

Important Dates:

Abstract Submission : 31st January, 2019
Full paper Submission : 10th February, 2019
Last Date for Registration : 20th February, 2019
Seminar Date : 22 – 23 February, 2019

Registration Fee:

Faculty : Rs. 1000/-
Scholars : Rs. 500/-

Registration Fee Payment:

Account No : 38080397352
Name :

Head, Department of Economics, KU

Name of the Bank & Branch :
State Bank of India, KU

IFSC Code: SBIN0020262



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Two-Day National Seminar on ECOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(Sponsored by: ICSSR-SRC, TSCHE, Hyderabad, UGC, Kakatiya University, Warangal)

22-23 February, 2019

Website: www.kakatiya.ac.in



ज्ञान - विज्ञानं विमुक्तये

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Organized by the

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Kakatiya University, Warangal - 506 009, TS, India

About the Seminar

Since the evolution of the society, human beings have been evincing keen interest in their surroundings and the survival of them dependent on understanding of the natural forces, the flora and fauna around them. In view of this, it is important to have an idea over the concepts of environment, ecology or eco-systems and sustainability which are closely inter-related and intertwined each other.

Ecology is primarily concerned with the biological connections and processes of organisms, land, water etc. It can be referred as the scientific study of the interactions that determine the distribution and abundance of organism. Environment can be referred to the totality of all the externalities that affect human life. In broader perspective environment consists of human, social, political, economic and physical environment. By and large, it can be said that ecology deals with the study of structure and function of nature, whereas environmental science, with somewhat vague and limitless boundaries, is primarily concerned with the interrelationships of humanity among other living organisms and the non-living physical environment. Thus, environment is the object and ecology is the science that deals with it. Ecology provides the most scientific approach and methodology to understand and evaluate the present day environmental crisis, and to find ways and means to resolve the crisis so as to ensure a better tomorrow for the human race. Therefore, sustainability is a sine-qua-non for the development process.

The concept of sustainability or sustainable development arose from increasing evidence that human activities have destroyed the global equilibrium and cannot be sustained forever. Sustainable development is an interdisciplinary science. It is related to environment, ecology, economics, anthropology, sociology, psychology, and computer science. Sustainable development calls for a long-term and more general policy oriented consideration of all aspects. Further, it can be said that sustainable development has two components: "sustainability" and "development." The basic meaning of the word sustainability is the capacity for continuance indefinitely into the future. Sustainable development has been viewed as an interaction between three systems: biological, economic, and social. In view of this, framing an appropriate sustainable policy is dire necessity. The sustainability should encompass the changes must be assessed in terms of economic (efficiency), social (intra-generational equity) and environmental (internalization of externalities, intergenerational equity) benefits.

The term 'sustainable development' gained wide international currency in recent years with the growth of ecological understanding at local, national and international levels not only among the communities and movements but also, among Nation-States and Governments. Ensuring environmental sustainability the 7th Millennium Development Goal requires achieving sustainable development patterns and preserving the productive capacity of natural eco-systems for future generations. Till the beginning of the 1980 in many countries of the world, ecology was not integrated as an essential element of development planning and therefore it was not seriously considered as a major issue.

The economic expansion in the last century and half had alarming consequences for the global environment. Depletion of ozone layer, air pollution, loss of forests and bio-diversity, extinction of plant and animal species, loss of marine life, soil and water pollution have occurred at an alarming rate. On realising the importance of environmental variations, problems created by them and their impact on human settlement, quality of life, developmental problems and changes in fertility, mortality and morbidity. The concept of ecology acquired prominence during the 1980s. It brought forth the realisation that the eco-system had to be protected for the betterment of life in general. Keeping in light of this backdrop, the seminar is designed to throw-light on the following broad themes:

I. Environmental Sustainability and Sustainability of Education:

This sub-theme invites the papers on sustainability with a focus on environmental analysis as follows:

- ▶ Ecological Imbalances- Causes and Consequences
- ▶ Changing Scenario of Food Chain System
- ▶ Sustainability and Food Security
- ▶ Development, Environmental Degradation vis-à-vis Sustainable Development
- ▶ Goals of Sustainable Development
- ▶ Sustainable Agriculture -Cropping Pattern And Crop Productivity
- ▶ Environmental Pollution - Global Warming, Depletion of the Ozone layer, Air Pollution.
- ▶ Energy: Renewable and Non-Renewable:Carbon Emissions
- ▶ Water: Sources and uses; Water Pollution
- ▶ Land: Desertification, Soil Degradation, Forests and Deforestation
- ▶ Environment vis-a-vis Education
- ▶ Teaching and Learning Sustainability: Schools, Universities, Communities
- ▶ Knowledge Capacities: Developing Sustainability Science and Technology Locally

II. Sustainability in Economic and Social

Context: This sub-theme invites the papers on the studies of sustainability with a focus on socio-economic analysis as mentioned hereunder:

- ▶ Gender and Sustainability
- ▶ Impact of Environment on Health,Economic, and Social Aspects
- ▶ Sustainability and Rural Livelihood
- ▶ Population Growth and Urbanization –Consequences
- ▶ Climate Change and Migration
- ▶ Well-being and Quality of Life: Sources and Strategies
- ▶ Indigenous People: Knowledge and Traditional Practices of Sustainability

III.Sustainability Policy and Practice:

This sub-theme invites the papers on the sustainability agendas and the practices flowing from the governments, corporate and community as well.

- ▶ Global Sustainability policies: National Sustainability policies
- ▶ Sustainability and Community Participation
- ▶ International Environmental Conventions

Call For Papers

We invite papers on any of the aforesaid sub-themes which are relevant to the topic of the seminar.

How to Reach Kakatiya University

The city of Warangal is well connected by rail, road and air. It is 140 kms away from Hyderabad, the State Capital of Telangana and 176 kms away from Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad. The University Campus is 5 kms away from both railway stations of Kazipet and Warangal.

About the University

Kakatiya University was established in 1976. It has been rendering excellent services in the field of humanities and Social Sciences with Social awareness and responsibilities for the past three and half decades. The University situated in a sprawling area of about 650 acres, has now 24 departments in six colleges on the campus with a network of ten constituent colleges and 471 affiliated colleges. It has different constituent Colleges at Subedari (Hanamkonda), Nirmal, Mahabubabad, Bhupalpally, Khamam and Kothagudem.

About the Department

The Department of Economics had become full-fledged as an independent one in 1976. Besides the main Department, P.G. Course in Economics is also offered at University P.G. College, Subedari, University P.G. College, Khammam, University College for Women, Subedari and University P.G. University College for Women, Subedari and University P.G. College, Mahabubabad. Another constituent College i.e., Arts & Science College has been offering UG Courses. The Department is endowed with 03 Permanent faculty members. The Department offers Under-Graduation, Post-Graduation, M.Phil & Ph.D research programmes. The main thrust areas of research are Agricultural Economics, Labour Economics, Rural Development, Tribal Studies, Women's Studies and Environmental Issues. Faculty members of the Department have guided 176 Ph.D & 138 M.Phil Scholars and organized more than 60 International, National and State Level Seminars and Conferences.

Submission of Papers

Participants have to submit the papers in the form of hardcopy along with the soft copy of the Abstract and Full-length paper (neatly typed in MS word format with 1.5 line spacing font size 12, Times New Roman, A-4 size paper strictly). Abstract should not exceed 500 words. Full paper should be of not more than 3500 words with APA style of referencing.

Note

Selected Papers will be published in ISBN Book after completion of the seminar based on the recommendations of the peer review of the editorial board.