



67th INDIAN SOCIETY OF LABOUR ECONOMICS ANNUAL CONFERENCE



19-21
December 2026



Department of Economics
Banaras Hindu University

18 December 2026: PRE-CONFERENCE EVENT

International Symposium on DRIVING INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT
Future Labour Market Trajectories in BRICS Economies

Organised by

Department of Economics

Banaras Hindu University (BHU)

Varanasi-221005, Uttar Pradesh, India



67th INDIAN SOCIETY OF LABOUR ECONOMICS ANNUAL CONFERENCE



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The Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE) is pleased to announce its 67th Annual Conference to be held in Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, India during 19-21 December 2026. The Conference is being organised by the Department of Economics, BHU. Professor S. Madheswaran, Adviser, Jain University, Bengaluru and ICRISAT and Former Professor and Director, Institute of Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru is the Conference President. Professor Nripendra Kishore Mishra, Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, serves as the Conference Convenor. Professor Nidhi Sharma, Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, is the Conference Organising Secretary, while Professor Anup Kumar Mishra, Head of the Department of Economics, DAV PG College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, serves as the Conference Joint Organising Secretary.

Themes of the Conference



**Beyond Globalisation:
Work and Employment
in a Changing World**



**Revisiting Informal Sector:
Nature, Measurement and
Emerging Perspectives**



**Shifting Dynamics in
Work and Employment
Relations**

Dates to Remember

**Last Date for
PAPER SUBMISSION
15 September 2026**

**Last Date for
REGISTRATION
31 October 2026**

Conference Structure and Duration

The Conference Programme will consist of presentations of selected papers on the Conference themes in the thematic and technical sessions. In addition, 3–4 Plenary lectures by eminent scholars/experts /and public intellectuals will be held during the Conference. A Plenary Panel and around 8–10 Thematic (Parallel) Panels will also be organised. The Conference will begin at 9 A.M on 19 December 2026 and conclude by 3 P.M on 21 December 2026. Participants are advised to reach Varanasi a day prior to the Conference and schedule their departure by 5 PM on 21 December 2026. The hosts would be happy to arrange accommodation on payment basis for participants willing to stay beyond this.

Pre-Conference Event

A Pre-Conference International Symposium, “Driving Inclusive Development: Future Labour Market Trajectories in BRICS Economies”, jointly organised by Institute for Human Development (IHD), New Delhi and the Southern Centre for Inequality Studies, WITS University, South Africa will be held on 18 December 2026, 2:00–7:30 PM. The Symposium will bring together experts and scholars from BRICS countries to discuss equity, productivity, and resilience in changing labour markets. Scholars and researchers are invited to submit country-specific or comparative papers aligned with the theme. Extended abstracts of about 500 words may be submitted online at: <https://forms.gle/qi1X399qCPXKZs2s7> by 31 July 2026. Accepted authors will be invited to submit full papers by 15 September 2026. Papers must be original and unpublished. For details about themes and submission process etc. visit: conference.isleijle.org

Those willing to participate in the Pre-Conference Symposium should plan their travel accordingly to reach Varanasi by forenoon of 18 December 2026.

Submission of Papers

- The Conference is open to academicians, professionals, policymakers, analysts, development practitioners, and civil society members interested in labour, employment, and development issues. They are welcome to contribute papers and/or participate in the Conference.
- The papers should be submitted online at conference.isleijle.org by clicking on the 'Paper Presenter' button. The length of the paper should be between 5000 to 7000 words and should adhere to the current style of the Indian Journal of Labour Economics (IJLE). For further details, please visit <http://www.springer.com/economics/journal/41027>.
- All papers should include a summary of around 300–500 words. The summaries of all accepted papers will be compiled into a Book of Abstracts, which will be uploaded on the ISLE website.

