

PRESENTERS

<p>Manotar Tampubolon ERCICBELLP1927054</p>	<p>Enforced Disappearance and Untouching of the Perpetrators: The Case of Indonesia</p> <p>Manotar Tampubolon Faculty of Law, Centre for International Law & Human Rights (CILHR), Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This article discussess enforced human disappearances occurred in the process of transitioning from authoritarian regime to a democratic government of Indonesia in 1998. A number of pro-democracy activists enforced to disappear by perpetrators of human rights crimes. The perpetrators have never been processed legally as a form of accountability for the intended crime of humanity. It examines how the legal and analytical framework provided by international human rights law applies to enforced disappearances of pro democracy activists. It then reviews the factors that contribute to this phenomenon in different contexts, including the disappearance of pro democracy activists for political reasons.</p> <p>Keywords: Pro Democracy, Activists, Crime Against Humanity</p>
 <p>Garima Singh ERCICBELLP1927055</p>	<p>Caregiving bond: The Positive Aspect of Caregiving</p> <p>Garima Singh Research Scholar, Department of Psychology, D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur</p> <p>Anubhuti Dubey Professor, Department of Psychology, D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Caregiving extensively includes all forms of help provided to people in state of their poor health. Caregiving may mean direct care of all types, including work done by paid workers; but the focus of present piece of work is not on professional caregivers, but on family caregivers. Being thrown into the responsibility of caregiving unexpectedly brings along intricate situations that are unavoidable. Such situations lead to conflict, stress, anxiety, depression, and other deteriorating effects, collectively named caregiving burden. In contrast to this, Indian caregivers are less likely to voice their difficulties as a 'burden', rather caregiving is seen as a part of familial responsibility. However, caregivers who make use of psychological resources to cope with the caregiving role may have feelings of gratification as well as burden, the positive effects of caregiving remains largely unexamined. Thus, in the present study, it was thought pertinent to understand the positive aspects of caregiving with a qualitative analysis of the narrative of the caregivers.</p> <p>Keywords: Caregiving, Family Caregivers, Caregiver's Burden, Positive Caregiving</p>
<p>Jobaira Nasrin Khan ERCICBELLP1927058</p>	<p>Euthanasia: Is a Justified Boulevard to Grace Death Weighing Human Rights?</p> <p>Jobaira Nasrin Khan School of Law, BRAC University, Dhaka, Bangladesh</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The instant think piece is established upon the polemical contention, euthanasia or voluntary assisted suicide, which oftentimes quibbled with human rights. Envisaging the human rights, the ally of euthanasia envision that it is one's right to die with dignity likewise right to life. International human rights law predominantly encounters with right to life however no careness about a quality death. However, the exalted observancy is that how far 'right to life' is tune in on 'right to die' and demonstrating this concern, pursuant to many, right to life carries out no inclusion of right to die. Honoring the right to not 'subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment' mercy killing perchance be legitimized especially when one is living an unendurable life with incurable disease so as to death is unescapable thence offering morality to end a painful life or allow a painless death; provided that his mental and physical integrity must not be contravene. Climatically if it is not done voluntarily then it would be contemplated as an unlawful act rather euthanasia; speaking of the burden will go directly upon the doctor if not supported by any codified law.</p>