

2022-23

ECONOSPIRE

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

| RAMA DEVI WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY



ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

Rama Devi Women's University, the first Women's University of Odisha, is an institute of excellence established on 30 May 2015, after the erstwhile Rama Devi Women's Autonomous College was upgraded to a University by the State Government. This university is named after Maa Rama Devi, a prominent figure in the Indian freedom struggle, and an ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi. This institute of excellence started in 1964 as a Government Women's College with a mission of propagating education among women in the state. The university offers courses in UG, PG, and PhD programs across various disciplines while catering to the higher education requirements of around 30,000 students of Odisha and beyond. It aims at imparting holistic education and an inclusive academic environment for honing the “women of the future”. The university constantly and consistently carries out research, innovation, and outreach activities in order to put forward the educational vision of Odisha on the national front. Presently, there are 48 Women's Colleges covering nine districts of Odisha affiliated with this University.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Economics had its humble beginning in the year 2015 and it has been marked as one of the emerging Post Graduate Departments in Odisha. The Department is known for its holistic teaching curriculum, frontier research, and dynamic teaching fraternity with diverse training and research interests. The Department is actively engaged in various research and development activities which have not only resulted in the publication of quality research papers but have also contributed to the policy debates concerning the economy of Odisha. It frequently organizes seminars, workshops, and invited talks involving academicians, eminent economists, and policy makers to shed light upon some of the contemporary issues concerning the world. The Department promotes field-based and action-oriented research among the students. Along with classroom learning, it encourages students to participate in various policy debates, issue-based deliberation, and extra-curricular activities. The alumnae of the Department are well placed including qualifying of UGC NET-JRF and other competitive examinations and got into job markets; some of them are pursuing higher education in reputed academic institutions across the country.



Chief Patron

Prof. Aparajita Chowdhury
Vice-Chancellor

Editor-in-Chief

Aparajita Biswal
Head of the Department

Editor

Pankaj Kumar Naik

Managing Editors

Kalpna Sahoo
Sonali S Mohapatra
Biplab Kumar Guru
Sumitra Sethy

Student Editors

Adyasha Mahapatra
Shibansee Nayak

IN THIS ISSUE

Faculty Profile

Educator Extraordinaire

Mindspace

- ✓ Anshika Mohapatra – No Country for Women: Feminist Discourse in Twenty First Century
- ✓ Adyasha Mahapatra – Demonetisation: A Critical Evaluation
- ✓ Bhagabati Jena – Russia-Ukraine War & Its Impact on Global Economy
- ✓ Suravi Rani Bhanja – Unfree Labour: Labour in The Post Pandemic Era
- ✓ Swapna Panda – Sustainable Development: An Assessment
- ✓ Shibansee Nayak – Climate Change: Politics and Beyond
- ✓ Srabani Priyadarshini – Shaping Economics Discourse: Contribution of Odia Economist
- ✓ Gyanasweta Mohanty – Poverty Alleviation Through Small Businesses
- ✓ Preety Chhanda Swain – She is Woman
- ✓ Adyasha Mahapatra – Effeminate
- ✓ Shibansee Nayak – The Valorous Debt
- ✓ ପ୍ରୀତିଚାନ୍ଦ୍ରା ସ୍ୱାଇଁ – ମା ରମାଦେବୀଙ୍କ କର୍ମମୟ ଜୀବନ
- ✓ ସସ୍ମିତା ହାଁସଦା – ମାଗାଜିନ୍
- ✓ ଅନାମିକା ଜେନା – ବୈଶ୍ୱାଖର ବର୍ଷା

Students Unplugged

Accolade Avenue

FACULTY PROFILE



**DR. APARAJITA
BISWAL**

Asso. Prof. & HoD

Dr. Aparajita Biswal holds Master's degree in Economics from A & A Economics, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar. She holds M.Phil. and Doctoral degree from Utkal University. She started her teaching career in Gandhi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Gunupur. Following, she joined Department of A & A Economics, Utkal University. In July, 2018 she moved to PG Department of Economics, Rama Devi Women's University as Associate Professor. She has been heading the Department since September 2020. She holds responsible positions in various statutory committees of the university. She has twenty years of teaching and research experiences. She has guided ten MPhil theses and currently supervising two doctoral scholars. Recently, she has been felicitated as a Women Achiever in the field of economic empowerment of women by BMT & Monalisha Creations on International Women's Day.

Dr. Kalpana Sahoo has Master's degree in Economics from Sambalpur University, Odisha. She has completed her Doctoral degree from National Institute of Technology, Rourkela. She started her teaching career in the Department of Economics, RDWU. Since last five years, she has been serving the department at various capacities. Dr Sahoo is the Secretary of Teachers' Council of the Department. Besides, she has also been vested with the responsibility of Deputy Controller of Examination, RDWU. Her research interests include International Finance, Agricultural Economics, Economic Growth and Development. She teaches International Finance, Financial Institutions and Markets, Indian Economy, Agricultural Economics, Odisha Economic Problems and Policies.



**DR. KALPANA
SAHOO**

Assistant Professor



**DR. BIPLAB
KUMAR GURU**

Assistant Professor

Dr. Biplab Kumar Guru holds master in Economics from School of Economics, Central University of Hyderabad. He has received MPhil from Utkal University, Bhubaneswar and Doctoral degree from Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur. He started his teaching career in Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Technology, where he taught for two years. Following, he joined the Department of Economics, RDWU. Dr Guru holds position in various committees of importance. He is also IQAC coordinator of the Department. His research interest lies in Financial Economics, Energy, Ecosystem and Climate Change, Ecological Economics, and Public Economics. He teaches Microeconomics, Mathematical Economics, Econometrics, Environmental Economics, Ecological Economics, and Public Economics.

FACULTY PROFILE



DR. SONALI M. MOHAPATRA
Assistant Professor

Dr. Sonali M. Mohapatra holds master in Applied Economics from School of Management, Pondicherry University. She has received MPhil from Utkal University, Bhubaneswar and Doctoral degree from Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. In 2019, She completed her Post Doctoral from Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi. Following, she joined the Department of Economics, RDWU. She has been awarded with Excellence in Research from Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad for the year 2015 and 2016. Dr Mohapatra is an active member of various committees of importance. She is also seminar coordinator of the Department. Her research interest lies in International Trade & Finance, Macroeconomic Modelling and Financial Economics. She teaches Macroeconomics, Econometrics, Statistics, International Trade, and Indian Economy.

Mr. Pankaj Kumar Naik holds Master's in Applied Economics from School of Management, Pondicherry University. He received his MPhil from Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum, where currently he is pursuing PhD. He started his teaching career in Vikram Deb (Autonomous) College, Jeyapore, Koraput. After more than five years of teaching in the college, he moved to the Department of Economics, RDWU in July 2022. He is a recipient of prestigious Sanjay Thakur Young Labour Economist award from Indian Society of Labour Economics, New Delhi. He is a member of Young Scholars Initiative, Institute for New Economic Thinking, USA. He serves as Joint Secretary, Odisha Economics Association. Mr Naik also holds important positions in various committees of the Department and University. His research interest lies in Political Economy, Labour Economics, Identity Economics, and Development Economics in general. He teaches Development Economics, Macroeconomics, International Economics and Research Methodology.



PANKAJ KUMAR NAIK
Assistant Professor



SUMITRA SETHY
Assistant Professor

Ms Sumitra Sethy holds master's degree in Economics from the Department of A & Economics, Utkal University. She has received MPhil from Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, where she is currently pursuing her PhD. She started her teaching career in Dalmia College, Rajgangpur, Sundergarh. After more than three years of teaching in the college, she moved to the Department of Economics, RDWU in June 2022. Ms Sethy holds important positions in various committees: she is an assistant public information officer, and member of NSS unit of the University. She serves as a coordinator of alumni association and seminar of the Department. Her research interest lies in Labor Economics, Environmental Economics and Public Economics. She teaches Macroeconomics, Microeconomics, Mathematical Economics, Environmental Economics and Public Economics.

EDUCATOR EXTRAORDINAIRE

FACULTY ACHIEVEMENTS

Journal Publications

- ✚ Biplab Kumar Guru & Yadav, I. S. (2022). Stock Market Integration and Volatility Spillovers: New Evidence from Asia-Pacific and European Markets. *Journal of Risk Finance*, 24 (2), 186-211. DOI: 10.1108/JRF-03-2022-0065.
- ✚ Biplab Kumar Guru, Pradhan, A. K., & Bandaru, R. (2023). Volatility contagion between oil and the stock markets of G7 countries plus India and China. *Resources Policy*, 81 (103377). DOI: 10.1016/j.resourpol.2023.103377
- ✚ Sonali Madhusmita Mohapatra and Kailash Chandra Pradhan, "Trends in Employment and Poverty in States of North East India: An Analysis", 50 (4) 2022, 329-338.
- ✚ Sonali Madhusmita Mohapatra, "Export Performance: A Study of Labour- and Capital-Intensive Manufacturing Industries in India", Published online in *Transnational Corporation Review*, in 08 September 2022, doi/10.1080/19186444.2022.2116898.

Book/Chapter Publications

- ✚ Aparajita Biswal: Food Insecurity: A Vulnerable Orissa, p.159-169, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security, G. Dash, S. Atra & KK Sahu, Regal Publications, New Delhi
- ✚ Aparajita Biswal: Social Mobilization under Microcredit: Exploring the Dynamics of Realities, p. 80-88, Microcredit and Women Empowerment: A Picture of Rural India, A Biswal & BB Patro, Abhijit Publication.
- ✚ Aparajita Biswal: Fishery and the Economic Profile of People Around Chilika, 166-173, Natural Resources and Economic Development, P Mishra, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- ✚ Aparajita Biswal: Micro Credit for Economic and Human Development 106126 Human Development and Social Security in India, P. K. Panda, New Century Publications, New Delhi.

- ✚ Aparajita Biswal: Panel Discussion on Value for Money: An Analysis of Odisha State Budget, CYSD, Bhubaneswar on July 2022.
- ✚ Aparajita Biswal: National Seminar on SDGs- A Midterm Assessment, Pondicherry University, Pondicherry during September, 2022.
- ✚ Aparajita Biswal: Panel Discussion on Post Budget Analysis, Utkal Chamber of Commerce and Industries during February, 2023.
- ✚ Aparajita Biswal: International Conference on Growth, Resilience and Sustainability in an Uncertain World, Central University of Rajasthan, during 11-12 April, 2023.
- ✚ Aparajita Biswal: Invited lecture on india@75, RBI, Bhubaneswar, August 2022.
- ✚ Aparajita Biswal: Invited lecture on Awareness on Indian Capital Markets, Department of Economics, RDWU, October 2022.
- ✚ Aparajita Biswal: Endowment lecture by OEA on taxation in India some issues at RDWU, November 2022.
- ✚ Aparajita Biswal: Student development programme on Global Crisis and India's Strategic Partnership, IBS Kolkata and Department of Economics, RDWU, November 2022.
- ✚ Kalpana Sahoo: Presentation on "Public Expenditure on Education and its impact on Rural Livelihood in India: A Regression Analysis", at International Conference on "The Journey of Development in India: Reflections on Economic & Communication Scenario in 75th Year of Independence" Central University Koraput, 28th-29th March 2023.
- ✚ Kalpana Sahoo: Refresher Course in "Environment and Human Health" (28th March to 11th April 2022) Organized by Teaching Learning Centre, Ramanujan College, University of Delhi, Under MHRD, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching.
- ✚ Pankaj Kumar Naik: Presented Paper on "Pandemic and Migration Crisis: A Case of Odisha", at 63rd Annual Conference of The Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE), held in Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh during 1-3 March 2023.
- ✚ B K Guru (2023): Resource Person at the National Seminar on Prioritising Welfare in a Market-Driven Indian Economy, March 31st 2023, KIIT Deemed to be University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India.
- ✚ Pankaj Kumar Naik: Resource Person for the Orientation Training Programme of Senior Economic Investigator (SEIs) of Planning and Convergence Department, Regional Institute of Planning, Applied Economics and Statistics, Bhubaneswar (3-4 June, 2022).

MINDSPACE

NO COUNTRY FOR WOMEN: FEMINIST DISCOURSE IN TWENTY FIRST CENTURY

ANSHIKA MOHAPATRA

In the mid-2010s, the term feminist took a rather embarrassing turn. It was the time when social media and the internet were just becoming a regular household necessity. This paved the way for several rallies and movements all across the globe due to the ease of spreading information and support, just a simple retweet or like was enough. Needless to say, just like everything under the sun, this phenomenon was, too, a double-edged sword. "Feminism in the 21st century entails--in a time when everything from a march against a rape accused to an ad for a sanitary pad for women lures a high-heeled feminista to raise her threaded eyebrows". The statement seems excessive because terms like "feminista" and "feminazi" are used by several users, men and women alike, to silence and even troll the women who are conscious enough to voice their opinion. This fiasco went up to the point where the British Broadcasting Corporation went ahead to publish an article titled "Why so many young women don't call themselves feminist". Ironically, in the same year, 2019, the World Bank published, globally 1 in every 3 women has been subjected to gender-based violence. The #metoo movement is a burning example of how the "witch hunt" has not been left in the 19th century. When survivors of sexual assault and harassment raised their voices in unison, the first concern of our Orwellian society was "why didn't you speak about it sooner?" Several Samaritans went ahead to accuse the victims of soiling the reputation of "good men" of the society. Many familiar and powerful men were questioned but less to no legal justice took place.

