

53rd Annual International Conference of Gujarat Economic Association (February 21-23, 2025)

at

**Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh
University, Bhuj (Gujarat)**



to be jointly organised by

**Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh
University, Bhuj (Gujarat)**

(A State University Established under Act No. 5, 2003 by Govt of Gujarat)

&

Gujarat Economic Association

in collaboration with

**Indian Economics & Allied Sciences Association
(IEASA), Agra (UP) &**

Global Economist Forum (India Chapter)

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53rd Annual International Conference of Gujarat Economic Association (GEA)

The 53rd Annual International Conference of Gujarat Economic Association (GEA) will be held under the auspices of **Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University, Bhuj (Gujarat)** during 21-23rd of February, 2025.

Professor Arun Diwaker Nath Bajpai, Vice-Chancellor, Atal Bihari Vajpayee University, Bilaspur 495009 (Chhattisgarh) has kindly consented to deliver the Presidential Address at the Conference.



Professor Arun Diwaker Nath Bajpai is an esteemed academic and administrator with a wealth of experience in higher education leadership. He currently serves as the Vice Chancellor of Atal Bihari Vajpayee University in Bilaspur, Chattisgarh. Throughout his career, Professor Bajpai has made significant contributions to various universities and educational organizations across India.

Guidelines on Conference Themes for Prospective Contributors

The guidelines on the conference themes are suggestive only. The prospective paper writers may contribute on other relevant subthemes as well. Apart from contributions on India, papers relating to other regions and countries are also welcome. Papers can be from different theoretical perspectives, as can be the use of different empirical methodologies (e.g. quantitative, qualitative, case-oriented or mixed). Submission of original work that contributes to the advancement of existing knowledge and debates on the topic are encouraged.

Conference Themes:

Theme (I): Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Economy: Applications and Implications

Theme (II): Economic Growth, Development Issues and Sustainable Development in India: Path towards Viksit Bharat@2047

Theme (III): Kachchh Economy and Tourism

Theme I:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Economics: Applications and Implications

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing economics by transforming how data is analyzed, decisions are made, and systems are optimized. Here are several key areas where AI intersects with economics:

1. Data Analysis and Prediction: Predict Economic Indicators, Financial Markets
2. Automation and Productivity: Labor Market Dynamics, Productivity Gains
3. Consumer Behavior and Personalization: Price Optimization.
4. Policy Making & Governance-Policy Simulation, Fraud Detection & Tax Evasion
5. Market Design and Auction Theory-Auction Design, Market Efficiency
6. Global Trade and Supply Chains-Supply Chain Optimization, Trade Analysis
7. Economic Research & Theory Development-Big Data Analysis, Behavioral Economics
8. AI on Labor Markets: Job Creation and Displacement:
Job Displacement- Automation of Routine Tasks, Manufacturing, Customer Service, Data Entry and Processing; Impact on Middle-Skill Jobs: Retail, Transportation, Polarization of the Labor Market;

Job Creation: New Job Categories, AI & Machine Learning Specialist, Data Scientists Robotics Engineers; Enhancement of Existing Jobs: Healthcare, Education; Economic Growth and Job Creation: Green Technologies, E-commerce and Logistics,

AI-Driven Economic Forecasting

Accuracy of AI-Driven Economic Forecasting

1. Advanced Data Analysis: Real-Time Data, Complex Pattern Recognition
2. Improved Predictive Models: Nonlinear Relationships, Dynamic Adjustments
3. Comprehensive Scenario Analysis: Stress Testing, Policy Impact Assessment

Automation and Productivity: AI's Role in Modernizing Industries

1. *Manufacturing*
 - a. Smart Factories, Predictive Maintenance, Quality Control
 - b. Supply Chain Optimization, Demand Forecasting, Logistics and Routing
2. *Healthcare*
 - a. Enhanced Diagnostics and Treatment, Medical Imaging, Personalized Medicine
 - b. Administrative Automation, Electronic Health Records (EHRs), Scheduling & Billing
3. *Retail*
 - a. Personalized Shopping Experiences, Recommendation Engines, Dynamic Pricing
 - b. Inventory & Supply Chain Management, Inventory Optimization, Supply Chain Forecasting
4. *Finance*
 - a. Automated Trading and Risk Management, Algorithmic Trading, Risk Assessment
 - b. Fraud Detection and Compliance, Fraud Detection, Regulatory Compliance
5. *Agriculture*
 - a. Precision Farming, Crop Monitoring, Automated Machinery
 - b. Supply Chain Optimization, Demand Forecasting, Logistics Optimization

Consumer Behavior and Personalization: Economic Implications of AI

1. *Understanding Consumer Behavior*
 - a. Data Collection and Analysis, Customer Segmentation, Predictive Analytics
 - b. Real-Time Insights, Dynamic Consumer Insights, Immediate Feedback
2. *Personalization*
 - a. Customized Marketing, Recommendation Engines, Targeted Advertising
 - b. Personalized Shopping Experiences, Virtual Assistants, Tailored Product Recommendations
 - c. Dynamic Pricing, Optimized Pricing, Personalized Discounts
3. *Economic Implications*
 - a. Increased Consumer Spending, Higher Conversion Rates, Customer Loyalty
 - b. Market Efficiency, Reduced Friction, Better Product Fit
 - c. Competitive Advantage, Differentiation, Operational Efficiency

AI and Policy Making: Enhancing Economic Governance

1. *Data-Driven Decision Making*
 - a. Enhanced Data Collection & Analysis, Real-Time Data Analysis, Predictive Analytics
 - b. Improved Policy Formulation, Economic Modelling, Scenario Analysis
2. *Monitoring and Evaluation*
 - a. Real-Time Monitoring, Automated Reporting, Early Warning Systems
 - b. Policy Evaluation, Impact Assessment, Feedback Loops
3. *Enhancing Public Services*
 - a. Efficient Resource Allocation, Budget Optimization, Service Delivery
 - b. Personalized Public Services, Tailored Interventions, Citizen Engagement
4. *Enhancing Transparency and Accountability*
 - a. Transparent Decision Making, Open Data Platforms, Algorithmic Transparency
 - b. Accountability Mechanisms, Performance Metrics, Audit and Compliance

AI in Supply Chain Management: Efficiency and Resilience

1. Enhancing Efficiency

- a. Demand Forecasting & Inventory Management, Accurate Forecasting, Optimized Inventory Levels
- b. Automated Procurement & Order Management, Smart Procurement, Order Processing
- c. Transportation & Logistics Optimization, Route Optimization, Load Optimization
- d. Production Planning & Scheduling, Predictive Maintenance, Dynamic Scheduling

2. Building Resilience

- a. Risk Management and Mitigation, Supply Chain Visibility, Scenario Analysis
- b. Supplier Relationship Management, Supplier Evaluation, Diversification & Sourcing
- c. Adaptability & Flexibility, Dynamic Supply Chain Networks, Agile Decision Making
- d. Real-Time Monitoring and Alerts, Continuous Monitoring, Instant Alerts

AI's Role in Enhancing Global Trade and Economic Integration

1. Streamlining Trade Processes

- a. Trade Documentation & Customs Clearance, Automated Documentation, Smart Customs Clearance
- b. Supply Chain Optimization, Route Optimization, Predictive Maintenance
- c. Trade Finance, Credit Risk Analysis, Fraud Detection

2. Enhancing Decision-Making

- a. Market Intelligence and Forecasting, Demand Forecasting, Competitive Analysis
- b. Trade Policy and Regulation, Policy Simulation, Regulatory Compliance

3. Reducing Barriers to Trade

- a. Language and Communication, Translation Services, Multilingual Support
- b. Access to Information, Market Access, Trade Facilitation

4. Promoting Economic Integration

- a. Cross-Border Collaboration, Integrated Platforms, Collaborative Networks
- b. Regional Trade Agreements, Agreement Monitoring, Impact Assessment
- c. Economic Development, Investment Attraction, Trade Facilitation

The Influence of AI on Market Design and Auction Theory

AI in Market Design

1. Enhanced Data Analysis
2. Dynamic Market Matching
3. Simulation and Testing
4. Personalization and Customization:

AI in Auction Theory

1. Optimizing Auction Design
2. Predictive Analytics
3. Automated Bidding
4. Auction Fairness and Transparency
5. Real-Time Adaptation

AI in Market Design

1. Enhanced Data Analysis
2. Dynamic Market Matching
3. Simulation and Testing
4. Personalization and Customization

AI-Enhanced Fraud Detection

1. Anomaly Detection
2. Predictive Analytics
3. Real-Time Monitoring
4. Behavioral Analysis
5. Natural Language Processing (NLP)

AI-Enhanced Tax Compliance

1. Data Integration and Analysis
2. Automated Reporting
3. Risk Assessment
4. Fraud Detection in Tax Returns
5. Predictive Compliance

Behavioral Economics and AI: Understanding Decision-Making Processes

1. Cognitive Biases
2. Heuristics
3. Prospect Theory

AI's Role in Understanding Decision-Making Processes

AI enhances the study and application of behavioral economics in several key ways:

1. Data-Driven Insights, Behavioral Data Analysis, Consumer Segmentation
2. Predictive Modeling, Behavior Prediction, Scenario Analysis
3. Personalization & Nudging, Personalized Recommendations, Behavioral Nudging
4. Real-Time Feedback and Adaptation, Dynamic Adaptation, Behavioral Experimentation

AI in Development Economics: Bridging the Gap Between Theory and Practice

AI's Impact on Development Economics

1. Enhanced Data Collection & Analysis, Big Data Integration, Real-Time Monitoring
2. Predictive Analytics and Forecasting, Economic Forecasting, Risk Assessment
3. Improving Program Implementation, Targeting & Personalization, Program Optimization
4. Facilitating Evidence-Based Policy Making, Policy Simulation, Evidence Generation
5. Empowering Local Economies, Access to Markets, Skill Development

AI and Economic Inequality: Assessing the Socioeconomic Divide

The Positive Impact of AI on the Economy

1. Increased Productivity and Efficiency
2. Innovation and New Markets
3. Job Creation in New Sectors

The Negative Impact of AI on Economic Inequality

1. Job Displacement and Wage Polarization
2. Concentration of Wealth and Power
3. Access to AI Technologies

Socioeconomic Divide Created by AI

1. Educational Inequality
2. Regional Disparities
3. Social Inequality

Mitigating the Negative Impact of AI

1. Inclusive Education and Training:
2. Regulation and Ethical AI
3. Equitable Access to AI Technologies
4. Redistributive Economic Policies

AI in Healthcare Economics: Cost Reduction and Efficiency Gains

AI Applications in Healthcare

1. Diagnostic Accuracy and Speed
2. Predictive Analytics
3. Personalized Medicine
4. Operational Efficiency

Cost Reduction through AI

1. Reduced Diagnostic Costs:
2. Decreased Hospital Readmissions
3. Optimized Treatment Plans:
4. Streamlined Administrative Processes

