



**BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR  
UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW**

**(A Central University)**

**Accredited 'A++' Grade by NAAC (2023)**

**NIRF Rank 33 (2024)**



*One Day National Seminar*

*on*

**“HUMAN RIGHTS OF PRISONERS:  
ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND  
PROSPECTS”**

*under the Theme*

**Police, Prison Reforms and  
Rights of Prisoners**

*on*

**February 3, 2025**



**Organised by**

**DEPARTMENT OF LAW**

*in collaboration with*

**NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS**

**COMMISSION, INDIA**



# ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

**The Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University was established by an Act passed by the Parliament (No. 58 of 1994). The University came into existence on 10.01.1996 vide GOI, Ministry of HRD, Education Department Notification No. 8-16/GOI/desk/U-1 dated 05.01.1996. The basic philosophy and policies of the University are spelled out and enshrined in the University Act and Statutes.**

**The University offers graduate and postgraduate students the knowledge and skills needed to succeed as persons and professionals, and the values and sensitivity necessary to serve society. The University distinguishes itself as a socially responsible learning community of high-quality scholarship and academic rigour sustained by social justice and equity principles for which Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar worked during his lifetime.**



# ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW

**The Department of Law started from Session 2008-09 within the School of Legal Studies offering four-semester LL.M, Ph.D., and BBA LL.B. (H) programs. The NIRF Ranking Framework ranked The Dept of Law at the 10th Position. The main objective of the Department is to impart legal education and to bring the students into social and legal services, make them self-employed, and get them placement in various governmental and non-governmental organizations.**

**The Department runs the courses with the objective to provide world-class education in the field of Law.**

प्रज्ञा शील करुणा  
ESTABLISHED 1996



# ABOUT NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, INDIA

**The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established on 12 October, 1993. The statute under which it is established is the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006. It is in conformity with the Paris Principles, adopted at the first international workshop on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights held in Paris in October 1991, and endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations by its Regulations 48/134 of 20 December, 1993.**

**The NHRC is an embodiment of India's concern for the promotion and protection of human rights.**



# FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK



It is my profound privilege and pleasure to welcome you all to this distinguished event of the One-Day National Seminar on “Human Rights of Prisoners: Issues, Challenges, and Prospects” under the theme Police, Prison Reforms and Rights of Prisoners. This seminar, a collaborative effort between the Department of Law, School of Legal Studies, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (A Central University) Lucknow, and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India, represents a significant milestone in our shared mission to promote excellence in legal education and advance the cause of human rights.

Our unwavering commitment to academic excellence, combined with our firm dedication to the principles of justice and human rights, serves as the cornerstone of all our endeavours. This seminar exemplifies not only a platform for exchanging ideas and fostering academic dialogue but also a manifestation of our collective vision for a just and equitable society. The collaboration with NHRC, the premier institution entrusted with the safeguarding of human rights in India, lends immense credibility and depth to this event. It underscores the pivotal role of legal professionals in upholding human rights and reinforces the synergy between law and justice in creating a humane and inclusive society. As we prepare for this momentous occasion, I extend my heartfelt gratitude and best wishes to the esteemed members of NHRC and all the participants, legal scholars, faculty members of the Department of Law, and whose invaluable contributions have made this event possible. Your active participation and commitment will undoubtedly ensure the seminar's success and make it an intellectually enriching experience for all. I am confident that this One-Day National Seminar will serve as a beacon of knowledge, fostering meaningful discourse and contributing significantly to the cause of human rights and justice.

Warm Regards,

Prof. (Dr.) Sudarshan Verma,  
Director of the Seminar,  
Department of Law, SLS,  
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow

# ABOUT THE SEMINAR THEME

The maintenance of prison or correctional institution is measured an essential institution of criminal administration of justice in every democratic country for preservation of legal and social order in the country through enforcement of law of the land. One of the primary and legitimate goals of this institution is to maintain the institutional security against escape of the prisoner from the care and custody of the prison institution to which the prisoner has been lawfully housed.

