



101th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association (IEA)

Conference
Brochure

December 14-16, 2018



Hosted by
Institute for Studies in Industrial Development

4, Institutional Area, Vasant Kunj Phase II, New Delhi-110 070, INDIA
Telephone: +91 11 2676 4600/2689 1111/8743086111; Fax: +91 11 2612 2448
Email: info@isid.org.in; Website: <http://www.isid.org.in>



About Indian Economic Association

IEA is a registered body of Indian Economics Professionals, established way back in 1917, with the objective of providing a forum for debate and discussion of theoretical and policy oriented issues of Economic Science. The IEA organizes annual conferences, special seminars, and lectures by eminent persons of the profession. 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 and economic matters and decided to meet again in Bombay in December 1918 in which IEA was launched, and executive committee formed with Percy Anstey as the Chairman. The Association is one of oldest professional learned bodies in the world. The IEA has so far organized 100 annual conferences in different parts of the country. Last 100th Conference was held at J.N. Vyas University, Jodhpur.

IEA Office Bearers



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T.N. Chaturvedi

Chairman, ISID

Formerly Governor of Karnataka
& Comptroller & Auditor General of India



Message

It is a matter of immense satisfaction to know that the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) has been chosen to host 101th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association (IEA) to be held during December 14-16, 2018 at ISID Campus. The Conference offers an important opportunity for economists from all parts of India to present their views, interact with colleagues from economics and allied disciplines and to update themselves on issues, which are of contemporary relevance for the Indian economy and society.

Even while India made vast progress since independence, it continues to suffer from many problems of agricultural distress, chronic diseases access to health-care and educational facilities. Apart from some benefits, the integration with the global economy also brought in its wake a few conflicts. Given the vast diversity across nations, the success of no policy or programme which proved useful elsewhere can be guaranteed in another setting. India has to, therefore, find solutions for its problems taking into consideration the opportunities and challenges posed by the global developments and constraints.

Starting from Kautilya, India has a long and rich tradition of home-grown economists who had deep understanding of the ground realities. Thus, it is quite appropriate that even while focusing on the current issues, namely the health sector, rural and agriculture sectors and last but not the least the external sector, which has become crucial in the globalised world, the organisers placed special emphasis on deriving knowledge and solutions from Kautilya's economic thoughts.

I am sure the Conference will contribute to a better understanding of the issues, policies and programmes affecting the selected themes, generate a healthy debate and help find appropriate indigenous solutions.

I am sure my colleagues at the Institute will do their best to facilitate the organisation of the Conference in a smooth manner to the best satisfaction of the conference delegates and the organisers.

I convey my best wishes for the success of the conference.

T.N. Chaturvedi
(T.N. Chaturvedi)

Date: October 04, 2018

Theme 1: Health Economics and Policies

Good health enhances labour productivity and material progress, while poor health condition could be fundamental to capability deprivation and may result in unemployment and resource denial. Improving population health therefore is important. India alone, which shares 17.5 per cent world population, accounts for approximately one-fifth of world's disease burden primarily owing to the common infectious diseases which are preventable/curable in nature. India ranked at 154 among 195 Countries in the Healthcare Access and Quality Index-2016, an index of death rates for 32 diseases that could have been avoided or treated effectively with proper medical care, indicating a robust health care system can be an instrumental in improving the population health and thereby human development through enhancing capabilities, choices, and hence freedom.

India's health care spending in GDP has been abysmally low historically to build a robust healthcare system when compared to developed and even to neighboring countries. The Out-Of-Pocket (OOP) expenditure on health has been the major source of healthcare financing. As per WHO statistics, OOP constitute around two-third of overall health care expenditure in 2015, significantly higher than the world average of 18.15 percent. Expenditure on medicine constitutes the largest share in total OOP spending. High OOP is one of the most inequitable form of healthcare financing, posing a barrier to access, plugging sizeable section of society-even the well-off, in poverty and impoverishment which leads to direct loss in household's well-being.

