

MAKE IN INDIA

Issues and Challenges

Chief Editor
Prof. D. Sakriya

Editors
Dr. M. Satyavathi
Dr. K. Raji Reddy



VRINDA PUBLISHING HOUSE

MAKE IN INDIA

About the Editors



Prof. D. Sakriya is a Professor of Commerce & Business Management, Kakatiya University, Department of Commerce & Business Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal. He has 35 years of Teaching Experience. He worked as a Lecturer in Commerce, SLNS College, Bhongir, Government College, Porumamilla, Kadapa Dist., and Government College for Men, Kurnool. He also worked as a Lecturer in Commerce, SVU PG Centre, Kadapa of SV University, Tirupathi before joining Kakatiya University, Warangal. He has 30 Articles published in National & International Journals and published 3 (three) books apart from guiding both 2 M.Phil & 9 Ph.D Scholars. His area of specialization is Finance & Accounting. He worked for many Academic Positions of Kakatiya University, currently working as Principal for University College for Women, Subedari, Warangal.



Dr. M. Satyavathi is an Assistant Professor of Commerce & Business Management, Department of Commerce & Business Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal. She has done M.Com., M.Phil., Ph.D., and LL.B. she has thirty years of Teaching Experience and twenty years of Research Experience. Her area of Specialization is Human Resource Management. She has published 20 Research papers in reputed journals. She attended and presented research papers in several seminars and conferences. She has organized a One-Day National Seminar. Four Ph.D's and One M.Phil awarded and currently six Ph.D Scholars are working under her supervision.



Dr. K. Raji Reddy is an Associate Professor of Commerce & Business Management, Department of Commerce & Business Management, Kakatiya University, Warangal. He has done his M.Com, M.Phil., Ph.D. from Kakatiya University. He has been working for the last 26 years. His area of specialization is Finance & Accounting. He has 40 Articles published in National & International Journals and published 3 (three) books apart from guiding both 5 M.Phil & 10 Ph.D Scholars



VRINDA PUBLISHING HOUSE

HYDERABAD OFFICE

Vrinda Publishing House

H.No: 12-118 &124, Vijetha Srinivasa Paradise

Flat no.404, P & T Colony, Near Community Hall,

Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad, Telengana State-60

Email: vrindapublishinghousehyd@gmail.com,

Phone: 040-24060533, 9642665303

CHENNAI OFFICE

Old no. 37, New no. 109 Mathilagan Street,

Nehrunagar Check Post, Velacery, Chennai-42,

Tamilnadu-42

Rs.500/-
978-93-87418-00-4



Make in India - Opportunities and Challenges

Dr. CH. Vinoda¹, Dr. S. Venkataiah²

¹ *Asst. Professor, Dept of Economics, University college of women, Subedari, KU*

² *Asst. Professor, Dept of Political Science University college, KU, Warangal*

INTRODUCTION

India is known as one of the strong country at global who compete in International level in all fields, India has optimum, strong and useful environment, optimum human as well as natural resources. Apart from these, manufacturing businesses, key sectors and the entrepreneurs of growing concerns in India are moving out of the country due to its low rank in ease of doing business ratings. Global investors have been criticising about complex rules and bureaucratic red tape that delays investment decisions. India ranked 142 out of 189 countries in the World Bank's ease of doing business index in 2014. There is an urgent need to speed up industrialization process, to increase India's GDP the Indian Government has to attract domestic and foreign investors and industrialists to invest and manufacture in India.

Make in India is a major national program launched by Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 25th September 2014. Make in India project is inspired by the Chinese project 'Make in China', which raised China's GDP considerably. In this project foreign company can set up their factories in India by investing their capital and technology. Government provides subsidies to make them run. So, in Make in India foreigner manufacture product of their own patent. The main objectives are, to create employment, to bring foreign Investment and technology, to remove red tap barriers, to remove licence Raj and to speed up industrialization process, to increase India's GDP .Make in India will bring capital which will trigger technology and unemployment problem. Development of India's infrastructure will take place. It will provide global linkages and boost India's trade and this will reduce India's current account deficit.

