

International Symposium on Regenerative Ecosystems

29th - 30th November 2022

CALL FOR PAPERS & CASES



Centre for Sustainable Ecological Systems
Xavier Institute of Management
XIM University, Bhubaneswar

Chairperson:

Dr. Antony R. Uvari, SJ, Vice Chancellor, XIM University

Organizing Committee

Dr. Amar KJR Nayak, Chairperson-CSES, Xavier Institute of Management, XIM University, India.

Email : amar@xim.edu.in, Phone (Off.) : +91 674 6647777

Dr. Shridhar Dash, Dean, Xavier Institute of Management, XIM University, India

Fr. S. Antony Raj, S.J., Registrar, XIM University, India

Fr. V. Arokiya Das, S.J., CFO & Deputy Registrar, XIM University, India

Dr. S Patra, Professor, Water & Land Management Institute, Cuttack, India

Expert Committee

Dr. K.J. Satyasai, Chief General Manager, DEAR-NABARD, Mumbai

Dr. Bijayananda Kar, Professor of Philosophy, Utkal University (Ret.), India

Dr. Anup K. Dash, Professor of Sociology, Utkal University (Ret.), India

Dr. S. Ignacimuthu, S.J., Director, Xavier Research Foundation, St. Xavier College, Palayamkottai, India

Dr. Gyorgy Szell, Prof. Emeritus, University of Osnabrueck, Institute of Social Sciences, Germany

Dr. Betty Reardon, Professor, Teachers College, Columbia University, USA

Dr. John D Little, Professor, Australian Catholic University (Ret.), Australia.

Dr. Hans Guenter Brauch, Ad. Prof. (PD), Free University of Berlin (Ret.), Germany

Dr. Tina M. Facca-Miess, Asso. Prof., Boler College of Business, John Carroll University, USA

Dr. Tatiana Grandón, Asst. Prof., Faculty of Economics, Humboldt University, Germany

Dr. Adefemi Olokesusi, Professor, Nigerian Institute of Social & Economic Research (Ret.), Nigeria

Dr. B G Mukhopadhyay, Chief General Manager, NABARD (Ret.), India.

Dr. Ram Kumar Kakani, Director, Indian Institute of Management, Raipur, India

Dr. S Peppin, Dean, School of Governance & Public Affairs, XIM University, India

Dr. Kajri Mishra, Dean, School of Human Settlements, XIM University, India

Dr. D. V. Ramana, Professor, Xavier Institute of Management, XIM University, India

Dr. Amar Patnaik, Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha (Upper House), India

Dr. Sashmi Nayak, Ambedkar Chair Professor, NISWASS, Utkal University, India

Dr. Niraj Kumar, Dean, School of Rural Management, XIM University, India

Dr. Sutapa Pati, Dean, School of Sustainability, XIM University, India

Dr. N. C. Sarangi, Dean School of Law, XIM University, India

Dr. V. Vijay Kumar, Dean, School of Communications, XIM University, India

Dr. Sarat Kumar Jena, Editor, Vilakshan-Xavier Institute of Management Journal

Dr. Mousumi Padhi, Editor, Journal of Case Research, XIM University

Important Dates (to be completed by):

Submission of Abstract (Extended):	15th July 2022
Submission of Full Paper/Case (Extended):	30th September 2022
Acceptance notification of Full Paper/Case:	15th October 2022
Registration by Participants:	30th October 2022
All submissions and queries to be sent to:	cses@xim.edu.in

Registration Fee:

Research Paper/Case Paper: USD 100

Guest (without a paper/case): USD 150

(This fee shall cover 3 dinners, 2 lunches, & 2 breakfast, tea/coffee, symposium kit, etc.)

Accommodation:

In addition to on campus Guest House, there are several accommodation facilities including hotels within 2 KM from the venue of the Symposium. Registered participants can book their accommodation as per their requirement.

