



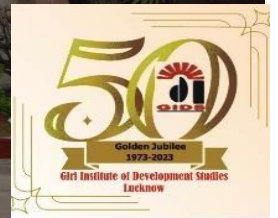
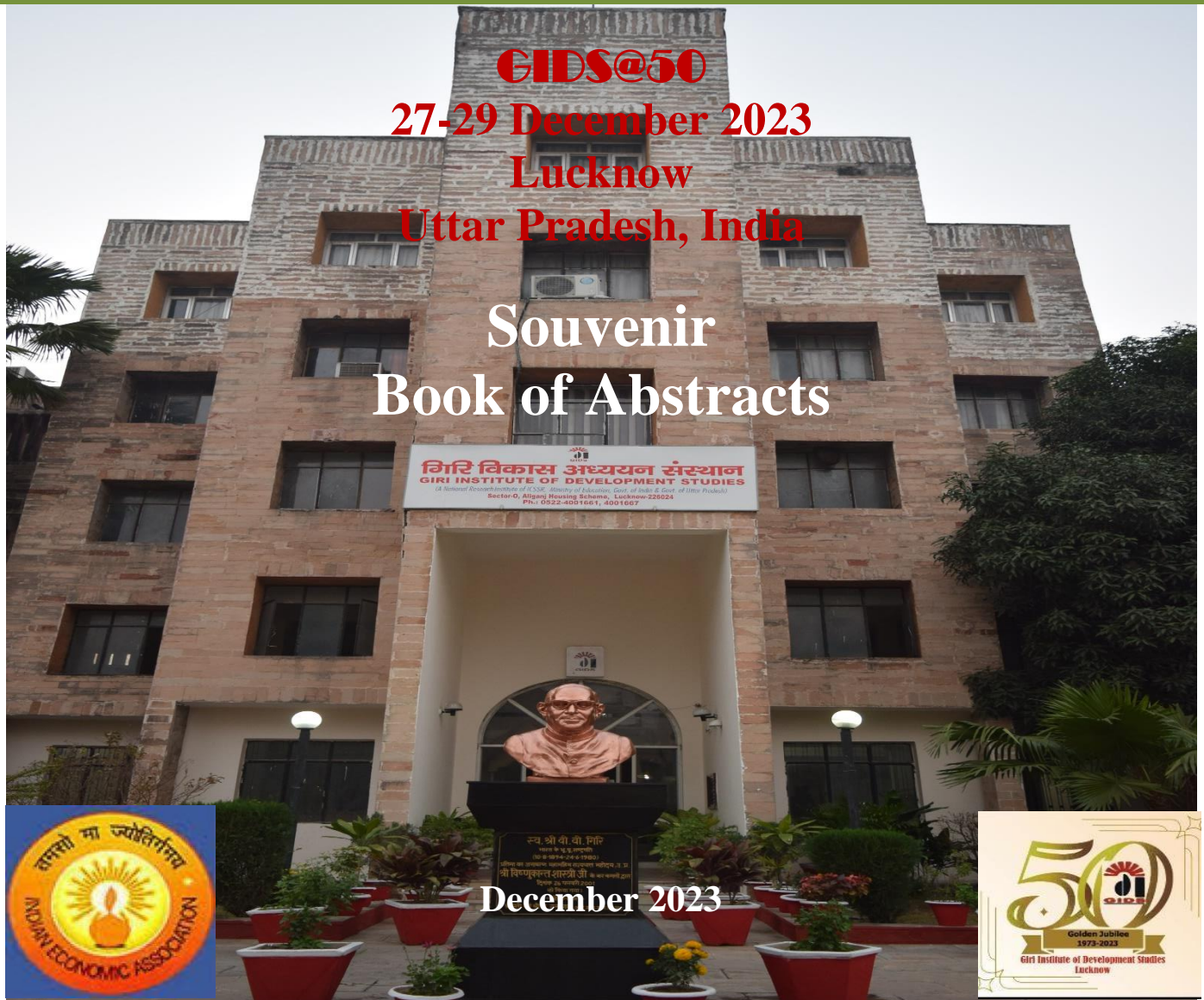
# 106<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference of Indian Economic Association (IEA)

On

*“Development Perspectives in India: Issues and Challenges”  
in collaboration with Bhartiya Arthik Shodh Sansthan (BASS)*

Organised by

Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS)  
On the occasion of its Golden Jubilee Year





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(IEA)**

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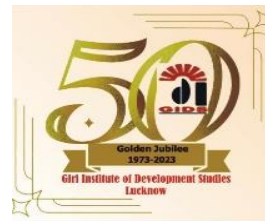
On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Year

**GIDS@50**

**27-29 December 2023**

**Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India**

**Souvenir  
Book of Abstracts**





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## Preface and Acknowledgement

This book of abstract is for the 106<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference of the Indian Economic Association (IEA) organised by the Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS), on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee Year, 'GIDS@50' in collaboration with Bhartiya Arthik Shodh Sansthan (BASS) during 27-29 December 2023. The main theme of the conference is 'Development Perspectives in India: Issues and Challenges'. We have received more than 100 abstracts for this conference across various sub-themes from scholars across all parts of the country and abroad as well. The abstracts have been arranged and grouped into five sub-themes as per the technical session-wise programme schedule. The Conference is focused on five themes including 1. Natural Resources, Population Growth and Agricultural Development, 2. Women Empowerment and Gender Inequality, 3. New Education Policy 2020 and New Dimensions of Financial Markets in India, 4. Emerging Patterns of International Economic Relations and 5. Trade Flows and Achieving a Trillion-Dollar Economy in Uttar Pradesh.

We would like to express our deep sense of gratitude to the IEA President Prof. Ghanshyam N. Singh, Conference President Prof. A. P. Pandey, IEA General Secretary Dr. D. K. Asthana, and IEA Coordinator Prof. Ajay Tomar and all other members of the IEA managing committee and Bhartiya Arthik Shodh Sansthan (BASS) for their cooperation in making this international conference a grand success.

We acknowledge the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, NABARD Lucknow office, Punjab and Sindh Bank, Regional Office Lucknow, and Union Bank of India, Regional Office, Lucknow, for sponsoring this conference.

We would also like to thank the University of Lucknow, and the Government of Uttar Pradesh for providing accommodation at the Lucknow University Guest House, *Naimisharanya Guest House*, and *Kalakakar Guest House*. Also, thanks to the State Bank of India for providing two Suit-rooms in the SBI Training Centre.

Our Institute Director, Prof. Parmod Kumar deserves special thanks for his proactive support in academic and administrative spheres along with helping in raising funds for this giant conference. He is personally acquainted with all the activities that we have completed.

We also thank all the honourable guests for their good wishes and messages for the success of the conference.

We are also grateful to our faculty members, the Finance and Accounts Officer Sri S. K. Jaiswal, other staff of the accounts department, all teaching and non-teaching staff, all research staff and scholars who have put their precious time out of their busy schedules to make this conference a grand success and I believe this conference would not have taken place at our institute without their support. Our thanks to the convenors and members of all the committees formed for the successful conduct of this conference.

Last but not least, the attempt to bring out this book of abstracts would not have been possible without the continuous support of Dr Ranjeet Kumar, Senior Research Associate, Dr Jyotsna Srivastava, Research Associate, and Mr Shandar Abbas, Research Assistant who compiled the abstracts and shaped up them in the present form of this book of abstract.

Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati  
Associate Professor and Organising Secretary  
Dr. Nomita P. Kumar  
Sr. Assistant Professor and Co-organising Secretary

## Messages

**दयाशंकर सिंह**  
राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)  
परिवहन विभाग



संख्या: 51 /वी.आई.पी./रा.मं.(स्व.प्र.)परि./2024  
कक्ष सं.- 63A - 63C, विधान भवन, लखनऊ  
दूरभाष सं. : 0522-2238071, 2213259



दिनांक : 13-01-2024

### शुभकामना संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर हार्दिक प्रसन्नता हुई है कि इण्डियन इकोनॉमिक एसोसिएशन का 106वाँ वार्षिक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान द्वारा स्मारिका का प्रकाशन किया जा रहा है।

मैं स्मारिका से जुड़े सभी बंधुओं को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ तथा इसके सफल प्रकाशन की कामना करता हूँ

शुभकामनाओं सहित।

(दया शंकर सिंह)

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**सन्देश**

इण्डियन इकोनॉमिक एसोसिएशन का 106वाँ वार्षिक अन्तरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान द्वारा दिनांक 27 से 29 दिसम्बर 2023 तक आयोजित किया जा रहा है इस सम्मेलन के शुभ अवसर पर स्मारिका का प्रकाशन किया जाना अत्यन्त सराहनीय है।

गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान प्रदेश का एक मात्र सामाजिक वैज्ञानिक शोध संस्थान है जो उत्तर प्रदेश तथा भारतीय सामाजिक अनुसंधान परिषद, नई दिल्ली, शिक्षा मंत्रालय भारत सरकार द्वारा वित्तपोषित है। उक्त संस्थान द्वारा किये जा रहे स्मारिका के प्रकाशन में उ0प्र0 शासन की कई बड़ी शोध परियोजनाओं का समावेश होगा जिससे आम जनमानस लाभान्वित होगा।

उक्त कार्यक्रम के सफल आयोजन एवं स्मारिका के प्रकाशन हेतु मेरी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं एवं बधाई।

  
(जयवीर सिंह)

**प्रो0 प्रमोद कुमार,**  
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कृषि अनुसंधान विभाग,  
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मुख्य भवन

सं. 1195/VIP/मंत्री/कृ.कृ.शि.कृ.अनु./2023 दिनांक : .....  
दिनांक 23-12-2023

### संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर बहुत हर्ष हो रहा है कि गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान द्वारा दिनांक 27-29 दिसम्बर, 2023 तक 106वीं वार्षिक अन्तरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। सम्मेलन में होने वाली परिचर्चा के केन्द्र में नयी शिक्षा नीति, महिला सशक्तीकरण एवं कृषकों की आय की दोगुनी करने इत्यादि महत्वपूर्ण कार्य सम्मिलित हैं। उक्त के उपलक्ष्य में स्मारिका का प्रकाशन भी किया जा रहा है।

मैं इस कार्यक्रम से जुड़े सभी आयोजकों एवं प्रतिनिधियों को हार्दिक शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ तथा कार्यक्रम की सफलता एवं स्मारिका के सफल प्रकाशन की कामना करता हूँ।  
शुभकामनाओं सहित।

आपका,  
  
(सूर्य प्रताप शाही)

प्रो० प्रमोद कुमार जी,  
निदेशक,  
गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान,  
सेक्टर-ओ, अलीगंज, लखनऊ

दुर्गा शंकर मिश्र  
मुख्य सचिव  
Durga Shanker Mishra  
Chief Secretary



उत्तर प्रदेश शासन  
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Lok Bhawan, Lucknow-226001

दिनांक : 22 दिसम्बर, 2023

## संदेश


मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हुई कि इण्डियन इकोनॉमिक एसोसिएशन का 106वां वार्षिक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान, लखनऊ द्वारा दिनांक 27 से 29 दिसम्बर, 2023 तक आयोजित किया जा रहा है।

2. नीतिपरक सामाजिक शोध के लिये भारत के पूर्व राष्ट्रपति श्री वी०वी०गिरि के नाम पर स्वायत्त अनुसंधान संस्थान के रूप में गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान की स्थापना की गई। संस्थान द्वारा सामाजिक समानता लाने और गरीब और कमजोर वर्गों के उत्थान के लिये शोध व परामर्श देने का निरन्तर कार्य किया जा रहा है।

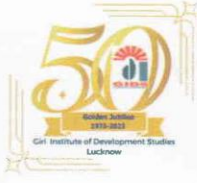
3. मा० प्रधानमंत्री जी ने देश को वर्ष 2047 तक देश को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने संकल्प लिया है तथा मा० मुख्यमंत्री जी ने प्रदेश की अर्थव्यवस्था को वर्ष 2027 तक वन ट्रिलियन डॉलर बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। ऐसे में संस्थान और प्रस्तावित अर्थशास्त्रियों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन की प्रासंगिकता और बढ़ जाती है।

4. मुझे विश्वास है कि सम्मेलन में विचार-विमर्श से ऐसे निष्कर्ष प्राप्त होंगे, जो प्रदेश की अर्थव्यवस्था को और मजबूत बनाने में सहायक सिद्ध होंगे।

5. सम्मेलन के सफल आयोजन एवं स्मारिका के सफल प्रकाशन हेतु मेरी हार्दिक शुभकामनायें!

  
( दुर्गा शंकर मिश्र )

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# गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

(A National Research Institute of ICSSR, Ministry of Education,  
Govt. of India & Govt. of Uttar Pradesh)

**Prof. Parmod Kumar**  
Director, GIDS



## स्वागत संदेश

गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान और भारतीय आर्थिक संघ द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से आयोजित 106वें वार्षिक सम्मेलन के प्रतिनिधियों का हार्दिक स्वागत करते हुए मुझे बेहद खुशी हो रही है। गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान के निदेशक के रूप में यह वास्तव में बहुत गर्व और विशेषाधिकार की बात है कि इस सम्मेलन के आयोजन की जिम्मेदारी संस्थान को प्राप्त हुयी है। यह और भी गर्व एवं सम्मान का विषय है कि इस सम्मेलन के आयोजन का दायित्व संस्थान को इसकी स्वर्ण जयंती वर्ष (2023-24) के मध्य प्राप्त हुआ है।

विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में से एक, भारत ने पिछले दशकों में आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास में सराहनीय प्रगति की है तथा आने वाले समय में तीव्र गति से विकास की ओर अग्रसर है। यह निश्चित है कि, यह बहु-विषयक सम्मेलन देश भर के शिक्षाविदों, समाजिक-वैज्ञानिकों, पेशेवरों और विभिन्न विषयों के शोधकर्ताओं के लिए अपने विचार साझा करने और व्यक्त करने, सामने आने वाली व्यावहारिक चुनौतियों और समाधानों पर चर्चा करने के बेहतरीन अवसरों में से एक होगा।

गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान निश्चित रूप से उन संस्थानों में से एक है जो सभी के लिए बेहतर शैक्षणिक एवं विकासोन्मुख मार्ग निर्मित करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है तथा भारतीय आर्थिक संघ का 106 वां वार्षिक सम्मेलन इसके लिए उत्प्रेरक के रूप में काम करेगा। आशा है कि यह बौद्धिक गुणवत्ता और सामाजिक संतुष्टि दोनों ही की दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण आयोजन होगा।

यह स्मारिका इसी उद्देश्य से प्रकाशित की जा रही है कि यह इस भव्य सम्मेलन की अंतर्दृष्टि से एवं लखनऊ शहर जो की अपने स्थापत्य सुंदरता एवं सांस्कृतिक परिष्कार के लिए जाना जाता है उससे बोध करा सके। हमें आशा है कि आप इस सम्मेलन की स्मृतियों को सदा के लिये संजोकर रखेंगे।

  
प्रमोद कुमार  
निदेशक



# गिरी विकास अध्ययन संस्थान GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

(A National Research Institute of ICSSR, Ministry of Education,  
Govt. of India & Govt. of Uttar Pradesh)

Dr. Rajiv Kumar,  
Chairman, Board of Governors



## स्मारिका संदेश

गिरी विकास अध्ययन संस्थान के शासीमंडल के अध्यक्ष के रूप में, मैं संस्थान को सहयोगात्मक रूप से भारतीय आर्थिक संघ के 106वें वार्षिक सम्मेलन को आयोजित करने की पहल करने के लिए बधाई देता हूँ।

भारतीय आर्थिक संघ जो कि कलकत्ता विश्वविद्यालय के चार्ल्स जोसेफ हैमिल्टन द्वारा 1917 में स्थापित सबसे प्राचीन सामाजिक विज्ञान संघों में से एक है तथा प्रत्येक वर्ष विभिन्न संगठनों, संस्थानों के सहयोग से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में सम्मेलन आयोजित करता है जिनका मूल उद्देश्य देश व प्रदेश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर चर्चा करना एवं अर्थव्यवस्था के विभिन्न मुद्दों पर विचार विमर्श करना है, मैं संघ के इन अटूट प्रयासों तथा निरंतरता की सराहना करता हूँ।

यह और भी गर्व एवं कृतज्ञता का विषय है कि गिरी विकास अध्ययन संस्थान अपने स्वर्ण जयंती समारोह वर्ष के दौरान इस सम्मेलन की मेजबानी कर रहा है जो इसे और भी महत्वपूर्ण बनाता है।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि यह सम्मेलन वर्तमान अर्थव्यवस्था तथा इसके विकास के मार्ग की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ साबित होगा। सम्मेलन के सफल आयोजन के लिये मेरी असीम शुभकामनायें।

डॉ० राजीव कुमार  
अध्यक्ष (शासीमंडल)  
गिरी विकास अध्ययन संस्थान

Contact No.: 0522-4001667; 4001638; E-mail: chairman@gids.org.in; Website: <http://gids.org.in>



# गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

(A National Research Institute of ICSSR, Ministry of Education,  
Govt. of India & Govt. of Uttar Pradesh)

Shri. Rajeev Kapoor,  
Vice-Chairman, Board of Governors



## स्मारिका संदेश

यह गर्व की बात है कि गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान (गिड्स) भारतीय आर्थिक शोध संस्थान के सहयोग से लखनऊ में भारतीय आर्थिक संघ के 103वें वार्षिक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन का आयोजन कर रहा है।

भारत में विकास के परिप्रेक्ष्य: मुद्दे और चुनौतियाँ पर केंद्रित इस वर्ष के सम्मेलन का उद्देश्य भारत में विकास के विभिन्न आयामों का विश्लेषण करने और विकास के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों को सुलझाने के लिए शिक्षाविदों, शोधकर्ताओं, विशेषज्ञों और नीति निर्माताओं को एक मंच प्रदान करना है। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि सम्मेलन में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए नवीन दृष्टिकोणों और रणनीतियों पर भी विचार-विमर्श किया जाएगा। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि विचार-विमर्श के लिए चुने गए विशिष्ट विषयों में से एक राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था को बदलने और एक ट्रिलियन डॉलर का आकार हासिल करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रम से संबंधित है। आशा है कि सम्मेलन से राज्य सरकार के नीति निर्माताओं को सरकार के महत्वाकांक्षी उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बेहतर नीति विकल्प बनाने में मदद मिलेगी।

मैं सम्मेलन की सफलता के लिए अपनी शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

श्री राजीव कपूर (सेवानिवृत्त, आई०ए०एस०)  
उपाध्यक्ष (शासीमंडल)  
गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान

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## संदेश

गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान, लखनऊ और इण्डियन इकोनॉमिक एसोसिएशन के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में 106वीं वार्षिक अन्तरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन दिनांक 27 से 29 दिसम्बर, 2023 के मध्य आयोजित किया जा रहा है, इस पुनीत अवसर पर एक 'स्मारिका' का भी प्रकाशन किया जा रहा है, जो एक सराहनीय कार्य है।

गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान, लखनऊ की स्थापना वर्ष 1973 में लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय के अर्थशास्त्र विभाग के प्रो० वी०बी० सिंह व अनेक विद्वानों के संयुक्त प्रयास से की गई, जिसे वर्ष 1977 में राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थान के रूप में मान्यता व भारतीय सामाजिक अनुसंधान परिषद, शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार व उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से नियमित अनुदान प्राप्त हुआ। तत्क्रम में इस संस्था द्वारा नीतिपरक, सामाजिक-आर्थिक समस्याओं के निराकरण हेतु निरन्तर शोध कर देश व प्रदेश की नीतियों पर सकारात्मक सहयोग कर रही है। वर्तमान में यह देश की प्रख्यात सामाजिक शोध संस्था है।

उक्त सम्मेलन एवं स्मारिका के सफल प्रकाशन हेतु सम्पादक मंडल एवं लेखकों को हार्दिक बधाई एवं शुभकामनाएँ।

दिनांक : 22 दिसम्बर, 2023

  
(प्रो० आलोक कुमार राय)



**Ghanshyam N. Singh**  
**Association President**  
**Indian Economic Association (Regd.)**

### **Message**

It is a matter of great pleasure and satisfaction that our Indian Economic Association (IEA) in its 106th year of successful all-round development in academic activities as a result it made a mark, despite all odds both natural and political, and has acquired a special space of importance in the hearts of academic and professional of the world.

Delighted to note that Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS), Lucknow on its Golden Jubilee year (1973-2023) has been chosen to hold the 106th Annual Conference of the IEA at its campus. Not less important is the broad academic framework drawn by the GIDS and IEA, together for this three-day Conference (Dec.27-29, 2023) to be held at the historic city of Lucknow.

‘Development Perspective of India - Issues and Challenges’ needs the special attention of Academicians of the world. For academic interactions, the IEA has devised four broad themes touching, almost all issues of contemporary importance. As our usual practice one chapter i.e., the fifth contemporary issue of the State, where the Conference is being held has also been chosen. Uttar Pradesh has Carved an important Place in the nation and is poised to become a trillion-dollar Dollar Economy and needs to get its feedback from the academic of Economic Professionals across the boundary of the Nation. That is why, it has been included as the fifth Chapter in this session.

Our dedicated IEA team and equally efficient team of GIDS are doing hard work around the clock to see academic and logistic arrangements so that this IEA session may prove a Benchmark of success of the highest order.

Being its Association President and decades-long active association with the IEA, it is my pride privilege to send my good Wishes for the Grand Success of the Conference.

With all my Best Wishes.

**Ghanshyam N. Singh.**  
Association President.  
Indian Economic Association (Regd.)

### *A Note of appreciation*



It brings me immense pleasure to extend my heartfelt gratitude to each one of you for your invaluable contribution towards this event. This year mark a significant milestone as we celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Giri Institute of Development Studies.

Under the overarching theme of "**Development Perspectives in India: Issues and Challenges**," we embark on a journey of exploration and deliberation, delving into critical domains that shape the socio-economic landscape of our nation. The sub-themes, ranging from Natural Resources, Population Growth and Agricultural Development; Women Empowerment and Gender Inequality; New Education Policy 2020 and New Dimensions of Financial Markets in India; Emerging Patterns of International Economic Relations and Achieving a Trillion \$ Economy in Uttar Pradesh, provides a comprehensive framework for dissecting multifaceted issues and charting pathways for transformative change.

Throughout the conference, the exchange of ideas, insights, and scholarly research will serve as a catalyst for intellectual enrichment and interdisciplinary dialogue. From thought-provoking keynote addresses to engaging panel discussions and interactive workshops, every session will be marked by a spirit of inquiry and a shared commitment to advancing knowledge for the betterment of society.

I would like to acknowledge the dedication and hard work of our organizing committee, volunteers, sponsors, and partners whose unwavering support was instrumental in bringing this event to fruition. Together, we have demonstrated the power of collaboration and the enduring impact of scholarly exchange in driving positive change.

Let us carry forward the spirit of inquiry, collaboration, and commitment to excellence in all our endeavours. May the insights that will be gained and connections formed during this conference continue to inspire and guide us in our collective pursuit of a more prosperous and equitable future for all.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Senapati".

**Organising Secretary**  
Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati,  
Associate professor,  
Giri Institute of Development Studies,  
Lucknow

## **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 centre of research in the field of on development studies.

While the first Board of Governors was headed by late Shri D. P. Dhar, it also included several other eminent personalities and scholars such as, Naval H. Tata, Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Baljit Singh, and Nagendra Singh as its members. Eminent scholars and distinguished bureaucrats with outstanding records have always been associated with the Institute to adorn its chairmanship and memberships of the Board of Governors. Shri P.N. Haksar, Prof. Yashpal, Dr. Nityanand, Professor Yogendra Singh, and Professor Y.K. Alagh are a few among them.

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.

The Vision of the Institute is to develop as a centre of excellence in the field of Social Science Research with a special focus on Uttar Pradesh's Society, Economy and Politics for implementing this vision the Institute undertakes the following activities on a regular basis.

Conducting research studies in the field of social science on various aspects of development; Training of academics and officials engaged in the task of research and formulation and implementation of development plans and programmes; and

Providing consultation and professional assistance to the government and other public institutions in the formulation of plans and programmes of socio-economic development. Guiding research scholars for pursuing their Ph.D. in Economics, Sociology, and Political Science.

The aims and objectives for which the Institute is established are:

- ❖ To undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research in Development, with special emphasis on the problems of India and her regions, particularly the promotion and growth of the weaker and/ or poor sections of the people with a view to bringing about social equality and removing economic disparity;

- ❖ To provide academic and professional guidance to agencies, institutions and persons engaged in research in Development;
- ❖ To provide, on request, advisory and consultancy services to the Government of India, the State Governments, universities, colleges and other educational institutions and organisations in the business industry or trade including organisations of Employees and Employers;
- ❖ To act as a clearing house of ideas and information on research in Development with special emphasis on the problems of the public sector;
- ❖ To collaborate with other agencies, institutions and organisations, including universities, colleges, Institutes of Management and other institutions in India and abroad, in such manner as may be necessary for the promotion of the objectives of the Institute;
- ❖ To offer fellowships and scholarships in furtherance of research in Development;
- ❖ To provide programmes of advanced training to researchers in universities and colleges with a view to improving the quality of research in Development;
- ❖ To develop close working relations in teaching and research in Development with universities and colleges, especially with those in the Northern region and U.P.;
- ❖ To prepare, print and publish papers, periodicals and books in furtherance of the objectives of the Institute and the promotion of Development;
- ❖ generally, to undertake all such activities and programmes as may assist in promoting research in Development in India and her various regions;
- ❖ To accept donations, gift, grants-in-aid, endowments, movable or immovable properties of any kind from the Government of India, the State Governments, Municipalities, District or Local Bodies, Public Bodies, or person or persons or Societies or companies on such terms as the Board of Governors of the Institute may, in their discretion, consider fit and proper;
- ❖ To receive, sell, charge, hire, mortgage, or manage properties, movable or immovable, in furtherance of the objects of the Institute;
- ❖ To invest moneys of the Institute in such a manner as the Board of Governors may consider for the safety and benefit of the Institute and to convert or change such investments, if required by the Board of Governors;
- ❖ To borrow money for the purpose of the Institute;
- ❖ To do all other things that are incidental to or decisive for the attainment or furtherance of the aims and objects of the Institute; and
- ❖ To do all other things that are incidental to or decisive for the management and control of the Institute.

## Faculty Members

Dr. Parmod Kumar	Professor and Director
Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati	Associate Professor
Dr. Kesana Srinivasa Rao	Associate Professor
Dr. Prashant Kumar Trivedi	Associate Professor
Dr. Nomita P. Kumar	Sr. Assistant Professor
Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh	Assistant Professor
Dr. Kavita Baliyan	Assistant Professor
Dr. Manjur Ali	Assistant Professor
Dr. Animesh Roy	Assistant Professor

## Main Theme of the Conference

### “Development Perspectives in India: Issues and Challenges”



The conference on ‘Development Perspectives in India: Issues and Challenges’ aims to provide a platform for in-depth discussions and analysis of the various dimensions of development in India. It seeks to bring together experts, policymakers, researchers, and practitioners to explore the key issues and challenges faced by the country in its pursuit of sustainable and inclusive development. The conference also aims at fostering knowledge exchange and collaboration among stakeholders to enhance development outcomes in India. The conference will consist of keynote addresses, panel discussions, paper presentations, and interactive sessions. Experts from academia, government, civil society, and international organisations will be invited to share their insights and experiences. The seminar will also provide opportunities for networking and collaboration among participants. In the rapidly changing contexts to enrich the contribution of economics with a multidisciplinary approach, the conference is dedicated to continuously working towards this pursuit. The GIDS, IEA, and BASS are quite hopeful that with the generous cooperation and effective participation of the esteemed members, it will be successful in shaping the future, as per the vision and mission of the country.

#### Objectives:

The objective of the conference is to provide insights into the theoretical and policy-oriented issues to professionals, researchers, and academicians. The conference is a platform for the think tank of the country to discuss the issues related to economy and social science. The major objective of the conference is to critically examine the current development paradigms in India and identify and analyse the key challenges hindering the progress of development in India. This includes exploring innovative approaches and strategies for addressing these challenges

and promoting sustainable development. Besides this, the conference seeks to analyse the progress and gaps in areas such as education, women empowerment, gender equality, natural resources, and economic development programs. The broad outcome of the conference is to provide the researchers and the academicians a platform to discuss the development theories and policies and find solutions for the challenges.

### **Sub-themes:**

The conference is focused on, but not limited to, the following five major thematic issues. Papers are invited on any of the following sub-themes:

- 1- Natural Resources, Population Growth and Agricultural Development: Regional Perspectives**
- 2- Women Empowerment and Gender Inequality: National and Regional Scenarios**
- 3- Financial Implications of Implementing New Education Policy 2020 and New Dimensions of Financial Markets in India.**
- 4- Emerging Patterns of International Economic Relations and Trade Flows**
- 5- Achieving A Trillion \$ Economy in Uttar Pradesh: Opportunities and Challenges**

### **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 the 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 the 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.

### **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.

### **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 gives importance to 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 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.

### **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.

### **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 centres 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.

### **Relevance of the Conference**

The upcoming conference will provide a platform to learn new aspects, other varied perspectives, and the latest information related to the conservation of natural resources,

population growth, and agricultural development, women empowerment and gender inequality, New Education Policy 2020, and new dimensions of financial markets in India, emerging patterns of international economic relations and trade flows. In the rapidly changing contexts to enrich the contribution of economics with a multidisciplinary approach, the upcoming conference is dedicated to continuously working towards this pursuit. The GIDS, IEA, and BASS are quite hopeful that with the generous cooperation and effective participation of the esteemed members, it will be successful in shaping the future, as per the vision and mission of the Society.

Thus, the seminar will serve as a platform for meaningful discussions and knowledge sharing on the critical aspects of development in India. By bringing together diverse perspectives and expertise, the seminar aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on sustainable and inclusive development in the country.

