



108th Annual Conference of
**INDIAN ECONOMIC
ASSOCIATION**

21st to 23rd DECEMBER 2025

Organized By
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY
HYDERABAD, TELANGANA

ABOUT 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 107th annual conferences in different parts of the country.

ABOUT CONFERENCE

This Year, 108th Annual IEA conference is being organised jointly with the Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad, in Telangana State during 21st-23rd December 2025. The conference will engage with contemporary economic issues by discussing and deliberating on the themes of high significance:

1. Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Projecting Headway to a Developed Nation
2. Structural Changes and Modernization of the Indian Economy
3. Tariff War and a New Era of Global Trade
4. Indian Knowledge Systems: Beyond the Text
5. Economy of Telangana

ABOUT OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

Osmania University, established in 1917 by the Nizam of Hyderabad, Mir Osman Ali Khan, is one of India's oldest and most prestigious universities. Located in Hyderabad, Telangana, it serves as a major center of higher education and research in South India. The university has over 720 affiliated colleges, 8 campus colleges, 53 departments, and 16 research centers, offering diverse programs in science, humanities, engineering, law, and social sciences. Accredited with an 'A' grade by NAAC, Osmania University is known for its academic excellence, historic architecture, and contribution to inclusive education. It has pioneered research in emerging fields such as Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Security and has received grants from various national agencies. Notably, it was the first university to confer an honorary doctorate on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. With its rich legacy, Osmania University continues to shape generations of scholars and leaders across India and abroad.



ABOUT ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD

The Department of Economics at Osmania University has a rich and distinguished history that dates back to the university's founding in 1918, when Economics was first taught as part of History. It became an independent department in 1935, and by 1937, a postgraduate program in Economics was established. In 1948, the medium of instruction shifted from Urdu to English, bringing the department in line with global academic standards.

The 1950s marked a period of academic growth with the introduction of Statistics and Keynesian Macroeconomic Theory, along with a mandatory paper on monograph writing to train students in independent research. Over the years, the Department has developed into one of India's leading centers for teaching and research in Economics.

Today, the department offers dynamic postgraduate and doctoral programs that combine theoretical knowledge with practical skills. Students develop strong analytical and quantitative abilities through courses in Microeconomics, Macroeconomics, Development Economics, International Economics, Econometrics, Mathematical Economics, and Environmental Economics. Specialized electives such as Public Economics, Labor Economics, Health Economics, and Operations Research allow students to explore various fields of study.

The Department has a long-standing tradition of research excellence. During the Second Five-Year Plan, a Socio-Economic Research Unit was established, followed by the UGC's Special Assistance Programme (SAP) from 1972 to 2004, which was later revived for 2009–2014. In 2003, the UGC conferred the prestigious ASIHSS Programme on the Department, an honor awarded to only a few select institutions nationwide. The Department also participated in the University Leadership Programme (1979–1984), further strengthening its national reputation.

Eminent scholars such as Prof. Gautam Mathur and Prof. N.S. Iyengar have contributed immensely to the Department's academic and research stature. Continuing this legacy, the Department emphasizes experiential learning through dissertations, internships, and data analysis training, ensuring that students are not only theoretically proficient but also industry-ready. Its alumni occupy leading positions in academia, government, and the corporate world.

Under the leadership of senior Prof. B. Sudhakar Reddy and a dedicated team of 18 faculty members, the department continues to maintain its tradition of excellence, intellectual rigor, and societal impact.



