

Guidelines for Seminar Paper

The authors/presenters should apply research skills and use appropriate research methodology. Research paper should be thematic and not consist of more than 8000 words (4000–6000 words is appreciable). It must be typed in Times New Roman, Font Size 12 on A4 size paper with 1” margin on all sides with 1.5 line spacing using MS Word application. Footnotes should follow uniform Standard Indian Legal Citation (SILC) style of citation. At the top of the abstract and paper, the author should give Name, E-mail, contact number and Name of the Institution.

Important Dates

Abstract Submission	March 10, 2017
Approved Abstract Notification	March 15, 2017
Submission of Complete Papers	March 30, 2017
Notification of Approved Papers	April 3, 2017

Abstract and Full Research papers shall be submitted to the organisers of the seminar at castepanchayat2017@nludelhi.ac.in Papers received after the stipulated deadline shall not be entertained.

Registration fee and Accommodation charges shall be paid only through e- payment mode for which the link will be available on the University website w.e.f. 3rd April, 2017

	Registration Fee	Accommodation Charges for 24 hours
Teachers/Professionals	Rs. 3000/- (spot Registration Rs. 3200/-)	Rs. 1500/- (spot Registration Rs. 1700/-)
Scholars/Students	Rs. 1500/- (spot Registration Rs. 1700/-)	Rs. 1000/- (spot Registration Rs. 1200/-)
Only Participation	Rs. 1500/- (spot Registration Rs. 1700/-)	Rs. 1000/- (spot Registration Rs. 1200/-)

No TA/DA will be paid. Certificate for Presentation/actual participation shall be issued after completion of the event or will be mailed. No certificate shall be issued in absentia and there shall be no refund of registration fee at any stage.

Patron-In-Chief

Professor (Dr.) Ranbir Singh, Vice-Chancellor, National Law University Delhi, India

Patron

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Seminar Convener / Co-Convener

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For Registration form, payment of fees and further information, kindly visit our university website : www.nludelhi.ac.in

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

CASTE PANCHAYATS, DEMOCRACY AND CONSTITUTIONAL VALUES

April 15-16, 2017

organised by

Centre for Social Inclusion and Minority Rights

National Law University, Delhi

in collaboration with

Dr. Ambedkar Chair in Social Justice

Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi

sponsored by

Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR)

New Delhi

॥ न्यायस्तत्र प्रमाणं स्यात् ॥



About the Organisers

National Law University, Delhi

The NLU Delhi established in 2008 by Act No.1 of 2008 of National Capital Territory of Delhi is one of the premier law universities in India. The primary mission of the University is to create lawyers who will be professionally competent, technically sound and socially relevant and will not only enter the Bar and the Bench but also be equipped to address the imperatives of the new millennium and uphold the Constitution of India. The University has very good infrastructure in its campus at Sector 14, Dwarka, New Delhi -110078 with all facilities for best of learning and research. The University offers 5-year integrated B.A., LL.B. (Hons), LL.M., Ph. D. and PG Diploma Programmes.

Dr. Ambedkar Chair in Social Justice, Indian Institute of Public Administration New Delhi

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Chair in Social Justice was set up at the Indian Institute of Public Administration in 2004 by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Foundation, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India. Since its inception, it has been the consistent endeavor of the Chair to work on the given theme i.e. 'Social Justice' focusing on the issues concerning exclusion, inclusion, marginalization, disadvantaged sections etc. As per the mandate of the Chair, number of quality publications, value adding workshops, memorial lectures' national seminars, dialogue/ discussion, awareness and extension programmes, inter-chair collaborating programmes are being organized regularly. The events center around Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's work and philosophy, issues relating to socio-economic and cultural life of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, minorities, backward classes and other weaker sections of the society. This chair has a special significance being at an Institute - a premier National Institute of Public Governance, which has key role in providing inputs for policy formulation and governance besides sensitizing the Administration.

Indian Council of Social Sciences Research, (ICSSR) New Delhi

The Council is meant to review the progress of social science research and give advice to its users; the Council also sponsors social science research programmes and projects and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in social sciences. The Council also grants funds for scholarships and fellowships for research in social sciences. It also indicates areas in which social science research is to be promoted and adopts special measures for development of research in neglected or new areas and gives financial support to institutions, associations, and journals engaged therein. The Council also arranges for technical training in research methodology and to provide guidance for research and co-ordinates research activities and encourages programmes for interdisciplinary research. The Council also advises the Government of India on all matters pertaining to social science research as may be referred to it; and takes such measures generally as may be necessary to promote social science research and its utilization.

About the Seminar

Historically speaking, Indian society is a caste ridden society. Caste Panchayat is a traditional institution existing since time immemorial in almost all over rural India. However, ugliest manifestation of its functioning can be seen in Northern and North Western part of the country. Structurally, Caste Panchayat is an institution formed only by the members of a particular caste and sub-castes. This is essentially a body of unelected members. Caste Panchayat is an illegal and unconstitutional parallel structure to that of the formal Panchayat structure created under 73rd

Constitutional Amendment. Being an illegal and unconstitutional institution when it forms a wider conglomerate of Panchayats of multiple villages (known as Khap in northern India) it poses a wider challenge to the democratic structure and the Constitution polity in various ways. Caste Panchayat is not only a social institution but also a political and quasi-judicial institution. Caste panchayats claim legality and justification of their existence by virtue of their antiquity under customary law. However, the legal position is clear. Mere antiquity of an institution cannot be a legal justification for its existence, more so when it reinforces practice of untouchability, and perpetuates caste system and caste disabilities. Caste Panchayat remains the single most powerful institution that determines power structure and power relationship in village society. The institution is all pervasive and determines and affects all aspects of lives of Dalits and backward communities from birth to death. In this background, the proposed Seminar has been conceptualised.

Objectives

The objective of this National Seminar is not to pass any legal or moral judgment against the institution of Caste Panchayat but to understand its structural and functional dynamics interfacing the constitutional values. The objective also extends to understand social, legal and constitutional nuances and angularities of Caste Panchayats and its overall impact on the rural society. Accordingly, the outcome of the Seminar would facilitate the organizers, participants and other stake holders to make legislative and policy interventions to bring about positive social transformation. This Seminar would also provide excellent opportunity to the participants to put across their own views and exchange of ideas in order to have a holistic understanding on the subject matter.

Sub-Themes

1. Caste Panchayats and Rule of Law
2. Caste Panchayats and Human Rights
3. Caste Panchayats and Constitutional Values i.e., Justice, Equality, Liberty, Fraternity and Pluralism
4. Dispute Resolution and Justice System in Caste Panchayats
5. Role of Caste Panchayats in Reinforcing Caste System in India
6. Role of Caste Panchayats in Electoral Politics
7. Caste Panchayats and Educational Opportunity : Dalits and Backward Communities
8. Caste Panchayats and Distribution of Natural Resources and Politics of Development
9. Caste Panchayats and Practice of Manual Scavenging
10. Caste Panchayats and Panchayati Raj System under 73rd Constitutional Amendment
11. Panchayati Raj System before and after *Rajbala and Others v. State of Haryana and Others (Civil Writ Petition No. 6171/2015 decided on 10/12/2015) Judgment*

Call for Papers

Well researched original papers and case studies are invited from academics/scholars, researchers, bar & bench, non-state actors and students. Only one co-author is permitted. Co-author is also required to pay registration fees. All research papers shall be scrutinized through blind review of Editorial Board. All papers shall be subjected to anti-plagiarism software 'TURNITIN'. Selected papers may be published in the form of a book with ISBN number.