The Make in India logo is derived from India's national emblem. The wheel denotes the peaceful progress and dynamism - a sign from India's enlightened past, pointing the way to a vibrant future. The prowling lion stands for strength, courage, tenacity and wisdom - values that are every bit as Indian today as they have ever been.

Make in India program is designed to transform India into a global manufacturing hub. It contains a raft of proposals designed to urge companies both domestic and foreign to invest in India and make the country a manufacturing powerhouse. The make in India initiative started by government

The Political Economy of Demonetisation - Challenges



Chief Editor

Prof. D. Sakriya

Editors

Prof. C. Renuka

Dr. M. Sathyavathi

DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA: SOME RECENT REFLECTIONS

* Dr. S. Venkataiah

INTRODUCTION:

Demonetization is the act of banning or taking back of a currency unit of its status as legal tender. Demonetization is necessary whenever there is a change of national currency. The old unit of currency must be retired and replaced with a new currency unit.

Demonetization will impact all aspect so daily life of common man. At macro level, it will impact financial, trading, political and social systems in life.

Previous Demonetization in India :

In India's case, the move has been taken to curb the menace of black money and fake notes by reducing the amount of cash available in the system. It is also interesting to note that this was not the first time the Government of India has gone for the demonetization of high-value currency. It was first implemented in 1946 when the Reserve Bank of India demonetized the then circulated Rs 1,000 and Rs 10,000 notes. The government then introduced higher denomination banknotes in Rs 1000, Rs 5000 and Rs 10000 in a fresh avatar eight years later in 1954 before the Morarji Desai government demonetized these notes in 1978.

The government's move to demonetize, even then, was to tackle the issue of black money economy, which was quite substantial at that point of time. In January 1978, the Indian government demonetized Rs 1,000, Rs 5,000 and Rs 10,000 notes which was quite substantial at that point of time. The move was enacted under the High Denomination Bank Note (Demonetization) Act, 1978. Under the law all "high denomination bank notes" ceased to be legal tender after January 16, 1978. People who possessed these notes were given till January 24 the same year — a week's time — to exchange any high denomination bank notes. The main difference between then and now is that currency of higher denomination was barely in circulation, unlike the Rs 500 and Rs 1000 note today.

DEMONETIZATION IN 2016 :

On November 8 evening, Prime Minister Modi, in his televised address to the nation, made Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes invalid, saying that it was aimed at curbing the "disease" of corruption and black money which has taken deep root. People holding notes of Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 were asked to deposit the same in their bank and post office accounts from November 10 till December 30. All notes in lower denomination of Rs 100, Rs 50, Rs 20, Rs 10, Rs 5, Rs 2 and Re 1 and all coins continued to be valid, and new notes of Rs 2,000 and Rs 500 were introduced. There was no change in any other form of currency exchange be it cheque, DD, payment via credit or debit cards etc.

* Assistant Professor (C), Department of Political Science, Kakatiya University Warangal.
sankinenivenkat@gmail.com Mobile no: +91 9866206620

Vol. VIII

Number-1

ISSN 2319-7129

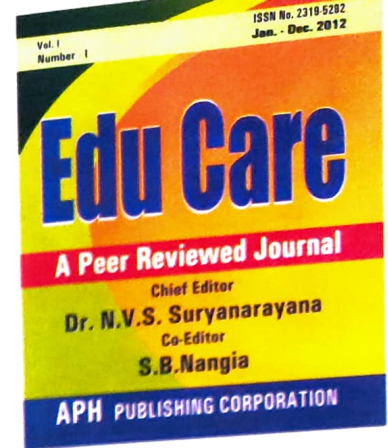
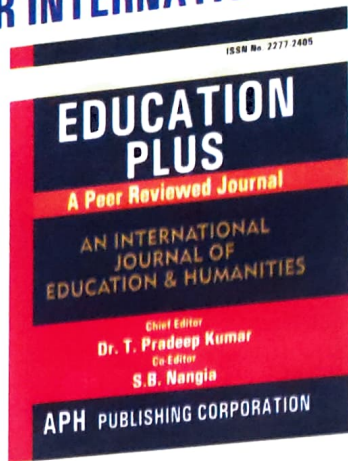
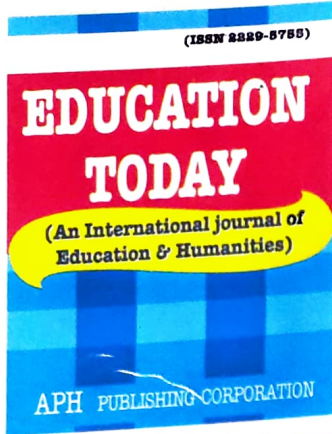
Special Issue Jan.-Feb. 2018



