



Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies-TC

Vivekananda School of Law and Legal Studies

Centre for International Law and Relations

In Collaboration with

Asian African Legal Consultative Organization

&

The Indian Society of International Law



National Conference
commemorating

75 years of

UDHR

VIVEKANANDA INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL STUDIES - TECHNICAL CAMPUS

Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies – Technical Campus (hereinafter VIPSTC) is affiliated to GGSIP University, Delhi and was established in the year 2000 with the vision to promote excellence in education and imparting quality professional education. The Institute has been recognised for its progressive academic standards. VIPS-TC is an ISO 9001:2015 certified institution; Grade “A++” Accredited Institution by NAAC; recognised under section 2(f) by UGC; recognised by the Bar Council of India and AICTE.

Vivekananda School of Law & Legal Studies (VSLLS) is one the department of VIPSTC. VSLLS runs the program B.A. LL.B, B.B.A. LL.B, LL.M. (Corporate Law and Alternate Dispute Resolution). VSLLS has from the very inception aimed at imparting quality legal education and training to young minds with the objective of making them able lawyers, sensitive judges, good researchers, brilliant academicians and industry ready professionals. Over the period of time, the school has produced a large number of legal professionals who are serving the society to achieve the goals and values envisaged in the Constitution of India. The institute has hosted many national and international conferences, seminars, workshops, value-added courses, and guest lectures in the past. VSLLS has received many awards and recognitions for imparting quality legal education.



CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS

Centre for International Law and Relations, VSLLS, VIPS-TC, was founded in the year 2018 as a centre of excellence for teaching and research in International Law. Since its inception, CILR has, in its endeavours to promote International Law, organised several colloquia, panel discussions, workshops and webinars. The Centre has had the opportunity of providing a platform to debate and discuss prevalent international issues with eminent personalities. It has provided training to further advance the development of International Law.

Some of the areas of focus of the CILR include human rights, migration, climate change, investment and trade, among others. With an aim to increase awareness of international law and policy among students and provide an interface between like-minded individuals, it seeks to ensure an active and inclusive atmosphere, in collaboration with various organizations.



ASIAN AFRICAN LEGAL CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION

The Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization (AALCO), originally known as the Asian Legal Consultative Committee (ALCC), was constituted on 15 November 1956. It is considered to be a tangible outcome of the historic Bandung Conference, held in Indonesia, in April 1955. Seven Asian States, namely Burma (now Myanmar), Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, and the United Arab Republic (now Arab Republic of Egypt and Syrian Arab Republic) are the original Member States.

Member States

Forty-Seven countries comprising almost all the major States from Asia and Africa are presently the Members of the Organization. These countries are: Arab Republic of Egypt; Bahrain; Bangladesh; Brunei Darussalam; Cameroon; Cyprus; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; The Gambia; Ghana; India; Indonesia; Iraq; Islamic Republic of Iran; Japan; Jordan; Kenya; Kuwait; Lebanon; Libya; Malaysia; Mauritius; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Nigeria; Oman; Pakistan; People's Republic of China; Qatar; Republic of Korea; Saudi Arabia; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Singapore; Somalia; South Africa, Sri Lanka; State of Palestine; Republic of Philippines; Sudan; Syria; Tanzania; Thailand; Turkey; Uganda; Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Republic of Yemen.

Purposes and Objectives

The purposes and objectives of the Organization as stipulated in Article 1 of the Statutes is as under:

- To serve as an advisory body to its Member States in the field of international law and as a forum for Asian-African co-operation in legal matters of common concern;
- To consider and deliberate on issues related to international law that may be referred to the Organization by the Member States and to make such recommendations to governments as deemed necessary;
- To exchange views, experiences and information on matters of common concern having legal implications and to make recommendations thereto if deemed necessary;
- To communicate, with the consent of the governments of the Member States, the views of the Organization on matters of international law referred to it, to the United Nations, other institutions and international organizations;
- To examine subjects that are under consideration by the International Law Commission and to forward the views of the Organization to the Commission; to consider the reports of the Commission and to make recommendations thereon, wherever necessary, the Member States; and
- To undertake, with the consent of/or at the request of Member States, such activities as may be deemed appropriate for the fulfillment of the functions and purposes of the Organization.

