



Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Education Society
Shri Sant Savta Mali Gramin Mahavidyalaya, Phulambri

Dist. Aurangabad, Maharashtra- 431111

Affiliated to

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad (MS)

On the occasion of



75th Year of Independence of India and Silver Jubilee Year of College

Economics & Commerce Departments

Jointly Organised

Two Days National E-Conference

On

‘The Journey of Indian Economy after Independence’

Date: 25th & 26th May 2022

Reports of the Two Days National E-Conference

Conference Chairman:

Principal, Dr. S.R. Takle

Conference Conveners:

Prof. Dr. P.M. Kalyankar

Dr. M. B. Thorat

Mr. N.P. Malegaonkar

Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Education Society
Shri Sant Savta Mali Gramin Mahavidyalaya, Phulambri
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Reports of the Two Days National E-Conference

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Two Days National E-Conference
On
‘The Journey of Indian Economy after Independence’

Date: 25th & 26th May 2022

Reports of the Two Days National E-Conference

In celebration of the 75th year of Indian Independence and the Silver Jubilee year of the college, the Department of Economics and Commerce jointly organized a National E-Conference on The Journey of Indian Economy After Independence on May 25 and 26, 2022. The objective behind organizing this national conference was to inspire researchers to write research articles on the progress or progress of Indian economy in various sectors after independence. The conference was organized with the intention that the researchers should review the progress of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of India in 75 years and the progress of the sub-sectors under these sector.

As part of the preparations for the conference, frequent meetings of the coordinators of the conference were held to decide the main theme of the conference and sub-themes under it. Coordinators of the conference were discussed many times regarding the overall nature of the conference with the Principal, Dr. S. R. Takle. Main theme and Sub-theme of the conference were mentioned on the Conference Boucher and it has been sent on many WhatsApp groups. For the registration of the conference a google form was created and its link was sent to various WhatsApp groups. A total of 140 researchers were registered on the Google Form created for the registration of the conference, a total of 80 of them sent their research papers. The percentage of the researcher paper writers with the total registration is 57 percentage. Researchers from various states registered and participated in this conference.

First Day Report: 25th May 2022

Inaugural Session:

The conference was inaugurated on 25th May 2022. On this occasion, Prof. Dr. Walmik K. Sarwade, (Dean, Commerce and Management, Dr. B. A. M. University, Aurangabad) was inaugurator of this conference. Prof. Dr. Jadi Bala Komaraiah, (Dept. of Economics, FSS, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, (U.P.), India) was keynote speaker. Prof. Dr. Sunil Narwade, (Head, Dept. Of Economics, Dr. B. A. M. University, Aurangabad) was resource person for this session. The program was chaired by Dr. Sarjerao Thombre,

(Executive Committee Member, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Education Society). Principal, Dr. S. R. Takle was the prominent presence to this programme.

Inaugural Address: The conference has inaugurated by **Prof. Dr. Walmik K. Sarwade**, (Dean, Commerce and Management, Dr. B. A. M. University, Aurangabad) In his inaugural address, he said that even during the period of Covid-19, the Central Government has worked to stimulate various sectors of the economy through the State Governments. Self-help groups are motivated by the strategy of local, vocal and global. The Central Government tried to bring the Masks, Hand gloves and Sanitizers produced by the self-help groups to the global market. The Central Government tried to bring in foreign investment in the retail sector. Central government is also trying to develop infrastructure, education and empower the farmers. The contribution of micro, small and medium enterprises in the economy is more. Honourable, Prime Minister, **Narendra Modi** and Finance Minister, **Nirmala Sitharaman** are trying to increase employment in the country, they also try to increase international trade and agricultural production. Exports of two-wheelers and four-wheelers, which decreased during the Global recession in 2009 and during the Covid-19, have recovered in the last six-seven months, Central Government efforts are important for this. The central government is working to strengthen Economy, Technology, Population, Democracy and Demand; these five pillars of the economy.

Key Note Speech: **Prof. Dr. Jadi Bala Komaraiah**, (Dept. of Economics, FSS, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, (U.P.), India) Speaking as a Key Note speaker **Prof. Dr. J. B. Komraiya**, has delivered speech on ‘**The Journey of Indian Agriculture After Independence**’. The Government of India laid emphasis on agricultural development to feed the growing population through Five Year Plans. Indian and foreign agricultural researchers made efforts to introduce new technologies in agriculture. This led to a large increase in the production of wheat and rice due to the Green Revolution. So, India became self-sufficient in terms of food grains. He pointed that there has not been much increase in the production of pulses and oilseeds as compared to wheat and rice. On this occasion, he explained the importance of agriculture in employment availability in the country. He explained the area under various crops and the production trends of main crops. He explained the trend of government support price of various crops. He also shed light on the problem of suicide in India's agricultural sector. Similarly, he provided the information about the various schemes

and programmes implemented by the Government for agricultural development, also the progress of the schemes was reviewed by him.

Resource Person Speech: Prof. Dr. Sunil Narwade (Head, Dept. Of Economics, Dr. B. A. M. University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra) On this occasion Resources person **Dr. Sunil Narwade** drew attention to the major problems in Indian agriculture. He stated that, according to the National Sample Survey data, 40 percent of Indian farmers are ready to leave farming. Why is this happening? Considering this, India's agriculture sector has many questions; debt, breakup of joint family system, increase in expenditure, price fluctuation and lack of adequate support from the Government are the main reasons. Low productivity and small size of farms are the major problems of Indian agriculture. Although agricultural production has increased since the Green Revolution, we still do not ranked among the top ten countries in the world for the production many crops. The size of total land under agriculture remained the same, but the number of farmers dependent on agriculture increased. As a result, the average land size has reduced drastically. Therefore, agricultural productivity cannot be increased beyond a certain limit.

After the Green Revolution, suicide rates are higher in states that are considered grain bowls of India. Investment in agriculture sector has decreased. The Indian land reform program does not seem to have had much success. Land redistribution in India is very low. In the agricultural sector of India, the proportion of landless and less than one acre of land is 59 percent. FOA figures show that a 05 percent redistribution of land would reduce poverty by 30 percent, while also increasing agricultural productivity. He also expressed the opinion that it is necessary to increase non-agricultural employment by emphasizing on industrialization in rural areas.

Presidential Remark : Dr. Sarjerao Thombare, (Member of Governing Council, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Education Society)

The inaugural session of the conference was concluded by the presidential speech of Hon., Dr. Sarjerao Thombare, He pointed out that, “As we celebrating 75th years of the India’s independence, we have to plan for the next 25 years so that we can reach a more prosperous level in the centenary year of independence. There is a need to improve the in Indian agriculture sector, Private investment must be invited in agriculture but it must be regulate. Contract farming has to be adopted and its rules also have to be followed. Group farming and company farming have to be accepted while keeping the rights of farmers intact.

The introductory speech has been delivered by **Principal, Dr. S.R. Takle**, he has explained the purpose of holding the conference, he also explained the main features of the college. The inaugural session was anchored by Prof. Nitin Malegaonkar, while Prof. Dr. P. M. Kalyankar introduced the guests, vote of thanks delivered by Dr. Mahesh Thorat.

Technical Session 1st :

First technical session was arranged on 25th May 2022 after inaugural session of the conference. The chairman of this technical session was **Prof. Virendra R. Amonkar**, (Head, Dept Of Commerce, SSA Govt. College, Virnoda, Pernam, Goa.), **Prof. Dr. Anumita Agrawal** was the resources person in this technical session. **Prof. Dr. Rajesh Lahane**, (Head, Dept of Commerce, Deogiri College, Aurangabad) worked as the coordinator of this technical session.

Presentation of Research Paper:

In this technical session of the National Conference, the participants were presented their research papers. The names of the persons who has presented research papers in this session are as follows.

Sr. No.	Name of the Research Paper Presenters	Research Paper Title
1.	Dr. Shweta Talesara, Research Scholar (D.Litt.), Vikram University, Ujjain, (M.P.), Contact Number: 8878132237	Analysis of Indian Economy: Before and After Independence
2.	Dr. Chiter Rekha, New Delhi, Assistant Professor (LSE), Department: Curriculum & Pedagogy, DIET (South - West) Ghumanhera / SCERT, New Delhi, Phone No: 8285250612	Gender Budgeting as a Tool for Women's Empowerment
3.	Dr. Shivaji Kakade, Gadhi Dist. Beed	India's Position in Commercial Services Trade
4.	Kiran Badoni & Pushpa M Savadatti ² Dept. of Eco. Studies and Planning, Central University of Karnataka, India 2. Professor, Dept. of Eco. Studies and Planning, Central University of Karnataka, India.	A Descriptive Study on Transgender Population According to Census of India, 2011
5.	Sarita Bisht, Research Scholar Dr. Anumita Agarwal Associate Professor Ramnagar Kumaun University, Nainital (Uttarakhand)	ICDS and Anganwadi Scheme for Child Development in India

6.	Ajay Daimari ¹ and Mallikarjun V. Alagawadi ² Research Scholar, Department of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, India. Professor, Department of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, India.	Women Empowerment Through Financial Inclusion In India: A Case Study On Bodo Community In Udalguri District Of Assam
7.	Shri. Nandkumar T Dinakar, Belagavi, State: Karnataka	Agricultural Marketing
8.	Ms. Neha Barodia & Dr. Anumita Agarwal Ramnagar Kumaun University, Nainital (Uttarakhand)	Disinvestment and its impact on PSUs in India
9.	Mrs. Neeta R. Chordiya, Bhusawal	The Imperative Contribution Of Software Industry In Economic Development Of India After Independence
10.	Jasveer Kaur, Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Akal University, Talwandi Sabo 151302, Bathinda, Punjab	Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Remittances, Foreign Imports, and India's Economic Growth: A Time Series Analysis
11.	Dr Puri Lakshkaushik, Vijapur	An analytical study of Concept of Bad bank in Indian Context

Resource person Speech: Dr. Anumita Agarwal, (Associate Professor, Economics, PNG Govt.PG College, Ramnagar (Nainital))

The resource persons Dr. **Anumita Agarwal** gave guidance on the topic of **India's Growth in Service Sector**. As the economy of a country develops, the importance of industrial sector increases in the economy rather than agricultural sector. Also, in this next phase, the importance of service sector increases in the economy more than the industrial sector. On this occasion, she explained the contribution of service sector in India's National Income and employment generation. She also gave information about foreign investment in the service sector.

In India, the service sector has developed rapidly in the last 75 years. Service sector has developed rapidly after the economic reforms. In the service sector, IT sector and tourism sector developed rapidly. The growth rate of the service sector has been more than 8.00 percent in the last five years except the year 2020-21. However, Covid-19 has hit the service sector very badly. Although service sector contributes more to National Income, but the employment generation in this sector is less. Even today, a large population depends on agriculture for employment. India has become a major hub for exporting software services.

She expressed the view that although the contribution of the service sector in exports has increased, there is a need for more skilled manpower in this sector.

Presidential remark: Prof. Virendra R. Amonkar, (Head, Dept. of Commerce, SSA Govt. College of Arts & Commerce, Virnoda Pernam, Goa)

Prof. Virendra Amonkar presided over this technical session. Speaking on this occasion, he said, "It is necessary to have a suitable tax policy for the economic and industrial development of the country. The Government of India has made important reforms in indirect taxes to promote the development of the industrial sector. Before Goods and Services Tax there were different types of taxes, so taxes were levied on taxes. GST introduced the concept of One Nation One Tax. GST is the biggest reform that will be indirect tax. The government has made important reforms in indirect taxes as well as direct taxes. E-filing has made it easier for taxpayers to pay taxes. These reforms by the government have led to a significant improvement in India's ranking on Ease of Doing Business.

Prof. Dr. Rajesh Lahane, Devagiri College, Aurangabad was the coordinator of the technical session. Guest Introduced by Prof. Dr. P.M. Kalyankar, vote of thanks has delivered by Dr. Sandeep Jagtap.

On 26th May 2022, the second day of E- conference the at 10:15 there was the second technical session of E-conference for the session Professor Dr Syed Azharuddin head department of Commerce Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad Maharashtra state was the resource person and professor doctor SS Patil principal GBR Degree College and PG college Huvinahadagali Karnataka was the chairperson and the topic for the paper presentation was Dr Obaid Yusuf Memon department of Commerce Sir Syed College Aurangabad was session coordinator. At the beginning all the dignitaries like Resource person, chairperson, session coordinator were introduced by the anchor Mr Nitin Malegaonkar and welcome all with the paper presenter and participant.

After the introduction of dignitaries and welcome of dignitaries, paper presenter and participant paper presentation was done by all the paper presenters Dr Ubed Memon successfully did the job Association coordinator.

Following papers were presented in the 2nd technical session

Sr.No.	Name of Paper Presenter	Topic of the Research Paper
1	Dr. Soumya N S	Impact of economic reform on Indian steel industry.
2	Dr. Dapke P N	Group Farming in Maharashtra.
3	Dr. Anam Ul Haq Gannie	Impact of CO2 emission, renewable and nonrenewable energy consumption on economic Growth of india: an Empirical Evidence from ARDL bounds approach.
4	Dr. Nsiket Govinrao Suryawanshi	Growing population after independence: Malediction, Benediction

After the paper presentation **Resource person Professor Dr Syed Azharuddin** guided the participants of the Technical session on the topic ‘**Sustainable Development of Indian economy: Economics of self Reliance in new Millennium.**’ In his speech he emphasized on the policies adopted by the government to provide a favourable environment for the development of the country through all the sectors of the Indian Economy.

He gave detailed information of all Five year plans since 1951. Before it he described the condition of India and its economy at the time of Independence in 1947. While explaining the Five Year plan he covered the points like GDP, Industrial Policy, Monetary Policy, Trade Policy, Fiscal Policy, Import- Export policy, Exchange rate management, Tariff fund, rural development. He focused on five year plans, he said that the first plan of 1951-56 mainly to reconstruct the agriculture sector and to work out basic needs, second plan of 1956- 61 to initiate industrial development altogether to work on basic need also, third plan of 1961-66 in this period actually we were self sufficient for food but in 1964 it was a shortage of food. In the fourth 5 year plan of 1969-74 because of food shortage the then agriculture minister Subramanyam with the MS Swaminathan an Indian agronomist, agricultural scientist made a call for Green Revolution, In the fifth 5 year plan of 1974-1979 government decided to work on removal of poverty. In the sixth 5 year plan of 1980-85 Indian government made a call for liberalization but the actual work got started all over the world to be liberal in the seventh

year plan that was 1985-1990, each and every country was going to organize seminars, symposiums, conferences to make aware the people the benefits and process of being liberal being open for market, and finally in 1991 India became liberal adopted the policy of LPG. This was the biggest milestone in the journey of the Indian economy. We can also say that the economy has a major period. The first one is before LPG and second one is after LPG. In the eighth Five year plan of 1992-97 this is the period when we started LPG but we didn't have the enough skilled manpower to handle the opportunities we got. So, the Indian government decided to focus on HRD. Altogether we also became the members WTO. Later on in the ninth 5 year plan of 1997-2000 FDI & MNCs entered India to use India's cheap human resources and natural resources, the tenth 5 year plan of 2000-2007 mainly recognized for FDI 2000-2007, Twelfth 5 year plan of 2007-2012 worked on sustainable development, thirteenth 5 year plan of 2017-22 the government set a goal for Indian Economy to achieve 5 trillion economy. Now India's HDI rank is 131 compared to last 134 out 189 countries in April 2022.

He also praised Niti ayog. Also throw some light on how India defeated Covid-19 crises and showed the soundness of the Indian health sector. Sir also explained the working model of China and why the Indian model is lagging behind and China going ahead.

MSMEs, small scale and tiny industries in India are our country's life line, but it's facing a problem, we have to overcome them, ours is a cash economy not digital economy. 98 % of industrial units of India are MSMEs, small and tiny industries, and 12 crores people are working in those industries.

Sir also predicted that there are limitations of resources available on earth now it's time to go to the ocean, there is a large scope to India in blue commerce.

After the guidance of Resource Person The chairman of this second technical session Principal, **Dr S.S. Patil** guided the participants. In his speech he focused on the changing scenario of the Indian Economy. Initially explained the former condition or situation of the Indian economy. Afterward he said that Pandit Nehru, our first Prime Minister, has started the cycle of a 5 year economic plan for the development of India. He said that the first 5 year plan started in 1951. Food, population, poverty and Illiteracy were the basic problems that the country was facing to overcome from them. The country also got success in those areas but not fully, he explained formula of 100-10-1 for measuring the

success indian economy, he claimed that what india achieved in 100 years of 1900 to 2000, the same development we achieved in 10 years of 2001 to 2010, and after that the equal development we achieved in 1 year, it means how fast we are growing and changing in all sector just because the of the direction of our economy. At the end of second technical session Dr N.P Malegaonkar sir presented the vote of thanks

Valedictory function

On the second day in the afternoon session, the **valedictory function** was there. For the validity function **Prof. Dr. Dhanshri Mahajan**, Department of Economics, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad and **Prof. Dr. Suresh Namdev Maind**, Mumbai, School of Economics and Public Policy, University of Mumbai, Mumbai were the chief guests. **Honourable Shri. Shyamsundarji Naik**, secretary, Pandit Dindayal Upadhyay Education Society, Aurangabad was chairperson for Valedictory Function.

