



Re-accredited with Grade 'A'



DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY
Aurangabad - 431 004 (M. S.) India

Organizes
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
On
Rural Development in Backward Regions of India
17-18 February, 2020



To, _____

VISIT US : www.bamu.ac.in

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 objectives of the University are 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 affiliated 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 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 certain 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.

Important Dates:		Delegate Type	Reg. Fee	Mode of Pay.
Submission of Abstract	31/12/2019	International Delegates(Professionals)/ Academicians/Researchers	\$100	By Cheque /DD/e-banking in favour of The Registrar, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad' or by cash against receipt at the University Cash Counter Bank A/C No. 20060500140 IFSC: MAHB0000152
Intimation of Acceptance	03/01/2020	International Delegates(Students)	\$50	
Submission of Full Paper	20/01/2020	Indian Delegates	Rs.1,000/-	
National Conference	17-18/02/2020	Research Scholars	Rs.800/-	
		Students	Rs.500/-	

Rural Development in Backward Regions of India Conference sub-themes:

1. Agricultural Production, Productivity and Income, Changes in Cropping Pattern
2. Issues in Agriculture Inputs Price, Agricultural Marketing
3. Agrarian Distress and Farmers Suicides
4. Landlessness, Land Fragmentation, Marginal and Small Farmers Problems during the era of Liberalization
5. Land Reforms, Collective Farming, Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), Contract Farming
6. Doubling Farmers Income, Infrastructure Development in Rural Areas, Irrigation Development
7. Farm and Non-Farm Employment, Agro-based and Rural Industries, MNAREGA and Rural Employment
8. Access to Credit, Market, Insurance in Rural Areas
9. Development of Dry land Farming, Role of Technical Breakthrough in Dryland Farming
10. Role of PDS, Mid-Day Meal in Food Security Social Security Schemes in Rural Areas
11. Food Security of Women and Children, Nutritional Imbalance in Rural Areas
12. Rural Labour Supply and Wages, Labour Migration
13. Panchayat Raj Institutions and Rural Development
14. Climate Change and its Impact on Rural Economy, Adaptation and Mitigation Measures
15. Horticulture and Dairy Development
16. Social and Economic Inequality in Rural Areas
17. GPS,GIS and Remote sensing use in Agriculture Development.

The above list at best is indicative & papers under the theme are invited to broadly cover the areas of rural development. No T.A/D.A will be paid to the delegates.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE:

Mahatma Gandhi always believed that the "Future of India lies in its Villages". During last seventy years proportion of rural population has declined, still 743 million people as per census of 2011 live in rural areas and agriculture continues to employ half of countries total workforce and around two-thirds of the rural workforce. Indian economic growth is highly correlated to the agriculture and rural development. There is decline in public investment in agriculture since period of economic reforms. Agriculture supply chain and processing facilities are underdeveloped in India. Small and marginal farming, high inputs cost, market failure has forced people out of agriculture to join the ranks of unskilled rural and urban labour. Lack of infrastructure, rural indebtedness coupled with imperfect agriculture market resulted in agrarian distress and farmers suicides.

Food and employment is a major contribution of agricultural sector to Indian Economy. To meet the growing food demand India needs to increase its foodgrain production to around 340 million tonnes by end of the next decade. Most of the farmers in India are marginal and small, doing dryland farming. They lack access to credit, market, insurance etc. Thus future of Indian agriculture is tied to the fate of these marginal and small farmers.

Indian public policies have mostly focused on increasing agricultural production and realising food security. Doubling of farmers income is possible by increasing investment in rural infrastructure, irrigation and agro processing industries in India. India need more aggressive policies for SMEs and MSMEs in rural parts to generate employment opportunities. About sixty percent of the Indian agriculture is dryland agriculture. India need technical breakthrough to develop dryland agriculture. Rural economy i.e. agricultural economy can be sustainable if farmers become part of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) social and community organisations have technical and professional management skills can promote FPOs for sustainable agricultural and environment development.

There is regional and gender imbalance in nutritional level in India. This area needs greater insight along with women's empowerment in agriculture and its implications on nutrition level in rural areas. The role of PDS in rural food security of various social groups needs to be investment along with reach of social security schemes.

In recent period scarcity of labour during peak season is a matter of concern. The relationship between various government social security schemes and labour supply in rural areas need further investigation. During recent years patterns of employment have changed in rural areas. Lack of employment and income opportunities in agriculture has resulted in labour migration to seek non-farm employment.

Climate change has negative impact on Indian agriculture, which call for urgent adaptation and mitigation measures. The Kharif crops are impacted by rainfall variability and warming, whereas temperature rise during reproductive phase reduces productivity in rabbi crops.

Thus India need to tackle many challenges to double farmers income and develop agriculture & rural sector. The proposed seminar attempts to highlights problems and challenges in agriculture and rural development, particularly in backward regions of India. It would also discuss the policies to strengthen agriculture to transform rural sector.

PAPER SUBMISSION:

Abstract of papers are invited from the research scholars on the topic relevant to the sub-themes of the conference. Soft copy of the abstract of the paper should be sent to the Convener / Organizing secretary of the conference (e-mail: ssnarwade22@gmail.com, djmahajan7@gmail.com). Length of the abstract should not exceed 250 words. The abstract of the paper should mention sub-theme of conference, title of the paper, Author(s) name and designation with institutional affiliation, e-mail address, contact cell phone number, and key words. Research papers not exceeding 15 pages or 5000 words each including abstract, tables, annexure, references should be submitted for discussion at the conference. Abstract and research paper submission would be strictly in the style: Times New Roman, 12 font size, double line spacing, A4 size on one side only. Selected articles will be published in book form with ISBN.(for Marathi font ISM-TT Surekh)

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HOW TO REACH AURANGABAD:

Aurangabad is well connected by Air and Railway to Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bangaluru, Udaipure, Ahmadabad and New Delhi. The University campus is located 18 km from Aurangabad airport and 7 Kms from Railway station. 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 neighboring states.

ACCOMMODATION:

Paper presenters and delegates shall have to bear their stay expenses. For accommodation you may contact: Professor Dr. P. V. Deshmukh, Mobile No. 09403761613 | purushottam377@gmail.com
Dr. C N Kokate - Mobile No. 9921153521 | cnkokate@yahoo.com