EDU WORLD

A Peer Reviewed Journal of

SUBSCRIBE TO OUR OTHER INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS



EDUCATION TODAY

ISSN NO.: 2229-5755 Bi-Annually
2010(2 Issues)-----Rs 1600/-
2011(2 Issues)-----Rs 1600/-
2012(2 Issues)-----Rs 1600/-

EDUCATION PLUS

ISSN NO.: 2277-2405 Bi-Annually
2012(2 Issues)-----Rs 1600/-

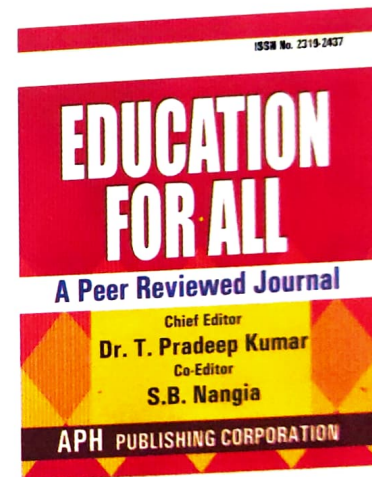
EDU CARE

ISSN NO.: 2319-5282
Annually
2012 (1Issue)-----Rs 1600/-



JOURNAL OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH

ISSN : 2278-232X Bi-Annually
2012(2 Issues)-----Rs 1600/-



ISSN NO.: 2319-2437 Annually
2012 (1Issue)-----Rs 1600/-



APH PUBLISHING CORPORATION

4435-36/7 ANSARI ROAD, DARYAGANJ, NEW DELHI-110 002

Tel.:011-23274050/011-23285807

FAX:011-23274050

aphbooks@gmail.com

Smaller States and Statehood for Telangana

Dr. Sankineni Venkataiah

245

Developing and Testing Perceived Economic Impact Scales of
Festival and Event Tourism

Dr. Raj Kumar Chiluveru

250

Role of NGO in Rural Development

Bolle Madhukar

254

Expanded Core Curriculum for the Visually Impaired

Dr. D. Nirupalini

259

Guidelines for Contributors

267

Smaller States and Statehood for Telangana

Dr. Sankineni Venkataiah*

PRODUCTION

The demands for smaller states in India very essential part of the political games. Significantly, the necessity of new states formation and its local importance should be analyzed. The historical institutionalism framework also helps explain why over time state borders have become less stable subject to change in some parts of the federation and not in others. Borders, understood as a mechanism of institution, rest on the notion that they are a critical element influencing competition among states. Struggles over the size and shape of the state are part of the 'rules of the game' which are legitimate, what resources can be mobilized, the questions that are open for debate and these change. While there may be no routine challenges, these may emerge from time to time as changes in boundaries and the hegemonic space are deeply contested by other elite groups. Finally the Centre decides whether or not to divide the state. In the Hindi heartland, governments have been more responsive to arguments in favor of unity than division, which has reinforced the 'stickiness' of state boundaries as opposed to fluidity. Finally, it is important to understand the semi-autonomous timetables of how the dynamics of federal restructuring works, moving from the sub-state, state to national politics.

