

SUB THEMES

1. Legislation and Social Change
2. Legislation and Economic Change
3. Judicial Activism and Socio-Economic Change
4. Legal Framework and Present Global Challenges vis-à-vis Socio-Economic Transformation
5. Socio-Economic Dimension of Sustainable Development
6. Corporate Social Responsibility

List of sub themes is illustrative and papers on any other topic related to main theme shall also be considered for presentation.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Research papers are invited from the academicians, practitioners, professionals, research scholars and students on the issues related to the themes. The quality based selected papers will be published in the form of a Book with National Standards Book Number. Only full papers submitted on or before the deadline shall be considered for publication. The authors of selected abstracts will be given an opportunity to present their papers during various sessions on the day of the seminar.

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Authors are requested to adhere to following guidelines to enable submission of papers:

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Authors are requested to send an abstract of 250 to 300 words (with five key words) summarising the research paper/article and its significance as an attachment in a soft copy in word document with information as to full name/s, designation, email, contact number and correspondence address to seminarlaw@pu.ac.in latest by January 31, 2019.

FULL LENGTH PAPER SUBMISSION

- Author is required to take note of (i) Originality of Title (checked on Turnitin software) (ii) Relevancy, novelty and clarity of idea (iii) Systematic presentation (iv) Conclusion suggesting some suggestions

- Manuscripts maximum of 3000 words with proper foot noting and acknowledgements, 12 font size in Times New Roman, line spacing 1.5 with one inch margin on all four sides in MS Word format be emailed at seminarlaw@pu.ac.in
- Authors are requested to adhere to ILI pattern of Footnoting and Citations.
- The author must certify that paper is his/ her original work and has not been published wholly or partly or accepted for publication elsewhere.
- Manuscripts submitted after the due date shall not be considered for publication.
- Participants must also bring duly filled copy of registration forms which is attached with the brochure (subject to the acceptance of their abstract) at the time of depositing their registration fee which shall be taken at the registration desk on **February 16, 2019** from **9.00 A.M to 10.30 A.M** in the form of cash or Demand Draft made in favour of Chairperson, Department of Laws, Panjab University, Chandigarh payable at Chandigarh.
- No TA/DA will be provided.

SUBMISSION DEADLINES

Abstract: January 31, 2019

Acknowledgment of Abstract: February 2, 2019

Full Paper: February 12, 2019

REGISTRATION FEE

Academicians, Practitioners and Professionals: Rs. 1000/-

Research Scholars: Rs. 750/-

Students: 500/-

FOR FURTHER QUERIES, CONTACT:

Mr. Mukesh: 9041531646

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ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR on LAW AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

February 16, 2019
at



Department of Laws,
Panjab University, Chandigarh.

CHIEF PATRON

Prof. Raj Kumar, Vice Chancellor,
Panjab University

CHAIRPERSON

Prof. Meenu Paul, Department of Laws,
Panjab University

COORDINATOR

Prof. Devinder Singh, Department of Laws,
Panjab University

CO-COORDINATOR

Prof. Vandana A. Kumar, Department of Laws,
Panjab University

ABOUT PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH



One of the oldest Universities in India, the Panjab University (PU) initiated at Lahore in 1882, has a long tradition of pursuing excellence in teaching and research in science and technology, humanities, social sciences, performing arts and sports. Excellence and innovation in academic programmes, research and teaching are the distinguishable features of university. The same motto is achieved by the combination of learned experienced and young talented faculty members who believe in bringing best out of all the students. Panjab University has been amongst one of the top most universities since its inception. It is world renowned institution which is having expertise in every discipline. University has signed Memorandum of Understanding with various international prestigious institutions and has collaborations with Universities of international repute. Over the years, the reputation of the Panjab University has evolved to emerge as an institution at the pinnacle in innovative teaching, research and community outreach.

ABOUT DEPARTMENT OF LAWS

The Department of Laws, originally established at Lahore in 1889, was re-established at Shimla in 1948, shifted to Jalandhar in 1950 and finally re-located at the University Campus at Chandigarh in 1959. Well-structured curriculum of Department of Laws provides the clear overview of the progress of law course. While on one hand Department of Laws aims at building strong base for budding lawyers by teaching them the elementary legal principles enshrined in basic laws and on the other hand, it focuses on continuous introduction of evolving subjects like Law and Social Transformation, Environmental Jurisprudence and new remunerative branches of law like Corporate Insurance, Alternate Dispute Mechanisms, IPR, Finance, Taxation, Information Technology etc. Students are made to learn the practical aspects of various laws through regular moot court demonstrations, national and intradepartmental moot competitions, debates on current issues, presentations and thorough discussions on everyday legal developments. This is evident by the notable alumni of the Department which includes Supreme Court and High Courts, Union Cabinet Ministers, State Chief Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, Ambassadors, Senior Bureaucrats, Police Officers and other legal luminaries. The Department is the proud alma mater of three Chief Justices of India, a large number of Chief Justices of the High Courts, members of subordinate judiciary, civil servants, law officers and members of the legal profession and a large number of legal luminaries and justices.

ABOUT THE SEMINAR

Transformation implies a significant fundamental change which is in total contrast with a gradual change that happens over a period of time. Law is the key instrument in struggle for social and economic transformation. Many jurists and academicians give their assent on the view that law enjoys and uses unifying powers in contribution towards social cohesion, homogeneity in the heterogenous population belonging to different socio-culturally diverse backgrounds. Indian society transformed over a period of time from a society governed by Shrutis, Smritis, Dharma and other customary laws, to a society governed by western conceptions of law during the colonial period to governance by rights-based Constitution, progressive law-making, codification of personal laws and affirmative action during the post-independence era. Article 32 and 226 of the Indian Constitution ensure Social, Economic and Political justice to citizens in consonance with the high ideals enshrined in the Preamble. Discrimination based on caste, creed, colour, religion, sex and place of birth have been effectively dealt in Part III, IV and IV-A of the Constitution of India which now find expression in the State policies, laws and judicial decisions employing them for interpretation of the fundamental rights. The era of economic liberalisation and globalisation has spurred the nation towards the path of industrial and technological modernisation and the transformed the country into a knowledge economy integrated with global markets. Multinational Corporations outsourcing the jobs to less developed countries have given rise to the problems of urban migration putting burden on existing natural resources. To address such concerns, Sustainable Development Goals have been formulated on international front. Convergence of Information Technology and Telecommunications have created boundary less environment and raised the issues of cyber crimes and cyber security proportionately. Introduction of Goods and Services Tax, reformulation of Companies Act in 2013, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and targets of financial inclusion are transforming the financial landscape of the country. From abolition of sati to the criminalisation of Triple Talaq, decriminalisation of Section 377 IPC and Section 497 of IPC etc. legislations and judicial decision have played tremendous role in giving a new sense of freedom to various sections of society.