



Dr. Rajendra Prasad National Law University Prayagraj

organizes a three-day

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

on

Law, Technology and Sustainable Development

to Commemorate its Foundation Day

📅 **7th to 9th March 2025**

📍 Seminar Hall, MNNIT, Prayagraj

CALL FOR PAPERS



About the University

Uttar Pradesh National Law University, Prayagraj, established in 2020 by Uttar Pradesh National Law University Act, 2020 (U.P. Act No. 26 of 2020) is renamed after the first President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad National Law University by an amendment in August 2023 (U.P. Act No. 11 of 2023).

RPNLU, Prayagraj is the National Law University where the pursuit of legal excellence aspires to meet an unparalleled environment for budding lawyers. Nested in Prayagraj, a city which has been known for her academic legacy and where knowledge, aspiration and justice confluence like the three rivers. The University offers extraordinary opportunities for students to embark on a transformative journey into the world of law. It is dedicated to nurturing the legal minds of tomorrow through an interdisciplinary and innovative curriculum designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the law and its implications in contemporary society. The University aims to have students from diverse backgrounds, each bringing unique perspectives and experiences in classrooms. This diversity fosters an environment of intellectual vitality, encouraging lively debates and discussions both inside and outside the classroom. It aspires to culminate in a conducive environment where various stakeholders of the legal profession share a strong sense of camaraderie, creating lasting connections that extend beyond graduation. Its commitment to mentorship and professional development ensures that every student is well-prepared for the legal profession and is a useful member of society. The University offers a five-year B.A. LL.B. (Hons.) programme. In July 2024, the University has organised an international workshop (online) on 'Integrated Legal Education: Transformative Approach to Pedagogy and Research in Law' in which distinguished speakers from different jurisdictions namely USA, Canada, England, Sri Lanka and Nepal participated as resource persons.



About the Conference

The ecocide and catastrophe by anthropogenic activities is incontrovertibly discernible, though, the genesis of environmental degradation continues to be debated amongst experts in different perspectives. Regardless, the society's infinite spectrum of varied needs multiplies each passing day, wherein technology catalysis rapid accomplishment of the ends of societies. Technology thus, is indispensably assuming a centre role in governance and development shaping the societies towards development of innovative technologies in all fields. Renewable energy technologies, agricultural technologies, information and communication technologies (ICTs), smart city technologies, marine technologies, etc., have optimized resources and improved quality of life. However, the application of technologies also has resulted in global environmental challenges threatening the very existence of the planet Earth. Therefore, there is an urgent necessity of the international community for a more stringent and unified action plan for reducing the humanity's ecological footprint and development of innovations that are sustainable, simultaneously restoring the ecosystem.

The evolution of technology swiftly drove industrialization ensuing environmental degradation. To stabilize environmental degradation, force of law is the strongest tool to regulate, limit and maintain ecological equilibrium. Environmental Law thus, is deeply ingrained to the evolution of technology. Recognizing the positives and negatives of science and technology, the Stockholm declaration of 1972 laid the foundation of modern environmental jurisprudence by affirming cooperation in technological and scientific applications to prevent environmental damage. The Vienna Convention of 1985 and Montreal Protocol of 1987 regulated the production and consumption of about hundred man-made chemicals that deplete the Ozone layer marking the foundation of climate change law. The Earth Summit of 1992 acknowledged the principle of 'Sustainable Development' and its Agenda 21 accentuated the transfer of eco-friendly technologies to developing nations. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of 1992 and Kyoto Protocol of 1997 augmented the environmental jurisprudence with promotion of technology transfer and innovation and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) advancing the transfer of environment friendly technologies and investments in green technologies. The development in biotechnologies of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) resulted in the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety of 2000 stipulating Advance Informed Agreement (AIA) procedure, Biosafety Clearing-House and Precautionary approach. As a follow-up of the Rio and Kyoto and for a stronger coherent international legal framework on environment, the Johannesburg Convention of 2002 emphasized on sustainable industrialization and clean energy through transfer of technologies.

The Copenhagen Accord of 2009 and the Paris Agreement of 2015 focused on renewable energy technologies, climate resilience technologies and low-carbon technologies in mitigating and adapting to climate change. A perusal of the legislative history of international environmental jurisprudence depicts that technological advancement has to a great extent contributed to the cause of environmental degradation, however it is also approved that technology can help mitigate the issue by application of sustainable and eco-friendly advanced technologies. Thus, the law, technology and sustainable development are intertwined crafting out an intersection which entails a pragmatic study of law, socio-politics, science and technology.