In the 1st Article of the Indian Constitution, India has described as a union of states. Article 3 of the Constitution of India provides inter alia for formation of new states by altering the boundaries of the existing states. As a consequence, demand for and formation of new states had become a regular phenomenon in our democratic polity. The constitutional provision under Article 3 was incorporated with a benevolent idea to realize geographical and economic unification aspirations of people and an instrument to achieve electoral gains. The situation carved for some constitutional parameters considering the far reaching implications resulting from frequent for and creation of new states. Several new states and union territories have been created out of existing states since 1956 Bombay state was lit into the linguistic states of Gujarat and Maharashtra on 1 May 1960 by the Bombay Reorganization Act.¹ Nagaland was made a state on 1 December 1963. The Punjab reorganization Act of 1966 divided the Punjab along linguistic and religious lines, creating a new Hindu and Hindi-speaking state of Haryana on 1 November, transferring the northern District of Punjab to Himachal Pradesh and designating Chandigarh, the shared capital of Punjab and Haryana, a union territory. Statehood was conferred upon Himachal Pradesh on 25 January in the Indian Union as a state on 26 April 1975. In 1987, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram became states on 20 February; followed by Goa on 30 May, while Goa's northern exclaves of Daman and Diu became a separate union territory. In 2000 three new states were created; Chhattisgarh (November 1, 2000) was created out of eastern Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh (November 9, 2000), since renamed Uttarakhnad, was created out of the Hilly regions of northwest Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand (15 November 2000) was created out of the southern district of Bihar. The Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry (renames to Pondicherry) have been given the right to elect their own legislatures and they are now counted as small states. In the constitution of India, article 3 deals with the formation of the new states and alteration of area, boundaries

*Assistant Professor Department of Political Science Kakatiya University Warangal, Telangana State.

ISSN-0019-5510

INDIAN POLITICAL
SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
Jps
जारे जारे जायते तत्त्वबोध

The Indian Journal of Political Science



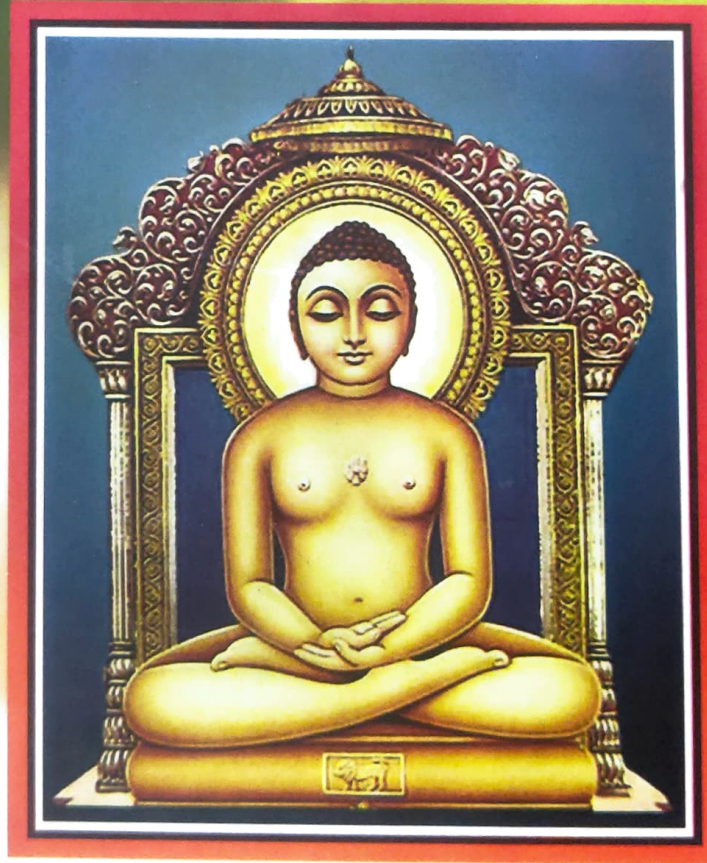
Volume LXXVIII, No. 4

SPECIAL ISSUE

October-December, 2017

Editor

K.K. Mishra



शिलष्टा क्रियाः कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था
संक्रान्तिरन्यस्य विशेषयुक्ता ।
यस्योऽभयं साधु स शिक्षकाणां
धुरिप्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव ॥

The Quarterly Journal of Indian Political Science Association



Registration No.: 42751/86
ISSN 0019-5510

INDIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Indian Political Science Association (IPSA) is the highest and largest academic and professional body of the teachers and scholars of Political Science in India. The new executive of this national association is following:

PRESIDENT

Prof. Sushma Yadav (New Delhi)

