



Platinum Jubilee Conference of K. S. SAKET PG COLLEGE- AYODHYA

&

Second Biennial Two Days National Conference of Indian Economists' Association

Organized by

Department of Economics

K. S. SAKET P.G. College, Ayodhya
in association with

Department of Mathematics

National Conference on

The theme

“Indian Economy @ 2047: Investigating the Roots of Developed India”

Date: March 17th-18th, 2026

Venue: JPN Hall, KS Saket PG College, Ayodhya

President

Prof. N. M. P. Verma,
Senior Professor,
Former Vice Chancellor,
Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar
University, Lucknow (A Central
University)



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Prof. Danpati Tiwari
Principal
KS Saket PG College, Ayodhya



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Prof. Ashutosh Sinha,
Head, Department of Economics
and Rural Development
& Dean, Faculty of Arts,
Dr. RML Avadh University,
Ayodhya



Background

As India approaches the centenary of its independence in 2047, the nation stands at a critical juncture of transformation. The vision of a “**Developed India by 2047**”—articulated by policymakers, economists, and leaders alike—embodies the collective aspiration to achieve a state of economic prosperity, social equity, and sustainable development. The concept of *Indian Economy @2047* goes beyond economic metrics; it encapsulates a holistic vision of development grounded in inclusivity, innovation, and institutional strength.

To realize this vision, it is imperative to investigate the **roots of a developed India**, analyzing the structural foundations, policy frameworks, and socio-economic dynamics that will define India’s trajectory in the coming decades.

Understanding the Concept of a Developed India

A “Developed India” by 2047 implies more than high GDP growth; it envisions a nation that ensures:

1. High Per Capita Income and Productivity – comparable to advanced economies.
2. Universal Access to Quality Education, Health, and Infrastructure.
3. Technological Leadership in emerging sectors like AI, green energy, and digital economy.
4. Inclusive and Equitable Growth, ensuring social justice and regional balance.
5. Environmental Sustainability, balancing industrial progress with ecological responsibility.
6. Strong Democratic Institutions and participatory governance at all levels.
7. Sustainable Indian Rural Development.

Historical Background: From Developing to Emerging Economy

1. **1947–1991:** A period of planned development under a mixed economy model, emphasizing self-reliance, import substitution, and state-led industrialization.
2. **1991–2014:** The era of **liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG)**, which opened India’s economy to global markets, unleashed private enterprise, and spurred service-sector growth.
3. **2014–Present:** Focus on *Atmanirbhar Bharat* (self-reliant India), digitalization, startup innovation, and infrastructure expansion, setting the groundwork for long-term economic resilience.

Roots of a Developed India: Foundational Pillars

1. Human Capital Development

- Education reforms under *National Education Policy (NEP) 2020* emphasize skill development, innovation, and research orientation, etc.

2. Technological Transformation

- *Digital India* and *India Stack* have revolutionized public service delivery, etc

3. Infrastructure and Industrial Growth

- *Gati Shakti* and *National Infrastructure Pipeline* projects are modernizing connectivity, logistics, and urban infrastructure, etc.

4. Agricultural Modernization and Rural Transformation

- Agriculture remains a backbone for rural livelihoods. Technological interventions in precision farming, irrigation, and agribusiness value chains are essential.

5. Sustainable and Green Growth

- Transition to renewable energy through *National Solar Mission* and *Green Hydrogen Mission*, etc.

Challenges Ahead

While the trajectory is promising, several challenges remain:

- Persistent income inequality and regional disparities.
- Climate change vulnerabilities affecting agriculture and water resources.
- Skill mismatch in the labor force.
- Institutional inertia and governance bottlenecks.
- Geopolitical uncertainties and global economic disruptions.
- Global growth and market conflicts.

Addressing these requires policy coherence, institutional efficiency, and cooperative federalism.

Conclusion

The journey to “**Indian Economy @ 2047**” represents not just an economic transformation but a civilizational resurgence—an India that draws strength from its democratic roots, cultural heritage, and scientific temper. Investigating the roots of a developed India means nurturing every foundation—economic, social, technological, and environmental—with foresight and inclusivity.

If the momentum of reforms, innovation, and equitable governance continues, **India @ 2047** will not merely be a developed nation but a *Vishwa Guru*—a global model of sustainable, humane, and inclusive development.

Objectives of the Conference

1. To trace the historical roots of India’s economic development since independence.
2. To analyze present trends, opportunities, and challenges in the Indian economy.
3. To explore the role of agriculture, industry, services, and digital economy in shaping India’s future.
4. To deliberate on inclusive growth, sustainable development, and rural transformation.
5. To evolve policy recommendations for achieving the vision of a Developed India @2047.

