

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University

Aurangabad - 431 004 (M.S.), INDIA

International Conference on

DEVELOPMENT OF MARATHWADA OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

15-17 March 2018

● Organized by ●

**UGC CPEPA Centre in Rural Development in
Backward Districts of Marathwada**

Collaborating Departments

Economics | Political Science | Sociology

In Association With

**UGC SAP DRS II (Dept. of Economics) and
Gopinathrao Munde National Institute of
Rural Development and Research**

Venue

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University

Aurangabad - 431 004 (M. S.) India



'A' Grade
NAAC Re-accredited



About the University

On 23rd August, 1958, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, inaugurated the Marathwada University. On 14th January 1994, the University was renamed 'Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University' to pay homage to the work done by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar for the educational development of Marathwada region. This University has been the premier educational institution catering to the needs of the Marathwada region. The objective of the University is to create, preserve and disseminate knowledge through teaching, research and extension activities. Situated on about 700 acres of land, the University is adorned with scenic beauty and magnificent historicity.

At present Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University has 42 Departments and more than 400 affiliate colleges catering to the needs of 1.45 lakh students. This University is educating the rural youth coming from socially and economically backward communities struggling for their career. It reflects the social commitment of our University. Equipped with highly sophisticated infrastructure and strong commitment to the promotion of excellence in higher education, the university is focusing on starting new professional courses to provide trained and skilled manpower to industry.

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University has received national recognition. In survey of India Today on 5th August, 2015 University secured 18th rank among 800 universities in India and 3rd rank in western India. In the 2016 National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) survey by the ministry of human resource development (MHRD), New Delhi, our university ranked 87th in the country. In 'The Week-Hansa' research survey of best Universities in India in 2016, our University obtained 55th rank in India and 11th rank among top 20 universities in west Zone in India.

About the Centre with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area (CPEPA) Centre in "Rural Development in Backward Districts of Marathwada"

The University Grants Commission has approved status of Centre with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area (CPEPA) to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University. The main objective of the UGC's CPEPA scheme is to encourage and facilitate the chosen departments at the selected university to work together in a particular area by associating their faculty members to cooperate and

collaborate in their programmes and activities on regular basis, cutting across departmental and discipline barriers. The university grants commission has sanctioned Rs. 2.50 crore for five years (2016-21) to establish the centre in "Rural Development in Backward Districts of Marathwada" at university campus. The centre organized National Seminar on "Confronting Development: Perspectives On Marathwada" in March, 2017.

About the Collaborating Departments: Department of Economics:

Department of Economics is one of the first two teaching and research departments that was established in the same year of the establishment of the University. From beginning the Department attracted good number of students and the main source of attraction was the leadership provided by Dr. V. V. Borkar, the first Head of the Department of Economics. He not only encouraged research activity but himself undertook research projects mainly relating to problems of regional development of Marathwada.

Department of Economics was identified by the UGC for implementing the University Leadership Programme (U.L.P.) during 1982-88. The UGC had sanctioned Special Assistance Programme (SAP) to the Department in 1987 for five years in the first instance and in 1992 for second instance. The UGC has further sanctioned Special Assistance Programme to the Department since 2006-07 in the first phase and second phase was sanctioned for the period 2013-18. Department has organized national and international seminars since 2008 under SAP. International, workshop on 'The Use and Abuse of Econometrics' was also organized during 8-10 January, 2010.

Department of Political Science

The department was started in 1958. It offered a combined course of M A Political Science and Public Administration. However in 1992 it was bifurcated to create two separate departments of Political Science and Public Administration.

The goal of the department is to transmit the knowledge of the discipline by providing courses, characterized by academic excellence and social relevance. Courses are designed for students who exhibit serious interest in knowing the issues related to political science both at basic as well as advanced level. The idea is to produce

the students who plan to undertake research in the discipline as well as those who intend to teach the subject to undergraduate and postgraduate students.

Besides having men of talent and academic excellence on its faculty, the department has produced brilliant students who have occupied important positions in the academic and public life within the country and abroad. It always played and has been playing a pivotal role in imparting the advanced knowledge in political science to hordes of students often coming from the under-privileged and downtrodden segments of Marathwada region.

Department of Sociology

The Department of Sociology was established in 1968-69 with three faculty members. The eminent Sociologist late Dr. M.G. Kulkarni, gave pioneering leadership to the department upto 1983 from its inception. Well known sociologist and eminent social worker Dr. (Mrs) Sudha Kaldate gave further leadership to the department (1984-91). Both of them laid the sound academic foundation of the department and contributed to its academic achievement. The Department has the credit of establishing a state level professional body, "Marathi Samaj Sastra Parishad" in the year 1983.

About the Conference

DEVELOPMENT OF MARATHWADA : OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

In the process of economic development, some regions leap ahead while some regions lag behind. The problem of imbalance in development exists at the international, national as well as state levels. Socio-economic development of lagging regions has to be the prime concern in the agenda for development. Why lagging regions stay lagged perennially, is an issue that seeks the attention of the academia to inquire into its causes and suggests remedies.

The state of Maharashtra is the most industrialized and the second most urbanized and judged by per capita income, the second richest state in India. Mumbai, the state capital is considered the financial and commercial capital of the country.

Within Maharashtra, the region popularly known as Marathwada has been identified as the most backward region in

India. The Pande committee (1969) and the Sarma committee (1997) appointed by the Government of India identified all the districts in Marathwada as the most backward and poorest districts in India. The Kelkar committee (2013) has projected the fact that the Per capita income of Marathwada is 40% less than the highly developed rest of Maharashtra region.

