

**INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES AND RESEARCH  
MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY, ROHTAK  
(NAAC Accredited 'A' Grade University)**



**Invites**

**Research Papers/Articles**

**for**

**Indian Council of Social Science Research North- Western Regional  
Centre, Chandigarh**

**Approved and Funded**

**National Seminar**

**on**

**Economic Reforms and Haryana Economy: Emerging Issues,  
Challenges and Prospects**

**Date: March 26, 2014**

**THE UNIVERSITY**

Maharshi Dayanand University, *ab initio* established as Rohtak University, Rohtak, came into existence by an Act No. 25 of 1975 of the Haryana Legislative Assembly in 1976 with the objective to promote inter-disciplinary higher education and research. It was rechristened as Maharshi Dayanand University in 1977 after the name of a great visionary and social reformer, Maharshi Dayanand. The University is located at Rohtak in the State of Haryana – about 75 kms from Delhi on Delhi-Hisar National Highway (NH-10), and is about 240 kms from Chandigarh, the State Capital. It is well connected both by rail as well as road. Rohtak is the education hub of the State with excellent facilities for education in all fields of knowledge.

**INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES AND RESEARCH**

Institute of Management Studies and Research (IMSAR) has the distinction of being a founder Department (earlier known as Department of Business Management) of Maharshi Dayanand University Rohtak, Haryana, India. IMSAR has gotten new high with merging of the erstwhile Department of Business Economics in 2010. The Institute is enriched with well-qualified, experienced and diversified faculty and having state-of-art infrastructure. IMSAR offers five distinguished programmes, viz. MBA General, MBA Business Economics, MBA Honours with each an intake of 60, MBA 5 Year integrated with an intake of 120, and PhD (presently 110 scholars are registered), through in house entrance test. The word “Research” in the nomenclature of Institute of Management Studies and Research is further realized by IMSARIANS through independent contribution in international academic journals (e.g., *Social Indicators Research*\_\_\_\_\_) rated in terms of Impact Factor (Thomson Reuters Report) and successful completion of a large number of externally funded major research projects.

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## **ECONOMIC REFORMS AND HARYANA ECONOMY: EMERGING ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS**

An inward looking and state dominated development strategy, a dysfunctional economic model, pursued in the first four decades of independence India attracted wide support across the political spectrum until 1991, when a serious macroeconomic and balance of payments crisis rushed India to seek loans from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and liberalize the economy. The economic reforms, popularly known as Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG model), initiated in 1991 aimed at making the Indian economy a fastest growing and globally competitive economy. These neo-liberal policies launched in India in the last two decades embarked on opening for international trade and investment, deregulation, initiation of privatization, tax reforms and inflation-controlling measures. This period of economic transition has had a tremendous impact on the overall economic development of almost all major sectors of the economy, and its effects over the last decade can hardly be overlooked. Besides, it also marks the advent of the real integration of the Indian economy into the global economy.

The fruits of liberalization reached their peak in 2007, when India recorded its highest gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 9 per cent. With this, India became the second fastest growing major economy in the world, next only to China. The growth rate has slowed significantly in the first half of 2012. However, Indian government coalitions have been advised to continue liberalization by international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the global rating agencies like Standard and Poor's. There exists a significant lively debate, however, in India around the liberalization as an inclusive economic growth strategy and on what made the economic reforms sustainable. The criticism of India's economic reforms relates its impact mainly on employment growth, nutritional values in terms of food intake in calories, regional convergence, and exports and imports growth.

The academic studies and public debates dealing with the impact of economic reforms on economic performance have been focused largely on the performance of the economy as a whole or of individual sectors. The performance of individual states in the post-reform period has not received comparable attention, and yet there are very good reasons why such a state level analysis should be of special interest. First, balanced regional development has always been one of the declared objectives of national policy in India, and it is relevant to ask whether economic reforms have promoted this objective. Second, India's federal democracy is increasingly characterized by regionalization of politics, with politics at the state level being driven by state rather than national issues, and this makes the economic performance of individual states an issue of potential electoral importance. This is particularly so because liberalization has eliminated many of the controls earlier exercised by the central government and thereby increased the role of state governments in many areas that are critical for economic development. The process of economic reforms

and liberalization at the state level, therefore, assumes special significance in providing a conducive environment for attracting and promoting private investment in the State.

Finally, since state-level performance shows considerable variation across states, with many states recording strong growth in the post-reform period, the analysis or discussion of the reasons behind the individual state success at a fairly disaggregated level and various dimensions of socio-economic growth such as literacy, life expectancy and income distribution may be useful in identifying a scope for policy intervention and a role model for other states.

