

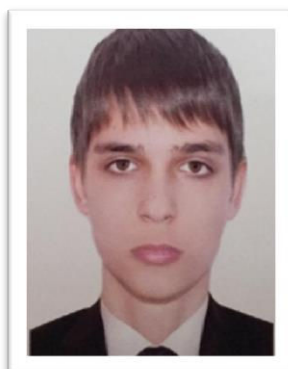
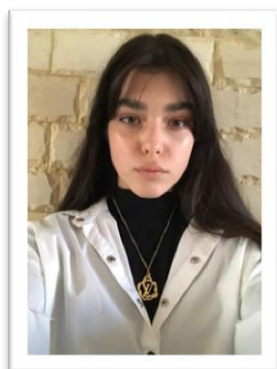
Group essay contest

**“Unity in Diversity: Russia and the English-Speaking World.
Time for Equal Opportunities”**

Research work (essay)

**“If you were a member of the Nobel Peace Prize Award Committee,
which human rights defender would you nominate for this high
award, and why?”**

Contestants:



Agamirzoeva Guzel

Ramazanova Anora

Kasumov Kasum

Zekerdzhaeva Rumina

Агамирзоева Гюзель

Рамазанова Анора

Касумов Касум

Зекерджаева Румина

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Aida Shakirovna

Руководитель группы:
**Касумова Аида
Шакировна**

Theses

1. There are many outstanding human rights defenders in the world who help people in difficult life situations.
2. Teenagers know little about how they can help themselves if their rights are violated.
3. The Nobel Peace Prize is the most famous and authoritative international award in the field of socio-political and humanitarian activities.
4. Svetlana Gannushkina is a human rights activist who helps not only Russian citizens, that has been repeatedly nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, but has not received it.
5. Maryam Aliyeva is a human rights activist who defends the rights of those who have suffered from what they used to keep silent about in the Caucasus.
6. The candidates who were nominated inspired the teenagers to help people in a difficult situation.

One's life has value so long as one attributes value to the life of others, by means of love, friendship, and compassion.

Simone de Beauvoir

At all times, a person has experienced difficulties, was subjected to oppression, violence, his rights were violated. Every time he faced it, he did not know what to do. Who, in this case, can help, can defend that human rights are popularized, protected and implemented? How to help those who find themselves in a difficult situation?

Of course, human rights activists. Every time we hear the word human rights defender, we are faced with the image of a crystal honest, fair, determined, educated, unselfish (because he stands up for others), with great courage, in general, positive from all sides. It is not a secret that they were human rights defenders who helped create the human rights that we have today. Each of the human rights defenders tried to do everything in their power to change the world for the better, to protect human rights by peaceful means, usually from the arbitrariness of state structures or officials. Thanks to their love and unindifference to human destinies, their names became known to the whole world Mahatma Gandhi, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dalai Lama, Caesar Chavez, Nelson Mandela, Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov, Lyudmila Mikhailovna Alekseeva, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Desmond Tutu, Oscar Arias Sanchez, Mohammed Yunus, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Jose Ramos-Horta. We have heard and read a lot about human rights defenders in our country. For example, the recently deceased Lyudmila Alekseeva Mikhailovna, Natalia Estemirova Khusainovna, Elena Bonner Georgievna, Vladimir Sukhomlin Vladimirovich, etc.

When we started working on the topic, we asked ourselves: what do our classmates know about human rights? And do they know how to protect their rights and freedom and where to turn?

We have 32 students in our class. We all asked these two questions and recorded the answers. The results were not encouraging. If, for example, more than half of the respondents knew about the existence of human rights and freedoms,

then with the knowledge of how to help themselves and others if these rights are violated, the answers were confused and ended mainly with writing a statement to the police. What should you do if your rights are violated by the police? No one could really answer that question. (*appendix 1*)

Based on the results of the survey, our team and I decided that we need to expand our knowledge and that of our classmates on the topic of human rights defenders. Studying Wikipedia articles, questionnaires, and the lives of human rights defenders, we learned that many of them are the winners of the Nobel Peace Prize.

What is the Nobel Peace Prize? From the Wikipedia resource, we found out that this award is given annually by the Nobel Committee in Oslo to individuals and organizations who have made an outstanding contribution to the consolidation of peace in the opinion of the committee. The prize has been awarded since 1901 and is the most famous and authoritative international award in the field of socio-political and humanitarian activities.

I wonder who we would nominate for this award from among modern human rights defenders.

Studying the literature about our modern human rights defenders, we met a lot of different people, but our attention was captured by people who had been outspoken in drawing public attention to human rights violations notably in the Caucasus. Who will we talk about? About Svetlana Gannushkina Alekseyevna, who has already been nominated for this award several times, but has never been awarded. Svetlana Gannushkina is one of the most accomplished leaders of the human rights movement in Russia today. (*appendix 2*)

A little overweight girl, often ill, who was bullied by her classmates, but who was able to find her strong side and thanks to her knowledge of mathematics, she helped weak students even in high school, thereby winning many friends. She had to force herself to come to school every day.

