



Indian Economic
Association (Regd.)

!! Tamso Maa Jyotir Gamay !!

<https://indianeconomicassociation.in/>



Giri Institute of
Development Studies, Lucknow

A National Research Institute of the ICSSR,
Ministry of Education, GOI & Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

<https://www.gids.org.in/>

106th Annual International Conference of Indian Economic Association (IEA)

In collaboration with
Bhartiya Arthik Shodh Sansthan (BASS)

On

Development Perspectives in India: Issues and Challenges

Organised by

Giri Institute of Development Studies

On the auspicious occasion of

Golden Jubilee Year

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<https://www.indianeconomicassociation.in>

Conference Date



Last Date for Abstract



Last Date for Full Paper





Awards:

- 1) Atal Bihari Bajpai Gold Award 2023 - One
- 2) V.K.R.V. Rao Life Time Achievement Award 2023 - One
- 3) Asha Sablok Gold Medal 2023 - One
- 4) Fellow of Indian Economic Association 2023 - One
- 5) IEA Best Paper Presentation Awards - (Themes Wise)
- 6) J. K. Mehta Academic Excellence Award 2023 – Two

THEME-1 - Natural Resources, Population Growth and Agricultural Development:



India is quite rich in natural resource base. Agricultural productivity varies widely across different regions. Natural resources and agricultural development are inter-twined and they play a significant role in the development of local economy of any region. Regional perspective involves understanding specific resources and their potential for agricultural development. Regional and local perspectives must be considered in the development of policy frameworks and governance structures. Optimal utilisation of natural resources will give way to agricultural development in different regions. This process further depends upon the respective region's human resources

which determine efficient use of natural resources in shaping the agricultural development of the respective region. There is a widespread agreement that population growth is a crucial factor in the process of social and economic development. Policy initiatives must focus on reducing barriers to quality education for the population for reducing regional disparities by investing in infrastructure development. Policy initiatives addressing distributional inequalities should involve participatory approaches, engaging marginalized communities, civil society organizations, and local stakeholders.

THEME-2 - Women Empowerment and Gender Inequality:



Countries have different legal frameworks that define women's rights and promote gender equality and some nations have achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education, while others still struggle with gender gaps in education. Cultural and social norms play a significant role in shaping gender roles and expectations within a region. Gender inequalities can vary within a country across different regions. Urban areas often offer better opportunities for women's empowerment compared to rural or remote regions. Addressing regional disparities in terms of infrastructure, access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities is crucial for reducing

gender inequalities.

THEME-3 - New Education Policy 2020 and New Dimensions of Financial Markets in India:



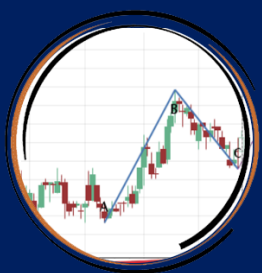
Unequal access to education is a significant contributor to distributional inequalities. Education policy in a country plays an important role in reducing social and economic inequalities. Policy

initiatives may focus on reducing barriers to education by investing in educational infrastructure. The NEP 2020 emphasizes the allocation of a significant portion of the country's GDP to education and give importance of early childhood education. It highlights the integration of technology in education. The NEP 2020 proposes significant reforms in the curriculum to promote holistic and multidisciplinary learning. To meet the financial requirements of implementing NEP 2020, the government may explore public-private partnerships (PPPs) to leverage private sector resources and expertise.

The financial market in India has witnessed several new dimensions in the recent years. The rapid advancement of technology has led to the digitalization of financial services in India. NBFCs have experienced significant growth and have become an alternative source of credit for individuals and businesses and the Indian securities market has witnessed the integration of various exchanges through initiatives like the Unified Stock Exchange. The Indian government and regulatory bodies have implemented several reforms to strengthen the financial market. There is an increasing focus on

sustainable finance and green investments in the Indian financial market. Reg-Tech solutions are being adopted to streamline, for the automation and enhancement of regulatory compliance, risk management, and reporting.

THEME-4 - Emerging Patterns of International Economic Relations and Trade Flows:



The increasing interconnectivity and interdependence among countries have shaped international economic relations and the global economic landscape has been witnessing a shift in power from traditional economic powers to emerging economies which leads to their increased influence and participation in global economic affairs. On the other side, the digital revolution has significantly impacted international economic relations. There is a growing recognition of the importance of sustainable development and climate action in international economic relations.

