



Hidayatullah National Law University,
Raipur, Chhattisgarh(India)

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Confederation of Indian Industry
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Bar Council of India



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PRESENTS

SACCEP

South Asian Conference on
Contemporary Environmental Perspectives

A Crusade for the Cause of Environment Protection

25th - 27th March, 2011





ABOUT HNLU

Hidayatullah National Law University, the sixth among the National Law Schools of India is named after Justice Hidayatullah, former Vice- President and Chief Justice of India. It is recognised by the Bar Council of India and the University Grants Commission. The motto of the University is "*Dharma Sansthanartham*" meaning thereby-"establishing the primacy of the laws of eternal values". Hon'ble Justice H.L.Dattu, Judge, Supreme Court of India is the visitor and Hon'ble Justice Rajeev Gupta, the Chief Justice of Chhattisgarh High Court is the Chancellor of the University. HNLU is now an entity with constant recognition of being the *unus unorum* amongst its other counter parts. The University has a well qualified and dedicated faculty and hardworking students who have been consistently bringing national and international laurels to the University and the nation.

The University has been established with the following primary objectives:

1. To advance and disseminate learning and knowledge of law & promote legal research for the purpose of national development.
2. To provide for such a teaching methodology, that it develops among the students a sense of responsibility to serve the society in the field of law by developing skills with regard to advocacy, judicial and legal services, legislation, law reforms and so on.
3. To prepare and train lawyers of national and international repute with high moral and ethical values.
4. To ensure a healthy advancement of professional legal education and also to provide adequate orientation and training to different officials and others involved in the administration of justice.





VICE-CHANCELLOR'S MESSAGE

With all its tall claim of advancement and all-round progress humanity today stands on the crossroads and is threatened with not only a total disaster but also a complete extinction and even annihilation. Time has come to realise this horrendous truth squarely and honestly. Our human rationale further demands that without any further delay or ado we all put our mind and soul together to sift out certain viable solutions to intractable problems by first ascertaining how far they are man made or nature generated. No institution of human learning can afford to remain complacent and carry on its routine course of curriculum without giving utmost priority to the problems related to the imminent danger of extinction - all due to cataclysmic changes taking place in the environment.

Hidayatullah National Law University has always remained at the forefront as an avant-guard not only in holding usual conferences and seminars on crucial issues and burning problems of society but has also taken the lead role in exploring new ways and means for circumventing the crisis that overtakes humanity today.

As an eventuality and also as a corollary to the pressing need felt by one and all, we sincerely intend, not to make it just another conference of stereotyped nature but in the form of a crusade for the cause of protection of environment whereby we come out with some concrete solutions on the burgeoning and wide-spread crucial environmental issues and problems. Obviously, we should take up and tackle such problems of global immensity at a war footing. As such, I extend my sincere invitation and hospitality to all the esteemed delegates and participants committed to the noble cause.

Dr. Anand Pawar
Vice- Chancellor,
HNLU, Raipur (C.G.)



CONFERENCE AND ITS OBJECTIVES

Environment is one of the most burning issues in the present global scenario. In an attempt to map the canvas it would not be surprising to construe that jurists, academicians, social scientists, scholars, researchers and students express their concern over the debasing pace of environmental degradation because of the simple reason that environment today influences almost all the spheres of a human being's life; be it with regard to his scientific expeditions, natural resource maneuvers, international trade or for that matter something very personal to him – *his basic human right*.

As for the developing nations, when they continue aspiring for an ambitious growth target even after couple of trying years that have just gone by, it becomes imperative to peruse the route on which we happily cruise on unaware of the fact that when voices scream inter and intra generational equity they indicate not only the controlled development but also the availability of quality air to breathe in and potable water to drink for every individual. On the flipside the factum remains inevitable that in the competitive world of today where operative terms remain import-export, trade agreements, public interest, growth rate, FDIs etc. any developing country which advocates the welfare mode of governance has to keep pace with ever-changing dimensions of the globalised economy so that it does not suffer the plight of economic lagging.

Our race to win over and dominate the nature has created environmental imbalance. Nature is already expressing its displeasure in variety of ways like global warming and acid rains. We have finally realized that we have to live with the nature not outside it. The realization has yielded some positive efforts in the direction of repairing the loss and preventing future damage. However, problems persist.

