



106th Annual Conference Indian Economic Association 21-23 December 2023



Organized by

**School of Open Learning
University of Delhi**

About Indian Economic Association (IEA)

IEA is a registered body of Indian Economics professionals, established in 1917, with the objective of providing a forum for debate and discussion of theoretical and policy oriented issues in Economic Science. Thanks to the initiative taken by Charles Joseph Hamilton, then Minto Professor of Economics at Calcutta University, and a score of economists, mostly teachers, who met in Calcutta in December 1917 to deliberate on economics. IEA is the oldest Association in Social Sciences and perhaps second oldest in the country in any discipline, after the Indian Science Congress Association (founded in 1914). IEA organizes annual conferences, seminars, and lectures by eminent persons of the profession. It stands for promoting the interest of the discipline in terms of extension, expansion and professional competence in teaching, training, research, and consultancy. It promotes the interests of its members, but more than that the interest of the public, which is served when members sincerely devote their time and energy to raise their competence and deploy that competence when the occasion arises. IEA has so far organized 105 annual conferences in different parts of the country.

About the Conference

Indian Economic Association has always played an active role in knowledge dissemination by organizing annual conferences, seminars and lectures of eminent persons in the profession. It has successfully conducted 105 annual conferences in the past to promote the interest of the discipline by way of training and building professional capacity and competence pertaining to teaching, research and consultancy.

This year 106th conference is being organized jointly with School of Open Learning, University of Delhi during 21 – 23 December, 2023. The Conference will engage with contemporary economic issues by discussing and deliberating on themes of high significance like 1. India's Aspiration to be a Developed Nation: Innovation, Technology, Infrastructure and Entrepreneurship; 2. Financial Sector: Technology, Performance and Inclusivity; 3. Multi-dimensional Poverty and India: Food, Nutrition and Health, Educational Attainments (Skill) and Living Standard; and 4. Research (including Education), Data and Artificial Intelligence for Development.

This Conference aims to substantially contribute to the learning curve of the participants through research based and thought-provoking presentations, lectures, debates and panel discussions, followed by publication of significant proceedings and conclusions. The Conference is expected to richly inform and make suggestions to the policy making in the economy leading to inclusive and sustainable development of the economy.

School of Open Learning (SOL, DU)

The School of Open Learning, operating within the Campus of Open Learning at the University of Delhi, was founded in 1962 and has, over the last six decades, established itself as a distinguished pioneer in the realm of distance education. This institution offers a wide array of undergraduate and postgraduate degree programs in the domains of arts, humanities, and commerce. With a student population of approximately 450,000, it plays a pivotal role in providing educational opportunities for those who require a flexible and accessible mode of instruction to pursue advanced academic and practical skills. Its pioneering approach to distance education has transformed the educational landscape, making quality higher education accessible to a vast and diverse audience.



Prof. Ramesh Chand
Member, NITI Aayog, New Delhi
Conference President


भारत 2023 INDIA
प्रो. रमेश चन्द
सदस्य
Prof. Ramesh Chand
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Message

I feel happy and honoured to be the President for the 106th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association scheduled to be held from December 21-23, 2023 at School of Open Learning, University of Delhi.

In the last nine years, the country has been witness to changes which have transformed the socio-economic life of the population. The Government has introduced many new policy initiatives and flagship schemes which directly touch the lives of the common people. India is one of the fastest growing economies of the world and touted to be the third largest economy in the coming years. I am happy to note that this year's annual conference of the Indian Economic Association will be focused on important themes like India's Aspiration to be a Developed Nation, Financial Sector, Multidimensional Poverty and Research, Data & Artificial Intelligence for Development.

I am sure that the proceedings of the Conference will provide valuable inputs for shaping new policy initiatives and will benefit policy makers, academicians and students. I compliment the organizers for their effort in organizing this Conference.

I wish the Conference grand success.


(Ramesh Chand)

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 20th October, 2023



Prof. Yogesh Singh
Vice Chancellor
University of Delhi

Message

It is with great pride and enthusiasm that I address you, as we prepare to jointly organise the 106th annual conference of the Indian Economic Association (IEA). This significant event is being collaboratively arranged by the School of Open Learning at the prestigious University of Delhi, and it is anticipated to be a highly stimulating intellectual affair. The IEA, being one of the oldest forums in India focused on the advancement of economics, has significantly contributed to the promotion of economic development and intellectual discourse.

