

Resource persons:

Eminent Constitutional experts, members of judicial fraternity, senior advocates of the High Courts and the Supreme Court, leading academicians will be invited to share their views on the new dimensions of right to life.

Call for papers

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

Important Dates

Last date for submission of Abstract: 5th March 2020 Last date for submission of full paper: 14th March 2020

Submission Guidelines

Both an abstract and full paper should contain the name of the author/s with address, e-mail ID and mobile phone number. An abstract should not be less than 250 words and should not exceed 350 words. A full paper should be limited to 5000 to 6000 words and should be typed in MS-Words, in Times New Roman, font size 12, with 1.5 spacing and 1.0 for footnotes. For references and citation the American Psychology Association (APA) style shall be used. Abstracts and full papers should be submitted to

seminar20202020@gmail.com or ms_benjee@yahoo.co.in only 15 to 20 papers will be accepted for the presentation. Plagiarized abstract/papers will be summarily rejected. In case of joint paper both of them must present in the seminar hall for presentation. No 'in absentia' certificate please. Selected papers will be published with the ISBN and will be issued at the free of cost for the each paper presenter. Teachers, Research Scholars and Students are encouraged to send papers but Committee's decision in short listing the papers is final and binding.

Registration Fee

Academicians/teachers – Rs. 500, research scholars and students – Rs. 200 Demand Draft shall be drawn in favour of the Director, School of Law, University of Mysore, payable at the State of Bank of India, Manasagangotri Campus Branch, Mysore. Spot registration will also be available for participants only, not for paper presenters.

TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation will be provided only to delegates from outside Mysuru, Mandya and Chamarajanagar District. Delegates have to take care of their travelling expenses. Local hospitality will be extended by the organizers of the seminar. Registered Participants are given certificate of participation.

Organizing Committee

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University of Mysore
Department of Law and School of Law
Manasagangotri, Mysore



One Day National Seminar
on

**“New Dimensions of Right
to Life Under the Constitution of India”**



To,

18th March 2020
Venue: School of Law Auditorium
Manasagangotri,
University of Mysore, Mysore-570006

About the University of Mysore

The century old University of Mysore (Accredited with A + +) is located in South India spread around 750 acre's is one among the leading institutions of its type and is a long term symbol in the focus on excellence in higher education in India. It was founded by the then Maharaja of Mysore, His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV on July 27th 1916. The University of Mysore became the first University outside the sphere of the British administration in India, the sixth University in India as a whole and the first ever University in Karnataka State. The University is now ranked 36th in the India Rankings 2017, NIRF-MHRD, Government of India. The University celebrated its centenary year during the 2015-16 academic year. Currently, the University has 63 postgraduate programmes with more than 1,20,000 students studying UG, PG, M.Phil and Ph.D programs. It enrolls a large number of international students.

About the Department of Law and the School of Law

The Department of Studies in Law was established in 1973 and the School of Law in 2006 with the vision of imparting quality legal education and preparing the present generation to build a society assuring equality and human dignity.

The Department offers LL.M and Ph.D programmes while the School of Law hosts undergraduate programmes including the five years integrated courses of BA.LL.B and B.Com LL.B. for postgraduate programmes, specialization subjects include Constitutional Law, International Law and Business and Trade Law. The Department and the School strive to achieve the goal of excellence in legal education to meet the challenges of legal profession with dedicated team of experienced teachers.

About the seminar

Today, human dignity of an individual rests upon many considerations. It is not suffice if a person is allowed to enjoy equal treatment and other freedoms. In contemporary India, we find poverty, illiteracy, bonded labour, unemployment, inadequate health care, insecurity of women, domestic

violence, breach of privacy, communal violence, delay in trial, custodial torture and fake encounters etc. All these would affect one or other way the right to life or personal liberty guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

The freedom like Right to Equality, Right Against Discrimination, Freedom of Speech and Expression, Movement, Assembly, and Freedom of Religion would be futile, if the right to life or personal liberty is not protected by the effective mechanism. The right to life or personal liberty is so sacrosanct. Therefore, Article 21 of the Constitution of India mandates with negative language "no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law".

However, the Right to life which is the most fundamental of all is also most difficult to define. It cannot be confined to a guarantee against the taking way of life; certainly, it has wider dimensions. The Drafting Committee headed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, had tough time to get ratification for the present article 21 from members of the Constituent Assembly who intended to follow the American model of protection to Life or Liberty of individuals. Article 21 of the Constitution of India, no doubt, derives its inspiration from the 5th and 14th Amendments of the Constitution of United States, yet Article 21 is different from it. The Supreme Court has observed that any act which damages or injures or interferes with the use of limb or faculty of a person permanently or temporarily within the inhibition of Art. 21. The right to Life includes the right to live with human dignity. However, there are three components in Art.21 which require due consideration for its interpretation such as what constitutes the "right to life" or personal liberty? What amounts to "procedure established by law"? And what remedy is available in case of its infringement? In view the above backdrops, it is necessary to discuss new dimensions of right to Life or personal liberty as contemplated by the framers of the Constitution and construction made by the judiciary. There is a need to examine the extent to which Parliament/legislature, Executive and other authorities have played a role in realizing the fundamental Right to Life. This seminar would be an apt forum for the law academicians,

lawyers, Constitutional experts, judges, political scientists, to present their opinion and research work on the right to Life guaranteed by Article 21 of the Constitution of India. The seminar will create a platform where the various stakeholders would get an opportunity to contribute, learn and deliberate on right to life and related issues.

OBJECTIVES OF THE SEMINAR

1. To critically examine the various components of Right to Life or personal liberty of an individual;
2. To analyze Traditional meaning and interpretation of right to life and personal liberty under the Constitution of India;
3. To find out the impact of judicial interpretation and method of enforcement of Right to Life;
4. To explore the new dimensions or different facets of Art. 21 of the Constitution of India. ;
5. To evaluate the approach of judiciary in dealing with i s s u e relating to Art. 21.
6. To identify intention of the framers of the Constitution in drafting the present Art, 21 of the Constitution of India.

Main theme of the seminar

The seminar shall provide a platform for thought provoking, realistic debate, discussions and address contemporary issues relating to right to right to life under the Constitution of India. This seminar would deliberate on the following themes:

1. Relationship between Art. 21 and Art. 22 of the Constitution of India.
2. Various aspects of right to privacy as a fundamental right.
3. Pre – arrest bail for a limited period as a violation of personal liberty.
4. Impacts of delay in execution of death penalty.
5. Judicial activism and overreach.
6. Role of parliament in implementing right to life or personal liberty of an individual
7. Delay in bringing to trial and fair trial;
8. Right to dignity as an integral facet of the right to life;
9. Medical aid in government hospitals and medical confidentiality
10. Protection against hazardous industry.
11. Right to terminate Pregnancy.
12. Right to livelihood or work.
13. Remedy for loss of life or personal liberty.
14. Reproductive Rights of Women.
15. Any other new rights included in right to life.