Efficiency Gains through AI

1. Enhanced Workflow Management:
2. Improved Resource Allocation:
3. Accelerated Research and Development:
4. Remote Monitoring and Telehealth:

The Role of AI in Enhancing Financial Inclusion

AI Applications in Financial Inclusion

1. Credit Scoring and Risk Assessment
2. Personalized Financial Services
3. Fraud Detection and Security
4. Chatbots and Virtual Assistants
5. Automated KYC and Compliance

Benefits of AI in Financial Inclusion

1. Expanding Access to Financial Services
2. Reducing Costs
3. Improving Financial Literacy
4. Enhancing Customer Experience

AI Techniques in Economic Research

1. Machine Learning:
2. Natural Language Processing (NLP):
3. Predictive Analytics:
4. Agent-Based Modeling:

AI and Environmental Economics: Optimizing Resource Allocation

AI Applications in Environmental Economics

1. Resource Management
2. Energy Optimization
3. Pollution Control
4. Climate Modeling and Prediction
5. Sustainable Agriculture

Policy Simulation with AI: Anticipating Economic Impacts

The Role of AI in Policy Simulation

1. Complex System Modelling:
2. Scenario Analysis:
3. Real-Time Data Integration:
4. Behavioral Economics Integration:

Case Studies and Applications

1. Fiscal Policy Simulation
2. Monetary Policy Analysis
3. Environmental Policy Modelling
4. Healthcare Policy Evaluation

Theme II

Economic Growth, Development Issues and Sustainable Development in India: Path towards Viksit Bharat@2047

India, the world's most populous nation, is the world's fastest-growing large economy, according to the World Bank's latest Global Economic Prospects report (2024), and forecast to expand 6.6% this year, down from 8.2% in 2023, on the back of strong domestic demand and a surge in investment. India's growth is propelling South Asia to be the fastest-growing region. India's economy has been buoyed by strong domestic demand, with a surge in investment, and robust services activity. India is at a turning point in its history. The 21st century will be India's century, as the country pole-vaults into the future confident of its capabilities. It is the 5th largest economy in the world today and will be the world's 3rd largest economy by 2027, as its GDP crosses US\$ 5 trillion (IMF estimates). Viksit Bharat@2047 is the vision of Government of India to make India a developed nation by 2047, the 100th year of its independence. By 2047, India is poised to be a US\$ 30 trillion economy with all the attributes of a developed nation which will require a collaborative approach between the Centre and State governments having focus on (a) People-Centric Inclusive Development; (b) Women Empowerment; (c) Empowering the Youth and (d) Welfare of Farmers. The vision encompasses various aspects of development, including economic growth, social progress, environmental sustainability, and good governance.

Economic Growth

India is one of the fastest growing economies of the world and is poised to continue on this path, with aspirations to reach high middle-income status by 2047, the centenary of Indian independence. It is also committed to ensuring that its continued growth path is equipped to deal with the challenges of climate change, and in line with its goal of achieving net-zero emissions by 2070. The growth of the past two decades has also led to India making remarkable progress in reducing extreme poverty. Between 2011 and 2019, the country is estimated to have halved the share of the population living in extreme poverty - below \$2.15 per person per day (2017 PPP) (World Bank Poverty and Inequality Portal and Macro Poverty Outlook, Spring 2023). In recent years, however, the pace of poverty reduction has slowed especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, but has since moderated in 2021-22.

- Sector-wise, Region-wise, State-wise rate of economy growth (GSDP, Per capita income, etc)
- Pattern and Determinants of economic growth in India
- Human Development Index, Multidimensional poverty Index
- FDI, Capital Formation
- Pattern of Foreign trade

Development Issues

With a population of more than 1.4 billion, India is the world's largest democracy. Over the past decade, the country's integration into the global economy has been accompanied by economic growth. India has now emerged as a global player. With an ambitious goal of becoming a developed nation by 2047, India faces a complex landscape of global and domestic challenges. India's aspiration to achieve high income status by 2047 will need to be realized through a climate-resilient growth process that delivers broad-based gains to the bottom half of the population. Growth-oriented reforms will need to be accompanied by an expansion in good jobs that keeps pace with the number of labor market entrants. At the same time, gaps in economic participation will need to be addressed, including by bringing more women into the workforce¹. The primary economic issues in India are:

¹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/india/overview>

- low per capita income,
- dependence of population on agriculture,
- unemployment and under-employment,
- slow improvement in rate of capital formation,
- inequality in wealth distribution,
- poor quality of human capital,
- low level of technology, lack of infrastructure.

Environmental Sustainability

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world, but also one of the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. India faces a number of key sustainability challenges. Some are already highly recognized, such as entrenched economic and gender inequality, while others - like climate change and water stress - are emerging as increasing concerns for citizens, business and policymakers alike. Water conservation, the use of renewable energy, encouragement of ecologically friendly transportation, and improvements in green building and architect. How can India achieve its development goals while ensuring the sustainability of its natural resources and ecosystems? Also how Indian Environmental laws are powerful to control these issues.

- Progress on Environmental Sustainable Development Goals
- Natural Resource Degradation & its Management - Land, Water
- Global Warming, Impact of Climate Change - Adoption and Mitigation Strategies
- Solid Waste Management
- Corporate Social Responsibility

Theme III

Kachchh Economy and Tourism

Historically Kachchh was always considered a backward region due to its location and submerged geography. While there has been rapid development in the district and economic outlook has improved drastically in past two decades or so. Kachchh has strived to develop excellent infrastructure and improve the economy and thereby livelihood of the people. As a result, today, Kachchh district is a growing as an economic and industrial hub in the state. Kutch has rapidly industrialized and become one of the key industrial hubs and strategic location for industries as well as government owing to its unique geographical location and topography. The key industries in Kachchh include Engineering, Power, Steel Pipes, Cement, Handicrafts. Emerging industry sectors include Construction, Chemicals, Ceramics and Textiles. It is the largest district in terms of mining revenue and number of active leases. Madhapar village in Kachchh is considered to be Asia's richest village due to foreign remittances by NRIs in Africa, the Gulf countries, UK and the USA².

- Kutch enjoys a unique place in State of Gujarat and India as a largest district, situated in the westernmost part of India within the state of Gujarat having mesmerizing blend of desert landscapes, rich cultural heritage, and vibrant craftsmanship. Known for its famous salt desert, the Rann of Kutch, the region has become synonymous with the Rann Utsav, a festival that showcases the local traditions and arts, drawing tourists from around the globe. Kachchh is also very famous for ecologically important Banni grasslands with their seasonal marshy wetlands which form the outer belt of the Rann of Kachchh. The Rann of Kutch is

² <https://kachchh.nic.in/economy/>

a large area of salt marshes that span the India-Pakistan border and is one of the hottest areas of India. It's a vast white desert that offers mesmerizing sunsets and moonlit nights. During the full moon, the white desert shines in the night light, offering a surreal experience which has become a major tourist attraction. The beauty of the Rann is unmatched, and the Rann Utsav has boosted the popularity of this natural wonder.

Apart from the natural beauty, Kutch is renowned for its intricate handloom weaving, bandhani tie-dye work, block printing, and the world-famous Kutch embroidery. The skill and artistry of local artisans have been passed down through generations. The promotion of these crafts through tourism has helped preserve these practices and provide economic support to the artisans. The villages of Kutch are also steeped in tradition, and community-based tourism has become increasingly popular. Tourists are able to stay in local homestays and experience the lifestyle of the Kutch people. This form of tourism supports the local economy and fosters cultural exchange. Kutch is also home to diverse ecosystems, including the famous Wild Ass Sanctuary located in the Little Rann of Kutch. The sanctuary supports a variety of wildlife, particularly the endangered Indian wild ass, as well as numerous bird species, drawing nature enthusiasts and wildlife photographers.

- **Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Fisheries:** Agriculture and animal husbandry are the predominant economic activities in the district. Major Crops being produced in Kachchh district are groundnut, rapeseeds, castor seeds, bajra, jowar, cotton, wheat, millets and pulses. Kachchh is a chief producer of psyllium (Isabgul), cumin and coriander. Fruits grown in the district are date palms, mango, pomegranate, dragon fruits, banana, papaya, Sapota, and Lemon. Kachchhi Kharek, the indigenous variety of dates of Kutch, has become the second fruit of Gujarat to get a geographical indication (GI) tag from the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDT) of India

Traditionally Kachchh is famous for livestock related activities and rural folk is highly dependent on it. Animal husbandry is the second largest employment providing activities in Kachchh after agriculture. 'Banni' buffalo, 'Kankrej' cow and ox, 'Patanwadi' sheep and 'Kachchh' goat are proven important breeds of Kachchh. The expanding market with rise in demand for diverse animal products and easy access to marketing are added opportunities for further strengthening of this allied sector in the district with wide network of infrastructural and support services.

One of the most important gulfs of India, the Gulf of Kachchh surrounds the district providing it with some of the richest fishing ground, containing such important species as pomfrets, prawns, Bombay Ducks etc. Simultaneously it presents optimum conditions for the growth and sustenance of some of the most valuable species of fish like pearl oysters, window pane oysters, chanks and other shell fish. The district has the advantage of possessing a vast sea coast which is one fourth of total 1600 km costal line of Gujarat and also having one major port, 2 intermediate ports and three minor ports. Seven out of ten talukas in Kachchh are having coastal line.

- **Mineral:** Kachchh is a mineral rich region with a very large reserve of Lignite, Bauxite, Gypsum, limestone, and bentonite, Kachchh district is one of the preferred destinations for most of the mineral based industries and other minerals. Lignite is mined only by Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) at its two mines in Panandhro and Mata no Madh. Kachchh is rich in non-metallic minerals. As a mineral rich district of Gujarat, it has biggest reserves of limestone, china clay, lignite, and bauxite and silica sand in the country. The district has the highest production of Lignite and China clay in

Gujarat. Because of its soaring calorific value and low moisture content, Kachchh's lignite is favourable for power generation. Welspun, Adani Groups, and Sanghi Groups, are the key industry players present in the district. Adani Group owns a fully functional multi-purpose port at Mundra in the Gulf of Kachchh and has established an edible oil refinery in the district. Presence of more than 6,128 Small Scale Industry units in the district has shown a considerable progress in the district's economy.

