



## Two Day National Seminar on



# Populist Policies in Post-Liberalization India on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2026



**Sponsored By**  
**Telangana Council of Higher Education, Hyd**  
**University Grants Commission-K.U-Unit, Wgl**



**Organizing by**  
**Department of Political Science, Kakatiya University**  
**Warangal, Telangana State**

The economic reforms pursued since the early 1990s mark a shift in the Indian macro policy perspective. India since its independence in 1947, like most post-colonial states, has followed the state-centric planned model of economic development. With the periodic crises, especially in the form of severe foreign exchange reserves crisis and the advocacy of economic liberalization that has gained global acceptance under the guidance of the Bretton Woods organizations – World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) - as a panacea for the problems facing the world economy and especially to the third world countries. As part of this an effort to forge a consensus, with the U.S. Treasury Department playing a key role along with the Washington, D.C. based IMF and World Bank - popularly known as 'Washington Consensus' – was made in the late 1980s and early 1990s and paraded as the solution crisis ridden developing economies. As part of the economic policy package these countries are promised financial support with certain crucial conditionalities like enforcing fiscal discipline by pruning public

expenditure to reduce fiscal deficits, adapting tax reforms, etc. The liberalization of trade, privatization of public sector undertakings and tuning to the global economic patterns are seen as important instruments in this new direction. The above shift in fact could be seen leading to a decisive departure from the import substitution to export oriented model of growth.

With this there could be seen a strategic shift in the importance of state from its well accepted welfarist role to that of a facilitator of market centric development. In pursuance of this new role the state designed policies to attract and encourage foreign investments as development is anchored on to international capital and external or export market demands. With the liberalization process entering to what is called second generation of reforms, we see focus shifting to the states as active players in the post-reform phase.

During this period we witness an intense competition among Indian states to attract foreign investments using platforms like World Economic Forum through its meeting

held annually in Davos in Switzerland. The ensuing competition among the provincial governments could be seen leading to huge benefits in form of resource access, infrastructural facilities creating with public investment and tax concessions, so on as part of the promise of pro-corporate investment environment.

What is critical is the shift of the role of the government that concerns large sections of populace is the privatization of education, health, services which were earlier seen as the responsibility of the state. With this strategic shift in the role of state and the market usurping its place in large sectors concerning subaltern population there could be seen certain degree of distress. The popular distress understandably is in tension with the expectations from liberal electoral democracy. This necessarily demands and necessitates governments to address the popular demands for political parties are required to seek the support of the citizens during elections. The dynamics of electoral approval is such that parties need to address popular aspirations and demands through election manifestos and make promise to gather voters support. In the context of economic liberalization this could be seen leading to competitive populism in state politics and national politics as well. This is not unique to India as the rise of populist politics is now a global phenomenon almost as a logical corollary of market economic reforms.

The present seminar proposes address the politics of Economic Reforms and Populism.

### Registration Fee:

	With Publication		Without Publication	
	With Accommodation	Without Accommodation	With Accommodation	Without Accommodation
<b>Faculty</b>	Rs. 2500-00	Rs. 2000-00	Rs. 1500-00	Rs. 1000-00
<b>Research Scholars</b>	Rs. 2000-00	Rs. 1500-00	Rs. 1200-00	Rs. 800-00
<b>Students</b>	Rs. 1500-00	Rs. 1200-00	Rs. 1000-00	Rs. 500-00
<b>Others</b>	Rs. 2500-00	Rs. 2000-00	Rs. 1500-00	Rs. 1000-00

It aims at focusing on the policy making in the context of Indian states. Though state politics and electoral processes Indian states is fairly well researched but the study of politics of economic reforms is still under-researched.

The proposed two day seminar invites papers on different aspects of this theme. The following are suggestive of the focus of the seminar and the faculty, Research Scholars and Students can send their abstracts on any above themes and other related topics to the main theme

1. Economic Reforms in India:
  - a) Initiatives
  - b) Development
  - c) Mapping the Processes;
2. Sectoral Policies
  - a) Education
  - b) Health
  - c) Agriculture
  - d) Industry
  - e) Power, etc.
3. Political Parties and Reforms
  - a) Convergence
  - b) Differences
4. Popular Responses
  - a) Civil Society
  - b) Subaltern Communities
5. Political Regimes
  - a) Welfare across the states
  - b) Populist Policies across the states
6. Comparative Studies of States-with Thematic, Policy-wise and sectoral focus.

### Methodology of Research Paper:

With APA style reference list. Font style of Times New Roman; Font size 12, Single line

space. In Text Reference is mandatory for authenticated citation. Only two authors are allowed for each paper. Authors need to send

abstracts and the full-length paper in MS-Word format only. Full Names, Designation, Contact Number (Preferably WhatsApp) E-mail id of the authors, affiliating organization need to be clearly mentioned in the abstract and the full paper along with the copy right declaration for originality. Each Author should pay Registration Fee. The participants are advised to mail the soft copy of the Abstract/Full Paper to [kupoliticalscienceconfsem@gmail.com](mailto:kupoliticalscienceconfsem@gmail.com).