In a backward economy, the agricultural sector is dominant while the manufacturing sector is limited and the tertiary sector is not well developed.

The share of Marathwada in the State Gross Domestic Product is the lowest among all the regions. In the last decade this share has the decline by 0.48 per cent point. The people in Marathwada are heavily dependent on agriculture for livelihood. Almost 73% of the total workers in this region are cultivators and agricultural labourers. These workers are vulnerable to the vagaries of monsoon as 83% of the net sown area of the region is not irrigated.

Marathwada had been a victim of neglect and discrimination for centuries under the Nizams. There were frequent agitations to protest the declined development effort and attention to Marathwada. This declined development effort led to a violent agitation by students in 1974 in Marathwada against its growing backwardness. Even today the region finds itself excluded in the process of economic growth of the state of Maharashtra.

There was a complete lack of intuitional set up which is required for development of any region. Marathwada got a university (the erstwhile Marathwada University), a medical college, an engineering college, district cooperative central bank in each district, a divisional commissionerate at Aurangabad during 1956 to 60. Development ideas started being formulated in the Marathwada region only since the late 1950's.

On this backdrop there is need to give special attention to the problem of underdevelopment of Marathwada. There are opportunities for development of this most backward region of the state that need to be tapped.

This conference aims at bringing together serious researchers to contribute to the deliberations with pinpointed focus on challenges to and the opportunities for development of Marathwada.

Sub- themes for discussion:

I. Challenges in Development of Backward Regions

- Historical perspective
- Constraints and development bottlenecks
- The role of Marathwada Statutory Development Board
- Infrastructure development
- Employment growth
- Role of Government of Maharashtra in the development of Marathwada
- Development of Marathwada in comparative perspective
- Development deficit

II. Rural Development in Backward Regions

- Rural entrepreneurship
- Entrepreneurial challenges in setting up rural business
- Agri-business: opportunities and challenges
- Challenges involved in promoting rural tourism
- Role of banking in rural development
- Role of insurance in rural development

III. Development of Agriculture in Backward Regions

- Use of information technology in agriculture development
- Innovations in agriculture
- Agricultural marketing and role of government: issues and concerns
- Contract farming, organic farming and group farming
- Agricultural distress and farmers' suicides
- Impact of climate change on agriculture
- Green technologies for agricultural development

IV. Industrial Development in Backward Regions

- Industrial development opportunities
- DMIC: opportunities and challenges
- Role of entrepreneurship in economic development
- The state of industry

V. Development of Tourism in Backward Regions

- Management of tourism services
- Management of tourism destinations
- Problems related to conservation and development of historical monuments
- Opportunities for development of tourism

VI. Human Development in Backward Regions

- Human development and deprivation
- Challenges of higher and technical education and appropriate remedial measures
- Problems of availability and access to health care services
- Healthcare facilities
- Skill development

VII. Gender in Development of Backward Regions

- Women entrepreneurship
- Political challenges in promoting gender equality and adopting inequality-reducing policies
- Status of women

VIII. Infrastructure Development in Backward Regions

- Connectivity issues
- Soft infrastructure

IX. Tribal Development in Backward Regions

- State of tribals

X. Development of Local Craft

- Bidri work and Paithani

XI. Expression of the Ethos of Marathwada in language and literature

Guidelines for Paper Submission :

The full paper should be in about 2500 words (typed in MS-word) including abstract (in 200 words), and references in Times New Roman font size 12 and line space 1.5. Title page should include title of paper, author(s) name with affiliation and address for correspondence.

Research paper should be sent as an e-mail attachment to: **cpepa2017@gmail.com** The abstracts of selected papers will be published in conference volume. Papers submitted after last date will not be considered.

Important Dates:

Submission of full Paper	15 February, 2018
Intimation of Acceptance	25 February, 2018
International Conference	15-17 March, 2018

Registration:

Delegate Type	Registration Fee	
International Delegates (Professionals)	\$100	By Cheque /Demand Draft/ e-banking in favour of 'The Registrar, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad' or by cash against receipt on the University Cash Counter
International Delegates (students)	\$50	
Indian Delegates	Rs.2,000/-	
Research Scholars	Rs.1,000/-	Bank A/C No.: 20060500140 IFSC: MAHB0000152
Students	Rs.500/-	

Accommodation

Paper presenters and delegates shall have to bear their stay expenses.
For accommodation you may contact:

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How to Reach Aurangabad

Aurangabad is well connected by Air and Railway to Mumbai, Hyderabad, and New Delhi. The university campus is located 18 km from Aurangabad airport. Aurangabad is well connected to various cities and towns across different states by road network. Various public as well as private transport agencies offer daily bus services to various destinations in Maharashtra and the neighbouring states.

About Aurangabad

'The city of Gates' Aurangabad is surrounded by many historical monuments including the UNESCO World Heritage Sites of Ajanta and Ellora, Shirdi and Hazoor Sahib (Nanded). It is home to tourist attractions like Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, Panchakki, Aurangabad caves, Daulatabad Fort and Khultabad. The administrative headquarters of the Marathwada region, Aurangabad is titled 'The Tourism Capital of Maharashtra'. Though the city is heading towards rapid industrial growth yet it retains its past glory, charm, heritage and tradition.

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