VICE PRESIDENT

Prof. Shantishree Dhulipudi Pandit (Pune)

VICE PRESIDENT

Prof. P. Madurai Veeran (Chennai)

GENERAL SECRETARY & TREASURER

Prof. Sanjeev Kumar Sharma (Meerut)

EDITOR

Prof. K.K. Mishra (Varanasi)

MEMBER EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Prof. C P Sharma (Jharkhand)

Dr. Anil Kumar Singh (Bihar)

Dr. Chittaranjan Senapati (Uttar Pradesh)

Dr. Umakanta Dash (Odisha)

Prof. Baldev Agja (Gujarat)

Prof. Mohd. Khalid (Chandigarh)

Prof. Mohan S Kashikar (Maharashtra)

Prof. Rajkumar Kothari (West Bengal)

Dr. Yogendra Kumar Dixit (J & K)

Prof. R S Yadav (Haryana)

Dr. Ghanshyam Roy (Bihar)

Prof. G Ram Reddy (Telangana)

Dr. Murari Lal Dayma (Rajasthan)

Prof. C K Yatnoor (Karnataka)

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS / PAST PRESIDENT

Prof. G Gopal Reddy (Telangana)

EDITORIAL BOARD

Prof. Amiya Kumar Paricha (Odisha)

Prof. M M Semwal (Uttarakhand)

Dr. Madhu Mukul Chaturvedi (Rajasthan)

Prof. Anupam Sharma (Madhya Pradesh)

Dr. Awadhesh Kumar Singh (Bihar)

Any queries about The Indian Political Science Association (IPSA) are solicited by:-
Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Sharma, General Secretary and Treasurer, Indian Political Science Association,
Professor, Department of Political Science, C.C.S. University, Meerut - 250005 (U.P.) INDIA
E-mail: officeipsa@gmail.com, sanjeevaji@gmail.com

Phone: +91-9412205348 (M)

Website: www.ijps.net.in

Published and Edited by Prof. K.K. Mishra on behalf of the Indian Political of Science Association and printed by Swastik Enterprises, 91-D, Saket, Meerut.

57. Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, School of Social Sciences, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar (Punjab)
58. Dr. Rajshekhar, Assistant Professor, Department of History, T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (Bihar)
59. Dr. Rajshree Dutta, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, P.G Department of Social Sciences, Fakir Mohan University, Balasore (Odisha)
60. Mr. Ramavath Ravi, Reserach Scholar, Department of Political Science, CESS, New Delhi
61. Dr. Ranjan Kumar, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
62. Ms. Rekha Daksh, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Deewan Institute of Law, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)
63. Dr. Ritu Goyal, Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Lakshmibai College, Delhi
64. Dr. Rohini Pandurangi, Department of Political Science, SIES College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Sian (West), Mumbai (Maharashtra)
65. Dr. S. Somalingam, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University Post Graduate College, Subedari, Warangal (Telangana)
66. Dr. S. Venkataiah, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Kakatiya University, Warangal (Telangana)
67. Mr. S.S. Acharya, Research Scholar, Nilgiri College, Nilgiri, Balasore (Odisha)
68. Mr. Salu D' Souza, Senior Research Fellow, Centre for Diaspora Studies, Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar (Gujarat)
69. Dr. Sanjukta Roy, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Bethune College, Kolkata (West Bengal)
70. Dr. Shafiuzzaman, Head, Department of Political Science, M.M.K. Degree College Mangrawan, Azamgarh (Uttar Pradesh)
71. Dr. Shalini Saxena, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, Amity University, New Delhi
72. Dr. Shamsher Singh Malik, Associate Professor and Head, Department of Public Administration, C.R.Kisan College, Jind (Haryana)
73. Dr. Siddhartha Sankar Manna, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Gour Banga, Mokdumpur, Malda (West Bengal)
74. Dr. Sitakanta Senapati, S.C.College, Mitrapur (Odisha)
75. Mr. Subheesh K V, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, School of Social Sciences, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad (Telangana)
76. Ms. Sujata Kumari, Research Scholar, L.N.M.U., Darbhanga (Bihar)
77. Dr. Sumit Mukerji, Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Kalyani (West Bengal)
78. Dr. Sunil V. Shinde, Head & Associate Professor, Dnyaopasak College, Parbhani (Maharashtra)
79. Dr. Suresh Prasad Sarangi, Lecturer in Political Science, P.S. Degree College, Deogaon. Bolangir (Odisha).
80. Mr. Suvir Kapur, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, National Law University, Lucknow (U.P.)
81. Mr. Syed Murtaza Mushtaq, Ph.D., International Relations. South Asian University. New Delhi
82. Ms. T. LakshmiPriya, Research Scholar, Anna Centre for Public Affairs, University of Madras, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
83. Dr. T. Natarajan, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science and Public- Administration, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar (Tamil Nadu)
84. Mr. Tanveer Ahmad Khan, Research Scholar, University of Kashmir (J&K)
85. Dr. Umakant Dash, Reader in Political Science, Nilgiri Balasore (Odisha)
86. Mr. VC Shushant Parashar, Amity Institute of Social Sciences, Amity University, New Delhi
87. Mr. Y Babji, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, CESS, New Delhi
88. Dr. Y. Gangadhara Reddy(Retd.), Department of Political Science, Union Christian College, Tumkur (Karnataka)

