

Odisha Economic Association



*Call
for
Papers*



57th Annual Conference

February 7-8 2025

Venue:

**Department of Economics,
Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha**

<i>Last date for paper submission:</i>	December 15, 2024
<i>Decision on papers:</i>	December 31, 2024
<i>Online registration starts:</i>	January 1, 2025
<i>Online registration closes:</i>	January 15, 2025

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Call for Papers

The 57th Annual Conference of the Odisha Economic Association (OEA) will be held at the Department of Economics, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, Odisha, from February 7-8, 2025 (Friday-Saturday). The OEA and the Department of Economics, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, are jointly organising the conference. The OEA invites full-length research papers for the conference on two broad themes: (A) Sustainable Development Goals in India: Agenda for 2030 and (B) Odisha by 2036. Authors must submit their papers addressing any suggested/indicative sub-themes or thereabouts. We encourage paper writers from other social science and science disciplines to submit papers on the aforesaid broad themes as well.

Theme 1: Sustainable Development Goals in India: Agenda for 2030



Over the past 30 years, the United Nations has developed a series of global frameworks incorporating social, economic, and environmental goals and targets for sustainable development. The *"Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future, 1987"* defined sustainable development as the "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Thus, the sustainable development concept formally integrates economic development, environmental management and protection, and social equity and inclusion. In September 2000, the world leaders agreed on eight overarching goals urging collective action to address some of the world's most urgent development needs. Following the Millennium Summit and Millennium Declaration of 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were unanimously adopted by the United Nations Member States, committing governments to achieve by the year 2015 substantial reductions in poverty, hunger, diseases, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women, guided by specific goals, targets, and indicators.



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. On September 25, 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the universal, integrated, and transformative 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda is an ambitious "plan of action for people, planet, and prosperity" to be implemented by all countries and stakeholders in a collaborative partnership. The 17 SDGs include 169 associated targets with the promise that no one will be left behind.

The progress of SDGs across countries is far from satisfactory. The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024 finds that only 17 percent of the SDG targets are on track, nearly half are showing minimal or moderate progress, and progress on over one-third has stalled or even regressed. The COVID-19 pandemic, escalating conflicts, geopolitical tensions, and growing climate chaos have slowed the progress of SDGs. Furthermore, systemic deficiencies and inequities in the global economic and financial system have left developing countries to tackle enormous and growing challenges with only a fraction of the international support they need and deserve. Inequalities keep growing. The climate crisis continues to escalate. Biodiversity loss is accelerating. Progress towards gender equality remains disappointing.

As the most populous country on the planet, India will play a crucial role in achieving the SDGs. India's national, state, and local governments are designing and implementing dozens of schemes to achieve the SDGs. In this context, the conference aims to deliberate on the progress of SDGs in India. Research papers are invited on the themes related to SDGs.

Subthemes:

1. Poverty reduction in India; measurement issues, and data challenges.
2. Food, nutrition and hunger; Food Security Act, and food inflation.
3. Good health and wellbeing; roles of market and government in healthcare.
4. Quality education; universalization of secondary education; implementation of NEP; financing of education; and ANRF.
5. Gender equality; violence against women; and wage parity.
6. Clean water and sanitation.
7. Affordable and Clean Energy; just energy transition; energy security; and energy justice.
8. Decent work and economic growth; and Implications of A.I., and ML on employment.

9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure; and concentration of industries.
10. Reduced inequality; regional; and group inequality.
11. Sustainable cities and communities; urban transportation; flooding; ecosystem; and financing.
12. Responsible consumption and production; and circular economy.
13. Climate action; and impact of climate change on different sectors; damages and losses; and mitigation strategies.
14. Life below water; marine biodiversity; pollution of water bodies; and rights of river.
15. Life on land; reduction of desertification; restoration of degradable land; and policies for biodiversity conservation.
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions.
17. Partnership for the goals.



Theme 2: Odisha by 2036

Odisha is the first Indian state to be formed on a linguistic basis. In 2036, the state will celebrate the centenary year of its formation. In this context, it is crucial to reflect on the state's journey since 1936 and prepare a roadmap for transforming Odisha into a prosperous state. Odisha has witnessed faster economic growth since the early 2000s. This has resulted in a rise in the state's per capita income and placed Odisha as a middle-income state. As per the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index data, Odisha has also witnessed a fast decline in poverty. The poverty headcount ratio has declined from 29.34 percent during 2015-16 to 15.68 percent during 2019-21. Nevertheless, the state experiences a high level of regional disparity. The most developed Puri district reported only 3.29 percent poverty compared to 45.01 percent in Malkangiri district, followed by Rayagada (34.03%), Koraput (33.54%), and Nabarangpur (33.45%). Despite an impressive improvement in per capita income ranking, Odisha's rank in monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) remains low. Between 1999-2000 and 2022-23, Odisha's rank in MPCE of rural households among 28 states has improved from 28 to 26.

While industry contributes 43 percent to Odisha's GSDP, the sector's contribution to employment is only 26 percent. Within the industry sector, mining and metal-based industries contribute about 34 percent to the GSVA but barely 8 percent to employment generation. Only 12.7 percent of Odisha's workforce is engaged in regular or salaried employment compared to the 21 percent national average.

Odisha ranks second in per capita carbon emission, although it holds 17th rank in per capita income. The export of metal products from the state may be affected in the coming years because of the implementation of the Carbon Border Adjust Mechanism by the European Union. Odisha records a vast revenue surplus (3.2 percent of GSDP) against the national average of 0.1 percent revenue deficit. This revenue surplus is achieved by severely compromising public service delivery. Of the 5,96,000 sanctioned positions in all government departments, 2,05,228 are lying vacant. This has severely impacted public service delivery, including health and education.

