

First Announcement

Global Ravine Conference on Managing Ravines for Food and Livelihood Security

March 7-10, 2016
Gwalior, M.P. (INDIA)

GRC-2016



Organized by :

Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya
Gwalior- 474002, Madhya Pradesh (India)

Sponsored by :

- * Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi
- * Department of Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal
- * M.P. State Agricultural Marketing Board, Bhopal
- * Indian Association of Soil & Water Conservationists, Dehradun, India

Co organizers :

- * International Union of Soil Sciences
- * Soil Conservation Society of India, New Delhi
- * Indian Society of Soil Science, New Delhi
- * Indian Society of Soil Survey and L.U.P, Nagpur



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The Organizing Committee of the first Global Ravines Conference, on behalf of the Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India, cordially invites you to participate in the Global Ravines Conference 2016 [GRC 2016], Managing ravines for food and livelihood security from March 7-10, 2016 at Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, India.

The hosting of the first GRC 2016 by RVSKVV is more significant as this region offers diverse climatic conditions and it is home ravine lands to with large area and challenges for their management. This landmark event will highlight the global scenario, innovative technologies and allow the scientific community to discuss various advances made in the field of ravine land management.

The Organizing Committee has spared no effort to ensure that the GRC will be an occasion from which all of you will carry back ever lasting memories of not just scientific excellence but also the warm Indian hospitality. We look forward to welcoming you to GRC 2016 at Gwalior with a field visit to the ravines in gird agro climatic zone of Madhya Pradesh very near to Agra famous for *Taj Mahal*.

HOSTS

The Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Agriculture University (RVSKVV), Gwalior was established by Govt. of Madhya Pradesh on 19th August, 2008. The University has grown into a diverse, innovative institution of higher education, pursuing excellence in the fields of teaching, research and extension in agricultural sciences. Over the years, the University has sought to make a major contribution towards improving the quality of human life in the region through its research-led engagement in agricultural, environmental and green issues, and a host of other modern-day challenges including the production of quality seed and genuine planting material.

With human resource development and capacity building as the core of its work, the University carries on with the spirit of honesty, diligence, practicality and creativity to enhance the reforms of education. The structure is rationalized with emphasis being laid upon its distinguished specialties, enhance quality of education and significance success has been achieve on **this front**. RVSKVV has developed itself not only in agriculture sciences, but **also at all levels** education be it graduate education and farmers' capacity **outdoor through** ever expanding extension network of KVKs. Teaching and learning **quality has** been steadily improving in recent years and a large number of **capable** graduates and post graduates have been trained here.

ICAR Fourth Deans' Committee recommendations have been adopted by this University for UG, PG and Ph.D. education; encouraging uniformity in agriculture education throughout the nation.

The research programme of the university finds a very special place in NARS through All India Coordinated Research Projects in pulses, oil seeds, cotton, cereals, horticulture and natural resource management. Exceptional research work on chickpea improvement, CMS based pigeon pea hybrid, efficient water management for boosting the productivity of cotton, soybean, mustard, wheat, medicinal and aromatic plants are some of the noteworthy contributions of the University. Demonstrations, trainings, '*Sangoshties*', scientists-farmers interactions, exhibitions, publications of booklets, leaflets, *Kisan Mobile Sandesh*, TV and Radio programmes are the most effective means of strengthening scientist-farmer linkage.

CONFERENCE THEMES

Ravine Land Conservation : Bio-diversity and Climate change management

The GRC 2016 is an excellent opportunity for the global scientific community to present ideas, share experiences and technological advances and experimental results on thematic areas of the conference. The Conference will deliberate on various topics of the following themes and sub-themes:

1. Ravine lands : current status, challenges and perspectives
2. Natural resource conservation and soil health management
3. Ravine eco-systems and their management for livelihood
4. Biodiversity conservation and management
5. Climate change and ravines management
6. Ravine lands - Social and Policy Issues

Theme 1: Ravine lands: current status, challenges and perspectives

- 1.1 Dynamics of ravine lands – global database
- 1.2 Formation, soil properties and productivity of Ravine lands
- 1.3 Geological aspects of degraded land and their effects
- 1.4 Role of Geo-informatics in management of ravines/ degraded lands

Theme 2: Natural resource conservation and soil health management

- 2.1 Soil and water conservation in ravine land
- 2.2 Soil health and carbon sequestration potentials and opportunities
- 2.3 Technological advancement in ravine management
- 2.4 Modeling aspects of soil and nutrient losses

Theme 3: Ravine eco-systems and their management for livelihood

- 3.1 Ravine eco-systems and livelihood options
- 3.2 Crop diversification and options for agro- horti- pastoral, sivilipastoral and related systems
- 3.3 Soil – plant – livestock – human inter-relationships

Theme 4: Biodiversity conservation and management

- 4.1 Existing bio-diversity, their collection, evaluation and characterization
- 4.2 Status of GI, PPV & FR and their further possibilities

Theme 5: Climate change and ravine management

- 5.1 Climate change and ravine management
- 5.2 Feasibility of mitigation in climatic change by ravine land management

Theme 6: Ravine lands: Social and Policy Issues

- 6.1 Multi – stakeholder learning platforms for ravines management
- 6.2 Social and policy issues in ravine management

Programme Outline

The Scientific sessions will cover diverse aspects of ravines management, biodiversity and climate change. A wide range of experts with vast experience on ravines eco-system diversity and management will formulate concrete recommendations for enhancing the productivity and profitability of ravines in a sustainable manner and addressing the challenges associated with climate change.