The efficiency in enforcement of sustainable development laws, decision making and regulatory compliance can be improved by adoption of technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Blockchain, which may transform environmental jurisprudence. However, the growth of digital technology has given birth to digital divide hindering marginalized sections of the society from benefiting and participating equally in sustainable development programs. Further, AI has raised ethical and legal issues like transparency, accountability, data privacy, etc. Similarly, Blockchain technologies like cryptocurrency mining have raised concerns about its carbon footprint. Likewise biotechnology and nanotechnology has raised novel legal and ethical issues. This necessitates law to evolve alongside technological innovations requiring inviolable legal frame to address and mitigate degradation of ecosystem and do not exacerbate unintended social or economic inequalities in the process of achieving sustainable development and green economy.

By virtue of ruling of the Supreme Court of India, Right to a clean and wholesome environment has been elevated to a fundamental right in India. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) imposes a constitutional mandate upon the State for the protection and improvement of environment. Similarly, the Constitution imposes a fundamental duty upon all citizens to protect and improve environment. The State can impose reasonable restrictions in the right to freedom of trade, business or any occupation for environmental protection. The Constitution of India has also elaborative provisions for management of indigenous environment under Schedule V and Schedule VI. Besides, the constitutional provisions, the parliament of India has enacted the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, National Green Tribunal (NGT) Act, 2010, the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) 2020, Renewable Energy Policies, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, The Batteries (Management And Handling) Rules, 2001, Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, etc. The Government of India has also formulated polices like the Atal Innovation Mission, National Innovation Foundation, and National Solar Mission focusing on developing sustainable technologies.

Numerous laws have been enacted both at international and domestic levels. However, the diverse legal frameworks, conflicting priorities and the rapid advancement in technologies have been the potential predicament in conception of a robust standard of environmental law in the realm of dynamic relationship between legal frameworks, advancement in technologies, and the goals of sustainability. The challenge of technology and sustainable development are numerous and reproduces with time. However, it may be underlined that technology is crucial for addressing varied and complex global challenges, technological innovations and advancements supplement sustainability goals and the law provide a framework that channel towards an enduring balanced sustainability. The synergy between law, technology and sustainable development provides immense opportunities for the development of more efficient, equitable and environmentally sustainable societies. Thus, a harmonized policy framework, stronger cooperation and flexible legal mechanism perhaps may adjust to the challenges of technological advancement in sustainable ways promoting economic growth, social justice and sustainable development.

Against this backdrop, Dr. Rajendra Prasad National Law University Prayagraj, a premier legal institution takes pride in organizing a three day International Conference on “Law, Technology, and Sustainable Development.” It will offer a unique opportunity to the academia, NGOs and policy makers to deliberate upon the issues to be discussed over there. The international and national experts are invited to deliberate upon legal and policy matters related to theme and sub-themes of the conference.

The International Conference provides a vital platform for multidisciplinary dialogue, collaboration, and innovation. Dr. Rajendra Prasad National Law University recognizes the importance of technology in shaping Sustainable Development and its legal implications. and organizes an International Conference on Law, Technology, and Sustainable Development. This Conference serves as an incubator for ideas that can shape future legal frameworks, technological advancements, and sustainable practices essential for a balanced global future.

Furthermore, the Conference fosters a spirit of global cooperation and knowledge sharing, encouraging countries to come together to discuss and develop legal, regulatory, and policy frameworks that are both inclusive and effective. This collaborative approach is essential for crafting solutions that balance technological innovation with ethical governance and environmental stewardship. By encouraging interdisciplinary research and policy development, the Conference sets a forward-looking agenda, anticipating future challenges and opportunities in law, technology, and sustainability.

Objectives of the Conference

- To address, through legal instruments, the challenges of sustainable development in the light of technological advancements and innovations;
- To examine the legal implications of emerging technologies including agricultural technologies, marine technologies, renewable energy technologies, smart city technologies, ICTs, AI, blockchain, biotechnologies, nanotechnologies, etc.;
- To examine how sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be leveraged by law and technology focusing on environmental protection, social equity, and economic growth;
- To identify and devise best legal framework, governance mechanisms and politico-social strategies in the field of economic and infrastructural development to ensure ethical and responsible application of technologies that promote SDGs and human rights;
- To raise awareness for the requirement of addressing global and domestic environmental challenges by legal reform and innovative technologies;
- To bring together academia, lawyers, scholars, NGOs, community leaders, scientists, and policy leaders to promote and enhance programmatic collaborations to effectively address regional, national and local responses to law, technologies and sustainable goals around the world;
- To provide a platform for interdisciplinary scholars, academician, judges, lawyers, policy makers, NGOs and corporate leaders to discuss the critical legal issues to mitigate and address the challenges of sustainable development of contemporary technological advancement;
- To analyze current developments and trends in international technological laws and to strengthen sustainable use of modern technologies;
- To analyze comparative/national laws in implementation of international environment law on innovative technology and sustainable development;
- To make recommendations for improving the environmental laws on implementation, formulation and management of technology and its sustainable application at national, regional and international levels; and
- To suggest ways and means to improve implementation of international and national environmental laws on sustainable application of technological innovations.