- **Cement:** Due to wide reserves of limestone, major cement plants Like Sanghi Cement, Ultratech Cement, JP Cement, Reliance ADG Cement etc. have started in Kachchh. Sanghi Cement's 4.1 million tonnes per annum capacity plant Located in Kachchh is one of the largest single location cement plants in India.
- **Power:** Due to wide reserves of Lignite, Thermal Power stations as Panadhro and Akri Moti has been started. Tata Power's first 4000 MW Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) of India and Adani Power 3300 MW are the Ultra Mega Power project in Kachchh. Besides thermal Power Plant large number of Wind Farms, and Solar Power Plant also exists in Kachchh
- **Forestry:** Kachchh district has a scanty forest cover. Hence there is negligible risk of illegal cutting of forests. This coupled with the adequate facilities available at Kandla port has helped establish the timber market. In 1987, "Kandla Timber Association" was formed in order to resolve the specific problems of timber importers and timber allied industries coming up during the period. The timber industry is growing at a faster pace with 300 saw mills working in Gandhidham-Kandla Complex.
- **Ports:** Kandla near Gandhidham and Mundra has been developed into a major international port Kachchh district accounts for a very high cargo movement These ports are near most to the Gulf and Europe by the sea route. The hinterland of north-western India hosts more than 50% of India's population.
- **Industries:** Kachchh has the world's largest manufacturer of Submerged Arc Welded (SAW) pipes. The Other industries in Kachchh includes, Textiles, Machinery and parts, Mining and quarrying, Food products, Chemical & chemical products, Wood products, Rubber & plastic products , Non-metallic mineral products, Basic metal industries, Paper product & printing, Electrical machinery and apparatus, Transport equipment and parts,
- **Road Transport:** Due to very large industries, ports and mining activities the Road transport industries has flourished in Kachchh
- **Salt:** The Little Rann of Kachchh is known for its traditional salt production and various references mention this to be a 600-year-old activity. Out of the estimated total annual production of India of about 180 lakh tonnes, Gujarat contributes 75% – mainly from Kachchh and other parts of Saurashtra. Kachchh contributes to over 60% of Gujarat's Salt production which is largely exported to countries like Bangladesh and Korea.
- **Textile Art:** Kachchh is one of the most prolific regions in India in the area of textile art. Kachchh embroidery is dense with motifs and is one of the most beautiful forms of textile art. A variation with mirrors sewn into the embroidery is one of the signature arts of this region. Within the category of Kachchh embroidery there are several sub-categories as each tribe and sub-tribe produces a unique signature form of art.

Kachchh embroidery is an evolving expression of the craft and textile traditions of the Rabaris, a nomadic tribe in Gujarat. Kachchh embroidery is unique in the sense that a net is woven on a cloth using thread. The net is then filled in using the same thread by intricate interlocking stitches. The patterns are usually built around geometric shapes. This embroidery follows its own traditional design logic and juxtaposition of colours and motifs. The Rohanas tribals of Kachchh specialise in skirt work. The Sodhas use a geometric style for their embroidery. The Garacia Jats are experts in tiny embroidery on the yoke, which intermingles with red, orange, blue and green threads. The Dhanetah Jats love embroidering broad pear-shaped mirrors using orange, black, yellow and red in chain stitch.

- **Tourism:** Tourism in Kutch has transformed significantly over the years. Traditionally, the region's economy was based on agriculture and small-scale industries, including Kutchi embroidery and handicrafts. However, the devastating earthquake of 2001 became a turning point for the region. As part of the rehabilitation effort, the Government of Gujarat, along with various NGOs, invested in developing the region's tourism potential to stimulate economic growth. The inception of the Rann Utsav in the early 2000s marked the beginning of structured tourism in Kutch. This festival was designed not only to showcase the cultural richness of Kutch but also to regenerate interest in the area's traditional crafts and textiles. The festival has evolved into an annual three-month-long celebration, attracting tourists from across India and beyond.

The district has the potential to put Gujarat on the world tourist map due to its unique blend of history, important pilgrim locations, archaeology, desert at one side and beaches on the other. Fossils of ancient Hindu Civilization have been traced at Dholaveera in Rapar taluka which attracts the tourist across the country and abroad, which made Kachchh a powerful tourist destination. Palaces, temples, fairs and festivals of Kachchh attracts a large number of tourists in the district.

More recently, there has been a growing interest in responsible and sustainable tourism in Kutch. Visitors are increasingly conscious of their environmental footprint and seek out experiences that are ethical and eco-friendly. Further, tourism ventures are focusing on minimizing negative impacts on the environment and the local communities.

Digital technology has also influenced tourism in Kutch. With online bookings and virtual tours available, it has become easier for tourists to plan their trips and discover off-the-beaten-path attractions, enhancing the overall travel experience. The colorful vistas of Kutch, its diverse history, and the hospitality of its people continue to make it a fascinating tourist destination that appeals to adventure seekers, culture enthusiasts, and nature lovers alike.

The research papers are invited for presentation and discussion on above broad themes which are indicative only.

While paper writers may cover related area as well. The paper should be submitted in prescribed format.

PAPER SUBMISSION

The papers on selected themes and related topics are invited for presentation in the respective session of the Conference. The author should send soft copy of paper [with abstract 150-200 words and key words with JEL Codes on A4 Size page, types 12 pt Times in Roman, single spacing with 1 inch margin in all sides] of their original works latest by **February 1, 2025** to the Secretary, GEA on email **gajecoasso@gmail.com**.

The cover page should contain title of the articles, author's name, designation, contact address, phone and e-mail address. Also, a non-mathematical abstract of only *one page along with* appropriate keywords should be submitted along with manuscript. Graphs and charts prepared in MS Office (Word/Excel Format) or equivalent format are preferred to material prepared in any other format of jpg. Articles should be complete in all respects, including references, foot notes etc. Sources for all table, graph, figures and maps should be provided (where applicable). Citation and Listing of References should be as per APA Seventh Edition.

Components	Requirements
Title	Clearly describes contents
Authors	Ensures recognition for the writer(s), email of corresponding author
Abstract	Describes what was done
Keywords (4-5)	Ensures the article is correctly identified in abstracting and indexing services
JEL Codes	Choose from the list most appropriate
Introduction	Explains the problem
Methods	Explains how the data were collected and analyzed
Results & Discussion	Describes what was discovered and discusses the implications of the findings
Conclusions	Statement of specific conclusions and policy options
References	APA Style
Acknowledgements	Ensures those who helped in the research are recognized
Appendices	Provides supplemental data for the expert reader

Source: IJED.

PAPER ACCEPTANCE & PRESENTATION OF PAPERS

- Paper acceptance letter would be sent to corresponding author
- Those who are registered for conference and presented paper are only eligible to get certificate of presentation.
- Each paper author need to register for the conference
- Projection facilities will be made available at conference venue.

DELEGATES REGISTRATION

All the participants of the Conference and their accompanying members should be the registered delegates. Only the registered delegates are entitled to get the lodging (Non AC- sharing basis), boarding (Veg. food) and other facilities on the first come first serve basis. The participants are requested to register for the Conference on or before February 1, 2025 by paying registration fee in the form of Cash or by online transfer in GUJARAT ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, Bank Account Number **0923010001406**, **Punjab National Bank**, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad (092320), IFSC Code **PUNB0092320**. Registered members will be provided with background material of conference and accommodation.

Details	Registration Fee (Rs/Person)
Non-members	1100/-
GEA Members (Annual and Life)	1000/-
Accompanying person	1000/-
PG, Ph.D. Student (with bonafide certificate)	500/-

IMPORTANT DATES TO REMEMBER

Full Paper Submission	:	31.01.2025	gujecoasso@gmail.com
Paper Acceptance	:	01.02.2025	
Registration for Conference	:	01.02.2025	
Submission of Presentation	:	21.02.2025	gujecoasso@gmail.com

AWARDS FOR BEST PAPER PRESENTATION DURING CONFERENCE

Paper presentation awards are given to the authors of the best papers presented at a conference.

- **The Overall Best Presentation Award:** This award will be provided for the most outstanding presentation of the entire conference.
- **The Best Student Presentation Award:** The Best Student Presentation Award will be given to the most outstanding presentation presented by a participant who has registered under the student category. Undergraduates, Master students, and Ph.D. students will be considered under this category.

The selection is based on a combination of the paper's quality and the quality of the oral presentation. Here are some things that are typically considered when selecting the same:

- **Technical excellence:** The most important criteria for many best paper awards
- **Innovation:** How innovative the research is
- **Significance:** How significant the research is to the research community
- **Impact:** The impact of the research
- **Clarity of presentation:** How clearly the research is presented
- **Research and theoretical framing:** The research context, methodology, and analysis
- **Discussion and conclusion:** The in-depth interpretation of the research findings
- **Presentation skill:** The readability, coherence, and organization of the presentation

SUGGESTION FOR PPT PREPARATION

- Slide 1: Title of Paper, Author/s name and affiliations
- Slide 2-4: Introduction
- Slide 5-6: Review of Literature/Motivation/Relevance of paper
- Slide 7: Research Questions and Objective
- Slide 8-9: Data and Methodology
- Slide 10-13: Main Results and Discussion
- Slide 14: Conclusions
- Slide 15: Policy Implications and Way Forward
- Slide 16: Acknowledgment

ACCOMMODATION & FOOD

Accommodation for the participants will be arranged on twin/sharing basis in University Guest House and other places available in the campus (Non-AC room). Availability of on campus accommodation is limited and so participants are requested to inform in advance.

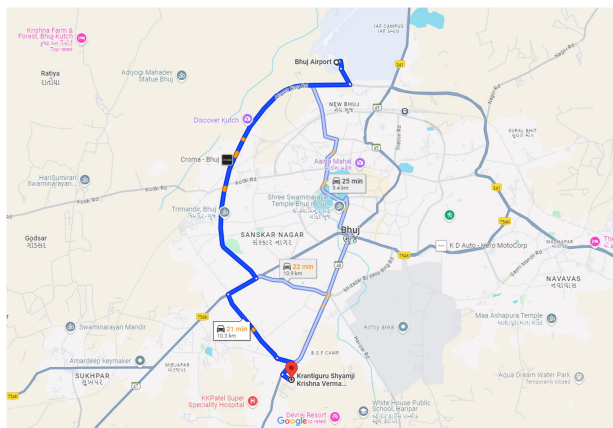
- Only vegetarian food would be served at Conference venue.

ABOUT THE VENUE

By Trains, Bhuj is connected to the major cities like Bangalore, Gandhinagar, Delhi, Mumbai and Ahmedabad. Jet Airways and Air India operate from Bhuj's domestic airport (Bhuj Rudra Mata Airport) daily. ST Stand is the place from where the Buses ply to other cities in the state. Many tour operators also run private buses to and from city.

Please reach directly to guesthouse/venue on your own arrangement. Tentative tariff of Auto/Taxi to reach KSKVKU Guest House is as follows:

- Bhuj Railway Station to KSKVKU Guest House (6.0 kms) - Rs. 100/- (Auto)
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GEA Membership

In order to receive regular updates on conferences, seminar, workshops, symposia, trainings and exposure visits, students/researchers/faculty members/teachers are requested to register themselves member of the GEA.