- The selected revised papers presented at the Conference will be considered for publication in the IJLE after peer review.
- Delegates will be eligible to present their papers at the Conference only if they submit the full papers.
- Authors must ensure that their submissions are original. Please note that all papers will be screened for plagiarism and will be accepted or rejected accordingly. Further, authors are solely responsible for plagiarism violations.
- **Best Paper Awards:** Every year, ISLE gives a couple of Awards for the best papers presented at the Conference by young scholars below 35 years. For further details, visit: conference.isleijle.org
- **IWWAGE - ISLE Fellowships for Young Women Scholars:** The Institute for What Works to Advance Gender Equality (IWWAGE) and ISLE will be providing few fellowships aimed at fostering young women leadership in Economics and Finance. These scholarships are open to outstanding women scholars aged 35 years or below pursuing advanced degrees in Economics, Gender Studies, Development Studies, Public Policy and other social sciences. For further details, visit: conference.isleijle.org
- **IHD Travel Subsidy:** The Institute for Human Development (IHD) offers partial travel support to young scholars selected on the basis of their papers. Preference is given to scholars from remote and disadvantaged regions of the country.

Panel Proposals

During the Conference, a number of Thematic Panels will be organised in addition to the Pre-Conference events. Proposals for organising panels are invited from scholars and institutions.

Each panel proposal should contain the following:

- Title of the panel and a description of the Panel's theme.
- Titles, authors and abstracts (around 500 words) of the papers to be presented.
- Names, affiliations and brief biographies of about 100 words, along with a digital high-resolution picture, to be submitted for each proposed panelist/moderator/chair.
- Name, contact and high-resolution logo of the Panel Organiser/s.
- Social media handles (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn) of participants and institutions.

Note: A Thematic Panel Session will comprise 4-5 paper presentations. The organisers/coordinators of each Thematic Panel Session are expected to be in charge of the Panel, including raising resources for speakers' travel and

other expenditure. The panel registration fee is Rs. 50,000/- for institutions within India or US \$ 1000 for institutions outside India which will cover overhead costs, including printing, photography, videography, documentation, booklets containing details of the panels, brand visibility, promotions, secretarial expenses etc.

Travel Arrangements

The Indian Society of Labour Economics does not have a regular source of funding, and each year the Society seeks to raise some resources. As such, it is expected that the paper presenters, resource persons, and other participants will fund their travel costs through their own institutions or other sources. For select keynote / invited paper writers and resource persons who are either superannuated or cannot cover their travel costs, the Society will make an effort to cover their travel expenses.

Conference Participation Charges

Participation in the Conference is by invitation and registration only.

Participation Category	With Accommodation Delegate		Accompanying Person	Without Accommodation Delegate	
	ISLE Life Members	Non-ISLE Members		ISLE Life Members	Non-ISLE Members
India (INR)	7000	8500	5000	4000	5500
Developing Countries (US \$)	150		75	75	
Other Countries (US \$)	250		125	125	
Students (Post Graduates and Ph.D. only)					
India (INR)	4000	5500	3000	2500	4000
Developing Countries	75		60	50	
Other Countries	125		100	75	

- The Conference registration will cover payment towards the Conference kit, modest accommodation, and meals (Breakfast, Tea, Lunches and Dinners) served during the Conference days.
- Young scholars and research scholars will be provided with shared accommodation.
- Delegates and scholars who prefer to arrange their own stay will get advice from Conference organisers about nearby hotels
- The Book of Abstracts, containing the abstracts of the papers, will be published online at <https://conference.isleijle.org> during the Conference. To avail of a hard copy of the Book of Abstracts, an additional amount of Rs. 1000/- will be charged at the time of registration on the Conference portal.
- Those paying the Conference registration charge after the deadline of 31 October 2026 will have to arrange their own accommodation and transportation.

General Participation

Scholars, experts, organisations and stakeholders interested in labour, employment and development issues who do not want to present papers at the Conference are also welcome to register and participate in the Conference and contribute to its deliberations.

Mode of Payment

The ISLE has implemented a payment system to streamline and centralise payment acceptance while ensuring that information is encrypted, providing a secure and convenient transaction process.

Conference registration charges should be paid online at <https://conference.isleijle.org> by clicking the 'Conference Participation Charges' button.