The Indian Society of International Law

The Indian Society of International Law (ISIL or Society), a premier national institution for teaching, research and promotion of international law, was established in 1959, primarily due to the efforts of the late V.K. Krishna Menon. It has indeed been a long and fulfilling journey for the ISIL that it has earned a pride of place among the community of international lawyers through out the world. This would not have been possible but for the hard work put in by people, such as Judge Nagendra Singh, Dr. K. Krishna Rao, Shri G.S. Pathak, Justice R.S. Pathak, Prof. Harnam Singh, Prof. C.J. Chacko, Shri.K.Narayana Rao, Dr. Anand Prakash, Prof. B.S.N.Murti, Shri C.V.L. Narayan, Prof. M.K. Nawaz, Shri G.V.G. Krishnamurthy, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Prof. R.P. Anand, Prof. Rahmatullah Khan, Dr. P. Chandrasekhara Rao, Dr. S.P. Jagota, Dr. R.K. Dixit, Dr. P. Sreenivasa Rao and a host of others.

The objectives of the ISIL inter alia are:

- To foster nation-wide, the study and development of international law;
- To interpret through its forums and publications, the application of international law as chiefly affecting India;
- To encourage the comparative study of the application of international law in other states; and
- To promote research in international law.

In six decades of its existence, the ISIL, under the dynamic leadership and guidance of distinguished persons, has grown into a prestigious research and teaching centre of international law in India. At present it enjoys the able stewardship of its President Shri Pravin H. Parekh.

In its endeavour to disseminate international law, the ISIL has traditionally received the whole-hearted support and cooperation from the various Ministries, particularly External Affairs, Finance, and Environment and Forests, of the Government of India. The ISIL has benefited from the guidance and support of many judges - present and former - of the Supreme Court of India and Delhi High Court.

The ISIL is housed at V.K. Krishna Menon Bhawan, Bhagwan Dass Road, opposite to the Supreme Court of India and next to the Indian Law Institute (ILI). It has two in-house air-conditioned conference halls with a seating capacity of 80 & 100 respectively, a full-fledged air-conditioned auditorium of 250 seats for organising seminars/conferences and symposiums, a number of class rooms, office spaces, etc.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