FROM THE DESK OF ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT, IEA



Prof. Dhulasi Birundha Varadarajan

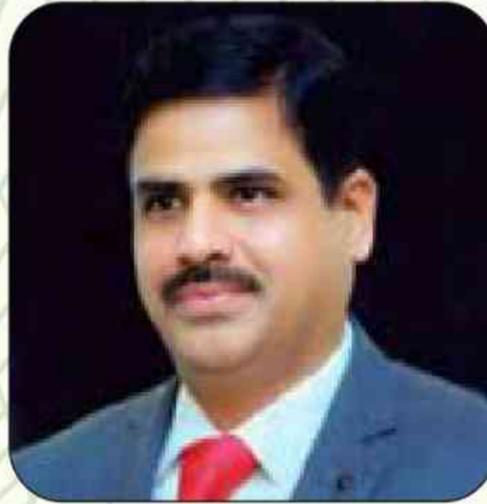
Message

I am highly honoured and privileged by the opportunity to serve as Acting Association President for the 108th Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association which is to be hosted by Osmania University, Hyderabad, Telangana State during 21st to 23rd December 2025. India has emerged as the world's fastest growing major economy with a GDP growth rate of 6.5 per cent in the last fiscal (2024-25). In this Digital Age. “Viksit Bharat @ 2047” is the Indian government's vision to transform India into a developed nation by 2047 which focuses on protecting the economy against global instability, promoting self-reliance, and implementing targeted reforms to achieve a \$30–\$40 trillion economy by 2047. Indian economy is currently experiencing the structural transformation of shift from agriculture to a service-dominated sector, alongside modernization through policies like the Goods and Services Tax (GST), the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes. At present, under the new era of global trade, Global Economy is facing a "tariff war", a trade conflict where countries repeatedly impose retaliatory tariffs on each other's goods, raising prices and disrupting supply chains, leading shift towards regional integration, strategic decoupling and developing new payment systems. Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), once ignored, now disseminated not only through ancient texts but also through living traditions, oral narratives, architecture, rituals and community-based Practices. Having recognised the above-cited challenges faced by the Indian Economy, many eminent economists of the country would deliver thoughtful lectures during the forthcoming Annual IEA Conference. I hope Vibrant Research Scholars, Academicians, Students and Policy Makers would actively participate and benefited by the proceedings of the conference. I appreciate the dynamic involvement of the organisers and delegates of the conference for facilitating mutual learning and involvement.

I wish the conference a Great Success.

Prof. Dhulasi Birundha Varadarajan





Prof. Kumar Molugaram

Message

Dear Participants,

It gives me immense pleasure to note that the 108th National Conference is being organized by the Indian Economic Association (IEA) in collaboration with the Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad, from December 21st to 23rd, 2025. This prestigious gathering of distinguished scholars, practitioners, and students offers a valuable platform to discuss critical economic issues and explore innovative solutions that can shape the future of our economy and society.

In today's fast-changing global environment, meaningful dialogue and collaboration in economics have become more important than ever. The conference aims not only to address emerging challenges but also to promote the exchange of ideas that can inspire impactful research and effective policy-making.

I sincerely appreciate the efforts of the Indian Economic Association and extend my best wishes to Senior Professor B. Sudhakar Reddy and his team for organizing this important event. I look forward to participating in discussions, gaining valuable insights, and engaging in fruitful networking opportunities that this conference will surely provide.

Together, let's strengthen our understanding of economic dynamics and collaborate to promote inclusive and sustainable development.

**Warm regards,
Prof. Kumar Molugaram**



FROM THE DESK OF SECRETARY, IEA**Prof. D. K. Madaan****Message**

I am happy that Osmania University, established in 1917, is organizing a 108th IEA Annual Conference during 21st to 23rd December, 2025. The University is the seventh oldest in India, the third oldest in south India and the first in the erstwhile princely State of Hyderabad. It has shown remarkable progress and attained 'A+' Grade in the NAAC accreditation. It has 56 teaching departments offering around 250 courses. Faculty and other staff members are very much enthusiastic to organize this conference effectively.

The theme chosen for this Conference are utmost important in the current scenario. The deliberations at this meet would be instrumental in arriving at ground breaking realities about the subject. I am sure the participants will be delighted to see a large number of Economists, Researchers and Scholars who will share their vast knowledge.

My gratitude also goes to the Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, Prof. Kumar Molugaram, Prof. B. Sudhakar Reddy, Local Organizing Secretary, and his team for their efforts to make this conference a grand success. The conference will open a way for many scholars who are interested in the research of economics and Indian Economy. I expect a good get-together of IEA members and other delegates during this Conference from all over India.

Warm regards
Prof. D K Madaan





Senior Prof. B. Sudhakar Reddy

<https://reddybs.in/>

Message

Dear Esteemed Members and Participants,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome everyone to the 108th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association (IEA), hosted by the Department of Economics at Osmania University, Hyderabad, from December 21st to 23rd, 2025. Osmania University has a rich academic tradition and a long-standing commitment to promoting research, dialogue, and collaboration in the social sciences. The Department of Economics, in particular, has been a center of excellence for teaching and research since its beginning, fostering generations of scholars and policymakers. This conference demonstrates our ongoing dedication to advancing knowledge and making meaningful contributions to India's economic discourse.

The conference gathers distinguished economists, policymakers, academicians, and students from across the country to discuss issues critical to India's growth and development. The themes, Viksit Bharat @ 2047, Structural Changes and Modernization of the Indian Economy, Tariff War and the New Era of Global Trade, Indian Knowledge Systems: Beyond the Text, and the Economy of Telangana, highlight the vitality of our evolving economy and the need to chart a sustainable and inclusive path to national progress. As Organizing Secretary, I sincerely thank the Indian Economic Association, our Vice-Chancellor Prof. M. Kumar, the university administration, faculty colleagues, and the dedicated organizing team for their support and cooperation. My appreciation also extends to all delegates and participants, whose presence and intellectual engagement make this event a vibrant and meaningful platform for scholarly exchange.

I am confident that the discussions and deliberations at this conference will produce valuable insights, new perspectives, and actionable ideas that will help shape India's economic vision for the coming decades. Let's work together in the spirit of collaboration and innovation to achieve the dream of a Viksit Bharat by 2047, a nation defined by inclusivity, sustainability, and knowledge-driven growth.

