CALL FOR PAPERS

Papers are invited from participants on any of the themes mentioned in the thrust areas.

MODE OF PRESENTATION

Resource persons are invited to make presentations on any key theme. The duration of presentation for selected papers will be for 15 minutes.

GUIDELINES FOR PAPER PRESENTERS

- Abstract not exceeding 300 words typed on MS Word format with title, name of author(s) and should reach the Director of the Seminar by an e-mail attachment and the hard copy by 25th February, 2013.
- Full papers not exceeding 5000 words, following the APA Style, may be submitted (in MS Word) on CD suitable for Windows and two hard copies of the full paper may be sent latest by 05th March, 2013.
- A committee will review the abstracts submitted and acceptance will be communicated to the authors subsequently.
- The selected papers will be published in an edited book.
- The authors are requested to send their abstracts and full papers to the following e-mail: aucsseip@yahoo.com

REGISTRATION FEE

Participants: Rs.500/ Research Scholars and Students: Rs.300/

The participants have to pay the registration fee during Registration and obtain a receipt.

TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION

Sleeper class fare will be given to participants whose paper is accepted for presentation. However, the participants are requested to seek sponsorship of their institutions for their travel. Moderate accommodation and local hospitality will be provided to outstation participants.

In case of multi-authors, only one author will be paid travel charges and only one certificate will be issued.

TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

The participants are advised to make their own travel arrangements and inform the arrival and departure dates for making necessary arrangements.

For details contact

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BACKGROUND
Climate Change is the most contentious issue confronting the humanity across the world today and needless to say India is no exception. It is a consequence of Global warming with increased temperatures and seasonal variations. Issues like Climate Change, Environmental degradation and Displacement have been the major challenges to the entire human populations. Recent times witnessed repeated natural disasters and inclement weather caused by global climate change has been a matter of great concern for the policy makers and environmentalists. A range of human activities, which mainly include the burning of fossil fuels, industrial wastes, deforestation, population rise etc. are substantially increasing the concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere resulting in adverse change of climate.

The problems and after affects associated with these unforeseen changes in the climate is paving way to widespread deaths, massive destruction, extensive displacement and heightened vulnerabilities of the marginalized sections of the society. It is widely accepted that climate change will have adverse effects on millions of people across the national and international boundaries. More so, the communities living near the coast were more prone to natural changes and disasters, like hurricanes, beach erosion and floods. The worst affected by these changes are the fishing communities, tribes, agriculturists and other vulnerable sections of the society whose livelihoods are most often at stake having been subjected to forcible displacement from their natural homesteads. Notwithstanding the fastidious occurrences, climate change not only affects humans, but also flora and fauna. Another major challenge is the forced displacement of human populations caused by mining and construction of major industries, dams, special economic zones (SEZs) and giant projects in corporate sectors, be it: Public or Private. Depletion of water resources is another threat to the existence of mankind.

Climate change is a serious threat to human security and national economy. Scientists predict that climate change would increasingly impact the humans by severe heat waves, floods, storms and forest fires causing as many as 5,00,000 deaths a year by 2030 and thus it has become the greatest humanitarian issue engaging the attention of all people in the third world (Liu Jie and IPCC Report 2007). Forced displacements leading to loss of livelihoods, drought, famine, protracted conflicts and unresolved disputes over land and property led them to marginality. The lukewarm response of the Government’s and the private entrepreneurs towards the displaced people is often extemporized and largely insufficient, and they frequently find themselves in extremely vulnerable situations. The recent instances of displacement across the country met with vehement resistance bears testimony to the people’s struggle and keenness to protect environment and their livelihoods. These protest movements illustrate the people’s concerns and priorities for their well-being and sustainable livelihoods rather than for sheer economic considerations.

One of the most significant efforts for tackling the issue of climate change at the international level was the adoption of a legally binding international agreement, the ‘Kyoto Protocol’ by the participating countries. The Kyoto Protocol is seen as an important first step towards a truly global emission reduction regime that would ultimately stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the world. Despite the constitutional and existing legislative measures in India envisaging climate and environmental security, no significant progress has been made in this direction. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (E.P. Act) and Biodiversity Act, 2002 are the major legislative attempts aimed at conservation and promotion of environment. The E.P.Act was enacted to bring into effect the decisions taken at U.N. Conference on Human Environment held at Stockholm in June 1972. This enactment seeks to provide appropriate measures for the protection and improvement of human environment, further it is intended to prevent hazards to the human beings and other living organisms. The Biological Diversity Act is yet another significant legislation intended to conserve biological diversity, ensures sustainable use of its components, fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the use of biological resources and knowledge. It, therefore, calls for more elaborate legal mechanisms at the national and state levels to protect and foster environment and sustainable livelihoods. Now, there is an imminent need to critically review the policies formulated at the national and international level, for ensuring environmental protection and climate security. In this backdrop, this National Seminar is conceived with the following OBJECTIVES:

- To examine the causative factors for Climate change, environmental degradation, displacement and loss of livelihoods.
- To review the existing policy framework at the national and international levels for a healthy environment.
- To assess the rights and entitlements of the deprived and marginalized communities for protecting livelihoods and sustainability.
- To deliberate on inclusive policies for an elaborate socio-economic and legal mechanisms for ensuring climate security, environmental protection and livelihoods.

SUB THEMES
- Climate change –Human health and Welfare issues
- Climate change and Environment –National and International perspectives
- Climate change and Environment- Sustainable livelihoods and Human Rights
- Climate change modeling/simulation, climate networks and national security
- Ecosystems and Biodiversity, indigenous systems and alternative renewable energy sources
- Solid Municipal wastes and Waste Management
- Natural calamities and Environmental Implications
- Environmental Education and Awareness
- Development and Displacement- Socio, economic legal and gender issues
- Environment- loss of agricultural production and food security
- Role of Civil society, Media and advocacy groups

The National Seminar is intended to the invited paper presenters only.
Invitation

A Two-day National Seminar on

CLIMATE CHANGE:
EFFECTS ON SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Sponsored by UGC, New Delhi

22\textsuperscript{nd} & 23\textsuperscript{rd} March, 2013

To

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