



TEQIP-3
Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme



103rd Annual Conference

THE INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION (Regd.)

www.indianeconomicassociation.in

**Reviewing the Economy towards Self-Reliant India
&**

**Role of Technology, Innovation
Start-ups for Economic Growth in India**

December 27-29, 2020

(ON ONLINE & OFFLINE MODE)

HOSTED BY-

**Institute of Engineering and Technology
&**

**Seth Padam Chand Jain Institute of Comm.
Business Management & Economics**

under

TEQIP - III (MoE)

**DR. BHIM RAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, AGRA
U.P. (INDIA)**

Venue

J. P. Auditorium, Khandari Campus, Agra

PATRONS & KEY ADVISORS



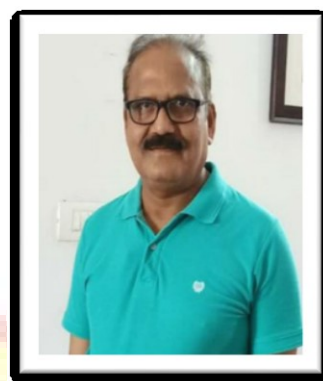
Prof. Ashok Mittal
Vice Chancellor
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
University, Agra



Prof. P. K. Chaube
Former President, IEA



Prof N. M. P. Verma
Former Vice Chancellor
BBA University, Lucknow



Dr. Anil Kumar
State Project
Administrator
SPIU, UP



Prof. A D N Bajpei
Madhya Pradesh



Prof. V P Tripathi
Former Secretary
IEA



Prof. Prahalad Kumar
Uttar Pradesh



Prof. S. R. Keshawa
Karnataka



Prof. M. M. Goel
Haryana



Prof. Lakhwinder Singh
Punjab



Prof. Jagdish Narayan
Uttar Pradesh



Shri P. K. Naath
Odisha

DR. BHIM RAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, AGRA
VICE CHANCELLOR

**Vice-Chancellor's
Message**



I am pleased to welcome you to the first Interdisciplinary conference on **'Reviewing the Economy towards Self Reliant India & Role of Technology, Innovation & Start-ups for Economic Growth in India** 103rd Annual Conference Indian Economic Association, hosted by SPCJ Institute of Commerce, Business Management and Economics and Institute of Engineering and Technology, DR B.R Ambedkar University, Agra.

It is high time that such a conference should take place to highlight the role of Technology which is transforming the entire scenario of human existence including various aspects of production of goods and services and underlying operational aspects. Amidst the current trend of automation and data exchange in manufacturing and communication technologies, including cyber-physical systems, the Internet of things, cloud computing and cognitive computing. We need to create a smart teaching environment to cope up with existing organisations in industry and service sector to keep up with the trends.

The biggest challenge today is to integrate current and future expected economic processes with the technological development and apply these to operations, manufacturing, exchange and all value adding activities

In keeping with the thrust of self-reliance and 'Make in India' campaign initiated by our honourable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, the organizations in India need to adopt to operations with smart digital technology, machine learning, and big data to create a more holistic and better-connected ecosystem for companies that focus on manufacturing and supply chain management. This is bound to impact employment, employability and nature of work. This also involves better understanding of the changes in customer and end-user expectations and transform operations accordingly. Even though profoundly different from a technological point of view, the lives of those living today and those living earlier share the same struggles, dilemmas and face big questions about human identity and purpose, new technology, ethics.

I am sure some of these aspects will be covered by the participants in the discussions here to bring in the desired change. The core question, we face today is 'How can a country like India adopt to these transformations?'

In the end, the new technology, for all its power and its wonder, is no more than the creation of man's ingenuity. Our task is to foster, nourish and tend the brain of our students as they develop into the great technocrats & Economists of the future. The information technology revolution is our revolution: let us make the most of it. I wish the organisers and the participants all success to make this conference a unique learning experience for all of us.

Ashok Mittal
18/12/2020

(Prof. Ashok Mittal)

ABOUT INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

The IEA has long and chequered one hundred- and three-years old history, as it was founded in 1917 by Professor C.J. Hamilton as its Convener with a view to bring together the teachers, professionals and all others practicing and interested in Social Sciences with its main focus on Economics. Its first Conference was held at Calcutta and since then every year it organizes its Conferences in various parts of the country.

