

of all intellectual assemblies. Prayagraj is 400 miles (650km) southeast of Delhi and 500 miles (820 km) northwest of Kolkata. Typical daily low/high temperatures are 15C/25C in the month of December.

The University of Allahabad is a collegiate central university located in Prayagraj/ Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was established on 23 September 1887 by an act of Parliament and is recognized as an Institute of National Importance (INI). It is one of the oldest modern universities in India. Its origins lie in the Mur Central College, named after Lt. Governor of North-Western Provinces Sir William Muir in 1876, who suggested the idea of a Central University at Allahabad, which later evolved to the present university. It was known as the "Oxford of the East". As a Central University its status was re-established through the University of Allahabad Act 2005 by the Parliament of India.

Department of Economics, University of Allahabad

The Department of Economics became a truly full-fledged department in 1914, with the appointment of Herbert Stanley Jevons (son of the marginalist thinker, W.S. Jevons) as the first Professor of Economics and Head. A post-graduate course was also introduced in the same year, so that the fledgling department offered both, undergraduate and post-graduate courses.

The legacy of this department is adhered by stalwarts like Professors C. D. Thompson, A.R. Burnet-Hurst and S. K. Rudra, Mr. B.P. Adarker, and later by Professors J. K. Mehta, P. C. Jain, S. L. Parmar, Mahesh Chand and many others.

The Department at present has thirty three faculty positions, of which 10 are currently in place, consisting of 02 Professors, 01 Associate Professors and 07 Assistant Professors. It has also a Planning and Development (NIT Ayog) Unit, created through an endorsement by the Planning Commission, Government of India. The UGC also selected the Department under Special Assistance Programme (SAP) in 2004-05. DRS - Level, It was further renewed in 2009-10. DRS- II level and to DRS-III in 2014-18. The Department looks ahead further to convert it into a Centre for Advanced Study. The Departmental library has more than fifteen thousand books and it subscribes 35 national and international journals, along with about 40 journals received under exchange basis through the Indian Journal of Economics and also in the process of modernization through digital cataloging. The Department also has a Statistical/Computer laboratory for the research scholars as well as PG students.

National Seminar Registration Form

Name
Affiliation
Mailing Address
Phone (s) : (N) (N)
E-mail :
Theme
Title of Paper

Delegates can pay registration fees through an online by Net Banking or debit card payable to the account **Conference on Indian Economy @ 75** payable at SBI A/c, University of Allahabad Branch.

Account No. : 41347715272
IFSC : SBIN0001621

Bank : SBI, Allahabad University

Registration Form Link : <https://forms.gle/MzuzrhvE5FRhLdXX08>

Arriving on Flight/Train No. & arrival time
Leaving on Flight/Train No. & dep. time

Other (please specify) :
Please indicate the no. of persons accompanying you.

Adults Children
Please indicate if the hotel/accommodation is required
Yes/No

Important Persons



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Prof. Sangita Srivastava
Vice - Chancellor
University of Allahabad



Patron
Prof. P.K. Ghosh
Dean, Faculty of Commerce
University of Allahabad



Conference Director
Prof. Kiran Singh
Head, Department of Economics
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National Conference

On

Indian Economy after 75th Year of Independence: Opportunities and Issues

04-05 December, 2022

In collaboration with

Indian Economic Association

Sponsored by
ICSSR, New Delhi



Indian Council of
Social Science Research

Invited Speakers of the Conference



Prof. A.D.N. Bajpaye
Conference President, IEA
VC, ABS University
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh



Prof. Alok Rai
VC,
University of Lucknow
Lucknow, UP



Prof. Mammohan Krishna
Chair Professor, NIT Ayog
Department of Economics
University of Allahabad



Prof. G.C. Tripathi
Chairman Uttar Pradesh
Higher Education Council
Former VC, BHU, Varanasi



Prof. Tarun Kumar Sandilya
VC, SPN University
Ranoli, Jharkhand



Prof. J.B. Karnaiah
Professor of Economics
BHU, Varanasi, UP



About the Conference

The Department of Economics, University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, in collaboration with Indian Economic Association (IEA) invites Academicians, researchers, people from industry to submit unpublished research papers for the national conference on 04-05 December 2022 at University of Allahabad Senate Campus. The conference topic is "Indian Economy after 75th year of Independence: Opportunities and Issues". We especially welcome original research articles with a National perspective. Also research papers addressing indicative consequences of covid 19 on the post pandemic economy will be encouraged.

The conference aims to have intellectual discourse on issues related to Indian economy and to provide a platform for the academicians, researchers and people from industry to communicate their views and novel ideas on empirical research on different sectors of Indian economy and its future development perspectives.

Themes of the Conference

Independent India has to look back to its growth strategy to restructure the Indian economy to a US\$ 5 trillion in 2026-27 or a US \$10 trillion economy in 2035. But a retrospective analysis of the last 75 years throws up the reliable path to achieve rapid, green and inclusive growth for sustainable development. Sustainability is a paradigm for thinking about the future in which environmental, societal and economic considerations are balanced in the pursuit of an improved quality of life.

The policy measures of the past contributed to its socio-economic development, industrialization, self-sufficiency in food production, substantial progress in income levels, growth, literacy, life expectancy and many other economic indicators. India has also made significant headway in infrastructure and has worked over the years to establish a robust transport network. The value of exports of goods and services also increased substantially. India has emerged as the top exporter of IT services. India has been fogged towards becoming a top country in digital payments. But being the second most populated country and the largest democracy, India's development trajectory gives many grey areas and some of the aspirations are yet to come true.