At the beginning of the function Dr. M. B. Thorat gave a short introduction of dignitaries and welcomed them. Prof. Dr. Kalyankar P.M. has presented brief report of the two days National Conference and this session was anchored by him.

After the welcome and introduction of guests, Chief Guest **Professor Dr. Suresh Maind sir** guided the participants on **“Convergence of Indian States with Infrastructure and Its Challenges after Independence”**. Indian Economy in his speech he threw lights on the Industrial infrastructure sector of Indian Economy. Infrastructure plays a vital role in Economic Growth and Development of a co and Development are interrelated with each other. Growth refers to an increase in economic activity that can be either an increase in employment and income whereas development itself is a multidimensional approach and complex including per capita income and employment. According to the World development Report (1994) , " Productivity growth is higher in countries with an adequate and efficient supply of infrastructure services . Provision of infrastructure services to meet the demands of business , households and other users is one of the major challenges of economic development . The report also points out that adequate and good quality of infrastructure is a crucial factor in attracting foreign investments " . The Global Competitiveness Report 2010-2011 of the 2010 World Economic Forum uses 12 determinants i.e. " Pillars " to measure competitiveness and one of the pillars is Infrastructure . The report emphasis on the need of infrastructure for effective functioning of the economy , as it is important factor for location of economic activity .Infrastructure :

American Heritage Dictionary Editors (2002) defines the term " infrastructure " as the basic facilities , services and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society such as transportation and communications systems , water and power lines and public institutions including schools , post offices and prison . Infrastructure can be classified into two major types : ' Economic Infrastructure ' and ' Social Infrastructure ' . Economic infrastructure is defined as the infrastructure that promotes economic activity , such as Roads , Highways , Railways , Airports , Sea Ports , Electricity , Telecommunications , Water Supply and Sanitation whereas Social infrastructure such as Schools , Libraries , Universities , Clinics , Hospitals , Courts , Museums , Parks . The World development report has also emphasized Infrastructure . Infrastructure is crucial for increasing the productivity of the various sectors in the country . Infrastructure acts as an input to various production and economic activities . It gives a stimulus to more economic activity which further enhances employment .

Data Methodology and Analysis To construct the infrastructure index (INFRA INDEX) for the period 2002-03 and 2009-10. We need sorts of variables which are used to measure the infrastructure . We divide the infrastructure types as Economic overhead capital (EOC) and Social overhead capital (SOC) . INFRAINDEX variables) are as follows : Physical infrastructure development index (PIDI) Social infrastructure development index (SIDI) Total Number of recognized institutions (degree and above / colleges for both general education and professional education) per thousand population Number of Government Allopathic hospitals per thousand populations . Total length of roads per thousand sq km Total length of railway lines per thousand sq km Percentage of villages electrified Tele - density per thousand populations . PET .

Number of beds in Government hospitals per thousand populations . Number of branches of scheduled commercial banks per thousand populations The data sources from which the data have been collected are Ministry of Road Transport and Highways , Ministry of Railways , Ministry of Power (Central Electricity Authority) , Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunication) , Reserve Bank of India , Ministry of Human Resource Development , Ministry of Health and Family welfare (Central Bureau of Health Intelligence) and Central Statistical Organization (CSO) . The PCA is also known for multivariate analysis which is also known as " Factor analysis " . The PCA assigns the weights according to their relationship with the variables . Thus PCA can be used to compute factor loadings and weights . Before using PCA the raw

data needs to be converted into normalized form . So that the raw data becomes unit free and further can be used to make a composite index . Using the formula which has been used by UNDP for constructing human development index for normalizing the data . The dimension index formula is used across the States and UT for both the period 2002-03 and 2009-10 . The value of each variable lies between 0 and 1 (which is notified as X_i) . Dimension index $X_i = \text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value} / \text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}$. The following are the component matrix with the initial Eigenvalues.. for PIDI , SIDI and INFRA INDEX separately

Chief guest, **Prof. Dr. Dhanashree Mahajan madam** has delivered lecture on “**Development Models of Indian Economy in the last 75 year.**” She focused on the development aspect of the economy. She guided the participant on Indian Economy and its Journey after Independence in her speech she described the Indian economy , what to produce how to produce how much to produce is the question before the Indian economy. As there are two types of economy one is labor intensive another one is capital intensive but she please and another type of economy, Technology intensive economy. She also Court about political economy and social democracy she also ask to think about the concept of opportunity cost India was the most Open Economy before independent the Britishers take our resources as a raw material and sell seat to India and all over the world after converting it in the finish the goods.

Parameters of economically developing she discussed. she also discussed the period and situation at the time of industrialisation all over the world and in India also open door policy call LPG which is adopted in 1991 by the then finance minister Dr Manmohan Singh and how it was very much beneficial for the development of our country she said that this is a milestone in our journey of Indian economy. Planning model of India is taken by Soviet model of planning but our model is different from them. We adopted the European style of social democracy in India . Problem of capital, population and poverty are the basic problems of India and a new one is the opportunity problem. We need to learn English as a skill or technique, then we will get opportunities and we can overcome the problem of poverty.

The next after the guidance of chief guest **Chairperson Hon. Shyamsundarji Nike** gave his presidential speech. In his presidential speech he claim that in History of the Indian Economy, and claimed that once upon a time the Indian Economy was the highest Economy in the World.

At the end of validity function assistant professor Mr. N. P. Malegaonkar presented the vote of thanks and Dr. Sandeep Jagtap has given technical support for the online arrangement of the conference.



Conference Conveners
Prof. Dr. P.M. Kalyankar
Dr. M. B. Thorat
Mr. N.P. Malegaonkar


PRINCIPAL
Shri Sant Savta Mali Granin Mahavidyalaya,
Phulambri, Ta. Phulambri, Dist. Aurangabad

Conference Chairman
Principal, Dr. S.R. Takle

Conference Boucher

**National E-Conference on
'The Journey of Indian Economy after Independence'**

May 25-26, 2022

Inaugural Function
Time: 10:00 am

Insulator
Prof. Dr. W.K. Sarwade
Dean, Commerce and Management
Dr. B.A.M. University, Aurangabad (MS)

Keynote Speaker
Prof. Dr. Komarash Jadhav
Professor, Dept. of Economics, FSI
Bharatiya Hindu University, Varanasi (UP)

Chief Guest
Prof. Dr. Sunil Karmade
Head, Dept. of Economics
Dr. B.A.M. University, Aurangabad (MS)

Chairperson
Hon. Dr. Sanjay Thambore
Member of Governing Council
ICIES, Aurangabad

Introductory Speech
Dr. Subhash Takle
Principal, Shri Sant Savta Mali Gramin
Mahavidyalaya, Phulambri

Technical Session- 1
(25th May 22) Time: 12:35pm

Technical Session- 2
Time: 10:00 am

Valedictory Function
Day 2nd : 26th May 2022 Time: 12:30 pm

Chief Guest
Prof. Dr. Dhanneshri Mahajan
Professor, Dept. of Economics
Dr. B.A.M. University, Aurangabad (MS)

Guest of Honor
Prof. Dr. Suresh Malhotra
Professor, School of Economics & Public
Policy, University of Mumbai

Chairperson
Hon. Shri. Shamsunder Naik
Secretary, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya
Education Society, Aurangabad

75th Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

Silver Jubilee Year

**Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Education Society
SHRI SANT SAVTA MALI GRAMIN
MAHAVIDYALAYA, PHULAMBRI,
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On the Occasion of
75th Year of Independence of India and Silver Jubilee Year of College

**Department of Economics & Commerce
Jointly Organized**

**National E-Conference on
'The Journey of Indian Economy
after Independence'**

May 25-26, 2022

Organising Secretary
Principal Dr. S.R. Takle

Conveners
Prof. Dr. P.M. Kalyankar: 8830927327 / 9545899484
Dr. M. B. Thorat : 9403914999 / 8087374999
Mr. N.P. Malegaonkar : 9420883402 / 9421351632

Meeting ID: 979 984 8274 | Passcode: 1234
<https://us06web.zoom.us/j/9799848274?pwd=VTBET1MwblRBU0E0Q3JhNzZpTGVEVzZ09>

Scan the Code for Registration

**National E-Conference on
'The Journey of Indian Economy after Independence'**

25th-26th May 2022

On the occasion of 75th anniversary of India's independence (Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav) and 25th Anniversary of college (Silver Jubilee year), the Department of Economics and Commerce has jointly organized a two-day National E-Conference on 25th & 26th May 2022. All the faculty members and researchers are requested to write research paper.

About Education Society
Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Education Society was established in 1980 by late Shri. Rameshch. Patil Dandge with a vision 'To inculcate and spread the ethical and nature's friendly behavioral pattern of human being through education system'. Since then the Education Society is working for the upliftment of rural people with the help of education. Under the umbrella of the Education Society four Primary Schools, Nine Secondary Schools, Six Higher Secondary Schools, Two Residential Schools, Two hostels and a Senior College is very successfully imparting education to the rural youth with best infrastructural facilities. Now, Hon. Haribhai Bagde (MLA, Ex. Speaker of Legislative Assembly - Maharashtra state) is the President of Education Society.

About College
Shri Sant Savta Mali Gramin Mahavidyalaya, Phulambri, is started in 1997 with a vision to provide good Quality education to students from rural areas. Shri Sant Savta Mali Gramin Mahavidyalaya, Phulambri is one of the best rural college in the vicinity of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad with the Ideal Examination Centre Award, Best Rural Team Award, State Level Annual Magazine Award, Best NSS Unit & Programme Officer Award and Vaandharan Mitra Award for preserving and maintaining more than two thousand trees in the college premises. College is committed to provide quality education and to develop overall personality of the rural youth to face the day by day increasing competition on the basis of morality, generosity and equality. College is having four acres of spacious campus with separate departments and class rooms. Very young, dynamic, talented and devoted teaching and non-teaching staff is the greatest asset of the college. Out of 16 faculties 14 faculty members are Ph.D. Scholars and all of them are Research Supervisors and 2 faculties are pursuing their Ph.D. In the year 1997 college came into existence and within a very short span of time achieved name and fame as an institute of repute for percolating discipline and morality among the students. College received 'B' Grade by NAAC and having 'A' Grade in Academic Audit by Dr. B.A.M.U., Aurangabad.

About Conference
India became independent on 15th August 1947. After independence, India adopted a mixed economy. Indian Government emphasized the development of various sectors through planning. The Growth rate of Indian Economy, which was close to 2 to 3 percent at the beginning of the planning period, it increased up to 8 percent in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. In the last 75 years, the economy has made great progress in the agriculture, industry and services sector. During the drought period of 1972 our country had to import large quantities of food grains, and now as a result of green revolution, we are producing large quantities of food grains in our country. The Country which was importing machinery to build large dams is now earning revenue through launching satellites of other countries due to technical progress. Subsequently the per capita income is reached from Rs. 265 to Rs. 15036 on current prices and India is the world's 3rd largest economy by the Purchasing Power Parity. Despite the progress made in various sectors some problems like poverty, inequality and unemployment have not been completely eliminated. India is completing 75 years of independence. Therefore, it is necessary to discuss the progress made in various sectors of the economy in this long period and the various problems that are being faced by these sectors. Various programs and activities are being organized on the occasion of 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' by the Government and various organizations all over the country. Our college, which provides higher education facilities to students in rural area, is also completing 25 years of its establishment. To celebrate these two occasions, the Departments of Economics and Commerce of the College are jointly organizing a National E-Conference on 'The Journey of Indian Economy after Independence'.

Call for Papers
Academician, Teachers and Research Scholar are invited to submit the research papers for the National E-Conference on 'The Journey of Indian Economy after Independence' in particular Sectors. Full Papers will be published in chapter of edited book by International Level Publisher.

- Authors and researchers are requested to use English language to write research paper.
- Full research paper should be submitted to this E-mail Id: savtaconf2022@gmail.com

Sub Themes of E-Conference

- Per Capita Food Availability
- Cropping Pattern of Indian Agricultural
- Mechanization of Agricultural
- Irrigation Facilities/ Technologies
- Agro-Based Business
- Animal Husbandry in India.
- Dairy Farming
- Agricultural Subsidy
- Fisheries Business
- Organic Farming
- Group Farming
- Agricultural Marketing
- Farmer's Producing Company
- Self-Reliance About Food Grain
- Mining in India
- Forestry in India
- Entrepreneurship in India
- Overall Industrial Sector in India.
- Steel Industry in India
- Cotton Industry in India
- Chemical Industry in India
- Sugar Industry in India
- Automobile Sector in India
- Pharmaceutical Industry India
- Beverage Industry in India
- Information Technology Industries in India
- Large-Scale Industries in India
- Small And Medium Scale Industry in India
- Small Enterprises in India
- Energy Sector in India
- Electronics Industry in India
- Public Sector in India
- Gems And Jewellery Industry in India
- Petroleum Refining Industries in India
- Craft And Fashion Industry in India
- Roadways, Railways, Airways, Waterways in India
- Digital Banking in India
- Insurance Sector in India
- Education Sector in India
- Medical Sector in India
- Space Technology in India
- Communication Sector in India
- FDI in India
- Cooperative Institutes in India
- E-Commerce in India
- Telecommunication Sector in India
- Hospitality Industry in India (Travel And Tourism, Hotel, Lodging)
- Retail Industry in India
- National Income and Per Capita Income
- Growth of Various States in India
- International Trade
- Population of India
- Woman Empowerment
- Human Development of India
- Poverty, Unemployment, Inequality
- Intellectual Property
- Government Policies/ Scheme
- Sustainable Development
- Role of NRI in Indian Economy
- Digital India
- Public Expenditure and Taxation
- Share Market

Important Dates

May 24th, 2022
Last Date of Registration & Submission of Paper

May 25-26, 2022
Conference Date

Participation is Free for all. Only Registration is Mandatory

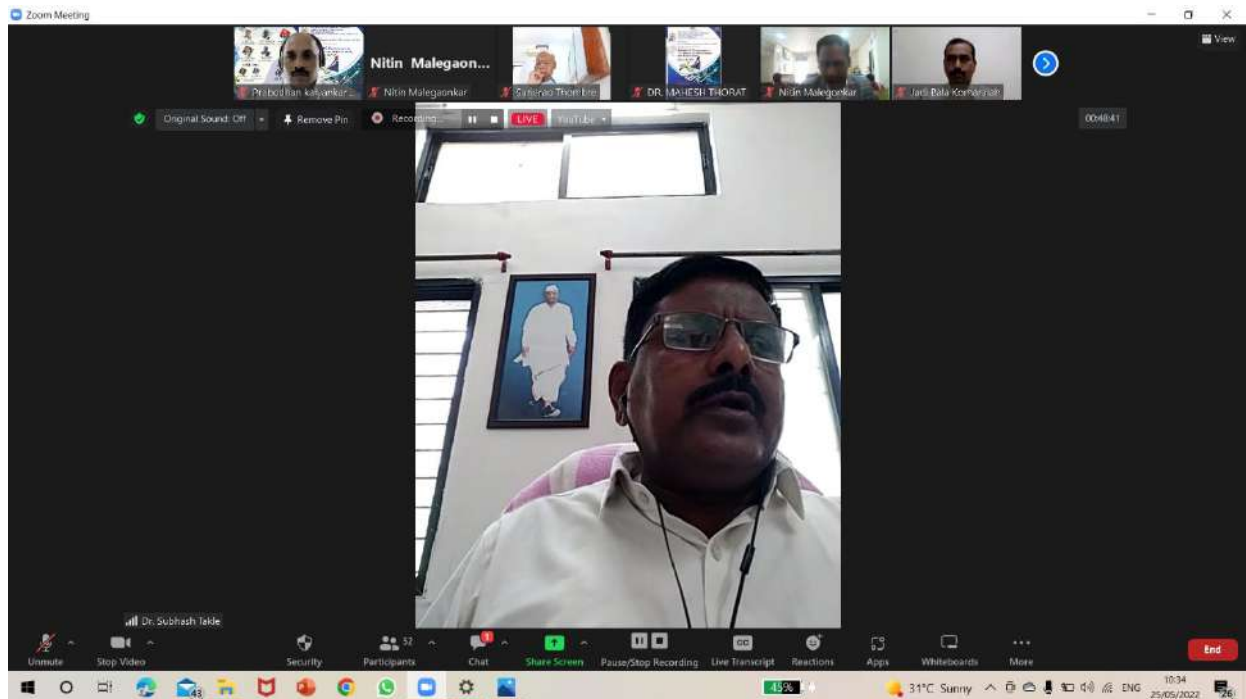
Fees Details (for Paper Publication)

