



**FACULTY OF LAW  
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY**

**organising**



**INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON  
EXPLORING THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN  
RESOLVING CONTEMPORARY ISSUES**



**VENUE: MAHAMANA SABHAGAR,  
FACULTY OF LAW,  
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY,  
VARANASI, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA, PIN: 221005**

**Date: March 1-3, 2024**

# **BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY**

Banaras Hindu University is an internationally reputed temple of learning and ranks among the top universities of India in the field of academic and research output, situated in the holy city of Varanasi. This creative and innovative university was founded by the great leader Mahamana Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya Ji in 1916. The university comprises 8 Institutes, 15 Faculties, 146 Departments, 4 Interdisciplinary Centres, a constituent college for women, 4 affiliated colleges and 3 Constituent Schools, spanning a vast range of subjects pertaining to all branches of humanities, social science, law, technology, medicine, science, fine arts and performing arts. More than thirty thousand students are currently enrolled in university for different courses and research degrees.

## **FACULTY OF LAW**

The Faculty of Law, Banaras Hindu University has a 100 years old history which is incomparable to any traditional institution in this country. We offer professional diplomas, undergraduate and post graduate programmes in the form of courses in wide areas of legal studies. The Law School has a well-qualified, experienced and committed faculty. The highly pragmatic and progressive environment developed by the talented faculty is conducive for the development of learning, enhancement of knowledge and skill. We believe in providing close to life experience-based teaching and learning techniques. This fine law institution has produced great legal luminaries in the past and continues to produce the world's greatest minds to serve in the legal field. We, at Law School, Banaras Hindu University, are not leaving any stone unturned to prepare our students for their bright future prospects. The Law School, Banaras Hindu University has throughout the years made valuable contributions to the legal education in the country and has been continuously holding a reputation for educational excellence and academic rigour. The Faculty of Law is a prominent faculty of the university. It has accorded name and fame to the university at the global level. We are making all our efforts to see that our students are given legal education to successfully compete in the large avenues open to them. Law School BHU is always concerned with the all-around development of the students and has made available to them, all the necessary facilities and amenities to become worthy citizens of India.



## CONCEPT NOTE

In the Globalised world, international institutions, play a key role in addressing global issues of concern. However, it remains challenging for these institutions to induce nations states, to adapt to the newly agreed common international objectives and consequences. This conference primarily focuses on the discussion, addressing the crucial international issues, and further evaluating the extent of success of these international institutions in resolving the crisis. The role of international institutions, and their performance in terms of justification for their act, needs to be tested based on effectiveness and efficiency and fulfilment of objectives.

The world order in the present times is facing crisis due to the 3C's i.e., Covid, Climate change, and the ongoing conflict between Israel -Palestine, Russia and Ukraine. The existing standards of objectivity in International Law have been applied by the nations, the international institutions, and legal scholars to resolve these crises. However, it seems uncertain if any concrete solutions can be reached. Legal objectivity finds its acceptance in its relationship with morality, legal rules, standards, and principles. When an issue is specific in its characteristic, and there are no set precedents of the law that can be applied, in such circumstances the principles of equity, good consciousness, and fairness are supportive to set the criteria of objectivity.

International institutions undoubtedly have put their efforts into resolving the crisis that has emerged out of these issues. However, they could not achieve any predictable and certain solutions in resolving these crises. The very fact of this institutional non-fulfilment is affecting the existing world order, the relations of States, and of other stakeholders. Further, the existing criteria as set by international law are questionable because the consensus and trust building among the States could not be established by using the canons of law. In the absence of any viable solutions offered by the international institutions, States have deviated from their primary responsibility of giving regard to core values of international law and rather are prioritizing their interests.

The Israel-Palestine conflict, the Russia-Ukraine war, and the polarization of the countries as a consequence of it are blatant examples. Further, the effect of climate change and the reluctance shown by the member states to meet the climate-related goals is questioning the effectiveness of international institutions.

The health management concern, the economic effects, and market repercussions due to the 3 C's and its effects show the need for new models or theories of law at the policy level. It remains to be tested that if existing objective criteria's as set by International law do not reach the objectives, then what further changes can be evolved and added to this model? Certainly, this requires insightful discussion and critical evaluation for understanding the causes of Institutional ineffectiveness on various fronts. For the purpose of deliberation and finding solutions through this conference, the relevant area of International law is further subdivided into sub-themes.