<https://forms.gle/ePuozWzNyXgzFsqr7>

Membership Tariff*

Nature of Membership	Indian (Rs.)	Foreign (US \$)
Annual (Individual)	200	50
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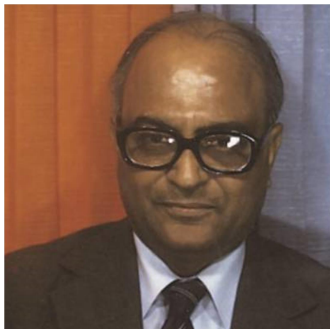
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Gujarat Economic Association organizes a memorial lecture in its annual conference in the memory of eminent economist of our Country, viz. Dr. I.G. Patel and Dr. B.R. Shenoy.

Dr. I.G. Patel Memorial Lecture



Dr. Indraprasad Gordhanbhai Patel (11 November 1924 – 17 July 2005) popularly known as I. G. Patel, was the fourteenth Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (1977-1982) and Ninth Director of the London School of Economics, UK (1984- 1990). He was the first person of South Asian origin to head a higher education institute in the UK and was well known for his formidable intellectual powers in the select company of central bankers and economic statesmen such as the "Committee of the Thirty" set up by the former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He was a member of the Indian Economic Service and served in Government of India. He held the rank and post of Special Secretary in the Ministry of Finance and later Secretary to Government of India (Economic Affairs) in the Ministry of Finance.

Dr. Patel was a brilliant economist and educationist, and a towering figure in Indian policy making for many years. Dr. Patel steered the country's policy adroitly in its formative stages, and especially when it faced balance of payments difficulties. He did so in many capacities; as Chief Economic Advisor, as Secretary (Economic Affairs) and as RBI Governor. Dr. Patel was the first Indian to hold the prestigious office of Director, London School of Economics. After his return, he was always ready to proffer his valuable time and the advice to the Government and to the Reserve Bank of India whenever called upon to do so. He was a pragmatic and wise economist with an abiding interest in growth with equity and social justice³.

Patel was the first Indian director of London School of Economics, and worked with four Indian PMs — Nehru, Shastri, Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai. He wrote succinct accounts of his experience as an economic policy-maker in *Glimpses of Indian Economic Policy: an insider's view* (2002) and of LSE in *An Encounter with Higher Education: my years at LSE* (2004).

He was bestowed the Padma Vibhushan award in 1991 for his furthering of the field of economic science. The Queen of England had conferred on Dr. Patel an Honorary KBE in 1990, a very high honour.

³ <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?reid=10237>

Dr. B.R. Shenoy Memorial Lecture



Professor Bellikoth Raghunath Shenoy Ph.D (1905–1978) was a classical liberal economist. Born on June 3, 1905 near Mangalore, Karnataka, Bellikoth Raghunath Shenoy was educated at Benares Hindu University (where he secured a first class first at the MA Economics Exam in 1929) and later at the London School of Economics (LSE). As a student he actively participated in the freedom struggle and was jailed at Nagpur where he came under the close contact and immense influence of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. At LSE he was inspired by the ideas of Professor Friedrich Hayek who later won the Nobel Prize in Economics. During this period two of his papers, "An Equation for the Price Level of New Investment Goods" (1931) and "Interdependence of Price Levels" (1933) appeared in *Quarterly Journal of Economics* which established him as an upcoming monetary economist. He was the first Indian economist to have a paper published in a leading scholarly journal.

After returning to India Shenoy taught at Wadia College (Pune), Gujarat College (Ahmedabad) and University of Ceylon. He was associated with various Government Bodies of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka) including the Commission on Currency and Department of Commerce. In 1942 he was appointed Principal, L. D. Arts College, Ahmedabad and then joined the Reserve Bank of India in 1945. During his RBI days he was the Far Eastern Representative of the IMF (1948) and an Alternate Executive Director of IMF as well as of the World Bank (1951-53).

In 1954 Shenoy joined Gujarat University as the first Director of its School of Social Sciences, a position which he retained till 1968. During this period he made substantial contributions to Indian Economic Policy debates mainly contained in his "Note on Dissent to the Second Five Year Plan" and Madras University Lectures entitled "Problems and Indian Economic Development". His notable contributions to various policy issues like the PL480 food imports, deficit financing, inflation and economic development were marked by technical competence and analytical ability. After leaving Gujarat University in 1968, he founded the "Economic Research Centre" in Delhi and tirelessly espoused the cause of liberalism in India till he passed away 8 February 1978.

He was President of the Indian Economic Association in 1957, Visiting Professor at his alma mater, LSE in 1966 and a member of the internationally prestigious Mont Pelerin Society, (which boasts of various Nobel laureates as members).

His publications include *Ceylon Currency and Banking* (1941), *The Sterling Assets of the Reserve Bank of India* (1953), *Problems of Indian Economic Development* (1956), and *PL480 and India's Food Problem* (1974) apart from various articles in scholarly journals, both Indian and international.

Symposium: Indian Economic Model

A symposium on the Indian economic model would explore the country's evolving economic landscape, highlighting its achievements, challenges, and future directions. Here's a concise overview of key topics that would be addressed:

- India's economic journey began under colonial rule, characterized by exploitation and limited industrialization. Post-independence, the focus shifted to a planned economy with significant state intervention. The 1991 economic liberalization marked a turning point, introducing market reforms, reducing trade barriers, and encouraging foreign investment, which spurred rapid growth.
- India's economy is diverse, with agriculture, manufacturing, and services sectors playing crucial roles. The services sector, particularly IT and software, has been a significant growth driver. However, the rural-urban divide remains pronounced, with urban areas experiencing faster growth and better infrastructure compared to rural regions.
- Recent reforms include the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), aimed at simplifying the tax structure and improving compliance. Labor laws have been streamlined to attract more investment, and there have been efforts to boost foreign direct investment (FDI) through policy changes. Additionally, the push towards a digital economy has seen increased adoption of technology in various sectors, driving efficiency and innovation.
- Despite progress, India faces several challenges. Income inequality remains a critical issue, with significant disparities between different socio-economic groups. Unemployment, particularly among youth, and skill mismatches continue to hamper growth. Infrastructure development is essential to support economic activities, but bottlenecks and uneven development persist.
- Balancing economic growth with environmental sustainability is a growing concern. India has made strides in promoting renewable energy and sustainable practices, yet managing environmental impact while pursuing industrialization remains a complex task. Social inclusion efforts aim to uplift marginalized communities, addressing disparities in economic opportunities.
- India's role in global trade has expanded, with increased participation in international markets and trade agreements. Geopolitical shifts and global economic trends influence India's economic strategies, making it essential for the country to navigate global uncertainties while pursuing national interests.
- Looking ahead, India's economic prospects appear promising but require strategic planning. Innovations and the startup ecosystem are crucial for future growth, potentially leading to new industries and job creation. Economic forecasts suggest continued growth, but achieving sustainable and inclusive development will be key to realizing long-term goals.
- To enhance economic stability and growth, recommendations include further reforming labor and tax systems, investing in infrastructure, and promoting skill development programs. Collaboration between the public and private sectors can drive innovation and address key challenges, ensuring that India continues on its path to becoming a major global economic player.

In summary, a symposium on the Indian economic model would offer a comprehensive analysis of the country's economic journey, current state, and future trajectory, emphasizing the need for balanced and inclusive growth to navigate ongoing challenges and seize emerging opportunities.

Convener: Dr. John Parmar.

About Gujarat Economic Association (GEA)

Gujarat Economic Association was formed in 1969 which is a brain child of **Dr. D. T. Lakdawala** who was eminent economist of our Country. He was the first president of the GEA who has nurtured, inspired and organized the association. The pioneer of association paved way to the growth of the association. The successive presidents of the association were **Dr. I. G. Patel** (*prominent economist, Director of London School of Economics, London UK; Director of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad; Economic Adviser and Policy Maker at Union Government of India and also at State level*); **Prof. V. N. Kothari** (*exponent in his field, academician and educationalist*); **Prof. Y. K. Alagh** (*Union Minister of State for Planning and Programme Implementation, Science and Technology and Power 1996-98*); and **Prof. Rohitbhai Shukla** (*economist, Academician and educationalist, activist, editor, critique of economic, social and economic policy of government and roaring against injustice when humanities under peril*). Thus, under the leadership of such distinguished personalities, association has flourished and marched ahead. Their academic entrepreneurship, policy wisdom, insight and logical reasoning in policy making as well as their way of understanding of the economy immensely contributed to the activities of pursuits of association. The association is fortunate to have a academician like **Dr. Mohan Patel** as a Secretary whose commitment, devotion, organizational and managerial abilities have accelerated the growth of association, who is presently holding position of Vice Chancellor of KSKV Kachchh University, Bhuj, Kachchh, Gujarat. Presently, **Dr. S. S. Kalamkar** is the President and **Dr. Juvansinh Vala** is a Secretary of the Association.

The objectives of GEA are

- 1) Organize annual conferences in various parts of Gujarat for the benefit of teachers and students of economics.
- 2) Arrange workshops/symposia and seminars on various topics related to the economy of Gujarat and theoretical topics of economics.
- 3) Invite national and international dignitaries to deliver key note addresses at the conferences.
- 4) To encourage and enhance the quality of teaching of economics in Gujarat by facilitating discussions about the developments in the subject. Conduct capacity building exercises for teachers and students.

The association is regularly organizing annual conferences at various colleges, universities and institutions in the state of Gujarat. So far, total 52 annual conferences are organised by GEA. The college and university teachers and researchers are participating and presenting their paper on given subjects of economics on themes – economic theories and economic problems of Gujarat. Moreover, the association is arranging memorial lectures, workshops, seminars, faculty development programs for teachers of economics, and bestowing prize for the best research papers in the conference. Every year the conference is attended by 250 to 300 participants.

Besides, in order to inculcate the ideas of research among the teachers and students, GEA organises around 5-6 one day workshops at different locations in Gujarat on 'How to Write a Research Paper' before six months of the conference so as to make paper writers aware about the themes and pattern of writing quality paper. Association is also bestowing prize for the best research papers in the conference. The association publication includes SPET Research Journal of Social sciences published by N. S. Patel Arts College, Anand.

Website: <https://geagujarat.org/>

About Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University, Bhuj

Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University, often abbreviated as KSKVKU, stands as an emblem of educational excellence in the state of Gujarat. Located in Bhuj, the university is named after the renowned freedom fighter and social reformer, Shyamji Krishna Verma, paying tribute to his indomitable spirit and significant contributions towards the Indian freedom struggle. Established in 2003, KSKVKU was instituted with the goal of fostering higher education in the remote region of Kachchh. Before its establishment, students in this region had limited options for pursuing higher education and often had to travel to distant places. The university thus filled a vital gap, ensuring that the youth of Kachchh had access to quality education within their home region. Spanning a sprawling campus, KSKVKU boasts of state-of-the-art infrastructure that combines both modernity and tradition. The architectural grandeur of the institution is reminiscent of the rich cultural heritage of Kachchh, while its classrooms, labs, libraries, and other facilities brim with modern amenities to cater to the evolving needs of contemporary students. Academically, the university offers a diverse range of undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs across multiple disciplines such as arts, commerce, science, and professional courses. These programs are designed keeping in mind the global educational standards, ensuring that students are well-equipped to face challenges in the dynamic global scenario. Moreover, the curriculum is frequently updated, reflecting the latest advancements and trends in each field.