Haryana is one of the fastest growing states in the country, the growth in GDP of the State during 2012-13 as per Quick Estimates was estimated as 7.1 per cent, much higher than the growth of 5 per cent recorded by the Indian economy, resulting in per capita income almost double of the national average per capita income. Haryana is a small State accounting for just 1.3 per cent of the total area of the country. However, it contributes nearly 3.4 per cent to the national GDP. Haryana is the State known being for the bread-basket of India, and a worldwide shining example of how the Green Revolution (GR) and industrial agriculture greatly increased the yield of grain which led to rapid strides in agricultural production. Besides, Haryana agriculture significantly contributes to export earnings. The Basmati rice produced in Haryana finds an easy market abroad.



**Photograph:** Floriculture in Polyhouse in Sonipat

Recognising that the manufacturing industry constitutes the backbone of the faster economic growth, Haryana has celebrated 2013 as the Year of 'Industrial Development & Employment'. The focus is on building a social capital so as to strengthen collective action which will provide spill-over effects of economies of scale, credit facilitation, technology up-gradation, brand building and marketing. Moreover, Haryana State continues to retain its position as a preferred investment destination. The rate of implementation of the pledged investment in Haryana is the highest in the country. The progress of the State in health, education, infrastructure development and urbanization is noteworthy during the last decade.



**Photograph:** Car Production in Gurgaon.



**Photograph:** A Private Hospital in Gurgaon.



**Photograph:** A Private Multistory Apartment in Gurgaon.



**Photograph:** Migrant Women Labour Using Mobile Phone in Karnal.

Given the overwhelming importance of Haryana in North-Western region in particular and the country at large in general, the seminar will focus on a detail discussion on but not limited to the following fields:

- \* Dynamics of Socio-economic Change in Haryana
- \* Growth and Inclusion in Haryana
- \* Economic Inequalities and Poverty in Haryana
- \* Regional Disparities in Haryana
- \* Food and Nutrition Security in Haryana
- \* Structural Transformation of State Economy
- \* Agricultural Transformation in Haryana
- \* Infrastructure Development in Haryana
- \* Service Sector Growth in Haryana
- \* Educational Infrastructure in Haryana
- \* International Trade and Competitiveness of Haryana Economy
- \* Demographic Changes in Haryana
- \* Changing Nature of Public Protest and Political Mobilization in Haryana
- \* Post Liberalization Rural Transformation in Haryana
- \* Tourism Enterprise and Food Industry in Haryana
- \* Changing Role and Attitude of Haryana Government
- \* Trends in Insurance Industry in Haryana
- \* Trends in Land Prices in Haryana
- \* Shadow Economy and Corruption in Haryana

## GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF RESEARCH PAPERS

An electronic copy of the complete research paper in Microsoft Word format may be submitted by March 7, 2014 via E-mail: [ramphul.ramphul@gmail.com](mailto:ramphul.ramphul@gmail.com) or [nrtu@rediffmail.com](mailto:nrtu@rediffmail.com). The decision regarding the acceptance of the paper for presentation at the seminar shall be intimated within one week (up to March 14, 2014) by e-mail only. The submission of the paper implies that atleast one of the authors will attend the conference and present the paper. Papers can include a clear indication of the objective of the research, methodology, major results, policy implications and key references. After the successful completion of the seminar, the selected research papers based on the decision of IMSAR jury will also be considered for publication in an edited Book with ISBN number. Tables, illustrations, charts, figures, formulae, etc. should be placed within the text at appropriate places. The paper should adhere the following:

PAPER SPECIFICATIONS	
Maximum length	6000 words including title/cover page and references
Margins	1 inch all sides
Font	Times New Roman, 12 points Justified
Line spacing	1.5
Title page	Title, author(s), affiliations(s), contact details including e-mail addresses
Abstract	Not more than 200 words
References style	<b>Journal Paper:</b> Ray, A. K. (2008) India's Social Development in a Decade of Reforms: 1990–91/1999–2000, <i>Social Indicators Research</i> , 87 (3): 409–425. <b>Book:</b> Bhagwati, J. and Panagariya, A. (2013) <i>Why Growth Matters: How Economic Growth in India Reduced Poverty and the Lessons for Other Developing Countries</i> , PublicAffairs, USA. <b>Edited Volume:</b> Hope, N. C., Kochar, A., Noll, R., and Srinivasan, T. N. (2013) "Introduction", In: Hope, N. C., Kochar, A., Noll, R., and Srinivasan, T. N. (Eds.), <i>Economic Reform in India: Challenges, Prospects, and Lessons</i> , Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1–32.



**ICSSR Approved and Funded National Seminar**

**Economic Reforms and Haryana Economy: Emerging Issues,  
Challenges and Prospects**

**Venue**

**Conference Hall**

**Institute of Hotel and Tourism Management, Maharshi Dayanand  
University, Rohtak**



