



CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IS OUR MOTTO

# Digital Banking and Sustainable Finance: Steps Towards Viksit Bharat@2047

20-21 February 2025

Organised by

Department of Economics

Jamia Millia Islamia

New Delhi

Abstract  
Booklet





**Digital Banking and Sustainable Finance: Steps  
Towards Viksit Bharat@2047**

**20-21 February, 2025**

**Organised By**  
**Department of Economics**  
Faculty of Social Sciences  
Jamia Millia Islamia  
New Delhi

**Sponsored by**  
Jamia Cooperative Bank Ltd.  
New Delhi  
&  
Ramgharia Cooperative Bank Ltd.  
New Delhi



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  - Jamia Cooperative Bank Ltd. New Delhi &
  - Ramgharia Cooperative Bank Ltd. New Delhi



# JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

(A Central University by an Act of Parliament)  
Accredited by NAAC with A++ Grade  
3<sup>rd</sup> Rank in NIRF

جامعه مليه اسلاميه  
جاميا ميلليا इस्लामिया



## Department of Economics Faculty of Social Sciences

अर्थशास्त्र विभाग  
सामाजिक विज्ञान संकाय

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### Message from Head of the Department

It is with great pride and immense pleasure that I welcome you all to the International Conference. Over the years, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia has organized a series of significant academic events, including International Conferences, Symposia, Workshops, Faculty Development Programmes, Public Lectures and Nobel Laureate Lecture etc. These initiatives have not only enriched the academic environment of our institution but have also fostered dialogue among scholars, policymakers, and practitioners.

The current international conference on “Digital Banking and Sustainable Finance: Steps Towards Viksit Bharat@2047” is another milestone in this journey. This international conference is third in a row within a year’s time. The first being Global Conclave on SDGs held during March 2024 and second one was International Conference on Skilling for International Migration that was held during December, 2024. The present conference provides a platform to explore transformative trends in digital banking and sustainable finance. It brings together academia, industry experts, and policymakers to examine how digital banking and finance can drive sustainable development, aligning innovation with inclusivity to fulfil vision of Viksit Bharat@2047.

I would like to extend my heartfelt appreciation to the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar for their unwavering dedication and support for smooth organization of this international conference. Special thanks to Jamia Cooperative Bank Ltd, New Delhi and Ramgharia Cooperative Bank Ltd, New Delhi for their generous support in sponsoring this conference. Their contribution has been invaluable in enabling us to successfully host this important event.

As we celebrate our achievements and look forward to new opportunities, I am confident that the Department of Economics will continue to make meaningful contributions to academia and society at large.

  
19/12/25

**Prof. Asheref Illiyah**  
Head of the Department &  
Conference Director





## **A Snapshot of History - Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI)**

Jamia Millia Islamia, an institution originally established at Aligarh in United Provinces, India in 1920 became a Central University by an act of the Indian Parliament in 1988. In Urdu language, Jamia means ‘University’, and Millia means ‘National’. The story of its growth from a small institution in the pre-independence India to a central university located in New Delhi—offering integrated education from nursery to research in specialized areas—is a saga of dedication, conviction and vision of a people who worked against all odds and saw it growing step by step. They “built up the Jamia Millia stone by stone and sacrifice by sacrifice,” said Sarojini Naidu, the nightingale of India. Jamia is a NAAC A++ accredited university and it has been ranked among the top three universities in India in the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Ministry of Education, Government of India, 2022, 2023 & 2024.

## **A Snapshot of the Department of Economics, JMI**

The Department of Economics is one of the oldest Departments, established in 1971, under the Faculty of Social Sciences, JMI. The Department is highly reputed and well-recognized in the country for its Programmes, viz., Ph.D., M.A.(Economics), M.Sc. (BFA) and B.A. (Hons.) Economics, as it has always maintained high standards of teaching- learning process. It has state-of-the-art Infrastructural support, Smart Class Room, two other classrooms with AC facilities, and a Computer Laboratory well-equipped in terms of Hardware and Softwares, including Econometric Softwares like SPSS, E-views, Stata, R and Python etc. The Department has completed its 50 glorious years of existence. Golden Jubilee of the Department was celebrated with much zeal and enthusiasm in 2022. Times Higher Education (THE), ranking 2022 put JMI as first in India for the subjects of economics and finance



## Jamia Tarana

### Urdu Version

Written by:  
Mohammad Khaliq Siddiqui

دیار شوق میرا دیار شوق میرا  
دیار شوق میرا دیار شوق میرا

ہوئے تھے آکے یہیں خیمہ زن وہ دیوانے  
اٹھے تھے سن کے جو آواز رہبران وطن  
یہیں سے شوق کی بے ربطیوں کو ربط ملا  
اسی نے ہوش کو بخشا جنوں کا پیراہن  
یہیں سے لالئہ صحرا کو یہ سراغ ملا  
کہ دل کے داغ کو کس طرح رکھتے ہیں روشن

شہر آرزو میرا شہر آرزو میرا

یہ اہل شوق کی بستی یہ سر پہروں کا دیار  
یہاں کی صیح نرالی، یہاں کی شام نئی  
یہاں کی رسم و رہ مے کشی جدا سب سے  
یہاں کے جام نئے، طرح رقص جام نئی  
یہاں پہ تشنہ لبی مے کشی کا حاصل ہے  
یہ بزم دل بے یہاں کی صلائے عام نئی

دیار شوق میرا دیار شوق میرا

یہاں پہ شمع ہدایت بے صرف اپنا ضمیر  
یہاں پہ قبئلہ ایمان کعبہ دل بے  
سفر بے دین یہاں، کفر بے قیام یہاں  
یہاں پہ راہ روی خود حصول منزل بے  
شناوری کا تقاضہ بے نو بہ نو طوفان  
کنار موج میں آسودگی ساحل بے

دیار شوق میرا، شہر آرزو میرا

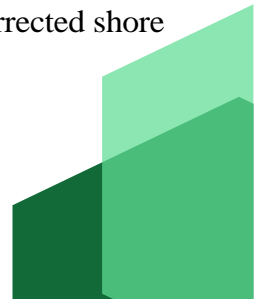
از محمد خلیق صدیقی

### English Version

Translation by:  
Prof. M. Zakir

This is the land of my hopes  
This is the land of my dreams  
This is where men with zeal stayed  
Men who answered the leaders' call  
It is here that torn-off love  
Found the cohesive chords  
It is here that wayward passions  
Formed into frenzied love  
It is here that the wild tulip learnt  
How to make the scar of heart aglow  
This is the land of my hopes  
This is the land of my dreams  
This is the place of men of vision  
And of those with a challenging thought  
Every morning here is new  
And every evening newer still  
Different is this tavern  
And different are its norms Different are the  
dancing cups  
And different is their dance  
Here drinking begets thirst anew  
And different is this tavern's call  
This is the land of my hopes  
This is the land of my dreams  
Here, conscience is the beacon light  
And conscience is the guide  
Here is the Mecca of heart resides the guiding  
faith Ceaseless movement is our faith  
And blasphemy it is to stay still

Here, the destined goal is the march on and  
on Here, the swimming urge seeks  
Newer and newer storms  
Restless wave itself is our resurrected shore



## About the Conference

The vision of *Viksit Bharat 2047*, envisioned by the Government of India, aspires to establish India as a developed and inclusive nation by its centenary of independence. This ambitious goal encompasses fostering economic growth, bridging regional disparities, and promoting sustainability across sectors. Banking and finance stand at the forefront of this endeavour, serving as critical enablers for achieving equitable growth, enhancing digital financial inclusion, and mobilizing resources for green and sustainable initiatives. By leveraging advancements in digital banking and innovative financial solutions, the sector can significantly contribute to realizing the objectives of *Viksit Bharat 2047*.

This conference, “Digital Banking & Sustainable Finance: Steps Towards Viksit Bharat@2047,” provides a platform to explore these transformative trends. It brings together academia, industry experts, and policymakers to examine how digital banking and finance can drive sustainable development, aligning innovation with inclusivity to fulfil this vision.

A strong banking system has a pivotal role in strengthening India's financial framework and provides a roadmap to achieving Vision *Viksit Bharat-2047*. It has provided the foundation for meeting the evolving demands of a dynamic and expanding economy. The adoption of cutting-edge technologies, including digitalization, artificial intelligence, robotics, and mechatronics, has brought about a transformative era in the banking sector. These innovations have not only expanded possibilities but also introduced a set of unique challenges for financial institutions. Recent governmental initiatives, particularly the merger of Public Sector Banks, are expected to play a pivotal role in reshaping the sector's future. By fostering financial inclusion and supporting infrastructure development, banks have catalyzed progress across sectors. The sector's adaptability to economic changes ensures its continued relevance and resilience. This evolution underscores its critical role in sustaining India's economic expansion.

## Broad Themes and Topics

### 1. Banking and Finance in the Digital Era

- The evolution of banking services in the era of digital disruption
- Cloud computing, Digital Infrastructure and Modern Banking
- Digital financial ecosystems and the rise of super apps
- Challenges of integrating legacy systems with modern digital technologies
- Leveraging digital identity systems for secure financial transactions

### 2. Challenges and Opportunities in Digital Banking

- Cyber security threats and data privacy issues in digital banking
- Financial literacy and overcoming the digital divide
- Adapting digital banking services to low-infrastructure regions
- Strategies for digital banking penetration in tribal and remote areas

### **3. Financing the SDGs through Digital Channels**

- Microfinance and digital solutions for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Role of banks in financing renewable energy and green projects
- Digital financial products for promoting social entrepreneurship
- Role of impact investment funds in achieving SDGs through digital finance

### **4. Future of Analytics in Banking and Financial Services**

- Credit Risk, Customer Segmentation, and Personalized Services
- Data Applications for operational efficiency
- Real-time analytics in regulatory compliance and risk assessment
- Ethical challenges in implementing AI-driven decision-making in banking

### **5. Green Banking, Green Finance, and Sustainable Development Goals**

- Green Banking and Promoting Environmental Sustainability
- Financing renewable energy projects and green infrastructure
- Aligning financial institutions strategies with SDG objectives
- Role of carbon markets and green bonds in climate finance
- Public-private partnerships in advancing green finance initiatives

### **6. Innovations in Banking and Finance for a Sustainable Future**

- Blockchain, cryptocurrency, and Sustainable Finance
- AI and predictive analytics for risk management and fraud prevention
- Innovative financial instruments for climate risk mitigation
- Crowdfunding and peer-to-peer lending for sustainable ventures

### **7. Policy and Governance for Achieving Financial Resilience**

- Regulatory frameworks for digital and sustainable banking
- Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) and its implications
- Policy challenges in balancing innovation with consumer protection

- Role of international standards in harmonizing digital finance regulations

#### 8. Public-Private Partnerships for Viksit Bharat

- Collaboration models for scaling digital finance solutions
- Government initiatives and private sector roles in financial innovation
- PPP models for developing digital infrastructure in underserved areas
- Leveraging PPPs for enhancing financial literacy and digital inclusion