## THEMES & SUB-THEMES FOR THE SEMINAR

### A) International Law and Politics:

International law is an independent system of law existing outside the legal orders of States in specific. It differs from the domestic legal system in several respects. International law is a distinctive part of the general structure of international relations. In contemplating responses to a specific international situation, States usually consider relevant international laws. States generally are careful to ensure that their actions conform to the rules and principles of international law because acting otherwise would be regarded negatively by the international community. Rules of international law are rarely enforced by military means or even by the use of economic sanctions. Instead, the system is sustained by reciprocity or a sense of self-interest in the long run. Among the greatest achievements of the United Nations is the development of a body of international law, which is central to promoting economic and social development, as well as advancing international peace and security. International law is enshrined in conventions; and treaties brought about by the UN, forming the new basis of law and governing relations among nations. In the context of the Israel-Palestine conflict, the Russia-Ukraine war, and the polarisation of the countries as a consequence of it, international law and the State's adaptiveness to the changing circumstances is premised in the following subthemes.

- ✓ **Globalisation versus nationalistic tendencies**
- ✓ **Role of the United Nations in establishing and maintaining peace**

- ✓ **International law: Peace, Order and Justice.**
- ✓ **Human Rights and the Issue of food security during conflict**
- ✓ **Mutual Legal Assistance among States for extradition**

**B) Law and International Trade:** The legislation governing global trade is known as International Trade Law. It has both public and private components. The public component of ITL, which is a subset of Public International Law, aims to regulate the State government's business policies. The private part of International Trade Law regulates cross-border business dealings between citizens of various nations. The majority of this is protected by Private International Law. Additionally, organizations like the UN Commission of International Trade Law have been working to create standard rules on a variety of topics related to international business transactions. Also, governments are expected to adopt these laws into their legal framework. In this context, "free trade" refers to the right of individuals to freely exchange goods across international borders. The WTO deals with trade policy issues such as trade liberalization, the removal of trade barriers, and unfair business standards which can be discussed under following sub-themes

- ✓ **Food Security, Investment, Investors, and the issue of national security**
- ✓ **The politics of selling crude oil**
- ✓ **Dispute settlement mechanism in international trade**





- ✓ **Bilateral and regional trade organization and challenges to multilateral structures**
- ✓ **European Regime of Corporate Sustainability and its impact**

**C) International Law and Environmental Protection:** The importance of protecting the global and local environment has increased everywhere. Multilateral environmental agreements (MEA) deal with environmental issues at a global level and impact nations through implementation at regional and national levels. For instance, multilateral agreements provide the basis for the Environmental Protection Act, of 1986 in India. The multilateral agreements formulate objectives, principles, and standards for biodiversity, conservation and sustainable use of resources and ozone layer protection, climate change response, marine environmental protection, control of hazardous waste, and sound chemical management, so long as these agreements are intended to be governed by International law and create binding international obligations, it is an international treaty. It remains to be tested how far the member states have complied with the environmental protection and sustainability objectives, and for this following sub-themes are listed for discourse and analysis.

- ✓ **Paris Agreement/CoP 27/CoP 28 and its relevance**
- ✓ **Pollution, carbon credits, and the responsibility to control greenhouse gases**
- ✓ **Interplay of national and international legal regimes in the conservation of the environment**
- ✓ **Indigenous population, industrial development, regulatory agencies and law**

- ✓ **R&D on Genome Science and legal framework to regulate and facilitate it**

**D): International law and Health:** The first notion of the right to health under International law can be found in the 1948, Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was unanimously proclaimed by the UN General Assembly as a common standard for all humanity. The declaration sets forth the right to a standard of living, adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including medical care and the right to security in the event of sickness, disability, or other lack of livelihood circumstances beyond his control. The declaration does not define the components of the right to health; however, they are impliedly included and even transcend medical care and can be categorized as follows for the conference.

- ✓ **International institutions and the task of health crisis management**
- ✓ **Evolving contemporary medical jurisprudence**
- ✓ **Sustainable Development and technological support for hunger eradication**
- ✓ **Organ transplant: Between legality and illegality**
- ✓ **International organizations and global food supply chain**

**E. International law and the vulnerable sections of society:** The protection of vulnerable groups varies under international human rights law. Depending on the groups at stake, protection may be more or less advanced



in some cases, the international community has deemed it necessary to adopt a convention providing for the rights of certain vulnerable groups and establishing mechanisms to verify State compliance. Other groups have not been the focus of States setting standards but their protection still falls within the scope of human rights treaties of general application and the mandate of their respective monitoring bodies and this requires discussion on a wide range of issues, such as

- ✓ **Challenges faced by women during the time of conflict**
- ✓ **Rights of children and threats posed by 3 C's**
- ✓ **Balancing the rights of labour and economic development**
- ✓ **Challenges faced by labour and the role of international law.**
- ✓ **International Responsibility to protect local cultures**

*(The Call for papers shall be based on the above-mentioned sub-themes. However, some flexibility may be permitted )*

## SUBMISSION: DETAILS AND GUIDELINES

- Only one submission is allowed per author.
- Co-authorship to a maximum of three authors is permitted. (Co-authors must register separately)
- Only original papers will be considered for the conference.
- No part of it should have been published earlier anywhere else, nor should it be under

consideration for publication or a contest elsewhere.

