

- References in APA Style.
- All the submissions to the seminar will be reviewed.
- Plagiarisms strictly denounced.
- Two authors are allowed on single paper with separate registration.
- Selected papers will be compiled and published.

Important Dates

Last date for Submission of Abstract: 22 August 2017
 Acknowledgment of the Acceptance: 23 August 2017
 Full Length Paper Submission: on or Before 27 August 2017
 Date for Registration: Spot registration on 31st August 2017
 or

Through Demand Draft: Drawn in favour of Director,
 Sri Maharshi Valmiki Tribal Studies and Research Center,
 Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi- 585106.
 The Demand Draft should be made

Online Payment:

Bank Name: State Bank of India, Gulbarga University Branch,
 Gulbarga, 585106.
 Bank Account name : Sri Maharshi Valmiki Tribal Studies.
 Account Number : 62401664104
 IFSC Code : SBIN0020434

Registration Fee:

Academician: Rs.500
 Guest Faculty*/Research Scholars*: Rs.250
 Students**: Rs.100

** Have to submit a certificate forwarded through respective institution/University*

*** Have to produce their ID card during registration*

Chief Patron:

Prof. S R Niranjana, Vice Chancellor, GUK.

Patrons:

1. Sri. K. Revanappa, KAS
 Director, Department of Tribal Welfare,
 Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.
2. Prof. Dayanad Agsar
 Registrar, GUK.
3. Prof. C. S. Patil
 Registrar, (Evakluation) GUK.
4. Prof. Rajnalkar Laxman
 Finance Officer, GUK.

Organising Secretary:

Prof. G Sreeramulu, Director Sri Maharshi Valmiki Tribal Studies and Research Center, GUK.

About Gulbarga

Gulbarga district is one of the 30 districts of Karnataka state in southern India. Gulbarga city is the administrative headquarter of the district. The city of Gulbarga was founded by the Bahmani Sultans in the 14th century as their capital. However the history of the region dates back to the 6th Century when the Rashtrakutas gained control over the area, but the Chalukyas regained their domain and reigned for over two hundred years. Around the close of the 12th century the Yadavas of Devagiri and the Hoysalas of Halebidu took control of the district. The present Gulbarga District is formed part of their domain.

The city is surrounded by many historical places which are worth seeing like the Sannati, Manyaketa and the Gulbarga Fort which was built during the early 15th century. There are also few religious places like the Appana Gudi (Sharanabasaveshwara Temple), Hazrat Khwaja Bande Nawaz and Siddharth Buddha Vihar. Gulbarga also has a number of imposing tombs of Bahmani kings, a shrine to an important Muslim saint and the Sharana Basaveshwara Temple.

Gulbarga is 613 Km north of Bangalore and well connected by road to Bijapur, Hyderabad and Bidar. Gulbarga is well served by major rail lines and is connected to all major parts of India such as Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Ahmadabad, Rajkot, Agra, Bhopal, Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Trivandrum, Bhubneshwar etc. The nearest Airport is Hyderabad International Airport which is 220 km from the city.

The weather in Gulbarga is very pleasant during the month of August / September .

Contact details

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**Sri Maharshi Valmiki Tribal Studies
 and Research Center
 Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi**

In Collaboration with

**Directorate of Tribal Welfare
 Government of Karnataka, Bangalore**

Jointly Organises

Two Days National Seminar

on

**MAHARSHI VALMIKI'S CONTRIBUTION
 TO THE INDIAN SOCIETY AND
 PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF
 SCHEDULED TRIBES IN KARNATAKA**

31st August and 1st September 2017

About Gulbarga University

Gulbarga University was established in 1980 by an Act of Karnataka State. Its jurisdiction extends to the four districts Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and Yadgir of Hyderabad Karnataka. The main campus is situated on a 860 acres of land, 6 kilo meters east of Gulbarga city. It has 38 post-graduate departments and 2 post-graduate centres located at Raichur and Bidar. Another post-graduate centre at Basavakalyan is on the anvil. The University enrolls about 3500 students every year for various post-graduate, M.Phil. and Ph.D. programmes in various disciplines. There are about 160 faculty members and about 700 technical and non-technical supporting staff. There are about 330 colleges affiliated to this University which enroll graduate/diploma courses in arts, fine arts, music, social sciences, science & technology, commerce, education and law.

