

related to the mode of agricultural production with changing environment and its consequent effects on social life. This will further enable economists, sociologists, environmentalists, civil society activists and policy makers to add to their knowledge stock and make pragmatic policies to address the problem.

Sub Themes

- From transition to globalization: agrarian questions of capital and labour
- Agriculture technology and challenges
- Farmer care and growth opportunities
- Agricultural growth and instability in India after the Green revolution
- Impact of climate change on agriculture, fisheries, forestry, animal husbandry and allied activities in India
- Climate Risk, vulnerability of livelihood and threat to food insecurity in India
- Impact of access to credit on farm productivity
- Developments in Indian agricultural marketing: issues and challenges

However, papers that may not fit into the above sub-themes but are reflective of the broad theme of the seminar are also welcome.

Guidelines for Paper Submission

Interested participants are requested to send an abstract of around 1000 words containing objectives, research methodology and major findings of the study. The abstract should include keywords, full address and e-mail ID of the corresponding author. The acceptance of the abstracts will be intimated to the author through e-mail and then authors are required to submit the complete papers only by Email to the Organising Secretary. The full papers are ideally required to be within 6000-8000 words typed in 12-point font (Times New Roman) and 1.5 spaced with margin 1" on top, bottom, left and right. A few selected papers presented in the seminar will be considered for publication with ISBN number by a reputed publisher.

Travel and Accommodation

AC rail fare (3 tier) by the shortest-route would be provided to the selected delegates whose paper is accepted for deliberation. However, the organizing institution encourages the participants to arrange travel expenses from their parent organization/institution/or other sources. Accommodation for out-station participants will be arranged by the organizers only on prior intimation (atleast 15 days in advance of the seminar). Rail fare and accommodation would be provided to only one author per paper.

Patron of the Seminar:

Prof. Ishan Kumar Patro
Vice Chancellor
Ravenshaw University
Cuttack

Convener:

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Important Dates

Submission of Abstracts: 31st January 2019
Acceptance and Confirmation of
Abstracts : 05th February 2019
Submission of Full Paper: 10th February 2019
Acceptance and Confirmation of Full Paper: 15th February
2019

All correspondence should be sent to:

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NATIONAL SEMINAR ON

GREEN REVOLUTION AND AGRICULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

23-24 February, 2019



ORGANIZED BY
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
RAVENSHAW UNIVERSITY
CUTTACK, ODISHA



About the University

Ravenshaw University has been functioning since 15th November 2006 in Cuttack, Odisha. The University, an upgradation of Ravenshaw College (subsequently achieved the status of autonomous college with CPE status by UGC and 'A' grade by NAAC), was established in 1868, one of the oldest and largest colleges in India. With all its scholastic achievements, the college had already established a distinct intellectual tradition in the academic landscape of India and beyond. This historic institution, in a sense, is one of the illustrious institutions in India that started to foster the idea of modern education. The institution is famous for nurturing the ideas- national unity and nationalism, promoting social mobilization and gearing up the freedom struggle in the then Odisha- that ignited the minds of thousands of individuals at several times. The institution was also a great avenue for certain historic achievements of the then Odisha: the Declaration of Orissa (present day Odisha) as a separate province on the 1st April 1936, inauguration of Odisha's first legislative assembly till its shift to Bhubaneswar, the state capital of Odisha, and the initiation of Utkal University, which is currently functioning in Bhubaneswar. Recognizing its great heritage, the institution has been awarded National Honour by the Government of India through the issue of a commemorative stamp in 1978. This much-celebrated institution is rightly considered as one of the greatest educational institutions that India has so far produced. Prior to its up-gradation as a university, the institution had started its first post-graduate teaching in 1922 in the subject of English. Currently, the university has twenty-seven departments in several disciplines; twenty-three departments are offering post-graduate programmes. The university is also offering research programmes: M.phil, Ph.D. and D.Litt.

