Centenary Celebration of Geography Department, A.M.U., Aligarh

International Conference

on

Global Climate Change: Resilient Society and Sustainable Development

28 - 30 September, 2024

Patron

Prof. Naima Khatoon
Vice-Chancellor
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

Organised by

Department of Geography
Faculty of Science
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh

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About the Conference

Climate change is one of the greatest ecological and social challenges of the 21st century and India is no exception to it. As per the Global Climate Risk Index 2021, India ranks seventh globally and this shows extreme vulnerability to climate events. The urgency to adopt robust climate risk assessment and management strategies is echoed in both scientific research and international climate discussions. Recently, India pledged to achieve net-zero emissions by 2070, setting ambitious interim targets for 2030. These include enhancing non-fossil fuel-based power capacity to 500 gigawatts, deriving 50% of its electricity from renewable sources, cutting carbon emissions by one billion tonnes, and reducing the carbon intensity of its economy by 45%. Achieving these targets and progressing towards a net-zero future necessitates substantial efforts from the state governments, underscoring the pivotal role of state-level actions in facilitating this transition. Achieving the 2030 goals and progressing towards net-zero emissions while fortifying the resilience of local and vulnerable communities will necessitate considerable and immediate efforts from state governments, as well as involvement from local stakeholders and civil society organizations (CSOs). One major hurdle is the significant capacity gap at the state level in understanding the complexities of climate change and the integrated efforts needed to address it. This capacity gap urgently needs to be closed, and the capabilities of state actors enhanced, to ensure that India remains on course to meet its climate action objectives. Although climate change and its detrimental effects have raised global alarm, it has yet to motivate world leaders to put aside national interests and collaborate on an international approach for both mitigation and adaptation to climate change, aiming to avert the irreversible loss of vital freshwater resources essential for humanity.

The 2030 Agenda sets forth 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, which comprehensively address the interconnected aspects of economic, social, and environmental development, creating opportunities to forge positive synergies among them. These interconnections are crucial for fostering climate resilience and reducing inequalities. Sustainable Development Goal 13 emphasizes the critical need for climate action, advocating for enhanced resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards, the incorporation of climate measures into national policies, and the expansion of education, awareness, and capacity building in climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning systems. The ties between climate change and other development dimensions are evident across various goals. As the frequency and intensity of climate hazards escalate, the challenges multiply for countries striving to eradicate poverty and hunger, secure food security and improved nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture, and ensure healthy lives. Moreover, the sustainability of water and energy systems, along with the safety and resilience of infrastructure, urban areas, and human settlements, are jeopardized by climate threats. Persistent climate hazards could also hinder nations' abilities to sustain economic growth, full employment, and decent work. Sustainable Development Goal 10 is dedicated to reducing inequalities both within and among countries. It outlines specific targets aimed at improving the income of the bottom 40 percent of the population, fostering the social, economic, and political inclusion of all individuals, regardless of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or any other status. Additionally, this goal calls for the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies, and practices, and advocates for the implementation of equitable fiscal, wage, and social protection policies to promote greater equality. These measures are designed to ensure that no one is left behind in the pursuit of sustainable development.

The consensus within the scientific community is that climate change is enhancing the frequency and intensity of climate hazards, which are poised to impede economic growth, exacerbate food insecurity, and amplify health issues, thereby escalating poverty and inequalities. The impact of climate hazards on human and natural systems varies significantly across different countries and among diverse population groups. Least developed countries, nations in Africa, and small island developing states are particularly susceptible to the effects of climate change. Vulnerability to climate change is often driven by factors such as low income, limited access to resources, and generally unfavourable socioeconomic conditions. Structural inequalities that perpetuate poverty, marginalization, and social exclusion render certain groups more susceptible to climate-related hazards. The degree of exposure and vulnerability individuals face in relation to climate risk is shaped by socioeconomic processes that foster ongoing inequalities. Therefore, policies aimed at fostering climate change resilience must tackle these underlying structural inequalities that predispose people to high risk. Social resilience to climate change primarily focuses on individuals and communities, particularly noting that rural communities often suffer the most severe impacts during extreme events. For some, these events might lead to adjustments in livelihood options, but for others, the consequences are catastrophic. Mitigation measures alone are insufficient to counteract the effects of climate change; there is a pressing need for more localized climate action that specifically targets vulnerable and marginalized communities. Consequently, a spectrum of policy interventions is necessary not only to meet immediate needs but also to facilitate the structural changes essential for developing climate-resilient and sustainable societies. Climate change adaptation represents a challenge related to public goods, necessitating public

policies for effective management. Building resilience requires the enhancement of both technical and political capacities to implement comprehensive policies that include participation from all stakeholders.