#### 9. Role of Digital Transformation in Financial Inclusion

- Digital banking and its impact on underbanked and rural populations
- Role of fintech in bridging financial inclusion gaps
- Emerging payment systems and their role in enabling financial access
- Role of biometric technologies in enhancing financial accessibility



## Organizing Committee



Conference Director  
Prof Asheref Illiyan  
Head, Department of Economics,  
Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi



Conference Convener  
Dr. Vasim Akra  
Assistant Professor, Department of  
Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi



Dr. Md Zakaria Siddiqui  
Associate Professor, Department of  
Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia,  
New Delhi



Conference Convener  
Dr. Vasim Akra  
Assistant Professor, Department of  
Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi



# **List of Distinguished Guests in Inaugural and Valedictory Sessions**

<b>List of Distinguished Guests in Inaugural Session</b>	
<b>Name of the Distinguished Guests</b>	<b>Designation and Institution</b>
Dr. C Rangarajan	Former Governor, Reserve Bank of India
Prof. Fauzia Jabeen	Director- Research Institute for Sustainable Futures, Abu Dhabi University, UAE & Visiting Professor, Burgundy School of Business, Dijon, France
Prof. Cem Isik	University of Anadolu, Turkey

<b>List of Distinguished Guests in Valedictory Session</b>	
<b>Name of the Distinguished Guests</b>	<b>Designation and Institution</b>
Shri Mirza Qamarul Hasan Beg	Chairman, Jamia Cooperative Bank Ltd., New Delhi
Bibi Ranjeet Kaur	Chairperson, Ramgharia Cooperative Bank Ltd., New Delhi
Prof. Mohd. Muslim Khan	Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, JMI



# **List of Chairs, Plenary Speakers, Discussants and Paper Presenters**

<b>List of Chairs of Plenary Sessions</b>		
<b>Name of the Chair</b>	<b>Designation and Institution</b>	<b>Chaired the Session</b>
Prof. Paramjit	Delhi School of Economics	Plenary Session 1
Prof. Fauzia Jabeen	Director, Research Institute for Sustainable Futures, Abu Dhabi University, UAE & Visiting Professor, Burgundy School of Business, Dijon, France	Plenary Session 2

<b>List of Speakers of Plenary Sessions</b>		
<b>Name of the Speaker</b>	<b>Designation and Institution</b>	<b>Session</b>
Dr. Charan Singh	Former Chairman, Punjab and Sindh Bank, Former Economist at IMF & CEO, EGROW Foundation, New Delhi	Plenary Session 1
Prof. Justin Paul	University of Puerto Rico, USA, Chief Editor International Journal of Consumer Studies & Provost, NMIMS, Mumbai	Plenary Session 1
Dr. Manoranjan Sharma	Chief Economist, Infomerics Ratings & Former Chief Economist, Canara Bank	Plenary Session 1
Mr. Uchita de Zoysa	Chairman, Global Sustainability Solutions (GLOSS), Executive Director, Centre for Environment & Development (CED), & Principal Architect, SDG Transformation Lab, Colombo, Sri Lanka	Plenary Session 2
Prof. Ivan Diaz- Rainey	Department of Accounting, Finance and Economics, Griffith University, Queensland, Australia	Plenary Session 2

<b>List of Chairs of Technical Sessions</b>		
<b>Name of the Chair</b>	<b>Designation and Institution</b>	<b>Chaired the Session</b>
Prof. Halima Sadia Rizvi	Professor, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia & Director, Centre for Dalit and Minorities Studies, JMI	Technical Session 1
Dr. Mohammed Jamshed	Assistant Professor, Department of Management, SMBS, Jamia Hamdard	Technical Session 2
Dr. Taufeeque Ahmad Siddiqui	Associate Professor, Department. of Management Studies, JMI	Technical Session 3
Prof. Praveen Jha	Center for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University	Technical Session 4
Prof. Komol Singha	Center for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University	Technical Session 5
Prof. Naseeb Ahmed	Department of Commerce and Business Studies, JMI	Technical Session 6
Prof. Moonis Shakeel	Professor, Department of Economics, JMI	Technical Session 7

<b>List of Discussants of Technical Sessions</b>		
<b>Name of the Discussant</b>	<b>Designation and Institution</b>	<b>Session</b>
Prof. Naushad Mallick	Department of Management Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia	Technical Session 1
Dr. Mohammad Kashif Khan	Assistant Professor Department of Economics JMI	Technical Session 2
Suresh Kumar Patra	Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan	Technical Session 3
-	-	Technical Session 4
Dr. Zakaria Siddiqui	Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia	Technical Session 5
Dr. Mohammad Imdadul Haque	Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, AMU	Technical Session 6
Dr. Aas Mohammad	Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, JMI	Technical Session 7



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**Schedule**  
International Conference  
on  
**Digital Banking and Sustainable Finance: Steps Towards Viksit Bharat@2047**

20-21 February 2025

Organised by  
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<b>Day 1 (Thursday), February 20, 2025</b>	
<b>Venue: Conference Hall, Office of the Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, JMI (Inside Gate No. 7)</b>	
9:15-10:00 AM	Registration
<b>10:00-11:30 AM</b>	<b>Inaugural Session</b>
Opening Remarks	<b>Prof. Asheref Illiyan</b> , Head & Conference Director, Department of Economics, JMI
About the Conference	<b>Dr. Vasim Akram</b> , Conference Convenor, Department of Economics, JMI
Inaugural Address	<b>Dr. C Rangarajan</b> , Former Governor, Reserve Bank of India
Keynote Address	<b>Dr. Fauzia Jabeen</b> , Director- Research Institute for Sustainable Futures, Abu Dhabi University, UAE & Visiting Professor, Burgundy School of Business, Dijon, France
Keynote Address	<b>Prof. Cem Isik</b> , University of Anadolu, Turkey
Guest of Honour	<b>Shri Mirza Qamarul Hasan Beg</b> , Chairman, Jamia Cooperative Bank Ltd., New Delhi
Guest of Honour	<b>Bibi Ranjeet Kaur</b> , Chairperson, Ramgharia Cooperative Bank Ltd., New Delhi
Guest of Honour	<b>Prof. Mohd. Muslim Khan</b> , Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, JMI
Vote of Thanks	<b>Dr. Md. Zakaria Siddiqui</b> , Organising Secretary, Department of Economics, JMI
<b>Tea Break</b>	
<b>11:45-01:30 PM</b>	<b>Plenary Session 1: Digital Banking- Opportunities and Challenges</b>
	<b>Chair: Prof. Paramjit</b> Delhi School of Economics
	<b>Moderator: Prof. Asheref Illiyan</b> Head, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia
	<b>Plenary Speaker 1: Dr. Charan Singh</b> Former Chairman, Punjab and Sindh Bank, Former Economist at IMF & CEO, EGROW Foundation, New Delhi
	<b>Plenary Speaker 2: Dr. Justin Paul</b> University of Puerto Rico, USA, Chief Editor International Journal of Consumer Studies & Provost, NMIMS, Mumbai
	<b>Plenary Speaker 3: Dr. Manoranjan Sharma</b> Chief Economist, Infomeries Ratings & Former Chief Economist, Canara Bank
<b>Lunch Break</b>	
<b>02:30-04:00 PM</b>	<b>Plenary Session 2: Climate Finance/ Sustainable Futures</b>
	<b>Chair: Prof. Fauzia Jabeen</b> Director, Research Institute for Sustainable Futures, Abu Dhabi University, UAE & Visiting Professor, Burgundy School of Business, Dijon, France

	<p><b>Moderator: Prof. Nandan Nawn</b> Professor, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia</p> <p><b>Plenary Speaker 1: Mr. Uchita de Zoysa</b> Chairman, Global Sustainability Solutions (GLOSS), Executive Director, Centre for Environment &amp; Development (CED), &amp; Principal Architect, SDG Transformation Lab, Colombo, Sri Lanka</p> <p><b>Title:</b> Resourcing Climate Sustainability Futures</p> <p><b>Plenary Speaker 2: Prof. Ivan Diaz- Rainey</b> Department of Accounting, Finance and Economics, Griffith University, Queensland, Australia</p>
Time: 4:15- 5:45PM	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Technical Session 1</b></p> <p><b>Chair: Prof. Halima Sadia Rizvi</b>, Professor, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia &amp; Director, Centre for Dalit and Minorities Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia</p> <p><b>Discussant: Prof. Naushad Mallick</b>, Department of Management Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia</p> <p><b>Speaker 1: Suresh Kumar Patra</b> Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan</p> <p><b>Title:</b> Digital Financial Inclusion and Economic Growth Nexus: Evidence from Emerging Economies</p> <p><b>Speaker 2: Dr. Karimullah<sup>1</sup>, Santosh Kumar Nimoria<sup>2</sup> &amp; Sushil Kumar Tripati<sup>3</sup></b> 1-Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Allahabad, 2- Research Scholar, Department of Economics, University of Allahabad, UP 3-Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Baba Barua Das PG College, Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh</p> <p><b>Title:</b> Role of Fintech in India after Recent Cash Payment Crises (Demonetization and Covid-19): Evidences from the Payment System and Financial Inclusion</p> <p><b>Speaker 3: Dr. Jawed Alam Khan<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Manjur Ali<sup>2</sup>, Mr. Humaira Imran<sup>3</sup></b> 1- General Secretary, Institute of Policy studies and Advocacy (IPSA), New Delhi 2-Assistant Professor, GIDS, Lucknow 3- Reseracher IPSA, New Delhi</p> <p><b>Title:</b> Achieving SDGs through Microfinance and Digital Solutions in Livelihood Programmes</p> <p><b>Speaker 4: Dr. Sunayna, Amit Kumar &amp; Datar</b> Department of Management Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia</p> <p><b>Title:</b> Role of Digital Transformation in Financial Inclusion</p>
Time: 4:15- 5:45PM	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Parallel Technical Session 2</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Venue: Conference Room, Department of Economics, JMI</b></p>
	<p><b>Chair: Dr. Mohammed Jamshed</b></p>

