



DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND
ORGANISATION

Presents

ONE DAY
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
On
UNITED NATIONS AND THE CHANGING GLOBAL
ORDER: EMERGING CHALLENGES, PEACE, HUMAN
RIGHTS AND SUSTAINABLE GOVERNANCE
(UNCGO)

26TH OCTOBER 2026

(HYBRID MODE)

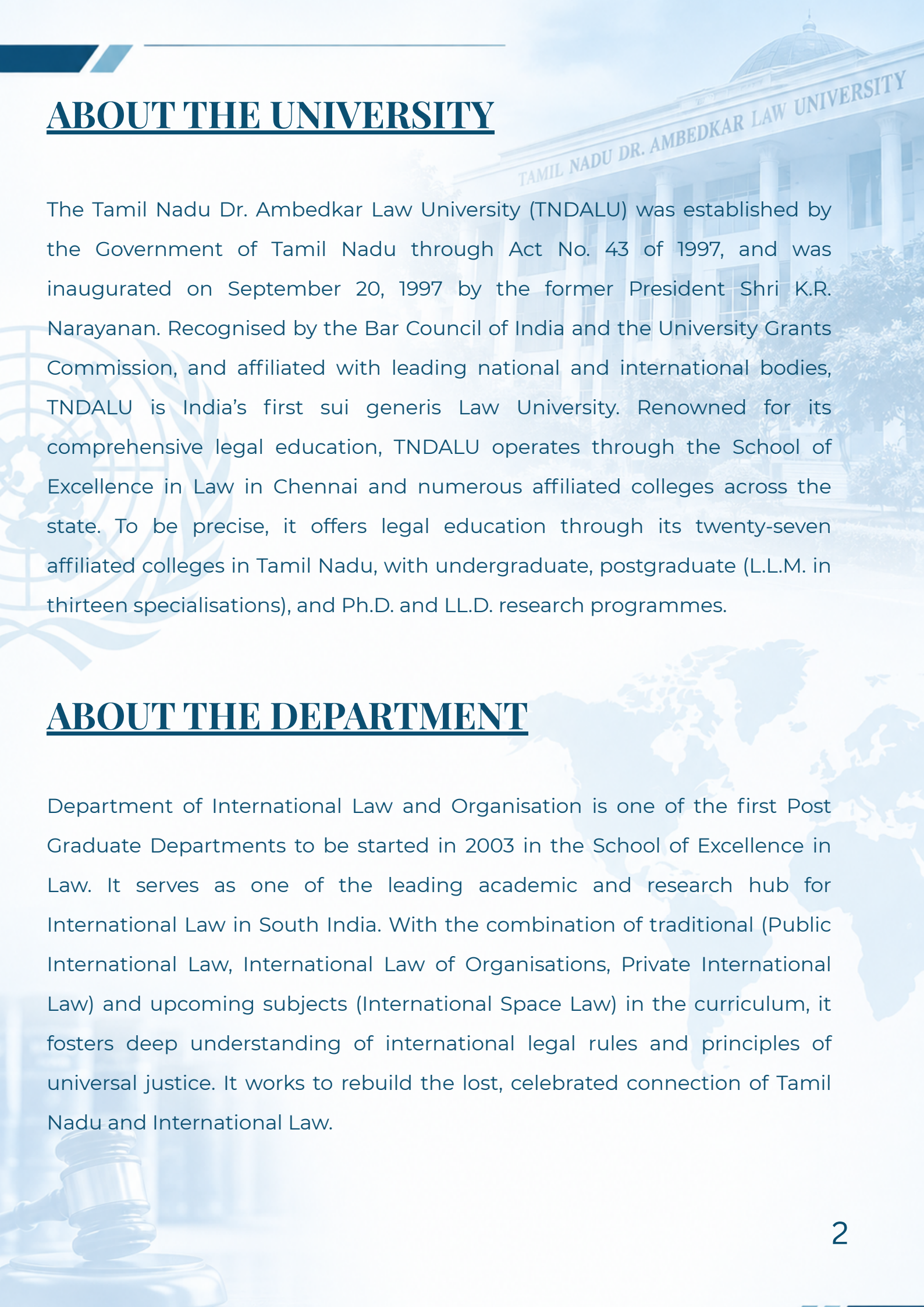
Venue: TNDALU, Perungudi, Chennai



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON UNITED NATIONS
SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE IN LAW



ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY



The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University (TNDALU) was established by the Government of Tamil Nadu through Act No. 43 of 1997, and was inaugurated on September 20, 1997 by the former President Shri K.R. Narayanan. Recognised by the Bar Council of India and the University Grants Commission, and affiliated with leading national and international bodies, TNDALU is India's first sui generis Law University. Renowned for its comprehensive legal education, TNDALU operates through the School of Excellence in Law in Chennai and numerous affiliated colleges across the state. To be precise, it offers legal education through its twenty-seven affiliated colleges in Tamil Nadu, with undergraduate, postgraduate (L.L.M. in thirteen specialisations), and Ph.D. and LL.D. research programmes.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT



Department of International Law and Organisation is one of the first Post Graduate Departments to be started in 2003 in the School of Excellence in Law. It serves as one of the leading academic and research hub for International Law in South India. With the combination of traditional (Public International Law, International Law of Organisations, Private International Law) and upcoming subjects (International Space Law) in the curriculum, it fosters deep understanding of international legal rules and principles of universal justice. It works to rebuild the lost, celebrated connection of Tamil Nadu and International Law.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

This hybrid conference seeks to commemorate the 81st United Nations Day which falls on the 24 October, 2026 by exploring the changing nature of United Nations, its inherent incapacities and its enduring indispensability. The United Nations (UN) was established in 1945 as an aftermath of the Second World War. The Preamble points out that the UN was brought upon with a cardinal purpose of saving the succeeding generations from the scourges of the war which twice affected the mankind. It started itself as political organ functioning as a center for harmonising the actions of nations (Article 1 (4)) – a dialogue forum. This Conference through expert-led discussions and interactive sessions, will provide insights into how United Nations transformed from a political organ to a legal organ. Over the decades, its mandate and activities have expanded into virtually every conceivable domain of international concern, encompassing peace and security, human rights, development, humanitarian affairs, international law, climate change, and global governance. It played a key role in the global decolonisation movements accelerating the independence of nations like Namibia. It has played indispensable humanitarian role during unfortunately innumerable genocidal crimes in Rwanda, Bosnia, Croatia, Kosovo and other. It has also established several specialised agencies and human rights defending and enforcements mechanisms like the Special Rapporteurs, WHO, UNEP to tackle human rights violation, natural disasters and climate change. Through its history, it has taken up profound projects like Alliance of Civilizations, Millenium Development Goals and put fort the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity for all by 2030.

At the same time, the United Nations faces profound institutional and structural challenges that question its effectiveness and, at times, its very relevance. Despite its shortcomings arising from structural imbalances, geopolitical rivalries, inadequate actions, national sovereignty backing States, the United Nations tenaciously strives for the betterment of humanity be seeking shared solutions in many areas. It continues to strive so with relevant contemporary issues like Youth and Future Development, Digital Cooperation and climate action. At the crucial time in history, when there are obituaries written for international law and calls for dismantling UN, the Conference will critically examine its indispensable natue, inherent incapacities alongside the organisation's continuing ability to provide a platform for international cooperation and collective action. The Conference aims to foster a nuanced understanding of the United Nations and appreciates thoughts on the revival of the UN.

THEMES

**The following themes are only illustrative and not exhaustive. The participants can submit full papers on any topic relevant to purpose of the Conference and overarching theme as mentioned above in About the Conference.*

1: United Nations and International Peace & Security

Due to the changing landscape of global security and political transformation, the United Nations is increasingly concerned about the diverse threats to international peace and security, particularly the growing risks of nuclear. Maintenance of International Peace and Security is essential to the existence of mankind. Thus, the UN reaffirms its faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Principles in the Friendly Relations Declaration and plays an indispensable role in addressing threats to peace.