Research is an integral part of KSKVKU's ethos. With dedicated research centers and seasoned faculty members, the university promotes a culture of innovation and discovery. The research undertaken is not only academic in nature but also addresses real-world problems, particularly those pertinent to the region of Kachchh. Beyond academics and research, KSKVKU places a significant emphasis on holistic development. A host of extracurricular activities, including sports, cultural events, seminars, and workshops, ensures that students develop not just intellectually but also personally and socially. Community engagement is another cornerstone of the university. Through various outreach programs and initiatives, KSKVKU strives to uplift the local communities, promote sustainable practices, and preserve the unique culture and heritage of Kachchh. In conclusion, Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University is more than just an educational institution. It's a beacon of hope, progress, and development for the region of Kachchh. Within a relatively short span, it has carved a niche for itself, championing the cause of education, research, and community service, living up to the legacy of the great patriot after whom it's named⁴.

Department of Economics⁵

The Department of Economics of the K S K V Kachchh University, is broadly focused on research methodology, micro and macroeconomic theory, and applied economics. Faculty research include the broad fields of international trade, development economics, public sector studies, law, business and environmental and ecological economics, natural resource economics, education, gender inequality, and labour and economic demography and human development issues. The course structure integrates a balance of Theoretical Analysis & Quantitative analysis. All of the faculties are actively involved in research and publication activities, and are active in international, national, and regional professional societies. Faculty is involved with the national and state governments and international institutions. Receiving research project form the state and central government as well as from UGC, Reserve Bank of India, ISSR etc.

Website: <https://www.kskvku.ac.in/>

⁴ <https://www.aajtakampus.in/college/krantiguru-shyamji-krishna-verma-kachchh-university>

⁵ <https://www.kskvku.ac.in/dept.php?dname=eco>

About Indian Economics and Allied Sciences Association (IEASA)

Indian Economics & Allied Sciences Association (IEASA) is purely academic and non-profit earning body of scholars/ professionals of economics and allied sciences. The Association pursues the object of promotion of education and scientific research in the field of Economics and allied subject to achieve academic excellence through annual conferences, workshops and symposia. The members of association are spread all over India having academic excellence in their respective areas of research. The association is involved in encouraging and motivating young scholars to undertake action research and work for grass root policy framework to help India grow in right direction.

The IEASA undertakes consultancy and advisory services, aiding, promoting, monitoring and coordinating action research projects in Economics and allied subjects. The association also involves itself in preparing, printing, and publishing of journals, books, research notes, monographs, occasional papers, teaching materials, white papers and leaflets in order to disseminate the results of economic and allied studies and research among the professionals, academics, researchers and students in English and Hindi. The IEASA has certain special features of its own:

1. It is fully transparent organization with all information regarding Constitution of IEASA, Members Profile with email, mobile number & photo, WhatsApp group will all members linked.
2. Information regarding Conferences, collaborative seminar, minutes of Executive Committee and General body, etc. being circulated immediately.
3. System of finalizing the Minutes of all proceeding within 15 days and its approval.
4. Special session on Research Methodology for young researchers in every conference to provide them with all possible research information and removal of their doubts.
5. Open session for scholars, making it mandatory to speak their finding on the themes of conference.
6. Providing sufficient time to paper presenters to discuss their findings.
7. Availability of all resource persons on all three days of Conference for the purpose of free interaction with scholars.

WEBSITE: <https://www.ieasa.co.in/aboutus/>

Membership form: https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSeV22jL22Cw-GzajXnLB1PuX3ngM_PWakQ_aTFx910gLPoN5A/viewform?pli=1

About Global Economist Forum (GEF) India Chapter

Global Economist Forum (GEF), an Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the **United Nations (UN)**, **General Consultative Status** development and policy organisation is re-launched in 2007, which was established in early of nineteen hundred century with the active initiative and support of some renowned economists in Europe, Asia and America, which has now expanded to 104 countries of the world. It has also accredited with the World Bank, IMF, Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, African Development Bank, The Commonwealth, and many international organisations. The main objective of GEF is to formulate global economic policy, Trade and Investment promotion, alignment of wealth and facilities for all the citizens of every member states.

Distinguish Speakers @ 53rd GEA Conference



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Dr. Harish Padh
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Christopher Scott, Ph.D
Goddard Chair-Forestry & Environ. Conservation
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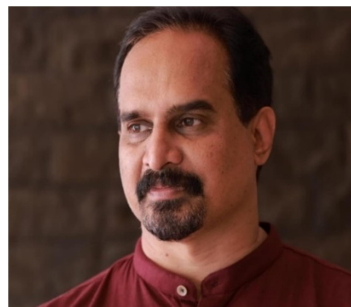
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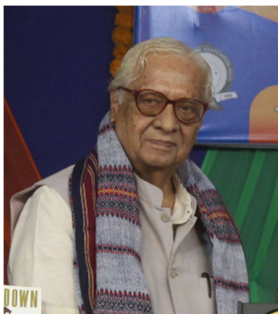
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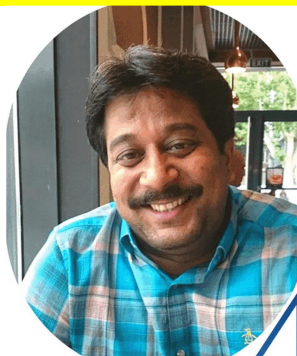
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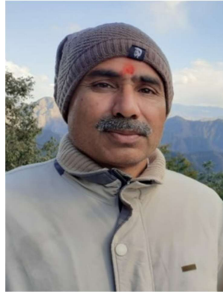
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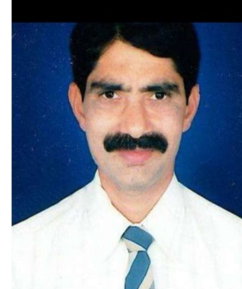


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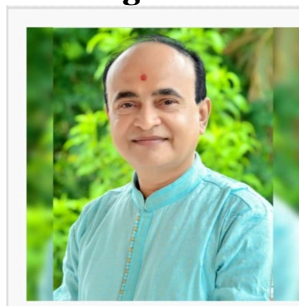
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KSKV Kachchh University, Bhuj, Kachchh,
M. No. 7874955915
Email- ksatija123@gmail.com

Conference Organising Committee



Dr. C. S. Zhala
Principal,
R. R. Lalan College, Bhuj
Gujarat 370001
M- 9099125033
E-cszala75@gmail.com



Dr Reena Nathani
Adhyapak Sahayak
Tolani Institute of Commerce,
Adipur, Gandhigam,
Gujarat 370 205
E: nathanireena81@gmail.com
M:7874500046



Dr. Gaurav D. Chauhan
Head, Department of R&D;
Assistant Prof, Dept of
Geosciences, KSKV Kachchh
University, Bhuj, Kachchh,
Gujarat - 370001
E: gdc.dew@gmail.com
M: 9925640656



Dr.D.K.Aghara
J.B. Thacker Commerce
College Bhuj
E: dkaghar@gmail.com
M: 9879273994



Dr.Devendrasinh.B. Jadeja
Shree J.B Thacker Commerce
College. Bhuj
E:devendrajadeja89@gmail.com
Mo.9913999745



Dr. Maulik G Barot
I/C. Principal
J. B. Thacker Commerce College,
Near Mandvi Octroi, Bhuj-Kutch



Dr. Premprakash Thapa
Associate Professor, Tolani
Commerce College Adipur
E-pmtecotcc@tcc.ac.in,
M-9427273660



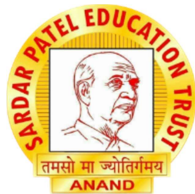
Dr. Chandrakant A. Patel
Head and Assistant Professor,
Seth Soorji Vallabhdas Arts and
Commerce College, Mandvi Kutch
E: chandanpatelgvp@gmail.com
M: 99040 38620



Dr.Hina Gangar
Principal
Shree Muktajivan Swamibapa
Mahila College, Bhuj-Kachchh
E: heena.gangar153@gmail.com
M: 9879820793

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**Glimpses of
52nd Annual National Conference of
Gujarat Economic Association (March 2-3, 2024)**

jointly organized by
N. S. Patel Arts (Autonomous) College, Anand,
Indian Economics and Allied Sciences Association (IEASA) &
Gujarat Economic Association (GEA)
at
**Raj Rajersi Aashram, Zakhan-Limdi,
District - Surendranagar, Gujarat**

52nd Annual Conference Presidential Address

Prof. S. Srinivasa Rao, Former
Head, Department of Economics, Veer
Narmad South Gujarat University,
Surat, Gujarat

**“Institutional
Economics,
Institutions and
Governance”**



Professor Indraprasad Gordhanbhai Patel Memorial Lecture

Prof. Alok Kumar
Secretary, Indian Economics & Allied
Sciences Association (IEASA)

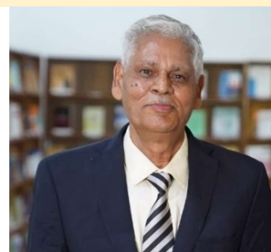
**“The Paradoxes of
Women
Empowerment”**



Prof BR Shenoy Memorial Lecture

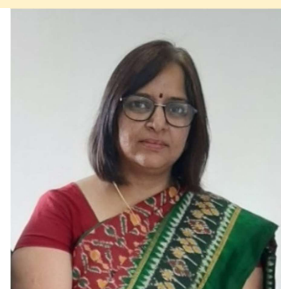
Dr. Ram Kumar Mishra
Former Director, Institute of Public
Enterprise, and President,
Management and Social Science
Research Center, Hyderabad-500007,
Telangana

**“Financing Higher
Education in
India: Towards a
New Paradigm”**



Special Lecture

Dr. Alka Mourya,
Amity International Business School,
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52nd Annual Conference Keynote Papers


1. The Fourth Industrial Revolution and Labour Market

- Dr. Gaurang Rami,**
Professor and HOD, Department of Economics, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat

Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) and Labour Market: Conceptual Framework and Theoretical Development


- Prof. A. A. Sheikh,**
Former Principal, Nav Gujarat Arts and Commerce College, Ahmedabad

The New Economics of the Minimum Wage: Methodological Innovation in Empirical Economics



2. State of Affairs in Gujarat Economy

- Dr. Heena Upadhyay,**
Faculty Member, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda

State of Affairs in Gujarat Economy


- Prof. Rajesh Rathod**
Assistant Professor,
Parul University, Vadodara


- Dr. Brijen Patel**
Assistant Professor, Govt. Arts and Science College, Bavla, Ahmedabad

State of Affairs in Gujarat Economy


- Dr. Dhaval Soni**
Assistant Professor, Dr Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel Arts & Commerce College, Ahmedabad



Congratulations

For being appointment as the Vice Chancellor of
KSKV Kachchh University, Bhuj, Gujarat



Prof. Dr. Mohan Patel, VC, KSKVKU, Bhuj

Your determination and perseverance have paid off, and this felicitation ceremony is a testament to your unwavering commitment to excellences..... Congratulations!