	<p><i>Assistant Professor, Department of Management, SMBS, Jamia Hamdard</i></p> <p><b>Discussant: Dr. Mohammad Kashif Khan, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, JMI</b></p> <p><b>Speaker 1: Swati Garg<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Asad Ahmad<sup>2</sup>, Sajid Abbas<sup>1</sup></b>  <i>I-Research Scholar, 2-Assistant Professor, School of Management and Business Studies, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi</i>  <b>Title:</b> Leveraging FinTech for Sustainable Growth: A TAM Framework for Understanding Digital Payment Adoption in Rural India</p> <p><b>Speaker 2: Mariya Ali<sup>1</sup> &amp; Sadaf Siraj<sup>2</sup></b>  <i>I-Research Scholar, School of Management &amp; Business Studies, Jamia Hamdard 2-Associate Professor, School of Management &amp; Business Studies, Jamia Hamdard</i>  <b>Title:</b> Integrating AR and VR for Sustainable Fashion Consumption: A Conceptual Framework</p> <p><b>Speaker 3: Khushnuma Khan<sup>1</sup>, Matloob Ullah Khan<sup>2</sup></b>  <i>I-Research Scholar, 2-Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies, Jamia Hamdard University, New Delhi</i>  <b>Title:</b> Transforming Cybersecurity Insurance: The Synergy of AI and Blockchain in the Digital Financial Ecosystem</p> <p><b>Speaker 4: Rahisha<sup>1</sup> &amp; Dr. Mohammed Jamshed<sup>2</sup></b>  <i>I-Research Scholar, Department of Management, SMBS, Jamia Hamdard 2-Department of Management, SMBS, Jamia Hamdard.</i>  <b>Title:</b> Sustainable Finance through Digital Banking: A Topic Modelling Analysis of Emerging Trends</p> <p><b>Speaker 5: Mohammed Musab<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Mohammed Jamshed<sup>2</sup> &amp; Dr. Faizan Khan Sherwani<sup>2</sup></b>  <i>I-Research Scholar, Department of Management, Jamia Hamdard 2- Assistant Professor, Department of Management, SMBS, Jamia Hamdard</i>  <b>Title:</b> Decoding Consumer Trust and Behaviour in the Digital Finance revolution: A Study of Adoption, Barriers &amp; Growth in Delhi NCR.</p>
	<p><b>Day 2 (Friday), February 21, 2025</b></p>
	<p><b>Venue: Mir Anis Conference Hall (Inside Gate No. 15, JMI)</b></p>
<p><b>Time: 10:00- 11:00 AM</b></p>	<p><b>Technical Session 3</b></p>
	<p><b>Chair: Dr. Taufeeque Ahmad Siddiqui, Associate Professor, Dept. of Management Studies, JMI</b></p>
	<p><b>Discussant: Suresh Kumar Patra, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan</b></p>
	<p><b>Speaker 1: Rameez Raja<sup>1</sup> &amp; Dr. Mohd. Azam Khan<sup>2</sup></b>  <i>I-Research Scholar, Department of Economics, AMU, Aligarh 2-Professor, Department of Economics, AMU, Aligarh</i>  <b>Title:</b> Beyond Binaries: Determinants and Impediments of Financial Inclusion Among Transgender Individuals in Delhi-NCR (India)</p>



	<p><b>Speaker 2: Dr. Abdul Azeez N.P<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Mohammad Imdadul Haque<sup>2</sup>, Nasira Banu M<sup>3</sup></b>  <i>1-Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Aligarh Muslim University 2- Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Aligarh Muslim University 3-Research Scholar, Department of Economics, EMEA College of Arts and Science, Kondotti (Affiliated to University of Calicut)</i>  <b>Title:</b> An Assessment of Influence of Digital Financial Infrastructure and Payment Channels on Digital Payment Ecosystem in India</p> <p><b>Speaker 3: Ruchi Kumari<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Karimullah<sup>2</sup> &amp; Dr. Pradeep Kumar Singh<sup>2</sup></b>  <i>1-Research Scholar, 2-Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Allahabad University, Uttar Pradesh</i>  <b>Title:</b> Assessing the Role of Internet and Mobile Network Expansion in Digital Payments Adoption in Remote Areas.</p> <p><b>Speaker 4: Dr. Anita Joya</b>  <i>Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan</i>  <b>Title:</b> Examining the Nexus among Financial Inclusion, Socio-Economic Status, and Inclusive Growth: A Case Study of Rajasthan</p>
<p><b>Tea</b></p>	
<p><b>Time: 11.15-12:45 PM</b></p>	<p><b>Technical Session 4</b></p>
<p><b>Chair: Prof. Praveen Jha, Center for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University</b></p>	
<p><b>Discussant:</b></p>	
<p><b>Speaker 1: Dr. AB Aliyar</b>  <i>Former Director, Kerala State Minorities Development Corporation &amp; Presently Director, Sirajul Huda Institute of Management Studies, Calicut</i>  <b>Title:</b> Zero Rate Financing: An Alternative to Conventional Banking</p>	
<p><b>Speaker 2: Dr. Taufeeque Ahmad Siddiqui<sup>1</sup> &amp; Prashant Ranjan<sup>2</sup></b>  <i>1-Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi 2- Research Scholar, Department of Management Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi</i>  <b>Title:</b> Charting the Role of Digital Transformation in Financial Inclusion: A Scoping Review of Global Trends and Innovations</p>	
<p><b>Speaker 3: Sayed Mohammad Minhaj Uddin<sup>1</sup> &amp; Samreen Fatima Siddiqui<sup>1</sup></b>  <i>1-Research Scholar, Department of Management Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi</i>  <b>Title:</b> Impact of Interest Rate on Bank Profitability: Evidence from Indian Banking Sector</p>	
<p><b>Speaker 4: Munshir C</b>  <i>Research Scholar Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi</i>  <b>Title:</b> Examining the Fiscal Deficit-Inflation Nexus in SAARC Countries: The Moderating Role of Financial Development</p>	

	<p><b>Speaker 5: Himanshu Chouhan</b>  <i>Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi</i>  <b>Title:</b> A Scientometric analysis of Sustainable Development Goals in Gig Economy</p> <p><b>Speaker 6: Prof. Zareena Begum Irfan</b>  <i>Professor &amp; Controller of Examinations, Madras School of Economics</i>  <b>Title:</b> Sustainable Window of Opportunity: Estimating India's 2047 Electricity Demand using Multi-Criteria Decision-Making Approach</p>
Time: 2:00-3:00 PM	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lunch Break- 12:30-2:00PM</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Technical Session 5</b></p>
	<p><b>Chair: Dr Komol Singha, Professor, Center for Economic Studies and Planning, Jawaharlal Nehru University</b></p> <p><b>Discussant: Dr. Zakaria Siddiqui, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia</b></p> <p><b>Speaker 1: Tawfiqullah Muradi<sup>1</sup> &amp; Prof. Viram Sandhu<sup>2</sup></b>  <i>1-Research Scholar, Department of University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab 2-Professor, Department of University Business School, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab, India</i>  <b>Title:</b> Exploring Green Climate Fund Allocations; A study of its Project/Program</p> <p><b>Speaker 2: Afrin Gulshan<sup>1</sup> &amp; Humaira Imran<sup>2</sup></b>  <i>1-Campus Law Centre, Faculty of Law, Delhi University 2-Reseracher, IPSA, New Delhi</i>  <b>Title:</b> Green Banking, Green Finance, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</p> <p><b>Speaker 3: Rayees Ahmed</b>  <b>Title:</b> Financial Inclusion (FI) on Economic Development and Environmental Quality in India</p> <p><b>Speaker 4: Muhammed Abdul Bari</b>  <i>Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi</i>  <b>Title:</b> A Bibliometric Review of Green Sukuk Literature</p>
Time: 2:00-3:00 PM	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Parallel: Technical Session 6</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Venue: Conference Room, Department of Economics, JMI</b></p>
	<p><b>Chair: Prof. Naseeb Ahmed, Department of Commerce and Business Studies, JMI</b></p> <p><b>Discussant: Dr. Mohammad Imdadul Haque, Associate Professor, Dept. of Economics, AMU</b></p> <p><b>Speaker 1: Amita Negi<sup>1</sup> &amp; Sunil Kumar<sup>1</sup></b>  <i>1-Department of Commerce, University of Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, India</i>  <b>Title:</b> Sustainable Finance Investment and Organisational Performance: A Bibliometric Analysis and TCCM framework</p> <p><b>Speaker 2: Gurwinder Kaur</b>  <i>Research Scholar, Department of Public Administration, Panjab University Chandigarh</i></p>

	<p><b>Title:</b> Achieving ‘Viksit Bharat’ vision by 2047: A perspective through the lens of policy formulation</p> <p><b>Speaker 3: Dr. Shah Husain</b> <i>Assistant Professor, Department Economics, Gitam School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Hyderabad</i></p> <p><b>Title:</b> Revisiting the Effects of Tax Structures on Economic Growth: empirical Evidence from India using the NARDL Approach</p> <p><b>Speaker 4: Dr. Jomon Lonappan</b> <i>Assistant Professor, SDM PG Centre for Management Studies Research, Mangalore</i></p> <p><b>Title:</b> Policy &amp; Governance using Chat-Gpt enabled learning in Medical Education towards Innovation &amp; Protection</p> <p><b>Speaker 5: Nazare Imam Khan</b> <i>Research Scholar, MMAJ Academy of International Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia.</i></p> <p><b>Title:</b> Climate Finance; The Great Enabler of Climate Action.</p> <p><b>Speaker 6: Md Gulfam</b> <i>Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Jamia Millia Islamia</i></p> <p><b>Title:</b> The Role of Emotional Intelligence in Investment Decision Making</p>
<p><b>Time:</b> 3:00-4:00 PM</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Technical Session 7</b></p> <p><b>Chair: Prof. Moonis Shakeel, Professor, Department of Economics, JMI</b></p> <p><b>Discussant: Dr. Aas Mohammad, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, JMI</b></p> <p><b>Speaker 1: Dr Sunayna, Mr Arshia Arora &amp; Mr Shadab Mohd Khan</b> <i>Department of Management Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi</i></p> <p><b>Title:</b> The Dark Side of Virtual AI Exploring the Role of Workspace Withdrawal in the Banking Sector.</p> <p><b>Speaker 2: Dr. Haseen Ahmed<sup>1</sup>, Mr. Mohd Azeem<sup>2</sup> &amp; Mr. Datar Singh<sup>2</sup></b> <i>I-New Delhi Institute of Management 2- Department of Management Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia</i></p> <p><b>Title:</b> Bridging Financial Gaps: The Role of Libraries in Promoting Financial Inclusion.</p> <p><b>Speaker 3: Dr. Taufeeque Ahmed Siddiqui<sup>1</sup>, Mohammed Mussavvir<sup>2</sup></b> <i>I-Associate Professor, Department of Management Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia 2- Research Scholar, Department of Management Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia</i></p> <p><b>Title:</b> Advancing ESG in Business through Machine Learning &amp; Artificial Intelligence- A Comprehensive Literature Review</p>

	<p><b>Speaker 5: Syed Mohd Minhaj<sup>1</sup>, Mohammed Alhashem<sup>2</sup>, Majed A. Helmi<sup>2</sup> &amp; Mohammed Arshad Khan<sup>2</sup></b>  <i>1-Department of Management, DSEU, PUSA, New Delhi 2- College of Administrative and Financial Sciences, Saudi Electronic University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia</i></p> <p><b>Title:</b> The Electronic Payment System- A Key Driver Force to Create Credibility with Customers: A Structure Equation Modelling (SEM) approach</p>
<b>Valedictory Session</b>	
<p><b>Closing Remarks: Prof. Asheref Illiyan</b>, Head &amp; Conference Director, Department of Economics, JMI  <b>Rapporteur's Report: Dr. Mohammad Kashif Khan</b>, Organising Secretary, Department of Economics, JMI  <b>Valedictory Address: Mr. Uchita de Zoysa</b>  Chairman, Global Sustainability Solutions (GLOSS), Executive Director, Centre for Environment &amp; Development (CED), &amp; Principal Architect, SDG Transformation Lab, Colombo, Sri Lanka  <b>Guest of Honour: Shri Surjit Karthikeyan, IES</b>, Director, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.  <b>Vote of Thanks: Dr. Vasim Akram</b>, Conference Convener, Department of Economics, JMI</p>	
<b>Tea</b>	