### **Conference Organising Committees at GIDS**

#### **1. Local Organising Committee**

- **Chair**

**Prof. Parmod Kumar**

- Director, Giri Institute of  
Development Studies, Lucknow
- **Organising Secretary**  
**Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati**  
Associate Professor, Giri Institute  
of Development Studies, Lucknow
  - **Co-organising Secretary**  
**Dr. Nomita P. Kumar**  
Sr. Asst. Prof., Giri Institute of  
Development Studies, Lucknow
2. **Steering Committee**  
Prof. Parmod Kumar  
Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati  
Dr. Prashant K. Trivedi  
Dr. Nomita P. Kumar
  3. **Accommodation Committee**  
Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati  
Dr. Jyotsna Srivastava  
Dr. Geeta Singh  
Dr. R. K. Jaiswal  
Dr. Firdous Khatoon  
Mr. Mohd. Kaleem  
Mr. Krishan Kumar Verma  
Mr. Prabhakar  
Mohd. Shandar Abbas  
Mr. Lalit  
Mr. Chhote Lal
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Dr. Manjur Ali  
Dr. H. N. Bisht  
Mohd. Shandar Abbas  
Mr. Krishan Kumar Verma  
Mr. Manoj Kumar  
Mr. Omkar Sharma  
Mr. Awadhesh Kumar  
Mr. Kaushal Kishor  
Mr. Kamlesh Kumar
  5. **Souvenir Committee**  
Dr. Prashant Kumar Trivedi  
Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh  
Dr. Manjur Ali  
Dr. Ranjeet Kumar  
Mohd. Shandar Abbas  
Mr. Vijay Kumar Singh  
Mr. Krishan Kumar Verma
  6. **Media Management Committee**  
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Dr. Soumyata Pandey  
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Mr. Prem Kumar  
Ms. Rajni Tiwari
  7. **Catering Committee**  
Dr. Nomita P. Kumar  
Mr. Sanjay K. Jaiswal  
Dr. Sandeep Baliyan  
Mr. Sunil Srivastava  
Mr. Krishan Kumar Verma  
Mr. Vijay Kumar  
Mr. Lalit  
Mr. Ajay Kumar Dubey  
Ms. Kavita Bist  
Ms. Shalini Kashyap  
Ms. Ayushi Dubey
  8. **Registration Committee**  
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Mrs. Geeta Bisht  
Dr. Geeta Singh  
Dr. Rukmani Devi  
Dr. Jyotsna Srivastava  
Dr. Moni Chandra  
Ms. Ruchi  
Mr. Vijay Singh  
Mr. Ravi Kashyap
  9. **Finance Committee**  
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Mr. Sunil Kumar  
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Mr. Prabhakar
  10. **Cultural Programme Committee**  
Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh  
Dr. Prashant Kumar Trivedi  
Dr. Kavita Baliyan  
Mrs. Geeta Bisht  
Dr. Geeta Singh  
Dr. Rukmani Devi  
Ms. Ruchi
  11. **Video/Photography Committee**  
Dr. Prashant Kumar Trivedi  
Dr. Nomita P. Kumar

Mr. Vijay Kumar Singh  
Mr. Faiz Ahmad

**12. Conference Kit Committee**

Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh  
Dr. Jyotsna Srivastava  
Mr. Vijay Kumar Singh  
Mr. Vijay Kumar  
Mr. Ashwani

**13. Academic Coordination Committee**

Prof. Parmod Kumar  
Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati  
Dr. Prashant K. Trivedi  
Dr. Nomita

**14. Stage Committee**

Dr. Nomita P. Kumar  
Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh  
Dr. Kavita Baliyan  
Dr. Manjur Ali  
Ms. Sandhya Sharma  
Mr. Dinesh  
Ms. Kavita Bist  
Dr. R. K Jaiswal  
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Mr. Ravi Kiran  
Dr. Ram Das  
Dr. Moni ChandraDr. Soumyata  
Pandey  
Dr. Rukmani Devi  
Dr. Sanjay Upadhyay  
Mr. Rahul Kumar  
Ms. Rajani Mishra (Hindi)  
Ms. Sandia Sandhya Sharma  
(Hindi)

**18. Secretarial**

**Assistance/Maintenance Committee**

Mr. Sunil Srivastava  
Mr. Krishan Kumar Verma  
Mr. Prabhakar  
Ms. Gayatri Das  
Mr. Vijay Kumar Singh  
Mr. Prem Kumar  
Mr. Ankesh Joshi  
Mr. Faiz Ahmad  
Mr. Vijay Kumar

Ms. Shalini Kashyap  
Mr. Prem Kumar

**15. Certificate Committee**

Dr. Kavita Baliyan  
Dr. Geeta Singh  
Mrs. Geeta Bisht  
Mr. Krishan Kumar Verma  
Mr. Prabhakar  
Mr. Waheedullah

**16. Technical Committee**

Mr. Ravi Kiran  
Mr. Vijay Kumar Singh  
Mr. Anand Rao  
Mr. Faiz Ahmad  
Mr. Ankesh Joshi

**17. Rapporteur Committee**

Dr. Ranjeet Kumar  
Dr. Jyotsna Srivastava  
Mr. Waheedullah Hemat  
Mr. Mohammad Aamir  
Dr. Achala Srivastava

Mr. Mahesh  
Mr. Ashwani  
Ms. Rakhi  
Ms. Ruchi  
Mr. Manoj Kumar  
Mr. Omkar  
Mr. Anand Rao  
Mr. Guru Prashad  
Mr. Arvind  
Mr. Lalit  
Mr. Chhote Lal

**Indian Economic Association Office Bearers**

**Prof. Ghanshyam N. Singh**

**President, Indian Economic Association**

**Prof. Adya Prasad Pandey**

**Conference President, Indian Economic Association**

**Dr. A. K. Tomar**

**Chief Program Coordinator, Indian Economic Association**

**Dr. Indu Varshney**

**Treasurer, Indian Economic Association**

**Dr. D. K. Asthana**

**General Secretary, Indian Economic Association**



# PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Programme Book

## 106<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference of Indian Economic Association (IEA)

*On*

*“Development Perspectives in India: Issues and  
Challenges”*

in collaboration with Bhartiya Arthik Shodh Sansthan (BASS)

*Organised by*

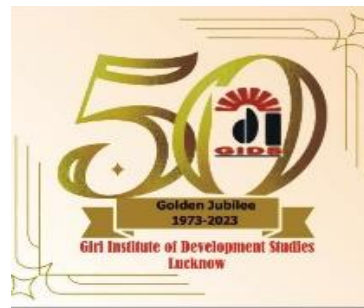
**Giri Institute of Development Studies**

On the occasion of its Golden Jubilee Year

**GIDS@50**

*27-29 December 2023*

*Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India*



## Day 1: December 27<sup>th</sup>, 2023 (Wednesday)

(Note: \*Venue 1- Conference Hall, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Main Building; Venue 2- Seminar Hall, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Main Building; Venue 3- Committee Room, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Main Building, Venue 4- Inaugural Hall)

### INAUGURAL SESSION

**Timing: 9:30-11:40**

**Venue-4: Inaugural Hall**

Registration Venue: 8.30

Entrance Lobby of GIDS, Ground Floor

**Arrival of the Guests: 9.30**

**Lamp Lighting**

**Welcome Address**

**Prof. Parmod Kumar**, Director, GIDS

**Concept Note**

**Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati**, Organising Secretary

**About IEA**

**Dr. S. K. Padhi**, Vice-President IEA

**About the Conference**

**Prof. A. P. Pandey**, Conference President of the IEA

**Distinguished Guest**

**Shri S. K. Dora**, CGM, NABARD, Lucknow

**Guest of Honour**

**Dr. Dhananjay Singh**, Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi

**Keynote Address**

**Shri Balu Kenchappa**, RBI Regional Director, Lucknow

**Chief Guest**

**Prof. Charan Singh**, Former RBI Chair Prof., IIMB, Chairman Punjab and Sindh Bank, Founder, E-Grow Foundation

**Vote of Thanks**

**Dr. Nomita P. Kumar**, Co-organising Secretary

**National Anthem**

**Moderator**

**Dr. Nomita P. Kumar**, Co-organising Secretary

**Rapporteur**

**Dr. Ranjeet Kumar** (GIDS)

11:40-12:00

**High Tea**

Venue: Food Corner

### PLENARY SESSION-1

**Timing- 12:00 to 14:00**

**Venue-4: Inaugural Hall**

**Topic: New Education Policy**

**Chair**

**Prof. A. P. Pandey**, Visiting Prof., GIDS

**Speakers**

**Prof. Dhananjay Singh**, Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi

**Prof. Ajay Prakash**, Former Pro VC, Shri Ramswaroop University, Lucknow

**Prof. Aarti Srivastava**, Head, Department of Higher and Professional Education NIEPA, New Delhi

**Discussant**

**Dr. Sanjay Tupe**, Insurance Institute of Research

Discussion

Chairman's Remark

**Moderator**

**Dr. Prashant Kumar Trivedi** (Associate Professor, GIDS)

**Rapporteur**

**Dr. Saumyata Pandey** (GIDS)/ **Dr. Ravi Kiran** (GIDS)

14.00-15.00

**Lunch**

Venue: Food Corner

## PARALLEL TECHNICAL SESSION-1

Timing- 15:00 to 16:30

Venue\*: 1, 2, and 3

### Details in Supplementary Programme

16:30-16:45      **Tea Break**      Venue: Food Corner

## MEMORIAL LECTURE -1

### BHARAT RATNA ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE MEMORIAL LECTURE

Timing- 16:45 to 18:00

Venue: 1- Conference Hall, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Main Building/Inaugural Hall

**Chair**      **Prof. Shashi Jain**, Ex. Principal, Chandigarh

**Speaker**      **Prof. N. M. P. Verma**, Department of Economics, BBAU, Lucknow

**Moderator**      **Prof. Sunil K. Padhi**, Vice President (IEA), Professor of Economics, Fakir Mohan University, Balasore Odisha

**Rapporteur**      **Dr. Sanjay Upadhyay (GIDS)/ Ms. Fatima Amin (GIDS)**

## Cultural Program (Sponsored by the Govt. of UP)

Time: 18:00-20:00

Venue-4: Inaugural Hall

20:00-21:30      **Dinner**      Venue: Food Corner

## Day 2: December 28<sup>th</sup>, 2023 (Thursday)

## PLENARY SESSION-2

Timing- 09:30 to 11:30

Venue-1: Conference Hall, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Main Building

### Topic: Achieving a Trillion Dollar Economy in Uttar Pradesh

**Chair**      **Shri Alok Kumar**, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of Planning, Govt. of UP.

**Co-Chair**      **Prof. Aarti Srivastava**, NIEPA

**Speakers**      **Prof. Yasvir Tyagi** (Former Professor of Economics, Lucknow University)

**Prof. Charan Singh** (Former RBI Chair Prof. IIM Bangalore, Chairman Punjab and Sind Bank, and Founder, Egrow Foundation)

**Prof. K.V. Raju** (Advisor to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh)

**Discussant**      **Prof. B. B. Tiwari**, (Professor & Director, School of Economics and Commerce, CMR University, Bangalore)

Discussion

Chairman's Remark

**Moderator**      **Dr. Shilp Sikha Singh** (Asst. Professor, GIDS)

**Rapporteur**      **Dr. Ranjeet Kumar (GIDS)/ Dr Vikash Singh (GIDS)**

11:30-11:45      **Tea**      Venue: Food Corner

## PARALLEL TECHNICAL SESSION-2

Timing- 11:45 to 13:15

Venue\*: 1, 2, and 3

### Details in Supplementary Programme

13:15-14:00 PM    **Lunch**                      Venue: Food Corner

## PLENARY SESSION-3

Timing- 14:00 to 16:00

Venue-1: Conference Hall, 4th Floor, Main Building

**Topic- Agriculture, Environment and Population**

**Chair**                      **Shri Binod Kumar**, GM, NABARD, Lucknow

**Speakers**                **Manoj Kumar Singh**, IAS, APC & IIDC, ACS, GoUP

**Prof. Venkatesh Dutta**, Dept. of Environmental Sciences, BBAU, Lucknow

**Prof. M. K. Agarwal**, Professor of Economics, and Former Head Population Research Center, Lucknow University

**Discussant**              **Prof. Sanatan Nayak** (Dept. of Economics, BBAU, Lucknow)

Discussion

Chairman's Remark

**Moderator**              **Dr. Kavita Baliyan** (Asst. Prof., GIDS)

**Rapporteur**              **Dr. Dipanwitta Chakrabarty** (GIDS)/ **Dr. Ram Das** (GIDS)

16:00-16:15              **Tea**                              Venue: Food Corner

## PARALLEL TECHNICAL SESSION-3

Timing- 16:15 to 17:45

Venue\*: 1, 2, and 3

16:15-17:45

### Details in Supplementary Programme

## MEMORIAL LECTURE-2

**P. R BRAMHANADA MEMORIAL LECTURE**

Timing- 17:45 to 18:45

Venue-1: Conference Hall, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Main Building

**Chair: Prof. K. V. Raju**, Advisor to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

**Speaker: Prof. Charan Singh**, Former RBI Chair Professor IIM, Bangalore

Topic: Monetary and Fiscal Policy During Covid-19: Lessons from India

**Moderator: Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati** (Associate Professor, GIDS)

**Rapporteur: Dr. Achala Srivastava** (GIDS)/ **Mr. Waheedullah** (GIDS)

## IEA Executive Meeting

Time: 18:45-20:00

Venue-1: Conference Hall, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor

20:00-21:30              **Dinner**                              Venue: Food Corner

## Day 3: December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2023 (Friday)

### PARALLEL TECHNICAL SESSION-4

Timing- 9:30 to 11:00

Venue\*: 1, 2, and 3

#### Details in Supplementary Programme

11:00-11:15 AM    Tea                      Venue: Food Corner

## Day 3: December 29<sup>th</sup>, 2023 (Friday)

### PARALLEL TECHNICAL SESSION-4

Timing- 9:30 to 11:00

Venue\*: 1, 2, and 3

#### Details in Supplementary Programme

11:00-11:15 AM    Tea                      Venue: Food Corner

### VALEDICTORY SESSION

Timing- 11:15 to 13:30

Venue-1: Conference Hall, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor

Chair: Prof. P. K. Sinha, Former Vice Chancellor, Awadh University

#### Arrival of the Guests and Lamp Lighting

Welcome and Keynote Address

**Prof. Parmod Kumar**, Director of GIDS

Remarks by IEA General Secretary

**Dr. D. K. Asthana**, (Related to organising the conference in GIDS)

Summary Report presentation

Rapporteurs' of all Plenary Sessions and Chairs' of all Technical Sessions

Awardee Ceremony by IEA  
announcement by the organising  
Secretary

- Bharat Ratna Atal Bihari Vajpayee Award: Prof NMP Verma
- VKRV Rao Lifetime Award: Prof. Bhagawati Prakash Sharma
- Best Paper award for 5 themes each
- Asha Sablok Gold Medal for Overall best paper on all themes
- IEA Fellowship award: CRS
- Book Release

Views of the IEA

Conference president, Chief Coordinator, and General Secretary

**Chair Remarks**

Vote of Thanks

**Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati**, Organising Secretary

**National Anthem**

**Moderator**

**Dr. Shilp Sikha Singh**, Asst. Prof., GIDS

**Rapporteur/Proceedings**

**Dr. Jyotsna Srivastava (GIDS)/ Dr. Rukmani Devi**

13:30-14:00

**AGM of the Indian Economic Association**

14:00-15:00

**Lunch**                      Venue: Food Corner

## Supplementary Programme

### Parallel Technical Sessions

**Day 1: 27 December 2023**

#### TECHNICAL SESSION 1.1

**Timing- 15:00 to 16:30**

**Venue-1: Conference Hall, 4th Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 1- Natural Resources, Population Growth, and Agricultural Development**

Chair	<b>Prof. (Dr.) Vikram Chadha</b> , Formerly, Professor & Head, Punjab School of Economics, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar (Punjab)
Co- Chair	<b>Prof. Sunil K. Padhi</b> , Professor of Economics, Faki Mohan University, Balesore Odisha
Co-Chair cum Moderator	<b>Dr. Nomita P. Kumar</b> (Sr. Assistant Professor, GIDS)
Rapporteur	Dr. Mohammed Aamir (GIDS)/Dipanwitta Chakrabarty (GIDS)

#### **Presentations**

<b>Ms. Saumya</b>	Sources of agricultural growth in Uttar Pradesh: a regional analysis
<b>Dr. Dhiraj C. Zalte</b>	A clinical study of problems in agricultural business management in Nashik district
<b>Prof. Jagadish Singh</b>	Increasing farmers' income by improving agricultural production and productivity: an analytical study
<b>Dr. Debesh Bhowmik (ONLINE)</b>	Indian agriculture: an econometric analysis
<b>Ms. Aditi Mr. Satrughan Behera (ONLINE)</b>	Sugarcane production in Bihar: trends and growth analysis using Time Series Data
<b>Dr S. Marutesh</b>	Impact of agriculture subsidies on socio-economic condition of farmers

#### TECHNICAL SESSION 1.2

**Timing- 15:00 to 16:30**

**Venue-2: Committee Room, 2nd Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 2- Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality, and Development**

Chair	<b>Prof. Jagadish Narain</b> , President BASS, Allahabad Ex-Dean Commerce Faculty
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Allahabad University Prayagraj

Co- Chair	<b>Prof. Dr. Mukulika Hitkari</b> , Dept. of Economics DG PG College Kanpur
Co-Chair cum Moderator	<b>Dr. Kavita Baliyan</b> (Assistant Professor, GIDS)
Rapporteur	<b>Dr. R. K. Jaiswal</b> (GIDS)/ <b>Dr. Vikas Singh</b> (GIDS)

#### **Presentations**

आर० के० उपाध्याय	महिला सशक्तिकरण और लैंगिक असमानता: राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय परिदृश्य
<b>Dr. Rajendra Nimba Borse</b>	Women empowerment & sustainable development.
<b>Dr. Prasad Kulkarni</b>	An Empirical Study on Key Components and Challenges of Women empower in India
<b>Dr. Neha Paliwal and Hitesh Suthar (ONLINE)</b>	महिला मुखिया वाले परिवारों के जीवन-स्तर का तुलनात्मक विप्लेषण
<b>Dr. J.S. Sindhu (ONLINE)</b>	Feminization of agriculture: A study of 'women's collective' in Tamil Nadu
<b>Dr. Kameshwar Paswan and Arpan Shree (ONLINE)</b>	Sikki art and women empowerment: a case study of Raima village
<b>Dr. Remmiya Rajan P (ONLINE)</b>	Women empowerment in the agricultural sector: a move towards sustainability

#### **TECHNICAL SESSION 1.3**

**Timing- 15:00 to 16:30**

**Venue-3: Seminar Hall 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 3- New Education Policy 2020 and New Dimensions of Financial Markets in India**

Chair	<b>Prof. Praveen Sharma</b> , Dept. of Applied Economics Commerce Faculty Rajasthan University, Jaipur
Co- Chair	<b>Dr. Bhagwat Bhaurao Gadekar</b> , Associate Professor & <b>Business Economics</b>
Co-Chair cum Moderator	<b>Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh</b> (Assistant Professor, GIDS)
Rapporteur	<b>Dr. Ramdas</b> (GIDS)/ <b>Mr. Rahul Kumar</b> (GIDS)

#### **Presentations**

<b>Dr. Aditi Pandey</b>	Technological Stack and Digital Payments: Challenges and Opportunities for Financial Regulations in India
<b>Dr. Lucky Mishra</b> (ONLINE)	From Cash to Code: Examining the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) Awareness and Acceptance in India (Dr Lucky Mishra)
<b>Ms. Shafia Zahra and Shri. Mr. Javed Akhtar</b> (ONLINE)	Anchoring of Inflation Expectations and Inflation Targeting in India
<b>Dr. Deepak Popat Sable</b>	New Education Policy and Outcome-Based Education (OBE) with special reference to Bloom's Taxonomy
<b>Dr. Amisha Gupta and Nupur Seth</b>	Challenges of MFI with special reference to NPA in India
<b>Dr. Rajendra Kr. Srimali</b>	New Education Policy.....

**Day 2: 28 December 2023**

### **TECHNICAL SESSION 2.1**

**Timing- 11:45 to 13:15**

**Venue-1: Seminar Hall, 2nd Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 1- Natural Resources, Population Growth, and Agricultural Development**

Chair	<b>Prof. Jagadish Singh</b> (Harish Chandra College, Varanasi)
Co- Chair	<b>Dr. Bani Prasad Bhattacharya</b> (Advocate High Court, Kolkata)
Co-Chair cum Moderator	<b>Dr. Prashant K. Trivedi</b> (Associate Professor, GIDS)
Rapporteur	<b>Dr. Moni Chandra</b> (GIDS)/ <b>Miss. Sandhya Sharam</b> (GIDS)

#### **Presentations**

<b>Dr. Bani Prasad Bhattacharya</b>	Natural Resources: Population Growth and Agricultural Development
<b>Ms. Roshni and Dr. Anil Saxena</b>	Assessment and Accounting of Natural Resources in India and Uttar Pradesh
<b>Mr. Harmata Ram</b>	राजस्थान में तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस का उत्पादन एवं केर्यन इंडिया
<b>Dr. Vinod Sen, Sanghamitra Kar and Sanjeet Kumar</b>	Requirements and Potential for A Portable Social Security System for Agricultural Labourers in India
<b>Samadhan Shinde and Uddhav Ghodake</b>	A Study of Selected Aspects of Human Resource in Satara District of Maharashtra

### **TECHNICAL SESSION 2.2**

**Timing- 11:45 to 13:15**

**Venue- Committee Room, 2nd Floor, Main Building**

## **Theme 2- Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality, and Development**

Chair **Prof. Jagadish Narain**, President BASS, Allahabad  
Ex-Dean Commerce Faculty, Allahabad University  
Prayagraj

Co-Chair **Dr. Vaishali Acharya** (Former Professor, Gujarat  
University, Ahmedabad)

Co-Chair cum  
Moderator **Dr. Kavita Baliyan** (Assistant Professor, GIDS)

Rapporteur **Dr. Jyotsna Srivastava** (GIDS)/ **Dr. Ravi Kiran** (GIDS)  
**Presentations**

**Dr. Thahira K.K** Women Empowerment Through Self Help Group During Covid-19  
Pandemic with special reference to Nagapattinam district of Tamil  
Nadu.

**Ms. Pooja Kumari  
and Dr. Anil  
Saxena** Social and Financial Inclusion of Women in Uttar Pradesh: A Study  
on the SHG Bank Linkage Program

**Dr. Mamta Panda  
(ONLINE)** Self-Help Group in Odisha

**Mr. Bhashkar  
Pandey (ONLINE)** Role of SHG's in women empowerment during covid-19

**Dr. Geeta Singh  
and Dr.C. Senapati** भारत मे दलित महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं आरक्षण एक समाजशास्त्रीय  
अध्ययन

### **TECHNICAL SESSION 2.3**

**Timing- 11:45 to 13:15**

**Venue- Conference Hall, 4th Floor, Main Building**

## **Theme 5- Achieving A Trillion Dollar Economy in Uttar Pradesh: Issues and Development Perspective**

Chair **Prof. R.K Upadhyay** (Professor Kunwar Singh PG  
College)

Co-Chair **Dr. Sujeet Singh**, HNB Garhwal University, Roorki

Co-Chair cum  
Moderator **Dr. Manjur Ali** (Asst. Prof., GIDS)

Rapporteur **Dr. Vikas Singh** (GIDS)/ **Mohd Shandar Abbas** (GIDS)  
**Presentations**

**Prof. Anupama Srivastava  
and Ms Shriya Bhatia** A Roadmap of Indian Economy to Become a \$5 Trillion  
Economy - Challenges and Opportunities with Special  
Reference to Uttar Pradesh

<b>Dr. Kirti Sharma</b> (ONLINE)	Analysing MSME exports potentials in Uttar Pradesh: Harnessing Industry 4.0
<b>Prof. Gunjan Pandey</b>	Towards achieving a trillion-dollar economy in UP
<b>Mr. Prateek Agrawal and Mr. Ashiesh Prakash</b> (ONLINE)	Trillion Dollar Economy for Uttar Pradesh: Analysing Ability and Challenges with Artificial Intelligence and Data Digitization
<b>Prof. Mukulika Hitkari and Shruti Gupta</b>	A Retrospective Evaluation of Crop Insurance Policies in Uttar Pradesh: With Special Focus on Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
<b>Prof. Madhu Tandon</b>	Uttar Pradesh on development path (with special reference to tourism)
<b>Sadhan Chattopadhyay, Siddhartha Nath, Sreerupa Sengupta, Shruti Joshi</b>	Paper name: innovation and firm characteristics: evidence from company level data
<b>Dr. B. B. Tiwari</b> , CMR Univ., Bangalore	The Fuel Economics: A Comparative Study of Fuel Pricing Policy of Coalition Regime and Non-Coalition Regime in India

## Day 2: 28 December 2023

### TECHNICAL SESSION 3.1

Timing- 16:15 to 17:45

Venue- 1: Conference Hall, 4th Floor, Main Building

Theme 1- Natural Resources, Population Growth, and Agricultural Development

Chair **Prof. Jagadish Singh** (Harish Chandra College, Varanasi)

Co-Chair **Dr. Vinod Sen**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, IGNTU, Amarkantak (M.P)

Co-Chair cum Moderator **Dr. Prashant Kumar Trivedi**, Associate Prof., GIDS

Rapporteur **Dr. Rukmani Devi** (GIDS)/**Dr. Achala Srivastava** (GIDS)

#### **Presentations**

**Ms. Disha Ghildiyal and Prof. L. C. Mallaiah** Certification of Organic Products in India

**Ms. Puja Kumari** COVID-19 Pandemic and Return Migration in India: Issues and Challenges

**Dr Udham Singh** India's G20 Presidency: An Opportunity to Steer the World toward Inclusive and Sustainable Growth

**Dr. Roopali Srivastava and Dr. Niharika Srivastava** (ONLINE) Trend and Opportunity of Seaweed Industry for Indian Economy

<b>Ms. Lalita Joshi</b> (ONLINE)	Problems of Agricultural Marketing in India
<b>Prof. Md. Mahmood Alam</b> (ONLINE)	Sustainable Agriculture Development in India: Problems and Implications

### **TECHNICAL SESSION 3.2**

**Timing- 16:15 to 17:45**

**Venue-2: Seminar Hall, 2nd Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 4- Emerging Patterns of International Economic Relations, Trade Flows, and Economic Development in India**

Chair	<b>Prof. Yashvir Tyagi</b> , Former Prof. of Economics, Lucknow University
Co-Chair	<b>Dr. Deepak P. Sable</b> , Professor and Principal, BFA's Bharat College of Arts and Commerce, Badlpaur (W) Maharashtra (Affiliated to University of Mumbai)
Co-Chair cum Moderator	<b>Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati</b> (Associate Professor, GIDS)
Rapporteur	<b>Mr. Waheedullah</b> (GIDS)/ <b>Dr. Md. Aamir</b> (GIDS)

#### **Presentations**

<b>Prof. (Dr.) Vikram Chadha</b>	How will India become a \$2 trillion export economy by 2030: initiatives, opportunities and challenges for India's new trade policy 2023 (w.s.r. To India's new trade deals)
<b>Mr. Vikram Pratap Singh, and Dr. Nandita</b>	An analysis of India's Trade with UAE: Revealed Comparative Advantage
<b>Dr. Sanjay Tupe</b>	Empirical Analysis of Determination of Foreign Direct Investment in India
<b>Dr. Vaibhav Agrawal</b>	Bilateralism and Multilateralism: A Case Study of India-U.K. Trade Agreement
<b>Prof. Ram Krishna Upadhyay</b>	Flow & Segmentation of Indian Trade and the International Economic Relations
<b>Mr. Nay Myo Htun (Myanmar) and Dr. Vishwanatha</b>	A Study of Myanmar's Trade Performance with other BIMSTEC nations in post-transition period (2011-2023)
<b>Dr. Anamika</b>	Fairtrade: A fairway for sustainable development
<b>Dr. Tarun Kumar Dwivedi</b> (ONLINE)	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक संबंध और व्यापार प्रवाह में जी-20

### **TECHNICAL SESSION 3.3**

**Timing- 16:15 to 17:45**

**Venue- 3: Committee Room, 2nd Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 3- New Education Policy 2020 and New Dimensions of Financial Markets in India**

Chair	<b>Prof Deepak Shellar</b> Former Vice Principal, P. L. Shroff College Chinchani Maharashtra
Co-Chair	<b>Dr Rukhsana Begam</b> , D.S. College, Aligarh
Co-Chair cum Moderator	<b>Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh</b> (Assistant Professor, GIDS)
Rapporteur	<b>Dr. Rukmani Devi</b> (GIDS)/ <b>Dr. Moni Chandra</b> (GIDS)

#### **Presentations**

<b>Dr. Bhagwat Bhauroo Gadekar</b>	Impact of National Education Policy 2020 on higher education: A case study of Maharashtra State.
<b>Ms. Deepthi Madhu, and Dr. Amrita Roy (ONLINE)</b>	Determinants of choice of private over public school for pre-primary education among households in India: A study using NSSO data
<b>Professor Praveen Sharma</b>	National Education Policy- 2020; Issues and challenges
<b>Dr. P.S. Mane and Dr. P. K. Lohote (ONLINE)</b>	National Education Policy (NEP – 2020) Opportunities and Challenges
<b>Prof. Ripudaman Singh (ONLINE)</b>	Financial Implication of New Education Policy 2020: Exploring the Other Avenues for Financing Higher Education Institutions
<b>Ms. Kiran Kumari</b>	Impact of the New Education Policy 2020 on India's Economic Growth & Higher Education System

### **Day 3: 29 December 2023**

### **TECHNICAL SESSION 4.1**

**Timing- 9:30 to 11:00**

**Venue-1: Committee Room 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 2- Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality, and Development**

Chair	<b>Prof. Jagadish Narain</b> , President BASS, Allahabad Ex-Dean Commerce Faculty Allahabad University Prayagraj
Co-Chair	<b>Dr. Monika Varshney</b>
Co-Chair cum Moderator	<b>Dr. Nomita P. Kumar</b> (Sr. Asst. Prof., GIDS)
Rapporteur	<b>Ms. Rajni Mishra</b> (GIDS)/ <b>Dr. Sanjay Upadhyya</b> (GIDS)

## Presentations

- Dr. Rajiv Kumar Agarwal** Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in India: Issues, Challenges and Suggestions
- Dr. Vaishali Acharya** Understanding Women Empowerment and gender Biased Laws in Context of Gender Equality
- Ms. Sarita Bisht, and Pro. Anumita Agarwal** The Impact of ICDS on Socio-Economic Condition of Anganwadi Workers in Dehradun
- Richa Verma and Roli Pandey** Comparative analysis of Female Labour Force Participation in North- Himalayan States of India
- Dr. S. Karimulla** A Critical Analysis on Gender Inequalities in Education Among Socially Deprived Communities. A Case Study in Telangana State.
- Dr. Sunil Kumar Padhi and Ashis Kumar Choudhury** Investigating the Dynamic Relationship between Public Health Care Expenditure and Economic Growth: Evidence from South Indian States
- Dr Rukhsana Begam** Comparative study of Gender inequality in Urban and Rural areas

## **TECHNICAL SESSION 4.2**

**Timing- 9:30 to 11:00**

**Venue-2: Conference Hall, 4th Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 4- Emerging Patterns of International Economic Relations, Trade Flows, and Economic Development in India**

- Chair **Dr. Vikram Chadha**, Retd. Prof., Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab
- Co-Chair **Prof. Vikram Pratap Singh**
- Co-Chair cum **Dr. Manjur Ali**, Asst. Prof., GIDS
- Moderator **Dr. Vikas Singh (GIDS)/ Dr. R.K Jaiswal (GIDS)**
- Rapporteur **Dr. Vikas Singh (GIDS)/ Dr. R.K Jaiswal (GIDS)**

### **Presentations**

- Dr. Sumedha Pandey** Indian currency sliding: a futuristic analysis
- Dr. Mangesh Bhavsar** A study of NBFC's role in the alternative source of credit for individual and business in the current scenario
- Dr. Bhawana Saini** Impact of proposed India – Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEEC) project on global economy
- Dr Pawan Kumar Singh** Navigating the Global Economic Landscape: Unravelling COVID-19's Impact on Cross-National Growth Patterns
- Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati, & Mr. Waheedullah (Afghanistan)** Examining the Relationship Between Trade Openness and Economic Growth: A Panel Data Analysis of India and Selected South Asian Countries from 2002 to 2020.
- Dr. Ranjeet Kumar & Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati** Productivity Trends in the Informal Food Processing Sector in India

## List of Abstracts

### TECHNICAL SESSION 1.1

**Timing- 15:00 to 16:30**

**Venue-1: Conference Hall, 4th Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 1: Natural Resources, Population Growth, and Agricultural Development**

#### **Sources of Agricultural Growth in Uttar Pradesh: A Regional Analysis**

**Saumya:** Centre for the Study of Regional Development, JNU, New Delhi

##### **Abstract**

We examine the sources of crop output growth for 17 selected crops across four regions of Uttar Pradesh, from 2000-01 to 2018-19. Using the growth accounting additive approach, the value of crop output is decomposed into changes in gross cropped area, land reallocation, crop yield, and real farm harvest prices. Results show a significant variation in the contribution of sources of crop output growth across selected crops and regions. The contribution of acreage under cultivation emerged as an insignificant source of growth of crop output in all regions due to limited scope for expansion. Improvements in crop yields and reallocation of cultivable land have primarily contributed to the output growth of most crops during the period. The rate of growth of crop yields has improved, albeit not satisfactorily. While the price effect is positive for some crops, it is insignificant or negative for others, depressing the value of output for those crops. This is a major concern, as it could discourage investment in agriculture and lead to farmers' discontinuation of crop cultivation. It suggests the urgency for undertaking measures to improve crop yields and devise policies for proper price realization to sustain crop output growth and reallocating land towards high-value crops.