Call for Papers

The themes of 'Law, Technology, and Sustainable Development' reflect an inherently interdisciplinary and intersectional approach that is crucial in contemporary times. As technology rapidly evolves, it transcends traditional boundaries, influencing all aspects of society, economy, and environment. To achieve the objectives of the Conference, participants are invited to make critical analysis on law, technology and sustainable development treaties, protocols, policies and other instruments at international and domestic levels. In addition, the participants are encouraged country or region specific studies on the enforcement success or failure of various laws and policies related to regulation of technology for sustainable development in the of environment, technology, biodiversity, energy, intellectual property rights (IPR), trade law, development law, indigenous and traditional knowledge, eradication of poverty, promotion and role of gender, mitigation plans, food security, ocean acidification, water and air pollution, climate change, deforestation, waste management, moral and ethical issues, data protection and privacy, etc.

Themes of the Conference

1. Technological Innovation in Sustainable Development and Environmental Compliance

- Sustainable Agriculture, Clean Energy, Green Transportation, Circular Economy and Waste Management, Smart Cities, Water Conservation, Biodiversity, Social Innovation and Equity and Sustainable Manufacturing
- Climate Monitoring and Adaptation
- Ecological Footprint and Energy Usage of Digital Infrastructure
- Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)
- Environmental Standards, Rules, and Regulations
- Environmental Management Practices
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2. Intellectual Property (IP) and Green Innovation

- IP Protection for Green Technologies
- Global IP Frameworks for Sustainability
- Balancing IP Rights and Public Interest
- IP Incentives for Green Innovation

3. Trade and Finance

- Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), 2015
- FinTech & RegTech
- Smart Contracts, Legal Tech, Data Privacy and Cybersecurity Laws
- AI and Automation
- Digital Trade and Supply Chain Innovations
- Policies Fostering Economic Growth, Employment and Innovation

4. Technology, Gender and Sustainable Development

- Equitable Policies and Participation of Gender in Policy-decision Making
- Representation in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics)
- Empowerment and Digital Divide
- Access to Technology
- Gender Responsive to Sustainable Eco-friendly Technologies
- Innovations and varied needs
- Legal Protection and Reproductive Rights

5. Technology, Indigenous People and Sustainable Development

- Preservation and Integration of Indigenous Knowledge and Cultural Expressions
- Sustainable Resource Management
- Technological Gaps, Appropriation and Cultural Sensitivity
- Empowerment of Indigenous Communities
- Ownership and Control
- Customary and Ethical Consideration

6. Emerging Technologies and Human Rights

- Freedom of Expression, Privacy, Equality and Security
- Environmental Impact, Resource Efficiency and Economic Growth
- Participation and Inter-generational Equity
- Technology, Democracy, and Governance
- Access to information
- Labour Rights

7. Regulation of Emerging Technologies

- Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- Blockchain & Cryptocurrencies
- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Biotechnology, Genetic Engineering & Nano Technology
- Artificial Intelligence, Ethics, and Legal Responsibility
- Adaptive, Regulatory, Outcome Based, Risk Weight and Collaborative Regulations

8. Technology and the Humanities: Bridging the Past, Present, and Future through Digital Innovation

- Digitization and Preservation of Historical Artifacts
- Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning in Historical Analysis
- Use of Digital Archives and Databases in Historical Research
- Law, Literature, and Society
- Post-Humanism and Literary Imagination in the Age of AI

9. Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan

- Complexity of Modern Technologies and Integration of Technology
- Enforcement, Compliance and Legal Uncertainties
- Balancing Competing Objectives
- Monitoring and Adaptation
- Screening, Scoping, Impact Assessment, Reporting, Review and Decision-Making and Compliance
- Interdisciplinary Approach

10. Comparative Domestic Laws on Technology and Sustainable Development

- Industrial Policy and Sustainable Development
- Constitutional and Legislative Provisions
- Executive Efforts
- Role of Judiciary
- Corporate Responsibility
- Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Contribution of Private Sectors

NOTE:

Only Forty papers (Maximum) will be selected for presentation at the Conference.

