REGISTRATION FORM

Name ........................................
Designation ........................................
Address ........................................

Phone ........................................
e-mail: ........................................

Title of the paper to be submitted: ........................................

Whether Accommodation Required: Yes/No

Date, Time and mode of Arrival: ........................................
ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar College of Law is a constituent College of Andhra University with a glorious 69 years of history. Many great legal luminaries, public servants, renowned politicians, honorable members of Judiciary had learnt their first lessons of law in the portals of this great institution. With experienced and highly competent faculty with diversified specializations, this college is acclaimed to be a premier institution with great potential. Situated in the beautiful landscape between the Bay of Bengal on one side and Eastern Ghats on the other the college caters to the educational needs of many young people not only from India but also from various parts of the world. Visakhapatnam is known to be a beautiful, and friendly tourist spot, and one of the fastest developing cities. The city is well connected by road, rail and air with all important places in India. The weather in the month of April is normally dry and temperatures range around 33-34°C.

ABOUT THE SEMINAR

The giant elephant – India has awakened and has been emerging as an International Asian Super Power in this decade. Inspite of India’s supremacy in IT regime and global economic developments, India’s record in human rights is not encouraging.

Despite considerable progress that has been made in various areas of human life since the establishment of UN and the adoption of human rights, poverty still poses a threat to human survival and the realization of the objectives of Human Rights is still a distant dream. Poverty deprives not only economic wellbeing of people but also denies them to lead a life in dignity and enjoy the basic human rights and freedoms guaranteed by international and national legal documents and texts. It is complex and deprives the ability of people to enjoy their social, cultural, civil, political and economic rights.

From human rights perspective, poverty can be described as the denial of a person’s rights to a range of basic capabilities – such as the capability to be adequately nourished, to live in good health, and to take part in decision – making processes and in the social and cultural life of the community.

In the language of rights, one may say that a person living in poverty is one for whom a number of human rights remain unfulfilled – such as the right to food, health, education, deprivation in knowledge and communication, inability to exercise life, liberty, political participation and so on.

Such rights have constitutive relevance for poverty if a person’s lack of command over economic resources plays a role in causing their non-realization. Some human rights are such that their fulfillment will help to realize other human rights that constitute relevance for poverty study. Accordingly Poverty from the language of human rights cannot be viewed as a narrower concept of economic deprivation alone and poverty deprives the right to development not only that of individuals but also that of society.

A National Seminar is being held in Visakhapatnam. In this seminar an attempt will be made to highlight the relation between the individual vis-à-vis the State and the role of human rights of individuals in general. So let luminaries discuss debate and deliberate not what is at periphery but what lies beneath the subaltern – the ruler. So please participate, involve in this national seminar on human rights and on inclusive growth development with special reference to poor and poverty. If people are ruled by autocrats and tyrants, the interest, rights and human values of the poor would become alien to ruling class.

Interestingly benevolent autocrats get good reviews in much of the development literature. Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore, Deng Xiaoping in China, Park Chung-Hee in South Korea, and Mahathir Bin Mohamad in Malaysia are recognised as having presided over economic miracles. These cases seem to say: Growth and modernity come first; the rights of the individual can wait. Of course, that’s exactly what the autocrats said too.

The economic record of autocracies in general is pitiful. But Easterly also argues that the supposed exceptions are often misread. Take China. Is it really a case of growth despite limited individual freedom? Political and economic rights have expanded hugely since the death of Mao Zedong. China is still an unfree county, but political and economic liberalization preceded its economic rise. Does China show that authoritarian government is good for growth? What it really shows is that less authoritarian government is good for growth.

Many will see The Tyranny of Experts as a conservative book – especially if they haven’t read it. Easterly sees economic, civil and political liberties as essentially indivisible, and he espouses a Hayekian view of development that emphasizes the advantages of spontaneous discovery over planning.

Arguments about taxes, public spending and the size of the state have nothing to do with Easterly’s position on rights. His book sheds no light on whether the Scandinavian welfare-state model is better than the US approach. His point is that despite their differences, Sweden, the US and all other advanced economies have in common a view about the importance of individual rights – and that mainstream thinking on development would be very different if those ideas were applied to the world’s poor.

Papers are invited on the following:
1. Poverty and India;
2. Poverty, rights and development nexus: inclusive growth;
3. Poor and their civil, political, socio, economic and cultural rights and civil liberties;
4. Human rights and rethinking about poor;
6. Civil society response about the poor.

The above topics are illustrative and not exhaustive. Papers are invited on any topic related to the seminar theme.

CALL FOR PAPERS

We invite papers from the members of academicians, advocates, NGOs and the researchers in this area, as this seminar is basing on the plank of holistic approach. Paper presenters are requested to submit their papers in a standard format with an abstract of 500 words on or before 22nd April, 2014. The paper and abstract may be submitted to the Director, National Seminar through e-mail

REGISTRATION FEE

Registration Fee: Rs. 500/- for delegates
Rs. 300/- for students and Research Scholars

Registration fee may also be paid directly on 29th April 2014 at the time of Registration at the venue.

Venue: Seminar Hall – I
Time: 9.30 A.M
Platinum Jubilee Guest House
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam – 530 003

TRAVEL AND HOSPITALITY

While the organizers cannot promise any TA to delegates, their stay and hospitality will be taken care of. Request for accommodation should reach in advance.

FOR DETAILS CONTACT:

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