For Updates on Symposium, please visit **Symposium Link: <https://xim.edu.in/cses/activities.html>**

The Context:

Uncertainties, vulnerabilities, and inequalities have been a growing phenomenon across all sectors and geographies. The design processes in most ecosystems whether it is natural, indigenous, rural, urban, or industrial tend to be gradually degenerating despite the best of human efforts. The existing literature on practices, policies & theories to halt or reverse these degenerative processes may broadly be seen from the three dominant frameworks, viz., Circular Economy, Social & Solidarity Economy, and Ecological Economics.

Circular Economy Framework: Circular Economy has been in discussion for over two decades, and there has been a growing interest in the application of the concepts and principles of *Circular Economy in different ecosystems*.^{i ii iii iv} The EU has an elaborate policy on Circular Economy.^{vi vii} Mass and Energy Transfer Balances^{viii ix} in secondary and tertiary activities have been at the heart of studies in circular economy. SDG Compass^x is one of the least challenging tasks for large linear specialized value chain production-based corporations to align its value chain to meet a few of the indicators of the SDGs.

Social & Solidarity Economy Framework: The Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) evolved as a counter to the capital and technology intensive features of the mainstream economy and focused on community participation and ownership in enterprises/cooperatives.^{xiv xv xvi xvii xviii xix xxi xxii} Social Entrepreneurship as part of this field of study focused on the purpose of the enterprise being the people and not the external financial investors.^{xxiii xxiv}

Ecological Economics Framework: There have been increasing numbers of arguments on the limitation of the traditional TCA approaches of Oliver Williamson, Ronald Coase, and others. Douglas North^{xxv} and Ghosal^{xxvi} are a couple of these critiques to investigate. Recognizing the limits to Transaction Cost Analysis (TCA) in the mainstream economics, there has been a growing interest in ecological economics. Ecological economics^{xxvii xxviii xxix xxx} is built on the increasing understanding that economics is embedded in the broader ecosystem that supports all human activity and hence economic analysis needs to be renewed to this new holistic understanding of the need for balance between artificiality in human and the nature.

