

NATIONAL SEMINAR

on “CUSTOMARY LAWS OF NORTHEAST INDIA – PRACTICES AND PREVALENCES” October 21 & 22, 2017

Registration Form

Name in full (Block):

Designation:

Gender: (Male/Female/Others) :

Institution:

Address:

.....

Contact Number:

e-mail id:

Joining as Paper Presenter ☐ participant ☐ (Please Tick)

Title of the Paper (if applicable):

.....

Registration fee details (Rs.):

Accommodation required: Yes/No

If yes from To

Date: Signature of the Applicant

Note:

- Attendance in all the sessions is compulsory to get the certificate.
- Accommodation arrangement will be provided on payment basis.

For Office Use Only

Application is hereby accepted: Yes ☐ No ☐

Registration No:

Signature of the Competent Authority

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National Seminar on

“CUSTOMARY LAWS OF NORTHEAST INDIA- PRACTICES AND PREVALENCES”

Organized by



Unveiling Excellence



University School of Law & Research

**University of Science & Technology
Meghalaya**

Sponsored by

**North Eastern Council
Shillong**

Venue

**University of Science & Technology
Meghalaya**

Date

October 21 & 22, 2017

CONCEPT NOTE

Customary law is present throughout the world and in all legal systems. It forms the basis for a highly influential and universally binding body of international law. At local level it provides internal regulations for communities, clubs, associations or groups of farmers. It is easy to apply customary laws in cases like land disputes, inheritance rights, divorce, adoption etc. It is inexpensive and easily accessible. It is good as justice is delivered by customary laws without delay and with less expense. Its influence is to be found in many areas of law including family law, torts, private and public international law. It plays a crucial role in defining land and resource rights and has increasing relevance for areas of formal law such as rules of evidence, criminal law. Custom is recognized as a major source of law under the Indian legal system and the Constitution. The Courts of India have also recognized custom as law only if the custom is (1) “ancient or immemorial” in origin, (2) “reasonable in nature and continuous in use,” and (3) “certain”, among others.

For millions of Indigenous peoples around the world their own customary laws (non-state laws and they consider binding upon them) are their primary, if not their only, source of law. Marginalized and where recognized, considered to lie on the lowest level of the legal hierarchy, the status of indigenous peoples’ legal systems and most importantly of their customary laws changed dramatically over the years. During this period advances in national and international law and jurisprudence has clearly recognized the rights of Indigenous people to be governed by their own legal regimes and the obligation of states to respect and recognize their laws and institutions and the ancestral rights they uphold. The Seminar would try to emphasize the need of understanding the customary laws in north east India and also to discuss the different structures and approaches of Tribal justice system along with the regular justice system. The modern legal system is largely based on the English Common Law and is characterized by uniform territorial rules, based on universal principles of natural justice and is administered by a hierarchy of courts. This system has regular and affirmed methods of revisiting and revising its rules and procedures. Whereas, the traditional systems of justice are largely un-codified, comprise of overlapping jurisdictions enjoying autonomy in administration of justice. Due to the diversity among the tribal groups, each tribe in India has its unique socio-cultural milieu and dispute resolution practices and which have remained unchanged over generations.

Themes: Customary Laws of North-East India: Practice and Prevalence

Sub-Themes:

- ▶ Customary Laws and Identity
- ▶ Role of the Sixth Schedule in protection of customary tribal rights in North East India.
- ▶ Laws related to the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers.
- ▶ Tribal Governance: Role of Customary Laws.
- ▶ Modernization and Customary Laws.
- ▶ Customary Laws, traditional knowledge and intellectual property
- ▶ Role of Customary Laws in Sustainable Development
- ▶ Issues of displacement and results and discontent among the tribal: Role of Local Bodies

- ▶ Women empowerment and customary laws.
- ▶ Role of religious institutions in upholding the customary laws.
- ▶ Any other issues related to the topic

Call for Paper

Research papers are invited from the academicians, research scholars, lawyers and advocates, students, non-governmental organizations and other forums associated with customary laws of North East India. All papers will undergo a blind peer review.