Call for Papers : Submission of Papers and Abstracts

Abstracts are invited on any of the above theme areas or other related areas. The abstract should not exceed 500 words, should be typed in double space leaving 2.5 cm 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 12 pt. size. The abstract should be sent through email (grcrvskvv2016@gmail.com *or* secretary.grc2016@gmail.com) in MS word format. The official language of the Conference is English. [A committee will review the abstracts and decide about the nature of presentation (oral/poster). Author(s) will be intimated regarding the acceptance of paper]. A maximum of two papers will be accepted from one corresponding author. For details, please visit the conference website www.grc2016.org/www.rvskvv.net.

Poster presentation: Each author will be provided with space of 1m x 1m to display the posters. Posters' size should be such which can be conveniently read from a distance of 2 m.

Award will be given for the best poster presentation.

Important Dates

Last date of Abstract submission	15 th January, 2016
Intimation of acceptance of abstract	25 th January, 2016
Submission of full length papers	10 th February, 2016
Last date for Registration*	25 th February, 2016

* For those abstracts which are to be included in the proceeding to be distributed at the time of conference. For others the registration will be open upto the start of the conference.

Registration Fees

	Indian	Foreigner
Delegates	₹ 10,000	US \$ 400
Student/RA/SRF	₹ 4,000	US \$ 100
Spouse	₹ 3,000	US \$ 100

Registration fees includes the conference kit, access to conference sessions, daily conference lunch and specified dinners. The students/RA/SRF/are required to produce a valid identity card/ certificate for availing the student discount.

Consent for Publication

By submitting an abstract, the authors give the right to the Conference to publish the paper on the CD/DVD/website as part of the proceedings of the Conference. The copyright of the paper for all other purposes remains with the author.

Venue

The conference is being held in Gwalior at Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya campus .

Weather

The weather of Gwalior in March is mildly cool and pleasant. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures are 32° C and 15°C, respectively.

Accommodation

Gwalior city is located in central part of India very close to New Delhi, Agra and Jaipur. A wide range of hotels are available in city of erstwhile Scindia state. First-time visitors to India may find more convenient to stay at the hotels within which are within reasonable distance from the conference venue. The tariff varies from Rs. 2000 to 8000 (US\$ 40 to US\$ 150) per room. The limited numbers of rooms available in University guest house and other nearby institute guest houses and will be allotted in first cum first serve basis.

Cultural Programs and Social Events

All delegates and registered accompanying persons are invited to attend the Cultural Programmes and Opening Ceremony and Closing Ceremony. India has an ancient and diverse cultural heritage. Gwalior is a famous historical city. Numerous sightseeing places around Gwalior will keep the accompanying spouses equally busy.

About the Host City: Gwalior is a historic and major city in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. located 311 kilometres (198 miles) south of Delhi, the capital city of India and 1100 km (683 miles) north of Mumbai, Gwalior occupies a strategic location in the Gird region of India. The city and its fortress have been ruled by several historic northern Indian kingdoms. From the Tomars in the 13th century, it was passed on to the Mughals, then to the Marathas in 1754 followed by the Scindias in 18th century. Before Indian Independence, Gwalior remained a princely state of the British rule with Scindias as the local ruler. High rocky hills surround the city from all sides, on the north it just forms the border of the Ganga- Yamuna Drainage Basin. Gwalior has made a rich contribution to the history of India. From the Vedic ages to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the British Raj, it has emerged as a prominent place making it an important archaeological as well as a historic site. The rich heritage of art and culture, and especially the contribution of Gwalior to classical music is worth mentioning. Post-independence, Gwalior has emerged as an important tourist attraction in central India while many industries and administrative offices came up within the city. Before the end of the 20th century it became a million plus agglomeration and now it is a metropolitan city in central India.

beautiful structural compositions in the world, the Taj was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1983. The distance of world famous Taj city Agra from Gwalior is 125 KM.

Sanchi (Stupa) : The dome-shaped mound known as a Stupa is the principal form of early Buddhist monuments (300Km). The Stupa, which is an object of veneration, is based on the eight mounds under which the body of Buddha was buried. The finest surviving example is the Great Stupa at Sanchi in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. It was built between the 3rd century B.C. and the 1st century B.C.

Jaipur : Delhi-Agra-Jaipur is considered as the golden triangle for foreign tourists. Jaipur is an old city of India and famous for its Fort, Hawamahal, Deserts and an ancient observatory based on old Indian philosophy made by emperor Swai Man Singh.