To give a glance of its eminence, few names may be quoted to, just have a look as to how the IEA remained a center of academic excellence all along the passage of time. These few eminent persons are; Sri M. Visvesvaraya(1924), Sir M.L. Darling (1928), Dr.R.K. Mukherjee (1933), Prof. C.N.Vakil (1934), Dr. Gyanchand (1938), Prof. D.R.Gadgil (1940), Prof.P.S.Loknathan (1947), Prof.V.K.R.V.Rao (1949) Prof.B.R.Shenoy (1957), Prof. A.K.Dasgupta (1960), Prof.D.T.Lakadawala (1964), Dr.I.G.Patel (1966), Prof.J.K.Mehta (1968), Prof.M.L.Dantawala (1970), Prof. P.R.Brahmananda (1977), Dr. Manmohan Singh (1985), Prof. Amartya Sen (1989), Dr. V.R.Panchamukhi (1994), Dr. C. Rangrajan (2017), etc. All these luminaries in the field of economics and social sciences made a mark in shaping and making economic policy of the nation of their time.

It a registered vibrant forum, where young professionals from all over the country and even abroad, meet annually at its Annual Conferences, normally in the month of December and interact amongst themselves and learn the art of teaching and research and improve their expertise in chosen area of their interest. During its Annual Conferences, the professionals and practitioners of different area of knowledge in economics assembles and present their views on their earlier submitted and selected papers and discuss in their interaction as a result of which IEA has become a center of knowledge and provide basic inputs of young researchers and also to policy makers.

Indian Economic Association has been regularly contributing to the society academically through it web series which has completed 18 consecutive weekly webinars on various relevant issues and encouraging the environment for quality academic discussion in the society. It is in this reference, It is my pride privilege to submit that even in this pandemic situation , keeping the commitment intact, IEA is organizing its 103rd Annual Conference in online cum offline mode (Blended form) during December 27-29, 2020 giving more weight to online and very less weight to offline mode following social distancing and other precautionary measures. Dr B R Ambedkar University, Agra is host of this conference.

INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICE BEARERS



PRESIDENT
Prof. Ghanshyam N Singh, Bihar



Vice-President
Prof. Parmod Kr Aggarwal
Patiala (Punjab)



Secretary
Prof. Dinesh Kumar
Meerut (U.P)



Chief Program Coordinator
Dr.A.K.Tomar
Aligarh



Managing Editor
Prof. K. N. Bhatt
Prayagraaj



Treasurer
Dr. Indu Varshney
Aligarh

IEA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



Note- Managing Editor, Chief Program Coordinator & Past Presidents of IEA are Ex-Officio members of Executive Committee

Executive Committee

IST ROW-(LEFT TO RIGHT)

Invited EC Members-

**Prof Kiran Pandya(Gujarat), Prof S T Bagalkoti(Karnataka),
Prof Vinod Srivastava (U.P.)**

EC Members-

IIIND ROW-(LEFT TO RIGHT)

**Dr.Manjul Singh(Delhi), Ms. Dolly (West Bangal), Dr Mamta Singh (Kerala), Dr
Kiran Srivastava (Chattisgarh), Dr.Ritu Tiwari (Maharashtra) , Dr.Vaishali
Acharya(Gujarat)**

IIIRD ROW(LEFT TO RIGHT)

**DrPreeti Singh(Uttrakhand), Prof.Samta Jain(M.P.) Prof.Girish Mohan Dube
(M.P.) Prof.Niranjan Roy(Assam),
Prof C B Singh(U.P.),
Prof V S Adigal (Andhra Pradesh & Telangana)**

IVTH ROW(LEFT TO RIGHT)

**Prof Manish Chaube (Sikkim), Prof Mithesh Sinha (Nagaland) , Dr. Suparn
Sharma(Jammu & Kashmir) ,
Dr Dushyant Kumar (U.P.)
Dr Dhiresh Kulshreshtha (Gujarat), Dr Surjeet Singh(Uttrakhand)**

VTH ROW(LEFT TO RIGHT)

**Dr Manoj Kumar Singh (Orisa), Dr Deepak Popat Sable (Karnatka), Dr Deepak
Shelar(Maharashtra), Dr Angrej Singh Rana (Haryana)
Dr Anil Thakur (Jharkhand), Dr Manohar Manoj (Bihar)**

VITH ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT)