In many of the low and middle income countries, including India, financial constraint is recognized as a major barrier to access to healthcare where health services remain inaccessible, particularly to poor, simply because they cannot afford to pay at the time of seeking healthcare, if they use service, suffer financial hardship, as they have to pay either through borrowing or selling assets. Such inequitable access to healthcare, no doubt, calls for the introduction of universal health coverage or at least policies that spread healthcare costs more equitable across population, improve access to health and health outcomes. Policy makers from most LMCs are introducing and/or scaling up several innovative strategies to achieve universal health care. Understanding the fact that effective financing strategy is the fundamental pillar of an efficient healthcare system, ensuring equitable and affordable healthcare services, India has also introduced several measures in the recent past. India, being a large country, exhibits wide variation in health care access and health outcome performance indicators across states. The differences in financing, political and other approaches to strengthen the health care system of States might have contributed such diversity. The dysfunctional nature of healthcare system also possesses several regulatory and other challenges. The Pharma, medical industry, private providers, insurance players and other stakeholders respond different under changing policy environment for achieving UHC. Keeping in mind all these views, following themes are suggested for the conference:

1. India's Health Care System in the International Perspective.
2. Universal Health Care Policy Initiatives: Strategies and Challenges.
3. Health Care Financing in India: Past and Present Initiatives.
4. State Policies and Inter-State Differences in the Basic Health Indicators.
5. Health Care Access and Quality (HAQ) Issues in the Dysfunctional Health Care System of India.
6. Effectiveness, Affordability, and Patient Safety in the Private Sector Health-Care Facilities.
7. Access to Medicine, R&D and Innovations in Drug Delivery Systems.
8. Regulatory and Ethical Issues in the Health-Care Provisions.

Theme 2: Rural Economy and Agricultural Distress: Issues and Challenges

Significant surge in suicides by farmers and agricultural labourers, distress migration and farmers' protest are the succinct manifestations of mounting crisis in Indian agriculture. Until a quarter century since the onset of green revolution, agriculture was a viable occupation due mainly to declining cost of agricultural inputs because of liberal state subsidies and the rising productivity and prices of agricultural outputs. The proportion of marginal and small farmers increased from 39.1 per cent in 1960-61 to 71 per cent in 2003 and further to 86 per cent at present has caused skewed pattern of land ownership and marginalization

of peasantry. Fragmentation and sub-division of land holdings have caused increasing costs, inadequate return from production and difficulties in accessing credit. Moreover, faster growth of consumer price index compared to that of agricultural commodities has resulted in decline in real incomes and hence in relative living standards of the farmers, particularly the marginal and small. Cheap imports and removal of quantitative restrictions on agricultural commodities by 2000 greatly restricted exports of Indian agricultural commodities and thereby the farmers' income.

Declining fiscal as well as waning of state institutions' support to agriculture have further added to their predicament. Because of lack of public investment, the situation turned precarious particularly in erstwhile green revolution states like Punjab where the farmers have to go far sinking and, may be, over-sinking of tubewells where underground water table is fast receding. Continuous rise in prices of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides since liberalization mainly because of intellectual rents and of fertilizers and pesticides subsequently, and sale of spurious agri-inputs in some cases, have further worsened their economic position. Lack of rural infrastructure (including irrigation), inadequate marketing facilities, market and production risks etc. have perpetuated agricultural distress in the country. In addition, emergence of new money lenders who exploit farmers by interlocking the sale of agri-inputs and outputs in some APMCs, well-fortified by the system of indirect payments to farmers in some states, have deepened agricultural crisis in the country.

Declining state support for public procurement of food grains has accentuated agricultural distress in some states. The Government announces minimum support price for 23 commodities; but restricts its procurement operations majorly to two commodities, viz. paddy and wheat. The proportion of produce of these commodities being procured has also been reduced in some states. Moreover, the minimum support price fixed by the Government has been un-remunerative because it is based on paid out rather than actual cost. There are also instances of sale of some agricultural commodities at market price less than the MSP. Also, the MSP of food products is kept low such that food prices in the country remain under check, which have proved costly for the farmers. Therefore, they have become fiercely vocal about implementation of M.S. Swaminathan report that advocates 50 per cent plus C2 cost of production for fixing the MSP. Moreover, farmers get merely a fraction of the price paid by the consumers for their produce, while the lion's share is appropriated by the middlemen thereby causing farmers to suffer regressive income distribution. The incidence of agrarian distress may also be gauged from the observation that more than 40 per cent of the farmers would like to quit agriculture provided alternative employment opportunities are made available in the non-farm sector. But these farmers lack the skills required in the non-farm sector.

