



न्याय विभाग
DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE



Ministry of Housing
and Urban Affairs
Government of India



TWO-DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON

“HUMAN RIGHTS OF SLUM DWELLERS AND FORCED EVICTION: A LEGAL MANDATE”



Organised by

**CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW, EDUCATION, RESEARCH
AND ADVOCACY (CEERA)**

National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bengaluru

along with

CMR School of Legal Studies, Bengaluru and

Symbiosis Law School, Pune

UNDER THE AEGIS

OF THE DISHA SCHEME, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, GOVT. OF INDIA

AND

THE CHAIR ON URBAN POOR AND THE LAW

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

GOVT. OF INDIA

DECEMBER 15 – 16, 2022

Venue: Online – Zoom Platform

ABOUT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The National Conference on ‘*Human Rights of Slum Dwellers and Forced Eviction: A Legal Mandate*’ is being organized under the aegis of the Chair on Urban Poor and the Law instituted by a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (**MoHUPA**) and NLSIU. The collaborator of the Conference is the Department of Justice (**DOJ**) of the Ministry of Law and Justice’s Pan-India Scheme for ‘*Designing Innovative Solutions on Holistic Access to Justice*’ (**DISHA**) that aims to address the issues faced by people on account of their disadvantaged positions within the socio-legal scenario in the society. The objective of this Conference shall be to sensitize the rights of slum dwellers and deal with the intricacies of forced eviction in pursuance to realize the true meaning of the DISHA scheme under the DOJ’s initiative.

The National Conference’s Chairs are the following esteemed professors: **Prof. T.R. Subramanya** (*Dean – CMR School of Legal Studies, Bengaluru*), **Prof. Shashikala Gurpur** (*Director – Symbiosis Law School, Pune*) and **Prof. Sairam Bhat** (*Professor of Law – NLSIU & Centre Co-ordinator CEERA*).

The primary focus of the Conference shall be to understand nuances involved in the eviction drives and the aftermath recourse involved, and the needful safeguards to be kept in place for the slum dwellers. The Conference will seek to prepare a road-map for the human rights of slum dwellers along with a proper legal mandate that comes to the rescue in such scenarios. The Conference will be conducted with the intent to inter-mingle academic writings and discussions along with practical case studies and solutions.

Slums are informal communities within cities that have subpar housing and unpleasant living circumstances. They frequently have too many people living in a little amount of space. Slums are not a recent phenomena; they have long existed in practically all cities, especially during periods of industrialization and urbanisation. In cities where there is fierce rivalry for land and profits, slums are typically the only sort of settlement that is inexpensive and accessible to the poor. Rapid and exclusive urbanisation trends sparked by rising rural-to-urban migration are the primary cause of slum growth.

Slums display deprivation that goes beyond material poverty. Extreme overcrowding, unhygienic, unhealthy, and dehumanising living circumstances define slum residents in India. They face unstable land tenure, a lack of access to fundamental municipal amenities including clean water to drink, proper sanitation, storm drainage, the disposal of solid waste, internal and approach roads, street lighting, access to education and healthcare, and inadequate housing.

According to the Government of India, the construction sector contributes nearly 9% to India's GDP and employs close to 51 million workers¹. Interestingly as the dreams of millions are cherished through these homes, the workforce, engaged in this sector live in deplorable conditions with no provision of basic shelter, food, sanitation, safety, adequate housing and health care facilities.

Further, due to arbitrary criteria such as the inability to provide the necessary documentation, the majority of those who have been evicted are not deemed "qualified" for rehabilitation by the state. It is incredibly insufficient and infringes on a number of fundamental human rights for the minority of impacted families who do obtain resettlement. The majority of resettlement sites are found on the outskirts of urban areas and do not offer inhabitants appropriate housing, security, or access to basic amenities. Moving to remote locations causes the majority of families to lose their employment or work, children to be forced out of school, and communities and social networks to disintegrate. Losses of security and safety, as well as loss of livelihood, affect women disproportionately.

Forced Migration causes people move to cities in search of work due to the collapse of rural economies, the agricultural crisis, landlessness, and displacement brought on by megaprojects in rural areas. Numerous people are forced to live in appallingly substandard housing circumstances in cities due to the lack of affordable and public housing, frequently without access to basic services. Local administrative authorities are trying more and more to relocate informal settlements from city centres to the city's outskirts due to the increased demand for land in urban regions. Residents' quality of life, health, and education are all negatively impacted by this. The land obtained by these evictions is subsequently put to use for businesses that generate income, such as high-rise office buildings, shopping malls, and entertainment complexes, or for housing colonies for the urban elite.