- Any form of plagiarism will result in disqualification.
- Identification mark of the author, or the affiliated institution (if any) should not be found in any part of the article.
- Abstracts of not more than 300 words. The full-length research paper should be within 3000 words (including footnotes).
- The paper shall be in Microsoft word format.
- Potential contributors are required to adhere to a uniform mode of citation (4<sup>th</sup> edition of OSCOLA style of Citation is recommended).
- All abstracts/papers must be written in Times New Roman with font size 12 with 1.5 line spacing. Footnote font size 10 without spacing.

## IMPORTANT DATES

**Last date of Paper Submission:** 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2024

**Acceptance / Rejection of Paper :** Within One Week of Paper Submission.

**Last date of Registration:** 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2024

**Date of Seminar:** 1-3 March, 2024

**The Paper shall be submitted through email:**  
[iclawbhu2024@gmail.com](mailto:iclawbhu2024@gmail.com)



# PUBLICATION OF THE SEMINAR PROCEEDINGS

Only select papers will be published in the form of edited book by a reputed publisher.

## WHO CAN ATTEND?

- Academicians
- Law Practitioners
- Policy Makers
- Research Scholars
- Graduates and Post-Graduates (Students)

## REGISTRATION FEES

| CATEGORIES            | Academicians<br>/Professional | Research<br>Scholars | Indian<br>Students | Foreign<br>Delegates | Foreign<br>Students <sup>@</sup> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| PRESENTER             | 2500                          | 1500**               | 1000**             | USD 100              | USD 75                           |
| ATTENDEE <sup>#</sup> | 1500                          | 800                  | 500                | USD 50               | USD 25                           |

*@ Select Foreign Students may be provided Complete fee Waiver Subject to Application and Selection.*

*\*\* Research Scholar and Students of Faculty of Law, BHU will be provided an additional fee waiver of 500 Rupees.*

*# Attendees are those who shall be participating but not presenting paper in the seminar.*

## ACCOMMODATION\*

**\*(Subject to Availability and Confirmation)**

| CATEGORIES                          | Academicians<br>/Professional | Research<br>Scholars | Indian<br>Students | Foreign<br>Delegates | Foreign<br>Students |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| PRESENTER/<br>ATTENDEE <sup>#</sup> | 2500                          | 1000                 | 1000               | USD 80               | USD 25              |

*(Certificate will be provided to all the attendees.)*

## Account Details:

**A/C Name** - INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2024

**Account No** - 42524268701

**IFS Code** - SBIN0000211

**Bank Name** - State Bank of India, BHU

**UPI ID** - 42524268701@sbi

**SWIFT CODE**- SBININBB125

SCAN FOR PAYMENT



SCAN FOR REGISTRATION

**For Registration:**

<https://forms.gle/JN1NeTwopSd8FRa66>

**For queries, write to us:**

[iclawbhu2024@gmail.com](mailto:iclawbhu2024@gmail.com)

[lawschoolconference@bhu.ac.in](mailto:lawschoolconference@bhu.ac.in)



**For general query:**

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**PATRON**  
**Prof. Sudhir Kumar Jain**  
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**Prof. Chandra Pal Upadhyay**  
Director of the International Seminar  
Head & Dean  
Faculty Of Law, BHU

**Prof. R. K. Murali**  
Joint Director of the International Seminar

**Dr. R. K. Singh**  
Associate Professor  
Joint Director of the International Seminar

## **ORGANISING COMMITTEE**

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### **RESEARCHER'S TEAM**

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**Ms. Christi Anna George**

**Ms. Sonu Choudhary**

**Ms. Shami Soni**

**Mr. Saurabh Priyadarshi**

**Mr. Vibhor Pratap Singh**

**Mr. Manish Awana**

### **STUDENT'S COMMITTEE**

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**Ms. Tanushree, (LL.B) Sem V**

