



**CALL FOR PAPERS**

**Global Conclave on Sustainable  
Development Goals (SDGs):  
Progress, Challenges and Way  
Forward**

**6-7 MARCH, 2024**

**Organized by**

**Department of Economics  
Faculty of Social Sciences  
Jamia Millia Islamia  
(A Central University)  
New Delhi- 110025**

**Sponsored by**

**Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR),  
New Delhi**

## About Us

### Jamia Millia Islamia

Jamia Millia Islamia, an institution originally established at Aligarh in United Provinces, India in 1920 became a Central University by an act of the Indian Parliament in 1988. In Urdu language, Jamia means 'University', and Millia means 'National'.

The story of its growth from a small institution in the pre-independence India to a central university located in New Delhi—offering integrated education from nursery to research in specialized areas—is a saga of dedication, conviction and vision of a people who worked against all odds and saw it growing step by step. They “built up the Jamia Millia stone by stone and sacrifice by sacrifice,” said Sarojini Naidu, the nightingale of India. Jamia is a NAAC A++ accredited university and it has been ranked among the top three universities in India in NIRF, 2022 and 2023.

### Department of Economics

The Department of Economics is one of the oldest Departments, established in 1971, under the Faculty of Social Sciences, JMI. The Department is highly reputed and well-recognized in the country for its Programmes, viz., Ph.D., M.A.(Economics), M.Sc. (BFA) and B.A. (Hons.) Economics, as it has always maintained high standards of teaching-learning process. It has state-of-the-art Infrastructural support, Smart Class Room, two other classrooms with AC facilities, and a Computer Laboratory well-equipped in terms of Hardware and Softwares, including Econometric Softwares like SPSS, E-views, Stata, R and Python etc. The Department has completed its 50 glorious years of existence and Golden Jubilee of the Department was celebrated with much zeal and enthusiasm in 2022.

## About The Global Conclave

The World is facing pressing challenges on multiple fronts that are of cross-national nature. Countries cannot solve them without the help and cooperation from each other. The realisation of such a cooperation was felt most strongly as COVID-19 pandemic engulfed the entire world in a state of unpreparedness. The ever-growing problems of climate change, inequality and conflicts is causing huge numbers of people to be displaced from their roots. More than 110 million people and growing were compelled to leave their homes either because of conflict or climate change notwithstanding the livelihood of migrants in poor countries who keep wandering in search of subsistence. Such empirical evidence suggest that human race continues to march in a direction that threatens the sustainability of the planet. Rising levels of inequality forces a significant portion of humanity to live a life of indignity and deprivations while another section of global population affords unsustainable levels of consumption. The sustainability of social and natural environment of the planet is increasingly becoming precarious. To reverse the dynamics of climate change, loss in biodiversity, and unsustainable consumption, societies need a radical and rapid transformation in the way societies are organised. The United Nations Environment Programme[1] (UNEP) suggests that a “fundamental change in technological, economic and social organization of society, including world views, norms, values and governance” will be required to achieve this transformation.

In 2015, United Nations member states collectively adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as post cursor to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). SDGs comprises a comprehensive set of 17 transformative goals encompassing the social, political economic, environmental dimensions. There is significant divergence in the progress of different SDGs indicators among and within countries. Such divergences are particularly pronounced in Global South. As the year 2023 marks the halfway of the timeline towards the achievements of SDGs, a critical assessment of progress becomes an imperative.

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[1] United Nations Environment Programme (2021). *Making Peace with Nature: A scientific blueprint to tackle the climate, biodiversity and pollution emergencies*, p. 15.

This conclave aims to address challenges and strategize a future course of action, in march towards the ambitious target of achieving SDGs for Global South by the 2030.

The conclave envisions that contributions will bring to the table a diverse, granular, and compelling set of evidence and arguments to develop a good understanding of progress and suggestions for course corrections in march towards achieving the SDGs preferably with reference to global south. For instance, national and sub-national level initiatives in India and other countries of global south for fast paced progress in achieving SDGs may have added much needed energy. Potentially there will be enough opportunity/scope for participants to discuss effectiveness of such programmes and initiative in countries of global south. However, there will be enough scope for contributions to discuss evidences from Global north. It is high time to take stock of these initiatives as it is commonly believed that we are not on track to achieve SDGs in business as usual mode.