- Paper Presentation and Publication Fees - 700/-
- Account Holder Name: Dr. Pandurang M. Kalyankar
- Bank Name: State Bank of India
- Account Number: 52182899932
- IFSC Code: SBIN0013548

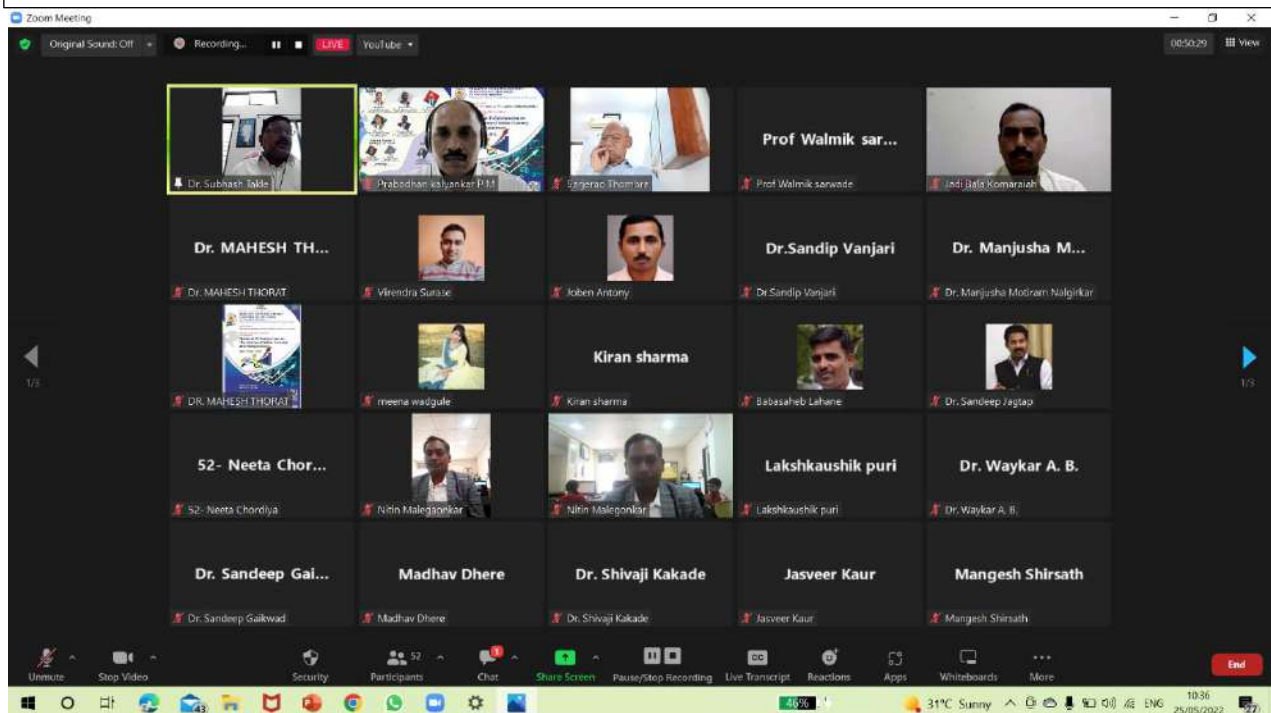
PhonePe
Mahesh Thorat
9403914999

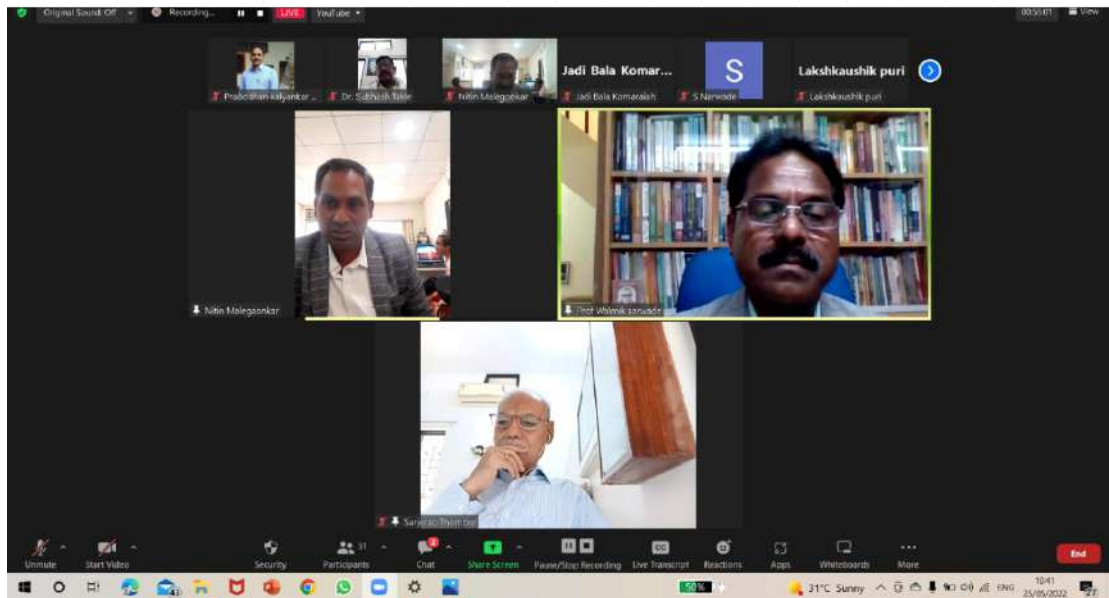
Note: Please send screen shot of Fees Paid with research papers

Photos Of First Day of The National Conference

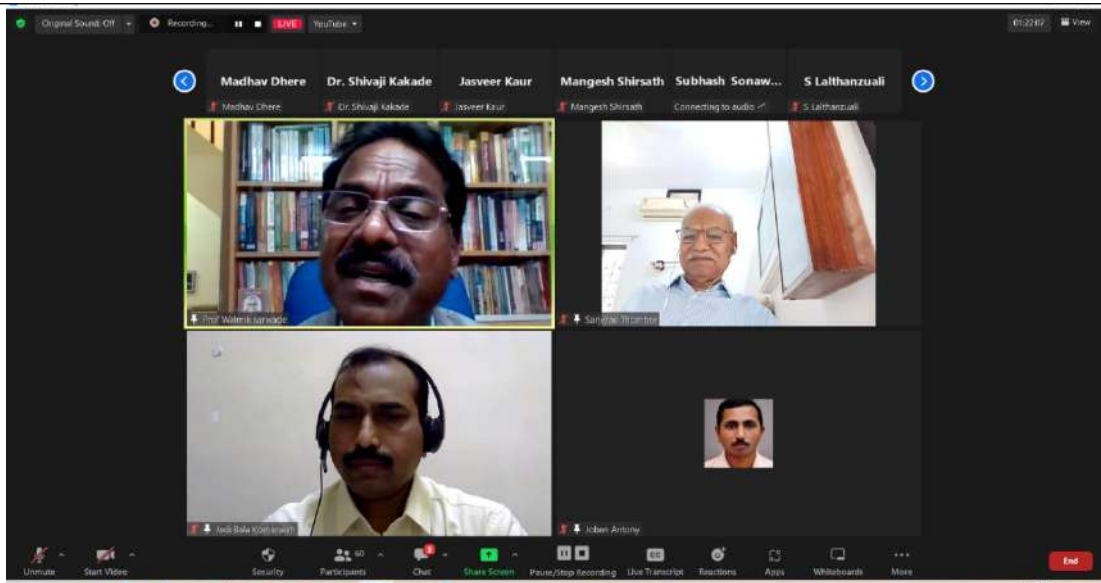


Day 1st Inaugural Session: The introductory speech: **Principal, Dr. S.R. Takle**, is delivering introductory speech of the conference.

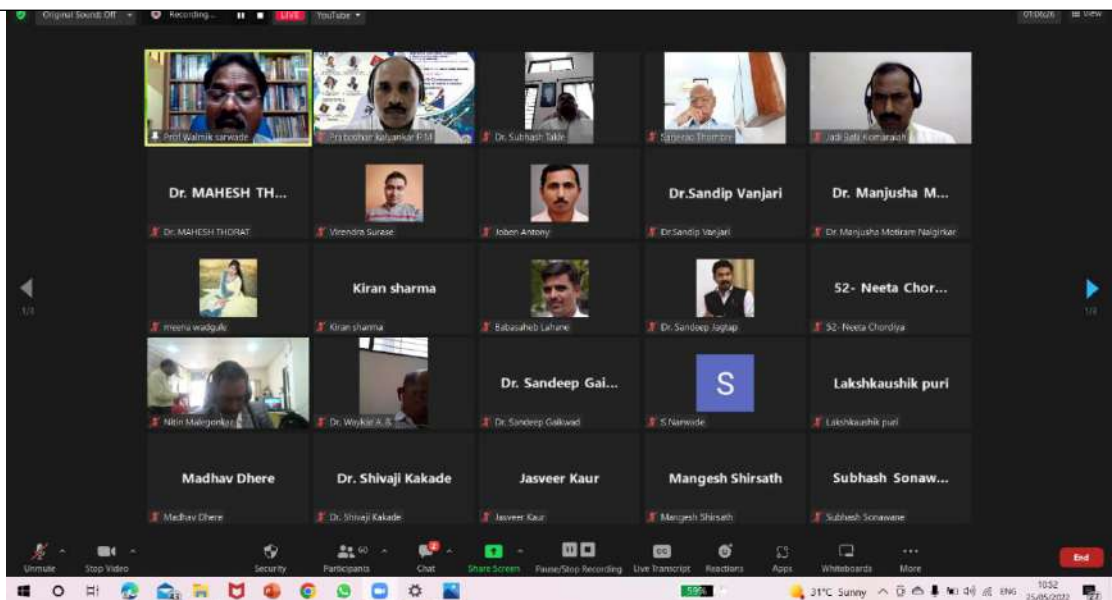


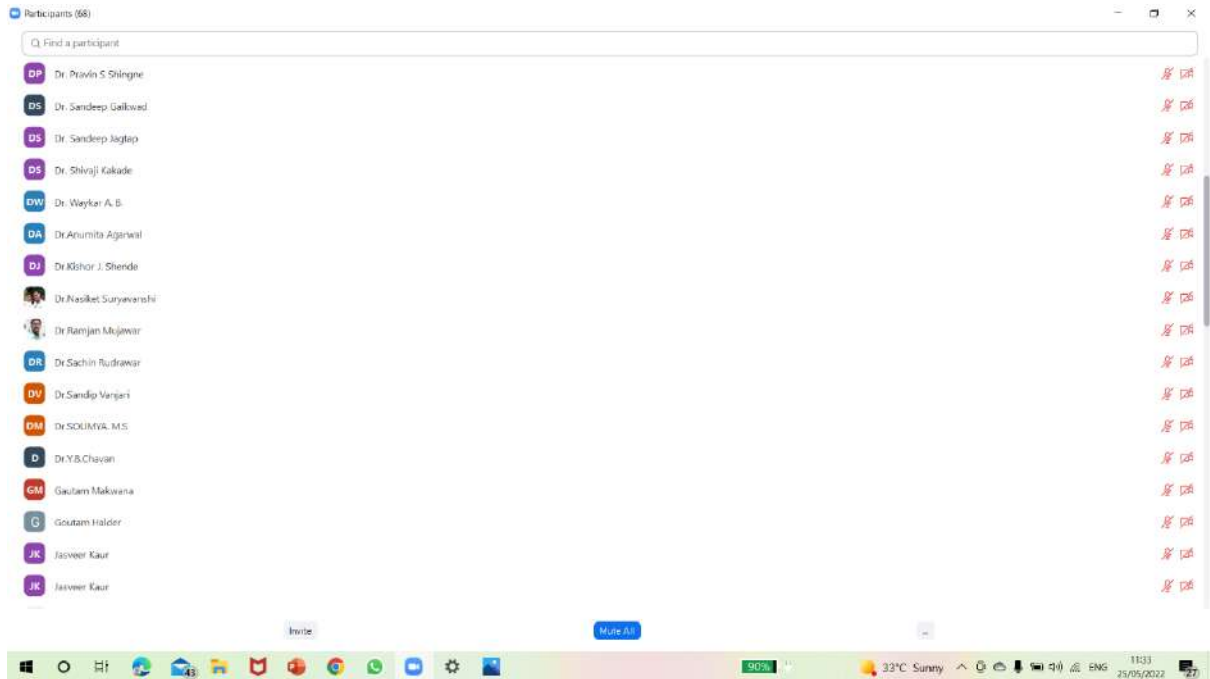


Assist. Prof. Nitin Malegaonkar is introducing the guests.

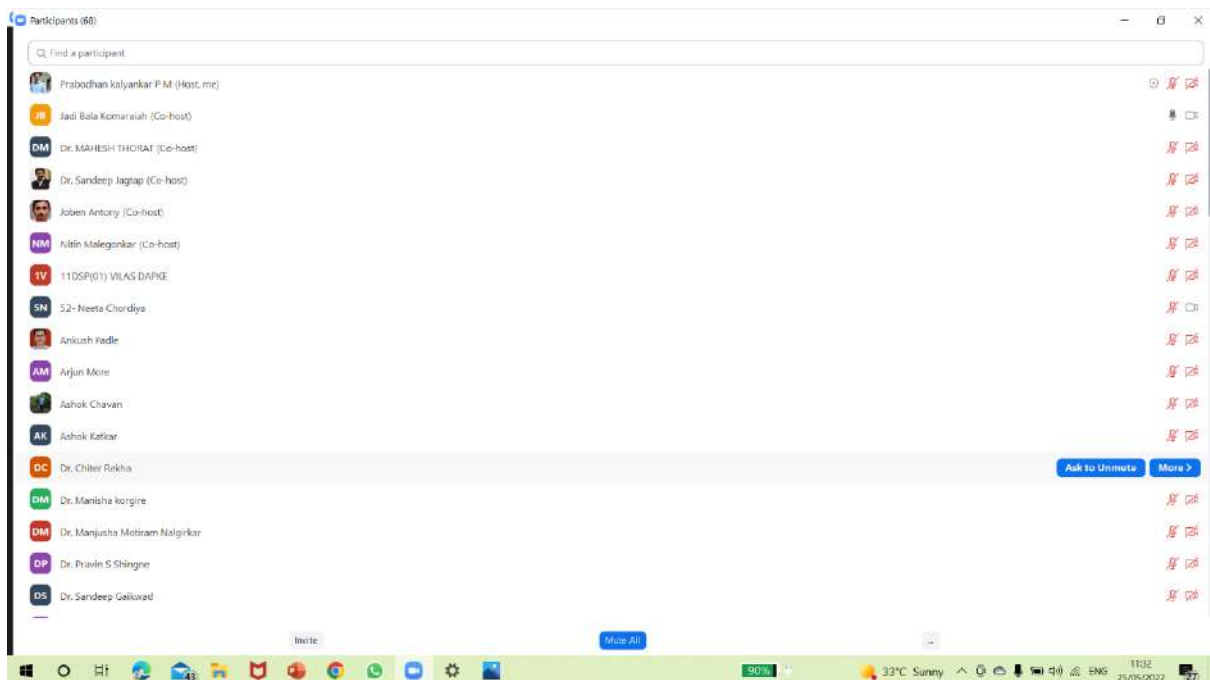


Inaugural Address: Prof. Dr. Walmik K. Sarwade is giving the inaugural address of the conference.





Online presence of the participant for the National Conference.