- Although none of us is completely innocent, we do not share the guilt in the same proportion. Developed and industrialized countries are responsible for much of the environmental problems.

- Although we may not be equal participant in the wrong that has been done, humanity as a whole would be adversely affected by the repercussions of environmental degradation.





- How do developing countries carry forward their development programs without creating further environmental disorder?

- What can be the most equitable method to share the burden of environmental repair between countries balancing it with their need for economic progress?

The conference aims to address the above concerns from a South Asian perspective. No doubt environmental concern is shared by all humanity, regional focus and efforts would be much helpful in addressing and highlighting the concerns of the population in that area. Since all the South Asian countries are developing countries they all face the twin concerns of environmental challenge which are- (i) they would be more affected by environment disasters because of their weaker capacity to adapt and (ii) they need to carry forward their economic and industrial development programs.

The conference, therefore, aims to :-

- 1) Give focused discussion to environmental concerns of the South Asian countries.
- 2) Address concerns and interests of South Asian countries in the international environmental protections efforts.
- 3) Bring all those who are working towards environment protection on a common platform to discuss the burgeoning topics related to environment.
- 4) Involve youth in the discussions relating to environment who would take care of the universe and the humanity of their region in future.
- 5) To strengthen and improve co-operation and mutual support among the countries in the South Asian region.





ISSUES AND THEMES

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1. Environment Depletion vis-à-vis Trade and Business

Sub-themes

- Environment Protection and Economic Development;
- Liberal Trade Regime and Environment Protection;
- Unilateral Environment Action and Developing Countries;
- Natural Resources and Private Enterprise;
- Effectiveness of Environment Impact Assessment;
- Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes;
- Foreign Enterprises in South Asia and their Environmental Responsibility.

2. Human Rights Ignominy and Environment

Sub-themes

- Development Induced Displacement;
- Effect of Pollution on the Common Man in South Asia;
- Marginalisation of Forest Dwellers;
- Environmental Justice Delivery System vis-à-vis Industrial Disasters;
- Human Rights Dimension of Healthy Environment: Judicial Response in South Asia.

3. Legal & Technological Development

Sub-themes

- Pros and Cons of Genetically Modified Crops;
- Biodiversity Issues and Species Conservation;
- Corporate Social Responsibility and Environment Protection;
- Eco-friendly Technology for Sustainable Development and Renewable Energy Resources;
- Liability for Nuclear Disaster vis-à-vis Environment Protection.

4. Environment Protection – National & International Efforts Required

Sub-themes

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change-Recognition of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities;
- Kyoto Protocol and Implementation of Clean Development Mechanism Projects in South Asia;
- Copenhagen to Cancun-International Developments on Climate Change and Developing Countries;
- Role of Civil Society in South Asia
- Call for Environment Courts
- Need for World Environment Organisation? Interests of developing Countries;
- Responsibility of Local Government Bodies in Environment Protection: Experience of South Asian countries.
- Role of SAARC



ELIGIBILITY AND SUBMISSION DETAILS

Eligibility:

We invite papers from Academicians, Professionals, Environmentalists, NGOs, Policy Makers, Research Scholars, Students and other stakeholders and people engaged in various aspects of environment.

Abstract Submission:

All the abstracts must be submitted in MS Word format in around 500 words text typed in Times New Roman in 12 font size, 1.5 line spacing. The abstract should be submitted on or before 15th, February 2011 to saccep2011@hnlul.ac.in

All selected Abstracts shall be published in Conference Proceedings.

Paper Submission:

I. Cover page:

The cover page should include, the title of the paper, names and affiliations of authors along with full mailing address of the corresponding author. It should preferably precede the text of main paper and should not be as a separate attachment.

II. Main Paper:

1. Final paper should not exceed 3000 words excluding tables, references and footnotes.
2. Author/s must adopt a uniform style of citation in the paper. The main text of the paper should be in MS Word format, Times New Roman, font size 12 with 1.5 line spacing. Footnoting, references and quotations must be single spaced.
3. All entries must be sent on or before or before 15th March, 2011 to- saccep2011@hnlul.ac.in
4. Selected papers shall be published in special edition of University Journal





GENERAL INFORMATION

AUTHORSHIP

Authorship to the maximum of two is allowed.