EMERGING india

EDITED BY KAUSHAL KISHORE MISHRA



Published By :
General Secretary and Treasurer
On behalf of

Indian Political Science Association





Published By :
General Secretary and Treasurer
On behalf of

Indian Political Science Association

39.	महात्मा बुद्ध के मानववादी चिन्तन की प्रासंगिकता	रीना सिंह
40.	Post-Structuralism and IR Theory: An Appraisal of Derrida	Simi Joseph
41.	पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के एकात्म-मानववाद का चिंतन एक समीक्षा	सुफिया साहिन

Panel 4

Politics in South Asia

1.	The Political Imbroglio of Climate Change in South Asia	Dr. Anju Lis Kurian
2.	Politics behind the Cloth Famine of 1944 -45 : Bengal, A Review	Dr. Bratati Hore
3.	India and South Asia : Interlinked Destinies and Shared Opportunities	Chitra Lele
4.	दक्षिण एशिया और भारत	Dr. D.K Singh
5.	Indo-Sri Lanka Relations: New Directions in 21st Century	Dr. M. KENNEDY STEPHENSEN VASEEKARAN
6.	Politics in South Asia	Dr. Manoj Kumar Das
7.	Regional Integration in South Asia: Problems and Prospects	Dr. Najmudheen T.
8.	Political India in a De-politicized South Asia	Pratip Chattopadhyay
9.	Resisting Communalism and Separatism: Jamiyyat-ul-Ulama and the Demand for Pakistan	: Dr. Qazi Mohd. Jamshed
10.	The Politics of Refugees in South Asia: Emerging Newer Dynamics	Dr. Raj Kumar Kothari
11.	Emerging India In Asia: A Study With Special Reference To South East Asia Region	DR. Amarjeet Kumar Sharma MR.Virender Singh
12.	New Strategies and Indian Army : Recent Reflections	Dr. S. Venkataiah

ISBN : 978-81-942327-1-1

Public Policies and Economic Development Issues and Challenges



About the Author



Dr. Kumbhagiri Yesudasu , Department of Public Administration, Kakatiya University, Warangal and Telangana State. he did M.A., Ph.D., M.C.A., (Ph.D.), B.Ed. from Kakatiya University, Warangal. he got best research award and 'Gold Medal' from kakatiya University. He was awarded academic fellowships like URF, JRF, SRF and PDF. He completed some UGC Projects. His about 25 research and thematic articles were published in various National and International journals and periodicals. he attended many national and international seminars, conferences and presented research papers. He has membership in professional bodies like Indian Social Science Congress, Asian Association of Human Studies, International academicians and research Associations, Indian Academicians research associations, Indian Sociological Society, International Social professional social work, Indian Political Science Association, Indian Public Administration Association, Indina History Congress, South Indian History Congress etc.