Selected research papers (after peer review) may be published in the form of edited book and may be released in the inaugural session of the Conference.

The abstracts/papers will be selected on a competitive selection process. The selection criteria inter alia will be: relevance to the broad theme; quality of the abstract, geographical diversity of presenters etc. The abstract of paper should be approximately **400-500 words**. It should indicate:

- (1) Title of Papers
- (2) Theme of Conference
- (3) Sub-theme of Conference
- (4) Presenter's brief description, on a separate page, including name, designation, educational qualification, professional status, experience, correspondence address and mobile number in not more than 250 words.

Guidelines for Paper Submission

Note- Applicable to presenters whose abstracts have been accepted

- Author's Title & Name, University/Organization, Paper Title, Sub-Theme of the Conference and Email Address, mobile number, to be stated clearly on the cover page of the paper.
- The paper should consist of 8,000-10,000 words, inclusive of footnotes.
- Font - Times New Roman; Size 12 for text, 10 for footnotes
- Line spacing -1.5 for text and single for footnotes
- For citation and references, 'Indian Law Institute, Rules of Footnoting' should be followed. Authors may visit freely accessible website of Indian Law Institute available at the link below:
<http://www.ili.ac.in/footnoting12.pdf>
- Document Format- docs. or docx.
- The full papers to be sent to events@rpnlup.ac.in by **10th January 2025 by 23:00 hrs** Indian Standard Time.

The language of presentation will be English. Each speaker will be allocated a maximum of 20 minutes to present his or her paper. The presentation venue is equipped with a computer and LCD projector. Speakers who wish to use Power point slides to present their papers should save their slides onto a USB drive for this purpose.

Number of Participants

The participants of the Conference will be from India and Abroad. The number of participants including paper presenters shall be limited to **one hundred**. Non-presenters will be selected on first- cum- first serve basis.

Keynote Speakers:

The conference will also be graced by eminent Professors, Judges, lawyers, Representatives from International Organizations, Think Tanks, NGOs etc .

Travel Allowance:

No TA/DA will be provided to outstation participants. Participants are advised to arrange their own or claim the same from their institutions.

Sponsorship:

- One papers will be selected for full sponsorship and three papers for half sponsorship.
- Full sponsorship consists of travel fare (second class rail fare for Indians and economy air fare for foreigners), accommodation and waiver of registration fee.
- Half sponsorship consists of accommodation and waiver of registration fee.
- After acceptance of abstracts, interested candidates should apply for sponsorship justifying the need for award in 250-300 words latest by 5th January, 2025, 2300 hrs Indian Standard Time.
- The selection of the sponsorship, full and half will be done by the review committee after the evaluation of paper and other criteria.

ACCOMMODATION

Participants are advised to make their own arrangements. There are numerous good affordable hotels and inns within a radius 5 km from the venue of the Conference, with tariff ranging from INR 2500/- onwards. In case of any help delegates may contact to the organising Committee.

Important Details

Important Dates:

Registration starts from: **15th September, 2024**

Last date of Early Bird Registration: **31st October, 2024**

Last Date for Late Registration: **15th December, 2024**

Last Date of Abstract Submission: **15th December, 2024**

Declaration of Accepted Abstract: **22th December, 2024**

Last Date for Request for Sponsorship: **25th December, 2024**

Declaration of Sponsorship: **29th December, 2024**

Last Date of Submission of Full Paper: **10th January, 2025**

Date of Conference: **7th-9th March, 2025**

Dates and time mentioned above are according to Indian Standard Time. Above Dates shall be strictly adhered to for the smooth and successful conduct of the conference.

Fee Structure:

Category	Early Bird Registration before 31st October 2024	Late Registration 31st October – 15th December 2024
Delegate (Professionals/ Academicians)	INR 10000 (Indian) USD 599 (Foreign)	INR 15000 (Indian) USD 750 (Foreign)
Delegate (Researchers - Only M.Phil and Ph.D.)	INR 7000 (Indian) USD 299 (Foreign)	INR 8500 (Indian) USD 350 (Foreign)
Accompanying Person	INR 4000 (Indian) USD 199 (Foreign)	INR 5000 (Indian) USD 250 (Foreign)

NOTE:

Participants are required to deposit registration fee before filling registration form

Please fill out this form for registration:

<https://forms.gle/R4q1875751Krz7Mj6>

Payment may be made through NEFT/RTGS/IMPS only

Bank details are as follow:

Account Holder Name: Dr Rajendra Prasad National Law University, Prayagraj

Account number: 00000042545061381

Account IFS Code (IFSC): SBIN0017614

Registration fee covers an access to the inaugural session, valedictory session and all the technical sessions, conference kit (containing folder, souvenir book, notebook, pen, schedule, id-cards and other materials), two lunches, three dinners and five teas during Conference working days.

