

About the Seminar

Panchyati Raj Institutions have always been considered as a means to good governance and 73rd Constitutional Amendment was affected with the hope that it would lead to better governance and provide political space to the marginalized sections of the society like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 conferred Constitutional status on the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). It envisages the establishment of a democratic decentralized development process through people's participation in decision-making, implementation and delivery. In order to achieve this objective, the Constitution provides for devolution of powers and responsibilities upon panchayats at appropriate levels.

Rural decentralization through PRIs has provided a strong platform for political participation and mobilization and no doubt, this has aroused the political awareness of the people of all sections including the marginalized and the socially excluded groups. This has also considerably contributed for strengthening their political organizations and capacity for effective bargaining for better delivery of goods and services. However, generally the power structure in gram panchayats is in favour of the upper castes and locally dominant castes in the society. The emergence of such type of power structure not only defeats the basic implications of democratic decentralization but also the aim of rural development with social justice. In this context, reservation provides a scope for women and for the members of SC and ST community to have participation in panchayats. Before the 73rd constitutional amendment act came into operation there was no effective participation for the weaker sections. These institutions also provide opportunities for the marginalized and socially excluded groups to participate in decision making.

In this context the main thrust of this Seminar is to assess the impact of PRIs on the empowerment of the marginalized sections. The benchmark generally selected for evaluating marginalized sections' participation in politics is their representation in term of numbers or percentages at grassroots level. This does not facilitate adequate understanding, because representation does not, in itself, constitute evidence of participation. Therefore these issues are to be initiated in a broader framework under the following sub-themes.

Sub-themes

- Panchayati Raj Institutions: Three tier system in India
- Gram Sabha and Panchayati Raj
- Empowerment of Women and Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Empowerment of Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Panchayati Raj and Political Parties' Participation
- Panchayati Raj Institutions and Human Rights in India
- Issue of Social Justice and Panchayati Raj Institutions

About University of Rajasthan

University of Rajasthan holds the distinction of being the oldest institution of higher learning in Rajasthan. It was established as University of Rajputana on 8th of January, 1947, and renamed as the University of Rajasthan in 1956. today it has UG and PG Colleges affiliated to it. The University is a hub of Higher Education in Rajasthan and attracts students from all over Rajasthan and other parts of India. The University has been awarded with 'A' Grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), accoded UPE status under XI Plan and as per DST evaluation, has been sanctioned the prestigious. Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE) Program.

About Social Sciences Research Centre (SSRC)

Social Sciences Research Centre of the University of Rajasthan was established on 11 Oct. 1975 by Prof. Iqbal Narain, an eminent social scientist. The main objective of the centre is to import greater scientific vigour to research activities and promote interdisciplinary perspective particularly in the realm of Social Sciences. Interdisciplinary collaboration involves exchange of information among related disciplines in the belief that such exchanges enrich a discipline's understanding of the phenomena understanding. As an important institution of conducting research, we plan to develop it as research resource centre to provide basic information regarding carrying out scientific interdisciplinary research.

About Jaipur City

Jaipur the capital city of Rajasthan, founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II on 18th November 1727, is a city with a find blend of tradition and modernity, it is rich in history and culture where the past comes alive in magnificent forts and palaces. With splendid fortresses, majestic palaces, tranquil temples and beautiful havelis; Jaipur is an ideal tourist destination. Other than these captivating attractions, Jaipur is home to exquisite handicrafts which add life and colour to this Pink City's uniqueness. The women's movements and Indiagets reflected in Jaipur from grassroots.

Call for Papers: Submission of Abstracts and Full Papers

Abstracts and full papers are invited on any of the above theme areas or other related areas. The abstract should not exceed 300 words, should be typed in 1.5 line spacing leaving 1" margin on all sides on A-4 paper. Three to five keywords should be given below the abstract in italics. The font should be Times New Roman in size 12. The abstract should be sent through email (ssrcuorjpragmail.com) in MS Word format.

Registration fees:

Teachers- Rs.1000/-

Research Scholar-Rs.800/-

Students- Rs.600/-

Payment Mode of Registration Fees is through NEFT in Account No. _674701091478, IFSC Code- ICIC0006747, Branch Name- ICICI Bank, University Campus, Bapu Nagar, Jaipur or through Demand Draft in favour of the "Director, Social Sciences Research Center, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur" payable at Jaipur and post it to-

Director, Social Sciences Research Centre,

University of Rajasthan, JLN Marg, Jaipur-302004

There would be the facility of on spot registration in case of non-submission of registration fees through online mode/ Demand Draft.

- Registration fees include only the conference kit, access to conference sessions and lunch for two days of seminar.
- Registration fees not include the accommodation facilities. Therefore participants have to manage accommodation facility on their own.

For Details Contact:

Dr. Karunakar Singh, Dy Director, SSRC, Mob- 9928659350

Venue:

Department of Life Long Learning (DLL). University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Important Dates

Deadline for abstract submission- 5th February, 2018
Deadline for full paper submission-7th February, 2018

Patron

Prof. R. K. Kothari
Vice- Chancellor
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Convener Dr. Raka Singh

Director, SSRC University of Rajasthan, Jaipur **Organizing Secretary Dr. Karunakar Singh**

Deputy Director, SSRC University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

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Mr. Bheem Singh



National Seminar

on

Empowerment of Marginalized Sections and Panchayati Raj Institutions

(08 - 09 February, 2018)

Registration Form

NAME-	Date:-
Designation-	
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University/College	
Email-	
Mobile-	
Payment: Cash/DD D.D. NEFT Transection Id:	No
	Signature of Applicant

Social Sciences Research Center (SSRC)
University of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Forwarding by Head of Department/ College/Institution