Call for Papers

International Conference on
25 Years of Economic Reforms in India (IC25YERI)

28 & 29 January, 2017

Department of Economics, Kakatiya University, Warangal-TS

www.economicsku.com       www.kakatiya.ac.in

Background: India soon after freed from colonial rule, took major initiatives to transform its stagnant economy into developed economy. Economic planning system was adopted to realize the dreams of transforming economy into developed one and self reliant. India has changed in ways unimaginable in the last 25-years and the momentum favoured economic liberalization. For those who have lived long enough under the oppressive license-permit-quota-raj era, it would be grotesque to even compare the pre- post-economic liberalization India. Neither would have modernity washed the shores of India the way it has nor would the country have found self-confidence and social justice the way it has, if not for the post-1991 economic reforms. The sequencing of the economic reform process after 1991 will be focused in the conference and, with a personal touch. In its brisk history telling, one shall encounter ringside view of the reforms that brought millions and millions of people of India to a better and rewarding life and some key lessons missing in the history telling elsewhere, without which the recount of the reforms would never be complete. In this back drop the conference is planned.

Themes:

1. Structural Transformation of the Indian Economy:
   - Occupational Structure in Third World Countries
   - Changing Roles of Public and Private Sectors
   - Human Resource Development
   - Employment, Poverty & Economic Inequalities
   - Economic Planning & Inclusive Growth
   - Policy changes in Financial Sector

2. Transformation of Agrarian Structure:
   - Land utilisation, Cropping pattern & Productivity
   - Agricultural Labour & Wages
   - Green Revolution & Modernization of Agriculture
   - Agricultural Marketing and Price Policy
   - Food Security & Rural Credits

3. Development in the Industrial Sector:
   - Industrial Development Policies
   - Large Scale Industries
   - Medium, Small, Micro Enterprises
   - Public Sector Undertakings & Disinvestment
   - Industrial Credit & Industrial Relations
   - Special Economic Zones

4. Emerging Trends in Service & other Sectors:
   - Public Health & Education
   - Regulatory aspects for Pharmaceuticals
   - Hotel & Tourism Management
   - Environment, Climate Change & Sustainable Development
   - Energy & Transportation
   - Information Technology & Communications
   - Banking & Insurance
   - Foreign Trade, Foreign Direct Investments & MNCs
   - Inflation & Poverty
   - Capital Market
   - Tax Structure & GST
   - Public Debt
   - Gender Justice & Tribal Issues
   - Socio-Cultural Aspects
5. Poster Presentation Session & Virtual Presentation
6. A Special session on Development Perspectives of Telangana
Papers are invited above themes to the conference. The paper can be sent in soft copy in MS-Word format with 1.5 line spacing, font size 12 and Times New Roman. The papers will be evaluated by the experts and accepted papers will be published in INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR INNOVATIVE RESEARCH IN MULTIDISCIPLINARY FIELD, ISSN-2455-0620 and a book with ISBN. Submission of papers through E-mail: economicskuwgl@gmail.com / b sureshlal@gmail.com

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
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Prof.M.V.Ranga Rao, Registrar & Patron
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Dr. M. Ramesh Reddy

Important Dates
Last date for submitting abstracts 23 - Dec 2016
Last date for submitting full papers 11 - Jan 2017
Conference dates 28, 29 Jan 2017
Extended date for submitting abstract 31-Dec 2016

Registration Fee: (Includes Tea Breaks, Lunches & Conference Material)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Indian</th>
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<td>Academic/Faculty</td>
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<td>Research Scholars/Students</td>
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For Registration:
Name of the Account Holder | Head Department of Economics
---|---
Account No. (A/C) | 624911 67264
Name of the Bank | STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD
Bank Branch | Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana State- India
IFSC CODE | SBHY0020262
SWIFT CODE | SBHYINDB018

For Accommodation:
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<th>SN</th>
<th>Name and Address of the Hotel</th>
<th>Phone Numbers &amp; Websites</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Hotel Ashoka # 6-1-242, Main Road Hanamkonda, TS</td>
<td>+91-870-2578491 [<a href="mailto:hotelashokawgl@yahoo.co.in">hotelashokawgl@yahoo.co.in</a>]</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Haritha Kakatiya Hanamkonda, TS</td>
<td>+91-870-2562237, 99510-22203 [<a href="http://www.telanganatourism.gov.in">www.telanganatourism.gov.in</a>]</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Landmark Residency #1-8-582 Nakkalagutta, Hanamkonda</td>
<td>+91-870-2546111, 2542444 [<a href="http://www.landmarkresidency.in">www.landmarkresidency.in</a>]</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Suprabha Hotel, Nakkalagutta, Hanamkonda, Warangal, TS</td>
<td>+91-870-2573888, 2574888 [<a href="http://www.suprabhahotel.com">www.suprabhahotel.com</a>]</td>
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How to reach:
The city of Warangal is well connected by rail, road and air. It is 140 KM from Hyderabad, the State Capital of Telangana and 176 KM from Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad. The University Campus Stand at distance of about 10KM from both railway stations of Kazipet and Warangal. The City central bus terminal stands at a distance of 4 KM from the Campus.

About the University:
Kakatiya University was established in 1976. It has been rendering excellent services in the field of humanities and Social Sciences with Social awareness and responsibilities for the, past three and half decades. The University situated in a sprawling area of about 650 acres, has now 24 departments in six colleges on the campus with a network of ten constituent colleges and 471 affiliated colleges. It has its Post-graduate Colleges at Subedari (Hanamkonda), Nirmal, Mahabubabad, Jangaon, Bhupalpally, Khamam and Kothagudem.

