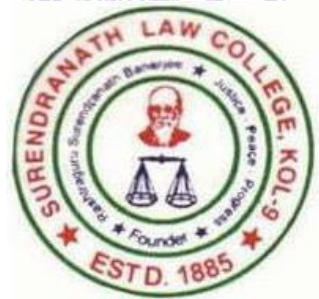


TWO DAY INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

DYNAMICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE CURRENT GLOBAL ORDER: CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE TRAJECTORIES

16TH & 18TH November 2024 (In Hybrid Mode)



Organized by :

SURENDRANATH LAW COLLEGE

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Dr. Mohammadi Tarannum

Vice Principal and Chairperson
Seminar Organizing Committee
Surendranath Law College

Dr. Shubhodeep Chakrabarti

Assistant Professor, Political Science
Convenor, Seminar Organizing Committee
Surendranath Law College

About the College

Founded in the heart of the City of Joy by none other than Rastraguru Surendranath Banerjea, in 1885, now stands as one of India's oldest law college, Surendranath Law College. Affiliated to the University of Calcutta and recognized by the Bar Council of India, the college has evolved into a premier institution imparting legal education of high standards. Adding to its hundred and thirty seven years of glorious history, this college has presented India with some of her finest gems as the name connotes Dr. Rajendra Prasad (The first President of India), Shri Harendra Kumar (The first Governor of West Bengal), Justice Bijan Kumar Mukherjee (the first Bengali Chief Justice of India) and many other luminaries and eminent personalities. Since inception this college has produced and continues producing many legal luminaries, academicians as well as corporate personalities. In 1882, the Presidency School which formed the nucleus of the present institution, was handed over to Sir Surendranath Banerjea on 1st January 1884. He raised it to the status of a college and named it 'The Presidency Institution'. Within a year the institution was converted into a full fledged college named Ripon College. Its role was further extended through the opening of the Post-Graduate Department of Law in 1884, which was later affiliated to the University of Calcutta in 1885, as an independent professional college.

Presently, Surendranath Law College imparts 5Year B.A. LL.B. and B.A. LL.B. (Honours) course and 2Year LL.M. course. The college today aspires to provide quality education to students of all sections of society without any kind of discrimination and to enable them to stand up to the challenges of the new millennium with courage and conviction. The college has claimed its place among various universities of India by bagging many Gold Medals in academics. The brilliance demonstrated by the students of Surendranath Law College in moot court, speaking arts, literary arts, quiz, sports, music, dance, fashion and even fields like technology and e-sports.

About the Seminar : Concept Note

The 21st century has witnessed increasing interstate as well as intra-state conflicts which have caused large scale violations of human rights like genocide, ethnic cleansing, dislocation of populations and consequent refugee crises. This has necessitated a re-evaluation of the tenets of international humanitarian law which

remains the sacrosanct instrument for upholding human rights in conflict prone areas. International humanitarian law is part of international law, which is the body of rules governing relations between States. International law is contained in agreements between States – treaties or conventions –in customary rules, which consist of State practise considered by them as legally binding, and in general principles.

International law is inextricably linked to the domain of international relations where myriad aspects of state sovereignty, international economic exchanges, communication, people to people contacts, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), global terrorism, climate change all intermeshed in creating the complex world order of the 21st century. The critical need of safeguarding the sanctity of human rights, upholding the principles of sovereign equality of nations based on territorial integrity and coordinating the global efforts to prevent catastrophic effects of climate change, combating global terrorism and mitigating the socio-economic and cultural effects of increasing migration, makes it imperative for a through analyses of the major postulates of international law in shaping and regulating international relations.

International law encompasses treaties, customary practices, general principles, and decisions of international courts and tribunals, creating a structural framework for regulating various aspects of international relations such as the role and relevance of the U.N. for the maintenance of a rules based international order, international diplomacy, multilateral trade and economic globalization, global human rights regime, proliferation of armed conflicts involving both state and non state actors (NSA), environmental protection, and more. Given the dynamic and constantly evolving nature of international law, new issues keep arising and states have to adapt to changing global realities. The enforcement of international law can at times be challenging due to the non binding nature of many international agreements and the inherent power politics of international relations. The failure of international law and its enforcement mechanisms to prevent the Rwandan genocide of 1994, the tragedy of refugee crisis in the aftermath of the Syrian Civil War since 2011, the Russian invasion of Ukraine (2022-continuing) and Israel's military aggression in Gaza since October 2023 which has assumed the proportions of a genocide against a defenceless civilian population are some of the most pertinent issues which has a direct bearing on international peace and security, thereby necessitating a serious academic scrutiny of the dynamics of international legal developments.