The recent E-NAM initiative has proved a challenge for the Government as the vested interests, particularly the commission agents, are a bottleneck in its way. The PrakritKheti Mission of the Government can relieve the farmers from various resource constraints, particularly water and other agri-inputs. The initiative by the Government to collectivize farmers in FPOs (Farmer Producer Organization) can go a long way enabling them to manage various agriculture related risks, value addition, processing, marketing etc., besides their collective bargaining, capacity building and empowerment. But sustainability of FPOs is a major challenge.

In short, Indian agriculture has been in distress and is facing a number of challenges thrown by the forces that cause production, market and credit risks, besides the constraints inflicted by national policy and economic priorities of the Government. Concerted efforts at the farmers' level, the Government and the public at large are needed so as to take rural economy out of the malaise. These need to be thoroughly researched and discussed along the following and other related topics leading to the strategies and solutions that will make the rural economy sustainable and Indian agriculture viable.

1. Rural Economy: Structure. Rural versus Urban Sectors. Terms of Trade. Farm and Non-Farm Sectors—Their Share in Income and Employment. Plural-Activity (Cultivators also have Other Occupations). Public Investment in Farm and Non-Farm Sectors. Social, Economic and Political Transformation in Rural Areas.
2. Agricultural Distress: Growth and Returns. Un-viability of Agriculture-Farm Output and Input Prices. Agricultural Productivity. Technology Adaptation. Rural Migration. Tenancy and Land Reforms. Irrigation. Dry-land Cultivation. APMC and Other Agricultural Markets. Squeezing Farmers' Margins. Commission Agents.

3. Domestic Versus Global Prices of Agricultural Products. Imports of Agricultural Products.
4. Farmer Suicides. Indebtedness. Rural and Agricultural Credit. Institutional and Non-institutional Loans. Loan Waiver. Crop Failure. Crop Insurance, Climate Change.
5. Role and Policies of Local and National Governments. Neoliberal Reforms and Agriculture. Post Liberalization Trends. Subsidies (including Electricity). Minimum Support Price. M.S. Swaminathan Report. Bhavantar Bhugtan Scheme. E-NAM. Farmer Producer Organizations.

Theme 3: Strategies for External Economic Sector

External economic sector plays an important role in the development of a country. Most of the European, transition countries, and Gulf Countries became advanced and developed due to promotion of their external economic sector particularly trade and investment. India started giving importance to external sector after following liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation policies from 1991.

India's Exports share was around 2.4 per cent at the time of independence in 1947. At that time, India was exporting only agri based traditional commodities like jute, cotton, tea, coffee, spice items and oil cakes etc. Thereafter, India's share has come down to 0.5 per cent and remained at this level for more than three decades. Improvement has been noticed after 1995 when World Trade Organisation (WTO) came into existence, and this share reached to 1.7 per cent currently. At present, India is exporting not only traditional items, but also highly sophisticated computer software items, electrical and electronics items, leather products, engineering goods, gems and jewels, pharmaceutical items etc. Still it is not possible for India to increase its share to that of pre-independence level.

At present, Government of India is taking an all out efforts to increase India's' share in the international market by giving a lot of incentives to the manufacturing sector particularly micro, small and medium industries. It introduced programmes like Start-up, Stand-up, Mudra loan, 'Make in India', etc., to improve industrialisation and exports. Also India is making a lot of bilateral trade and investment agreements with many countries within ASEAN, BRICS, BIMSTEC, SAARC, EU, NAFTA, etc. for promoting exports and simplifications of trade restrictions.

India positioned at 100th in the World Bank Ranking 2018 of Ease of Doing Business of 190 countries. In the ranking of 2015, India's position was 142. It is a clear indication that India is capable of attracting more Foreign Direct Investment in the near future. A high ease of doing business ranking means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the starting and operation of a local firm. The World Bank Group has been comparing business regulations for domestic firms that enhance business activity. Ten areas included in 2018's ranking were starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency. Keeping in view these issues, following areas are proposed to be discussed in the conference to better strategize the role of external economic sector:

1. India's Foreign Direct Investment Inflows and Outflows.
2. India's Balance of Payments.
3. Impact of Recent Trade War of USA.
4. Exchange Rate Policies of India.
5. Global Economic Scenario.
6. Free Trade including Neoliberal Economic Policies.
7. India's Issues with WTO.
8. India's Trade Agreement with different Trade Blocks as well as Individual Countries.
9. Strategies for Realising of India's Export Potentials: Commodity and Market-wise.
10. Role of MSME in the India's Exports.
11. Role of Export Promotion Programmes in India.
12. Role of Special Economic Zones in India's Exports.
13. Any Other Relevant Areas.