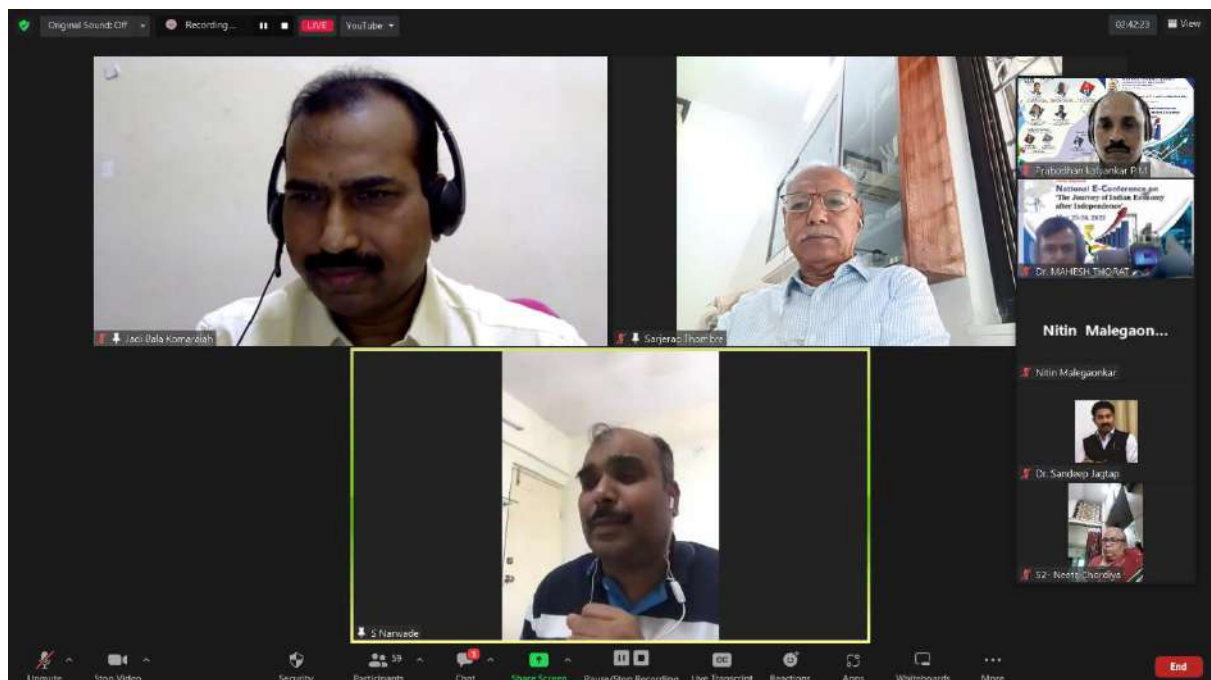


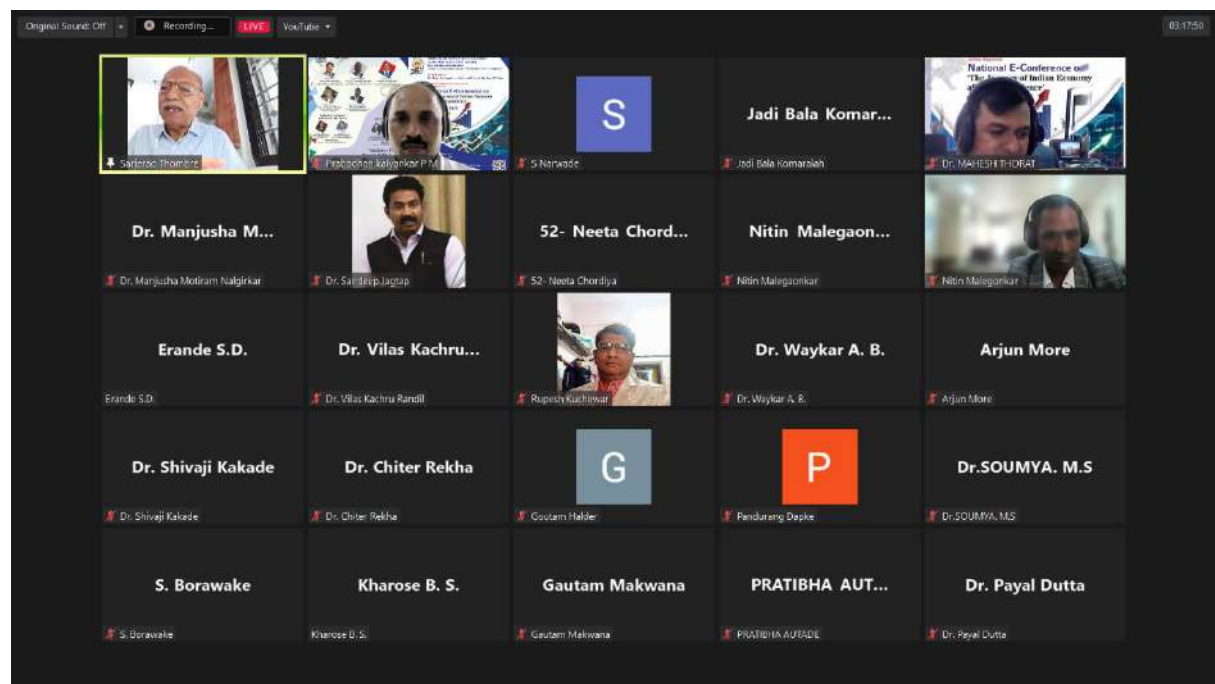
Prof. Dr. Jadi Bala Komaraiah delivering keynote speech of the Conference.

Microsoft PowerPoint interface showing a presentation slide titled "Future with Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) and Artificial Intelligence (AI)". The slide features a large image of a blue UAV flying over a green field with a green rectangular area highlighted. The presentation is being viewed in a window titled "KEYNOTE ADDRESS- 25-05-2022 - Microsoft PowerPoint". The interface includes a ribbon with tabs like Home, Insert, Design, Animations, Slide Show, Review, and View. The Slide Show tab is active, showing options like "From Beginning", "From Current Slide", "Custom", "Set Up", "Hide Slide", "Set Up", "Rehearse Timings", "Use Rehearsed Timings", "Start Slide Show", "Record Narration", "Rehearse Timings", "Use Presenter View", "Resolution", "Show Presentation Overlay", "Use Current Resolution", "Monitors", and "Click to add notes". A sidebar on the right shows a list of participants: Nitin Malegaonkar, Dr. MAHESH THORAE, and Nitin Malegaonkar. A "Thank You!" message is displayed in the bottom left corner of the slide area.

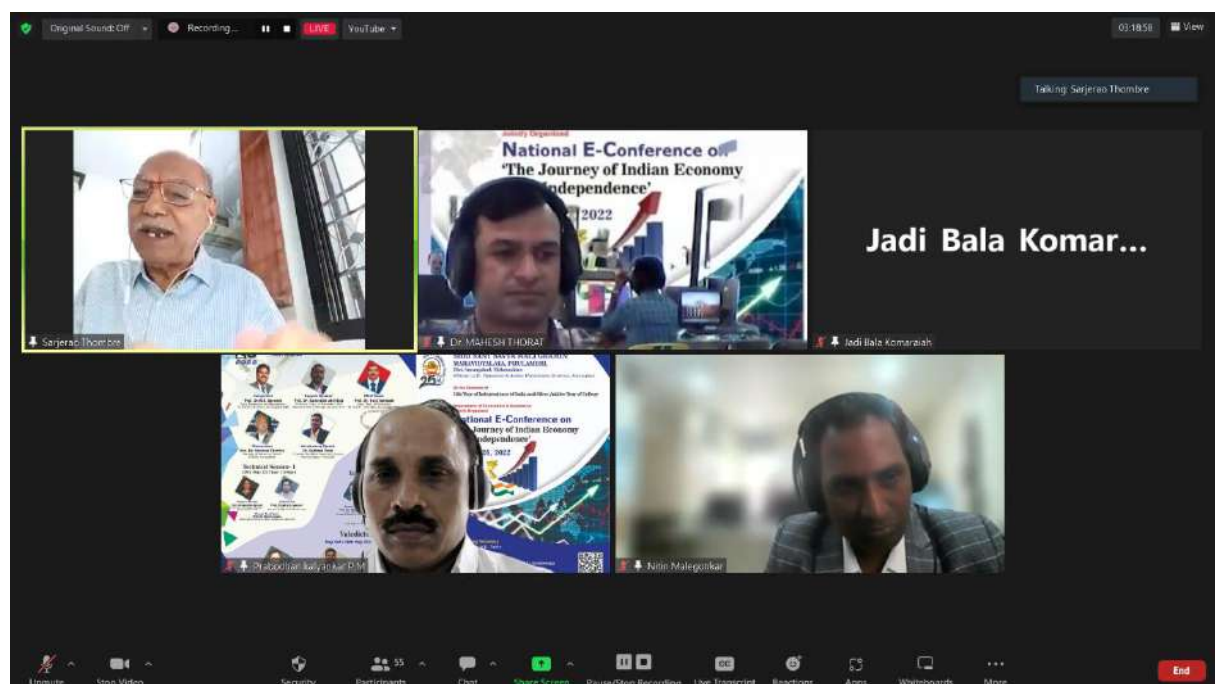


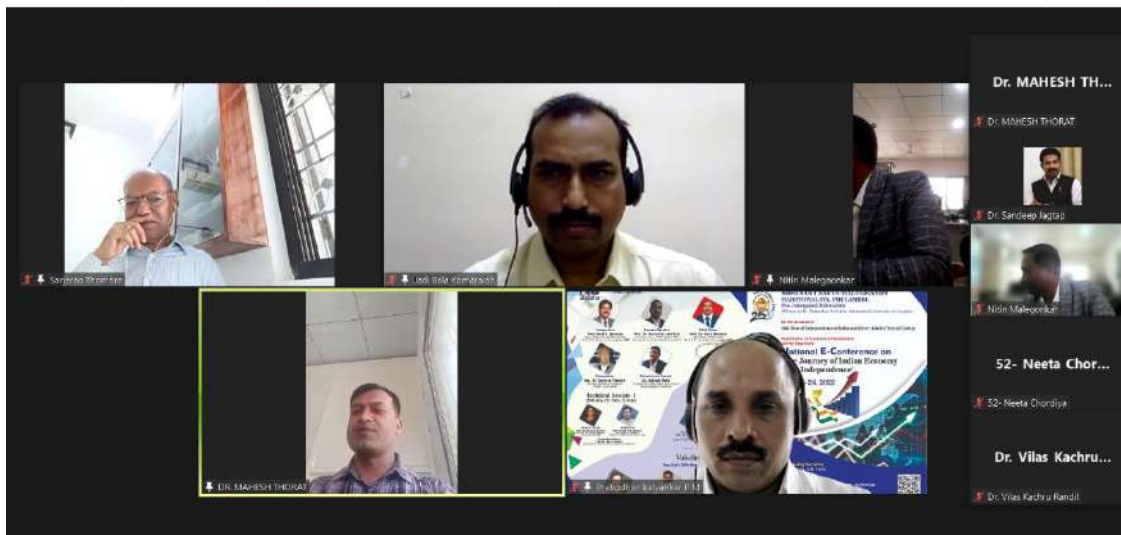
Prof. Dr. Sunil Narwade is delivering a speech as a resource person in the Conference.



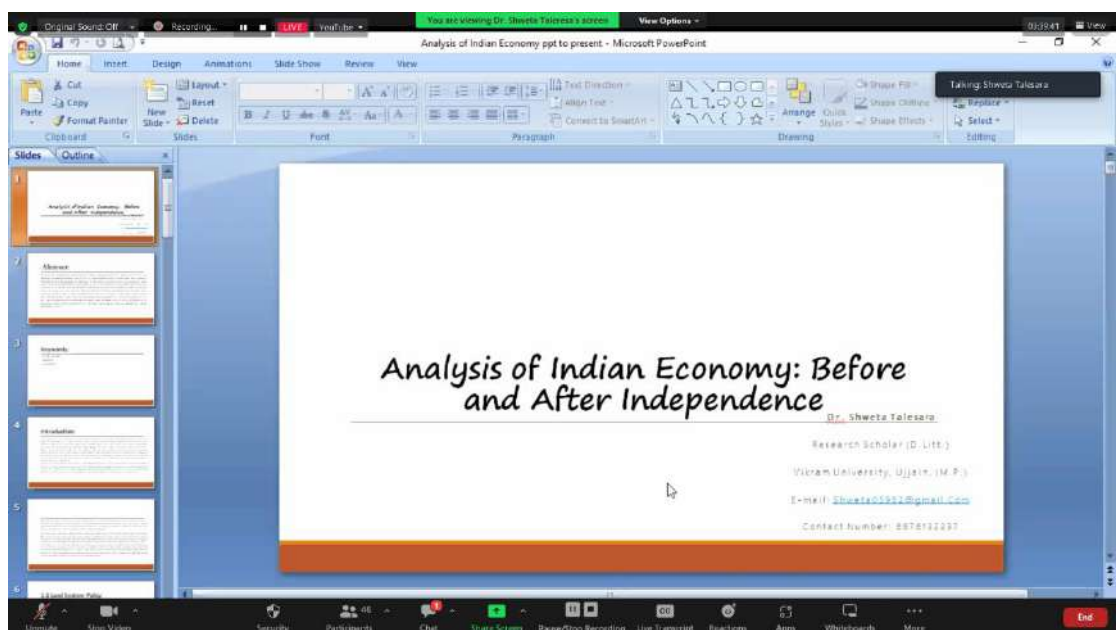


Hon. Dr. Sajerao Thombre is giving the presidential remark of Inaugural Session of the Conference.

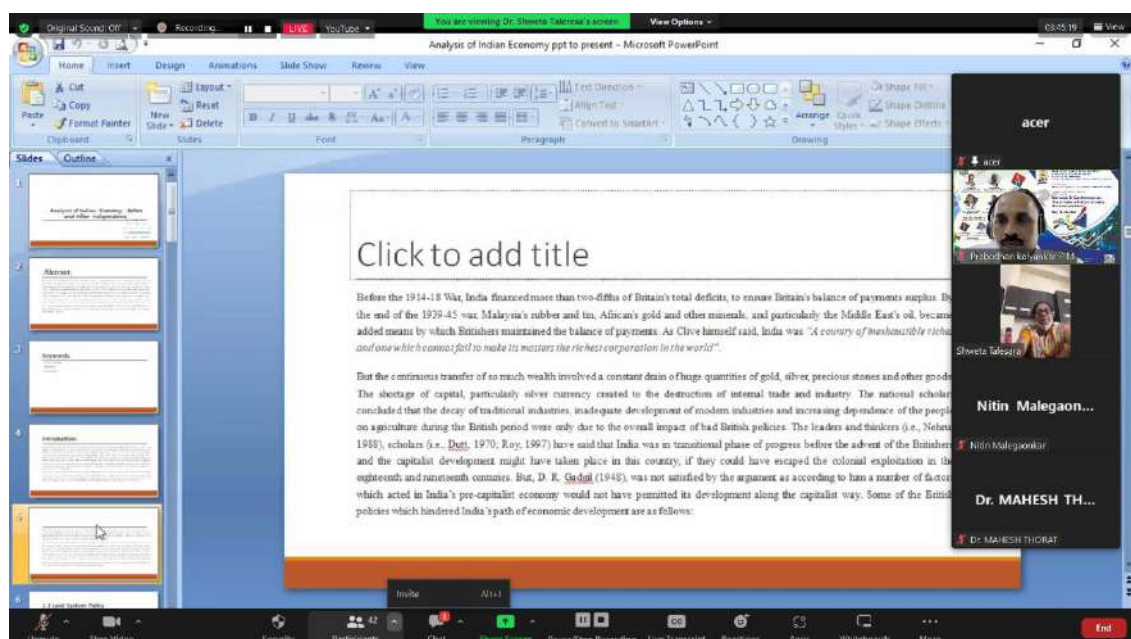


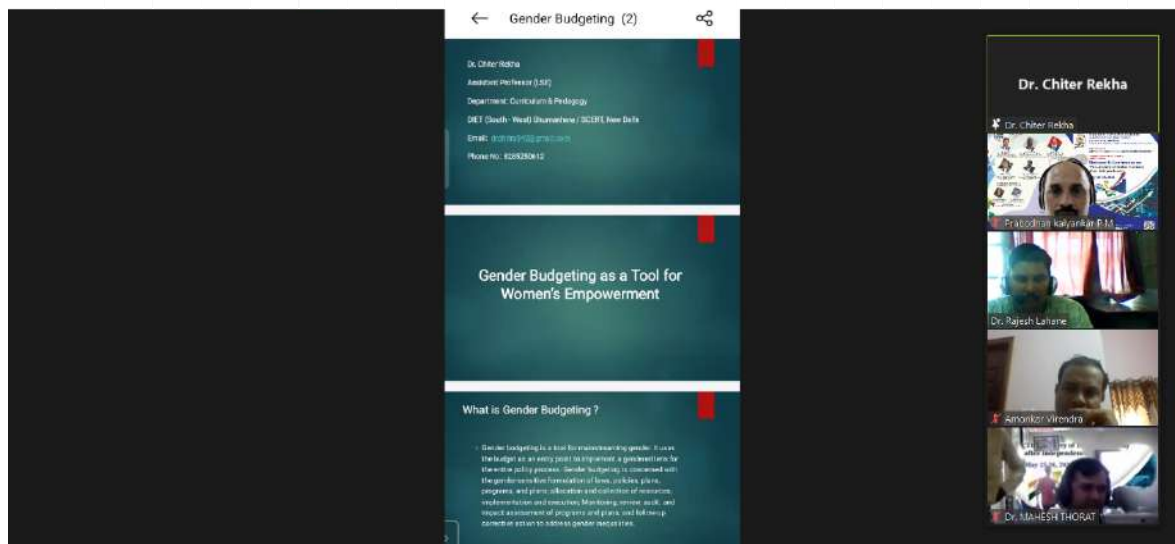


Dr. Mahesh Thorat delivering order thanks to the inaugural ceremony.