<p><b>Prof. Asheref Illiyan</b>  Head &amp; Conference Director  Department of Economics  JMI, New Delhi</p>	<p><b>Dr. Vasim Akram</b>  Conference Convener  Department of Economics  JMI, New Delhi</p>	<p><b>Dr. Zakaria Siddiqui</b>  Conference Secretary  Department of Economics  JMI, New Delhi</p>	<p><b>Dr. Mohammad Kasif Khan</b>  Conference Secretary  Department of Economics  JMI, New Delhi</p>
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# **Abstract of Papers**

## **Plenary Session 1: Digital Banking- Opportunities and Challenges**

### **Plenary Session 2: Climate Finance/ Sustainable Futures**

#### **Technical Session 1**

##### **Role of Fintech in India after Recent Cash Payment Crises (Demonetization and Covid-19): Evidences from the Payment System and Financial Inclusion**

**Dr. Karimullah<sup>1</sup>, Santosh Kumar Nimoria<sup>2</sup> & Sushil Kumar Tripathi<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University of Allahabad, <sup>2</sup>Research Scholar, Department of Economics, University of Allahabad, UP <sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Baba Barua Das PG College, Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh

The present study is an attempt to examine in what extent the Fintech has created efficiency in the payment system with financial Inclusion in India through transmission of digital means of payments (ensuring financial inclusion) after two recent payment crises, well known as Demonetization and COVID-19 in India. At the time of demonetization there was less cash with the people for payment. On other side, the cash was available but not able to use for normal payment. The independent variable, 'fintech' is proxied by launch of Relaince JIO mobile and internet facility in India (2016). Dependent variable is status of financial inclusion which has been measured by the growth of access and use of digital/cashless banking transaction in India based on different digital instruments. Recently there happened two important events which created situation of cash payment crisis. The study is based on the primary as well as secondary data. Primary data will be collected from conducting filed survey, while the secondary data will be collected from the website of RBI and other related sources on monthly basis for the period of 2013–2023. The finding is expected to suggest that Fintech has advance the goal of financial inclusion in India through encouraging the growth of electronic banking transactions based on mobile phones and internet.

**Key words:** Fintech, financial inclusion, ICT, Payment Crisis, Kruskal-Wallis

## **Digital Financial Inclusion and Economic Growth Nexus: Evidence from Emerging Economies**

**Suresh Kumar Patra**

Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer-305817, India

The growing prominence of digital financial inclusion has fuelled debates on its role in driving sustainable economic growth, particularly in emerging economies. This study examines the effects of digital financial inclusion, assessed through the presence of automated teller machines (ATMs), the number of debit card holders, and credit card holders, on sustainable economic growth, utilizing gross domestic product (GDP) growth and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions as primary indicators. Using panel data from 13 emerging economies from 2004 to 2023, we apply pooled ordinary least squares (OLS), fixed effects, fully modified ordinary least squares (FMOLS), and dynamic ordinary least squares (DOLS) methods to estimate the relationships. Furthermore, the Pairwise Dumitrescu-Hurlin Panel Causality Test is performed to investigate the causal relationship among digital financial inclusion, economic growth, and environmental impact. The findings demonstrate that digital financial inclusion plays a crucial role in boosting GDP growth, thereby affirming its beneficial impact on the economy. Nonetheless, it plays a role in increasing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, albeit at a moderate rate, highlighting the necessity for sustainable financial approaches. The findings underscore the critical need to broaden digital financial services in emerging economies, coupled with the integration of environmentally responsible policies to foster long-term sustainable development.

**Key Words:** Digital Financial Inclusion, Sustainable Economic Growth, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) Emissions, Emerging Economies.

JEL Classifications: O33, O47, E27, Q56, O13.

### **Achieving SDGs through Microfinance and Digital Solutions in Livelihood Programmes**

**Dr. Jawed Alam Khan, Dr. Majur Ali, Humaira Imran**

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The SDGs have the scope to go beyond poverty reduction with a special focus on "Leave No One Behind" and it covers the issues related to equality, social justice, economic development, and environmental sustainability. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development puts forward 17 goals

and 169 targets that are universal, integrated and indivisible for the development. SDGs have provided a new opportunity for India on the development front to align its policies, programs, enhancing budgets and improving the preparedness of the state and local governments to implement 17 goals. To align SDGs with domestic policies, all levels of governments have to prepare Vision, Strategy and The Action Agenda as per the NITI Aayog framework. Similar exercises have to be carried out at the state and district level as well. The Vision document was supposed to focus on the social, economic and environmental goals proposed for SDGs up to 2030, to transform the country into a prosperous, highly educated and healthy state. Seven years Strategy document focuses on converting the long-term vision into implementable policies. The Action Agenda was to be prepared which would help translate the goals of the Government into actions to be achieved. It is a part of the National Development Agenda to review the progress of SDGs for three years. Further, mapping of schemes and programs has to be carried out by State governments as per SDG goals and a framework has to be prepared at the levels of districts/ local governments. Although Union and State governments have taken policy initiatives, there are several challenges in addressing the possible bottlenecks in the institutions, processes relating to planning, implementation, and monitoring of SDGs and access to benefits. The SDGs focuses on poverty reduction, inclusive growth, reduction of inequalities through providing the, financial services including microrod finance.

### **Role of Digital Transformation in Financial Inclusion**

**Dr. Sunayana, Mr. Amit Kumar & Mr. Datar**

Department of Management Studies Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

Financial inclusion means that individuals and businesses have access to and use affordable financial products and services that meet their needs. It is important that these offerings are delivered in a quickest and sustainable way. Financial inclusion is a catalyst for achieving seven of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It advances economic growth and employment, promotes economic empowerment of women, underprivileged and marginalised section of society and contributes to economic growth and social wellbeing. Today's providers of such financial services can be divided into four broad groupings based on the party holding the contractual relationship with the customer: (i) a full-service bank offering a "basic" or "simplified" transactional account for payments, transfers, and value storage via mobile device or payment card plus point-of-sale (POS) terminal; (ii) a limited-service niche bank offering such an account via mobile device or payment card plus POS terminal; (iii) a mobile network operator (MNO) e-money issuer; and (iv) a nonbank non-MNO e-money issuer. All four models function



via three components: a digital transactional platform, an agent network, and the customer's access device. With these components in place, payments and transfers, as well as credit, savings, insurance, and even securities, can be offered digitally to excluded and underserved customers. In India, where a significant portion of the population remains unbanked or underbanked, digital transformation has emerged as a powerful tool to bridge this gap. The beginning of mobile banking, digital payment systems, and government-led initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) has revolutionized the financial landscape. However, despite the rapid increase in the number of bank accounts, challenges persist in ensuring active usage and meaningful financial inclusion. This study builds on existing literature by providing a comprehensive analysis of the impact of digital transformation on financial inclusion in India, with a focus on the rural and semi-urban populations that are often excluded from mainstream financial systems. Using a qualitative research design, the study uses a systematic literature review to assess the effectiveness of digital initiatives in promoting financial inclusion. The study will try to find out if digital banking and fintech have significantly expanded access to financial services, challenges such as low financial literacy, inadequate digital infrastructure, and cultural resistance. The study underscores the transformative potential of emerging payment systems, such as the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), in enabling seamless financial transactions. These insights provide actionable recommendations for policymakers, financial institutions, and fintech companies to enhance financial inclusion and achieve inclusive growth.

## **Technical Session 2**

### **Leveraging FinTech for Sustainable Growth: A TAM Framework for Understanding**

#### **Digital Payment Adoption in Rural India**

\*Swati Garg; Dr. Asad Ahmad; Sajid Abbas

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Financial Technology (FinTech) has become a powerful force in transforming global financial systems, especially in developing countries like India (Arner et al., 2016). The Financial Stability Board (2017) defines FinTech as any technology-driven financial innovation that leads to new business models, processes, applications, or products that impact financial markets, institutions, and the provision of financial services. Digital payment platforms such as the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), mobile wallets, and Aadhaar-enabled payment systems (AEPS) have played a crucial role in advancing financial inclusion and promoting economic sustainability (Demirgüç-Kunt et al., 2018). In rural India, where traditional banking infrastructure is often lacking,

FinTech solutions offer opportunities to improve financial access, lower transaction costs, and strengthen economic resilience (Gupta & Xia, 2018).

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), highlight the importance of financial services in driving inclusive economic growth (United Nations, 2020). Despite various government initiatives like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) and Digital India, the adoption of digital payment systems in rural areas remains uneven, primarily due to challenges such as limited digital literacy (Gomber et al., 2017). This study uses the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to explore the factors influencing FinTech adoption in rural India. Factors such as Perceived Usefulness (PU), Perceived Ease of Use (PEOU), Social Influence (SI), and Government Support (GS) affect consumers' attitudes and their intention to adopt digital payments. Additionally, Financial Literacy (FL) moderates the relationship between attitude and adoption behavior.

### **Decoding Consumer Trust and Behavior in the Digital Finance Revolution: A Study of Adoption, Barriers, and Growth in Delhi NCR**

**Mohammad Musab<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Mohammed Jamshed<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Faizan Khan Sherwani<sup>3</sup>**

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Digital finance transformed financial transactions via increased accessibility, efficiency, and convenience. Digital finance includes all services such as mobile banking, digital wallets, Unified Payments Interface (UPI), and fintech-based lending and investment platforms. Technology adoption within India has accelerated and has the added impetus of government initiatives through the Digital India campaign. Increased growth of digital financial transactions is also spurred by consumer uptake, which is still dependent upon trust, security issues, and ease of use. This research investigates the determinants of adoption of digital finance in Delhi NCR, particularly trust, security, and technology barriers. The findings are intended to contribute insights and suggestions to policymakers, financial institutions, and fintech companies to build trust and expand financial inclusion.

**Keywords:** Financial literacy, consumer confidence, fintech, digital finance, digital payments, financial inclusion, cybersecurity, SmartPLS, SEM, mobile banking.