**Dr Pradeep Kumar(Himachal), Dr Nitin Arora (Chandigarh), Dr Sahab Singh
(Tamilnadu), Prof Shankar Sahai (Bihar), Dr Mohit Saxena (U.P.)
Dr R K Uppal (Punjab)**

VII TH ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT)

Sh.Neeraj Himanshu (Bihar) Sh. Maruthesh (Tamilnadu)

KEY SPEAKERS OF 103 RD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION



PROF R K MITTAL

Vice-Chancellor
C B L University, Bhiwani



PROF R P SINGH

Vice-Chancellor
SKR Agriculture Uni. Bikaner



PROF GURMEET SINGH

Vice-Chancellor
Pondicherry University



PROF KAMLESH MISHRA

Vice-Chancellor
Rishihood University, Sonapat



PROF V B ANNIGIRI

Director, CMDR
Dharwad, Karnataka



PROF K J JOSEPH

Ministry of Commerce Chair
Centre for Dev. Studies, Trivendrum



PROF KESHAB DAS

Gujarat Institute of Dev.
Research, Ahmedabad



PROF A K AGARWAL

Mizoram University
Tanhriil, Aizawal



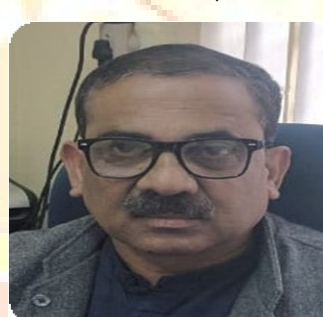
PROF LAKHWINDER SINGH

Punjabi University, Patiala
Punjab



PROF DAMODER JEENA

KIIT School of Rural Mngt.
Bhuvneshwar, Odisha



PROF B. MISHRA

North-Eastern Hill Uni.
Umshing, Shillong



PROF GANGADHAR

Kannur University
Kerala



PROF S R KESHAVA

Bangalore University
Bengalauru



PROF RAVINDRA RENA

North West University
South Africa



PROF B JAIRAMA BHAT

Kuvempu University
Karnataka



PROF RAVI G.

Annamalai University
Tamilnadu

About TEQIP-III

The Project, third phase of Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (referred to as TEQIP-III) is fully integrated with the Twelfth Five-year Plan objectives for Technical Education as a key component for improving the quality of Engineering Education in existing institutions with a special consideration for Low Income States and Special Category States (SCS) and support to strengthen few affiliated technical universities to improve their policy, academic and management practices.

Project Objectives

- Improving quality and equity in engineering institutions in focus states viz. 7 Low Income States (LIS), eight states in the North-East of India, three Hill states viz. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (a union territory (UT))
- System-level initiatives to strengthen sector governance and performance which include widening the scope of Affiliating Technical Universities (ATUs) to improve their policy, academic and management practices towards affiliated institutions, and
- Twinning Arrangements to Build Capacity and Improve Performance of institutions and ATUs participating in focus states.

Project Scope

Only the Government and Government aided AICTE approved Engineering institutions/Engineering faculty/Engineering Teaching Department/Constituent Institutions of Universities/Deemed to be Universities and new centrally funded institutions in SCS will be the part of the project. An estimated 200 Government and Government funded Engineering institutions including Affiliating Technical Universities (ATUs) will be selected under different sub-components in one or two cycles.

BoG for TEQIP-III project implementation



Prof. R. Gurunath,
IIT Kanpur
Chairman, BoG



Prof. V. K. Saraswat
Director, IET Agra
Secretary, BoG



Prof. K. V. Arya
IITM, Gwalior
Member, BoG



Dr. Roshan Lal
Member, BoG



Prof. M. K. Upadhyay
Member, BoG
NO (Procurement)



Prof. M. P. Singh
Member, BoG
NO (Academics)

THEME FOR 103rd ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF IEA, 2020

Latitudinous Theme:

Reviewing the Economy towards Self- Reliant India: Since 1991 to the Future

After following decades of inward-looking closed economy India became opened to the world and took deep structural reforms. India faced in the year 1991 accelerating inflation, increasing deficit budget and deep BoP crisis. Under the IMF conditionality the country opened the reserved sectors to the private sector and at the same time gave to the market free hand to operate collectively known as the LPG reforms. The reforms might have been taken under the influence of the crisis but the decade of 1990s showed that the reforms had been able to take India out of the on-going crisis and also gave a push to the economy. In the meantime, LPG policy created inequalities in the society. Farmers of India faced tremendous crisis during this period. MNCs created many problems for the tradition market operations. Today the conditions are such that developed countries are playing the game in the international market against the rules of globalization/WTO. Therefore, India also needs to review its economic policies.

