

CALL FOR THE PAPERS

The organizers invite original and unpublished research articles from academia and students / research scholars to present their work orally in the broad areas of Economics. The interested delegates are requested to submit research paper either in Hindi/English with abstract not more than 250 words in MS Word file in either Times New Roman Font 12 point size or in Kruti Dev Font 14 size at the e-mail address given below. The abstract should include full mailing address, affiliation, e-mail and keywords. There will be a review of the abstracts by the experts and selection of the paper is based on the recommendation of the expert committee. Only full papers will be accepted for presentation. Participants of the seminar, who wish their papers to appear in the seminar proceedings, should submit their full papers by 15 September 2026. Selected papers, after peer review and editorial scrutiny, will be considered for publication. Only selected papers presented at the seminar will be considered for publication.

Registration Fee : Faculty - ₹500
Research scholar / Student - ₹200

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School of Studies in Economics
Samrat Vikramaditya Vishwavidyalaya, Ujjain

Registration Form

Name :

(In capital letters)

Designation :

Discipline :

Qualifications :

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Department :

University / College :

Correspondence Address :

.....

Mobile :

E-mail :

Category : SC ☐ ST ☐ OBC ☐ PHC ☐ General ☐

Presenting / Participating :

If presenting, title of the Paper :

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Accommodation Required : Yes / No

Date of Arrival :

Date of Departure :

Dated :

Signature of Applicant



School of Studies in Economics

Samrat Vikramaditya Vishwavidyalaya,
Ujjain (M.P.)

NATIONAL SEMINAR

On

**"From Food Security to
Nutrition Security"**

In collaboration with

Indian Economic Association

Organised under PM-USHA

29-30 September, 2026



Organised by :

***School of Studies in Economics Samrat
Vikramaditya Vishwavidyalaya, Ujjain
(M.P.)***

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT AND INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

The school of Studies in Economics was established in the year 1968 at Samrat Vikramaditya Vishwavidhyalaya, Ujjain. The department is committed to act as a centre for teaching and research on contemporary socioeconomic issues while maintaining a high level of academic standards. The Indian Economic Association (IEA), established in 1917, is one of the premier professional bodies of economists in India. It promotes research, academic dialogues, and dissemination of knowledge in various branches of economics. The association publishes research contributions and organises annual conferences that bring together economists, scholars and policy practitioners from across the country. Through this academic collaboration, the seminar aims to contribute meaningfully to contemporary economic discourse and policy-oriented research.

AIM OF THE SEMINAR

The seminar aims to provide a multidisciplinary economic platform to examine India's transition from food security to nutrition security and explore pathways for building a productive, remunerative, inclusive and sustainable agricultural system. It seeks to bring together perspectives on agricultural diversification, farmer income, food prices, value chains, food processing, human capital, labour productivity, technology, climate resilience and public policy, with the broader objective of exploring how nutrition security can strengthen India's human capital and contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

INTRODUCTION

Indian agriculture has historically remained central to the country's economic development, providing food, employment, livelihoods and raw materials while generating rural demand and supporting industrial growth. The post-independence agricultural strategy, particularly the Green Revolution, successfully transformed India from a food-deficit economy into a food-secure nation. However, the nature of the challenge has evolved. The contemporary question is no longer merely whether India produces enough food, but whether its agricultural system produces and delivers food that is nutritious, diverse, affordable and sustainable.

The transition from food security to nutrition security represents a fundamental shift in the economics of Indian agriculture—from an emphasis on aggregate foodgrain production and calorie availability towards dietary diversity, nutritional outcomes, farmer profitability, consumer affordability and efficient resource allocation. While food security remains essential, adequate calories alone cannot address protein deficiency, micronutrient deficiencies and inadequate dietary diversity. Nutrition is also a critical component of human capital formation. Adequate nutrition, particularly during childhood and the formative years, contributes to physical and cognitive development, learning outcomes, health and the capacity to participate productively in the workforce. Poor nutrition, conversely, can reduce labour productivity, increase morbidity and healthcare costs, weaken human capital and perpetuate an intergenerational cycle of poverty, thereby constraining long term economic growth. Thus, nutrition security is not merely a welfare objective; it is an economic investment in human capabilities, labour productivity and productive capacity of Indian economy.

This transition also raises important questions of agricultural economics: How can production incentives encourage diversification towards pulses, oilseeds, horticulture, dairy and other nutrient-rich foods while ensuring remunerative returns to farmers? How can productivity gains translate into affordable nutritious food? What role can food processing, value chains, technology and agricultural markets play in reducing post-harvest losses and make nutritious food affordable? How can agricultural trade, fiscal, and environmental policies be aligned with nutritional outcomes to give an undeniable boost to labour productivity and thus to the economic development in general?

SEMINAR THEMES

THEME 1: From Food Security to Nutrition Security – The Changing Agricultural Paradigm

- Evolution of India's Agricultural Policy in post independent India
- Food Security vs Nutrition Security: An Economic Perspective
- India's Changing Consumption Basket and the Nutrition Transition
- The Economics of Healthy Diets in India
- Malnutrition in a Food-Surplus Economy : problem of hidden hunger and micronutrient deficiency

THEME 2: Transforming Agricultural Production – Diversification, Productivity and Farmer Income

- Crop Diversification: From Cereal Security and rice-wheat dominance to high-value agriculture
- Regional diversification
- Pulses and the Indian Protein Economy
- Millets: Nutrition, Sustainability and Economic Opportunity
- Processing and value addition
- Horticulture Revolution, Dairy, Fisheries and Nutrition Security
- From Small Farmer to Agripreneur

THEME 3: From Farm to Fork – Markets, Food Processing and Value Chains

- Nutrition-Sensitive Agricultural Value Chains
- Food Processing as a Bridge Between Agriculture and Industry
- FPOs and Collective Marketing
- Post-Harvest Losses, Cold-Chain Infrastructure and the Economics of Perishable Foods
- Agricultural Exports and Global Value Chains

THEME 4: Nutrition, Human Capital and Inclusive Economic Growth

- Nutrition as Human Capital: The Link Between Nutrition and Economic Growth
- Malnutrition and Labour Productivity : Poverty–Nutrition Trap in India
- Women, Agriculture and Nutrition Security
- Agriculture, Nutrition and Structural Transformation

THEME 5: Policy, Technology and Sustainability – The Future of Indian Agriculture

- Reorienting Agricultural Policy from Food Security to Nutrition Security
- From PDS to Nutrition-Sensitive Food Systems
- Agriculture 4.0: AI, Technology and Nutrition Security
- Climate-Smart Agriculture and Nutrition Security
- India 2047: Building a Nutrition-Secure Agricultural Economy