



International e-Conference on Taking Stock of Stockholm (1972-2022)



Organized by
Centre for Regulatory Studies, Governance and Public Policy,
The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata
&
Centre for Environmental Law, Advocacy and Research,
National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam

12th-13th November, 2022

ABOUT THE ORGANISERS

THE WEST BENGAL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES, KOLKATA

The West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences was established under the WBNUJS Act, 1999 (West Bengal Act IX of 1999) adopted by the West Bengal Legislature in July, 1999. The University was notified under Clause (f) of Section 2 of the UGC Act, 1956 in August 2004 and has been granted permanent affiliation by the Bar Council of India in July 2005. On 28 October 2002, the university's present-day permanent campus was inaugurated by the then Chief Justice of India, B. N. Kirpal. The NUJS, Kolkata, along with the GNLU and NLSIU, Bengaluru, remain the only three national law schools which have the honourable Chief Justice of India as the Chancellor. This set-up provides an aura of exclusivity and rare stature to these National Law Schools in India.

THE CENTRE FOR REGULATORY STUDIES, GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY, WBNUJS, KOLKATA

The Centre for Regulatory Studies, Governance and Public Policy (CRSGPP) at the West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences (WBNUJS), Kolkata was created in July 2015 with the vision of becoming a Centre of Excellence in the field of law, public policy and governance. Centre for Regulatory Studies, Governance and Public Policy works as a facilitator and foresights a broad vision of making a social change and to create a magnitude of impact through policy planning, research, analysis, training and advocacy in regulatory studies, governance and public policy. The Centre assists law and policy makers in the preparation and critical evaluation of legislation and policies that have direct bearing on people of the society and have effect on effective governance and administration. It engages in research work on subjects which are at the intersection of law and public policy and to work through empirical or non-empirical methodologies or through a combination of both. The Centre undertakes research works on functioning of the constitutional and statutory mechanisms for safeguarding and help enhancing the dimension of social welfare. CRSGPP is an engager and manager of various activities such as publishing journals, books, research papers and reports on issues pertaining to law society and governance and strengthen critical public discourses in India. Finally, CRSGPP acts as a mediator in building ties with social movements, organizations and agencies committed to strengthening democratic ideals and building an inclusive and just society.



ABOUT THE ORGANISERS

THE NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY AND JUDICIAL ACADEMY, ASSAM

National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam was established in 2009. Hon'ble, Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court is the Chancellor of the University. The university is dedicated to impart comprehensive legal education and training at all levels to achieve excellence in legal education and to promote cultural, legal and ethical values with a view to fostering rule of law and the objectives enshrined in the Constitution of India. The university campus has state-of-the art infrastructure equipped with all modern sophisticated facilities along with world-class library, equipped with a collection of more than twelve thousand titles in the field of Law, Social Sciences and Humanities. The University has established several Research Centres to promote advanced legal studies and research. The Centres have been set up by the University with intent to addressing the socio-legal issues and challenges with specific thrust on the North-East region.

THE CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, ADVOCACY AND RESEARCH, NLUJA ASSAM

The Centre for Environmental Law, Advocacy and Research (CELAR), the first of its kind in North-East India, is devoted to strengthening and contributing to the jurisprudence on environmental law, under the auspices of National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam. CELAR endeavours to be a torchbearer of NLUJAA's mission to translate legal knowledge and skills into an instrument that addresses various environmental concerns of the country and especially the North-Eastern region of India. The centre provide hands-on advocacy experience to students and direct exposure to the issues to inspire and educate them to strengthen access to justice by undertaking high-quality multi- disciplinary research. In furtherance of the objectives, 'Lex Terra' is an initiative undertaken by CELAR. Through Lex Terra, webzine, provide a voice to various aspects of the environment, published every month, to create a community of environmentally conscious individuals from the legal and non-legal fraternity.

CONCEPT NOTE

In June, 2022, the world had witnessed the grand rebooting of 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment. The rhetoric was unpretentious – golden jubilee celebration of the first ever UN conference on the environment. In essence it was not the break from the past. Rather, one can look at it as continuation of a tradition started ever since Stockholm was convened in the form of periodical visitation of important tenets laid down. The event also marked the importance of keeping tab on implementation of state obligations that often become fuzzy under narrow interpretation of environmental pledges.