About the Department

The Department of Economics of the University (Estd in 1931) is known for its teaching and research activities in core as well as applied areas of Economics. The Department offers B.A/B.Sc (Hons), M.A., M.phil and Ph.D programmes in Economics. In addition, it runs regular M.A., M.Phil/Ph.D courses in Rural Development. Conferences, seminars, workshops, special lectures and other academic programmes on issues of national and international importance are being organized from time to time. The Department publishes a research journal entitled 'Ravenshaw Journal of Economics' and a seminar bulletin "Arthathya" on annual basis. As a major

boost to its teaching and research activities, the Department has been conferred the status of UGC Department for Research Support (DRS-I) under Special Assistance Programme (SAP) from 2014.

About the Seminar

Historically, agriculture has been the mainstay of Indian economy providing bread and butter to the farming society. We often described Indian agriculture as a gamble in monsoons i.e. susceptible to weather variations and climate change. Even if we have moved quite a distance away from the situation of yesteryears, still the agricultural profession is tantamount to gambling with nature. Agriculture which is providing more than 70% of livelihood to the rural people must not be neglected. Hence, it is imperative that agricultural production keeps pace with our alarming population growth and for increased incomes. Sustained growth in agricultural production and productivity is essential for overall stability of the Indian economy. The main concern in the strategy for agricultural development in India has been "Growth with Stability" from fourth five year plan onwards so that a steady rise in agricultural production should be supported by a policy of stabilization of agricultural prices. India now has achieved high growth rates of agricultural production from mid-1960s through till now by using high-yielding varieties, improved agronomic practices, plant protection measures, chemicals, fertilizers and mechanization what popularly known as "Green Revolution Technology". It succeeded in transforming India from a large food importer and large recipient of food aid in the 1950s and 1960s, to a food secure country that could occasionally export food in the 1980s and 1990s (Anderson and Hazell, 1989). There has been a distinct slowdown in agricultural growth since the mid-1990s which has adversely impacted the livelihood base of the farming community. The slowdown has occurred in all the sub-sectors of agriculture which were the main drivers of the agricultural growth in the immediate past. A large number of proximate and structural factors have contributed to the declining share of agriculture to the GDP. The institutional retardation has begun to happen when the farming community lost its capacity to generate self-equilibrating response to macro-economic changes. The liberalization of agricultural trade has exposed the Indian commercial agriculture to the volatility in the world commodity markets.

In the post-Independence era, the Indian agricultural sector presents a curious paradox. The sector has witnessed some early breakthroughs in form of Green

Revolution particularly heart-warming has been the growth in the food grain production enabling the nation to put an end to the frequent occurrence of famines marking the history of Indian economy until the middle of this century. In this context, we can say that the Green Revolution Technology may not have reduced the instability of agriculture during the last 2 decades. Regional disparities and instabilities in agriculture have remained the subject of deep concern in India. Year-to-year fluctuations in output and variations in productivity across space raises the risk involved in farm production and considerably affects farmer's decision to adopt high paying technologies and also affects price stability hence increases vulnerability of low income households to market. No doubt, it has attracted special interest in India towards attainment of self-sufficiency in food grains production invoked large number of researchers to see and verify its impact on agricultural growth which has not been so clear and has always remained an exciting area to explore.

It is with this backdrop, the Department of Economics and Rural Development, Ravenshaw University are proposing to organize one day national seminar on "Green Revolution and Agricultural Sustainability in India: Issues and Challenges" to sensitize the policy makers to proactively facilitate the preparedness to face the challenges of agriculture sector and contribute to the sustenance of sustainable food production and farm management. The scenario of farming sector and its dependent livelihood in the face of climate change has been similar in other parts of South Asia, South East Asia and Central Asia. From rice producing countries of South East Asia to wheat producing Central Asia countries, the challenges and experiences in technology adaptation would be strategically important for Indian context to share and learn from each other the best practices. As the farming communities in these countries have already initiated model, the seminar is expected to provide the opportunity and facilitate the discussions on various tools, methods and knowhow on technology adaptation in agriculture. Thus, the national seminar would like to invite researchers and practitioners to share their knowledge on sustainable farming.

Academic endeavor in India to look into the challenges of changing environment from a socio-economic angle does not seem sufficient. Thus, the seminar attempts to find out the gaps and problems in the existing research by exploration of the recent environmental dynamics and its impact on the society and economy of the country. It will also explore the new ideas, debates and perspectives