Surendranath Law College is organizing a two day International Seminar on the topic-**‘Dynamics of Internal Law in the Current Global Order : Contemporary Developments and Future Trajectories’** on 16th and 18th November 2024 in **Hybrid mode** in the college premises for conducting serious academic deliberations

on the diverse aspects of international relations which are governed by international law. International legal developments are influenced by diplomatic negotiations, state practices, and decisions of international courts and tribunals. International justice mechanisms are important tools for preventing impunity and promoting a culture of accountability and respect for human rights at the global level. The potential adverse impacts of these challenges have become the subject of regulatory attention in a number of countries. The pursuit of international justice requires the collaboration of states, international organizations, global civil society, and as well as international legal professionals and activists. The seminar will be attended by stakeholders from the national level, researchers, academicians, and policymakers to deliberate and discuss innovative ideas on the synergies and synthesis of the concept of international law as a tool to achieve the ends of justice.

Objectives of the Seminar

- 1) To delve into the normative as well as empirical aspects of international law and their effects on major facets of international relations such as state and non state actors' interactions, global political economy, refugee and migration, traditional and non traditional aspects of security, environment, and international cultural ethos.
- 2) To propel the multi stake holder participants to engage in though provoking academic discourses with the aim of highlighting the dynamic facets of the applicability of international law to global affairs.
- 3) To address the legal and policy making challenges related to the enforceability of the principles of international law for the purpose of truly attaining the vision of a just world order.
- 4) To foster collaborative and innovative initiatives amongst all the stakeholders including academia, civil society organisations and the government relating to consciousness about the importance of international law for civilizational enrichment.

Expected Outcomes

- 1) The seminar would serve as a platform for dissemination of non partisan, theoretically authentic and innovative academic discourse on one of the most relevant areas concerning international peace and security as well as stability of global human rights regimes.
- 2) To create awareness and sensitization about the myriad challenges confronting humanity which are exacerbating the crisis of implementation of the sacrosanct principles of international law.
- 3) To identify the procedural as well as substantive areas of focus of enforcement of international law, which need improvisations, both in the

domains of states' actions as well as the role of international organizations and global civil society.

- 4) To highlight some major recommendations of reforms mandated by international law in the governance principles of sovereign states for the aim of realization of a just world order.

Keynote Themes

- 1) **The Role of the UN in Upholding the Principles of International Law**—Analysis of the functioning, significance and relevance of major UN organs in fulfilling their legal mandate of protecting international law, role and efficacy of UN peacekeeping operations. The UN'S role in enforcement of international law, is an important component of sustaining peace which requires an integrated and comprehensive approach across the UN system, based on coherence between political, security, development, human rights, gender equality and rule of law activities in support of Member State-led efforts..
- 2) **Threats to State Sovereignty Undermining International Order**—Inter and intra state conflicts which are undermining the sacrosanct principles of state sovereignty and territorial integrity often involving foreign intervention. Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the foreign intervention in Syrian Civil war, internal strife and conflicts in African countries.
- 3) **International Law and Diplomacy**—The role of international law in effecting multilateral global diplomacy. Specific case studies of major international treaties, conventions and protocols which represent the practical applications of international law such as UNCLOS, Paris Climate Agreement, Global Plastics Treaty etc and their relevance to global governance.
- 4) **International Rule of Law**—International Rule of law is indispensable for the maintenance of international peace and security, attaining socio-economic development and fostering an environment of protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms across the globe. International rule of law is one of the most important priority area of the U.N. having crucial relevance to contemporary issues, including technology, the planet, human rights, and access to justice.
- 5) **The Advent of Humanitarian Intervention**—The highly contested concept of “just wars” or humanitarian interventions albeit in the justification of democracy and human rights, but which in reality have contributed to complex

humanitarian crises. Since 1990s multiple American military interventions with the objective of compelling regime changes in countries like Iraq, Libya , Afghanistan etc.