**Keywords:** decomposition analysis, value of crop output, yield effect, diversification effect.

#### **A Clinical Study of Problems in Agricultural Business Management in Nashik District**

**Dr. Dhiraj. C. Zalte:** Associate Prof. and Head Dept. of Commerce, K. V. N. NAIK Shikshan Sansthas, Arts Commerce and Science College, Nashik

##### **Abstract**

The study was based on the clinical study of problems in Agricultural business management in Nashik district. It has been noticed from the study that the farmers have to deal with the important issues of production management, marketing management and manpower

management, financial management mainly in the agricultural business management. Also, the following important conclusions have been presented from the study of the presented research topic. 1) In the agricultural business management of Nashik district, the farmers It is noticed that there are difficulties. 2) It has been noticed that if the agricultural business is conducted in a scientific manner and if managerial techniques are used in this business, the agricultural production and the income from agriculture can be increased well.

### **Increase Farmers' Income Through Improved Agricultural Production and Productivity: An Analytical Study**

**Prof. Jagadish Singh**

#### **Abstract**

According to the latest data for 2020-21, the contribution of agriculture (role of agriculture in Indian economy 2023) to India's GDP was 19.9%, which is higher than 17.8% in the previous session 2019-20. The role of agriculture in the Indian economy becomes important because 46% of India's population is directly dependent on agriculture. Scientist Gunnar Myrdal has said about the Indian economy that if long-term economic development is to be done, it will be possible only with the contribution of the agriculture sector. To make farming profitable, these farmers require both new technologies that can save cost on agricultural inputs, while increasing productivity and the policy support for getting credit at lost interest and also higher income by linking them directly to the markets. The economic think tank at NITI Aayog has put forth a four-point action plan to double the income of India's farmers. The measures of the four-point action plan include: 1-Remunerative prices reforming the existing marketing structure, 2-Rising productivity, 3-Reforming agricultural policy, and 4-Relief measures, etc. The agricultural growth rate has fallen to 3 percent in 2021-22 from 3.3 percent in 2020-21, according to the Economic Survey Report 2022-23 tabled in the Parliament on January 31, 2023. The Economic Survey also pointed out that the sector needs "re-orientation" in the backdrop of challenges like adverse impacts of climate change, fragmented landholdings, sub-optimal farm mechanisation, low productivity, disguised unemployment and rising input costs, among others. But at the same time, government investment in agriculture has declined to 4.3 percent in 2020-21 from 5.4 percent in 2011-12. Meanwhile, private investment is at a high of 9.3 percent, which indicates increasing corporatisation in agriculture.

The agriculture sector continued to employ the highest number of workers. The share of workers engaged in agriculture rose marginally to 46.5 percent in 2020-21 from 45.6 percent in 2019-20. Farm mechanisation helps increase productivity through the timely and efficient use of other inputs and natural resources while at the same time reducing the cost of cultivation and the drudgery associated with various farm operations. Under the Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation, State Governments are being assisted in training and demonstrating agricultural machinery and helping farmers procure various farm machinery and equipment besides setting up Custom Hiring Centres (CHC). As of December 2022, 21628 CHCs and 467 Hi-Tech hubs, and 18306 farm machinery banks have been established. The continuous decline in government investment in the agriculture sector is also a matter of

concern. There remains uncertainty in the agricultural growth rate. The increase in private investment in the agricultural sector is a good sign for the Indian economy. To remove the uncertainty in the growth rate of the agricultural sector, government investment will have to be increased and irrigation resources will have to be managed properly.

**Key Words:** Agricultural Production and Productivity, Public and Private Investment, GDP, Irrigation, Agricultural Infrastructure, MSP, River, Dam etc.

### **Indian Agriculture: An Econometric Analysis**

**Dr. Debesh Bhowmik:** Ex. Prof., Business and Accountancy, Lincoln University College, Jalan SS 6/12,473 Petaling Jaya, Malaysia

#### **Abstract**

In this paper, the author tried to examine input-output relation of foodgrain production, the nature of agricultural share in GDP, the relation between agricultural sectoral income and food grain production, agricultural exports and imports, agricultural inflation and agricultural employment during 2000-2022, and to study cointegration and vector error correction analysis of per capita sectoral income of agriculture with macro determinants of agricultural food production, agricultural exports and imports and agricultural employment during 1990-2022 in India. The paper found that foodgrain production is positively affected significantly by agricultural credit and area of production. Its trend of foodgrain has two troughs and peaks. The agricultural share in GDP is steadily declining from 1990 to 2022 and its nature is cyclical. The sectoral income of agricultural is positively related with foodgrain production and consumer price foodgrain inflation index which are significant. The sectoral per capita income of agriculture has long run causality with agricultural export, import and employment during 1990-2022 where the cointegrating equation converges to equilibrium with the speed of adjustment 52.64% per year. The sectoral per capital income has short-run causality with NPK and pesticides used and agricultural exports and imports significantly. Impulse response functions of per capita sectoral income of agriculture with NPK and pesticides used and agricultural exports and imports also converge to equilibrium but finally depart away.

**Keywords:** Agricultural share, Sectoral Income of Agriculture, per capita sectoral Income of Agriculture, cointegration, long-run causality, short-run causality, agricultural export, agricultural import, agricultural employment

**JEL classification codes-**C13, C22, D24, J43, Q10

### **Sugarcane Production in Bihar: Trend and Growth Analysis Using Time Series Data**

**Aditi:** Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Economic of Studies and Policy, Central University of South Bihar, Gaya

**Satrugan Behera:** Ph.D. Scholar, Department of Economic of Studies and Policy, Central University of South Bihar, Gaya

## **Abstract**

Sugarcane is a prominent cash crop in India. It is a major source of raw material suppliers for not only the sugar industry but also for other allied industries. Hence, the purpose of this paper is to explain the significance of sugarcane cultivation in Bihar as well as the growth rate of its production, area, and productivity after independence. The study is based on secondary data. In this study, the compound annual growth rate and percentage approaches are being used to calculate the growth rates of area, production, and productivity. To meet the study's objectives, the paper used a variety of reputable sources. The originality of this paper is as per my knowledge no such paper has been found to examine the growth rate of sugarcane area, production, and productivity before and after economic reform. The study has found that between 1950 and 2021, the compound annual growth rate for the area, production, and displayed a see-saw phase. The sugarcane cultivation area expanded by 0.39 percent over 71 years sugarcane production increased by 1.76 percent and productivity increased by 1.36 percent. However, after 2010 there was a phenomenal increase in the area and production of sugarcane. It is found that government policies were important determinant for such trend in which FRP play an important role. The sugarcane area and production are displaying a favourable but changing trend that influences sugarcane production including natural assets, human assets, and physical assets, etc.

**Keywords:** Sugarcane, Production, Trends, Growth, Compound annual growth rate

**JEL Classification:** Q19, E23, N1

## **Impact of Agriculture Subsidies on the Socio-Economic Condition of Farmers**

**Dr. Suchitra S.:** Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, Davangere University, Davangere

**Dr. Marutesh S.:** Lecture, Ganga Degree College, Hiriya, Chitradurga

## **Abstracts**

Agriculture plays an important role in the economic growth of our country. It employs more than 90 million people and contributes 15.4 percent gross value addition (GVA) to the Indian economy. Extremity in climate and variety of soil conditions have made possible the cultivation of every item. For stimulating agriculture production and attaining self-sufficiency the government provides various incentives together with price supporting schemes. Among the agriculture production incentives subsidies are considered to be the most powerful instruments for accelerating the growth of agricultural production. Subsidy is a policy adopted by the government to support and encourage farmers to continue in the culture of agriculture. The agricultural subsidies act as an incentive to promote agricultural development. These act as instrument of stimulating agricultural production and in attaining self-sufficiency. To attain the goal of self-sufficiency in food, the government adopts short term policies such as support

prices of products and input subsidy to stimulate the products to increase food production. It is expected that subsidies contribute to better cropping pattern, employment and income of the beneficiaries. But in most development programmes, subsidies are one among the many developmental inputs being provided. Thus, the observable changes in cropping pattern, employment level and overall incomes are because of the joint effect of all the efforts going on. Therefore, these changes cannot be attributed solely to subsidies. It is high time to take a fresh look at the issue of farm input subsidies. In India, agriculture has been directly and indirectly subsidized by the government for the last several years. But how beneficial they are for the agricultural sector is a question even today. To know the answer to these questions, the researcher has studied about impact of subsidies on Improvement in Production and Productivity, Employment Generation, Income Generation, Household Expenditure, Household Savings, asset creation, living standard, etc. In fact, agricultural subsidy is beneficial for the agricultural sector but due to mismanagement, corruption and middlemen in the distribution system, it is not able to provide complete benefits to the users. The study presented is based on secondary data published by the government and researchers.

## **TECHNICAL SESSION 2.1**

**Timing- 11:45 to 13:15**

**Venue-1: Seminar Hall, 2nd Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 1- Natural Resources, Population Growth, and Agricultural Development**

### **Natural Resources: Population Growth and Agricultural Development**

**Dr. Bani Prasad Bhattacharyya**

#### **Abstract**

Indian Economy is predominately agrarian; where more than 67 percent of her population is engaged in agricultural and allied activities. India very rich in natural and human resources is one of the largest and fastest-growing economies of the world. However, Indian farmers besides the vagaries of weather face major problems, e.g., problems of poor infrastructure, non-availability of proper irrigation facilities from the government channels, high production cost, marketing it's produce at competitive rates, non-availability of cheap and timely credit, manures, pesticides at competitive rates from the Cooperatives and other Government agencies, getting all of these logistic supports. Some natural constraints are also very much responsible for lack of motivation, low productivity etc.

### **Assessment and Accounting of Natural Resources in India and Uttar Pradesh**

**Roshni:** Research Scholar, K. R. (P. G.) College, Mathura.

**Dr. Anil Saxena:** (Corresponding Author),  
Associate Professor, K. R. (P.G.) College, Mathura.

#### **Abstract**

Natural resources play a vital role in social and economic development of a country. India is a country which has about 17% of the world population against about 2.5% of global land. Reports says that our country extracts around three times (1580 per acre) as against global extraction rate (450 per acre). The indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources and pressure of population growth leads to detrimental effects on environmental protection and sustainability. No doubt, India is one of the fastest-growing developing economies in the world. In India, there are enormous natural resources, but the need of time is proper utilization and conservation of its biotic or abiotic natural resources. It is a matter of serious concern about the accountability of natural resources. In order to accomplish this need, we need to have an accounting framework, which is possible through Natural Resources Accounting (NRA). In this paper, we discussed the concept of natural resources accounting, roles, and legal bodies having concerns about NRA in Indian perspectives. In our study, we tried to flesh light on the current status of the assessment, valuation, and accounting of natural resources in our countries. This paper deals with the initiatives taken by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change and National Resource Efficiency Policy (NREP).

**Keywords:** Natural Resource Accounting, Natural Resource Valuation Methods, GASAB.

## राजस्थान में तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस का उत्पादन एवं केर्यन इंडिया

**हड़मता राम:** शोधार्थी, अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर (राज.)

**प्रो.अशोक सोनी:** आचार्य (अर्थशास्त्र) राजकीय मीरा कन्या महाविद्यालय, उदयपुर (राज.)

### शोध सारांश

तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस उद्योग दुनिया के ऊर्जा बाजार में प्रमुख स्थान रखते हैं। ये उद्यम प्रत्येक देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं और भारत का मौद्रिक विकास इसके ऊर्जा हित से मजबूती से जुड़ा हुआ है। तेल और गैस की खोज मरुस्थलीकरण के परिदृश्य को बदल रही है और विकास के लिए मरुस्थलीय क्षेत्रों में पारिस्थितिक संतुलन की बहाली कर रही है। राजस्थान में बाड़मेर-सांचोर बेसिन, जैसलमेर बेसिन और बीकानेर-नागौर बेसिन में फौली रॉक संरचनाओं का एक विशाल क्षेत्र है, जिसमें हाइड्रोकार्बन और लिग्नाइट जमा की क्षमता है। इन तीन पेट्रोलिफेरस बेसिनों को अब उनकी सिद्ध व्यावसायिक उत्पादकता के आधार पर श्रेणी-आयन के रूप में मान्यता दी गई है। बाड़मेर बेसिन पश्चिमी राजस्थान के थार रेगिस्तान में स्थित है। बाड़मेर बेसिन की सतह स्थलाकृति एक पथरीला रेगिस्तान है जिसके गर्भ में अवसादी चट्टानों का जमाव है और इन्हीं संस्तरो में जीवाश्म इंधनों के भण्डार विद्यमान है। केर्यन ऑयल एंड गैस, वेदांता लिमिटेड, भारत की सबसे बड़ी निजी तेल एवं गैस की खोज और उत्पादन कंपनी है, जो भारत के घरेलू कच्चे तेल उत्पादन के एक चौथाई से अधिक का उत्पादक है और यह भारत की शीर्ष 10 कंपनियों में शामिल है। केर्यन ऑयल एंड गैस वेदांता रिसोर्सेज लिमिटेड का हिस्सा है, जो जीवाश्म एवं धात्विक खनिजों के खनन एवं शोधन में संलग्न है। 2004 में, केर्यन ने राजस्थान के मंगला में दो दशकों से अधिक समय से प्राकृतिक तेल एवं गैस खनन एवं शोधन में संलग्न है। प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र का मुख्य उद्देश्य राजस्थान में प्राकृतिक तेल एवं गैस के उत्पादन में केर्यन इण्डिया कम्पनी के योगदान का मूल्यांकन करना है। शोध हेतु आवश्यक द्वितीयक आंकड़ों का संकलन कम्पनी की आधिकारिक वेबसाइट एवं भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के विभिन्न प्रतिवेदनों से प्राप्त किये गये हैं।

**सूचक शब्द:** राजस्थान, केर्यन, तेल, प्राकृतिक गैस, उत्पादन

## **Requirements and Potential for a Portable Social Security System for Agricultural Labourers in India**

**Sanghamitra Kar:** Research Scholar, Department of Economics, IGNTU, Amarkantak (M.P)

**Dr. Vinod Sen:** Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, IGNTU, Amarkantak (M.P)

**Sanjeet Kumar:** Research Scholar, Department of Economics, IGNTU, Amarkantak (M.P)

### **Abstract**

This study highlights the concept, value and drawbacks of a mobile social security programme tailored specifically for agricultural labourers in the Indian states. A sizeable section of the populace in India's primarily agrarian economy depends on agricultural labour for a living. The significance of the proposed portable social security programme lies in its ability to give this vulnerable workforce regular and easily accessible social safety nets. Workers can carry their benefits across jobs and geographical areas because of the scheme's portability element, which guarantees help in case of illness, unemployment, children's education or old age. However, there are significant drawbacks to putting such a plan into action in the Nation's environment. The nation's diverse agricultural geography, administrative complexity, and ensuring widespread knowledge and enrolment are among the challenges. Furthermore, significant thought must be given to the scheme's financial viability and integration with already-existing welfare programmes. To improve the well-being of the nation's agricultural labour force, this study emphasises how urgent it is to develop a portable social security scheme for agricultural labour in India while also acknowledging the challenges and obstacles that must be overcome for it to be implemented successfully. The objective of the study will be to understand the importance and implacability of a portable social security programme for agricultural labourers in India. The study is based on secondary data, secondary information, and data has been taken from the agricultural census, state gazette of the respective states, articles, books, and government portals.

**Keywords:** Portable Social Security Programme, Vulnerable Workforce, Social Safety Nets, Financial Viability, Diverse Agricultural Geography, Agricultural Labour

## **A Study of Selected Aspects of Human Resources in Satara District of Maharashtra**

**Samadhan Shinde:** Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Shripatrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Shirwal.

**Uddhav Ghodake:** Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Shripatrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya.

## **Abstract**

Human resource development is the key to the development of other resources of any region. Human resources development is important because it is an investment in the education and their training of people that will ultimately result in a stronger and more effective workforce which will help to develop many sectors like agriculture, industry and service as well as social development. Population is the main qualitative resource for the regional development by representing manpower. In this context various aspects of population need to study. In this paper investigate population aspects like growth rate, density, sex ratio, literacy of the Satara district which is study area for the year 2011. Satara district is located in the western part of the Maharashtra state. It lies between 17° 5' north to 18° 11' north latitudes and 73° 33' east to 74° 54' east longitude. For the present study data has been collected from Census Handbooks and Socio-Economic Abstract of Satara District. Population characteristics of the study area are different in the considerable the male-female and rural-urban also. The total and rural growth rate continually decreases but urban growth (26.31%) rate is highly increased. The highest density has been observed in Satara tahsil and the lowest density observed in Mahabaleshwar tahsil. The high sex ratio is found in the urban areas than the rural area during the 1961 to 2011. Satara tahsil has high literacy and Man tahsil low literacy has been observed in the study area. But high literacy rate is found in urban than in the rural part of all tahsils of Satara district.

**Key Words:** Human Resource

### **TECHNICAL SESSION 3.1**

**Timing- 16:15 to 17:45**

**Venue- 1: Conference Hall, 4th Floor, Main Building**

#### **Certification of Organic Products in India**

**Disha Ghildiyal:** Research scholar, Department of Economics, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow.

**L. C. Mallaiah:** Professor, Department of Economics, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow.

## **Abstract**

The demand for organic products is escalating at international and national levels. The certification of a product gives a sense of safety to the consumers. Consumer trust is ensured through certification. Organic certification is gaining momentum as more people are demanding certified organic products. PGS-India system was introduced in 2011 as an economical alternative to third-party certification and follows locally relevant norms, a strategy mainly targeting small and marginal organic farmers to get their produce certified with low cost and avail price premiums. Currently, there are 59575 certified PGS groups in India covering 1553241 farmers and an area of 961530 hectares. There has been a compound growth

rate of 88.97% in the area and 115.83% in the number of farmers covered under PGS during the period 2013 to 2020. This paper is a descriptive analysis explaining the process of certification under PGS-India, its structure, functions, challenges and solutions and analyses the performance of PGS and how it facilitates small and marginal organic farmers to sell their products in the domestic markets.

**Keywords:** Organic certification, PGS-India, performance assessment, small and marginal farmers.

### **Covid-19 Pandemic and Return Migration in India: Issues and Challenges**

**Puja Kumari:** PhD Scholar, Department of Economic Studies and Policy, Central University of South Bihar

#### **Abstract**

The study was performed between July 2020 and July 2021, at which time the migration rate across the nation was 28.9%, according to the report. This translates to a total migrant population of 28.9% of the population studied. Rural areas had a rate of 26.5% while urban areas had 34.9%. There hasn't been a thorough investigation on the scope and characteristics of return migration in India, nevertheless. This study looks at internal return migration in India with special reference to Covid-19. The socioeconomic and household characteristics of return migrants will be examined. This study will investigate how migration has been affected by the covid-19 pandemic in India. Data from PLFS (Periodic Labour Force Survey) "Migration Particulars", 2020 will be used to study the magnitude and extent of return migration. Countries around the world saw massive lockdowns that restricted movement, commercial activity, and social connections as a result of the pandemic's rapid spread, which took many of them off guard. A severe "crisis of mobility" was sparked in India as a result of the pandemic, with migrant workers in several large cities wanting to go home. In numerous locations, their desperate attempts to escape by whatever means possible rendered the lockdown ineffective, leading to confrontations with law enforcement, last-minute policy relief, and ultimately the implementation of transport measures. This tries to highlight the internal migrants in India who are particularly vulnerable in terms of their mobility, gender, and mental health. Additionally, it offers proposals for the future and offers a critical analysis of the shortcomings of current public policy in regard to addressing migrants. The study will fulfill an important gap in studies related to covid-19 Pandemic and migration in India.

**Keywords:** Return migration, Internal Migration, International migration, Pandemic, Development

**JEL Codes:** J01, J61, O15

## **India's G20 Presidency: An Opportunity to Steer the World Toward Inclusive and Sustainable Growth**

**Dr. Udham Singh:** Asst. Prof., Faculty of Economics, Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Language University, Lucknow

**Dr. Pushpraj Singh:** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Lal Bahadur Shastri PG College, Mughalsarai Chandauli, UP

### **Abstract**

India's G20 Presidency this year presents an exceptional opportunity for the country to spearhead a collective approach to tackle multiple, complex, and interconnected challenges while placing, front and center, the aspirations and needs of the developing world. The COVID-19 pandemic, supply chain disruptions, climate change, food and energy security risks, geopolitical tensions, inflation, and a looming debt crisis all contribute to economic slowdown and uncertainty in global economic growth. India has set "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" or "One Earth - One Family - One Future" as the theme for its G20 Presidency, rightly aiming to instill a sense of unanimity essential for addressing these global challenges collectively and effectively. Prime Minister Narendra Modi further envisions India's G20 agenda to be "inclusive, ambitious, action-oriented, and decisive." India's successes and experiences are critical to tailoring global solutions.

**Keywords:** World's GDP, Implementation, Social Security

## **Trend and Opportunity of Seaweed Industry for Indian Economy**

**Dr. Roopali Srivastava:** Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Planning & Development, Gautam Buddha University, Greater Noida, U.P

**Dr. Niharika Srivastava:** Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Pratap Bahadur Post Graduate College, Pratapgarh City

### **Abstract**

The microscopic algae that grow in marine, shallow coastal waters and rocky coasts known as "Seaweed" is a crop of the future. Owing to its nutrient-dense nature and medicinal properties, it has a wide range of applications in human food, animal feed, fertilizers, and bio-actives. In India and worldwide, seaweed cultivation has seen a manifold growth in recent years, and yet the demand seems to have outweighed the supply of algal products. Seaweed cultivation has major advantages in the form of employment generation for coastal communities, creation of new income generating opportunities adding to the national GDP and also bringing about an improvement in the ocean productivity while reducing coastal pollution and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions contributing towards global warming. From providing employment opportunities to combating climate change, Seaweed cultivation can be a one-stop solution. The main objectives

undertaken in this study are to understand the current potential of the Indian economy in the cultivation of seaweed, to identify the contribution of seaweed cultivation on a larger scale and the role it will play in the achievement of India's Agenda 2030: The 17 SDGs and lastly to identify the various measures undertaken by the government to make use of the vast seaweed resource of the country. Based on the findings the study makes suggestions about how the government and Self-Help groups can become instrumental in taking this industry with tremendous potential forward.

**Keywords:** Seaweed industry, Algal products, Employment generation, SDGs, PMMSY.

### **Problems of Agricultural Marketing in India**

**Dr. Mamtabhadola Joshi:** Assistant professor P. N. G. Govt. Post Graduate college, Ramnagar, Kumaun University, Nainital, Uttarakhand, India

**Lalita Joshi:** Research scholar P.N.G. Govt. Post Graduate college, Ramnagar, Kumaun University, Nainital, Uttarakhand, India

#### **Abstract**

Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of India. India is relayed to agriculture since ancient times. One-third of India's population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture that is why it is known as an agricultural country. Along with agricultural production in India, there is a great need for improvement in agricultural marketing system as efficient agricultural marketing system is very necessary and important fir the country. There are many types of problems in agricultural marketing such as lack of education and solidarity among the farmers, problems of transport and road to the village, lack of financial resources etc. This paper studies the problems of agricultural marketing in India and provides some suggestions.

**Keywords:** relayed, population, indirectly, necessary, education.

### **Sustainable Agriculture Development in India: Problems and Implications**

**Sanjeet Kumar Sah:** Research Scholar, Department of Economics, D. S. College, Aligarh, DBRAU, Agra, UP

**Prof. Md. Mahmood Alam:** Professor, Department of Economics, D. S. College, Aligarh, UP

#### **Abstract**

India's agriculture sector has long been a vital component of its economy, providing livelihoods to most of its population and addressing the nation's food security concerns. Food and fibre productivity increased due to import of new technologies, mechanization, increased chemical use, specialization and government policies that favoured maximizing production. The objective of the study is to identify trends, Problems, and Implication in the agricultural

sector, to pinpoint areas that may be intervened in to achieve sustainable agricultural growth, and to discover India's future possibilities and solutions. The study is collected all the secondary data which includes books journals, Newspapers and Web Pages. According to the report, India's agriculture industry is the biggest private sector. India's economy is dominated by agriculture because of its connections to production, processing, and marketing. The rural population of India depends on agriculture. While protecting natural resources, sustainable agriculture development boosts output, efficiency, and employment.

**Keywords:** SDGs, Indian Agriculture, Development, Sustainable

## **TECHNICAL SESSION 1.2**

**Timing- 15:00 to 16:30**

**Venue-2: Committee Room, 2nd Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 2- Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality, and Development**

**महिला सशक्तिकरण और लैंगिक असमानता: राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय परिदृश्य**

**प्रोफेसर-आर0के0 उपाध्याय:** निर्देशक पं० दीनदयाल उपाध्याय शोधपीठए जननायक चन्द्रशेखर विश्वविद्यालय, बलिया व विभागाध्यक्ष अर्थशास्त्र विभागए कुँवर सिंह पी0जी0 कालेज, बलिया

**निधि राय:** शोध छात्राए जननायक चन्द्रशेखर विश्वविद्यालय, बलिया

### **शोध सारांश**

भारत एक विकासशील देश है। भारत के विकसित होने के लिए तीव्र आर्थिक विकास होना आवश्यक है। यह तभी संभव है जब स्त्री व पुरुष का भारत के विकास में समान भागीदारी हो। महिलाओं का आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण समावेशी आर्थिक विकास के केन्द्र में है। महिलाओं के आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण हेतु निवेश करने से लैंगिक समानता गरीबी उन्मूलन समावेशी विकास मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा। भारतीय संस्कृति में नारी को बहुत ही महत्व प्रदान किया गया है। संस्कृत श्लोक-‘**यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः।**’ अर्थात् जहां नारी की पूजा होती है, वहीं देवता निवास करते हैं। किसी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का विकास वहां की लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर निर्भर करती है, जिसमें स्त्री व पुरुष दोनों की समान भागीदारी होनी जरूरी है, परन्तु जो हालात दिख रहे हैं, उसमें नारी के साथ भेद-भाव होता दिख रहा है। भारत में लोग 21वीं सदी में भी पुत्र होने पर उत्सव व पुत्री होने पर शोक मनाते हैं। स्त्रियों के प्रति हीनता की भावना होना शर्म की बात है। यहां लैंगिक साक्षरता का अंतर, लैंगिक अनुपात में काफी असमानता है। भारत के जिस हिस्से में लैंगिक साक्षरता का अंतर अधिक है, वहाँ गरीबी भी अधिक है। भारत में लैंगिक असमानता के लिए सरकारी तंत्र के साथ-साथ हमारा समाज भी इसके बराबर के भागीदार हैं। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी व महिलाओं के प्रति भेद-भाव होना आम बात हो गयी है। शिक्षा, लैंगिक असमानता व गरीबी का आपस में गहरा संबंध है। अतः बिना लैंगिक भेद-भाव को दूर किये विकसित भारत का सपना साकार नहीं होगा। अतः इस अध्ययन का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत को विकसित बनाने हेतु लैंगिक भागीदारी का महत्व व इसके अड़चनों पर ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना है।

**मुख्य शब्दः-**साक्षरता, लैंगिक अनुपात, आरक्षण, दहेज प्रथा, निर्धनता, स्वास्थ्य।

## **Women Empowerment & Sustainable Development**

**Dr. Rajendra Nimba Borse:** Bhagwan Baba Arts and Commerce College Lonar (MS)

### **Abstract**

Women empowerment is key factor for achieving growth, gender equality social justice and overall development and environmental sustainability. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but also a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. The role of women in sustainable development is multidimensional and their voices need to be included at every forefront. They are often the first responders to their families, have unique ideas and perspectives and often drive change at various levels. According to a recent report by The World Bank, almost 129 million girls are out of school, mainly due to poverty. Other reason includes conflict, violence, natural disasters, child marriage etc. The constitution of India guarantees to all Indian women equality (Article 14), no any discrimination by the State (Article 15 (1)). Equality for opportunity (Article 16), equal pay for equal work (Article 39 (d)) and Article 42. Indian women now participate fully in the area such as education, sports, politics, media, art and culture. service sectors, science & technology etc. Recently the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both the houses passed the Women's Reservation Bill 2023 this is the (128<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Bill) or Nari Shakti Vandan Adhinyam. The bill reserves the one-third of the seats in Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assembly and Delhi Assembly. This bill will also apply to the seats for SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and State Legislature.

### **An Empirical Study on Key Components and Challenges of Women Empower in India**

**Dr. Prasad Kulkarni:** Head, Department of Business Administration, B.Y.K. College of Commerce, Nashik - 5

### **Abstract**

Women's empowerment is an important need of modern times. The economic and social development of the country depends on the empowerment of the women in the country. Women always play dominating role in development of society. The Government of India has taken many important steps in the direction of women empowerment since independence. For example, bad practices like dowry, impunity, sexual abuse, inequality, female foeticide and domestic violence etc., which kill the rights and value of women in society, have been banned in our country. The government also introduced many welfare schemes for wellbeing and welfare of women in India. For example: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme, Women Helpline Scheme, Ujjawala, Working Women Hostel, Nirbhaya, Mahila Police Volunteers etc. these schemes help the women to increased their social status in India. In order to empower the women government should provide more educational and employment opportunities in India. This research paper focuses on the impact of women empowerment in India and their current status. The paper also tries suggesting realistic idea for the welfare for women in India.