.....from GEA Family



Dignitaries on the dais at inaugural session of Conference



Inauguration of Conference- Lighting of Lamp by the Dignitaries



Dignitaries paying Tribute to Dr. I.G. Patel



Felicitation of Dr. Alaknanda Patel by the Dignitaries



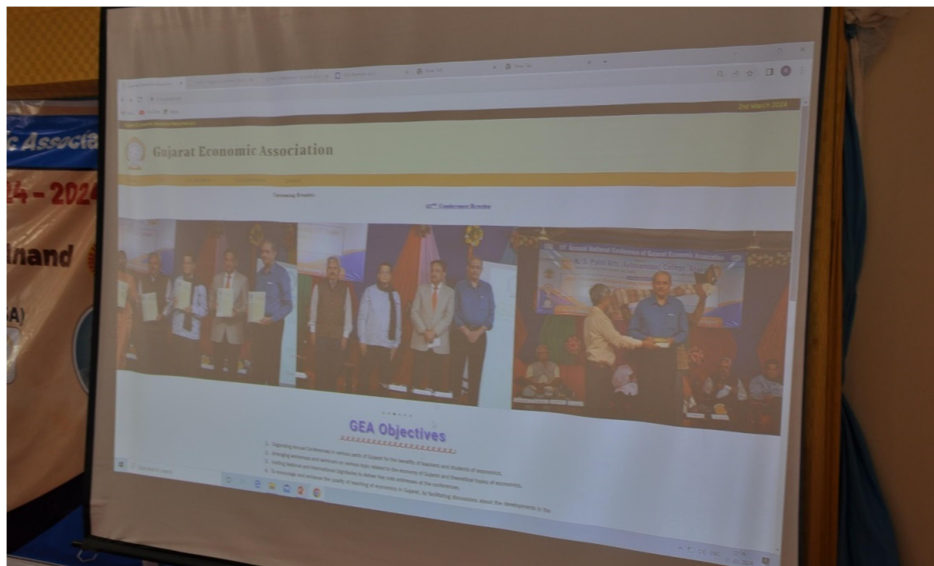
Felicitation of Prof Dr. Rohit Shukla (President GEA) and Mrs. Shukla at the hands of Dignitaries



Felicitation of Dr. S. Srinivas Rao, Conference President



Release of SPET Research Journal



Release of GEA Website (<https://geagujarat.org/>)



Release of Conference Papers Volume



Dr. Alok Sharma, Secretary IEASA addressing the gathering



Dr. Mohan Patel (Secretary, GEA) presenting the Audit Report and Work done



Distinguish Delegates and Students at the Conference

Felicitation of New Members of Economic Fraternity

52st Annual National Conference
of
Gujarat Economic Association
Celebration of I. G. Patel Centenary Year (1924- 2024)

In Association with
N. S. Patel Arts (Autonomous) College, Anand
Indian Economics and Allied Sciences Association (IEASA)
Gujarat Economic Association (GEA)

GUJARAT ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION (GUA)
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Felicitation of New Members of Economics Fraternity
2nd – 3rd March, 2024
Raj Rajarshi Asharam, Jakhan - Limbadi

विकसित भारत
अभियान
1947 - 2047

Dr. I. G. Patel Centenary Year Celebration

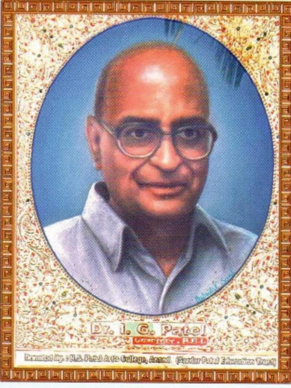


ગુજરાત અર્થશાસ્ત્ર મંડળ-સિલ્વર જ્યુબિલી ટ્રસ્ટ

ડૉ. આઈ. જી. પટેલના
શતાબ્દી વર્ષની ઉજવણી



ડૉ. આઈ. જી. પટેલના સંસ્મરણોની સુગંધ



ડૉ. ઇન્દ્રપ્રસાદ ગોરધનભાઈ પટેલનો જન્મ ૧૧મી નવેમ્બર, ૧૯૨૪ ના રોજ કરમસદ ગામે થયો હતો. તેઓના પિતાનું નામ ગોરધનભાઈ પટેલ અને માતાનું નામ કાશીબહેન પટેલ હતું. ડૉ. આઈ. જી. પટેલ વડોદરા કૉલેજમાંથી ૧૯૪૪માં મુંબઈ યુનિવર્સિટીની બી.એ.(ઓનર્સ)ની પદવી મેળવ્યા પછી ૧૯૪૬માં તે જ યુનિવર્સિટીની એમ.એ.(અર્થશાસ્ત્ર)ની ઉપાધિ પ્રાપ્ત કરી. ત્યારબાદ કેમ્બ્રિજ યુનિવર્સિટીમાંથી અર્થશાસ્ત્રમાં પીએચ.ડી.ની પદવી પ્રાપ્ત કરી. ૧૯૪૯-૫૦ દરમિયાન પોતાની માતૃસંસ્થા વડોદરા કૉલેજમાં આચાર્ય તથા અર્થશાસ્ત્રના પ્રોફેસર તરીકે જોડાયા. ત્યારપછી તેમણે આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય અને રાષ્ટ્રીય સ્તર પર ઘણાં મહત્વના હોદાઓ પર કામ કર્યું છે; જેમકે, ૧૯૫૦-૫૪ દરમિયાન આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય નાણાંમંડળમાં, ૧૯૫૪-૫૮ દરમિયાન કેન્દ્રીય નાણાંમંત્રાલયમાં નાયબ આર્થિક સલાહકાર, ૧૯૫૮- ૬૧ દરમિયાન પુનઃ આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય નાણાંમંડળમાં વૈકલ્પિક એક્ઝિક્યુટિવ ડિરેક્ટર, ૧૯૬૧- ૬૩ દરમિયાન કેન્દ્રીય નાણાંમંત્રાલયના મુખ્ય આર્થિક સલાહકાર તથા આયોજન-પંચના આર્થિક સલાહકાર, ૧૯૬૮-૬૯ અને ૧૯૭૦-૭૨ દરમિયાન કેન્દ્રીય નાણાંમંત્રાલયના અનુક્રમે અંગત સચિવ અને સચિવ, ૧૯૬૮-૭૨ દરમિયાન પરમાણુ ઊર્જા પંચના સભ્ય, ૧૯૭૨-૭૭ દરમિયાન રાષ્ટ્રસંઘના વિકાસ કાર્યક્રમ UNDPમાં કેપ્યુટી એડમિનિસ્ટ્રેટર, ૧૯૭૭-૮૨ દરમિયાન ભારતીય રિઝર્વ બેંકના ગવર્નર, ૧૯૮૨-૮૪ દરમિયાન ઇન્ડિયન ઇન્સ્ટિટ્યૂટ ઓફ મેનેજમેન્ટ(IIM), અમદાવાદના ડિરેક્ટર અને ૧૯૮૪-૯૦ દરમિયાન લંડન સ્કૂલ ઓફ ઇકોનોમિક્સ(LSE)ના ડિરેક્ટર તરીકે અમૂલ્ય સેવા આપેલ છે. તેઓશ્રીએ આગાખાન રૂરલ સર્પોર્ટ પ્રોગ્રામના ભારત ખાતેના ચેરમેન હોવા ઉપરાંત ઓગસ્ટ, ૧૯૯૬ થી ઇન્ડિયન ઇન્સ્ટિટ્યૂટ ઓફ મેનેજમેન્ટ, અમદાવાદ ખાતે ચેરમેનપદે ફરજ અદા કરી હતી. આ સાથે તેઓશ્રી આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય અને રાષ્ટ્રીય સ્તરની અનેક પ્રતિષ્ઠિત સંસ્થાઓ સાથે કાર્યરત હતા. વિખ્યાત ભારતીય અર્થશાસ્ત્રી ડૉ. ડી. ટી. લાકડાવાલાના અવસાન પછી ગુજરાત ઇકોનોમિક એસોસિએશનના પ્રમુખપદે તથા શ્રી એચ. એમ. પટેલના અવસાન પછી ચારુતર વિદ્યામંડળના પ્રમુખપદે તેમની વરણી થઈ હતી.

ડૉ. આઈ. જી. પટેલની શૈક્ષણિક લાયકાત અને કારકિર્દી ખૂબ જ તેજસ્વી અને ઉજ્જવળ રહી છે; તેઓશ્રીને ૧૯૪૪માં મુંબઈ યુનિવર્સિટીનું “જેમ્સ ટેલર પ્રાઈઝ” મળ્યું હતું. ૧૯૪૬માં રેનબરી સ્કૉલર તરીકેની તેમની પસંદગી થઈ હતી. ઇંગ્લેન્ડના અભ્યાસકાળ દરમિયાન ૧૯૪૮માં તેમને “એડમ સ્મિથ પ્રાઈઝ”

એનાયત થયેલું. સરદાર પટેલ યુનિવર્સિટી, વલ્લભવિદ્યાનગર દ્વારા ૧૯૮૦માં ડી.લિટ.ની માનદ પદવી, મહારાજા સયાજીરાવ યુનિવર્સિટી, વડોદરા તથા યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ મૉરિશ્યસ દ્વારા ૧૯૯૦માં માનદ ડૉક્ટરેટની પદવીઓ તેમને અર્પણ થઈ હતી. ૧૯૮૫માં “વિશ્વગુર્જરી એવોર્ડ”, ૧૯૮૭માં કિંગ્ઝ કૉલેજ – કેમ્બ્રિજની ફેલોશિપ, ૧૯૯૦માં લંડન સ્કૂલ ઓફ ઇકોનોમિક્સ એન્ડ પોલિટિકલ સાયન્સ સંસ્થાની ફેલોશિપ અને તે જ વર્ષે ઇંગ્લેન્ડનાં રાણી એલિઝાબેથ દ્વારા “ઓનરેબલ નાઇટહુડ-કેબીઈનો ખિતાબ”, ૧૯૯૧માં ભારત સરકાર દ્વારા “પદ્મવિભૂષણ” તથા ૧૯૯૮માં વિદ્યાવિકાસ ટ્રસ્ટ દ્વારા ૧૯૯૭નો “સારસ્વત ગૌરવ એવોર્ડ” જેવાં અતિપ્રતિષ્ઠિત માનસન્માનો તેમને એનાયત થયાં હતાં. તેમના સંશોધન-લેખો દેશવિદેશનાં પ્રતિષ્ઠિત સામયિકોમાં પ્રકાશિત થયેલ છે. ૪૦ અને ૫૦ ના દાયકા દરમિયાન તેઓ કેમ્બ્રિજ યુનિવર્સિટી સાથે સંકળાયેલા હતાં. કેમ્બ્રિજ યુનિવર્સિટીના અનુપમ અને દિવ્ય પરિવેશમાં, તેમણે તેમની તર્કસંગતતાને સમૃદ્ધ બનાવી અને વિવેચનાત્મક વિચારસરણી અને તાર્કિક તર્કમાં તેમની યોગ્યતામાં વધારો કર્યો.