Theme 4: Economic Thoughts of Kautilya and Its Contemporary Relevance

Artha-shastra (or Artha-śāstra), as is well known, authored by Aristotle's contemporary Kautilya (variously identified with Chanakya and Vishnugupt), was lost for quite some time in the mire of history. It was discovered as a pleasant surprise in 1905 by librarian Rudrapatanam Shamsastry in an uncatalogued group of palm-leaf manuscripts donated by an unknown pandit to the Oriental Research Institute of Mysore. A few years later, this Sanskrit text was rendered into English by the discoverer. However, by then, much of classical economics was already written, which tried to extract from Greek and Roman literature. Later, two more works—one by RP Kangle and the other L Rangarajan, are most referred to while many others based on several versions of manuscript are simply ignored. As the research of that variety is textual, we may refer to popular texts available books and internet.

Said to be Professor of Politics and Economics at Taxila University, Kautilya was Chief Advisor to Chandragupta Maurya (321-297 BC), who conquered Maha Nanda and expanded his kingdom from Bay of Bengal to Arabian Sea. For certain pronouncements on geographical expansion of a state, Kautilya is often referred to as Indian Machiavelli, which is not totally justified for Kautilya has a whole system of statecraft.

Yet to be fair to the Indian tradition of arthashastras and arthashastris, Kautilya mentions about a dozen arthashastris whose views and opinions he considers and examines with all seriousness with consequentialist perspective and expresses his own view on a particular matter. He keeps his understanding of human nature which one may agree or not. Assumptionist vs. Predictionist issue will loom here too. But here is a researcher who keeps tab on resources—domestic and foreign, before he makes policy prescription. Whether the matter is fiscal, monetary, labour, or trade. Whether the matter is agriculture, industry, or mining. Could there be goods produced in public enterprise and why?

There were villages and there were panchayats. There were castes and occupations and there were occupation associations. Kautilya did not deliberate a great deal on that. But he dealt with the issue of slavery and did not unfair deal by the standard of those days. There existed aristocratic republics but his focus remained fixated monarchy and what kind of king one should be and how the king should treat his public and what should an ideal king do.

It should be borne in mind that he did not write for a democratic government, some prescriptions may hold for democracies and some may not. While we all praise free trade but most trade policies are couched in terms of mercantilism and fetish for gold being replaced by 'coveted' currencies. Critical examination of economic thoughts of Kautilya from contemporary relevance is what we should look for. Was Kautilya advocating Swadeshi and, if yes, was it of Gandhian variety?

Less careful scholarship is all praise for Kautilya, also praise for Gandhi, and so for Ambedkar and Deendayal Upadhyaya. One can see a lot of differences and contrasts in policy prescription even if they all share one goal. While one can look from this angle, important poser here for contributions is the contemporary relevance.

We can suggest a few broad areas but you are most welcome to contribute in areas beyond those listed here:

1. Kautilya, Public Revenue and Tax Administration.
2. Kautilya, Foreign Trade and Commercial Policy.
3. Kautilya and Labour Welfare.
4. Kautilya and Welfare State.
5. Kautilya, Manufacturing and Public Sector.
6. Kautilya, Public Goods, Public Bads, Merit Goods and Demerit Goods.
7. Kautilya and Public Choice.

Submission: Papers should be emailed to secretary2iea@gmail.com by October 31, 2018.

For other details, please visit website: <http://indianeconomicassociation.in>

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.



Inaugural Session, IEA Conference, Jodhpur, December 27, 2018



Inaugural Session, IEA Conference, Jodhpur, December 27, 2018



IEA Centenary Conference, Jodhpur, December 27-29, 2018



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International Conference, Gwalior, January 06-08, 2017



