Human Rights Law Journal: Call for Papers

National Law University Odisha, Cuttack invites your contributions for the 2nd Issue of “Human Rights Law Journal” in the form of articles, case comments, legislative comments and book reviews.

Articles
Articles should be in the nature of a comprehensive analysis of the issues being dealt with. They must provide an in-depth understanding of the relevant issues through either doctrinal or empirical research. Comparative studies outlining the similar and contrasting features of different systems of law are also encouraged.

Case Comments/Legislative Comments
A case comment should provide a critically through appreciation of any leading/recent case of a judicial authority. The comment should also explain the impact of the judgement on the law as it existed prior to the judgement and the impact of such judgement on the future development of law. A legislative comment should be a well knit analytical report of any legislative enactment in the form of a statute, amendment to a statute, rules under any statute of notified government regulations or policies.

Book Reviews
The authors are expected to analyse any book written by leading scholars and academics in terms of the overall relevance of the book. Authors are expected to examine the contribution of the book on existing domain knowledge and also its relevance in further developments of law. Authors are also expected to highlight such elements or themes discussed in the book which are either unexplored or underexplored.
GUIDELINES

All submissions for Human Rights Law Journal must adhere with the following guidelines;

Themes for Submission

Marginalization is the process of denuding a person or group of persons of its legitimate political, social and economic power and consequently pushing it on the fringe of the society. This results in an exclusion not only from welfare benefits conferred by state but also from the advantages of a competitive market economy. Marginalisation can happen in many ways, including but not limited to deprivation of resources, non recognition and discrimination on the basis of sex, gender, age, colour, race, language, culture, religion, beliefs, disease, disability or any other criteria. Unfortunately, the State has been a direct and indirect instrumentality of causing marginalisation. the discourse on human rights for marginalised people is different from any other general discourse on human rights because it must take into account the specific prejudices and bias faced by marginalised people not faced by other sections of society.

This issue of Human Rights Law Journal will focus on the three dominant discourses on the human rights of marginalised people:

1. Gender Justice and Human Rights
2. Human Rights of Tribals and Indigenous People
3. Human Rights and Racial Discrimination

1. Gender Justice and Human Rights

Centuries of patriarchal mindset and parochial understanding of gender has eluded the growth of our society, stalled human progress and perpetuated countless sufferings on certain vulnerable sections of the society. Such state of affairs has been created either by not recognising certain genders for example transgender or assigning the other discriminatory positions in the society as in the case of women. Despite significant socio-legal advancements and initiatives, gender stereotype still persist both in the fold of law and in societal outlook.
Sub-themes:

- Gender Justice and Constitutional Claims
- Economics of Gender discrimination
- Property Distribution and Gender Justice
- Gender Justice and Personal Laws
- Gender Justice and Employment Laws
- Transgender and Law
- Gender Justice and Education

2. Human Rights of Tribals and Indigenous Population

In India and elsewhere in the world, tribal or indigenous people are struggling to survive and protect their traditional ways of living. Their symbiotic relationship with nature has been disturbed by alienating them from their lands. Though attempts have been made to integrate them with mainstream society, it poses a threat of extinction to their culture and language. Attempts have been made to commercialise and patent their knowledge of medicinal properties of plants and at the same time exclude them from the just benefits.

Sub themes:

- Constitutional Protection to Rights of Tribals
- Land Acquisition and Tribal Rights
- Mining Laws and Tribal Rights
- Development vis-avis Displacement from the Perspective of Tribal Rights
- Right of self determination to Tribals
- Economic, Cultural and Linguistic rights of Tribals
- Effect of Technology on rights of Tribals
- Effect of globalisation on rights of Tribals
- Intellectual Property and Traditional Knowledge
- Geographical Indications and Tribal Rights
3. Human Rights and Racial Discrimination

Even in multi-racial and multi-ethnic societies, racial discrimination is an ugly reality. Despite the increasing diversification of societies aided by globalisation, racial discrimination has been a harsh reality not just in India but across the globe. It is manifested consciously or unconsciously both within the fold of law and outside it, in form of social behaviours. In the present discourse on human rights racial and ethnic dimensions occupies a pivotal role and aids in understanding the nuances of human rights in broader perspective.

Sub-themes:

• Globalisation and Racial Discrimination
• Race and Employment Opportunities
• Constitutional Protection against Racial Discrimination
• Race and Violence
• Racial Discrimination in India

Maximum Word Limit

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Submission Guidelines

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| Checklist for Submission | 1. Abstract  
2. Main Contribution  
3. Declaration of Originality |

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