



# ONE DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR

On

## HARMONIZING NATURE WITH JUSTICE:

*ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND LAW*

ORGANISED BY

FACULTY OF LAW, HIMACHAL PRADESH UNIVERSITY, SUMMERHILL, SHIMLA-171005

Link for Registration:

<https://forms.gle/V9R6LaiKSPQgwLPA6>

DATE:

28<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 2024

VENUE:

Conference Hall, Department Of Laws,  
Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla-5



## ABOUT HIMACHAL PRADESH UNIVERSITY

The Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla came into existence in July, 1970 through Himachal Pradesh University Act, 1970. Though it does encompass the challenges and limitation of hill University, it nevertheless stands apart from the rest in academic accomplishments. It has a beautiful campus spread over 200 acres. The University is surrounded by a panoramic view of nature having snow laden mountains, thick deep forests growing oak, pine and soul winning deodar trees. The University is one of the leading affiliating - cum- residential Universities in India, catering to the needs of more than 1.50 lac student. It enjoys the national and international repute.

## ABOUT FACULTY OF LAW

The Department of Laws came into existence in 1970 when the University was established. Initially it was housed in D.A.V. School, Middle Bazar. Later it was shifted to Ava Lodge, Chaura Maidan where it remained functional for some years. The Department was relocated in the University campus in 1984 and finally shifted to its own building in 1993. Since its inception the department has been actively engaged in imparting legal education, training and legal research benefiting students desirous of pursuing their career in law. The Department has a distinction of producing best professionals, statesmen and officers rendering useful service to the nation. Its Alumni include Judges of High Courts, Union Cabinet Ministers, State Cabinet Ministers, Senior Bureaucrats, Police Officers, officers of subordinate judiciary, law officers, civil servants and members of the legal profession. Law graduates from this department are serving all over the country in the lower courts, High Courts and Supreme Court. Its Alumni include Judges of Supreme Courts and High Courts, Union Cabinet Ministers, State Cabinet Minister, Senior Bureaucrats, Police Officers, officers of subordinate judiciary, law officers, civil servants and members of the legal profession. Law graduates from this department are serving all over the country in the lower courts, High Courts and Supreme Court.

## ABOUT THE NATIONAL SEMINAR

### THEME OF THE SEMINAR:

The last century has seen an out of hand increase in population, placing a tremendous burden on natural resources. There is no enough food for the world's hungry. Also, the earth itself is worn out due to excessive framing, use of chemicals and pesticides and excessive use of ground water. Water resources are badly polluted and emission of toxic fumes from industry and vehicles has deprived us of clean air. Industrialization and a growing consumer economy have led to the creation of huge megalopolises with their problems of indisposed garbage and uncontrolled sewage. To combat these problems, world bodies like the United Nations and the World Commission of on Environment and Development have been formulating ideas for environmental protection and sustainable development. Several international conferences have been held on this subject, starting with the first one in Tbilisi in 1977 to the Earth Summit in Rio De Janeiro, the Population Summit at Copenhagen, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg and several others. It is clearly evident that 25 years after the first conference in Tbilisi, there has not been an appreciable change in lifestyles or the levels of awareness. Countries have put their own interests ahead of environmental protection and the future of coming generations. There is no dearth of legislations on environmental protection in India, but their enforcement has been far from satisfactory. There is need for the effective and efficient enforcement of the Constitutional mandate and other environmental legislation. The creative role of judiciary has been significant and laudable. Pursuant to the Constitutional provisions contained in Article 48A and 51 A(h), many Public Interest Litigations have been instituted in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against may industries for failing to provide adequate pollution control and also

against Pollution Control Boards to direct them to take appropriate measures to ensure pollution control. For the purpose of efficient and effective enforcement of these laws, it is necessary to set up an adjudicatory Body which should consist of legal as well as technical experts. Caring for regulating and protecting the environment is essentially a desire to see that national development should proceed along the rational sustainable laws.