However, such a “school” hardened her character. From an early age, she defended human rights and fought against asceticism. This is how Svetlana Alekseevna was described by people who were familiar with her from childhood. In 1988, the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict began to flare up. The pogrom in Sumgait was one of the first bloody events on the territory of the Soviet Union. And in 1990, after the pogroms in Baku, a flood of refugees poured into Moscow-victims of the Armenian pogroms in Azerbaijan. They needed a variety of assistance — from legal to material. Then a group of active Muscovites, led by Svetlana Gannushkina, created the committee “Civil Assistance”, so that it could be more effective to provide assistance, and other refugees, who became more and more numerous after the collapse of the USSR, began to apply here. But the committee’s activities were not limited to this. In 2003-2008, they began to implement humanitarian programs to help poor patients from Chechnya, and in 2007 they provided assistance to 20 schools in the mountainous regions of the republic, helping to make repairs and purchase the necessary equipment and literature.

In 2006, under the leadership of Svetlana Gannushkina, the Civil Assistance Committee, together with the Memorial Human Rights Center (which she established in 1993), organized a summer educational and entertainment camp for Ossetian and Ingush schoolchildren who were studying separately in their homeland, and in 2008-a pedagogical seminar for teachers from the same schools. In 2010, students from the two regions, as well as students and young professionals participated in a similar project. In 2009, after the appeal of S. Gannushkina to D. Medvedev, the Government Commission on Migration Policy, which was abolished in 2004, was restored, and S. Gannushkina joined it. As a member of the Russian Presidential Human Rights Council from 2002-2012, Gannushkina successfully advocated for the law on refugees to be amended allowing for over two million persons to be granted Russian citizenship. Currently, Civil Assistance provides medical, legal, and material assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants. The Committee has a Center for Adaptation and Education of Children, where students and graduates of Moscow universities prepare refugee children for school. If we talk about the figures, in the difficult epidemiological

year of 2020, 124 people received temporary asylum thanks to the committee of Svetlana Gannushkina, which is the third more than in the previous year (for comparison, in 2019, 85 people received asylum in Russia, thanks to the committee), and 35 people received Russian citizenship. There were 1,016 legal consultations, 1,076 medical consultations (of which 607 were primary appeals).(*appendix 3*)

The legal network “Migration and Law” created by her in the Human Rights Center “Memorial” works in dozens of regions of Russia, on her account hundreds of cases won in defense of the rights of migrants in different courts. Many victories were also won in the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

The achievements of Svetlana Gannushkina and her organizations have been recognized by many awards, including the Nansen Prize for the Protection of refugee Rights (2004), the Knight of the Legion of Honor from French President Nicolas Sarkozy (2011) and the Schur Lindebrekkes Prize for Democracy and Human Rights (2012). In May 2012, “Newsweek” named Gannushkina one of the 150 most fearless women in the world, in 2013, the Swedish Stig Larsson Prize, winner of The Right Livelihood Award (“For a decent lifestyle”) in 2016, widely known as the alternative Nobel Prize. We are convinced that the list of such high awards should include the highest award-the Nobel Peace Prize, which was rightfully earned by Svetlana Alekseyevna Gannushkina, a member of the Council of the Memorial Human Rights Center, Chairman of the Civil Assistance Committee.

The next heroine we would nominate for the Nobel Peace Prize would be Maryam Aliyeva, the author of the popular blog “Diaries of a Mountain Woman”. Maryam was born and raised in Makhachkala. She also graduated from the law academy there, and then moved to Moscow with her husband. A few years ago, Maryam started an Instagram blog about the culture and traditions of the peoples of Dagestan, where she showed national costumes.(*appendix 4*)

But very quickly, everything changed. In 2018, Maryam told the story of her friend who was abused. After that, she began to receive hundreds of messages from girls from different republics of the Caucasus. Maryam could not stay away. Violence against women is the most common human rights violation in the world. Violence has not

spared any country, no society, no matter how advanced and deeply religious it may be. The only difference is that somewhere a victim of violence can ask for help from relatives, and somewhere-not, because it will not only make her guilty, but also wash away the shame with her own blood ... Alieva has many detractors, as she publishes information on problems that are usually hushed up in the Caucasus. She published the books “Don’t be Silent” and “Don’t Listen” with monologues of women who were sent to her by victims of violence. And in 2020, together with the journalist Svetlana Anokhina, she created a group to help victims of domestic violence “Marem”. Maryam actively raises acute issues, speaks on various taboo topics, in the group “Marem” gathered lawyers, psychologists, doctors, human rights defenders, journalists who are ready to help victims of violence. Maryam is also engaged in charitable activities and helps seriously ill children.