IMPORTANT DATES

Duration of the Conference	25th-27th March, 2011
Last Date for Submission of Abstract	15th February 2011
Notification of Selection of Abstract	20th February 2011
Last Date for Sending Registration Fee	1st March 2011
Last Date for Sending Final Paper	15th March 2011

REGISTRATION FEE

Duly filled registration forms (hard and soft copy) along with demand draft drawn in favour of "Registrar, Hidayatullah National Law University, Raipur", payable at Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India should be sent by 1st March, 2011. The fee applicable is as follows-

Student Delegates(Indian and Foreign)	₹. 1000 /-
Other Delegates(Indian and Foreign)	₹. 2500 /-

Note: In case of two authors, it is mandatory for each to pay the registration fee. It may be sent in a single Demand Draft or separately to the following address -

c/o Mr. Meena Ketan Sahu, Faculty HNLU, Quarter No. F-6, HNLU Bhawan,
Jain Building, Sector 2, Avanti Vihar, Raipur, Chhattisgarh. PIN- 492006

ACCOMODATION

Accommodation charges shall be ₹.650/- per day. Best possible arrangements shall be made from the side of the University, depending on the number of delegates and their preferences. Not more than one accompanying person is allowed. The same accommodation charges shall be applicable to the accompanying person.



ABOUT INDIA

Proverbially known as a land of peace and a place where the philosophy of *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* (the world is family) internalizes, India amidst its diversity has remained tradition-bound and from time immemorial blazed the path for the whole humanity of spiritual regeneration and inner realization. This primordial land of nature lovers provides a solid foundation to our ensuing conference on environment and also necessarily adds new dimensions to its positive outcomes. Home to the ancient Indus Valley Civilization and a region of historic trade routes and vast empires, the Indian subcontinent was identified with its commercial and cultural wealth for much of its long history. Four of the world's major religions- Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism- originated here, while Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam arrived in the first millennium CE and shaped the region's diverse culture. Gradually annexed by the British East India Company from the early eighteenth century and colonized by the United Kingdom from the mid-nineteenth century, India became an independent nation in 1947 after a struggle for independence which was marked by a non-violent resistance led by Mahatma Gandhi. It is a federal constitutional republic with a parliamentary democracy consisting of 28 states and 7 union territories. A pluralistic, multilingual and multi-ethnic society, it is also home to a diversity of wildlife in a variety of protected habitats.

The Indian economy is the world's eleventh largest economy by nominal GDP and the fourth largest by purchasing power parity. Since the introduction of market-based economic reforms in 1991, it has become one of the fastest growing major economies in the world. India is classified as a newly industrialised country and is one of the four BRIC nations. It is the world's sixth de facto nuclear weapons state and has the third-largest standing armed force in the world, while its military expenditure ranks tenth in the world. It is also the founding member of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the World Trade Organization, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

All in all, this mystical land of diversity imbibes various colours of life and culture which remain eager to be witnessed and discovered by your gracious presence.





ABOUT CHHATTISGARH(Land of Surprises..)

A young state but an ancient land, referred to in ancient texts as "Dakshin Kosala". Situated in the heart of India, Chhattisgarh endowed with a rich cultural heritage and attractive natural diversity. This thickly-forested tribal-dominated state came into being in November 2000, as India's 26th state, carved out of India's then largest state of Madhya Pradesh. It is rich in mineral resources and blessed with India's densest forests. Forty four percent of the state is under forest cover and it is full of ancient monuments, rare wildlife, exquisitely carved temples, Buddhist sites, palaces, waterfalls, caves, rock paintings and hill plateaus. Most of these sites are untouched and unexplored and offer a unique and alternate experience to tourists compared to traditional destinations which have become overcrowded. Chhattisgarh, thus offers the tourist a 'Destination with a Difference'.



The traditional arts made of bell metal castings (dokra) make wonderful additions to ones living or work space. Tribal medicine pre-dates Ayurveda, India's ancient healing science, and combined with 90 plus species of medicinal plants in the forests here could be the next big thing in natural cures.