The United Nations for Women, in the late 1990s, declared the 21st century for gender equality, development, and peace. This was approximately 45 to 50 years after the atrocities of World War II (1939-45), a point in time when a large population of German women was raped by soviet soldiers. When interviewed about the same, the soldiers seemed remorseless, but rather proud, of their stance. This was the same period that witnessed military sexual enslavement of Korean, Chinese and several other occupied countries' women. These women as well as children were forced into prostitution by Japanese soldiers. These are just some examples of how rape was never just 'a lapse of judgement' but rather a tool for men to show case dominance and threat.

INDIA'S DAUGHTERS

In the year 2002, the Indian state of Gujarat faced several violent communal riots. This took place under the name of "ethnic cleansing" but the harm suffered by the women during that period was anything, but ethical. Whenever men wage wars, women suffer the consequences. One such case was that of Bilkis Bano, who not only saw her whole family get raped and massacred, but also the convicted felons get garlanded on their release. In 2012, a barbaric gang rape and murder case, commonly known as the Nirbhaya case, outraged the country. There were several rallies and protests to convict the accused and deliver justice. Even though 6 men were accused, only 4 of them were legally convicted and hanged later, in 2020.

India's rank 148 out of 170 'Women, Peace and Security Index 2021' speaks volumes about how safe India is for women. Lack of police patrolling, unlit roads are just the tip of the iceberg. The national crime records bureau of India has published that in the year of 2021, 4,28,278 cases have been filed under crime against women. This is contrasted by 20,275 convicted felons under CAW, as of 31st December 2021 (the no. does not include, under trial prisoners).

We as a society, have made victim blaming so ubiquitous that even reporting a said act is shameful for the women rather than the perpetrator. This paves a tiled path to control what women wear, where they move and with whom they mingle. India claims to be the largest democracy in the world but what its women wear is still somehow a topic of discussion. Even in 2023, honor killing is not unheard of. They claim it's our tradition and heritage that is being harmed by westernized thoughts and beliefs, unaware of the fact that "covering up = modest" is a completely British concept. In the late 19th century, the colonizers had imposed a "breast tax" on lower-caste women of Travancore (present-day Kerala). Unlike in Britain, there are no written codes of conduct or sumptuary laws about what should be worn. We were traditionally a much more liberal state where women were respected and treated as equals. Is it the heritage and culture that are threatened by women dressing their minds or is it the fragile male ego that is at risk?

In the early 2000's Indian government introduced NORPLANT, a sterilization device that had not been appropriately tested, to the public. Women were reduced to silent lab rats when the clinics implanted the said device without taking proper consent or even informing about the side effects of the same. Miss Deepa Dhanraj, recorded a documentary, taking interviews of the women who claim that

even after repeated requests, the clinics did not remove the devices. This is the autonomy a woman has on her own body.

Afghanistan is another such country in crisis. The constant political struggle and disorder have again affected women in the worst way possible. In the late 1920s, Amanullah Khan took inspiration from the modernization of Turkey and advocated the education of women as well as the abolishment of the mandatory burqa. This angered the tribal as well as the conservatives leading to severe backlash and disturbance in the governance of the country. By 1990, the Taliban took over the country and pushed all social progress down the cliff. Even today, only 15% of men here believe in the freedom for women to work after marriage. The entire social order is extremely aggressive and violent.

NO COUNTRY FOR WOMEN

On 16th September 2022, Mahsa Amni of Iran, died under mysterious circumstances in a Teheranian hospital after slipping into a coma for 3 days. This was subsequent to her detention by the "guidance patrol" for violating Iran's mandatory hijab law. This was extensively covered by several media houses that advocated women's right to choose and shamed the country's government for being repressive and archaic. Historically, Iran was a rather progressive and modern country with men and women having equal voting rights from 1964. However, several political turmoils repelled women's rights. Islamification of the state resulted in restricting women's movement, controlling their attire and even their basic rights.

GDI (Gender Development index) measures the gender disparity on the HDI. It is one of the indices used to measure gender disparity among countries. It takes into account the HDI of the female population upon the male population to get an idea of how different the

quality of life is among the sexes. Afghanistan is ranked the lowest, 145, with the most disparity. India is ranked 135, which is very low compared to its neighbors.

CONCLUSION

Women have been used and abused continuously throughout history and somehow still managed to be the favorite punchline of several WhatsApp jokes. Even today, casual sexism is not a rare phenomenon. "The Handmaid's Tale" is a book that talks about a political system where women are reduced to

reproductive machines and are not allowed to make decisions for themselves. Whatever happens to them happens at the will of their male overlords. The author claimed that she had seen most of what she wrote in actuality even though the book was tagged as "fiction", the setting up of female figureheads is a very common sight in today's world. May it be substantive justice or representation, there is a long way for us, as a society to go before claiming that women are shoulder to shoulder with men.

THE VALOROUS DEBT

Shibansee Nayak



Do you hear the noises of hurried steps
That reverberate in the dusty gullies?
Does your heart race when a shadow creeps,
And you see the lakes with blood smeared lillies?

Can you smell the soil underneath,
Moistened by the tears of my countrymen?
Will you be ever grateful to have beneath
Your motherland once abandoned in that horrific partition?

Shall I take you to the scaffold with hanging nooses
Where the lionhearts transformed to martyrs?
Would you ever be the unswerving one who chooses
Shrouds over sparkling souvenirs?

Can you imagine the unbearable terror
If you're smothered with hurtling bullets?
Will you sing the tales of suffering and valour
And the ballads of this land's silenced poets?

United as a fraternity let's vow to uphold
The sovereignty inherited from our mighty forefathers;
How blithely our tri-colour flutters! Behold!
Let's strive to hold it high till the artifice of eternity gathers.

DEMONETISATION: A CRITICAL EVALUATION

ADYASHA MAHAPATRA

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Sri Narendra Modi announced in November 2016 that denominations of 500 and 1,000 Indian rupees would cease to be legal tender with immediate effect and that the Indian public had fifty days to deposit the old notes into their bank accounts, removing the notes from circulation. Though this move was supposed to be a war on unaccounted-for and untaxed wealth, counterfeit notes and terror financing, it touched every pocket and wallet of India.

The demonetization policy implemented had several stated objectives. As stated above, one of the primary objectives of demonetization was to curb the circulation of black money in the economy. The policy aimed to flush out unaccounted wealth that was hoarded in the form of cash and bring it within the formal banking system. It also aimed at reduction in the circulation of black money, in order to incorporate greater transparency and accountability in the economy. Another objective of demonetization was to promote digital payments and cashless transactions. The policy envisioned to drive the adoption of digital payment systems, which would have reduced the dependence on cash and improved the efficiency of financial transactions. This, in turn, would have led to greater financial inclusion and a reduction in the costs associated with cash-based transactions. Also, by eliminating the use of cash in illegal transactions, demonetization could have led to a reduction in corruption. The policy targeted to make it more difficult for corrupt officials to accept bribes and for individuals to launder money through cash transactions and countering terrorism by disrupting the financing of terrorist activities.

Overall, by bringing more transactions into the formal banking system, demonetization aimed to have attained greater formalization of the economy. This would have brought about greater tax compliance, improved the efficiency of financial transactions, and reduced the size of the informal economy.

Considering the objectives of the Demonetization decision of the Indian Government, now we can look at various other stark factors which raised questions about the effectiveness of the policy in achieving its stated objectives. Assuming that the "side-effects" of this drastic step was limited to inconvenience on the part of the general public to stand in serpentine queues outside banks and ATM kiosks would a foolishness. There followed waves of unintended consequences after demonetization; even after around 7 years of this measure the country is yet to recover and fully understand the motive of this enforcement by the Government. The sudden withdrawal of 86% of the currency in circulation led to a significant shortage of cash, which resulted in long queues outside banks and ATMs. This had a particularly devastating impact on the informal sector, which largely operates on a cash basis. Millions of daily-wage earners, small traders, and farmers were left without cash to carry out their transactions, leading to a significant decline in economic activity. There was a severe cash crunch which, in turn, led to a slowdown in economic activity, particularly in the informal sector. This also led to a rise in interest rates and a decline in consumer spending, which had a negative impact on businesses across the country. The sudden withdrawal of high-value currency notes led to a surge in deposits with banks, which in turn led to an overload of the

banking system. Banks struggled to cope with the sudden influx of deposits and were unable to dispense cash to customers, leading to long queues and delays in transactions.

The demonetization policy was aimed at curbing counterfeit currency, but it led to the emergence of new counterfeit currency notes. Criminals took advantage of the confusion caused by demonetization to produce fake new currency notes, which added to the challenges faced by the government. Despite the government's claims that demonetization would help curb black money, the evidence suggests otherwise. According to data released by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), over 99% of the demonetized banknotes were returned to the banks, indicating that the vast majority of the black money had been successfully laundered.

The negative externalities of this historic event were so drastic that even in the recent past a bunch of petitions challenged the validity of the Modi government's November 2016 decision to demonetise Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 currency notes. But the Supreme Court of India did strike back at the cause by upholding the government's decision and dismissed the petitions in a majority 4-1 by a five-judge Constitution Bench. The majority held that Centre's notification dated November 8, 2016 is valid and satisfies the test of proportionality. It opined that the RBI and the Centre had been in consultation with each other for six months prior to the November 8. The statutory procedure under Section 26(2) of the RBI Act was not violated merely because the Centre had taken the initiative to "advise" the Central Board to consider recommending demonetisation. Moreover, it was definitely true that the government was empowered under the provision to demonetise "all series" of banknotes. On hasty decision, the court said

such measures undisputedly are required to be taken with utmost confidentiality and speed. If the news of such a measure is leaked out, it is difficult to imagine how disastrous the consequences would be. Demonetisation was done for the "proper purposes" of eliminating fake currency, black money and terror financing.

On the contrary, Justice BV Nagarathna in her dissenting view held that though demonetisation was well-intentioned and well thought of, it has to be declared unlawful on legal grounds. This is as the government could have issued a notification under Section 26(2) of the RBI Act only if the RBI had initiated the proposal to demonetise by way of a recommendation. Therefore, the government's notification issued under Section 26(2) of the RBI Act was unlawful.

This argument being as complex as it seems, can be simplified by pointing out that despite all its benefits, how the demonetisation had affected the general public in both macro and micro scale and what the Government can do to minimise these impacts. Given the mammoth scale and extraordinary nature of the exercise, it is in fact, an obligation on the government's part to reap a wide range of economic benefits from it and not just treat it as an exercise in raising tax revenues. There are several steps that the Indian government can take to address the negative consequences of demonetization:

- Provide support to the informal sector: The government can provide financial assistance and other forms of support to the informal sector, which was hit hardest by demonetization. This can include measures such as providing access to credit, reducing interest rates, and introducing tax incentives.

- Address the issue of job losses: Demonetization led to a significant decline in economic activity, which in turn resulted in job losses. The government can take steps to address this issue, such as creating new job opportunities, providing retraining programs for workers who have lost their jobs, and offering unemployment benefits.
- Address the issue of bank liquidity: Demonetization resulted in a significant increase in deposits with banks, which in turn led to a shortage of currency in circulation. The government can take steps to address this issue, such as increasing the liquidity of banks and ensuring that there is enough currency in circulation to meet the demand.
- Improve the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures: Demonetization was aimed at curbing corruption, but its effectiveness in this regard has been limited. The government can take steps to improve the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures, such as strengthening anti-corruption laws, increasing penalties for corruption, and improving the efficiency of the justice system.
- Mindful and practical evaluation: The government should conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the impact of demonetization on the economy, including its short-term and long-term effects. This will help to identify any negative consequences of the policy and take steps to address them.

Over the past 6 years, multitude steps have already been taken by the Government based

on these lines, yet there is a need of a more comprehensive and holistic approach to address the negative consequences of demonetization. By providing support to the informal sector, addressing the issue of job losses, improving bank liquidity, enhancing anti-corruption measures, and conducting a comprehensive evaluation of the policy, the government can mitigate the negative impacts of demonetization and ensure that the economy remains on a stable footing.

A SPECIAL HIGHLIGHT ON THE RECENT BAN ON ₹2000 NOTE:

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Shaktikanta Das on Monday said most of the withdrawn Rs 2,000 notes are expected to be returned by the deadline of September 30. He claims this decision to be a part of currency management and that the currency would still continue just as legal tender. Commenting on this, in a tweet our ex-finance minister Chidambaram says, as expected, the RBI has withdrawn the Rs 2000 note and given time until September 30 to exchange the notes. Moreover, he opines that the Rs 2000 note is hardly a popular medium of exchange. The Rs 2000 note was a band-aid to cover up the foolish decision of demonetising Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes which were popular and widely exchanged currencies. Infact, a few weeks after Demonetisation, the RBI was forced to re-introduce the Rs 500 note. He himself is speculating the reissue or reintroduced of Rs 1000 note as well. As far as popular opinions are concerned, this form of demonitisation not just fastens and strengthens the process of curbing corruption but also eliminates most of the above-mentioned limitations of the 2016 demonitisation.