Before celebrating the centenary year, Odisha needs to fulfill its SDGs by 2030. Can Odisha achieve the SDGs?

Against this backdrop, the conference aims to deliberate on the issues faced by Odisha's economy and chalk out a sustainable path to progress toward a prosperous state. Researchers are invited to submit papers on the related themes.

Subthemes

1. Economic growth and distribution
2. Odisha's economy in 2036
3. Sectoral challenges, agriculture, industry, and service sector
4. Fiscal management
5. Employment and job security
6. Issues in migration
7. Demographic transition
8. Health care for all
9. Implementation of NEP in the state and quality education
10. Strategies for sustainable development

Proposals for Special Panels

Interested scholars or organisations working around the above broad themes or subthemes from any discipline may submit proposals for special panels indicating presenters' names and titles of individual papers.

Instructions for Paper Submission

Only unpublished full papers will be accepted for the conference. The following needs to be attended to while preparing the papers:

- Title of the Paper
- Name(s), institutional affiliation(s), contact number(s) and email id(s) of author(s)
- An abstract of about 200-250 words
- Keywords (up to 5)
- JEL Classification Codes (up to 5)
- Introduction
- Review of literature
- Objectives
- Methodology
- Analysis
- Findings
- Conclusion
- References (APA 7th edition style)
- Appendices (if any)

The paper should be limited to 7000 words, including tables and references. Papers should be typed in Times New Roman font size 12, and line space should be kept at 1.5. Papers should be submitted only in electronic format by email. Researchers should send their complete papers in M.S. Word format to the Secretary, Orissa Economics Association, in the email id orissaea@gmail.com

Best Paper Awards

The two best papers from each theme will be selected for the Baidyanath Misra Best Paper Award and Prasanta Pattanaik Best Paper Award. These will be chosen during the conference based on the quality of the paper and oral presentation. For this purpose, only the authors/co-authors below the 35 years would be considered. For the award-winning paper, in case of multiple authors, eligible co-authors will share the cash award. Co-authors of a given paper must specify the name of only one author who will present the paper. Concerned applicants must fill out a separate application form providing proof of age during the conference. Each award carries a certificate and a Rs. 10,000 cash prize and shall be presented at the valedictory session of the conference.





About Ravenshaw University, Cuttack

Ravenshaw is Odisha's oldest and one of the India's oldest institutions of higher learning. It was established in 1868 with intermediate-level classes at the Cuttack Zilla (District) School (now Ravenshaw Collegiate School). The high school, also known as the Cuttack High School, was elevated to a first-grade college in 1876. It became widely known as Cuttack College until it was rechristened Ravenshaw College as a tribute to T. E. Ravenshaw, who was the Commissioner of Cuttack Division and had played a key role in its creation. The offices of Ravenshaw College and Ravenshaw Collegiate School were separated in 1904.

At the Ravenshaw college, honours courses were introduced in 1912; and the Post Graduate course in English was started with a munificent grant from the Rani of Sonepur in 1922. The Government of Odisha recognized the historical importance of this heritage institution and made it into a university, w.e.f. November 15, 2006. It was followed by 12b and 2f recognition by the University Grants Commission. The UGC-NAAC, recognizing its research contribution, *inter alia*, has accredited the institution with an A++ Grade. The university has 24 departments offering various U.G., P.G., Ph.D., and D.Sc./ D.Lit. programmes.

Department of Economics

Established in 1931, the Department of Economics of the Ravenshaw University is known for its high quality teaching and research activities in core and applied areas of Economics. The Department offers B.A./B.Sc. (Honours), M.A. in Economics; M.A. in Rural Development; and Ph.D. and D.Litt. programs in Economics. Seminars, workshops, special lectures, and other academic programs on issues of national importance are organized here from time to time. The Department publishes an annual research journal, Ravenshaw Journal of Economics with ISSN, and a seminar bulletin, Arthatathya. As a significant boost to its teaching and research activities, the Department has been conferred the UGC Department for Research Support (DRS-I) status under the Special Assistance Programme (SAP) since 2014. The Department is known for its advanced syllabi in U.G. and P.G. courses.

About Odisha Economic Association

The Orissa Economics Association, founded in 1968, was accorded the status of a learned registered society by the Government of Orissa under the Societies Registration Act, 1868 (number 5358/1968-69 dated 27.04.1968). It is one of the oldest regional academic associations in the country. The Association was founded at Ravenshaw College, Cuttack by Professor Sadasiv Mishra (first President) and a dedicated team of eminent economists, namely, Dr. Debendra Chandra Mishra, Dr. Chakradhar Mishra, Dr. Kshetra Mohan Patnaik, Shri Ghanashyam Das, Dr. Baidyanath Misra (first Secretary), Dr. Bidyadhar Mishra and Shri Ranga Lal Agarwal. Currently, OEA has about 818 individual life members and two institutional members. The broad objectives of the Association are as follows: (1) To meet from time to time to discuss economic issues of contemporary interest; (2) To impart necessary information and expertise to the teachers of economics in Odisha to improve upon the methods and standards of teaching in economics; and (3) To stimulate research in the discipline of economics in the state. Professor Rabi Narayan Patra, visiting professor of the Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Koraput, and former faculty member of Ravenshaw College, is the present President of OEA. The past Presidents of the Association included Professor Prasanta K. Pattanaik, University of California, USA; Professor Prabhat Patnaik, JNU; Professor Santosh Panda, former Pro-VC, South Asian University, New Delhi; Professor Pulin Nayak, former Director, Delhi School of Economics; Professor Manoj Panda, former Director, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi and so on. For more details about the OEA, please visit our website odishaea.in.

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