between India and Pakistan over the territory and the reasons for China and Pakistan friendships.

Map 1: Aksai Chin as part of China, J&K as part of Pakistan



Source:

<http://www.uyghurcongress.org/en/?p=28548%20Uyghur%20Teenager%20Convicted%20of%20Plotting%20to%20Leave%20China,%20Join%20Separatist%20Group%20Gets%2020%20Years>

⁴¹ <http://www.uyghurcongress.org/en/?p=27954%20Conference%20Announcement:%20World%20Uyghur%20Congress%20Conference%20on%20Uyghur%20Refugees>

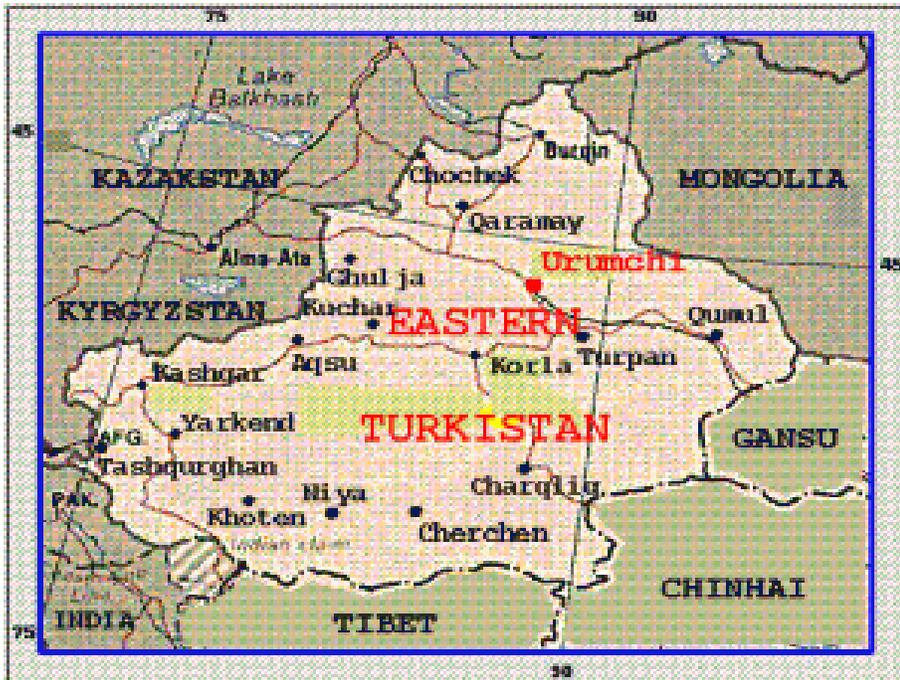
⁴² <http://www.uyghurcongress.org/en/?p=411%20Former%20President>

Map 2: Aksai Chin as part of China, J&K as part of Pakistan



Source: <http://www.uyghurcongress.org/en/>

Map 3: Aksai Chin as disputed, J&K as part of Pakistan



Source: <http://www.uyghurcongress.org/en/?p=488>

APPENDIX 3
Uyghur Organizations affiliated to the World Uyghur Congress

Country	Organization
USA	Uyghur American Association, Washington DC
	International Uyghur Human Right and Democracy Foundation, Washington DC
Canada	Uyghur Canadian Association
Turkey	East Turkistan Foundation, Istanbul
	East Turkistan Culture and Solidarity Association
	Eastern Turkistan Culture and Solidarity Association, Ankara
	Euro-Asia Foundation, Turkey
	East Turkistan Youth and Cultural Association, Istanbul
Germany	East Turkistan Union, Munich
	Uyghur Women's Committee, Munich
Sweden	Swedish Uyghur Committee
	Sweden Uyghur Education Union
Switzerland	Switzerland East Turkestan Association
Norway	Norway Uyghur Committee
UK	Uighur U.K. Association
Netherlands	East Turkistan Uyghur Association
	East Turkistan Education Union
France	France Uyghur Community
Belgium	Belgium Uyghur Association
Finland	East Turkistan Association
Japan	Japan Uyghur Union
Australia	Australian East Turkestan Association
	Australian Uyghur Association
	Viktoria Uyghur Association
Kazakhstan	Uyghur Youth Union
	Society Union of Uyghur National Association
Kyrgystan	"Ittipak" Uigur Society of the Kyrgyz Republic
	Bishkek Human Rights Committee

About the Author: Jaya Kumari is a Research Assistant at the Institute of Chinese Studies. She did her M. Phil from the Department of Political Science, University of Delhi. Her areas of interest include development and welfare with special reference to minority cultures and communities.

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