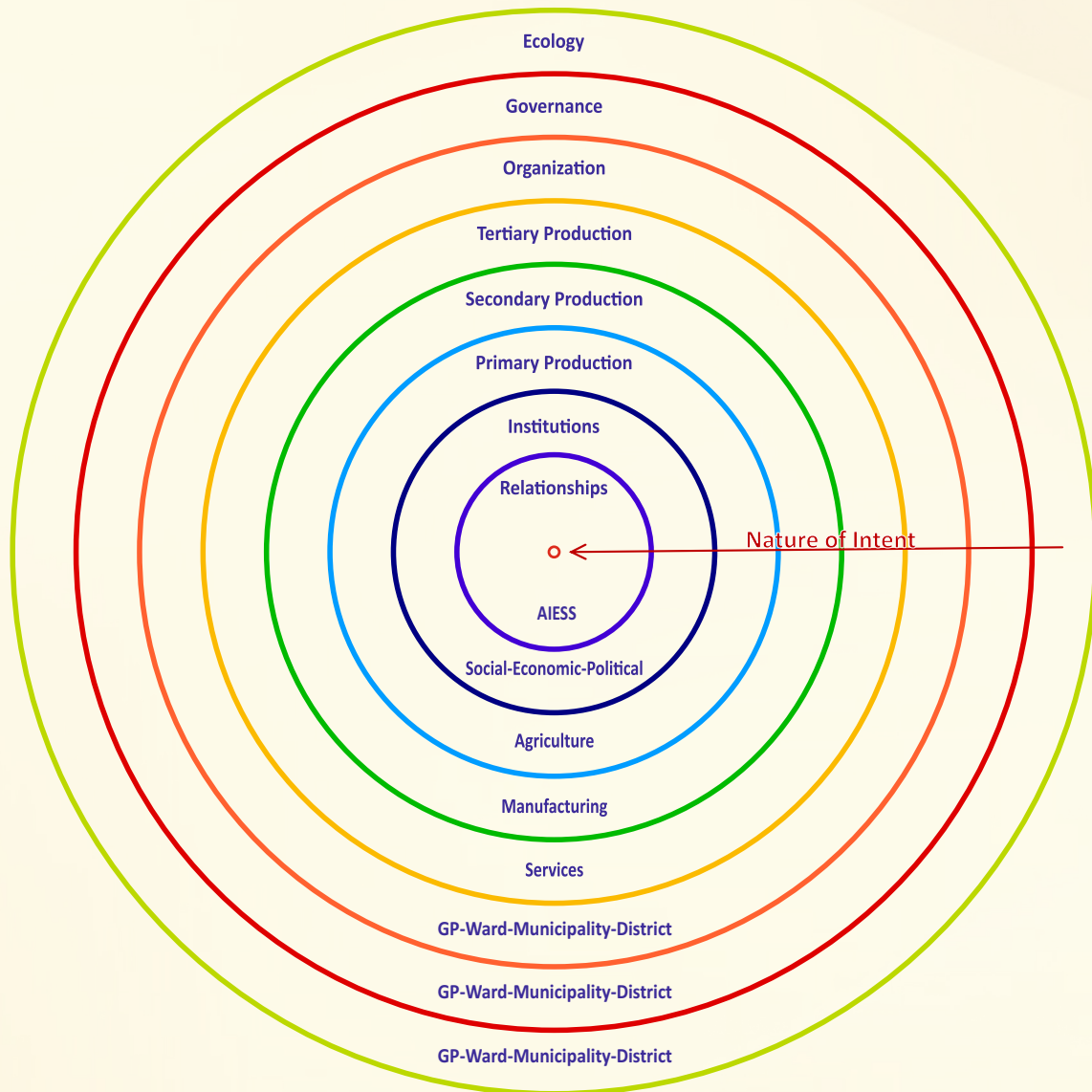
The first, Circular Economy focuses largely on the circularity of material movements through reuse, recycle and reduce techniques. The second, Solidarity Economy focuses on building trust, fraternity and sharing among the members of a community to build solidarity. The third, Ecological Economics attempts to revamp the current economic logic from an ecological time span and seek balance between humans and nature. While the first is focused on Economics, the second is focused on Social and the third is focused on Ecology.

The above International Symposium aims to bring together the existing sustainability frameworks from **design factors of interconnected sub-systems and overall systems science paradigm** to facilitate **Regenerative Systems** in the context of specific ecosystems, viz., (a) Natural Ecosystem, (b) Indigenous Ecosystem, (c) Rural Ecosystem, (d) Urban Ecosystem, and (e) Industrial Ecosystem.

Multi-disciplinary Themes in an Ecosystem Context

The symposium invites (a) research papers on the following multi-disciplinary interconnected themes viz., Relationships, Institutions, Primary Production, Secondary Production, Tertiary Production, Organization, Governance, and Ecology in the context of specific ecosystems and their regenerative capacities and (b) cases, stories, or demonstration of regenerative ecosystems in natural, indigenous, rural, urban, and industrial settings with two or more of the above themes. The interconnections and interdependence of the above eight themes in the context of an Ecosystem may be visualized as below.

Interlocked Dimensions in an Ecosystem



All Interacting Evolving Systems Science (AIESS) Perspective

Source: Amar KJR Nayak, October 28, 2016

Tracks & Topics of the Symposium

Tracks	Relationships	Institutions	Primary Production	Secondary Production	Tertiary Sector	Organizations	Governance	Ecology
Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sense of Interdependence ○ Notion of Wellbeing ○ Mental Construct ○ Morals & Values ○ Faith & Belief 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Norms & Conventions ○ Rules & Regulation ○ Principles of Justice ○ Interaction Intensity ○ External Institutional Loading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water ○ Soil ○ Seed-Plant-Animal genes ○ Farm Diversity ○ Farm Forestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Raw material ○ Coordination System ○ Product Technology ○ Diversity of Human Actors ○ Physical Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Machinery & Raw Material ○ Coordination System ○ Process Technology ○ Diversity of Cultures ○ Local Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Size ○ Scope of Activities ○ Ownership ○ Diversity of Human Actors ○ Management Hierarchy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Frequency of Interactions ○ Decision-Making Method ○ Problem Solving Approach ○ Resource Dependency ○ Governance Architecture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Natural Resources ○ Human Systems ○ Climate Changes ○ Diversity of Species ○ State of Ecosystems