THEME 1: INDIAN MACRO ECONOMIC SCENARIO

COVID-19 virus has acted like a bio economic weapon resulting in a huge catastrophe. Superpowers are shattering and the existing systems are breaking down. Situations are all the more severe for developing nations like India. It has given wings to the existing viruses of hunger, poverty, inequality migration and widened the gulf between the haves and have nots. Existing 'isms' Capitalism, Communism all have failed to suggest solutions. This calls for a step-towards rewriting of Economics for self-reliance and decentralization. How is that possible in a world which has become truly global in the past few decades of LPG policy? Is such reversal possible? Will it be sustainable? Will the new order be able to reshape our vision for the \$5 trillion economy? Is the situation similar to Great depression requiring Keynesian fiscal stimulus or is it a crisis of novel dimensions just like Novel Corona virus? The crisis undoubtedly unfolded some silver lining as well with environmentalists cheering more than ever for a cleaner earth, rivers, air and sighting of rare flora and fauna. Is the lockdown a call for going back to nature; a concept that was propounded by Rousseau? Is the crisis an alarm for realization of forgotten Gandhian version of Village Swaraj? Does the true people-oriented development call the nation for becoming Vishwa guru in order to fight global crises? These questions require deep reflection and data based analytical discussion for answers. Effective policy decisions are required for boosting economic growth, employment generation and addressing the woes of migration. It is also important to aim for balanced sectoral growth.

Health infrastructure includes hospitals, advanced machines specialist doctors, nurses, and other paramedical professionals, and developed pharmaceutical industry. It provides communities, states, and the Nation the capacity to prevent disease, promote health, and prepare for and respond to both acute (emergency) threats and chronic (on-going) challenges to health. Infrastructure is the foundation for planning, delivering, evaluating, and improving the

public health of any nation. Under Covid-19 pandemic India has faced a lockdown of more than 60 days to prevent its spread. These critical days have proven that India has better control of the spread of this disease as well as health infrastructure for the treatment of infected persons. It is also important to aim for balanced sectoral growth. Research papers and commentaries are invited from eminent academicians, policy makers, people linked with NGOs and entrepreneurs under the following themes in this regard-

Sub-themes

- New Macro-Economic Concepts and Modelling
- Monetary & Fiscal Policy Issues in stabilisation of economic cycle
- Recession and its Implications on Indian Economy
- Banking and Financial Sector for New India
- Economic Growth and Income Distribution: The Indian Experience of Development

THEME 2: A PARADIGM SHIFT IN ECONOMIC THINKING TOWARDS TECHNOLOGY

The idea of self-reliant economy is not a new rather it was the 'Swadeshi Movement' of Gandhiji which could be termed as the first nation-wide movement for self-reliant economy. Gandhian thoughts have always been focused on the need for self-sufficient communities and the issues relating to better balance between man and nature. Moushumi Datta rightly pointed out that Gandhi ji was a firm believer that unless villages are developed and made self-sufficient, it will lead to mass migration, overcrowded cities, and the vicious circle of poverty and the curse of under-development cannot be eradicated. Gandhi ji also believed that political independence without economic independence is worthless. Even our planned development also started its journey with the aim of achieving self-sufficiency, first in food production then in other sectors.

In the recent address to the nation, our Prime Minister asked the countrymen to do our best for making Indian economy a self-reliant economy. This has created a renewed curiosity amongst the people about the idea of self-reliance. Many are arguing that self-reliance means production of goods and services by the domestic producers. Foreign products and producers should not be allowed in the domestic market. On the other hand, the other explanation of the term says that self-reliance means production of goods and services within the geographical boundary of the country whether produced by the national or foreign producers. The former argument is often criticized as it will lead to polarization and it is against the principal of globalization and open economy. The second view is bit more accommodative and can be pursued easily.

