

Registration Fee Details:

Categories	Description	INR
A	Life Member with accommodation	750
B	Life Member without accommodation	500/-
C	Annual Member with accommodation	750/-
D	Annual Member without accommodation	500/-
E	Non-member with accommodation	1050/-
F	Non-member without accommodation	800/-

The registration fee can be paid either through cash or DD/Cheque in favour of Local Secretary, TEA, Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Pre-Conference symposium:

One day Pre-Conference Symposium on the theme: "Local Governments Institutions: Governance and Finances in Telangana" will be held at Govt. Degree & PG College, Bhadrachalam on 31st October 2018. Prof. V. Shiva Linga Prasad, Former Director, NAAC will be the Chief Guest of the programme. Prof. R. Limbadi, Vice Chairman TSCHE and Prof. M. Gopinath Reddy, Centre for Economics and Social Studies (CESS) will deliver special lectures on Governance & Finances respectively.

The Programme will start at 10:00A.M in the College Auditorium.

Executive Committee of the TEA

Conference President	:	Dr. G.R. Reddy,
President	:	Prof. S. Kishan Rao (Resigned)
Vice President I	:	Dr. A. Sudarshan Reddy
Vice President II	:	Prof. E. Revathi
Secretary cum Treasurer	:	Prof. K. Muthyam Reddy
Joint Secretary	:	Prof. B. Suresh Lal

Members:

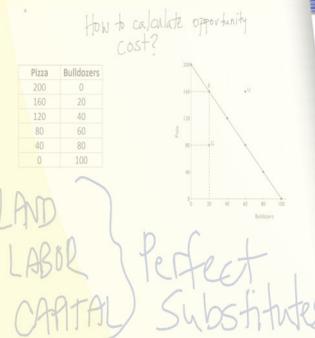
Prof. Tippa Reddy	Dr. V. Venkateswara Rao
Prof. RV Ramana Murthy	Dr. V. Subramanyam
Prof. B. Shiva Reddy	Dr. Smt. Lalitha
Prof. S. Radhakrishna	Sri. E. Suresh
Dr. M. Ramulu	Dr. K. Mohan Reddy
Dr. K. Anji Reddy	Dr. K. Ravindar Reddy
Dr. P. Rajesham	Smt. P. Sunitha

(Local Secretary: Prof. J. Narasimha Rao, (M) 9849594727, and
Local Org. Secretary: Prof. B. Sudhakar Reddy, Mobile: 98660 23156,
e-mail ID: profbsreddy@yahoo.com)



Telangana Economic Association (TEA) Third Annual Conference

9 - 10 February, 2019



Telangana Economic Association (TEA)

Narayanaguda, Hyderabad - 500 029

Contact Number: 879032701



Third Annual Conference
Hosted by:

The Department of Economics
Osmania University, Hyderabad - 500007

The Conference

The Third Annual Conference of Telangana Economic Association(TEA) will be held at the Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad during 9-10 February, 2019 (Second Saturday & Sunday). Prof. J. Narasimha Rao, Head, Department of Economics OU and Prof. B. Sudhakar Reddy, will be the Local Secretary and Organising Local Secretary respectively. Dr. G.R. Reddy, IES Advisor to the Government of Telangana will be the Conference President for the Third Annual Conference. Prof. N.V. Varghees, Vice-Chancellor, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi will deliver Prof. K. Jaya Shankar Memorial Lecture.

Themes of the Conference:

Following are Theme Notes to guide the paper Writers.

Theme 1: Status of Education in Telangana

Telangana is a newly formed State which came into existence after a prolonged struggle for a separate state. The people of the Telangana got the freedom to shape the destiny of its development after the state formation in 2014. Aspirations of the people of the state have gone up in the state and they hoped that the new government will address all their genuine problems as previous governments have not paid due attention to fulfill the hopes and aspirations of different sections/groups of the people in the State.

Telangana state consisting of 31 districts is the 12th largest state, both in area and population, in the country and is one of the fast growing economies in India. Therefore, providing quality education is necessary in Telangana State to achieve economic and social development, to make development sustainable and inclusive and to benefit from the demographic dividend.

