ABOUT UNIVERSITY:

In the academic year 1989-90, the Institute became the PG Centre of Osmania University, Hyderabad and subsequently the Institute of Social Sciences, now the University of Kakatiya. It was transferred to the administrative control of the University of Kakatiya at Warangal in the year 1991. As of August 2018, the PG Centre of Osmania University, Kakatiya was upgraded as the Post-Graduation College to Satavahan University, with the upgradation of the Post-Graduation College to Satavahan University, under the jurisdiction of Satavahan University, the Department is now offering M.A., M.Sc., M.C.A., M.D., M.P.H., M.Tech., M.Com. and M.A.I.T. courses in Economics, Sociology, English, Management, Computer Applications, Mathematics, Science, and Pharmacy.

The Department has been offering Undergraduate and Post-Graduation courses in Economics and various constituent colleges. Government and private affiliated colleges. The Department is to exert efforts to develop research programmes to contribute to the development of teachers and students.

ABOUT KARIMNAGAR:

KARIMNAGAR is a town and a municipality in Karimnagar district in the state of Telangana, India. It is the district headquarters. Karimnagar has 11 assembly constituencies, which sends 26 members to the State Legislative Assembly, and 15 members to the State Legislative Council.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the district, with cotton being the main cash crop. Industries in the district include cotton ginning, tobacco curing, and timber processing. The district has a population of around 1.5 million.

ABOUT SEMINAR:

1. FDI in agriculture
2. FDI in industry
3. FDI in service sector
4. FDI in insurance sector
5. FDI in defense sector

THE SUB-THEMES PROPOSED ARE:

1. The two-day seminar in Satavahan University is to have a discussion on the above theme whether the FDI flows will improve the GDP of the Indian economy, besides the growth in the growth industries, with the growth of the growth industries, the papers are expected to be presented from scholars in economics, commerce and banking background and others.

Starting from a baseline of less than $1 billion in 1990, a 2012 UNCTAD survey projected India as the second most important FDI destination in the world. Mauritius, Singapore, US, and UK are among the leading recipients. FDI flows into India are expected to continue rising in the future, as the Indian government has made efforts to attract foreign investment into various sectors.

FDI inflows were $153 billion a drop of 43% from the first half of the first year. The two-day seminar in Satavahan University is to have a discussion on the above theme whether the FDI flows will improve the GDP of the Indian economy, besides the growth in the growth industries, the papers are expected to be presented from scholars in economics, commerce and banking background and others.

40% of the FDI inflows are expected to be in the IT and IT-enabled services sector, followed by manufacturing, and chemicals.

Under the government's initiative to promote Make in India, FDI inflows are expected to increase in sectors such as pharmaceuticals, automobiles, and electronics.

Problems even in the current times, India disallowed overseas corporate bodies (OCBs) to invest in India. India imposed a 100% equity ownership limit in various sectors, including retail and construction. FDI inflows were $153 billion in 2012, but the government has implemented measures to attract FDI into various sectors, including a 100% equity ownership limit.