

SUBMISSION OF PAPERS:

Participants have to submit the papers in the form of hardcopy along with the soft copy of the abstract and Full-length paper (neatly typed in MS word format with 1.5 line spacing font size 12, Times New Roman, A-4 size paper strictly). Abstract should not exceed 500 words. Full paper should be of not more than 3500 words with APA style of referencing.

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Note: Selected Papers will be published in ISBN Book after the completion of the seminar based on the recommendations of the peer review of the editorial board.

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Two-Day National Seminar on RURAL YOUTH, UNEMPLOYMENT AND MIGRATION - ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

(Sponsored by ICSSR, New Delhi, NABARD, TSCHE, Hyderabad,
UGC, Kakatiya University, Warangal)

Date: 15 & 16 February, 2020

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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY

WARANGAL - 506 009, TS, INDIA

ABOUT THE SEMINAR

In spite of higher economic growth since the last decade, youth are not able to get employment is a big muddle in the country. The estimates of magnitude of youth unemployment vary widely or are non-existent due to lack of reliable data both at macro and micro level. India has the largest youth population in the world. Youth are defined as those aged 15 to 29 in the National Youth Policy (2014) and also by NSSO. This age group constitutes 28.1 per cent of Telangana's population as per Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). As per this survey, unemployment rate among youth in the state stood at 23.3 per cent as against national average of 17.8 per cent (PLFS-2017-18). The formation of Telangana State has given the government a fair opportunity to undo many past policies and usher in reforms to meet the aspirations of youth. Youth employment should become a high priority area to both the state and central governments. In this regard, as a matter of fact, Telangana youth are hopeful of getting more jobs after the formation of separate Telangana state. The genesis of Telangana movement was due to legacy neglect of the region in the combined state of Andhra Pradesh, in most neglected issues such as Neellu, Nidhulu & Niyaamakaalu (water, funds and jobs). However, in spite of good economic growth in Telangana since its formation, employment opportunities for the youth have not significantly increased and youth unemployment continues to be a major problem. The available data on youth employment from NSSO shows grim picture, although, the estimates of magnitude of youth unemployment vary widely.

In the recent years, employment statistics in India are revealing conflicting figures. While the government cites payroll data to claim significant job creation, some other studies cite preliminary report of NSSO that pegged unemployment in 2017 at 6.1 per cent, which if true would be the highest rate in the last 45 years. Worker-population ratio among youth below 24 years is significantly reduced either due to enrolment in higher education or due to lack of employment opportunities, which needs to be further examined. Unemployment is higher among youth in India (13.5 per cent) than those over 30 years of age (1.5 per cent) as per the NSSO 2016 report. Nearly 35 per cent of youth who possess graduate degrees and above are unemployed, while unemployment is low among uneducated young workers (6.2 per cent unemployment) in India. A highly educated Indian youth is more than five times as likely to be unemployed as an uneducated one. The high unemployment among higher-educated probably indicates that there are not enough jobs created for educated or it also indicates that the skills acquired during education are not fitting in to the jobs offered by the industry and government.

YOUTH MIGRATION

Migration is a sign of socio-economic development, the world over; and it should be a choice, not a necessity. Today, there are more young people in the world than ever, 1.8 billion, the largest generation in history. Of the 258 million international migrants, approximately 11 per cent of them were below 24 years of age in 2017. The propensity to migrate tends to be higher among youth. A large section of youth invariably prefers to migrate to cities to seek employment, especially the government jobs. Hence, a major challenge today is how to retain the youth in agriculture, which certainly can not be left unaddressed. The declining interest of rural youth in agriculture is directly related to existing poor, physical amenities, socio-economic conditions and lack enabling environment. Economic factors such low paid employment, inadequate credit facilities, low profit margins and lack of insurance against crop failure are also discouraging youth to get engaged in agriculture. Social factors include perception about farming, especially the parental desire that their children should opt out of agriculture are also the reasons for choosing occupation other than agriculture.

Proper incentives for their involvement in agricultural education, research and extension and by linking them to the expanding markets will, therefore, have positive effects in attracting youth in agriculture. Earlier seed, pesticide, fertilizer and farm machinery were the only potential sectors to employ agricultural graduates/ rural youth. Now, new opportunities are emerging in IT linked agri-extension, seed technology, bio-technology, food processing, cold storage, packaging, supply chain management, insurance and farm credit. Migration gives people an opportunity to escape from agrarian distress, unemployment, poverty and caste violence in source regions, but on the other, migration reshape its own methods of exploitation at destination centres especially at lower end. In Telangana, there are different types migration patterns developed over the years of which, rural-to-rural, rural-to-urban, in-migration (like workers from Bihar and Odisha working in brick kiln around Hyderabad) and out-migration (going to Mumbai, Pune and other cities to work in construction activities and as drivers), international migration basically to Gulf countries and also to USA and other developed countries provided great opportunities in terms of upward mobility not only in their living standards but also their families back home. Under such a divergent migration patterns, it is time to understand different migration patterns and their impacts on livelihoods. Given the above background on youth unemployment and migration, the paper writers may focus on the following broad topics or any other topic related to these issues.

- i. Employment Pattern of Youth in the country in general and Telangana State in particular: formal – informal, urban – rural, male – female, educated – others, the sectoral pattern of employment, including farm – non-farm.
- ii. Youth Unemployment in the country and Telangana State as well: Scale, Pattern, Causes and Consequences
- iii. Government policies, regulations and programmes relevant to youth employment.
- iv. Understanding rural-urban continuum, urbanization, poverty, unemployment and migration – A Nexus
- v. Conditions of in-migrants, out-migrants, seasonal migrants and permanent migrants
- vi. International Migration-Scale, Patterns, Drivers and Problems of Skilled (Educated) and Semi/Un-skilled Youth from Telangana State.
- vii. Nexus between agriculture and migration
- viii. Various developmental schemes targeted to migrant works like MGNREGA

CALL FOR PAPERS

We invite papers on any of the aforesaid sub-themes which are relevant to the topic of the seminar. The paper writers can use both macro and micro-level data to highlight the issue related to unemployment and migration.

HOW TO REACH KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY

The city of Warangal is well connected by rail, road and air. It is 140 kms away from Hyderabad, the State Capital of Telangana and 176 kms away from Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad. The University Campus is 5 kms away from both railway stations of Kazipet and Warangal.

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 different constituent Colleges at Subedari (Hanamkonda), Nirmal, Mahabubabad, Bhupalpally, Khamam and Kothagudem.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The Department of Economics had become full-fledged as an independent one in 1976. Besides the main Department, P.G. Course in Economics is also offered at University P.G. College, Subedari, University P.G. College, Khammam, University College for Women, Subedari and University P.G. College, Mahabubabad. Another constituent College i.e., Arts & Science College has been offering UG Courses. The Department is endowed with 03 teaching faculty members. 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 176 Ph.D & 138 M.Phil Scholars and organized more than 62 International, National and State Level Seminars and Conferences

Important Dates:

Full Paper & Abstract submission: 5th February, 2020

Seminar Dates: 15 – 16 February, 2020

Last Date for Registration : 10th February, 2020

Registration Fee: Rs 500/-

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