India is entering a paradigm-shifting age driven by lofty goals and strategic efforts. The ambition to become a developed nation by 2047 and reach net zero emissions by 2070 demonstrate India's persistent commitment to economic growth and development. Our view of economic growth and development is changing.

We must actively participate in rigorous economic conversations to create the groundwork for future expansion as we begin this transformative undertaking. Given its longstanding dedication to intellectual success, the IEA conference is well-positioned to influence this project. The platform allows economists, scholars, and policymakers to share ideas, research, and contributions to India's economic development. This conference examines our nation's economic issues. I am confident that this gathering will foster deep insights and ideas.

The forthcoming 106th IEA conference, slated for December 21st to 23rd, 2023, will explore topics of considerable importance, such as India's pursuit of developed nation status through the avenues of innovation, technology, infrastructure, and entrepreneurship. In addition, a critical analysis will be conducted on the financial industry, with a specific emphasis on technology, performance, and inclusivity. The examination of multi-dimensional poverty and its interrelation with factors such as food security, nutritional status, educational achievements, and access to basic infrastructure will constitute a significant focal point of investigation. In conclusion, the present discourse will delve into the pivotal function played by research, education, data, and artificial intelligence in propelling progress.

The objective is to provide a significant contribution to the participants' learning process by providing research-based and intellectually stimulating presentations, lectures, debates, and panel discussions. The conference will yield excellent proceedings and conclusions that will contribute to the expansion of our collective knowledge. Additionally, these findings will provide substantial recommendations to guide policy formulation in our economy. Consequently, this will result in the promotion of comprehensive and enduring economic growth.

In closing, I would like to express my sincere well-wishes to the organisers and delegates of the next conference. I possess a strong conviction that this particular event will serve as a prominent symbol of scholarly distinction and will have a lasting impact on the course of economic advancement in India. Let us unite, exchange our expertise, and collaboratively endeavour towards the advancement of our esteemed nation.

Prof. Yogesh Singh



Prof. V.K. Malhotra
Association President
Chairman, Food Commission, MP
Former Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi

Message

It is a matter of great delight and privilege to be associated with the Indian Economic Association which is organising its 106th Conference from 21- 23 December, 2023 in collaboration with School of Open Learning, Delhi University, Delhi. The IEA has always focused at bringing major issues in economic discourse to open discussion and exchange of views during its annual conferences, seminars, workshops and lectures by highly recognised experts and scholars in domains of their expertise.

The 105th Annual Conference of IEA was held at Jain University, Bangalore during December 2022. The conference was highly productive in all facets of such a professional forum. It prospered in providing a platform for evidence based discussion on many issues of high contemporary relevance.

This year again, many distinguished economists and policy makers of the country are expected to deliberate intensively on themes of the Conference as well as other issues facing the national and global economies. The Conference themes include -

1. India's Aspiration to be a Developed Nation: Innovation, Technology, Infrastructure and Entrepreneurship
2. Financial Sector: Technology, Performance and Inclusivity
3. Multi-dimensional Poverty and India: Food, Nutrition and health, Educational Attainments (Skill) and Living Standard
4. Research (including Education), Data and Artificial Intelligence for Development

I am sure that the 106th Conference of the IEA in Delhi University will be a momentous success in providing an enormous enlightening experience.

Prof. V. K. Malhotra



Prof. Payal Mago
Director
Campus of Open Learning
University of Delhi

Message

It is heartening to announce that this year School of Open Learning/ Campus of Open Learning, University of Delhi will be jointly organising the 106th annual conference of the Indian Economic Association (IEA).

The Indian Economic Association has consistently taken a proactive role in arranging conferences, seminars, and presentations by distinguished professionals in the field of Economics. Given that economic decisions have far-reaching consequences for people around the world, Economics is universally recognized as one of the leading disciplines within the social sciences. IEA provides a significant platform for discussing both theoretical and policy-related matters within the area of economics. Over time, IEA has effectively hosted 105 annual conferences with the aim of advancing the discipline's interests through outreach, growth, and enhancing professional expertise in education, training, and research.

The conference aims to provide a transformative experience through insightful policy dialogues, recommendations, and best practices. This year, we anticipate the participation of numerous eminent economists and policymakers who will focus on various focal areas, like Multi-dimensional Poverty in India, Artificial Intelligence for Advancement, Inclusivity, India's Pursuit of Developed Nation Status, etc.