- **1.1 United Nations and Changing Dimensions of Maintenance of Peace and Security**
- **1.2 Response to threats to peace in modern, unconventional warfare, such as in Cyberspace and outer space.**
- **1.3 UN efforts in Combating the Causes of Armed Conflicts**
- **1.4 Increasing Military Spending and Economic Aspects of War**
- **1.5 Changing Nature of Methods and Means of Warfare**
- **1.6 UN and Humanitarian Aid: Humanity or Legitimacy**
- **1.7 UN and Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes – Contemporary Challenges**
- **1.8 UN and Efforts of Disarmament, Nuclear Weapons Free World**
- **1.9 Role of the International Court of Justice in Peace and Security; Role of Advisory Opinions, Provisional Orders and Selection of Judges.**

2: United Nations and Rule of Law

In the UN System, the Rule of Law is a governance principle wherein all persons, institutions, and entities, including the State, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated, and are consistent with international human rights standards. It requires compliance with the principles of supremacy of law, equality, fairness, equitable participation and procedural and legal transparency.

- **Rule of Law and Human Rights - Comprehensive approach to transitional justice**
- **Navigating pathways connecting community security towards national development**
- **People-centric justice and rule of law**
- **Role of ROL in building trust between communities and Law enforcement**
- **UN, Rule of Law - Peace & Security**

THEMES

3: UN 80 Initiatives – Structural Understandings

Eighty Years after its establishment, the UN started the UN 80 Initiative, interconnected with other UN agendas—the Pact for the Future and SDGs- reiterating that the UN remains central for advancing peace, development, humanitarian action, and human rights. So, it recalibrates how the UN system works to simplify and make delivery more effective for people and planet, amid complex challenges and constrained resources

- **3.1 Review of UN 80 Initiatives, Action Plan and Architecture and Stocktaking of the UN Works**
- **3.2. Agenda Mandates of UN 80 Initiatives**
- **3.3 Ensuring Transparency and United Nations**
- **3.4 Role of the Secretary-General as the Chief Administrative Officer in realising the Purposes of the United Nations**
- **3.5 Upholding Human Rights and Dignity – Role of UN Institutions and Special Rapporteurs**
- **3.6 Role of Specialised Agencies and UN80: OHCHR, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO, etc.**
- **3.7 Transparency and Coordination among UN Organs**
- **3.8 Accountability and Responsibility of the UN**
- **3.9 Structural Revival of the United Nations.**

4: United Nations and Digital Cooperation

Science, technology and innovation have the potential to hasten the realisations of the Purposes of the UN. But there are inequalities and disparities in meaningful access to technology between developing, least developed and developed countries. At the same time, technology also poses risks if not used responsibly, to perpetuate and deepen divides and institutionalise structural violations of Human Rights and Humanity by States. United Nations, as part of its 2030 Agenda, aims to bridge the gap and work for prospective and bona fide use of Technology, especially Artificial Intelligence.

- **4.1 United Nations and Evolution of Digital Human Rights**
- **4.2 Role of the Secretary-General in promoting and regulating Science, Technology and Digital Cooperation**
- **4.3 UN and Creation of Inclusive Digital Space**
- **4.4 UN and Digital Trust and Security**
- **4.5 States, Digital Capacity and Bona fide use of AI vis-à-vis the United Nations.**

5: United Nations, Youth and Future Development

United Nations has recognised the importance and cruciality of young people to bring forward desirable changes in the future world. But at the same time, Children and Young Persons continue to be afflicted by genocide, armed conflict, poverty and starvation because of the actions and inactions of the current generation. UN has underlined the importance of inclusion of young people in decision and policy making to take account of their needs and balancing it with the interests of the present. As a part of the Pact for the Future, UN has outlined a Declaration on Future Generations.

