

International Conference Focusing on  
*Human Dimension of Development, Climate  
Change and Carbon Management*

*Himalayan Climate Meet-2016*

(11-12 December 2016)

Venue: *Central University of Himachal Pradesh, TAB, Shahpur,  
Kangra, Himachal Pradesh*

**Organizers**



Department of Sociology, Govt. College, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh, India  
(NAAC Accredited Institution)



Asia Climate Change Education Centre, Jeju,  
South Korea



Department of Environment Sciences, School of Earth &  
Environmental Sciences, Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, India

**Organizing Secretary**

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## About Conference:

Since the inception of early civilization, man has been striving for better life style and making his life more comfortable. In search of which he has altered the nature and this desire has compelled him to proceed on the road of development. Presently, extracting services from environment and coping with natural hazards are being shared by human being with other living entities. What makes us "human" is a question which could be answered by believing in Darwin, the most important tendency is selection pressure based on fitness for an environmental condition, which concentrates on the defining feature of humanity i.e. how one can expend resources to keep a wider spectrum of fitness alive. This wider spectrum includes both youth and old which simply means the young carry the new genes and grow while elderly carry the memories and experiences that define our existence on this earth.

To make our existence over this earth more comfortable, in the era of rapid industrialization consciously or unconsciously human has unscientifically utilize the natural resources and resulting into the major problems of 21st century including environmental pollution and global warming on the one hand and creating more problems to the human beings by ignoring human dimensions on the other.

With the dethronement of growth rates as the sole measure of development, there has been increasing attention in recent years to the question of the participation of different sectors of the population in the development process and in the distribution of the benefits of growth. When development is regarded as a process calling for participation of all members of a society, it must be seen as a set of complex social and economic relationships evolving over a period of time, the nature of which it is often difficult to grasp. Such long-term relationships however have to be taken into account in development policy formulation, implementation and evaluation.

The growing realization that anthropogenic climate change is a reality has focused the attention of the scientific community, policymakers and the general public on the rising concentration of greenhouse gases, especially carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere, and on the carbon cycle in general. Initial attempts, through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, are underway to slow the rate of increase of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. These societal actions require a scientific understanding of the carbon cycle, and are placing increasing demands on the international science community to establish a common, mutually agreed knowledge base to support policy debate and action at global level needed and it's application at local level focusing on human dimension of development, environment and carbon management.

Development is a sine-quo of any economy and consideration of human dimension, environment and carbon management are important aspects and needs special focus of attention of international community, policy makers and policy executors.

Human dimensions work on interdisciplinary research into human behaviours in natural environments involving researchers from both the social sciences and the humanities focusing on the human dimensions of development and climate change and aims to build understandings of people's behaviours in relation to development, environmental management and providing knowledge for environmental managers and policy makers. It connects to universal concepts such as *fairness, justice, risk, and sustainability and quantitative and qualitative research in Human Dimensions of Development and climate change.*



### Human Dimensions Focuses on:

- a focus on people's engagements with elements of natural environments, from a psychological and/or cultural point of view;
- a focus on the management interventions that mediate those engagements, including governance, legislation, policy and planning; and,
- a focus on the response of natural environments to people's engagements.

Carbon management covers the various activities like climate change, CO<sub>2</sub> capture and utilization, waste management involving both chemical and biological tools. Social impact assessment is generally ignored before planning any management strategic. Many natural, anthropogenic and societal events have to be considered before projecting sustainable carbon management strategies. So generally carbon management focuses on;

- a) minimizing emission while focusing on any developmental project aiming to make a better world to live in
- b) maximizing environmentally sound reuse, reduce and recycling for better and sustainable future;
- c) effective treatment of threatening aspects of development to ensure healthy and better world
- d) converting carbon into valuable products with atom economy to enhance livelihood options by creating more awareness on changing environmental conditions.