## **Integrating AR and VR for Sustainable Fashion Consumption: A Conceptual Framework**

**Mariya Ali<sup>1</sup>, Sadaf Siraj<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Research Scholar, Department of Management, School of Management & Business Studies,  
Jamia Hamdard

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Department of Management, School of Management & Business Studies,  
Jamia Hamdard

Fashion companies all across the globe are reevaluating their practices in light of mounting evidence of environmental damage and climate change. The rapid evolution of fashion apparel, together with the fact that globalisation has reduced the cost of clothing production, has led many customers to view fashion as a disposal item. Consequently, the ecosystem suffers much depending on how these objects are disposed of (Khare, 2020). Sustainable fashion supports locally grown materials and those that break down organically in clothes. Green clothes sometimes referred to as sustainable, eco-friendly, or organic clothes, are textile items that combine social, fair-trade ideas with the surroundings, so guaranteeing sweatshop-free working conditions and reducing damage to the environment and society (Varshneya et al., 2017).

Sustainable fashion products do not seem to be particularly popular with buyers due to a number of factors, including a lack of variety, poor design and functionality, inadequate product information and uncertainty over the true environmental value (Kautish & Khare, 2022). According to certain surveys, eco-conscious clients are responsive to green firms, but there has been no boost in sales of sustainable clothes among consumers who are environmentally aware (Dhir et al., 2021). The present difference between consumer views and conduct may be minimised by ensuring that sustainable apparel fits the needs of customers and by providing them with information on the issue of sustainability in the fashion industry.

## **Transforming Cybersecurity Insurance: The Synergy of AI and Blockchain in the Digital Financial Ecosystem**

**Khushnuma Khan<sup>1</sup>, Matloob Ullah Khan<sup>2</sup>**

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Delhi, India

The convergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Blockchain technology is revolutionizing the financial services sector, particularly in risk management, fraud prevention, and digital insurance. As financial cyber threats become more sophisticated, traditional risk assessment and security models struggle to keep pace. AI-driven analytics enhance fraud detection and predictive risk

modelling by processing vast datasets in real time, while Blockchain's decentralized and immutable ledger ensures transparency and data security. In the banking and insurance domains, smart contracts automate claims processing and policy execution, reducing inefficiencies and enhancing trust. Additionally, AI-Blockchain integration fosters decentralized financial security frameworks, enabling institutions to pool resources and mitigate systemic risks more effectively. This study explores how AI and Blockchain-driven analytics are transforming financial cybersecurity and risk management, contributing to a more secure and efficient digital financial ecosystem.

**Keywords:** Cybersecurity insurance, Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Risk assessment, Fraud detection, Smart contracts

## **Sustainable Finance through Digital Banking: A Topic Modeling Analysis of Emerging Trends**

**Rahisha<sup>1</sup> Mohammed Jamshed\***

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The nexus of green finance and digital banking is transforming the world financial system on the twin pillars of environmental sustainability and technological innovation. Topic modeling is utilized in this study to examine nascent trends on the basis of a corpus of around 481 records of the Web of Science database. Six leading topics are: (1) Digital Financial Inclusion and Sustainable Development, (2) Green Finance and Digital Innovation, (3) Fintech and Sustainable Financial Services, (4) Climate and Environmental Sustainability Digital Banking, (5) Blockchain and Transparency in Sustainable Finance, and (6) AI and Big Data in Sustainable Financial Decision-Making.

Digital banking is enabling financial inclusion, especially in rural villages, and supporting the United National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Fintech technologies such as mobile banking, blockchain, and AI are propelling access to green financial products, transparency, and climate risk analysis. Blockchain is providing traceability of green bond issuance, while AI-based tools are offering real-time analysis of sustainability risk. Fintech innovation such as ESG-driven robo-advisors are giving access to sustainable financial services to everyone and facilitating decentralized investment in clean energy projects.

Yet, issues like digital literacy deficits, cyber-attacks, and the environmental cost of blockchain mining persist. Regulatory schemes must continue to change and meet these to facilitate the

promotion of inclusive access to sustainable financial services. This essay points out the necessity of harmonized ESG reporting mechanisms, AI transparency in governance, and inclusive regulation for facilitating the incorporation of sustainability in electronic banking. The findings point out the transformative potential of digital technologies in remoulding sustainable finance with significant implications for financial institutions, regulators, and academics. Subsequent work must take note of developing technology like quantum computing and decentralized finance (DeFi) to continue advancing sustainable financial innovation.

**Keywords:** Green finance, Digital banking, Fintech, Blockchain, AI, Financial Inclusion, ESG, Climate risk, Topic modeling.

### **Technical Session 3**

#### **Beyond Binaries: Determinants and Impediments of Financial Inclusion Among Transgender Individuals in Delhi-NCR (India)**

**Rameez Raja<sup>1</sup> & Dr. Mohd. Azam Khan<sup>2</sup>**

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<sup>2</sup>Professor, Department of Economics, AMU, Aligarh

Financial inclusion is crucial for fostering economic security, dignity, and self-sufficiency, especially among marginalized communities such as transgender individuals. Despite the global emphasis on financial accessibility, empirical research on the financial inclusion of transgender individuals remains scarce, particularly in the Indian context. This study aims to bridge this knowledge gap by examining the determinants and barriers of financial inclusion among transgender individuals in Delhi-NCR, India. Utilizing a purposive sampling approach, primary data was collected from 335 transgender respondents, and statistical analyses, including descriptive methods and probit modeling, were employed to assess key influencing factors. The findings reveal that while 60% of transgender individuals in the sample possess formal financial accounts, their engagement with savings (45%) and credit services (4.2%) remains alarmingly low. Education and income emerge as significant determinants, with tertiary education and higher income levels positively correlating with increased financial participation. Conversely, reliance on survival economies—primarily sex work and begging—significantly reduces financial inclusion, decreasing the likelihood of holding a formal financial account by up to 40%. The study identifies major barriers to financial inclusion, including documentation issues (52.5%), identity discrepancies, and discrimination in banking institutions (17.6%), which exacerbate financial exclusion. The research also explores the potential role of digital financial inclusion in addressing these challenges. While digital banking presents an opportunity to improve access, adoption remains low due to generational divides, limited financial literacy, and systemic hurdles.

Mobile banking usage among transgender individuals stands at 35.5%, while internet banking adoption remains at 39.7%, indicating restricted digital penetration within this community. The study underscores that targeted interventions—such as financial literacy programs, simplified documentation processes, and inclusive banking policies—are essential to overcoming these barriers. The findings hold significant policy implications. To promote financial inclusion, banking institutions should implement measures to reduce identity-related constraints, including the introduction of gender-sensitive policies and documentation reforms. Financial literacy initiatives tailored to the transgender community could enhance awareness and confidence in utilizing banking services. Moreover, the provision of dignified employment opportunities could help transition transgender individuals from survival economies into formal financial structures, fostering long-term economic stability. This study contributes to the broader discourse on inclusive finance by shedding light on the unique financial struggles of transgender individuals in India. By addressing the socio-economic impediments identified, policymakers, financial institutions, and advocacy groups can work collaboratively to create an inclusive financial ecosystem that upholds the rights and economic well-being of transgender individuals. Future research should further explore the intersectionality of financial exclusion with healthcare access, legal recognition, and employment opportunities to develop a holistic framework for economic empowerment

## **Assessing the Role of Internet and Mobile Network Expansion in Digital Payments**

### **Adoption in Remote Areas**

**Ruchi Kumari<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Karimullah<sup>2</sup> & Dr. Pradeep Kumar Singh<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, <sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Allahabad University, UP

Expanding internet and mobile network infrastructure is crucial in accelerating digital payment adoption in remote areas. This study examines the impact of improved connectivity on financial inclusion, exploring how enhanced mobile and internet access influences the usage of digital banking services such as mobile wallets, online transactions, and digital credit systems. The paper identifies challenges by analysing case studies and empirical research data, including infrastructure gaps, affordability, digital literacy, and trust in banking institutions. The research also assesses government and private sector initiatives to bridge the digital divide. The research data was extracted from secondary sources e.g. TRAI, RBI and ITU. We collected primary data from the 83 respondents by the related questionnaires. We collected offline and online both modes to collect primary data. We show the related output via various graphs, pie charts and histograms about them one by one. The survey finds some incredible suggestions and unique

output To choose respondents we use the sample random sampling. The observation from the primary data is the source of awareness of respondents about digital modes of payment advertisements, social media friends and family. Findings suggest that while network expansion significantly improves access to banking services, complementary efforts such as digital education, cybersecurity measures, and localized banking solutions are necessary for sustained adoption. The study provides policy recommendations for stakeholders to enhance digital payment penetration in underserved regions, ultimately fostering greater financial inclusion and economic development.

**Keywords:** Digital Payments System, rural areas, internet and mobile network.

### **Examining the Nexus among Financial Inclusion, Socio-Economic Status, and Inclusive Growth: A Case Study of Rajasthan**

**Dr. Anita Joya**

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Rajasthan (India)

Financial inclusion is the much-celebrated word in latest policy documents globally. Although financial inclusion is not a new phenomenon in fact it can be traced back to eighteenth century when Adam Smith pointed out the impact of high density of banks Scotland for simulating development of Scottish economy, in India too it is evident since the Cooperative movement of 1804. Financial inclusion, financial literacy and consumer protection are the three major planks of financial stability. While financial inclusion acts from the supply side, providing the financial market/services that people demand, financial literacy stimulates the demand side, making people aware of what they can demand. The demand side issues in financial inclusion include knowledge of financial products and services, credit absorption capacity, etc. These issues are faced by both developing and developed countries. The supply side issues cover financial markets, network of banks and other financial institutions, appropriate design of products and services, etc. The RBI and government of India have taken various measures to make banking services accessible to each and every sector then too according to Global Findex 2017, account penetration of India is reported to be 35% only, quite behind of China. This exclusion in general result into low education attainment also. According to the Reserve Bank of India, India's financial inclusion index for the financial year 2024 was 64.2. This is an increase from 43.4 in 2017. This indicates the improvement in financial inclusion in India.

## **An Assessment of Influence of Digital Financial Infrastructure and Payment Channels on Digital Payment Ecosystem in India**

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Digital financial infrastructures and payment channels have played a crucial role in shaping India's digital payment landscape. The nation has experienced a remarkable shift in its payment landscape, as a growing number of consumers and businesses are now choosing digital payment solutions instead of traditional cash transactions. The literature review acknowledges the growth and potential of digital payments in India, and there is a research gap in terms of examining the long-term sustainability and prospects of digital financial infrastructures and payment channels. Therefore, this research paper studies the impact of digital infrastructures (DFI) and payment modes and channels (PMC) on total digital payment (TDP) in India. The analysis utilizes monthly time series data spanning from June 2020 to August 2024. The autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) bounds testing approach is employed to explore the existence of a long-run relationship between TDP and its determinants, including payment modes and channels and digital infrastructure. The results reveal that TDP, payment modes and channels, and digital infrastructure are cointegrated, indicating a long-run equilibrium relationship between these variables. Moreover, the results suggest that payment modes and channels are the most significant factors that impact TDP. But using the sample data, the study could not establish a significant relationship between TDP and digital infrastructure. The results of the error correction model indicate that approximately 54 per cent of the deviation from the equilibrium is corrected in one month. The findings emphasize the need for investment in digital financial infrastructures to foster the growth of digital payments in India. The novelty of this study is that it explores the relationship between digital infrastructure and payment modes and channels with digital payments, which is unexplored in any of the previous studies.