Right to live guaranteed in any Civilised society implies with it an inherent right to food, water, decent environment education, medical care and shelter which have been regarded as the basic human rights. The Courts in India have gone to hold that neither of civil, political, social and cultural rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Convention or under the Constitution of India are of pertinence without these basic human rights. Shelter for a human being, therefore, is not a mere protection of his life and limb. It is home where he has opportunities to grow physically, mentally, intellectually and spiritually. Challenges on dealing with the Right to shelter as a fundamental right under Article 19(1) of the Constitution is a herculean task for the State. Acquisition of the land to provide house sites to the poor houseless is a public purpose on account of a constitutional mandate but the challenges and intricacies connected therewith are a conundrum that would leave open a Pandora's box when sought to be provided.

¹ Construction Sector, Invest India, National Investment Promotion & Facilitation Agency (last accessed on Aug 22, 2022)

WHO MAY ATTEND THE CONFERENCE?

- ❖ Representatives of Government and Regulatory Bodies.
- ❖ Lawyers, Legal Professionals, Consultants, Practitioners.
- ❖ Academicians, Students, Research Scholars from the disciplines of Law, Finance, Business Management, Commerce, and Public Policy.
- ❖ Members of Research Institutes, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organizations (CSO.).
- ❖ Representatives from Companies or other Institutions.

THE CONFERENCE INVITES FULL PAPER PRESENTATIONS, ABSTRACT PRESENTATIONS & VIDEO MAKING ON THE FOLLOWING THREE THEMES AND SUB-THEMES:

- ❖ **LAND, PROPERTY AND GOVERNANCE**
 - Urban poor, migration and resettlement
 - Illegal Occupancy and Eviction
 - Land Rights for Slum Dwellers
- ❖ **HEALTH, POVERTY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION**
 - Empowerment and Engagement of Community in Strengthening Health of Women and Children
 - Social Inclusion and Poverty Alleviation Schemes
 - Access to education, health and social security
 - Pradhan Mantri Awaz Yojana: The success story of housing in rural and urban India
- ❖ **CASE STUDIES OF SLUM DEVELOPMENT BOARDS**
 - Community Mobilization Strategies
 - Exercise of Powers of Slum Development Board
 - Role of Self Help Groups, Urban Local Bodies, Municipalities and Local Authorities
 - Initiatives for protection of slum dwellers
 - The impact of health and mental well being of the people affected by forced eviction
- ❖ **VIDEO MAKING COMPETITION**
 - Urban poor, migration and resettlement;
 - Impact of health and mental well-being of people affected by forced eviction; or
 - On any of the indicated themes/sub-themes as given above.

Note: The maximum length of the video should be 20 minutes and minimum 15 minutes.

SUBMISSIONS - DETAILS AND GUIDELINES:

- ❖ **Participants can register for the conference for (i) Abstract Presentation; (ii) Full Paper Presentation; or (iii) Video Making Competition.**
 - ❖ Submissions accepted:
 - Essays: 2000 – 4000 words (exclusive of footnotes)
 - Articles: 3000 - 6000 words (exclusive of footnotes)
 - Video Making Competition: 20 minutes (inclusive of video credits)
 - ❖ Abstracts and/or short description of the video of not more than 500 words (excluding key words), on the above-mentioned themes are invited, submitted as Word (.doc/.docx) documents, with a covering letter containing the name, E-mail address, and designation of the author(s).
 - ❖ There shall be a maximum of only two Authors for each Article/Essay; and all participants are permitted to enjoin as co-author to a maximum of one Article/ Essay only.
 - ❖ Potential contributors are required to adhere to a uniform mode of citation (21st edition of The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation).
 - ❖ All Abstracts and/or short description of the video to be sent via e-mail to ceera@nls.ac.in **with the subject line “Two-Day National Conference” on or before November 20th 2022.**
 - ❖ The last date for **submitting the videos is November 28th 2022.** Submission Link will be provided in due course.
 - ❖ Authors may be expected to revise their abstracts and full essay/article submission based on reviews and comments received from the organizing team.
- *After peer review, only shortlisted articles and papers will be published in the form of a book. It will be a joint publication by CEERA, NLSIU, CMR School of Legal Studies, Symbiosis Law School and the MoHUPA and will have an ISBN.**

ABOUT NLSIU



The National Law School of India University, the Nation's premier law University, came into existence through a Notification under the National Law School of India University Act (Karnataka Act 22 of 1986). It signified the culmination of efforts by the Judiciary, the Bar Council of India, the Karnataka Bar Council, the Bangalore University, and the Government of Karnataka to reform legal education and to establish a centre of excellence for legal education and research in India. The Law School has undertaken many research projects funded by the UGC, the Government of India, the Government of Karnataka, the Department of Women and Child Development, UN agencies, the World Bank, HIVOS, Department of Justice etc.

ABOUT CEERA

**TWO-DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR ON
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The Centre for Environmental Law, Education, Research and Advocacy (CEERA), established in 1997 is a benefactor of the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF&CC), Government of Karnataka, the Bar, and the Bench in India and abroad. Building an environmental law database, effectively networking among all stakeholders, building up an environmental law community, and policy research in the area of the environment are CEERA's main objectives. To achieve the aforesaid, CEERA has incessantly and successfully been able to build functional and professional linkages with government agencies and non-governmental organisations in India, the South-Asian region and at international levels.

