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Association (Regd.)

!! Tamso Maa Jyotir Gamay !!



Dr Sagar Mal Juniwal's
APEX
UNIVERSITY
JAIPUR

Indian Economic Association Organizes

107th Annual International Conference

Hosted By

APEX UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

Conference Date

Last Date For Abstract

Last Date For Full Paper



UNDER THE VISIONARY LEADERSHIP OF



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AWARDS



- 1) Atal Bihari Bajpai Gold Award - One
- 2) V.K.R.V. Rao Life Time Achievement Award - One
- 3) Asha Sablok Gold Medal - One
- 4) Fellow of Indian Economic Association - One
- 5) IEA Best Paper Presentation Awards - (Theme Wise)
- 6) J. K. Mehta Academic Excellence Award - One
- 7) Prof P R Brahmananda Memorial Award for Best Researcher - One

ABOUT THE INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION (IEA)



The Indian Economic Association (IEA), which is a registered body of Economics Professionals in India, came into existence in 1917 due to the pioneering initiatives of Prof. C.J Hamilton and Prof. Herbert Stanley Jevons. Professor Hamilton was appointed the Minto Professor of Political Economy at the University of Calcutta in 1909; and Professor H.S. Jevons was appointed Professor of Economics at the University of Allahabad in 1914. Both were assigned the task to organize and carry out research in Economic Science, and deliver lectures, that would be subsequently published by the universities. In 1916, Prof. Hamilton formed the Bengal Economic Association, which brought out the Bengal Economic Journal, to publish the findings of the surveys of Indian socio-economic conditions, and the proposed policy recommendations. Likewise, Professor Jevons instituted the Journal of Economics in 1916, to publish and disseminate research outcomes of the Department of Economics at the University of Allahabad. In 1917 Professor Hamilton convened a conclave of Economics academics in Calcutta, from all over India, and through the deliberations of this meeting, a national body of economists was conceived, to stimulate and promote interest in Economic Science in the country. Thus, the Indian Economic Association (IEA) saw the light of the day. The Indian Economic Association is thus the oldest Association in the Social Sciences; and perhaps the second oldest in any discipline, following the Indian Science Congress Association which was constituted in 1914.

Since 1918, the IEA has been organizing annual conferences without major breaks. The Annual Conference of the IEA features, besides a Presidential and the Valedictory address, a number of invited lectures in the plenary sessions and other memorial lectures, interspersed with multiple technical sessions devoted to pre-decided themes and sub-themes. The selected themes are largely topical and of current relevance, and thus evoke a large participation and debate by economics professionals, academics, scholars and policy makers. Besides its annual conference, the IEA has also been organizing, especially with the support of the International Economic Association, refresher courses; seminars/webinars; preparation of teaching monologues and international Round Tables. The IEA has once hosted the World Economic Congress of the International Economic Association at New Delhi in 1986 under the Presidentship of Professor Amartya Sen.

The IEA can rightfully preen over its association with the illustrious economists of the country who helmed the IEA activities as past Presidents, including Prof. Amartya Sen; Dr. Manmohan Singh; C.N.Vakil; D.R.Gadgil; VKRV Rao; A.K Dasgupta; D.T.Lakadawala; Prof.K.N.Raj; I.G.Patel; V.M.Dandekar; M.S.Adhisesiah; P.R.Brahmananda; Kamta Prasad; C.H.Hanumantha Rao; Raja Chelliah; V.R.Panchmukhi; Gautam Mathur; Prof.G.S.Bhalla, and many others.

IEA had launched its prestigious Journal- Indian Economic Journal since 1946, which has now been outsourced for publication to Sage Publishing. The IEA also publishes its News Bulletin recounting its yearly activities.

In nutshell, IEA aims at promoting interest in the discipline of Economics, through the extension, expansion and professional competence in teaching, training, research and consultancy. It promotes the interest of its members, but more than that the interest of the general public, which is served when the IEA fraternity sincerely devotes its energy and attention to raise and deploy their competence to analyze the economic situation and dynamics in the country, particularly in the global context; and put forth policy recommendations for a better future for the country. The role of IEA becomes more relevant today as the economy is scampering quickly towards the goal of achieving an exalted stature of a developed economy by 2047. This growth trajectory necessitates conscientious analysis and policy recommendations by ingenious economists of the country, that would deftly steer the economy towards its goal, through the contemporary debilitating geopolitical and economic turbulence and uncertainty in the global arena.

The IEA has so far organized 106 Annual Conferences- mostly during 27-29 December every year.