The centrality of Stockholm + 50 should be seen in two opposing ways. Firstly, it is universally accepted that Stockholm initiated the renewed enthusiasm on the importance of global environmental collaboration. In particular, much promise was embedded in seminal Stockholm Declaration. The ideas, concepts and principles, such as sustainable development, precautionary principle and polluter pays principle in following decades gradually took roots and became guiding beacons for shaping international negotiation discourse over complex environmental issues. It, thus, makes sense to build upon the achievements. But this bright spot also has a grey area around it. The criticism, if any, one can imagine lies in the weak commitments summed up in hortatory language that Stockholm managed to secure from the participating nations. Sure enough, the attitude has hardly changed in last fifty years. With all promises the world has failed to produce the results that are required to turn the tide in favour of meaningful realisation of sustainable development. The toughest barrier emerges in the form of 'blind-folded' unassuming support for liberal capitalism. But the unflinching leeway provided to economic development aficionados as custodians of natural environment recently has frowned upon by many. This was starkly reflected in the opinion of UN expert adviser, Catherine Odora Hoppers when she demanded that the Conference should produce a genuine learning outcome instead of culture of dominance, historically promoted by leading western countries.

The promising part is that for future nudging, Stockholm + 50 has identified the two most prominent and impending environmental threats of the time – climate change and biodiversity loss. However, this requires the deep deliberation on how to enhance the accountability of the nations without promoting the corporate 'stakeholder' model uncritically. To get any near to the objectives set by United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development our laws and policies are required to be balanced based on the understanding of planetary limits appositely conditioned by economic necessities. The reverse pathway we must avoid and platform like Stockholm + 50 offers an excellent guiding narrative for world leaders to re-align their priorities.

For India, 1972 Stockholm Conference occupies a special significance as the event effectively started India's own post-independence environmental jurisprudence which in many respects is admirable. Yet, there are areas of concerns. The direction towards which India has trudged on since then is not entirely sincere. The biggest example is India's unflinching arrogance in climate change negotiations to create more elbowing space for itself. Though, such demand is not unjust, it is surely qualified by the need for proper domestic control over myriad environment-related issues, including disciplining powerful conglomerates who often treat India's envious natural resources as their private assets. Therefore, event like Stockholm +50 is a perfect mirror for India too.



Objective of the conference

The aim of the conference is to provide a platform for Students, Researchers, and Academicians, to share their knowledge and ideas about the developments post-Stockholm Declaration.

Sub Themes

A. Stockholm Declaration, 1972

- Intergenerational equity
- Intra-generational equity
- Resource management
- Environmental education
- Transboundary harm

B. Nairobi Declaration, 1982

- Green consumption
- International cooperation
- Energy conservation
- Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities

C. UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982

- Common heritage of mankind
- Protection and preservation of the marine environment
- Environment assessment
- Scientific research on installations or equipment in the marine environment

D. Rio Declaration, 1992

- Sustainable development
- Environmental justice
- Precautionary principle
- Polluter penalty
- Environmental impact assessment
- Good governance
- Traditional conservation practices

E. Development Goals

- Millennium Development Goal, 2000- 7
- Sustainable Development Goal, 2015- 11
- Sustainable Development Goal, 2015- 13
- Sustainable Development Goal, 2015- 14
- Sustainable Development Goal, 2015- 15