**Keywords:** Digital financial infrastructures, Digital payment modes, Payment channels, ARDL.



## **Technical Session 4**

### **ZERO RATE FINANCING AN ALTERNATIVE TO CONVENTIONAL BANKING**

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The people of the world are poor today, are larger in number than they were a decade ago. The global economic crisis, depression followed by inflation and inflation followed by depression brings unemployment, poverty, inequality and distributive in justice which are the major problems faced by the countries of the world today and these are the main obstacles against the eradication of poverty and to bring smooth economic development. The conventional systems and theories failed to alleviate poverty and inequality in the world. Instead the gap between the haves and have notes are increasing and present economic order lead to transfer of resources from the poor to the rich countries. The interest based economy by the conventional economic system (mainsticam economics) is the root cause of all these problems. Evaluating the present day world economy, it deserves to be noted that the socialist economic experiment has been miserably failed, while the capitalist economy strides in the field of economic growth and technological transformations are in ever depending crises. An alternative economic methodology which we may call as interest free financial mechanism can function as a panacea for curing all present day economic evils like depression, inflation economic fluctuations etc... This system aims at cast a fresh look on the entire economic problems and comes up with a fresh solution to the persisting problem by introducing an Alternative System, popularity known as Interest Free Banking or Zero Rate Financing or Islamic Banking. According to the recent report of IMF and The Institute of Islamic Banking and insurance, Jeddah, there are about more than 750 alter-natives (interest Free) financial institutions around the world in about 75 countries including countries like Albania, Algeria, Australia, British Virgin Islands, Canada, France, Gambia, Germany, Italy, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, and other middle east nations with a growth rate of 20-30% in the last three years.

## **Charting the Role of Digital Transformation in Financial Inclusion: A Scoping Review of Global Trends and Innovations**

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This scoping review aims to explore the intersection of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and financial inclusion, highlighting emerging themes, empirical and theoretical contributions, and future research opportunities. The review follows the five-stage scoping review framework by Arksey and O'Malley (2005), supplemented with PRISMA-ScR guidelines. The literature search focused on studies from 2019 to 2024, using Scopus as the primary database. A thematic evolution and keyword co-occurrence analysis were conducted using R bibliometrix and VOSviewer. The analysis reveals six key research clusters that emphasize AI's role in modernizing financial systems, improving financial literacy, and addressing inclusion gaps. Themes such as fintech, machine learning, and sustainable financial systems are central, with AI's application in credit risk analysis and alternative data emerging as transformative tools for enhancing financial inclusion. This review provides a comprehensive synthesis of current research and identifies gaps in empirical studies, especially concerning AI's socio-economic impact. It underscores the need for multidisciplinary research to advance AI's potential for inclusive financial systems.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, Financial Inclusion, Machine Learning, Scoping Review

### **Impact of interest rate on bank profitability: Evidence from Indian banking sector**

**Sayed Mohammad Minhaj Ud Din and Samreen Fatima Siddiqui**

In this paper, we examine the intricate relationship between monetary policy and bank profitability in the Indian context. For analysis, we have applied the generalized method of moments (GMM) approach to a sample of 44 banks operating in India during the period 2005 to 2020. By demonstrating that the interest rate is substantially and intimately related to the profitability of banks, this study illuminates the intricate dynamics of India's monetary policy transmission mechanism. This study emphasizes determinants of bank profitability, apart from monetary policy-related variables. These determinants include liquidity, capital adequacy ratio, total assets (bank size), and non-performing assets. The result reveals that liquidity influences bank profitability in a positive and statistically significant way. In contrast, non-performing assets, total assets, and the capital adequacy ratio all demonstrate an adverse and statistically significant impact on profitability.

This research offers a holistic understanding of the intricate relationship between monetary policy and bank profitability by providing additional insights using the interest rate channel of the monetary policy transmission mechanism. Our findings suggest that a rise in interest rates results in higher profitability for banks.

**Keywords:** Bank profitability, Interest rate, GMM.

### **Examining the Fiscal Deficit-Inflation Nexus in SAARC Countries: The Moderating Role of Financial Development**

**Munshir C**

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The purpose of this study is to examine how financial development affects the relationship between fiscal deficits and inflation. Seven South Asian countries were studied from 2000 to 2021 using a panel data set. It appears that the fiscal deficit contributes to inflation in the selected countries based on the pooled mean estimate. However, adding the financial development index as a moderating variable gets rid of the inflationary effect of the fiscal deficit and is a key part of lowering it. Furthermore, inflation is significantly influenced by money supply, real GDP, and exchange rates.

### **A Scientometric analysis of Sustainable Development Goals in Gig Economy**

**Himanshu Chouhan**

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The importance of text mining seems to be increasing in various disciplines, ranging from medical sciences and management to social sciences, as more and more papers are being published with ease of access to big data. The study adopts a systematic literature review and tries to understand relationships between SDG and the gig economy. The study highlights dominant themes such as employment, health, and education as the most relevant keywords. The study also helps us highlight some of the most important keywords that need to be explored further through TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency). We used Scopus database to extract data for text analysis using various natural language processing techniques such as tokenization, stop words, word clouds, word correlation, TF-IDF, and topic modelling.

**Keywords:** Gig economy, SDG

**Sustainable Window of Opportunity: Estimating India's 2047 Electricity Demand using Multi-Criteria Decision-Making Approach**

**Dr Zareena Begum Irfan**

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Climate change is the most critical issue of our time, showing its repercussions across the globe. While natural phenomena contribute to it, human induced Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions have been its primary reason since the 1800s. Despite global efforts to limit temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, the world remains off track in achieving this climate target. GHG emissions primarily originate from five sectors: energy, transport, industry, buildings, and Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses (AFOLU). The energy sector has been the largest contributor to global emissions since the 1980s. IPCC in its sixth assessment report pointed out that global warming cannot be to 1.5°C or even 2°C without having significant reduction in energy sector emissions. Considering India's need for a sustainable energy system, the present study identifies an optimal energy mix for meeting India's forecasted electricity demand while minimizing emission and generation cost. Multi Objective Optimization technique and Multi Criteria Decision Making method were used for the analysis. The results revealed that identifying an optimal energy mix could meet India's energy demand at reduced costs and emissions. Expanding the share of renewable energy would lead to further reductions. The optimal energy mix was also found sufficient to achieve India's Nationally Determined Committed target of 50% installed capacity from non-fossil fuels by 2047. Expanding renewable energy is inferred to be the best approach from the present study, particularly for developing countries, to meet their growing energy demand in the context of rising emissions. As the world's third-largest emitter of greenhouse gasses, India has a significant role to play in global climate actions. While India has made some progress in accelerating clean energy development, further efforts are necessary to reduce its carbon footprint and mitigate the impacts of climate change. By prioritizing the identification of an optimal energy portfolio and implementing sustainable strategies, India can continue its clean energy trajectory and contribute significantly to global climate change mitigation efforts.

## **Technical Session 5**

### **Exploring Green Climate Fund Allocations; A study of its Project/Program**

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Green Climate Fund (GCF), as an operating organization within UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, is the world's largest climate fund, mandated to help developing countries realize their NDCs and their ambitions toward a low-emission, climate-resilient pathway through projects and proposals. Furthermore, uses its opportunities to address the climate crisis, fragile infrastructure, and vulnerable sectors that sustain economic and GDP growth, and its desires for the countries to get on the GCF floor. Furthermore, GCF is leading and approving climate finance projects designed for vulnerable countries and calling for funding proposal approvals. GCF allocation funds are designed in various types, such as a project portfolio with 10.8 billion dollars in funding, and out of 200 projects, 128 projects are approved for developing countries; with in readiness and preparatory support program (PSP), simplified approval process (SAP), and project preparation facility (PPF) is approved, as well as a readiness and preparatory support program, a SAP, and a PPF. Concerning to achieving the above targets, countries require a comprehensive approach to channeling funds into sustainable sectors in their countries. However, this study discusses on GCF's anticipated project design, funding program allocation and the procedure requirements.

Keywords: Green Climate Fund, Project Portfolio, Paris Agreement. Readiness, NDA, Accredited Entitie

### **Green Banking, Green Finance, and Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs)**

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Green banking and finance have emerged as pivotal mechanisms for advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), bridging economic growth with environmental sustainability. This analysis explores the transformative role of green finance in channeling capital toward renewable energy (SDG 7), climate action (SDG 13), and inclusive economic development (SDG 8). By

integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) criteria into financial decision-making, green banking practices—such as green credit allocation, ESG-linked products, and transparent impact reporting—enhance institutional sustainability performance. Mechanisms like green bonds, regulatory frameworks (e.g., EU Green Taxonomy), and public-private partnerships amplify SDG-aligned investments, though regional disparities persist. Empirical studies in OECD economies and China reveal that geopolitical risks, economic shocks, and uneven regional coordination (e.g., prioritizing clean energy in western China vs. economic growth in eastern provinces) challenge progress. Developing economies face additional hurdles, including financing gaps and post-pandemic recovery priorities. Innovations in fintech, impact investing, and policy integration (e.g., carbon taxation) offer pathways to scale green finance while mitigating greenwashing risks. The study underscores the need for adaptive regulatory frameworks, stakeholder collaboration, and technology-driven transparency to unlock the full potential of green finance in achieving the SDGs. By aligning financial systems with sustainability imperatives, green banking and finance can drive equitable, low-carbon transitions globally.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Green Banking, ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance), EU Green Taxonomy

**Financial Inclusion (FI) on Economic Development and Environmental Quality in  
India  
Rayees Ahmed**

The study examines the impact of digital financial inclusion (FI) on economic development and environmental quality in India between 2004 and 2023, using a Robust Least Squares Regression model for analysis. The study emphasizes that digital financial inclusion improves access to financial resources, which is critical for boosting economic growth and reducing poverty. It emphasises the positive relationship between digital financial inclusion and GDP, which is supported by robust statistical evidence, including a high R-squared value, showing that the independent variables account for a major amount of GDP variability. However, the study also discusses the possible environmental effects of expanded financial inclusion, arguing that although it might stimulate economic growth, it may also lead to increased energy consumption and pollution levels. The study covers a major gap in the literature.

## **A Bibliometric Review of Green Sukuk Literature**

**Muhammed Abdul Bari**

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The primary objective of this study is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the current state of literature on Green Sukuk. Towards achieving the objective, the study used bibliometric analysis and visualization techniques for mapping the literature. The time frame of the documents analysed is from 2016 to 2025. Green Sukuk is relatively a newer financial instrument in Islamic Finance which was launched in 2016. The data was retrieved from Scopus database using “Green Sukuk” keyword. The study analysed the production over time, countries produced most documents, types of documents, most relevant authors and sources, keywords, co-occurrence and co-citation networks. There was a significant increase in the literature production of Green Sukuk over the time. Plausible reasons could include the distinctive characteristics of Green Sukuk, increased awareness on the environmental related issues and shift towards sustainable finance.