About Maharshi Valmiki Tribal Study and Research Centre

The State of Karnataka has been showing its commitment to the development of Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes through various plans and policies. The socio-political, educational and cultural status of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka especially in the region of Hyderabad Karnataka is very low. The Scheduled Tribes in the region are not socially and, politically mobilized, and lack social consciousness. It is high time to educate these people with the ideas, philosophy and life of Maharshi Valmiki and to bring them into the mainstream of society.

To have in-depth analytical studies, Gulbarga University established a Tribal Study and Research Centre in the name of the legendary saint Maharshi Valmiki in 2014 with the funding from the Government of Karnataka. It has a vast scope in terms of understanding the socio-political and religious ideas of Maharshi Valmiki. It intends to study the status of tribal people in Karnataka in general and Hyderabad-Karnataka Region in particular. It also seeks to evaluate the availing of the constitutional provisions available to the scheduled tribes.

About the seminar

The Valmiki Ramayana has for long held a special place in the hearts and minds of the peoples of India. It tells the story of Rama, the great and noble prince of ancient Ayodhya, who, as the result of a deceitful plan to undermine

his sovereignty, was banished to the forest for fourteen years with his illustrious wife Sita. The story of Rama's adventures in the forest, his victory over evils of Ravan, his triumphant return to Ayodhya, and the ideal civilization under his rule, have been a source of inspiration to millions of individuals through the ages.

India is a home to almost more than half of the world's tribal population. Over 84 million people belonging to 698 communities are identified as members of scheduled tribes, constituting 8.2% of the total Indian population and is larger than that of any other country in the world. Approximately more than 533 tribes are spread throughout different parts of India.

Contributions of Maharshi Valmiki

Maharshi Valmiki is considered the first poet of classical Sanskrit Literature. He composed Ramakatha in verses. This work is called Ramayana, Ramacharita, Sitacharita and Paulastya-Vadha. Valmiki was a great scholar of his time. Millions of people worship this Rishi and consider him as their God. In Indian literature any poet who wrote Ramakatha, paid his homage to this Rishi. Several views expressed in Valmiki's Ramayana are still relevant and will provide solutions to the many current problems.

Schedule Tribes in Karnataka

The tribal population in the State of Karnataka is the most deprived and vulnerable community that faces severe economic exclusion. In Hyderabad- Karnataka region the proportion of the scheduled tribe population is more as compared to other parts of the State. Although certain constitutional safeguards are provided, there has been no economic, social and political mobility across these communities. Contrary to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Castes who witnessed certain degrees of progress because of protective discrimination policies of the government, the Scheduled Tribes remain abysmally backward and socially, educationally, economically, politically excluded, still living in harsh environs.

The State of Karnataka has been showing its commitment to the development of Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes through various plans and policies. The national Seminar is focusing on two important subjects The national Seminar is focusing on two important subjects i.e. Valmiki and Tribal Development,

that are inter related. The Seminar will focus on

Maharshi Valmiki's Contribution:

Sub Themes:

- ◆ Sri Maharshi Valmiki and Ramayana.
- ◆ Relevance of Social Ideas of Sri Maharshi Valmiki.
- ◆ Relevance of Political Ideas of Sri Maharshi Valmiki.
- ◆ Contribution of Sri Maharshi Valmiki to the Concept of Rajadharma.
- ◆ Debate on Valmiki Ramayana and Social Values, Customs and Traditions.

Problems and Challenges of Scheduled Tribes :

Sub Themes :

- ◆ Social Justice and Human Rights
- ◆ Social issues and challenges of Tribes in Karnataka.
- ◆ Political upliftment of Tribes in Karnataka.
- ◆ Educational Tribes.
- ◆ Globalization and Changing Tribal identity in India.
- ◆ Tribal Welfare Schemes and Their implementation and
- ◆ Impediments in India.
- ◆ Political Participation of Tribal People in India.
- ◆ Woman Status in Tribal Society.

In addition, papers can be submitted in other closely related themes also.

Submission of Papers

Those who are interested in the theme of the Seminar are invited to send their abstracts and full papers as per the following guidelines and submit within the deadline through email to

gsramu123@gmail.com

Contributors should note the following:

- An abstract of 250-300 words along with Title, Name of the author(s), key words in MS Word (2003 or 2007) either in English or Kannada.
- Author's affiliation, Contact address, Designation, Phone / Mobile, and e-mail should be printed as Footnote.
- The complete research paper may be submitted either in English or Kannada which should be between 3000-4000 words typed for English in Times Roman, 12 font size, 1.5 space and for Kannada it should be 'Nudi 1-e, 14 font size, 1.5 space.