**Warm regards,
Senior Prof. B. Sudhakar Reddy**



ORGANIZING TEAM OF IEA 2025



Prof. Ramesh Chand
Member, NITI Aayog
Patron



Prof. D. B. Varadarajan
Madurai Kamraj University
Acting Association President



Prof. D K Nauriyal
IIT, Roorkee
Managing Editor



Prof. D K Madaan
Punjabi University, Patiala
Secretary



Dr. Kanwaljit Kaur
Panjab University, Chandigarh
Treasurer

JOINT SECRETARIES OF IEA 2025



Prof. P Arunachalam
Kochi
(+91)-9746770732



Prof. Sanju Karol
Shimla
(+91)-9418189707



Prof. Anirban Sarkar
Kolkata
(+91)-9831570722



Prof. Jayesh Desai
Surat
(+91)-9898132209

REGIONAL CO-ORDINATORS

SOUTH



Prof. S Chinnammai
Chennai
(+91)-9444011727



Dr. C Muthuraja
Madurai
(+91)-9486373765



Prof. K Kanti Bagchi
Darjeeling
(+91)-7407905565

EAST



Prof. Prabir Biswas
Kolkata
(+91)-9432097553



Prof. E B Singh
Imphal
(+91)-9862160271



Dr. D Goswami
Guwahati
(+91)-9864385113

NORTH



Prof. Sanjeev Kumar
Meerut
(+91)-9953531181



Prof. Harsh Gandhar
Chandigarh
(+91)-9417778569



Prof. Rekha Acharya
Indore
(+91)-9424002073

CENTRAL



Dr. S Malhotra
Gwalior
(+91)-7000371078



Prof. V S Deshpande
Nagpur
(+91)-9822737725

WEST



Prof. Balakrishna Jani
Rajkot
(+91)-9825820573

ORGANIZING TEAM OF IEA 2025



Prof. N K Taneja
Meerut, U.P.



Prof. Rohini Prasad
Raipur, Chhattisgarh



Prof. K Raja Mohan Rao
Hyderabad, Telangana



Prof. Nalin Bharti
IIT, Patna, Bihar



Prof. Raj Kishore Panda
Bhubneshwar, Odisha



Prof. K. Parameswara Rao
Visakapatnam, A.P



Prof. B. Gopal Singh
Mysore, Karnataka



Prof. Rajender Gupta
Jammu, J & K



Prof. B. Kilangla Jamir
Mokokchung, Nagaland



Prof. M. C. Sati
Srinagar, Uttrakhand



Prof. Karunakar Tripathi
Gorakhpur, U. P.



Prof. N. K. Bishnoi
Hisar, Haryana



Prof. Anuradha Patnaik
University of Mumbai



Prof. Praveen Pandya
Udaipur, Rajasthan



Prof. M G Basava Raja
Mysore, Karnataka



Prof. N S Bist
Pauri, Uttarakhand



Dr. K Singh Rajput
Shillong, Meghalaya



Prof. Pradyut Guha
Gangtok, Sikkim



Dr. M Madhavan
Namakkal, Tamil Nadu



Dr. R. T. Goyal
Bathinda, Punjab



Prof. P. L. Sablok
Gwalior, M.P.



Viksit Bharat 2047 is an ambitious vision articulated by the Government of India. The aim is to transform the country into a fully developed nation, with a celebration of the completion of 100 years of Independence. This initiative should focus on achieving inclusive and sustainable development, leveraging India's strengths in technology, human capital, economic growth, and cultural heritage. The present challenges, such as empowering the younger generation and women, improving the lives of the underprivileged, and uplifting farmers, must be considered core areas of Viksit Bharat. Authors and Research Scholars can identify aspiration to achieve developed-country status.

Indicators of Viksit Bharat

The Broad Indicators of Developed Countries: GDP or Per Capita Income, Technological Infrastructure, Standard of living, Low employment rate, Equal income distribution, transparent regulatory and legal environment, stable population growth rate. It would be relevant to find out how many countries are categorised as developed. The period, in terms of the number of years, the Indian economy took to reach US\$ 2 to 4 trillion, can also be studied.

Positive and Negative Aspects of the Indian Economy

An analytical study of Viksit Bharat should consider both the positive and negative perspectives of the Indian Economy in terms of increasing life expectancy, infrastructure and startups, and reducing infant mortality and poverty. The other side of the story is concerned with child malnutrition, child labour, sluggish increase in GER, etc.

Factors Affecting the Growth of India

India is aspiring to become a developed country by 2047, and improving GDP per capita is obviously the priority. As per this norm, by 2047, India's per capita income should be US\$ 13,200. Developing new technologies, improving existing ones, investing in industries, improving education, and workforce training, reforms in governance, the capital market, land, and infrastructure, along with a focus on labour-intensive industries are the important factors affecting growth.

Indian Knowledge System and Viksit Bharat

Issues related to income distribution and employment alongside GDP growth; problems of technology, especially Artificial Intelligence, and their effects on microeconomics and macroeconomics; etc. The traditional Indian knowledge system can also be linked with the various economic parameters to analyse the issue of Viksit Bharat @2047.