- **5.1 Sustainable Development Goals and Children & Youth**
- **5.2 UN, Intergenerational Equity and Injustice**
- **5.3 UN, Intergenerational Dialogue and Solidarity – Role of Family, Culture and Religion**
- **5.4 Historical and Structural Inequalities: UN's Efforts of Reparation and Reformation**
- **5.5 Child, Human Rights and Humanitarian Law: Child Soldiers, Babycide, Poverty, Starvation and Sexual Exploitation.**

6: United Nations and Disability Jurisprudence: UNDIS 2.0

The Disability Inclusion Strategy of the UN underlines that the rights of persons with disabilities are integral to upholding the core values and principles of the UN Charter. It provides for Disability Inclusion in all the pillars and work of the United Nations. It enables and supports the successful implementation of the CRPD, SDGs, and the Agenda for Humanity. This often-neglected, albeit commendable work of the UN has to be appreciated.

- **6.1 United Nations and Normative Understanding of Disability**
- **6.2 Implementation of UNDIS and the Accountability Framework under UNDIS 2.0**
- **6.3 Universal Design, Accessibility and Reasonable Accommodation**
- **6.4 Digital Access and Disability**
- **6.5 Disaster Management and Disability vis-à-vis the Sendai Framework**
- **6.6 UN Organisational Disability Inclusion**

7: United Nations and Ecological Dignity

Climate Change is one of the defining issues of our time, and the United Nations has led the creation of several important organizations and agencies to address climate change globally. The Sustainable Development Goals, UNEP, and many other UN-induced treaty mechanisms like the Paris Agreement, Stockholm Declaration, and UNFCCC, etc. UNGA has also recognised the right to a clean environment as a universal human right in 2022. Even then, the continuous geopolitical, technological, and normative disparities among nations have caused lacunas in the implementation of the goals of Ecological Protection. Thus, the UN continuously tries to strengthen the commitment towards a holistic realisation of not only human but also ecological dignity.

- **7.1 From Human Dignity to Ecological Dignity: The Philosophical Shift in UN Discourse**
- **7.2 UNEP, UNFCCC and Paris Agreement: Assessing the Implementation Gap**
- **7.3 Ecocide and Rights of Nature: Towards a Fifth International Crime?**
- **7.4 Climate Justice, CBDR-C and the Global South**
- **7.5 Ecological Dignity of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Ecological Knowledge**
- **7.6 Technology, AI and Green Divide: Bridging the Technological Disparity in Climate Action**
- **7.7 Non-State Responsibility, Climate Litigation and UN Efforts in Climate Justice**
- **7.8 Business, Sustainable Development Goals and Corporate Accountability for Ecological Harm**

8: UN Contemporary Focus Areas and Spotlight Initiatives

Other Contemporary Focus areas of the UN, including the recent Spotlight Initiatives, can be studied to understand the work and efforts of the United Nations

- **8.1 United Nations and Fight Against Racism**
- **8.2 United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech**
- **8.3 United Nations and Safety of Journalists**
- **8.4 United Nations and Rights of LGBTQ+ People**
- **8.5 United Nations and Prevention of Genocide**
- **8.6 United Nations and Protection of Refugees and Migrants**
- **8.7 United Nations and Violence Against Women and Girls**

GUIDELINES

Details of the Full Paper Submission

(Abstracts need not be submitted separately. Authors should include their abstracts on the first page of the paper submission)