ડૉ. આઈ. જી. પટેલ ભારત દેશના એક પ્રસિદ્ધ, અગ્રણી અને પ્રતિષ્ઠિત અર્થશાસ્ત્રીની સાથે એક સમજદાર નીતિવિષયક ઘડવૈયા, સરકારી અધિકારી, આર્થિક સલાહકાર, શ્રેષ્ઠ શિક્ષણવિદ, ઉત્કૃષ્ટ પ્રશાસક અને માનવતાવાદી હતા. દેશના વિવિધ ક્ષેત્રીય વિકાસમાં ડૉ. આઈ. જી. પટેલનું અતુલ્ય યોગદાન એક સ્મૃતિની સુગંધ તરીકે આપણી વચ્ચે રહેશે.

તેઓશ્રી ૧૯૫૪ થી ૧૯૭૨ સમયગાળા દરમિયાન (૧૮ વર્ષ માટે) ભારત સરકારમાં તેમણે અમૂલ્ય અને અપૂર્વ સેવાઓ અર્પી. આ સમયગાળામાં જ આવશ્યકપણે ભારત સરકારના આર્થિક સલાહકાર અને અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિષયના નિષ્ણાત તરીકે કામ કર્યું તથા નાણાંપ્રધાનો અને નાગરિક કર્મચારીઓ સાથે ખૂબ જ નજીકના સંપર્કમાં આવ્યા. તેમણે ૧૯૭૭ થી ૧૯૮૨ સુધી RBI ના ગવર્નર તરીકે પણ ઉમદા સેવા આપી હતી. તેમણે પોતાની સેવાના અનુભવથી નોંધ્યું છે કે ‘મારી પાસે સલાહકારની સાથે સરકારી અધિકારી તરીકે કદાચ સંયુક્ત ભૂમિકા હતી. આ બંને ક્ષમતાઓથી મને એ સાબિત કરવાની પૂરતી તક મળી હતી કે તે સમયે જે આર્થિક પરિસ્થિતિ પ્રવર્તતી હતી તેના કરતા વર્તમાનની સ્થિતિ ઘણી અલગ હતી. જે ચોક્કસપણે ૫૦ અને ૬૦ ના દાયકામાં અને ફરીથી ૭૦ ના દાયકાના અંતમાં વધુ સારી હતી.’

અત્રે એ વાતની ખાસ નોંધ લેવી જોઈએ કે, ડૉ. આઈ. જી. પટેલ નેહરુજીના પ્રભાવશાળી વ્યક્તિત્વ, તેમની ઉદારતા અને તેમની સલાહથી પ્રભાવિત થયા હતા. નેહરુજી પણ ડૉ. આઈ. જી. પટેલની પ્રતિભા અને ક્ષમતાથી ખૂબ પ્રભાવિત થયા હતા અને તેમને દેશની સેવા માટે જોડાવા હાકલ કરી. જેની નોંધ લેતા ડૉ. આઈ. જી. પટેલ જણાવે છે કે, આ તે પ્રકારના નેતૃત્વની હાકલ હતી, કે જેનાથી મારી સંપૂર્ણ નિષ્ઠા અને વફાદારી સાથે દેશ માટે કંઈક કરી શકું, જે દેશ માટે અત્યંત ઉપયોગી બની રહે. ભારત સરકારના અનેક મંત્રાલય અને નાગરિક સેવામાં તેમની સેવાના સમયગાળામાં દરમિયાન તેમનામાં સંવાદિતા, રચનાત્મક સહકાર, ફરજ બંધન, ઈચ્છા અને દેશની સેવા કરવાની ભાવના જોવા મળી. તેમના માટે એ કહેવું યોગ્ય છે કે તેઓશ્રી ભારતીય પુનરુત્થાનની વાસ્તવિક ઉપજ હતી જે એક સરળ શ્વાસમાં પરંપરા અને આધુનિકતાને જાળવી રાખે છે. તેમના માટે પ્રેમ અને કરુણા એ જ્ઞાનની સમગ્ર શોધની ચાવી હતી.

ડૉ. આઈ. જી. પટેલમાં વિવેક, સ્પષ્ટતા, સંક્ષિપ્તતા અને ગહનતાના ગુણો હતા. તેઓશ્રી જ્ઞાનના યુગ સાથે સંબંધ ધરાવતા, માનવતાવાદ પર ભાર મૂકતા અને વિચાર, તપાસ, તર્ક અને કારણ દ્વારા વિશ્વનો સામનો કરતા, તમામ ક્ષેત્રોમાં સુધારા અને સંસ્કારિતાનો આગ્રહ રાખતા. તેમણે પુનઃ ઉત્થાનના માનવતાવાદના નવા મૂલ્યોને આત્મસાત કર્યા હતા અને તર્ક, તર્કસંગતતા અને બોધના જ્ઞાનને સ્વીકાર્યા હતા. તેઓશ્રી એક સારા સંસ્થાકિય નિર્માતા અને પ્રભાવશાળી વ્યક્તિત્વ ધરાવતા હતા. તેમણે અર્થશાસ્ત્રી, નીતિનિર્માતા સલાહકાર અને રાજદ્વારી તરીકે ખૂબ જ મહત્વપૂર્ણ ભૂમિકા ભજવી હતી. તેમણે ઉચ્ચ શિક્ષણના ક્ષેત્રમાં શૈક્ષણિક ધોરણ સુધારવામાં ખૂબ જ મહત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવી હતી. તેઓ સ્પષ્ટ પણે માનતા કે, ઉચ્ચ શિક્ષણ અને ઉચ્ચ શૈક્ષણિક ધોરણો એ તમામ હિસ્સેદારો, રાજ્ય, બજાર, પરિવારો, નાગરિક સમાજ અને શિક્ષકોની સહિયારી જવાબદારી છે. ઇન્ડિયન ઇન્સ્ટિટ્યૂટ ઓફ મેનેજમેન્ટ, અમદાવાદ અને લંડન સ્કૂલ ઓફ ઇકોનોમિક્સ બંને સંસ્થાઓમાં તેમણે સુધારાની પ્રક્રિયા અને સમસ્યાઓના કુનેહપૂર્વક સમાધાન અને ધોરણોની કાળજી રાખવાની મંજૂરી આપી કે જેના પર આ સંસ્થાઓ એ વિશ્વ ફલક પર પોતાનું સ્થાન ઊભું કરી શકી.

તેમના માનમાં લંડન સ્કૂલ ઓફ ઇકોનોમિક્સમાં ફિલસૂફીમાં એક કાયમી મહેકમ બનાવવા અંગે કાર્લ પોપર સાથેનો તેમનો પત્રવ્યવહાર એ તેમની સાહિત્યિક કલાત્મકતાનો એક સર્વોત્તમ ભાગ છે. ૨૦મી સદીના એક મહાન તત્ત્વજ્ઞાની તરીકે તેમણે કાર્લ પોપરનું સન્માન અને ગૌરવ કાળજીપૂર્વક જાળવી રાખ્યું હતું, જે તેમના અભિજાત્યપણું અને ઉત્કૃષ્ટતાના સ્તરને દર્શાવે છે. ડૉ. આઈ. જી. પટેલ તેમના નિષ્ઠાવાન પ્રયાસ દ્વારા સફળતાપૂર્વક લંડન સ્કૂલ ઓફ ઇકોનોમિક્સ ખાતે વ્યાખ્યાન ગોઠવી શક્યા. લંડન સ્કૂલ ઓફ ઇકોનોમિક્સ ખાતે ૯ જૂન, ૧૯૮૯ના રોજ ભૂતપૂર્વ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ સમક્ષ પ્રવચન આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું; સંસ્થાના નિયામક ડૉ.આઈ.જી.પટેલ અધ્યક્ષ સ્થાને હતા. આ પ્રવચનમાં એ નોંધવું ખૂબ જ રસપ્રદ છે કે, સર કાર્લ પોપર દ્વારા ડૉ. આઈ. જી. પટેલને કેટલી મોટી શ્રદ્ધાંજલિ આપવામાં આવી છે, પોપરે કહ્યું, ‘સંસ્થાના ભૂતપૂર્વ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ માટેનું આજનું વ્યાખ્યાન, જેના માટે ડૉ. પટેલ, દ્વારા મને આમંત્રણ મળ્યું છે અને લંડન સ્કૂલ ઓફ ઇકોનોમિક્સ ખાતે પ્રથમ જાહેર પ્રવચન આપવા માટે કહેવામાં આવ્યું છે ત્યારે ડૉ. પટેલ, હું આશા રાખું છું કે, તમે મને મારા સંબોધનને ઉદ્ઘાટન સંબોધન તરીકે, તદ્દન અનોપચારિક રીતે ધ્યાનમાં લેવાની મંજૂરી આપશો. આ એક પ્રસંગ છે જેનો હું છેલ્લા ૪૦ વર્ષથી આતુરતાથી રાહ જોઈ રહ્યા છીએ. ‘કાર્લ પોપરે વધુમાં કહ્યું કે, પ્રિય ડૉ. પટેલ, તમને મારી બીજી વિનંતી છે કે મને આ સંબોધનના શીર્ષકના શબ્દો બદલવાની મંજૂરી આપો. જ્યારે મને લંડન સ્કૂલ ઓફ ઇકોનોમિક્સ દ્વારા શીર્ષક બનાવવા માટે વિનંતી કરવામાં આવી હતી, ત્યારે મારી પાસે વિચારવાનો થોડો સમય હતો, હવે મને લાગે છે કે ‘વિકાસવાદી જ્ઞાનશાસ્ત્ર (Developmental Epistemology)’ દંભી લાગે છે, તેથી, કૃપા કરીને મને મારું શીર્ષક તેના સમકક્ષમાં બદલવાની મંજૂરી આપો અને હું આ ઉદ્ઘાટન સંબોધનને જ્ઞાનના ઉત્ક્રાંતિ સિદ્ધાંત તરીકે ઓળખાવું છું.’ ડૉ. આઈ. જી. પટેલે નોંધ્યું કે, ‘પોપરે તેમનું ઉદ્ઘાટન પ્રવચન આપવા માટે તેમને આમંત્રિત કરવા બદલ ટૂંકમાં આભાર માન્યો. લંડન સ્કૂલ ઓફ ઇકોનોમિક્સ માટે અને મારા માટે આ એક મહાન પ્રસંગ હતો, અંગત ગર્વ અને આનંદની વાત એ છે મહાપુરુષની કેટલીક કડવાશ દૂર થઈ.’

