

15th Remembering S.P. Sathe Conference (Online): Forensic Science and Technology vis-a-vis Criminal Justice System: Challenges and Threats

(15th to 17th April 2021)

About Indian Law Society, Pune.

The Indian Law Society was established in 1923 as a Public Charitable Trust registered under the Societies Registration Act. It is a non-profit organization established with the sole purpose of imparting legal education. The Society is a voluntary association of persons, who came together with a pledge to launch courses on law, formal and informal, where law and legal doctrines are taught with social utility, purpose, impact and social relevance. The founder members of the Indian Law Society were the legal luminaries like Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar, Shri J. R. Nanasahab Gharpure, Diwan Bahadur and P. B. Shingane. Indian Law Society established ILS Law College in 1924, with a view of facilitating infrastructure essential for the study of law. Establishment of the Law College by the Indian Law Society was indeed a pivotal moment in Indian Legal Education as the College exemplified academic excellence, social relevance, and professional competence. Imaginative realignment of written law or the hard law with a view to reorient them with the Indian social milieu has always been the strength of the Indian Law Society.

ABOUT ILS LAW COLLEGE, PUNE.

Established in 1924, ILS Law College is one of the oldest law schools in India and has been playing a pioneering role in legal education and scholarship in the country. Ninety six, years since its establishment, the Law College has acquired the reputation of being a premier institution imparting quality legal education. Since its inception, ILS Law College has produced some of the most highly regarded contributors in the field of law. Three Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar, Justice Y. V. Chandrachud, Justice E. S. Venkataramaiah, Former Governor of Maharashtra K. M. Reddy, Former Defence & Finance Minister and First Chief Minister of Maharashtra Y. B. Chavan, Former Minister of Commerce, Mohan Dharia, Former Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Sushil Kumar Shinde and Vilasrao Deshmukh, all received legal education from ILS Law College. With its illustrious history and heritage, the institution has contributed immensely to the growth of legal profession and has upheld its tradition of producing meritorious legal scholars who dedicate themselves to public service and reform. The generations of distinguished legal luminaries who have been nurtured by this unique institution have made a seminal contribution globally to the evolution of the esteemed field of Law.

ABOUT “REMEMBERING PROFESSOR S. P. SATHE”

Professor S. P. Sathe Foundation, set up by the Indian Law Society, organizes “Remembering S.P. Sathe event that consists of Public memorial lecture, Moot Court Competition, and Conference at ILS Law College, Pune on a specific theme with a view to commemorate his contribution to Indian Jurisprudence and Social Action and to encourage academic pursuit of law students.

Professor Satyaranjan Purushottam Sathe was a distinguished legal luminary and a renowned academician in the judicial universe of India. He held various positions in Universities and Law Institutes of repute. Professor S.P. Sathe had a long association with the Indian Law Society. He was the Principal of ILS Law College from 1976 to 1991. He was also the Secretary of the Indian Law Society until 2002. He was the Founder Director of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. He was also the President of the Maharashtra People’s Union for Civil Liberties, and a Vice President of the National PUCL. Professor S. P. Sathe has been an authority on Constitutional Law, within the country and abroad. He contributed extensively to the field of legal education. His work on ‘Judicial Activism is appreciated worldwide. More than 100 articles written by him were published in national and international legal periodicals, magazines and journals. Books to his credit are, ‘Administrative Law’, ‘Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing Borders and Enforcing Limits’, and ‘Right to Know’. He also wrote in Marathi. He contributed to the Marathi Vishwakosh published by the Government of Maharashtra. He was invited to deliver lectures, and to participate in seminars as a resource person to different law Universities, institutions within and outside India. Known for his humility, Professor Sathe endeared himself to his colleagues and students alike. His commitment to Rights and Liberties of the people was deep and abiding.

The Theme for 15th Remembering SP Sathe conference is **Forensic Science and Technology vis-a-vis Criminal Justice System: Challenges and Threats (15th to 17th April 2021)**

A CONCEPT NOTE

Technological revolution has brought a paradigm shift in the fields of forensic science. DNA profiling, lie detector tests, narcoanalysis are some of the most obvious and striking examples of such merger of scientific discovery, technological advancement and forensic application in criminal justice delivery system. There is an increased resort to the application of new technological advancements in forensic science to criminal investigation. The benefits are many fold; but primarily it has the potential to strongly increase the speed and efficacy of criminal investigation. While on the other hand the application of forensic tools have led to moral, legal and physical abuse of individuals. Use of forensic tools in criminal justice system raises serious issues of privacy rights and violation of human rights.