## **Technical Session 6**

### **Sustainable Finance Investment and Orgainsational Performance: A Bibliometric Analysis and TCCM framework**

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Sustainable finance plays a crucial role in addressing global challenges such as climate change, corporate responsibility, and economic inequality. By integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors into investment decision-making, sustainable finance promotes long-term economic stability and corporate performance. The United Nations estimates that a budget of \$5 trillion to \$7 trillion is necessary to achieve the SDGs (Craig, 2021). In more concrete terms, the anticipated range of financial commitments needed to combat climate change is approximately \$2.5 trillion at the low end (OECD, 2018), \$3.3 to 4.5 in the middle (UNSDG, 2018), and \$5 to 7 trillion at the high end (UNDP, 2022). The concept of sustainable finance has gained significance at the nexus of finance and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Kumar et al., 2021). To fulfil the financial requirements of SDG-related activities, it is crucial to give priority to SDG 17, which highlights the need for cooperation for achieving goals

(MacDonald et al., 2019; Rizzello & Kabli, 2020). Since the importance and scope of sustainable finance have prompted an abundant number of studies aimed at better understanding and applying the concept, since it plays an important part in pushing the sustainability agenda forward (Kumar et al., 2021). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) introduced the SDG Finance Taxonomy in 2020 as a response to the unforeseen global pandemic. This study provides a comprehensive bibliometric review of sustainable finance research, applying the TCCM (Theories, Characteristics, Context, and Methodologies) framework to examine its impact on organizational performance. The study aims to identify key trends, theoretical perspectives, and methodological approaches in the field while proposing future research directions. The findings contribute to an improved understanding of how financial sustainability initiatives impact corporate success.

**Achieving ‘Viksit Bharat’ vision by 2047: A perspective through the lens of policy formulation**

**Gurwinder Kaur**

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Policy formulation, or design, is an important stage in the policy cycle. It refers to how identified problems in the agenda-setting phase transform into government programs in terms of styles, patterns, and outcomes. To achieve the *Viksit Bharat 2047* vision, the government is advancing science and technology through mission-driven initiatives like the National Quantum Mission and the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems. These efforts aim to reduce import dependency, foster domestic innovation, and position India as a global leader in emerging technologies. The goal of *Viksit Bharat* encompasses economic prosperity, social equity, technological advancement, sustainable development, and global leadership. Policy formulation must align with these pillars to address challenges and leverage opportunities. *Viksit Bharat@2047* represents the Government of India's ambitious vision to transform India into a developed nation by the 100th year of its independence. This comprehensive vision focuses on driving economic growth, advancing social progress, ensuring environmental sustainability, and fostering good governance. As India stands at the threshold of a transformative growth phase, achieving this vision requires unwavering commitment, belief in the nation's potential, and leveraging the immense talent and capabilities of its people, particularly the youth. The leadership must guide these efforts with clarity and determination, executing a vast array of initiatives in a mission-driven manner to realize the dream of a developed India by 2047. This paper analyses the pathway to achieving the *Viksit Bharat* vision by 2047 through the lens of policy formulation. It examines the strategic policies, mission-driven initiatives, and governance frameworks designed to propel India toward becoming a developed nation by its centenary year of



independence. By focusing on economic growth, social equity, environmental sustainability, and technological innovation, the paper highlights the role of well-structured policies in addressing challenges, fostering inclusive development, and realizing the ambitious *Viksit Bharat* goal.

**Keywords-** Governance, Policy-formulation, Viksit Bharat

## **Revisiting the Effects of Tax Structures on Economic Growth: empirical Evidence from India using the NARDL Approach.**

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The most effective tax system design varies from nation to nation and is dependent on a number of criteria. Numerous studies contend that stimulating the economy's growth forces can be achieved by decreasing income tax and raising corporate taxes at the same time. However, some studies point out that depending on the nation, the time period, and the specific conditions, the effects of tax burden and tax structure on economic activity would differ. In this regard, the primary goal of this study is to offer an additional estimate and a few more recommendations for growth-conductive taxes. The study investigates the impact of tax structures shares on economic growth in India from 1990-91 to 2022-23. For the estimation of data series, the study employed Non-linear autoregressive distributed lag (NARDL) method. Empirical results confirm that the positive shocks to income tax, corporation tax, and excise tax are harmful to economic growth in long-run. On the other hand, positive shocks to custom duty increase economic growth. Whereas, the negative shocks to income tax shares, excise duty, corporation tax and custom duty are detrimental to economic performance except corporation tax. Further, capital formation is positively related to economic growth in both positive and negative shocks to it. The total tax is negatively related to economic growth with statistically insignificant coefficients. The results show that the distortion is being created by the total tax burden in the economy. The conclusion is that tax structure based on income taxes on personal income and corporate profit is not supporting to the economic growth, while the tax revenue from custom duties are supportive to the economic growth in India. Moreover, tax collection methods should be strengthened and efforts should be made to reduce tax –evasions.

**Keywords:** India, Tax Structures, Economic Growth, NARDL Co-integration

## **Policy & Governance using Chat-Gpt enabled learning in Medical Education towards Innovation & Protection**

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The advanced development in the field of Artificial Intelligence can cause a lot of problems in practicing professional and health-related education. Professionalism using Artificial Intelligence related Technologies includes information using online platforms that reflect the professional identity and values. The study places much emphasis on discussing the appropriate use of media in the Social Platform and characterizes professionalism with an emphasis on medical education. Following the framework of the Scoping Review by Arksey and O'Malley, we have analysed and searched for PubMed, EMBASE, EBSCO, SCOPUS, Web of Science & and Google Scholar Indexed Journals from July 2003 to July 2023. Results were interpreted by PRISMA Scoping Review Guidelines. ABCD Analysis developed by Aithal P. S. also followed. Developed a new Model related to "Thematic representation of Attitude stages in E-Professionalism leading to Behavior". Professionalism should be included as an important area of the curriculum in teaching, learning, and evaluating. Curricula should focus on the appropriate use of media in the social platform by including the core elements of professionalism in the medical arena.

### **Climate Finance: The Great Enabler of Climate Action**

Nazare Imam Khan

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Climate change is the greatest global challenge of the 21st century. According to the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report (AR6), human-induced global warming of 1.1 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial level has already surpassed the frequency and severity of climate crises originally predicted by the scientists. All of the climate parameters, as per the WMO, are moving completely in a wrong direction, particularly the continued growth in emissions of greenhouse gases. The world is in a state of climate emergency. There are two approaches to act on the climate emergency - mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation involves reducing the flow of heat-trapping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere while enhancing sinks, while adaptation is to build resilience to cope with the likely impact of climate change. Both mitigation and adaptation complement each other. Energy sector, that accounts for more than three-quarters of global

greenhouse gas emissions, needs rapid transition from high-carbon fossil fuels to low-carbon renewable sources to solve the climate challenge. However, energy transition is huge in both scale and scope, considering the size of global energy sector on both supply and demand side. According to the IRENA, cumulative investments into energy transition must amount to USD 44 trillion by 2030, with transition technologies representing 80 per cent of the total, or USD 35 trillion. These are huge amounts to finance. Climate finance is central to climate action. However, all states are neither equally responsible for climate change nor equally capable to deal with it. They need to protect the climate system in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities. In terms of responsibilities and capabilities, states are classified as developed or part of the Global North, and developing or part of the Global South. Those who emitted more in the process of getting industrialised or developed should have higher moral obligation to finance the action on climate change. Climate finance can be classified on the basis of many dimensions, including sources, instruments, and recipient and end-users. Sources of climate finance can be public, public intermediaries, private, and private intermediaries. Public intermediaries, like Global Environmental Facility (GEF), Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), National Development Banks (NDB), Bilateral Financial Institutions (BFI), Climate Funds, are major sources of climate finance. Public intermediaries is followed by private climate finance, and private intermediaries. There are five main instruments of climate finance: 1. Policy incentives, 2. Risk management, 3. Grants, 4. Low-cost debt, and 5. Capital instruments. Climate change mitigation projects are often financed with a mix of equity and loan instruments, and supported by a mix of policy incentives, while climate change adaptation projects are often supported by grants and low-cost loans. Private sector is the top recipients of climate finance, distantly followed by public recipients and public-private partnerships. Specifically for adaptation financing, public actors are major recipients. An overwhelming share of climate finance is used for climate change mitigation. Climate finance mix constitutes mitigation finance, adaptation finance, and reconstruction/ restoration finance (loss and damage fund). Ideally, responsibility to finance climate action should emanate from cumulative carbon emissions since the dawn of 19th or 20th century, supported by carbon pricing, and transfer of subsidy from fossil fuels to renewable sources. Loss and Damage Fund is to compensate low-income countries for losses and damages from natural disasters caused by climate change. According to the UNFCCC, loss and damage fund is separate from climate finance, but part of the climate finance as per the UNEP. Climate finance and L&D Fund collectively known as the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG). Under the Paris Agreement, governments agreed to set this new climate finance goal by 2025 that would channel money into these nations and help them tackle climate change. However, deep differences arose in negotiations over NCQG during preparatory phase of COP

29. With growing scientific evidences and 'green awakening,' climate change has already entered the political agenda of many politicians and political parties in both domestic and international politics. We can find the establishment of green parties around the world since 1972 when they first formed in Tasmania and New Zealand. Today, the European Union has the largest number of Green parties, with six in government (2024). The European Green Party or simply European Greens brings together Green parties from across Europe. It was founded on 22 February 2004, when 34 pan-European Member Parties gathered in Rome for the 4th Congress of the European Federation of Green Parties. In 1995, the Finnish Greens became the first European Green Party (EGP) member to enter national government, followed by the Italian, French, and German Greens (the biggest Greens in Europe) in the late 1990s. Internationally, the political dimension of climate change, irrespective of economic development level of nation-states, revolves generally around the efforts to secure maximum emission liberty for their economic growth. This is quite evident in the COP negotiations. In the face of climate emergency, most COPs fail due to restrictive emission targets for major polluters and their unwillingness to pay for the adverse climate impact on the most vulnerable nations who contributed least to the climate change. The COP29 at Baku is billed as the "finance COP" where climate finance from developed to developing countries was tripled from the previous goal of USD 100 billion annually (at the COP 15, Copenhagen) to USD 300 billion annually by 2035, within the context of a wider goal involving all actors to scale up financing to developing countries to at least \$1.3 trillion per year by 2035. However, election of Donald Trump for the second term, loomed large on the COP 29 outcome. At a time when human race has reached so close to the tipping points of the climate change, President Donald Trump signed an executive order, soon after taking oath for the second term, to terminate the Green New Deal, and all agencies are asked to pause disbursement of funds appropriated through the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. Next, he pulled the US out of the Paris Agreement. He hardly pretends to believe in climate science or practice climate capitalism. It seems, under the Trump Administration, the US will soon resume its leadership in carbon emissions to lead us into the Sixth Extinction faster

## **The Role of Emotional Intelligence in Investment Decision Making**

**Md Gulfam**

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This research investigates how emotional intelligence affects investment choice through an extensive analysis of scientific data and structured examination of available literature. The research period spans (1991-2024) according to proQuest data with 4718 instances used for

analysis for this investigation. The study examines research gaps and core themes about emotional intelligence in investment decisions. Text analytics applies word frequency analysis together with word correlation graphs and term frequency-inverse document frequency (TFIDF) measure and topic modeling through Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) for this analysis. The analysis detects important keywords and their connections and frequencies. A Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) model analysis generated seven major themes about emotional intelligence in investments which encompassed risk portfolios along with financial literacy and market behavior and stock market volatility.