National Conference, Sagar (MP), February 24, 2018



International Conference, Kochi, Kerala, March 15-16, 2018



National Conference, Guwahati, April 20-21, 2018





IEA National Seminar, Ghaziabad, June 02, 2018



IEA National Seminar, Ghaziabad, June 02, 2018



IEA EC Meeting, Ghaziabad, June 02, 2018



IEA National Seminar, Ghaziabad, June 02, 2018



National Seminar, Mumbai, September 28-29, 2018

Prof. S.K. Goyal

Vice-Chairman, ISID

Founder & Emeritus Professor



About ISID

The Institute for Studies in Industrial Development (ISID) was established in October 1986 following the recommendations of a Review Committee constituted by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) under the Chairmanship of Professor CH. Hanumantha Rao. It was brought under grant-in-aid scheme of the ICSSR in March 1988. Undertaking research and promotion of debates and building up of databases on issues relating to industrial development, in particular, and promotion of social science research in general, are the objectives of the Institute. Over the three decades of its existence, the Institute has developed into a multi-faceted national level policy research institution by focusing upon on different aspects of India's industrial development such as corporate sector, investment, trade, technology, labour and employment. Public health and media studies and creation of research infrastructure including databases on industrial sector are its other main focus areas. The research infrastructure and the firm/unit level databases complement its research programme. ISID is recognized as a non-commercial and public funded research and development (R&D) organisation in social sciences by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, under the Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations (SIRO) scheme. The Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, notified the ISID under section 35(1)(iii) of Income Tax Act, 1961.

The research programme was born out of the philosophy of planned development, which sought to achieve high growth, self-reliance, balanced national development and social justice. However, the major transformation of India's economic policy environment have undergone changes within a few years of setting up of the Institute, which affected a number of institutions and instruments. The Institute quickly reoriented its research programme to accommodate the issues that came into sharp focus in the new regime. Keeping in view the changed economic policy environment, the Institute has further widened the ambit of the research programme to encompass select contemporary relevant issues. The academic activities of the Institute are organized under the following broad themes:

Industrialisation: Industrial policy, manufacturing sector, MSMEs, technology development, production networks, industrial clusters/corridors, SEZs, land acquisition, natural resources, regional development, entrepreneurship, sustainability, etc.

Internationalisation: Cross-border flows of capital, FDI, technology transfer, IPRs, balance of payments, trade and investment agreements, etc.

Corporate Sector: Ownership and control, finance and governance, financial institutions, company law, securities legislation, regulatory bodies, M&As, business groups, public enterprises, public-private partnership, business ethics, CSR, etc.

Labour and Employment: Employment growth and structural transformation; labour force; skill development; quality of employment, labour flexibility; differentiations and disparities; informal sector and un-organised workers; etc.

Public Health: Social, cultural and economic determinants of health; structure of health systems; research and capacity building in the areas of pharmaceuticals, medical devices and healthcare sectors; IPRs and other areas of industry-health interface, etc.

Media and Communication: Studies in the area of media, communication and advertising.

The Institute's research output is disseminated in the form of books, articles in journals, working papers, discussion papers, monographs, policy briefs, presentations in national and international conferences and a Newsletter. A special feature of the ISID has been its efforts at developing databases and other research aids to facilitate research not only in the area of industrial policy, but also in other spheres of economic and social development. Databases, On-Line Index (OLI) of Indian Social Science Journals, Press Clippings Archive and Communication Networking constitute the core research infrastructure of the Institute. ISID provides access to these databases to universities/colleges/institutions through a consortium for Higher Education Electronic Resources initiated by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India sponsored research network – INFLIBNET- e-ShodhSindh. For more details please visit ISID website at <http://isid.org.in>



Overview of ISID Campus



Overview of Auditorium



A view of Conference Halls



A view of Guest House & Hostels



A view of Cafeteria

New Delhi as a Tourist Spot

New Delhi is the capital city of India and the heart of the nation. The city is divided into two sections popularly known as Purani Dilli/Old Delhi and Nayi Dilli/New Delhi. From traditional bazaars to modern-day swanky malls, Delhi has everything to offer to a customer. You can go to Connaught Place, including Janpath and Palika Bazaar, Chandni Chowk, Karol Bagh, Sarojini Nagar, Khan Market, Dilli Haat and many more. The historical monuments that you shouldn't miss are Mehrauli Archaeological Park, Humayun's Tomb, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Hazrat Nizam-ud-din Dargah, Qutub Minar Complex, Akshardham Temple, Gurdwara Bangla Sahib, Lotus Temple, India Gate, ISKCON Temple, Jantar Mantar, Purana Quila, Birla Mandir, Garden of Five Senses and much more. These historic buildings were the result of Delhi being abode to different empires like the Mauryan, Tughluq, Tomara, Moghal and various other dynasties for centuries in the past. In fact, it is believed that Delhi was the capital of the Pandavas (of the Mahabharata mythology) and was also known as the land of Indraprastha. It is also famous for its local food, especially purani dilli's Dilli-ki-Chaat and shopping. Following is a list of the best shopping malls in Delhi, where you can binge on some great food, clothes, and unbridled entertainment. i) DLF Emporia, Vasant Kunj; ii) DLF Promenade, Vasant Kunj; iii) Ambience Mall, Vasant Kunj; iv) Ansal Plaza, August Kranti Marg; and v) Select City Walk.