Such diverse views on the concept of self-reliance make one thing very clear that people are not very well versed with the idea of self-reliance. Even, there is no commonly accepted notion of it. Therefore, it becomes utmost important to first address the issues – what is the meaning of self-reliance? Are self-reliance and self-sufficiency same things? Does it mean self-reliance in production? Does it mean self-reliant economic system which includes demand and supply both? Is it against the concept of globalization? Will this lead to isolation at the international

forums? Is India ready for self-reliance drive looking at the soaring levels of poverty, unemployment, economic slowdown and inequality? Is there adequate demand in the economy to propel self-reliance agenda? Similarly, there are other several unanswered questions, which we must seek to answer before pursuing the agenda of self-reliance.

The MSME sector is one of the key sectors of the Indian economy. Being one of the biggest job creators, small enterprises contribute significantly to the economy. The sector is the backbone of the national economic structure and has imparted resilience to ward-off global economic shocks and adversities. With around 63.4 million units spread across the geographical expanse of the country, MSMEs contribute around 6.11 per cent of the GDP and 24.63 per cent of the services. They contribute around 40 per cent of the overall exports from India. The MSME sector is by far the largest provider of employment following agriculture, employing over 120 million people, with 51.2 per cent in rural areas (CII 2020). In India, workers are characterised as either organised or unorganised. Those in the former category work in larger businesses and have some formal rights (which are being diluted further) but often they find it difficult to enforce them. Increasingly the big and medium businesses are employing contract labour provided by contractors from the unorganised sector, rather than permanent workers. Businesses pay the contractors who then pay workers a part of the payment they receive. So, businesses claim that they are paying the minimum wage but the workers don't get it.

The organised sector workers have greater social security and receive a higher wage but even that is inadequate for a civilised life. The unorganised sector acts as a reserve army of labour keeping wages low in the organised sector also. Consequently, large numbers of the organised sector workers also live in slums like their comrades from the unorganised sector. There are some glimpses of the issues today India's labour is facing.

Indian e-commerce is also flourishing on the back of higher internet penetration, increasing quality of internet in the country, advancements in payments and computing on mobility platforms, changing consumer behaviour and shopping patterns and the availability of products priced at lower rates on e-commerce platforms. "E-commerce is probably creating the biggest revolution in the retail industry, and this trend will continue in the years to come," the CARE Ratings report clearly noted. Indian e-commerce is growing at a stellar rate and is the fastest growing online business industry in the world, initiatives such as Digital India, Skill India, Start-up India and Make in India are also contributing to the growth of the online trade, as per CARE Rating report. The industry has witnessed an annual growth rate of 51 per cent, which is the highest globally, and from \$24 billion in 2018, the industry is expected to touch \$200 billion by 2026; over eightfold growth in eight years, according to ASSOCHAM-Forrester study paper as well Retail Association of India (RAI). The following are the sub-themes under this head.

Sub-themes

- Role of Technology in Economic Growth
- MSMEs as Economic Growth Driver
- Indian Labour and Its Problems in Present Scenario
- Make in India, Digitalization and E-Commerce
- Agri-Processing industries for value Addition & Marketing

THEME 3: DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURING AND SERVICE SECTOR

The Indian economy's pattern of structural change also stands out in contrast to standard Heckscher-Ohlin theory. India's obvious factor abundance in labor implies comparative advantage in labor-intensive activities. Instead, services sector growth proved less labor-intensive than manufacturing growth. Structural change involves shifting economic activity - including its labor force - towards higher productivity activities. However, almost half of India's labor force works in extremely low productivity agriculture, and most of the remaining workforce is engaged in low-productivity informal activities. The potential for welfare improvements from successful structural change strategies has always been massive, and the present political environment exhibits a new determination to take the necessary steps in this direction.

Thus, growth and development of the rural economy and population advantage is a key to overall growth and inclusive development of the country. Further, there is a need to accelerate the rural economy and create employment opportunities. The improvement in economic conditions of rural households is also essential for reducing the disparity in per capita rural and urban income which has remained persistently high. This requires significantly higher growth in rural economy as compared to urban India.

Even manufacturing sector has grown in a surprisingly capital-intensive fashion. The labor intensity of formal-sector manufacturing, a source of structural transformations elsewhere, is declining in India in contrast to several other Asian economies (Kochhar et al. 2006; Das, Wadhwa, and Kalita 2009; Kapoor 2014). Shifting industries towards formality and reducing the dualism in the economy constitutes another important form of structural transformation. Careful studies have documented large efficiency gaps between comparable manufacturing firms in the formal and informal sectors, implying large potential efficiency gains from growth of the formal economy (Kathuria, Raj, and Sen 2013; Mazumdar and Sarkar 2008).