**Key Words:** Women, Empowerment, Issues, Challenges, Violence against Women

## महिला मुखिया वाले परिवारों के जीवन-स्तर का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण (राजस्थान के अनुसूचित क्षेत्र के विशेष संदर्भ में)

**हितेश कुमार सुथार:** शोधार्थी अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया विष्णुविद्यालय, उदयपुर।

**डॉ. नेहा पालीवाल:** सहायक आचार्य अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, मोहनलाल सुखाड़िया विष्णुविद्यालय, उदयपुर।

### Abstract

जीवन-स्तर किसी व्यक्ति या समुदाय के लिए उपलब्ध भौतिक संपदा और आय के स्तर को दर्शाता है। जीवन-स्तर को आवास की स्थिति, स्वच्छता, उपयुक्त ईंधन की उपलब्धता, शुद्ध पेयजल, बिजली की उपलब्धता एवं परिसंपत्तियों जैसे सूचकों से मापा जाता है। यह मानव विकास सूचकांक के साथ-साथ बहुआयामी गरीबी को मापने का महत्वपूर्ण घटक है, जिसके आधार पर यह समझा जा सकता है कि विकास मानव हेतु कितना कल्याणकारी है। प्रस्तुत शोध राजस्थान के अनुसूचित क्षेत्र से संबंधित है जो जनजाति बाहुल्य क्षेत्र है। यह क्षेत्र आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से पिछड़ा हुआ है और यहाँ की अधिकांश महिलाओं की स्थिति चिंताजनक है। इस शोध पत्र में अनुसूचित क्षेत्र में जीवन-स्तर का विश्लेषण किया गया है और यह देखने का प्रयास किया गया है कि महिला मुखिया वाले परिवारों का जीवन-स्तर पुरुष मुखिया वाले परिवारों से किस प्रकार भिन्न है। इस हेतु मुख्यतः प्राथमिक समकों का प्रयोग किया गया है। प्राथमिक समंक 60 परिवारों के प्रतिदर्श से एकत्रित किए गए हैं। इन प्रतिदर्श इकाइयों का चयन राजस्थान के अनुसूचित क्षेत्र के दो महत्वपूर्ण जिलों डूंगरपुर एवं बाँसवाड़ा से बहुचरणी यादृच्छिक प्रतिचयन विधि के माध्यम से किया गया है। परिकल्पना की जाँच हेतु गैर-प्राचलिक परीक्षण का प्रयोग किया गया है। विश्लेषण में पाया कि महिला मुखिया वाले परिवारों में जीवन-स्तर आयाम में वंचन पुरुष मुखिया वाले परिवारों की अपेक्षा अधिक है।

**Keywords:** जीवन-स्तर, अनुसूचित क्षेत्र, महिला मुखिया, बहुआयामी गरीबी, राजस्थान।

### Feminization of Agriculture: A Study Of 'Women's Collective' in Tamil Nadu

**Dr. J.S. Sindhu:** Assistant Professor, PG & Research Department of Economics, Agurchand Manmull Jain College, Meenambakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

**Dr. A. Solaimalai:** Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Sri Malolan College of Arts and Science, Madurantakam, Chengalpattu District, Tamil Nadu.

### Abstract

Rural India is witnessing a process that could be described as 'Feminization of Agriculture' especially after liberalisation. The World Bank (2016) used the same concept in their multi-country report to refer to an increase in women's contribution to the agricultural labour force relative to men. But in reality, this is mainly due to the increasing migration of rural men to urban areas and abroad for better economic opportunities and as such there is no positive correlation between feminization and empowerment. According to Food & Agricultural Organisation, if women's access to productive agricultural resources is made equal to that of

men, the country's agricultural yields would grow by 20-30%. The purpose of this study is to analyse and explain how feminization of agriculture can lead to empowerment of women through the role played by the Women's Collective in Tamil Nadu. The study made use of secondary data and is mainly descriptive in nature. The outcome of the study will help in promoting the resilient agricultural practices towards local food security and empowerment of Women.

**Keywords:** Feminization of Agriculture, Women's Collective, Empowerment of women.

### **Sikki Art And Women Empowerment: A Case Study of Raima Village**

**Arpan Shree:** Research Scholar, Dept. of Economics, L. N. M. U. Kameshwarnagar, Darbhanga, Bihar

**Dr. Kameshwar Paswan:** Assistant Professor, M. K. College, Mogalpur, Laheriasarai.

#### **Abstract**

The title of my research paper is "Sikki art and women empowerment: A case study of Raima Village" Sikki art is a form of handicraft popular in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and foreign countries as Nepal, Thailand etc. It is made from dried sikki grass found near rivers and ponds. Raima is a village situated in Madhubani district of Bihar and Sikki craft is also called as women's craft of Bihar. The prime objective of my study is to find linkage between sikki art and women empowerment by taking into consideration sikki artisans of Raima. My research type is descriptive and questionnaire has been put in use to collect primary data. Sampling method has been used out of sampling method purposive sampling has been put into practice. Statistical tools as mean, standard deviation have been used. From my study, the main result I discovered is that Sikki art has definitely empowered female folks of Raima. Their per capita income has incremented & happiness index has stepped up. They are also socially more strengthened.

**Keywords:** Sikki art, women empowerment, Raima

### **Women Empowerment in the Agricultural Sector: A Move Towards Sustainability**

**Dr. Remmiya Rajan P.:** Post Doc Fellow, D. Y. Patil Institute of Management Studies, Pune & Assistant Professor in Economics, Zamorins Guruvayurappan College

#### **Abstract**

The dream of socio-economic empowerment of women will not be complete without empowering those who are living at India's last periphery. The ones whose day starts before sunrise and continues after sunset. These are the women farmers of India, whose voices often go unheard owing to their gender, and who struggle to establish their identity at a grassroots

level due to patriarchal traditions and gender socialization. Women's work in agriculture is in addition to her role as a wife, a daughter-in-law and as a mother. The objective of the study was to analyze the condition of the women agricultural labourers in India on the basis of the indicators put forward by the ILO for sustainable development of women in agriculture sectors and the study also suggest the ways of empowering the women agricultural labourers in India. The study was based on the secondary data. The results of the study help to empower the women agricultural labourers thus to improve the productivity of agricultural sector and there by bringing sustainable development in the agricultural sector.

**Keywords:** Women Empowerment, Agricultural sector, Sustainability

## **TECHNICAL SESSION 2.2**

**Timing- 11:45 to 13:15**

**Venue- Committee Room, 2nd Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 2- Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality, and Development**

### **Women Empowerment through Self Help Group during Covid-19 Pandemic with Special Reference to Nagapattinam District of Tamilnadu**

**Dr. Thahira K.:** Assistant professor; Dept: of Economics; DKMKGIFPGSR, Karaikal. Pondicherry.

#### **Abstract**

The study examined role of SHGs in women empowerment during Covid 19 Pandemic. SHGs are becoming one of the best means for empowerment of rural poor in almost all developing countries. Since 2020 onwards most of the countries have witnessed mental and health problems due to Covid-19 Pandemic. Our country India had a complete lock down from March 2020 created economic imbalances and economic disparities all over India. In this scenario many self-help groups started new start-ups programs and enterprises also. The study reveals, among SHG members, it is observed that scheme has played a vital role in increasing monthly income of the members. 75% of the respondents admitted that they did not have any income before joining in this group. They recruited many members in each cluster of SHGs, there by employment opportunities also created through SHGs. Even though they have some difficulties also like credit facilities, shortage of fund, and tax problems.

## **Social and Financial Inclusion of Women in Uttar Pradesh: A Study on the SHG Bank Linkage Program**

**Pooja Kumari:** M. Com. (NET & JRF) Research Scholar at B. R. Ambedkar University, Agra, UP

**Dr. Anil Saxena:** Associate Professor, Dept. of A/c & Law, Faculty of Commerce, K. R. (P. G.) College, Mathura

### **Abstract**

This research study delves into the multifaceted dimensions of women's empowerment through financial inclusion within the framework of India's Self-Help Group (SHG) Linkage Program. Women's empowerment and gender equality are central themes in contemporary global development, and financial inclusion has emerged as a pivotal instrument for realizing these objectives. Key findings from the study underscore the transformative potential of SHGs in empowering women. Financial inclusion through microcredit and savings mechanisms within SHGs not only enhances women's economic well-being but also bolsters their social agency, fostering greater decision-making power within households and communities. The research further uncovers the vital role of social capital, peer support, and skill-building initiatives in strengthening women's self-esteem and entrepreneurship skills. The outcomes of this research hold significant implications for policymakers, practitioners, and scholars seeking to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in India and beyond. By gaining a comprehensive understanding of the SHG Linkage Program's effectiveness, stakeholders can design more targeted interventions to uplift the status of women in society, ultimately contributing to a more equitable and inclusive future. This research paper offers a holistic perspective on the intersection of women's empowerment, financial inclusion, and social change within the Indian context, shedding light on the intricate dynamics that underpin the journey towards gender equality.

**Keywords:** 1. Self-Help Group (SHG), 2. Financial literacy, 3. Women empowerment

## **Women Self-Help Groups in Elimination of Rural Poverty In Odisha- A Case Study Of Bhadrak District**

**Dr. Mamta Panda:** Asst Professor & Research Scholar

### **Abstract**

Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) are playing a key role in either alleviating or trimming down poverty in rural India today. The group-based model of self-help is widely practised for poverty eradication, rural development and empowerment of women. The poverty alleviation intervention of the SHG is in the form of undertaking economic programmes to provide employment and giving microfinance services to the poor so that they can get themselves acquainted with skills and occupational diversification.

Bhadrak district has 19529 functional SHGs, spread over 7 blocks of the district. Bhadrak occupies the 12th position in the state with respect to its spread of SHGs. Among all the 7 blocks of the district, the highest number of SHGs are found in Basudevpur block with 3245 SHGs whereas the lowest number of SHGs are found in Bhandaripokhari Block with 2105 SHGs.

After joining SHG, the respondent's annual income in the range of Rs 5000 to Rs 10,000 increased from 1.22 % to 31 % whereas the number of respondents in the income range of Rs 10000 and above increased significantly in the pre and post-SHG period i.e. from 0 to 53 % within a period of 05 years. This establishes the elimination of poverty technique of Women Self Help Groups. This happened due to an increase in self-employment of women. In the pre-SHG period, it is found that 72.76% of the respondents were housewives, 17.68% of the respondents were labourers and 8.33 % of the respondents were self-employed which got changed in post SHG period. After joining the SHG, the self-employed percentage got increased to 71.13% where whereas the percentage of house wives reduced to 15.47% and labourer got reduced to 12.19%. Therefore, Women SHGs have proved themselves as the key for elimination of rural poverty and bringing prosperity in rural Odisha.

**Key Words:** WSHGs, Poverty, Empowerment, self-employment, Income, Occupational diversification.

### **Role of SHG in Women Empowerment during Covid-19**

**Pro. Dharmendra Kumar:** Professor, Pandit Lalit Mohan Sharma Campus Rishikesh, Sri Dev suman Uttarakhand university, Tehri Garwal.

**Bhashkar Pandey:** Research Scholar, P. N. G. Govt. Post Graduate College, Ramnagar, Kumaun University, Nainital.

#### **Abstract**

The year 2020 saw the world facing a crisis that no one had ever imagined, the COVID-19 pandemic, a crisis that had a devastating impact not only on health but also on economic, social and psychological conditions. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic fell most heavily on a population that was already vulnerable and disadvantaged, especially women, who are still perceived to be vulnerable and disadvantaged. Due to limited income resources of women, their weak social status and gender stereotypes towards them, their economic, health and psychological condition was adversely affected during the covid-19 pandemic. To overcome the problems arising due to the impact of COVID-19, attention was paid to the role of many formal and informal organizations in the country, one of the important ones is self-help groups, during this period, these groups provided health, food and financial assistance to group members and their families to help them overcome this situation. The objective of this study is to find out the impact of Covid-19 on women and the role of SHG in overcoming adverse conditions and empowering women during the Covid-19 pandemic, so that through the implementation of SHG, they can be empowered to deal with any such situation in future.

**Keywords:** covid-19, women, women empowerment, self-help group.

## भारत में दलित महिला सशक्तिकरण एवं आरक्षण एक समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

**डॉ० गीता सिंह:** पोस्ट डॉक्टरल फेलो गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान अलीगंज लखनऊ।

**डॉ० सी. सेनापति:** एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर, गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान अलीगंज लखनऊ।

भारतीय समाज में महिलाओं का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। महिला एवं पुरुष एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। संविधान में भी पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं को समान अधिकार प्राप्त है, किन्तु पितृसत्ता एवं जातिवाद के कारण आज भी महिलाओं को वह अधिकार नहीं मिल पाया है जो समाज के अन्य लोगों को प्राप्त है। ऐसे में दलित महिलाओं की स्थिति दयनीय है। भारत में 250 मिलियन दलित हैं। इस हिसाब से भारत को हर चौथा व्यक्ति दलित है। भारत में दलित महिलाओं के उत्थान एवं सशक्तिकरण के लिए संविधान में कई सारे प्रावधान में किये गये हैं। जिसके द्वारा उन्हें शिक्षा, नौकरी पाने, बोलने एवं राजनीतिक भागीदारी का अधिकार दिया गया। 26 जून, 2009 को नई दिल्ली में दलित महिलाओं के राष्ट्रीय फेडरेशन का निर्माण किया गया। इस संगठन का मुख्य उद्देश्य दलित महिलाओं का विकास और योजनाओं को लागू करना है। यह दलित महिलाओं के प्रति हो रहे हिंसा गरीबी एवं शोषण से उनकी रक्षा करता है। जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप दलित महिलाओं की स्थिति में सकारात्मक परिवर्तन हो रहा है। इस शोधपत्र में दलित महिलाओं के सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण के मार्ग में आने वाली चुनौतियों एवं दलित महिला सशक्तिकरण में आरक्षण को विश्लेषित करता है।

### **TECHNICAL SESSION 4.1**

**Timing- 9:30 to 11:00**

**Venue-1: Committee Room 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 2- Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality, and Development**

### **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in India: Issues, Challenges and Suggestions**

**Dr. Rajiv Kumar Agarwal:** Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Vardhman College, Bijnor, UP (Affiliated to MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly)

#### **Abstract**

Gender equality is an inherent entitlement of every individual within a given community and serves as a crucial cornerstone for the establishment of a harmonious and enduring global order. A peaceful and sustainable world depends on gender equality, which is a fundamental human right of every member of society. The term "gender" encompasses the economic, social, and cultural qualities and possibilities that are linked to individuals based on their identification as male or female. Gender equality and the empowerment of women are interconnected concepts that are vital to achieving social progress and justice. The achievement of gender equality necessitates the empowerment of women and vice versa. Both entities possess numerous

aspects that collectively produce a diverse array of indicators over time. The challenges emphasized in the Indian context encompass social norms and cultural biases, instances of violence, educational disparities, and the limited presence of women in positions of authority. This study emphasizes the significance of women's empowerment, gender equality, and mainstreaming gender issues into development. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the extent to which gender equality and women's empowerment have advanced in India and to identify the factors that have contributed to these positive developments. This study indicates that there is compelling evidence that advancing gender parity can boost economic growth, and it offers some intriguing findings and policy recommendations as a result.

**Keywords:** Women empowerment, Gender inequality, India, Economic Development

## **Understanding Women's Empowerment and Gender biased Laws in Context of Gender Equality**

**Dr. Vaishali Acharya:** Former Professor, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad

### **Abstract**

Understanding Women Empowerment and gender Baised Laws in Context of Gender Equality  
Dr. Vaishali Acharya Ahmedabad Abstract: Gender equality and women's empowerment are pivotal issues in today's world. Despite significant progress in recent decades, gender disparities persist in various facets of life, including education, employment, and political representation. This article explores the crucial need for gender equality, emphasizing its intersection with women's empowerment. By examining the current global scenario, we can better appreciate the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in achieving a more equitable world.

## **The Impact of ICDS on Socio-Economic Condition of Anganwadi Workers in Dehradun**

**Sarita Bisht:** Research Scholar, Dept. of Economics, P. N. G. Govt. Post Graduate College, Ramnagar, Kumaun University, Nainital (Uttarakhand)

**Professor Anumita Agarwal:** Department of Economics, P. N. G. Govt. Post Graduate College, Ramnagar, Kumaun University, Nainital (Uttarakhand)

### **Abstract**

Women empowerment refers to giving women more autonomy and the capacity to make their own decisions. Women can acquire better-paying jobs by being given the freedom to participate fully in the economy, which can help them and their families escape poverty. In order to empower women, the Indian government has introduced several programs and plans to integrate women into all facets of society. The ICDS Program is one of those programs that not only provides services to children but also endeavours to empower women. ICDS supports women by giving them access to local work options, employment to women with little or no education, etc, and granting work to women or widows from socially and economically

disadvantaged groups. The two primary employees that run the ICDS centres are the Anganwadi worker and the Anganwadi helper. It opens up employment opportunities for women, enabling them to support their families and achieve financial independence. The objective of the present paper is to study the socio-economic condition of Anganwadi workers and the impact of educational level on socio-economic condition of Anganwadi Workers. The study is based on Primary data. For this purpose, a Cross-Sectional study is conducted in the month of September- October 2023. For the study, 30 Anganwadi Workers were selected from Raipur block in Dehradun, and 15 Anganwadi workers from each urban and rural area. The result shows the Majority of AWWs from both Urban and Rural Areas are not satisfied with their salary. AWWs from both areas complained about the excessive burden of work. According to them, their salary is low compared to their workload, and due to the excessive burden of work, they face social problems too.

**Keywords:** Women Empowerment, Socio-Economic Condition, ICDS, Anganwadi Workers

### **Comparative analysis of Female Labour Force Participation in North- Himalayan States of India**

**Richa Verma:** Research Scholar, Department of Economics, School of Social Sciences, Kedarpur, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. 248001

**Roli Pandey: (Corresponding author),** Research Scholar, Department of Economics, School of Social Sciences, Doon University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

#### **Abstract**

Women make a significant economic contribution in the economy of Himalayan States, particularly in rural areas. Due to varying socioeconomic conditions and differences in culture and demographics, the role of women in labour participation is substantially diverse. Over the past 20 years, the rate of women entering the workforce has grown relatively slowly. The paper attempts to analyze the trend of female labour force participation (FLP) in the North Himalayan states of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Finding the link between female literacy rates and rates of female labour force participation is another goal of the paper. Secondary data on labour force was gathered from the annual Periodic Labour Force Survey Reports (2018-23). The study found no significant positive relationship between female literacy rates and FLPR. The rate of female labour force participation is higher in the rural sector than it is in the urban sector. We noticed a substantial gap between women's labour participation in urban and rural areas. Although the growth trend is increasing, the increase is unsatisfactory with significant variation across the states. Through this paper we want to address the regional disparities under the theme of women empowerment and gender inequality.

**Keywords:** female labour participation rate, women empowerment, female literacy rate

### **A Critical Analysis on Gender Inequalities in Education Among Socially Deprived Communities: A Case Study in Telangana State**

**Dr. S. Karimulla:** Assistant Professor of Economics, Government Degree College-Badan pet ,Ranga Reddy, Telangana.

### **Abstract**

Providing equal opportunities and achieving equality in education is essential to build stronger economy, achieve national goals for economic development, sustainability and improve the standard of living of the country's population. The Indian culture with regard to gender educational equality and educational development of women is undergoing rapid changes due to the rapid growth in the economy. The women in India were the most neglected lots decades ago, have now been receiving increased attention. In India appreciable progress has been made in education. But, still much more remain to be done especially in gender educational equality. Socially deprived communities are far behind in education and in raising their social, political and economic status and thus integrating them in the so-called men dominated world of today.

**Key words:** Socially deprived, Gender bias, educational equality, Racial discrimination.

### **Investigating the Dynamic Relationship between Public Health Care Expenditure and Economic Growth: An Evidence from South Indian States**

**Dr. Sachita Nanda Sa:** Assistant Professor of Economics, P.G. Dept of Social Science, Fakir Mohan University, Balasore-756020

**Dr. Sunil Kumar Padhi:** Associate Professor of Economics, P.G. Dept of Social Science.

**Ashis Kumar Choudhury:** Research Scholar, P.G. Dept of Social Science.

### **Abstract**

The present study analyses the role of human capital on economic growth, focusing on government spending on healthcare in India. The main objective of the paper is to examine the dynamic relationship between health expenditure and economic growth in South Indian states because the states are showing differences in terms of health expenditure, health services and health outcomes in last three decades. The study uses the co-integration test and causality test on four south Indian states level data to analyze the relationship between these variables. The result shows the presence of economic growth and health expenditure are co-integrated for major states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and India as a whole. On the other hand, Kerala is showing a unidirectional causality between GSDP and health expenditure. The present study suggests that more investment in the health should be made by the government so as to get the beneficial effect of human capital on economic growth in Indian states.

**Keywords:** Economic growth; health expenditure; causality; Indian states

**JEL:** O40, I15, C01

## **Comparative Study of Gender Inequality In Urban And Rural Areas (With Special Reference To Uttar Pradesh).**

**Dr. Rukhsana Begam:** Associate Professor, Department of Economics, DS College Aligarh  
**Abstract**

Gender inequality is discrimination on the basis of sex or gender causing one gender to be routinely privileged over another. The root causes of gender inequality are gender bias and social norms that restrict women's rights and opportunities, which together with preferences/comparative advantage between men and women are the root drivers of gender gaps.

It has always been of great concern for nation because it leads not only to social loss but also an economic loss for a nation in conjunction to the deplorable condition of female NCBI UP IS India's most populous has slant sex ratios 871 young women per 1000 young men aged (15-24 years) and a series of disparities along gender lines. For ex. Only 76% of young women in region are able to read compared to 87% of young women in region are able to read compared to 87% of young men's, despite laws prohibiting marriage before age 18, 21% of girl's adolescents experience with gender has long.

### **TECHNICAL SESSION 1.3**

**Timing- 15:00 to 16:30**

**Venue-3: Seminar Hall 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 3- New Education Policy 2020 and New Dimensions of Financial Markets in India**

#### **Technological Stack and Digital Payments: Challenges and Opportunities for Financial Regulations in India**

**Prof. Manmohan Krishna:** Prof. Manmohan Krishna, Chair Professor, NITI Ayog, Department of Economics, University of Allahabad.

**Dr. Aditi Pandey:** Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Allahabad.

#### **Abstract**

The financial structure of India has a complex history like any other country. Traditional Indian indigenous banker provided various instruments of deposit, credit, and transfer of money. The cost of each transaction was very high. Institutional banking began in the 19th century but was urban-centric. RBI was founded in 1935 mainly as a regulator of the issue of notes. It was nationalized in 1949 and given a broader role of the formulation and implementation of monetary policy. At that time almost all financial institutions, commercial banks, insurance companies, and NBFCs were in private hands. With government policy moving in the direction of socialism all kinds of financial institutions were brought under the direct control of the

government and RBI (RBI became regulator as well as controller of the financial system). As the capital market in India was also not fully developed, the government created many developments, and financial institutions (RRB, IDBI, NABARD). Along with post offices, the whole financial infrastructure was in complete control of the government. Since 1990 banking in India moved towards competitive banking. In fact, the whole financial structure was liberalized with permission to private and foreign participants to compete with Indian financial institutions and markets. Despite the competition, the penetration of financial instruments and markets was very low. Even in 2005, 70% of households were having no access to financial institutions or instruments. Various economic theories and empirical research demonstrated that financial deepening (growth of financial assets as a percentage of GDP) is the key to economic development. Any society or individual that does not have access to financial instruments is compared to a landlocked country that does not find any access to resources for development. For financial inclusion, the government of India has started Jan Dhan Yojana which started a new era of financial development of India. Along with the Aadhaar card and digital advancement, India has been able to provide least cost financial services to a large number of individuals. A complete revolution has taken place but along with growth various challenges have also come to the surface such as fraud, a large number of individuals who have lost their money or have been cheated by spurious organizations. So, a new kind of financial surveillance and regulations are required. In this paper, the growth of digital infrastructure and financial services since 2011 has been discussed along with the challenges that have surfaced.

**Keywords:** Technology stack, digital financial infrastructure, UIDAI, Frauds

### **From Cash to Code: Examining the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) Awareness and Acceptance in India**

**Dr. Lucky Mishra:** Assistant Professor, Som-Lalit Institute of Management Studies, St. Xavier's Corner, University Road, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad, Gujarat

#### **Abstract**

Launch of Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) in India (as a pilot project) is a significant step towards strengthening the dimensions of Indian financial market. CBDC is not only a part of ongoing digital transformation of financial market but also has a profound impact on payment systems. It can potentially improve financial inclusion by providing a digital currency that is accessible to all.

The purpose of the present paper is to find out the perceived benefits and concerns about CBDC. Further the paper is developed with the difference between crypto currency and CBDC.

This study empirically investigates based on the previous research about the benefits, challenges, risks, regulations, and the difference between cryptocurrency and CBDC. A primary survey with a structured questionnaire has been conducted.

The initiation of a Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) pilot project in India, as well as the growing interest in digital currencies, serve as the impetus for researcher to do a survey aimed at gauging public understanding and attitudes towards CBDC. This work makes a distinctive contribution to the current body of knowledge as it utilizes an analysis of primary data.

**Key words:** Central Bank Digital Currency, Indian financial market, Crypto Currency.

### **Anchoring Of Inflation Expectations and Inflation Targeting in India**

**Shafia Zahra:** Research Scholar, Department of Economics, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj

**Shri. Javed Akhtar:** Associate Professor, Department of Economics, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj

#### **Abstract**

The concept of expectation is as old as humanity, but in economics it was introduced by J.M. Keynes. While Irving Fisher had touched this idea earlier in his theory of interest, Keynes took it further by applying it not only to theory of interest but also to theory of income and employment. This led to the incorporation of expectations into economic models. Earlier in mathematical and statistical sciences extrapolation methods were used to predict the future. In the realm of post-Keynesian economics, various forms of expectation models emerged, with John Muth's theory of rational expectations marking a significant shift in economic modelling. Today, a variety of expectation models based on descriptive or laboratory testing are utilized for policymaking. Since the 1970s, inflation expectation models have been instrumental in determining the right trajectory for economic growth. In India, the adoption of liberalization policies has led to a more autonomous Monetary Policy. Various new instruments are employed to ensure stability not only in prices and exchange rates but also in the policy framework itself. Since the adoption of the Urjit Patel Committee's recommendations in 2014, India has shifted away from a multiple indicator approach and now primary guiding principle is centered on inflation targeting, with inflation serving as the nominal anchor. The anchoring of inflation expectations and the adoption of inflation targeting have been pivotal components of India's monetary policy framework. This paper delves into the intricate dynamics of this vital policy approach, exploring how the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) seeks to secure stable inflation expectations within a flexible inflation-targeting framework. However, achieving this inflation target in a rapidly changing geopolitical and economic landscape, which influences the behaviour of economic agents, is a significant challenge. This paper aims to contribute to the ongoing dialogue on India's monetary policy and provide insights into how the anchoring of inflation expectations plays a fundamental role in ensuring price stability, thereby fostering sustainable economic growth. It also makes an attempt to analyse the role of inflation expectations among various categories of economic agents including professionals, households, and institutions in determining the trajectory of Monetary Policy with anchored inflation as the goal.

**Keywords:** Inflation expectations, Anchored inflation, Accommodative Monetary Policy

## **New Education Policy and Outcome-Based Education (Obe) With Special Reference to Bloom's Taxonomy**

**Dr. Deepak Papat Sable:** Professor and Principal, BFA's Bharat College of Arts and Commerce, Badlpaur (W) Maharashtra (Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

### **Abstract**

The NEP-2020 policy document mentions the word 'outcome' about 40 times while 'learning outcomes' is repeated around 20 times. Outcome-based education requires restructuring of the curriculum which is known as learning outcomes-based curriculum framework.

Outcome-based education (OBE) is a student-centric teaching and learning methodology in which the course delivery and assessment are planned to achieve stated objectives and outcomes. Outcome-based methods have been adopted in education systems around the world, at multiple levels. US-1994, Hong Kong-2005, Malaysia-2008, EU-2017, Australia and South Africa adopted OBE policies from the 1990s to the mid-2000s.

It is high time to design and adopt assessment modes that correspond to higher levels of Taxonomy. Bloom's taxonomy is a popularly adopted framework for categorizing educational goals. These are widely used in teaching, learning and assessment, to make students go through various levels in the cognitive domain of learning.

This research paper tries to find whether current higher educational institutions adopted Bloom's taxonomy while forming a question paper that focuses on outcome-based.

**Keywords:** New Education Policy, Outcome Based Education, Bloom's taxonomy, Question paper.

## **Challenges of MFI with Special Reference to NPA in India**

**Dr. Amisha Gupta:** Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, BHU, Varanasi

**Ms. Nupur Seth:** Research Scholar, Department of Economics, BHU, Varanasi

### **Abstract**

Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) are essential and became a panacea for reducing poverty, fostering financial inclusion, and providing financial services to underserved groups. It is difficult for MFIs as an emerging NBFCs to function sustainably since the problem of non-performing assets (NPAs) poses a serious threat to their financial stability and mission-oriented goals. Regression analysis and the compound growth rate technique have both been used to thoroughly explore the problem of NPAs in microfinance institutions using secondary data. Furthermore, research shows that Regional Rural Banks perform better at promoting and funding microfinance ventures than Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, and Co-operative Banks. This study's main objective is to understand the challenges related to non-performing assets in Indian microfinance institutions.

**Keywords:** Financial services, Microfinance, Nonperforming assets

### **TECHNICAL SESSION 2.3**

**Timing-** 11:45 to 13:15

**Venue-** Conference Hall, 4th Floor, Main Building

**Theme 5- Achieving A Trillion Dollar Economy in Uttar Pradesh: Issues and Development Perspective**

#### **Analyzing MSME Exports Potentials In Uttar Pradesh: Harnessing Industry 4.0**

**Dr. Kirti Sharma:** Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Digambar Jain College, Baraut, Uttar Pradesh

**Shikha Tomar:** Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Digambar Jain College, Baraut, Uttar Pradesh

#### **Abstract**

MSMEs play a crucial role in India's economy, creating jobs, promoting inclusive growth, and boosting exports in Uttar Pradesh. The state's geographical position, abundant resources, skilled workforce, and large consumer base make it an ideal environment for MSMEs growth. The government has implemented measures like financial aid and business ease of doing business. Industry 4.0, a digital transformation involving automation, data analytics, IoT, and AI, can boost productivity, streamline processes, and maintain global competitiveness for MSMEs by introducing new business models and increasing efficiency.

This study will use both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyze MSMEs' export trends. Secondary data will be gathered from various sources, including government publications, the Uttar Pradesh Export Council website, and scholarly journals. The study will examine the contribution of MSMEs from Uttar Pradesh to India's total exports using methods like regression, correlation, and paired samples t-test.

