



GIRRAJ GOVERNMENT COLLEGE
(Autonomous)
Nizamabad, Telangana



National Seminar on
"India at 75:
Social and Economic Development Progress,
Challenges and Opportunities"
(Offline & Online)
On
March 15-16, 2023

Organized by
Department of Economics
&
Internal Quality Assurance Cell(IQAC)

Sponsored by
ICSSR - SRC, TSCHE



Telangana State
Council of Higher Education (TSCHE)
Hyderabad

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Girraj Government College, Nizamabad, a prestigious Higher Education institute in Telangana State was established in 1956. It is named after a philanthropist, Sri.Girrajmalji Agarwal. The college attracts students not only from the district but also students from the neighboring districts and states. It was affiliated to Osmania University, Hyderabad and presently is affiliated to Telangana University, Nizamabad.

The college has secured the Academic Excellence Award for successive four consecutive years from 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018. The college is ISO 9001:2015. The college was accorded Autonomous status by UGC in 2004 and was conferred with CPE (College with Potential for Excellence) in 2010. It has completed three cycles of NAAC accreditations and presently it is reaccredited with "B". The accreditation status is valid up to 1st November 2023. It stands at 37th position among all the Government Autonomous Colleges in the Country in the rankings declared by EWNIRF ranking – 2020. It was a centre for community development under UGC in the year 2016 – 2017 and successfully completed two courses in Retail Management and Computerized Accounting. The College Alumni occupy top positions in Government services and other fields.

The college offers 44 U.G Courses & 09 P.G Courses with strength of more than 4500 students. For the last three consecutive years, the college has topped in DOST admissions in the entire Telangana State. The College has a team of qualified, committed and dedicated staff, who strive a lot for the betterment of the students in all sectors. The qualitative & quantitative results of the college substantiate its strength. Keeping up with the changing global scenario, the faculty has introduced lot of new programmes and courses. The college organizes International, National Webinars, Workshops, Extension Lectures, conduction of National Seminars etc. for the benefit of students thereby empowering them to take up the challenges ahead. The college strives to help the students achieve excellence by adopting innovative ideas and acquire new skills.

VISION

Educate and Equip the students to excel in life and career and Empower them to serve the society and Nation.

EDUCATEEQUIP.....EMPOWER

MISSION

Girraj Government College is driven to provide quality educational experiences to the students in a safe, accessible and affordable learning environment, equip them with knowledge and skills in their chosen stream fostering academic and career success through the development of 21st Century Skills and empower them to meet and exceed challenges as active participants in shaping the future of our nation and the world.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Economics was established in 1956 along with other U.G. courses, and it was later upgraded to a P.G. course with an M.A. in Economics in 1982. It has committed to promoting high-quality teaching and research activities. The faculty is highly qualified with research experience, and in order to provide excellent teaching in economics at the UG and PG levels, the Department of Economics has undertaken six minor research projects so far.

The department has organised many symposiums and workshops for the benefit of staff and students. It has visiting professors from Osmania University and Telangana University to give extension lectures. The department is proud that more than 90% of UG students and 100% of PG students graduate.

The department is provided with a well-furnished separate staff room, a departmental library with 250 books, the required material for teaching, and three well-furnished classrooms. The department is equipped with a computer system and a printer. Most of the students belong to rural areas and backward sections of society. As the institution is autonomous, it develops its own curriculum in the Board of Studies (BoS) with the assistance of outside experts and has it approved by the Academic Council. The curriculum is designed based on the needs of contemporary society.

The department works not only for the academic progress of the students but also for their overall development. The pass percentage of the students has been around 85 % on average. The progression of the students has also been good. This is all because of the semester system and the hard work of the teachers. The department also constantly monitors the progress of the students by getting feedback from them with regard to the curriculum's teaching, learning, and evaluation.

VISION

- Imparting theoretical and applied knowledge of economics, conducting research on socio-economic problems at regional and national level for inclusive development.
- To be a respected centre of teaching and research.