Informal activity is dynamic and innovative. It is undeniable fact that parts of the informal economy are formalising, finding benefit from registration and regulatory compliance incentivised by new technology. New sectors start life fully formal – think of Ola-Uber replacing the tempo-rickshaw. Credit is transformed, with registered small firms taking bank loans and reducing what used to be abject dependence on private moneylenders. Municipalities and Panchayats are now registering small family businesses. Some even start to pay GST. Most of the informal economy however remains beyond the regulative reach of the state as the backbone of India's economy and the mainstay of its livelihoods. It is a cruel paradox that the state's actions have had a destructive effect on it through reforms and policies which steer clear of mentioning it (Asia & the Pacific Policy Society-Kuntala Lahiri-Dutt). In view of the above, innovative sectoral transformation is urgently required in the following sectors for making India self-reliant.

Sub themes

- Industry 4.0 is the digital transformation of manufacturing/production and related industries and value creation processes.
- Agriculture and Rural Economy, Manufacturing, Service Sector and Its linkages with growth
- Informal Sector: Lives & Livelihoods
- Demographic Transformation, Migration and Urbanization
- Structural Transformation: Management of Sectoral Shift-Agricultural, Manufacturing and Service Sectors
- Use of Artificial Intelligence, Cloud Computing, data analytics in service sector
- Application of Robotics in manufacturing services

THEME 4: NEW EDUCATION POLICY, GLOBALIZATION AND INDIAN ECONOMY

Globalization leads to the integration of national markets and interdependence of countries worldwide for a large range of goods, commodities and services. Trade driven globalization is also manifestation in the changing geography of the world economy. The key features include the emergence of a dynamic south as an additional (to the north) motor for world trade and new investment, and an expansion in south-south trade in goods, services and commodities. Accelerated economic growth and increased returns from trade should be channelized into achieving human and social development including food security, energy security, and rural development, universal access to essential services, gender equity, and poverty reduction. Reducing inequality and democratizing the trade and development gains within and across countries should become the essential attributes of the globalizing world-Under the Covid-19 lockdown across the globe, there is concern that the costs of trade driven globalization may be economically, socially, politically, and environmentally unsustainable, resulting in increasing inequalities and the loss of social cohesion within and across countries. For developing countries like India, it has meant not just incurring cost-including from adjustment to trade liberalization, intensified competition, and reduced policy space but also increased vulnerability to external shocks.

The outlook for Indian economic growth and international trade is clouded by the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic that has affected all the segments and the sectors of the economy. Investment rate, consumption and export rates decelerated overtime. Policies have to be framed to revive private sector investment, consumption and exports. Fiscal and monetary policy of the government should also stimulate growth. Hence there is need to discuss on the following Themes/Sub themes at the national level for future trade policy intervention of the Government.

Sub themes

- Falling Global Wealth, Assets and Income
- Global Unemployment and Its Impact on Emerging Economies
- International Trade and Cross-Country Conflicts
- Foreign Direct Investment: Changing Capital Flows and Investments
- Global Financial Crisis and Its Impact on Indian Economy
- Ecological Concerns in International Business

ATAL BIHARI BAJPAI MEMORIAL AWARD IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

DR. (MRS.) ASHA SABLOK MEMORIAL GOLD MEDAL

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

BEST PAPER PRESENTATION AWARDS FOR YOUNG ECONOMISTS

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

REGISTRATION-

ONLINE REGISTRATION OPEN (UP TO 26/12/2020) FOR 103RD ONLINE CONFERENCE OF "INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION" TO BE HOSTED BY DR B R AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, AGRA (U.P.) INDIA

Link for Registration-

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSd8Z3iztgB_QEpxrbfeNoNGZ2QhiBU4eXhAv-2ipnvtUiaomQ/viewform

There is no provision of offline Registration.