Weather

Weather in Delhi during mid-December is relatively cold and temperature ranges from 15 °C to 20°C. Please carry warm clothes.



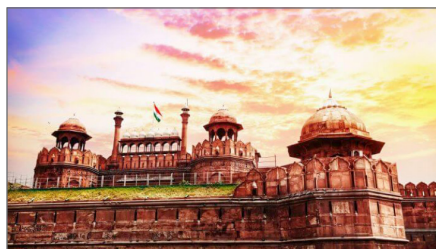
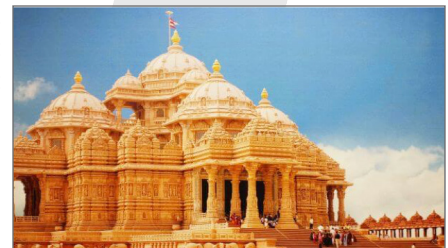
Historical Monuments in Delhi

The tallest Minar in the world made up by bricks. Qutub Minar is 73 meter tall and 14.3 meter base diameter. Another main feature of it is the spiral staircase of 379 steps. It has been saying that the design of the tower had its origin from the Minaret of Jam located in Western Afghanistan. A Iron Pillar stands in the courtyard of the mosque. It is said that if you can encircle it with your hand while standing with your back to your wish will be fulfilled. Nearest metro station is Qutub Minar Metro Station.



India Gate stands the 42 m high like the archway in the middle if a crossroad. The memorial bears the names of more than 13516 British and Indian soldiers killed in the Northwestern Frontier in the Afghan war of 1919. Another memorial, Amar Jawan Jyoti was added much later, after India got its independence. The eternal flame burns day and night under the arch. You can reach India Gate by getting down at central secretariat Metro Station, Delhi. It is on the yellow Line of Metro.

Akshardham Temple is a traditional temple dedicated to Bhagwan Swaminarayan that reflects the beauty and spirituality of India's ancient art and culture. The temple was opened in 2005 by Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam. It is one of the most religious places to visit in Delhi. It brilliantly showcases the essence of India's ancient architecture, traditions and timeless spiritual message. Hall of Values, giant Screen Film, Cultural Boat rides are the point of attraction. Akshardham Metro Station is the closest metro rail on the Blue Line that connects Dwarka to Noida. The temple will be closed on Mondays.



The Red Fort (Lal Qila) rise 33 m above the clamour of Old Delhi as a reminder of magnificent power of the Mughal emperors. The walls built in 1638 were designed to keep out invaders. The fort is managed by the Archeological Survey of India and was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2007. The nearest metro station to the Red Fort is Lal Quila. It is open from Tuesday to Sunday from 09:30 am to 4:30 pm.