- 6) **Ethnic Cleansing and Genocide**—Arguably the most tragic consequences of failure of enforcement of international law has resulted in horrendous human suffering in the form of genocides and ethnic cleansing. The genocide in Rwanda (1994), ethnic cleansing in the Yugoslav Civil War (1991-1995), Kosovo (1998), and Israeli military aggression in Gaza since October 2023 aimed at committing genocide against hapless civilian population are some of the most important case studies.
- 7) **International and National Intellectual Property Rights Laws**—Intellectual property, being intangible property, indicates the creation of the human mind. The creation of the human mind mainly includes inventions and literary and artistic works, including symbols, names, images, and designs used for commercial purposes. Case studies relating to TRIPS, international patent laws, functioning of WIPO Treaty on genetic resources and traditional knowledge and their relevance to the Global South.
- 8) **Refugee and Migration**—The 21st century world is witnessing a formidable refugee crisis ranging from Rohingyas refugees fleeing persecution in Myanmar to other crisis flashpoints such as Syria which have instigated deep political fissures inside European Union on asylum policy to the increasing climate refugees who are losing their habit to environmental catastrophes. The patterns of global migration and immigration for economic, political, security factors are essentially re drawing the contours of globalization.
- 9) **International Response to Global terrorism**—Terrorism remains one of the most daunting challenges confronting humanity. The political discourse that someone's 'terrorist' is another's 'freedom fighter' innately problematizes this contested concept. Despite global efforts, the U.N. hithertohas been unsuccessful in arriving at a consensus on an internationally agreeable definition of terrorism. Nonetheless terrorism remains a scourge for all civilized societies.
- 10) **Nuclear and Conventional Arms Proliferation and International Law**—Global nuclear weapons non proliferation treaty regimes such as the NPT, CTBT have been a failure in preventing both vertical as well as horizontal nuclear proliferation which poses an existential threat to global humanity. The

proliferation of WMDs amongst non state actors, arms transfers to areas of inter and intra state conflicts are all highly detrimental to maintenance of international peace and security.

- 11) **International law related to Global Political Economy**—The advent of a neo liberal economic order since the 1990s has accentuated global economic inequalities coalescing the Global South in demanding an alternative financial architecture for the world. The grievances against the WTO, IMF, rules of global trade, patent regime as well as TRIPS (Trade related aspects of intellectual property) have led to the formation of organizations such as BRICS, IBSA etc which have profound ramifications for the world order.
- 12) **Major Organizational Edifices of Enforcing International Law**—International juristic organizations such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the International Criminal Court (ICC), which play a pivotal role in the enforcement of the ideals of international law, aimed at the hallowed objectives of attainment of global justice. The efficacy of these organizations in enforcing their judgements , especially in the face of opposition from sovereign states as well as powerful MNCs are a important area of analyzing the power dynamics in international relations.
- 13) **International Environmental Law**—The major treaties, conventions and protocols governing the preservation of global environment with the active involvement of multilateral international organizations such as UNEP. Major case studies on COPs, UNFCC, Paris Climate Change Agreement, achieving target of net zero etc.
- 14) **International Law and Global Commons**—The role of international law in regulation and protection of the global commons such as oceans, atmosphere, polar regions and their assorted resources, outer space, historical and cultural heritage of mankind is extremely significant in managing international relations. The UNCLOS Treaty is an excellent illustration of successful global multilateral cooperation safeguarding the global commons. However newer threats are emerging in this domain such as the competition amongst big powers for militarisation of Artic, as well as outer space. Academic analysis of international maritime and space laws assumes great significance in this regard.
- 15) **International Criminal Court and the Rome Statute**—The significance of the ICC in the enforcement of international law relating to mitigation of wars,

genocides, crimes against humanity and aggression. Role the ICC in bringing to justice the perpetrators of crimes against humanity in recent conflicts such as the Syrian Civil War, Russian invasion of Ukraine, Israel-Gaza conflict and global terrorism which pose a serious challenge for world peace and human rights regime.

