



2 Days National Seminar on

“Dr. B.R. Ambedkar’s Vision on Social Inclusion”

1st to 2nd March 2019

Organized by

Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy

Faculty of Social Sciences, Banaras Hindu University,

Varanasi-221005, U.P., India

Contact: (+91) 9889279897, 9452132303

Email:csseipfssbhu@gmail.com

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CONCEPT NOTE

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar is well known as architect of India’s Constitution and leader of oppressed classes. He has contributed in various field of social and political life. His efforts to eradicate social evils were remarkable and that is why he is called the “messiah” of the Dalits and downtrodden in India. He was appointed the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee. The text prepared by Ambedkar provided constitutional guarantees and protections for a wide range of civil liberties for individual citizens, including freedom of religion, the abolition of untouchability and outlawing all forms of discrimination. Ambedkar was a champion of fundamental rights, and Part III of the Indian Constitution guarantees the fundamental rights to the citizens against the state. Fundamental rights contained in Articles 15(2), 17, 23, and 24 are enforceable against individuals as they are very significant rights relating to the prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth etc.

He was not only a learned scholar and an eminent jurist but also a revolutionary who fought against social evils like untouchability and caste system. Throughout his life, he battled social discrimination while upholding the rights of the Dalits and other socially backward classes. He was not only a great national leader but also a distinguished scholar of international repute. He not only led various social movements for the upliftment of the depressed sections of the Indian society but also contributed to the understanding of the socio-economic and political problems of India through his scholarly works on caste, religion, culture, constitutional law and economic development. As a matter of fact he was an economist and his various scholarly works and speeches indicate his deep understanding of the problems faced by the Indian society. According to him, the most significant feature of the fundamental rights is that these rights are made justiciable. The right to move to the Supreme Court for enforcement of fundamental rights under Article 32 is itself a fundamental right. Article 32 authorizes the Supreme Court to issue directions, orders or writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, certioraris etc. or any other appropriate remedy, as the case may be, for the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

He was a strong advocate of the parliamentary form of government right from the inception of the Government of India Act of 1935. He firmly believed that the parliamentary system of government alone can usher in an egalitarian society through the application of the principles of social democracy. His social democracy comprised politicians, political parties with high standards of political morality, honesty and integrity and strong and highly responsible Opposition party or parties committed to the cause of the downtrodden and depressed classes. He was a strong advocate of the federal structure of the Union and States based on the principles of a strong Centre and independent States. He also did great service to the nation by proposing the institution of a unified judicial system and common All India Services with a view to strengthen national unity and integrity. The real contribution of Ambedkar is reflected in the protective discrimination scheme or the reservation policy of the government envisaged under some provisions of Part III and many of Part IV dealing with the constitutional mandate to ameliorate the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the other backward classes.

Provisions like Article 17 prohibiting untouchability, Article 30 dealing with the protection of minorities are some of the notable examples. Articles 15(4) and 16 (4) of Part III and Part XI, and Schedule V and VI dealing with the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Schedule

Tribes speak clearly about the substantial and significant contribution of Ambedkar for the development of untouchables. Ambedkar made it his life's mission to uplift the untouchables and other down-trodden masses from the unequal position of inferiority to that of equal position of parity in socio-economic status with high-caste Hindus. For achieving this goal the reservation policy or the scheme of protective discrimination was advocated and implemented by him for ten years to ameliorate the conditions of the various depressed and down-trodden sections of Hindu society. He advocated his economic doctrine of "state socialism" in the draft Constitution. He proposed state ownership of agriculture with a collectivised method of cultivation and a modified form of state socialism in the field of industry.

The first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, praised the services rendered by him in the making of the Constitution and said:

I have carefully watched the day-to-day activities from the presidential seat. Therefore, I appreciate more than others with how much dedication and vitality this task has been carried out by the Drafting Committee and by its chairman Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar in particular. We never did a better thing than having Dr Ambedkar on the Drafting Committee and selecting him as its chairman.

The Columbia University at its Special convocation on June 5, 1952 conferred the LL.D. degree (Honoris Causa) on Dr Ambedkar in recognition of his drafting the Constitution of India. The citation read: The degree is being conferred in recognition of the work done by him in connection with the drafting of India's Constitution. The University hailed him as "one of India's leading citizens, a great social reformer and valiant upholder of human rights". He was appointed as the nation's first Law Minister and was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1990.

Sub- themes of the seminar include the following:

1. **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Views on Caste, Class, and Economic Discrimination**
2. Vision of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on Public Sector, **Role of State and Dalits**
3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Vision on Nationalism & National Integration
4. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on Women Empowerment
5. **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's view on Indian Agricultural Development**
6. **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's views on Education System**
7. **Vision of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on Democracy and Constitutionalism**
8. Social Consciousness and Change
9. Power Discourse and Political Structure
10. Manifestation and Relevance of Religion
11. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Buddhism
12. Intellectual Foundation and Engagement
13. Vision of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on Governance and Public Policies
14. Implications of economic policy for growth and economic development for marginalized groups.
15. India in the Post-Colonial and Globalised World
16. The World of His Vision
17. Critical Analysis of Dr. Ambedkar's Vision

Call for Abstracts & full papers

Academicians and scholars are invited to submit their abstract latest by 15th Feb. 2019. The acceptance will be communicated up to 20th February 2019. Full papers (not exceeding 5000 words) should be submitted latest by 28th February 2019. Abstracts/full papers may be submitted either in English (MS Word, Times New Roman, 12 Font) or in Hindi (Kruti Dev-010, 14 Font). The abstract/full paper should comprise the topic/title, name of the author/co-author, mailing address, email and contact number. Send the abstract and full paper on E-mail: csseipbhuseminar18@gmail.com

Registration fee to all participants is Rs. 600.00

Chief Patron

Prof. Rakesh Bhatnagar
Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi

Patron

Prof. R.P. Pathak
Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences
Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi

Seminar Director

Prof. Tej Pratap Singh
Coordinator
Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy
Faculty of Social Sciences, Banaras Hindu University
Varanasi

Organizing Committee

Prof. Tej Pratap Singh
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Registration fee to all participants is Rs. 600/-

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Faculty of Social Sciences

Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi - 221005

REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name (Mr. /Mrs.):

2. Gender:

3. Designation:

4. Title of the paper:.....

5. Name/Address of the Research Centre/Department/Institute/University: (if any).....

.....
.....

Tel:**Email:**

6. Address for Communication:

.....

Tel:..... **Email:**.....**Mobile:**

Place:

Date:

Signature of the Participant

Please send the Registration form to:

Prof. Tej Pratap Singh

Coordinator, CSSEIP

Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP)

Faculty of Social Sciences, Banaras Hindu University

Varanasi - 221 005, India

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