However, those days have vanished when the prisoners were considered as a slave of the state and were treated inhumane and deprived from each and every legal, fundamental or even human rights within the four walls of the prison. In the progressive legal system based on reformatory theory prisoners are considered dignified human being and retain their all the fundamental human rights despite being imprisoned as a result of their unlawful conduct. Only the execution of those rights is suspended during the incarceration due to the circumstance and maintenance of the prison administration. Hon'ble Justice Douglas has very aptly once stated that, 'prisoners are still 'persons' entitled to all constitutional rights unless their liberty has been constitutionally curtailed by procedures that satisfy all the requirements of due process. Hon'ble Justice Marshall also expressed himself explicitly that a prisoner does not shed his basic constitutional rights at the prison gate, and I fully support the court's holding that the interest of inmates is freedom from imposition of serious discipline is a liberty entitled to due process protection". Similarly, Charles Wolff, had also expressed that there is no iron curtain drawn between the Constitutions and the prisons of the country. The views of the Hon'ble Justice Douglas, Justice Marshall and Charles Wolff as mentioned above were also considered by the Indian Judiciary in several cases. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer held that 'Prisons are built with stones of law' and so it behoves the court to insist that, in the eye of law, prisoners are persons, not animals, and punish the deviant 'guardians' of the prison system where they go berserk and defile the dignity of the human inmate.

The protection of whatever liberties are left inside the prison demand that they cannot be taken away arbitrarily and without the procedure established by laws. The greater the restriction, stricter should be the security of the Court, so that the prisoner should not be subject to unnecessary and arbitrary loss of his remaining liberties.

However, on the name of internal management particularly in Indian prisons, most of the time the prisoners are subjected to ill and inhuman treatment. Living conditions in India's prisons are harsh and claustrophobic since many of them are overcrowded. A loss of privacy, increased risks of infectious illnesses, and limited access to basic facilities are just a few of the cascading repercussions of this overpopulation. The well-being and dignity of prisoners are directly violated by such circumstances. Prolonged detention of under trial inmates, who make up a sizable portion of the jail population, is another serious issue. Due to structural delays in the court system, a lack of knowledge about the law, or an inability to pay bail bond or deposit sureties, many people are kept behind bars for years. Most of the time prisoners are not aware of their legal rights and even do not have adequate finance to access courts. In addition to transgressing the rules of justice, this causes prisoners' mental and emotional health to decline.

The state of vulnerable populations in prison, including women, minors, and people with impairments, also raises grave human rights issues. Inadequate healthcare, a lack of childcare services, and a lack of resources for education and employment are common problems faced by prison inmates. Similar to this, juveniles are frequently placed in settings that do not meet their developmental needs, which impede their ability to reform, even though they are entitled to special care and rehabilitation.

This one-day national seminar is an effort to discuss about the human rights of prisoners as well as the issues and challenges faced by the prisoners, prison authorities and state. This seminar will also throw light on the role of the police, prison administration and judiciary in protecting the rights of the prisoners in Indian scenario.

# SUB-THEMES OF THE SEMINAR

1. Protection of Prisoners under Indian Constitution
2. Fundamental Human Rights of Prisoners
3. Jail Manual and Human Rights of Prisoners
4. Importance of Open or Adarsh Prisons (Adarsh Karagar)
5. Deterrence vs. Reformation New Dimensions of Prison Justice
6. Prison Administration: Issues and Challenges
7. Overcrowding in Prisons and Human Rights of Prisoners
8. Human Rights of Under Trial Prisoners
9. Women Prisoners and their Human Rights
10. Children of women prisoners and their human rights
11. Corruption and Violence in Prisons and Human Rights of Prison Inmates
12. Role of Human Rights Commission to Provide Justice in Prison
13. Role of Human Rights Activists in Addressing Prison Abuses
14. Role of Judiciary to Humanize Conditions in Prison
15. Media Coverage and Public Perception of Prisoner Rights
16. Legal Perspective on Balancing Punishment and Human Rights:
17. Prisoners Right to Life, Dignity, and Personal Liberty
18. Healthcare and Sanitation in Prisons: Rights and Realities
19. Mental/ Psychological Health Issues in Prisons and their Impact on Human Rights
20. Women in Prisons: Challenges and Human Rights Violations
21. Juvenile Offenders: Rehabilitation and Protection of Rights of Minor
22. Protecting LGBTQ+ Rights in Indian Prisons
23. Combating Torture and Custodial Violence in Prisons Violating Prisoner's Human Rights
24. Role of Prison Administration in Ensuring Human Rights
25. Independent Monitoring Mechanisms for Safeguarding Prisoner's Human Rights
26. Role of Prison Reforms in Upholding Prison Justice.
  - ♦ Any other related topic to the theme.



