



JINDALCOLLEGE FOR WOMEN

(Recognized by Govt. of Karnataka)
(Affiliated to Bangalore University and NAAC accredited)

Jindal Nagar, Tumkur Road, Bengaluru - 560073.

HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION CELL



IN COLLABORATION WITH IQAC ORGANIZED HUMAN RIGHTS DAY ON TOPIC: "INDIA AND HUMAN RIGHTS LAWS UNDERSTANDING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIA BEING A HUMANITARIAN WORLD LEADER" 29/12/2022

Chief Guest:

Mr. Naman Venkadari.

Assistant Professor & Advocate Practicing in the courts of Karnataka & Telangana, BMS College of Law.

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Introduction:

Every person has dignity and value. One of the ways that we recognize the fundamental worth of every person is by acknowledging and respecting their human rights.

Human rights are a set of principles concerned with equality and fairness. They recognize our freedom to make choices about our lives and to develop our potential as human beings. They are about living a life free from fear, harassment or discrimination.

Human rights can broadly be defined as a number of basic rights that people from around the world have agreed are essential. These include the right to life, the right to a fair trial, freedom from torture and other cruel and inhuman treatment, freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the rights to health, education and an adequate standard of living.

These human rights are the same for all people everywhere – men and women, young and old, rich and poor, regardless of our background, where we live, what we think or what we believe. This is what makes human rights 'universal'.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A) as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations.

Report

On 29 December 2022, JCW HRP Cell organized seminar on "India and human rights laws-understanding the significance of India being a humanitarian world leader". At 11.15am start the programme by welcome and introduce the Guest and resource person of the seminar Mr. Naman Venkadari. Assistant Professor & Advocate Practicing in the courts of Karnataka & Telangana, BMS College of Law.

Principal addressed the gathering with her valuable words towards fundamental rights of human aspects.

Keynote speaker spoke about "India and human rights laws-understanding the significance of India being a humanitarian world leader" like

- Significance History of Human rights in India.
- Fundamentals Human rights
- Responsibility
- Law and rights of human in humanitarian world.
- The Equal Remuneration Act (1976)
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention)Act (1956)
- The Hindu Succession Act (Amendment) (2005)
- The human rights laws-understanding the significance of India being a humanitarian world leader.

And shared various protection articles comes under women rights.

Mrs. Divya K B Dept. of English concluded the whole programme by gave vote of thanks.

Conclusion:

India's opposition to humanitarian intervention has been influenced by its colonial experience and its predisposition towards the principles of sovereignty and nonintervention. However, India did not adopt a strident opposition in the post-Cold War due to the changed power configuration. On this topic students know the human rights laws-understanding the significance of India being humanitarian world leaders in all aspects.

Program Outcome:

No of Beneficiaries: All UG Students

Ms. Bhagyalakshmi N Secretary HRP Cell Prof. Veena T
Principal

Photo Gallery:

Invitation