RUSSIA–UKRAINE WAR & ITS IMPACT ON GLOBAL ECONOMY

BHAGABATI JENA

The international monetary fund (IMF) had stated in March the conflict is a major blow to the global economy that will hurt growth and raise prices. The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine will reportedly have major ramifications for the global economy, which is just recovering from the stress of the coronavirus pandemic. The international monetary fund (IMF) had pointed out earlier that both Russia and Ukraine are major commodity producers, and disruption there have resulted in soaring global prices, especially that of oil and natural gas. economy in two years and caused a humanitarian catastrophe. Even prior to the war, “the global recovery had already been decelerating alongside intensifying geopolitical tensions, continued covid-19 flare-ups, diminishing macroeconomic support, and lingering supply bottlenecks,” it noted.

The world Bank’s baseline projection assumes Ukraine’s poverty, based on the \$5.50 per day threshold rate, will increase from 1.8% in 2021 to 19.8% in 2022. it added that models developed by from the United Nations suggested that a more severe and protracted war could lead to poverty affecting nearly 30% of the population. Quoting estimates from authors of a centre for global development blog, the World Bank said the latest surge in food prices could push an additional 40 million people under the \$1.90-per-day poverty line. The IMF echoed similar concerns. it said in march that, ‘steeper price increased for food and fuel may spur a great risk of unrests in some regions, from sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America to the Caucasus and central Asia, while food insecurity is likely to further increase in parts

of Africa and the middle East. “The conflict disrupted Ukraine’s planting season. Destroyed critical fields, stores, infrastructure and production, especially in eastern Ukraine. Moreover, the conflict has resulted in shipping being halted from the black sea, from where about 90% of Ukraine’s grains are exported.

With respect to the middle east and North Africa, it had stated that rising prices may lead to social tensions, especially in countries with weaker social safety nets, fewer job opportunities, limited fiscal space and unpopular governments. This extends to Egypt which imports about 80% of its wheat from Russia and Ukraine. Further, IMF noted that food pressures in Asia should be eased by local production and greater reliance on rice that wheat. “Expensive food and energy imports will boost consumer prices, though subsidies and price caps for fuel, food and fertilizer may ease the immediate impact-but wish fiscal costs.”

Energy is the ‘main spillover channel’ for Europe, with Russia being a prominent provider of natural gas. The world bank noted that the price rise for European natural gas have been particularly sharp because of their limited spare capacity, including that of import and export terminals, and the constraint that natural gas must be transported that natural gas must be transported as liquefied natural gas.

According to the IMF, economies reliant on oil imports would see wider fiscal and trade deficits along with more inflation pressure. However, exporters in Middle East and Africa may benefit from higher prices. In the long term, the war may fundamentally alter the

global economic and geopolitical order should there be a reconfiguration of supply chains, fragmentation of payment networks, shift in energy trade and countries rethink reserve currency holdings, it said. During the ongoing tensions, reluctance to buy Russian caused the price of Urals to trade at a discount of more than \$20/bbl. in comparison to Brent. By late March, the price of Brent crude oil eased somewhat, to above \$100/bbl., with the price falling after the United States announced plans to release from its reserves about 1 million barrels of oil per day over a period of six months, “world day over a period of six months.” World Bank states. On Monday, Brent crude fell 3% to below \$100 for each barrel. According to the international energy agency, ‘oil prices were already rising prior to the war alongside a rebound in demand that accompanied the global economic recovery and after supply concerns reemerged when OPEC production fell short of expectations amid limited spare capacity”.

The IMF says that wider supply-chain disruption, may also be consequential. Disruptions, sanctions and higher commodity prices also bear the potential of troubling global value chains. This may exacerbate the ongoing strains and add to prolonged delivery times and high production costs for manufacturers across the globe, World Bank’s report mentioned. Although Russia and Ukraine combined account for less than 3% of global exports and less than 2% of global imports, the financial body adds, the conflict and subsequent sanctions have frayed trade connectivity by disrupting transit routes, particularly for maritime container shipping and air freight traffic. Further, higher fuel prices and insurance premiums have pushed up shipping costs. Supply chains for high-value goods and critical components, including those of automotive and electronics particularly bore the brunt of interruptions in

the trade corridor between Europe and Asia. World Bank said, the war has cut off European carmakers from supplying key parts such as wiring systems manufactured in Ukraine. This has halted some assembly lines. Bottlenecks have also affected industries including food, construction, protochemical and transport. World Bank also pointed to the Global impact on services trade as an outbound travel was disrupted with airspace closures, travel restrictions, sanctions and increased fuel prices. Russia and Ukraine are among the top 10 countries for total global departures and a key source of revenue for tourism-reliant countries in the Europe, East Asia and the Pacific, Middle East, North Africa and South Asia. The war is likely to stall the post-pandemic recovery in international tourism, which was already anemic from ongoing COVID-19 disruptions further intensification of geopolitical tensions could trigger a renewed decline in international tourism, which would likely be akin to the sharp fall and subsequent weak recovery from 9/11”, it noted.

In March, World Bank pointed to the existence of high debt among emerging markets and developing economies. As per its estimates, these economies account for about 40% of the global GDP. The dilemma for policymakers was to trade between containing inflation and preserving economic recovery post pandemic. It added the geopolitical tensions “darkened the outlook” for developing countries that are major commodity imports or dependent on tourism or remittances. Citing the situation across Africa, it elaborated, external borrowing costs are rising with bond spreads up by an average of 20 basis points.

Further the calculus has suddenly changed for countries with high debt, limited reserves and payments due in the near-term, example being Sri Lanka which was considering an IMF funding to service its debt burden. Financial

spill-overs are most likely to be felt in advanced economies with exposure to Russian financial assets, including some Italian, French and Austrian banks, according to world Bank. Their exposure to the sanctioned country's economy is through business ties and local presence. As a result, European bank stocks lost more than a fifth of their value since the onset of the war, but high capital adequacy and

liquidity ratios have cushioned the European bank stocks lost more than a fifth of their value since the onset of the war, but high capital adequacy and liquidity ratios have cushioned the impact. Despite Russian miscalculations and the global response, the war against Ukraine goes on. This conflict is a war of choice of president outing and he is the one who has to stop it.

EFFEMINATE

Adyasha Mahapatra



With her numb fingers, which were bolted to her delicate hands,
 she picked up her mascara.
 Nothing made sense. Neither her heart, nor her head.
 All against her flaws. All in favour of the "insights" out of her sight.
 She was blind enough to see the gospel,
 Now knows to shut her eyes only to darkness.
 A stroke of mascara and she was no more blindfolded with the untruth.

She looked for her lipstick, Rich rosewood
 She wasn't born dumb, but her skill to enunciate was gone.
 Her melody was subdued, and haunted by the wailing world
 And she strived for silence like no other.
 She was taught her opinions didn't matter.
 Now, she knows she's the authority to make rules.
 A touch of red on her lips, and she regained her freedom to sing.

Her fair fumbling hands made their way to the blush, next.
 She was being sabotaged by herself, by her inhibitions.
 She hadn't wasted her adolescence, she simply lost it
 to the bullies, to the ones who loved her black and white.
 She never wanted to leave her girlhood behind,
 Now she knows she's broken free into womanhood.
 A little tint on blush, and she reclaimed her flamboyant rainbow.

She glared, her cheeks flushing, and untied her hair.
 Slave she was not, but her maverick temperament had faded.
 Tied were not her hair. It was she. Herself.
 Among those, them, and him, she felt timid.
 Oblivious of herself, she disbelieved in fate.
 Now she knows she's Karma herself.
 She ran her fingers through her strands and her insecurity was all vain.

Dark eyes, strawberry lips,
 Lustrous locks, radiant skin. Snow White has always been her cover.
 But she had found the Cleopatra within.
 She was the twinkling little star, wrapped in a skin like deception.
 Now, she's the sun, draped in divinity like truth.

UNFREE LABOUR: LABOUR IN THE POST PANDEMIC ERA

SURAVI RANI BHANJA

Labour is a term that defines the people who actually use land and capital to produce goods. In economics this term is used as general body of wage earners. From history we can pick up the idea that this community had faced and facing social inequality. And after the COVID - 19 pandemic they are suffering more difficulty in terms of employability, wage crisis, social inequality, lagging facilities etc. Unfree labour taking in contemporary global economy, and the “cascade system” allows intermediaries to coerce “vulnerable workers”. And the problem of unemployment has been further accentuated by the covid crisis. About 403.5 were part of workforce in India and 35 million were unemployed before covid.

Each year about 10 million new entrants join the workforce, however by January 2021, only 400 million Indians were employed. Not only the market has been dismal for new job-seekers but millions of people have lost employment as well. It can be estimated from the Census that only 40-45 million people today are unemployed in the country. Given India’s level of economic development and lack of social security benefits, relatively few people can afford to stay unemployed. Significant level of disguised unemployment is present, that is people working below the potential. Even the women participation in labour force is quite low. ILO (international labour organization) recently released 2 reports that gave an indication of global employment scenario “post -pandemic”. The ‘Global Wage Report’ 2022-23; impact of inflation & covid -19 on wages and” purchasing power” to discuss the “twin crisis” inflation, and “economic slowdown”, which created a “striking fall” in real monthly wages around

globe. “Asia -Pacific region lost about 22 million jobs in 2022”, said ILO director-General Gilbert.F. Hounbo. He opines that the decrease in wages is placing millions of people in dire situation. “Income inequality and poverty will rise if the purchasing power of the lowest paid is not maintained” he continues.

The word “wage” was defined as the total gross remuneration including regular bonuses received by employees during a specified period for time (monthly for the report) worked as well as time not worked, such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave. The report suggests a set of policy options and responses to the cost-of-living crisis. Citing studies, the report said that 75-95 million people were pushed into extreme poverty during COVID-19.

UNFREE LABOUR IN THE CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL ECONOMY:

Some implications of most vulnerable workers in diverse context such as the processes, conditions and dynamics to generate and facilitate unfree labour. The degrees of unfreedom faced by them can be understood as the level of control exercised over the movement of labour. The assemblage of spatial practices that compel migration and enforce spatial confinement. Immobility on plantations and in factory compounds shapes the degree of unfreedom that certainly happened due to covid-19 restrictions. Indentured labour and contemporary recruitment of contract labour migrants. The deepening and extension of capitalism appear to be heightening the prevalence of unfree labour. The forms of exploitation encapsulated within unfree labour-including those typically referred to as forced labour and modern slavery.

MARXIST'S VIEW ON UNFREE LABOUR:

These developments in light of relationship between capitalism and unfree labour through the prism of Marxism. Capitalism and unfree labour are incompatible. Marxist theory in terms of persistence, diversification of forced labour, and explore the “the realist” concepts of agency and structure.

Marxists tend to reject the labels ‘modern slavery’ and ‘forced labour’ using ‘unfree labour’ instead. The concept of unfree labour seeks to capture the full range of coerced labour relations that exist in capitalist global economy. It is often used to draw attention to structural relations between workers and employers, rather than simply conceptualising ‘unfreedom’ in individual terms. Marxists ideas may seem to be archaic to many scholars of political economy, we argue to hold relationship between capitalism and unfree labour that can help us better understand the forms of severe labour exploitations that continue to thrive in the global economy.

Explanations based on long history back to the ancient Greeks, who distinguished between citizens belonging to the community and slaves did not. Plato and Aristotle justified slavery as natural institutions, while roman thought that slaves could be controlled and exploited. The 16th century political theorist Jean Bodin conceived of slavery as an affront to religion and against human dignity. Similarly, the 18th century political economist Adam Smith was the first to condemn slavery on economic grounds by associating unfree labour with lack of development. On his view free workers are economically more efficient. His views not only influenced Malthus, Mill, Weber but also some streams of Marxist political economy and neoclassical economy.

More recently Amartya Sen's capability approach has maintained that the expansion of human freedom is both primary end and principal means of capitalist development and

that expansion is dual process consisting of the elimination of various types of unfreedom, including forms of bondage denying or limiting one's access to open labour market, and the concomitant promotions of new freedoms essential for fostering individual choices and capabilities. Both natural and moral explanations consider unfree labour to be human rights issue arising either from lack of social, political, economic and cultural rights, or the inability to enforce existing regulations and political -legal rights.

All these approaches however explain how and why unfree labour has become broader system of social relations, which include production, property, trade, social reproduction and distribution. Marx believed that the basic problem is not rooted in moral failings, but in fact within a free labour market the worker is not only free in the sense 'he can dispose of his labour-power as his own commodity' but also in that it is 'free' from other sources of sustenance and 'has no other commodity for sale.' Marxist ideologies let us to understand the compatibility of capitalism and unfree labour between a neo-Smithian and what we perceive to be a more Marxist tradition.