Essentially forensic science has to operate in a legal context. There are constitutional and other legal constraints on how a criminal investigation can be carried out. It also raises concerns about reliability and relevance of scientific evidence in criminal trials. Therefore it is necessary set out the rules regarding validity, reliability, admissibility and acceptability of scientific and digital evidence in criminal trials.

Thus it has become increasingly necessary to analyze and comprehend the legal implication of advanced technology and forensic science in context of our legal system. The Conference will provide a unique interdisciplinary platform for intellectuals from the field of science, technology and law to discuss, exchange and share their experiences and deliberate on how law can regulate and effectively utilize potential of advanced technology and science to bolster the deliverance of justice in the criminal justice system.

Objectives

- To explore the relationship between law, science and technology in the context of human rights violations.
- To examine the Constitutionality of scientific and digital evidence in context of the principle of self-incrimination.
- To examine the judicial perspective on scientific and digital evidence.
- To examine other legal complications of use of scientific and digital evidence in criminal trials.

Sub Themes

- Constitutional validity of scientific and digital evidence in context of the principle of self-incrimination.
- Admissibility of digital and forensic evidence: Legal challenges.
- Forensic science as a new avenue for torture and human rights violations.
- Artificial Intelligence: A technological revolution or a weapon of mass constitutional violations.
- The DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2019 : A compromise on privacy rights of individual.

Call for Contributions

ILS Law College under auspices of Professor S. P. Sathe Foundation and the Indian Law Society is pleased to invite abstracts from law students, academicians, lawyers, activist, researchers and faculty around the world for participation and submission of Research Papers for Remembering S.P. Sathe: 15th National Conference on **Forensic Science and Technology vis-a-vis Criminal Justice System: Challenges and Threats.**

The researchers have the liberty to present research papers on original and creative ideas under the umbrella topic “Law, Forensic Science and Technology.” To illustrate a few topics: Use of Forensic tools like DNA Finger printing, Brain mapping, Lie detector test in criminal investigation.; reliability of scientific evidence : Challenges and threats.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS

1. Each participant must register and pay the registration fees to confirm participation.
2. For submission of abstract registration by payment of fees is compulsory.
3. For registration in ‘students’ category, College/ University Photo ID card is mandatory.
4. Only one co-author is permitted. However, if co-author is not attending the conference, he/she need not pay the registration fees.
5. Each applicant must submit an abstract of not more than 500-words by 12th March 2021 with subject “**Research Paper Abstract Sath Conference-**” and **receipt of registration fees**. Abstract without registration fees shall not be accepted. Payment of registration fees entitle the participants to attend the conference, even in case of rejection of abstract.

Contents of Abstract

- Name and contact details of author and co- author if any;
- Central idea of the research theme and the core arguments;
- Proposed breakup of the sections of the paper

Last Date for Submission of abstract with registration: 12th March 2021.

Notification for shortlisted Abstracts: 22nd March 2021

Participants shortlisted by the organizing committee to present papers in the parallel sessions of the conference must submit their full paper by 5th April 2021 by e-mail pgd.spsathe2021@ilslaw.in not exceeding 6000 words (including foot notes). Selected Research Papers presented during the conference will be published in the in-house journal ‘ILS Law Review’. (ISSN 2319-3719)

Format of paper

MS Word format with Times New Roman font on A4 size paper and 1” margin on all sides, font size 12 and line spacing of 1.5, Citations must be in the form of footnotes and conform to the latest edition of ILI style (<http://ili.ac.in/cstyle.pdf>)

Details of Registration

- For Indian students and professionals registration Fees – Rs 500/-
- For International Students and Professionals Registration Fees – 25 Dollars
- For International Students and Professionals please transfer the amount as per given Bank Details mentioned below.
- For Indian Students and Professionals please pay through” Register & Pay Now”
- The registration fee is not refundable
- Registration Fee (includes GST and covers participation certificate)

To register and pay following are the Bank Details

Bank Name: State Bank of India

Bank Account Name: ILS Law College

Bank Address: Deccan Gymkhana Branch, PMT Building, Pune, Maharashtra 411004

Type of Account: Current

Account Number: 11100349321

IFSC Code: SBIN0011110

Branch Code: 01110R126

Swift Code: SBININBB218

NOTE:

- Please note that you have to pay the bank remittance charges from your end and they should not be deducted from the fees.
- Please mention your name and address while remitting your fee and instruct your banker to mention it in the remittance letter to India.
- For Indian Students and Professionals please pay through” Register & Pay Now”

Important Dates :

Last date to submit abstracts with Registration: 12th March 2021

Result of selected abstracts: 22nd March 2021

Last date to submit your papers: 5th April 2021

Last date to register for participation only: 10th April 2021

For quires and clarifications Contact

Students Volunteers

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