Cancellation of Registration

- Cancellations prior to one month of the conference start date will be eligible for 75% refund of the total conference fee, and cancellations made three weeks prior to the conference start date will be eligible for a 50% refund of the total conference fee and no refunds will be issued within three weeks.
- Refunds will be processed only after the conclusion of the conference.

Accommodation Arrangements

The host will provide modest accommodation for the conference days only. Delegates will be accommodated in the University guest house/transit house, as well as in hostels and guest houses adjacent to the conference venue/university. Delegates arriving early or departing late are expected to pay for the additional accommodation. Upon completion of registration, detailed accommodation information will be communicated to delegates in advance.

Free crèche facilities will be provided during the days of the Conference with full-time daycare staff (9am to 6pm). Those who need the crèche facility should inform the organizers during registration process of the conference.

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 sub-themes 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 methods). Submission of original work that contributes to the advancement of existing knowledge and debates on the topic are encouraged.



Theme 1

Beyond Globalisation **Work and Employment in a Changing World**

The contemporary phase of globalisation has brought far-reaching changes in production, trade, technology and labour relations. While global integration has contributed to growth and created new opportunities in some sectors, it has also been accompanied by persistent informality, employment insecurity, wage stagnation and widening inequalities, particularly in the Global South. Recent economic, technological, geopolitical and climate-related disruptions have further exposed the fragility of existing development pathways and the uneven distribution of gains from globalisation.

In many developing economies, including India, rapid GDP growth has not been matched by commensurate growth in decent and secure employment. The post-liberalisation period has seen mixed labour market outcomes: poverty has declined, but informal employment continues to dominate; employment generation has remained uneven; wage growth has often been weak; and the share of labour in national income has come under pressure. Even where new forms of work have emerged, they are frequently marked by contractualisation, low wages, inadequate social protection and limited bargaining power.

The restructuring of production through global value chains, production networks and outsourcing has reshaped employment relations across sectors. At the same time, technological change, automation and digital platforms are transforming work organisation, skill requirements and labour control. These shifts have opened new possibilities, but they have also intensified precarity in the absence of strong labour regulation, redistributive policies and universal systems of social protection.

Many countries in the Global South are also experiencing premature deindustrialisation, with workers moving from agriculture not into formal, high-productivity manufacturing, but into fragmented and low-productivity services. Such transitions raise important questions about the future of work, the quality of employment, and the role of the state, institutions and collective action in shaping labour outcomes.

The idea of 'beyond globalisation' does not suggest the end of international economic linkages. Rather, it calls for a critical rethinking of the rules, institutions and policies governing globalisation so that economic integration serves labour as well as capital. It invites reflection on alternative development pathways that place decent work, equity, social protection and sustainability at the centre of economic policy.

Prospective contributors may examine how work and employment are being reshaped in a changing global order. Papers may focus on India, the Global South, cross-country experiences, sectoral studies, occupational groups, or broader questions of labour, development and social justice. Indicative sub-themes include:

- ◆ **Economic growth and employment:** Patterns of job creation, jobless or job-poor growth and implications for decent work.
- ◆ **Employment quality and wages:** Wage growth, earnings, job security, working conditions and inequalities across formal and informal sectors.
- ◆ **Informality and labour market segmentation:** Forms, persistence and reproduction of informal work across sectors, regions and social groups.
- ◆ **Global value chains and production networks:** Implications of global production systems for wages, labour rights, working conditions and labour share.
- ◆ **Deglobalisation and regionalisation:** Changing employment patterns amid re-shoring, near-shoring, trade fragmentation and regional production systems.
- ◆ **Offshoring and outsourcing:** The changing geography of production, services, employment relations and worker bargaining power.
- ◆ **Premature deindustrialisation:** Consequences of limited formal manufacturing absorption for structural transformation and secure employment in the Global South.
- ◆ **Sectoral transitions:** Movement of workers from agriculture to services, construction and other low-productivity sectors and its implications for job quality.