CONCLUSION

Our results points towards how workers are exploited through the social injustice. And for this economic failure how many economists over centuries made various debates and views against such conditions practically and morally. Eons ago process of slavery affecting much to today's economic distress. Post pandemic situations harboured a huge crisis not only large industrialists but also to the poorer sections of the globe to much extent. Employability crisis and the ability to pay for the basic amenities made the labourer section more vulnerable to the social challenge and engulfing to the dangerous infectious disease covid-19. The social covid -19 restrictions made the poorer more difficult to get access the basic source of life i.e., water and food.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AN ASSESSMENT

SWAPNA PANDA

Sustainable development has emerged as an important concept in addressing the interconnected challenges of economic growth, social development and environmental protection. The goal here is to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This article provides a critical assessment of the sustainable development scenario on a global scale with a special focus on India.

CURRENT WORLD SCENARIO:

The world faces many environmental and socio-economic challenges, including climate change, resource depletion, poverty and inequality. The concept of sustainable development is widely recognized as a way to address these issues. However, progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals is uneven across countries and regions. While some countries have made significant progress in adopting sustainable practices, others still face barriers and limitations. Global population growth, consumption patterns and unsustainable production practices contribute to environmental degradation and social inequality. To promote sustainable development, it is essential to adopt a holistic approach that integrates economic, social and environmental dimensions.

CURRENT SCENARIO OF INDIA:

With its rapidly growing economy and massive population, India faces unique challenges in achieving sustainable development. The country is facing rapid urbanization, increasing energy demand and environmental degradation. Balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social justice is essential. India has made significant strides

towards sustainable development, including renewable energy projects, conservation initiatives and policies that promote social inclusion. The introduction of programs like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission) and Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (Financial Inclusion Programme) reflects the government's commitment to fight against hygiene, poverty and financial exclusion. However, despite these efforts, India still faces major challenges. Rapid industrialization and urban growth have led to increased pollution, resource depletion and increased pressure on ecosystems. In addition, social and economic inequalities persist that impede inclusive growth and sustainable development.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC FOCUS ON INTERPLAY OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND GENDER EQUALITY:

In the contemporary world, the brainstorming issues of Climate change and Gender inequality have been two core issues at the heart of the Sustainable Development Goals. The SDGs are the UN's blueprint for a more sustainable future for all, which includes both men and women and also relies upon ending discrimination towards women and providing them with equal access to education and opportunities for employment. But Figures indicate 80% of people displaced by climate change and climate related disasters are women and girls, while 70% of the 1.3 billion people living in conditions of poverty are women. Any kind of discrimination acts as a roadblock in a nation's growth, and a nation can only prosper when all its citizens have equal rights. Let us site a more specific case study of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Statistics show that, young educated women from both rural and urban areas have shown massive

contribution in normalizing various methods of sanitation, which were earlier loathed and not accepted by people, such as cleaning our own toilets, re-cycling plastic, donating unused items etc. Apart from this they have also made their fair share in making people aware of how making Sustainability a way of life, improves the living standards, protects our ecosystem and preserves natural resources for future generations through campaigns, street plays, posters and various promotion activities through social media.

Sustainable development remains an ongoing global challenge and requires concerted efforts by governments, businesses, civil society and individuals. Although progress has been made, the current scenario requires a critical evaluation of existing practices and the identification of innovative solutions. India has launched a sustainable development initiative, but the gap between policy formulation and implementation needs to be narrowed.

Balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social justice is a complex challenge that requires an integrated approach, engaging stakeholders and promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Promoting renewable energy, improving resource efficiency, investing in sustainable infrastructure and prioritizing social inclusion are essential to achieving sustainable development. Education and awareness campaigns should play an important role in creating a mindset that values sustainability and well-being for future generations. Ultimately, sustainable development is a shared responsibility that requires collaboration, innovation and transformative change. By critically assessing current scenarios and working towards inclusive solutions, we can pave the way for a sustainable and inclusive future.

SHE IS WOMAN

Preety Chhanda Swain

Her Curves,
Shape of her lips,
Her skin tone,
Doesn't define her.
But,
Her confidence,
Her indomitable personality,
The scars she holds,
Makes her beautiful.
From aspiring to live a little,
To inspire the millions.
She isn't a moon,
To illumine with others illumination.
She is a sun,
To illuminate her own world.
She isn't here,
Just to handle the household.
She is a queen,
here to rule with,
her invisible crown.
She is adorned with,
Self-respect and dignity.
Society!!
You judge her with,

The length of her dress.
Try looking at her,
Entailing bold eyes.
Which reflect the urge,
to change the history.
Dear men!!
We aren't any riches,
To be purchased or earned.
We are your heart's stiches.
And your love returned.
You are our other half.
Even the word 'women'
Is not whole without the word 'men'.
Listen, women!!
Never settle for less,
You are a warrior.
Bearing the unbearable pain.
Every month!!
It is the strength,
That made you creator.
You are the creator of your own
destiny,
That doesn't let you,
Hurt your own dignity.

Dear women!!
Live and love more,
Your beauty isn't your face.
Trust me,
Your confidence makes,
You more beautiful.
You are here to make history.
Keep hustling, keep dreaming
Do you know!!
A prince can wait for you,
But not your dreams...

Live and love more,
Your beauty isn't your face.
Trust me,
Your confidence makes,
You more beautiful.
You are here to make history.
Keep hustling, keep dreaming
Do you know!!
A prince can wait for you,
But not your dreams...

CLIMATE CHANGE: POLITICS AND BEYOND

SHIBANSEE NAYAK

INTRODUCTION

At New York's Union Square, hangs the Metronome Clock, showcasing the countdown to the next climate change disaster to hit the world. With such a clock hanging as a noose, thousands of people pass below it ignorantly, almost every day. Climate change is an urgent and complex global issue that demands immediate attention and collective action. It is not merely a matter of scientific inquiry, but also a topic that is deeply intertwined with politics, economics, and social dynamics. The politics surrounding climate change have often been contentious, with developed and developing nations engaging in a tug-of-war over the responsibilities, costs, and strategies for addressing this critical challenge.

This article unveils the Cold War waged in discreet underneath the garb of common interest to avert the blowbacks of climate change. The writer aims in wiping the lens for viewing the international, subnational and national loopholes debasing the collective efforts and drops the curtains with personal insights on mending these crevices.

NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL BREACHES

Taking proper actions against climate change requires addressing a perplexing web of national, subnational, and international issues. At the national level, one significant challenge lies in the formulation and implementation of effective climate policies. This involves navigating the delicate balance between environmental preservation and economic growth, as well as securing political consensus across various stakeholders. Additionally, countries face the task of transitioning their energy systems away from fossil fuels towards

renewable sources, which necessitates substantial investments and infrastructure development.

Sub-nationally, regions within a country may have diverse priorities and resources, making it vital to coordinate efforts and ensure equitable distribution of climate action initiatives. Few hurdles faced in this regard include:

- **Limited Resources:** Subnational entities may lack the financial and technical resources necessary to implement effective climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. Budget constraints and competing priorities can hinder their ability to invest in renewable energy infrastructure, research, and development.
- **Fragmented Governance:** Subnational regions often have multiple layers of governance, making coordination and decision-making challenging. Conflicting policies, jurisdictional disputes, and lack of collaboration among different subnational authorities can impede effective climate action.
- **Varying Priorities and Capacities:** Subnational areas have diverse priorities and capacities concerning climate change. Urban centres, rural regions, coastal areas, and industrial hubs may face distinct challenges and require tailored solutions. Disparities in resources and capabilities across subnational regions can hinder coordinated climate efforts.
- **Land Use and Planning:** Subnational areas play a critical role in land use planning and zoning regulations. Balancing economic development with sustainable land use

practices, protecting forests and natural ecosystems, and managing urban expansion are key challenges faced at the subnational level.

- **Infrastructure and Transportation:** Subnational entities often have jurisdiction over transportation and infrastructure development. Encouraging low-carbon transportation, promoting sustainable urban planning, and integrating renewable energy systems into local infrastructure pose significant challenges.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Subnational governments must engage with diverse stakeholders, including businesses, community groups, indigenous populations, and civil society organizations, to ensure inclusive and participatory climate action. Balancing conflicting interests and ensuring meaningful engagement can be complex.
- **Interdependencies and Cross-Boundary Issues:** Climate change impacts do not adhere to administrative boundaries. Issues such as water resource management, air pollution, and natural disasters often transcend subnational boundaries, requiring collaboration and coordination among neighbouring regions.
- **Vulnerable Communities:** Subnational areas may have marginalized and vulnerable communities that are disproportionately affected by climate change. Ensuring social equity, addressing environmental justice, and safeguarding the rights and well-being of these communities are crucial aspects of subnational climate action.

Confronting these subnational obstacles requires effective governance structures, capacity building, resource allocation, and collaboration among subnational entities, as well as support from national and international levels of government.

THE SHARKS VS THE SHRIMPS

One of the central points of contention in climate change disparity is the division of responsibility between developed and developing nations. Historically, developed countries have been the major contributors to greenhouse gas emissions, primarily through industrialization and unsustainable practices. However, developing nations argue that they should not be held equally accountable, as they are still striving to attain the same levels of economic development. This divergence of opinion has hindered advancements in international climate negotiations like the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

According to a study conducted by scholars at Harvard University (Smith et al., 2017), the disparities in responsibility are not black and white. While developed nations have historically emitted more greenhouse gases, developing countries' emissions are rapidly increasing due to their growing populations and industrialization. The study suggests that a fair and effective approach would involve differentiated responsibilities, considering both historical contributions and future emissions.

Another aspect of the politics surrounding climate change is the economic implications. Shifting towards a low-carbon economy requires substantial investments in renewable energy, infrastructure upgrades, and technological advancements. Developed nations, with their greater financial resources, are better equipped to bear the costs of transitioning to sustainable practices. On the other hand, developing nations argue that the burden of financial responsibility should be shared, as climate change affects the entire planet and their economies may suffer disproportionately.

BRIDGING THE GAP

To bring about a global consensus on the climate change crisis requires fostering of international cooperation and dialogue. Negotiating global agreements demands harmonizing diverse national interests, establishing transparent accountability mechanisms, and providing financial and technological support to developing countries. The Paris Agreement, a landmark international accord signed in 2015, emphasizes the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, acknowledging the differing capacities and circumstances of countries. Also, resolving issues of climate justice and ensuring the participation of marginalized communities at all levels is pivotal to achieve comprehensive and inclusive climate action. Likewise, promoting trust and collaboration among nations is indispensable. Transparency in reporting emissions data and sharing technological advancements can build confidence and facilitate cooperation.

Developing nations need support from developed countries to access funding, technology transfer, and capacity-building initiatives. By recognizing the interdependence of nations and working together, we can ensure a fair and effective response to the climate change crisis.

To summarize, the politics concerning climate change are intricate, frequently creating a divide between developed and developing nations as they engage in discussions regarding accountability and economic ramifications. However, it is imperative that we move beyond political fragmentation and focus on united action against this pressing worldwide quandary. By acknowledging the blunders of the yesteryears and adopting varying obligations we can forge a unanimous consent on climate change crisis. Still, an entailing question lingers: Will we rise above these petty politics or succumb to the impending death knell?

ବୈଶାଖର ବର୍ଷା

ବରଷା ଆସି ମୋ ଝରକା ପାଖରେ
 ଚିମଝିମ୍ କରି ନାଚୁଛି,
 ବହୁଦିନ ପରେ ଆଜି ସେ ବରଷା,
 ପାଦରେ ଘୁଙ୍ଗୁର ବାନ୍ଧିଛି ।୧।

ବାଦଲ ବି ଆଜି ବାଜା ବଜେଇକି
 ବର୍ଷା କୁ ପାଖକୁ ଡାକୁଛି,
 ବିଜୁଳି ଯେ ତାର ଆଲୋକମାଳାରେ,
 ବର୍ଷାକୁ ସଜେଇ ଦେଇଛି ।୨।

ସୁରୁଜ ଆଜି ସେ ବାଦଲ ପାଙ୍କରୁ

ଲାଜ ରେ ଅନେଇ ଦଉଛି,
 ସାଧବ ବୋହୂଟା ଘାସ ର ଉପରେ
 ଥିରି ଥିରି କରି ଯାଉଛି ।୩।

ମୟୂର ବି ଆଜି ବରଷା ସହିତ
 ଆଖି ମିଶେଇ ନାଚୁଛି,
 ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଧନୁ ଆଜି ଦୂର ଆକାଶରେ
 ତା ରଙ୍ଗର ପସରା ବାଢ଼ିଛି ।୪।

କେଜାଣି କାହିଁକି ବରଷା ଟା ଆଜି
 ମନକୁ ଭିଜେଇ ଦଉଛି ।୫।



ଅନାମିକା ଜେନା

SHAPING ECONOMICS DISCOURSE: CONTRIBUTION OF ODIA ECONOMIST

SRABANI PRIYADARSHINI

Odisha, a state located on the eastern coast of India, is one of the fastest flourishing states within the country with its economy booming like never before. But as we know the present is intertwined with the past, it becomes necessary to address the pioneers and facilitators of the Odia Economic Discourse. Our state has been home to several distinguished economists who have made significant contributions to their discipline. These individuals have not only advanced economic research but have also played a vital role in policy formulation and development planning. In this article, we will delve into the lives and accomplishments of some prominent economists from Odisha who have made a lasting impact on the economic landscape of the state and beyond. Their research, teaching, and advisory roles have not only advanced the field of economics but also influenced policymaking and contributed to the overall socio-economic development of Odisha and beyond.