THEME-5 - Achieving A Trillion \$ Economy in Uttar Pradesh:



The economy of Uttar Pradesh is the key to India becoming a global economic powerhouse. India's most populous state is home to 20 crore people, comparable with the population of Western Europe. The size of Uttar Pradesh economy was Rs 17.2 trillion in 2020-21. The state will need to expand five times to reach the target of \$ 1 trillion. If India were to become \$5 trillion economy, Uttar Pradesh needs to grow at a rapid pace. Uttar Pradesh has been one of the laggards among Indian states with slow economic growth and below par performance on social indicators. As 65% of the state's population is dependent on agriculture that accounts for just 25% of the GSDP, there is a clear need to improve productivity in agriculture. There is a need to shift employment to productive sectors and thrust to animal husbandry and dairy sectors, and

developing food processing centers can bring in additional growth. UP has immense potential in terms of industrialization. There is also a need to improve the quality of education at all levels ranging from primary to higher education. In order to have balanced development, rural development should take place vis-à-vis urban development.

IEA Membership

For IEA Life Membership follow the link below:

<https://indianeconomicassociation.in/MembershipForm.aspx>

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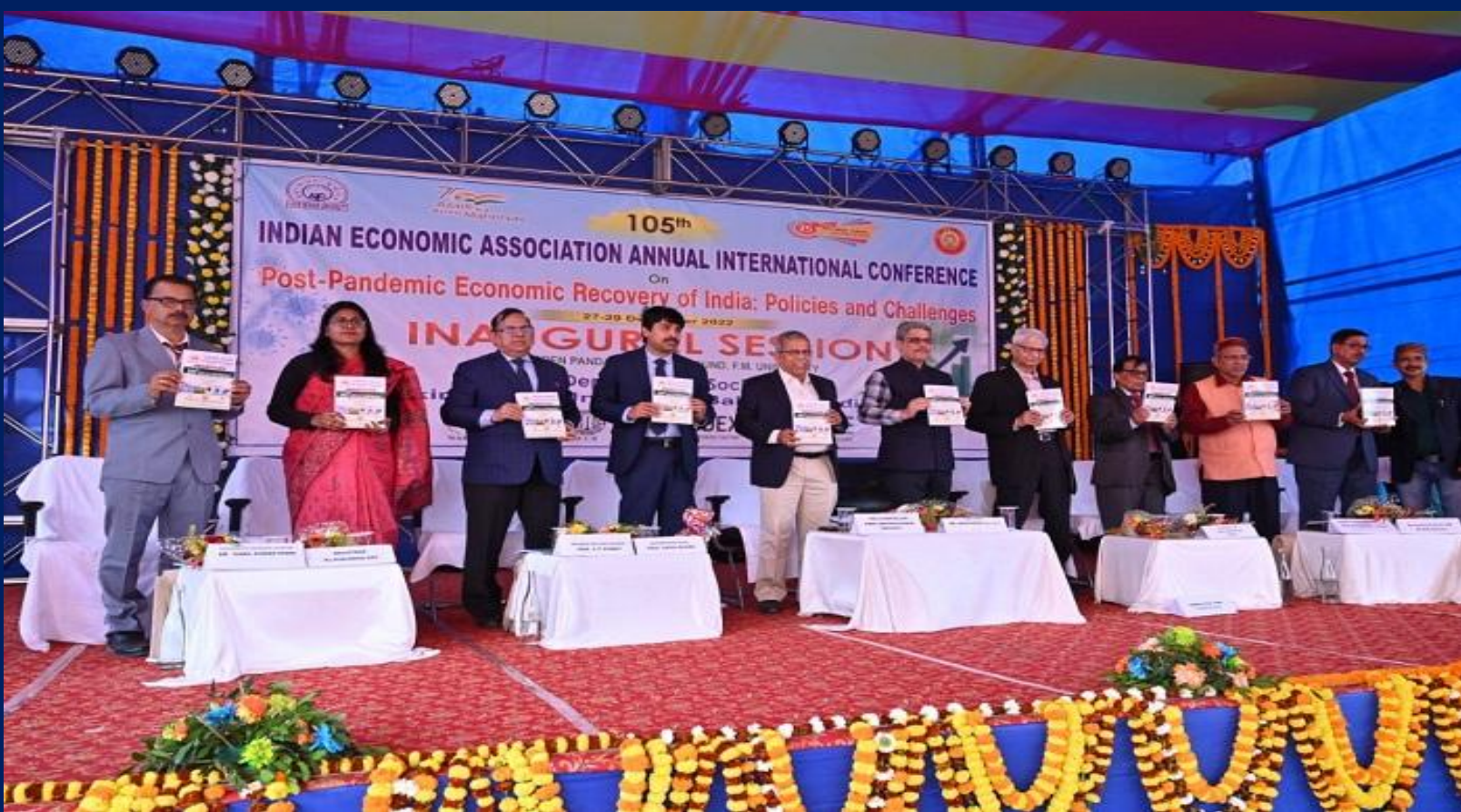
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3. Non-Members (with Accommodation):
Faculty: Rs. 5000/-
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Research Scholars: Rs. 3000/-
4. Local Faculty/Research Scholars: Rs. 2000/-