**Keywords:** MSMEs, Uttar Pradesh, Exports, Industry 4.0.

#### **Trillion-Dollar Economy for Uttar Pradesh: Analyzing Ability and Challenges with Artificial Intelligence and Data Digitization**

**Mr. Prateek Agrawal:** Research Scholar, J. J. T. University, Rajasthan

**Mr. Ashiesh Prakash:** Research Scholar, Monad University, Hapur (U.P)

#### **Abstract**

Uttar Pradesh, India's largest state, has presented its biggest budget for fiscal year 2023-24, aiming to become a self-reliant state and a \$ 1-trillion economy by 2027. The budget focuses on empowering the youth, welfare schemes, and connectivity and infrastructure development. The Information Technology and Startups Policy for UP is allocated INR 60 crore. Infrastructure projects, such as expressways, roads, and metros, are allocated INR 55,0005 crore for FY 2023-24. Agriculture is a key focus, with a 50% subsidy for private tube-well consumers raised to 100%. Tourism is also a priority, with efforts being made for beautification and tourism development. This research paper aims to investigate the role of artificial intelligence and digitization in order to achieve overall growth and become a trillion-dollar economy. The study will explore how the integration of artificial intelligence and digitization can contribute to economic growth by improving efficiency, productivity, and innovation across various sectors. Additionally, it will also analyze the potential challenges and ethical considerations associated with this transformational process.

**Keywords:** Economy, Uttar Pradesh, Trillion, Artificial Intelligence, Data Digitization.

### **A Retrospective Evaluation of Crop Insurance Policies In Uttar Pradesh: With Special Focus on Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana**

**Prof. Mukulika Hitkari:** Head, Dept of Economics, D.G.P.G College, Kanpur

**Shruti Gupta:** Assistant Professor, Dept. of Economics, N.A.K.P Degree College, Farrukhabad

#### **Abstract**

The Vibrance being gradually witnessed in an agrarian economy Uttar Pradesh in recent years, has its rooted manifestation in the milestone policy of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). Uttar Pradesh has an excellent geographical, abundant natural, human resources and diverse agro-climate condition in defining the nation's growth and prospectively meet the required level of food for a growing population. Agriculture sector in UP is highly susceptible to risk due to natural calamities and other factors. Crop insurance is one of the ways through which the farmers may be protected from the financial losses of their crops against the natural disasters. As a proven fact with a view to mitigate the risk, uncertainty and protection to farmers against financial losses along with stabilization of farmer's income, Crop Insurance is regarded to be one of the best tools towards economic growth pursuance. The research paper aims to shed light on various agriculture insurance schemes with special reference to PMFBY in Uttar Pradesh and their performing role in proving to be a driving force by examining the challenges and opportunities in the implementation of these insurance schemes, policy makers and stake holders would be provided with valuable insight to foster equitable and responsible development in the State.

**Keywords:** Crop Insurance, Bima Yojana, Agriculture, Farmers, Development

## **Uttar Pradesh on Development Path (With Special Reference to Tourism)**

**Professor Madhu Tandon:** Head, Department of Economics, DAV, Degree College, Lucknow.

### **Abstract**

Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) is rich in spiritual, cultural heritage since ancient times. It is fast emerging economy and third largest economy of India. U.P. is a globally known popular tourist destination, which receives the greatest numbers of domestic and foreign tourist arrivals every year. In 2019, U.P. emerged at the top position for attracting the highest number of domestic tourists and secured a third position in attracting foreign tourists with a record of nearly 47 lakhs. The tourism industry comes under tertiary sector of the economy. Present share of tourism sector in State GDP is 2.24 percent. In the next five years U.P. economy will be 1 trillion-dollar economy and to achieve this goal, tourism department has targeted that the tourism sector contribution should be 8 percent to State's GDP. Government has taken many steps and New Tourism Policy 2022 shall fulfil much demanded thrust to the making of U.P. a 1trillion Dollar economy by 2027. This paper discusses the government's steps and strategy to achieve this target in near future. The U.P. Government is determined to establish a new paradigm of U.P.

**Keywords:** Trillion, Tourist, Employment, GDP, Destination.

## **Innovation and Firm Characteristics: Evidence from India's Company-level Data**

**Sadhan Chattopadhyay, Siddhartha Nath, Sreerupa Sengupta, and Shruti Joshi**

### **Abstract**

The paper examines the role of firm characteristics in their innovation activities in India. Probit and Heckman's two-step estimation using panel data from the annual consolidated financial accounts of 8,529 companies between 2010 and 2020 has been used to arrive at conclusions. Innovation activities are found to be associated with larger firm size, firm age, voluntary expenses on environmental and social sustainability, and access to digital assets. This paper broadens the scope of measuring innovation beyond R&D expenditure by including intangible assets and promotional expenditure. The study examines the role of contemporary characteristics like digitalization and sustainability spending by the firms on innovation activities, in addition to the conventional factors like firm size, age and export orientation.

**Keywords-**R&D, Process Innovation, Intangible Assets, Panel Data

### **TECHNICAL SESSION 3.3**

**Timing-** 16:15 to 17:45

**Venue- 3: Committee Room, 2nd Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 3- New Education Policy 2020 and New Dimensions of Financial Markets in India**

**Impact of National Education Policy 2020 on Higher Education: A Case Study of Maharashtra State**

**Dr. Bhagwat Bhaurao Gadekar:** RNC Arts, JDB Commerce and NSC Science College, Nashik Road, Nashik-01. (Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune)

**Abstract**

**Purpose:** India is home to more than 60 corers of people aged 18 and 35, with around 65 percent people are under the age of 35. This demographic dividend is expected to continue until 2056 and anticipated to peak around 2041. During this period the share of working age population (20-59 years) is expected to hit 59 percent. The NEP-2020 aims for universalization of education from preschool to secondary level with 100 percent GER by 2030 and in higher education with 50 percent GER by 2035. This is the big challenge before government as well as all the stakeholders of the nation. There are several challenges and opportunities to the education fraternity in implementing the NEP-2020. In Maharashtra most of the HEIs are government aided institutes which are run by private organisations and Government provides only salary grants to them. The number of non-aided institutes are in greater number in the state but the student count in aided institutes is comparatively high. Most of these aided institutes are facing problem of good infrastructure and continuing education with poor quality of infrastructure. On the other hand, NEP expects quality infrastructural facilities in each and every institute for smooth functioning of an ambitious multidisciplinary learning practices. In spite of that, the sates gross enrolment ratio is 21.04 percent which is far below than countries average of 26.7 percent. Apart from this, the states gender parity index is 0.89 whereas the national GPI is 1.02.

**Keywords:** National Education Policy, Higher Education, Gross Enrolment Ratio, Teacher Vacancies, Financial Resources, GDP

**Determinants Of Choice of Private Over Public School for Pre-Primary Education Among Households in India: A Study Using NSSO Data**

**Deepthi Madhu:** Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Palakkad, Kerala

**Dr. Amrita Roy:** Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, IIT Palakkad, Kerala

**Abstract**

An equitable and inclusive access to pre-primary education is the basic right of every child. Pre-primary education is the foundational stage for learning. But in India, only 20% of the

kids in the age group of 3 to 6 attend pre-school education. Studies have noted that there exists a great degree of heterogeneity in the type of institution attended for pre-school education in India. Also, a significant proportion of the households send their kids to the private school for pre-primary education even though the education expenditure is much higher in the private schools compared to the public schools. Even, the middle- and low-income families also choose private institution for pre-school education over public school. Given the Indian context, it is very important to understand the factors determining this choice of institution for pre-school education while considering policy provisions in this area of education. In this study, applying the logit regression and using the NSSO 75th round data, we have explored the various factors determining the household decisions about sending their child to the private or the public schools for pre-primary education. We find that if the medium of instruction for the private school is “English”, and also the if the child is a male child, then the likelihood of sending children to the private school increases. On the other hand, the provision of mid-day meal and free education programmes provided by the government pre-schools are significant factors behind the choice of public schools over private school for the households in India.

### **National Education Policy- 2020; Issues and Challenges**

**Professor Praveen Sharma:** Dept. of EAFM. University of Rajasthan

#### **Abstract**

Well defined and futuristic education policy is essential for a country at school and college levels due to the reason that education leads to economic and social progress. Different countries adopt different education systems by considering the tradition and culture and adopt different stages during their life cycle at school and college education levels to make it effective.

The national education policy 2020 (NEP2020) which was approved by the Union Cabinet of India on 29 July 2020. Outlines the vision of India's new education system. The new policy replaces the previous National policy on Education; 1986. The policy is a comprehensive framework for elementary education to higher education as well as vocational training in both rural and urban India. The policy aims to transform India's Education system by 2021. Shortly after the release of policy, the government clarified that no one will be forced to study any particular language and that the medium of instruction will not be shifted from English to any regional language.

The language policy in NEP is a broad guideline and advisory in nature; and it is up to the states, institutions, and schools to decide on the implementation, Education in India is a Concurrent list subject. Himachal Pradesh has become the first state to implement New Education Policy 2020. The New Education policy should be implemented in all schools over India by 2020.

**Key Words:** Higher Education Policy 2020, NEP-2020, overview and Analysis, Implementation strategies, Approaches, Challenges, opportunities of NEP2020.

## **National Education Policy (NEP – 2020) Opportunities and Challenges**

**Dr. P. S. Mane:** Associate Professor, Department of History, Shripatrao Kadam Mahavidyalaya, Shirwal, affiliated to Shivaji University, Kolhapur Maharashtra

**Dr. P.K. Lohote:** Associate Professor, Department of Physical Education and Sports, Mahatma Phule Mahavidyalaya, Pimpri.

### **Abstract**

The Union Cabinet of India approved the National Education Policy (NEP) in July 2020. The Aim of NEP to bring modern reforms in the Indian education system from the School to the College level. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 is a comprehensive policy document that outline the vision and roadmap for the development of education in India over the next few decades The policy aims to Transformative Higher Education Restructuring and Breaking Barriers under NEP 2020 Provide universal access to quality education at all levels, from preschool to higher education, and emphasizes the importance of holistic development felicity, innovation, and relevance in education. This policy stands on the ideology to make India a Global Knowledge Superpower.

The new NEP is main based on the Access, Affordability, Accountability, Equity and Quality ,The Some of the opportunities presented by the NEP 2020 include the focus on early childhood education system , the integration of vocational, Skill education with mainstream education the promotion of multilingualism , the use of technology methods for learning and National Research Foundation to fund and promote research in education the policy also aims to improve the quality of teacher education, increase the use of online and blended learning (Ex. MOOCs), and create a more student–centric and flexible education system. However, the implementation of the NEP 2020 presented several challenges, such as the lack of adequate infrastructure and resources, the need for substantial investment in education, the shortage of trained teachers, the Lack of Good Research, the challenge of providing quality education in remote and rural areas, and the need for effective collaboration between various stakeholders. The policy also needs to address issues of equity, access, and inclusion and ensure that education is accessible and affordable for all, regardless of socio-economic background or geographic location. Over all the NEP 2020 presents an ambitious and comprehensive roadmap for the education in India.

**Keyword:** Holistic Development, Quality Education, Quality teacher, flexibility education, student-centric

### **Impact of the New Education Policy 2020 on India’s Economic Growth & Higher Education System**

**Kiran Kumari:** PhD Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Purnea University, Purnia, Bihar.

## **Abstract**

In light of the issues brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic, the Government of India's New Education Policy (NEP 2020) was a welcome step. The progressions suggested by NEP 2020 were not anticipated by many education specialists. Although the education policy has had an equal impact on schools and school education, this article primarily concentrates on NEP 2020 and its impact on India's Economic Growth & Higher Education. Similar to that, this study examines the important NEP elements and how they may affect the current educational system. A new rule would make it easier for the top 100 international universities in the world to operate in India. Education boosts people's creativity, productivity, and entrepreneurialism while also promoting technological developments. The percentage of educated employees is directly correlated with the output of a nation's economy because educated workers are better suited to carry out jobs requiring reading and critical thought. Additionally, it is essential for advancing social and economic progress and enhancing income distribution.

**Keywords:** New Education Policy, Higher education system, Economic Growth, Public Policy, Programme

### **Technology Driven Initiatives in NEP, 2020 Suited for Expansion of Financial Markets in India**

**Dr Monika Varshney**

India is now being treated as the global hum of modern technologies; Chandrayan-3's success is a testimony to it. It would be unfair to say that the recent unprecedented pandemic Covid-19 came as a blessing in disguise for the promotion of online teaching and learning in the country. No doubt this pandemic came as a serious setback for humanity and the world economy as a whole but it is also true that this period gave enough motivation to learn these online technologies. However, it was a compulsion for which this untimely pandemic prompted us to learn these technologies. To begin with, it was education where we emphatically resorted to these technologies. However, soon the use of these technologies in other sectors like Internet banking, and online share trading in financial markets also got a boost. It is worthwhile to mention it here that it was during the pandemic during which, the government of India came up with its innovative New Education Policy (NEP)- 2020.

The present paper discusses about such aspects related to the modern technological developments in the context of NEP (2020) and their impact in the promotion of financial markets in the country. Online education and learning is more popular among the youngsters and the students and it is equally worth noting that these are youngsters who are making more use of internet banking and thus investment in financial markets also. The paper by the author is an attempt to enquire into the issues related to the technologies in the context of NEP-2020 and its impact in promoting and expanding the financial markets in the country.

#### **TECHNICAL SESSION 3.2**

**Timing- 16:15 to 17:45**

## **Venue-2: Seminar Hall, 2nd Floor, Main Building**

### **Theme 4- Emerging Patterns of International Economic Relations, Trade Flows, and Economic Development in India**

**How will India become a \$2 trillion export economy by 2030: initiatives, opportunities, and challenges for India's New Trade Policy 2023 (w.s.r. To india's new trade deals)**

**Prof. (Dr.) Vikram Chadha:** Former professor & head, Punjab School of Economics, GNDU, Amritsar (Punjab)-143001 Email: [vikramchad@yahoo.com](mailto:vikramchad@yahoo.com) (M) 9417257619

#### **Abstract**

India is the fastest-growing economy among the largest in the world. Its economic growth since the Pandemic is the most stable and sustained, as compared with other economies. It resiliently encountered and withstood the recent economic challenges including the Pandemic; a debilitating inflation; the Russia-Ukraine war and impending shortages, and is keeping afloat in the face of a looming recession. Optimistic forebodings about India's economic vitality by the IMF, the World Bank, and other global rating agencies have kindled our aspiration due to strong macroeconomic fundamentals, be it price stability; financial market stability; investment growth; export growth, and so on. Riding on the cusp of a buoyant economy, India has stipulated a rather exalted export target of achieving the \$2 trillion mark.

In pursuance of this lofty target, a path-breaking FTP 2023 has been brought out to reinforce India's ambitious export target. India is striking many new trade deals to accelerate exports. Many new free trade agreements (FTAs) are being negotiated and sealed on a bilateral and multilateral basis. India is strengthening its trade ties with many regional trading and economic blocs, including BRICS, QUAD countries, ASEAN, SAFTA, EU, EFTA, and so on. Besides, India has already entered into rupee trade arrangements with about 18 countries and has also agreed with Singapore (PayPal), UAE (Instant Payment Platform, IPP), and Sri Lanka (Just Pay), for trade transactions through digital platforms like UPI (Unified Payments Interface). That would exacerbate exchange and transactions to enable India to achieve its trade goals. Besides this, due to altered geopolitical considerations, resulting in new trade alignments, India is emerging as an alternative hub of global supply chains, driven by economic and technical support from friendly countries. Then, the world is reposing trust in India's stable ecosystem and wants to engage in tenuous trade relations, e.g. the US has included India in its new economic and trade framework (Indo-Pacific Economic Framework) including 14 countries in strong trade and economic integration.

All the above throws up an optimistic scenario for India's export trail. Nonetheless, the challenge of lurking global recession; lack of technological and competitive buoyancy of exports; India's exit from large and promising regional trading blocs such as RECP and ASEAN, and the availability of a large domestic market for local manufacturers render them sluggish on global front, might prove stumbling blocks.

So, the present paper intends to explore the feasibility of achieving the colossal export goal in the context of India's new FTP 2023, and India's new trading arrangements in global trade

markets. The recent export trends even in the face of bleak economic scenarios, and India's resilient growth and encouraging prop from other friendly developing and developed economies with economic and technological supplies do make us optimistic, overriding the impending and lurking challenges.

### **An Analysis of India's Trade with UAE: Revealed Comparative Advantage**

**Vikram Pratap Singh:** Research Scholar, Allahabad Degree College, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, 211002 Vikrampratapsinghrajput01@gmail.com

**Dr. Nandita:** Associate Professor, Allahabad Degree College, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, 211002

#### **Abstract**

Today, all nations are interdependent on each other. In present scenario, there is nothing like Robinson Crusoe economy. Economic interdependence is the main feature of today's world economic order because every nation has its own natural resources, climate, geographical condition, sources of energy and history.

Trade between India and UAE started when the two nations used to deal some of the traditional items with each other. The mutual relationship between India and UAE strengthened after the formation of UAE federation in 1971. Both countries are founder member of WTO. The Free trade Agreement like India-UAE framework agreement on economic cooperation in 2004 and India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement in 2022 have boosted their trade and economic relations. India-UAE trade valued at US dollars 85 Billion making UAE, India's third largest trading partner and second largest export destination in FY2022-23. The major items of export from India to UAE include mineral oils and products, bituminous substances, mineral waxes, pearls, precious stones and equipment. The major items imported by India from UAE are petroleum related products. The relationship between these two countries are relevant because of major expatriate community of Indian residing UAE.

Data used in this study are quantitative and secondary in nature of recent time periods. Secondary data are collected from UNCTAD, UNCOMTRADE, DGCI&S, World Bank, Ministry of commerce and Industry and from various reports and journals.

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) of different export and import commodities from Indian point of view and to suggest policy measures to enhance India-UAE trade relations.

**Keywords:** India-UAE, Trade, CEPA, RCA.

### **Empirical Analysis of Determination of Foreign Direct Investment in India**

**Dr. Sanjay Tupe\***: Faculty, Insurance College of India, Insurance Institute of India, BKC, Bandra (East), Mumbai-51, Email:bomsanjay@gamil.com, Mobile: +91 9960278899.

**Miss. Arya Tupe**: M.S. student in Business Analytics, DePaul University, Chicago, USA

### **Abstract**

In the present study, we use the time series data starting from 2001 to 2022 to know the determinants of foreign direct investment (FDI), for that we run a linear regression. We found that FDI is determined by several economic variables such as GDP, Foreign Exchange Stock, and Stock Exchange Index (BSE). Inflation and Openness policy adopted by the government are not the significant factor but their signs are positive, which indicates supportiveness to FDI. We also seen the impact of change of the govt. at the center from 2014 on the flow of FDI. We observed that there is no significant change in the flow of FDI to India after 2014.

**Keywords:** FDI, Inflation, Openness, Foreign currency stock, Policy change.

JEL classification: F3, F4, F6,

### **Bilateralism and Multilateralism: A Case Study of India-U.K. Trade Agreement**

**Dr. Vaibhav Agrawal**: Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, S.S.Khanna Girls' Degree College, University of Allahabad

### **Abstract**

India and the U.K. have been trying to conclude a comprehensive trade agreement among themselves since January 2021. Even now the talks and discussions on various issues like tariffs on alcohol, dairy products, services, and investment are continuing. Nearly 14 rounds of talks have taken place since January 2021. Both sides wish to conclude the talks as early as possible but no deal has been finalized for the completion of the Agreement. Any trade agreement bilateral to multilateral is difficult to conclude. The trade theory suggests that trade is advantageous if there are absolute or comparative differences in cost/advantage between two nations but in practice, this is not followed. A simple example can be cited to show that trade does not depend upon the Absolute / Comparative advantage. Cotton a natural product is suited to be produced in particular natural/environmental conditions which are available in some parts of Africa. They have an absolute advantage in producing cotton in comparison to North / South America or Europe where the climate is not suited to the production of cotton. Yet (despite the agreement of Cotton 4 in W.T.O.) The U.S. not only produces cotton but exports it to many countries because of the large subsidies it provides to its farmers. The same is true for almost all natural products. E.U. is one of the largest exporters of farm and dairy products. China is the hub of exporting manufactures and so on. W.T.O. was created with much fanfare (after GATT and UNCTAD) for non-discrimination in trade. Yet intra-EU. trade or intra-ASEAN trade not only flourished but gained greater momentum. India is signing a bilateral agreement with a host of countries. Australia, and the U.K., to name a few even though all of them are

members of various groups (India is also a member of SAARC, Australia is a member of ESCAP. All of them are members of W.T.O.). The question is why bilateral agreements are being signed by countries. What are the challenges in signing these agreements? What special benefits they can have? Bilateralism versus multilateralism, what suits emerging countries like India? In this research paper, the author analyses this question with special reference to India U.K. trade agreement.

**Keywords:** Bilateral Trade Agreement, Comprehensive trade partnership

### **Flow & Segmentation of Indian Trade and the International Economic Relations**

**Prof. Ram Krishna Upadhyay:** Director, Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay Shodhpeeth, Jana Nayak Chandrashekhar University, Ballia; Head, Department of Economics, Kunwar Singh PG College, Ballia, Mobile No: +919415254742, e-mail Id: dr.ramkrishna1975@gmail.com

**Praveen Pratap Singh:** Research Scholar, Kunwar Singh PG College, Ballia, Affiliated to Jana Nayak Chandrashekhar University, Ballia, Mobile No: +919971387922, e-mail Id: praveen\_pratap07@yahoo.co.in, praveenpratap07@gmail.com

#### **Abstract**

In the globalised and integrated world, trade is essential for countries to reap the benefit of comparative advantages, economies of scale, transfer of technology, and use of the products of scarce resources. It is well recognized that trade is not an end in itself but a means to balanced, equitable, and sustainable development. Conventional economic theories point towards potential gains that could emerge from openness to international trade and investment. India is one of the founding members of WTO, which has played an important part in the effective formulation of major trade policies. However, increasing protectionism, inadequate members in the Appellate Tribunal for dispute resolution, an increasing number of Regional Trade Agreements and Free Trade Agreements etc. have resulted in member countries questioning the efficacy of WTO as an institution meant to ensure free trade and promote multilateralism. India acknowledges that in today's interconnected global economy, efforts to streamline, speed up, and coordinate trade procedures will drive the expansion of trade and help integrate itself with an increasingly globalised production system. Trade as a percentage of GDP for India was 12-15 percent in the 1980s and now in 2021, it was 45.3 percent (including the contraction during Covid – 19 economic shutdown). The scope of this paper is to analyze the pattern of international trade in India and the segmentation of products since the 1990s. India's global trade engagements after 2014 were discussed here. Foreign Trade Policy 2023 is also discussed in this paper. The search strategy for the realistic review included multiple combinations of search terms such as trade items, trade destination, and trade agreements using multidisciplinary databases: Economic Surveys, IMF, WTO, UNCTAD, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, etc. The data were restricted to the timeframe of 1990s to 2023, to cover the vast majority of the period of expansion of contemporary trade and investment agreements.

**Keywords:** Trade, Trade Agreements, Trade Flow, Foreign Trade Policy, Export, Import.

## **A Study of Myanmar's Trade Performance with other BIMSTEC nations in post transition period (2011-2023)**

**Nay Myo Htun:** *Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Mangalore University, India*  
**Dr. Vishwanatha:** *Professor and Chairman, Department of Economics, Mangalore University, India*

### **Abstract**

Since the past, the country has cooperated with other countries in economy, and other fields which play a vital role in the development in these days. Countries collaborate on a regional or international level. As a result, Myanmar is a member in regional organisations such as BIMSTEC comprised of seven nations (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand). This paper examines Myanmar's trade performance in BIMSTEC after Myanmar's transition period. It aims to understand BIMSTEC countries' GDP, inflation, and unemployment trends, and to examine Myanmar's trade performance with other BIMSTEC countries. This paper used secondary data on Myanmar's trade with other BIMSTEC countries; GDP, inflation, and unemployment rates in these BIMSTEC countries; and data of exports and imports in US dollars from 2011-2012 to 2022-2023. The collected data is analysed for Correlation, Regression, and One-Way ANOVA, along with data interpretation. According to the study, Myanmar has positive correlation with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka but negative correlation with India, Nepal, and Thailand. It cannot be discovered in the case of Bhutan. Thailand is Myanmar's best trading partner among the BIMSTEC countries, and Myanmar's trade relations are not significantly different with all other BIMSTEC nations.

**Keywords:** BIMSTEC, Myanmar, Regional Cooperation, Trade relations

### **Fairtrade: A Fairway for Sustainable Development**

**Dr. Anamika:** Assistant Professor, Shri Jai Narayan Misra P.G. College, Email: anamika524@yahoo.com, Mo: 6394142681, 9532603145

'Fairtrade' is an arrangement that is designed to help substantial producers in developing countries achieve sustainable and equitable trade relationships. It is an alternative approach to conventional trade and is based on a partnership between producers and consumers. Fairtrade offers a Living income for small-scale farmers and a Living wage for hired workers. It allows producers the opportunity to improve their lives and plan for their future.

It focuses on commodities or products that are typically exported from developing countries to developed countries. These products are also used in domestic markets. When a product carries the FAIRTRADE Mark, it means the producers and traders have met Fairtrade Standards.

Fairtrade India has been set up as a not-for-profit company. The Sustainable Development Goals that Fairtrade works towards are No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth, and Reduced Inequalities.

The success of Fairtrade has demonstrated that consumers are willing to make active ethical choices in the market that have a direct impact on poverty reduction. Fairtrade India is now aiming to build on the success of the export model, to sell Fairtrade products directly to the growing Indian market to further benefit the most vulnerable and marginalised producers. This paper raises the issues of fair trade that hinder sustainable development.

## **TECHNICAL SESSION 4.2**

**Timing- 9:30 to 11:00**

**Venue-2: Seminar Hall, 2nd Floor, Main Building**

**Theme 4- Emerging Patterns of International Economic Relations, Trade Flows, and Economic Development in India**

### **Indian Currency Sliding: A Futuristic Analysis**

**Prof. Manmohan Krishna:** Chair Professor, NITI Ayog, Department of Economics, University of Allahabad. Email Id: mmkunia1ld@gmail.com, Contact No. 9140886113

**Dr. Sumedha Pandey:** Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Allahabad. Email Id: sumedhapandey511@gmail.com, Contact No. 9453010764

#### **Abstract**

On 16th October 2022, Finance Minister of India, Nirmala Sitharaman while speaking to reporters after attending the annual meeting of IMF made a statement “Indian currency is not sliding, dollar is strengthening.” The statement created a controversy, as generally, when one currency appreciates another currency depreciates (zero sum game) and in economic theory, it is playing fair axiom that currency depreciates, because of the inherent weakness in the macroeconomic variables of a country (high inflation, high unemployment, low GDP growth). In present context, this is not true. India’s growth rate is among the highest in the world (much higher than US). Inflation is more or less stable at 5% (CPI combined), while in US, it is touching double digits. Unemployment rate of India is also very similar to that of US (even after RBI intervention) and US dollar is link currency of India whose appreciation seriously affects the Indian economy. It is true that since India opted for LERMS in 1992, Indian currency has been depreciating vis-a-vis US dollar and the slide continues even in post Covid era. But is this depreciation due to macroeconomic fundamentals because at least since Covid, Indian currency has appreciated against almost all Dependent Market Economies (Japan, UK, Germany, France), as well as among almost all emerging economies (Indonesia, Philippines, Russia, South Africa) except China. In the case of China also the currency’s strength has been maintained. Moreover, many countries have agreed to trade in Indian currency instead of US dollar demonstrating the credibility of Indian currency as a reserve currency. World economic

Outlook has maintained that India has no chance in next two decades to enter into depression. Therefore, it would be interesting to analyze the future of Indian currency vis-a-vis all countries and specifically against US dollar.

The present paper intends to make a comparative analysis of exchange rate of India with US and BRICS nation in the last decade to bring out some useful insights regarding credibility of Indian currency and future prospects.

**Keywords:** Reserve currency, Taper tantrum, Fed rates.

### **A Study of NBFC's Role in The Alternative Source Of Credit For Individual And Business In The Current Scenario**

**Dr. Mangesh Bhavsar:** Professor, B.Y.K. College of Commerce, Nashik (Maharashtra)

#### **Abstract**

A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of Shares / stocks/bonds debentures/securities issued by Government or local authority or other marketable securities of a like nature, leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business. There are different types / categories of NBFCs registered with RBI. Non-Banking Financial Company, NBFCs were first started in India in the 1960s as an alternative for individuals whose financial needs were not sufficiently met by the existing banking system. The Non-Banking Financial Companies were initially small organisations and did not make much impact on the financial industry. As of October 2022, 9,500 NBFCs were registered with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) with a total asset size of Rs 42.05 lakh crore. Typically, the growth of NBFCs is closely linked with a larger geographic branch footprint. NBFCs play a crucial role in the Indian financial system by catering to the diverse credit needs of various sectors of the economy. Their ability to provide customized financial products and services tailored to the specific needs of different segments of society makes them a vital component of the financial system. In the current scenario NBFC paying vital role at Individual level as well as at Business Level.

#### **Impact of proposed IMEEC project on global economy**

**Dr. Bhawana Saini:** PhD in economics, Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra, Email: [dr.bhawanakaushik@gmail.com](mailto:dr.bhawanakaushik@gmail.com)

**Dr. A. K. Tomar:** Former Principal, D.S.College, Aligarh.

#### **Abstract**

In G 20 summit which held in September 2023 in Delhi proposed the plan of India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEEC). This plan unexpectedly received the warm welcome from each and every participating country on G-20 summit and this was the surprise to many. Which definitely seems to boost the economic growth of India as well as others.

Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor (IMEEC) offers a model that stimulates economic development and growth through new connectivity corridors that will integrate two continents (Asia and Europe). The sovereign participants to this venture are Saudi Arabia, the European Union (EU), India, United Arab Emirates (UAE), France, Germany, Italy, and the United States (US). The combined GDP of IMEEC stands at US\$47 trillion, or almost half the world’s GDP.

The IMEEC recognises the need for global connectivity and the creation of new supply chains, and will deliver it through the creation of two corridors. The Eastern corridor will connect India to the Arabian Gulf, while the Northern corridor will bind the Arabian Gulf to Europe. The tools of this connectivity include a railway arm that “will provide a reliable and cost-effective cross-border ship-to-rail transit network to supplement existing maritime and road transport routes—enabling goods and services to transit to, from, and between India, the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel, and Europe.” The days of standalone infrastructure projects are gone. Alongside the rail network, we will see investments in electricity cables, digital networks etc. This represents a new model of global interconnectedness and a new ethic for globalisation itself. This is neither an ideological grouping, nor a security alliance this will lead to the economic growth of every participating country. This is an aggregation that comes together to build a better future for all who reside here.