PROF. BAIDYANATH MISRA

Prof. Baidyanath Misra is a renowned economist, academician, author, and administrator hailing from Odisha. With a distinguished career spanning several decades, he has made significant contributions to the field of agricultural economics. He served as the Vice-Chancellor of the Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology Deputy-Chairman of Odisha State Planning Board, Chairman of Odisha's First State Finance Commission, Secretary of Odisha State Welfare Board, founder Secretary and President of Orissa Economics Association, and the founder Director and Chairman of Nabakrushna Choudhury Centre for

Development Studies. Prof. Misra's research focuses on rural development, poverty alleviation, and agricultural policies. He has published numerous research papers and books, shedding light on the socio-economic issues faced by rural communities in Odisha and suggesting policy interventions for their upliftment.

PROF. RADHAMOHAN PANDA

Prof. Radhamohan Panda is a prominent economist from Odisha, specializing in the areas of industrial economics and entrepreneurship. With an illustrious academic career, he has made significant contributions to the understanding of industrial development and its impact on economic growth. Prof. Panda's research has focused on the challenges and opportunities faced by small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Odisha, highlighting their role in employment generation and regional development. His work has provided valuable insights into policy measures to promote entrepreneurship and industrial growth in the state.

PROF. PULIN NAYAK

Dr. Pulin Nayak is an eminent economist from Odisha, recognized for his contributions to environmental economics and natural resource management. His research has focused on issues such as sustainable development, climate change, and the economics of biodiversity conservation. Dr. Nayak has been involved in policy formulation related to natural resource management, playing a vital role in promoting sustainable practices in Odisha. His work has highlighted the importance of balancing economic development with environmental conservation

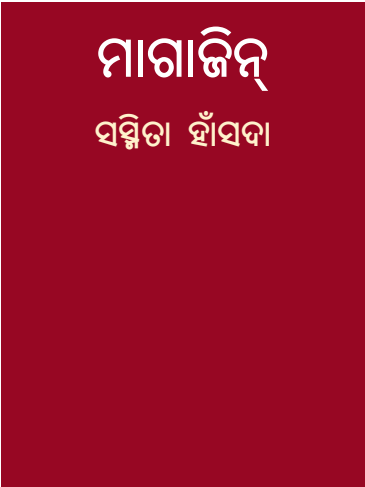
and has contributed to the state's efforts in achieving sustainable growth. He specializes in public economics and welfare economics. His recent book is entitled Markets and Governments (edited with Kaushik Basu and Ranjan Ray).

PROF. PRABHAT PATNAIK

Prabhat Patnaik is an Indian Marxist economist and political commentator. He taught at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning in the School of Social Sciences at Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi, from 1974 until his retirement in 2010. He was the vice-chairman of Kerala State Planning Board from June 2006 to May 2011. Patnaik was born on 19 September 1945 in Jatni, Odisha. His father was the communist leader and Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA), Pranath Patnaik. He passed his B.A. with Economics Honours from the St. Stephen's College, Delhi, ranking first in the first class. Afterwards, He went to University of Oxford in 1966 on a Rhodes Scholarship and studied at Balliol College and later at Nuffield College. He obtained his Bachelor of Philosophy and his Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Oxford. Prabhat Patnaik is a staunch critic of both neoliberal economic policies and Hindutva, and is known as a social scientist of Marxist-Leninist persuasion. According to him, in India, the increase in economic growth has been

accompanied by an increase in the magnitude of absolute poverty. The only solution is to alter the class orientation of the Indian State. In 2012, Prabhat was awarded honorary Doctor of Science in Economics from School of Oriental and African Studies at University of London. He has been selected for the 2022 Malcom Adiseshiah Award for his contributions to development studies for an outstanding economist.

These notable economists from Odisha who have made significant contributions to the field of economics. There are many more economists from Odisha who have contributed to the development of the discipline in their own unique ways. These economists from Odisha have not only advanced the frontiers of economic knowledge but have also played a crucial role in shaping policy discussions and development strategies. Through their research and advocacy, they have addressed pressing economic challenges faced by the state and have offered valuable insights into promoting inclusive growth, poverty alleviation, and sustainable development. The contributions of these economists have not only impacted Odisha but have also influenced economic thinking. Their expertise continues to inspire future generations of economists and shape the discourse on economic issues in India and globally.



ଭାବିଲି ଆଜି ମୁଁ ମାଗାଜିନ୍ ପାଇଁ
 ଲେଖୁଛି କବିତା ଟିଏ
 କେତେ ଯେ କଳ୍ପନା କେତେ ଯେ ଭାବନା
 ଧରିଲି କଳମ ଟିଏ ।୧ ।
 କଣ ଲେଖୁଛି କା, କଥା ଲେଖୁଛି
 ଭାବି ମୁଁ ପାରିଲି ନାହିଁ
 ମାଗାଜିନ୍ ପାଇଁ ସଜିବି ଦେଲେନି
 ସମୟ ଯେ ଆଉ ନାହିଁ ।୨ ।
 ଭାବ ଭାଷା ଆଉ ଛନ୍ଦ ତାଳ ଲୟ
 ମୋ ପାଖରେ କିଛି ନାହିଁ
 ତଥାପି କାହିଁକି ମନଟା ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ
 ମାଗାଜିନ୍ ଲେଖା ପାଇଁ ।୩ ।

ଭାବିଲି ଉତ୍ତର କବିତା ଟିଏ ମୁଁ
 ଦେବି ଶିକ୍ଷକ କୁ ଆଜି
 କିଏ ଅବା ଆଉ ଜାଣିବ କେମିତି,
 ନକଲ କରିଛି ବୋଲି;
 ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଆମର ସହବେ ଜାଣିଲେ
 କହିଲେ ବୁଝିଲୁ ମା'
 ସର୍ଜନାତ୍ମକ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ଏ ପାଇଁ
 ମାଗାଜିନ୍ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ଯାହା ।୪ ।

POVERTY ALLEVIATION THROUGH SMALL BUSINESSES

GYANASWETA MOHANTY

Today, in the face of global poverty and in a world plagued with various socio-economic issues both the developing and developed countries are trying to strive in the vicious battle against persistent poverty. And in this war against poverty, small-scale businesses are emerging as the powerful catalyst that can uplift the economy to a better situation. The small-scale businesses act as the powerful rippling forces that help a country's economy to escape from the far-reaching grasp of poverty. Most of the time these small businesses get overlooked yet they pose the significant potential to create job opportunities and generate income, serving as effective poverty alleviators.

WHAT DO SMALL BUSINESSES MEAN?

Small businesses refer to independent and privately owned enterprises. They are characterized by the specific regional needs of the local neighborhood. These businesses are created by certain individuals or by some small groups of people. These small enterprises also provide personalized services according to their customer's needs, which gives them better and direct access to know more about their customer's choices and preferences. Through this kind of direct communication, the enterprises try to include more innovative ideas to grow the number of their target customers. Such ventures range from ordinary local shops, and restaurant bakeries to providing specific services.

Creating jobs and economic opportunities: small businesses are the key forces of job creation within countries particularly in the developing ones, as the formal employment opportunities in such countries are scarce.

Whereas the small businesses in such nations tend to operate within the local communities providing employment opportunities directly within the neighborhoods. Small-scale businesses offer a diverse range of job types and roles which helps individuals having various skills and different backgrounds. The small businesses even provide more stable employment as compared to the large corporations, as the large companies won't hesitate in laying off their employees while there occurs an economic downturn while in the small businesses on the other hand due to the more personal connection with their employees the small businesses may prioritize retaining their workforce. Apart from all these benefits of small businesses the government has also stepped in for supporting and developing these small-scale businesses by introducing financial assistance programs to help the small businesses in accessing capital, which includes granting loans, lending loans with less interest rate which helps small businesses owners in getting secured funding while encouraging the local optimistic entrepreneurs to participate in small businesses. The concept of small-scale businesses in the semi-urban and rural areas holds a more profound effect as they create job opportunities within the local communities which helps in improving their standard of living as well as enabling them to achieve their own desired kind of lifestyle. These jobs empower an individual to earn a sustainable income and break the chain of poverty.

Promoting Sustainable Development: Sustainability is crucial in alleviating poverty. Small businesses are flexible enough to respond to any sort of socio-economic

changes that may occur, which makes them more adaptable towards sustainable practices contributing to sustainable development. By using energy efficient technologies in their production processes, for example by using LED (light emitting diode) lighting as an alternative to traditional fluorescent lighting. As the LEDs consume less energy while providing a better quality of illumination as well as keeping our environment clean and pollution free, they also source their goods and services from local suppliers and producers only, which helps in reducing transportation-related emissions as well as lowers the consumption of petrol and Diesel. Through such small yet efficient steps, small businesses are becoming sustainable energy savers. Small businesses also utilize their local natural resources more responsibly. By integrating sustainable practices and engaging in responsible business practices small businesses play a significant role in advancing sustainable development. Moreover, small businesses by introducing such new energy-efficient technologies in their production process help in creating a more bright and secure future for the upcoming generations.

Fostering Entrepreneurship: As the establishment and the running of small businesses are low it provides the courage of the individuals in pursuing their business ideas creating their own paths out of poverty. It also serves as a platform for skill development and learning essential business management through their first experience.

Social Impacts: small business help in creating more social mobility, social mobility refers to the ability of an individual to move up

or down the socioeconomic ladder of society. Small businesses act as the generators of employment opportunities which helps in providing jobs for individuals belonging to disadvantaged backgrounds within society. Small businesses also play a vital role in community development by generating tax revenues and empowering locals to earn through small trades. Which enables the locals in transforming their circumstances as well as in contributing to their communities.

In conclusion, by providing gainful employment opportunities, fostering an entrepreneurial spirit, and by fortifying local economies, small-scale industries offer a ray of hope and opportunity in the fight against poverty. They possess the ability to reshape the lifestyle of marginalized groups. Small-scale industry embodies the essence of self-reliance and self-determination. They embody the spirit of entrepreneurship which fuels economic growth. The contributions of small-scale businesses extend beyond economic prosperity. They embody a holistic approach to poverty alleviation addressing not just the financial issues but also fostering social cohesiveness. Indeed, small businesses alone cannot completely eradicate poverty but their collective impact can be significant. To fully realize the potential of small-scale industries it is imperative for governments and policymakers to provide an enabling environment, which includes facilitating access to finance and creating a supportive regulatory framework. By promoting and supporting small businesses we can create a society more inclusive, resilient and equitable, ultimately uplifting individuals and communities out of poverty.

ମା ରମାଦେବୀଙ୍କ କର୍ମମୟ ଜୀବନ

ପ୍ରତିଛନ୍ଦା ସ୍ଵାଇଁ

ଯେଉଁ ସମୟରେ ସମାଜ ରେ ହିଂସା ଓ ଅଜ୍ଞାନ ରୂପକ ତିନିର ବ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ହୋଇଥାଏ, ସେହି ସମୟରେ ମହାପୁରୁଷ ଙ୍କ ଜନ୍ମ ସମଗ୍ର ସୃଷ୍ଟି ନିମନ୍ତେ ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ ସ୍ଵରୂପ। ସେହି ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ ସ୍ଵରୂପ ସମଗ୍ର ଓଡ଼ିଶା ର ମାଟିକୁ ବିଶ୍ଵରେ ଗୌରବମୟୀ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଶ୍ରୀ ଗୋପାଳ ବଲ୍ଲଭ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ଓ ବସନ୍ତ କୁମାରୀ ଦେବୀ ଙ୍କ ଔରସ ରୁ ଜନ୍ମଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲେ ମା ରମାଦେବୀ। ୧୮୯୯ ମସିହା ଡିସେମ୍ବର ମାସ ୩ ତାରିଖରେ କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ସତ୍ୟଭାମପୁର ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଜନ୍ମଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲେ ମା ରମାଦେବୀ। ନିଜର କାକା ଉତ୍କଳ ଗୌରବ ମଧୁସୂଦନ ଦାସଙ୍କ ପ୍ରେରଣାରେ ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣିତ ହୋଇ ନିଜର ଜୀବନ କୁ ଦେଶସେବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଉତ୍ସର୍ଗ କରିଥିଲେ।

ମାନବ ଜୀବନ ନୁହଁଇ କେବଳ ବର୍ଷ ମାସ ଦିନ ଦଣ୍ଡ, କର୍ମେ ଜୀବି ନର କର୍ମ ଏକା ତା'ର ଜୀବନର ମାନଦଣ୍ଡ ।