About Giri Institute of Development Studies:

The Institute, named after the former President of India and eminent labour leader, late Shri V.V. Giri, was established in 1973 as an autonomous research institute on the initiative of some leading social scientists and eminent personalities. Late Professor V.B. Singh, a well-known labour economist, was the founder-director of the Institute. In 1977, Professor T.S. Papola joined the Institute as its first full-time Director and nourished the Institute in its formative years, developing it into a well-known center of research in the field of on development studies.

Notably, in 1977, the institute was recognized as an institution of national importance status in the field of social science research based on the recommendations of a Visiting Committee constituted by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), and was accordingly brought under the scheme of regular financial assistance of the ICSSR, a prominent organization of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (now Ministry of Education), Government of India. Since then, the Institute has been regularly receiving financial support from the ICSSR, and the Government of Uttar Pradesh, through the Planning Department, on a matching basis. The Institute's research activities find significant place in the policy making of the Government of Uttar Pradesh.



About Indian Economic Association:

IEA is a registered body of Indian Economics Professionals, established way back in 1917, with the objective of providing a forum for debate and discussion of theoretical and policy oriented issues of Economic Science. Thanks to the initiative taken by Charles Joseph Hamilton, then Minto Professor of Economics at Calcutta University, and a score of economists, mostly teachers, who met in Calcutta in December 1917 to deliberate on economics.

IEA is the oldest Association in Social Sciences and perhaps second oldest in the country in any discipline, after the Indian Science Congress Association (founded in 1914). IEA organizes annual conferences, seminars, and lectures by eminent persons of the profession. It stands for promoting the interest of the discipline in terms of extension, expansion and professional competence in teaching, training, research, and consultancy. It promotes the interests of its members, but more than that the interest of the public, which is served when members sincerely devote their time and energy to raise their competence and deploy that competence when the occasion arises. IEA has so far organized 105 annual conferences in different parts of the country. Now IEA going to organize 106th Annual Conference at Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow on December 27-29, 2023.



About Bhartiya Arthik Sodh Sansthan (BASS):

BASS was established on 1979 as a registered body under the act of society. The major objectives of this Sansthan are to publish research work, monographs as well as to promote and provide for the student economic problems in general and the Indian economic problems in particular with publications, lectures, seminars, course work, courses, research etc. some academic activities. Varta (Double blind Peer Reviewed Journal) is an International Research Journal of the Bhartiya Arthik Sodh Sansthan. Current President and General secretary of the BASS are Prof. Jagdish Narayan Purwar and Dr. Niharika Srivastava respectively.

Guidelines of Paper Submission:

1. Submit the full paper in following format:

- a) Abstract
- b) Introduction
- c) Review of Literature
- d) Objective
- e) Methodology
- f) Result and discussion
- g) Findings
- h) Conclusion
- i) 9. References



2. The contributions typed in MS Word, font size 12 New Times Roman at 100%, line space 1.5; and within 8000 words including tables, graphs, figures, references and notes, should be sent by email.
3. The title page must carry the correspondence address and institutional affiliation of the author/authors; their contact details including email id.
4. The article must be accompanied by an abstract of not more than 200 words, and must reflect the scope, framework and major findings of the chosen theme.
5. The manuscript must be meticulously and minutely vetted and proof read for language and expression accuracy; grammatical and typographical errors; aptness of the stylised equations and symbols etc.
6. All foot notes/notes must appear at the end of the main text; followed by tables and references.
7. Notes and tables must be numbered using Arabic numerals. The explanatory note pertaining to the table/data therein and the source of the table and data must appear below the table itself.
8. Any reference within the text must be shown in bracket with surname of the author, or a source, along with the year of publication, e.g. (Government of India, 2023), or (Chadha, 2022); or Romar (1991).
9. All the papers should check plagiarism through a software and the certificate of the same should be attached along with the papers failing which the paper will not be accepted.