Main Conference Theme

DYNAMICS OF INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE NARRATIVES

The Indian economy has undergone a significant transformation. After years of being a dependent economy under colonial rule, India has emerged as a modern and dynamic economy. Despite facing exploitation by Muslim invaders, followed by ruthless exploitation by British colonial masters who siphoned off resources, India has shown remarkable resilience to become a self-sufficient and rapidly progressing economy. Although India's past has been gloomy and murky, its present phase of development is exciting and epoch-making. Despite facing growth challenges, India remains optimistic about the future, thanks to its dynamic, steadfast, and self-assured democratic system.

The main theme of the conference explores India's past, present, and future development scenarios. It offers a wide range of events for researchers to delve into the bygone era of India's development, which presents challenges and promises for the contemporary phase. Furthermore, it predicts and forecasts the emerging economy, shaped entirely by technology-driven markets, and its future scenarios. Within this context, various sub-themes have been woven together, inviting scholars to examine and explore India's development narratives. While many topics and areas have been suggested within each sub-theme, researchers are free to conceive any other within the chosen sub-theme's scope.

Sub Themes and Indicative Research Topics

THEME – 1, INDIAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT AND PHILOSOPHY: FROM ANCIENT TO RECENT TIMES

India has a rich history of economic ideas and thoughts on economic philosophy and development. Though glimpses of economic ideas and opinions are discernible in Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayana and Mahabharat epics; Smritis and Niti Shastras etc., and the components and functions of an economy are enunciated in Varta by exponents including Buddha, Manu, Shukra and Kautilya, and others; and the economic thinkers of South India including Thiruvalluvar and Thirukkural; yet most of the ancient economic propositions and prescriptions, barring Buddha and Kautilya's, are sparsely verifiable and confirmable. So, the economic thoughts that are most testable and authentic should be contemplated for analysis, starting with Kautilya's Arthashastra with treatise on markets, currency, trade and governance etc.; and Dadabhai Naoroji; R.C. Dutt and M.C. Ranade on Indian poverty and colonial exploitation mechanisms- implications and remedies. Then very cogent and discreet economic views on the nature of economy and enterprise, monetary, the Problem of the Rupee, and trading systems and use of technology etc. by M.K. Gandhi; Dr. B.R. Ambedkar; G.K. Gokhale; J.K. Mehta; K.T. Shah; C.N. Vakil; D.R. Gadgil; V.K.R.V. Rao; P.A. Wadia; Gyan Chand; R. Balakrishna; Amartya Sen; P.R. Brahmananda and a host of other modern Indian economic thinkers and their philosophy

Note: It will be an excellent effort on the part of our IEA researchers to explore and articulate Indian Economic Thought and Economic Philosophers. But only those economic thoughts may be investigated, which have scientific connotations and temper, and are subject to verification.

THEME – 2, CONTEMPORARY INDIAN ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND GLOBAL DYNAMICS

India has emerged as a fast-growing and resilient economy, particularly since the 1991 economic reforms. It has strong macroeconomic fundamentals that have enabled it to withstand global economic shocks, as demonstrated during various crises and events, including the 1994 Mexican Currency crisis, the 1997–98 South-Asian economic crisis, the 2008 American Sub-Prime Mortgage crisis, the 2015–16 global oil price escalation, 2016–17 domestic demonetisation and introduction of GST, the 2019–20 COVID Pandemic, and the 2022 Ukrainian war. India's reliability and dependability have established it as an emerging hub of global manufacturing and supply chains. India is rapidly reinforcing its technological base, digitalising its manufacturing and services sectors, focusing on improving governance and maximising welfare, developing the skills and entrepreneurial potential of its youthful labour force, initiating green energy development to conserve ecology, and strengthening its logistics and infrastructure framework. As the fastest-growing major economy in the world and already the fifth-largest economy, India is taking on challenges with renewed determination to become one of the elite developed economies in the world by 2047, when it attains the first centenary of Independence.

Some suggested topics and areas representing modernizing present India are as follows:

- (a) India as an Emerging Hub of Global Manufacturing and Reliable Supply Chains;
- (b) Impact of Digitalisation and AI on Indian Economy and Society;
- (c) India as the Fastest Growing Economy in the World– Role of Trade; Infrastructure and Finance;
- (d) Green and Renewable Energy Development: Initiatives for Mitigating Adverse Effects of Climate Change;
- (e) Startup Economy of India– Reinforcing its Ecosystem;
- (f) Transforming Agriculture for Augmenting its Remunerative Basis– New Initiatives in Technology; Marketing; FPOs; Crop Insurance, and Finance;
- (g) Impact of Social Welfare Schemes on Alleviation of Multidimensional Poverty.