The idea of this conference involves designing a sustainable management plan by focusing on human dimensions of development, environment and carbon management with the compatible involvement of social and scientific aspects. The conference will focus on following sub-themes:

### Sub themes:

1. Managing River Basins Based Development: Issues, Challenges and Solutions
2. Technological Interventions: Role of IITs, NITs and other Research Institutions
3. Global Water Governance for Sustainable Future
4. Engagement of Community, Gender, Education and Leadership for Development and Carbon Management
5. Climate Change, Water, Energy and Food Nexus: Possibilities and Challenges
6. Challenges to Hydro based Development in Indian Himalayan Region (IHR)
7. River basin and Carbon Management in Context of Climate Change
8. Water Security, Climate Change and Natural Disasters
9. Development and Disaster Management with special Reference to Himachal Pradesh
10. River for Future: Restoration Perspective
11. Role of Rivers in Development of Civilization: Past, Present and Future
12. Institutional issues with Policy and Governance for Development and Carbon Management
13. Business, Industry and Future of Carbon Management in Changing Climatic Conditions
14. Technology, Innovation and People's Interventions in River and Carbon Management
15. Recent Trends in Carbon Sequestration
16. Waste Management
17. Carbon Management with Ancient and Vedic Science
18. Natural Radiation and Environment
19. Toxic and Hazardous Waste Management
20. Recent Trends in Environmental Biotechnology
21. Green Techniques
22. Natural Hazards and Climate Change

## Submission of Abstract and Paper

The 2-day intellectual endeavour is scheduled to be organised from 11-12 December, 2016 and the venue of the conference will be School of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Central University of Himachal Pradesh, TAB, Shahpur, Dharamshala, Kangra India. Academicians, Researchers, Practitioners, Planners, Administrators, NGOs from round the globe are invited to send abstract of paper maximum 250 words, explaining broadly the focus of the paper, the nature and type of study, methodology and main findings with 5 key-words, by October 10, 2016 and full length paper latest by November 10, 2016.

*The selected papers will be published in the form of edited volumes of book with ISBN, therefore, you are requested to submit your paper with the references and bibliographical notes completely. Published book (s) will be released on the day of conference by Chief Guest and will be made available to all participants on concessional rates.*

The abstract should be typed in 12-point, Times New Roman with no paragraph. And full length paper will be as per the international guidelines (ISBN) of paper submission. (How to contribute your paper for publication will be made available to the scholars whose papers have been finalised for publication in latter stage).

## Schedule of the Conference

Official Notification of Conference	20.09.2016
Acceptance of Abstracts	10.10.2016
Acceptance of Sessions Chair/ reviewer	15.10.2016
Notification of the Sessions	25.10.2016
Notification of Acceptance of Abstracts	30.10.2016
Submission of Full length Paper	10.11.2016
Conference	11-12 December, 2016

All the submitted abstracts will be reviewed by the reviewers appointed by the scientific steering committee. The decision taken with the consultation of convenor/members of scientific steering committee would be final and will be communicated on official website: [www.govtcollegechamba.com](http://www.govtcollegechamba.com) and [www.cuhimachal.ac.in](http://www.cuhimachal.ac.in) of the conference and [himalayanclimatemeet2016@gmail.com](mailto:himalayanclimatemeet2016@gmail.com) would be official mail ID of the conference.

## Registration Fee

Category of Participants	Category A* Countries	Category B* Countries	Category C* Countries
For Professors, Researchers, Practitioners, NGOs, Govt. officials, Policy Makers, Executors etc.	120 USD	75 USD	30 USD
Students (on the production of Identity card)	75 USD	50 USD	20 USD
Industry	400 USD	300 USD	200 USD



**(Registration includes access to all sessions, Welcome Reception, Souvenir, breakfasts, lunches, tea/coffee breaks).**

For exchange value: [https://www.google.co.in/?gfe\\_rd=cr&ei=ahfaV8agMLLT8gfUwbRw#q=currency+converter](https://www.google.co.in/?gfe_rd=cr&ei=ahfaV8agMLLT8gfUwbRw#q=currency+converter)

### Table of Economies by Category:

Source: For operational and analytical purposes, the World Bank's main criterion for classifying economies is gross national income (GNI) per capita. This classification does not necessarily reflect development status. The World Bank, September 2016, [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

**Category A:** High income. **Category B:** Upper middle income. **Category C:** Low and lower middle income.

#### Category- A

Andorra	Curaçao	Ireland	Mariana Is.	St. Martin (French part)
Antigua & Barbuda	Cyprus	Isle of Man	Norway	Sweden
Argentina	Czech Rep.	Israel	Oman	Switzerland
Aruba	Denmark	Italy	Poland	Taiwan
Australia	Estonia	Japan	Portugal	Trinidad & Tobago
Austria	Equatorial Guinea	Korea, Rep	Puerto Rico	Turks and Caicos Islands
Bahamas	Faeroe Is.	Kuwait	Qatar	Utd Arab Emirates
Bahrain	Finland	Latvia	San Marino	United Kingdom
Barbados	France	Liechtenstein	Saudi Arabia	United States
Belgium	French Polynesia	Lithuania	Seychelles	Uruguay
Bermuda	Germany	Luxembourg	Singapore	Virgin Islands (US)
Brunei	Greece	Macao	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	
Canada	Greenland	Malta	Slovak Rep.	
Cayman Is.	Guam	Monaco	Slovenia	
Channel Is.	Hong Kong	Netherlands	Spain	
Chile	Hungary	New Caledonia	St. Kitts-Nevis	
Croatia	Iceland	New Zealand		

