

important academic centre since 1962. It is a multifaceted University and imparts higher education in Humanities, Social Sciences, Basic Sciences, Commerce, Law, Geology, Education, Pharmacy and Management Studies. Several Certificates and Diploma Courses are also run by the University. The University has been developed vertically and horizontally. It has 33 Post Graduate Departments, 245 affiliated Colleges scattered in districts of Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand, Sirohi and Pratapgarh. The cell incessantly works for the welfare of SC and ST students and research scholars enrolled in the University, in order to achieve the goal of social equity and inclusive growth and development.

Udaipur City :

Udaipur is one of the most beautiful city and a hot tourist destination in Rajasthan. Known as the city of lakes, valleys and mountains, it is situated in southern part of Rajasthan. It is surrounded by Aravali Hills and known for its old temples, palaces and monuments. It has been ranked for its beauty, first in Asia and seventh in World. Its history is replete with thrilling tales of valour and self sacrifice of Maharana Pratap. Udaipur has been inspiration of country's artists, architects and poets over the years. There are several places of interest around Udaipur including the majestic hill forts of Kumbalgarh (80 km.) and Chittorgarh (110 km.), beautiful historic temples of Ranakpur (90 km.), Ekling Ji (24 km.), Nathdwara (50 km.) and the lakes of Jaisamand (55 km) and Rajsamand (65 km.) which make the visit to Udaipur city and its surrounding a memorable one.

Connectivity:

Udaipur is on world tourist map. It is well connected by air, train and road with the rest of country. There are direct train services to and from New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Agra, Gwalior and Indore. Udaipur is well connected by air with New Delhi and Mumbai. National Highways and other roads connect Udaipur with all the important

places of Rajasthan and India. Both government and private buses ply from Udaipur to all the major states of India.

Accommodation :

Registration fees includes the accommodation charges. The accommodation will be provided in University Guest House, Hostels and Economy Class Hotels. Registration fees have to be sent along with delegate's Registration Form.

Organizing Committee

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Patron Vice-Chancellor

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MLSU, Udaipur

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Dy. Librarian
MLSU, Udaipur

Prof. Farida Shah
Dean, UCSSH
MLSU, Udaipur

Prof. Pradeep Tripathi
MLSU, Udaipur

Prof. G.S. Kumpawat
MLSU, Udaipur

Shri Khushpal Garg
MLSU, Udaipur

Smt. Sangeeta Athwal
MLSU, Udaipur

Dr. Suresh Sabli
MLSU, Udaipur

Shri. Mukesh Barber
Asst. Registrar
MLSU, Udaipur

Prof. Pooran Mal Yadav
Co-ordinator, SC/ST Cell
& *Organising Secretary,*
MLSU, Udaipur

All correspondence to be addressed to:

Prof. Pooran Mal Yadav

Co-ordinator, SC/ST, Cell & Organizing Secretary

Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur - 313001 (India)

E-mail: pmyadav1964@gmail.com

Phone: 0294-2470143 / 2470509 Ext. 3350

Fax : 0294-2417593, Mob.: 094602-46593

NATIONAL CONFERENCE



Theme

Social Justice : Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar

June 11th-12th, 2016



Venue

**Mohanlal Sukhadia University,
Udaipur (Rajasthan)
NAAC accredited by 'A' Grade**



Organized by

**Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Cell
Mohanlal Sukhadia University,
Udaipur (Rajasthan)**



**Sponsored by
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National Conference on Social Justice : Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar

The concept of social justice, like law, changes. It evolves itself into progressively new patterns and expands its frontiers and assumes new dimensions. Social justice has significance in the context of Indian society which is divided into Castes and Communities and they create walls and barriers of exclusiveness on the basis of superiority and inferiority such inequalities pose serious threat to Indian democracy. The concept of social justice takes within its sweep the objective of removing inequalities and affording equal opportunities to all citizens in social, economic and political affairs.