- 16) **The Role and Significance of the International Court of Justice in International Relations**—The ICJ's significance as the one of the principal organs of the U.N. in handling disputes between sovereign nation states for determination of instances of breach of international law. The ICJ exercises general jurisdiction over major facets of international law including territorial disputes, extent of diplomatic immunity as well as cases of ethnic cleansing and genocide. Major case studies involving the ICJ's jurisdiction having relevance to international relations such as the Corfu Channel case, Iran Hostage Crisis, Kulbhushan Yadav case, South Africa's genocide case against Israeli military operation in Gaza and the likes.
- 17) **International Space Law**—The major treaties governing the peaceful use of outer space for benefit of mankind are instrumental for maintaining international peace and security. Today the major global powers are developing advanced space weapons capable of carrying nuclear warheads in the form of anti satellite and laser based weapons. The role of international space law to keep the outer space and moon safe from deployment of nuclear weaponry necessitates serious academic analysis.
- 18) **Technology and Law: Cyber Crimes**—The digital realm poses crucial challenges for nation states in governance with the advent of cyber crimes relating to online communication, e commerce, digital privacy, dissemination of fundamentalist ideologies leading to radicalisation of youth, dark web facilitating in narcotics trade and human trafficking networks. The uses of the internet to perpetuate cyber crimes as well as development of offensive cyber warfare capabilities by major powers like U.S., Russia and China today pose a serious challenge to global peace and world order.
- 19) **Third World Approach to Reform of International Law**—The Global South today has emerged as one of the most important drivers of the global political economy. The approach of the developing countries in analyzing international law as an instrument of legitimizing and reinforcing disparities in global political and economic structures perpetuating the North-South divide have profound implications for international affairs. The evolving alternative

financial and political global architecture in the form of BRICS, SCO, etc necessitates an academic revaluation of the third world approach to international law. The economic and political independence of the developing countries is being undermined by policies and laws dictated by the first world and the international institutions it controls.

20) Global Cosmopolitanism, Global Justice and International Relations—

The prospects for an enduring peace in the international community through the enforcement of international law in the forms of binding non aggression pacts amongst major powers, international cooperation to achieve sustainable economic development, environmental protection and the creation of a just world order to attain the ideals of global justice and a cosmopolitan world order remains a sacrosanct goal of international law.

Call for Papers

Faculty members from different universities and colleges, project fellows, researchers, academicians, post graduate and under graduate students are invited to contribute their abstracts and full papers on topics pertaining to the sub themes outlined for the seminar. The papers shall be of 8000 words only. The last date of submitting the abstracts within **300 words and 4 to 5 key words** is **20th October 2024** at the mail id: snlcnationalseminar@gmail.com. The selected abstracts would be informed by **25th October 2024**. The last date for submission for full papers at the mail id: snlcnationalseminar@gmail.com is **5th November 2024**. **The top 25 papers will be selected for publication in a book with ISBN.** Selected contributors would be informed subsequently of a registration fee for the purpose of publication costs.

Registration Link-Google Form Link for Registration of Attendees and Presenters

<https://forms.gle/MtAq5NT93Kcj8H126>

Submission Guidelines

1. Author(s) Name, Organisation, Paper Title, Email Id and Contact Number to be stated clearly in both abstract and full paper.
2. The author must opt for a topic from the sub-themes itself, or may bring any other topic of his choice, based on any related issue.
3. The abstract should be submitted through **registration link** only. All submissions should be **uploaded in .doc/.docx format only. No PDF format** shall be entertained.

4. Only original papers will be considered for the seminar. No part of it should have been published anywhere else, nor should it be a publication or contest elsewhere.
5. Only one submission per author is allowed.
6. Co-authorship of maximum two authors is permitted (excluding the main author)
7. Any form of plagiarism will result in disqualification
8. Identification mark of the author or affiliated institution (if any) should not be found on the paper.
9. Abstracts of not more than 300 words for the original research papers on the above mentioned themes are invited.
10. The full length paper should be within 8000 words including footnotes.
11. All abstracts/ papers must be written in
 - (a) Font- Times New Roman
 - (b) Font Size -12
 - (c) Line Spacing -1.5
 - (d) Footnote Font Size-10, without line spacing
12. All submissions must be submitted in .doc/.docx format only.
13. Plagiarism is permitted to the maximum extent of 20% of the article submitted.
14. The submission must be the original work of the author(s) i.e. shouldn't be plagiarized and also should be free from grammatical, spelling and other errors. It must also not contain any defamatory words.
15. Potential contributors are required to adhere to a uniform mode of citation.
16. The top 25 papers will be selected for publication in a book with ISBN

Programme Schedule

DAY 1 : 16TH November 2024, Saturday : Inaugural Session (10:30 A.M. – 12:30 P.M.) at Surendranath Law College