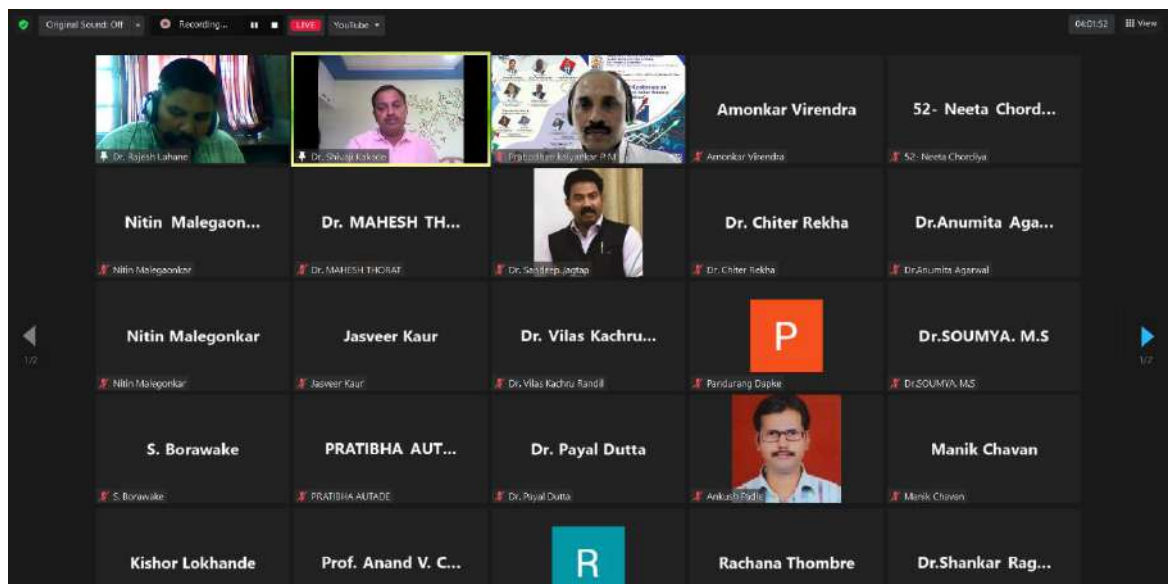


Technical Session 1st : Dr. Shweta Talesara, presenting research paper.

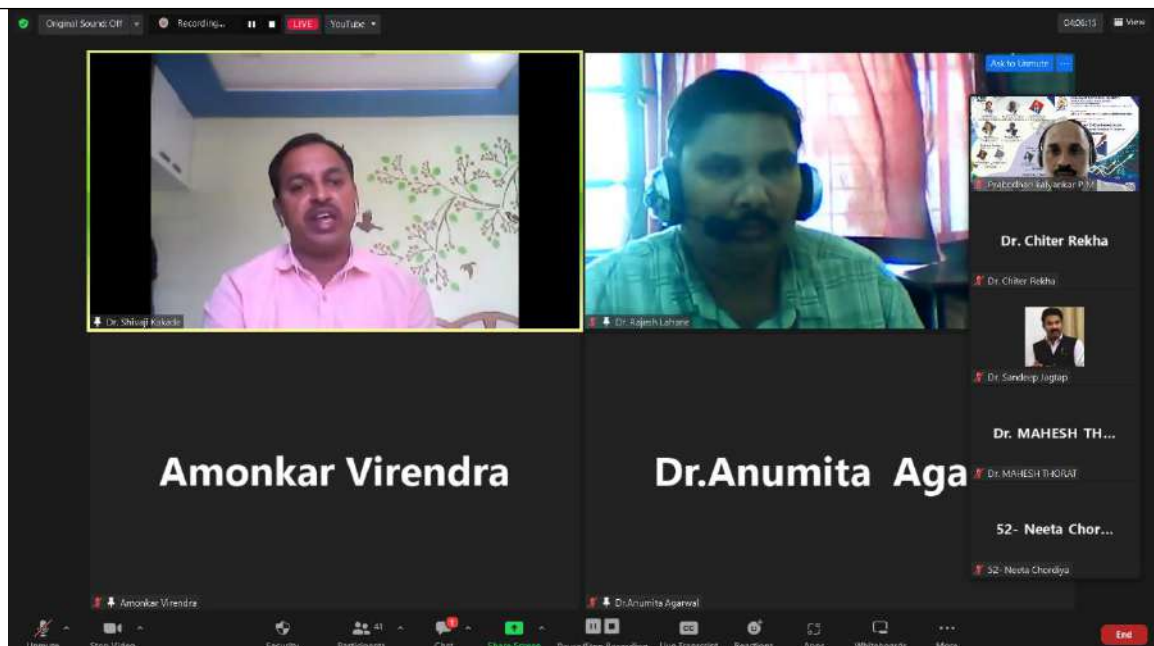


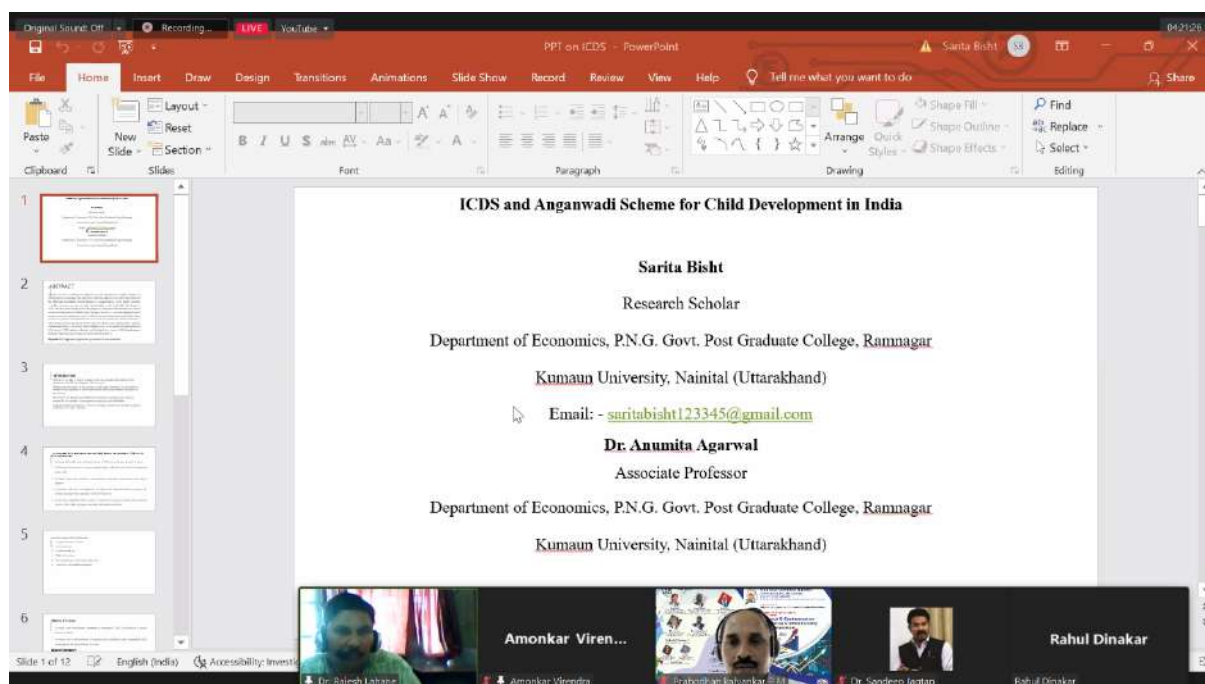


Technical Session 1st : Dr. Chiter Rekha, New Delhi, presenting research paper.

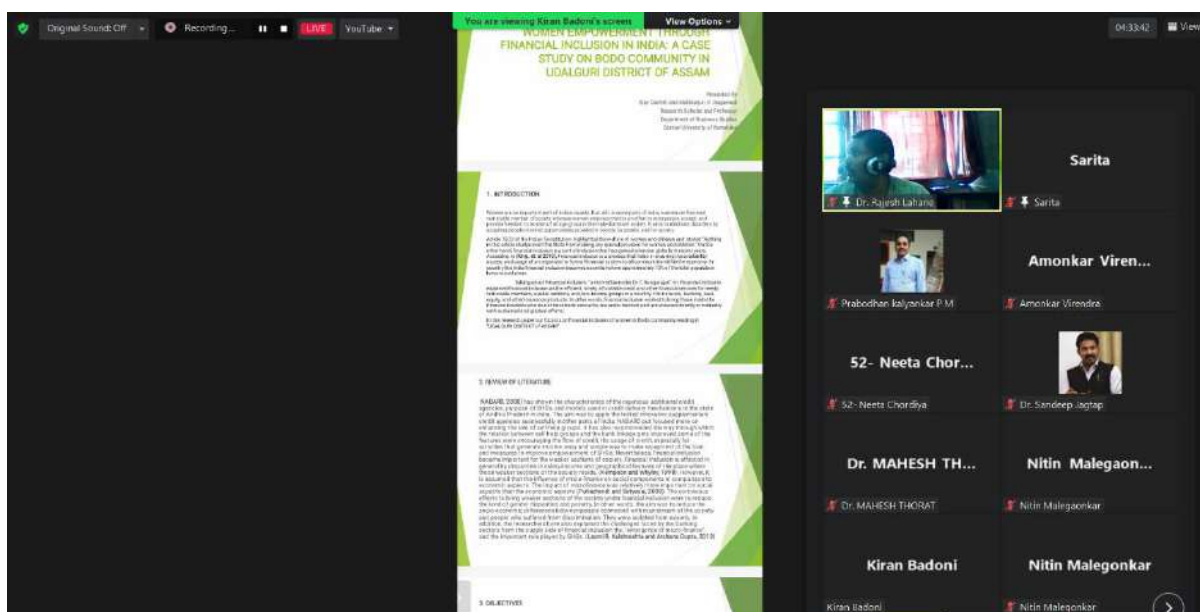


Technical Session 1st : Dr. Shivaji Kakade, presenting research paper.





Technical Session 1st : Sarita Bisht, Nainital (Uttarakhand) presenting research paper.



Technical Session 1st : Ajay Daimari, Central University of Karnataka presenting research paper.

Original Sound: Off Recording... LIVE YouTube

You are viewing Kiran Badoni's screen View Options

04:37:20 View

TABLE 2 Challenges in Financial Inclusion of Women in Bodo Community of Santalpur in Odisha District of Assam

Sl. No.	Challenges	Frequency	Percentage
1	Lack of awareness	15	37.5
2	Lack of collateral	10	25
3	Lack of documentation	8	20
4	Lack of credit history	7	17.5
5	Lack of financial literacy	6	15
6	Lack of social capital	5	12.5
7	Lack of government support	4	10
8	Lack of market information	3	7.5
9	Lack of legal support	2	5
10	Lack of insurance facilities	1	2.5
11	Lack of disaster preparedness	1	2.5
12	Lack of health facilities	1	2.5
13	Lack of education facilities	1	2.5
14	Lack of employment opportunities	1	2.5
15	Lack of social security	1	2.5
16	Lack of political participation	1	2.5
17	Lack of community development	1	2.5
18	Lack of environmental protection	1	2.5
19	Lack of cultural preservation	1	2.5
20	Lack of religious freedom	1	2.5

Participants: Sarita, Prashant Kulkarni P. M., Dr. Rajesh Lahane, Amonkar Virendra, 52- Neeta Chordia, Dr. Sandeep Jagtap, Dr. MAHESH THORAT, Nitin Malegaonkar, Kiran Badoni, Nitin Malegaonkar

Unmute Stop Video Security Participants Chat Share Screen Pause/Stop Recording Live Transcript Reactions Apps Whiteboards More End

Technical Session 1st : Shri. Nandkumar T Dinakar, Karnataka presenting research paper.

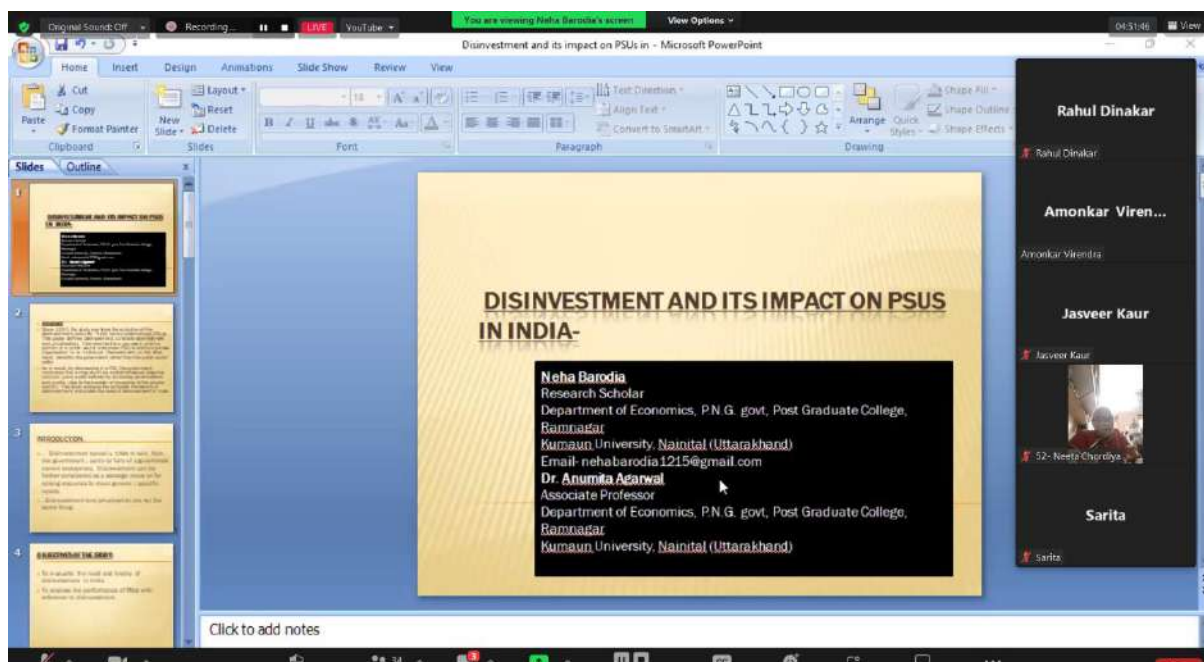
Talking: Rahul Dinakar

Amonkar Virend...

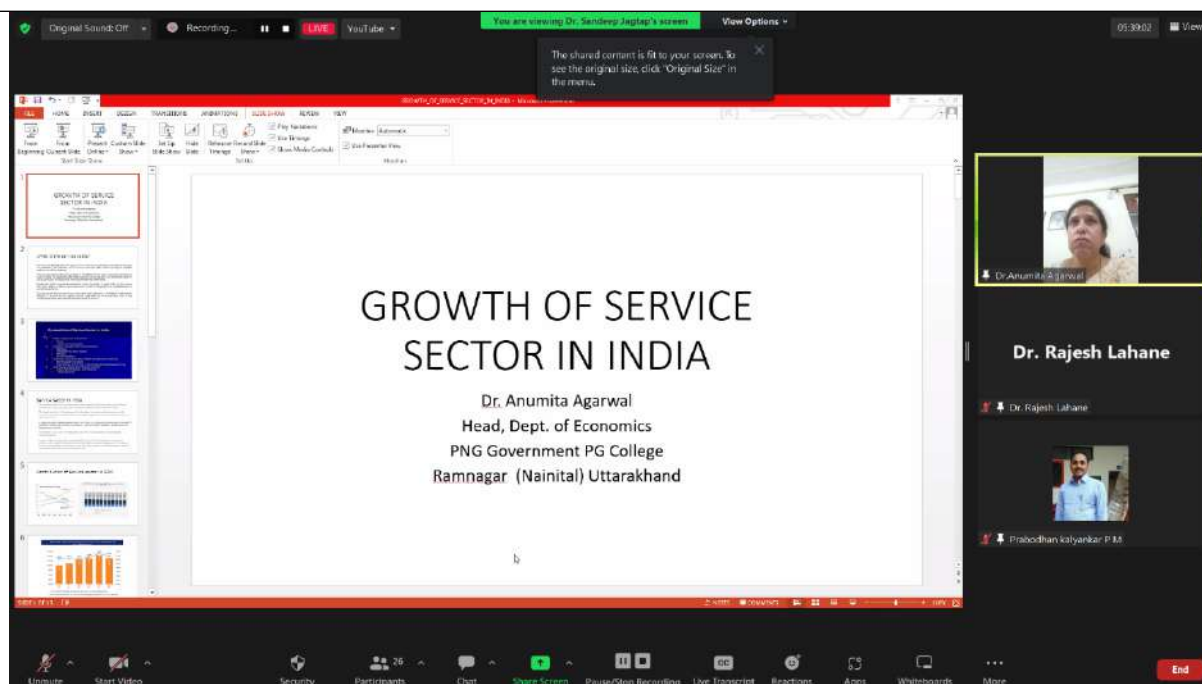
Amonkar Virendra

Rahul Dinakar

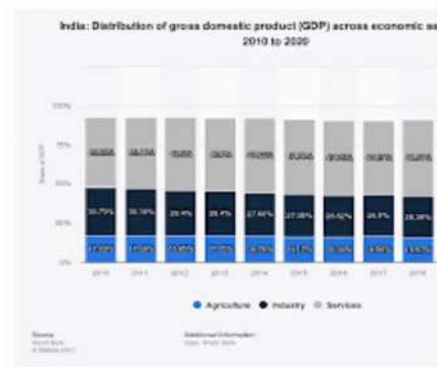
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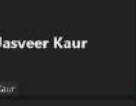










