

6. Independence of Judiciary, Judicial activism and Judicial Accountability.
7. Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity and role of Scientific temperament : Challenges of Indian Constitution.
8. Secularism - Unity in Diversity Indian Constitution - Status quo- Present Challenges.
9. Higher Education : Constitutional Provisions, Impact of Science and Technology on Constitutionalism in India.
10. Social Justice : Representation and Reservation, Freedom of Religion and Changing Dimensions.
11. Social Justice - Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe Constitutional Provisions and Judicial Response.
12. Gender Justice : Constitutional Perspectives and Judicial Response.

#### Call for Papers and Publications :

Full-length papers are invited from students, faculty and researchers in academia to present their research findings. All submitted papers will undergo a peer-review process by the committee based on the reviewers, comments and suggestions, selected papers will be scheduled for oral presentations during the seminar.

The selected papers for the oral presentation in the seminar will be published with ISBN number in Andhra Law Times Publication.

#### Important Dates :

Last Date for Submission of Full-Length Paper :

**15<sup>th</sup> November, 2024**

End of Registration :

**24<sup>th</sup> November, 2024**



Scan to Register

#### Send your Full Paper to :

convenorconstitutionday2024@kakatiya.ac.in

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# CONSTITUTION DAY - 2024

## National Seminar on 75 Years of Indian Constitution - Milestones - Issues and Challenges

26<sup>th</sup> November, 2024 at 10:00 a.m.



#### Sponsored by :

Telangana Council of Higher Education  
(TGCHE), Hyderabad.

#### Venue :

Senate Hall,  
Administrative Building,  
Kakatiya University

#### Organized by :

**SC-ST Cell**

Kakatiya University,  
Warangal - 506 009.  
www.kakatiya.ac.in





### **About the Kakatiya University, Warangal :**

Kakatiya University was established on 19<sup>th</sup> August, 1976 to fulfil the aspirations of the Telangana people for higher education. It is located in the historical city, Warangal, the erstwhile seat of the Kakatiya rulers. The founding of the University was in fact a historic event that heralded a new era in the realms of higher education of this region. The erstwhile Post-Graduate Centre of Osmania University was upgraded and named Kakatiya University. The University, began its journey as PG Centre Warangal in 1968 under aegis of Osmania University with only four Departments, viz. Telugu, English, Chemistry and Mathematics. The Departments of Physics, Botany, Zoology, Commerce, Public Administration and Economics were added later. The B. Pharmacy course which was started by Osmania University in 1974 was shifted to KU in 1975. It was most recently accredited with an "A+" Grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council of India in the month of June 2023. The University offers about 120 programs at undergraduate and postgraduate levels in the faculties of arts, science, commerce and business management, social sciences, law, education, engineering and pharmaceutical sciences with constituent and affiliated colleges spread over 12 districts of Telangana.

Warangal is the second largest city in the state of Telangana, India, and was once the capital of the Kakatiya dynasty. The city is known for its many monuments, architectural wonders, lakes and wild life sanctuary including the Warangal Fort, Ramappa Temple, Thousand Pillars Temple, Laknavaram Lake, Paakala Lake, Eturnagaram Wild Life Sanctuary and also for Asia's biggest Tribal Festival called Medaram Jathara.

### **About the SC-ST Cell :**

SC, ST cell in Universities is established by Government of India through UGC to implement the Constitutional Provisions under articles 16(4) and 335 which are, enshrined in Constitution of India. Article 16(4): Equality of opportunity, Article 335: The claims of the member of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently, with the maintenance of efficiency of administration in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. The SC-ST Cell, Kakatiya University was established in 1985 to focus on the welfare of SC, ST students, research scholars and employees. SC-ST Cell also focuses to remove difficulties experienced by SC, ST students and to maintain an environment where all communities can participate without any discrimination.

### **About the Seminar :**

Longest written charter of the world, the Constitution of India embodies the principles, ideals of nation's governance structure. The epitome of the legal excellence, it guides the country's legal and political systems for good governance to reach the sustainability. The constitution is a set of rules and regulations guiding the administration of a country. The Constitution is the backbone of democratic and secular fabric of India. After the Independence from intruders there was the need of the Constitution. The constitution was framed by the Constituent Assembly. Dr. Bhim Rao Ramji Ambedkar, the chairman of its drafting committee, is considered as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. Under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Indian Constitution was drafted in 2 years 11 months 18 days. On 26th November 1949 the constituent assembly of India adopted the constitution which came into effect from 26th January 1950. To commemorate the adoption of Constitution, 26 November is celebrated as Constitution Day or Samvidhan Diwas or National Law Day.

The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world, provides a comprehensive framework to guide and govern the country. The original text of the Constitution contained 395 Articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules. Now it has 448 Articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules with 106 amendments. The Preamble of Constitution enshrines India a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic which is to secure justice, liberty and equality for the people, for promoting fraternity, dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation. There are 106 amendments so far. After the arose of Kesavananda Bharati case, Supreme Court upheld that the Preamble can be amended, subject to the condition that no amendment is done to the fundamental features. Fundamental features of the Constitution as contained in the Preamble cannot be altered by an amendment under Article 368.

### **Objectives of the Seminar :**

Challenges to face and issues to address and find solutions. Hence, our national seminar title is 75 years of Indian Constitution- Milestones - Issues and Challenges.

### **Sub-Themes :**

1. Sustainable Development Goals (2030) and Indian Constitution.
2. Right to Equality and Democratic Perspectives.
3. Judicial Activism and Governance : Perspectives of Democratic Principles of Indian Constitution.
4. Judicial Review : Federal and Unitary features of Indian Constitution : Issues and Challenges.
5. Journey of Right to Education Under Indian Constitution: Emerging Issues.