- ◆ **Vulnerable employment:** Composition, drivers and lived experiences of self-employment, casual labour, unpaid work and other insecure forms of work.
- ◆ **Labour share and distribution:** Links between growth, productivity, wage stagnation, inequality and the declining share of labour in national income.
- ◆ **Technology, automation and AI:** Effects of technological change on tasks, skills, labour demand, displacement, productivity and regulation.
- ◆ **Digital platforms and gig work:** New forms of labour arrangement, algorithmic management, flexibility, precarity and worker rights in platform-based work.
- ◆ **Informal, migrant and platform workers:** Intersections among informality, mobility and platformisation, including vulnerabilities and strategies for protection.
- ◆ **Gender and social inequalities:** Gender, class, region, age, ethnicity, disability and migration as axes shaping labour market access and outcomes.
- ◆ **Climate change and labour markets:** Climate-induced migration, livelihood disruption, occupational shifts and the future of work under environmental stress.
- ◆ **Social protection and income security:** Universal and targeted measures, including basic income, social insurance and labour-centred welfare systems.
- ◆ **Labour laws and reforms:** Balancing flexibility, security, rights and enforcement in changing national and global labour regimes.
- ◆ **Institutions and collective bargaining:** Role of the state, trade unions, workers' organisations and employers in shaping employment relations.
- ◆ **Labour politics and resistance:** Worker mobilisation, organising strategies, social movements and their influence on development and welfare outcomes.
- ◆ **Alternative development pathways:** Labour-centred strategies for decent work, inclusive growth, sustainability, social justice and equitable globalisation.

Submissions are encouraged to critically interrogate how globalisation can be reoriented towards decent work, equity and social protection through theoretical, empirical and policy-oriented research. Papers proposing labour-centred pathways for inclusive and sustainable development are especially welcome.



Theme 2

Revisiting Informal Sector

Nature, Measurement and Emerging Perspectives

The informal sector remains one of the most important structural features of labour markets in developing economies. In India, it continues to absorb a very large share of workers despite three and a half decades of relatively high economic growth and repeated reforms, while incomes for many participants remain low. Informal employment has also come to refer to work arrangements without secure tenure, social protection, or formal contracts, regardless of whether the enterprise is registered or unregistered. Around 82 percent of India's workforce is engaged in the informal sector, and nearly 90 percent is informally employed either in informal enterprises or through informal arrangements inside formal enterprises. Comparable patterns are visible across South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, other African countries, and parts of Latin America and Southeast Asia.

The durability of informal activity challenges classical and neoclassical development expectations that economies would gradually move from low-productivity informal work into formal, modern, high-productivity industry and services. Instead, structural change has often involved slow growth of formal jobs, deeper casualisation and newer types of informality linked with digital platforms and climate stress. Women and migrants are over-represented in informal work, while care responsibilities and gendered employment hierarchies often keep women at the lower end of value chains.

Globalisation, digitalisation and platform-based markets are reshaping the conditions under which informal enterprises operate. They open possibilities for market access, digital payments, financial inclusion and enterprise expansion. At the same time, stronger competition, technological disruption and compliance requirements create risks for small and resource-constrained units. Digital platforms have also generated a form of new informality, where gig and platform workers are treated as partners rather than employees and are therefore excluded from many labour-law protections. Boundaries between formal and informal production are increasingly blurred as formal firms subcontract or outsource to informal units in order to reduce costs, creating a grey zone of production and employment. Similar informalisation is visible in modern services such as retail, hospitality, logistics and the care economy.

Climate-related risks add another layer of vulnerability. Informal enterprises dependent on natural resources, outdoor activity and localised markets are especially exposed to extreme weather and environmental degradation. Informal workers also face frequent loss of work days, health shocks and debt cycles associated with climate-induced disruptions.

Measurement remains a major challenge. In India, the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) made pioneering contributions to defining and estimating the unorganised economy. Yet reliable enterprise-level records are often absent, definitions and methodologies change over time, and output and income may be under-reported. Even with improvements in statistical systems and national accounting, capturing the full range, value added and diversity of informal production remains an unfinished task.