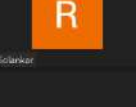



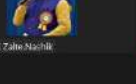



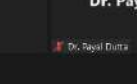


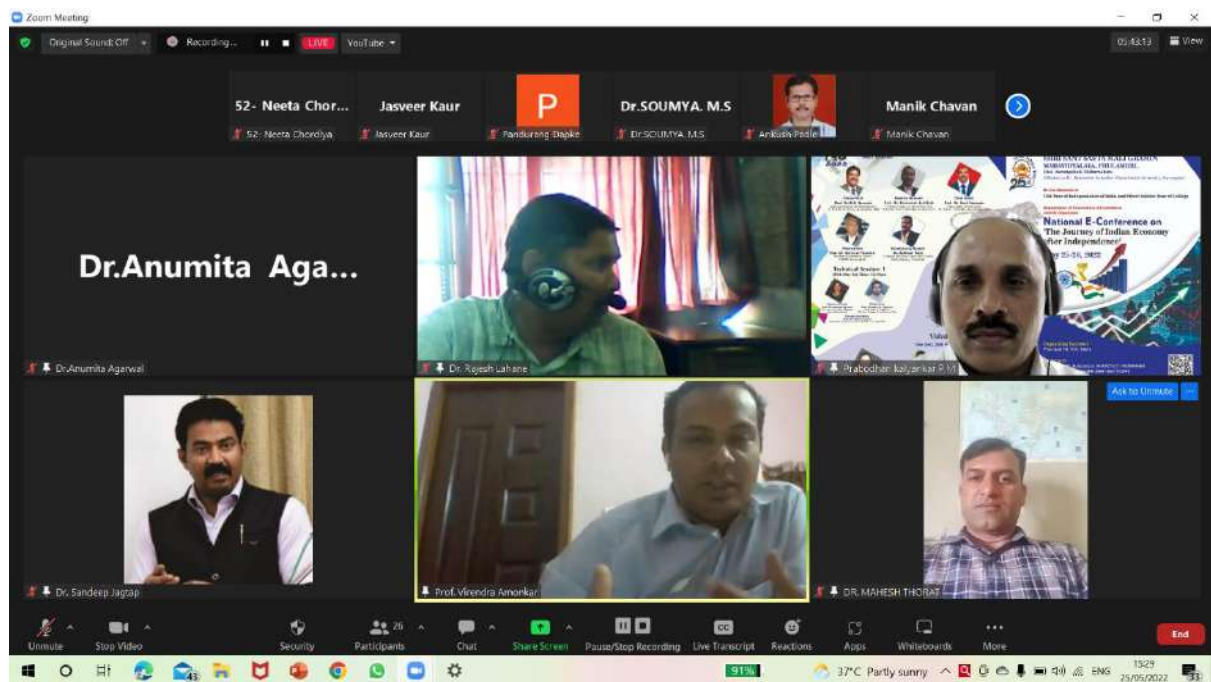
Technical Session 1st : Ms. Neha Barodia, Nainital (Uttarakhand) presenting research paper



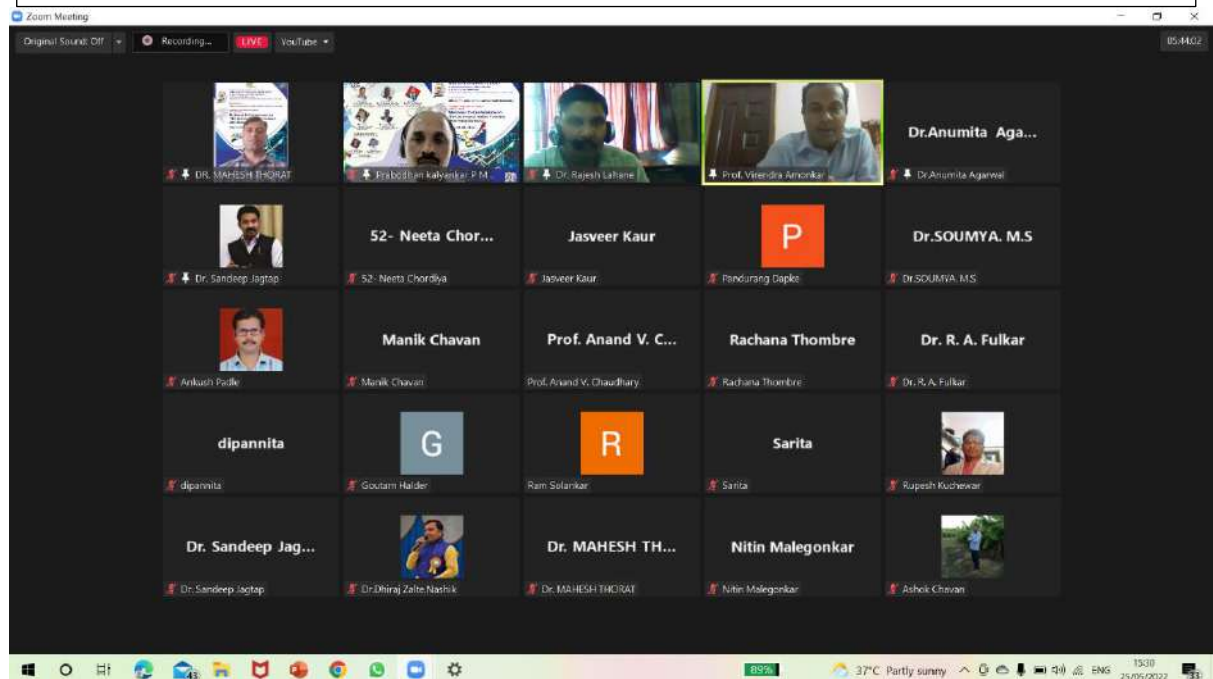
Dr. Anumita Agarwal, PNG Govt.P.G. College, Ramnagar (Nainital) delivering speech as resource of the Technical Session 1st



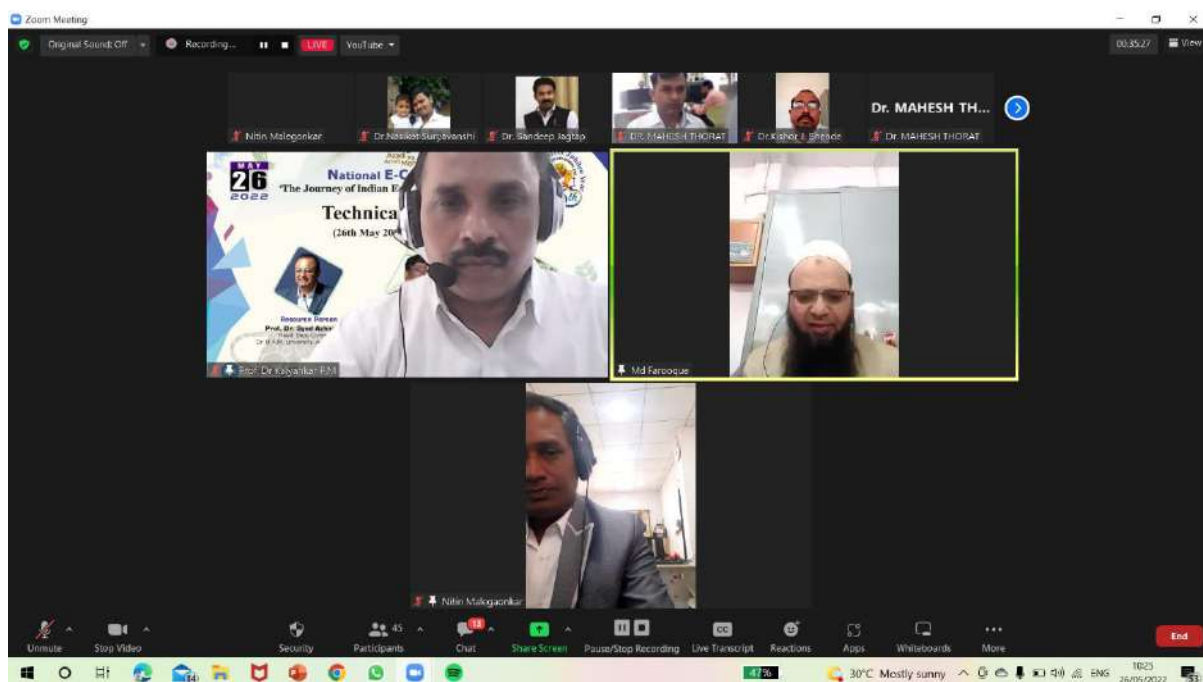
Original Sound: CIT		Recording... LIVE	YouTube	02:40:33
 Dr. Anurita Agarwal	 Dr. Rajesh Lahane	 Prasodhan Kalyankar P.I.I.	 52- Neeta Chordiya	 Prof. Virendra Amonkar
 Jasveer Kaur	 Pandurang Daske	 Dr. SOUMYA. M.S	 Dr. Sandeep Jagtap	 Ankuril, Padis
 Manik Chavan	 Prof. Anand V. Chaudhary	 Rachana Thombre	 Dr. R. A. Fulkar	 dipannita
 Goutam Holder	 Ram Solankar	 Sarita	 Rupesh Kuchekar	 Dr. Sandeep Jagtap
 Dr. Dhruv Zabe-Nashik	 Dr. MAHESH THORAT	 Nitin Malegonkar	 Ashok Chavan	 Dr. Payal Dutta



Prof. Virendra R. Amonkar, SSA Govt. College of Arts & Commerce, Virnoda Pernam, Goa) giving Presidential remark of the technical session

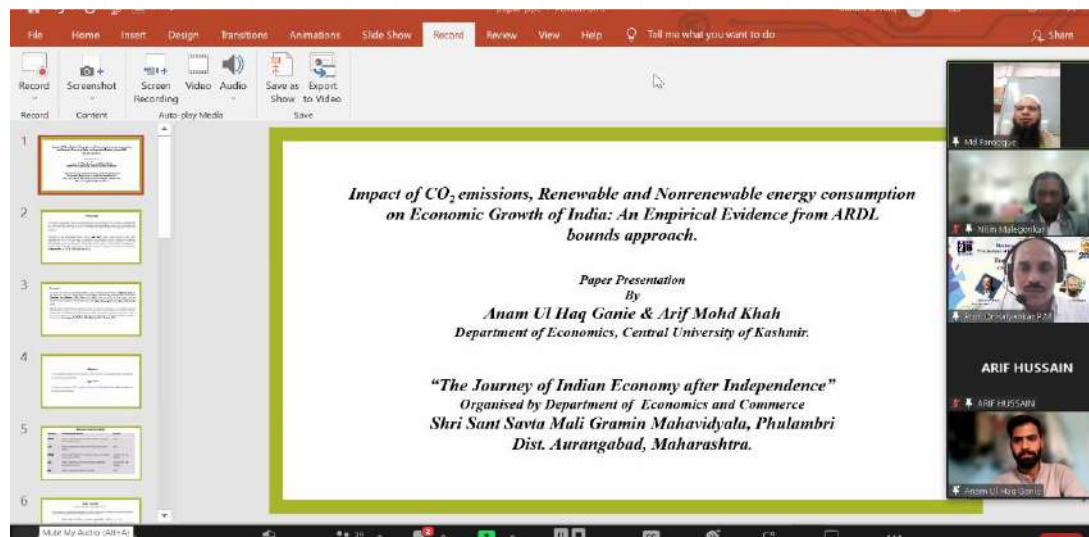


Photos Of Second Day of The National Conference

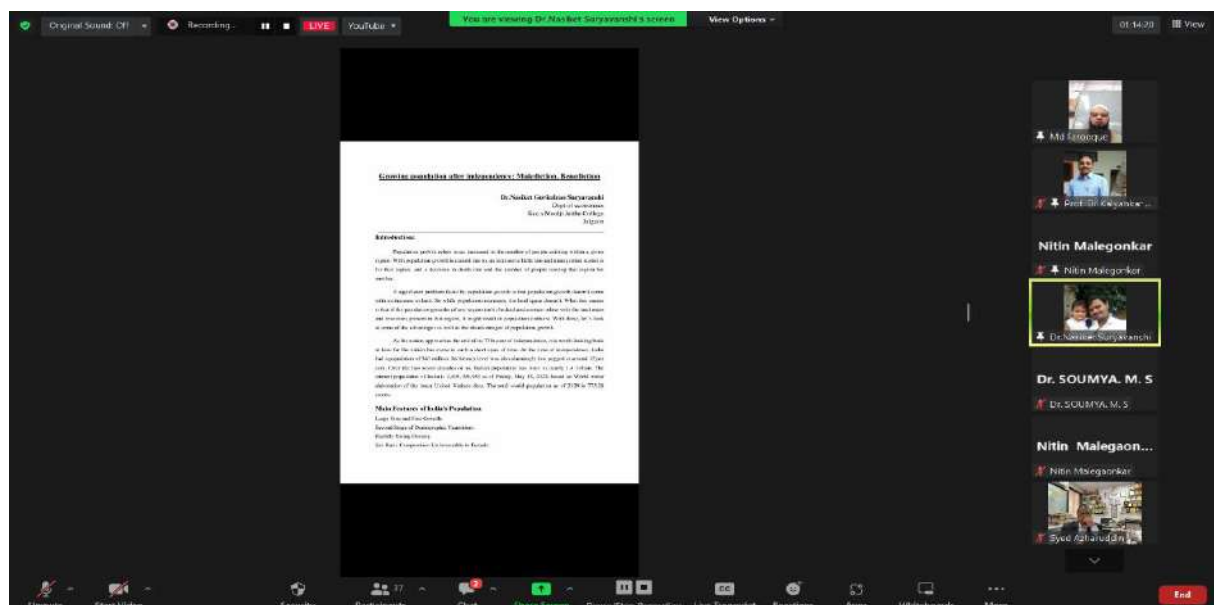
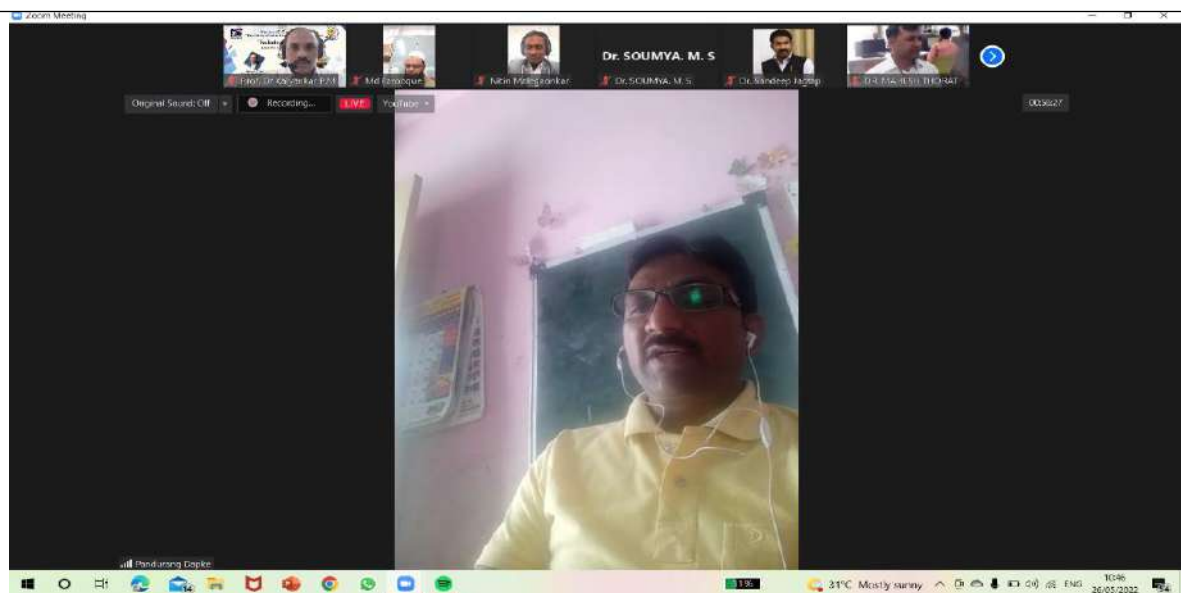


Day Second: 2nd technical session : Research Paper presentation in the National Conference:: Dr. Soumya N S presented her research paper.



