

### **IMPORTANT DATES**

- Last Date for Submission of Abstract: 17-05-2019
- Intimation of Selected Abstract: 19-05-2019
- Last Date for Submission of Full Paper: 22-05-2019

### **GUIDELINES FOR ABSTRACT AND PAPER SUB-MISSION:**

1. Author Name, University / Organization, Paper Title, Email Address and Mobile Number, to be stated clearly on the cover page of the paper.
2. It must be typed in MS Word format (Font: Times New Roman, Font Size: 12 for text and 10 for footnotes and 1.5 Line Spacing for text and single for footnotes).
3. Word Limit for Abstract- 300-350 words.
4. Word Limit for Full Paper- 5000-8000 words (inclusive of footnotes),
5. The softcopy of the abstract and full paper (with cover page) are to be mailed to:

prakruthi.ar@gmail.com,  
aijoochandru@gmail.com

### **Call for Papers:**

Papers are invited from academicians, practitioners, scholars and students on the areas identified above.

### **Registration Fee**

- Academician: 750
- Research Scholars: 500
- Students: 200

Fee can be paid by way of a Cheque or DD, Cheque /DD has to be drawn in favour of **Principal, Vidyavardhaka law college, Mysuru.**

**Travel and Accommodation:** TA/DA will not provide to Delegates. Delegates have to take care of their travelling and accommodation expenses.

### **Seminar Committee Details**

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### **For Seminar further information contact**

**Smt. Prakruthi A.R**  
Mobile No: 8073833893  
**Dr. Chandrashekhara K.L.**  
Mobile No: 9880914578



Vidyavardhaka Sangha (R) Mysuru

**Vidyavardhaka Law College**

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru.

**National Seminar  
on  
"Role of Judiciary in Protecting  
Human Rights in India :  
Issues and Challenges"**

**Date : 25-05-2019 Saturday**

**Time : 10.00 AM**

**Venue: Sri. P.M. Chikkaboraiah  
Auditorium**

## NATIONAL SEMINAR

On

### ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

#### ABOUT THE COLLEGE

**Vidyavardhaka Law College**, Mysuru is amongst the top colleges offering legal education in Karnataka, having a good record in academic as well as extra-curricular activities, is being run under the auspices of the Vidyavardhaka Sangha (Regd.), Mysuru City. This college was commenced by the eminent personalities like Late Sri K. Puttaswamy, Sri.P.M. Chikkaboriaiah and others in the year of 1974 with zealous enthusiasm of rendering service in the field of legal education to the desiring and deserving. The Members of the staff have been effectively moulding the career of the students of this college. Even since its inception it has proved as the best Institution in the University for having maintained excellent standard of education with excellent faculty and infrastructure. The college has been recognized by Bar Council of India. It has got permanent affiliation of Mysuru University and recognized under 12 (B) and 12(F) of UGC and since from 2009 the college is permanent affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Navanagar Hubli. The institution aspires to develop competent law graduates and professionals, who can serve in correct administration of justice and law in the nation. The supreme and matchless ambience and facilities for infrastructure, quality learning process and development that college offers has been the key factor to make it one of the most aspiring law colleges in India. Till today our college got 72 Ranks from 3year course and 74 Ranks from 5year course. B.A. LL.B. our college have good Academic record in legal education and societal needs.

#### ABOUT SEMINAR

Protection of the dignity of an individual is essential for harmony in the society, as its violation can have grave impact on individual in particular and on society in general. Each individual is entitled to some rights which are inherent to human existence. Such rights should not be violated on the grounds of gender, race, caste, ethnicity, religion etc. these are called human rights. Human rights are also known as basic rights, fundamental rights, natural rights or inherent rights. The concept of human right is not a new phenomenon, 'Human Rights' is a twentieth century term but its notion is as old as humanity. It has gone through various stages of development and has taken long time to become the concept of present day. These rights had place in all ancient societies though referred by different names, it includes civil rights, liberties and social cultural and economic rights. These rights are essential for all individual as these are consonant with the freedom and dignity and ultimately contribute to social welfare. India is the biggest democracy in the world. Being a democratic country one of the main objectives is the protection of the basic rights of the people. Government of India has given due consideration to the recognition and protection of human rights.

The Constitution of India recognizes these rights of the people and shows deep concern towards them. Only provision for the fundamental rights does not fulfill the objective of 'protection of dignity of an individual', but free enjoyment of the rights has to be ensured. Therefore, Article 32 guarantees right to constitutional remedies, i.e. right to move to Supreme Court to enforce fundamental rights. It is constitutional mandate of judiciary to protect human rights of the citizens. Supreme Court and High Courts are empowered to take action to enforce these rights. Machinery for redress is provided under Articles 32 and 226 of the constitution. The oppressed sections of the society are more prone to the violation of human rights.

Most vulnerable sections of society are children, women and socially and educationally weaker sections of society. Judiciary has taken many steps to ensure protection of human rights of these sections.

Hence with this background the seminar brings events from various fields to deliberate upon the issue and aims to provide an opportunity to all.

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE SEMINAR

1. To analyse the progress achieved towards the goal of protection of Human Rights in India.
2. To identify the road blocks in the path of Human Rights and suggest remedial measures.
3. To highlight the existing social legislations, government enactments and policies and gaps in their implication.

#### SUB THEMES

1. Role of Judiciary in protection of Human Rights of Children
2. Role of Supreme Court in Enforcing Human Rights
3. Human Rights and Indian Legal System
4. Right to Development and Human Rights
5. Role of Judiciary in Promoting Gender Justice
6. Contribution made by Judiciary in uplifting Human Rights
7. Remedies for violation of Human Rights in India
8. Role of judiciary in protecting the Rights of Prisoners
10. Development of Human Rights Jurisprudence by Judiciary
11. Role of Judiciary in good governance and Human Rights
12. Human Rights and Environment protection in India and judiciary contribution
13. Constitutional Rights and Human Rights
14. Human Rights and IPR and other related topics