Key Objectives and Implementation Framework

In short, while presenting the ideas of Viksit Bharat @2047, authors can take into account the key objectives of Viksit Bharat like 1) Economic Growth and Development, 2) Social Equity and Inclusion, 3) Technological Advancement, 4) Sustainability and Environmental Stewardship, 5) Global Leadership, and 6) Governance and Institutional Reforms.

Authors may also consider the steps needed to ensure proper implementation of the ambitious Viksit Bharat target. Framework can be shown in the form of 1) Five-Year Road Map, 2) Public-Private Partnership, 3) Monitoring and Evaluation, 4) Skill Development and Employment, 5) Social Initiatives and Grassroots Engagement, 6) Digital and Technological Advancement.

Economic Models

India's goal to become a developed nation by the 100th anniversary of its independence is a long-term objective that requires a combination of economic models for prediction and strategic planning. By using models, authors can highlight the need for sustained high investment and saving rates. Growth can be sustained indefinitely through continuous investment in Research & Development and Innovation, as well as education and skill development. Vector Autoregressive or Auto-regressive Integrated Moving Average (VAR, ARIMA), and Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium Model (DSGE) models can also be used to forecast specific macroeconomic variables such as GDP, inflation, unemployment, and trade. Authors can also try the. With the advent of AI, it would be possible to use Machine Learning Algorithms for high-frequency data analysis and more precise short-to-medium-term forecasting of economic indicators.



Theme

A framework is needed for understanding and analyzing the ongoing structural changes and modernization of the Indian economy. It needs to be explored how India is shifting from a primarily agrarian base to a service-driven, and increasingly digital and knowledge-based, economy. This transition is influenced by and, in turn, impacts, several key areas, including agriculture, manufacturing, infrastructure, employment, and sustainability.

Since the pivotal 1991 economic reforms, India's economy has been on a transformative path, moving away from a heavily controlled, inward-looking system toward a liberalized and market-oriented one. The liberalization, privatization, and globalization (LPG) policies were a direct response to a balance of payments crisis and laid the groundwork for future structural shifts. This modernization is not linear but complex, characterized by both remarkable progress and significant challenges. The central idea is to examine how India's economic structure is evolving and the methods being used for modernization. The paper contributors may focus on the relative contributions of different sectors to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), shifts in employment patterns, and the integration of new-age technologies and sustainable practices.

Despite notable progress, challenges remain in achieving equitable and sustainable modernization. The Indian economy must continue to address issues like skill shortages, infrastructure deficits, and environmental degradation to realize its full potential and ensure inclusive growth. This ongoing structural transformation requires robust policy interventions, innovation, and a balance between economic expansion and social well-being.

Areas of inquiry for deliberations in the IEA Conference 2025 under this sub-theme are the following:

Agriculture: Declining share of GDP; agricultural modernization; diversification and value chains; policy and market reforms.

Manufacturing: Sustained growth through policy; technological adoption; premature de-industrialization.

Services: Services-led growth model; high productivity vs. employment; liberalization and financial services.

AI and digitalization: AI adoption and impact across sectors including productivity, innovation, and the future of work. digital public infrastructure including Aadhaar, UPI, and the Open Network for Digital Commerce, and its implications for governance and economic growth; digital divide and its equitable distribution.

Infrastructure: Investment and modernization; PPP in roads, ports and energy; GIFT City; rural-urban connectivity; renewable energy and sustainability goals.

Growth, employment, and sustainability: inclusive growth and employment; need to create 90 million non-farm jobs by 2030; sustainability and green economy; addressing income inequality, regional disparities and economic challenges faced by marginalized communities.



The global trading system is undergoing a profound transition, marked by intensifying tariff wars, supply chain realignments, and an increasing overlap between trade, technology, and security concerns. The traditional multilateral trading order, anchored in the principles of the WTO, is under strain as major economies adopt unilateral tariff measures, invoke national security clauses, and prioritize economic resilience over efficiency. This evolving scenario signals the emergence of a new era of global trade, where competitiveness is shaped not only by market forces but also by geopolitical, digital, and environmental considerations. At the forefront of this shift is the tariff war phenomenon, prominently manifested in the United States–China trade tensions, which have reverberated across Global Value Chains. These confrontations have exposed the vulnerabilities of hyper-integrated production systems and prompted both developed and developing countries to pursue policies aimed at supply chain diversification, technology control, and strategic autonomy.

Within this dynamic environment, India occupies a pivotal strategic position. As the world's fastest-growing major economy and a critical member of the Global South, India is uniquely placed to leverage the current flux to enhance its trade competitiveness and global influence. The national policy thrusts, such as Atmanirbhar Bharat and the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, seek to strengthen domestic manufacturing capabilities while fostering integration with global supply networks. India's growing participation in plurilateral trade frameworks like the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) and its leadership in the G20 underscore its intent to shape the rules of the emerging trade order. Enhancing trade competitiveness and export diversification remains central to India's strategy in this evolving landscape. While the country's traditional export strengths lie in pharmaceuticals, textiles, and IT services, there is a growing need to move up the value chain into sectors such as electronics, green technologies, and advanced manufacturing. Diversifying both products and markets, particularly towards Africa, Latin America, and ASEAN, will help mitigate risks associated with global trade volatility.