## **Navigating The Global Economic Landscape: Unravelling Covid-19's Impact on Cross-National Growth Patterns**

**Dr. Pawan Kumar Singh:** Assistant Professor of Economics, Lakshmibai College, University of Delhi, New Delhi

**Dr. Nilesh Kumar:** Assistant Professor of Economics, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Rohilkhand University, Uttar Pradesh

### **Abstract**

This research investigates the link between socio-demographic compositions and GDP growth rate, focusing on the economic implications of the COVID-19 pandemic. The study assesses the significant impact of various factors such as COVID-19 cases (CPM), testing rate (TPM), population aged 65 and above (PAO), stringency index (SIM), and days after the first confirmed case (DAC) on death rate (DPM). Additionally, it explores the influence of CPM, TPM, PAO, SIM, and PDK on the death percentage of total COVID-19 cases (CFR), along with their impact on testing per million (TPM). The analysis further extends to examine the effects of TPM, DPM, CPM, DAC, SIM, and PAO on GDP, employing econometrics analysis on data from 91 COVID-19 affected countries up to August 21, 2020. Robust regression techniques are utilized to enhance the reliability of results. The findings reveal that DPM, TPM, and PAO have significant impacts on economic outcomes. Specifically, a one percent rise in TPM correlates with a 0.64% reduction in GDP, while a corresponding increase in DPM and PAO leads to a 0.61% and 1.18% reduction in GDP, respectively. CFR is negatively linked with TPM (0.33%), SIM (0.82%), and PDK (0.09), whereas the COVID-19 fatality rate demonstrates a positive relationship with PAO (0.80). This study's insights are valuable for understanding the pandemic's effects and can aid in formulating policies and strategies to effectively combat the COVID-19 crisis.

### **Examining the Relationship Between Trade Openness and Economic Growth: A Panel Data Analysis of India and Selected South Asian Countries from 2002 to 2020**

**Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati:** Associate Professor, GIDS

**Mr. Waheedullah Hemat:** Ph.D. Scholar, Dept. of Economics, Lucknow University

### **Abstract**

This study aims to examine the relationship between trade openness and the economic growth of four South Asian countries (India, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Pakistan) for the period 2002 to 2020. The independent variables considered in this study are total trade, exchange rate, and population, while GDP is the dependent variable. Pooled ordinary least squares (OLS), fixed effects, random effects, and a Hausman tests were employed using panel data analysis and techniques. The Hausman test was conducted to determine the most suitable model for the study, and the results indicate that the fixed effects model is appropriate.

The findings of the fixed effects model reveal that trade openness and population exhibit a positive and significant impact on economic growth. However, the exchange rate demonstrates

a negative and significant impact on economic growth. Consequently, based on the empirical analysis of the study, it is recommended that the governments of these countries focus on implementing an export promotion strategy to enhance economic growth. Additionally, creating an enabling environment for the establishment of a free trade zone to facilitate increased trade among the countries is advised. Furthermore, governments should implement measures and policies aimed at effectively managing the real exchange rate and maintaining a stable value of the domestic currency against foreign exchanges. These actions are expected to contribute to the economic growth of the respective countries as well as the region.

Keywords: Trade Openness, Economic Growth, Real Exchange Rate, and South Asian Countries.

### **Productivity Trends in the Informal Food Processing Sector in India**

**Dr. Ranjeet Kumar:** Senior Research Associate, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow

**Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati:** Associate Professor, Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow

#### **Abstract**

In this paper, attempts have been made to measure the growth of informal food processing (FPI) enterprises through productivity measures. Using partial and total factor productivity (TFP) approaches the paper attempts to measure growth in productivity level in informal FPI in India during 1994-95 to 2015-16. In addition, Cobb-Douglas production functions have been estimated to examine trends in returns to scale in the FPI. The analysis in this paper is based on last five quinquennial rounds of the NSSO enterprise survey datasets for the years: 1994-95, 2000-01, 2005-06, 2010-11, and 2015-16. We find that even though the growth in labour productivity is more than the growth in capital productivity, nevertheless the increase in labour productivity has not necessarily contributed to the growth in output, because the increase in productivity is visible to some extent on account of the increase in capital intensity. In terms of growth in TFP, India does not exhibit good symptoms of progress in the liberalised trade regime for most of the industries within the informal food processing sector. However, only those sectors where capital intensity has increased over the years could make growth in TFP.

डॉ. तरुण कुमार द्विवेदी: प्रोफेसर, अर्थशास्त्र, गोकुलग्लोबल युनिवर्सिटी, गुजरात

### Abstract

सन् 1990 के दशक में हीतय हो गया था कि दुनिया एक 'ग्लोबलविलेज' की ओर बढ़ रही है। अब कोई भी देश 'एकलाचलोरे' को नीति नहीं अपना सकता। यही वजह है कि दशक खत्म होने से पहले आटप के एशियाई वित्तीय संकट से दुनियाह कब काई हुई थी। आम राय थी कि आगे भी ऐसे दुर्दिन आ सकते हैं और उनसे निपटने के लिए सामूहिक प्रयासों की जरूरत होगी। जी-20 का गठन 26 सितंबर, 1999 को इसी नीयत से किया गया था।

आरंभ में इस समूह में 19 मुल्कों व यूरोपीय संघ के वित्त मंत्रियों और केंद्रीय बैंक के गवर्नरों को शामिल किया गया था, ताकि सामूहिक रणनीति और आमराय कायम की जा सके। उन्हीं के सार्थक प्रयासों का असर था कि इसे और प्रभावी बनाने के लिए शासनाध्यक्षों को आमंत्रित किया जाने लगा। संसार के कुल व्यापार का 75 प्रतिशत और सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 85 फीसदी इन देशों के पास है। इनका संभलना, आगे बढ़ना समूची धरती के लिए जरूरी था, और जरूरी है।

इन तथ्यों के आलोक में आसानी से समझा जा सकता है कि मौजूदा प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी क्यों 'एकपृथ्वी, एकपरिवार, एकभविष्य' का नारा बुलंदकर रहे हैं।

क्या यह संगठन अपने मकसद में शत-प्रतिशत कामयाब रहा है? यकीनन, नहीं। पिछले साल बाली में हुई जी-20 की बैठक में रूस और यूक्रेन के संघर्ष के चलते यह संगठन दो भागों में बंटा नजर आया था। इस बार भी रूसी राष्ट्रपति व्लादिमीर पुतिन और चीन के सदरशीजिनपिंग नई दिल्ली नहीं आए। दोनों की अनुपस्थिति की वजह अलग-अलग है, मगर इस मामले में तुरंत किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचना जल्दबाजी होगी। वैश्विक व्यवस्था के हसीन सपने के बावजूद विभिन्न देशों में पारंपरिक विवाद हमारे समय की तलखहकीकत है।

सन् 1920 में स्थापित 'लीग ऑफ नेशन्स' और उसकी असफलता के बाद नए संकल्पों के साथ 1945 में जन्मा संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अभी तक इन गुत्थियों को नहीं सुलझा सका है। अतः 24 साल पहले जन्मे जी-20 से ऐसी उम्मीद करना ज्यादाती नहीं, तो और क्या है? हो सकता है कि आपके मन में सवाल उठ रहा हो कि भारत और भारतीयों को इसका कोई तात्कालिक लाभ मिलाया नहीं? बताने की जरूरत नहीं कि जी-20 के विभिन्न समूहों की बैठकें देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में बसे 60 प्रमुख शहरों में हुईं। इसके चलते वहां जबरदस्त ढांचागत विकास हुआ। अकेले केंद्र सरकार ने इसके लिए 990 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आवंटित की थी। राज्य सरकारों ने जो खर्च किया, वह अलग है। इन सभी महानगरों में एक साल में जो विकास-कार्य हुए हैं, उनसे ये शहर न केवल सुंदर हुए, बल्कि लोगों की सुगमता भी बढ़ी है।

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## Preparation meetings of 106<sup>th</sup> IEA Conference Organised at Giri Institute of Development Studies

### First Physical Meeting of General Secretary, IEA Prof. D.K Asthana at GIDS



The First IEA meeting (online) was held on 4th July 2023 to organise the 106th IEA International Conference in GIDS at its Golden Jubilee year 2023-2024. In this meeting, GIDS faculty members, Dr Pramod Kumar, Director GIDS, Dr Chittaranjan Senapati, Dr K.S Rao, Dr Nomita P. Kumar, Dr Kavita Baliyan, Dr Shilpi Shikha Singh and Dr Animesh Roy and the members of IEA, Prof. Ghanshyam Singh, Dr Sunil Kumar Padhi, Prof Adya Prashad Pandey, Prof Vikram Chadha, Dr DK Asthana, Dr A.K. Tomar, Dr Sahab Singh, and Dr Monika Varshney were present.

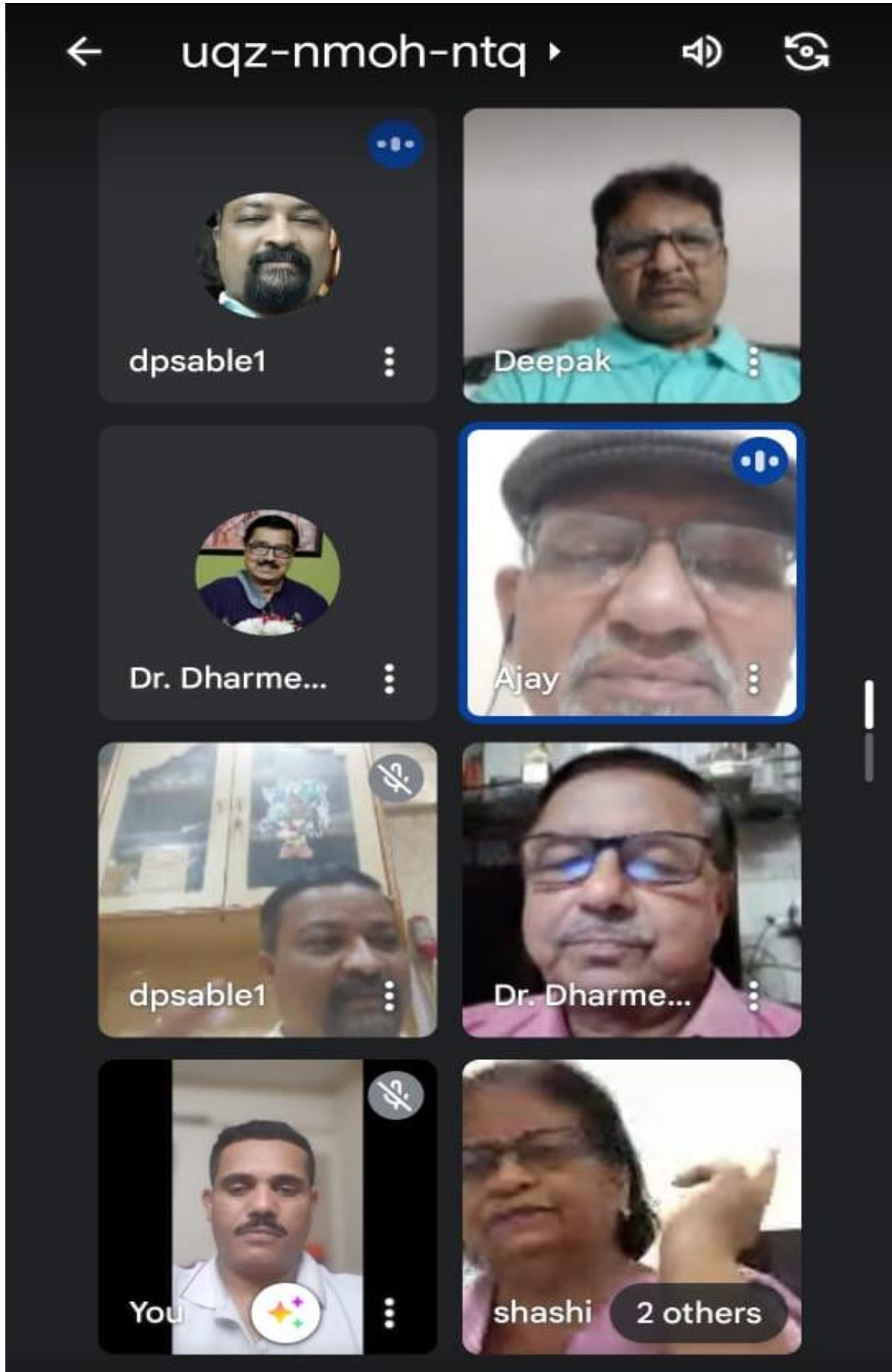
It was decided to form a locally organised Committee at GIDS, fixed date of Conference 27-29 December 2023, open off Bank account in a public sector Bank, identify prospective funding agencies to fund the conference and other nitty-gritty of the 106th International conference. The meeting was highly successful. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to participants by Dr DK Asthana secretary of IEA.

**First 106<sup>th</sup> IEA International Conference meeting at GIDS on 4<sup>th</sup> July 2023 to organise the**

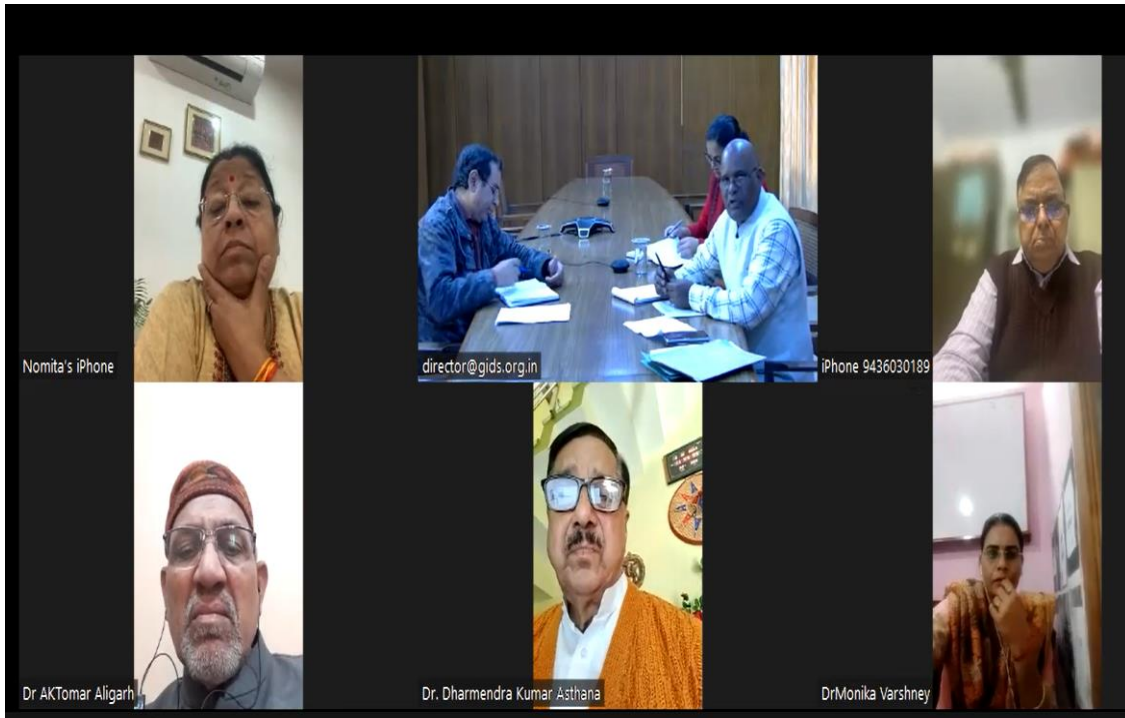


**Meeting of GIDS Organising Committee with IEA officials online on 14 July 2023**

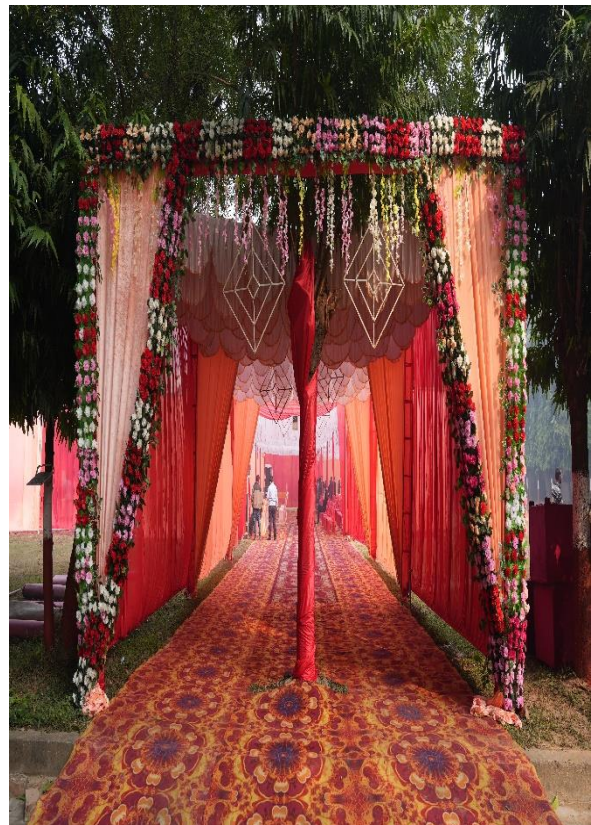




Organised committee meeting on 8<sup>th</sup> December 2023, in Hybrid mode



Conference Venue Gate



Conference Banner



## Inauguration Hall of 106<sup>th</sup> IEA Conference



## Food Court of 106<sup>th</sup> IEA Conference



## Rapporteur's Report

**106<sup>TH</sup> Annual Conference of IEA,  
27-29<sup>th</sup> December, 2023**

Day 1: December 27<sup>th</sup> 2023 (Wednesday)

### Inaugural Session



The inaugural session of IEA started with the invitation and welcome by Dr. (Mrs.) Nomita P Kumar, Sr. Assistant Professor GIDS to all the delegates and participants. **Professor Pramod Kumar, Director GIDS** greeted the delegates and participants and summarized the background of GIDS institute on its Golden Jubilee celebration and IEA's conference titled, 'Development Perspectives of India: Issues and challenges'. The Concept note of the conference was presented by Dr. Senapati who highlighted the themes and sub themes of the conference.

**Professor S. K. Padhi, Vice President IEA** presented the achievements and glimpses of IEA and briefly described the background of the IEA and about the theme of the present conference. **Prof. A. P. Pandey, Conference President of the IEA** also elaborated the conference theme.

The First inaugural speech was delivered by the **Distinguished Guest, Shri S.K. Dora**, CGM, NABARD, Lucknow who highlighted that growth and development are two different concepts and that growth is a short run while development is a long-term phenomenon. He stated that the Indian economy adopted the mixed method of development in the initial years after the independence, then the Mahalonobis model led the Indian economy focus more on developing the heavy industries sector as a foundation of development. At present, the economy is following the inclusive model of development.



The **Guest of Honour, Dr. Dhananjay Singh**, Member Secretary ICSSR, New Delhi added the role of ICSSR and its institutes in the economic development of India on the association of ICSSR and GIDS in the last 50 years.

**In his keynote address Shri Balu Kenchappa**, RBI Regional Director, Lucknow, stated that both private and public banks are the hallmarks of financial stability and have huge trust of the people. Although Credit-GDP ratio is low in India, but it is improving and it is the engine of growth. He also mentioned the role of Jandhan Yojana in financial inclusion. **In the end Prof. Charan Singh**, Former RBI Chair Prof, IIMB, Chairman, Punjab and Sindh Bank, Founder, E-Grow Foundation, that micro level policy is need of the hour. He also discussed Y. V. Reddy's (RBI Governor) concept of Mortgage that Prof. Stiglitz (Noble Laurate) have

referred in the context of Indian economic development. He compared the Indian Economy and USA economy in the context of achieving a 5-trillion-dollar economy. He emphasized that per capita income needs to be enhanced in order to achieve the same. He stated that though India becoming the fifth largest economy in the world is an 'impressive achievement,' there is a need to grow fast to increase the per capita income of the country from the present levels.

After his address, memento has given to all the dignities. Towards the end of the inaugural session, **the** Co-organising Secretary, **Dr. Nomita P. Kumar**, proposed the vote of thanks.





**Chair- Dr. A.K. Pandey**

**Moderator-Prashant Kumar Diwedi**, who mentioned about the commercialization of higher education at present, which completely disappeared in the periods of the Gupta, Maurya, and Mughal empires, and about ‘civic culture’, which promotes social welfare concept in policymaking. Presently, such welfare concepts are not given much priority in policy-making. Through teaching, the ideologies of different people are required to be produced. He emphasized the importance of understanding without which, the research is useless.



**Prof. Dhananjay Singh was the first speaker of this session.** According to him, national educational policy (2020) is a reflection of Indian development. For changing India, education, known as the decolonized education system, is an important element. In the context of education, individual learning is so important. The concept of ‘Right to Education’ for the education system is a supportive mechanism. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 has done great things for children (1–5 standard) and shows people’s participation in education. In the context of children's education, parents have to play a prominent role. He stated that we should rethink institutionalized education and make it socialized, like ‘play while learning’. There is a need for cultural and structural rethinking. There has been an increase in the enrolment rate of young people as well as the quality of education. Quality education is nothing but encouraging children to think individually. National Educational Policy promoted a

concept called '*Pancha Kosha*,' known as wholistic education, which is a fundamental philosophical idea. He further asserted that knowledge is said to be organized into thoughts. *Gnana* is a modern term. Segregation of knowledge into different disciplines for instant, multi-linguistic, and multi-cultural contexts is closer to the Indian context. Knowledge, which is given to the Indian language, is extremely important. Creative cognition may not be communicable. South Korea and China are developed by the investment of their own languages. He said that all methods of education and concepts originated historically. He highlighted two issues that matter. In the context, mind means 'needs to think' and matters mean 'needs to be explored'. Regarding inclusive Indian education thought, critical conceptual contexts are there in stories. Finally, the core aim of national educational policy is that education should be autonomous. Indian ethos is more important in Indian educational policy.



**Prof. Ajay Prakash**, the second speaker highlighted that in the educational sector, human values, culture and professional ethics are more important. He emphasized the importance of quality education that would be a great contribution to national growth. For higher education, he stated that there is a need for the conceptualization of a separate ethos and the promotion of an interdisciplinary approach. It should be research-intensive, teaching-intensive, and autonomous. It should be 'comprehensive, community specific and value-based education'.



**Prof. Aarti Srivastava, third Speaker of the session was stated that man is the center of the cosmetic perspective. For instance, the success of the USA relies on encouraging financial aid to its education system, which results in improvements in manpower, roads, and infrastructure.**

She suggested that the education system requires a long-term investment. Even the Kottari Commission suggested 6% of GDP for the education system, but India has below 4% of GDP so far. Out of this fund, a very meager amount goes to the research field. She stated that the higher education system requires both the best teachers and good governance. She pointed out that how can we compare one institution that offers one subject with another that offers multiple subjects? So, there is a need to break down the present teaching culture. There is a need for segregation in higher education. Quality education must be subsidized. Higher education must be autonomous in connection to ‘institutional autonomy and teacher autonomy. The plans for the education system need to be formulated in accordance with the institution. The government should allocate funds properly. A multi-disciplinary approach is the best method for our education system. The way to development is only through higher education.

**Day 1, 27 December,2023(Wednesday)**

### **TECHNICAL SESSION 1**



Only two papers were presented in the **technical session 1.1**, based on the theme, **Natural Resources, Population Growth, and Agricultural Development**, chaired by Prof. (Dr.)

Vikram Chadha and Co -chaired by Prof. Sunil K. Padhi, Moderator, Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, GIDS.



In his presentation **‘Increasing Farmers’ Income Through Improved Agricultural Production and Productivity’**, **Prof. Jagadish Singh** stated that according to the latest data for 2020-21, the contribution of agriculture (role of agriculture in Indian economy 2023) to India’s GDP was 19.9%, which is higher than 17.8% in the previous session 2019-20 and to make farming profitable, these farmers require both new technologies that can save cost on agricultural inputs. According to him the continuous decline in government investment in the agriculture sector is also a matter of concern. There remains uncertainty in the agricultural growth rate. The increase in private investment in the agricultural sector is a good sign for the Indian economy. To remove the uncertainty in the growth rate of the agricultural sector, government investment will have to be increased and irrigation resources will have to be managed properly.



Second presentation on ‘Impact of Agriculture Subsidies on the Socio-Economic Condition of Farmers’ by **Dr. S. Marutesh** reveals that agriculture plays an important role in the economic growth of our country. Among the agriculture production incentives subsidies are considered to be the most powerful instruments for accelerating the growth of agricultural production. Subsidy is a policy adopted by the government to support and encourage farmers to continue in the culture of agriculture. Though the agricultural subsidies act as an incentive to promote agricultural development but it is high time to take a fresh look at the issue of farm input subsidies. In India, agriculture has been directly and indirectly subsidized by the government for the last several years. But how beneficial they are for the agricultural sector is a question even today. To know the answer to these questions, the researcher has studied about impact of subsidies on Improvement in Production and Productivity, Employment Generation, Income Generation, Household Expenditure, Household Savings, asset creation, living standard, etc. In fact, agricultural subsidy is beneficial for the agricultural sector but due to mismanagement, corruption and middlemen in the distribution system, it is not able to provide complete benefits to the users. The study presented is based on secondary data published by the government and researchers.



In the **technical session 1.2** eight papers were presented which was based on the theme **Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality and Development**, chaired by Prof. Jagdish Narain, co-chaired by Prof. Dr. Mukulika Hitkari and moderated by Dr. Kavita Balliyan, GIDS.

In the first presentation, **An Empirical Study on Key Components and Challenges of Women empower in India** Dr. Prasad Kulkarni shared his views on women empowerment. He covered almost all the aspects related to women's political, socio-economic, educational, cultural and health etc. He said that women are playing a dominating role in economic development. However, they are still facing many problems like domestic violence, sexual harassment, Gender discrimination and poor medical care etc.



Second presentation on **‘Mahila Mukhiya Wale Pariwaro Ke Jeevan Star Ka Tulanatmak Vishleshan’** by **Dr. Hitesh Suthar and Neha Paliwal** highlighted differences between the life styles of female and male headed household and found no difference among male headed and female headed household in tribal areas. However, the major differences were found in rural and urban areas between male and female headed households.

**Third paper was presented by Dr. Kameshwar Paswan and Arpan Shree**, in which he investigated the status of Sikki art and women empowerment in Raima Village.

Fourth presentation by **Dr. Remmiya Rajan P** has presented his research paperentitled **‘Women empowerment in the agricultural sector: a move towards sustainability’**. He stated that employment status of women in agricultural, male domination, girls’ marriage at young age were the major problems in agricultural sector in Kalikat region. As per him, different policies for women, related to their social, cultural, education and health development have failed due to irrational technique of the state.



**Other presentation of this session Ms. Nidhi Rai's paper** examined the impact of government schemes and programs for women development. Her Study also examined the educational status of the women. She suggested that more awareness programme should be launched for rural and remote areas women. **Haranam Singh's paper** focused on increase the production on millets and doubling of the income of the farmers of the state. Other **presentation by Dr. Ameen Uddin Ansari** on Mapping Entrepreneurs Skills among Semi Skilled women engaged in textile handicraft sector, examined the status of awareness about government scheme on basis of action research base study in the 10 coaching centers of Aligarh city and found that maximum women have efficient in stitching and embroidery. In her paper **Dr. Shristi Narain** examined the uses of digital marketing on the basis of 100 male and females' respondents of Prayagraj city.

**Technical Session 1.3**, based on the theme '**New Education Policy 2020 and New Dimensions of Financial Markets in India**', was chaired by Prof. PraveenSharma and co-chaired by Dr. Bhagwat Bhaurao Gadekar. The session was comprised of 4 presentations. Moderator of this session was Dr. Shilpshikha Singh, GIDS.

The first presentation on '**New Education Policy and Outcome Based Education (OBE) With Special Reference to Bloom's Taxonomy**,' by **Dr. Deepak Popat Sable**, was of the view that outcome-based education requires restructuring of the curriculum which is known as

learning outcomes-based curriculum framework. Outcome-based methods have been adopted in education systems around the world, at multiple levels. US-1994, Hong Kong-2005, Malaysia-2008, EU -2017, Australia and South Africa adopted OBE policies from the 1990s to the mid-2000s. It is high time to design and adopt assessment modes which correspond to higher levels of Taxonomy. This research paper tries to find whether current higher educational institutional adopted bloom's taxonomy in while forming question paper which clearly focuses on outcome based.



Second presentation by **Dr. Amisha Gupta & MS. Nupur Seth** on the topic '**Challenges of MFI with Special Reference to NPA in India**', highlighted that it is difficult for MFIs as an emerging NBFCs to function sustainably since the problem of non- performing assets (NPAs) poses a serious threat to their financial stability and mission- oriented goals. Regression analysis and the compound growth rate technique have both been used to thoroughly explore the problem of NPAs in microfinance institutions using secondary data. Furthermore, research shows that Regional Rural Banks perform better at promoting and funding microfinance ventures than Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Banks, and Co-operative Banks. This study's main objective is to understand the challenges related to non-performing assets in Indian microfinance institutions.

In the third presentation of **Prof. Rajendra Kumar Sheebhali** focussed on the topic ‘**Special Reference of New Education Policy 2020: Economic and Educational scenario of Vocational education**’. He stated that it has been observed that large inequalities exist in the education system, especially in rural areas. Besides, huge gender disparities have been rampant in the field of general as well as technical education. In this regard, new education policy is crucial for reducing these disparities.



Fourth presentation in this session was made by **Dr. Rudra Prasad Sahoo** on ‘**Inda’s foreign policy during Atal Bihari Vajpai rule**’. According to him good foreign Policy leads to the economic development. He asserted that foreign policy’s role in promoting a country’s development is a matter of great importance for understanding its national trajectory, especially in the case of an emerging country. Dr. Sahu also explained the salient features of India’s foreign policy.

#### **MemorialLecture-1 ‘Bharat RatnaAtalBihariVajpayee’**

Topic: “Some Reflections on Development Strategies of Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government for Indian Structural Changes”

Chair: Prof. Sashi Jain.

Moderator: Prof Sunil K. Padhi.

Speaker of this lecture Prof. N. M. P. Verma, Department of Economics, BBAU, Lucknow Verma focused on the important reflections on development strategies of A B Vajpayee Government for Indian structural changes.



He said that Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji was an eminent Indian political personality, held the position of Prime Minister on three separate occasions, playing a crucial role in governing and influencing India's political environment. He was honoured with the Padma Vibhushan in 1992, India's "Best Politician" in 1994, and "The Bhishma Pitamah of Indian politics" in 2008. According to him, the main aim of Vajpayee ji's life was empowerment of nation through rapid economic growth and social changes. Hence, to empower people with the ability to improve their lives, there should be no compromise on ethics and integrity. During his Prime Minister of India (1998-2004) regime, he focused on economic growth, economic liberalization and increased foreign direct investment at national level. Similarly, he was attentive towards nuclear policy and successfully conducted nuclear tests in 1998. Vajpayee's tenure is also known for the highest annual growth rate in highway development during the year 1998-99. His telecom policy in 1999 opened the door for structural reforms in the industry. Besides, the share of export and import growth was highest at 16.74 percent and 18.19 percent during 1998 to 2004. He also focused on opening up the Indian economy to global trade, reducing tariffs, and encouraging foreign direct investment. Regarding women empowerment,

several initiatives were taken like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Swayamsidha Scheme, Swashakti Project and Swadhar Greh Scheme in the country. He further stated that Vajpayee's tenure marked by a consistent approach, including enhancing nuclear capabilities, establishing formal foreign affairs and aligning with practices seen in Western nations. Vajpayee's foreign policy was significantly broadened and his efforts were targeted towards establishing strong bilateral relations with the US, including offering specific benefits to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and strengthening the bond between the two parties. He strengthened the trust that international collaboration is vital for comprehensive progress of the Indian economy.

