ਪੰਜਾਬ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਕੇਂਦਰੀ ਵਿਸ਼ਵਵਿਦਿਆਲਯ
Central University of Punjab

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Indian Council of Social Science Research

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Two Days International Seminar

on

The Nature Faith, Climate Change & Human Rights' Challenges

20-21 March 2025

Venue

Activity Hall, Aryabhata Academic Block
Central University of Punjab, Bathinda

Sponsored by

Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Organized by

Dr. Ambedkar Chair on Human Rights & Environmental Values
(Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India)
Central University of Punjab, VPO- Ghudda, Bathinda-151401 (Punjab) India

Chief Patron

Prof . Raghavendra P. Tiwari

Vice Chancellor

Central University of Punjab

Key Note Speaker

Dr. Iyad Abumoghli

Director, Faith for Earth Coalition

Nairobi, UNEP

Special Guest

Dr. Mihir Kanade

Director, Human Rights Center

University for Peace, Cota Rica

Organizing Secretary & Convener

Prof. Kanhaiya Tripathi

Chair Professor

Dr. Ambedakar Chair on Human Rights & Environmental Values

Co-Organizing Secretary

Dr. Ashwani Kumar

Assistant Professor

Dr. Ambedakar Chair on Human Rights & Environmental Values

Co- Convener

Dr. Ashok Pathak

Asst. Professor, Deptt. of Mathematics & Statistics

Dr. Deepak Kumar Pandey

Asst. Professor, Deptt. of Hindi

Dr. Brijendra Kumar

Asst. Professor, Deptt. of History

Conference Secretariat

Dr. Manish Agrawal

Mr. Manoj Kumar

Ambedkar Chair Internal Committee

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Sheelu Pandey

Md. Ansar Haider, Mr. Digonta Das

(Ph.D. Scholars, Dr. Ambekar Chair)

Oragnizing Committee

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Prof., Deptt. of Environment Sciences & Technology

Prof. Deepak Chauhan

Dean, School of Legal Studies

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Head, Deptt. of Mass Communication & Media Studies

Dr. Jaswinder Singh

Associate Prof., Deptt. of Education

Mr. Naresh Prajapati

Senior Research Fellow, Deptt. of Law

About University

The Central University of Punjab, has been established in 2009 along with other new Central Universities by an Act of Parliament (No 25, of 2009). Central University has completed a remarkable journey of 13 years. University is accredited **'A+'** grade in 2023 in second accreditation cycle by NAAC and has secured 95th, 87th and 84th, 81st, 100th and 83rd rank in the year 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 respectively in the University category of NIRF. It is credited with highest per capita research funding. The university has a mission of providing a wide range of instructional and research facilities across integrated and cross-disciplines, promote innovation in teaching, learning and research, and cross-pollinate new ideas, new technologies and new world-views. It aims to create an ignited workforce responsive to regional, national and global needs in tune with the requirements of academia, industry and business. The university is resorting to e-governance through Samarth Project. The staff members have been trained in twenty-one administrative modules for reducing the response time and bringing transparency in the decision making process and also to ensure participatory model of governance.

The university started in a three-room Camp Office provided by the state administration in March 2009. Making a modest but speedy start, the university accepted on rent, a dilapidated campus of 37 acres of an abandoned co-operative spinning mill on Mansa Road, Bathinda. University is now expanded in the 500 acre of land in Ghudda village. The campus is environment-friendly and energy-efficient and its Master Plan has provisionally been certified with a five-star rating by GRIHA Council and TERI. It has 31 departments and 11 schools in Sciences, Technology, Education, Humanities, Social Sciences and Law disciplines. It offers UG, PG and Ph.D. programmes in these disciplines. It started with the first batch of 10 students in 4 programmes in August 2009 and currently the University has more than 230 Bachelors, more than 2000 masters, more than 650 doctoral and 51 international students. CBCS was introduced in 2015, a learning outcome-based curriculum in 2018 and graduate attributes based curriculum will be adopted from the academic session 2021. The curriculum focuses on research, skill development and entrepreneurship.

Besides celebrating international and national commemorative days, students are encouraged to organise and participate in sports and cultural events. The University is committed to the social cause and provides opportunities for students to participate actively in all flagship programmes of Govt. of India and also indigenous sports, Food Carnival and Best out of Waste events. The university campus is a plastic-free campus and the university undertakes environmental promotional activities in the adopted villages to create awareness in the society.

The University has been a forerunner in terms of research projects and publications amongst the newly established Central Universities which is evident from the Faculty to Projects and Faculty to Publications Ratio. The University has implemented an Earn-While-You-Learn scheme for financially weak students since 2015. Despite the locational disadvantage, the University in a true sense is a multi-cultural mini India as it has students from more than 26 states, faculty from more than 19 states and non-teaching staff from 12 states. With a much-focussed approach, the university is undoubtedly poised to write a new chapter on the academic horizon of India Mostly, Faculty are trained the most reputed universities/institutes at India and abroad.

About Dr. Ambedkar Chair

Dr. Ambedkar Chair on Human Rights and Environmental Values is established in the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda. Dr. Ambedkar Chair is fully funded chair by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, New Delhi. The objective of the Chair is to serve as centre of learning and research on the subjects concerning Dr. Ambedkar's ideology and Philosophy on Environmental Values, Constitution, Human Rights, issues concerning the socio-economic and cultural life of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Ambedkar Chair's goals are also to study on women, children, labour class, minorities, Backward Classes, Marginalized and other Weaker Sections of the Society in the light of Ambedkar's ideas and philosophy. The Chair is establish an innovative research and training programme on Dr. Ambedkar. The Chair running Ph.D. Programe in the University on the Ambedkar Culture and Leadership. The Chair Published an International Journal Interdisciplinary Bilingual Research Journal- **"Ambedkar Path"**. The Journal is a peer review and published bi-annually.

