

## ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Chief Patron: Prof. Dhaneswar Meher

Convener: Dr. Narendra Kumar Behera

Co-Convener: Prof. Shiva Trivedi

Co-ordinator: Dr. Digambar Chand

Organizing Secretary: Prof. Pabitra Kumar Mahana

Co-Organizing Secretary: Prof. Aditya Khamari

Treasurer: Sri Pramod Seth

### Important Dates

- Last date for full paper submission:  
**November 17, 2018**
- Announcement of decision on acceptance of papers:  
**November 20, 2018**
- Conference Dates:  
**November 25, 2018**
- For paper presentation and participation in conference prior information is necessary.
- Spot registration will be allowed
- For more information and to get updates about the conference; please visit the website of the college

<http://www.larambhacollege.org>

With this backdrop, Department of Economics and Commerce of Larambha College, Larambha (NAAC accredited B<sup>++</sup>) will deliberate on issues under the following broad Sub-themes (however not confined to):

Sub-themes:

- Water Security and Transboundary Cooperation
- Climate Change and Water Security
- Socio-economic aspects of water security
- Socio-Cultural aspect of water security
- Water security through education and skill building
- Water quality aspect and water security
- Disruptive technologies for agricultural water security
- River-bed water security Plan
- Planning on village water security
- Development opportunities, ecology and water security

### Instructions for paper submission

Only full papers will be accepted. The length of the paper should be limited to 5000 - 6000 words. The paper should be organized under the following sections:

- Title of the Paper
- Author's name and institutional affiliation with contact number and email id
- An abstract within 150 words
- Key words
- JEL Classification
- Introduction
- Review of literature
- Objectives
- Methodology
- Analysis
- Findings
- Summary and Conclusion

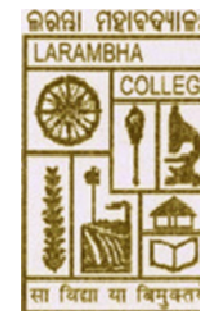
Papers should be typed in Times New Roman font of size 12 and line spacing should

be kept at 1.5. Papers should be submitted only in electronic format by email. : [narendra.behera@rediffmail.com](mailto:narendra.behera@rediffmail.com)

Department of Economics  
and Commerce

Larambha College,  
Larambha, Bargarh.

## NATIONAL SEMINAR ON REVITALIZING WATER SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD: A STUDY ON LIFE LINE RIVER MAHANADI



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**NATIONAL SEMINAR ON  
REVITALIZING WATER  
SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE  
LIVELIHOOD: A STUDY ON  
LIFE LINE RIVER MAHANADI**

Water is a finite, scarce resource, essential to human life and well-being. With population growth, expanding economies, groundwater depletion and climate change, and the need to protect water ecologies, water is under stress—and it is feared, conflict may follow. The solution to this threat is envisaged as sub-national, national and international cooperation in the form of treaties and agreements for more equitable and efficient water management. States sharing a transboundary river basin—are conflictual and cooperative at the same time. Water that is not controlled, measured and channeled is wasted, and the best form of water agreement is a pact among the hydrocrats of different states/countries jointly to manage water according to their shared criteria. Much water conflict and cooperation isn't primarily about water at all: it's about other political issues that concern governments, of which water is just one. Given the fluctuations in water supplies—which are becoming less predictable with climate change—a key challenge for the future will be to create adaptable agreements that maintain trust and compliance as circumstances change.

*Treaties and inter-state river basin committees have a long pedigree of enabling cross-state cooperation and defusing tensions. Researchers pointed to examples from the Mekong River Basin, where cooperation has given rise to the idea of a "Mekong Spirit", a notion commonly used to describe the long history of cooperation between six countries of the Mekong River basin and their inherent goodwill. This narrative of cooperation overlooks some political rivalries and the regional instability in the past, it has nonetheless addressed one potential source of dispute by enabling the development of projects to use the Mekong and tributary water resources.*

*Treaties often have their starting point in traditional relationships between states concerned primarily with mediation between already empowered interests, rather than enabling sustainable management of water resources. Global climate change, which will impact flow variability, suggests two challenges to treaties: first, sustainable management, which may require the involvement of a different set of actors (see below), will likely become of greater concern. Second, new*

*treaties may need to develop flexible mechanisms and may require reconsideration of old agreements. In both cases, if treaties are to reduce international tensions, they must simultaneously do two difficult things: be both specific and flexible. The process of negotiating a treaty, the relationships, concessions, practices discussed and engagement entailed, are often more important than the treaty itself.*

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**Registration form**

(should reach Organising Secretary / contact person by E-mail before 20 November 2018)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Designation: \_\_\_\_\_

TopicName: \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No:

Institution Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Payment Rs. 200/- :spot Registration**

**Signature**