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is a critical lever for export expansion and job creation. Strengthening MSMEs through digital integration, quality certification, logistics facilitation, and easier access to export finance can enable them to participate effectively in global markets. Trade policy should also prioritize building resilient supply chains through infrastructure upgrades, trade facilitation reforms, and strategic partnerships with trusted economies. In parallel, digital trade is emerging as a defining frontier of the new trade era. Issues such as cross-border data governance, cybersecurity, and digital taxation have become integral to trade negotiations. India's digital public infrastructure, through platforms like UPI and ONDC, offers a scalable model for inclusive and secure digital commerce. Policymakers must ensure that India's digital trade policies balance innovation, privacy, and competitiveness.

Another key dimension is the green transition. As global markets move towards low-carbon production and consumption, trade policy must align with sustainability imperatives. The EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and similar measures elsewhere call for proactive adaptation. India's investments in renewable energy, green hydrogen, and sustainable manufacturing can create new export opportunities while ensuring compliance with emerging environmental trade norms. Equally important are the trade–security linkages that now define global commerce. From semiconductor supply chains to critical minerals, strategic dependencies are influencing trade alliances.

India must therefore develop institutional capacities for trade intelligence, economic security assessment, and strategic resource management to safeguard national interests. Finally, Global South partnerships, anchored in principles of inclusivity and developmental solidarity, are vital for a balanced global trade architecture. India's leadership in South–South cooperation, technology sharing, and capacity building can position it as a bridge between developed and developing economies in reimagining global trade governance. In sum, the tariff wars have accelerated a transition towards a more fragmented yet opportunity-rich global trade order. For India, success in this new era will depend on policy coherence, integrating industrial competitiveness, digital transformation, green transition, and strategic diplomacy. A calibrated, forward-looking trade strategy can enable India not only to navigate but to shape the contours of global trade in the decades ahead.

India possesses a vast and profound intellectual heritage that encompasses philosophy, economics, science, medicine, mathematics, governance, linguistics, art, and spirituality. The Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) represent an integrated, holistic world view that has evolved over centuries of experience, experimentation, and reflection. While traditional academic discourse often limits itself to textual interpretations of ancient treatises, the true essence of IKS transcends written texts, it lives through practices, performances, craftsmanship, rituals, innovations, and everyday life. The theme explores the living dimensions of Indian knowledge, how it continues to shape and inspire modern disciplines, technologies, and sustainable development models. This includes the transmission of knowledge through oral traditions, community practices, local innovations, and indigenous technologies that remain relevant in contemporary times. The conference seeks to highlight how integrating traditional wisdom with modern scientific approaches can address present-day challenges in the economy, environment, health, education, and governance. It will also provide a platform for scholars, policymakers, and practitioners to discuss innovative frameworks that bridge ancient insights with modern knowledge systems, thereby promoting a development model that is contextually rooted yet globally relevant.

Sub-Themes:

1. Economics and Governance Dimensions

Kautilya's Arthashastra and modern economic thought, Indigenous trade, taxation, and financial systems in ancient India, Panchayati Raj and local self-governance as knowledge systems, Ethical frameworks in ancient Indian economic management, economic thought, knowledge epistemologies, Sustainable livelihoods and indigenous entrepreneurship models.

2. Environmental Wisdom and Sustainability

Traditional ecological knowledge and resource management, Sacred groves, biodiversity conservation, and indigenous environmental ethics, Climate resilience through indigenous agricultural practices, Sustainable rural development, Ecological philosophy in Vedic and Buddhist traditions.

3. Education, Pedagogy, and Knowledge Transmission technology

Gurukula system and holistic education models, Oral traditions, folklore, and community-based learning, Digitising IKS: Documentation, preservation, and dissemination, Integrating IKS into modern curricula and research frameworks, Women as transmitters of indigenous knowledge.

4. Health, Well-being, and Psychology

Mind-body-spirit integration in Indian psychology, Yoga, meditation, and mindfulness as applied sciences, Traditional diets, lifestyle practices, and public health, Indigenous perspectives on mental health and healing, Globalization and revival of traditional health systems

5. Contemporary Policy Frameworks

India's National Education Policy (NEP 2020), Incorporating IKS into sustainable development and innovation policy, Global perspectives on decolonising knowledge systems, IKS for inclusive growth and social justice, Research and institutional collaborations for IKS promotion

Theme**ECONOMY OF TELANGANA:
TOWARDS A MODEL STATE OF
INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH****Introduction**

The economy of Telangana is among the most dynamic and rapidly expanding in India, marked by robust industrial growth, a strong IT-driven services sector, and progressive governance. Since its formation in 2014, the state has pursued a balanced path of welfare and wealth creation, combining social inclusion with innovation and economic diversification. Its development trajectory reflects a long-term vision aligned with Viksit Bharat @ 2047, focusing on sustainability, equity, and technological progress. Telangana's model emphasizes inclusive policies, infrastructure modernization, and human resource development, positioning it as a major contributor to India's aspiration of becoming a developed and self-reliant nation.