10. All manuscripts must be accompanied by an undertaking that the paper has not been simultaneously submitted for publication elsewhere. It also must carry a disclaimer to any plagiarism or a challenge to copyright violation by the author. In other words, an undertaking about the originality of the text and explanations used. Any quotation of an idea or a statement from other works must be duly referred.

11. Pattern of referencing should be as follows:

For a Book

Buck, R. (1984), The Communication of Emotion, New York: Guilford Press, p.31

For Book with Multiple Authors

Berger, P. and T. Luckmann (1966), The Social Construction of Knowledge: A Treatise on the Sociology of Knowledge, New York: Open Road Medic, pp.34-67.

For a Journal Article

Chen, C.P. (2001), "On Exploring Meanings: Combining Humanistic and Career Psychology Theories in Counselling", Counselling Psychology Quarterly, Vol.14, No.4, pp.317-31.

For Book Chapter

Krauss, R.M. (2002), "The Psychology of Verbal Communication", in N. Smelser and P. Baltes (eds.), International Encyclopaedia of the Social and Behavioural Sciences, London: Elsevier, pp.1661-65.

For Government Document or Report

Government of India (2023), Economic Survey 2023, New Delhi: Ministry of Finance, pp. 23-34.

Government of India (Various Issues), Estimates of National Accounts Statistics, New Delhi: Central Statistics Office

For an Article or Feature in a Website

Banerjee, R.(2022), "India @2047", [https://pwc.in/immersive outlook/India@2047](https://pwc.in/immersive%20outlook/India@2047)

Ambani, M.(2022), "India Will Grow to a \$40 Trillion Economy by 2047", <https://www.ndtv.com/business>, November 22, 2022.

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Candidates fill participation/ paper submission form on
<http://indianeconomicassociation.in/nationalconference.aspx>

Spot Registration is not allowed except local delegates
Candidates paying online via IMPS/NEFT needs to compulsorily upload payment proof along with the registration form. Candidates will not be eligible for any of the perquisite. Only those attendees who are present at the conference venue will only be given the kit and other conference perquisites.



AWARD CATEGORIES AND IEA 105th CONFERENCE AWARDEES

Atal Bihari Bajpai Memorial Award in Economic Development

The Award will be given to the person who had distinguished contributed in the field of economic development in India. Search Committee will be formed by the President, IEA for recommending a panel of three persons. The final decision for this award will be taken by the President of IEA.

Atal Bihari Bajpai Memorial Award Given to Prof. Joshi



Great Honour for cooperation Assistance Guidance and motivation award was given to Prof Santosh Kumar Tripathi Vice chancellor of Fakir Mohan University



Life Time Achievement Award

IEA Life Time Achievement Award is to be given to those distinguished scholars of Economics who have contributed in field like teaching research and extension of Economic development of society.

Life Time Achievement Award Given to Prof. Kumar Bar Das Former Vice Chancellor of Fakir Mohan University



Asha Sablok Gold Medal

IEA has instituted a Gold Medal in the memory of late Dr. (Mrs.) Asha Sablok who was a life member of IEA. The Medal will be given for the Best Conference Paper. Author/s of Research Papers should be the members of IEA. Papers from the Chairpersons/ Co-chairpersons/ Rapporteurs will not be considered for the Medal. Papers should reach to the Secretary, IEA on or before the notified date. For the presentation of the Gold Medal and the Certificate to the author of the Best Paper for each theme will be adjudicated by the Jury containing Chairpersons, Co-chairpersons and Rapporteurs. The Jury of each Technical Session will select one paper as best from each of the themes. This selection of the best paper would be made on the basis of the quality of the Paper and the presentation of the same during the Conference. The Secretary will be coordinating the entire process. The decision of the best research paper award is jointly made by the ex-officio President and Secretary of the IEA after scrutinizing the jury reports of the various technical sessions.

Asha Sablok Gold Medal Given to Dr. Nandita and Pulkit Nandan



Fellow of Indian Economics Association

IEA fellowship will be awarded to very distinguished scholars of Economics and allied field who have contributed in the development of Economic thinking in India and abroad.

Fellow of Indian Economics Association Given to Dr. Sunil Kumar Padhi Associate Professor and Head of the Social science department Fakir Mohan University



Excellence in Economic Studies Award

The Award will be given to the person who had distinguished contributed in the field of economic development in India. Search Committee will be formed by the President, IEA for recommending a panel of three persons. The final decision for this award will be taken by the President of IEA.