ଏହି ବାଣୀ କୁ ନିଜ ଜୀବନ ର ପାଥେୟ କରି ମା ରମାଦେବୀ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ସର୍ବଦା ନିଜ ଜୀବନ ରେ ସଂଘର୍ଷ କୁ ଅଗ୍ରାଧିକାର ସ୍ଥାନ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥିଲେ। ' କର୍ମ ଓ ସଂଘର୍ଷ ପରସ୍ପର ର ପରିପୂରକ ' ବୋଲି ତାଙ୍କ ଜୀବନ ରୁ ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୁଏ। କେବଳ ନାରୀ ସମାଜ ନିମନ୍ତେ ନୁହେଁ, ସମଗ୍ର ସମାଜ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟାନ୍ତ ସାଜିଥିବା ମା ରମାଦେବୀ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ନିଜ ପତି ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ଚୌଧୁରୀଙ୍କ ସହ ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତା ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନରେ ସାମିଲ ହୋଇଥିଲେ।

ମା ରମାଦେବୀ, ଜାତିର ପିତା ମହତ୍ତ୍ଵ ଗାନ୍ଧୀଙ୍କ ଆଦର୍ଶ ଦ୍ଵାରା ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣିତ ହୋଇ ଅହିଂସା ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ରେ ଏକ ସକ୍ରିୟ ଭୂମିକା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲେ। ନାରୀର ମହତ୍ତ୍ଵ କୁ ଭଲ ଭାବରେ ଅନୁଭବ କରିଥିବା ମା ରମାଦେବୀ ସର୍ବଦା ଭାରତର ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତା ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନରେ ନାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଝାସ ଦେବା ପାଇଁ ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣିତ ଓ ଉତ୍ସାହିତ କରୁଥିଲେ। ଜୟ ପ୍ରକାଶ ନାରାୟଣ, ବିନୋବା ଭାବେ ଏବଂ ମଧୁସୂଦନ ଦାସଙ୍କ ପ୍ରେରଣା ରେ ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣିତ ହୋଇ ମା ରମାଦେବୀ ଏବଂ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ୧୯୨୧ ମସିହାରେ ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତା ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନରେ ଝାସ ଦେଇଥିଲେ। ୧୯୨୧ ମସିହାରେ ମା ରମାଦେବୀ, ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀ ଙ୍କ ସହ ସାକ୍ଷାତ କରିବାର ସୌଭାଗ୍ୟ ଲାଭ କରିଥିଲେ ଏବଂ ସେହି ସମୟରେ ହିଁ ଭାରତୀୟ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଦଳର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକର୍ତ୍ତା ରୂପେ ସାମିଲ ହେଇଥିଲେ। ସରଳ ଜୀବନ ଉଚ୍ଚ ସ୍ତୁର ର ଭାବନାକୁ ନିଜ ସଖୀ ରୂପେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିବା ମା ରମାଦେବୀ ସମଗ୍ର ଜନତା କୁ ଖଦୀ ବସ୍ତ୍ର ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆହ୍ଵାନ ଦେଇଥିଲେ। ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରେ ଲବଣ ସତ୍ୟାଗ୍ରହର ସ୍ଵତ୍ଵଧାର ରୂପେ ମା ରମାଦେବୀ ତାଙ୍କ ର ଅନ୍ୟ ବନ୍ଧୁଗଣ ଯଥା କିରଣବାଲା

ସେନ, ମାଳତୀ ଦେବୀ, ସାରଳା ଦେବୀ ଙ୍କ ସହ ଇଚ୍ଛୁତି, ଅସ୍ତରଙ୍ଗ ଓ ଶ୍ରୀଜଙ୍ଗ ରେ ଲୁଣ ମାରିବା ସହ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରେ ଲବଣ ସତ୍ୟାଗ୍ରହର ଶଙ୍ଖନାଦ କରିଥିଲେ। ଜୀବନର ଗୁରୁତ୍ଵପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସମୟ ୧୯୨୧, ୧୯୩୦, ୧୯୩୬, ୧୯୪୨ ମସିହାରେ କାରାଗାର ର ଅନ୍ଧାର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବିତାଇଥିଲେ। ୧୯୩୧ ରେ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ କରାଚି ଅଧିବେଶନ ରେ ଅଂଶଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲେ। ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀ ଙ୍କ ଆଦେଶ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ମା ରମାଦେବୀ ଅଣ୍ଟାଣ୍ୟତା ନିବାରଣ ସେମିତି ରେ ଅଂଶଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଥିଲେ।

ନିଜର ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ସ୍ତୁର ର ପୂର୍ତ୍ତି ସତ୍ତ୍ଵେ, ମା ରମାଦେବୀ ଙ୍କ ମନରେ ସେବା ପ୍ରତି ଅହେତୁକ ଉତ୍ସାହରେ ଯବନିକା ପଡ଼ିନଥିଲା। ଭାରତର ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତା ପରେ ମା ରମାଦେବୀ, ନିଜ ଜୀବନକୁ ବିନୋବା ଭାବେଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ଭୂଦାନ ଏବଂ ଗ୍ରାମ ଦାନ ସଂଗ୍ରାମ ରେ ଉତ୍ସର୍ଗ କରିଥିଲେ। ୧୯୫୨ ମସିହାରେ ମା ରମାଦେବୀ ଏବଂ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ଦୀର୍ଘ ୪୦୦୦ କି.ମି. ପଦଯାତ୍ରା କରି, ଓଡ଼ିଶାବାସୀଙ୍କୁ ଏହି ସଂଗ୍ରାମ ରେ ସକ୍ରିୟ ରୂପେ ଅଂଶ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଉତ୍ସାହିତ କରିଥିଲେ। ମା ରମାଦେବୀ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ରପୁର ରେ ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଙ୍କ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରଶିକ୍ଷଣ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଏବଂ ଉତ୍କଳ ଖଦୀ ମଣ୍ଡଳ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା କରିଥିଲେ। ମରୁଡି ସମୟ ରେ କୋରାପୁଟ ରେ ସେବା କରିବା ଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରି ଇଣ୍ଡୋ ତାଳଜାରେ ଆହତ ବିର ମାନଙ୍କ ସେବା କରିବା, କୌଶସି ସ୍ଥାନ ରେ ମା ରମାଦେବୀ ପଛନ୍ତୁଆ ଦେଇନଥିଲେ।

ମା ରମାଦେବୀ, ହରେକୃଷ୍ଣ ମହତାବ ଏବଂ ନୀଳମଣି ରାଉତରାୟ ଙ୍କ ମିଳିତ ଉଦ୍ୟମ ଫଳସ୍ଵରୂପ ଏକ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ର ଓଡ଼ିଶାବାସୀଙ୍କ ମନରେ ଦେଶପ୍ରୀତି ଉଜ୍ଜବିତ କରିବାରେ ସଫଳ ହେଇଥିଲେ। ମା ରମାଦେବୀ ଚୌଧୁରୀ ଙ୍କ ପ୍ରଚେଷ୍ଟା ଦ୍ଵାରା ଶିଶୁ ବିହାର ନାମକ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଏବଂ କଟକ ଠାରେ କ୍ୟାନ୍ସର ନିବାରଣ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ଉଦଘାଟନ କରିଥିଲେ।

ପ୍ରେମ, ଭକ୍ତି ଏବଂ ସେବା ଦ୍ଵାରା ସମଗ୍ର ମାନବ ସମାଜର ହୃଦୟ ଜିଣି ହେବ ତାଙ୍କର ମୃଦୁହସ ଦ୍ଵାରା ପରିଲକ୍ଷିତ ହୁଏ। ନାରୀ ଜୀବନ କେବଳ ହାଣ୍ଡିଶାଳ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସୀମିତ ନୁହେଁ, ନାରୀ ନିଜର ଉଦ୍ୟମର ଫଳ ସ୍ଵରୂପ ସମଗ୍ର ଦେଶର ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରିପାରିବ। ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତା ସଂଗ୍ରାମ ର ଏକ ଚିର ବହି, ଅଜସ୍ର ନାରୀମାନଙ୍କ ପ୍ରେରଣା ର ଉତ୍ସ , ତିର ସ୍ମରଣୀୟ ହୋଇ ରହିଛନ୍ତି ତିର ବନ୍ଦନୀୟ ମାଆ ରମାଦେବୀ। ମାଆ ରମାଦେବୀ ଙ୍କ କର୍ମମୟ ଜୀବନ, ଉତ୍କଳମଣି ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ଦାସଙ୍କ ଦ୍ଵାରା ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ବାଣୀ ମାଧ୍ୟମ ରେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାୟ।

ନିଶ୍ଚୁ ମୋର ଦେହ ଏ ଦେଶ ମାଟିରେ, ଦେଶ ବାସୀ ଚାଲି ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ ପିଠିରେ, ଦେଶର ସ୍ଵରାଜେ ପଥେ ଯେତେ ଗାଡ଼, ପୁରୁ ତହିଁ ପଡ଼ି ମୋର ମା'ସ ହାଡ଼ ।

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: CHALLENGES AND PATH AHEAD

The Department of Economics, Rama Devi Women's University, Bhubaneswar, organised a two-day national seminar on Climate Change and Economic Growth: Challenges and Path Ahead, during 6-7 February 2023. The seminar was funded by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. The main objectives of the seminar were to deliberate upon complex nexus between climate change and economic growth, and to develop a consensus among the stakeholders on how not to push economic growth that engenders environment and natural ecosystem. The seminar had invited research papers from the scholars, academicians and policy makers on ten broad themes concerning climate change and economic growth, cutting across various disciplines. The Department had received 38 inter-disciplinary research papers, of which 26 papers had been invited for the presentation. 22 research papers were presented in the two technical sessions of the seminar.

Moreover, in the two-day national seminar four panel discussions had been organised on the following topics: Sustainable Livelihood, Urbanisation and Climate Change; Climate Change and Biodiversity Conservation; Political Ecology and Climate Change: A Way Forward; and Climate Change and Gender Justice.



The panel discussions were attended by the academicians, policy makers, and government officials.

The **INAUGURAL SESSION** of the seminar started at 10:00 am on 6th February 2023 with the welcome address by Dr. Aparajita Biswal, Associate Professor & Head, Department of Economics, RDWU. She expressed her sincere gratitude to Prof. Aparajita Chowdhury, Vice Chancellor, in her absentia, for providing her support and encouragement for the seminar. She welcomed all the delegates and participants to the seminar and wished for a successful deliberation. Mr. Pankaj Kumar Naik, Assistant Professor & Organising Secretary of the Seminar, briefed the gathering about the seminar theme and its objectives. He highlighted the major issues concerning the climate change debates and its implications for the global political economy. He also informed the gatherings about the major themes of the seminar.

Prof. Padmaja Mishra, Former Vice Chancellor, Rama Devi Women's University, and Dr. Bibhuti Bhusan Sahoo General Manager, NABARD, BBSR delivered the special address. In their special address, they highlighted the various risks emanating from the climate change and its possible impact on economy.

The key-note address was delivered by Prof. Krishna Raj, Centre for Economic Studies and Policies (CESP), Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore. Prof. Raj mentioned about the deep nexus between the current mode of production structure emanating from capitalism and its impact on economic development at large. He highlighted empirically some of the major economic challenges that awaits developing countries like India, had climate question not taken seriously. Dr. Kalpana Sahoo, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, delivered formal vote-of-thanks to the Vice Chancellor and CPGC in their absentia for their help and support in the smooth conduct of the seminar, and all the delegates, research scholars and participants.



PANEL DISCUSSION - I was chaired by Prof. Jagannath Lenka, Professor of Economics & Former Member, Odisha Staff Selection Board, Bhubaneswar. Prof. Deepak Kumar Mishra, CSRD, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, and Prof. Madhumita Das, Professor of Geology & Former Vice Chancellor, Fakir Mohan University, Balasore, had joined as the fellow panellists. Dr. Amarendra Das, Reader-F, NISER, Bhubaneswar, was the discussant.

Prof. Jagannath Lenka provided a brief idea about the seminar agenda citing emerging economic issues due to climate change. He invited the panelists to present their papers. At the end, he critically summarised the panel discussions. Prof Madhumita Das highlighted the major concerns regarding the climate change and its possible impact on human civilisation. She argued that why sustainable development is not compatible with economic growth as the latter requires extraction of natural resources which would inevitably leads to natural catastrophe. She ascertained that human civilisation cannot solely depend on policies, rather they must focus on individual

actions to safeguard our Mother Earth. Professor Deepak Kumar Mishra suggested that “crisis of the economy and ecology are interrelated and unless we don't solve them, we cannot expect the desired change in the society.” Prof Mishra highlighted complex nexus between capitalism and climate change, and why it is necessary to critically understand the capitalist mode of production to resolve the crisis emanating from it. He also cautioned the participants to remain “aware of the innocent academic language that shadows the ultimate truth that we deserve to learn about.” Dr. Amarendra Das while critically discussing the presentation of the panelists, mentioned that the “we might celebrate the achievements of the Odisha government for organising Hockey World Cup, but one should know that it comes at high social cost.”

The panel discussion was followed by the paper presentation from the research scholars. The **TECHNICAL SESSION - 1** was chaired by Professor Mrutyunjaya Mishra, Department of Economics, BHU, Varanasi. Following research scholars had presented their papers.