#### Category- B

Albania	China	Iran	Mayotte	St. Lucia
Algeria	Colombia	Iraq	Mexico	St. Vincent
American Samoa	Costa Rica	Jamaica	Montenegro	Suriname
Angola	Cuba	Jordan	Namibia	Thailand
Azerbaijan	Dominica	Kazakhstan	Palau	Turkmenistan
Belarus	Dominican Rep.	Lebanon	Panama	Turkey
Belize	Ecuador	Libya	Paraguay	Tuvalu
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Fiji	Macedonia	Peru	Venezuela, RB
Botswana	Gabon	Malaysia	Romania	
Brazil	Georgia	Maldives	Russian Fed.	
Bulgaria	Grenada	Marshall Is.	Serbia	
	Guyana	Mauritius	South Africa	

#### Category- C

Afghanistan	Djibouti	Korea, Dem. Rep.	Nicaragua	Syria
Armenia	Egypt	Kosovo	Niger	Tajikistan
Bangladesh	El Salvador	Kyrgyzstan	Nigeria	Tanzania
Benin	Eritrea	Lao PDR	Pakistan	Timor-Leste
Bhutan	Ethiopia	Lesotho	Palestine	Togo
Bolivia	Gambia	Liberia	Papua New Guinea	Tonga
Burkina Faso	Ghana	Madagascar	Philippines	Tunisia
Burundi	Guatemala	Malawi	Rwanda	Uganda
Cambodia	Guinea	Mali	S. Tomé-Principe	Ukraine
Cameroon	Guinea-Bissau	Mauritania	Samoa	Uzbekistan
Cape Verde	Guyana	Micronesia	Senegal	Vanuatu
Central African R.	Haiti	Moldova	Sierra Leone	Vietnam
Chad	Honduras	Mongolia	Solomon Is.	Yemen, Rep.
Comoros	India	Morocco	Somalia	Zambia
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Indonesia	Mozambique	South Sudan	Zimbabwe
Congo, Rep.	Kenya	Myanmar	Sri Lanka	
Côte d'Ivoire	Kiribati	Nepal	Sudan	
			Swaziland	

### Travel and Hospitality:

International/national participants will be facilitated to arrange their travel from Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi to conference venue, on the submission of travel plan at least *fifteen days* in advance to the organisers. Participants reaching from different parts of the country at Pathankot/chakki bank Railway Stations or International and Domestic Airports (New Delhi, Gaggal, Pathankot, Amritsar, and Jammu) will be facilitated, on the submission of their travel plan at least ten days in advance to the organisers. Dharamshala domestic airport is 15 km from conference venue. Dharamshala is well connected to road transport from different parts of country with Volvo and ordinary buses, for detail: <http://www.hrtchp.com/hrtctickets/>

### Getting to Conference Venue:

**By Road:** The Himachal Road Transport Corporation runs long distance services throughout the state from their main stands at Shimla, Solan, Kangra, Dharamshala and Pathankot and from locations in the adjoining states of Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh (UT). Details of buses is available at [www.hrtc.gov.in](http://www.hrtc.gov.in) and seat can be booked on-line.

**By Rail:** The nearest railway station is at Pathankot/ Chakki Bank, 60 Km from venue of the Conference and well connected with regular trains from New Delhi and other parts of the country.

**By Air:** The nearest Domestic Airport is at Dharamshala (Gagal) and Pathankot and International Airports are; Indira Gandhi International Airport- T-3 at New Delhi (550km), Amritsar (200km), Jammu (210Km) and Chandigarh (320Km).

**Taxis:** Taxis serve as the main means of traveling. Shared taxi can be hired and would be cheaper as compared to bus-fare and time. The fixed rate fares only apply to peak season and at other times one should be able to negotiate a hefty reduction from the demanded fare.