As one of the India's richest bio-diversity habitats, Chhattisgarh has committed itself to becoming a hub for bio-diesel. Chhattisgarh is also well known for Kosa silk. Besides saris and salwar suits, the fabric is used to create lehengas, stoles, shawls and mens wear including jackets, shirts, achkans and sherwanis. The state also has rich traditional folk songs among which sohar, bihav & pathoni songs are famous. Pandavani is a well-known ballad musical narrative, essentially based on the stories in the epic Mahabharata, with Bhima as hero. It has also been the birth place of leading luminaries in various fields viz. music, art, etc. Teejan Bai is the internationally acclaimed Pandavani artist, who was awarded Padma Bhushan in 2003 for her contribution to Pandavani.

The Land of Surprises, thus awaits you with its arms wide open, ready to embrace you as its admirer.



TRAVEL & STAY IN RAIPUR CITY

Situated in Central India, Raipur is the capital of Chhattisgarh State, and can be reached from all the metros and other major cities of India by air, road and rail. The University is about 24 km from Raipur railway station and about 15 km from Raipur airport.

* Subject to Change

Flight	Departure	Arrival
New Delhi- Raipur		
IT-3656	18:30 Hrs	20:15 Hrs
IC-869	05:50 Hrs	07:30 Hrs
Raipur- New Delhi		
IT-3656	20:45 Hrs	22:30 Hrs
IC-869	08:05 Hrs	10:45 Hrs

Mumbai- Raipur		
S2-377	06:35 Hrs	08:15 Hrs
IC-169	10:25 Hrs	11:25 Hrs
Raipur- Mumbai		
S2-378	09:10 Hrs	10:45 Hrs
IC-169	12:35 Hrs	16:15 Hrs

Kolkata - Raipur		
IT2551	06:20 Hrs	08:20 Hrs
IT2804	17:05 Hrs	19:20 Hrs
Raipur - Kolkata		
IT2803	10.15 Hrs	12.30 Hrs
IT2552	20.00 Hrs	22.05 Hrs

Chennai - Raipur		
CD7478	10:00 Hrs	12:25 Hrs
Raipur - Chennai		
CD7477	12:10 Hrs	14:35 Hrs

Prominent Hotels in Raipur City

Hotel Babylon International	+91 771 4093 310 / 1
Hotel Babylon Inn	+91 771 4299 999
Hotel Celebration Raipur	+91 771 4092 990 / 1 / 2 / 3 / 4
	Mobile: +91 9194 252 031
Hotel Grand International	+91 771 4039 401 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5
Hotel Golden Tulip	+91 771 4039 002



ORGANIZERS

PATRON

Dr. Anand Pawar
(Vice-Chancellor, HNLU)

ADVISORS

Prof.(Dr.) Anirudh Prasad
Prof.(Dr.) Hanumant Yadav
Prof.(Dr.) C.M. Mukherjee
Mr. Faisal Rizvi
(Member, Bar Council of India)

ORGANISING SECRETARIES

Dr. Deepak Das
Dr. Sheela Rai
Dr. Kaumudhi Challa

JOINT SECRETARIES

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Mrs. Kiran Kori	Mr. Azim B. Pathan
Dr. Y. Paparao	Mr. Neeraj Tiwari
Dr. Deepak Kumar	Mrs. Shilpa Jain

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE *

Rishi Thakur	+91 9755 631 046
Avani Bansal	+91 9826 767 147
Mohammad Umar	+91 8959 827 286
Shubhya Pandey	+91 9926 010 687
K. Tripti Rao	+91 9406 010 034
Astha Sharma	+91 9098 144 552
Tathagata Choudhury	+91 9981 259 420
Sreemoyee Deb	+91 9993 527 620

* Legal and Social Services Committee, HNLU.





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Hidayatullah National Law University,
Uparwara Post, Abhanpur, New Raipur – 493661 (C.G.)
Phone: 0771-3057603, 604 Tel-Fax: 0771-3057666, 600
Website: www.hnlu.ac.in

For queries related to submission, registration, travel etc. mail to us at
saccep2011@hnlu.ac.in

For Sponsorship queries mail to us at
sponsors_saccep2011@hnlu.ac.in
or
Contact Mr. Md. Umar- +91-8959 827 286



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