- 1) **Inauguration**
- 2) **Welcome Song by Students**
- 3) **Felicitation of the Honourable Guests & Lighting of the Lamp**



- 4) **Welcome Address by Dr. Mohammadi Tarannum, Vice Principal and Chairperson, Seminar Organizing Committee, Surendranath Law College**



- 5) **Keynote Address by Hon'ble Justice Biswaroop Chowdhury, Judge, High Court at Calcutta**



- 6) **Address by the Chief Guest, Shri Moloy Ghatak, Hon'ble Minister-in-Charge Law & Judicial Department, Govt. of West Bengal.**



- 7) **Address by Special Invitee Prof. (Dr.) Jatindra Kumar Das, Dean and Head, Faculty of Law, University of Calcutta**



- 8) **Address by Special Guest, Shri Ashok Kumar Deb, Chairman, West Bengal Bar Council**

- 9) **Vote of Thanks**
Dr. Shubhodeep Chakrabarti, Assistant Professor, Political Science
Convenor, Seminar Organizing Committee, Surendranath Law College

Day 2 : 18th November 2024 : Online Session Through Google Meet Schedule 10 A.M.- 5: 30 P.M.

First Session



Time : 10 A.M. to 11: 30 A.M.

Topic: Responsibility to Protect An Effort for Legitimising Humanitarian Intervention

Speaker: Prof. (Dr.) Manoj Kumar Sinha, Vice-Chancellor, Dharmashastra National Law University, Jabalpur

Welcome Address : Dr. Ceasar Roy, Assistant Professor of Law, NAAC Coordinator and Co-Convenor of Seminar Organizing Committee, Surendranath Law College

Vote of Thanks – Ms. Aankita Ganguly, Faculty (Political Science), Surendranath Law College

Second Session



Time : 11.40 A.M. to 1:10 P.M.

Topic : Global Migration in the Era of Crisis : Rethinking Asylum Policies and Humanitarian Responses

Speaker : Prof. (Dr.) Mohd. Nafees Ahmad Ansari, Professor and Chairman, Department of Political Science, Aligarh Muslim University

Welcome Address : Dr. Rajarsi Das, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College

Vote of Thanks : Ms. Nivedita Baraily, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College

Lunch Break – 1: 10 PM to 1:30 PM

Third Session



Time: 1:30 P.M. to 3 P.M.

Topic : Man is merely a Strand of the Web of Life : A Comparative Legal Analysis on Rights of Nature

Speaker : Prof.(Dr.) Kokila Lankathilake Konasinghe, Professor & Head of Department of Public & International Law, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka

Welcome Address: Dr. Sarani Roy, Assistant Professor, English, Surendranath Law College

Vote of Thanks :Ms. Avirupa Chatterjee, Faculty (Law), Surendranath Law College

Tea -Break

Fourth Session

Technical Session: 3:10 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. : Paper Presentations



Chairperson of the Session : Dr Atul Alexander, Assistant Professor (Law), West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences (NUJS), Kolkata

Welcome Address : Mrs. Subashna Tamang, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College

Vote of Thanks: Mrs. Chandrima Sen, Faculty (Sociology), Surendranath Law College

Valedictory Session: 4:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.

Welcome Address: Mrs. Debjani Ojha, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College

Time: 4:30 P.M. to 4:45 P.M.



Time :4:45 P.M. to 5:15 P.M.

Key Note Address :

Chief Guest : Prof. (Dr.) Nirmal Kanti Chakrabarti, Vice Chancellor, West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata

Vote of Thanks : Dr. Rukmini Thapa, Assistant Professor, Economics and Co-Convenor, Seminar Organizing Committee, Surendranath Law College.