Sub-Themes:

1. Historical Roots of Economic Development in India
 - Colonial economic policies and their long-term impacts
 - Post-independence planning and reforms
 - Role of agriculture, industry, and service sectors
2. Economic Growth, Structural Transformation, and Productivity
 - Sectoral shifts and industrialization strategies
 - Labor markets, skill development, and employment generation
 - Technology and innovation in productivity enhancement
3. Inclusive Growth and Social Development
 - Poverty reduction, health, and education
 - Social equity and gender-inclusive development
 - Rural-urban disparities and regional development
4. Global Integration and Trade Policies
 - India in global trade, investment, and supply chains
 - Role of free trade agreements and economic diplomacy
 - Geopolitical shifts and their impact on India
 - Global tariff dispute and Indian Economy
5. Sustainability and Environmental Challenges
 - Climate change, energy transition, and green economy
 - Sustainable agriculture and urban development
 - Resource management and circular economy
6. Policy Innovation and Governance
 - Public sector reforms, taxation, and fiscal management
 - Financial Sector Reforms, Banking and Insurance
 - Digital economy, fintech, and governance reforms
 - Public-private partnerships for infrastructure and innovation

7. Governance, Decentralization and Rural Development

- Federal fiscal architecture,
- Panchayati Raj,
- Public service delivery in Rural India,
- Democratic Decentralization and Rural Development,
- Infrastructure Deficit in Rural India
- Rural Development Schemes
- Investment Efficiency and Productivity of Capital
- Structural reforms for boosting investment

8. Role of Investment in Accelerating Economic Growth

- Public vs. Private Investment
 - Domestic Savings and Capital Formation
 - Investment Efficiency and Productivity of Capital
 - Structural reforms for boosting investment
- ## 9. Infrastructure Investment and Inclusive Growth
- Physical and social infrastructure financing
 - Infrastructure-led growth and employment generation
 - Public–Private Partnerships (PPP) in infrastructure

10. MSMEs as Engines of Economic Growth and Employment Generation

- Contribution of MSMEs to GDP and exports
- Role in balanced regional development
- MSME policies, reforms, and regulatory environment
- Role of government initiatives: PMEGP, CGTMSE, and Cluster Development Programs
- Ease of doing business and policy bottlenecks
- Access to credit and role of financial institutions

11. Role of Regulatory authorities
- Role of RBI, SEBI, IRDAI, and PFRDA in maintaining macroeconomic stability and financial discipline. Price stability, Monetary Policy Transmission, Exchange Rate Management, Promoting Financial Inclusion and Literacy, Facilitating Digital and Technological Transformation, Supporting Productive Investment and credit flow, Strengthening International Competitiveness
 - Regulatory reforms for deepening financial markets and enhancing investor confidence.
 - NABARD's catalytic role in rural credit, infrastructure, and agricultural modernization.
 - Role of NABARD in promoting financial inclusion, self-help groups (SHGs), and rural entrepreneurship.
 - NABARD's initiatives in climate-resilient agriculture and sustainable rural livelihoods. NABARD's support for digital rural infrastructure and e-governance.

12. Uttar Pradesh as the Growth Engine of Developed India

- Economic transformation and industrial resurgence in Uttar Pradesh.
- Role of UP in achieving India's developed economy vision.
- Agricultural modernization, diversification, and value addition in UP.
- Role of Panchayati Raj institutions and rural governance in sustainable development.
- Contribution of UP's agri-export zones and food processing industries.
- Expressways, airports, logistics parks, and smart cities as drivers of economic growth. Ganga Expressway, Purvanchal Expressway, and Defence Corridor as catalysts for industrialization.

13. Future Visions and Pathways to 2047

- Scenario building for a developed India
- Role of research, education, and entrepreneurship
- Policy priorities and actionable roadmaps
- "Make in India", "Start-up India", and PLI schemes

14. AI and emerging labour market - wage, union, labour service condition, profitability, employment opportunities, industrial relations

Expected Outcomes

- Critical insights into the roots and trajectory of India's economic growth.
- Scholarly contributions through research papers and policy discussions.
- A comprehensive set of policy recommendations for India's journey towards becoming a developed nation by 2047.
- Publication of Conference Proceedings / Edited Volume.

Participants

- Academicians and Researchers
- Policymakers and Bureaucrats
- Economists and Development Experts
- Industry Leaders and Entrepreneurs
- Civil Society Representatives
- Research Scholars

Eminent Economists from different states of the country, full time members of Indian Economists' Association, decadal members of Indian Economists' Association, the participants and research scholars will be part of this national event.