I extend a warm welcome to all the delegates to the stimulating gathering and hope the conference will be a vibrant success to all.

Prof. Payal Mago

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Member, NITI Aayog, New Delhi
Conference President



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Chairman, Food Commission, MP
Former Member Secretary, ICSSR, New Delhi
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THEMES

Theme 1 - India's (Bharat's) Aspiration to be a Developed Nation: Innovation, Technology, Infrastructure and Entrepreneurship

India (Bharat) has achieved a consistent and remarkable growth rate in the past few years, become fifth largest economy by nominal GDP and third largest by purchasing power parity, led G 20 very successfully and played a key role in the African Union's becoming a G 20 member during its presidency, shown capability to effectively deal with challenges such as the Covid 19 and the global recession, and performed as a stable democracy while being the largest and most diverse. Recently, India has also completed 75 years of its independence in 2022. These attainments inspired by the vision of its Prime Minister have filled the country with a new confidence that today's India aspires to be a developed nation within next twenty five years (called Amrit Kal), which is by the time the nation completes first century of its independence.

Focusing on industries such as technology, pharmaceuticals, and services, India has demonstrated itself to be an innovative and entrepreneurial economy. Initiatives such as "Digital India" and "Make in India" exemplify the country's commitment to supporting indigenous businesses and embracing cutting-edge technologies. In this context, it may be noted that innovation world-over has overtaken more conventional components such as costs, technical improvements in both goods and processes, and other indicators of competitiveness and corporate success as the cornerstone of contemporary growth and development discourse. All of them suggest that innovation and technological advancements, coupled with the provision of adequate infrastructure, may fuel rapid growth in India and other developing countries, culminating in acceleration of momentum to convergence in the growth of developed and emerging economies of the world.

In tandem with the shifting perspective of growth and development theories, knowledge-based competition has increased exponentially in the global economy, with innovation and fast-paced technological developments becoming indispensable growth drivers in all sectors, including core, retail, distribution, finance, and information technology. Innovations are associated with transition to higher-value-added activities in global value chains, technological advancements in industrial processes, and alterations in economic structure. One might observe that the variance in economic growth rates across economies can be accounted for by the increase in total factor productivity brought about by consolidated technological changes. Mobile technology has significantly contributed to diverse spheres of social and economic progress by facilitating wireless communications that have broadened market penetration, enhanced information accessibility, and circumvented geographical constraints.

Moreover, entrepreneurial prospects are markedly impacted by the innovations generated by local entrepreneurs in India and other developing economies, and also by the entrepreneurial ideas and strategies created and adopted in the developed economies, which used to be thus far a domination of only developed economies. Now, developing economies are presenting their own cases of local entrepreneurship capable of facing global competition successfully and offering their own innovative solutions to the challenges. The impetus towards development of effective innovation systems and resilient institutional environment is also facilitating an encouraging ecosystem in India, as these elements significantly influence the innovative behaviour of entrepreneurs and provide insights into the variations in behaviour under the identical as well as different conditions.

Significantly, entrepreneurship serves as a catalyst for growth and is linked to dynamism, innovation, and innovation as a behavioural characteristic in a globalized environment of Bharat. Nevertheless, the achievement of these goals is reliant on the presence of adequate infrastructure, policies, credible governance, facilitating institutions, policy and response predictability, and transparency, which must shape up and seem to be shaping up.

Sub Themes:

- India's Aspiration of a Developed Economy and Sectors of the Economy (Crucial Role of Agriculture, Industry, Service, Trade, Self-reliance etc.)
- Dynamics of Innovation and Technology Leading to a Developed Economy
- Dynamics of Infrastructure and Entrepreneurship Leading to a Developed Economy
- India's Aspiration and the Role of Sub-national/State Economies

Theme 2 - Financial Sector: Technology, Performance and Inclusivity

The health and strength of any modern economy is based on the soundness of its financial system, namely, financial institutions, intermediaries, markets, instruments, and products. In the past two decades, we have witnessed a significant transformation of financial system as well as the impact of a vulnerable financial system on the economies of many countries.