India continues to perform poor on many fronts such as global development indices for food security, nutrition, education, public health and infrastructure. The country account for about one-third of world's stunted children. One in five children in India is also wasted and underweight. Undernourished children struggle to stay healthy in classrooms. Women also show poor performance in terms of body mass index (BMI), education, employment, early marriage and access to maternal care (ANC). India's public health expenditure is far behind

the 5 per cent of GDP recommended by experts. Farming employs more than half of India's working-age population, but contributes a lesser share to GDP. Rising inflation, driven by global oil prices, is also a big concern. Though there is a progress, many are without access to clean water, electricity, sanitation, and basic protection of the law. And the gap between the rich and poor continues to widen. India has been adding only around 4.3 million jobs a year for the last decade. Manufacturing jobs went down by half in the last five years.

Besides these, since 2016, we suffered too many economic shocks in quick succession. The currency ban, GST and intermittent lockdowns after the Covid-19 reduced employment.

Restructuring means making a structural change in the economy to explain a change from the sluggish pace of economic growth, job creation and human development brought about by dynamic policy changes towards achieving high, green and inclusive growth with the help of powerful forces of appropriate fiscal and monetary policies, human development, R&D, innovation and entrepreneurship. While discussing economic restructuring, it is important to distinguish between permanent and transitory changes in economic activities. Anticipating a global recession, short-term disturbances arise from financial markets adversely affecting interest-sensitive sectors like manufacturing construction etc., likely to cause a drastic decline in the demand for certain goods and services curtailing production and employment.

The overarching theme of the National Conference is planned about four sub-themes and a special theme on economy of U.P. covering issues pertaining to contemporary national economic importance.

Conference highlights consists of keynote paper presentations, panel discussions and technical sessions covering the broad themes.

SUB-THEME: 01 (Lessons learnt from the Past for planning Rapid Growth)

- Growth Trends and Economic Reform
- Trends in Inequality, Poverty and Hunger
- Agriculture-Productivity and Employment since Independence
- Industrial growth and employment generation
- Impact of Industrial revolution in Climate Change
- Infrastructure Development
- Foreign Trade and Foreign Investment
- Financial sector Reforms and Streamlining Fiscal Resources
- SUB-THEME: 02 (Social And Economic Equality For Inclusive Growth)
- Poverty Reduction

- Gender Equity
- Social Justice and Empowerment
- Good Governance
- Financial Inclusion: SHGs, MFIs, NGOs
- Regional Disparity and Public policies
- Digital Disparity and Public Policies

SUB-THEME: 03 (Accelerating Economic Growth: Innovations and Transformation)

- Revival of Agriculture and Rural Area Development
- Demographic, Dividend and Population policy
- Health, Nutrition Issues and Economic Growth
- Issues of Education and Economic Growth
- Rural-Urban Migration and Issues of Reverse Migration
- Urban Planning and Urban Development
- Manufacturing and services sector Development
- Heartland amidst Urban Development
- Role of MSMEs in economic growth
- Role of Banking and Financial Sector
- External sector Development

SUB-THEME: 04 (Green and Inclusive Growth for Sustainable Development)

- Inclusive Green Economy
- J. K. Mehta's Theory of Wantlessness and Sustainable Development.
- Improved Human Well-Being and Social Equity Reducing Environmental Risks and Ecological Scarcities
- Low Carbon, Efficient and Clean in Production
- Inclusive Consumption and Outcomes Based on Sharing, Circularity, Collaboration, Solidarity, Resilience, Opportunity and Inequality.
- Environmental Sustainability - Targeted and Appropriate Fiscal and Social Protection Policies by Strong Institutions
- Inclusive and Green Economy for jobs and income, also for Health, Environment and of future
- Green Growth and Sustainable Development Goals
- Climate Change and Sustainable Development

Special Session on the Economy of Uttar Pradesh (U.P)

The special session of the National Conference on Indian Economy after 75th Year of Independence: Opportunities and Issues will deal with the economy of Uttar Pradesh.

- SUB-THEME: 05 (Special Session on the Economy of Uttar Pradesh)
- Issues Related to Human Resource Development in U.P.
- Government Policies and suitable strategy for the one trillion Dollar Economy of Uttar Pradesh
- One district One Product Scheme and development of MSMEs sector in Uttar Pradesh
- Impact of COVID-19 on the Economic Development of U.P.
- Proposed Population Control Bill of Uttar Pradesh-2021
- Performance in Agriculture and Allied sector in U.P.
- Issues Related to Industrial Development in U.P.
- Issues Related to Regional and Infrastructure development in U.P.
- Issues related to poverty, migration and unemployment in U.P.

To encourage young researchers and Ph.D. Scholars in the different area of Indian Economy, a separate track will be added in the conference. For the same the Ph. D. scholars are required to provide the necessary documents. The best paper for the doctoral students will be awarded a cash prize and a certificate.

Any unpublished empirical paper on the given sub themes is solicited. All submissions will be refereed for final selection. After a successful peer review process, all the selected papers from the conference will be published in a reputed journal or edited book, and some of the best papers will be published in the "Indian Journal of Economics (UGC Care Listed)".

Important Dates

- Submission of Full Paper : 20th November-2022
- Acceptance Notification : 25th November-2022
- Registration Last Date : 30th November-2022
- Registration fee for the Delegates: Rs. 1200/- (without Accommodation) and Rs. 2500/- with Accommodation.

Account No.: 41347715272

IFSC : SBIN0001621

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To know more about the conference, kindly visit the University of Allahabad website www.auidm.ac.in. For any conference related queries, please feel free to write us at email: indianeconur75@gmail.com, conference@iaeeo@gmail.com

Contact No.: 9859247264, 9853955453

About us

Prayagraj (or Allahabad) is located at the confluence of three rivers, Ganga, Yamuna and invisible Saraswati. According to Hindu scriptures, Prayag, since the time immemorial has symbolized a place