Please Note: In addition to the above topics, any topic related to engineering, technology, artificial intelligence, cybernetics, physical sciences, natural sciences, ecology, environmental & forest systems, material sciences, social sciences, economics, theology, philosophy, and other fields that proposes to develop a paper or a case from design factors and systems science paradigm in the context of any regenerative ecosystem viz., natural, indigenous, rural, urban, or industrial ecosystems are welcome for submission.

While the eight dimensions/theme/tracks are generally perceived as linear to each other; these dimensions and most importantly, the factors (topics) relating to each of these dimensions (at micro-level) seems to be interconnected and interdependent. The eight dimensions^{xxxii} are accordingly shown in concentric circles as interlocked dimensions in an ecosystem.

Relationships: The key factors of study and interventions on Relationship^{xxxii xxxiii xxxiv xxxv xxxvi} can include sense of interdependence, notion of wellbeing, mental construct, morals and values and faith and belief. The five factors of the relationship dimension address relationships at different levels. Faith and belief are at the core of an individual. Morals and values are an outcome of relationships at a family level, Mental construct is an outcome of our education, training, and experience. The notion of wellbeing is the overall societal orientation towards what is perceived as capital and wealth. A sense of interdependence is an outcome of the relationship with neighbours and in one's small community, other life and matter in one's ecosystem.

The nature and state of relationships often shape the sustainability of our endeavour in building institutions, production systems, organisational designs, community governance, and ecology where we live in. The nature and depth of Relationships seem to have been at the core of human engagements and our endeavour towards sustainability. Could these relationships be aligned with the ecological principles for inter-generational sustainability?

Institutions: This includes both formal institutions and informal institutions. Accordingly, institutions^{xxxvii} are the norms, rules and conventions that regulate the functioning of an ecosystem. Deciphering the issue and factors of an institution has been one of the most challenging tasks. Increasingly there has been the realisation that without appropriate institutions,^{xxxviii xxxix} sustainability can only be a distant dream. The key factors of this dimension can include norms and conventions, rules and regulations, principles of justice, interaction^{xi} intensity and institutional loading.

Primary Production: Agriculture, the primary production activity is greatly being impacted by climate changes and has been increasingly becoming unsustainable across the world. This can include study of dynamic interactive process analyses among the key factors of production, viz., water, soil, seed-plant-animal genes, farm diversity, and farm ecology.

Secondary Production: Manufacturing and Processing industry is the most path dependent and has been the challenging area for transition. The dynamic interactive process analyses of the key factors of this sector can include raw materials, coordination system, product technology, diversity of human actors, and physical infrastructure. SDG Compass of the UNO is one of the relevant frameworks for analysis of this sector.

Tertiary Production: Service sector, the dominant sector of global economy covers this. The dynamic interactive process analyses can include the following key factors in value creation, viz., machinery & raw material, coordination system, process technology, diversity of cultures, and local networks. Transition towards Sustainability in this sector especially in banking and financial services, hospitality industry, and local transport have been most prominently observed.

Organisation: Organisations have been the key engines of economic growth in human enterprise systems. However, today's organisational designs especially in the secondary and tertiary sectors seem to greatly facilitate private financial capital creation as compared to social wealth creation in a society. Organisations both Producer Organisations (POs) and Industrial Organisations (IOs) can be the theme for study and analysis. Questions such as whether these organizations need to be designed wherein they can evolve to be community enterprise systems and not private enterprises may be investigated or analyzed.