India's financial sector has also undergone a great deal of transformation driven by increasing embedding of technology in the financial market, instruments and its products. Financial technology, also known as Fintech, is used to define new technology which strives to improve the delivery and utility of financial services. It helps institutions, intermediaries, stakeholders and consumers through better operations, processes and quality. It involves specialized software and algorithms used on computers and smartphones. In the beginning of 21st century, the term was applied to the technology engaged at the backend systems of financial institutions. In previous five-six years, it shifted to consumer-oriented services and spread to other delivery channels like mobile money, retail banking, investment management, crowd fundraising platforms etc. At places it has blurred the boundaries for regulation of intermediaries and has also led to substantial increase in bankable or banked population. Financial inclusion is a key component of Fintechs' vision and growth strategy as they have influenced big and small cities and urban and rural areas.

During G 20 Summit also, Fintech prowess has been substantially discussed and showcased by including approval of bank credits, efficient and cost-effective global payment solutions, payment of utility bills from abroad etc.

Fintech market seems to be standing at the cusp of exponential growth backed by unwavering commitment to inclusivity, where constant technological advancement is of paramount significance for an inclusive ecosystem.

Sub Themes:

- G20 and Financial Sector: Issues, Agenda, Opportunities and Strategies
- Financial Sector: Linkage between Technology, Performance and Inclusion
- Digital Economy: Transformation, Value Chains and Regulation
- New Institutions, Markets and Products and their Effects on the Economy

Theme 3 - Multi-dimensional Poverty and India: Food, Nutrition and Health, Educational Attainments (Skill) and Living Standard

Historically, poverty estimation has predominantly relied on income as the sole indicator. However, the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), based on the Alkire-Foster (AF) methodology, captures overlapping deprivations in health, education, and living standards. It complements income poverty measurements because it measures and compares deprivations directly. The MPI assesses the nature and intensity of poverty at the individual level, with poor people being those who are multiply deprived and the extent of their poverty being measured by the extent of their deprivations. The MPI creates a vivid picture of people living in poverty within and across countries, regions and the world. It is the first international measure of its kind, and offers an essential complement to income poverty measures because it measures deprivations directly. The MPI can be used as an analytical tool to identify the most vulnerable people, show aspects in which they are deprived and help to reveal the interconnections among deprivations. This can enable policy makers to target resources and design policies more effectively.

Government of India has acknowledged the significance of the global MPI under the mandate of the Global Indices for Reform and Action (GIRG) initiative. The emphasis of the GIRG initiative is not only to improve the country's performance and ranking in the global indices, but also to leverage the indices as tools for driving systemic reforms and growth. In this context, NITI Aayog, as the nodal agency for MPI, has been responsible for constructing an indigenized index for monitoring the performance of States and Union Territories in addressing multidimensional poverty in India. In order to institutionalize this, NITI Aayog constituted an inter-ministerial MPI Coordination Committee (MPPCC) including Ministries and departments pertaining to

areas such as health, education, nutrition, rural development, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, and urban development, among others.

In 2023, NITI Aayog has published “National Multidimensional Poverty Index: A Progress Review”. This report offers a detailed analysis of the headcount ratio and intensity of multidimensional poverty at the State/UT and district levels. It has also highlighted India's achievements in reducing multidimensional poverty between the years 2015-16 and 2019-21. Considering the significance of MPI in capturing the incidence and intensity of poverty in a multidimensional form, contribution of theoretical/empirical papers are invited.

Sub-themes:

- Multidimensional Poverty: Global and Indian Contexts
- Multidimensional Poverty and India: Performance at Various Levels
- MPI and Performance on Different Dimensions
- MPI, Nutrition, Educational and Health Attainments/ Deprivations
- Methodological and Contextual Issues
- MPI, Welfare Schemes and Outcomes

Theme 4 - Research (including education), Data and Artificial Intelligence for Development

Technological progress, following the neo-classical model, is an important determinant of growth. Technological progress is achieved through innovation, which Romer calls technical change, which results from progress in research and development (R&D) and the human capital. Based on a cross-country analysis, it has been found that there exists a direct relationship between expenditure as proportion of the GDP on R&D and the country's global innovation rank. In India, the proportion of expenditure spent on R&D has been persistently low (0.7 percent of GDP), which has been a matter of concern. Also, government is the major

source of funding for R&D in the country, whereas the contribution by the private sector has been low, which should have increased with growth like in developed countries.