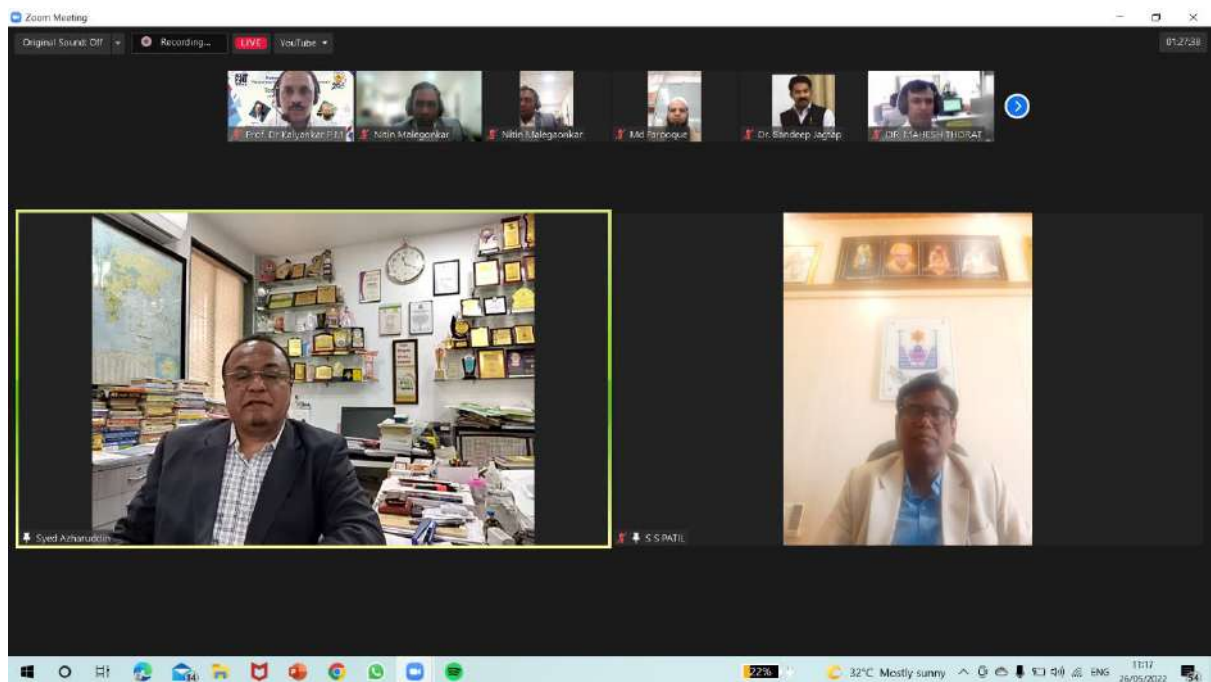


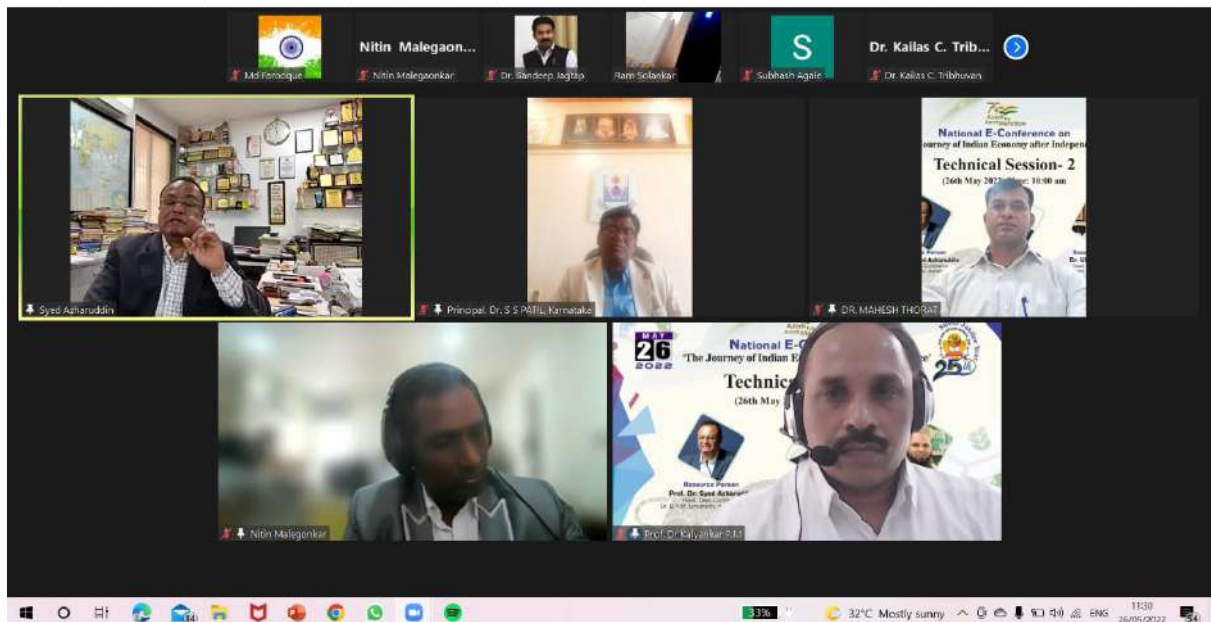
Day Second: 2nd technical session : : Research Paper presentation in the National Conference Dr. Anam Ul Haq Gannie, Dr. Dapke P N, Dr. Nsiket G. Suryawanshi are presenting their research papers .



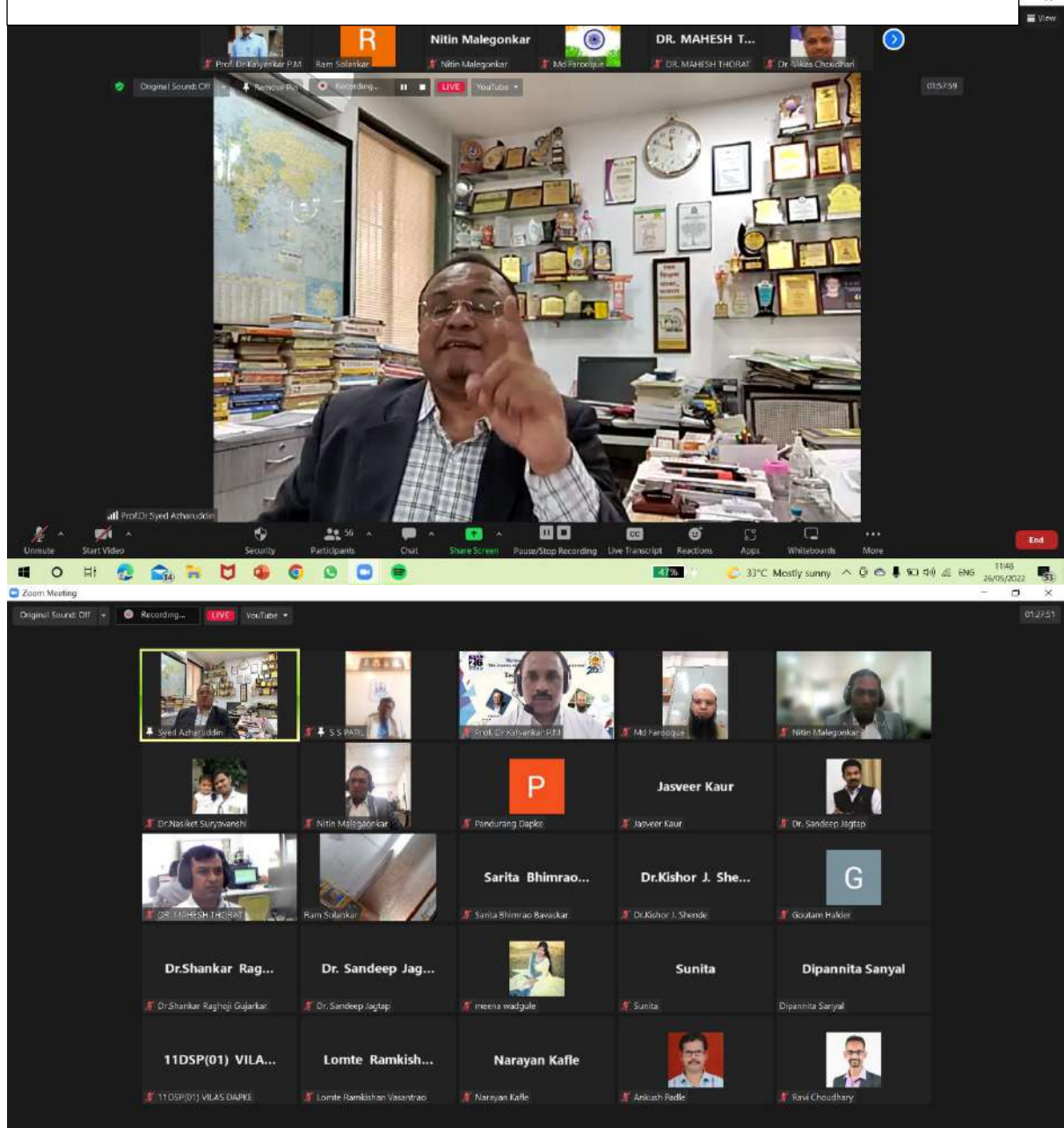


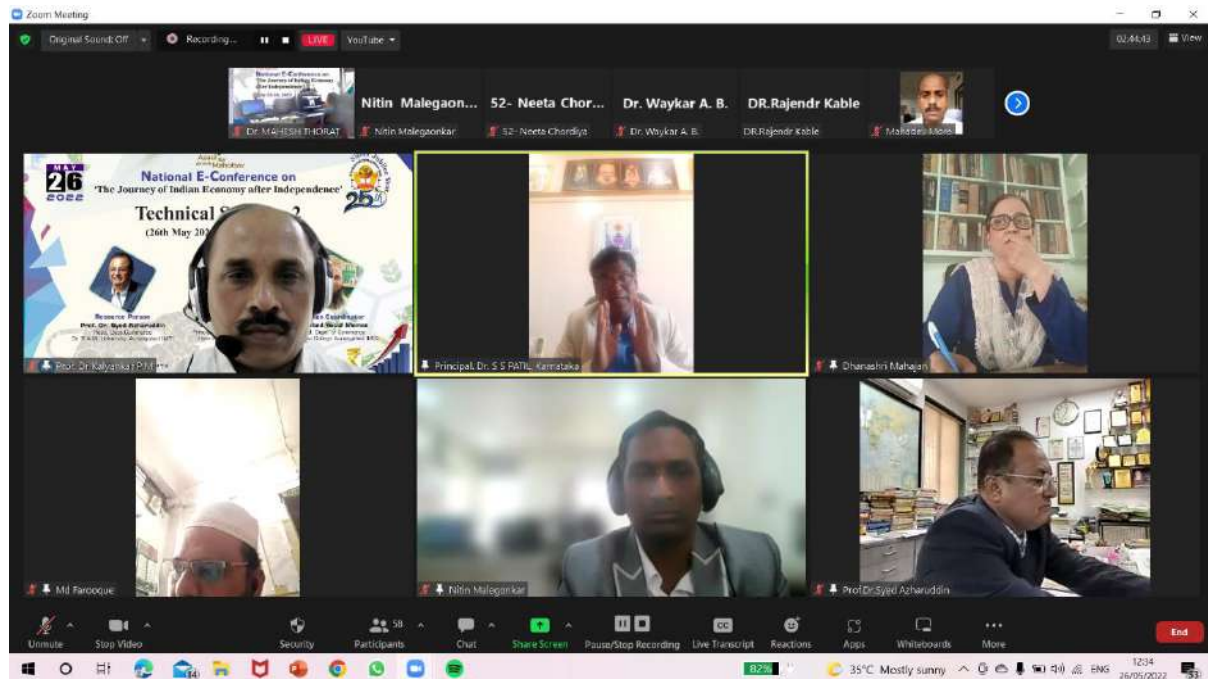
Day 02nd : : The second technical session: Shri. Nitin Malegaonkar is introducing Resource person Professor Dr Syed Azharuddin and the coordinator Dr. Ubed Memon of this of this technical session.



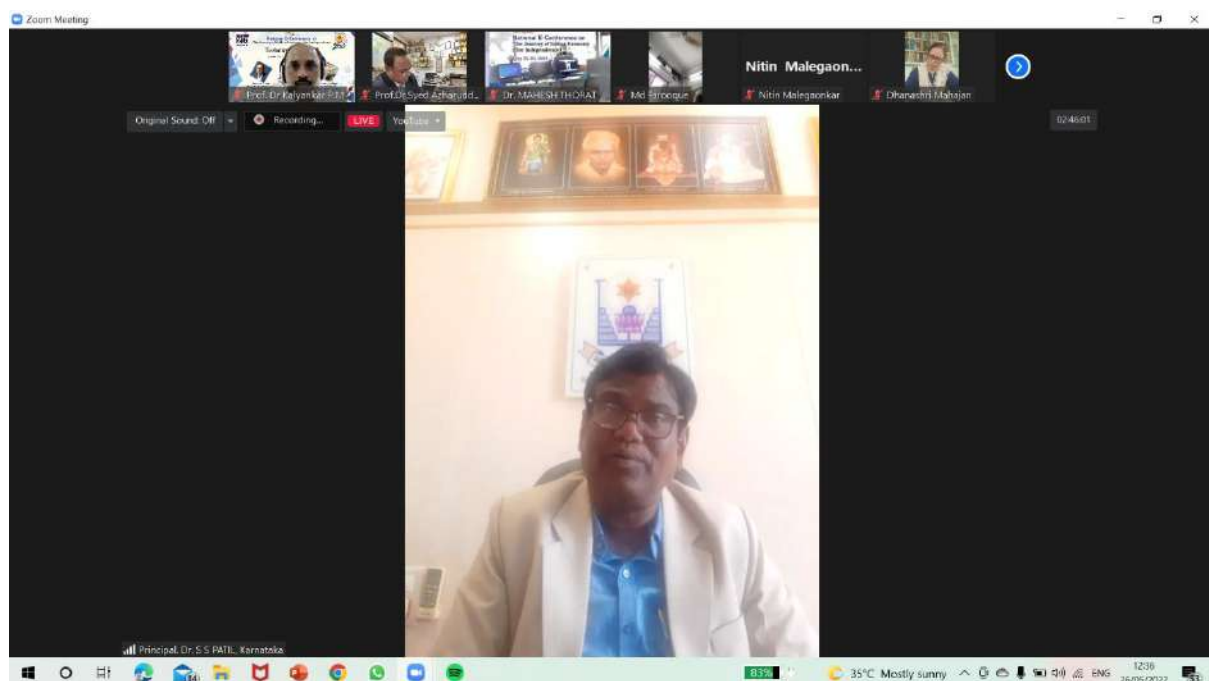


Day 02nd : Resource person Professor Dr Syed Azharuddin is guiding the participants





Day 02nd : The second technical session: The chairman of this second technical session Principal, Dr S.S. Patil is guiding the participants.



Zoom Meeting
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Recording... LIVE YouTube
03/13/20

Panel Data Analysis: Convergence of Indian States with Infrastructure and Its Challenges; after Independence.



Prof. Suresh Maind
Professor of Economics & Director AAC
Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy
University of Mumbai

Dr. Suresh Maind

36°C Mostly sunny 13:07 26/05/2022 97

Day 02nd : Valedictory function: Chief Guest Professor Dr. Suresh Maind is guiding the participants on Infrastructure development in various state of Indian

Zoom Meeting
Original Sound: Off
Recording... LIVE YouTube
03/22/20

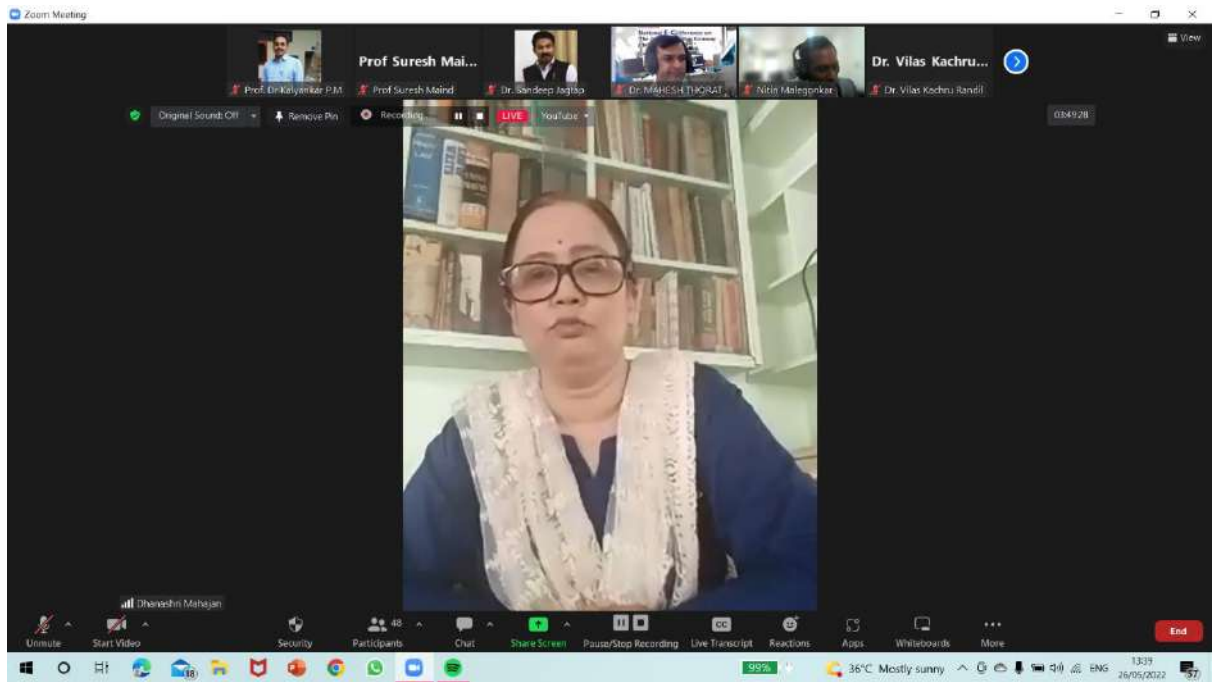
State-wise physical infrastructure index, social infrastructure index and overall infrastructure index.