- **Abstract:** 200 – 300 words explaining briefly and succinctly the research gap, research methodology, and research outcome including keywords not exceeding five.
- **Invited submission** – Short Articles: 3000-5000 words (excluding footnotes). Submissions should be in the form of Short Articles and shall not exceed 5000 words at any cost. It is encouraged that the authors do not take wider research objectives considering the word limit and take up a specific, particular research problem.
- **Font:** Times New Roman;
- **Size:** Heading 14 pt, Body of the Text 12 pt, Foot Note 10pt;
- **Line Spacing:** Main Body 1.5 and Footnote 1.0
- **Format of the Document:** MS Word Only
- **Citation Style:** OSCOLA 5th Edition shall be strictly adhered to.
- **Similarity Index:** Must not exceed 10%
- Joint Authorship is allowed for up to two authors only.
- The Details of the Author shall not be mentioned anywhere in the article submitted. Author(s) should fill their details only in the Google Form for Registration.
- Graphs, Figures and Tables, if any, should be in the body of the text; not separate and be numbered as I, II and so.

All Full Papers shall be submitted in the following Google Form Link-

<https://forms.gle/5VEFJiqxaKiNaqNv5>

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For queries, contact through mail - unafnapconf26.tndalu@gmail.com

Alternatively, Contact - +91 88860 67474

QR Code for Sending Papers



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IMPORTANT DATES

Last Date for Submission of Full Paper -	15th October 2026
Intimation of Acceptance of Full Paper -	18th October 2026
Last Date for Registration of Conference and Payment of Fees -	20th October 2026

SELECTION OF PAPERS

Only 30 papers out of all submissions shall be selected for presentation.

REGISTRATION

Registration and Fee Payment shall be done only after intimation of the selection of the full paper.

CERTIFICATES

All Presenters will receive certificates of participation in hard copy or soft copy depending upon the mode of presentation.

BEST PAPER AWARD

Best Paper shall be selected based on merits and shall be awarded with a Certificate of Best Paper and a Cash Award of ₹5,000 (Five Thousand only)

PUBLICATION

All selected papers shall be published as an edited book with ISBN number. Publication details shall be intimated in due time after the completion of the Conference.

FEE DETAILS

Category	Amount
Students (UG and PG)	₹650 + GST = 767
Research Scholars	₹1000 + GST = 1180
Faculties and Educators	₹1500 + GST = 1770
Policy Experts	₹2500 + GST = 2950
Law Firms and Senior Counsels	₹5000 + GST = 5900
Advocates	₹2000 + GST = 2360
International Participants	US \$ 50

Note: In case of Co-Authorship each author has to pay their respective registration fees.

PAYMENT DETAILS

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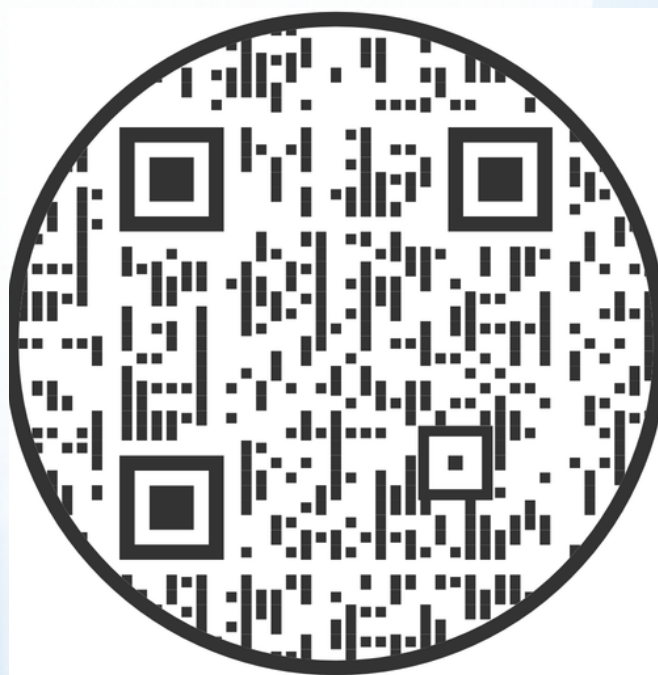


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Distance from Koyembedu Bus Terminus – 20 kms

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Scan the QR code to access the University's location on Google Maps.