Policy experiences have been mixed. Governments in India and elsewhere have used concessional finance, labour-law reforms, social protection schemes, formalisation policies, technology programmes and skill-development initiatives. Some interventions have helped, but many have not overcome structural constraints. The rise of unorganised-sector unions in several countries, including India, offers possibilities for rights-based development strategies in a context of widening income inequality. The Goods and Services Tax in India has encouraged incremental formalisation through tax incentives and digital compliance, yet structural informality persists because of enterprise size, labour-market conditions and limited compliance capacity.

The prospective paper writers may foreground the informal sector and informal employment as objects of study – their definitions, measurement, enterprise structures, productivity, finance, formalisation, value-chain links, resilience and policy support. Employment relations, worker protection, and platforms may be examined, but mainly through their connections to informal enterprises, informal labour arrangements, and the formal-informal interface. A few indicative sub-themes for prospective paper contributors include

- ◆ **Nature, heterogeneity and structure:** The evolving composition of informal-sector enterprises in developing and emerging economies amid growth and structural shifts.
- ◆ **Measurement and estimation:** Methods for estimating the size, output and value added of informal-sector enterprises.
- ◆ **Economic contribution:** Role of informal enterprises in employment generation, income creation, and local and regional development.
- ◆ **Informal sector and informal employment:** Conceptual links, differences, overlaps and difficulties in distinguishing enterprises from employment arrangements.
- ◆ **Technology adoption and modernisation:** Productivity, constraints to growth and possibilities for upgrading informal enterprises.

- ◆ **Wages and earnings:** Income differences between formal and informal sectors and between formal and informal employment arrangements.
- ◆ **Gendered impacts:** How formal and informal employment affect women and men differently, including care responsibilities and value-chain positions.
- ◆ **Subcontracting and outsourcing:** Magnitude, forms and effects of subcontracting, outsourcing and value-chain integration between formal and informal enterprises.
- ◆ **GST, taxation and regulation:** Impact of tax policy, compliance regimes and regulatory frameworks on formalisation and sustainability of informal enterprises.
- ◆ **Credit and financial inclusion:** Access to credit, digital payments and institutional finance for informal enterprises.
- ◆ **Digitalisation and platform-based markets:** Market access, technological opportunities and disruptions affecting informal enterprises.
- ◆ **Sectoral dynamics:** Structural shifts across manufacturing, trade, construction, services, care work and logistics.
- ◆ **Economic and climate shocks:** Effects of COVID-19 and climate-related disruptions on resilience and sustainability.
- ◆ **Public policy and enterprise support:** Effectiveness of formalisation strategies, enterprise-development programmes and institutional support mechanisms for productivity.
- ◆ **Trade, technology and artificial intelligence:** Implications of ongoing trade and technological disruptions, including artificial intelligence, for the informal sector and informal employment.
- ◆ **Emerging work arrangements:** new patterns of worker status, contracts and protection within informal settings, formal-linked informal work, gig work and platform work.
- ◆ **Institutional environment and barriers to formalisation:** Regulatory frameworks, entry barriers and national or international experiences of bringing informal enterprises into formal economic systems.

Contributions may examine the structure, functioning and transformation of informal enterprises and informal employment, and may assess how policy, markets, technology, finance, climate change and collective organisation shape their future.



Theme 3

Shifting Dynamics in Work and Employment Relations

The world of work is being reorganised in ways that require a fresh reading of employment relations. Long-standing assumptions about permanent jobs, vertical managerial authority and linear careers are being displaced by arrangements that are more negotiated, networked, flexible and sometimes uncertain. Technological change, global economic integration, demographic movements and changing worker aspirations together shape this transition. The theme invites papers that examine how relations between employers, workers, collectives and the state are being remade, and what these shifts mean for the future of work.

Automation, artificial intelligence and platform-based systems are changing the workplace not only by altering tasks, skills and organisational processes, but also by changing the distribution of control. These technologies may improve efficiency, raise productivity and enable new modes of collaboration, yet they also create concerns around displacement, algorithmic supervision, data collection and the balance of power between management and labour. Papers may therefore ask how technology affects authority, autonomy, accountability and trust within employment relations.

