



**CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAW EDUCATION, RESEARCH & ADVOCACY (CEERA)
NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU**

Two Day National Seminar On Sustainable Energy Future in India Law, Policy and Management

Date: 18th and 19th September, 2017

Venue: International Training Centre, NLSIU

Background:

India is the fourth largest energy consumer in the world, all set to overtake China in the next decade if the global energy consumption growth is to be believed. However, India ranks the lowest in the per-capita consumption of electricity, thus making energy paucity, a raging challenge. Governments which rose and fell from power, all proposed an ambitious energy revolution, an increase in the installed capacity in the renewable energy options, increasing import and utilization of the coal resources to fire the Thermal Power Plants, but still have been unable to improve the energy crisis. There has been systematic efforts to develop the prospects and measure growth of deriving energy from various non-conventional sources such as Solar, Wind, Hydroelectricity; various alternative energy sources such as Nuclear Energy, Biogas and Natural Gas; and lastly other unexplored sources such as Tidal and Geothermal.

One factor which must always be kept in mind while exploring our options with non-conventional energy is that besides being Environmentally Sustainable, such energy must be Economically Sustainable as well. Unless it is economically sustainable, it would not be possible to achieve Energy Security which in turn will render the whole effort of a paradigm shift from conventional energy, futile. This is the reason why Sustainable Energy is often substituted for Renewable Energy. However, with the changing demands of the time, the concept of Sustainability of any environmental or infrastructure project, depends greatly upon its economic viability as well, which means the project must yield adequate profits to the Public/Private Sector Undertaking which is operating it, thus ensuring its long term functioning. This is now slowly leading to a change in the understanding of Sustainable Energy, which now includes the Alternative energy sources as well and not just renewables.

The Indian approach to setting up of various verticals of Sustainable Energy has been very encouraging. The steady development of solar and hydroelectricity plants, along with massive development and growth in the field of atomic energy, has been phenomenal. There have been various initiatives in the areas of development of Solar Energy on a large scale by the introduction of a full-fledged National Solar Mission in 2010 which set an ambitious target of generating 20,000MW of grid connected solar power by the year 2022. Hydro-power has

fared very well in all renewable sources so far with 148.701GW of large scale installed capacity and roughly 2429 MW from Small Hydro Power Plants. As the fourth largest producer of hydropower in the world, the government has plans of two new large scale River Valley Projects which shall generate clean and green sustained energy. Wind Power first proposed to be developed full scale was during the early 1980s and currently the installed capacity is 28,871MWe, one of the largest in the world. As far as the Alternate Energy Sources are concerned, nuclear energy has gradually emerged as a reliable and futuristic energy source with zero-carbon footprint. Nuclear being a sensitive source and its advent in India being shrouded with controversy, its development has been slow, but steady. With an installed capacity of roughly 6000MW, this field of energy has shown great potential of being the solution for achieving Energy Security without compromising on the ambitious Climate Change targets of reduced emissions.

As is wise to note the merits and shortcomings of each energy option, it would be incorrect to say that all these sources shall work in perfect harmony to create a calculated future. Every such renewable and alternate energy source has its own shortcoming which if left unadhered, would not secure India's future in sustainable energy. Critics are of the opinion that the targets as proposed for the National Solar Mission as compared to the business equivalent undertaken are not feasible, and thus, economically unsustainable. Similarly with Nuclear, the development is stunted due to a certain level of mismanagement at the administrative level which is leading to delayed decisions and slower growth. In both cases, the frequent shortcoming is a cost-overrun and the project becomes a liability instead of an asset. Striking a balance in between the merits and demerits of India's Future in Sustainable Energy is the basic problem which needs to be addressed through a strengthened legal and policy making structure.

Aims and Objectives:

- To advance the idea of Sustainable Energy in India.
- To highlight the future trends of development of Sustainable Energy in India.
- To determine the gaps in policy and legislation in furthering the ambition of Sustainable Energy.
- To elucidate the prospects of Tidal and Geothermal Energy and determine their feasibility.
- To strengthen the opinion on development and growth of Nuclear Energy as a fully sustainable method of generating clean energy.
- To put forth a well balanced opinion on the policy-trends regarding realisation of Sustainable Development Goals
- Critically evaluate the management of the Public Sector Undertakings which operate the renewable energy plants and projects.
- Critically correlate the advantage of various sources of sustainable energy over each other.

Impact/Benefit:

India is heavily dependent on coal, which is a main source of the greenhouse gases driving global warming. To shift to a low-carbon path requires more efficient use of coal, demand-side management of energy, development of carbon capture and storage, use of natural gas as a bridge fuel, and a ramping up of renewable energy sources such as wind, solar, and hydropower. To accomplish the shift to low carbon, it is important to stress that the need is not just a question of fuels but also regulatory and functional challenges for the electricity sector, especially in providing modern energy access to all and in achieving development goals. This Seminar shall provide the required forum for people from the legal and environmental background to express their views and opinions on the importance of development of Sustainable Energy and also deliberate on their future in India, keeping in mind the current policy and legislative trends.

Participants:

The participants who may be invited can be Academicians, Members of the Legal Fraternity, Law Teachers, Law Students and Scholars, Members from the Non-Governmental Organisations working in the sphere of development of Renewable Energy and/or Sustainable Development.

Call for Paper presentations:

Original unpublished research papers are invited from academicians, practitioners, researchers, scholars and students on the above mentioned themes and related areas on the sub themes mentioned below.