Key Economic Indicators

Telangana consistently records one of the highest Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth rates in India, primarily led by services, especially IT, pharmaceuticals, and biotechnology. The state's per capita income remains among the top five nationally, showcasing improved living standards and rising productivity. Agricultural modernization, industrial diversification, and a thriving innovation ecosystem further reinforce economic stability. Key indicators include GSDP and per capita income growth, employment levels, poverty reduction, infrastructure development, and human development indices, reflecting Telangana's blend of economic dynamism and social progress.

Positive and Negative Aspects

Telangana's achievements include Hyderabad's emergence as a global innovation and IT hub, welfare schemes such as Rythu Bandhu, Mission Bhagiratha, and Mission Kakatiya, and investor-friendly reforms like TS-iPASS and T-Hub. These have strengthened entrepreneurship and social security. However, disparities persist between districts, the economy remains service-sector heavy, and issues like agrarian stress and urban congestion challenge sustainability. Hence, while Telangana excels in welfare and technology, it must focus on inclusive regional growth and balanced sectoral development.

Factors Affecting Growth

Growth is driven by industrial reforms, digital governance, fiscal management, agricultural modernization, and human capital investment.

Innovation Ecosystem: Strengthening research and startups.

Infrastructure: Expanding industrial corridors and rural connectivity.

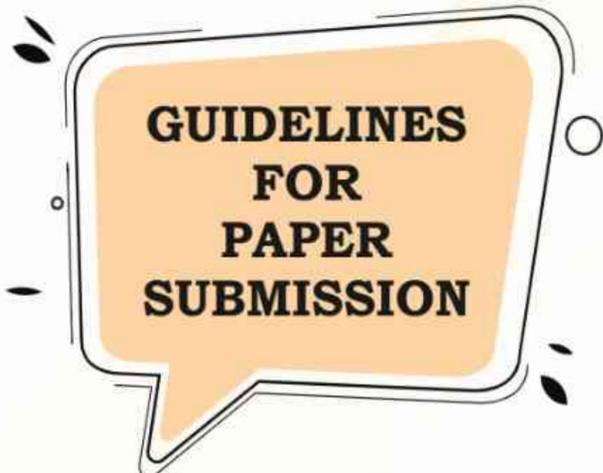
Agriculture: Promoting irrigation efficiency and value-added production.

Fiscal Governance: Enhancing transparency and efficient expenditure. Emerging technologies like AI, renewable energy, and digital infrastructure will further accelerate inclusive transformation.

Telangana Model and Policy Implications

Telangana represents a dual-engine model, urban technology-driven growth complemented by rural welfare and infrastructure expansion. Linking its approach to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ensures ecological stability and social equity. Future strategies should focus on renewable energy, the circular economy, skill-based education, and digital inclusion. With its strong governance and innovation ecosystem, Telangana can evolve as a Model State of Inclusive and Sustainable Growth, exemplifying the vision of Viksit Bharat 2047.





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) References should be APA Style 7th edition.
- 6) The title of the paper should be centered on the page with your name and institution underneath.
- 7) All paragraphs in the body are indented.
- 8) Tables and figures can be presented after the reference list on separate pages.
- 9) 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>
- 10) Authors have to submit an undertaking for the originality of their papers. All papers will be screened for plagiarism. As a matter of policy, the acceptable Similarity Extent would be up to 15%.
- 11) Paper is to be submitted at the email ID, secy2iea@gmail.com, with the subject "IEA Conference 2025".
- 12) Authors are requested to submit their abstracts and full papers on or before 30th November 2025.
- 13) The expert-recommended papers will be published in SCOPUS / UGC CARE Journal.

REGISTRATION DETAILS

Registration Fee	
Faculty/Officials with Accommodation	₹ 3000/-
Faculty/Officials without Accommodation	₹ 2500/-
Research Scholars/Students with Accommodation	₹ 2000/-
Research Scholars/Students without Accommodation	₹ 1500/-

Early Bird Reward of 10% to those who will register with a fee transfer by 15 Nov 2025.

Last date of Registration is 30 Nov 2025.

There will not be any SPOT Registration. Registration Fee includes food and accommodation from 21 December 2025 to 23 December 2025. A separate fee is chargeable for the accompanying spouse and children above 10 years of age. Organizers will not be responsible for accommodation and food of any accompanying person other than the spouse. Registration Fee cannot be refunded. The conference kit will be given to registered delegates only and not their accompanying persons. Participation/Presentation certificate will be given to all delegates.