India, while passing through the process of development is in the quest for finding our ways for a better and just socio-economic order. The search for a new model of socio-economic order is the need of the hour. Recent trends in Globalization, Urbanization, Mobilization of the poor in search of better life conditions and social justice movements compel us to think afresh. Social justice is an application of the concept of distributive justice to the wealth, assets, privileges and advantages that accumulate within a society or state because the essence of justice is the attainment of the common goods as distinguished from the goods of individuals even of the majority. There have been two major conceptions of social justice one embodying the notion of merit and desert, the other those of needs and equality. The first conception involves ending of hereditary privileges and an open society in which people have the chance to display their desert. It is expressed in equality of opportunity and careers open to talents. The second conception implies that goods should be allocated according in each person's varied needs. As it aims to make people materially equal, it entails an idea of equality.

In India, justice is a generic term which includes both procedural and substantive justices the former providing rules of court procedures and mechanism what is generally known as natural justice and the latter making provision for social assistance.

Benefits, facilities, concessions, privileges and special rights, to those who deserve and need such help describes by the omnibus term social justice.

Ambedkar is also one of the proponents of social justice in modern India. According to Ambedkar, the term "social justice" is based upon equality, liberty and fraternity of all human beings. The aim of social justice is to remove all kinds of inequalities based upon Caste, race, sex, power, Position and wealth. The social justice brings equal distribution of the social, political and economical resources of the community.

Ambedkar was the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. He was fully aware of the pattern and problems of the Indian society. The aspirations of the different sections of the society and their conflicting interests. He tried to achieve social justice and social democracy in terms of one man-one value. He treated social justice as a true basis for patriotism and nationalism. Ambedkar did not accept the theories of social justice as propounded by the Varna system, the Aristotelian order, Plato's scheme, Gandhian sarvodaya order and not even the proletarian socialism of Marx. Along with this conference will focus on:
Sub Themes:

1. Ambedkar's notion of social justice.
2. Present politics around social justice.
3. Representation of justice in media.
4. Right to live and die with dignity.
5. Role of NGO's in bringing about social justice.
6. Law enforcement and social justice.

The contents of Ambedkar's concept of social justice included unity and equality of all human beings, equal worth of men and women, respect for the weak and the lowly, regard for human rights, benevolence, mutual love, sympathy, tolerance and charity towards fellow being. Humane treatment in all cases dignity of all citizens, abolition of Caste distinctions, education and property for all and good will and gentleness. He emphasized more on fraternity and emotional integration. His view on social justice was to remove man-made inequalities of all shades through law, morality and public conscience, he stood for justice for a sustainable society.

According to Dr. Ambedkar the root cause of social injustice to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is the Caste system in Hindu society. He observed, Castes are enclosed units and it is their conspiracy with clear conscience that compels the

ex-communicated to make themselves into a Caste. The logic of their obdurate circumstance is merciless and it is in obedience to its force that some unfortunate groups find themselves closed out with the result that now groups by a mechanical law are constantly being converted into Castes in a widening multiplicity. He further maintained that the root of untouchability is the Caste system and the root of the Caste system is religion, the root of the religion attached to varnashram and the root of the varnashram is the Brahminism, the root of Brahminism lies with the political power.

Registration

Registration Fees

Academicians / Professionals	Rs. 500
Research Scholars	Rs. 200

How to pay Registration Fee :

The Registration fee may be sent to the Organizing Secretary by crossed Demand Draft drawn in favour of The Organizing Secretary, MLS University payable at Udaipur (Rajasthan) along with registration form. The delegates may also get registered at the Conference venue.

Call for Papers :

The major objectives of the National Conference are knowledge sharing, collaborative research and academic partnership across the Country. Participants interested in presenting papers are requested to submit their abstract (500 words) and full length paper either in Hindi or English in electronic format with a hard copy through E-mail attachment : pmyadav1964@gmail.com Organising Secretary latest by 5 June, 2016.

Mohanlal Sukhadia University (SC/ST Cell) :

Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur is named after the renowned and very vibrant Chief Minister of Rajasthan late Mohanlal Sukhadia. It is the only University in the state accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC. It is one of the prestigious Universities of Rajasthan, functioning as an