Summing up the results of our work, we would like to say that the examples of brave human rights defenders that we studied during the writing of the work inspired our team and our classmates (whom we presented the results of our research activities during the round table at school) to help people and protect not only their rights , but also people in difficult life situations. Also, each of those present at the round table found an answer to the question from our questionnaire that if your rights are violated by the police, you can turn to human rights defenders. All organizations and movements are non-governmental and depend on the initiative and activity of members of the civil society of a particular country, and we are sure that we will succeed!

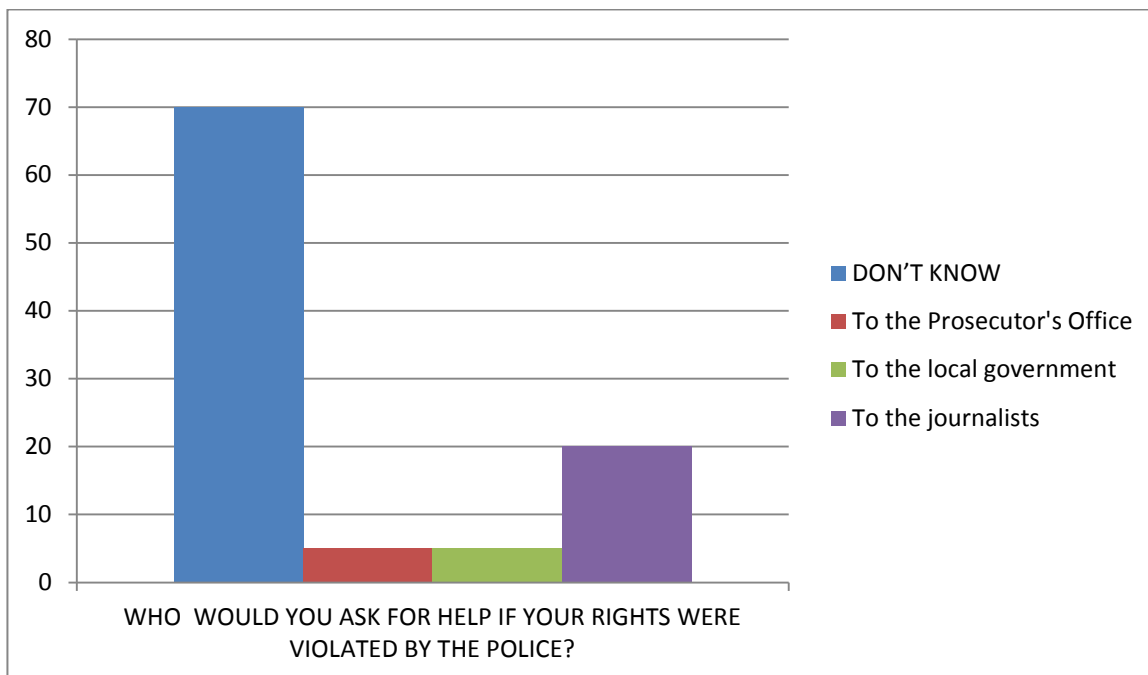
It is our inspiration to act and to help others that proves once again that we were right in choosing our nominees for the Nobel Peace Prize! We are also sure that there are still many undisclosed names of human rights defenders in our country and in the whole world, so our work in this direction will be continued. After all, the well-being and quality of life of the society depends on the knowledge of their own rights and the knowledge of where to turn if they are violated. And we are sure that more active cooperation of the Ombudsman with educational organizations, conducting lessons on human rights, possibly lessons, watching joint films about this activity will encourage the younger generation to be literate in this direction.

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Appendix

1. Questionnaire



2. Svetlana Gannushkina



3. Activity of the committee "Civil Assistance" in 2020.

ГРАЖДАНСКОЕ СОДЕЙСТВИЕ

Юридическая помощь беженцам
в 2020 году

124 человека
получили временное убежище

17 человек — разрешение на временное проживание
3 человека — вид на жительство
2 человека — гражданство РФ

ГРАЖДАНСКОЕ СОДЕЙСТВИЕ

Медицинская помощь
в 2020 году

1076 консультаций

- 704 человека получили медикаменты
- 39 человек прошли электрокардиографию
- 16 человек были госпитализированы по скорой (2 — с подозрением на коронавирус)
- 61 человек направлен на обследование

1 033 580 рублей
столько мы потратили на закупку медикаментов, оплату консультаций профильных специалистов, обследования, госпитализации и операции

ГРАЖДАНСКОЕ СОДЕЙСТВИЕ

Помощь лицам без гражданства
в 2020 году

50 человек
получили официальный статус

35 — гражданство РФ
8 — вид на жительство
5 — разрешение на временное проживание
2 — временное убежище

4. Maryam Aliyeva