About the City

Ayodhya, a holy city in Uttar Pradesh, holds immense religious and historical importance as the birthplace of the Lord Rama. With its mention in ancient texts like the Ramayana and Mahabharata, Ayodhya has become a significant pilgrimage site for Hindus. The city's cultural identity is deeply intertwined with its history and religious significance. Ayodhya, formerly known as Saketa, has a rich heritage that dates back to the fifth or sixth century BC. Situated on the banks of the Sarayu River, Ayodhya has attracted pilgrims, historians, and tourists who are fascinated by its mythology and historical roots.

About IEA

The Indian Economists' Association has been set by reputed economists and registered in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh in January 2022. It has been established for quality deliberation on economic issues, and such related developmental variables of Uttar Pradesh and Indian economy in general, and direct and indirect linkages with emerging and advanced economies in particular. It confines to economics and related disciplines such as commerce and management by encouraging high standard academic research and intellectual engagement among the stakeholders from academia, industry, policy think tank and government. Additionally, facilitate communication among academicians through meetings, seminars, conferences, workshops, courses and setting up of research and teaching institute/University through offline and online or hybrid mode. There is need to play an essential resource centre for basic information and consultancy on economic and political issues, and promote publications, indexations and citations through journals, edited books, reports etc.

IEA Membership form:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QRUxmp5QzxGmSYgvWovMu2iPuPL5-xGP/view?usp=sharing>

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About KS Saket PG College, Ayodhya

K.S. Saket P.G. College, established in 1951 and affiliated with Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, is a government-aided co-educational institution located in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh. It offers a wide range of undergraduate and postgraduate courses across Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, and Computer Science. Known for its affordability and academic variety, the college serves as an accessible option for students in the region.

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Organizing Secretary

Dr. Prashant Pandey
Asst. Prof., Mathematics

Proposed Dates

- Conference Date: 17.03.2026 (Tuesday) & 18.03.2026 (Wednesday)
- Last date for registration: 20.12.2025
- Last date for abstract submission: 20.12.2025
- Last date for full paper submission: 20.01.2026

Email: ieat.saketecoconf26@gmail.com, (write to us for any help, abstract and full paper submission)

Abstract and Full Paper Guidelines

1. Abstract Submission

- **Length:** The abstract should be **between 200–300 words**.
- **Font & Format:**
 - Font: *Times New Roman*, 12 pt
 - Line spacing: 1.5
 - Alignment: Justified
- **Structure:** The abstract should include:
 - **Title of the Paper**
 - **Author's Name(s)**
 - **Institutional Affiliation**
 - **Email Address**
 - **Keywords:** 4–6 relevant keywords

• **Content:**

The abstract should clearly outline the **purpose of the study, methodology, major findings, and key conclusions**.

- **File Format:** Microsoft Word (.doc/.docx)
- **Submission:** Abstracts should be submitted by email to ieat.saketecoconf26@gmail.com

2. Full Paper Submission

- **Length:** The full paper should be between **3,000–5,000 words**, including tables, figures, and references.
- **Font & Format:**
 - Font: *Times New Roman*, 12 pt
 - Line spacing: 1.5
 - Margins: 1 inch on all sides
 - Alignment: Justified
- **Title Page(includes):**
 - Title of the paper
 - Author's full name(s)
 - Designation & institutional affiliation
 - Email ID and contact number of the corresponding author

Note: Though, conference aims to focus on main theme and sub themes but that is not exclusive. Paper presenters and participants may also put their submission on the topic which is closely linked with the pathways to developed India other than proposed theme and sub themes.

For any Query contact:

Dr. Mukesh Kumar Pandey, Mob: 8299081720
(Convener)

Dr. Prashant Pandey, Mob: 7532944968
(Organizing Secretary)

Registration Details:

Registration Link:

<https://forms.gle/VJZANAbc7WH3FBso8>

Registration Fee:

1. Decadal/Semidecadal members of IEA (with accommodation): Rs. 3000 (Faculty)
Accompanying Person: Rs. 2000 (Additional)
Research Scholars : Rs. 2000
2. Non-members with Accommodation
Faculty; Rs. 4000
Accompanying Person: Rs. 3000
Research Scholars: Rs. 3000
3. Without Accommodation
Faculty: Rs. 1000 (Members and Non-Members)
Research Scholars: Rs. 700 (Members and non Members)

Faculty Members of Saket P.G. College: Rs. 500

Note: Papers submitted after last date will not be considered for publication in conference proceeding/edited volume. A few selected papers shall be published in Indian Economists' Association Journal after the conference.

Bank Details:

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Hotels for Accommodation

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