Lotus Temple



Chandi Chowk

How to Reach ISID

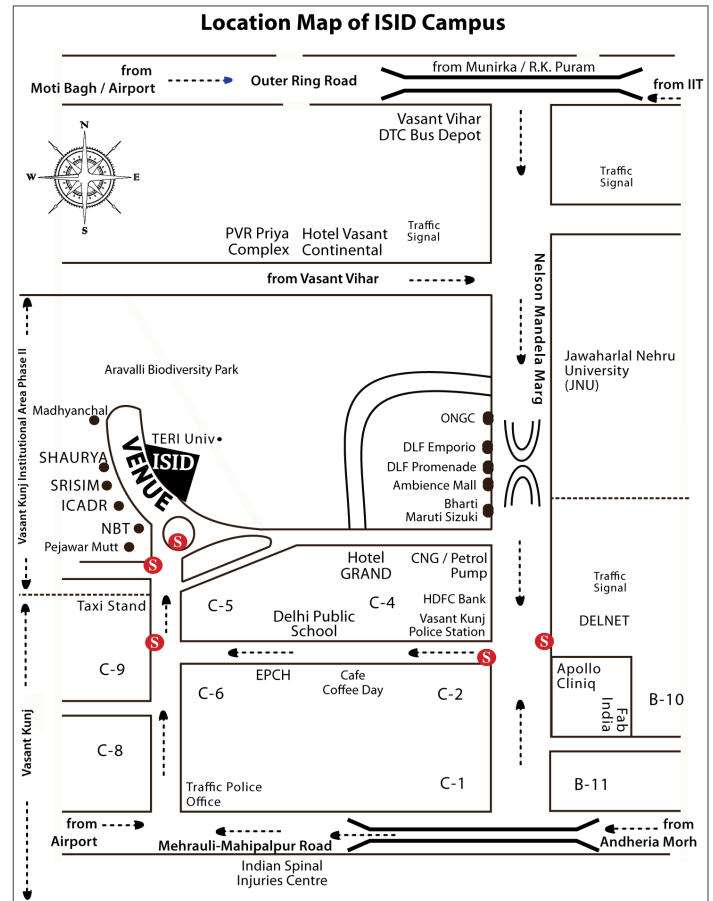
New Delhi is well connected by Train, Bus and Air with other cities. The ISID is located in the south of Delhi, in the Vasant Kunj Institutional Area which roughly falls in an area surrounded by Vasant Kunj & Vasant Vihar, Aravali Bio-Diversity Park and Jawaharlal Nehru University. Some landmarks close to the Institute are the Vasant Kunj Police Station, DLF Promenade and Hotel Grand. Among the prominent neighbours of ISID are National Book Trust (NBT); TERI University (immediate neighbour); International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ICADR) and Madhyanchal (M.P. Bhavan). One can reach the ISID by metro, taxi (uber/ola), auto rickshaw or bus. From the domestic airport it is a 20-minute drive to ISID via Mahipalpur-Mehrauli Road. Pre-paid taxi fare is Rs. 300/-. The auto rickshaw fare from different stations and inter-state bus terminus to the Institute would be in the range of Rs. 100/- to a maximum of Rs. 250/-. The principal bus connection is provided by Route No. 604 which starts from New Delhi Railway Station (Ajmeri Gate Side). The nearest bus stop is close to the Vasant Kunj Police Station from where the Institute is a 15-minute walk. All the three major railway stations in Delhi and the Inter-State Bus terminus have pre-paid auto/taxi booths operated under the control of the Delhi Traffic Police.

Nearest Metro Stations to ISID are i) Vasant Vihar/Munirka Metro Rail Station on Magenta Line; ii) Chhattarpur Metro Station on Yellow Line; and iii) Aerocity Metro Station on Airport Express Line. Delhi Metro understands the needs of women passengers and has reserved a car especially for lady passengers. The first coach of a metro in moving direction is only reserved for ladies and male passengers are not allowed.

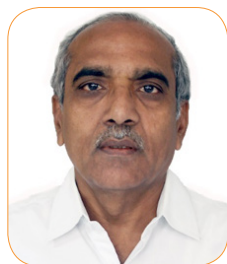
Nearest Metro Stations to ISID are i) Vasant Vihar/Munirka Metro Rail Station on Magenta Line; ii) Chhattarpur Metro Station on Yellow Line; and iii) Aerocity Metro Station on Airport Express Line. Delhi Metro understands the needs of women passengers and has reserved a car especially for lady passengers. The first coach of a metro in moving direction is only reserved for ladies and male passengers are not allowed.

Registration and Accommodation

The delegates are requested to submit their **Registration** before **October 31, 2018**. Registration fee is Rs. 2,000/-, which includes food and accommodation from December 13, 2018 (evening) to December 17, 2018 (morning). Separate Registration Fee of Rs. 2,000/- is charged from accompanying spouse and children above 10 years of age. Organizers will not be responsible for accommodation and food for 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 either through Crossed Demand Draft in favour of "Local Organizing Secretary, IEA-ISID", payable at New Delhi. On-line transfer through NEFT/IMPS should be payable to UCO Bank, IIPA Branch, New Delhi SB A/C No.: 18200110070574, IFSC: UCBA0001820. Scanned copy of the filled in Registration form along with fee receipt should be sent by email/post to: Prof. M.R. Murthy, Local Organizing Secretary, Director, Institute of Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), 4, Institutional Area, Vasant Kunj Phase II, New Delhi-110070, Tel: 011-26764600/26891111 (O), Mobile: 9958766335, Email: yashyadav.iea@gmail.com **SPOT REGISTRATION IS NOT ALLOWED EXCEPT LOCAL DELEGATES.**