The state is facing many issues and challenges on the education front, despite impressive quantitative expansion of education in the state. They include, among others, low literacy rate, low levels of learning and quality,



small schools with few students, privatisation of education, relevance, unemployment of educated youth, financing, governance, teacher training and recruitment etc. Government has identified some of the issues and made some efforts to address them through various schemes and programs such as KG to PG Education, Residential Schools etc.



Research papers are invited on any aspect related to educational development in Telangana state. Some of the sub-themes that can be addressed in the papers are indicated below:

- i. Role of education in the development of Telangana Economy.
- ii. Status and development of education-access, equity and quality-in Telangana State and its relative position among the states in India.
- iii. Inter-district comparison of Education development.
- iv. Literacy Rate: status, Reasons for low Literacy, measures taken and needed to improve it.
- v. Implementation of RTE norms-status, issues and implications of norms including non-detention system and 25% reservation in private schools.
- vi. Reasons for poor quality of education, measures taken and needed to improve it.
- vii. Cost and quality of Education under different managements, including residential schools.
- viii. Governance, administration, monitoring, regulation & control of the academic institutions.
- ix. Privatisation- private universities, Fee fixation in Private schools, etc.
- x. Teacher Education (B.Ed and D.Ed) and Teacher recruitment in Government and Private Institutions.
- xi. Financing of education in Telangana State-Budget allocation, Fees, Scholarships, Reimbursement of tuition fee, etc.
- xii. Role of Mid-day Meals Scheme to improve education.
- xiii. Implications of Demographic transition on education
- xiv. Provision of Free Education from KG to PG-problems and prospects.
- xv. Degree Online Services, Telangana (DOST)- implementation problems

- xvi. Issues related to the examinations including Entrance Examinations.
- xvii. Reforms needed in our education system so as to make it an effective instrument of social and economic change.

The above themes are only indicative but not exhaustive. The research contributions should reflect on the economic aspects of the sub-themes.

Theme 2: Rural Indebtedness in Telangana

Indebtedness has always been a major challenging issue of Indian rural economy. In the 1920's Malcolm Darling remarked "the Indian peasant is born in debt, lives in debt and dies in debt", depicting a picture of colonial India. More than six decades after Independence, this seems to be still true. Despite the tremendous expansion of the banking network and the consequent growth of institutional credit for agriculture, severe rural indebtedness persists in India. At the all India level, (for example) out of the total rural households, 60.4 per cent were farmer households and out of them 48.6 per cent farmer households were indebted (NSS 59th round 2005). The highest incidence of indebtedness (that is more than 60 per cent) is witnessed in the southern Indian states of AP, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and in the northern Indian states of Punjab. It is relatively lesser in the states like Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Tripura. The states where the level of agricultural development is high are the ones having high incidence of indebtedness. The pattern of indebtedness according to farm-size shows that 80 per cent of the farm households out of the total indebted farmers' households belong to small and marginal farmers' households. The force of globalization has overtaken the traditional factors in deteriorating the conditions leading to distress among the farmers. The region which responded more to globalization through higher commercialization incurred more debts, leading to indebtedness. A survey by RBI on Micro-Finance Institutions in Telangana revealed that more than 80 per cent of rural households are indebted. The amount of indebtedness was the highest in Warangal district and the major source of finance is money lenders only. Indebtedness is not



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the main problem but suicides due to indebtedness is a serious problem to be analysed.

Apart from farm households, rural labour households are also in deep indebtedness. A significant proportion of the rural labour households belong to the weaker sections, i.e., SCs, STs, and BCs. The incidence of indebtedness among rural labour households increased from 25 per cent in 1999-2000 to 47.3 per cent in 2004-05. The incidence of indebtedness is higher among SCs when compared to ST labour households. A significant proportion of total debt was for unproductive purposes only such as household consumption, marriages/ other ceremonies and repayment of old debts.

Against this background, the paper writers may address the following sub-themes.