Mission

- To prepare students for acquiring applied knowledge of economics to enhance their employability and entrepreneurship.
- To undertake quality socio-economic research for regional development and to create socio-economic database on Telangana.
- To provide quality teaching to the students of economics at UG, PG and Post PG Level
- To produce highly qualified, well rounded and motivated students with a sound knowledge of the subject and its applicability in real world to serve the society and the nation.

ABOUT THE SEMINAR

India celebrated the 75th anniversary of its independence on August 15, 2022. India gained independence from British rule in 1947 and went on to become one of the largest democracies in the world. The path of India's development from a poor and backward country to a superpower India inherited an economy battered by colonial exploitation and the horrors of partition. After independence, India gave prominence to the ideas of secularism, democracy, a free press, inclusive economic growth, and non-alignment in international affairs as well as in institutions that would lay the foundation for India's future growth. These institutions touched every type of economic activity, ranging from agriculture to aviation and space research. These institutions, including the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhakra-Nangal Dam, the LIC, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, the Indian Oil Corporation, and the National Library of India, occupied the commanding heights of a stable, self-sustaining economy with people's welfare as their central mission. Jawaharlal Nehru described them as "the temples of modern India." Along with large projects in steel and petroleum, successive governments saw the importance of promoting small and cottage industries and set up the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Election Commission of India resulted in the triumph of democracy with free and fair elections. Numerous objectives were visualised by the National Planning Committee, the People's Plan by M.N. Roy, the 1945 Bombay Plan, and many more were put in place by a young and independent India. The focus was given to the construction of dams and irrigation projects as they would integrate agricultural development and the village economy with rapid industrialization and the growth of the urban economy. The Green Revolution transformed India from a basket case into a grain-exporting nation. The 1991 reforms under Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao transformed the economy into an open, liberal, and largely market-driven regime. The total length of the National Highways in 1947 was about 21,378 km, which has now gone up to more than 1.40 lakh km. India now has the second largest road network in the world, with a total length of about 62 lakh km. Collectively, these reforms have lifted over 300 million Indians above the poverty line since independence and resulted in the arrival of a modern, diversified, globally connected economy with a significant digital component. At the time of independence, India's GDP, which stood at around Rs 2.7 lakh crore, has travelled far to be Rs 147.79 lakh crore today and is also the fifth-largest economy in the world at present. As per Bank of America, the Indian economy is expected to become the third-largest economy by 2031.

India built the Central Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories, the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), and numerous scientific institutions. The University Grants Commission was greatly expanded to cover all universities in the First Five Year Plan. Independent India set a goal of self-reliance, or "Made in India" to develop technologies. Insistence on transferring all technology to the Indian entity in any foreign partnership supported the policy. Transferring knowledge was as important as importing plants and machinery. Universities and other scientific institutions were crucial to India's development plan for indigenous science and technology. The Indian oil and natural gas industries, the electricity sector, the steel and coal industries, atomic energy, and the space industries all emerged from the vision of self-reliance. Organizations like ISRO, DRDO, and BARC all contributed to the growth of India in the sphere of science and technology.

The overall literacy rate in India was quite poor at just over 18%, and the female literacy rate was at 8.86%. In 2022, the figures will have nearly reversed to 74.4% from 2018, India has come a long way in establishing itself as a well-educated nation. Due to policies like the Swachh Bharat Mission, India has realised the goal of 100% rural sanitation coverage. Rural sanitation the percentage of the population with toilets within/attached to their houses was just 1% in 1981. The infant mortality rate has reduced from 146 per 1,000 live births in 1951 to 30 per 1,000 live births in 2019.