RPNLU, Prayagraj faculties and scholars are exempted from the payment of registration fee.

VENUE-

The Venue of the Conference would be Seminar Hall, Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNNIT), Prayagraj

About Prayagraj City

Prayagraj, formerly known as Allahabad, is India's one of prominent cities, deeply rooted in history, culture, and academic prominence. It is home to India's one of the most prestigious legal institutions, i.e. the Allahabad High Court, established in 1866. The Allahabad High Court takes pride in being the largest High Court (in terms of number of judges) in the World. The High Court has been a center of legal and judicial excellence since more than a century. It has nurtured India's some of finest legal minds and has been instrumental in shaping the country's legal landscape. The city also boasts some of the most prestigious institutions of India such as MNNIT, IIIT, University of Allahabad, Central Sankrit University etc. This academic legacy has positioned Prayagraj as an important educational hub, especially in the law, technology, humanities and social sciences. The establishment of Dr. Rajendra Prasad National Law University further enhances the city's status as a distinguished seat of learning.

Located at the confluence (Sangam) of three sacred rivers -the Ganga, Yamuna, and the mythical Saraswati- Prayagraj has long been a vital center for spirituality and religious pilgrimage. Its significance dates back to ancient times when it was mentioned as a significant tirtha (pilgrimage site) in Vedic texts as a sacred site for rituals and prayers. Over centuries, Prayagraj became a key location in various historical narratives, from the rule of ancient Indian dynasties such as Mauryan, Pushyabhuti etc. to its pivotal role in the Indian Independence Movement. Mughal Emperor Akbar renamed the city Allahabad in 1583, and it became a critical administrative center during the Mughal era. Prayagraj also played a crucial role during the Indian Independence Movement.

Culturally, Prayagraj is known for its spiritual and religious significance, with the world renowned Kumbh Mela being one of its most celebrated events. The Kumbh Mela, which occurs every 12 years, attracts millions of pilgrims from around the world. In the year 2025 the Kumbh Mela is again going to held at the Triveni Sangam. This massive congregation has been recognized as a UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage. Beyond religion, Prayagraj has been a hub for literature and the arts, with eminent poets, writers, and artists hailing from the city. Writers such as Suryakant Tripathi Nirala, Hrivansh Rai Bachchan, and Mahadevi Verma were nurtured here, contributing to the city's reputation as a literary center.

Prayagraj offers a rich array of tourist destinations, reflecting its deep historical and cultural legacy. The Gupta's Pillar, located within the Allahabad Fort, dates back to 232 BCE and is a remnant of Emperor Chandragupta's reign. Khusro Bagh, a walled garden with tombs, offers insights into the architectural grandeur of earlier eras. The All Saints Cathedral, a striking Gothic-style structure, stands as a testimony to the city's colonial past. The Anand Bhavan, which was the residence of the Nehru family provides an intimate look into the Indian freedom struggle. The Triveni Sangam remains a focal point for visitors, not just for its spiritual significance but also for its serene beauty.

Weather in March

March in Prayagraj marks the transition from winter to summer, with a pleasant but gradually warming climate. The average temperature during this month ranges from 18°C to 32°C. While the early part of March is typically mild and comfortable, towards the end of the month, the days begin to heat up, signaling the arrival of summer. The weather remains dry with occasional gusts of wind, and the evenings can be relatively cooler. Due to its geographical location in northern India, Prayagraj generally enjoys a clear sky during March, making it an ideal time for travel and outdoor activities.

Conference Patronage

Patron-in-Chief



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Misra
Judge Supreme Court of India
Hon'ble Visitor, RPNLU, Prayagraj

Chief Patron

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arun Bhansali
Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court
Hon'ble Chancellor, RPNLU, Prayagraj



Patron



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manoj Kumar Gupta
Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court
Hon'ble Chairman of the Committee to
setup RPNLU, Prayagraj

Organising Committee

Conference Director



Sr. Prof. (Dr.) Usha Tandon
Honourable Vice-Chancellor,
RPNLU, Prayagraj

Co- Directors



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RPNLU, Prayagraj



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Dr. Suchit Kumar Yadav
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RPNLU, Prayagraj

For any query kindly write to us at

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or contact to

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Joint Secretary- +91- 7065523931

Contact time: 10:00 am to 5:00 pm IST