Fhulkari Niharikanti Chakma, Research Scholar, School of Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, presented paper on Exploring the Climate Change, Chakma Women Migration and Conflict Nexus of Chakma Community in Arunachal Pradesh. She addressed her concern on how Chakma women of Arunachal Pradesh face extreme conditions due to erratic climate change and often forced to migrate due to it.

Dr. Rabi Narayan Padhi, Fellow in Research Materials Management (FRIMM), Indian Institute of Materials Management (IIMM), Vizag, India, presented on Way Forward Circular Supply Chain Economy in India - Vital Need for Future. Dr. Padhi gave an overview on opportunities and challenges encountered by the emerging innovative circular economy and supply chain which is a vital need for India's economy.

Ms. Diptimayee Samal, Doctoral Scholar, Berhampur University, Berhampur, jointly co-authored by Prof. Sudhakar Patra, Professor of Economics, Berhampur University, Odisha, presented their paper on Climate Change and Health Vulnerability in India. Ms Samal shed light on diseases mutating due to climate change and highlighted the direct and indirect impact of climate change on human health in India.

Ms. Bijaylaxmi Rath, Doctoral Scholar, Berhampur University, co-authored with Dr. Deeptimayee Mishra, Assistant professor, Berhampur University, presented their paper on topic: Climate Change and Major Commercial Crops in India: A Review. Ms Rath presented a bibliometric analysis of the existing literature on various impact of carbon emissions on major commercial cash crops in India.

Ms. Sarita Kumari Choudhury, Research Scholar, Acharya Nagarjuna University, presented her paper on Sustainable Green Economy in India. Ms Choudhury broadly emphasized on the opportunities and

challenges ahead of India as the country marches on to becoming a green economy.

Dr. Gouri Prava Samal, Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Susmita Patra, Research Scholar, Arundhati Mahapatra, Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, RDWU, presented their research paper titled Hedging Efficiency of Commodity Futures to Climate Change: With Special Reference to Maize. Ms Susmita Patra discussed the nexus between climate volatility and variation in maize production, and the price risk in the future commodity markets.

Ms. Prachi Parimita Rout and Ms. Subhashree Mohanty, Asst. Director, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar, GoO, presented their paper on Changing Forests and Tribal Relationship: A Case Study from Odisha with Special Reference to Forest Fire Issues. Ms Prachi Paramita Rout deliberated on how climate variability and gender inequality are a threat to the overall agricultural development and thereby affects food security. She also discussed how the forest fire, mostly arising out of heat waves, is leading to loss of vegetation and flora and fauna.

Dr Kalpana Sahoo, in her research paper, discussed on variation in agricultural productivity of coastal regions in Odisha owing to fluctuation in atmospheric temperature. She suggested for environmentally friendly agricultural practices.

Pankaj Kumar Naik presented paper on The Political Economy of Climate Change: A Critical Perspective, where he critically discussed about the global political discourse on climate change and its impact on developing countries.



PANEL DISCUSSION – II was chaired by Dr. Sarita Supkar, Former Professor of Economics and Member, Odisha Public Service Commission, Cuttack. Prof. Sudhakar Patra, Professor and Head, Department of Economics, Berhampur University, Berhampur, Sri Biswanath Sahoo, Deputy Secretary, Special Relief Commissioner, Government of Odisha and Prof. Pravati K Mahapatra, Professor of Zoology, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar were the fellow panellists. Dr. Itishree Pattnaik, GIDR, Ahmedabad, was the discussant.

Dr. Sarita Supkar, provided a critical perspective on relation between climate change, economic growth and public expenditure. She invited the panelists to present their papers. At the end, he critically summarised the panel discussions.

Professor Sudhakar Patra, argued that climate change is must be concerned for all of us, irrespective of our discipline, hence should be included in our study curriculum. He appealed the participants to take immediate action on climate change for better tomorrow. In Prof Patra's words: "stop climate change before it stops you."

Professor Pravati K. Mahapatra, in her talk mentioned that most of the endangered species are threatened with extinction due to unabated climate change. Global warming is likely to be the greater problem of extinction of species in contrary to forest fire. She argued that "conflict of interest must be minimized and we must do everything possible to let the next generation survive."

Biswanath Sahoo began his talk by providing a brief idea on climate change and its impact on economic growth of Odisha. He mentioned that the government of Odisha is building high end application to tackle disasters and weather calamities and educating the masses on how to tackle various Disasters prevailing in the state such as DN, ERSS, SATARK, etc. He also suggested to build a separate plan to tackle

climate change and manage disastrous impacts in rural areas.

Dr Itishree Pattnaik gave a brief idea on climate change and its impact on gender diversity and how we must build better ways to educate the lower strata of the economy in order to include them in climate conversations that they have never been able to be a part of.

The second day of the Conference began with the TECHNICAL SESSION – 2 was chaired by Prof. Sadhana Satapathy on highlighting the issues of climate change and gender justice. Prof Satapathy invited the research scholars to present their papers.

Dr. Sanjeeta Kumari Devi, Assistant Professor (Economics), School of Tribal Resource Management, KISS (Deemed to be University), Bhubaneswar, presented her paper on Reverting Cultivation of Millets: A Great Challenge to Tribes. Dr. Devi, emphasized on how reverting to millets can reduce nutritional deficiency and enhance sustainable livelihood opportunities particularly in tribal areas.

Ms. Sagarika Dash, Doctoral Scholar, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, presented research paper on Vulnerability and Coping Strategies of Rural Households to Climate Change: Evidence from Odisha. Sagarika Das did a vulnerability assessment by using livelihood vulnerability index to identify coping strategies adopted by farmers to mitigate loss arising out of climate change. She mentioned how climate change is causing a huge economic loss for farming communities.

Mr. Sanket Bohidar, Doctoral Scholar, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, presented paper on Indian Adaption of Bio Fortification: The Eternal Panpharmacon against Hidden Hunger or a Global Threat to Biodiversity? Sanket Bohidar critically spoke at length on the union government's endorsement of Bio-Fortification. He also discussed how this can have adverse consequences on production cycle and natural biodiversity.

Mr. Milan Kumar Sethy, Doctoral Scholar, and Dr. Asis Kumar Senapati, Assistant Professor, Dept of Economics, Ravenshaw University, presented their paper on Perception of Ecotourism Opportunities and Challenges: A Strategy for Development in Chilika Lake, Odisha. Milan Kumar Sethy based on his empirical findings advocated a deeper understanding between the management authority and the local community for promoting robust eco-tourism in Chilika lake and enhancing the livelihood prospects.

Ms. Gayatree Sahoo, Doctoral Scholar, Ravenshaw University, presented her paper on Do the mining residents bear more burdens of mining-led health and environmental hazards? Evidence from Talcher Coalfields region of Odisha. Gayatri Sahoo provided a glimpse of health hazards and contaminated environment in and around the Talcher coal fields. She stressed that if coal mining continues at this rate, the UNDPs and SDGs for Odisha will be a distant goal.

Ms Sumitra Sethy, Asst. Prof. in Economics, Rama Devi Women's University, Bhubaneswar, presented paper on Synthesis of Climate Change and Migration, focused on dynamics nature of rural-urban migration emerging out of a distressed rural agricultural production due to climate change.

Dr Biplab Kumar Guru presented paper on Dynamics of Climate Change and Food Security. Dr Guru focused on the impact of climate change on the broad categories of food securities such as availability, accessibility and utilisation.

Dr. Sonali M Mohapatra presented her research paper on Climate Change and Trade Diversification. Dr. Mohapatra deliberated on the changing trade basket of emerging economies due to unabated climate change all across the globe. She mentioned that in the recent past a big reconfiguration of trade basket has been observed across the world, especially among the developing economies.

PANEL DISCUSSION – III was chaired by Prof. Bhagabat Patro, Former Professor of Economics, Berhampur University, Berhampur. Prof. Mrutyunjaya Mishra, Department of Economics, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi and Prof. Kishor Chandra Samal, Former Professor of Economics, NKCDs, Bhubaneswar, were the fellow panellists. Dr. Kirtti Ranjan Paltasingh, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Ravenshaw University, Cuttack, was the discussant.

Prof. Bhagabat Patro raised the issue of selfish attitude on part of the government to extract natural resources for its narrow interest. He mentioned that it is quite surprising to discover that constitution of India has no provision where the government is made responsible for the natural calamity. Prof Patro invited the fellow panellists to present their papers.

Prof. Mrutyunjaya Mishra spoke about growth inhibiting nature of climate change. He mentioned that excessive exploration of natural resources due to greed of higher growth has emerged as a prime cause of climate change. He also spoke about eastern double standards on climate change dialogue while highlighting the role of climate finance in reducing carbon emissions. Optimal pollution is thus the need of the hour, Prof Mishra opined.

Prof. Kishor Chandra Samal stressed on the degradation of the quality of environment as an enforcer of climate change. Excessive exploration of natural resources is adding concerns to the already worsening environment. He also raised concern over disappearing coastlines, for example submergence of villages in Satabhaya of Kendrapara district, in Odisha due to climate change.

Dr. Kirtti Ranjan Pattasingh stressed the need of recognising climate change as an existential threat to humankind. He emphasised on the role of cutting emissions and financing the adaptation strategies to tackle climate change.

PANEL DISCUSSION – IV was chaired by Prof. Sudhansu Shekhar Rath, Former Member, Odisha Public Service Commission, Cuttack. Prof. S N Mishra, HoD, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, OUAT, Bhubaneswar and Dr. Itishree Pattanaik, Assistant Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, were the fellow panelists. Dr. Swayamprabha Mishra, Assistant Professor, Department of A & A Economics, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, was the discussant.

Prof. Sudhansu Sekhar Rath stressed upon the fact that women in agriculture take disproportionate responsibility and also, they are more adversely affected due to climate change than men. He further pointed out that more availability of data in this direction would serve the purpose of better policy making.

Prof. S.N Mishra underlined the all-possible impact of climate change on agricultural sector. He provided some interesting statistics on impact of precipitation, rainfall, and temperature on crop yields and production cycle. Besides, he also added that climate change can influence livestock, fisheries and all other species in our biodiversity. He raised the concern over India's poor performance in Environmental Performance Index. He suggested that focusing on climate adaptation strategies can help us a long way in mitigating the losses arising out of it.

Dr. Itishree Pattanaik highlighted unequal impact of climate change on women. Based on her field study in Gujarat, she said that women's role in pre-production activity is often ignored and overlooked though women-headed households are more food secure than the men-headed households.

Dr. Swayamprabha Mishra highlighted that the role of human capital, of which women constitute half of it, as a major component of endogenous growth theories. However, in policy arena women are still neglected and undermined. Climate change is adversely affecting women, especially from developing countries, which needs urgent fixing.

In the **VALEDICTORY SESSION**, Dr. Aparajita Biswal, Associate Professor & HoD, Department of Economics, RDWU, in her welcome address extended her gratitude to Prof. Aparajita Chowdhury, Vice Chancellor, Prof Chandi Charan Rath, CPGC, Smt. Shyamali Mohapatra, Registrar, in their absentia, for providing their all-round support for the smooth conduct of the programme. In her address she highlighted the major policy issues concerning the seminar topic and gave her thought to it.

Dr. Biplab Kumar Guru, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Rama Devi Women's University, Bhubaneswar, presented the rapporteur's report of two-day national seminar while detailing the policy suggestions arising out of various panel discussions. In valedictory session, special address was given by Sri Panchanan Kanungo, Former Finance Minister, Government of Odisha; Sri Jagadananda, Former, State Information Commissioner, Odisha & Co-Founder, Centre for Youth and Social Development (CYSD), Bhubaneswar; Prof. Kumar B. Das, Former Vice Chancellor, Fakir Mohan University, Balasore. All the special invitees spoke at length about the need for taking climate question seriously for sustainable economic growth and development. They appealed the young generation, the students to involve themselves in this pressing debate of climate change and exercise their agencies to ensure equitable and sustainable development.

Mr. Pankaj Kumar Naik, extended the heartfelt gratitude to the Vice-Chancellor, CPGC, Head of the Economics Department, colleagues for their kind support to ensure successful accomplishment of the two-day national seminar. He also extended the heartfelt gratitude on behalf of the department to all the delegates, participants, and students for their support and cooperation. At the end, Mr. Naik acknowledged the effort of all the people who toiled round-the-clock to ensure smooth conduct of the seminar. He thanked everyone present over there and formally declared the end of the seminar.