### Submission Dates:

- Last Date of Submission of Abstracts: 25<sup>th</sup> December, 2025
- Acceptance of Abstracts: 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2025
- Last Date for Submission of Full Papers: 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2026
- Last Date for Registration with Publication: 05<sup>th</sup> February, 2026
- Last Date for Registration without Publication: 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2026

### Accommodation

Accommodation will be provided in the University Guest House for registered outstation delegates on their advance information and payment.

### For more details:

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### Publication of the Seminar Proceedings:

All accepted papers for the presentation in the National Seminar are published with **reputed publisher with ISBN / ISSN Journal with UGC Care listed.**

### Kakatiya University:

Kakatiya University was established on 19<sup>th</sup> August, 1976 to fulfil the aspirations of the Telangana people for higher education. It is located in the historical city. Warangal, the erstwhile state of the Kakatiya rulers. Kakatiya University is sprawling 672 acres of land adjoining Warangal city to serve the

educational needs and its inception has heralded the long-cherished aspiration of the rural people of Northern Telangana. The University has now 27 departments on the campus with a network of 11 constituent colleges and 471 affiliated colleges. It is offering about 157 programmes at Undergraduate and Postgraduate level in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Education, Pharmaceutical Science, Law and Engineering. University was accredited with "A+" grade by NAAC in 2024. The founding of the University was in fact a historic event that heralded a new era in the realms of higher education of this region, the erstwhile Post-Graduate Centre of Osmania University was upgraded and named as Kakatiya University.

### Registration Fee Payment Details:

**PhonePe: +91 9866206620**

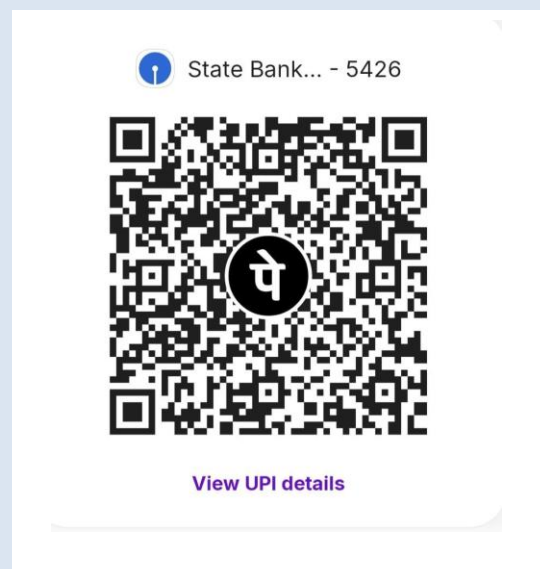
**Name: Dr. Sankineni Venkataiah**

**Account No. 52026945426**

**Bank: State Bank of India**

**Branch : Kakatiya University**

**IFSC No. SBIN0020262**



### Department of Political Science:

The Department of Political Science had been worked with interdisciplinary way at University Arts and Science College since 1980s, where it was constituent college for Osmania University. Post-Graduation courses were started in 1990 as the Department of Public Administration and Political Science at

University College, Kakatiya University. Later on, the Department of Political Science has been emerged as full pledged Department in 1992. The Department of Political Science has been offering courses such as B.A., M.A., M.Phil (upto 2019-2020 academic Year), Ph.D. Later on, the Department of Political Science has been introduced in University Post Graduate College, Subedari, and University College for Women in 2004-2005 and 2011-2012 academic years with self-finance respectively.

In the Department of Political Science, Research has been engaging seriously with Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy with different areas such as Political Ideologies, Indian Government and Politics, International Relations, Tribal Studies, Social Movements, Public Policy and Women Political Activism and Feminist Politics.

#### **Chief Patron**

**Prof. K. Pratap Reddy**

**Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor**

**Kakatiya University, Warangal**

#### **Patron**

**Prof. V. Ramchandram**

**Registrar, Kakatiya University**

**Warangal, Telangana State**

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#### **Warangal:**

Warangal (historically known as Orugallu) is a historical city, the capital of erstwhile Kakatiya dynasty who ruled this area from 12 to 14 century. It is about 140 Km away from Hyderabad, well connected by rail and road from all major cities. Warangal is known for its historical monuments like Thousand Pillar Temple, Padmakshi Temple, Fort Warangal, Bhadrakali Temple and Ramappa Temple (recognized by UNESCO) which is located at Palampeta, 64 Kms away from Warangal City.

#### **Seminar Director**

**Prof. V. Ramchandram**

**Department of Political Science, KU**

#### **Co-Director**

**Dr. Sankineni Venkataiah**

**Head, Department of Political Science, KU**

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