Employment models are also diversifying. Gig work, hybrid work, remote arrangements and project-based contracting disturb older distinctions between employee and self-employed, workplace and home, regular and contingent, and formal and informal. These arrangements may offer independence and flexibility to some workers, but they also raise difficult questions about security, organisational loyalty, collective representation, social protection and regulatory coverage. The theme welcomes analysis of the institutional responses needed when work is spread across firms, platforms, contractors and dispersed workplaces.

A further concern is worker voice and agency. In many settings, especially in developed economies but increasingly elsewhere, workers seek meaningful participation in decisions, fair treatment, recognition of well-being and protection against discrimination. Collective action, advocacy networks, diversity and inclusion claims, and demands for transparency are reshaping workplace norms. Organisations are expected to respond through credible

engagement, accountability and negotiated fairness rather than only through managerial discretion.

Employment relations are equally shaped by wider social and global forces. Migration, mobility, cultural diversity, ageing, youth aspirations, geopolitical uncertainty and economic volatility influence labour policy and organisational strategy. The challenge is to reconcile competitiveness with inclusion, innovation with security, and enterprise performance with justice, sustainability and global governance. Papers may draw on comparative, sector-specific or regionally grounded evidence to explain how these pressures interact across different institutional settings.

Prospective paper writers may focus on rules, institutions, power, voice, bargaining, regulation, workplace practices and the changing relationship between employers and workers in the context of changing labour markets. Informality may be discussed where it affects employment relations. Some indicative sub-themes for prospective paper contributors may include:

- ◆ **Technology and the future of work:** Automation, artificial intelligence, digital platforms and their effects on job structures, authority, control and employment relations.
- ◆ **Changing employment models:** Gig work, hybrid arrangements, remote work, flexible schedules, project-based contracts and their implications for job security and regulation.
- ◆ **Worker voice and agency:** Collective action, advocacy platforms, diversity and inclusion, participation in decisions and the negotiation of fairness.
- ◆ **Trade unions in the modern landscape:** Changing roles, organising strategies, membership bases and methods of representation.
- ◆ **Labour relations in the informal economy:** Changing frameworks of employment relations, lessons from collective bargaining practices and emerging needs in non-standard work settings.
- ◆ **Employee autonomy and organisational outcomes:** Links between wages, incentives, productivity, workplace discretion and organisational performance.
- ◆ **Implications for the state:** Policy directions concerning economic markets, labour policies, enforcement and institutional coordination.
- ◆ **Interface between conventional unions and new institutions:** Relations among trade unions, labour cooperatives, labour NGOs, worker centres and other collective actors.
- ◆ **Global and social dimensions:** Demographic change, migration, cultural diversity and the connections between employment relations, sustainability and justice.

- ◆ **Labour law and regulation:** Adaptation of legal frameworks to new employment realities and protection of vulnerable workers.
- ◆ **Workplace well-being:** Mental health, work-life balance and organisational responsibility for holistic employee welfare.
- ◆ **Power and surveillance:** Digital monitoring, data systems and their consequences for trust, autonomy and accountability.
- ◆ **Collective bargaining in transition:** The evolution of unions, worker associations and bargaining practices in fragmented labour markets.
- ◆ **Gender and equity in employment:** Inequalities in pay, representation, care responsibilities and workplace opportunities.
- ◆ **Global supply chains and employment relations:** Influence of international production networks on labour standards, practices and representation.
- ◆ **Sustainability and work:** Integration of environmental responsibility, green transitions and just transition frameworks into employment relations and organisational strategies.
- ◆ **Skills and lifelong learning:** Reskilling, upskilling and learning systems needed in the digital era.
- ◆ **Occupational health and safety:** Emerging risks and protective arrangements in new sectors and changing workplaces.
- ◆ **Public policy innovation:** Policy approaches for decent work and inclusive employment relations in changing labour markets.
- ◆ **Migration and transnational labour regimes:** Mobility, cross-border labour arrangements and their implications for representation and protection.
- ◆ **Labour codes and simplification of labour laws in India:** Implications of labour codes for industrial relations, wages, working conditions, industrial development and worker welfare.