About the Department:
The Department of Economics become full-fledged as an independent one and it turned out its first batch of students in 1977. Besides the main Department, P.G. Course in Economics is also offered at University P.G. College, Subedari, P.G. College, Khammam, College for Women, Subedri, P.G. College, Mahabubabad. Another constituents College i.e. Arts & Science College has been offering UG Courses. The Department is endowed with 07 teaching faculty.

The Department offers Under-Graduation, Post-Graduation, M.Phil & Ph.D research programmes. The main thrust areas of research are Agricultural Economics, Labour Economics, Rural Development, Tribal Studies, Women's Studies and Environmental Issues. Faculty members of the department have guided more than 166 Ph.D & 128 M.Phil Scholars and organized more than 58 National and State Level seminars and conferences.

About the Warangal:
Warangal, 144 KM from Hyderabad is noted for its beautiful lakes, splendid temples and wildlife, proud of its rich past Warangal or Orugallu as it was known in ancient times, presents a dramatic landscape steeped in history and a wealth of architecture. Situated 144 KM from Hyderabad, Warangal takes its mystiques from one of Telangana's most fascinating dynasties - the Kakatiyas. Among the magnificent historic Kakatiya Ekasila Gate, the richly carved amazingly beautiful Thousand Pillar temple, the stunning 15th century Ramappa Temple and lake, with its rich and intricate sculpture, Bhadrakali Temple and many more architectural gems. Warangal Fort with its grand granite gateways, is an imposing sight. One of India's best bird-watching sports, the Pakhal Lake and the Pakhal Wildlife sanctuary are not to be missed. Telangana Tourism provides accommodation for a Comfortable stay at Warangal.

Important Tourist Places:

**Thousand Pillars Temple:** The famous "Thousand Pillars Temple" build in 1163 A.D by Rudra Deva is situated between Hanamkonda and Warangal. As excellent example of Kakatiya architecture, built in the style of Chalukya temples - a star-shaped and triple-shrined, with perforated screens, exquisite icons and rock cut elephants. The temples are dedicated to Shiva.

**Bhdrakali Temple:** Located in Warangal, Telangana it is known to be one of the oldest temples for Goddess Bhadrakali in India. This temple is located on the bank of the Bhadrakali Lake, a picturesque location between Hanamkonda and Warangal. The temple's main deity Goddess Bhadrakali's image here unlike other images of the mother goddess is with
pleasant looking eyes holding weapons in her eight hands. A statue of a Lion, on which the Goddess is said to ride sits grandly opposite the sanctum sanctorum. As per the writings on the temple wall this temple is believed to be constructed by the King Pulakesi II of Chalukya dynasty around 625 A.D. The lake was built later by Ganapathi Deva, a king in Kakatiya Dynasty. A Road leading to the temple was also added during that period. The deity and temple are renowned to be power and the Goddess fulfils the wishes of her devotees who come to seek blessings from far and wide.

**Warangal Fort:** Warangal Fort existed in its full glory since at least the 13th century AD. Historians and archaeologists generally accept that an earlier brick-walled structure was replaced with stone by Ganapatideva before 1262 AD and that his successors - Rudramadevi and Prataparudra - added to its height and added gateways, square bastions and additional circular earthen walls prior to 1323. The construction of the fort was completed towards the end of the Kakatiya period. There were later modifications between the 15th and 17th centuries, comprising principally the addition of barbicans to the found gates in the stone wall and the creation of gates in the outer earthen wall. Remnants of the structure can be seen today near to the town of Warangal, the Kakatiya capital. The Archaeological Survey of India has listed the remains as a Monument of National Importance.

**Ramappa Temple:** The Ramalingeswara Temple is popularly known as the Ramappa temple is situated in Palampet Village 70 KM from Warangal. The temple was built in 1213 under the patronage of the Kakatiya King Ganapati Deva and is standing testimony to the beauty and brilliance of Kakatiya temple art. Made of sandstone and black basalt, this temple is built on a steep star shaped platform. Shiva is the main deity worshipped here. Showcasing an ancient culture with predominance of music and dance, this exuberance is brought out various beautiful figurines that adorn the temple.

**Ramappa Lake:** Situated near the exquisite temple is the Ramappa Lake an engineering marvel of the 13th Century AD. It is an ingeniously designed tank where a 2000 ft long earthen dam connects a semi circular chain of hills to form a lake. Today the lake offers boating facilities. The temple and with its spectacular lake has been described as a glowing star in the galaxy of medieval temples in the Deccan.

**Laknavaram Lake:** In and around the bustling town of Warangal, are various lakes and temples that offer respite. Laknavaram Lake is situated about 80 KM from Warangal. Spread over an area of 10000 acres, and as one approaches it the imagery of a seemingly endless lake fills the horizon. The huge natural lake was discovered by Kakatiya rulers who constructed a sluice gate to monitor the water-flow. The lake has about 13 small islands scattered amidst the forests. There is a suspension bridge that connects here island of the lake and is a great attraction to tourists. One can have a relaxing picnic by the lake, away from the hustle and bustle of the city and enjoy moments alone with nature.

**Pakhal Lake:** The sanctuary around the beautiful Pakhal Lake lies about 60 KM from Warangal. A guesthouse run by the Forest Department is located on the shores of the lake surrounded by wooded hills. Moonlit nights are a heavenly experience. The lake itself was excavated in the 13th century. The sanctuary is
home to the tiger, leopard, panther and Sambhar, apart from a large number of migratory birds that arrive in winter. The Forest Department has put up ‘machaans’ in the sanctuary, which afford a good view of the scenery around. The nearest railhead is Warangal, 144 KM from Hyderabad and the best time to visit the area is between November and June.

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Vice-Chancellor

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