Lastly, in her concluding remarks co- chair **Prof. Shashi Jain** pointed out that Prof. Verma included all the important aspects of Vajpayee ji's life viz., socio-economic growth and development, trade and foreign relations. She further said that Vajpayee ji was remarkable in making development strategies for growth and development.



### **Day 2: December 28th, 2023 (Thursday)**

PLENARYSESSION-1, Topic: Achieving a Trillion Dollar Economy in Uttar Pradesh

Chair-**Shri Alok Kumar, IAS**, Principal Secretary, Department of Planning, Govt. of UP.

Moderator, **Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh, GIDS**

**Prof. Yasveer Tyagi** started his lecture titled, 'Future of the Economy of Uttar Pradesh', with highlighting his association with GIDS since the very beginning of the institute and

appreciated the tremendous role and contribution of GIDS in U.P. According to him, enhancing investment (Region and sector wise), infrastructure development should be done in a planned manner. He also discussed the performance of Indian Economy in the different planning periods. He pointed out the present concern is of low per capita income. as UP is second from bottom in per capita GSDP amongst the states.





**Prof. Charan Singh**, Former RBI Chair Prof., IIM-B, CEO and Founder, EGROW Foundation stated that though the recent growth performance of the state is good but it slowed down after the demonetization and covid outbreak. In Uttar Pradesh, more than 93 percent of farmers are small and marginal, which is the main challenge. Though UP is aiming to achieve a trillion-dollar economy at current prices (nominal GDP), but there are significant challenges in its actualization as the social indicators shows the state amongst the lowest performers. Gender ratio, skill development, tourism, agro-processing, handloom textiles, and IT sector are the sectors that needs to be enhanced.



In the context of making Uttar Pradesh a trillion-dollar economy, **Prof. K. V. Raju**, Advisor to Chief Minister, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh said that the UP Govt. is doing several good initiatives that no other state in India has done so far. The skill center concept is in progress, one district one product (ODOP) is already successful. Milk society, milk processing, and manufacturing are among the five investment regions identified as priority sectors. Tourism, Eco-tourism, and re-adoptive usage of forts/properties is promoted.

**Prof. B. B. Tiwari** was the discussant of this session.

## **Technical Session-2**

**Technical Session 2.1** was based on the theme ‘**Natural Resources, Population Growth, and Agricultural Development**’, chaired by Prof. Jagdish Singh and co- chaired by Prof Bani Prasad Bhattacharya. This session was moderated by Dr. Prashant K. Trivedi. Five papers were presented in this session.

**Ms. Roshni and Dr. Anil Saxena’s** topic of presentation was, ‘**Assessment and Accounting of Natural Resources in India and Uttar Pradesh**’. The study focusses on Natural Resource

Accounting concept, importance, valuations methods, and progress in India. The paper discussed the whole dimension related to natural resource accounting. The study concludes that awareness regarding natural resources, environment related should spread all over and the legislation to be followed more and more critically. It pointed out the unethical misuse, exploitation by the mankind, and stressed the need to preserve resources for future generation and for Sustainable environment.



**Dr. Vinod Sen, Sanghamitra Kar and Sanjeet Kumar’s** topic of presentation was, **‘Requirements and Potential for A Portable Social Security System for Agricultural Labourers in India’**. The paper highlighted the concept, value and draw backs of a mobile social security programme tailored specifically for agricultural labourers in the Indian states. The drawbacks mentioned are diverse agricultural geography, administrative complexity, knowledge and enrolment, scheme's financial viability and integration with already-existing welfare programmes.



**Dr. Dheeraj. C. Zalte's** topic of presentation was, '**A clinical study of problems in Agriculture business management in Nashik district**'. He spoke on the problems of agricultural business management and the possible solutions of the problems that are there in agricultural business management in Nashik district of Maharashtra.

**Chhaya Yadav's** topic of presentation was, '**Importance of Financial Institutions and Finance in Development of Agriculture in India**'. Her paper primarily focuses on need of Agriculture Credit Financing Institutions as well as finance in reference to development of agriculture sector. The paper discussed the problems of agriculture sector, the need of financial institutions for development of agriculture as well as finance, the financial Institutions in agriculture sector and their contributions (trends and patterns) and the problems and challenges in terms of agriculture credit from demand and supply side. **(Best Paper Award)**



**Dr. Suman Sonkar's** topic of presentation was, '**Sustainable Growth: Agriculture, Food Security, and Macro-economic Stability**'. Her paper explored as to how balancing the dynamics between the agriculture supply chain, food security, and macroeconomic stability is crucial for achieving sustainable development and improving the overall well-being of the Indian population. She pointed out the role of well-managed agriculture supply chain in the availability, accessibility, and affordability of food, which are the key components of food security. She advocated for a holistic approach is essential for achieving sustainable and resilient economic systems.



**Dr. Pawan Singh's work on 'COVID-19 pandemic and transmission factors: An empirical investigation of different countries** 'evaluated the impact of age, population density, total population, rural population, annual average temperature, basic sanitation facilities, and diabetes prevalence on the transmission of COVID-19.

**Dr. Bani Prasad Bhattacharya-Natural Resources: Population Growth and Agricultural Development**-He spoke on the farmer's plight and the difficulties regarding seeds, fertilizers, and finance besides logistics. He pointed out as to how China is utilizing its manpower in development whereas India is still lagging behind.

**Technical Session 2.2** was based on the theme '**Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality, and Development**', chaired by Prof. Jagdish Narain and co- chaired by Prof Vaishali Acharya. Dr. Kavita Balliyan was the Moderator of the session. In this session five paper were presented.

First presentation, **Self-help group in Odishaby Dr. Mamta Panda** was based on primary data collection, 492 participants of Bhadra district of Odisha were studied. The paper was based on how the rural poverty have been decreasing among local women after joining SHG. The paper outline vital role of SHGs in alleviating poverty and being agent of change.

**Women Empowerment Through Self Help Group During Covid-19 Pandemic with special reference to Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu- Dr. Tahira K.K**, the paper dealt with the SHGs and women empowerment in particular context where SHGs have positively contributed in increasing level of women’s income, saving, IT literacy and their enhanced leadership role during pandemic. Paper was based on both primary and secondary data and used basic statistics techniques. **(Best Paper Award)**



The descriptive study by Ms. **Pooja Kumari** and **Dr. Anil Saxena** **Social and Financial Inclusion of Women in Uttar Pradesh: A Study on the SHG Bank Linkage Program** was based on exploratory method. The paper was based on secondary data of State Livelihood Mission. The paper was an attempt to understand the financial inclusion of Women of Uttar Pradesh.

**Barvinder Kaur’s** paper on **‘Women’s Empowerment: Indian Perspective’** was descriptive in nature. It dealt with an overview of Indian women empowerment assessing five points- self-worth, making informed choices, availing opportunities, power of agency hood and social change. The study was based on secondary data.

The paper '**Pre and Post Covid Scenario of SHGs**, of **Ritu Singh and Preeti Mishra** was based on the data from NRLM, JIVIKA and AJIVIKA and conducted interviews of people from banking and financial sector which are first hand inputs for this paper. As it is a working paper, need more feedback to improvise. The expected outcome outlines post covid income and saving of SHGs women has been improved.

All the papers of this session dealt fairly with SHGs in context of women empowerment. Though family income has been improving due to SHGs. A good deal of qualitative approach needs to be inculcated along with quantitative data. Intra-household power relations in decision making are one of the major aspects while researching women empowerment.

**Technical Session 2.3** was based on the theme '**Achieving A Trillion Dollar Economy in Uttar Pradesh: Issues and Development Perspective**', chaired by Prof Shalini Sharma and co-chaired by Dr. Nandita. Manjur Ali was the Moderator of the session. In this session six presentation were made.

The first presentation was made on the topic' **A Roadmap of Indian economy to become a trillion 5 economy- challenges and opportunities with special reference to Uttar Pradesh**' by **Prof. Anupama Srivastava** in which she gave a brief Introduction of her topic and discussed how India, especially U.P. has significant opportunities for economic expansion. Mentioning the requirements and efforts needed by both national and state levels. She also mentioned that to attain a \$5 Trillion economy, the Indian economy must consistently maintain a growth rate of approximately 8%. She also discussed the challenge faced by economy during 2020-21 where -23.8% was the GDP rate. She discussed the economic parameters such as boosting domestic consumption, prioritize fiscal consolidation etc. that can help in boosting the economy along with the current Indian rank in term of GDP.

**Ms Shriya Bhatia** asserted that the prominent position of UP in Indian economy accounting for approximately 8% nation's GDP. The state aims to augment the size of its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) to reach the impressive milestone of \$1 trillion. A historic budget of INR 6.9 Lakh Crore for the fiscal year 2023-24 was unveiled. This budget represents the largest allocation in the state's history. The GSDP is expected to experience a nominal growth rate of 19 percent for the fiscal year 2023-24. Then she discussed various sector of UP that

contribute to the nation's GDP, such as agriculture, industry, service, education, manpower and employment. She discussed various challenges that are barriers in improving the economy such as lack of technology, post-harvest losses, high rate of unemployment, low contribution in industrial sector, low education level etc. She also mentions where we have opportunities in UP such as Maximizing Demographic Advantage, Unleashing Agricultural Potential, Advancing Sustainability in Uttar Pradesh's Textile Industry, Leveraging Uttar Pradesh's Startup Ecosystem etc.

In her paper '**Analyzing MSME Exports Potential in Uttar Pradesh: Harnessing Industry 4.0**' Ms **Shikha Tomar** stated that the diverse economy of UP and its potential for exports and the industry 4.0 that includes integration of intelligent digital technologies into manufacturing and industrial process. The objective was to assess the contribution of the UP's MSME export to India's overall exports. And how industry 4.0 is impacting the state's small, medium sized enterprises and their exports. Two hypotheses were there- 1- There is no significant relationship between export growth of UP and total export growth of India, and 2- Export volume of UP does not significantly impact the total export volume of India. Research Methodology includes both quantitative and qualitative approaches and secondary data from various sources, along with use of regression, correlation, t-test using SPSS. Limitations were that data only from 2014-15 to 2021-22 was taken as 2022-23 data was not available and the study was only restricted to UP. Based on the data both the hypothesis was overturned. She further talked about the impact of harnessing industry 4.0 in UP MSMEs that included- increased efficiency, enhanced connectivity, access to global markets, skill development, sustainable practices etc. In concluding remarks, she discussed the role of UP's MSMEs in playing a crucial role in contributing to India's total export performance.

**Third presentation on, 'Uttar Pradesh on Development Path (With Special Reference to Tourism)',** was made by **Professor Madhu Tandon**, in her paper she asserted that U.P. is a globally known popular tourist destination, which receives the greatest numbers of domestic and foreign tourist arrivals every year. In 2019, U.P. emerged at the top position for attracting the highest number of domestic tourists and secured a third position in attracting foreign tourists with a record of nearly 47 lakhs. Present share of tourism sector in State GDP is 2.24 percent. In the next five years U.P. economy will be 1 trillion-dollar economy and to achieve this goal, tourism department has targeted that the tourism sector contribution should be 8 percent to State's GDP. Her paper discussed the government's steps and strategy to achieve this target in near future. **(Best Paper Award)**

The aim of **Shruti Joshi's presentation on 'Innovation and Firm Characteristics: Evidence from India's Company-level Data'** was to access previous data about innovation and the expenditure on innovation that has been made to find the importance of innovation. Data was collected from Centre for Monitoring India Economy (CMIE)'s Prowess database and variables like- R&D expenditure, digitalization, intangible assets, sustainability, age, size, sector of economic activity taken. R&D expenditure is estimated as the sum of capital and current expenses incurred on R&D. Digitalization is the ratio of the average value of its digital assets to the average value of its net fixed assets. Digital assets were defined as the sum of the values of net software assets, computer and IT equipment, and communication equipment. Net intangible assets as the sum of net goodwill assets, net mining rights and the net other intangible assets. Sustainability: measured as the sum of, social and community related expenses, and environment related expenses. Age: company's age is calculated simply as the reporting year minus the year of incorporation. Size: proxied by total income. The empirical findings in this paper suggests that R&D activities as well as the intangible assets increase with firm size. She also found sustainability efforts, digital and intangible assets also affected the innovation related activities of firms.

**Dr. Gunjan Pandey** was presented paper on '**Towards Achieving A trillion \$ Economy in Uttar Pradesh Through Tourism**'. She began with defining tourism and its role in global economy and both positive (economic growth, employment opportunities, infrastructure development, cultural exchange etc.) and negative impacts (environmental degradation, cultural commercialization and over-exploitation etc.) of tourism. She then proceeded towards tourism in UP that offers a diverse range of tourism experiences, combining historical, cultural, spiritual, and natural attractions. She discussed about Heritage and Culture, Religious Tourism, Wildlife and Nature, Festivals, Cuisine etc. she discussed the number of foreign as well as domestic tourists coming to UP. In her concluding remarks she discussed the current developments in Up talking about- Ayodhya Development, Varanasi Development, Agra Development, Ram Van Gaman Path, Wildlife Conservation, Heritage Circuit Development and Tourism Promotion and Marketing.

In his paper '**The Fuel Economics: A Comparative Study of Fuel Pricing Policy of Coalition Regime and Non-Coalition Regime in India**, **Prof. B. B. Tiwari** discussed about the importance of energy and available energy resources i.e. Solar Power, Wind Power, Coal, Crude Oil, etc. In the Review of Literature, he discussed the papers that have already worked

on petroleum and its products and how price fluctuations in international market have led to price change in Indian market. The objectives of the study were to analyse the trends in prices of Crude, Petrol, and Diesel over a while from 2001-2022, to describe the Tax Collection and Subsidy Variables of Crude Oil, Petrol, and Diesel, to find out the significance of correlations between Crude and Fuel such as Petrol & Diesel, to find out the variation of Crude, Petrol, and Diesel prices during the Coalition Regime (CR) and Non-Coalition Regime (NCR) Periods, and to identify the gaps in Fuel Pricing Policy. Data was collected for the Period from 2000 to 2022 from the official websites of the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC), Reserve Bank of India, etc. Eight Hypothesis were formed for the study. And based on that following results were observed that- Crude Price mean during the CR period was \$ 88.71 compared to the \$ 60.55 NCR period, the relationship between the CR and NCR period is negative and there is a significant difference between the two periods since the P value is 0.000 at 5% significance. The petrol Price mean during the CR period was Rs. 55.07 compared to Rs. 73.67 NCR period, there is a significant difference between the two periods since the P value is 0.000 at 5% significance. Petrol Consumption mean during the CR period was Rs. 13,780.66 compared to Rs. 25,298.55 NCR period, there is a significant difference between the two periods since the P value is 0.000 at 5% significance. Subsidy Amount given to Consumers mean during the CR period was Rs.1,10,021.57 compared to Rs. 37,465.86 NCR period, there is a significant difference between the two periods since the P value is 0.000 at 5% significance. Union Government Tax Collection (Customs and Excise duty) mean during the CR period was Rs. 1,31,503.71 compared to Rs. 3,20,601.57 NCR period, there is a significant difference between the two periods since the P value is 0.000 at 5% significance. State Tax Collection (VAT) mean during the CR period was Rs. 1,23,353.71 compared to Rs. 1,97,920.71 NCR period, there is a significant difference between the two periods since the P value is 0.000 at 5% significance etc. Further he suggested that the tax structure should be such that the indirect tax should be lower than the direct tax, the Indian government should consider including Petroleum products under the GST and The Union government when considering higher taxes on fuel to increase the sovereign revenue should find other revenue models to increase its revenue so that it doesn't burden the common man of the country.

**Chair- Shri S.K. Dora, CGM, NABARD, Lucknow**  
**Moderator, Dr. Kavita Balliyan, GIDS**

Three speakers delivered lectures in this session. The Plenary Session 3 concentrating on discussion pertaining to Agriculture, Environment and Population gave stress on three major pillars of Nation's development, namely saving natural resource (the lifeline of civilization), human capital (the building block of the country) and ensuring growth with sustainability so switching to greener economy.

On one hand, **Prof. Venkatesh Dutta**, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University · Department of Environmental Science underpinned need for rejuvenating rivers and thereby protecting the natural resources so as to save the life of the current population and future generations to come, who are the human resource of country or the building blocks of the nation, ought to be instrumental in the growth of India. However, rejuvenating river means treating it in entirety not in small fragments coupled with making sincere effort to save its tributaries which bring in water from different directions and deposit that in it, thereby acting as a crucial source of its recharge, other than baseflow. This holistic approach of saving the catchment can only be the convenient way to save the lifeline of the civilization since once river dies man will also die.

On the other, **Prof. M.K. Aggarwal**, Head of the Department of Economics, Lucknow University, highlighted the critical transition in demography that our country is currently going through and the resultant change in the size of manpower that is imperative to take note of, in a developing country like India if it has to carry forward the growth process in a sustainable manner. As per him, though India is the second largest country in terms of population size and has approximately 1.42 billion populations, India cannot be considered as over-populated country due to steady decline in the growth rate of the population since 1990s. Some of the key contributory factors of such fall, worth mentioning, include high Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Neo-Natal Mortality and a significantly big number of casualties related to road accidents taking place every year which is significantly enhancing the death rate. Since a country cannot grow without its human capital so increasing the life expectancy has to be sincerely deliberated upon and constructive steps need to be taken in this regard to arrest the high IMR, besides making important interventions at government level to pull down loss of lives to hazardous road accidents.

Finally, **Prof. Sanatan Nayak (Discussant)** touched upon shift of India to intense fossil fuel consuming country to a progressively greener economy in strife to combat climate change and thereby making effort towards a sustainable growth. However, here he expressed concern over the huge economic burden of such transformation if attempted in short span of time as there will not only be a steep fall in productivity of different economic sectors composing the nation but also loss of livelihood of a substantial share of population who have be traditionally dependent on this conventional source of energy for, they sustenance since generations. Therefore, radical change in lieu to achieve a clear energy economy in a brief period is not a desirable solution keeping in mind need for all-encompassing inclusive development

Technical session- 3

Eight papers were presented in the **technical session 3.1** on the theme, “**Natural Resources, Population Growth, and Agricultural Development**” chaired by Prof. Jagdish Singh and co-chaired by Dr. Vinod Sen. Moderator, Dr. Prashant Kumar Trivedi, GIDS.

**The first paper on ‘Certification of Organic Products in India Presented by Disha Ghildiyal and prof L.C. Mallaiah**, was based on descriptive analysis, the paper explained the process of certification under PGS-India, its structure, functions, challenges and solutions and analyses the performance of PGS and how it facilitates small and marginal organic farmers to sell their products in the domestic markets.

**The paper ‘Covid-19 Pandemic and Return Migration in India: Issues and Challenges’ by Puja Kumari**, examined the socioeconomic and household characteristics of return migrants and explores how migration has been affected by the covid-19 pandemic in India. Data from PLFS (Periodic Labour Force Survey) “Migration Particulars”, 2020 was used to study the magnitude and extent of return migration. It highlighted the internal migrants in India who are particularly vulnerable in terms of their mobility, gender, and mental health besides offering proposals for the future for the same.

India’s G20 Presidency: An Opportunity to Steer the World toward Inclusive and Sustainable Growth –**Dr. Udham Singh & Dr. Pushpraj Singh**. the paper discussed as to how COVID-19 pandemic, supply chain disruptions, climate change, food and energy security risks, geopolitical tensions, inflation, and a looming debt crisis all contributed to economic slowdown and uncertainty in global economic growth .It opined that India’s

G20 Presidency this year presents an exceptional opportunity for the country to spearhead a collective approach to tackle multiple, complex, and interconnected challenges while placing, front and center, the aspirations and needs of the developing world .

The paper of **Dr. Roopali Srivastava and Dr. Niharika Srivastava, Trend and Opportunity of Seaweed Industry for Indian Economy** revolved around the current potential of the Indian economy in the cultivation of seaweed, and identified the contribution of seaweed cultivation on a larger scale and the role it will play in the achievement of India's Agenda 2030: The 17 SDGs. It also identified the various measures undertaken by the government to make use of the vast seaweed resource of the country. Based on the findings the study made suggestions about how the government and Self-Help groups can become instrumental in taking this industry with tremendous potential forward.

The paper '**Problems of Agricultural Marketing in India**' of **Dr. Mamta Bhadola Joshi and Lalita Joshi**, examined the problems of agricultural marketing in India. There are many types of problems in agricultural marketing such as lack of education and solidarity among the farmers, problems of transport and road to the village, lack of financial resources etc. He suggested for improvement in agricultural marketing system as efficient agricultural marketing system is very necessary and important for the country.

The paper of **Sustainable Agriculture Development in India: Problems and Implications Sanjeet Kumar Sah and Prof. Md. Mahmood Alam**, identified the trends, problems, and along with implications in agricultural sector, pinpointed the areas that may be intervened in to achieve sustainable growth.

Five presentations were made in technical session 3.2, based on the theme 'Emerging Patterns of International Economic Relations, Trade Flows, and Economic Development in India' was chaired by Prof.(Dr.)Yashvir Tyagi, co-chaired by Dr. Deepak P. Sable and moderated by Dr. Chitranjan Senapati.

In this session first presentation was made by **Prof. (Dr.) Vikram Chadha**, on the topic '**How will India become a \$2 trillion export economy by 2030: initiatives, opportunities and challenges for India's new trade policy 2023**'. His paper intends to analyze the prospects of achieving this towering goal, keeping in mind the new geo-political alignments, especially with respect to China, and other new trade deals being entered into by India. India is the fifth

largest economy with over \$3.17 trillion GDP, and is predicted to be the 3rd largest with over \$5.17 trillion GDP by 2030. Indian economy has had high growth periods with over 8% GDP growth during 1991; 2003; 2005-08; 2010; 2021 and 2022 (7.2%). Even in difficult times of demonetization and introduction of GST during 2016-19, growth plunged to 4.18% in 2019, but quickly rebounded with 8.7% in 2021, and 7.2% in 2022. Opportunities and prospects for achieving towering target of \$2trillion exports by 2030 included India's exports exude rising trend since the pandemic. During 2021-22 to 2022-23, merchandise exports increase from \$422 billion to \$450 billion; and it is going to jump as India has joined many trade forms, such as IMEC (India-middle east – Europe economic corridor). Challenges and road blocks in achieving elevated export target have been shared by the Prof including the current export surge is only due to the pent-up global demand since the Pandemic. According to him due to sluggish global economy and unhealthy impact of climate change, the Agri-exports have been adversely impacted. Furthermore, India's withdrawal from RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) is a big blow for India's exports. He concluded that by 2028, India is projected to be 3rd largest economy. At present it is the fastest growing economy among major economies, even in the face of grim global scenario. India 'economy sustains growth of 6-7%, while gloomy forebodings for the growth of US; UK; German economies.

**Dr Sanjay Tupe's** presentation on '**Empirical Analysis of Determination of Foreign Direct Investment in India**', tracked down the trends in FDI since 2001 and explore the determinants of the FDI in Indian case. According to him the top 5 sectors that received highest FDI Equity Inflow during the financial year 2021-22 were: IT, services and Automobile etc. (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 2022-23). To discover the determinants of the FDI, they downloaded data from the Hand Book of Statistics on Indian Economy. The author estimated the pairwise correlation coefficients to check the collinearity and found that the most of the variables have more than 70 percent correlation with dependent variable and independent variables. Results of the regression shows that inward FDI in India is determined by economic variables such as GDP, foreign currency stock and index of BSE. The size of FDI that India received is still average 2.57 percent of the world. However, China garners the much more FDI from the world, whose average size is 14 percent. This fact tells us that government should work on policy aspects and governance rule at state to central level.

**Dr Vaibhav Agarwal's** paper on, '**Bilateralism and Multilateralism: A Case Study of India-U.K. Trade Agreement**' asserted that international trade is addressed as engine of economic

growth because it facilitates- exchange of goods and services, influx and outflux of civilization, inflow and outflow of culture and management practices and natural resources. India has been pushing for bilateral agreements with many countries such as U.A.E., Australia, etc. India has also signed 13 regional trade agreement 6 are preferential trade agreements with other countries of E.U., United Kingdom, etc. So, to enhance trade relation with India it is keen on a comprehensive trade agreement which will include services and investment also. In this research paper the merits and demerits of India U.K. trade partnership have been analyzed. This research paper is based on secondary data taken from the site of DGCIS, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and WITS (UNCTAD).The talks on Indo-U.K. trade began in January 2021 13 rounds of talks have been completed. It was assumed that the agreement would be signed within a year. Both sides are keen to make an agreement fool proof, since India has loosing various arbitration cases in past. Therefore, India does not want any hiccups such as- cairn energy etc. Furthermore, India wants U.K. companies to complete all formalities before making an agreement. India wants to safeguard the interest of domestic manufacturers. In five-year, trade policy 2004-09 the Government of India announced that India wishes to enhance bilateral and multilateral trade partnerships. Since then, India has entered in to 18 trade agreements including some ASEAN countries, SAARC countries as well as with Japan and Korea. As a result, India's Exports (as well as imports) have increased tremendously. U.K. after Brexit is one country whose look Asia policy centers around India. U.K. has been one important destination of service and readymade garments exports as well as a large supplier of F.D.I.

**Prof Ram Krishna Upadhyay's** paper '**Flow & Segmentation of Indian Trade and the International Economic Relations**', analysed the flow and direction of Indian International Trade. In the globalized and integrated world, trade is essential for countries to reap the benefit of comparative advantages, economies of scale, transfer of technology, and use of products of scarce resources. The analysis in this paper is based on the secondary data taken from a number of sources at national and international level. India's share of export is higher with Asia followed by Europe and America since many decades. However, the Asia's share is decreasing and export to America is increasing gradually. The share of imports is also higher with Asia since many decades and is almost remain constant with little deviations in all the regions of the world.India's International Trade is growing and diversifying. But Imports are taking place in higher volume than Exports which is important to deal with. As far as openness in trade is concerned, India is on track to catch up the global level. The flow of trade is concentrated in

few countries thus the bilateral relations need to be converted into bilateral trade relations for the new markets for Made in India products. Exports from India are mainly in Refined Petroleum, Diamonds, Pharmaceuticals, Jewelry and Rice but India can do better in Millets, Electrical and Electronic Products etc. India should focus on transformation of new technology and trade for Green Hydrogen, Solar Energy, Wind energy, Sodium ion battery, Nano diamond battery etc.

The objective of the paper of **Mr. Nay Myo Htun (Myanmar) and Dr. Vishwanatha on the topic 'A Study of Myanmar's Trade Performance with other BIMSTEC nations in post-transition period (2011-2023)'**, was to understand the trends of GDP, Inflation and Unemployment rate of BIMSTEC countries. Additionally, to know the trade performance of Myanmar with other BIMSTEC nations after the transition period of Myanmar (2011-2023). The BIMSTEC region includes 1.67 billion people and a combined GDP of over US \$3 trillion. In this study, Myanmar's trade performance in BIMSTEC was examined. **Secondary data of Myanmar's trade with other BIMSTEC countries (2011-2023) on GDP, Inflation and Unemployment rate of BIMSTEC countries from 1997 to 2022.** Statistical tool like Correlation, Regression and One-Way ANOVA is used to analyze the data. Myanmar's trade performance (export-imports) has the positive correlation with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka but negative with India, Nepal and Thailand. Myanmar has more exports than import from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand but more imports than exports from/to Bhutan. Myanmar's trade performance with other BIMSTEC nations is a complex and dynamic issue with important ramifications for both Myanmar and its regional partners. Myanmar has an opportunity to enhance its trade performance and economic ties with its neighbors as BIMSTEC evolves and strengthens regional collaboration. As the suggestions based on the results of the study, Myanmar should maintain the more exports with Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand and try to boost the trade with Bhutan, especially to Bhutan to have the proper trade. Among BIMSTEC nations, India and Thailand are Myanmar's most important trading partners in terms of total trade (exports and imports). But Myanmar has the unfavorable trade balance with India for some years (Fiscal Year 2016-2017 to 2019-2020). So, Thailand is the best trading partner of Myanmar among these all BIMSTEC nations.

**TECHNICAL SESSION 3.3**, based on the theme '**New Education Policy 2020 and New Dimension of Financial Markets in India**', chaired by Prof Deepak Shellar and co-chaired by Dr Rukhsana Begam, Moderator Dr. Shilp Shikha Singh, GIDS

**Dr. Bhagwat Bhaurao Gadekar** presentation topic was, ‘**Impact of National Education Policy 2020 on higher education: A case study of Maharashtra State**’. He spoke on the issues and problems related with the implementation of NEP in Maharashtra. **(Best Paper Award)**



**Dr. P.S. Mane’s** topic was ‘**National Education Policy (NEP–2020) Opportunities and Challenges**’. He also pointed out the challenges and obstacles therein in NEP 2020 and its implementation. The new NEP is main based on the Access, Affordability, Accountability,Equity andQuality ,The Some of the opportunities presented by the NEP 2020 include the focus onearly childhood education system , the integration of vocational, Skill education

withmainstreameducationthepromotionofmultilingualism,theuseoftechnologymethodsforlear ning and National Research Foundation to fund and promote research in education thepolicy also aims to improve the quality of teacher education, increase the use of online andblended learning (Ex. MOOCs), and create a more student–centric and flexible educationsystem. However, the implementation of the NEP 2020 presented several challenges, suchas the lack of adequate infrastructure and resources, the need for substantial investment ineducation, the shortage of trained teachers, the Lack of Good Research, the challenge of providing quality

education in remote and rural areas, and the need for effective

**Ms. Kiran Kumari's** topic of presentation was, '**Impact of the New Education Policy 2020 on India's Economic Growth & Higher Education System**'. She argued as to how NEP will aid in employment generation and growth & development of the economy.

**Dr. Lucky Mishra's (online)** topic was, '**From Cash to Code: Examining the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) Awareness and Acceptance in India**', in which he stated that Launch of Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) in India (as a pilot project) is a significant step towards strengthening the dimensions of Indian financial market. CBDC is not only a part of ongoing digital transformation of financial market but also has a profound impact on payment systems. It can potentially improve financial inclusion by providing a digital currency that is accessible to all. The purpose of the present paper is to find out the perceived benefits and concerns about CBDC. Further the paper is developed with the difference between crypto currency and CBDC. This study empirically investigates based on the previous research about the benefits, challenges, risks, regulations, and the difference between cryptocurrency and CBDC. A primary survey with a structured questionnaire has been conducted. The initiation of a Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) pilot project in India, as well as the growing interest in digital currencies, serve as the impetus for researcher to do a survey aimed at gauging public understanding and attitudes towards CBDC. This work makes a distinctive contribution to the current body of knowledge as it utilizes an analysis of primary data.