**Mr. Shivendu Harihar,(LL.B) Sem V**

**Ms. Deepa Srivastava, (LL.B) Sem I**

**Mr. Nirbhay Gill, (LL.B) Sem III**



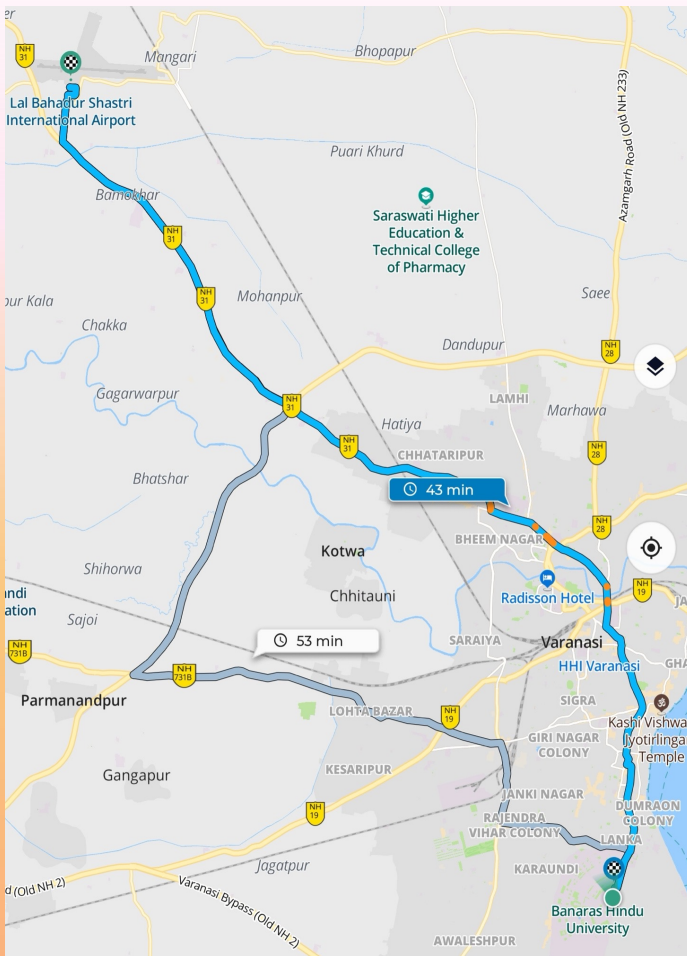
# ABOUT VARANASI

Varanasi, one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities globally, is a sacred and culturally rich destination in northern India, situated on the banks of the Ganges River in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Revered for its spiritual significance in Hinduism, Varanasi boasts numerous ghats where religious ceremonies unfold daily, including the famous Ganga Aarti at Dashashwamedh Ghat. Home to iconic temples like Kashi Vishwanath dedicated to Lord Shiva, the city is a hub of classical music, dance, and traditional crafts. With its labyrinthine alleys, vibrant festivals, and the cleansing waters of the Ganges, Varanasi stands as a timeless symbol of India's cultural and religious heritage.

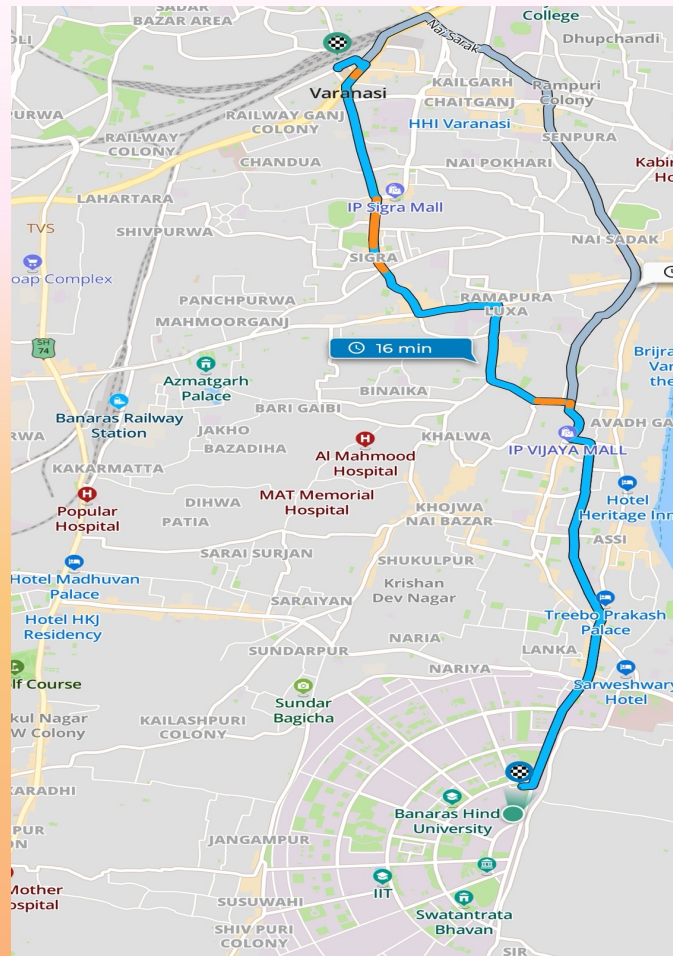




## AIRPORT TO UNIVERSITY



## VARANASI JN. TO UNIVERSITY



SCAN TO NAVIGATE



<https://maps.app.goo.gl/tVzVffHF1b5h3umH7>