Today, the conservation, protection and improvement of human environment are major issues all over the world. Human environment consists of both physical environment and biological environment. Physical environment covers land, water and air. Biological environment includes plants, animals and other organisms. Both physical and biological environment are inter-dependent. Industrialization, urbanization, explosion of population, over-exploitation of resources, disruption of natural ecological balances, destruction of a multitude of animal and plant species for economic reasons are the factors which have contributed to environmental deterioration. One country's degradation of environment degrades the global environment for all the countries. The problem of environmental pollution has acquired international dimension and India is no exception to it. Through the years, the ministry has passed innumerable laws to help them in their task to environmental protection. Sadly, all the regulations and acts have not done enough to protect the environment. The greed of many in the governing bodies has led to misuse of the laws and ruthless exploitation of the land, leading to ecological destruction and social injustices. Most leaders of industry, too, have been lacking in a social conscience. They have exploited our country's resources and polluted our earth, water and air. Public apathy has not helped either. We, as citizens of this country have not made our voices heard. The opening up of our economy and globalization have put a greater pressure on our resources, further vitiating out fragile eco-system.

A recent trend which is heartening to note is the role of the Indian Judiciary in environmental protection, which has adopted public interest litigation (PIL) for the cause of environmental protection. This has proved an effective tool. For example, an attempt to acquire forest land and change the course of the River Beas to facilitate and construction of a motel was made by a company reportedly having direct links with the family of Kamal Nath, former Minister of Environment and Forests. The Hon'ble Supreme Court quashed the prior approval granted by the Central Government for leasing out forest land and also the lease deed between the Government of Himachal Pradesh and the company. The Government of Himachal Pradesh was asked to ensure that the space was restored and that there was no construction on that area. The culprit company was strictly directed to end and remove all construction and had to pay for the restoration of the area's ecology. It was also clarified that the river and surrounding region was and would remain public property.

The present National Seminar on the Theme, Harmening Nature with Justice: Environmental Justice and Law is an attempt to briefly outline the Indian laws which are primarily and more relevant to protect and improve the environment. The enforcement of these laws has also been examined and evaluated.

## Sub Theme(s) of the Seminar

- ❖ Environmental Legislation and Judicial Interpretation:
- ❖ Judicial Interpretation and Enforcement of Environmental Laws.
- ❖ Environmental Cases: Significant Court Cases where Environmental Jurisprudence has been conceptualised.
- ❖ Climate Change Litigation; Role of the Judiciary in addressing Climate Change-related issues.
- ❖ Biodiversity Conservation and Judicial Interventions; Judiciary safeguards biodiversity through legal actions.
- ❖ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Legal Scrutiny: Assessing the effectiveness of EIA processes and judicial oversight.
- ❖ Access to Environmental Justice:
- ❖ Evaluating the accessibility of the legal system for environmental activists and marginalized communities.
- ❖ Corporate Accountability and Environmental Regulations;
- ❖ Judiciary and Corporations accountable for environmental damage;
- ❖ Transboundary Environmental Disputes: International environmental disputes and the Role of the judiciary in resolving them;
- ❖ Indigenous Rights and Environmental Protection:
- ❖ Judiciary Protection towards the rights of indigenous communities in environmental matters;
- ❖ Futuristic Roadmap and Directions in Environmental Jurisprudence:
- ❖ Speculating on Emerging Legal Trends and Challenges in Environmental Protection.

**Patron-in-chief:** Prof. (Dr.) S.P. Bansal, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, H.P. University, Shimla, H.P.

**Patron:** Prof. (Dr.) Rajinder Verma, Hon'ble Pro-Vice-Chancellor, H.P. University, Shimla, H.P.

**Convener(s):** Prof. (Dr.) Sanjay Sindhu, Dean and Chairman, Faculty of Law, H.P. University, Shimla.  
Prof. (Dr.) Runa Mehta Thakur, Faculty of Law, H.P. University, Shimla, H.P.

**Co-convenors:** Mr. Abhishek Negi, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, H. P. University, Shimla, H.P.  
Dr. Geetika Sood, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, H. P. University, Shimla, H.P.