The proposed theme addresses one of the most critical global issues currently at the forefront of discussions among climatologists, earth scientists, geographers, geospatial researchers, social scientists, academicians, planners, stakeholders, and administrators. The focus is on identifying feasible strategies for mitigation, adaptation, and the construction of a climate-resilient society, guiding developmental efforts along a resilient trajectory. To facilitate comprehensive exploration and action, these discussions are to be structured under the following sub-themes:

Sub-themes

Climate Change and Environment

- Climate Change and Environment - Soil, Wildlife, Air Quality, Water Bodies
- Climate Change and Water resources
- Climate Change and Extreme Events
- Climate Change and Energy Crisis
- Climate Change and Transportation

Climate Change and Society

- Socio-Economic and Technological response to Climate Change
- Migration, Poverty, and Gender Issues as Products of Climate Change
- Climate Change and Health Issues
- Climate Change and Socio-economic Impacts

Climate Change and Agro-Ecosystems

- Climate Change - Agriculture, Sustainable Development
- Climate-Smart Agriculture and Agroecology
- Agricultural Marketing and Agribusiness
- Climate Change and Phenology

Environmental Impact Assessment of Climate Change

- Environmental Impact Assessment - Air, Water, Noise and Land pollution
- Hazards, Risks, and Effective Adaptation to Climate Change
- Impact Assessment with reference to Diverse Ecosystems
- Land use and Land cover Transformation

Geospatial Technologies

- Geospatial Techniques for adaptation of Climate Change
- Geospatial Technologies and Sustainable Development
- Modelling, and predictions of Climate Change
- Convergence of different technologies for mitigation of climate change

Climate Change and Economy

- Economic Measures in Reducing the Consumption of Fossil Fuels and Saving Energy
- Global Warming, Agriculture, and Food Security

Climate Change: Legal Aspects

- Climate Change - Economics, Law, and Policy
- National and Regional Policies regarding Climate Change
- Sustainable Development and Resilience in National Security

Sustainable Development and Resilience

- Sustainable Development and Resilient Society
- Sustainable Development and Resilience in Food Security
- Carbon Management and Climate Change Mitigation
- Green Initiatives and Products

The Aligarh Muslim University

Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) is a public university, funded by the central Government of India. It was established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as Madrasatul Uloom Musalmanan-e-Hind in 1875, which later became Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (MAO College). The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. The main campus of AMU is located in the city of Aligarh in Western Uttar Pradesh in North India. There are three fully functioning off-campus centers located in the cities of Malappuram (Kerala), Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Kishanganj (Bihar). The university campus occupies an area of over 468 hectares (1,155 acres). It has total academic staff strength of 2,500 with around 30,000 students. A special feature of the University is its residential character with most of the staff and students residing in the campus. Aligarh Muslim University draws students from all corners of the country as well as foreign countries, especially Africa, West Asia and Southeast Asia. In some courses, seats are reserved for students from SAARC and Commonwealth Countries. AMU is truly representative of the country's multi-religious,

multi-racial and multi-lingual character. AMU Aligarh is being Accredited by NAAC in A+ grade. It ranks 3rd in India Today's Ranking, and is among top ten Universities in the 2021 NIRF India Ranking and it was also ranked eighth in CWUR (Centre for World University Ranking in 2021. In 2017, the University ranked 1st in the top 10 higher education institutions in India by Times Higher Education World University Rankings.

The Department of Geography

The Department of Geography, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh was established in 1924 which is the oldest department of Geography in the Indian sub-continent. Since then, the department is catering to the geographical knowledge at under-graduate, post-graduate level and pursuing research in almost all the fields of Geography, especially in Agriculture, Rural-Urban Development, Population, Environment and Planning. This year department is celebrating 100 years of establishment as Centenary Year.

The Aligarh City

Aligarh is notable for being the seat of Aligarh Muslim University. The city is nicknamed *Tala Nagri*, "The City of Locks" for its famous Lock industry. Aligarh is located approximately 90 miles (140 km) south-east of the capital city of New Delhi and 85 km from Agra. It is very well connected with major cities of India by railways and roads. Aligarh experiences mild weather in the month of September.

Call for Papers: Submission of Abstracts and Full Papers

Abstracts and full papers are invited on any of the above theme areas or other related areas. The abstracts should not exceed 300 words, should be typed in 1.5 line spacing leaving 1" margin on all sides on A-4 paper. Three to five keywords should be given below the abstract in italics. The font should be Times New Roman in size 12. The abstract can be submitted on **www.amugeography.com** For all queries regarding the conference kindly write on centenarygeog.amu@gmail.com. The selected papers will be published in the Conference Proceedings.

Registration Fees

Indian Delegate		
Faculty/ Scientist	:	**₹ 2500**
Research Scholars	:	**₹ 1500**
SSARC Delegate	:	**$ 100 (USD)**
Foreign Delegate	:	**$ 200 (USD)**

BANK DETAILS:

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- Registration fees include the conference kit, access to conference sessions, accommodation, food, lodging and local hospitality. Spot registration is also permitted but without conference kit. The research scholars are required to produce a valid identity card/ certificate for availing the discount.
- The registration fee can be paid through **net-banking** on above given bank details. If paying through Demand Draft (DD), it should be drawn in favour of '**Convenor of the International Conference**'.
- **Venue:** Department of Geography, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
- **Accommodations:** It will only be provided to those delegates who inform the organisers in advance and will be accommodated in the University Guest House/Hotels/Hostels.
- No spot accommodation will be provided on the conference day.

Important Dates

Deadline for abstract submission	***:***	***20th August 2024***
Notification of acceptance of abstract	***:***	***27th August, 2024***
Deadline for full paper submission	***:***	***05st September, 2024***
Notification of acceptance of full paper	***:***	***10th September, 2024***

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