The National Education Policy (2020) lays special emphasis on promoting research in higher education institutions (HEIs), and besides providing for establishment of National Research Foundation (NRF) for funding and facilitating quality research in the country, it also proposes to establish Research-intensive Universities, i.e., the universities that will lay “greater emphasis on teaching but still conduct significant research”. The policy also provides for having multi-disciplinarity in courses to integrate humanities and arts with science, technology, engineering and mathematics that can greatly enhance employability, innovation and development.

Patents result from persistent research and innovation. The number of patents filed though grew 30 percent and the patents granted almost tripled during a period of five years spanning 2016-17 to 2020-21 in India, yet they comprised a fraction of that in China, US, Japan and South Korea. A high patents rejection rate is another issue in India. As per the WIPO statistical database, in September 2018, a total of 45379 patent applications were filed in India, of which 12387 or a mere 27.30 percent applications were granted. However, the institutions of national importance and the tech companies with R&D centres in India need to come forward in a big way to boost innovation and patents in the country.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a new determinant of production, augmenting productivity and income enhancing capabilities of the traditional factors of production viz. labour and capital. It has the potential to drive growth through enabling intelligent automation and innovation diffusion, whose spill-over growth inducing effects are realized in other sectors also, as organisations within industry sector are interdependent based on the value chain. The 'Accenture' recent AI research report estimates that the AI will boost India's annual growth rate by 1.3 percentage points by 2035. The NITI Aayog has also observed that “Artificial Intelligence has the potential to provide large incremental value to a wide range of sectors globally, and is expected to be the key source of competitive advantage for firms”. The need of the hour, therefore, is to “leverage AI technologies to ensure social and inclusive growth in line with the development philosophy of the government”. AI should aim particularly at enhancing and empowering human capabilities to address

the challenges of access, quality, affordability, efficiency, productivity and incomes, and overcoming shortage and inconsistency of skilled expertise in different sectors of growth, like, as identified by the NITI Aayog, a) Healthcare; b) Agriculture; c) Education; d) Smart Cities and Infrastructure, and e) Smart Mobility and Transportation.

But adoption and reaping advantages of AI technologies is beset with many barriers - the foremost being the lack of expertise in research and application of AI; high cost and long fruition gap involving risk also; and privacy and security of data. In addition, it disrupts the job market, the nature of jobs, and also shifts the benchmarks of technological aptitude, skilling and re-skilling of workforce. Several mechanisms involving educational institutions, the private and the government sectors will have to be devised to enhance the employment potentials of the workforce that find itself redundant due to increasing automation. This is the essence of Industrial Revolution 5.0, which aims at re-humanising machines.

Data is one of the primary drivers of AI solutions and thus, data involving identification of individuals, data selection bias and the resulting discrimination of AI models, and asymmetry in data aggregation are the various challenges of AI and so, the policy and legislations will have to be accordingly enacted.

Sub Themes:

- Role of R&D and Human Capital in Growth in India in relation to Major Economies
- Barriers in Promoting Innovations, R&D and Productivity of Labour
- Skill India: Status and Effectiveness in Promoting the Required Skills
- Patents: How to Promote Patents and Create an Ecosystem
- Scope of AI and its Economic Effects in the Indian Context.

The above themes are only indicative and any research article related to a theme for paper submission is welcome.

GUIDELINES FOR PAPER SUBMISSION

1. Paper should include four major sections: the Title, Abstract, Main Body, and References.
2. Paper should not exceed 3000 words with an Abstract between 150 and 250 words.
3. Paper should be typed and double-spaced on standard-sized paper, 'Letter' (8.5" x 11"), with 1" margins on all sides. All pages should be numbered in the upper right hand corner.
4. All text should be 12 pt. Times New Roman font size in MS Word format.
5. The title of the paper should be centered on the page with your name and institution underneath.
6. All paragraphs in the body are indented.
7. Tables and figures can be presented after the reference list on separate pages.
8. References should be APA Style 7th edition.

Common Reference Examples Guide can be seen at <https://apastyle.apa.org/instructional-aids/reference-examples.pdf>

The APA Online Citation Generator can be used at <https://www.scribbr.com/apa-citation-generator/> or at <https://www.citefast.com/?s=APA7>

Authors have to submit an undertaking for the originality of their papers.

All papers will be screened for plagiarism.

Certificate for participation/presentation will be issued in the conference. Publication will be considered for those who will present their papers physically in the conference. The recommended papers will be published in UGC CARE Journal. The soft copy of the paper should be emailed to secretary2iea@gmail.com by 15 November 2023.