Khajuraho (Temple of Devi Jogadanta) : The temple of Devi Jogadanta in Khajuraho, India, exemplifies a style of architecture that flourished in north central India from the 10th to the 13th century. The features of the style include a longitudinal layout, rich sculptural decoration on both interior and exterior walls, and a central spire surrounded by clusters of secondary spires. Because of its remote location, the temple complex in Khajuraho is better preserved than most Indian archaeological sites of comparable antiquity. The distance of temple city and world heritage Khajuraho from Gwalior is approximately 278 KM.



Morena : There is a small city near (35Km) to Gwalior and famous for old monuments (copy of Indian parliament house at Mitawali), Very deep ravines on bank of Chambal rivers and the Crocodile & Dolphin sanctuary.

Future Announcements

Updated information will be available on our website (grc2016.org). The second and final announcements will be posted on the website as well as sent to individuals through e-mail. Organizations may request hard copies.

Global Ravine Conference 2016

“Managing Ravines for Food and Livelihood Security”

March 7-10, 2016 Gwalior, India

(Please mail or fax this so as to reach the Organizing Secretary latest by 15th January, 2016)

REGISTRATION FORM

Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. _____

Male/Female: _____

Country: _____

Address: _____

Tel. No. _____

Fax _____

Email: _____

Passport No. _____

Place /Country of issue _____

Sub-theme of interest: _____

Title of Paper _____

I am interested in:

Attending the Congress

Presenting a paper on.....

Presenting a Poster on.....

Post Conference Tour

Signature

Contact

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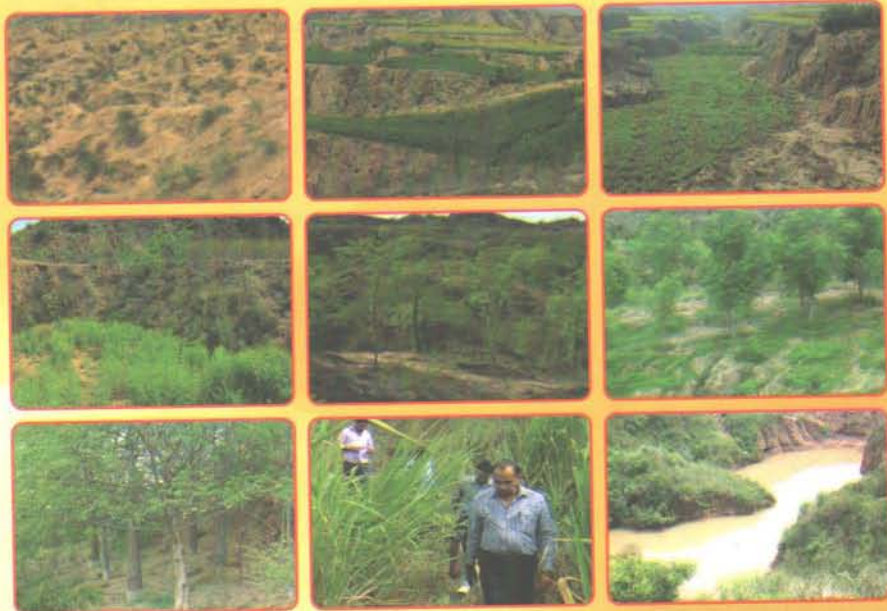
Email: grcrvskvv2016@gmail.com or secretary.grc2016@gmail.com

Website : grc2016.org

RVSKVV, Gwalior



Chambal Ravine Development by RVSKVV, Gwalior



Places of interests in Gwalior



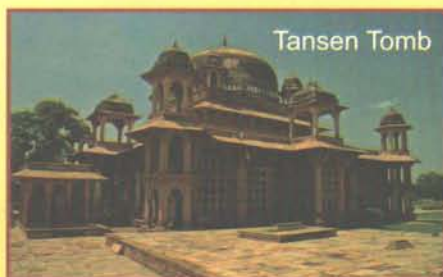
Gujari Mahal



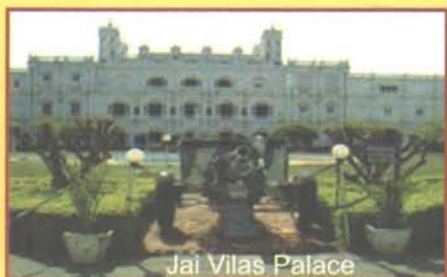
Shahastrabahu
Temple



Ek Pithar ki Baddi
Jain Temple



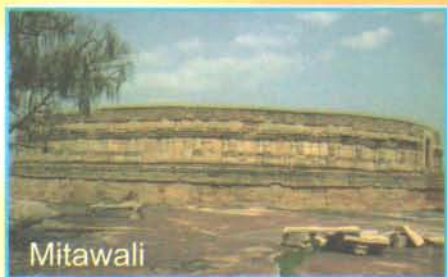
Tansen Tomb



Jai Vilas Palace



Bateshwar
Temple



Mitawali



Padavali



Gwalior Fort

Fauna of Chambal Revine