The key design factors of organisations^{xli xlii xliii} in general can include size, scope^{xliiv xlii xlii}, technology, ownership, and management. Size refers to the number of membership and geographical extent. Scope refers to the number and type of activities that an organisation can engage in. Technology refers to the process and product technology suitable for an organisation. Ownership refers to shareholding structure in the organisation and Management refers to management structure, type of managerial skills appropriate for an organization.

Governance: Governance has been an encompassing dimension in subsystems and systems of our society. It has therefore been an important component for sustainability of our community systems. The focus of study and analysis can be to identify factors and principles of governance that can facilitate sustainable community systems

at the lowest level of governance^{xlvii xlviii xlix} that is at the Ward or Gram Panchayat level as well as at higher level of governance, viz., district, state, national, and global level. The key factors of study under governance can include frequency of interactions, decision-making method, problem solving approach, resource dependency and governance architecture and responsibilities.

Ecology: Ecology represents a basic comprehensive unit (habitat-ecosystem) of our planet that is driven by the fundamental principles of nature. Ecology includes all living (biotic) and non-living (abiotic) objects in each habitat. The natural principles of interconnection, interdependence and caring for the weakest are the principal axioms of a thriving ecosystem. For sustainability, the design and systems analysis of the other concentric and embedded layers of any ecosystem are determined by the above natural principles. The key factors of this dimension can include Changes (atmospheric), Renewability (of resources), Balance (of species), Compatibility (of human and natural systems), and Openness (in ecosystems).

Matrix for Paper & Case Development

Scholars and Practitioners can consider the following matrix of ecosystems and themes to develop their research papers and cases. Analysis of any given ecosystem could include one or more of the thematic areas and the associated factors that facilitate either regenerative ecosystem or degenerative ecosystem.

Ecosystems & Multiple Themes	Natural Ecosystem	Indigenous Ecosystem	Rural Ecosystem	Urban Ecosystem	Industrial Ecosystem
Relationships					
Institutions					
Primary Production					
Secondary Production					
Tertiary Production					
Organization					
Governance					
Ecology					

The above framework for interconnections and interdependence among themes and matrix for research papers and case submissions is only suggestive. An indicate list of design factors or topics are also provided under the Tracks and Topics section. Scholars and practitioners are welcome to newer ways of visualizing Regenerative Ecosystems that are resilient to climate changes, market volatility and undue external loadings of governments on respective ecosystems.

Benefits of Participation: All accepted papers & cases shall be considered for publication in a international peer reviewed book by Springer Nature and in a Special Journal Issue of Emerald Publication. For benefits, please see the Symposium Link: <https://xim.edu.in/cses/activities.html>

References:

- i Franco, Maria A. 2017. Circular economy at the micro level: A dynamic view of incumbents' struggles and challenges in the textile industry, *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 168 (2017) 833-845
- ii Erkman, S., 1997. Industrial ecology: a historical view. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 5 (1), 1-10.
- iii Preston, F., 2012. A Global Redesign? Shaping the Circular Economy. Chatham House, London.
- iv Fogarassy, C. & David Finger. 2020. Theoretical and Practical Approaches of Circular Economy for Business Models and Technological Solutions. *Resources*, 9, 76; doi:10.3390/resources9060076
- v Moreno, Mariale and Fiona Charnley. 2016. Can re-distributed manufacturing and digital intelligence enable a regenerative economy? An integrative literature review, *Sustainable Design and Manufacturing*, Part III, Springer International Publishing
- vi European Union. 2019. Circular Economy Action Plan. < https://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/first_circular_economy_action_plan.html> accessed 6th April 2021.
- vii Ellen Macarthur Foundation. 2013. *Towards Circular Economy*.
- viii Nayak, Amar KJR. 2007. *Sustainable Sewage Water Management*, Macmillan India Limited, New Delhi