**Advisory Committee :**

Prof. Sunil Deshta  
Prof. Raghuvinder Singh  
Prof. Lalit Dadwal  
Prof. Prof. Shiv Dogra  
Prof. Umesh Kumar

**Organizing Secretarie(s):**

Dr. Sasha Kanwar  
Dr. Shalini Kashmiria  
Dr. Ramesh Verma  
Dr. Vandana Thakur

## **Student Secretaries:**

Sarveshresth Paras Dharo - 9115600314

Aagam - 9418010093

Desh Deepak - 9418128941

Ajay Kumar - 8988260565

**Accommodation:** Limited modest accommodation is available for out-station delegates attending the seminar. Therefore, while we will try our best to accommodate all the delegates, we cannot guarantee accommodation. However, faculty House Accommodation can be arranged on request made well in time and will have to be paid for separately by the delegate.

Faculty House, Himachal Pradesh University



## NUMBERS FOR CONTACTS

Office: 0177- 2833880

### MOBILE(S):

- Prof. Sanjay Sindhu - 9418481797
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### ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE

Dean and Chairman, Faculty of Law,  
Himachal Pradesh University,  
Summerhill, Shimla 171005 (INDIA)

**Google Form Link for Registration : <https://forms.gle/V9R6LaiKSPQgwLPA6>**

**1. Registration may be done by sending money to Convener, National Seminar through UPI number mentioned in Google form Link.**

**1. Registration may be done by paying cash at Registration Counter on 28<sup>th</sup> March, 2024.**

**2. Registration fee:**

<b>Faculty Members/ Advocates/ others (Single) :</b>	<b>Rs. 300/-</b>
<b>Joint Presenters:</b>	<b>Rs. 450/-</b>
<b>Research Scholars/ Students :</b>	<b>Rs. 200/-</b>
<b>Joint Paper by Research Scholars</b>	<b>Rs. 350/-</b>

**Last date for Registration: 28-03-2024**

**REGISTRATION FORM**

**One Day National Seminar  
on**

***“Harmonizing Nature with Justice: Environmental Justice and Law”***

Name: .....

Phone No(s) .....

Sex: Male/Female/Third Gender.....

Designation: .....

Department/Institution/University:.....

E- mail id:.....

Whether presenting paper (Please Tick): Yes/No

Title of the Paper .....

Details of Payment Registration Fee amount:.....

Signature of Participant

Signature of the Head/Dean/Principal

## CALL FOR PAPERS & SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Your submission should include the following:

- Fill the Registration form: <https://forms.gle/V9R6LaiKSPQgwLPA6>
- Body of the Manuscript should be in TIMES NEW ROMAN, Font size 12 and in 1.5 line spacing. The END NOTES/ REFERENCES must confirm to APA and should be in TIMES New ROMAN font size 10 and in single line spacing.
- WORD LIMIT: 2500 to 5000 including endnote/ references and abstract.
- All submission must be accompanied by an ABSTRACT not exceeding 300 to 500 words.
- Joint submission of two co-authors is allowed.
- All submission should be accompanied by Cover letter mentioning; Title, Abstract, Full name of author/authors, email address, mobile number.
- Email the manuscript to Convener: seminarhr2023@gmail.com
- The subject of the email should be SUBMISSION REFORMATIVE APPROACH

### **Selection Process:**

- a) The manuscript should not exceed 10% Plagiarism.
- b) Plagiarism check through Urkund or other authorized software.
- c) Number of Articles accepted for publication (*Maximum number 25 and minimum number 10*)
- d) Decision on acceptance and rejection will be communicated within Five Days of the submission.
- e) Abstract along with the full paper shall be reviewed by the panel of experts.

## Deadlines for the Submission of the Paper(s)

Participants are requested to submit abstract on or before 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 through email id: seminarhr2023@gmail.com. The manuscripts will be reviewed by review panel. The decision of the reviewers will be final and binding. The decision of the reviewers on the acceptability of the paper will be intimated by 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 through email only. The Soft copies may be sent to the above-mentioned email. The paper must be submitted to the faculty on or before 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2024. The schedule will be strictly followed. The organizers will not be able to entertain any requests for extension of the deadlines. The details of the Seminar are also available on the Himachal Pradesh University Website: [www.hpuniv.ac.in](http://www.hpuniv.ac.in)

### EDITED BOOK ON THE THEME:

*Harmonizing Nature with Justice: Environmental Justice and Law*

### IMPORTANT DATES:

- ❖ Submission of Abstract : 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2024
- ❖ Confirmation of Acceptance of the Paper: 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2024
- ❖ Submission of Final Paper for Circulation: 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2024