1. Rural Indebtedness in Telangana State
2. Suicides due to Indebtednes in Telangana
3. Micro Finance and rural Indebtedness
4. Institutional and Non-Institutional sources of rural credit
5. Debt relief measures by the Government of Telangana
6. Globalization & agrarian distress leading to indebtedness
7. Productive and unproductive credit of rural households

Theme 3: Institutional Economics

The term "Institutional Economics" was first brought to the general attention of the economics profession by Walton Hamilton in 1919. Eminent economists like Veblen, Mitchell and Commons contributed to its development. It is called now as "old institutional economics (OIE)". OIE treats markets themselves as institutions; and individual preferences cannot generally be taken as given but must be regarded as partly moulded by institutional and cultural circumstances. However, it declined rapidly in position and prestige after World War II. That the "New Institutional Economics (NIE)", popularized by Williamson (1975) stemmed primarily from the transactions cost approach of Ronald Coase, Oliver Williamson, and Douglass North. NIE aims at generalizing microeconomic theory, while

retaining essential elements of neoclassical economics – with introduction of imperfect information, transaction costs and property rights. Simply, the differences between OIE and NIE are highlighted by Rutherford (1996): NIE is formalist, individualist, evolutionary, non-interventionist and rational choice-oriented, whereas OIE is anti-formalist, holist, collectivist, interventionist and behaviourist-oriented.

Douglass North differentiated between institutions and organizations in 1995. Institutions specify the rules of the game of a society, composed of formal rules, informal constraints and the enforcement characteristics of both. Organisations are the players: groups of individuals, bound by a common purpose, such as political bodies, economic bodies, social bodies (churches, clubs, athletic associations); and educational bodies. Now NIE is being applied in various sectors or sub-sectors of the economy, and thus the suggested themes for Study are set as:

- (i) Historical development of OIE, survival and decline
- (ii) Development of NIE and its flourishing and expansion
- (iii) Applicability of NIE to different Sectors of the Economy and Problems
- (iv) Critique of NIE applications.

Call for Papers:

Papers are invited from the members, interested academicians, researchers, administrators, and those interested in economic /social research on the above themes. The paper should not exceed 15 typed pages with 12 point Times New Roman Font, with Double space in Word Format and followed by an abstract not exceeding 500 words. The authors are requested to send their papers along with the abstract soft copy to the Email Id: <teaconference2019@gmail.com> and a hard copy to “The Secretary, Telangana Economic Association, R.B.V.R.R.Women’s College, Narayanaguda, Hyderabad, 500029. A technical committee will scrutinize the papers for acceptability. Authors are requested to strictly adhere to the time schedule given below.

Contact Tel. Numbers: 87903 21818.



The Venue of the Conference:

The Venue is the Department of Economics, Osmania University. Economics as a Course of BA programme was introduced in the year 1918 under the Department of History, the year the Osmania University was established. A full-fledged Department of Economics was emerged in the year 1935. The Post Graduate Programme in Economics was started in the year 1937 with Urdu as medium of instruction. In 1948 Urdu was replaced by English as medium of instruction.

Mr. Ilyas Burney was the first Head of the Department followed by Dr. Anwar Iqbal Qureshi and Prof. Abdul Qadir. Dr. Prof. Gautham Mathur joined the Department in 1964, on invitation by the University. Under Prof. Mathur’s leadership the Department was recognised as Centre for Advanced Studies in Development Economics. Other eminent Economists who contributed to the growth and reputation of the Department included Dr. A. M. Khusro, Dr. Raja Chellaiah, Prof. N. S. Iyengar, Prof. M. Yadava Reddy, Prof. K.S. Upadhyay and Prof. J. Mahendar Reddy and others.

The Department was selected for SAP by the UGC in 1972 and was extended up to 2014 as DSA II and III. The UGC also sponsored University Leadership Programme and was implemented by the department during 1979-1984.

The Department has so far completed 80 Research Projects sponsored by the State and Central Governments. About 250 research Scholars were awarded Ph.D degrees.

The Department is striving hard to further develop research and extension activities.

Time Schedule:

- Last date for Receipt of full Papers along with Abstracts : 30 Nov’ 2018
- Intimation of acceptance /rejection after scrutiny : 31 Dec’ 2018
- Last date for Registration with accommodation : 31 Jan’ 2019

Registration:

The participants in the Conference are required to register in the given format and pay the prescribed fee as given below. You are requested to download the registration form from the website <http://www.tecoassociation.org/> and send the duly filled in registration form along with the registration fee, positively by 5th February, 2019 to the Local Secretaries, Department of Economics, Osmania University whose email-id is **profbsreddy@yahoo.com**