- ix Nayak, Amar KJR. 2007. Natural Dyeing and Synthetic Dyeing: A comparative Cost Analysis, Punjab Durrie Weavers and India-Canada Environmental Facility, New Delhi
- x GRI, SDG UN Compact and WBCSD. XXX. SDG Compass: The guide for business on the SDGs www.sdgcompass.org accessed on 15th Jan 2018.
- xi UNSC.XXX. Technical report by the Bureau of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) on the process of the development of an indicator framework for the goals and targets of the post-2015 development agenda, Working draft.
- xii Kirchherr, J. and Ralf van Santen. 2019. Research on the circular economy: A critique of the field, *Resources, Conservation & Recycling* 151 (2019) 104480
- xiii Schröder P. et al. 2019. Degrowth within - Aligning circular economy and strong sustainability Narratives, *Resources, Conservation & Recycling* 146 (2019) 190-191
- xiv Borzaga, C. et al. 2019. Social and Solidarity Economy and the Future of Work, *Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation in Emerging Economies* 5(1) 37-57
- xv UNRISD.XXX. Potential & Limits of Social and Solidarity Economy, <https://www.unrisd.org/sse> accessed 6th April 2021
- xvi Dash, Anup.2014. Toward an Epistemological Foundation for Social and Solidarity Economy. Occasional Paper, UNRISD. <https://www.unrisd.org/dash> accessed 6th April 2021.
- xvii ILO.2017. Academy On Social And Solidarity Economy: Innovative Ecosystems For Solidarity Economy Policies And South-South Cooperation. < https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---exrel/documents/publication/wcms_559173.pdf> accessed 6th April 2021.
- xviii Ridley-Duff, R. 2018. The coming of age of the social solidarity economy, Conference: Welfare Societies in Transition - 3rd EMES-Polanyi International Seminar, Roskilde University, Denmark
- xix Ostrom, E. (2009). 'Beyond markets and states: polycentric governance of complex economic system'. Acceptance speech for Nobel Prize in Economics, Stockholm < <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/economic-sciences/2009/ostrom/lecture/>>, December 8, 2009.
- xx Szell, Gyorgy.2012. Social Innovation, Social Entrepreneurship and Development, DOI: 10.1007/978-3-642-32879-4_12
- xxi Szell, Gyorgy. 2012. The social economy: its role, importance, and prospects, *Contemporary Corporate Culture under Globalization*, Vol. III, A Memorial Book for Professor Erkki, Helsinki, JTO School of Management
- xxii Wallimann, Isidor.2014. Social and Solidarity Economy for Sustainable Development: Its Premises - and the Social Economy Basel example of practice, Syracuse University
- xxiii Yunus, M. 2010. Building Social Business: The New Kind of Capitalism That Serves Humanity's Most Pressing Needs, Public Affairs, New York
- xxiv Bronstein, David, and Susan Davis. 2016. Social Entrepreneurship: What Everyone Needs to Know, Oxford University Press
- xxv North, D.1992. Transaction Costs, Institutions, and Economic Performance, International Centre for Economic Growth Publications, San Francisco, California
- xxvi Ghosal, S. & Peter Moran. 1996. Bad for Practice: A Critique of the Transaction Cost Theory, *The Academy of Management Review*, Vol. 21, No. 1 (Jan 1996), pp. 13-47
- xxvii Daly, Herman E. [1973. *Steady-State Economics* (2nd ed.). Washington, DC: Island Press
- xxviii Kumarappa, J.C. 1945. *Economy of Permanence: A Quest for a social order based on social order*, Sarva Seva Sangh Prakashan, Varanasi.
- xxix Dasgupta, Partha. 2008. *The economics of the environment*, Environment and Development Economics, Cambridge University Press.
- xxx Dasgupta, Partha.2021. *The Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review*, London: HM Treasury
- xxxii 2019. Introduction: Transition Challenges and Pathways to Sustainable Community Systems: Design and Systems Perspectives, Springer Nature, Switzerland.
- xxxiii 2014. Logic, Language, and Values of Cooperation versus Competition in the context of Sustainable