Concept Note

Today we require a safe and healthy environment to fulfil fundamental human rights. Articulating the fundamental rights of peoples in relation to climate change establishes the freedom to secure rights through human rights bodies like NHRC, NHRI, ILO, International Court, and OHCHR in national/international debate, just as an autonomous body or public tribunals do. We know that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights-UDHR is a milestone document in the history of human rights and humanity. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on December 10th, 1948 through 'the General Assembly resolution 217-A' as a common standard of achievements for 'All Peoples' and 'All Nations'. At this '75@Amritkaal' moment now we should think, that the 75th anniversary is an opportunity to rejuvenate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, demonstrate how it can meet the needs of our time, and advance its promise of freedom, fraternity, brotherhood, universal approach and values, equality and justice for all. India is a rapidly developing country with a population of over 1.4 billion people. This has resulted in increased pressure on natural resources and a rise in environmental degradation. As a result, the need for environmental rights in India has become more pressing than ever before. Here are some reasons whythose issues are- Protection of the environment, Conservation of natural resources, Climate change, Health and well-being, and Sustainable development. But, the most important thing is well-being, livelihood with dignity in clean nature. Without this, we cannot achieve any goals of SDG-2030. The Indian Constitution and environmental laws recognize the importance of protecting the environment and promote sustainable development. But, no doubt, we are facing challenges like environmental issues, socoeconomic and cultural, nature threats, and liveliness. Human rights may be safeguarded when our current situation is protected, and when climate change occurs, human rights may also suffer due to the proximity of both.

Indian knowledge tradition and our heritage of civilization are our backbones. We believe in 'Sarve Bhavantu Sukhinah, Sarve Santu Niramaya'. We believe in 'īśāvāsyamidaṃ sarvaṃ yatkiñchya jagatyāṃ jagat, tena tyaktena bhuñjīthā mā gṛdhaḥ kasya sviddhanam'. Indian Sanatan tradition is the sole of humanism. But today, we have a lot of questions about nature, culture, climate change, and human rights. We have questions about our generation's and future generations' sustainability, scopes, possibilities, and alternatives. We cannot survive without a better nature, a clean environment, sustainable peace, and human dignity.

Nature's Faith looking for a future, a human rights-based ecosystem, solidarity for the rights of everyone and Human Rights Hub, committed states, human rights advocates, All Religious Scholars, Saints and Sages, human rights institutions, and civil society too. Once UN Secretary General Mr. Antonio Guterres said that the digital age had opened new frontiers of human welfare, knowledge, and exploration. Definitely, UDHR-the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda and providing us an essential platform for resolving this. It is a matter of pride for us we have also Sankaracharya legacy, who reflect our Indian knowledge system. All Peeth of Sankaracharya and other religious peeth also influencer pillars to protect nature and make sure nature justice.

It is a matter of pride for us and our rich legacy, Mrs. Hansa Mehta who has contributed to the UDHR as a member of the drafting committee, Bharatratna Babasaheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar who was Chairperson of Indian Constitution Drafting Committee and Father of Nation of India, Mr. Mahatma Gandhi who known a non-violence messenger, they all are Indian. With the legacy of our eminent leaders, today, we should organise for the strength of Nature, a secure environment, human rights, and a new vision with healthy discussion and dialogues nationally and internationally.

Sub-themes

- **Nature and Human Being**
- **Happiness Status with Nature Faith**
- **Indigenous Peoples, Human Rights and Faith with Nature**
- **Indian Knowledge System and Human Rights**
- **Human Rights, Religions and Marginalised Community**
- **Climate Change, Peace and Human Rights**
- **Dignity, Liberty, Democracy and Human Rights**
- **Climate Conflict, War and Nature**
- **Non-violence, Indian Religious Faith and Human Rights**
- **Natural Recourses, Market and Human being without Peace**
- **Rights to Water**
- **Right to Life and Security**
- **Right to Education and Inner peace**
- **Journalist Approach for Rights with Nature**
- **Faith with Nature**
- **Natural Behaviour and Human Rights**
- **UDHR Future Scope**
- **SDGs and Importance of Climate Justice**
- **Disarmament and Human Security Discourses**
- **Climate Change and Social Security**
- **The Role of Human Rights Literature in the Protection of Climate Change and Peace**
- **Ambedkar's Vision about Human Rights and Peace**
- **Legal Frameworks & Policy Responses to Climate Change & Human Rights**
- **ICTs, Social Media and Human Rights**
- **Disabilities and Human Rights**

Note:-The sub-themes listed above are not exhaustive. We welcome submissions that align with the broader theme of the seminar.

Abstract/ Paper Submission Guidelines

Language: English & Hindi

Font: Times New Roman & Mangle

Font Size: 12 and Line Spacing of 1.5

Format: MS-Word

Citations/References:
APA 7th Edition

Abstract:
Word Limit: 300 words

Full Paper:
Word Limit: 3000-5000 words.

Note- Paper may include Importance, Objectives, Research Methodology, Review of Literature Key Findings, Implications etc. Not more than two co-authors allowed in one submission

Important Dates:

Abstract Submission:
5th March, 2025 by 05:00 PM

Full Paper Submission:
15th March, 2025 by 05:00 PM

In case Google form is not accepting, you can submit through E-mail:
naturefaith2025@gmail.com

Publication Opportunity: Submitted Papers will be Published in Edited Book

Registration Link

https://forms.gle/Sxzz32d489oNEkfJ9

Registration Fee: 200/- for Indian National/ SAARC Countries & 05 US Dollar for International

Seminar Mode: Hybrid (Online/Offline)

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