Date of the Conference: December 27 to 29, 2020

Venue: Online Platform (Details shall be provided later)

For more details- Visit our website: www.indianeconomicassociation.in

Contact- Prof Dinesh Kumar, Secretary, Indian Economic Association at 9412745595

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra (Formerly Agra University, Agra)

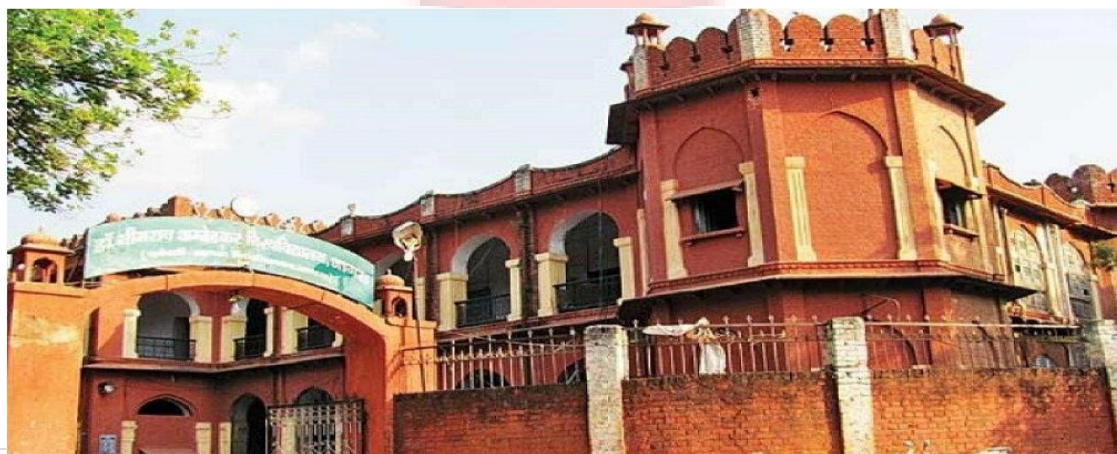
The foundation of Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar University (originally known as Agra University) was laid on the 1st of July, 1927, as a result of hectic efforts of a band of enthusiastic educationists like Rev. Canon A.W. Davis, Munshi Narain Prasad Asthana, Dr L.P. Mathur, Lala Dewan Chand, Rai Bahadur Anand Swaroop and Dr Brajendra Swaroop,

Original jurisdiction of University extended over United Provinces of Agra, Central India and Rajputana with 14 affiliated colleges and 2530 students of which, 1475 students belonged to United Provinces. Initially, there were only four faculties in the University viz. Arts, Sciences, Commerce and Law. Faculties of Medicine (1936), Agriculture (1938), Home Science (1980), Basic Sciences (1981), Fine Arts (1982) and Management (1994) were added subsequently.

A decisive characteristic in influencing the education of an academic institution is the pursuit of excellence and consistent adherence to high standard in terms of imparting knowledge promoting research. During last eighty-three years the University has endeavoured to keep adopting these high ideas and has established rich traditions and evolved respect from the intellectual community. University has sincerely served the cause of higher education in northern India. The ancient principle of integrating ethical and moral values in education has been the endeavour of the University. To inculcate these essential values in its students' academicians have been assiduously trying to sharpen the content and curriculum of the University.

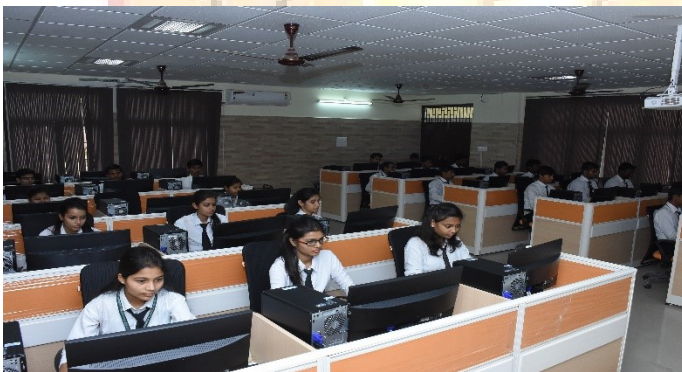
The Agra University, Agra was renamed as Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra from 24.09.1995 vide U.P. Govt. Notification No. 33/XVII-V-1-1(ka)-43-1996, dated 06.01.1996). The University now caters to the educational need of the seven districts of Agra Division Agra, Aligarh, Mainpuri, Hathras, Firozabad, Etah and Mathura. Besides, the University is proud of having affiliated to it, Sarojini Naidu Medical College, which is one of the oldest and premier Medical Institutes of the country. At present university has approx. 200 affiliated colleges and 15 residential Institutes spread out in its four residential campus viz. Paliwal Park, Khandari Campus, Civil Lines Campus and Chhaleshar Campus. Furthermore, this university affiliates colleges of Homeopathy, extending all over the State of U.P.