**MSO PUBLICATIONS
HYDERABAD**

ISBN : 978-81-942327-1-1



CONTENTS

Sl No	Title of the Paper	Page No
1	Role of Agriculture Sector in Indian Economy 1. Dr. Sridhar Kumar Lodh, Assistant Professor (C), I/C Department of Economics, UASC, Kakatiya University, Warangal 2. Dr. M. Nageswar Rao Department of Public Administration, Osmania University, Hyderabad	1-14
2	Impact of Globalization on Indian Rural and Urban Life 1. Dr. Sankineni Venkataiah Assistant Professor (C), Department of Political Science, Kakatiya University, Warangal	15-28
3	Politics and Governance the Development Process - A Study 1. Dr. K. Yesu Dasu Department of Public Administration & HRM, UASC, Kakatiya University, Warangal	29-46
4	Effective Leadership and Governance Supports to Achieve Institutional Vision 1. Bollampally Mamatha. Research Scholar, Department of Public Administration & HRM, Kakatiya University, Warangal	47-56
5	Political Awareness among Scheduled Castes' Women in Telangana State 1. Gundeti Suman, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Kakatiya University, Warangal 2. Thallapally Naresh, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, Kakatiya University, Warangal	57-69
6	Issues and Challenges of Tribal Education: A Study of Telangana State 1. Madhukar Kethapaka, Research Scholar, Department of Sociology & Social Work, Kakatiya University, Warangal. 2. Sarigommula Sunanda, Research Scholar, Department of Public Administration & HRM, Kakatiya University, Warangal	70-85

DEVELOPMENT OF TELANGANA ECONOMY

AN ALTERNATIVE MODEL IN INDIAN CONTEXT



EDITORS

Dr. M. Ramesh Reddy

Dr. J. V. S. Varma Komati

Dr. Sridhar Kumar Lodh

Mr. M. K. Prasad Ramy



PARAMOUNT
PUBLISHING HOUSE



About the Editors



Dr. M. Ramesh Reddy obtained his Masters Degree and Ph.D degree in Economics from Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana State, India. He has been teaching to Post-Graduate and Under Graduate students for the last 25 years in the areas of Econometrics, Agricultural Economics, Micro Economics, Macro Economics,

Managerial Economics, Economics of Rural Development, Economics of Growth and Development and International Economics. He has 20 years of research experience. He has contributed a number of articles published in various reputed research journals and books and presented papers in the State, National and International seminars and conferences with focus on Gender Studies and Rural Development. His research interest areas are Urbanisation and Economic Development, Gender Studies, Rural Development and Environmental Studies and he has guided 3 M.Phils. Presently, he is a Assistant Professor of Economics, Head & Chairman, Board of Studies in the Department of Economics, University Arts & Science College, (Autonomous) Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana State, India.



Dr. Lakshmi Narayana Komati obtained his Masters Degree and Ph.D degree in Economics from Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana State, India. He has been teaching to Post-Graduate and Under-Graduate students for the last 6 years in the areas of Public Finance, Micro Economics, Macro Economics, Financial

Institutions and Markets, Economics of Rural Development, Economics of Growth and Development and International Economics. He has 10 years of research experience. He has contributed a number of articles published in various reputed research journals and books and presented papers in the State, National and International seminars and conferences with focus on Gender Studies and Rural Development. His research interest areas are Gender Studies, Rural Development and Environmental Studies. Presently, he is a faculty member in the Department of Economics, University Arts & Science College, (Autonomous) Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana State, India.



Dr.Sridhar Kumar Lodh is a faculty member in the Department of Economics, Kakatiya University, Warangal for past 8 years. He obtained his Ph.D degree in Economics in 2009 from the Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana, India. He has also cleared TS-SET. At M.A. level his specialized subjects were Agricultural Economics and Demography. He

had interest in Tribal Studies during his research work. The author has 8 years of teaching experience which include 2 years of P.G teaching. His research experience spans over 14 years. He has worked as supervisor and investigator in various Institutions (CESS, FAS and PRC). The author has also worked as project fellow for two years Major Research Project sponsored by University Grants Commission, New Delhi. He has published 15 papers in various reputed journals. He has presented 20 papers at different International, National and State level seminars and conferences. He attended UGC sponsored Workshops on Quantitative Techniques in Economics and Capacity Building Programme for Faculty in Social Sciences. He has been teaching Macro Economics, Indian Economics and Telangana Economy for the Under Graduate students. Further, the author is a life member of Telangana Economic Association.