# CALL FOR PAPERS

We invite the interested academicians, practitioners, research scholars and students to present their research papers by submitting full paper on any sub-theme mentioned herewith. The provided sub themes are indicative but not exhaustive. Research papers addressing another sub-theme related to the main theme of the Seminar are also welcome.

## *Guidelines for Abstract Submission*

- Author(s) is requested to send their abstracts, not exceeding 350 words in font size 12, Times New Roman font type in MS word with 1.5 line spacing and Margins of 2.5 cm (1 inch). A maximum of 5 keywords.
- For supporting information, each abstract submission must include a cover letter containing the Author's Name, Designation, Department, Institution, Email ID, Contact number, and Official address.
- Abstracts will undergo peer review by the Seminar Organising Committee, Department of Law, BBAU. Selected abstracts will be invited for final paper submissions and presentations.

## *Guidelines for Full Paper Submission*

- All submissions must be in English or Hindi. The paper must be original, unpublished, and presented for the first time. The submissions must be in Microsoft Word and PDF format both (.doc, .docx, and .pdf).
- A written declaration regarding the originality of the work must accompany the submission, confirming no copyright infringement.
- Co-authorship (limited to one co-author) is allowed, and both must register; only registered participants with accepted submissions can present. The research paper should be between 6000-8000 words, including citations and references. Author(s) is solely responsible for the accuracy of facts, opinions, and views in their manuscripts. Papers must address the seminar's theme with clearly defined research questions and findings. The manuscript must have less than 10% plagiarism. Papers violating this may be disqualified at any stage. The font style should be Times New Roman; font size should be 12 pt. for the main text, 14 pt. (bold and center-aligned) for headings, 13 pt. (sentence case and left-aligned) for sub-headings. Footnotes must be in 10 pt. Line spacing should be 1.5 for the main text and 1.0 for footnotes. Margins should be set to 1 inch on all sides. Prior registration is mandatory. Only registered participants with complete paper submissions will be allowed to present.

- The organizing committee is not responsible for any copyright infringements by the authors. All communication must be directed to: [bbaunhrcseminar2025@gmail.com](mailto:bbaunhrcseminar2025@gmail.com)
- All referencing and footnoting shall strictly adhere to the Indian Law Institute (ILI) Style of Citation.
- Publication - Selected papers may be published in a book bearing an ISBN Number.
- All communication must be directed to: [bbaunhrcseminar2025@gmail.com](mailto:bbaunhrcseminar2025@gmail.com)

## *Important Dates*

Abstract Submission: 18 January, 2025,

Abstract Acceptance: 20 January, 2025

Full Paper Submission: 28 January, 2025,

Last Date for Registration: 31 January, 2025

Please send your contributions to - [bbaunhrcseminar2025@gmail.com](mailto:bbaunhrcseminar2025@gmail.com)

## *Registration Fee for Participants*

1. Academician, Delegates, Professionals and Others: Rs. 1,000 /-
  2. Research Scholars: Rs. 800/-
  3. UG, PG Students of other University/ Colleges/ Departments: Rs. 500/-
  4. UG, PG Students of Department of Law, BBAU: Rs. 350/-
- Registration Fee has to be paid only through online mode
  - Participation fee is non-refundable/ non-adjustable against any other programme
  - Link for Online Payment: <https://erp.eshiksa.net/DirectFeesv3/BBAU>

## *Mode of Registration*

### *Online Registration Only-*

Online registration will be conducted exclusively through the Google Form. Please ensure to attach a screenshot of the online payment within the google form.

Link for Registration - <https://forms.gle/ZKBpWYHmewtjRupM9>

Registration Fee has to be paid only through online mode or Online transfer to the bank account detail given above.

**Chief-Patron**

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**Patron**

Dean, SLS, BBAU

**Director, National Seminar**

Prof. (Dr.) Sudarshan Verma  
Head, Department of Law, BBAU

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Dr. Anis Ahmad (Associate Professor)  
Dr. Pradeep Kumar (Associate Professor)  
Dr. Mujibur Rehman (Assistant Professor)

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