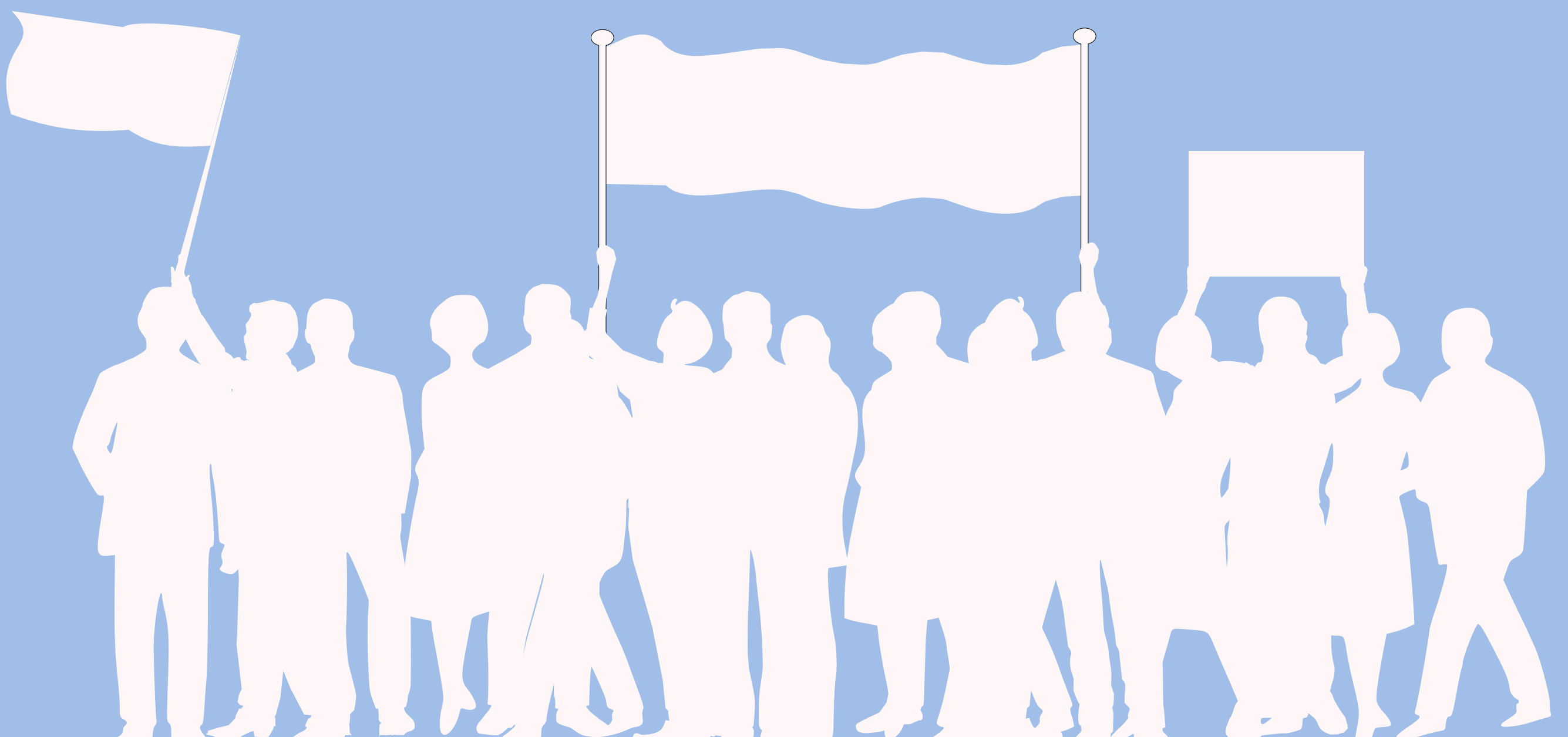
“Together, let’s rejuvenate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, demonstrate how it can meet the needs of our time AND advance its promise of freedom, equality and justice for all”.

In the decades since the first 50 countries signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), they have pushed the frontiers in medicine, technology, the environment, social and political expression, economic and labour laws, and more. The Declaration is a life guide encompassing 30 articles that address rights and benefits, which have been realized by many yet outside the reach of others. These include access to education, employment, fair pay, voting rights, healthcare and more; the values of free speech, privacy, and mutual respect irrespective of gender, race, ethnicity, or religion are evinced by the Declaration.

Thus, the conference aims to spread awareness and foster a better understanding of human rights principles and values.

WHO CAN PARTICIPATE?

Academics, professionals, research scholars, Students, NGO’s are encouraged to participate in the conference.



CONCEPT NOTE

International Human Rights Legal Regime: A reflection on 75 years of Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Modern Human Rights framework came into existence with the adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 (UDHR). The states came together and re-affirmed their faith in the fundamental human rights and dignity and worth of the human person. Although not legally binding the declaration carries a moral force of its own and has served as an important yardstick for most of the Human Rights treaties and Constitutions adopted subsequent to 1948 so much so that the UDHR has been positioned as a key location in the entire discourse on International Human Rights Law.

The field of human rights has witnessed unprecedented challenges, setbacks and development in the last 75 years. While recent practice of Human Rights has grown and focussed on rights of elderly, migrants, refugees, environmental issues and indigenous concerns climate change, authoritarianism, uncontrolled state aggression, armed conflicts, etc. pose a continuous challenge to the relevance of Human Rights. The anniversary is not only an occasion to celebrate but reflect on these challenges and recommit ourselves to its ideals.

Pertinently, Article 28 of the UDHR posits that everyone is entitled to a social and International Order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the declaration can be fully realized. This is furthered bolstered by Articles 29 and 30 which recognise the duties that everyone has towards their communities for the full realisation of rights set forth in the declaration. Never before has it become as imperative to strive for and uphold human rights as they are today on account of unprecedented challenges faced by the idea of rights and the appearance of new issues on the human rights agenda.