### Weather in Dharamshala

December month is fine for short trips and viewing the natural beauties as it is a time when rainy season is almost at the verge of completion. Temperature in December remains between 6 to 20°C. Therefore



delegates are advised to bring light warm clothe with them. For more weather detail: <http://www.accuweather.com/en/in/dharmasala/188520/december-weather/188520>

### **About Govt. College, Chamba**(NAAC Accredited Institution)

To impart the education to the remotest area of the state, way back in 15 May, 1958 this college was opened. Earlier it was affiliated to the Panjab University Chandigarh. This institution has its unique history. This institution is being run in the historical AkhandiChandi Palace, which was the princely palace of erstwhile kings of Chamba state.

Raja Umed Singh (1748-1764) had constructed the north part of the palace. In 1782 Raja Raj Singh organized *Chandi (Chamunda) Path and yajna* at *PakkiChoki* part of the palace continuous for one year, this is the reason, the palace is also known as *AkhandChandi Palace (First Campus)*. Darbur hall part of the palace was constructed in 1885 AD by *Raja Sham Singh*, and earlier it was known as *Marshall Hall*. Presently, this part of the college is being used for self-financed courses like; BBA, BCA and PGDCA and master courses like Hindi, English, Political Science and Economics.

The architect of *AkhandChandi Palace* is influenced by Mughal and British architect. The impact of these architects can be seen clearly on all windows, doors and ventilators of the palace. On 15<sup>th</sup> of May 1958 in this historical palace the Govt. College Chamba has been started with 40 students and at present there are more than 4000 students, who are getting education in Arts, Science and Commerce and in professional courses.

### **About Department of Sociology, Govt. College, Chamba**

The Department of Sociology has been started with the establishment of department in the Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla in 1989 with handful students and at present there are more than 550 students in the department. Dr. Raj Kumar Kaistha has the honour to start Sociology and at present one of his students Dr. Mohinder Slariya is teaching sociology. Apart from regular teaching work he is guiding national and international students for their research degrees. Dr. Slariya has been Indian delegate to Germany, Australia, Nepal, Finland and presented research papers in many international and national conferences. At present he is working with Asia Climate Change Education Centre, Jeju, South Korea.

### **About Asia Climate Change Education Centre (ACCEC)**

ACCEC based in Jeju, South Korea was established jointly in 2009 by Jeju Local Government and Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea, with objectives of conducting research on the issues related to climate change and running education on climate change.

ACCEC runs two educational programs. One is General Course and the other one is Professional Course. The former is for citizens in order to leading them to environmental friendly behavior in their everyday life. The latter is for those working at government, industry and civil organization in Asia country in order for them to building their capacity.

Since 2009, about 70,000 participated in the General Course, and 16,000 from 45 countries participated in the Professional Courses.

## About the Central University of Himachal Pradesh

Central University of Himachal Pradesh was established in 2010 under the Central University act 2009. The aim of the university is to strive for inclusive access to excellence in higher education and research to emerge as premier institution. The Department of Environmental Science, School of Earth and Environmental Sciences have started M.Sc. in Environmental Science with special emphasis on Physical Sciences and Biological Sciences. The department is dedicated to protect the environment by training the students and achieving excellence in the modern and relevant scientific research in the field of Environmental Science.

## About the Department of Environmental Sciences

The Department of Environmental Science, School of Earth and Environmental Sciences was opened in 2012 with intake capacity of 30 M.Sc. student. The department has currently 6 faculty members with different specializations. It has well established Environmental Science lab including toxicology lab, waste management lab, geosciences lab with well-equipped modern scientific instruments like remote sensing and GIS, GPS, Ion Chromatography, HPLC, FTIR, XRF, PCR, Electrophoresis any many geophysical instruments. The Department has 7 sponsored projects from different funding sources.

## About Dharamshala

Dharamshala city is the district headquarters of district Kangra and is located 18 km north of Kangra town. The town Dharamshala is well connected both by road and air from New Delhi and Chandigarh and also by rail from Pathankot. The town is approx. 100 km from Pathankot, approx. 250 km from Chandigarh and approx. 500 km from New Delhi which are well connected from rest of the country. There is regular flight from *Delhi by Air India at 0945 Hrs and return flight at 1155 Hrs.* The climate during November is pleasant, however a light warm clothing is required. **The venue is TAB, Shahpur, Central University of Himachal Pradesh located approx. 30 km away from Dharamshala on Mandi – Pathankot highway (NH-20) towards Pathankot.**

For detailed weather conditions in Dharamshala, please click here:

<http://www.accuweather.com/en/in/dharamshala/188520/month/188520?monyr=12/01/2016>