## MEMORIALLECTURE-2, P.R BRAMHANADAMEMORIALLECTURE

### P.R BRAMHANADAMEMORIALLECTURE

**Chair: Prof. K.V. Raju**

**Moderator: Dr. Chitranjan Senapati.**

**Topic “MonetaryandFiscalPolicyDuringCovid-19:LessonsfromIndia**



**Professor Charan Singh**, CEO of EGROW Foundation, delivered a presentation on Monetary and Fiscal Policy during the COVID-19 pandemic, focusing on lessons from India. This presentation took place during the memorial session of the P. R. Brahmada Memorial Lecture. The discussion covered India's monetary and fiscal policies implemented in response to the challenges posed by the pandemic. This presentation provides an overview of the World Economic Outlook, offering insights into global economic projections. The focus includes Global GDP Growth Projections and Inflation (CPI) Projections. Analyzing the anticipated trajectory of global GDP growth provides crucial insights into the economic landscape. These projections serve as a foundation for understanding the direction and pace of the world economy. Examining Consumer Price Index (CPI) projections globally sheds light on anticipated inflation trends. This aspect is pivotal for gauging economic stability and making informed decisions in the financial landscape. A closer look at recent trends in inflation specific

to India provides a nuanced understanding of the country's economic dynamics. Analyzing these trends contributes to a comprehensive assessment of India's economic health. Exploring the fiscal measures undertaken during the COVID-19 pandemic, both by Advanced Economies (AEs) and Emerging Market Economies (EMEs), reveals varied strategies in response to the global crisis. This comparative analysis illuminates the effectiveness and diversity of policy responses. Delving into India's fiscal policies during the challenging period of the COVID-19 pandemic unveils a success story. Examining the measures taken by the Indian government provides valuable lessons and insights for effective economic management. Understanding the trends in imports and exports is pivotal for assessing India's trade dynamics. This section explores the trade balance, highlighting key factors influencing the country's economic relationships with the global market. A detailed examination of Foreign Exchange Reserves and Exchange Rates offers insights into the stability and resilience of India's currency. These factors play a crucial role in determining the country's economic strength and global competitiveness.

At the conclusion, the chairperson expressed gratitude to the Indian Economic Association for orchestrating such a significant conference and delved into the historical underpinnings of the Indian economy. The chairperson highlighted past instances where the economy had achieved remarkable growth and emphasized the importance of ongoing research. The chairperson underscored the need for faculty and researchers to continually explore new avenues, prompting the Indian Economic Association to host a pre-conference event spanning three days. This gathering would offer researchers a platform to collaboratively unearth novel insights into fiscal policy, monetary policy, trade, and various other sectors. The resulting discussions and ideas generated during this pre-conference session could then inform and shape the subsequent formal conference, enabling the formulation of policy recommendations for the government. Further, the chairperson addressed fundamental issues within the Indian economy, particularly focusing on job creation and bolstering economic growth. Economists were encouraged to identify key areas of concern and provide suggestions, especially in terms of fiscal policy. The discourse also touched upon the government's commendable response during the COVID-19 pandemic, contrasting it with other nations.

**Day3:December29<sup>th</sup>,2023(Friday)**

#### TECHNICAL SESSION-4

Technical Session- 4.1, Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality and Development, chaired by **Prof. Jagadish Narain**, President BASS, Allahabad-chaired by **Dr. Monika Varshney**, moderated by **Dr. Nomita P. Kumar, GIDS**

The paper '**Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in India: Issues, Challenges and Suggestions**' by **Dr. Rajiv Kumar Agarwal**, highlighted the significance of women's empowerment, gender equality, and mainstreaming gender issues into development. It evaluated the extent to which gender equality and women's empowerment have advanced in India and to identify the factors that have contributed to these positive developments. The study is of the view that there is compelling evidence that advancing gender parity can boost economic growth, and gave some policy recommendations in achieving the same.

**Dr. Vaishali Acharya's** paper '**Understanding Women's Empowerment and Gender biased Laws in Context of Gender Equality**' explored the crucial need for gender equality, emphasizing its intersection with women's empowerment. It highlighted the gender disparities persist in various facets of life, including education, employment, and political representation that exists despite significant progress in recent decades. The study is of the view that by examining the current global scenario, the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead in achieving a more equitable world can be tracked.

The paper '**The Impact of ICDS on Socio-Economic Condition of Anganwadi Workers in Dehradun Sarita Bisht**', by **Professor Anumita Agarwal**, based on Cross-Sectional study the paper explored the socio-economic condition and the impact of educational level on socio-economic condition of Anganwadi Workers from Raipur block in Dehradun, and 15 Anganwadi workers from each urban and rural area. The result showed that the majority of AWWs from both Urban and Rural Areas are not satisfied with their salary and there are complaints of excessive burden of work on them.

**Ms. Richa Verma and Roli Pandey's**'**Comparative analysis of Female Labour Force Participation in North- Himalayan States of India**' analyzed the trend of female labour force participation (FLP) in the North Himalayan states of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The study found no significant positive relationship between female literacy rates and FLPR besides noticing a substantial gap between women's labour participation in urban and rural areas. It is of the view that though the growth trend is

increasing, the increase is unsatisfactory with significant variation across the states. The paper addressed the regional disparities under the theme of women empowerment and gender inequality.

**Dr. S. Karimulla's presentation 'A Critical Analysis on Gender Inequalities in Education among Socially Deprived Communities: A Case Study in Telangana State'**, pointed out that though India appreciable progress has been made in education, but still much more remain to be done especially in gender educational equality. As socially deprived communities are far behind in education, raising their social, political and economic status and thus integrating them in the so-called men dominated world of today is the need of the hour.

**The presentation of Dr. Sachita Nanda Sa, Dr. Sunil Kumar Padhi and Ashish Kumar Choudhury Investigating the Dynamic Relationship between Public Health Care Expenditure and Economic Growth: An Evidence from South Indian States** analyzed the role of human capital on economic growth, focusing on government spending on healthcare in India. The paper examined the dynamic relationship between health expenditure and economic growth in South Indian states. By using co-integration test and causality test on four south Indian states, it analyzed the relationship between these variables. The study depicted that economic growth and health expenditure are co- integrated for major states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and India as a whole. The study suggested that more investment in the health should be made by the government so as to get the beneficial effect of human capital on economic growth in Indian states. **(Overall Best Paper Award)**



**Dr. Rukhsana Begam** focused on **Gender Inequality in Urban and Rural Areas (With Special Reference to Uttar Pradesh)** According to her the root causes of gender inequality

are gender bias and social norms that restrict women's rights and opportunities. It causes not only to social loss but also an economic loss for a nation in conjoint to the deplorable condition of females.

In his paper '**Gender Budgeting India: A Retrospective**', **Dr Masrroor Ahmad** stated that there are challenges persists in gender budget allocation with percentage around 5 per cent of total budgetary allocation and never exceeding 1 per cent of Indian GDP. The absence of intersectionality approach in gender budgeting had resulted in over site particularly in addressing cast/religion -based discrimination faced by women. Increasing the number of ministries/ departments involve in gender budgeting essential for comprehensive policy farming.

**Ms. Aditi's** paper '**Sugarcane Production in Bihar: Trends and Growth Analysis using time series data**' explored that sugarcane cultivation paly a mor role in the enhancement of the socio-economic status of the farmers. It also helps in employment generation, rural development, income generation etc. Sugarcane crops has the potential to restrain natural hazards like floods and droughts. It is found that sugarcane most fluctuating crops during pre-economic reforms rather than post economic reforms.



**Dr. Priyanka Gaur's** paper '**Understanding Gender Discrimination in the work Place: Causes and Consequences**' highlighted that India struggles with gender discrimination at work place issues behind beyond just equal economic growth and access to educational resource opportunities. The main objectives of this paper are to analyses equal growth opportunities, Healthy peer relationship, fair reward, healthy completion and less prejudice at workplace. It is found that gender discrimination at workplace is an important issue because it not only affects the lives of individual men and women but also it affects the economy as a whole. Employees must also encourage to raise their voice if they find something wrong. This study suggested that Government should monitor the implementation of judicial decision on cases relating to injustice against women and ensure that victim have prompt access to effective remedies. There is need to educate them through mass media, seminars, conferences through adult education programmes and trade union. Workers are advised to fallow the small size family plan to increase women employment opportunities and to raise their productive efficiency at workplace

**Technical Session 4.2**, based on the theme-**Emerging Patterns of International Economic Relations, Trade Flows, and Economic Development in India**, chaired by Prof. Vikram Chadha, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar (Punjab) and Co-chaired by Prof. Vikram Pratap Singh, Moderator, Dr. Manjur Ali, GIDS. Total Four presentation were in this session

**Dr. Bhawana Saini** in her paper '**Title of the Presentation: Impact of Proposed IMEEC Project on Global Economy**', throw light on the importance of the recently announced Indian-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEEC) project linking India with markets in the Middle East and Europe was the highlight of the G20 summit this year. She said that this corridor represents half the global economy and 40% of the world's population. She added scale, scope and impact, IMEEC promises to be a game-changer as it brings together highly capable partner countries to pool resources and remake supply chains, production networks and zones of influence to make globalisation less China-centric. Major components of the study used are consist of Railroad, Ship-to-Rail networks and Road transport routes extending across two corridors - East (connecting India to Arabian Gulf) and North (connecting the Gulf to Europe). Apart from rail and shipping options, IMEEC would also offer electricity and energy (gas and hydrogen) pipeline connectivity options. IMEEC can cut the time for economic exchanges between India and Europe by 40%. Since the EU is India's 2nd-largest trading partner reduced transit time between India, the Middle East, and Europe, and revive the age-old spice route also IMEEC's success can reduce BRI's ever-expanding influence. She

highlighted the challenges before the project that are Implementation Challenges, Challenges in Coordination, Countries' Own Geopolitical Challenges and Rivalry with BRI. Dr. Saini also stated the role of India in all these exercises are very much influencing and impacting over all. She said that the India can support the rail projects of GCC, Jordan, and Israel through its PSUs. India should also consider a proposal of laying a dedicated gas pipeline from the Middle-East to India to support the needs of its household consumption. Besides all this, India must continue to remain neutral but vigilant in evolving geo-politics keeping its national interests and remain committed and engaged with other transport and energy corridors; INSTC, Suez Canal, Arctic Route Vladivostok. In concluding remarks she added that the beauty of IMEEC is that it contains something attractive in it for all eight parties that have signed the founding MoU. Undoubtedly, a multilateral cross-border and cross-oceanic connectivity endeavor requires diplomatic coordination and consensus management.

**Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati, & Mr. Waheedullah Hemat, paper entitled 'Examining the Relationship Between Trade Openness and Economic Growth: A Panel Data Analysis of India and Selected South Asian Countries from 2002 to 2020'** stated that most of the nations in the region experiencing a trade deficit. Despite the signing of numerous bilateral and multilateral agreements between these countries, many of these agreements have not been properly implemented the trade situation among the selected south Asian countries (India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan) is unsatisfactory. He also mentioned Pakistan's trade with India is insufficient. Bilateral trade is very small, accounting for only 2 to 3 per cent of each country's total trade, and is concentrated in a few commodities. Because each country's trade regimes are close to each other, trade is low and limited. India and Pakistan the two neighboring countries are home to 83 percent of the region's population, and yet annual trade between the neighbors is currently valued at less than \$2 billion, roughly the same amount as the U.S. and Canada have in a single day. In this continuation, he shows trade trend of Exports, Imports, and GDP Growth Trends in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan. He also depicted the Import, Export and Trade Balance in South Asian Countries as a whole. The main data source for this study is World Development Indicators (WDI). Major variables used for the study was Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (current US\$) is a proxy of Economic Growth, Total Trade (Export + Imports), Population (population, total), and official Exchange Rate (LCU per US\$, period average). The empirical analysis the study employed the Pooled Ordinary Least Square (OLS) and Fixed effects tests to examine the relationship between

economic growth (GDP), Trade Openness (as a measure of total trade), population, and the real exchange rate. The Hausman test realized that the fixed effects model is a appropriate model for this study. The results of the fixed effects model indicate that trade openness and population have a positive and significant impact on economic growth. The exchange rate demonstrates a negative and significant influence on economic growth. Furthermore, the combined independent variables of trade, population, and real exchange rate exhibit a significant impact on the dependent variable, GDP. The adjusted R-squared, which measures the goodness-of-fit and accuracy of the model, is 0.99. This high value suggests that the variables trade, population, and real exchange rate effectively explain the dependent variable, GDP. Since the coefficient of trade openness and population positively and significantly influenced the gross domestic product in selected South Asian countries, Therefore, it is recommended that the countries strengthen trade and create a free trade zone. According to the empirical analysis of the data, the exchange rate has a negative impact on the gross domestic product. Therefore, to achieve a long-term balance between import and export and stabilize the currency exchange rate, it is recommended that the government maintain a stable rate of the domestic currency with foreign exchange respectively. The selected south Asian countries proposed trade liberalization to boost their growth rates, as the figures above clearly show that the COVID-19 pandemic had a negative impact on the economies of all countries. An open economy can benefit from the importation of critical technologies from other advanced economies in the form of quality imported capital products embodied in cutting-edge technology. All bilateral and multilateral agreements should be properly implemented, and political conflicts, institutional barriers, and procedural restrictions should not impede cross-border trade. Policymakers should implement more effective policies that will further open up the economies of selected south Asian countries, allowing them to reap the full benefits of economic growth. **(Best Paper Award)**



In his paper **‘Productivity Trends in the Informal Food Processing Sector in India’**, **Dr. Ranjeet Kumar** started with the abundant natural resources often have unique economic advantages. The challenge lies in managing and utilizing these resources efficiently to promote sustainable development without causing negative externalities. In this paper, attempts have been made to measure the growth of informal food processing industry(FPI) through productivity measures. Using partial and total factor productivity(TFP) approaches the paper attempts to measure growth in productivity level in informalFPI in India during 1994-95 to 2015-16. In addition, Cobb-Douglas production functions have been estimated to examine trends in returns to scale in the FPI. The analysis in this paper is based on last five quinquennial rounds of the NSSO enterprise survey datasets for the years: 1994-95, 2000-01, 2005-06, 2010-11, and 2015-16. His study finds that even though the growth in labour productivity is more than the growth in capital productivity, nevertheless the increase in labour productivity has not necessarily contributed to the growth in output, because the increase in productivity is visible to some extent on account of the increase in capital intensity. In terms of growth in TFP, India does not exhibit good symptoms of progress in the liberalised trade regime for most of the industries within the informal food processing sector. However, only those sectors where capital intensity has increased over the years could make growth in TFP.



**Dr. Tarun Kumar Dwivedi's presentation: Impact of G20 on international economic relations and trade flows**, highlighted that India is a country with the ideology of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam in which he sees and consider the whole world as one family, he underlining the importance and success of the G20 summit held in India, he said that it was very important for promoting trade and economic development not only in India but in the entire world. He said that in today's time, if a country wants to walk on the path of development, it cannot do so alone, but it will have to take the whole world along, this is why in the 90s, when the world was troubled by the Asian financial crisis, it was This conference was very important to develop a collective ideology and to ensure that such crisis does not come in future or how to deal with it if it does come. By issuing a joint declaration, the Government of India has played a very important role in dealing with these problems.

## VALEDICTORYSESSION

Chair:Prof.P.K.Sinha,FormerVice Chancellor, AwadhUniversity

**Moderator, Shilpshika Singh, GIDS**



The valedictory Session began with the arrival of the Guests and lighting of lamp, in this session welcome address was delivered by **Prof.Parmod Kumar**, Director of GIDS and the session was chair by Prof.P.K.Sinha, Former VC, Awadh University. Rapporteur's Report of plenary session was presented by Dr. Saumyata Pandey, which was followed by technical session report presented by Prof. Vikram Chadha, Prof Jagdish Narayan and Dr. Kavita Baliyan.



## Award Ceremony

The 'Best Paper Award' in IEA-GIDS Conference, 2023 was given to:

- Ms. Chhaya Yadav (Technical session-2.1)
- Dr. Thahira K.K.(Technical session-2.2)
- Prof. Madhu Tandon (Technical session-2.3)
- Dr. Bhagwat Bhaurao Gadekar (Technical session-3.3)
- Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati and Mr. Wahidullah Hemat (Technical session-4.2)
- Ashish Kumar Choudhury Dr Sunil Kumar Padhi and Dr. Sachita Nanda Sa (TS-4.1 Overall)

### Special Award

- **Indian Economic Association Fellowship Award-** Dr. Chitranjan Senapati
- **Honour, Cooperation, Guidance & Assistance Award-** Prof Parmod Kumar
- **Bharat Ratna Atal Bihari Bajpayee Award-** NMP Verma
- **P R Brahmanand Memorial Award-** Dr. Surjeet Gandhi
- **J K Mehta Award-** Dr. Deepak P. Sable

In the end, Dr. Chitranjan Senapati extended thanks to all speakers and participants for their valuable suggestions and feedback.

## Best Paper Awards

### Overall:

**Ashish Kumar Choudhury Dr Sunil Kumar Padhi and Dr. Sachita Nanda Sa**

Investigating the Dynamic Relationship between Public Health Care Expenditure and Economic Growth: Evidence from South Indian States

### Theme 1- Natural Resources, Population Growth, and Agricultural Development

**Ms. Chhaya Yadav** Importance of Financial Institutions and Finance in Development of Agriculture in India

### Theme 2- Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality, and Development

**Dr. Thahira K.K** Women Empowerment Through Self Help Group During Covid-19 Pandemic with special reference to Nagapattinam district of Tamil Nadu.

### Theme 3- New Education Policy 2020 and New Dimensions of Financial Markets in India

**Dr. Bhagwat Bhaurao  
Gadekar**

Impact of National Education Policy 2020 on higher  
education: A case study of Maharashtra State.

**Theme 4- Emerging Patterns of International Economic Relations, Trade Flows, and  
Economic Development in India**

**Mr. Waheedullah  
(Afghanistan)&Dr.  
Chittaranjan  
Senapati**

Examining the Relationship Between Trade Openness  
and Economic Growth: A Panel Data Analysis of India and  
Selected South Asian Countries from 2002 to 2020.

**Theme 5- Achieving A Trillion Dollar Economy in Uttar Pradesh: Issues and  
Development Perspective**

**Prof. Madhu Tandon**

Uttar Pradesh on development path (with special reference  
to tourism)

**Rapporteurs**

Dr. Ranjeet Kumar, Mohd Shandar Abbas, Mr. Waheedullah Hemat, Dr. Jyotsna Srivastava,  
Ms. Fatima Amin, Dr. Ravi Kiran, Dr. Rukmani Devi, Shaista Jamal Kidwai, Ms. Sandhya  
Sharma, Dr. Sanjay Upadhyay, Dr. Saumyata Pandey, Dr. Vikas Singh, Dr. Dipanwitta  
Chakrabarty, Miss. Sandhya Sharam, Dr. Mohammed Aamir, Dr. Moni Chandra, Dr. R. K.  
Jaiswal, Rahul Kumar, Rajni Mishra, Dr. Ramdas, Dr. Achala Srivastava.

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## Cultural Programme: Day 01

(Supported by the Department of Tourism and Culture, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh)















## Media Coverage

Amar Ujala 29.12.2023



Rastriya Sahara 29.12.2023



Hindustan Times 29.12.2023



Times of India 29.12.2023





NBT 28.12.2023

### '2050 तक 30 ट्रिलियन होगी भारत की इकॉनमी'

■ **एनबीटी, लखनऊ:** भारतीय आर्थिक शोध संस्थान (बीएएस) के सहयोग से गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान ने स्वर्ण जयंती पर बुधवार को अलीगंज में 'भारत के विकास के परिप्रेक्ष्य: मुद्दे और चुनौतियाँ' पर सम्मेलन आयोजित किया। इसमें नावाड के सीजीएम एसके डोग मुख् अतिथि रहे। आरबीआई के क्षेत्रीय निदेशक वाळू केचप्पा ने कहा कि 2050 तक भारत 30 ट्रिलियन इकोनॉमी बनकर उभरेगा। एसके डोग ने सस्टेनेबल तरीके से कृषि और डेवलपमेंट की बात की। आईसीएसएसआर नई दिल्ली के सदस्य सचिव डॉ. धनंजय सिंह ने कहा पश्चिमी देशों में विभिन्न लिंबिबिस्टिक से आने वाले जिन मॉडल को हम आज अपना रहे हैं वह देश में पहले से मौजूद हैं। बीबीएस अर्थशास्त्र विभाग के प्रो. एनएमपी वर्मा ने ने कहा कि पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने सड़क मार्ग को जो इनिशिएटिव लिया था, वो आज डेवेलपमेंट मॉडल बन चुका गया है। गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान के निदेशक प्रो. प्रमोद कुमार ने बताया कि 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान आईसीएसएसआर और 50 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकार से मिलता है। सम्मेलन में असोसिएट प्रो. डॉ. चितरंजन, प्रो. एपी पांडेय, इंजीआरओडब्ल्यू फाउंडेशन के सीईओ और फाउंडर निदेशक डॉ चरण सिंह आदि मौजूद रहे।

**गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान में आईईए का तीन दिवसीय सम्मेलन शुरू**

Times of India 28.12.2023



### आईआईएम इंदौर एकेटीयू के साथ मिलकर यूपी की ग्रामीण महिलाओं को बनायेगा आत्मनिर्भर

● एकेटीयू ने कुल 750 छात्रों की अग्रिम शिक्षा को सहायता देकर, ग्रामीण महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने में मदद करेगा।  
ग्रामीण महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने में मदद करने के लिए आईआईएम इंदौर और एकेटीयू के बीच एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं। इस समझौता ज्ञापन के तहत, आईआईएम इंदौर एकेटीयू के साथ मिलकर ग्रामीण महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने में मदद करेगा।  
इस समझौता ज्ञापन के तहत, आईआईएम इंदौर एकेटीयू के साथ मिलकर ग्रामीण महिलाओं को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने में मदद करेगा।

### अगले साल से टॉप करने वाले स्टूडेंट्स के साथ उनके डायरेक्टर भी होंगे दीक्षांत में सम्मानित

● दिल्ली में हुए सम्मेलन में, एकेटीयू के अध्यक्ष डॉ. ए.के. शर्मा ने कहा कि एकेटीयू के स्टूडेंट्स को अगले साल से टॉप करने वाले स्टूडेंट्स के साथ उनके डायरेक्टर भी होंगे दीक्षांत में सम्मानित।  
एकेटीयू के अध्यक्ष डॉ. ए.के. शर्मा ने कहा कि एकेटीयू के स्टूडेंट्स को अगले साल से टॉप करने वाले स्टूडेंट्स के साथ उनके डायरेक्टर भी होंगे दीक्षांत में सम्मानित।

### अनिश्चितकालीन धरने पर बैठे अरुंधतीका

● अरुंधतीका ने कहा कि वह अपने धरने को अनिश्चितकालीन रखेगी।  
अरुंधतीका ने कहा कि वह अपने धरने को अनिश्चितकालीन रखेगी।

### बसतकूज योजना में मिलेगे एलआईजी श्रेणी के 145 गुणपट, 60 वर्गमीटर होगा क्षेत्रफल

● दिल्ली में एलआईजी श्रेणी के 145 गुणपट, 60 वर्गमीटर होगा क्षेत्रफल।  
दिल्ली में एलआईजी श्रेणी के 145 गुणपट, 60 वर्गमीटर होगा क्षेत्रफल।

### असम सागर अमीठी की 25 प्रतीक दुग्धदायक पर कमाई बढ़ेगी

● असम सागर अमीठी की 25 प्रतीक दुग्धदायक पर कमाई बढ़ेगी।  
असम सागर अमीठी की 25 प्रतीक दुग्धदायक पर कमाई बढ़ेगी।

### किताबी सीट पर लाने के दौरान को डिस्टर्ब करने पर सख्त कार्रवाई

● को डिस्टर्ब करने पर सख्त कार्रवाई।  
को डिस्टर्ब करने पर सख्त कार्रवाई।

### केजीएमयू के दस संकाय में नॉइड्यूल्स ओटी होनी अपेक्षित

● केजीएमयू के दस संकाय में नॉइड्यूल्स ओटी होनी अपेक्षित।  
केजीएमयू के दस संकाय में नॉइड्यूल्स ओटी होनी अपेक्षित।

### पीजीआई में आग से प्रभावित ओटी दोबारा शुरू

● पीजीआई में आग से प्रभावित ओटी दोबारा शुरू।  
पीजीआई में आग से प्रभावित ओटी दोबारा शुरू।

### बीबीएयू के प्रो. एन.एन.सी. वामा को मिलेगा श्री अंतरिक्ष विद्यार्थी वानाजी मेमोरियल अवार्ड

● बीबीएयू के प्रो. एन.एन.सी. वामा को मिलेगा श्री अंतरिक्ष विद्यार्थी वानाजी मेमोरियल अवार्ड।  
बीबीएयू के प्रो. एन.एन.सी. वामा को मिलेगा श्री अंतरिक्ष विद्यार्थी वानाजी मेमोरियल अवार्ड।

### सबिजनियों का बलिदान शहीद प्रेरणा का विषय: राजपल्ला

● सबिजनियों का बलिदान शहीद प्रेरणा का विषय: राजपल्ला।  
सबिजनियों का बलिदान शहीद प्रेरणा का विषय: राजपल्ला।

### मनरेगा में फिसडू पंचायतों पर शिकंजा दस दिन में ही सुधारने लगे आंकड़े

● मनरेगा में फिसडू पंचायतों पर शिकंजा दस दिन में ही सुधारने लगे आंकड़े।  
मनरेगा में फिसडू पंचायतों पर शिकंजा दस दिन में ही सुधारने लगे आंकड़े।

### मनरेगा में फिसडू पंचायतों पर शिकंजा दस दिन में ही सुधारने लगे आंकड़े

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### Development issues to be discussed at IEA meet

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### ऑनलाइन गेम की जगह शारीरिक खेल में रुचि बढ़ाए

● ऑनलाइन गेम की जगह शारीरिक खेल में रुचि बढ़ाए।  
ऑनलाइन गेम की जगह शारीरिक खेल में रुचि बढ़ाए।

### अनिश्चितकालीन धरने पर बैठे अरुंधतीका

● अनिश्चितकालीन धरने पर बैठे अरुंधतीका।  
अनिश्चितकालीन धरने पर बैठे अरुंधतीका।

### बसतकूज योजना में मिलेगे एलआईजी श्रेणी के 145 गुणपट, 60 वर्गमीटर होगा क्षेत्रफल

● बसतकूज योजना में मिलेगे एलआईजी श्रेणी के 145 गुणपट, 60 वर्गमीटर होगा क्षेत्रफल।  
बसतकूज योजना में मिलेगे एलआईजी श्रेणी के 145 गुणपट, 60 वर्गमीटर होगा क्षेत्रफल।

### असम सागर अमीठी की 25 प्रतीक दुग्धदायक पर कमाई बढ़ेगी

● असम सागर अमीठी की 25 प्रतीक दुग्धदायक पर कमाई बढ़ेगी।  
असम सागर अमीठी की 25 प्रतीक दुग्धदायक पर कमाई बढ़ेगी।

### किताबी सीट पर लाने के दौरान को डिस्टर्ब करने पर सख्त कार्रवाई

● किताबी सीट पर लाने के दौरान को डिस्टर्ब करने पर सख्त कार्रवाई।  
किताबी सीट पर लाने के दौरान को डिस्टर्ब करने पर सख्त कार्रवाई।

### केजीएमयू के दस संकाय में नॉइड्यूल्स ओटी होनी अपेक्षित

● केजीएमयू के दस संकाय में नॉइड्यूल्स ओटी होनी अपेक्षित।  
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### पीजीआई में आग से प्रभावित ओटी दोबारा शुरू

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## Annexure: Invitation Card



We cordially invite you to the  
**106<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**ON 27-29 DECEMBER 2023**  
ORGANISED BY  
GIDS IN COLLABORATION WITH IEA ON THE  
TOPIC "DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES"  
On the Occasion of the Golden Jubilee Year of GIDS

**GIDS@50**

In the presence of our

**Chief Guest**  
**Shri Rajnath Singh**  
Hon'ble Defence Minister, Government of India

**Guest of Honour**  
**Shri Durga Shankar Mishra**  
Chief Secretary, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

**INAUGURATION ON 27<sup>th</sup> December, 2023**  
TIME: 09:30 AM onwards  
Venue  
**Giri Institute of Development Studies (GIDS)**  
Sector- O, Aliganj, Lucknow

We look forward to your gracious presence and  
an enriching conference experience

-----RSVP-----

<b>Dr. Rajiv Kumar</b> Chairman, BoG, GIDS Ex-VC, NITI AYOJ Phone: +91-522-4001615	<b>Dr. Parmod Kumar</b> Director-GIDS Phone: +91-522-4001667	<b>Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati</b> Organising Secretary Mob: +91-7909929673
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**INAUGURAL SESSION**  
December 27<sup>th</sup>, 2023 (Wednesday)  
TOPIC: "DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES"  
**Minute-to-Minute**

**Program** Timing: 9:30-11:40 am  
Venue: Inaugural Hall

8.30	Registration	Giri Institute of Development Studies Lobby
9.30	Arrival of the Guests	<b>Lamp Lighting</b>
9.40	<b>Welcome Address</b>	<b>Prof. Parmod Kumar</b> , Director of GIDS
9.50	<b>Concept Note</b>	<b>Dr Chittaranjan Senapati</b> , Organising Secretary
10.00	<b>About IEA</b>	<b>Prof. Ghanshyam Singh</b> , President IEA
10.10	<b>About the Conference</b>	<b>Prof. A. P. Pandey</b> , President of the Conference
10.20	<b>Distinguished Guest</b>	<b>Shri S.K. Dora</b> , CGM NABARD, Lucknow
10.30	<b>Distinguished Guest</b>	<b>Dr Dhananjay Singh</b> , Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi
10.40	<b>Guest of Honour</b>	<b>Shri Durga Shanker Mishra</b> , Chief Secretary Govt. of U.P.
10.50	<b>Keynote Address</b>	<b>Shri Batu Kenchappa</b> , RBI Regional Director
11.10	<b>Chief Guest</b>	<b>Shri Rajnath Singh</b> , Defence Minister, Gol
11.30	<b>Vote of Thanks</b>	<b>Dr Nomita P. Kumar</b> , Co-organising Secretary
11.35		<b>National Anthem</b>

**Dr Nomita P. Kumar** Moderator of Session

11:40-	<b>High Tea</b>	Venue: Food Corner
12:0		



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Rural Infrastructure



Watershed  
Development



Farmer Collectives



Women  
Empowerment



Tribal  
Development



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