The study reveals important details about research activities by pinpointing major research subjects and revealing unidentified research areas. The acquired insights are crucial for enhancing existing knowledge about emotional intelligence as an essential criterion for investment decisions.

**Keywords:** Emotional intelligence, investment decision-making, scientometric analysis, LDA, text analytics, research gaps

## **Technical Session 7**

### **The Dark Side of Virtual AI: Exploring the Role of Workplace Withdrawal in the Banking Sector**

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The rapid integration of AI has increased the efficiency of workplace operations. Despite the growing customer satisfaction through online banking experience and virtual chatbots on banking apps, it has grown concerns over employee psychological withdrawal from the workplace. The current study aims to explore the dark side of virtual AI resulting in probable implications on the increased workplace withdrawal intentions among the employees of the banking sector. The present study bears an exploratory design and uses a qualitative approach to address the problem of virtual AI affecting workplace withdrawal intentions among employees of the banking sector. We aim to use a conceptual method of exploring the issue by using content analysis for critically analyzing the relevant studies within the specified field. The study is intended to shed light on the specific reasons of employee alienation, social isolation, workplace inferiority, and strategies for better implementation of advanced AI. It will also highlight the organizational actions to incorporate for working on diminished human interaction. The proposed work is the original work of the authors and has no potential conflict of interest to be declared.

*Keywords:* Virtual AI, Technology, Workplace Withdrawal, Banking Sector, Exploratory

## **Bridging Financial Gaps: The Role of Libraries in Promoting Financial Inclusion in India**

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Financial inclusion in India is a critical issue for enhancing economic equity and empowering marginalized communities. Libraries, with their wide reach and informational resources, play a vital role in facilitating financial literacy and promoting inclusion in the financial system. This paper explores the intersection of library science and financial inclusion, emphasizing how libraries can bridge the gap in access to financial services and education. It discusses the role of libraries in providing access to financial knowledge, digital literacy programs, and connecting underserved populations with financial institutions. Furthermore, it examines the potential for libraries to collaborate with government agencies and financial institutions to deliver targeted financial services and training programs. The study also highlights case examples of innovative library initiatives in rural and urban areas and suggests strategies for enhancing the capacity of libraries to contribute to financial inclusion efforts. Through a detailed analysis of the opportunities and challenges faced by libraries, this paper advocates for a more proactive role for libraries in fostering financial empowerment and inclusion in India

## **Advancing ESG in Business through Machine Learning & Artificial Intelligence - A Comprehensive Literature Review**

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Black Swan events have accelerated the pursuit of SDG Target 12.6, a global mandate for integrating Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG) considerations into asset management, securities brokerage services, and related research functions. As the industry increasingly recognizes the importance of ESG compliance, there is a growing need to effectively assess and quantify ESG performance. This study aims to systematically review research on ESG and identify relevant literature that discusses the role of AI and Machine Learning (ML) in addressing ESG-related challenges. We applied the PRISMA framework (Moher et al., 2009) to analyze 180 results from a total of 11,171 records provided by the Scopus Database. The literature on ESG is fragmented, and we have categorized it into six common themes: Performance,

Ratings, Reporting, Compliance, Conformance, and Others. Performance: Studies focus on the impact of Black Swan events (Akhtaruzzaman M. et al., 2022), increased liquidity, exclusion criteria, and the performance of ESG versus conventional investments. Findings vary, with some showing higher performance for ESG during crises, while others show similar performance for ESG and conventional investments. ESG is also recognized for its potential in diversification. ESG Ratings: These studies explore rating performance during crises, enhanced performance due to ratings, investor uncertainty, and the comparison of ESG-rated securities versus conventional ones. Topics include volatility predictors, special methodologies, and high ESG scores leading to better performance during crises, especially when ESG-rated securities are included in portfolios. ESG Reporting: This category includes studies on the readability of reports (Wang Z. et al., 2018), ownership issues, underperformance due to reporting, ESG indicators, and inconsistent frameworks. ESG Compliance: These studies examine new scoring methods used by benchmarking organizations, inclusion in ESG indices, IPO transparency, and related topics. ESG Conformance: Research here covers gender diversity, bonds, implementation costs, war impacts, the service industry, greenwashing, social washing, mutual funds, shareholder relations, and disclosure practices. Other: Additional studies include those on sovereign wealth funds, among other topics. The findings reveal a certain irrational exuberance among investors regarding the performance of ESG-compliant securities. ESG reports are often written within noncomparable reporting frameworks (Sinai, 2021), and the methodologies for assessing these reports are largely unregulated. This poses risks of greenwashing, blue-washing, pinkwashing, SDG-washing, and social washing (Caporale G.M. et al., 2022). Future studies on benchmarking ESG compliance will require analyzing large amounts of unstructured data from multiple contributors, a task that can be facilitated by AI and Machine Learning, as demonstrated in various studies (Matuszak Ł. et al., 2021; Borms S. et al., 2021).

**Keywords** ESG, Systematic Literature Review, Bibliometric Analysis, Modelling, ESG Index

### **The Electronic Payment System- A Key Driver Force to Create Credibility with Customers: A Structure Equation Modelling (SEM) approach**

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This study seeks to assess the current standing of India's e-payments system's mechanisms. The focus of this research is on how Indian consumers feel about using electronic payment methods.

The concept of electronic payment (e-payment) is getting popular around the world. The utilization of electronic payment methods is increasingly permeating the realm of marketing, encompassing both consumer and company transactions. Several important aspects of India's e-payment systems are examined in this research. Methodology: The core data for the study came from 185 participants who participated in the survey. Methods of purposeful sampling, as well as the CFA method and non-parameter tests conducted in SPSS, were chosen as appropriate research approaches (version 25). “Structure Equation Modelling (SEM), Reliability, Convergent and Discriminate Validity, and model fitness” are achieved through SPSS-AMOS (version-24). Findings: The research findings clarify that the adoption of electronic payment methods has a notable and favorable impact on the trustworthiness and reliability of customers. Demographic accreditation and constructive characteristics are also examined in this study such as adoption of an e-payment system and credibility of customers. Delhi, NCR, India. Originality: Perception towards e-payment in India has been explored; and to the best of researchers’ knowledge, such findings on Indian consumers are rarely disclosed in any study. It's possible that the information collected will be valuable for organizations planning to broaden into India. E-payment adoption and client credibility are also identified as distinctive aspects of epayment in this study. Keywords: E-payment, Adoption, Customers, Credibility



## Abstract Booklet Compilation

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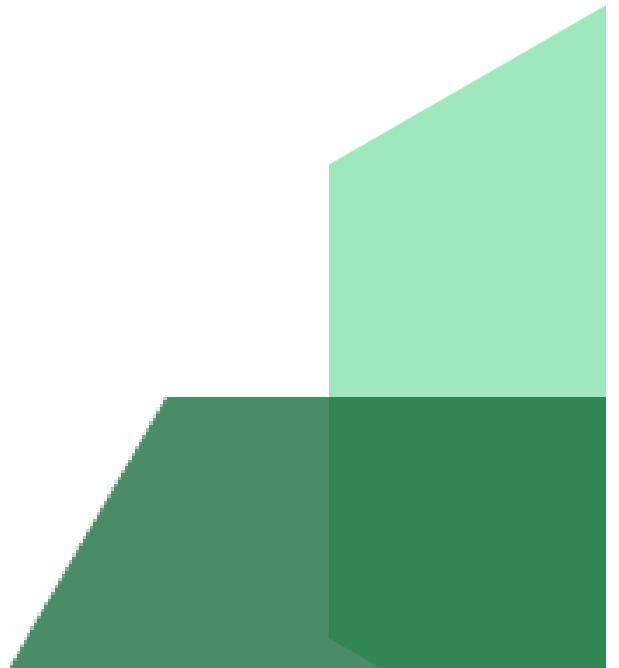
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## About Ramgarhia Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Ramgarhia Co-operative Bank Ltd. was established on May 14, 1941, initially as Ramgarhia Central Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society Ltd. Over the decades, the bank has played a crucial role in promoting financial inclusion, catering to the banking needs of individuals, small businesses, and cooperative enterprises. With a strong foundation in cooperative principles, the bank continues to uphold its commitment to financial empowerment and community development.

## Aims and Objectives

Ramgarhia Co-operative Bank Ltd. operates with the mission of fostering financial stability, encouraging savings, and providing accessible credit facilities to its members. The bank's key objectives include:

1. **Promoting Financial Inclusion** – Ensuring that banking services are accessible to all, especially individuals and small businesses that may not have access to traditional financial institutions.
2. **Encouraging Savings and Investment** – Motivating individuals and businesses to cultivate a habit of saving and secure their financial future.
3. **Providing Affordable Credit** – Offering loans at reasonable interest rates to support entrepreneurship, education, housing, and business expansion.
4. **Supporting Cooperative Growth** – Strengthening the cooperative movement by assisting members with financial resources and advisory services.
5. **Ensuring Ethical Banking Practices** – Upholding transparency, integrity, and customer-centric services in all banking operations.
6. **Community Development** – Engaging in social welfare initiatives and supporting economic development through various financial services.

With its long-standing legacy and commitment to cooperative values, **Ramgarhia Co-operative Bank Ltd.** continues to serve as a trusted financial institution, fostering economic growth and financial security for its members.



### **About Jamia Co-operative Bank Ltd., New Delhi**



Jamia Cooperative Bank Limited was established in 1995 by a noted social worker Mirza Faridul Hasan Beg who hailed from Azamgarh, UP, and after acquiring a master's degree in social work from Jamia Millia Islamia, devoted his life to elevate the life condition of the marginalized sections of society.

Nurtured under the cooperative spirit, Jamia Bank began its operations from Batla House and slowly became popular in Okhla and other colonies of Jamia Nagar area. Today, Jamia Bank operates from 8 different locations where regular and nationalized banks generally find it difficult to operate from.

The banking facilities available at Jamia Bank include 24X7 Banking, ATM, NEFT, RTGS, Bank Draft, Mobile Banking, Lockers, Insurance Products and Loans of various categories. Jamia Bank, at present, is catering to the banking needs of 1 lakh plus customers and 15,000 shareholders.







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