- Achieving Energy Security by Renewable Sources of Energy Policy Trends in developing Sustainable Energy
- Sustainable Management of Conventional sources of energy
- Achieving Energy Security through development of Nuclear Energy
- Nuclear Energy and Sustainable Development (Environment Sustainability and Economic Sustainability)
- Policy initiatives to develop tidal and geothermal energy in India
- Gaps in Policy for achieving the goals set out in attaining Energy Security and Access to Energy Regulatory & functional challenges for the electricity sector.

PUBLICATION OF PAPERS: NLSIU will publish selected papers presented in the Seminar in a special issue of the Journal of Law and Public Policy (Vol.V). The same shall be released tentatively in 2018.

GUIDELINES

The abstract should contain no more than 300–350 words accompanied by a brief profile of the author indicating their name, designation, email ID, contact number and official address. The full paper must not exceed a maximum of 5000 words (excluding footnotes). The abstract and full paper must be formatted in adherence to the following guidelines:

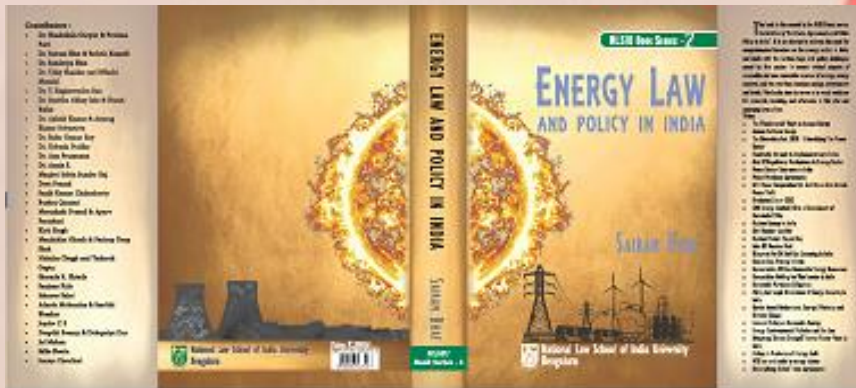
Font Style	Times New Roman
Font Size	12 (Main Text); 10 (Footnotes)
Line Spacing	1.5 (Main Text); 1(Footnotes)
Margin	1" on all sides
Citation Style	Bluebook 19th Edition
File Name	Name of Author + Title of Paper
File Format	.doc/.docx/.pdf

General Guidelines

Papers should be written in English. Co-authorship is permitted, subject to a limit of maximum two authors per submission & the registration of fees has to be paid by both authors. No part of the paper should have been published earlier nor should it be under consideration for publication. All the abstracts and full length papers shall be sent to the email: raagya@nls.ac.in / baba@nls.ac.in



OUR PREVIOUS PUBLICATION



REGISTRATION DETAILS

The Registration fee for the Seminar is **Rs.2000/-** for participants and paper presenters (separately for author and co-author). Participants must make their own travel and conveyance arrangements. Registration is confirmed on receipt of payment at our end either by Demand Draft, in the name of **NLSIU, payable at BENGALURU** or NEFT as per the details given in the brochure. DD along with the registration form should be sent to the address given below and Bank Transaction ID Number in case of NEFT Transfer must be sent to baba@nls.ac.in

Ms. Baba R S
Secretary
CEERA/Commons Cell
National Law School of India University
Nagarbhavi
Bengaluru 560072

ACCOMMODATION:

Accommodation will be provided on twin sharing basis on '**first come first serve basis**' at extra charge as applicable depending on the allotment made (twin sharing basis) on arrival (Rate approx. Between Rs.750/- and Rs.1500/- + Tax). As there are limited rooms available, participants who wish to avail accommodation may send a mail to baba@nls.ac.in and reserve rooms. **KINDLY NOTE, NO PAYMENT FOR ROOMS TO BE SENT IN ADVANCE.** It should be paid on arrival at the campus. Rooms will be allotted on **FIRST COME FIRST SERVE** basis, subject to availability even if the bookings are done in advance.

Important Dates:

Abstract Submission by e-mail only	-	10th August, 2017
Communication of Abstract Selection	-	16th August, 2017
Submission of Full paper (by e-mail)	-	10th September, 2017
Date of Seminar	-	18th and 19th September, 2017

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**TWO DAY NATIONAL SEMINAR ON SUSTAINABLE ENERGY FUTURE IN INDIA: LAW, POLICY AND
MANAGEMENT ON 18TH AND 19TH SEPTEMBER, 2017 AT INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE, NLSIU**
REGISTRATION FORM

Full Name: Mr./Ms./ Mrs.:	
Company/ Organization/School/College	
Designation:	
Office Address	
Email:	
Contact No.:	
a) Mobile:	
b) Work:	
Payment details	DD No. and Date: NEFT Transaction ID and Date:

Please send the nominations to
Ms. Baba R S,
Secretary
National Law School of India University
Nagarbhavi
Bengaluru 560072

**ELECTRONIC CLEARING SERVICE (CREDIT CLEARING) / REAL TIME GROSS
SETTLEMENT (RTGS) FACILITY FOR RECEIVING PAYMENTS**

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	CORPORATION BANK
BRANCH NAME WITH COMPLETE ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER AND EMAIL	NLSIU BRANCH, NLSIU CAMPUS, NAGARBHAVI, BANGALORE - 560 072, Ph: 080-23218130 & 23218115 EMAIL - cb2144@corpbank.co.in
<u>IFSC CODE / NEFT CODE / RTGS CODE / BRANCH CODE</u>	CORP0002144
TYPE OF BANK ACCOUNT (SB/CURRENT/CASH CREDIT)	SAVINGS BANK
COMPLETE BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER (LATEST)	520101045115075
MICR CODE OF BANK	560017060