REGISTRATION DETAILS

There will not be any SPOT Registration. Registration Fee is Rs. 2500, which includes food and accommodation from 20 Dec, 2023 (evening) to 24 Dec, 2023 (morning). Separate Fee of Rs. 2500 is chargeable from accompanying spouse and children above 10 years of age. Organizers will not be responsible for accommodation and food of any accompanying person other than spouse. The conference kit will be given to delegates only and not their accompanying persons.

Registration fee can be paid through crossed DD/Online Bank Transfer/RTGS.

Name of the Bank : State Bank of India
Branch : Delhi University
Account Name : Principal Seminar Conference Fund
Account Number : 42370765432
IFSC Code : SBIN0001067

Registration can be done by 25 November 2023 on Google form link <https://forms.gle/YEuc7d4Bm5227Qmz9> Fee Receipt is to be uploaded on above-cited Google Form link. Participation/Presentation certificate will be given to all delegates. For any query, call 91-9916664560.

NB: Registration will be confirmed by Secretary/Treasurer through email. Those whose Registration is not confirmed, their fee will be refunded. Only delegates with confirmed Registration will be allowed, and provided food & accommodation during the Conference.

Venue

**Auditorium, Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute
University of Delhi
Delhi-110007**

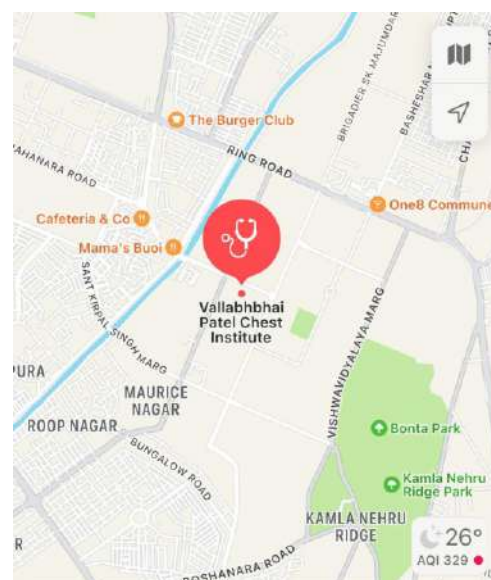
Location

Venue is situated at 7.7 km from New Delhi Railway Station, 4.8 km from ISBT, Kashmere Gate Bus Stand, and 25 km from Air Port Terminal 3.

Weather : Temperatue during the Conference Period ranges between 7°C to 23°C Participants are advised to carry woollen clothes.

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Awards and Recognitions

Atal Bihari Vajpayee Memorial Award in Economic Development

The award will be given to a distinguished person who contributed to the economic development of India. Search Committee will be formed by the association President, IEA for recommending a panel of three experts. The decision for this award will be taken by the Association President.

Dr. (Mrs.) Asha Sablok Memorial Gold Medal

The Gold Medal is instituted in the memory of Late Dr. (Mrs.) Asha Sablok who was a life member of IEA. The Medal/ Certificate will be given for Best Conference Paper. The best author/s from each theme will be adjudicated by the jury containing Chairpersons, Co-Chairpersons, and Rapporteurs. The jury of each technical session will select the best paper. The selection will be done on the basis of the quality of the research paper and the presentation of the same during the conference. The decision of the theme-wise Best Conference Paper will be jointly made by the Ex-Officio President and Secretary of the IEA after scrutinising jury reports of various technical sessions.

Best Paper Presentation Awards for Young Economists

Four awards will be given for the best paper presentation in each thematic Area to Young Economists below 40 years of age. For the presentation of these Awards/ Certificates, the best paper presenter from 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. The decision of the theme-wise best paper presenter awardee will be jointly made by the Ex-Officio President and Secretary of the IEA after scrutinising jury reports of various technical sessions.

