



**NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON
CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: PERSPECTIVES AND
TRANSFORMATIONAL CHALLENGES**

7-8 November 2017

Jointly Organised by

**Department of Law, University of Jammu and CEERA, National Law School of India
University, Bengaluru**

Concept Note

Climate change is the defining human development challenge of the 21st century that represents the greatest existential threat to humankind and non-human nature. The Five assessment reports of the IPCC released so far have confirmed our worst fears -- that human activities are the dominant cause of observed global warming. Being profoundly different from other environmental problems, climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet. The continued high emissions would further lead to negative impacts on biodiversity, ecosystem services, and economic development and amplify risks for livelihoods and for food and human security thereby affecting the basic elements of life for people around the world – access to water, food production, health, and the environment. Hundreds of millions of people could suffer hunger, water shortages, increase in the severity of droughts, land degradation, desertification, intensity of floods, tropical cyclones, incidence of malaria and heat-related mortality, and decreased crop yield and food security. Harms to the poor are existential threats to life and ecological systems on which the life depends. Against this backdrop, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol and the related legal instruments represent the legal architecture that has been established by the states to address the issue of climate change. In particular, UNFCCC states that ‘[t]he Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development’ (Article 3.4).

The WCED’s precise definition of sustainable development as ‘the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’ is surely the standard definition when judged by its widespread use and frequency of citation. Sustainable development (or sustainability) is a decision-making framework for maintaining and achieving human well-being, both in the present and into the future. The framework requires both consideration and the achievement of environmental protection, social justice, and economic development. In that framework, environmental protection must be integrated into decisions about social and economic development, and social justice and economic viability must be integrated into decisions about environmental quality. One of the successes of sustainable development has been its ability to serve as a grand compromise between those who are principally concerned with nature and environment, those who value economic development, and those who are dedicated to improving the human condition. As a concept, its malleability allows it to remain an open, dynamic, and evolving idea that can be adapted to fit these very different situations and

contexts across space and time. Likewise, its openness to interpretation enables participants at multiple levels, from local to global, within and across activity sectors, and in institutions of governance, business, and civil society to redefine and reinterpret its meaning to fit their own situation. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are intended to be universal in the sense of embodying a universally shared common global vision of progress towards a safe, just and sustainable space for all human beings to thrive on the planet. All the goals and targets have been conceived as applying both as ambitions and as challenges to all countries.

The proposed Two-day National Conference expects threadbare deliberations on the cross-cutting theme of Climate Change and Sustainable development and the transformational challenges for the integration of climate change policy into national sustainable development strategy

Sub-Themes

- International Climate Change Regime—Issues of Law, Justice and Equity
- Climate Change and Human Rights
- National Climate Change Law and Policy in India
- Natural Resource Management
- Sustainable Development -- Socio-Economic, Legal and Political Dimensions
- Environmental Education, Policies and Laws
- Strategies for Sustainable Development
- Alternative Energy Resources and the Law
- Integrating Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable development Goals
- Forestry and Biodiversity
- Water & Waste Management
- Environmental Justice
- Biodiversity and Law
- Sustainable Development and Disaster Management
- E-Waste and its Impact on Environment

(Contributions from related sub-themes are also invited)

Targeted Audience: Law Students, Academicians, Jurists, Lawyers and Academia from the related disciplines

Paper submission Details: Maximum two (02) authors are permitted in one paper. However, both authors are required to pay the full registration fee. Further, the participant may be a co-author of more than one paper. The selected papers will be published in an edited book with ISBN number by the reputed publisher. Papers are invited in both hard and soft copies as per the following schedule:

Last date for submission of Abstracts (Not more than 500 words): 15th of October, 2017

Conveyance of acceptance of Abstracts: 17th of October, 2017

Last Date for Registration: 20th of October, 2017

Last date for submission of Papers: 27th of October, 2017

Soft copy may kindly be forwarded to the following email: arvind_jasrotia@yahoo.co.in

Registration Details:

The Registration fee for the Delegates: Rs. 2000/-

The Registration fee for Research Scholars: Rs. 1000/-

No TA/DA shall be provided by the University and the participants should obtain the same from their respective institutions. Accommodation should be booked/reserved well ahead of the event. A list of recommended hotels will be available on the website.

Limited accommodation is available for the participants in the University Guest House on first come first serve basis. Registration may be made by emailing the scanned copies of the Registration Form and the Demand Draft of the registration amount drawn in favour of “Head, Department of Law, University of Jammu on or before the last date of registration, i.e, 20th of October, 2017.

Patron

Prof. (Dr.) RD Sharma, Vice-Chancellor, University of Jammu

Director of the Conference: Prof. (Dr.) Arvind Jasrotia (M: 09419173108)

Core Organising Committee:

Dr. Sanjay Gupta —Associate Professor

Dr. Satinder Kumar—Associate Professor

Dr. Manju Jamwal –Associate Professor

Dr. Seema Nargotra—Sr. Assistant Professor

Dr. Savita Nayyar—Sr. Assistant Professor

Dr. Vijay Saigal – Assistant Professor (M: 09419134009)

Mr. Raj Sandhu –Assistant Professor (M: 09888697879)

Department of Law, University of Jammu:

University of Jammu is a NAAC accredited A+ Grade University. The Department of Law runs LL.B (3Years) Professional course, LL.M and Ph.D programmes and PG Diploma in Police Science and Criminology. The endeavour of the Department is to create a network where research and development in the field of law are optimised by expanding, outreaching and globalising the method and mode of its activities. The alumni of the Department includes the former Chief Justice of India, Hon’ble Mr. Justice Tirath Singh Thakur, Judges of the High Court, Chief Justices of High Courts, District and Session Judges, Judicial Officers, JAG, Indian Administrative Service, KAS and other allied services, litigation and corporate field.

CEERA, NLSIU:

The National Law School of India University is the nation’s premier law university. The University has a number of Research Centres one of which is the Centre for Environmental Education, Research and Advocacy (CEERA). The CEERA, established in 1997 enjoys the support of the Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of Karnataka, the Bar and the Bench in India and several Institutions and Universities abroad. Building an environmental law database, effectively networking among all stakeholders, building up an environmental law community and policy research in the area of the environment are CEERA’s main objectives. To achieve these, CEERA attempts to build functional and professional linkages with government agencies and non-governmental organisations in India, the South Asian Region and at International levels.

About Jammu: The City of Temples

Jammu is a transition between plains of Punjab in south & the Himalayan range in the north. Jammu is the winter capital of the state of Jammu and Kashmir in India. It is situated on the banks of the Tawi River. In November, Temperature is expected between 25-15 Celsius, therefore, light woollens are advised by the organisers.

Tourist Attraction (in Jammu City): Amar Mahal Palace, Bahu Fort & Baghe-e-Bahu Garden, Raghunath Temple, Peer Kho Cave, Mubarak Mandi Palace, Dogra Art Museum, etc

Tourist Attraction (in near vicinity): Vaishno Devi (Katra 45kms), Gharana Wetland (25kms), ShivKhorri Caves (140Kms), Patni Top (112 kms).

How to reach University of Jammu: Jammu is well connected with rest of India through Railways, Road and Airport.

Approximately distance from	University of Jammu
Jammu City Bus Stand	2 Kms
Jammu-Tawi Railway Station	3 Kms
Jammu Airport	6 Kms

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Registration Form

Name	
Designation and Institution	
Address	
Title of the Paper	
Delegates/Research Scholar	
E-mail Id.	
Mobile No.	
Payment Details/Demand Draft	
Amount	

Declaration: I hereby agree to pay the above-mentioned registration charges and declare that the information provided above is true.

Signature