Rules and regulations

Abstract:

Abstract must be written within 300 words in Times New Roman with Font Size 12. Abstract must be followed by at least 5 key words in Bold Italics and Font Size 10.

Full Paper:

The full paper must be written within 3000 -4000 words. It should be written in English in A4 size paper in Times New Roman, Font Size must be 12 and line spacing 1.5 with 1 inch margin on all sides. Foot notes are mandatory for acceptance of the paper. The author should follow APA style of referencing. Font size of footnotes must be 10. Author should identify the primary sub-theme where their abstract/paper should be placed. The title of the paper should contain:

(A) Title of the paper, (b) name of the author(s) with designations, (c) Address for correspondence (d) Email id (if any) and contact number clearly.

Paper Submissions

1. Abstract submission deadline : September 25, 2017
2. Final Notification of Acceptance : September 30, 2017
3. Full paper submission deadline : October 15, 2017

Soft copies of the abstract and the full paper should be sent to : uslrnecseminar@gmail.com

Registration Fee

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|---|---|------------|
| Paper Presenters | : | Rs. 1000/- |
| Research Scholars and Students (with Paper) | : | Rs 700/- |
| Without Paper | : | Rs 500/- |

NB: The Registration will be open from 20th October 2017 to 21st October .

Publications

The selected papers will be published in the form of seminar proceeding with ISBN number. Papers presented in the seminar only will be eligible for consideration for publication.

Accommodation

For accommodation kindly contact before one week of the seminar. No TA/DA will be paid for attending the Seminar.

About University School of Law and Research(USLR)

The University School of Law and Research was established under the University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya in the year 2015. The focus of this school is to impart quality legal education and the course curriculum has been designed keeping in mind both the academic and professional needs. The department offers both 5 year full time BALLB(H) course and 3 year full time LL.B(H) courses. Both the courses are approved by the Bar Council of India. The Legal Aid Clinic in the school aims to provide free legal help to people both within and outside the University. The School has a number of committees to look after the all round development of

the students. To emerge as a centre of excellence in imparting Legal Education to the younger generation of the country, especially of the North Eastern Region is the mission of this School.

About USTM

The University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya (USTM) was established under the provisions of the University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya Act (No.6 of 2008) enacted by Legislative Assembly of Meghalaya, on 02.12.2008 with a mission to impart quality higher and technical education in the Northeast. University of Science and Technology, Meghalaya (USTM) is the first State Private University on Science and Technology in the entire North East India, sponsored by ERD Foundation. The University is being established in more than 400 acres of picturesque landscape surrounded by serene greenery in Assam-Meghalaya border just one kilometre from G.S.Road, Baridua, 9th Mile, opposite to CRPF Camp, Ri-Bhoi District of Meghalaya. It is about 85 kilometres from Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya and 6 kilometres from Dispur the capital of Assam and 52 kilometres from Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, Guwahati. The University endeavours to provide a platform for leading academicians, researchers, entrepreneurs, thinkers, administrators, corporate and other stakeholders, to pool in their expertise, with a view to impart world class education. Moreover, exploring opportunities and talents within the Northeast region of India as a mandate which is carried forward through various collaborative works. The process towards building scientific temperament and a knowledge capital has been possible with the contribution of various Schools and their respective departments. As of February, 2017 there are 3000+ students and 160+ faculties in the University.

About North Eastern Council

The North Eastern Council is the nodal agency for the economic and social development of the North Eastern Region which consists of the eight States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The North Eastern Council was constituted in 1971 by an Act of Parliament. The constitution of the Council has marked the beginning of a new chapter of concerted and planned endeavour for the rapid development of the Region. Over the last thirty five years, NEC has been instrumental in setting in motion a new economic endeavour aimed at removing the basic handicaps that stood in the way of normal development of the region and has ushered in an era of new hope in this backward area full of great potentialities.