Glimpses of 105th Annual Conference in Bangalore during Dec 2022

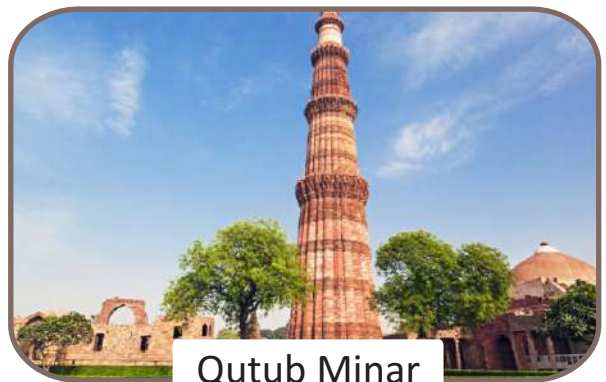


PLACES TO VISIT IN DELHI

Delhi became the centre of all activities after the capital of British India was shifted from Kolkata in 1911. It was made a Union Territory in 1956. Lying in the northern part of the country, Delhi is surrounded by Haryana on all sides except the east, where it borders with Uttar Pradesh. Important tourist places are Lal Quila (Red Fort), Jama Masjid, Qutab Minar, India Gate, Laxmi Narayan Mandir (Birla Mandir), Humayun's tomb, Lotus Temple, etc. Delhi Tourism and Transportation Development Corporation Limited conducts city sight-seeing and excursion tours.



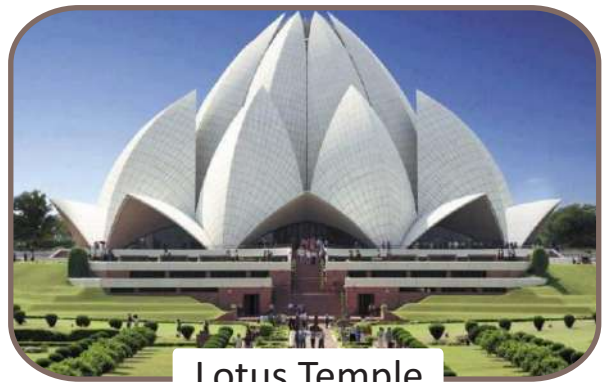
Red Fort



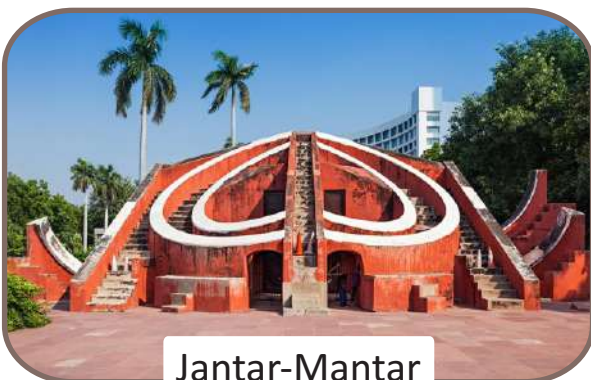
Qutub Minar



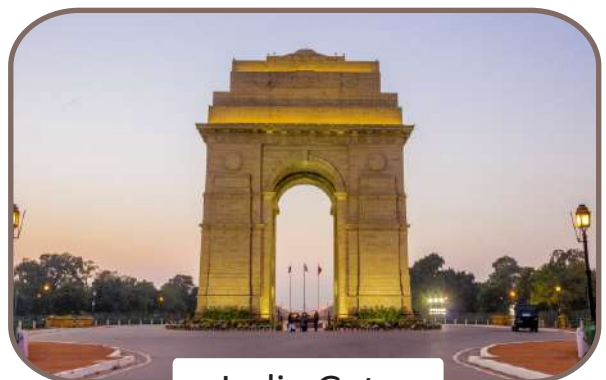
Laxminarayan Temple



Lotus Temple



Jantar-Mantar



India Gate



Registration Form

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

School of Open Learning, University of Delhi

21-23 December 2023

Paste
passport
size
photograph

Name in Full (Block Letters): Dr/Prof/Mr/Ms _____

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Date of Birth: (DD/MM/YYYY) _____

Aadhar No.: (12 digit) _____

Designation: Professor/ Associate Professor/ Assistant Professor/Principal/
Director/Research Scholar/Student/Any other _____

Name of Institution with complete address: _____

Email address: _____ Mobile: _____

Type of IEA Membership: (Life/Annual/New) _____

Title of the paper: _____

Name of the Accompanying persons: _____

Accommodation: (Required/ Not required) _____

Mode of Arrival: (Train/Bus/ Taxi/ Air) No. _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

Mode of Departure: (Train/Bus/ Taxi/ Air) _No. _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

Registration Fee paid Rs. _____

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