Community Systems, International Review of Sociology, March 2014

- xxxiii ____ 2017. Efficiency, Effectiveness and Sustainability: The Basis of Competition & Cooperation, Vilakshan-XIMB Journal of Management, Vol. 14(1), 2017
- xxxiv ____ 2018. National Seminar on Relationships-I, Xavier Institute of Management, Xavier University Bhubaneswar, India. 8th Feb 2018.
- xxxv ____ 2018. National Seminar on Relationships-II, Xavier Institute of Management, Xavier University Bhubaneswar, India. 22nd Feb 2018.
- xxxvi ____ 2018. National Seminar on Relationships-III, Xavier Institute of Management, Xavier University Bhubaneswar, India. 15th March 2018.
- xxxvii ____ Nayak, Amar KJR. 2017. National Round Table Discussions on Institutions for Sustainability, Xavier Institute of Management, Xavier University Bhubaneswar. India. 27th Nov. 2017.
- xxxviii ____ 2021. Critical Perspectives of Public Systems Management: Through the Lens of District Administration, co-author with Ram Kakani, Routledge
- xxxix ____ 2015. Optimal Institutional Architecture for FPOs in Financing of Agriculture Value Chain ? Challenges & Opportunities, NABARD, November 2015, BIRD, Lucknow
- xi ____ Patnaik, Amar. 2017. Institutional Convening and power asymmetries in Indian rural context, Doctoral Thesis under the supervision of Amar KJR Nayak, Xavier Institute of Management, Xavier University Bhubaneswar. India
- xli ____ 2009. Optimizing Asymmetries for Sustainability: Design Issues of Producers' Organization, Conference of the Planning Commission of India, New Delhi
- xlii ____ 2011. Nava Jyoti PC: A Case towards Optimizing Asymmetries for a Sustainable Community Enterprise System in Rural Agricultural Settings, Chapter 22, Challenges of the Twenty First Century, A Trans-disciplinary Perspective, Anand S. et al, Macmillan Publishers India Ltd., New Delhi
- xlili ____ 2012. Optimizing Asymmetries for Sustainability: The Case of Nava Jyoti Sustainable Community Enterprise System, co-author with Sashmi Nayak, EBSCO Online Information Services
- xliv ____ 2015. Size and Organizational Design Complexity for Sustainability: A Perspective, Vilakshan - XIMB Journal of Management, Vol. 12, No.1, March 2015
- xlvi ____ 2019. Coauthor Panda, A.K. Effect of Firm Size on Performance Leading to Sustainability, Transition Challenges and Pathways to Sustainable Community Systems: Design and Systems Perspectives, Springer Nature, Switzerland.
- xlvi ____ Panda, A.K. 2018. Exploring the relationship between firm size and sustainable performance, A study of collective enterprises in India, Doctoral Thesis under the guidance of Amar KJR Nayak, Xavier Institute of Management, Xavier University, Bhubaneswar. India
- xlvii ____ Nayak, Amar KJR. 2014. Asymmetries in Organizations, Institutions and Policy Signals in the context of Sustainable Governance in India, The Administrator, Vol 55, No.2, October 2014
- xlviii ____ 2016. Convergence of Micro-finance and GP level Community Enterprise Systems to Protect Interests of Vulnerable Farmers, Journal of Management & Public Policy, Volume 7 no. 2, June 2016
- xliv ____ 2017. National Round Table Discussions on Governance for Sustainability, Xavier Institute of Management, Xavier University Bhubaneswar. India. 28th Nov. 2017
- l ____ 2020. Synthesis Report on National Seminar on Farmer Producer Organizations: Design and Systems Perspectives, co-author with Nadia El Hage. Xavier Institute of Management Bhubaneswar. India. 13-14 March 2020.

Potential Partners, Collaborators & Sponsors

School of Governance & Public Affairs
School of Human Settlements
School of Sustainability



School of Law
School of Communications
School of Rural Management

WALMI, Cuttack

NABARD, Mumbai

DAFE, Government of Odisha

MAFW, Government of India

NCDS, Bhubaneswar

IIM, Kozhikode

IRMA, Anand

NIAM, Jaipur

VAMNCOM, Pune

IIM, Raipur

XLRI, Jamshedpur