Excellence in Economic Studies Award Given to Dr. Remmiya Rajan P, Kozikote University Kerala and Mr. Ravi Sethy CA, New Delhi



Best Presentation Awards

The five Awards will be given for Best Paper Presentation in each theme to Young Economists below 40 years of age. For the presentation of the Award/Certificate, the Best Paper presenter/s for each theme will be adjudicated by the Jury containing Chairpersons, Co-chairpersons and Rapporteurs. The Jury of each Technical Session will select one paper presenter on base from each of the four themes. The decision of the theme-wise best research paper presenter awardee is jointly made by the ex-officio President and Secretary of the IEA after scrutinizing the Jury reports of the various technical sessions.

Best Paper Presentation Awardees

Theme 1- Post Pandemic Economic Recovery of India Policies and Challenges was given to Dr. Smruti Ranjan Behera, IIT Ropar

Theme 2- Agricultural Reforms and changing face of Indian Economy was given to Dr. R. K Upadhyay and Praveen Pratap Singh

Theme 3- Climate change and Ecosystem in context to Indian Economy was given to Dr. Supriti Mishra, IMT Bhubneshwar

Theme 4- Digital India Prospect and Challenges was given to Dr. Monika Varshney

Theme- 5 Economy of Odisha was given to Lijaline Beura and Prof Sanjukta Das.

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ghanshyamnsingh@gmail.com



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ajaytomar2020@gmail.com
9456667429



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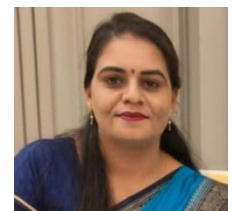
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Rumi Darwaza



Husainabad Clock Tower



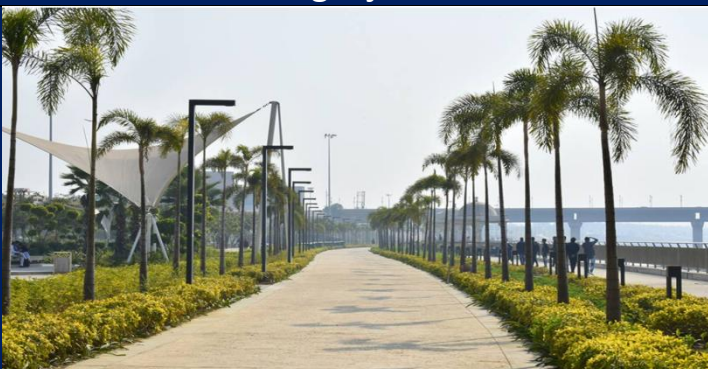
Aminabad Market



Hazratganj Market



Ambedkar Park



Gomti Riverfront Park



Satkhanda

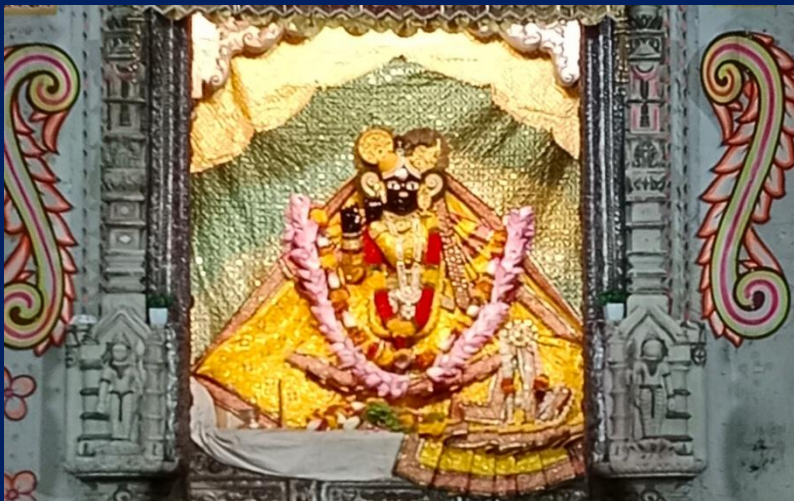
Places to near to Lucknow



Ram Janambhoomi, Ayodhya,
2 hr 49 min (134.9 km) via NH 27



Kashi Vishwnath, Varanasi
5 hr 23 min (314.4 km) via Purvanchal Expy



Banke Bihari, Vrindaban
5 hr 39 min (393.3 km) via Agra - Lucknow Expy



Krishna Janambhoomi, Mathura,
4 hr 48 min (333.2 km) via Agra - Lucknow Expy



India Gate – Delhi
8 hr 7 min (553.0 km) via Agra - Lucknow Expy and
Yamuna Expy



Taj Mahal- Agra
4 hr 51 min (333.2 km) via
Agra - Lucknow Expy