THEME – 3, TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

India's service sector has made significant progress in both exports and modernizing domestic production sectors. It has become the largest employer, a significant foreign exchange earner, and is helping to sustain India's green clean energy agenda. With the digitalization of the economy, the knowledge economy has been reinforced and has taken precedence. The growth of technological advancements and intellectual services has given a significant boost to both the tertiary and manufacturing sectors. With the increasing intervention of human knowledge, IT, financial planning, R&D in productive sectors, the boundaries of methods and productivity have been expanded. Therefore, it is imperative to develop and harness skills and technologies to bridge the gap between the knowledge sector and other sectors, so that productivity gains can be effectively achieved. Government policies aimed at expanding knowledge-based services and their increasing application in other sectors of the economy, as well as extending the technical capabilities of the vast educated labour force, need to be examined.

Some suggested areas for investigation and analysis may be as follows:

- (a) Growth of Knowledge Economy in India – Progress; Challenges and Initiatives
- (b) Skill Development Consistent with the Knowledge Sector;
- (c) Closing the Interface between the Tertiary and the Quaternary Sectors– Policies and Outcomes
- (d) Role of Service Sector in Employment creation; Revenue generation and international trade.

THEME – 4, SKILL FORMATION AND ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

India possesses a large pool of talented and educated workers. However, a large majority of them lack the critical skills required to boost India's growth momentum. The need is to instill penetrating skills, including cognitive, technical, communication, and interpersonal skills, to transform the large pool of human resources into highly productive assets. With the emergence of new technologies such as AI, IoT, ML, and quantum technologies, the new requirement is to train labour in knowledge-based areas so that these workers can sustain their employment. Not only skill formation but in the face of receding employment opportunities, there is also a need to groom entrepreneurial abilities. Since the establishment of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in 2015, a vast array of schemes, programs, policies, and incentives has been introduced to turn the vast labour resources into self-employment-generating entrepreneurs. With the support of new knowledge-oriented skills, the start-up and stand-up mission is flourishing. For sustainable development, skills should be the harbingers of the green economy and ecological conservation. There is also a need to make skill development policies more inclusive, so that the deprived sections, informal sector workers, tribal, and female workers can become an integral part of the skill development strategy to achieve sustainable development goals. Women, who constitute half of the population, must be sensitized to adopt new skills to utilize their latent capabilities, as is evident in initiatives such as 'lakhpati didi' and 'drone didi'.

Some suggested themes in these areas are:

- (a) Progress and Challenges of Skill India Mission;
- (b) Synergy of Skill Formation and Entrepreneurial Development– Rationale and Policies;
- (c) Green Skills and Sustainable Development;
- (d) Skill Formation Compatible for an Economy Driven by Digitalization and AI;
- (e) Skilling up the Workers in the Informal and the Tribal Economy of India– Schemes and Challenges.
- (f) Recent initiatives towards sensitizing and skilling up women workers.

THEME – 5, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAJASTHAN STATE ECONOMY

Rajasthan is a mineral-rich state but also has a diversified economy. Agriculture, mining and tourism are its main growth engines. Whereas the state economy produces minerals including gold, silver, copper, lignite, sand, limestone etc., but also generates 24% of the state's domestic product from industries. The state is the 2nd largest producer of cement in the country and has also attracted investment in automobile and components manufacturing and several IT industries. Agriculture employs over 44% of the state workforce, while industries provide employment to only 8% and 41% of the labour force is engaged in the service sector. Major problems of

the state economy are a high unemployment rate of 23%, a gender gap in employment with a very low female labour participation rate, a slow rate of infrastructural development, a low level of skill development, water shortages and increasing desertification etc. Rajasthan is one of the largest states of the country and requires a concerted policy thrust to unfold its immense economic potential to be a powerhouse of growth.

Researchers may like to look into

- i. Problems of Unemployment and Policies for job generation
- ii. Problems and Policies of Poverty Alleviation.
- iii. Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; Removing gender gap in employment.
- iv. Industrialization based on locally available minerals and materials.
- v. Policies to overcome water crisis and increasing desertification.
- vi. Infrastructure development in the Rajasthan economy: Problems and Prospects

PANEL THEMES FOR RIGOROUS DISCUSSION

- i. Digitalisation of the Indian economy: role in governance and poverty alleviation
- ii. Artificial intelligence and its impact on the economy and society.
- iii. Increasing the remunerative ness of Indian agriculture: policies and models
- iv. Skill formation and entrepreneurial development in a modernising economy (with special reference to skill generation in an informal and tribal sector)
- v. Problems & Prospects of economic development of the Rajasthan economy.