STUDENTS UNPLUGGED

ALUMNAE EXPERIENCE

ରମାଦେବୀ ମହିଳା ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ତଥା ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ପ୍ରଥମ ମହିଳା ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ରେ ପଢ଼ିବାର ସୁଯୋଗ ପାଇବା ଥିଲା ମୋ ଜୀବନର ପ୍ରଥମ ସଫଳତା। ବିଶେଷ ଭାବରେ ଏହି ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ର "କଳା ବିଭାଗ"ଟି ସମସ୍ତ ବିଭାଗ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ । ପ୍ରକାଶ ଥାଉକି ଏହାର "ଅର୍ଥନୀତି ବିଭାଗ"ମୋ ଜୀବନର ଏକ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପୂର୍ବ ତଥା ବୈପ୍ଳବିକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଆଣି ଦେଇଛି। ଉଭୟ ପ୍ରଶାସନିକ ଓ ଅଣ ପ୍ରଶାସନିକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ନିଜର ଦକ୍ଷତା ବୃଦ୍ଧି ପାଇଁ ଏହା ବିଭାଗ ମୋତେ ନୂତନ ଉତ୍ସାହ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବା ସହିତ ପ୍ରଗତି ପଥରେ ଆଗେଇ ଯିବାକୁ ସର୍ବଦା ବଳ ଯୋଗାଇଛି। ମୋର ସର୍ବାଙ୍ଗୀନ ଉନ୍ନତି ପାଇଁ ଏହି ବିଭାଗ ମୋତେ ସହାୟତାର ହାତ ବଢ଼ାଇଛି। କେବଳ ମୁଁ ନୁହେଁ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ବିଭାଗ ର ସମସ୍ତ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନର ସମସ୍ତ ଛାତ୍ରୀ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ଅତି ନିକଟରୁ ପରଖି ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଶିକ୍ଷା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ନିପୁଣ କରାଇବାରେ ଏହି ବିଭାଗ ର ସମସ୍ତ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ତଥା ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ମାନଙ୍କର ଅବଦାନ ସତରେ ଅତୁଳନୀୟ ଓ ଅବର୍ଣ୍ଣନୀୟ।



**ଅପରାଜିତା ଦାସ
(UG 2020-23)**

ବାସ୍ତବରେ କହିବାକୁ ଗଲେ ଆମ "ଅର୍ଥନୀତି" ବିଭାଗ ସାଧାରଣ ବିଭାଗ ନଥିଲା ବରଂ ଏହା ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଏକ ପରିବାର ସଦୃଶ ଥିଲା। ଆଉ ଏହି ବିଭାଗ ର ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦାନ ପାଇଁ ଉଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରକୋଷ୍ଠ ଆମ ପାଇଁ ଏକ ଏକ ଶିକ୍ଷା ର ମନ୍ଦିର ଥିଲା। ଆଉ ଯେଉଁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ମନ୍ଦିରର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ/ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ସେହି ମନ୍ଦିର ର ପୂଜାରୀ ଭାବେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଅଜସ୍ର ଜ୍ଞାନ ଦାନ କରି ଆମକୁ ବାସ୍ତବ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସଫଳ ହେବା ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରେରଣା ର ଆଲୋକ ବର୍ତ୍ତକା ସାଜି ଥିଲେ। ଦୀର୍ଘ ତିନି ବର୍ଷର ସମ୍ପର୍କ ଥିଲା ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ନିବିଡ଼। ୨୦୨୦ ରୁ ୨୦୨୩ ଯାଏଁ ଏହି ଶିକ୍ଷାନୁଷ୍ଠାନରେ ବିତାଇ ଥିବା ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତ ସତେ ଯେପରି ଅତୁଳନୀୟ ସ୍ମୃତି ହୋଇ ରହି ଯାଇଛି। ଆମ ବିଭାଗ ର ସମସ୍ତ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ/ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ମାନଙ୍କ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦାନ ପଦ୍ଧତି ଥିଲା ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ହୃଦୟ ସ୍ପର୍ଶୀ ଆଉ ସେହି ଭଳି ଦକ୍ଷ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିତ୍ୱ ଲା ନିକଟରେ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ସୁଯୋଗ ପାଇଥିବାରୁ ମୁଁ ନିଜକୁ ଗର୍ବିତ ମନେକରେ।

କେବଳ ଶିକ୍ଷା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ନୁହେଁ ଛାତ୍ରୀ ମାନଙ୍କ ନିକଟରେ ଥିବା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସୃଜନଶୀଳ ଦକ୍ଷତାକୁ ଆଗକୁ ଆଣିବାକୁ ଆମ ଅର୍ଥନୀତି ବିଭାଗ ର ଉଦ୍ୟମ ସର୍ବଦା ଅବିସ୍ମରଣୀୟ ହୋଇ ରହିବ। ପିଲା ମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗିତା ଯଥା **Essay, Debate, Poster** ପାସୋରି ଯିବା ସତରେ ଅସମ୍ଭବ।

ଶେଷରେ ଏତିକି କହିବି ରମାଦେବୀ ମହିଳା ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟର ଅର୍ଥନୀତି ବିଭାଗରେ ସୁଯୋଗ ପାଇବାର ଅର୍ଥ ଅମାପ ଜ୍ଞାନ ଓ ବୁଦ୍ଧିମତା ହାସଲ କରିବାର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ ପୂରଣ କରି ପାରିବାର ଏକ ବଡ଼ ସଫଳତା ସହ ସମାନ। ମୋ ମତରେ କୌଣସି ବି ଛାତ୍ରୀ ଏହି ସୁବର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସୁଯୋଗକୁ କେବେବି ହାତ ଛଡ଼ା କରିବାର ଧୂଷ୍ଣତା ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ପୋଷଣ କରିବା ଆଦୌ ଉଚିତ ହେବ ନାହିଁ।

MADHUSMITA MISAL (UG 2020-23)

Writing about my department, the Department of Economics at Rama Devi Women's University, is not an easy task. I can honestly go on writing if someone asks me to do so. As I recall my initial days in this University, after taking admission in this department the major turmoil and question in mind was how will I comprehend the tricky concepts of this very dynamic subject as the classes were going to be taken in online mode due to the COVID-19 lockdown. Our professors treated us not just as their students but also like friends. In our first class which was taken by our respected HOD Aparajita madam, she quoted that 'I am your friend' and that had touched all of her hearts and raised our respect for her. With the arrival of new faculty members our academics got a boost. Trust me, I was never bored in their class and I could have never thought of a better classroom ambience for attending lectures. After getting into this department, I realised attending lectures can be so much fun, and learning can be so much enjoyable. Our doubts were always given priority. We were always being encouraged to ask question and build the house of ideas and opinions on strong foundations of fundamentals. Our department also always encouraged students to participate in extra-curricular activities. The three years I spent here will remain in my eternal memory and provide me the sweetest nostalgia all my life.



BHAGABATI JENA
PG BATCH (2021–23)

Economics department is not only a department but also a family, because all teachers treat us like family member. All teachers are very cooperative, friendly. Our teachers are like pearls. Their teaching style is very effective. All the facilities are available in our department, like library, fast aid box is also available in our department. Newspaper was there for students too. I never forget the moment when I got selected for economics in Rama Devi Women's University. My teachers are so good, humble and cooperative. I found their teaching very effective. Our teachers made learning easy as well as interesting for the students. They helped us a lot to learn new things to progress in life. I can never forget my experiences at the Department. My best moment is my first class; when respected HOD ma'am entered the class, I got scared. But after some days I learnt that she is very friendly. All the teachers live in my heart.

Department of Economics has been a second home for us students. It has treated us as its own child, with at most love and care. We were made academically sound and were always encouraged to never sit idle. I would like to show my gratitude to the teaching and non-teaching staffs for their great support. All the faculties are very understanding. They aim at student welfare and make sure that students receive maximum benefits. They are benevolent, friendly, cooperative and supportive. They have enhanced our organizational and coordinating skills. We have also received some priceless life lessons apart from our courses of study as well, for which we are extremely grateful. An extremely beautiful memory and experience was created here that would forever be embedded in our minds.



LIPSA SATAPATHY
PG BATCH (2021–23)



DIPTI ROUT
PG BATCH (2021–23)

My post-graduation experience in economics at Ramadevi University was truly transformative. The curriculum was rigorous, encompassing both theoretical frameworks and practical applications. The professors were highly knowledgeable and supportive, challenging us to think critically and analytically. Collaborating with fellow students from diverse backgrounds enriched my learning experience, fostering a vibrant intellectual environment. The university provided ample research opportunities and access to an extensive library, enabling me to delve deeper into my areas of interest. Overall, my time at Ramadevi University broadened my understanding of economic principles, honed my research skills, and prepared me for a successful career in the field. What we learnt in those classrooms were not just lessons on economics. They are in fact lessons on life that we will take with us forever.

ACCOLADE AVENUE

STUDENTS'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SESSION 2022-23

NAME	COMPETITION/ EVENT	PRIZE
APARAJITA DAS	Debate Competition conducted by Rama Devi Women's University (Odia)	University Cup
	Odia Debate conducted on National Science Day, RDWU	First
	Odia Debate Competition conducted by RDWU	First
ALIVA PRUSTY	Debate Competition conducted by Rama Devi Women's University (English)	University Cup
	Certificate of Merit for Sudhanshu Mishra Memorial Debate Competition, 2022	Third
	Certificate of Merit for Sudhanshu Mishra Memorial Debate Competition, 2023	First
	Certificate of Merit for Elocution Competition organized by NALCO	First
	Certificate of Merit in Extempore Competition organized by KIIT University	First
ADYASHA MAHAPATRA	Poetry wars 3.0 organized by Youth for Sustainability	Third
	Research Paper Writing Competition, jointly organized by Bharatiya Shikshan Mandal and Research for Resurgence Foundation	First
	IMUN Online Conference 121.0	Second
SHIBANSEE NAYAK	Quiz Competition Organized by Rama Devi Women's University, NSS Unit.	Third
	Certificate of Merit for Slogan Writing Competition, organized by Green Audit team, RDWU	First
	Certificate of Merit for Quiz Competition, Basant Utsav, RDWU	Second
SAI ARPITA	Miss Ramadevi Competition, Basant Utsav conducted by RDWU	Second
SWEET NATH	Rangoli Competition on Basant Utsav conducted by RDWU	First
SUBARNA PATRA	Annual Training Camp (NCC)	CDT

ACCOLADE AVENUE

STUDENTS'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SESSION 2022-23

NAME	COMPETITION/EVENT
APARAJITA DAS	Speaker/Dharitri Youth Conclave 2022
ALIVA PRUSTY	Completion of the course on GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT: CROSS CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE, offered by Rama Devi Women's University in collaboration with University of California, Santa Cruz
	Certificate of Participation in 7 Day NSS Special camp, RDWU from 22 nd -28 th March, 2023
	Certificate of Appreciation for participation in District Level Youth Leadership Camp, held from 18 th -20 th March 2023, at KIIT University
ADYASHA MAHAPATRA	Completion of the course on GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT: CROSS CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE, offered by Rama Devi Women's University in collaboration with University of California, Santa Cruz
	Certificate of Merit for Paper presentation in National Seminar on Prioritizing Welfare in a Market Driven Economy
	Certificate of Participation in training session on Prevention of Women from Sexual harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013 organized by RDWU
SHIBANSEE NAYAK	Certificate of Participation in 7 Day NSS Special camp, RDWU from 22 nd -28 th March, 2023
SUBARNA PATRA	Certificate of Participation in inter-college Kabaddi Competition at S. B. Women's College from 29 th -30 th November 2022.
	Certificate of Participation in Annual Training Camp held at Urban Police and Traffic training Institution, BBSR from 12 th - 21 st July, 2022
SRABANI PRIYADARSHINI	YUGMA National Level Oratory Contest



APARAJITA DAS RECEIVING UNIVERSITY CUP (ODIA DEBATE) - 2023



ALIVA PRUSTY RECEIVING UNIVERSITY CUP (ENGLISH DEBATE) - 2023



SHIBANSEE NAYAK RECEIVING FIRST PRIZE IN SLOGAN WRITING COMPETITION



ADYASHA MAHAPATRA RECEIVING FIRST PRIZE IN RESEARCH PAPER WRITING COMPETITION

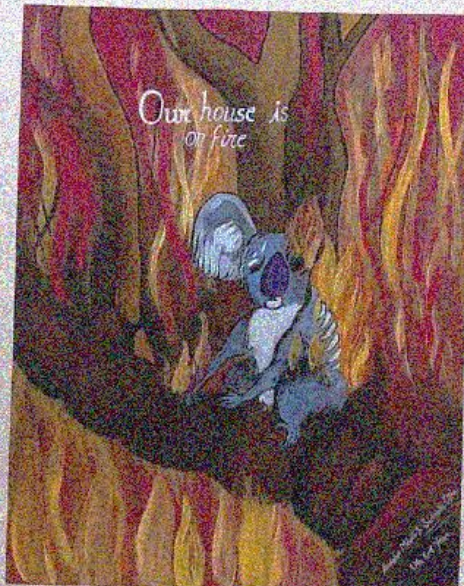


SAI ARPITA BEING CROWNED AS MISS RAMADEVI (FIRST RUNNER UP) DURING BASANT UTSAV - 2023



SUBARNA PATRA ANNUAL INTER COLLEGE ATHLETIC MEET 2023

CLIMATE CHANGE
AND ECONOMICGROWTH:
CHALLENGES
AND PATH AHEAD



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

RAMA DEVI WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

VIDYA VIHAR, BHUBANESWAR

Web: <https://rdwu.ac.in/> | Email: economicsrdwu@gmail.com