ABOUT CMR SCHOOL OF LEGAL STUDIES

Established in 2003, under the name and style of CMR University School of Legal Studies, the institution has been actively engaged in shaping young legal professionals since 14 years. For the past six consecutive years, CMR School of Legal Studies has been ranked amongst the top law colleges in India by leading national magazines. CMR University School of Legal Studies aspires to be recognised as a principal centre of excellence in law. Striving to attract and facilitate the foray of enterprising, smart, and intelligent young individuals into the legal profession, is a conscious effort and a focal point in CMRU.

ABOUT SYMBIOSIS LAW SCHOOL

Symbiosis Law School (SLS), Pune, was established in the heart of Pune city in 1977 to create one of the best LLB colleges in Pune. The aim was to deliver world-class law education to discerning students. SLS Pune was previously associated with the University of Pune. However, in 2002, it became a constituent of Symbiosis International University. As a result, it gained more autonomy in teaching, learning, and research. As Symbiosis International University's flagship campus, SLS Pune has garnered a reputation as one of the best law colleges in Pune.

IMPORTANT DUE-DATES

❖	Last Date for Registration	November 20, 2022
❖	Last Date for Submission of Abstract	November 20, 2022
❖	Submission of Full-Length Essays/Articles	December 31, 2022
❖	Last Date for submission of Videos	November 28, 2022
❖	Dates of the Conference	December 15 – 16, 2022

REGISTRATION FORM & REGISTRATION FEES

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Individuals interested in participating in the Conference may register by filling in the Google form link below and by paying a registration fee of **INR. 750/- (Rupees Seven Hundred and Fifty only)** per participant.

REGISTRATION FORM LINK

Link - <https://forms.gle/k5UoeSGS9ST6dJo2A>

REGISTRATION FEES	
Registration fee for each participant	INR 750/- (Rupees Seven Hundred and Fifty only)

PAYMENT OF REGISTRATION FEE DETAILS

Registration fees may be paid by NEFT/RTGS transfer, as per the bank details given below or vide Demand Draft drawn in favour of National Law School of India University and sent along with the Registration Form attached herewith.

NEFT Transaction ID:

NEFT Transaction Date:

DD Number and Bank Details (if payment made by DD)

Kindly Note: The registration amount may also be paid via Google Pay, by making the payment through Bank Transaction/Transfer to the account details provided herein below. Upon registration., kindly send a screenshot or scanned copy of the transaction details including bank account details, phone number, and e-mail address along with a **scanned copy** of the payment details with all details to ceera@nls.ac.in and a carbon copy (marked as CC) of the same shall be sent to **Ms. Susheela Suresh** at **email id: susheela@nls.ac.in**

The **original document (hard copy)** of the Demand Draft, if opted shall be sent via courier/post to:

MS. SUSHEELA, PO BAG 7201, NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY,
NAGARBHAVI, BENGALURU 560 072

CODE OF CONDUCT & INSTRUCTIONS

Participants shall adhere to the code of conduct and instructions at all times which are as follows:

- ❖ Attendance to all the sessions is mandatory for issue of certificate.
- ❖ Reading material shall be sent only in softcopy format. Presentations made by the speakers may be shared only if the speakers agree to the same.

Additional Information

Further particulars of the Conference will be communicated shortly.

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The Organisers reserve their right to make such modifications, including additions and deletions, in connection with or incidental to the organisation of this Two-Day National Conference.

For Further Details on the Conference, please Contact

Ms. Anuja Shah,
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Email: anuja.shah@nls.ac.in

Sd/-
PROF. (DR.) SAIRAM BHAT
Coordinator, CEERA
Professor of Law, NLSIU

BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS

ELECTRONIC CLEARING SERVICE (CREDIT CLEARING) / REAL TIME GROSS
SETTLEMENT (RTGS) FACILITY FOR REGISTRATION FEE

DETAILS OF ACCOUNT HOLDER:

NAME OF ACCOUNT HOLDER	DIRECTOR NLSIU SCHEMES AND PROJECTS
COMPLETE CONTACT ADDRESS	NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY, P.B.NO.7201, NAGARBHAVI, BANGALORE - 560 072
TELEPHONE NUMBER/FAX/MAIL	23213160, 23160532, 23160533 / Fax 23160534 / registrar@nls.ac.in
PAN	AAAJN0185F

BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS:

BANK NAME	UNION BANK OF INDIA
BRANCH NAME WITH COMPLETE ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER	NLSIU BRANCH, NLSIU CAMPUS, NAGARBHAVI, BANGALORE - 560 072, Ph: 080- 23218130 & 23218115
IFSC CODE / NEFT CODE / RTGS CODE / BRANCH CODE	UBIN0921441
TYPE OF BANK ACCOUNT (SB/CURRENT/CASH CREDIT)	SAVINGS BANK
SWIFT CODE	
COMPLETE BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER (LATEST)	520101045115075