75 years is an apt time to pause, assess and reflect on the document that has become synonymous with any discussion on Human Rights. The commemoration of the Declaration holds the potential to broaden our perspective on the document and reveal long term designs across the past and present events that touch upon its legitimacy and significance.

THEME

Committed to the discipline of Human Rights, the Vivekananda School of Law & Legal Studies (VSLLS) invites contributions from various quarters on the following themes of inquiry: -

Contemporary Relevance:

- How the UDHR influences today's human rights discussions.
- Modern challenges to its principles

Regional Interpretations:

- Differences in adoption and implementation across different cultures and regions.
- Regional human rights instruments inspired by the UDHR.

Third World Countries and Human Rights:

- Right to Self-determination
- Rights to development and Human Rights (Struggle over land and Natural resources)
- Global Supply Chains and Human Rights abuses

Human Rights Education:

- Importance of educating the youth and general public about the UDHR.
- Innovative methods to spread awareness.
- Role of educators

Rights in the Digital Age:

- How technology impacts human rights.
- Privacy, surveillance, and freedom of expression online.

Emerging Human Rights Challenges:

- Climate change and human rights.
- Bioethics, genetics, and human rights.
- Conflict (for instance, the current Russia-Ukraine Conflict)

Inclusivity and the UDHR:

- Gender, sexuality, and rights.
- Rights of indigenous peoples and minority groups.

Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights:

- Right to health, education, and an adequate standard of living.
- Right relating to motherhood and childhood.

Implementation and Accountability:

- Responsibility of states and individuals to uphold UDHR principles.
- Responsibility of MNC's and TNC's
- The role of civil society and non-governmental organizations.

Art, Culture, and the UDHR:

- Interpretations of the UDHR in film, literature, and other arts.
- The role of art in human rights advocacy.

Comparative Perspectives:

- Analyzing the UDHR alongside other human rights instruments.
- The UDHR and regional human rights treaties.
- Collective Rights Vis-à-vis individual rights

Future of Human Rights:

- Predictions for the next 25 years of human rights discourse.
- Innovations and evolving principles.

Human Rights of Asylum Seekers, Refugees and Migrants

- Rights of stateless persons

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

The abstract shall be submitted with the following guidelines:

- Title of the Paper
- Author(s) name, Designation, Name of the Affiliated Institution/University
Contact details: Email address of the corresponding author
- Word limit (Abstract): Between 200-300 words Keywords: Between 5-6 words
- All submissions must be made in English language only
- Co-authorship is allowed up to a maximum of two authors subject to registration

REGISTRATION PROCEDURE

Paper presentation:

- Submit the Abstract via Google Form (Link shared below)
- Acceptance of Abstract
- Fee payment, registration and submission of full paper

Link for Submission of Abstract: <https://forms.gle/WsVBBe3NjvUPmFvr5>

REGISTRATION FEE

	Single Author	Co-Author (Need to pay separately)	Only Participations
Academicians/Professionals	INR 1500	INR 1000	INR 1000
Research Scholar	INR 1200	INR 800	INR 800
Students and NGO's	INR 1000	INR 500	INR 500

NOTE; Registration fee once paid will not be refunded in any circumstances.

IMPORTANT DATES

Last date of abstract submission	20/11/2023
Intimation of abstract acceptance	25/11/2023
Last date of Registration	30/11/2023
Intimation regarding Panels	04/12/2023
Last date of submission of Final Paper	05/12/2023
Date of Conference	11/12/2023

NOTE

- Certificate of Presentation/Participation will be awarded to the participant only if s/he has completed the registration process and attended the conference.
- Physical participation is recommended. However, online participation/presentations shall be permitted in the Technical Sessions for benefit of delegates.
- Research papers proposed by the Conference Research Advisory Board consisting of Conference Organising team will be selected for the publication.

ORGANISING TEAM

Our Patrons

Dr. S.C. Vats, Chairman, VIPS-TC

Mr. Suneet Vats, Vice-chairman, VIPS-TC

Prof. T.V. Subba Rao, Chairperson, VSLLS, VIPS-TC

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AALCO and Team**

Shri Pravin. H. Parekh, President, ISIL

H.E. Narinder Singh, Secretary General ISIL and Team

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