Conceptually, the conclave intends to divide the discussion in two important classes of variables that determine and sustain economic and social development of society namely flow and stock variables. Most often while discussing economic growth and stability flow variables i.e., prices levels, trade sector, income and interest rates take precedence over stock variables such as human development indicators and physical infrastructure levels. In this conclave, we want to explicitly underscore the importance of stock variable in the context of developing countries. The practice of macroeconomics by policy institutions of global south continues to be largely a copycat of developed country models. Since developed countries have solved their stock variable problems they are rightly placed in their practice of macroeconomics as study of flow variables. However, for countries of global south cannot afford to practice macroeconomics in that manner. Countries of global south has to give appropriate attention to sustained growth of stock variables as well. Particularly, the recognition of feedback loops through which monetary and fiscal policies concerning flow variables inadvertently affect the stock variables.

The conclave aims to assess the quality of the growth process. This emerges from accumulated learning of existing literature that plethora of policies pursued by government affects growth as well as its distribution and stock of natural resources simultaneously. In most cases growth policies cannot be neutral in its distributional and environmental consequences. Therefore, unidimensional assessment of growth process will invariably lead to wrong policies. It is high time that growth process is assessed from its ability to protect natural environment and distribute the gains more equitably for the poor. Conventionally macro policies seeking growth and stability invariably focus in achieving balance of flow variables i.e., prices levels, trade sector, income and interest rates but give nearly zero attention to changes in stock variables such as natural environment, human development and physical infrastructure that may make growth more sustainable and equitable. Therefore, contributions discussing dynamics that put societies onto vicious or virtuous growth process will be welcome.

The evidence so far suggests that countries that opted for active manufacturing policies have performed relatively better in ushering shared prosperity and decent work. However, some countries that could not adopt such an active manufacturing policies have been experiencing unacceptable levels of inequality and low levels of productivity per worker. Generally, countries in south Asia and Latin America tend to have such tendencies. Therefore, the conclave actively seeks contributions providing insights about barriers/catalysts to innovation, manufacturing growth and decent work given the current state of global and national economic environment and policies. Contributions under this track will essentially complement the macro level evidence that will be generated under track on poverty inequality and growth with micro and meso level evidence.

A significant share of population faces multi-layered disadvantage in economic and social participation. The disadvantaged population subgroups based on geography, gender, and social and religious affiliations often interact to produce deeper disadvantage for specific subgroups.

The policy approach to address ‘leaving no one behind’ should ideally use existing knowledge on intersectionality of disadvantages. Submissions looking into such issues in assessing progress towards SDGs are encouraged.

This conclave is deliberately focusing on key dimensions of Sustainable Development Goals, i.e., the stock variables that are crucially important for sustainable and equitable growth. Wellbeing experienced in early years of life go a long way in determining the active participation of individuals in social and economic sphere during the adulthood. Unfortunately, too many children remain deprived from the opportunity to have a fair go in their lives right from their birth. A significant share of children born in global south face the risk of malnutrition which affects their future economic and social prospect. The conference is looking forward to contributions in the area of maternal and child health and public health and nutrition in general and factors that contribute it such as water, sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

Such a global conclave on sustainable development will be incomplete without appropriate discussion of future course action to achieve the energy transition towards cleaner fuel. The conclave is eagerly looking forward to contributions that discuss the costs of achieving this transition in ‘just’ manner. The evidence so far suggest that cost of such transitions is often disproportionately borne by lower half of the population. While poor and vulnerable in global south are already feeling the brunt of climate change in the form of disasters such as floods, droughts, cyclones and sea level rise, burdening them with cost of energy transition would double whammy. Therefore, studies focusing on distribution of costs of climate change related events and energy transition with policy lessons would be of high utility.

