

# **INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON REALIZATION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS: INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

## **Introduction**

Since the founding of the United Nations, equality between men and women has been among the most fundamental guarantees of human rights. Adopted in 1945, the Charter of the United Nations sets out as one of its goals “to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, [and] in the equal rights of men and women”. Furthermore, Article 1 of the Charter stipulates that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms “without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion”. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights had affirmed the principle of the inadmissibility of discrimination and proclaimed that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedom set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, including distinction based on sex. However, the continued discrimination against women to exist considerable primarily because women and girls face a multitude of constraints imposed by society, not by law. It violated the principle of equality of rights and respect for human rights. The General Assembly on November, 1967, adopted a Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to implement the principles like equality, nondiscrimination and upliftment of women set forth in the Declaration. Subsequently, a Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against women was adopted by the General Assembly on December 18, 1979. In spite of all these conventions there has been a starting endeavour in the form of civil and political rights convention in 1955. These International Conventions have been major steps for the equalization of women in the every front of life. Beijing Conference (1995) called for the integration of women's human rights in the work of different human rights bodies of the United Nations. It considered issues of violence against women in public and private life as human rights issues. The Constitution of India guarantees to all Indian women equality (Article 14), no discrimination by the State (Article 15(1)), equality of opportunity (Article 16), and equal pay for equal work (Article 39(d)). In addition, it allows special provisions to be made by the State in favour of women and children (Article 15(3)), renounces practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A) (e)), and also allows for provisions to be made by the State for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief. (Article 42). Women in India are being provided with the legal security to secure their economic, social and cultural lives. These are few acts which show the efforts made by Indian Government in interest of women's life safeguard. Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Maternity Benefit Act 1861, Births, Deaths & Marriages Registration Act 1886, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, National Commission for Women Act 1990, Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act 1999, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, Sexual Harassment of Women at

Work Place (Prevention, v Prohibition & Redressal) Act 2013, Hindu Widows Remarriage Act 1856, Muslim women (protection of rights on divorce) Act 1986, Guardians and Wards Act 1890, Indian Penal Code 1860, Christian Marriages Act 1872, etc. Apart from these Laws, the Supreme Court of India also provided a number of judgments for the protection and violence against women. However these goals are far from being realized in a country like India. In fact often women in India are deprived of their fundamental right to dignity also leave alone the question of gender equality. In this background, Centre for Advanced Legal Studies and Research (CAL SAR) in association with Kerala Law Academy Law College is organizing an International Interdisciplinary seminar on the topic “Realization of Women’s Rights: International and National Perspective” on 16<sup>th</sup> March 2019. The present seminar precisely aims to take stock of broad challenges and make feasible recommendations to realize the goals put forwarded by the International Instruments as well as the Indian Constitution.

### **Thematic Breakups**

1. International Instruments and Women’s Rights
2. Constitutional perspective of Women’s Rights
3. Women’s Rights in Family Law
4. Women’s Rights and Medical Ethics

### **Guidelines for Paper Submission**

Word limit- Abstract 500 words, Full paper should be limited within 2500 words.

Font Size – Heading 14, Text 12, Font- Times News Roman, Spacing 1.5, Margin 1”

All references to be mentioned in foot note. Footnote shall be in The Harvard Bluebook Uniform System of Citation, 19<sup>th</sup> Edition.

The paper should also contain the Name, Designation, e-mail id, phone number and postal address of the paper presenter.

Co- authorship is allowable, but limited to two co-authors only.

Paper to be submitted in word file to [calsartvmseminars@gmail.com](mailto:calsartvmseminars@gmail.com)

### **Important Dates**

Abstract Submission: 22<sup>th</sup> January, 2019

Acceptance of Abstract: 24<sup>th</sup> January, 2019

Submission of Full Paper: 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2019

Acceptance of Full Paper: 05<sup>th</sup> February 2019

Last Date of Payment of Fees: 15<sup>th</sup> February 2019

### **Registration fees**

Under Graduate students: RS 1500/

Post Graduate students: RS 2000/

Research Scholars: RS 2000/

Faculty members and others: RS 2500/

Fee should be paid online. Account details will be mailed after accepting the paper. In case of co-authors, each author should pay the full amount separately.

### **Contact Details**

#### **Faculty Conveners**

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#### **Venue**

**Seminar Hall, CALSAR, 3rd Floor, CALSAR Heather Tower, Punnen Road, Statue, Trivandrum, Kerala.**

The registration will start at 9.30 am.