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

Bank Details	
Account Name	Head, Dept. Economics, OU
Account Number	52198260794
Name of Bank	State Bank of India
IFSC Code	SBIN0020071

Registration can be done through Google form link

[https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeZpLjx-](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeZpLjx-OLPhYo9e7BItul6SQU1EX9T1-IPfAiLXi66JRssDQ/viewform?usp=header)

[OLPhYo9e7BItul6SQU1EX9T1-IPfAiLXi66JRssDQ/viewform?usp=header](https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeZpLjx-OLPhYo9e7BItul6SQU1EX9T1-IPfAiLXi66JRssDQ/viewform?usp=header)

Fee Receipt is to be uploaded on above-cited Google Form link. Soft copy of the Registration Form and Fee Receipt may be submitted to Local Organizing Secretary at his email. ieaou2025@gmail.com

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.

“ For any query, call ”

IEA
Dr. Kanwaljeet Kaur
+ (91) 9417247864

**H
O
S
T**
Prof. B Sudhakar Reddy
Local Organizing Secretary
+ (91) 9154208655
Prof. M Ramulu
Dy Local Organizing Secretary
+ (91) 9985370853

“ Scan Here to Register ”



VENUE



Osmania University (OU) is located in Amberpet-Tarnaka area, 8 km from Secunderabad Railway Station, 9 km from Mahatma Gandhi Bus Station (MGBS), and about 35 km from Rajiv Gandhi International Airport (Shamshabad). The campus is well-connected through metro rail, city buses, suburban trains (MMTS), and road networks.

Starting Point	Distance	Travel Time	Recommended Mode
Rajiv Gandhi International Airport	35 km	45–60 min	Cab / Metro + Bus
Secunderabad Railway Station	8 km	15–25 min	Auto / Metro / MMTS
MGBS Bus Station	9 km	20–30 min	Bus / Metro / Auto
Tarnaka Metro Station	1.5 km	5 min	Walk / Auto
Jamia Osmania MMTS Station	1 km	5 min	Walk / Auto

CONTACT DETAILS

Prof. B Sudhakar Reddy, Local Organizing Secretary, + (91) 9154208655

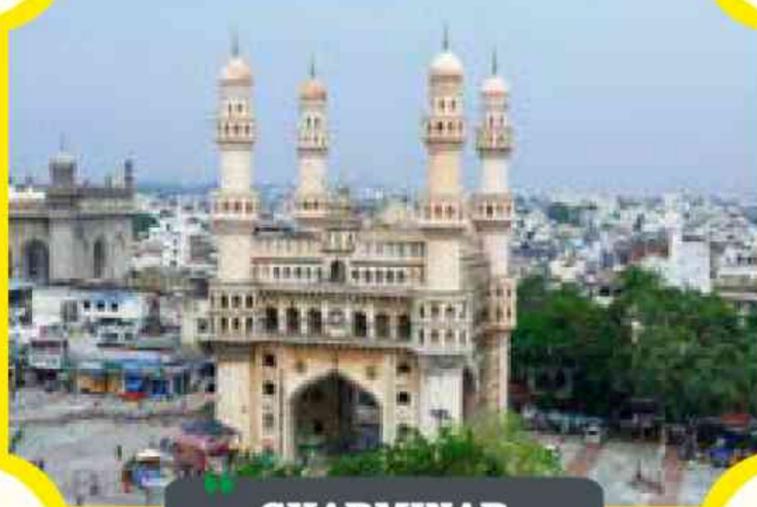
Prof. M Ramulu, Dy Local Organizing Secretary, + (91) 9985370853



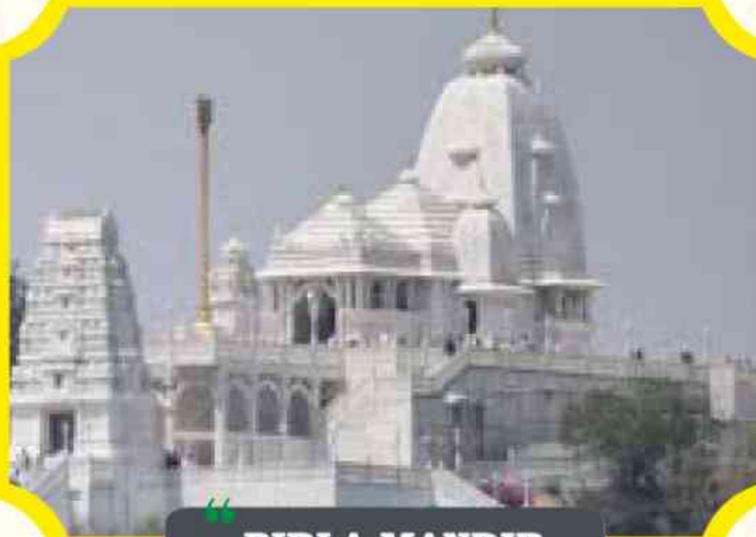
GLIMPSES OF 107TH ANNUAL IEA CONFERENCE AT MMDU MULLANA (AMBALA) - HARYANA DURING DEC-2024