### **Thematic tracks of the conclave**

- Track 1: Poverty, Inequality and Economic Growth
- Track 2: Innovation, Industry and Infrastructure
- Track 3: Health, Quality Education, Hunger, Nutrition, Clean Water and Sanitation

- Track 4: Affordable and Clean Energy, Responsible Consumption and Production, Climate Action
- Track 5: Decent Work, Social and Gender Justice

### **Publication Opportunity**

Selected papers presented at the conclave will be published in Scopus index journal/edited volume by reputed international publishers like Springer, Oxford University Press, Taylor & Francis etc.

### **Important Dates**

- Last Date of Extended Abstract Submission: **25th February 2024**
- Intimation of Selected Paper for Presentation: **27th February 2024**
- Conclave Dates: **6-7 March 2024**

### **Guidelines for Extended Abstract**

- The extended abstract suggestively includes the title, author(s) affiliation, Email Address for corresponding author, introduction, data source, methods, preliminary results, conclusion and references.
- The extended abstract must not exceed 1000 words.

### **Accommodation**

- Organisers may try for subsidised accommodation in university depending upon the availability.

### **No Registration Fee**

*Please submit your extended abstract at this Google Form*

<https://forms.gle/p5QTD6raB2mWvzEf8>

*For any queries, please contact: [events.economics@jmi.ac.in](mailto:events.economics@jmi.ac.in), [mkhan19@jmi.ac.in](mailto:mkhan19@jmi.ac.in)*

### **Tentative List of Plenary and Invited Speakers\***

1. Prof. Nanak Kakwani (UNSW, Australia)
2. Prof. Partha Sen (DSE, India)
3. Prof. Amitabh Kundu (JNU & WRI, India)
4. Prof. Joyashree Roy (SERD/AIT, Thailand)

5. Prof. R. Kavita Rao (NIPFP, India)
6. Prof. Arup Mitra (SAU, India)
7. Prof. Arun Kumar (JNU & ISS, India)
8. Prof. Achin Chakraborty (IDS Kolkata, India)
9. Prof. Santosh Mehrotra (JNU, India)
10. Prof. Praveen Jha (JNU, India)
11. Prof. S. Sreekesh (JNU, India)
12. Prof. C Veeramani (CDS, India)
13. Prof. N.A. Khan (APU, India)
14. Prof. Shakti Kumar (JNU, India)
15. Prof. Ruchi Sharma (IIT Indore, India)
16. Prof. Abdul Shaban (TISS, India)
17. Prof. Param Jit (DSE, India)
18. Prof. Minaketan Behera (JNU, India)
19. Prof. Nalin Bharti (IIT Patna, India)
20. Prof. U S Mishra (IIPS, India)
21. Prof. Srijit Mishra (IGIDR, India)
22. Prof. Praveen Kumar Pathak (JNU, India)
23. Prof. Surender Kumar (DSE, India)
24. Prof. Amaresh Dubey (JNU, India)
25. Prof. L. Venkatachalam (MIDS, India)
26. Prof. Srinivasu Bathula (JNU, India)
27. Dr. Tauhidur Rahman (ASU, USA)
28. Dr. Partha Gangopadhyay (WSU, Australia)
29. Dr. Tanmay Mahapatra (PSMRI, India)
30. Dr. Gaurav Datt (MU, Australia)
31. Dr. P. Abdul Kareem (CUK, India)
32. Dr. Srinivas Goli (IIPS, India)
33. Dr. Diva Dhar (BMGF, UK)
34. Dr. Aamir Ullah Khan (CDPP, India)
35. Dr. Venkatanarayana (CESS, India)
36. Dr. Hussein Alzyoud (AU, Canada)
37. Dr. Nazrul Islam (DSE, Bangladesh)
38. Dr. Waheed Murad (USA, Australia)
39. Dr. ABM Abdullah (USA, Australia)
40. Mr Daya Sagar Shrestha (NACASUD, Nepal)



41. Dr. Salma Sultana (DSE, Bangladesh)
42. Dr. William Joe (IEG, India)
43. Dr. Saleel Chembayil (NU, Nigeria)
44. Mr. Yoosaf MK (ALSS and AI, Saudi Arabia)
45. Mr. Abdul Aziz (EPM, Qatar)

(\*This is not exhaustive list of invited speakers).

## Organizing Committee

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