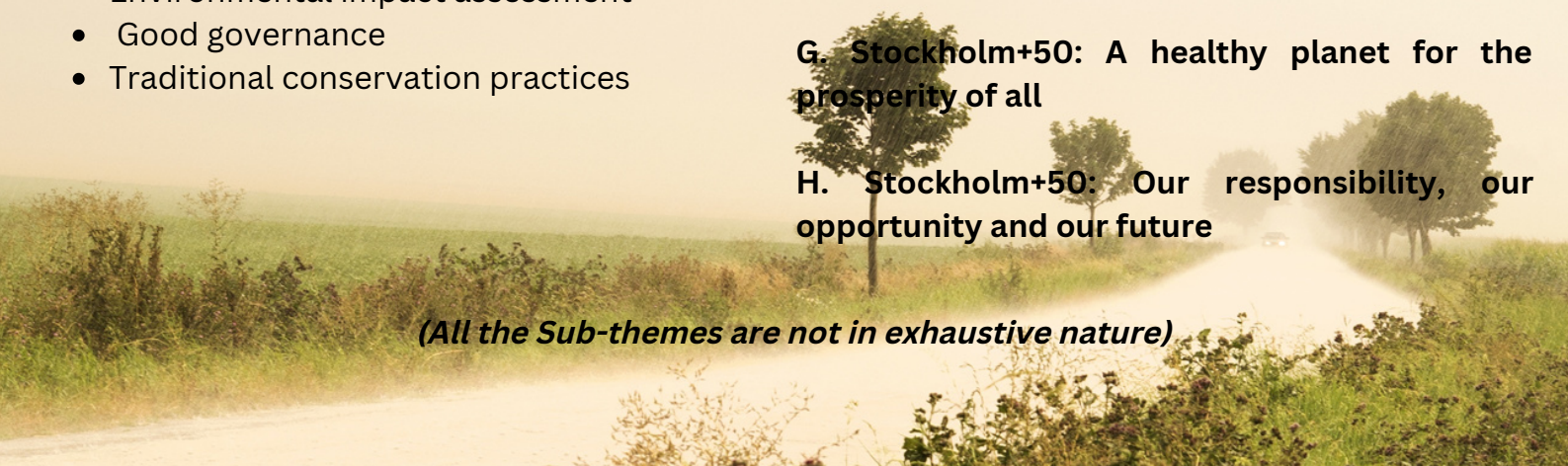
F. International Environmental Governance

- Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), 1973
- Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, 1978
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, 1989
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992
- Nairobi Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992
- Paris Convention to Combat Desertification, 1994
- International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994
- Other Residual International Instruments

G. Stockholm+50: A healthy planet for the prosperity of all

H. Stockholm+50: Our responsibility, our opportunity and our future

(All the Sub-themes are not in exhaustive nature)



Who Can Attend?

Environmentalist, Professionals, Scientists, Academicians, Researchers, Students across all disciplines.

Venue

Conference will be in online mode

Paper Submission Guidelines

- Only one submission is allowed per author.
- Co-authorship to a maximum of three authors is permitted. In the case of co-authors, a separate registration form shall be sent for each.
- Only original papers will be considered for the conference. No part of it should have been published earlier anywhere else, nor should it be under consideration for publication or a contest elsewhere.
- Any form of plagiarism will result in disqualification.
- Identification mark of the author, or the affiliated institution (if any) should not be found in any part of the essay.
- Abstracts of not more than 300 words, for original research papers on the above-mentioned themes are invited, submitted as Word document, with a brief bio of 200 words along with one photograph.
- The full-length research paper should be within 5000 words (including footnotes).
- Potential contributors are required to adhere to a uniform mode of citation (20th edition of The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation is recommended).
- All abstracts/papers must be written in Times New Roman with font size 12 with 1.5 line spacing. Footnote font size 10 without spacing.



Publications

Selected Full papers will be published, after peer-review in special issue edition of the 'NUJS Journal of Regulatory Studies' with ISSN: 2456-4605 (O).

Important Dates

- Last date for abstract submission – Oct 15th 2022
- Communication of acceptance – Oct 18th 2022
- Last date for the submission of full paper – Oct 30th 2022
- Last date for registration – Oct 20th 2022

Registration Fees

- Students/ Research Scholars - Rs. 1000/-
- Academicians - Rs. 1200/-
- Professionals - Rs. 2000/-
- Foreign Delegates - Rs. 5000/-
- Only Participants - Rs. 500/-

N.B. For Sponsorship, please contact crsgpp@nujs.edu

Registration and Abstract Submission link - <https://forms.gle/oeASvremeVn2zuMp8>

Payment Link: <https://www.onlinesbi.sbi/sbicollect/icollecthome.htm>
or pay through sbi collect portal.

QR code for Registration



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