

The objectives of the National Seminar:

To motivate the students about Human Rights

To develop the concept of Human Rights .

To eradicate the inequalities among human beings in socio-economic and political aspects.

To know the Problem involved and to find solution

To create the national and international rights awareness.

Sub- Themes

1: Issues related to Children: Human Rights Perspectives

2. Labour issues: . Human Rights Perspectives

3. Issues related to Third Gender Rights: Human Rights Perspectives

4. Schedule Caste & Schedule Tribe: Human Rights Perspectives

5. Role of Media(Electronic & Print): Human Rights Perspectives

6. The issue of Environment Protection: Human Rights Perspectives

7. Rights of Differently abled Person: Human Rights Perspectives

8. Role of Judiciary: Human Rights Perspectives

9. Women And Human Rights

10 NGOs And Human Rights

CALL FOR PAPERS:

(Last Date:26-01-2016)

Participants may please send Full Papers with title, authors, address, key words and email address typed in MS word, Times New Roman 12 font format with 1.5 spaces on A4 paper. The Full Paper sent to the email ID's jkc.kalyandurg@gmail.com, achuthana.nda.86@gmail.com,

Papers should be accompanied by registration fee. The registration fee should be sent by D.D in favour of Principal, SVGM GDC, payable at Kalyandurg.

REGISTRATION FEE:

Faculty: Rs 300/-

Research Scholars : Rs200/-

Students: Rs100

Contact Numbers:

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All Teaching Staff & Non Teaching Staff

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ज्ञान-विज्ञान विमुक्तये

ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES 30th JANUARY, 2016.



ORGANIZED

By,

DEPT OF: POLITICAL SCIENCE,
SVG.M.GOV.T.COLLEGE(UG&PG),
KALYANDURG- 515 761 A.P.

PROFILE OF THE COLLEGE:

The S.V.G.M. Govt. Degree College, Kalyandurg, was established in 1984 with G.O.M.S. No: 509 Edn., (J) Dept. dated 28-11-1984 with B.A. & B.Com courses under the Sri Krishnadevaraya University temporary affiliation. The B.Sc., Science courses were started in the year 1997-98 with Maths, Physics & Chemistry and Botany, Zoology & Chemistry combinations. Later the College got permanent affiliation of B.A. & B.Com courses in 1998. The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned Rs. 30 Lakhs for the construction of the buildings for the College in 2000 and the College has been shifted to in the new buildings in June 2004. The restructured Courses B.Com Computers and B.Sc., Maths, Physics and Computer Science have been started in 2004 after entering the new buildings. The College started with hardly 100 students in 1984 has emerged as one of the potential Colleges in the Anantapur District with 1500 students and presently the College has a strength of 1200 among which there are SC,ST B.C and Girl students. At present there are Eight Courses offered in the College with B.Com General and Computer in the Commerce Faculty, Economics, History&PoliticalScience,Economics.Political Science & Rural Development and Telugu, History and Political Science in the ArtsFaculty and Maths, Physics, Chemistry; Botany, Zoology, Chemistry and Maths, Physics & Computer Science in the Science Faculty. And Also Started Post Gradutes Courses-M.Ain PoliticalScience, Economics and M.Com in Commerce in This year.

ABOUT THE TOWN

Kalyandurg is comfortably placed in a valley surrounded by a hill range forming a fortifying town naturally. This town was once ruled by a palegar named Kalyan in 16th Century under the rule of Sri Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara Empire. It was in his tenure a fort was built around the town due to which it got the name Kalyandurg (Kalyan + durg. Durg implies fort). Even now, the ruins of that fort can be seen on a hill towards the Westside of Kalyandurg. The hills Akkamma konda and adjacent ones form a picturesque scene. One of the interesting features of these hill ranges is that they look like a lady lying on the ground facing the sky. Each and every part of the face and other bodily structures create an indelible mark in the minds of the viewers, especially when viewed on a full moon night. One of the hills looks like the Lord Vinayaka. A temple named Akkamma temple is located beside

ABOUT THE SEMINAR.

Human Rights are moral principles or norms that describe certain standards of Human behaviour and are regularly protected as legal rights in National and International laws; they are commonly understood as inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a Human being. Human Rights are rights inherent to all Human beings whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex or ethic origin, colour, religion, language status. We are all equally entitled to our Human Rights without discrimination.

All Human Rights are indivisible whether they are civil or political rights such as the right to life, equality before the law and freedom of expression, economic, social and culturalrights.These Rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible. Non discrimination is a cross cutting principle in International Human Rights law. The principle is present in all the major Human Rights treaties and provides the central theme of some international human rights conventions. The Principle applies to everyone in relation to all Human Rights and freedom and it prohibits discrimination on the basis of a list of non exhaustive categories such as sex, race, colour and so on. The Principle of non discrimination is completed by the principle of equality, as stated in article 1 of the universal declaration of human rights:”All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights

HUMAN RIGHTS ARE UNIVERSAL

The Principle of Universality of Human Rights is the corner stone of international human rights law . This principle, as first emphasized in the universal declaration on Human Rights in 1948, has been reiterated in numerous international human rights conventions, declarations and resolutions. The 1993 Vienna World Conference on human rights noted that it is the duty of states to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedom regardless of their political economic and cultural system.