Organizing Committee

Chairperson, Seminar Organising Committee
Dr. Mohammadi Tarannum
(Vice- Principal, Surendranath Law College)

Convenor, Seminar Organising Committee
Dr. Shubhodeep Chakrabarti
Assistant Professor, Political Science

Joint Convenors:

- 1) Dr. Caesar Roy, Assistant Professor of Law, NAAC Coordinator & Co-Convenor, Seminar Organising Committee, Surendranath Law College
- 2) Dr. Niloy Bagchi, Assistant Professor of Law, IQAC Coordinator, Surendranath Law College
- 3) Dr. Rukmini Thapa, Assistant Professor, Economics, Co-Convenor, Seminar Organising Committee, Surendranath Law College
- 4) Mrs. Subashna Tamang, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 5) Dr. Shibasish Banerjee, Faculty of Law, Surendranath Law College

Overall Coordination & Management:

All teaching staff members of Surendranath Law College

Technical Assistance Committee:

Google Meet Handling

First Resource Person:

- 1- Dr. Rajarsi Das, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 2- Dr. Caesar Roy, Assistant Professor of Law, NAAC Coordinator & Co-Convenor, Seminar Organising Committee, Surendranath Law College
- 3- Dr. Niloy Bagchi, Assistant Professor of Law, IQAC Coordinator, Surendranath Law College

Second Resource Person:

- 1- Ms. Mafuza Yasmin, Assistant Professor, Sociology, Surendranath Law College
- 2- Dr. Sarani Roy, Assistant Professor, English, Surendranath Law College
- 3- Ms. Subashna Tamang, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College

Third Resource Person:

- 1- Mrs. Debjani Ojha, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 2- Ms. Nivedita Barailly, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 3- Dr. Rukmini Thapa, Assistant Professor, Surendranath Law College

Technical Session (Google Meet Handling):

- 1 Mrs. Salma Begum, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 2 Dr. Shyamali Mukherjee Bhattacharya, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 3 Mr. Sagar Biswas, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 4 Ms. Sanhita Mukherjee, Faculty of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 5 Mrs. Aankita Ganguly, Faculty, Political Science, Surendranath Law College
- 6 Mrs. Chandrima Sen, Faculty Sociology, Surendranath Law College

Overall-in-charge:

1. Dr. Ceasar Roy, Assistant Professor of Law, NAAC Coordinator & Co-Convenor, Seminar Organising Committee, Surendranath Law College
2. Dr. Niloy Bagchi, Assistant Professor of Law, IQAC Coordinator, Surendranath Law College

Inaugural Session Management Committee**Inaugural Session Programme: 16th November 2024****Teaching Faculties:**

- 1) Dr. Niloy Bagchi, Assistant Professor of Law, IQAC Coordinator, Surendranath Law College
- 2) Mrs. Debjani Ojha, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 3) Mrs. Mafuza Yasmin, Assistant Professor, Sociology, Surendranath Law College
- 4) Mrs. Diyali Roy, Faculty of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 5) Mrs. Avirupa Chatterjee, Faculty of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 6) Mrs. Dipanwita Datta, Faculty of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 7) Mrs. Moumi Banerjee, Faculty of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 8) Dr. Sreyashi Roy, Faculty of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 9) Mrs. Chandrima Sen, Faculty, Sociology, Surendranath Law College

Non Teaching Staff :

- 1) Mrs. Rupa Tiwari
- 2) Mrs. Sujata Nag
- 3) Mrs. Ranjita Mukherjee Kundu
- 4) Mrs. Sharmi Raha

Abstract Selection and Paper Approval Committee:

1. Dr. Rajarsi Das, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College
2. Dr. Ceasar Roy, Assistant Professor of Law, NAAC Coordinator & Co-Convenor, Seminar Organising Committee, Surendranath Law College
3. Dr. Niloy Bagchi, Assistant Professor of Law, IQAC Coordinator, Surendranath Law College
4. Dr. Shubhdeep Chakrabarti, Assistant Professor, Political Science, Convenor, Seminar Organizing Committee, Surendranath Law College
5. Dr. Rukmini Thapa, Assistant Professor, Economics and Co-convenor, Seminar Organization Committee, Surendranath Law College
6. Dr. Sarani Roy, Assistant Professor, English, Surendranath Law College

Mistress of Ceremonies (Inaugural Session: 16th November 2024)

1. Dr. Rukmini Thapa, Assistant Professor, Economics and Co-convenor, Seminar Organization Committee, Surendranath Law College
2. Ms. Sanhita Mukherjee, Faculty of Law, Surendranath Law College

Online Session Coordinators: 18th November 2024

- 1) Dr. Sarani Roy, Assistant Professor, English, Surendranath Law College
- 2) Ms. Nivedita Baraily, Assistant Professor of Law, Surendranath Law College
- 3) Mrs. Chandrima Sen, Faculty, Sociology

For any further information please contact:

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3. Dr. Rukmini Thapa : 9833125236

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