The University is steadily surging ahead as a centre for higher scientific vocational and job oriented education and innovative research. The goal of the University is to innovate in the field of education and to become a centre of excellence both nationally and internationally. The University is not only confined to impart quality education but also to satisfy the burning desire of the students who are exploring the creative intellect and learning attitude of the students. The University is making every effort to fulfil the spirit of University motto "Tamso Ma Jyotirgamay" moving from darkness to light.



INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

The Institute of Engineering & Technology is a part and parcel of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University (formerly Agra University, estd. 1927), situated at Khandari Campus, Agra. In 1998, the institute was established with a vision of imparting prominent technical education. Institute is approved by AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) and has been selected and funded under Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme-III (TEQIP-III) of MHRD World Bank assisted scheme. The institute has shown an exponential growth with a vibrant vision of educating the next generation of thinkers, innovators, and doers. To keep up the pace with the changing times, the Institute of Engineering & Technology has adopted Active Learning approach with the help of well-equipped laboratories and, creative environment, intersections of engineering and creativity, theory and practice.



SETH PADAM CHAND JAIN INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, BUSINESS MANAGEMENT & ECONOMICS

Seth Padam Chand Jain Institute of Commerce, Business Management & Economics was established on 7th March 1992. The institute is AICTE approved since its incorporation and fulfil all the norms as prescribed and also update itself as per the requirement from time to time. It has its existence to create confident, capable and competent professionals having a holistic orientation which meets the emerging challenges of the competitive world. The successful Alumni of this institute spread across the globe. The institute building bears a contemporary look which has been especially designed to suit the infrastructural requirement of an academic institute. It has a well-stocked library, spacious ICT enabled classrooms and a centrally air-conditioned auditorium which provides a platform for meeting, stage shows and interactive sessions. The institute provides education through the various academic programs namely MBA (Full Time), MBA (Part Time for working executives), M. Com, PGDBM and BBA. The institute has experienced faculty members who engage themselves in research and are dedicated to the development of its students.



ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

PATRON

Prof Ashok Mittal
Vice Chancellor,
Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra

ORGANIZING SECRETARIES

1. Prof. Dinesh Kumar, Secretary ,IEA & Head, Dept. of Economics, CCS University, MEERUT
Mob. No. 9412745595, Email: ieasecretary@rediffmail.com,
2. Prof. Brijesh Rawat, Director, SPCJ Institute of Management - Mob. No. 9412255200
3. Prof V. K. Saraswat, Director, IET Agra - Mob. No. 9410251040

RECEPTION COMMITTEE-

1. Prof Anil Verma
2. Prof P K Singh
3. Prof Bhupendra Swaroop Sharma
4. Prof Manu Pratap Singh

DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE-

1. Prof Manoj Kumar Srivastava
2. Prof Mohd. Arshad
3. Prof Santosh Bihari Sharma
4. Er. Ajay Yadav

MEDIA COMMITTEE-

1. Prof Pradeep Shridhar
2. Dr Sunita Gupta
3. Er. Chandan Kumar
4. Er. Mukesh Kumar Baghel

BOARDING COMMITTEE-

1. Prof U N Shukla
2. Dr B D Shukla
3. Dr Manoj Yadav
4. Dr. Greesh Kumar Singh

LODGING COMMITTEE-

1. Prof Bindu Shekhar Sharma
2. Prof Sarad Chandra Upadhayay
3. Prof Manoj Upadhayay
4. Dr. Rajesh Lavania

TECHNICAL SUPPORT COMMITTEE-

1. Prof V K Saraswat
2. Dr S K Jain
3. Mr Naman Garg
4. Mr Alok Katiyar

EVENT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE-

1. Prof Anil Gupta
2. Dr Amit Singhal
3. Dr Rekha Sharma
4. Dr. D. Shakina Deiv
5. Dr Shweta Chaudhary

FOR MORE INFORMATION

DR. MANOJ RATHORE

Convener, 103rd Conference of Indian Economics Association

Mob. 9412342307