M. Kumara Swamy obtained his M.A Economics from Kakatiya University, and M.A., Political Science from S.V University from Thirupathi (A.P), he has also cleared A.P SET , B.Ed from Kakatiya University and Presently he is pursuing Ph.D in the Department of Economics, Kakatiya University Warangal, Telangana State,

India. He has been teaching to Under-Graduate students for the last 02years in the areas of Micro Economics, Economics of Growth and Development and Public Economics. He has 03 years of research experience. He has contributed a number of articles published in various reputed research journals and books and presented papers in the National and International seminars and conferences with focus on Indian Economy. Presently, he is a faculty member in the Department of Economics, University Arts & Science College, (Autonomous) Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana State, India



PARAMOUNT
PUBLISHING HOUSE

A-531, H.No.4-32-521,
Phase-1, Allwyn Colony,
Kukatpally, Hyderabad – 500072. (INDIA)
Phones: 040-23161070, 040-64554822
Email: paramountpublishers@gmail.com

Rs.1295/-

ISBN 978-93-85101-36-6



9 789385 101366 >

TECHNICAL SESSION-III

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------|
| 61. | Education Programs Impact to Education Status of Tribal's- A study inTelangana
<i>A.Jagan</i> | 386-394 |
| 62. | The Structure and Working Phenomena of Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalayas in India
<i>Md. Akbar pasha & Singu gangamani</i> | 395-399 |
| 63. | Is-i Pass Policy And Economy
<i>Dr. B. Laxminarayana</i> | 400-405 |
| 64. | Issues and challenges of hotel industry in india With reference to telangana state
<i>Mohd. Habeebuddin & Dr.Errabojju Ramesh</i> | 406-413 |
| 65. | The Impact of Globalization on Indian Agriculture - An Analysis
<i>Dr.VeeraiahBollikonda</i> | 414-423 |
| 66. | Role of E-Commerce In India And Its Impact on Indian Economy
<i>Dr. Kanakaiah Madasi & Dr. A.Sunitha</i> | 424-426 |
| 67. | Ministry of Tribal Affairs -Development Programmes
<i>Moutam Kumara Swamy & P.Ravi kumar</i> | 427-431 |
| 68. | Role of Globalisation on Indian Economy
<i>Dr. Pasula yakaswamy</i> | 432-437 |
| 69. | Empowering Women: A Way Forward
<i>Dr. S. Venkataiah</i> | 438-445 |
| 70. | Empowerment of Women through SHGs
<i>Dr. CH. Vinoda</i> | 446-449 |
| 71. | Agrarian Crisis : Protect or Perish
<i>Ch. Sruthi</i> | 450-461 |
| 72. | Impact of Agriculture on the Literacy Rate in Clobalisation Era
<i>Jakkula Rajaiah</i> | 462-470 |
| 73. | Role of Small and medium Scale Industries in the Economic Development In Telangana State
<i>Dr. B. Srinivas</i> | 471-477 |

WOMEN LEADERSHIP IN LOCAL BODIES - A STUDY



Dr. S. VENKATAIAH

About the Author



Dr. Sankineni Venkataiah holds M.A., M.Phil and Ph.D. Degrees from Kakatiya University, Warangal, Telangana State. He is a Rajeev Gandhi National Fellowship awardee for his Post Doctoral Study. He is presently Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science, University College, Kakatiya University, Warangal. He has published over twenty articles in National and International Journals and his area of specialisation is Indian Government and Politics and Panchayati Raj. He has presented research papers in many National and International Seminars. He is also a social activist and is deeply concerned with issues of Dalits, Women and Environment.



₹875.00

PRAGMA PUBLICATIONS

#1-9-295/8/1, Street No. 7, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad-500 044.

Tel: 8790603220

Visit us: pragmapublication.blogspot.com

email: pragmapublication@gmail.com



**WOMEN LEADERSHIP IN LOCAL
BODIES - A STUDY**

Dr. S. VENKATAIAH

**Pragma Publications
Hyderabad**