Contact Persons for Further Information



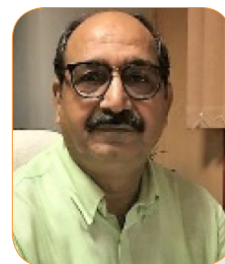
Prof. M.R. Murthy
Director, ISID
Local Organization Secretary



Dr. Surya Tewari
Assistant Professor, ISID
surya.iaea2018@gmail.com
8860562239



Dr. Akhilesh Kumar Sharma
Assistant Professor, ISID
akhilesh.iaea2018@gmail.com
9718293821



Yash Pal Yadav
Protocol Officer, ISID
yashyadav.iaea@gmail.com
9958766335



Dr. A.K. Tomar, Aligarh
Joint Secretary IEA
ajaytomar2020@gmail.com
9456667429



Prof. Dinesh Kumar, Meerut
Local IEA Coordinator (Registration)
dineshccsu@gmail.com
9412745595



Dr. Manjul Singh, Delhi
Local IEA Coordinator (Accommodation)
manjulsinghiae2018@rediffmail.com
9213762437



Dr. Sahab Singh
Local IEA Coordinator (Travel & Food)
sahabsingh1972@gmail.com
8449944299



Dr. Kanwaljit Kaur, Chandigarh
Regional IEA Coordinator, North
kaurkanwaljit13@yahoo.co.in
9417247864



Dr. Anirban Sarkar, Kolkata
Regional IEA Coordinator, East
anirban_sarkar77@yahoo.co.in
9831570722



Dr. Jayesh Desai, Surat
Regional IEA Coordinator, West
desaijn@yahoo.com
9898132209



Dr. C. Muthuraja, Madurai
Regional IEA Coordinator, South
cmuthuraja@gmail.com
9486373765



Dr. Debotpal Goswami, Guwahati
Regional IEA Coordinator, North-East
debotpal.g@gmail.com
9864385113



B. Dhanunjai Kumar
Media & Communication Division, ISID
dhanunjai.iaea2018@gmail.com
9911178223



101th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association (IEA)

Venue: ISID, 4, Institutional Area, Vasant Kunj Phase II, New Delhi-110 070, INDIA

December 14-16, 2018

Registration Form

1. Type of Membership: Life/Annual/New
2. Highest Position held in IEA:
3. Name in Full (Block Letter):
4. Gender (Male/Female/Others):
5. Designation:
6. Organization:
7. Postal Address:
-
- City: State: PIN:
- Email: Phone(o): Mobile:
8. Title of the Paper:
-
9. Accompanying Persons:
10. Accommodation Required/Not Required:
11. Arrival by Train/Bus/Taxi/Air No. Date: Time:
12. Departure by Train/Bus/Taxi/Air No. Date: Time:
13. Registration Fee. Rs. Crossed DD/IMPS/NEFT No.
- Dated:/...../2018, drawn on (Bank)

Signature with Date

NB: Please use Separate Form (Photocopy) for each Registration. Registration fee is Rs. 2,000/-, which includes food and accommodation from 13 Dec 2018 (evening) to 17 Dec 2018 (morning). Bank Draft should be drawn in favour of "Local Organizing Secretary, IEA-ISID", payable at New Delhi. Online transfer through NEFT/IMPS should be payable to UCO Bank, New Delhi vide A/C No.: 18200110070574, IFSC: UCBA0001820. Registration form can be sent by email/post to: Prof. M.R. Murthy, Local Organizing Secretary, Director, Institute of Studies in Industrial Development (ISID), 4, Institutional Area, Phase II, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi - 110 070, Contact: Sh. Yash Pal Yadav, Protocol Officer, Tel: 011-26764600 (O), Mobile: 9958766335, Email: yashyadav.iea@gmail.com
Dr Indu Varshney, Treasurer, IEA, Mobile No. 09411489030. SPOT REGISTRATION IS NOT ALLOWED EXCEPT LOCAL DELEGATES.