Submissions may use theoretical, empirical, comparative, sectoral or regional approaches. They may also examine collective bargaining, union strategies, remote and flexible work, care economies, migration, social protection systems, labour-market reforms, digital-era skills, green transitions, occupational health and safety, and public policy innovations for decent work and inclusive employment relations.

Conference Organiser

Banaras Hindu University

Banaras Hindu University (BHU), founded in 1916 by Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, is a premier institution in Varanasi that blends traditional and modern disciplines, including liberal arts, sciences, medicine, and agriculture. Ranked 6th among Indian universities in the NIRF and recognized as an 'Institution of Eminence,' BHU is renowned for its distinguished alumni, including six Bharat Ratna laureates, and for its globally impactful research, with 53 scientists ranked among the top 2% worldwide. With world-class infrastructure and a commitment to inclusivity, BHU fosters academic excellence and cultural values, embodying Malaviya Ji's vision of an enlightened, united, and progressive India.

Department of Economics at Banaras Hindu University

The Department of Economics at Banaras Hindu University (BHU), established in 1918, is one of India's oldest and most prestigious economics departments. Inspired by Mahamana Madan Mohan Malaviya's vision of integrating economics with Indian values and societal needs, the department emphasizes modern education, critical thinking, and problem-solving. It offers a range of undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs, enabling students to acquire broad knowledge and specialized expertise in economics. With distinguished faculty and impactful research published in leading journals, the department has significantly influenced policymaking and nurtured alumni who have contributed to economics both in India and globally.

Venue Details

Situated on the southern edge of Varanasi, along the sacred banks of the Ganges, the main campus spans 1,300 acres (5.3 km²). This expansive semi-circular sanctuary is a remarkable blend of Indo-Gothic architecture and lush greenery. Designed as a tranquil, culturally rich "city within a city," it offers serenity and inspiration beside the holy river.

For details See:

https://bhu.ac.in/Site/Page/1_2_32_73_Main-Site-Campuses



About Varanasi

Varanasi is one of the world's oldest continuously inhabited cities, a vibrant hub of spirituality, culture, and heritage, located on the banks of the sacred Ganges River. Known as the cultural capital of India, it is famous for its ancient temples, bustling ghats, and narrow lanes. Must-visit attractions include the Kashi Vishwanath Temple, a sacred shrine dedicated to Lord Shiva; Dashashwamedh Ghat, renowned for its mesmerising evening Ganga Aarti; and Sarnath, where Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon. Other highlights include the serene Assi Ghat, the historic Ramnagar Fort, and the city's vibrant markets, which offer Banarasi silk sarees and handicrafts.

Weather in Varanasi in December

In December, the average high temperature in Varanasi ranges from 23°C to 25°C, while nighttime lows typically range from 10°C to 11°C, providing a comfortable climate for the conference.

Some Places of Attraction

- ◆ Kashi Vishwanath Temple
- ◆ Ramnagar Fort
- ◆ River Front (Ghats)
- ◆ Goddess Durga Temple
- ◆ Tulsi Manas Temple
- ◆ Sarnath
- ◆ Goddess Annapurna Temple
- ◆ Lord Kal Bhairav Temple
- ◆ Sankat Mochan Temple

How to Reach: Varanasi is well connected to most major cities via a robust rail network, with frequent mail and express train services. The city has three prominent railway stations: Varanasi Junction, Varanasi City, and Banaras. Additionally, Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Railway Station, located on the New Delhi–Howrah route, is about 18 kilometres from the university and is easily accessible via auto-rickshaws or taxis. Varanasi is also well-connected by air, with Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport, located approximately 30 kilometres from BHU, offering direct flights to major cities across the country.

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All queries related to Conference logistics (accommodation, local arrangements) should be addressed on above email and phone numbers.

ISLE SECRETARIAT

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