ડૉ. આર્થ. જી. પટેલની મુખ્ય રુચિ, તેમની સમગ્ર કારકિર્દી દરમિયાન ભારતીય આર્થિક નીતિ, ભારતીય આર્થિક સુધારાઓ અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય અર્થશાસ્ત્રમાં સહકાર બનાવવામાં રહી હતી. તદુપરાંત તેમની રુચિ વિદેશી સહાય, આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય ફાઇનાન્સ અને વૈશ્વિકરણ સુધી સીમિત હતી. તેમની રુચિ આયોજનમાંથી ઉદારવાદ તરફ સ્થાનાંતરિત થઈ, પરંતુ આર્થિક નીતિની ગતિશીલતા સુધી મર્યાદિત થઈ ગઈ. તેઓ IMF અને UNO અને અન્ય આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય આર્થિક સંસ્થાઓ સાથે સંકળાયેલા હતા અને કામ કરતા હતા.

ડૉ. આર્થ. જી. પટેલ એ હકીકતમાં માનતા હતા કે અર્થશાસ્ત્ર મહત્વનું છે અને તે તેની વિવિધ શાખાઓ સાથે મહત્વપૂર્ણ અને ઉપયોગી વિષય છે. તેઓ એમ પણ માનતા હતા કે સારું અર્થશાસ્ત્ર મુશ્કેલ છે, પરંતુ ખરાબ અર્થશાસ્ત્રથી અલગ કરવું એટલું મુશ્કેલ નથી. આર્થિક પદ્ધતિ ગતિશીલતાના ક્ષેત્રમાં છે, તે તેના માર્ગ અને રૂપરેખામાં ફેરફાર કરે છે અને આ મુજબ અર્થશાસ્ત્ર વિશે વ્યવસ્થિત રીતે વિચારવાની એક રીત હંમેશા રહે છે.

ડૉ. આર્થ.જી. પટેલ નૈતિક ઉપદેશો સાથેના અર્થશાસ્ત્રી હતા. મૂળભૂત રીતે મંત્રાલય, વહીવટ અને નાગરિક સેવામાં તેમના બહોળા અનુભવ સાથે, ડૉ. આર્થ. જી. પટેલ એક નૈતિક વ્યક્તિ હતા. તેઓ એક અર્થશાસ્ત્રી હતા જેમણે જાહેર જીવનના ક્ષેત્રમાં અને જાહેર ક્ષેત્રમાં નૈતિક મૂલ્યોનો ઉપદેશ આપ્યો હતો. તેમણે સમાજના નૈતિક તંતુને સુધારવા અને નાગરિકો માટે સારી ચિંતા કરવાની હિમાયત કરી. તેમનો સ્પષ્ટ સંદેશ હતો કે, નેતાઓને તેમની નૈતિક તંતુ સુધારવા અને મતદારોને ભ્રષ્ટ નેતાઓને ચૂંટવામાં સાવચેતી રાખવા સૂચવેલ. રાજકારણમાં ભ્રષ્ટાચારી અને ગુનેગાર ઉમેદવારો માટે કોઈ સ્થાન હોવું જોઈએ નહીં. જો આપું થશે તો તે દેશને બેવડા લાભો તરફ દોરી જશે. જો આનું પાલન કરવામાં આવે તો વધુ સક્ષમ અને ઓછા લોભી વ્યક્તિ રાજકારણમાં પ્રવેશી શકે છે. આપણે સંમેલનો, નિયમો અને કાયદાઓ નક્કી કરવા જોઈએ, જે રાજકીય ક્ષેત્રમાં પ્રવેશવા માટે લોભીના પ્રવેશને પ્રતિબંધિત કરવો જોઈએ. તેમણે વિનંતી કરી કે આપણે આધુનિકીકરણ અને ઉદારીકરણના આ યુગમાં સમાજવાદી દંભને આપણી રાજનીતિની ગુણવત્તાને નબળી પાડવાની મંજૂરી આપવી જોઈએ નહીં. સરકારી ભ્રષ્ટાચારના તમામ સ્તરે લાંચ અને બિનપારદર્શિતા લાયક લોકોને બહાર રાખે છે અને ઓછી સેવા માટે માર્ગ મોકળો કરે છે. તે બે ધારી તલવાર છે જે સિસ્ટમમાં બિનકાર્યક્ષમતા અને વિકૃતિઓ તરફ દોરી જાય છે. સરકારના તમામ સ્તરે નિર્ણય લેવાની પારદર્શિતા હોવી જોઈએ. ડૉ. આર્થ. જી. પટેલે બજેટની ખાધને તીવ્રપણે ઘટાડવાની હિમાયત કરી હતી જે કુગાવાનો સ્રોત છે અથવા દેવાની જાળમાં નાદારી તરફ દેશના અર્થતંત્રને દોરી જાય છે. ખાધનો મોટો હિસ્સો સબસીડીના વિશાળ નેટવર્કથી ઉદભવે છે. સબસીડી અર્થતંત્ર માટે અભિશાપ છે જે બિનકાર્યક્ષમતા અને આર્થિક મંદી તરફ દોરી જાય છે. ભ્રષ્ટાચાર, લાંચ અન્ય ખરાબ પ્રથાઓને ડામવા માટે, ન્યાયતંત્ર રાજકારણ પ્રત્યે તટસ્થ અને નિષ્પક્ષ અને ઉદ્દેશ્યવાદી હોવું જોઈએ.



Mesmerising places to visit in Kachchh

Great Rann of Kutch

With the Thar Desert on one side and the Arabian Sea on the other, [Rann of Kutch](#) is a spellbinding marvel of sand and salt. It is the most popular attraction of all tourist places in Kutch.



Kalo Dungar

Kalo Dungar is the highest point of Kutch and offers a jaw-dropping view of the entire region, especially the Rann and the Indo-Pak border.



Topansar Lake

Located at the heart of Mandvi city, the Topansar Lake is one of the mesmerising tourist places in Kutch.



Kandla Port

Best known for its rich history among Kutch tourist places, Kandla Port is one of the major ports on the west coast.



Mandvi Beach

Mandvi is one of the most popular beach destinations of Kutch and offers awesome views of the sea and the shoreline.



6. Kutch Museum

This is the oldest museum of Gujarat, founded by Maharao Khengarji in 1877. It is one of the good places to visit in Kutch for history buffs.



Dholavira

Dholavira, also known as Kotada Timba is one of the historical sites of the Kutch area, where relics of the Harappan civilization have been found by the Archeological Survey of India.



Bhadreshwar Jain Temple

Bhadreshwar Jain Temple is one of the most ancient temples in Bhadravati and undeniably one of the most awesome places to see in Bhuj and Kutch.



Bhujodi Vande Mataram Memorial Park

One of the best tourist places in Kachchh, Bhujodi Vande Mataram Memorial Park is India's first 4-D Memorial. Here, you can relive the soul-stirring journey of Indian Independence in a life-like 4-D technology.



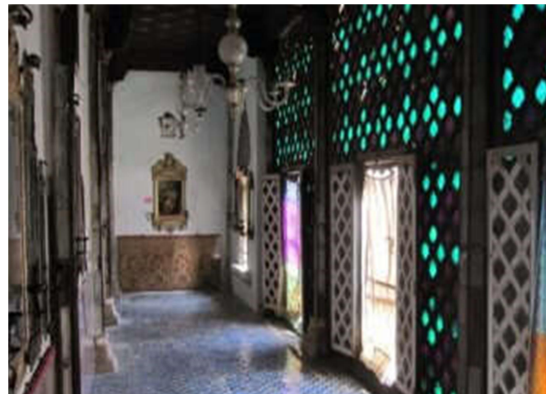
Siyot Caves

Siyot Caves are ancient caves that date back to the first century AD. The paintings and folklore of the cave carvings and sculptures depict historical events like the Chinese migration to India.



Aina Mahal

Aina Mahal or Palace of Mirrors is one of the spectacular attractions of Kutch.



Ma Ashapura Temple

Ashapura Mata is touted as one of the prime and most revered deities of Kutch. The temple was established under the rule of the Jadeja dynasty. Inside the temple, you can find a 6-foot-high red-painted stone statue of Ashapura Mata.



**53rd Annual International Conference of
Gujarat Economic Association
(February 21-23, 2025)**

at

**Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University, Bhuj
(Gujarat)**

Delegate Registration Form

• Name: _____

• Designation _____

• Age _____ Sex _____

• Category: Delegate ()/ Student ()

• No. of Accompanying Member _____

• Correspondence details:

Mobile _____

Email: _____

• Registration Fee: _____

Online Transfer ID: _____ Date _____

• Do you need Accommodation? _____

• Tentative Travel Plan:

Arrival on ____/02/2025 Time: _____

Departure on ____/02/2025 Time: _____

Signature

P.s.: Use separate form (photocopy) for each registration

**-Registration forms are to be sent to Gujarat Economic Association, Anand
-Student needs to produce certificate from competent authority of their institution to
claim concession.**

Details	Registration Fee (Rs/each person)
Non-members	1100/-
GEA Members	1000/-
Accompanying person	1000/-
PG, Ph.D. Student	500/-

The participants are requested to register for the Conference on or before February 1, 2025 by paying registration fee in the form of Cash or by online transfer in GUJARAT ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION, Bank Account Number **0923010001406**, **Punjab National Bank**, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad (092320), IFSC Code **PUNB0092320**. Registered members will be provided with background material of conference and accommodation.



Gujarat Economic Association (GEA)

Registration No. F 424/Ahmedabad, Dated 05.02.1971

N. S. Patel Arts (Autonomous) College, Bhalej Road, Anand

388001

Ph: 02692-250640

Email- gujecoasso@gmail.com

MEMBERSHIP FORM

Please paste here
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1	Name (In Block Letters)	:	
2	Designation:	:	
3	Official Address	:	
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6	Email	:	

DECLARATION

I wish to enroll as the Life / Annual Member for the Calendar year () of the GEA and shall abide by the regulations thereof through Cash/Online transfer / bank draft of Rs. towards the said membership fee.

Date:

Signature

Membership Tariff*

Nature of Membership	Indian (Rs.)	Foreign (US \$)
Annual (Individual)	200	50
Life (Individual)	2000	300

Google Form link: <https://forms.gle/ePuo3WzNyXgzFsqr7>

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