CALL FOR PAPERS

We invite submissions of original research papers on the aforementioned themes. Selected papers will be presented at the conference and considered for publication in the conference proceedings.

REGISTRATION DETAILS

Registration Fees:

1. Life Members/Annual Members (with Accommodation):

Faculty: Rs. 3000/-

Accompanying Person: Rs. 2500/-

Research Scholars: Rs. 2000/-

2. Non-Members (with Accommodation):

Faculty: Rs. 4000/-

Accompanying Person: Rs. 4000/-

Research Scholars: Rs. 4000/-

3. International Delegates: USD 100

Last date of Registration of Conference is 30th November 2024



ABOUT APEX UNIVERSITY

Sanjay Shiksha Samiti with its heritage of excellence in education since 1965, launched Apex University (AU), Jaipur. The University has been established by Rajasthan State Legislature Act No. 27 of 2018. The main campus of the University is spread over a sprawling 30 acres campus in an eco-friendly environment and is one of the best campuses in the region.

AU has world class infrastructure, including state-of-the art research facilities and modern library. In line with Sanjay Shiksha Samiti's legacy of providing quality education, the university uses the latest and innovative methods and technology to impart education. The University is being nurtured under the competent & able guidance of the chairperson, Dr. Ravi Juniwal. Apex University, Jaipur is governed by a Competent Board of Management and Academic Council .



OUR VISION

To nurture talent, foster innovation, and drive societal progress through world-class education and research.



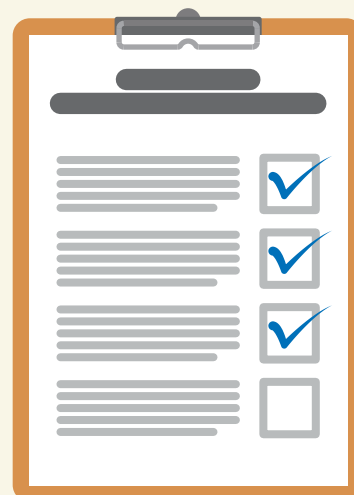
OUR MISSION

- Provide quality education and promote interdisciplinary learning.
- Encourage research that addresses real-world challenges.
- Foster an inclusive and dynamic academic community.

GUIDELINES OF PAPER SUBMISSION

1. Submit the full paper in following format:

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



2. The contributions typed in MS Word, font size 12 New Times Roman at 100%, line space 1.5; and within 5000–7000 Words, words including tables, graphs, figures, references and notes, should be sent by email as an attachment.

3. The title page must carry the correspondence address and institutional affiliation of the author/authors; their contact details including email id.

4. The article must be accompanied by an abstract of not more than 300 words, and must reflect the scope, framework and major findings of the chosen theme.

5. The manuscript must be meticulously and minutely vetted and proof read for language and expression accuracy; grammatical and typographical errors; aptness of the stylised equations and symbols etc.

6. All foot notes/notes must appear at the end of the main text; followed by tables and references.

7. Notes and tables must be numbered using Arabic numerals. The explanatory note pertaining to the table/data therein and the source of the table and data must appear below the table itself.

8. Any reference within the text must be shown in bracket with surname of the author, or a source, along with the year of publication, e.g. (Government of India, 2023), or (Chadha, 2022); or Romar (1991).

9. All the papers should check plagiarism through a software and the certificate of the same should be attached along with the papers failing which the paper will not be accepted.

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

11. Pattern of referencing should be as follows:

For a Book

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

For Book with Multiple Authors

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

For a Journal Article

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

For Book Chapter

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

For Government Document or Report

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

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

For an Article or Feature in a Website

Banerjee, R. (2022), "India @2047", <https://pwc.in/immersive-outlook/India@2047>

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

DATES TO BE NOTED

Abstracts (300 words) due by November 30th, 2024

Full paper for Conference presentation (5,000-7,000 words) due by October 24th, 2024

For publication of Paper in Journal due date 30th November 2024

PAYMENT INFORMATION

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

Spot Registration is not allowed except local delegates

Delegates paying online via IMPS/NEFT need to be compulsorily upload payment proof along with the registration form.

delegates will not be entitle for any of the perquisite. Only those attendees who are present at the conference venue will be given the kit and other conference related privileges.

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