TABLE 7: 2002-03

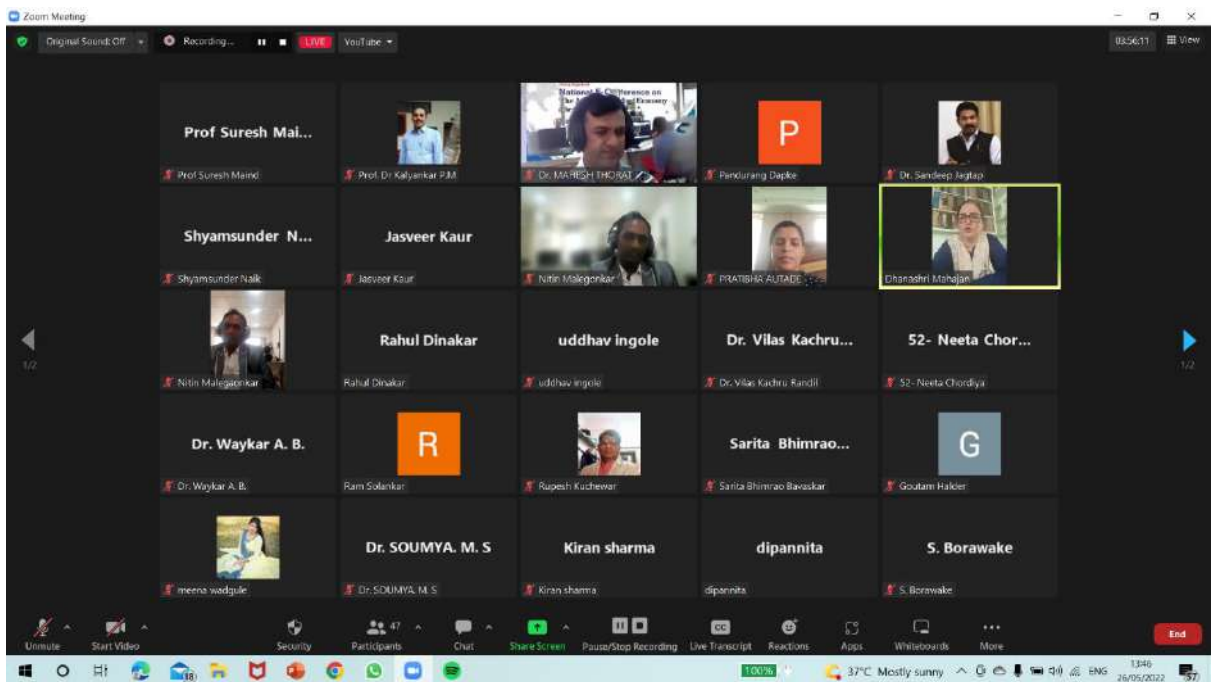
STATES	PIDI	SIDI	INFRAINDEX
Andhra Pradesh	0.271454514	0.334454738	0.309315
Arunachal Pradesh	0.059355173	0.173195862	0.120389
Assam	0.219085506	0.144830562	0.184325
Bihar	0.180722315	0.088446508	0.133888
Chhattisgarh	0.211844314	0.077741603	0.144249
Goa	0.30147575	0.929580639	0.634164
Gujarat	0.289901285	0.310572603	0.299171
Haryana	0.308001618	0.13572216	0.217437
Himachal Pradesh	0.242103583	0.314366328	0.282009
Jammu & Kashmir	0.208800676	0.13450764	0.171482
Jharkhand	0.051901035	0.051365455	0.052587
Karnataka	0.263132329	0.277610194	0.280382
Kerala	0.336686512	0.564524182	0.453535
Madhya Pradesh	0.248929846	0.109058768	0.178028
Maharashtra	0.271358524	0.295480946	0.287756
Manipur	0.190788353	0.213059309	0.214514
Meghalaya	0.005253452	0.176371717	0.103633
Mizoram	0.216388573	0.320594661	0.282353
Puducherry	0.354002403	0.556486184	0.471185

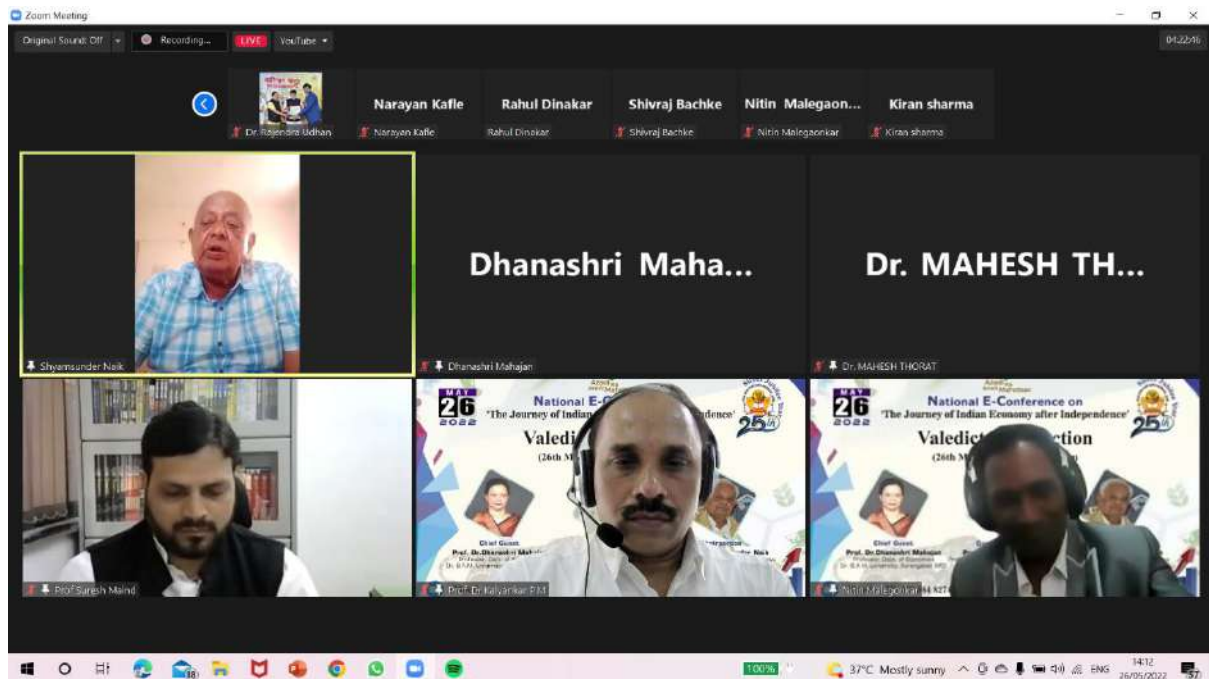
Dr. Suresh Maind

36°C Mostly sunny 13:12 26/05/2022 97

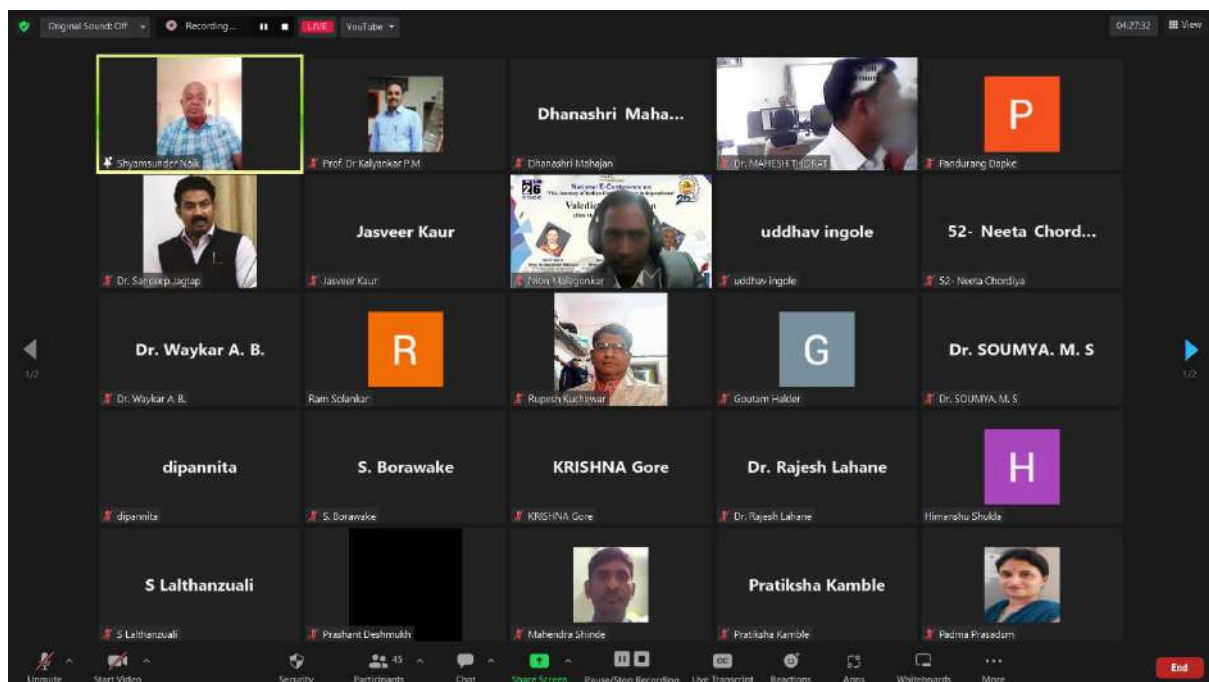


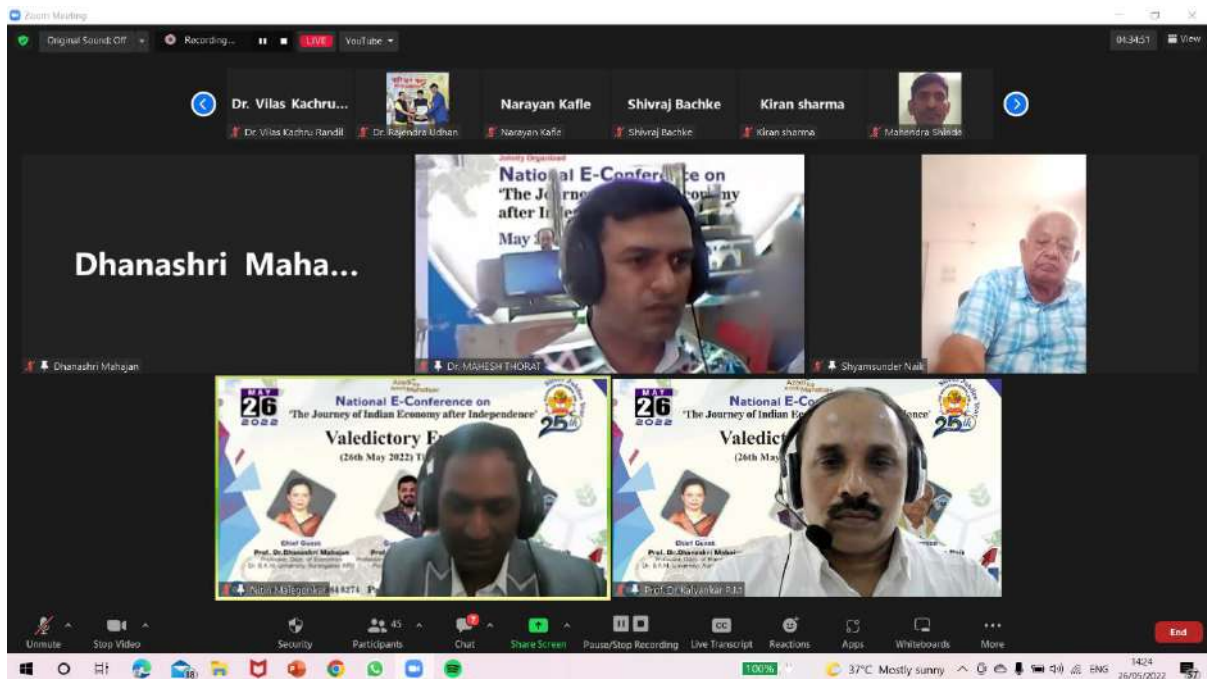
Day 02nd : Valedictory function: Chief guest, Prof. Dr. Dhanashree Mahajan madam is guiding the participants.



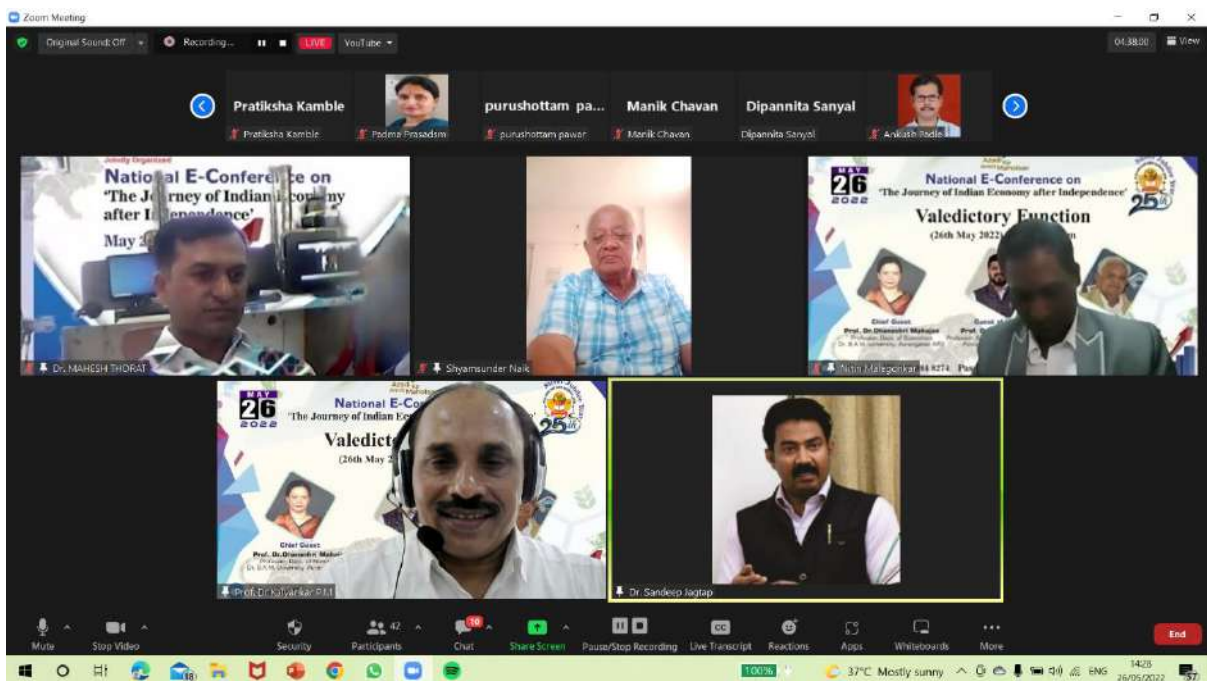


Day 02nd : Valedictory function: Chairperson Hon. Shyamsundarji Nike is giving presidential remark.





Day 02nd : Valedictory function: Assistant Professor Mr N. P. Malegaonkar is presenting the vote of thanks, Dr. Sandip Jagatp has given Technical support for the conference.



Conference Conveners

**Prof. Dr. P.M. Kalyankar
Dr. M. B. Thorat
Mr. N.P. Malegaonkar**

PRINCIPAL
Shri Sant Savta Mali Gramin Mahavidyalaya,
Phulambri, Ta. Phulambri, Dist. Aurangabad

Conference Chairman:
Principal, Dr. S.R. Takle