PLACES TO VISIT IN HYDERABAD



CHARMINAR



BIRLA MANDIR



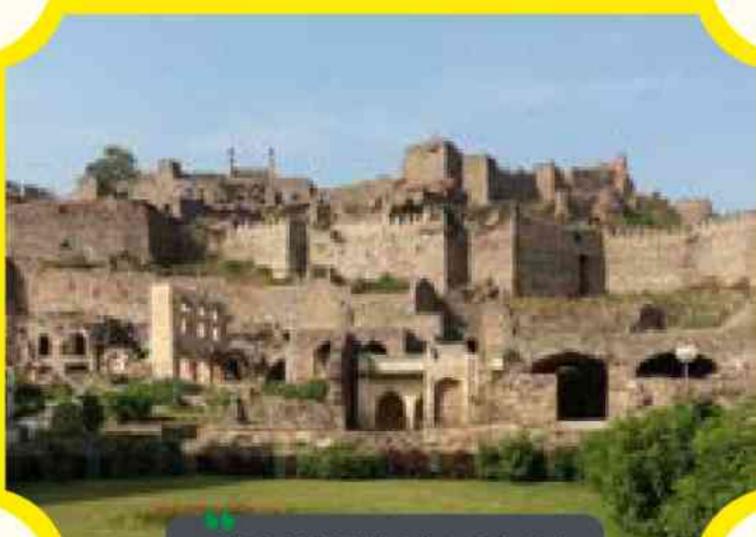
CHOWMAHALLA PALACE



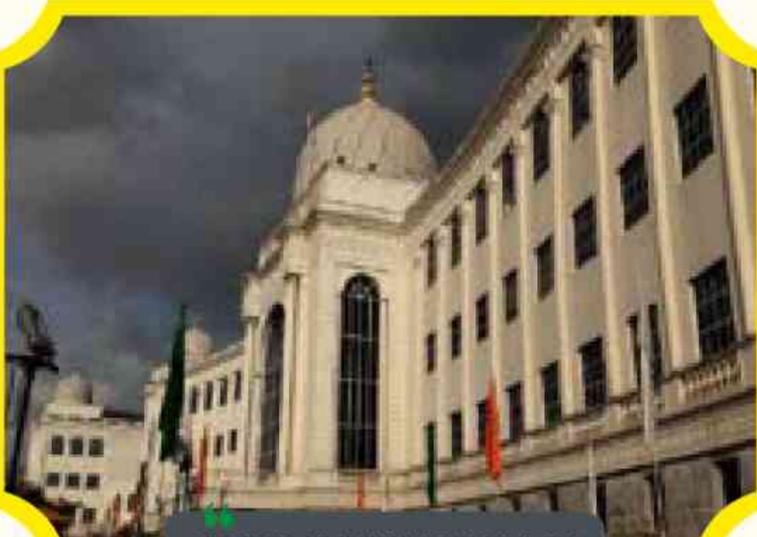
HUSSAN SAGAR



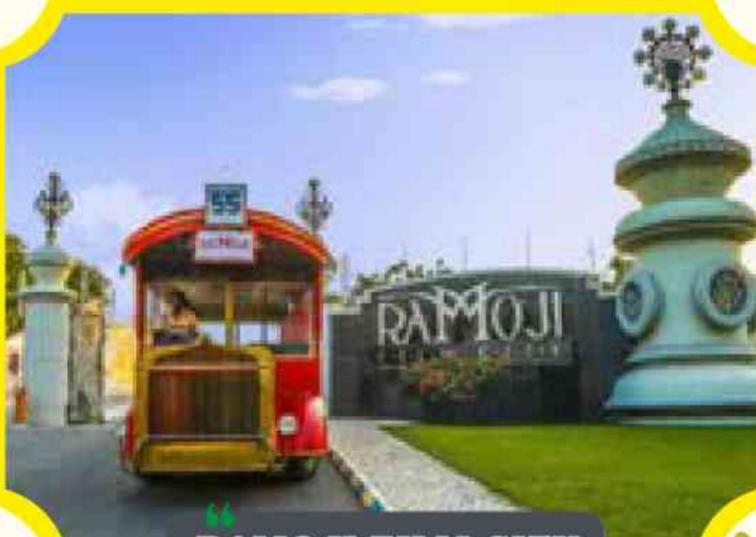
FALAKNUMA PALACE



GOLCONDA FORT



SALARJUNG MUSEUM



RAMOJI FILM CITY



Registration Form
108th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association (IEA)
Dept. of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad
21st – 23rd December, 2025

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 (EA 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. _____

Net Banking Transaction ID/ Crossed Cheque/DD/IMPS/NEFT No: _____

Transaction Date: _____

Date: _____ **Place:** _____

Signature (Applicant)





108th Annual Conference of
**INDIAN ECONOMIC
ASSOCIATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
OSMANIA UNIVERSITY
HYDERABAD, TELANGANA**



Brochure designed by Dr.V.M.Naik (<http://vmnaik.in/>)