'In 1947, India was politically shattered, socially divided, and emotionally devastated. Yet, with restraint and self-confidence, it successfully went through those turbulent times with the vision of a modern, progressive nation that quietly earned the respect of the global community. Now India is widely recognised as the fastest-growing large economy in the world. It is an incredible transformation in scale and depth that will unfold in 75 years. Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' is an initiative to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of progressive independence in India and the glorious history of its people, culture, and achievements. This Mahotsav is dedicated to the people of India, who have been instrumental in bringing India thus far in its evolutionary journey, and they also have the power and potential to activate India 2.0, fuelled by the spirit of Atmanirbhar Bharat. Analyzing the different landscapes of India, we find that we have come a long way in our journey, but still, there is a lot to be done if we want to make India a 'super power'. A lot will depend on our people's willingness to change, ensuring the equal participation of women in the workforce, including marginalised communities in our economic growth, and last but not least, having a liberal, progressive, and unbiased mindset. As we are celebrating "Azaadi ka Amrit Mahotsav," the completion of 75 years of independence can be taken as a new opportunity to build an India of our aspirations and make positive contributions to the changing landscape of India.

On this milieu, the department of Economics at the Girraj Government College (A) Nizamabad has planned to organise a two-day National Seminar on "India at 75: Social and Economic Development Progress, Challenges and Opportunities." and it aims to commemorate the development of the Indian economy over the past 75 years, as well as the difficulties it has faced and the ways in which it has overcome them.

OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL SEMINAR

- To understand the meaning of poverty and programmes implemented by the government
- To eradicate poverty and generate employment, know the steps taken by the government.
- To provide education and health care facilities
- To comprehend the methods for controlling price increases or inflation,
- To assess the strategy of the government to achieve higher economic growth.
- To explain the trends in the education sector
- To describe the status of the tourism sector
- To analyse the science and innovation
- To study the Resources and Mining, Equipment, Technology, and Services Sector
- to concentrate on the energy sector.
- To explain the trends in financial service
- To examine the Women issues
- To analyze the environmental issues
- To describe the SDGs and HDI

Sub-Themes

The following sub-themes will be covered in the seminar. However, the following list is not exhaustive, and any related themes can also be considered.

- Status of poverty in India
- Trends in Unemployment in India
- Inequalities in India
- Trends in Per capita Income in India
- Social Dimensions of Development
- Educational Status in India
- Health Status in India
- Human Development Index
- The Progress of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and India.
- Role of Atmanirbhar Bharat in the Growth of the Indian Economy
- Environment Issues@75
- Women Issues
- New Rural India: Transforming Rural Landscape
- Indian Literature: Now and Then
- Role of Technology in the Journey of India
- Indian Education System and National Education Policy, 2020
- Role of Women in Progress of Bharat
- Contribution of Tourism in the Journey of India
- Covid-19: India's Experience
- MGNREGA and Rural Develoement
- Food Security
- Rural Development Programmes
- Progress of Social Sector
- Trends of Financial Literacy in India
- Financial Inclusion& PMJDY
- MSMEs and PMMY
- Swastha Bharat; Ayushman Bharat, Aarogya Bharat
- Atmanirbhar Bharat
- Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat
- One Nation One Ration Card Unifying Agricultural Markets
- Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Viswas, Sabka Prayas
- Skill India
- Digital India
- GST
- India 2.0; Vision for India in 2047:
- Sector Specific Aspirations
- Involve all sections; Youth, Students, Entrepreneurs, Diaspora, etc;
- Progress of Agriculture and Allied Activities
- Major Initiatives to Promote Industrial Development
- Trends in the Services Sector
- Infrastructure development
- Sectoral Analysis in India
- Public Finance
- Education & Skill Development
- Forestry & Environment
- Urban Development
- Governance
- Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities
- Child Health and Nutrition

CALL FOR PAPERS

Papers are invited in the areas related to the theme and sub-themes for presentation. Participants are requested to send their abstracts in about 300 words in English typed in MS-word, Times New Roman, 12 Font with 1.5 spacing on A4 size paper with author affiliation and e-mail id. Selected full length papers will be published in the form of proceedings with ISBN/ISSN. The author will be required to send in a paper not exceeding 3000 words including references. The selected papers will be published as seminar proceedings after peer review. All interested participants are requested to send abstracts and full length paper to the Email ID: ggcaindia75@gmail.com

Last Date to send Abstract : 10.03.2023
Last Date to Send Full Paper : 15.03.2023

REGISTRATION FEE
(offline & online)
Faculty & Others: Rs.500/-
Research Scholars: Rs.200/-
Students: Rs.100/-



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